

Series MB1 no. 36

# Cancer statistics

## registrations

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**Registrations of cancer diagnosed in 2005, England**

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The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the government agency responsible for compiling, analysing and disseminating many of the United Kingdom's economic, social and demographic statistics, including the retail prices index, trade figures and labour market data, as well as the periodic census of the population and health statistics. It is also the agency that administers the statutory registration of births, marriages, civil partnerships and deaths in England and Wales. The Director of ONS is also the National Statistician and the Registrar General for England and Wales.

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# 1. Introduction

*Cancer statistics - registrations 2005* presents data for England on those patients who were diagnosed with cancer during 2005 and whose registrations were received at the Office for National Statistics (ONS) by the end of October 2007.

For the purposes of the national cancer registration scheme the term 'cancer' includes all malignant neoplasms and the reticulosos, that is conditions listed under site code numbers C00 to C97 of the Tenth Revision of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems*.<sup>1</sup> In addition, all in situ neoplasms (D00-D09), benign neoplasms (D10-D36) and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour (D37-D48) are registered, together with hydatidiform mole (O01).

In April 1996, the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) merged with the Central Statistical Office (CSO) to form ONS. ONS is responsible for the full range of functions previously carried out by CSO and OPCS, including labour market statistics and registration of births, marriages, civil partnerships and deaths.

While ONS is responsible for assembling and disseminating UK statistics, no functions held by Scottish or Northern Irish Statistics Agencies have been transferred to ONS. Previous volumes in this series up to no.27 (1994)<sup>2</sup> have presented data for England and Wales. This volume, as did nos. 28 to 35,<sup>3-10</sup> covers only England, because all matters relating to health in Wales have been devolved to the National Assembly for Wales (NAW). Cancer registration in Wales is carried out by the Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit (WCISU) under a service level agreement with NAW, the terms of which are closely similar to those in the national standards for cancer registration in England. The WCISU is a member of the United Kingdom Association of Cancer Registries (UKACR - see section 3) and voluntarily adheres to all the UKACR's agreed standards and guidelines.

Comparable statistics for England and Wales for 1971 to 1994 have been published in the *Cancer statistics - registrations* (Series MB1) reports. ACD-ROM<sup>11</sup> is also available from ONS containing anonymised records of new cases diagnosed from 1971 to 1992 and deaths from cancer from 1971 to 1997 in England and Wales (see section 5.1); work is currently being carried out to produce an update to this for data from 1991 onwards. For years prior to 1971, statistics have been published in the *Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales, Supplements on Cancer*.

In 2001, ONS published the book *Cancer Trends in England and Wales 1950-1999*.<sup>12</sup> This brought together for the first time the long-term trends in cancer incidence, mortality, prevalence and survival for all the major cancers (which together make up almost 90 per cent of the total cases in both males and

females) accompanied by brief notes on aetiology (causes) and risk factors. New analyses, based on data for the whole population, highlight the wide variations in cancer incidence and mortality with socio-economic deprivation. The book paints the broad picture of the cancer burden and illustrates the baselines against which progress in cancer control will be measured.

## 1.1 Background

Marked changes in the incidence of, and mortality from, cancer have occurred since the beginning of the last century. Currently, about one person in three in England develops a cancer sometime in their life, and cancer now causes about one in four deaths. In 2005, around 359,000 new cases of cancer were registered, and there were 142,000 deaths from cancer. Both these figures relate to all malignant and non-malignant neoplasms, coded to ICD-10 C00-D48, and hydatidiform mole, coded to O01.

It has been estimated that the treatment of cancer accounts for 5 per cent of all NHS expenditure.<sup>13</sup> £3.4 billion was spent on cancer services in 2003/04, £3.8 billion in 2004/05 and £4.3 billion was spent in 2005/06, demonstrating an increase of 12 per cent per year.<sup>13</sup> In total, approximately £4.35 billion was spent on cancer services in 2006/07.<sup>13</sup> Estimates indicate that cancer services received an additional £639 million of funding between 2000/01 and 2003/04.<sup>14</sup>

The National Cancer Research Institute (NCRI), launched in 2001, brings together the major funders of research including the government, voluntary sector and industry to ensure a national strategic approach to identifying and supporting cancer research. The total direct cancer research spend by NCRI Partners on projects live on 1 April 2006 was £393 million.<sup>15</sup> This excludes NHS service support for cancer research on which NHS organisations reported spending £137 million in 2005-06.<sup>16</sup>

Key people involved in cancer prevention and control include scientists investigating the mechanisms that cause cells to become malignant; those carrying out clinical trials to evaluate new treatments; clinicians treating individual patients; public health physicians implementing screening programmes and educating the public; and epidemiologists attempting to characterise high and low-risk populations, identify causal factors and provide clues to carcinogenic mechanisms.

Evaluation of this work in any coherent way requires a population-based cancer surveillance system that can monitor variations in incidence and survival over time, between places and between different groups in the population. The NHS Cancer Reform Strategy<sup>14</sup> published in 2007 set out the next steps for delivering cancer services in England. It recognised

that the collection and use of improved information on different aspects of cancer services was essential to ensuring delivery of this strategy.

## 1.2 Cancer registration system

Cancer registration was, until April 2006, conducted by nine independent regional registries in England. However, the Merseyside and Cheshire Cancer Registry and the North Western Cancer Registry have recently combined to form North West Cancer Intelligence Service across two sites. The eight regional registries collect, on a voluntary basis, data on cancers registered to residents of their areas, and submit a standard data set on these registrations to ONS. In England, each of the regional health authority (RHA) areas that existed in 1994 was covered by its own cancer registry - except that all four Thames RHAs were covered by one registry. As a result of subsequent changes to administrative boundaries in the NHS, together with mergers of some regional cancer registries, by 2001 when the health regions were abolished, the only registry whose area was fully coterminous with a health region boundary was the West Midlands Cancer Intelligence Unit based in Birmingham. A map showing the areas covered by the eight cancer registries is given in section 6. As noted above, NAW is now responsible for cancer registration in Wales.

Under similar arrangements there is a system of cancer registration in Scotland, co-ordinated by the Information and Statistics Division (ISD) of the NHS in Scotland Common Services Agency in Edinburgh. The Scottish Cancer Registry is a full member of the UKACR. ONS and the regional registries in England maintain close contacts with the Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit, the Scottish Cancer Registry and the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry, and co-operate in several areas, including answering Parliamentary Questions relating to Great Britain or the UK; supplying information for projects such as the preparation of a cancer atlas,<sup>17</sup> and for the examination of clusters of disease by the Small Area Health Statistics Unit at the Imperial College School of Medicine at St Mary's; and assisting the charity Cancer Research UK with information for its UK-based 'CancerStats'. The book *Cancer Trends in England and Wales 1950-1999*<sup>12</sup> also contains some key cancer statistics on the major sites for the UK, and each of the 20 site specific chapters contains a summary table with information for all the regions of England and for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

## 1.3 Acknowledgements

ONS is very grateful for the work of the regional cancer registries over the years that the national scheme has been in operation, and their close co-operation with the national registry. The current directors of the registries in England are:

Northern & Yorkshire	Professor D Forman (Director) Dr C Pollock (Medical Director)
Trent	Mr D Meechan

Eastern	Dr J Rashbass (General Director) Dr C H Brown (Medical Director)
Thames	Professor H Møller
Oxford	Dr M Roche
South West	Dr J Verne
West Midlands	Dr G Lawrence
North West	Dr A Moran

The full addresses, telephone and fax numbers of the registries in England, and the registries in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, are given in section 6.

## 1.4 Outline of contents

The commentary begins with a brief history of the cancer registration scheme, covering the four reviews of the system published in 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2001; the role of ONS; and the setting up of the National Steering Committee on Cancer Registration (subsequently the Advisory Committee). The following section gives an overview of the United Kingdom Association of Cancer Registries. The next sections give the overall results for all cancer sites in 2005. Lastly, there are guidance notes and definitions and a discussion of some factors relevant to the interpretation of cancer registration data, a description of methods used, and information on the cancer registries.

The section of text on cancer incidence in the UK, and the accompanying table containing incidence figures for the 20 or so most common cancers, have been omitted from this volume. This information can be found on the National Statistics website at [www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14209](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=14209), along with data on cancer mortality in the UK.

Following the text are the detailed data tables. The cancer site codes and descriptions reflect the adoption by the NHS in 1995 of the Tenth Revision of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems* (ICD-10).<sup>1</sup> **Table 1** contains the numbers of newly diagnosed cases of cancer by site to the 3rd digit of the ICD-10 code, sex and five-year age group. **Table 2** presents population estimates by sex and five-year age group for 2005, based on the 2001 Census (see section 5.5). **Table 3** gives the rates of cancer incidence per 100,000 population by sex and five-year age group corresponding to the numbers of cases in Table 1. **Table 4** gives the numbers of cancer registrations and **Table 5** the rates per 100,000 population by sex and Government Office Region (GOR). **Table 6** gives the standardised registration ratios by GOR by site and sex (using England as the base). **Tables 7 and 8** present the numbers and rates per 100,000 population respectively, of newly diagnosed cases of cancer, by site to the 4th digit of the ICD-10 code, sex and age group. These very large tables are not included in this volume, but are available on the National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=8843](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=8843). **Table 9** contains cancer mortality to incidence ratios by site, sex and GOR. **Table 10** gives the directly age-standardised rates per 100,000 population, using the European Standard Population, of new cancer cases for England for the 10 year period 1996-2005 by site and sex. Data for all years have been updated using the live database of cancer registrations.



## 2. Cancer registration in England and Wales

This chapter presents a brief history of the cancer registration system in England and Wales and an outline of the role of the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

### 2.1 Background and early history

Cancer registration is the process of maintaining a systematic collection of data on the occurrence and characteristics of malignant neoplasms and certain non-malignant tumours. The procedure is widely established throughout the world and generally follows guidelines established by bodies such as the International Union Against Cancer (UICC), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the International Association of Cancer Registries (IACR),<sup>18,19</sup> and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The great and increasing suffering due to cancer was of concern to the Ministry of Health in the early 1920s and with the introduction of radium treatment, a system was initiated in parts of England and Wales to follow the outcome of treated patients. Both the Radium Commission of 1929 and the Cancer Act of 1939 (never implemented because of the war) incorporated the principle that statistical information about cancer patients was essential for planning and operating cancer care services. In 1945, the Radium Commission was designated as the Statistical Bureau to which the data should be sent for final analysis. This work was taken over by the General Register Office in 1947, and the Cancer Act was repealed in 1948 when the National Health Service Act came into force. From that time the General Register Office, its successors OPCS and, more recently, ONS, have collected and processed data forwarded under voluntary arrangements. Since January 1993, it has been mandatory for the NHS, including trusts, to provide the core items listed in the cancer registration minimum data set to the regional cancer registries, and for the registries to send these data to ONS (see section 2.7).

### 2.2 The 1960s

Complete geographic national coverage of cancer registration was first achieved in 1962. In February 1963, a conference was held at the Ministry of Health to pave the way for 100 per cent registration of cancer patients and to seek ways of improving the cancer registration scheme. A Working Party agreed on the regional and national objectives of the cancer registration scheme. At the **regional** level, the objectives were to improve the service to the cancer patient through good record keeping and efficient follow-up, and to provide information for local research into the value of treatment and for epidemiological studies, for the planning and assessment

of the cancer service, and for the production of national statistics. At the **national** level, the objectives were to produce national statistical analyses likely to assist in the management of the disease and the understanding of it; to cooperate with other government departments and outside bodies in any survey aimed at furthering knowledge of the disease; and to participate, by supplying statistical data as required, in the work of international cancer organisations established to carry out research into the cause and course of cancer.

The Working Party spent a considerable amount of time determining what information should be obtained for analysis at the national level, but it was agreed that the information requested should be kept to a minimum - with the intention of obtaining a more complete record and a greater degree of accuracy. The Working Party's report also discussed and agreed recommendations on desirable national and regional tabulations; the elimination of duplicate activity (in data processing); duplicate registrations; dissemination of information; and the unique difficulties of the (then) Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board areas, which are now covered by the Thames registry and the office of South West Cancer Intelligence Service in Winchester (formerly the Wessex registry).

### 2.3 Advisory Committee Report 1970

Following discussions in 1969 between the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) and the Registrar General, an Advisory Committee on Cancer Registration was set up. It was requested simply 'to consider and advise on matters of policy and method relating to the national cancer registration scheme'. Its members included several eminent epidemiologists in addition to representatives from the DHSS, the registries and (the then) OPCS.

The Committee reviewed the existing scheme, in which each case of cancer was registered first of all on a registration form and the data subsequently transferred onto an abstract card. These were to be updated and resubmitted to OPCS after five, ten and fifteen years. Each registry received, through the co-operation of Registration Division at ONS, details of any death in its area where cancer was mentioned on the death certificate (this is known as the 'green card' system after the colour of the paper onto which the death certificate information was copied). Much difficulty had been caused at OPCS by the late submission of abstract cards, and, even worse, of follow-up cards. The quality of data varied considerably among the regions and even the best fell 'rather short' of 100 per cent accuracy in all particulars. The Committee felt that some of the data collected (for example, on treatment) were of doubtful value and placed an unnecessary workload on the registries.

There was, however, unanimous agreement that some form of national cancer registration scheme was necessary in order not only to establish national incidence rates and monitor them for purposes of logistic planning and general epidemiological research, but also to permit prospective studies of cancer in selected groups of the population. In addition, information at the international level for comparison with experience in other countries made a valuable contribution to the understanding of the disease.

### 2.4 Revised scheme

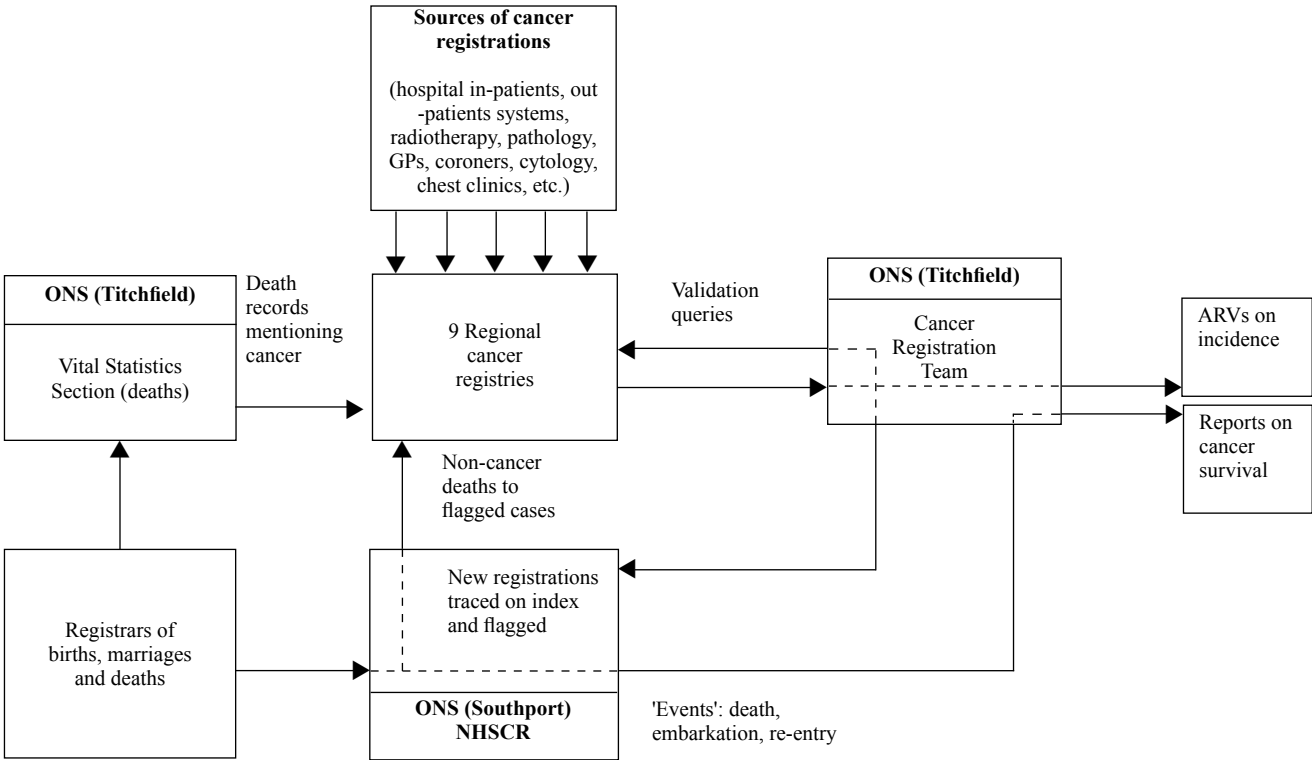
A revised scheme was proposed,<sup>20</sup> covering the definition of cases to be registered; the documentation (a revised and shortened abstract card); a nominal index for use by research workers; national tabulations (to be produced by OPCS); and death notifications (green cards). Probably the most important change suggested was that the system of five, ten and fifteen year follow-up abstract cards should be stopped. Instead, cancer registrations would be ‘flagged’ in the records maintained by the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR), another part of OPCS in Southport, in the same way that deaths were. As non-cancer deaths of persons flagged as cancer-registered could be notified routinely to the registries, this, together with the green cards, would relieve them of the expensive and laborious task of tracing patients clerically (for example, by using hospital records or writing to GPs). This revised scheme was introduced in 1971, backdated to cover all registrations whose anniversary date fell on or after 1 January 1971. The essential features of the system (illustrated in Figure A) have now remained unchanged for over 30 years.

### 2.5 Advisory Committee Report 1980

The revised scheme was reviewed some ten years later when the Advisory Committee was reconvened. Its report<sup>21</sup> presented many national statistics on cancer incidence, survival, prevalence and mortality. It also highlighted the growing demands for information for clinical research; planning, organising and evaluating services for the prevention and treatment of cancer; epidemiological research; and education of the public.

Many of the Committee’s comments on areas where problems were being experienced are still relevant today. The Committee re-emphasised the great value of recording the NHS number, and stressed that personal identification data were essential for the elimination of duplicate notifications; to enable follow-up and calculation of survival rates; and to enable registrations data to be linked (with suitable safeguards) to other data about the same person. They found a substantial degree of variation among the regions in the excess of registrations over deaths; although difficult to interpret, this suggested an equivalent variation in the degree of ascertainment. The report discussed the three main methods of collection: peripatetic staff, hospital staff and the Hospital Activity Analysis (HAA) system. HAA data were often considered to be insufficiently reliable, but the Committee noted that the three registries that used HAA as their primary source were not those that had low numbers of registrations compared with deaths. The use of information from pathology departments, to increase not only the accuracy but also the completeness of ascertainment, was encouraged.

**Figure A The cancer registration system of England and Wales**



As well as being complete, the data needed to be up-to-date and here the Committee found grave shortcomings since the inception of the revised scheme.

While the average cost of registering one patient with cancer was only a very small fraction of the total cost of the management of the patient's illness, it was noted that (in England) the regional registries were funded by the regional health authorities, with no direct financial input from the DHSS or OPCS. It was possible that registration might not be given the necessary resources at regional level where priorities were decided autonomously.

The Committee concluded that cancer registration covering the whole of England and Wales should continue and be improved in several areas for the following reasons: preventative action was usually based on information from epidemiological studies (using the national register linked to the NHSCR); changes in incidence needed to be monitored because of public, political and medical concern, and improvements in treatment were making mortality data increasingly unreliable as an index of trends; changes in survival needed to be monitored; and reliable and up-to-date data on incidence were essential for the planning and operating of services for cancer detection and treatment.

## 2.6 Medical Advisory Committee review 1990

A Working Group of the Registrar General's Medical Advisory Committee (MAC) was set up in 1989 to review the operation of the cancer registration system, particularly the regional and national data collection methods; the quality and timeliness of the statistics produced; the uses made of the regional and national registers; and the growing tendency to treat cancers in out-patient departments or privately. It was also asked to consider the implications of changes in demand for information and developments in information technology, and the priorities and level of resources required to maintain adequate registers. The potential implications of the recommendations of the White Paper *Working for Patients*<sup>22</sup> were also considered.

The Working Group<sup>23</sup> noted that in addition to the traditional uses of cancer registration (monitoring of time trends and geographical variation in incidence), the system had become vital in several other areas. These included the management of the substantial resources required for the preventative, curative and laboratory services for cancer; the planning and evaluation of services, particularly the screening programmes for breast and cervical cancer; the planning and evaluation of clinical management and treatment based on accurate and unbiased survival data and clinical trials; research into causes of cancer, involving case-control studies and the flagging of cohorts at the NHSCR; and information for health education and health promotion for both professionals and the public. Future uses of cancer registration (especially if linked with other databases) were identified, including evaluating programmes of care, quality assurance, and relating costs to clinical outcome.

The seventeen recommendations made by the Working Group

for improvements to the system fell into several categories, relating to the organisation of the system; the collection, processing, quality, timeliness and completeness of the data; and the safeguarding of the necessary data release in view of the impending NHS changes and the growing use of the private sector.

One of the six recommendations in the 'organisational' area was that a Steering Committee should be established to oversee national cancer registration, with representation from the registries, OPCS, regional and district health authorities, the United Kingdom Co-ordinating Committee of Cancer Research, the Health and Safety Executive and the private health sector. This Steering Committee, which was chaired by Dr J Metters, the Deputy Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Health, held its first meeting in June 1991 and met subsequently at approximately six monthly intervals. This committee was re-formed as the Advisory Committee on Cancer Registration; it was chaired by Dr S Atkinson of the NHS Executive.

Three recommendations involved both the registries and OPCS: an expanded national core data set; co-operation with the private health sector; and the establishment of guidelines for the handling and release of data. These have been discussed at several consultative meetings with the registries. Work on three other recommendations, relating to the provision of timely estimates of incidence at the national and regional level; quality control checks; and the provision of up-to-date anonymous and summary data, was carried forward at ONS, which in 1995 completed the redevelopment of its longstanding computer system to a new database environment (see section 2.8).

## 2.7 The role of ONS in cancer registration

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) was formed by the merger of OPCS and the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in 1996. The Director of ONS, Karen Dunnell, is also the Registrar General for England and Wales. The National Cancer Intelligence Centre (NCIC) at ONS includes part of the Social and Health Analysis and Reporting Division in London, which co-ordinates all the work on cancer registration and carries out a wide range of secondary analysis and research; part of the Social Data Collection and Administrative Sources Division in Titchfield, which conducts the primary data processing of registry data; and a section at the NHSCR in Southport, which flags the cancer registrations on the central register. Much of the secondary analysis and research, which is carried out by a statistician and researchers, supported by a medical epidemiologist and a Professor of Epidemiology and Vital Statistics at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), is done in collaboration with academic and external researchers, for example at the LSHTM, the Cancer Screening Evaluation Unit at the Institute for Cancer Research, and the Small Area Health Statistics Unit at Imperial College.

The Vital Statistics Output Branch (VSOB) in ONS Titchfield have taken over production of the annual reference volume in recent years. This includes quality checks of the figures and tables.

Most registries collect a large amount of information about the patient, the tumour and the treatment. The registries carefully collate all the data for any one patient to avoid duplication of records. This is not a quick process, as information is often not made available to the registry until the main course of treatment is finished. A subset of the data, as defined in the cancer registration minimum data set,<sup>24</sup> is sent to the national registry at the ONS office in Titchfield, near Southampton. The data items are:

Core	Optional
Record type (new registration, amendment, deletion)	Country of birth
Identity number (unique)	Ethnic origin*
Patient's name	Patient's occupation
Patient's previous surname	Patient's employment status
Patient's address	Patient's industry
Postcode	Head of household's occupation
Employment	Head of household's employment status
Sex	Head of household's industry
NHS number	Diagnosis from screening*
Marital status	
Date of birth	
Date of death (if dead)	
Incidence date	
Site of primary growth	
Type of growth	
Behaviour of growth	
Multiple tumour indicator	
Previous registration details	
Basis of diagnosis*	
Death certificate only indicator*	
Side (laterality)*	
Treatment(s) (indicators)*	
Stage†	
Grade†	

\* From incidence year 1993

† From incidence year 1993; phased introduction - initially only for breast and cervix.

These data are loaded onto the new person-based database (see section 2.8) and validated. The extensive checks include the compatibility of the cancer site and the associated histology; these checks are closely based on those promulgated by IARC.<sup>18</sup> Once all the expected records for any one incidence year have been received and validated at ONS, detailed tables are published on the numbers and rates of all types of cancer by age and sex, and by region of residence, as presented in this volume.

All the work on processing in Titchfield and flagging at the NHSCR in Southport has, since 1993, been paid for by the Department of Health (DH). A service level agreement (SLA) has been negotiated between DH and ONS. Work on the key targets and outputs established in the relevant ONS divisional business plans and the SLA is monitored continuously. ONS makes formal six-monthly progress reports to DH.

## 2.8 Redevelopment of the ONS cancer registration computer system

Beginning in 1990, over 20 of the major computer processing systems at OPCS, including births, deaths, cancer registrations, the Longitudinal Study (1 per cent linked sample from the censuses), marriages and divorces, were redeveloped onto a modern database environment. The two main objectives of the redevelopment of the cancer registration computer system were to have an effective and efficient processing system and a person-based database (rather than annual files of tumours). To meet the timetable for introducing the new system, it was necessary to convert the 21 annual tumour files (1971 to 1991 inclusive) to a person-based database before the new system began operation. From among the 4.5 million records, those which were either duplicates or were true multiple primary records for the same person were linked together by a probability matching process<sup>25</sup> based on those successfully operated by the Oxford Record Linkage Study, Statistics Canada, and the Information and Statistics Division (ISD) of the Scottish Health Service.<sup>26,27,28</sup> Information on linked registrations was sent to the cancer registries for the deletion or amendment of records as appropriate. The essential structure of the cancer registration system in England and Wales, shown in Figure A, has remained unchanged. However, the identification and the sending to the regional cancer registries of the death certificates mentioning cancer and the non-cancer deaths to flagged cases is now done by the new system in Titchfield. In addition, all validation errors are now returned to the appropriate registry for resolution.

In parallel with the work on the redevelopment of the system at ONS, much data enhancement work was completed. This included 13,000 new registrations, amendments and cancellations; amendments to about 40,000 records from the probability matching exercise; 15,000 updates of date of death; 25,000 date of birth and date of death discrepancies; 7,000 no trace indicators added to the database; and smaller numbers of trace and event rejects, multiple primary cancer queries from registries, mis-traced Welsh records, "dead" now known to be alive, sex discrepancies, partial or invalid postcodes, and embarks. In addition, 36,000 queries from NHSCR about possible multiple primary cancers were dealt with.

The backlog of over 600,000 records that had built up in the registries during the time that the person-based database was being constructed was successfully processed by the NCIC in Titchfield. Priority for the processing of amendments resulting from validation errors was given to data for incidence years 1990 and 1991. At the same time, the NCIC worked steadily through the remaining problems - some left over from the old computer system, and some new ones. These included amendments to the way the system handled the notifications to the registries of death certificates containing a mention of cancer; corrections to records with duplicate identity numbers; re-numbering of some records for one regional registry; and improvements to postcodes. In addition, revalidation to the

higher standards embedded in the new system of all data previously processed on the old computer system has been carried out, queries sent to the regional registries and records amended. The new NHS numbers for flagged cases, together with any dates of death, were sent from the NHSCR to Titchfield and passed to the cancer registries. This information has enabled both ONS and the registries to amend records for the “immortals” - cases registered alive, but whose death was not previously linked to the cancer registration.

Once the testing of the new NHSCR computer system that deals with the flagging of cancer cases had been completed, the backlog of records that had been processed in Titchfield was sent to the NHSCR in Southport. It was known that about 65,000 of these were for people who had died before 1991 when the computerised index was assembled and so they would not be on the database at NHSCR. These records were therefore stripped off the Titchfield database and sent separately to Southport on paper. Of the remaining records, which were sent on electronic media, it was expected that about 300,000 would match automatically on the system. It was planned to do the batch runs in order, i.e. the earliest registrations first, to facilitate the determination of true multiple cancers and duplicates. The flagging of the stockpiled registrations for incidence years 1971 to 1990 was completed in January 1997; and the resulting trace and event (death, embark, re-entry) data were sent to Titchfield and added to the database. All flagging for records up to incidence year 2005 that have been received at ONS and have passed the validation checks has been completed and work is in progress on cases diagnosed in 2006 and 2007. At the same time, ONS is attempting to keep earlier incidence years up-to-date by processing and flagging any “late” registrations received from the cancer registries.

## **2.9 Proposed extension to the cancer registration minimum data set**

A conflict exists between the number of data items collected and data quality. This has been recognised by the three reviews of the national system described above.<sup>20,21,23</sup> The minimum data set has been revised in the context of the wider National Cancer Data Set and includes the stage of disease for all cancers, and details of treatment. This will require the information on stage to be made explicit by clinicians. Although the private sector is not covered by the minimum data set, members of the Independent Healthcare Association have generally been very co-operative; however, the growth of private pathology laboratories is a concern.

## **2.10 Advisory Committee on Cancer Registration review 1999/2000**

In recent years, and particularly since the publication in 1995 of the Calman-Hine report on cancer services,<sup>29</sup> the role of cancer registries has been extended. Cancer registries have contributed to studies on the variations in the outcomes for cancer patients across the UK and in the investigations into the

underlying causes of these variations. Cancer registries were also increasingly being asked to provide data to support the planning and monitoring of cancer service delivery, including the national breast and cervical screening programmes. For these purposes, more extensive data sets are needed and the timeliness of information is of great importance. For the purposes of clinical governance, data on the patterns of care and outcomes for specified sub-groups of patients, for example, defined by extent of disease or “stage”, are needed.

This expansion of the traditional role of cancer registries led to renewed interest in them, but drew attention to the variable quality of the service that individual registries provided. Concerns were expressed about their capacity to provide up-to-date, complete and accurate data.

Despite the changes implemented following the three national reviews described above, these concerns had persisted, and in April 1999 the Advisory Committee on Cancer Registration, on behalf of the Department of Health, commissioned Professor Charles Gillis, then Director of the West of Scotland Cancer Surveillance Unit, to undertake a further review of cancer registration in England.

The review<sup>30</sup> found that due to the history of the cancer registries, which had grown up more or less autonomously since before the second world war, there were considerable variations among them in terms of organisational structures; type of host institution (hospital, health authority, academic); title; data collection process (predominantly manual or electronic); range of tumours registered; data items collected; IT systems; research activity; and significant variations in completeness, accuracy and timeliness of data submission to ONS. The budgets per head of population served and the cost per case registered appeared to vary considerably, although those for the majority of registries clustered closely around the average.

The timeliness of data acquisition by some of the registries had been poor, with the knock on effect that they were, in turn, slow in submitting data to ONS for national collation. For example, it was only in August 1997 that provisional figures were published for cancers diagnosed in 1992 (so at first sight national cancer registration data looked five years out of date) and confirmed registrations for 1991 were only published in December 1997. However, the timeliness of several registries improved dramatically during the late 1990s following redevelopment of their computer systems, and the provisional results up to incidence year 1996 were only two years out of date (and two years behind the available mortality data).

The issue of timeliness was addressed through the allocation by the Department of Health of £500,000 from the Public Health Development Fund, with the aim of ensuring a measurable improvement in the timeliness and quality of national cancer

incidence and survival data. The target was that through this investment, all cancer registries would submit complete data up to and including 1997, to the quality standard in the national core contract, to ONS by the end of September 2000.

The review noted that data quality varied between registries. The editors of *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents Volume VII*<sup>31</sup> assessed the quality of data submitted by individual cancer registries. It was a matter of concern that not all cancer registries in England provided data acceptable to the editors of this standard work.

Most cancer registries collect far more data than required for the national minimum data set. The review found tensions regarding the priority given to local and national need for data. In some cases, national priorities were unduly neglected. Some cancer registries had not complied with the requirement to submit data to ONS within the timescales specified in the national core contract. Data on variables relating to stage of disease and treatment were variably collected. Registries generally only collected information on treatment given within six months of diagnosis, as specified in the core contract, and so surgical, radiotherapy and chemotherapy treatments given later in the course of a patient's illness would have been excluded.

The review concluded that the credibility of the data for comparisons of the risks of cancer over time, and of outcomes within some cancer registry areas, was well established. But the reliability of inter-regional comparisons was doubtful and the requirement for data of a uniform high standard in all parts of England for the purposes of public health and clinical governance was certainly not being met.

The review made a number of key recommendations for how cancer registries should be strengthened, so that they would be able to contribute fully to the cancer modernisation agenda by providing robust data to support the planning and monitoring of cancer service delivery and identify the scope for NHS intervention in relation to deprivation and cancer. The Department of Health published an action plan<sup>32</sup> to improve the organisation and effectiveness of the cancer registries in England. An additional £2 million of funding was allocated to cancer registration in each of the three financial years 2001/2 to 2003/4, a National Co-ordinator for Cancer Registration was appointed, and a National Cancer Registry Advisory Group was established.

## **2.11 Cancer Reform Strategy 2007**

The Department of Health published the Cancer Reform Strategy (CRS) in December 2007, which builds on the progress made since the Cancer Plan in 2000. The strategy recognises that there are major challenges ahead and sets out a package of measures to be taken forward over the next five years on prevention, early diagnosis, better treatment, improving the

patients' experience and reducing inequalities. Collecting and using improved information on cancer was identified as central to delivering this strategy.

A new National Cancer Intelligence Network (NCIN) is being established to bring together relevant stakeholders in cancer information including cancer registries; and is tasked to ensure optimum use is made of all sources of cancer data currently collected. The NCIN will be responsible for the development, building, maintenance and quality assurance of a new national repository of cancer data. The NCIN will oversee the provision of information needed to improve cancer services and increase patient choice. It will also provide a valuable new resource for epidemiological and health services research. National Cancer Research Institute (NCRI) partners will help fund research on the data collected by the NCIN, facilitating a more informed analysis of cancer services. A Steering Group has been established to oversee the NCIN development and this replaces the National Cancer Registry Advisory Group.

The NCIN, initially led in its formation stages by the National Co-ordinator for Cancer Registration, will introduce a new funding allocation for cancer registries in England based on the population for their area; this is to be phased in over the financial years 2008/9 and 2009/10. A Cancer Registry Core Contract is currently being developed between the cancer registries in England and the NCIN. NCIN is establishing a lead registry role for specific cancers with the cancer registries in England.

### 3. The United Kingdom Association of Cancer Registries

In the early 1990s, the cancer registration system in the UK was subject to rapid change. With the development of information technology, the pace of change in registration practice quickened, and increasing demands for accurate and timely information were made on the cancer registration system. Changes in the organisation of the health service and in the methods of health care delivery contributed to an increased interest from various authorities and scientists. There were new uses that could and should be made of registration data, such as medical audit and quality assurance of health care, as well as the routine uses that have been made of these data in the past, such as estimation of incidence and evaluation of survival and mortality.

There was widespread awareness, both of the need to improve the quality and completeness of cancer registration data and of the opportunities to do so through the use of information technology. Together with the increased interest from external bodies in using the data, this led to the creation of several groups bringing together cancer registry staff and personnel from OPCS (as it then was) to discuss and resolve matters of common interest.

The longest standing of these was the *Cancer Registries' Consultative Group* (CRCG), which concerned itself essentially with issues of data collection, including coding and data quality. It had representation from all cancer registries in the UK and Ireland, and its members were for the most part registry managers and others closely involved in the day-to-day business of data collection. The *Cancer Surveillance Group* (CSG) was set up in 1989 to meet a perceived need for a forum bringing together those with an interest in the use of cancer data. It had a loose, open and informal membership and structure. Its members included epidemiologists and statisticians, as well as other registry staff. The *Cancer Registries' Information Technology Group* (CRITG) brought together technical experts from the various registries. Education and training was another area of activity thought to be of such importance that it could justify the establishment of another group. There was however, no forum that brought together registry directors on a regular basis. There was a danger, therefore, with so many different perspectives and forums in which different points of view could be expressed, that the cancer registries might fail to speak with a united voice when, for example, making representations or giving advice to government. With no coherent framework of organisation, there would be a strong possibility of duplication of effort and inadequate communication between the various groups.

It was therefore proposed that a United Kingdom Association of Cancer Registries (UKACR) be established. Following preliminary meetings at which almost all of the UK registries were represented, the Association was brought into being on 2nd April 1992 in Cardiff.

The Association has a federal structure. All affiliated population-based cancer registries in the UK, ONS, the Information and Statistics Division of the NHS in Scotland and the Northern Ireland Cancer Registry are full members with their representative, usually the director, having a vote on the Executive Committee. Associate (non-voting) members, as of October 2007, comprise the National Registry of Ireland, the CRC Paediatric and Familial Cancer Research Group in Manchester, the Northern Region Children and Young Persons Malignant Disease Registry in Newcastle, the West Midlands Regional Children's Tumour Registry in Birmingham, the Yorkshire Specialist Register of Cancer in Children and Young People in Leeds, UK Childrens Cancer Study Group in Leicester, Bristol Children's Cancer Research Registry, and the charities Cancer Research UK and Marie Curie Cancer Care. Since the formation of the UKACR, a Quality Assurance Group was set up to standardise the methodology for, and report on, various registry performance indicators included in the national core contract<sup>33,34</sup> such as timeliness and the percentage of registrations made solely from a death certificate. A Training Group and a Coding and Classification Group were established to oversee and co-ordinate the implementation of developments in those particular aspects of cancer registries' work. A Clinical Effectiveness Group took forward issues relating to the registries' expanding role in clinical audit and performance monitoring on cancer. The Chairs of the various sub-groups were invited, as appropriate, to attend Executive Committee meetings as observers.

In 2003, the structure of the UKACR's sub-groups was re-organised. Three new sub-groups were established, chaired by a registry director, and with new terms of reference and some decision-making powers delegated from the Executive Committee. The Registration Sub-group has the former Coding and Classification Group and the Quality Assurance Group reporting to it. The other groups are the Information, Communications and Technology Sub-group, and the Analysis Sub-group.

The current officers as from October 2007 are:  
Co-Chairs - Dr M Roche, Director of the Oxford Cancer Intelligence Unit, and Dr A Gavin, Director of the Northern

Ireland Cancer Registry; and Treasurer – Mrs S Reynolds, of the Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit. The central coordinating team of the National Cancer Intelligence Network provides the Secretariat support.

The UKACR provides:

- a focus for national initiatives in cancer registration
- a coherent voice for representation of cancer registries in the UK
- a channel for liaison between registries and for agreeing policy on matters connected with cancer registration
- a framework to facilitate the operation of special interest groups and regional registries, and
- a means of stimulating the development of cancer registration, of information procedures and practices, and of research based on cancer registry data

The UKACR represents the views of its members to government and other bodies operating at national level on issues concerned with data quality, the definition of information requirements, and the development of health information systems where these have implications for cancer registration, in particular where matters of overall policy are concerned. The Association was represented on the re-formed National Advisory Committee on Cancer Registration and on the National Cancer Registration Advisory Group (NCRAG). Plans for similar representation within NCIN groups are being drawn up. The establishment of such close links is very important given the intimate ties many regional registries have with NHS information systems, and the potential importance of cancer registration to NHS functions such as medical audit and contracting.

The UKACR has, through consensus, examined and improved coding and classification issues; agreed the complex interface document for transmission of data to and from ONS; developed performance indicators; produced a training manual and cancer-specific training packs for registry staff; developed guidelines for the release of data, including for the rapidly expanding field of genetic counselling; developed guidelines for standardisation of reported results; and established a forum for sharing the latest epidemiological research. This consensus is valuable as it allows agreed procedures to be followed.



## 4. Cancer registrations, 2005

### 4.1 Interpretation

Care is required in the interpretation of cancer registration statistics, particularly when addressing either trends over time or differences between regions.

Registration of cases of cancer is a dynamic process in the sense that the data files both in the cancer registries and at ONS are always open. Cancer records may be amended - for example, the site code may be modified should later and more accurate information become available. The date of death is added for cases registered when the person was alive. Records may be cancelled, although this is relatively unusual. Also, complete new 'late' registrations may be made after either the cancer registry, or ONS, or both, have published what were thought at the time to be virtually complete results for a particular year.

Consequently, the figures for registrations published by a cancer registry in its reference volume may be different from those in the corresponding annual reference volume (ARV) published by ONS in the series MB1, which will generally have been produced at a different (usually later) time. In addition, both sets of published figures will differ again from the numbers of registrations currently on the databases. Further differences between cancer registry and ONS figures may arise if records that have been rejected by the validation process at ONS have not been corrected by the registry concerned before the corresponding ARV tables are produced.

In the section on 'validity' in section 5.1, it is noted that the cancer registries probably differ in their levels of completeness of registration. It may be difficult to interpret any apparent trends in cancer registrations because the registries are continually striving to increase their levels of ascertainment of cases. Any particularly large increases from year to year in the numbers of registrations for an individual registry are most likely to have arisen because of this.

Other aspects of the cancer registration system that are relevant to the interpretation of the data are discussed in detail in section 5.1.

### 4.2 Non-melanoma skin cancer

ONS has been advised both by expert epidemiologists and by members of the former Steering Committee on Cancer Registration, that non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-10 C44) is greatly under-registered. Registration varies widely depending

on a registry's degree of access to out-patient records and general practitioners. This under-registration of non-melanoma skin cancer is not just a problem for the cancer registries in England. *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents Volume VI*<sup>5</sup> reported that cancer registries in the United States, Australia, and parts of Europe, also collected very limited information on these skin cancers. In the commentary that follows, the figures for 'all malignancies' (ICD-10 C00-C97) **exclude non-melanoma skin cancer** (nmisc).

### 4.3 Cancer registrations in England, 2005

In 2005 there were totals of around 171,000 registrations of cases of cancer (malignant and non-malignant) for males and 188,000 for females. In the Tenth revision of the *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems* (ICD-10), malignant neoplasms are coded C00-C97, and benign, in situ, uncertain and unknown neoplasms are coded D00-D48. In 2005, of the total registrations about 17,100 for males and 40,100 for females were non-malignant. Over half of the non-malignant neoplasms for females were carcinoma in situ of the cervix (ICD-10 D06).

Cancer is predominantly a disease of the elderly. The overall crude rates of cancer registrations (excluding nmisc), 483 per 100,000 population for males and 464 per 100,000 population for females, conceal wide differences between the sexes and across the age groups, as illustrated in Figure B. The numbers on which this figure is based are given in **Table 3**. Following the small decrease in rates after early childhood, rates increased continuously across the age range for both males and females.

Rates of cancer rose more quickly with age in females than in males; this is reflected in the age distribution described below. In the 40–44 age group, the rate in females was more than double that for males. Subsequently, the overall rates rose more rapidly for males and were broadly similar to those for females in the 55–59 age group. After this, the rates rose much more rapidly for males: they were just under 38 per cent higher than those for females in the 65–69 age group and over 68 per cent higher in those aged 80–84.

The age distribution of malignant neoplasms is shown in Figure C. The numbers on which this figure is based are given in **Table 1**. Of the total of 238,977 malignancies, only 1,177 (0.5 per cent) occurred in children aged under 15; of these, 368 (31 per cent) were leukaemias (ICD-10 C91-C95). The percentages of cancers in the five-year age groups tended to rise earlier in

females than in males, owing largely to the influence of the incidence of cancers of the breast (ICD-10 C50) and of the cervix (ICD-10 C53). Cancers in those aged under 45 amounted to just over 5.5 per cent of the total for males and 9.2 per cent for females. The peaks in the age distributions occurred in the 75–79 age group for females and 70–74 for males.

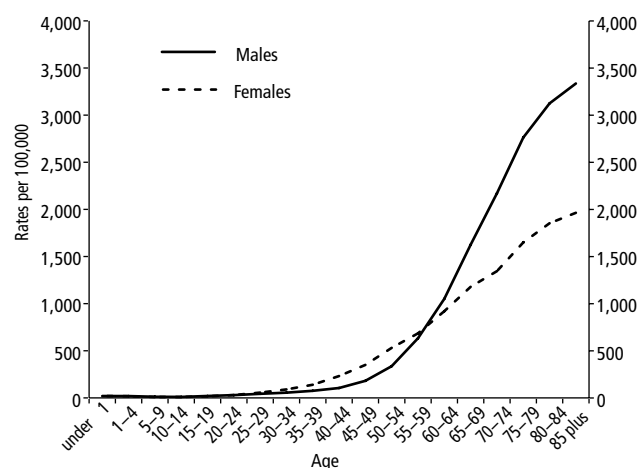
The standardised registration ratios (SRRs) by GOR are illustrated in Figure D. The numbers on which this figure is based are given in **Table 6**. These SRRs should be interpreted with caution because it is difficult to separate the effect of variation in levels of ascertainment from genuine differences in incidence.

#### 4.4 Major cancer sites

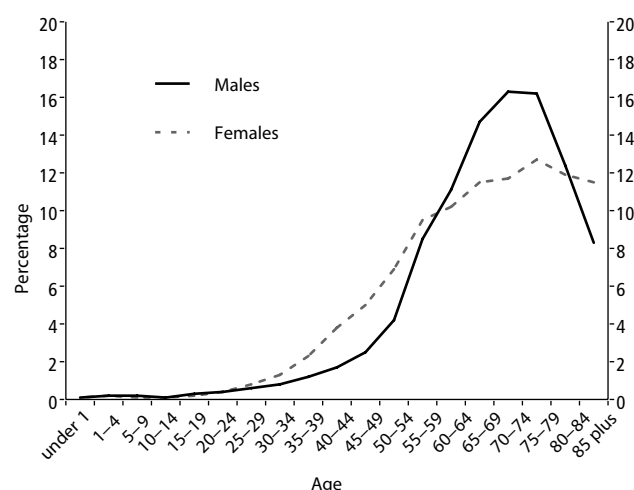
In the ICD Tenth Revision, there are 88 3-digit site codes relating to malignant neoplasms; of these, four relate to males only and eight to females only. For both males and females just **three** of the sites (different ones for each sex) constituted just over half of the total registrations in 2005, as shown in Table A.

The numbers of registrations for the major sites are illustrated in Figure E (and given in **Table 1**). The numbers of registrations for these 21 major sites represent 90 per cent of the total for all malignant neoplasms (excluding nmsc) for males and 89 per cent for females in 2005.

**Figure B All malignant neoplasms (excluding nmsc): incidence rates by sex and age-group, 2005**



**Figure C All malignant neoplasms (excluding nmsc): frequency distribution by age group, 2005**

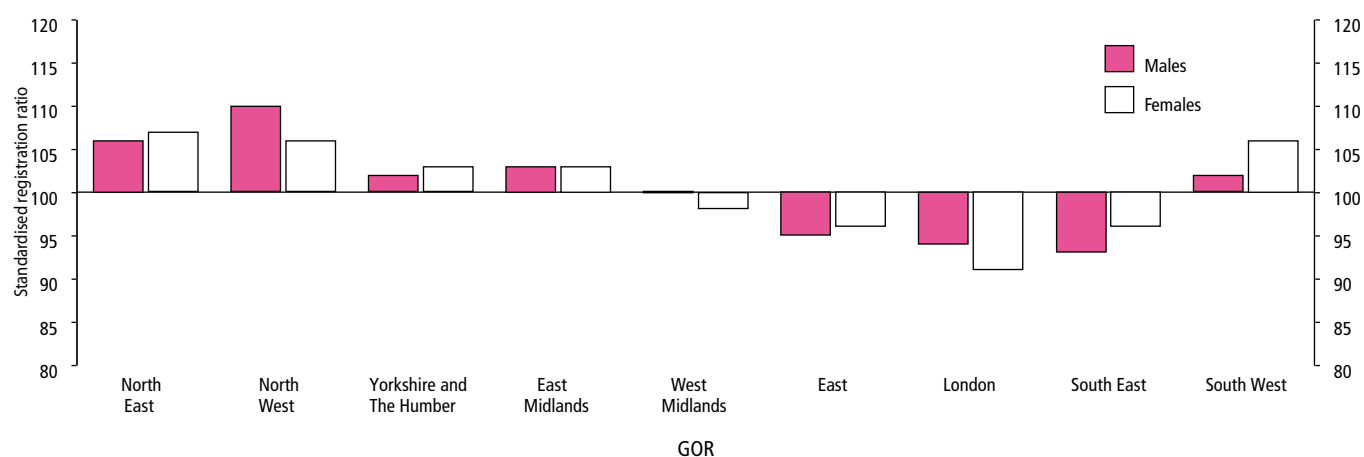


**Table A The three most common cancers\*, 2005**

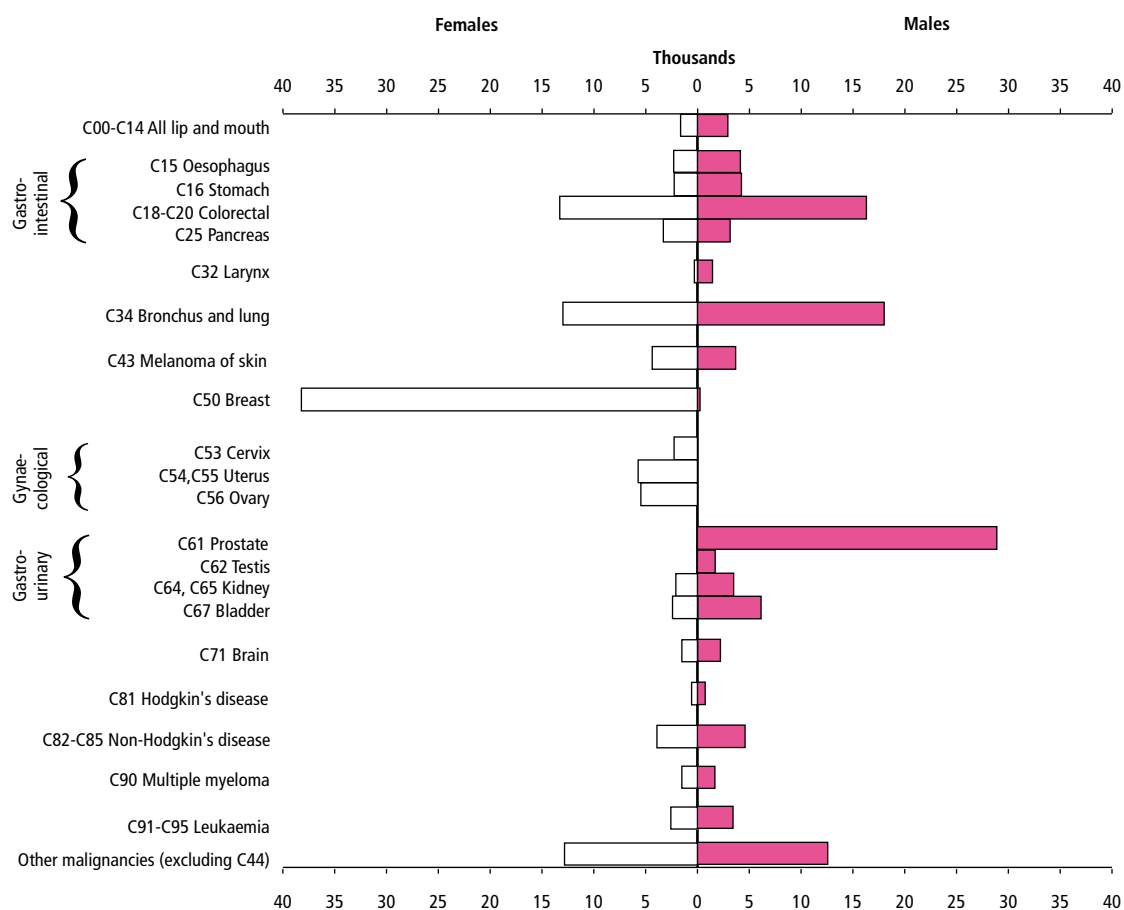
	ICD-10	Site description	Number of registrations	% of total malignancies
<b>(a) Males</b>				
1	C61	Prostate	28,886	24.1
2	C34	Lung	18,020	15.1
3	C18-20	Colorectal	16,282	13.6
		Total	63,188	52.8
		All malignancies*	119,625	100
<b>(b) Females</b>				
1	C50	Breast	38,212	32.0
2	C18-20	Colorectal	13,283	11.1
3	C34	Lung	12,977	10.9
		Total	64,472	54.0
		All malignancies*	119,352	100

\* Excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-10 C44) - see section 4.2

**Figure D All malignant neoplasms (excluding nmesc): standardised registration ratios by GOR, 2005**



**Figure E Registrations - major sites, 2005**



## 5. Guidance notes and definitions

### 5.1 Quality of cancer registration data

A brief history of cancer registration in England and Wales is given in section 2. The essential features of the current system have remained unchanged for over 30 years. The main flows of information to and from the regional registries and ONS, including the National Health Service Central Register (NHSCR), are illustrated in Figure A. Some aspects of the system that are relevant to the interpretation of the data have been discussed in considerable detail by Swerdlow.<sup>36</sup> These and others including geographic coverage; methods of data collection; ascertainment (or completeness of registration); completeness of recording of data items; validity; accuracy; timeliness; late registrations, deletions and amendments; duplicate and multiple registrations; registrations from information on death certificates; clinical and pathological definitions and diagnoses; changes in coding systems; completeness of flagging at NHSCR; changes in definition of resident population; and error, are discussed below.

Over the years, changes have occurred to the number of registries and to their **geographic coverage**. In 1950, there were 74 centres registering cancer in England and Wales, but the system was progressively simplified and by 1958 ten regions were covered by regional cancer registries; full coverage of England and Wales (but not 100 per cent ascertainment of cases - see below) was achieved in 1962. Some registries covered more than one RHA: the Thames Registry was formed in 1985 with the merger of the North West, North East and South Thames registries (the last of these covered both the South West and South East Thames RHAs). Wessex was separated from the South Thames registry in 1973; this coincided with a change in the method of data collection and a substantial increase in numbers of registrations for some parts of the Wessex region. Following reorganisations at the regional level in the NHS in 1996, the former South Western and Wessex RHAs are now covered by the South West Cancer Intelligence Service based in Bristol and Winchester. The former Yorkshire RHA and part of the former Northern RHA are now covered by the Northern and Yorkshire Cancer Registry and Information Service based in Leeds (the remainder of the former Northern RHA, South Cumbria, is now covered by the North Western Registry). Further reorganisations at the regional level in the NHS occurred in 1999 and 2001, but no corresponding major changes have been made to the areas covered by the cancer registries. Some registries received reports from several centres in their areas - at various times five regional centres existed in Trent, two in South Western, and three in East Anglian.

The independent cancer registries differ considerably in their **methods of data collection**; some employ peripatetic clerks,

others use hospital record staff to extract data for the registry, and several rely heavily on other organisations' computer systems including those in hospitals and pathology laboratories. The registries probably also differ in the level of **ascertainment** of their data (that is the degree to which reportable incident cases of cancer in the population are actually recorded in the registry) but the best are known to have very high levels. Direct measures are only available from occasional special studies.<sup>37,38</sup> That by Hawkins and Swerdlow<sup>37</sup> estimated that the under-ascertainment of registration of childhood cancers by the regional registries was just under 5 per cent; under-ascertainment may be greater for adults, for whom registration and record linkage (in the registries and at NHSCR) may be more difficult, than for children. General indications of ascertainment levels can be obtained from comparisons of the numbers of registrations and deaths in a period. The figures for deaths are those coded to a particular type of cancer as the underlying cause of death in residents of the same geographical area. Such mortality to incidence ratios by sex and site for 2005 are presented in **Table 9**. These ratios have several limitations, but there are variations between regions (and over time) that would be difficult to explain unless there were similar variations in ascertainment.

It should be noted that some cancer registries are not always able to collect complete information about benign, uncertain and unknown neoplasms and therefore these registration rates are almost certainly underestimates of the true incidence. In particular, this should be noted when interpreting regional differences.

It may be difficult to interpret any apparent trends in cancer registrations because the registries are continually striving to increase their levels of ascertainment of cases. Any particularly large increases from year to year in the numbers of registrations for an individual registry are most likely to have arisen because of this. For example, the recorded incidence for residents in some parts of the Thames Regional Health Authorities was unusually high in 1992, and unusually low in 1993, as a result of a one-off exercise by the Thames Cancer Registry in 1993 to find further information for people with cancer mentioned on their death certificate.<sup>39</sup>

**Completeness** is the extent to which all appropriate data items have been recorded in the registry database. Some data items are essential; if high proportions of such items are missing, this is an indicator of poor quality. For example, for cases that have been registered solely from the information on a death certificate (DCO) the incidence date is unknown and has to be taken as the date of death and the case may well be recorded against the wrong calendar year. A high DCO rate also implies

under-ascertainment<sup>18</sup> because patients are being missed by the registry while they are alive and not all cancer patients die of their disease (in which case, cancer is not mentioned on the death certificate). Other quality indicators are the proportion of cases where the primary site is unknown, and the proportions where important information such as the age of the patient or their postcode, is missing. Tables giving the proportions of registrations by region that have zero survival (which include both DCO cases and patients who were known to have died on the day of diagnosis - true zero survival) are given in Appendix E1 of the *Cancer Trends* volume;<sup>12</sup> tables giving the proportions of registrations by region with site unspecified are given in its Appendix E2.

The agreed procedures to be followed by the cancer registries and ONS when submitting and processing data are set out in the 'Registry/ONS Interface Document'.<sup>40</sup> When a registry's submission is loaded onto the database at ONS, a large number

of **validity** checks are carried out. There are over 40 checks on individual data items. These include that dates are valid, or that an 'indicator' is either 0 or 1 (or '&' if not known). There are around 20 cross checks between data items. These include the consistency of dates, for example that the incidence date is not after the date of death, and that the cancer site and histology are compatible. These latter cross checks are based closely on those promulgated by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)<sup>18</sup> and used by them when verifying data for inclusion in *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents*.<sup>41</sup> Combinations of site and histology are checked against three lists:

- (i) histology codes that will be accepted in combination with any site code
- (ii) histology codes that will only be accepted if the site code is in the appropriate group (of which there are over 50), and

**Table B Number of newly diagnosed cases of cancer\* by quality status†, as at December 2007, England, 1971-2005**

Year	Total	Status 1	Status 2	Status 3	Status 3 as % of total
1971	143,880	141,263	2,063	554	0.4
1972	146,410	143,885	1,668	857	0.6
1973	152,028	148,750	1,456	1,822	1.2
1974	156,809	154,692	376	1,741	1.1
1975	157,311	155,194	187	1,930	1.2
1976	158,278	155,090	170	3,018	1.9
1977	161,184	158,576	162	2,446	1.5
1978	161,169	159,212	155	1,802	1.1
1979	164,467	163,507	253	707	0.4
1980	169,929	168,623	293	1,013	0.6
1981	174,748	172,459	1,374	915	0.5
1982	175,794	173,027	1,435	1,332	0.8
1983	180,007	176,493	1,871	1,643	0.9
1984	179,797	175,531	2,671	1,595	0.9
1985	190,417	188,242	1,169	1,006	0.5
1986	187,455	184,838	1,433	1,184	0.6
1987	192,118	188,891	1,891	1,336	0.7
1988	197,701	194,280	2,204	1,217	0.6
1989	197,992	194,126	2,587	1,279	0.6
1990	199,655	180,693	18,367	595	0.3
1991	203,324	199,201	3,396	727	0.4
1992	211,671	206,909	3,645	1,117	0.5
1993	208,109	203,539	4,033	537	0.3
1994	213,441	212,281	328	832	0.4
1995	215,272	214,565	29	678	0.3
1996	216,015	215,370	26	619	0.3
1997	222,927	222,507	23	397	0.2
1998	223,069	222,487	30	552	0.2
1999	230,062	229,070	370	622	0.3
2000	229,585	229,406	15	164	0.1
2001	232,771	232,602	6	163	0.1
2002	230,323	230,061	6	256	0.1
2003	234,431	234,229	5	197	0.1
2004	238,697	238,514	34	149	0.1
2005	240,283	240,086	64	133	0.1

\*All malignant neoplasms excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-10 C44) - see section 4.2.

† See section on 'validity' in section 5.1.

- (iii) histology codes that will not be accepted in combination with any of the sites in a group (of which there are two)

If a record passes all the checks and cross checks, it is given a quality status of 1. If a record fails any one of a small number of vital checks and cross checks, for example if the date of birth is invalid, thus making it impossible either to include the data in an output table in the ONS annual reference volume<sup>10</sup> or to flag the person concerned at the NHSCR, it is given a quality status of 3. If a record passes all the vital checks and cross checks but fails one or more other checks, it is given a quality status of 2, and along with records that have a quality status of 1, can be used in outputs and sent to the NHSCR for flagging. Information about all records that fail any of the validation checks is sent to the registries for them to investigate and submit corrections.

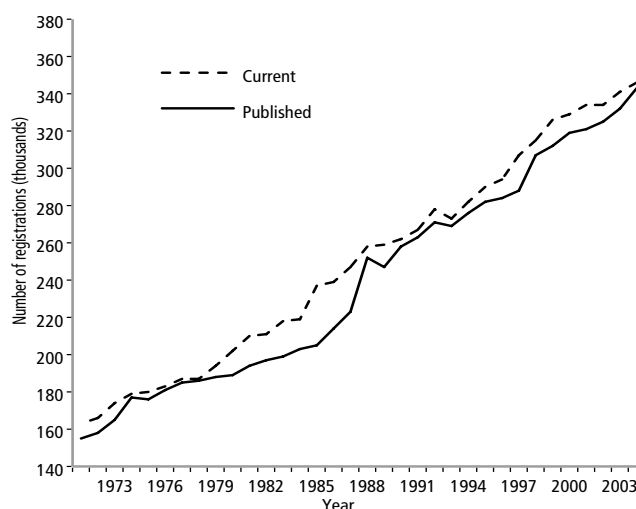
The national standards for cancer registries<sup>33,34,42</sup> require that when a registry's data for a particular year are complete, no more than 0.5 per cent of records should have a quality status of 3. When OPCS redeveloped its cancer registration computer processing system in the early 1990s, all the previously submitted records were re-validated using the more stringent checks<sup>40</sup> incorporated in the new system. The quality status of all the records on the database at the National Cancer Intelligence Centre (NCIC) from 1971 up to 2005 is shown in Table B. Over the past five years, the proportion of records with serious errors has consistently been 0.1 per cent.

As with completeness, the **accuracy** of the data (that is the proportion of cases recorded with a given characteristic that truly have the attribute) is only occasionally known directly from special studies. Various indirect measures, however, suggest that there is considerable variation between regions. A report of a project to audit the quality and comparability of cancer registration data in the UK, carried out under the aegis of the United Kingdom Association of Cancer Registries (see section 3) was published in 1995.<sup>43</sup> Variations among the registries were found in data quality for diagnostic factors, incidence date, stage of disease, treatment information, and use of death information. A study at the Merseyside and Cheshire Registry<sup>44</sup> also found that data quality within a registry varied by the age of the patient, the cancer site, and area of residence. However, a substantial audit of Scottish cancer registry data,<sup>45</sup> in which information was re-abstracted from the available records, found that severe discrepancies had occurred in under 3 per cent of cases. The review<sup>42</sup> concluded that although comparisons between the various published studies was difficult, cancer registry records were largely complete, accurate and reliable. The review found that the quality of cancer registry data depended heavily on the competence and experience of staff in the registry; on maintaining good relationships with clinicians, staff in health authorities, and scientists; and on the registry's active involvement in research.

The **timeliness** of national data based on the full set of individual records depends on the speed of the slowest registry in completing its submissions to ONS. In the past, there has often been (at least) one registry that, for a variety of excellent reasons at the time, has lagged considerably behind the others. Also, cancer registration is not statutory, and ONS has no organisational, managerial or financial control over the regional registries. In 1994, the registries passed from regional control to lead purchasers. Local needs for up-to-date information have in some areas resulted in considerable improvements in timeliness. On the other hand, although safeguards and quality and timeliness standards for national data were included in the national core contract,<sup>33,34</sup> the requirements of lead purchasers who hold the registries' budgets sometimes took priority over the supply of data to ONS. Several registries have recently redeveloped their computer systems and their timeliness has improved dramatically.

The point in time at which ONS, in consultation with the cancer registries, decides to produce the tables for the annual reference volume is necessarily a compromise between two principal considerations: the need to minimise the delay between the relevant data year and the publication of the detailed results, and the requirement to obtain a very high level of completeness of the data and hence minimise the number of **late registrations**. The gap between the data year and production of tables has varied considerably; as a result there are currently varying proportions of additional cancer registrations held on the computer files at ONS compared with the numbers published in the corresponding annual reference volume, as shown in Figure F. Over the thirty-three year period the differences have averaged around 3 per cent although for 1985, 1986 and 1987 there are now around 10 per cent more cases on the national register than when the annual reference volumes were published. This was the result of problems with the transmission of data between the Thames Registry and ONS.<sup>46</sup> The overall figures contain within them some substantial variations among

**Figure F Number of registrations (thousands) published in ARVs and currently (December 2007) on the NCIC database, England, 1971–2005**



the regions. For example, a problem at OPCS (as it was then) with the processing of one data tape for 1985 from the North Western registry resulted in a shortfall in the published figures of around two thousand registrations. Although this made a difference of less than 1 per cent to the total for England and Wales, it represented a shortfall of around 10 per cent for the North Western region.

The cancer registration database is “dynamic” in the sense that records may be modified or deleted if new information is obtained. The information from “trace back” of a death certificate may result in a case being registered many years after the true incidence date. **Late deletions and amendments** to data are in general a much smaller problem than late new registrations.

A CD-ROM containing anonymised records of new cases of cancer, including all the ‘late’ registrations, for incidence years 1971 to 1992 has been produced by ONS;<sup>11</sup> the data are geographically coded to regional health authority level. Also included are anonymised records of deaths from cancer for 1971-1997, and the relevant mid-year population estimates to enable the calculation of incidence and mortality rates. The NCIC plans to update this CD-ROM with data from 1991 onwards. The CD-ROM can be purchased from ONS.

Special tabulations involving data not on the CD-ROM are available to order (subject to confidentiality thresholds) and on repayment. Such requests or enquiries should be made to:

✉ Cancer@ons.gsi.gov.uk

While late registrations result in the figures published in the annual reference volume being too low, **duplicate registrations** can artificially inflate them. Such duplication may arise if a patient is resident in one area but treated in another; this is particularly so for those resident in North Wales and treated in Liverpool, and for those resident around London who are treated in central London. Duplications are prevented firstly by the cancer registries that hold alphabetic indexes of names and carry out computer searches; and secondly by the flagging at NHSCR, where if on flagging, a previous registration is found for the individual, the registrations are examined to see if they are duplicates or **true multiple primary** cancers. The rules for decisions on duplicates/multiples have changed over time, particularly for 1978 registrations, which led to a 13 per cent decrease in registrations for Welsh residents. Currently, with the agreement of the cancer registries, all such cases are referred back to them by ONS, and decisions taken according to an agreed set of rules.<sup>40</sup>

Since the early 1960s, copies of **information from all death certificates** mentioning cancer have been sent by ONS to the registry covering the area in which the death occurred. Any cancers registered solely from the information on the death certificates were not included in the published information

prior to 1974, at which point an abrupt increase occurred. Registries use the death certificate information in different ways. For example, some check the data by reference to clinical notes or other local data sources, but others simply enter the death as a registration (with the year of death as the incidence year).

Inaccuracies and incompleteness may arise from **diagnostic practice**, and changes in it, although such errors and changes come from outside the cancer registration system and are not under its control. Misclassification of cancers is more likely to occur when there is no opportunity to obtain histological confirmation of disease, or if the tumour has a pre-malignant stage that can be confused with invasive carcinoma. Misclassification may also result from mistakes in the collection, abstraction or coding of information both before and after it reaches the registry. Also, **clinical and pathological** (and registry) **definitions of cancer** may change over time and between places, particularly for borderline malignant conditions.

Changes in **coding systems** may cause discontinuities in published data. For the national data held by ONS for incidence years 1971 to 1978, site is coded to ICD-8 and histology by the *Manual of Tumor Nomenclature and Coding* (MOTNAC) 1968 edition;<sup>47</sup> for incidence years 1979 to 1994, site is coded to ICD-9 and histology to ICD-O;<sup>17</sup> and from incidence year 1995 onwards, site is coded to ICD-10 and histology to ICD-O2<sup>1</sup>. Details of the effect of the changes between the ICD revisions on mortality statistics have been published;<sup>48</sup> these give an indication of their likely effect on cancer registrations. In addition, there have been some minor changes in ONS coding and classification rules.<sup>37</sup> Over time the submission of data from the registries to ONS on abstract cards was superseded by computer media (punched cards, magnetic tape and diskettes). Abstract cards were coded at ONS whereas magnetic tapes and diskettes were coded by the registry before being sent to ONS. Thus a change to magnetic tape (the last registry to do so was Oxford in 1985) may have been accompanied by changes in interpretation of coding.

In addition, the **completeness of flagging** of registrations by NHSCR is important for cohort studies. The proportion of cancer registrations received by ONS that were successfully linked to an NHSCR record was on average about 96 per cent from 1971 up to 1989. With the computerisation at NHSCR and improvements in data quality by the regional cancer registries, this has risen to over 99 per cent for data for 1993 and subsequent years. The importance for any particular study of the records not traced will depend upon any biases by area, cancer site or other main factors of interest.<sup>49</sup>

Rates of cancer incidence are dependent not only on the accuracy of the cancer registration data but also on that of the **population denominator data**. Recent censuses are believed to have been very accurate overall: in 1991 the non-responsive rate was estimated to be 3.8 per cent and in 2001

was estimated to be 6.1 per cent, but this varied by age and by geographic area. In 2001 these results were fully adjusted to take account of the estimated non-response. Annual mid-year estimates of population, based on census data together with information on births, deaths and migration (see section 5.5) also appear to be very accurate on a national basis, although errors of several per cent have been found for some counties, districts and London boroughs. There may also be differences between the definitions of 'place of residence' used for cancer registrations and for population estimates. For the former, the address used is 'the usual place of residence as given by the patient, whereas the census definition is not so straightforward, particularly when a person lives at more than one address throughout the year.<sup>50</sup> This may lead to biases in analyses of data for small areas that include large numbers of students, armed forces or people living in institutions.

Although the census population figures for 2001 were overall some 1 million lower than the previously published population estimates, the differences were concentrated largely in the younger age groups, particularly for males. Cancer is a disease predominantly of older people, and checks on data for England and Wales have shown that in general the effects on overall cancer incidence rates of using populations for the 1990s that have been revised in the light of the results of the 2001 Census, and subsequently, are very small.

Finally, in published data on the scale of the national cancer registration system it is almost inevitable that straightforward **errors** will occur, for example in the transcription and printing of tables. Corrections to known errors have been published.

## 5.2 Mortality data

Most deaths are certified by a medical practitioner. The death certificate is then usually taken to a registrar of births and deaths by a person known as an informant - usually a near relative of the deceased. In certain cases, deaths are referred to, and sometimes then investigated by, a coroner who sends information to the registrar of deaths, which is used instead of that from the medical practitioner. In some cases, additional information from the coroner's certificate is forwarded to ONS by the registrar. Thus the information used in ONS mortality statistics may have come from one of four sources: the doctor, the informant, a coroner, or derived from one or other of the above (for example, the age of the dead person is derived from date of birth and date of death).

A full set of notes and definitions for mortality data has been published by ONS.<sup>51</sup> This includes: base populations; occurrences and registrations; areal coverage; death rates and standardisation; certification of cause of death; coding the underlying cause of death; analysis of conditions mentioned on the death certificate; amended cause of death; accelerated registrations; legislation on registration of deaths and the processing, reporting and analysis of mortality data; and

historical changes in mortality data including the introduction of the Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases in 1979, industrial action taken by registration officers in 1981-82, the amendment by OPCS in 1984 of WHO Rule 3 (one of the rules used to select the underlying cause of death), and the introduction of the Tenth Revision of the *International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems*.

In the early 1990s, OPCS redeveloped its deaths registrations computer processing system. The main changes affecting the data included the progressive computerisation of local offices of registrars of births and deaths, and the automation of cause of death coding. Further information is available<sup>51</sup> on the redevelopment of the deaths computer processing system, and the use of WHO Rule 3. There is also advice on using cause of death from 1993 onwards.

The main change in introducing automated cause of death coding was in the interpretation of WHO Rule 3. The death certificate is set out in two parts; part I gives the condition or sequence of conditions leading to death, while part II gives details of any associated conditions. Rule 3 states that 'if the condition selected by the General rules or Rules 1 and 2 can be considered a direct sequel of another reported condition, whether in part I or part II, select this primary condition'. The interpretation of Rule 3 was broadened by OPCS in 1984 so that certain conditions that were often terminal, such as bronchopneumonia or pulmonary embolism, could be considered a direct sequel of any more specific condition reported. The more specific condition would then be regarded as the underlying cause. This change in interpretation meant that the numbers of deaths from certain conditions such as pneumonia fell suddenly in 1984, while deaths from conditions often mentioned in part II of the certificate rose.<sup>52</sup> The change in 1993 was a move back to the internationally accepted interpretation of Rule 3 operating in England and Wales before 1984.

Information on the effects of moving back to this earlier interpretation of Rule 3 have been published.<sup>53,54</sup> The expected effects were based on the assumption that any allowance for them was the same in 1993 as it was in 1984 (which is unlikely to be exactly true). The effects of the change, however, appear to be generally in the opposite direction to those of 1984 and of a similar magnitude.<sup>51</sup>

Since January 2001, cause of death has been coded to ICD-10.<sup>1</sup> Under ICD-10, the interpretation of WHO Rule 3 is different from that in ICD-9, but similar to that adopted by OPCS for deaths in 1984-1992 (see above). In order to quantify the effects of this and other differences between ICD-9 and ICD-10, ONS carried out a bridge coding study: all deaths registered in 1999 were independently coded to both ICD-9 and ICD-10, and the causes compared using internationally agreed groups of equivalent codes. The full results can be found in the Report 'Results of the ICD bridge coding study,



England and Wales, 1999' in *Health Statistics Quarterly* 14.<sup>55</sup> The numbers of deaths coded to "malignant neoplasms" in ICD-10 were higher than in ICD-9 by around 3 per cent for males and 2 per cent for females.

### 5.3 Quality of mortality data

As explained above, mortality statistics in England and Wales are derived from the registration of deaths certified by a doctor or coroner. The data pass through a number of processes before becoming usable for analysis. These processes are complex, and involve a wide range of people, organisations and computer systems. The scope for error is correspondingly wide. ONS aims to produce mortality statistics with the highest achievable quality given the available resources.

There are quality checks and validations carried out at the various stages in the creation of mortality statistics<sup>51</sup>. These include: writing the medical certificate of death; registration of the death; entry of data in the computer system used by registrars of births and deaths; other checks made by the registration service; receipt of death registration data at ONS; validation processes; routine checks by ONS; the automated cause coding system; checks before and after extraction of data for analysis; checks on routine outputs; and analysis of ill-defined causes of death.

### 5.4 Advantages and disadvantages of incidence and mortality data

In 1981, Doll and Peto<sup>56</sup> compared the quality and utility of incidence and mortality data in the USA. The incidence data came from two 'one off' national cancer surveys in 1947/48 and 1969-71, and from continuous collection up to 1977 by the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) cancer registries (which operated in various cities and states and in total covered about 10 per cent of the US population). They showed that mortality data were largely reliable and stable over time. However, examples for a few major sites

such as breast (in females) and prostate indicated that there were discrepancies with incidence that were too large to be explained without there being serious upward biases in the trends in cancer registration data, and that mortality data were generally more trustworthy.

These conclusions do not apply to cancer registration data in the UK. As noted above, a review of the quality of UK cancer registry data<sup>43</sup> concluded that results were largely complete, accurate and reliable. The data on cancer registration 'quality indicators' (mortality to incidence ratios, zero survival cases, and unspecified site) demonstrate that although there is some variability within England and Wales, the overall ascertainment and reliability is good. Also, the trends in incidence and mortality illustrated for the major cancer sites in Chapter 2 of the *Cancer Trends* volume<sup>12</sup> clearly confirm that, although there may have been some under registration, particularly for lung and stomach cancer, in the early 1970s, from the late 1970s onwards the trends in incidence are consistent with those for mortality and the recorded improvements in survival.<sup>57,58</sup>

Mortality data are generally more timely than incidence data (the current gap is now one year - the latest mortality data are for 2006,<sup>59</sup> while incidence data are available up to 2005). This is largely because there is a statutory requirement to register a death within five days, and for the large majority of deaths there is only one source document. As explained above, cancer registration is not statutory and collating information from the necessary wide variety of sources is time consuming, and ONS cannot produce final results for England until data have been received from all registries. But trends in mortality give only a delayed indication of trends in new cases, because for cancers with moderate or good survival, those dying in any one year may have been diagnosed and treated many years earlier. Even in the 1970s, five year survival from many of the major cancers, for example breast (in females), cervix, larynx, melanoma of skin, testis and uterus, was in the range 50-70 per cent and since then there have been notable improvements in survival for almost all except the highly fatal cancers (lung,

**Figure G Advantages and disadvantages of incidence and mortality data**

Incidence	Mortality
<b>Advantages</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high quality coding</li> <li>• both cancer site and histology</li> <li>• very low proportion site unspecified</li> <li>• incidence date known (except for small proportion registered solely from a death certificate)</li> </ul>	<b>Disadvantages</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• diagnostic accuracy less certain than for incidence</li> <li>• site only, no histology</li> <li>• around 10 per cent site unspecified</li> <li>• deaths in any one year result from cases diagnosed over a long previous period</li> </ul>
<b>Disadvantages</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• may not be complete</li> <li>• may not be sufficiently timely</li> <li>• national coverage not achieved until 1962; evidence of under-ascertainment in the early 1970s</li> </ul>	<b>Advantages</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• virtually 100 per cent complete</li> <li>• timely (within months of the end of a data year)</li> <li>• very long time series (if not affected by ICD or other coding changes<sup>48</sup>)</li> </ul>

oesophagus, pancreas).<sup>57,58</sup> This has made incidence data increasingly more important for early monitoring of trends, and for assessment of major public health interventions such as breast and cervical screening.<sup>60-63</sup>

Death is not always correctly certified, or the underlying cause correctly coded, even for cancer. Many studies have shown wide variability in certification and coding, particularly between countries.<sup>64-75</sup> Although the mortality data are virtually 100 per cent complete, while cancer registration data may not be, around 10 per cent of deaths in England and Wales are coded to 'site unspecified',<sup>51</sup> whereas the corresponding proportion for incidence data is only 3 per cent. These and other advantages and disadvantages of incidence and mortality data are summarised in Figure G.

Cancer mortality trends are therefore an imperfect and fuzzy indicator of trends in the efficacy of treatment: they reflect earlier trends in both incidence and survival and cannot be interpreted sensibly without them. Incidence and survival trends from the national cancer registry, based on data from the regional cancer registries, provide additional insight into the complex problems of cancer control. None of these indicators is perfect, and none is adequate on its own.<sup>76</sup>

## 5.5 Populations

The population figures in **Table 2** used to calculate incidence rates for 2005 are mid-2005 estimates of the resident population of England and Wales based on the 2001 Census of Population. These estimates include members of HM and non-UK armed forces stationed in England and Wales, but exclude those stationed outside. ONS mid-year population estimates are based on updates from the most recent census, allowing for births, deaths, net migration and ageing of the population.

Whenever results become available from a census, ONS creates a new base for the population estimates. Thus, following the 2001 Census, ONS revised the mid-year population estimates from 1982 to 2000. Further revisions were made to the estimates from 1992 because further information from research following the Census became available. The research was carried out to understand the reasons for differences between the 2001 Census-based estimates and the mid-year estimates rolled forward from earlier censuses.

Population estimates for mid-2005 were published on 24 August 2006 and revised along with estimates for 2002 to 2004 on 22 August 2007. Revised estimates for mid-2001 were published on 9 September 2004 and revised estimates for 1992 to 2000 were published on 7 October 2004. All these estimates incorporate the findings of the local authority population studies, the results of which were published in July 2004. Further information on population estimates, and their methodology, can be found on the National Statistics website: [www.statistics.gov.uk/popest](http://www.statistics.gov.uk/popest).

## 5.6 Government Office Regions (GORs)

Regional incidence data in this annual reference volume are presented by the patient's Government Office Region of usual residence.

Some cancer registry publications present statistics based on the number of patients treated in the cancer registry area. Statistics in some cancer registry reports may therefore differ from the analyses by region of residence given in this volume.

## 5.7 Methods

### *Age-standardised rates*

The incidence of cancer varies greatly with age. Differences in the age structure of populations between geographical areas or over time therefore need to be controlled to give unbiased comparisons of incidence. This can be achieved through either direct or indirect standardisation.<sup>77</sup>

- (i) Direct standardisation: age- and sex-specific rates in each group in the populations to be compared are multiplied by the corresponding number of people in a 'standard' population, usually the World or (here) European Standard Population (Table C), and then summed to give an overall rate per 100,000 population.

Thus the directly standardised incidence rate using the European Standard Population is given by:

$$I(\text{ASR/E}) = \left\{ \sum_k i_k P_k \right\} / \sum_k P_k$$

where  $i_k$  = observed incidence rate in age group  $k$   
 $k$  = 1, ..., 19 and the 19 age groups are 0, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, and 85 and over  
 $P_k$  = standard population in age group  $k$

Such directly standardised rates are presented in **Table 10**,

**Table C Distribution of the European Standard Population**

Age	Population	Age	Population
0	1,600	45-49	7,000
1-4	6,400	50-54	7,000
5-9	7,000	55-59	6,000
10-14	7,000	60-64	5,000
15-19	7,000	65-69	4,000
20-24	7,000	70-74	3,000
25-29	7,000	75-79	2,000
30-34	7,000	80-84	1,000
35-39	7,000	85 +	1,000
40-44	7,000		
<b>Total</b>		<b>100,000</b>	

Source: L Sharp et al, *Cancer registration statistics Scotland, 1981-1990*, (Edinburgh, Information and Statistics Division of NHS Scotland, 1993).

which gives time series for 1996 to 2005.

(ii) Indirect standardisation: one set of age- and sex-specific rates (here those for England as a whole) is taken as the standard. These rates are then applied to each of several index populations of known age structure to show how many registrations would have been expected in these index populations had they, at each age, experienced the cancer incidence of the standard population. The ‘expected’ incidence so found is then compared with the observed, their ratio being multiplied by 100 to give an index, called the standardised registration ratio (SRR), in which 100 is the value for the standard population. Calculations are based on nineteen age groups (those used in **Table 1**).

The use of the SRR enables data for a particular site and sex to be presented as a single index figure relative to a defined standard or baseline. If the incidence patterns in the various age groups are different in the two populations or time periods, however, SRRs are an unreliable guide to comparison, and age-specific rates should be examined.

**Table 6** shows the SRRs in GORs of residence for 2005. For each cancer, the registration rates in England are taken as standards (with the sexes considered separately). For example, the SRR for cancer of the stomach in the East Midlands GOR was calculated as:

$$\text{SRR} = \frac{100 \times \text{No. of registrations of cancer of the stomach in East Midlands GOR}}{\sum_{\text{Age group}} \left[ \frac{\text{Population in each age group, East Midlands GOR} \times \text{registration rate for cancer of the stomach for that age, England}}{\text{Population in each age group, England}} \right]}$$

### Cumulative lifetime risk

The risk of a person developing cancer during their lifetime is obtained by applying sex- and age-specific incidence rates to the person years at risk derived from the numbers of survivors from a hypothetical cohort based on an England life table. It gives the percentage of the cohort that would develop cancer should the current age- and sex-specific rates be experienced throughout the lifetime of the cohort.<sup>35</sup> It can also be expressed as the odds of developing the disease during a person’s lifetime.

### Survival

ONS registrations since 1971 have been linked at the NHSCR to the death records (as already described); national survival tables have been published in *Cancer Survival Trends in England and Wales, 1971-1995: deprivation and NHS region*,<sup>57</sup> and extended in *Cancer Survival in England and Wales, 1991-98*,<sup>58</sup> *Cancer Survival 1992-1999*,<sup>78</sup> *Cancer Survival, England, 1993-2000*,<sup>79</sup> *Cancer Survival, England and Wales 1991-2001*,<sup>80</sup> *Trends and socio-economic inequalities in cancer*

*survival in England and Wales up to 2001*,<sup>81</sup> *Cancer Survival, England, 1998-2003*,<sup>82</sup> *Cancer Survival, England, 1998-2004*,<sup>83</sup> and *Cancer Survival, England, 1999-2004*.<sup>84</sup>

The results of the first EUROCORE cancer survival study, which covered 30 cancer registries in 12 European countries, including England and Scotland, were published<sup>85</sup> in 1995. Six cancer registries in England participated; these were geographically spread around the country and covered almost half the population. Cancer registration data up to 1985 were included.

Results from the second EUROCORE study, which covered 45 cancer registries in 17 countries, also including England and Scotland, have also been published.<sup>86,87</sup> Seven cancer registries in England participated. Cancer registration data up to 1989 were included.

Some results from the third EUROCORE study, which covered 56 cancer registries in 22 countries, including eight English registries and the registries in Wales and Scotland, were released at the European Cancer Conference (ECCO 12) in September 2003; full results were published in the journal *Annals of Oncology*.<sup>88</sup> Cancer registration data up to 1994 were included in the study.

Some of the results from the fourth EUROCORE study, which covered 83 cancer registries in 23 countries, including nine English registries and the registries in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, were published<sup>89</sup> in 2007. Cancer registration data up to 1999 were included in the study. In addition, period analyses to estimate cancer survival by the use of recent data was undertaken. These results covered 47 registries in 21 countries, including the registries in England, Wales, Scotland & Northern Ireland, and were published<sup>90</sup> in 2007. Cancer registration data up to 2002 were included in the study. Full results from the fourth EUROCORE study will be published in 2008.

### 5.8 Symbols and conventions used

0.0	less than 0.05
-	nil
..	not available
:	not appropriate
nos	not otherwise specified
nec	not elsewhere classified

## 6. Maps and contact addresses

**Figure H** Areas covered by the regional cancer registries, England, 2007



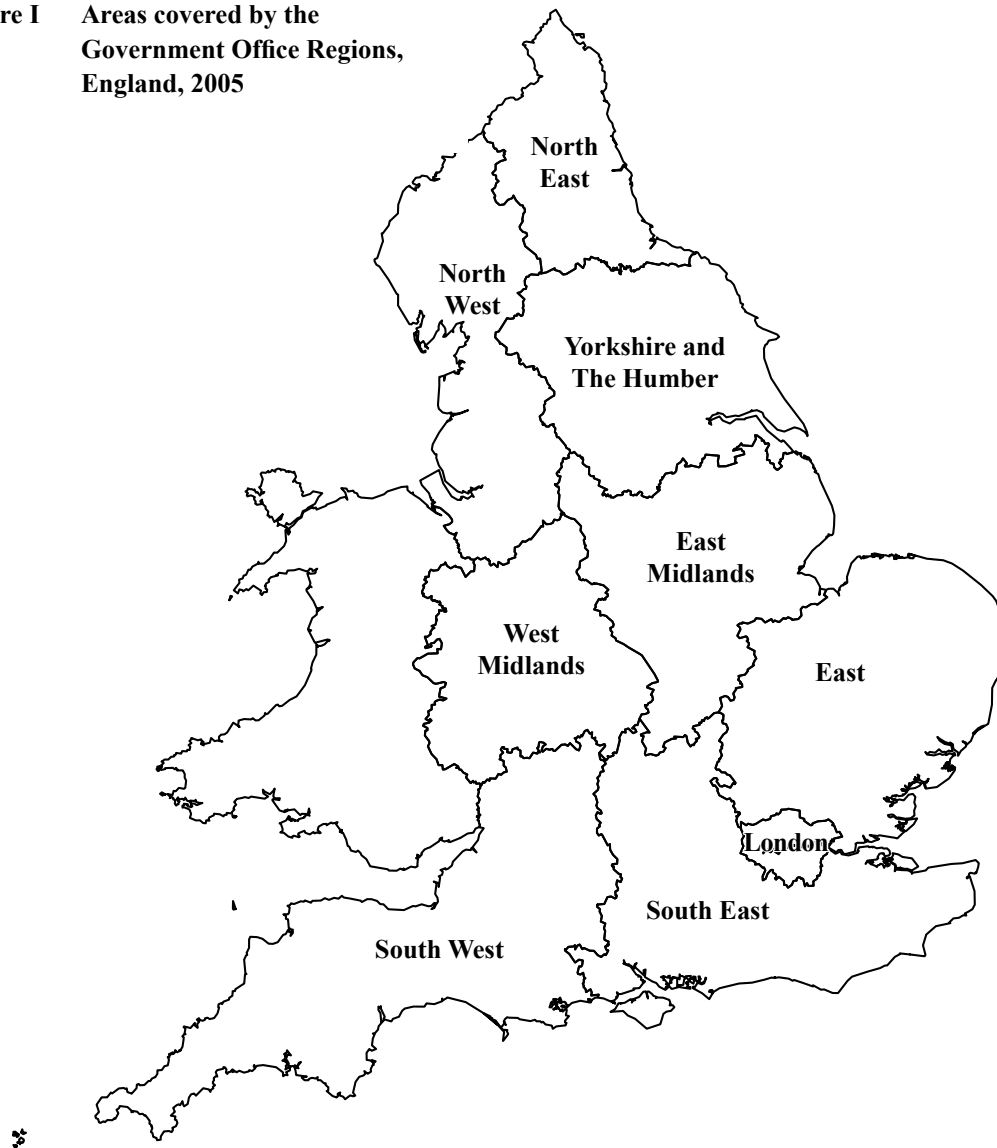
### Cancer registries in the United Kingdom: current directors, addresses, telephone and fax numbers

United Kingdom Association of Cancer Registries website: [www.ukacr.org](http://www.ukacr.org)

#### (a) England

<b>(a) England</b>		Trent	Mr D Meechan
Northern &Yorkshire	Professor D Forman, Director		Trent Cancer Registry 5 Old Fulwood Road SHEFFIELD, S10 3TG
	Tel: 0113 206 8334 Fax: 0113 206 8766 david.forman@nycris.leedsth.nhs.uk		Tel: 0114 226 3564 Fax: 0114 226 3561
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**Figure I Areas covered by the  
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Table 1 Series MB1 no. 36

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

**Table 1 Registrations of newly diagnosed cases of cancer: site, sex and age, 2005**

ICD-10 code	Site description		All ages	Age group								
				Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
<b>C00-C97, D00-D48, O01</b>	<b>All registrations</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>171,255</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>2,161</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>187,931</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>3,885</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>6,746</b>	<b>6,874</b>
<b>C00-C97</b>	<b>All cancers</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>154,191</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>1,860</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>147,854</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>3,203</b>
<b>C00-C97 excl.C44</b>	<b>All cancers excluding nmse<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>M</b>	<b>119,625</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1,470</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>119,352</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>2,738</b>
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	2,934	-	-	3	3	11	8	16	28	52
		F	1,625	-	3	3	6	6	14	10	17	40
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-
		F	82	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
		F	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	481	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	8	14
		F	342	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	5	6
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
		F	112	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	2
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
		F	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	135	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3
		F	122	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	4
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	182	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	2
		F	161	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	194	-	-	1	2	2	3	6	2	5
		F	145	-	-	-	4	4	5	2	5	8
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	56	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
		F	60	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	468	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
		F	158	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		F	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	152	-	-	1	1	4	3	-	2	6
		F	62	-	-	2	-	1	3	1	-	3
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
		F	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	140	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
		F	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	4,147	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	14
		F	2,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	4,247	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	13	29
		F	2,241	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	15	19
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	379	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5
		F	323	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	-	9
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	16,282	-	-	-	-	6	19	32	45	107
		F	13,283	-	-	-	-	-	20	27	43	89

1. These figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-10 C44) - see section 4.2.

**England**  
**Registered by October 2007**

										Site description	ICD-10 code
40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over		
3,059 7,736	4,461 8,701	7,322 11,418	14,242 15,424	18,386 16,731	24,393 18,893	27,461 19,646	28,027 21,768	22,319 20,903	15,422 21,252	M All registrations F	C00-C97, D00-D48, O01
2,650 5,281	3,962 6,951	6,525 9,535	12,825 13,374	16,687 14,649	22,141 16,649	24,814 17,464	25,289 19,313	20,063 18,471	13,919 18,797	M All cancers F	C00-C97
2,005 4,503	3,025 5,920	5,077 8,177	10,201 11,318	13,313 12,135	17,604 13,751	19,537 13,968	19,415 15,196	14,879 14,168	9,955 13,688	M All cancers excluding nmssc' F	C00-C97 excl.C44
143 56	228 100	375 141	453 170	425 190	388 177	281 185	232 158	172 175	116 174	M Malignant neoplasm of lip, F mouth and pharynx	C00-C14
6 -	3 -	9 4	12 4	14 4	28 14	13 9	26 10	14 14	19 22	M Malignant neoplasm of lip F	C00
14 1	23 6	45 11	37 13	45 6	32 10	20 12	11 8	10 7	1 5	M Malignant neoplasm of F base of tongue	C01
21 12	41 19	52 32	83 35	71 44	61 44	51 31	31 29	28 35	15 43	M Malignant neoplasm of F other and unspecified parts of tongue	C02
2 -	6 1	9 7	9 8	18 10	19 17	13 17	24 14	14 19	10 13	M Malignant neoplasm of gum F	C03
14 7	18 9	35 8	47 14	40 18	30 11	29 13	11 9	7 7	3 6	M Malignant neoplasm of F floor of mouth	C04
6 6	9 9	22 10	20 14	24 15	19 15	14 13	9 8	5 12	2 10	M Malignant neoplasm of F palate	C05
11 3	11 8	27 12	17 16	24 22	20 14	25 19	14 19	12 18	14 23	M Malignant neoplasm of F other and unspecified parts of mouth	C06
5 7	12 7	10 7	17 17	19 10	21 8	16 18	21 13	26 12	26 18	M Malignant neoplasm of F parotid gland	C07
3 5	6 4	3 2	8 2	5 7	7 5	6 6	6 7	3 12	5 6	M Malignant neoplasm of F other and unspecified major salivary glands	C08
35 7	59 19	91 25	102 27	61 19	55 15	23 12	14 14	14 10	4 2	M Malignant neoplasm of F tonsil	C09
4 2	7 2	18 3	20 5	22 7	13 2	16 4	13 1	3 4	2 4	M Malignant neoplasm of F oropharynx	C10
14 4	12 6	17 5	21 5	16 6	26 6	13 8	7 2	7 3	2 7	M Malignant neoplasm of F nasopharynx	C11
3 1	13 4	19 4	28 3	26 6	21 2	14 7	19 5	16 3	3 2	M Malignant neoplasm of F pyriform sinus	C12
2 1	5 -	9 4	6 4	13 7	11 7	13 6	11 9	8 5	3 5	M Malignant neoplasm of F hypopharynx	C13
3 -	3 6	9 7	26 3	27 9	25 7	15 10	15 10	5 14	7 8	M Malignant neoplasm of F other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	C14
42 18	116 38	216 89	464 149	509 178	592 220	649 277	674 406	523 426	342 482	M Malignant neoplasm of F oesophagus	C15
59 34	71 44	142 57	271 99	389 125	568 215	750 266	852 402	630 417	466 542	M Malignant neoplasm of F stomach	C16
8 12	10 17	22 14	44 34	37 20	48 33	55 52	60 36	57 56	26 35	M Malignant neoplasm of F small intestine	C17
196 181	404 330	681 512	1,387 899	1,715 1,094	2,285 1,491	2,802 1,908	2,936 2,269	2,241 2,254	1,426 2,166	M Malignant neoplasm of colon F and rectum	C18-C20

Table 1 Series MB1 no. 36

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

Table 1 Registrations - continued

ICD-10 code	Site description		All ages	Age group								
				Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
C18	Malignant neoplasm of colon	M	9,640	-	-	-	-	5	13	23	32	63
		F	9,022	-	-	-	-	-	12	19	25	63
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	1,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	7
		F	1,021	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	5
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	5,187	-	-	-	-	1	6	8	9	37
		F	3,240	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	13	21
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	265	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	7
		F	438	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	13
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	1,599	2	5	1	2	2	4	4	4	10
		F	985	2	4	-	-	4	3	1	3	4
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
		F	301	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	3,133	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	24
		F	3,289	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	7	10
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5
		F	314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	100	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	3
		F	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	65	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
		F	43	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	1,432	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	7
		F	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	18,037	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	22	47
		F	13,000	-	-	-	-	1	4	7	14	42
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		F	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	18,020	-	-	-	-	2	-	11	21	46
		F	12,977	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	13	42
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		F	42	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart,mediastinum and pleura	M	120	2	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	3
		F	86	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	99	-	-	4	11	14	10	6	3	5
		F	87	-	-	5	14	7	5	4	4	6
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	145	-	3	4	4	13	6	6	5	8
		F	83	-	2	1	2	5	10	1	2	3
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	3,663	-	-	-	2	25	48	70	119	196
		F	4,362	-	2	2	3	38	104	178	242	295
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	34,566	-	2	-	7	14	29	63	197	390
		F	28,502	-	-	2	7	14	41	93	220	465
C45	Mesothelioma	M	1,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		F	289	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2

										Site description		ICD-10 code
40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over			
120 108	218 208	349 294	726 553	900 695	1,297 989	1,632 1,298	1,886 1,600	1,435 1,615	941 1,543	M F	Malignant neoplasm of colon	C18
15 17	33 28	66 54	126 93	178 106	228 122	280 149	228 158	188 147	101 134	M F	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	C19
61 56	153 94	266 164	535 253	637 293	760 380	890 461	822 511	618 492	384 489	M F	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	C20
17 17	11 31	27 30	31 45	30 60	37 38	36 39	23 44	22 52	18 64	M F	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	C21
23 8	51 23	96 34	159 55	179 67	225 117	260 127	244 169	203 179	125 185	M F	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	C22
1 6	4 5	7 7	9 28	14 35	23 48	22 49	24 62	18 62	14 45	M F	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	C23
2 5	10 5	17 15	24 19	37 23	56 35	44 38	60 46	45 53	24 58	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	C24
29 21	75 52	142 97	323 214	343 298	451 360	508 484	505 541	434 576	289 624	M F	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	C25
3 2	5 4	10 5	16 5	23 16	29 18	29 27	35 50	48 58	59 123	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	C26
7 1	4 5	8 5	9 8	8 12	12 16	13 12	14 10	12 6	5 6	M F	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	C30
2 2	3 4	2 4	12 5	7 3	13 3	11 2	5 3	3 5	2 8	M F	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	C31
20 5	52 16	108 24	212 35	237 43	218 37	197 32	170 49	132 31	76 19	M F	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	C32
116 127	304 263	656 563	1,348 1,024	2,078 1,356	2,694 1,745	3,155 2,070	3,366 2,450	2,622 1,987	1,616 1,347	M F	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	C33-C34
- -	- 2	1 -	3 4	3 2	3 1	3 4	1 6	1 2	- -	M F	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	C33
116 127	304 261	655 563	1,345 1,020	2,075 1,354	2,691 1,744	3,152 2,066	3,365 2,444	2,621 1,985	1,616 1,347	M F	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	C34
3 1	2 3	4 1	11 5	8 4	8 9	6 5	4 4	1 4	- 1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	C37
3 1	7 3	1 1	7 5	11 6	22 6	13 7	20 19	16 14	7 18	M F	Malignant neoplasm of heart,mediastinum and pleura	C38
- -	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -	2 -	1 -	1 1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	C39
5 3	7 8	6 1	5 5	5 2	4 5	3 4	9 3	2 3	- 8	M F	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	C40
10 3	6 3	6 5	10 8	16 3	18 8	9 3	9 7	5 13	7 4	M F	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	C41
251 339	236 333	281 351	444 421	378 374	432 379	412 349	337 360	268 306	164 286	M F	Malignant melanoma of skin	C43
645 778	937 1,031	1,448 1,358	2,624 2,056	3,374 2,514	4,537 2,898	5,277 3,496	5,874 4,117	5,184 4,303	3,964 5,109	M F	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	C44
3 -	17 3	52 11	137 18	224 30	264 50	299 34	279 56	175 47	117 36	M F	Mesothelioma	C45

Table 1 Series MB1 no. 36

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

Table 1 Registrations - continued

ICD-10 code	Site description		All ages	Age group								
				Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M	98	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	16	17
		F	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	42	2	7	-	3	1	2	2	3	3
		F	29	-	4	2	2	-	1	1	2	3
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	111	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	3
		F	348	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	3
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	615	3	8	7	6	9	15	16	21	31
		F	506	3	3	1	3	13	11	14	18	24
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
		F	38,212	-	-	-	-	4	21	121	483	1,220
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	842	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	13	19
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	216	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	2,253	-	-	-	-	4	39	193	296	281
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	5,438	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	15	56
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus,part unspecified	F	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	5,589	1	2	1	5	24	35	58	79	145
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	5,456	1	2	1	5	24	35	58	79	142
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	2
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	389	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	14
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	28,886	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	8
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	1,715	5	2	-	2	62	177	269	286	305
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	61	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	3	-
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney,except renal pelvis	M	3,243	7	25	5	2	1	4	6	25	47
		F	1,934	4	21	13	2	2	5	8	14	29
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	251	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		F	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	6,091	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	9	16
		F	2,403	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	6	13
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	121	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
		F	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	188	5	7	1	1	-	2	2	3	4
		F	155	14	13	3	-	-	-	1	8	6

										Site description		ICD-10 code
40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over			
20 2	12 1	4 1	2 -	6 1	2 1	3 1	2 -	3 2	1 -	M F	Kaposi's sarcoma	C46
3 2	3 2	- -	1 -	1 -	2 1	3 2	3 3	2 3	1 1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	C47
5 9	9 17	9 14	9 46	13 44	12 61	18 49	8 49	13 26	6 23	M F	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	C48
21 25	32 32	30 37	61 52	53 44	57 39	56 49	66 45	62 50	61 43	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	C49
9 2,413	8 3,141	15 4,088	29 4,727	28 4,657	28 4,611	47 3,498	29 3,319	20 2,934	33 2,975	M F	Malignant neoplasm of breast	C50
31	44	56	61	50	79	101	103	105	176	F	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	C51
4	9	18	20	19	17	23	23	28	40	F	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	C52
266	191	166	143	137	147	109	86	93	102	F	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	C53
92	183	422	850	807	867	760	609	434	334	F	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	C54
10	20	28	26	16	30	35	31	35	40	F	Malignant neoplasm of uterus,part unspecified	C55
203	298	414	596	672	654	714	678	540	470	F	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	C56-C57
201	288	402	571	660	641	702	664	528	452	F	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	C56
2	10	12	25	12	13	12	14	12	18	F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	C57
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	C58
18	26	28	45	53	47	57	34	28	31	M	Malignant neoplasm of penis	C60
31	181	649	2,320	3,680	5,447	5,605	5,073	3,548	2,341	M	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	C61
241	152	73	44	32	21	22	9	7	6	M	Malignant neoplasm of testis	C62
-	2	3	4	4	7	5	14	10	3	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	C63
81 58	136 87	237 116	378 188	380 182	457 252	503 274	445 263	320 225	184 191	M F	Malignant neoplasm of kidney,except renal pelvis	C64
4 3	6 2	9 4	21 13	31 10	26 29	52 23	50 23	34 26	15 15	M F	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	C65
1 2	5 -	10 4	12 6	28 7	32 18	35 23	47 31	29 16	8 8	M F	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	C66
39 25	86 38	155 53	350 100	560 181	801 246	1,060 341	1,200 421	1,001 476	811 499	M F	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	C67
4 1	3 -	2 4	9 2	6 4	11 4	19 3	40 9	18 9	8 9	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	C68
8 8	13 10	14 6	23 13	19 12	23 14	26 14	24 12	8 13	5 8	M F	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	C69

Table 1 Series MB1 no. 36

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

Table 1 Registrations - continued

ICD-10 code	Site description		All ages	Age group								
				Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
C70	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	M	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		F	22	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	2,192	8	43	48	34	37	32	41	79	91
		F	1,501	9	27	34	25	16	30	30	42	46
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	56	-	5	7	2	1	-	1	3	2
		F	50	1	9	1	1	1	4	3	3	1
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	376	-	1	2	1	3	6	18	24	40
		F	1,099	-	1	-	6	26	51	62	91	95
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	78	7	15	2	-	2	-	-	3	4
		F	81	5	15	5	1	2	-	2	2	2
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	68	-	3	-	5	9	3	3	5	3
		F	34	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	3	-
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	205	1	3	2	-	2	3	1	2	11
		F	268	5	3	1	2	-	1	2	5	6
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	321	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	6
		F	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	1,648	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	11
		F	1,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	14
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	692	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	5
		F	678	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	2,012	1	1	1	1	3	6	4	12	13
		F	2,449	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	7	11
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	749	-	5	8	27	44	53	62	70	72
		F	563	-	1	2	23	57	56	62	44	43
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	4,622	-	9	18	28	34	36	45	88	133
		F	3,907	3	1	6	11	19	23	28	50	79
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	637	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	18	16
		F	733	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	7	24
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	2,262	-	8	10	18	20	20	25	37	66
		F	1,751	1	1	4	8	10	11	16	26	28
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	280	-	-	2	1	4	2	3	2	8
		F	215	1	-	-	1	2	4	1	2	4
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	1,443	-	1	4	9	8	12	15	31	43
		F	1,208	1	-	2	2	6	6	9	15	23
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	1,739	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	20
		F	1,504	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	3,459	15	76	64	32	51	41	39	42	73
		F	2,565	10	82	50	39	37	29	35	31	48
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	1,753	7	68	57	21	33	20	11	11	27
		F	1,142	5	65	39	29	22	5	7	7	10
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	1,532	6	8	6	9	14	17	25	30	43
		F	1,273	5	13	11	10	14	20	25	22	36
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	27	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
		F	29	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-



										Site description		ICD-10 code
40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over			
- 1	4 2	2 -	1 2	1 1	1 -	1 4	1 2	2 4	1 2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	C70
107 74	118 73	171 86	213 148	237 140	274 172	272 158	202 185	126 137	59 69	M F	Malignant neoplasm of brain	C71
1 2	2 -	3 3	4 7	8 5	1 1	8 1	3 3	3 2	2 2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord,cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	C72
30 117	28 101	28 84	36 100	32 63	34 77	29 59	33 70	18 48	13 48	M F	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	C73
4 5	3 4	3 3	4 7	5 5	5 5	11 6	6 6	3 2	1 4	M F	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	C74
1 -	2 1	5 5	4 4	3 3	5 2	9 3	3 3	4 2	1 3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	C75
10 8	9 8	8 10	12 15	13 11	20 13	22 20	33 28	28 46	25 84	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	C76
18 10	16 13	33 21	51 28	35 35	37 40	39 34	30 34	25 30	26 33	M F	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	C77
15 24	37 39	68 60	108 117	137 148	191 168	231 233	290 348	302 347	245 405	M F	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	C78
11 14	13 14	24 26	42 36	68 57	93 72	109 80	137 124	106 136	79 108	M F	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	C79
25 24	29 35	62 58	106 112	154 145	250 181	296 261	352 409	363 521	333 680	M F	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	C80
59 29	57 22	53 23	55 31	41 26	30 47	34 34	40 24	24 23	15 16	M F	Hodgkin's disease	C81
174 110	245 143	273 228	449 348	505 410	593 494	618 556	627 498	465 492	282 408	M F	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C82-C85
37 31	43 39	48 70	91 98	89 108	92 109	68 83	72 62	37 63	18 34	M F	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkins's lymphoma	C82
79 35	117 50	128 87	215 153	250 175	299 237	321 265	296 242	230 220	123 182	M F	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C83
11 6	11 14	23 10	34 19	43 32	36 22	38 40	37 24	15 21	10 12	M F	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	C84
47 38	74 40	74 61	109 78	123 95	166 126	191 168	222 170	183 188	131 180	M F	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C85
- 1	3 1	5 1	3 3	6 7	11 3	17 9	33 13	21 14	11 12	M F	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	C88
31 13	58 36	90 66	136 110	194 150	259 191	287 215	266 240	247 256	148 221	M F	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	C90
89 75	103 63	150 103	292 152	307 146	438 205	487 305	453 360	408 368	299 427	M F	All leukaemias	C91-C95
35 21	50 26	89 37	168 75	158 68	217 94	236 140	229 155	174 180	142 157	M F	Lymphoid leukaemia	C91
48 48	48 35	57 64	115 69	136 71	202 107	226 145	201 186	211 164	130 228	M F	Myeloid leukaemia	C92
1 2	- 1	2 1	3 2	2 1	5 2	3 7	2 3	4 5	2 2	M F	Monocytic leukaemia	C93

Table 1 Series MB1 no. 36

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

Table 1 Registrations - continued

ICD-10 code	Site description		All ages	Age group								
				Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M	22	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
		F	16	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	125	-	-	1	1	3	3	2	-	2
		F	105	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	1	2
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	18	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
		F	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent(primary) multiple sites	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	M	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		F	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M	556	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	12
		F	419	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	4
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		F	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
D03	Melanoma in situ	M	1,198	-	-	-	1	6	6	21	23	48
		F	1,489	-	1	-	2	14	24	35	72	100
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M	3,269	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	13
		F	5,496	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	8	19
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
		F	4,197	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	19	94
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	19,984	-	-	-	-	63	3,191	5,608	4,578	3,091
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M	859	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	6
		F	551	-	-	-	-	2	7	20	33	70
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M	2,592	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	9	19
		F	753	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M	269	3	2	8	4	6	12	5	16	25
		F	273	-	1	2	5	3	8	7	15	21
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M	339	-	-	-	-	3	4	9	14	21
		F	269	-	-	1	4	4	7	5	22	25
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M	829	1	-	1	9	11	13	4	11	12
		F	848	-	1	3	14	19	19	21	15	20
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
		F	51	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	289	-	-	-	-	9	14	15	19	28
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	52	1	2	-	2	1	3	6	3	11

										Site description	ICD-10 code	
40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over			
2 1	3 -	- -	- -	3 1	2 -	2 2	1 4	3 4	1 1	M F	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	C94
3 3	2 1	2 1	6 6	8 5	12 2	20 11	20 12	16 15	24 39	M F	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	C95
2 -	1 -	2 1	1 3	- 1	2 -	2 1	2 -	1 1	- -	M F	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid,haematopoietic and related tissue	C96
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 -	M F	Malignant neoplasms of independent(primary) multiple sites	C97
4 3	9 5	20 4	20 6	24 9	31 7	26 14	24 19	19 22	8 11	M F	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity,oesophagus and stomach	D00
9 14	15 17	34 31	56 39	70 32	67 50	97 56	99 63	60 56	32 48	M F	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	D01
4 -	3 4	13 3	21 6	28 8	33 8	33 9	30 13	15 3	9 4	M F	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	D02
48 87	44 108	61 93	126 162	123 133	150 156	174 132	160 139	132 124	75 107	M F	Melanoma in situ	D03
23 36	53 77	94 99	201 214	273 340	444 534	522 816	613 1,066	566 1,079	456 1,202	M F	Carcinoma in situ of skin	D04
1 179	3 335	1 825	3 704	4 717	4 668	1 299	1 174	2 122	- 53	M F	Carcinoma in situ of breast	D05
1,708	785	353	294	192	68	28	13	8	4	F	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	D06
12 97	17 75	42 55	132 57	135 34	183 30	144 26	109 14	52 20	17 11	M F	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	D07
45 7	53 13	109 30	209 65	292 67	405 102	469 107	483 142	322 117	167 91	M F	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	D09
28 23	17 26	29 35	31 33	27 26	23 24	16 15	11 15	5 9	1 5	M F	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	D33
16 25	31 21	27 29	40 28	31 23	40 26	46 20	30 12	20 10	7 7	M F	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	D35.2
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	M F	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	D35.3
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	M F	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	D35.4
12 26	20 34	54 44	73 58	97 73	111 86	116 93	124 106	96 130	64 86	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	D37
3 1	4 -	4 5	8 3	7 4	7 3	10 9	15 6	10 11	6 5	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	D38
27	18	27	32	27	15	21	14	11	12	F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	D39
5	3	2	3	3	1	2	-	2	2	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	D40

Table 1 Series MB1 no. 36

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

Table 1 Registrations - continued

ICD-10 code	Site description		All ages	Age group								
				Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
D41	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	M	<b>2,690</b>	-	-	1	-	1	6	4	9	28
		F	<b>885</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	10
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	<b>24</b>	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
		F	<b>30</b>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	<b>273</b>	2	6	3	10	5	2	8	5	16
		F	<b>270</b>	3	5	6	8	7	5	8	8	7
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	<b>87</b>	-	-	2	4	4	5	3	5	2
		F	<b>112</b>	-	1	4	-	2	3	9	6	8
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	<b>588</b>	-	-	-	-	2	7	11	17	25
		F	<b>323</b>	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	7
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	<b>1,150</b>	-	1	2	1	-	1	2	3	6
		F	<b>951</b>	-	2	1	1	3	4	2	-	5
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	<b>1,019</b>	1	1	-	2	7	2	4	16	12
		F	<b>1,041</b>	-	1	3	2	4	2	6	9	19
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	<b>375</b>	4	2	8	11	7	21	10	22	25
		F	<b>441</b>	5	6	3	7	10	16	12	19	43
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	<b>264</b>	-	-	-	1	33	45	58	57	37

										Site description	ICD-10 code
40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over		
48 17	77 25	118 39	231 77	283 91	354 116	458 118	486 137	385 132	201 118	M Neoplasm of uncertain or F unknown behaviour of urinary organs	D41
- 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	3 6	3 3	2 7	3 -	2 -	- 3	M Neoplasm of uncertain or F unknown behaviour of meninges	D42
14 8	16 11	17 10	14 16	20 15	24 20	25 24	25 26	42 38	19 45	M Neoplasm of uncertain or F unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	D43
10 9	6 10	6 4	6 6	8 11	4 8	8 9	6 7	5 10	3 5	M Neoplasm of uncertain or F unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	D44
39 9	41 19	64 28	63 26	72 31	60 31	73 46	60 50	40 34	14 35	M Polycythaemia vera F	D45
6 5	9 6	14 13	45 20	51 35	109 55	164 97	226 168	263 195	247 339	M Myelodysplastic syndromes F	D46
29 23	31 33	42 55	65 60	95 77	120 114	168 130	161 160	153 186	110 157	M Other neoplasms of uncertain F or unknown behaviour of lymphoid,haematopoietic and related tissue	D47
23 41	21 46	11 29	27 40	24 39	30 33	36 26	32 23	31 20	30 23	M Neoplasm of uncertain or F unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	D48
28	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F Hydatidiform mole	O01

Table 2 Series MB1 no. 36

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

**Table 2 Estimated resident population:  
sex and age as at 30 June 2005<sup>1</sup>**

*(Figures in thousands)*

Area		All ages	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
<b>England</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>24,757.8</b>	<b>310.4</b>	<b>1,171.8</b>	<b>1,522.2</b>	<b>1,637.7</b>	<b>1,690.8</b>	<b>1,674.2</b>	<b>1,595.5</b>	<b>1,769.1</b>	<b>1,955.3</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>25,707.8</b>	<b>296.1</b>	<b>1,116.9</b>	<b>1,453.6</b>	<b>1,547.2</b>	<b>1,606.3</b>	<b>1,612.1</b>	<b>1,600.8</b>	<b>1,777.1</b>	<b>1,962.0</b>
<b>Government Office Region</b>											
North East	M	1,240.5	14.2	54.7	73.9	83.2	88.6	89.5	70.5	76.5	89.4
	F	1,309.1	13.7	51.9	70.5	78.9	84.7	87.1	72.3	81.0	94.7
North West	M	3,341.5	41.5	156.4	207.9	231.8	239.6	230.5	196.2	221.6	252.7
	F	3,498.3	39.6	148.8	197.1	218.7	230.8	227.0	197.3	227.0	259.4
Yorkshire and The Humber	M	2,503.2	30.7	116.4	153.4	169.2	180.5	190.6	151.9	163.7	187.4
	F	2,604.3	29.5	110.9	147.7	160.5	171.4	179.8	149.6	170.2	192.3
East Midlands	M	2,135.7	24.9	96.7	129.3	143.6	148.9	147.6	121.8	140.6	164.5
	F	2,191.9	23.6	91.0	122.4	134.4	140.8	139.0	120.6	143.9	167.3
West Midlands	M	2,630.6	33.6	126.7	167.5	179.6	186.6	178.6	154.2	175.5	202.3
	F	2,720.1	32.1	121.3	159.4	171.5	177.2	170.2	155.8	176.4	202.3
East	M	2,728.9	33.2	129.8	171.2	181.2	178.8	164.7	163.0	185.3	213.6
	F	2,834.1	31.7	123.8	163.9	172.7	171.0	157.0	162.9	190.8	215.0
London	M	3,685.2	57.2	196.0	221.6	216.9	225.9	260.3	361.9	383.4	353.4
	F	3,770.9	54.5	188.1	214.7	205.5	215.5	270.1	370.2	351.7	325.3
South East	M	4,005.7	48.1	188.7	250.9	271.1	271.2	251.9	238.6	269.0	310.4
	F	4,178.8	45.6	179.9	238.0	252.7	256.0	240.1	240.0	278.5	319.2
South West	M	2,486.6	27.1	106.4	146.5	161.2	170.6	160.6	137.3	153.5	181.6
	F	2,600.2	25.9	101.2	140.0	152.4	158.8	141.9	132.1	157.6	186.6

1. See section 5.5.

**England,  
Government Office Regions**

40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over	Area	
<b>1,912.2</b>	<b>1,670.2</b>	<b>1,509.0</b>	<b>1,611.6</b>	<b>1,266.6</b>	<b>1,083.4</b>	<b>900.1</b>	<b>702.9</b>	<b>476.2</b>	<b>298.5</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>England</b>
<b>1,942.7</b>	<b>1,691.6</b>	<b>1,540.2</b>	<b>1,652.7</b>	<b>1,319.3</b>	<b>1,167.1</b>	<b>1,038.8</b>	<b>921.5</b>	<b>764.6</b>	<b>697.1</b>	<b>F</b>	
<b>Government Office Region</b>											
95.7	88.5	82.1	85.5	64.9	59.0	50.0	37.4	23.7	13.4	M	North East
99.6	91.5	82.3	86.8	67.5	65.2	58.6	50.4	39.7	32.7	F	
257.0	227.0	209.4	225.3	175.5	153.2	124.3	94.2	61.6	36.0	M	North West
263.8	232.4	211.7	227.6	182.5	166.0	146.1	128.3	103.4	91.1	F	
189.1	170.1	154.6	165.8	129.4	112.3	91.9	70.5	47.3	28.5	M	Yorkshire and The Humber
192.6	171.5	155.6	168.7	132.8	122.0	107.9	94.8	76.9	69.6	F	
165.7	144.9	134.8	147.1	117.5	96.8	79.9	62.8	42.8	25.5	M	East Midlands
166.0	145.9	134.9	147.9	119.6	101.9	89.8	79.8	65.4	57.6	F	
196.9	173.9	162.8	173.2	143.0	120.7	98.1	76.8	50.4	30.4	M	West Midlands
200.0	175.1	163.6	174.0	147.3	128.2	113.0	99.5	81.3	72.0	F	
212.2	186.4	170.0	187.3	146.5	124.3	105.6	83.5	56.7	35.6	M	East
214.6	186.3	174.1	193.3	152.5	132.7	118.8	105.2	87.6	80.4	F	
293.4	233.6	187.8	180.2	133.7	118.4	98.4	75.9	51.9	35.2	M	London
292.2	237.2	199.3	192.2	146.8	131.2	114.4	101.3	83.6	77.1	F	
317.1	279.8	250.8	270.7	210.0	175.7	148.1	117.1	81.7	55.0	M	South East
322.6	280.2	255.1	278.7	219.0	189.6	171.4	153.2	131.6	127.5	F	
185.2	166.1	156.8	176.7	146.1	123.0	104.0	84.8	60.1	39.0	M	South West
191.2	171.6	163.8	183.4	151.4	130.3	118.8	109.1	95.1	89.0	F	

Table 3 Series MB1 no. 36

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

**Table 3 Rates per 100,000 population of newly diagnosed cases of cancer: site, sex and age, 2005**

ICD-10 code	Site description		All ages	Age group								
				Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
<b>C00-C97, D00-D48, O01</b>	<b>All registrations</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>691.7</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>110.5</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>731.0</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>241.0</b>	<b>426.8</b>	<b>379.6</b>	<b>350.3</b>
<b>C00-C97</b>	<b>All cancers</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>622.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>95.1</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>575.1</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>163.2</b>
<b>C00-C97 excl.C44</b>	<b>All cancers excluding nmssc<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>M</b>	<b>483.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>75.2</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>464.3</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>139.5</b>
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	11.9	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.6	2.7
		F	6.3	-	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.0	2.0
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-
		F	0.3	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
		F	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	1.9	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7
		F	1.3	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
		F	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
		F	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2
		F	0.5	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.2
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.1
		F	0.6	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	0.8	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
		F	0.6	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
		F	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.3
		F	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.3
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
		F	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	0.6	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.3
		F	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
		F	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	0.6	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
		F	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	16.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7
		F	8.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.3
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	17.2	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.5
		F	8.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.0
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.3
		F	1.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.5
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	65.8	-	-	-	-	0.4	1.1	2.0	2.5	5.5
		F	51.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	1.7	2.4	4.5

1. These figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-10 C44) - see section 4.2.



**England**  
**Registered by October 2007**

										Site description		ICD-10 code
40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over			
<b>160.0</b> <b>398.2</b>	<b>267.1</b> <b>514.4</b>	<b>485.2</b> <b>741.3</b>	<b>883.7</b> <b>933.3</b>	<b>1451.6</b> <b>1268.1</b>	<b>2251.5</b> <b>1618.8</b>	<b>3050.8</b> <b>1891.2</b>	<b>3987.2</b> <b>2362.1</b>	<b>4686.9</b> <b>2733.8</b>	<b>5167.3</b> <b>3048.8</b>	<b>M</b> <b>F</b>	<b>All registrations</b>	<b>C00-C97,</b> <b>D00-D48,</b> <b>O01</b>
<b>138.6</b> <b>271.8</b>	<b>237.2</b> <b>410.9</b>	<b>432.4</b> <b>619.1</b>	<b>795.8</b> <b>809.2</b>	<b>1317.4</b> <b>1110.3</b>	<b>2043.6</b> <b>1426.5</b>	<b>2756.8</b> <b>1681.1</b>	<b>3597.7</b> <b>2095.7</b>	<b>4213.2</b> <b>2415.8</b>	<b>4663.7</b> <b>2696.6</b>	<b>M</b> <b>F</b>	<b>All cancers</b>	<b>C00-C97</b>
<b>104.9</b> <b>231.8</b>	<b>181.1</b> <b>350.0</b>	<b>336.4</b> <b>530.9</b>	<b>633.0</b> <b>684.8</b>	<b>1051.1</b> <b>919.8</b>	<b>1624.9</b> <b>1178.2</b>	<b>2170.5</b> <b>1344.6</b>	<b>2762.0</b> <b>1649.0</b>	<b>3124.6</b> <b>1853.0</b>	<b>3335.5</b> <b>1963.7</b>	<b>M</b> <b>F</b>	<b>All cancers excluding nmssc'</b>	<b>C00-C97</b> <b>excl.C44</b>
7.5 2.9	13.7 5.9	24.9 9.2	28.1 10.3	33.6 14.4	35.8 15.2	31.2 17.8	33.0 17.1	36.1 22.9	38.9 25.0	M F	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	C00-C14
0.3 -	0.2 -	0.6 0.3	0.7 0.2	1.1 0.3	2.6 1.2	1.4 0.9	3.7 1.1	2.9 1.8	6.4 3.2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of lip	C00
0.7 0.1	1.4 0.4	3.0 0.7	2.3 0.8	3.6 0.5	3.0 0.9	2.2 1.2	1.6 0.9	2.1 0.9	0.3 0.7	M F	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	C01
1.1 0.6	2.5 1.1	3.4 2.1	5.2 2.1	5.6 3.3	5.6 3.8	5.7 3.0	4.4 3.1	5.9 4.6	5.0 6.2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	C02
0.1 -	0.4 0.1	0.6 0.5	0.6 0.5	1.4 0.8	1.8 1.5	1.4 1.6	3.4 1.5	2.9 2.5	3.4 1.9	M F	Malignant neoplasm of gum	C03
0.7 0.4	1.1 0.5	2.3 0.5	2.9 0.8	3.2 1.4	2.8 0.9	3.2 1.3	1.6 1.0	1.5 0.9	1.0 0.9	M F	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	C04
0.3 0.3	0.5 0.5	1.5 0.6	1.2 0.8	1.9 1.1	1.8 1.3	1.6 1.3	1.3 0.9	1.0 1.6	0.7 1.4	M F	Malignant neoplasm of palate	C05
0.6 0.2	0.7 0.5	1.8 0.8	1.1 1.0	1.9 1.7	1.8 1.2	2.8 1.8	2.0 2.1	2.5 2.4	4.7 3.3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	C06
0.3 0.4	0.7 0.4	0.7 0.5	1.1 1.0	1.5 0.8	1.9 0.7	1.8 1.7	3.0 1.4	5.5 1.6	8.7 2.6	M F	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	C07
0.2 0.3	0.4 0.2	0.2 0.1	0.5 0.1	0.4 0.5	0.6 0.4	0.7 0.6	0.9 0.8	0.6 1.6	1.7 0.9	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	C08
1.8 0.4	3.5 1.1	6.0 1.6	6.3 1.6	4.8 1.4	5.1 1.3	2.6 1.2	2.0 1.5	2.9 1.3	1.3 0.3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	C09
0.2 0.1	0.4 0.1	1.2 0.2	1.2 0.3	1.7 0.5	1.2 0.2	1.8 0.4	1.8 0.1	0.6 0.5	0.7 0.6	M F	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	C10
0.7 0.2	0.7 0.4	1.1 0.3	1.3 0.3	1.3 0.5	2.4 0.5	1.4 0.8	1.0 0.2	1.5 0.4	0.7 1.0	M F	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	C11
0.2 0.1	0.8 0.2	1.3 0.3	1.7 0.2	2.1 0.5	1.9 0.2	1.6 0.7	2.7 0.5	3.4 0.4	1.0 0.3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	C12
0.1 0.1	0.3 -	0.6 0.3	0.4 0.2	1.0 0.5	1.0 0.6	1.4 0.6	1.6 1.0	1.7 0.7	1.0 0.7	M F	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	C13
0.2 -	0.2 0.4	0.6 0.5	1.6 0.2	2.1 0.7	2.3 0.6	1.7 1.0	2.1 1.1	1.0 1.8	2.3 1.1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	C14
2.2 0.9	6.9 2.2	14.3 5.8	28.8 9.0	40.2 13.5	54.6 18.9	72.1 26.7	95.9 44.1	109.8 55.7	114.6 69.1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	C15
3.1 1.8	4.3 2.6	9.4 3.7	16.8 6.0	30.7 9.5	52.4 18.4	83.3 25.6	121.2 43.6	132.3 54.5	156.1 77.8	M F	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	C16
0.4 0.6	0.6 1.0	1.5 0.9	2.7 2.1	2.9 1.5	4.4 2.8	6.1 5.0	8.5 3.9	12.0 7.3	8.7 5.0	M F	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	C17
10.2 9.3	24.2 19.5	45.1 33.2	86.1 54.4	135.4 82.9	210.9 127.8	311.3 183.7	417.7 246.2	470.6 294.8	477.8 310.7	M F	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	C18-C20

Table 3 Series MB1 no. 36

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

Table 3 Rates per 100,000 population - continued

ICD-10 code	Site description		All ages	Age group								
				Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
C18	Malignant neoplasm of colon	M	<b>38.9</b>	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.8	3.2
		F	<b>35.1</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.2	1.4	3.2
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	<b>5.9</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.4
		F	<b>4.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	<b>21.0</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.9
		F	<b>12.6</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	<b>1.1</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
		F	<b>1.7</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.7
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	<b>6.5</b>	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5
		F	<b>3.8</b>	0.7	0.4	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	<b>0.5</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	<b>1.4</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	<b>1.3</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2
		F	<b>1.2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	<b>12.7</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.2
		F	<b>12.8</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	<b>1.1</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3
		F	<b>1.2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	<b>0.4</b>	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
		F	<b>0.3</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	<b>0.3</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
		F	<b>0.2</b>	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	<b>5.8</b>	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.4
		F	<b>1.2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	<b>72.9</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.7	1.2	2.4
		F	<b>50.6</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	2.1
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	<b>0.1</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
		F	<b>0.1</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	<b>72.8</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.7	1.2	2.4
		F	<b>50.5</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.1
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	<b>0.2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
		F	<b>0.2</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	<b>0.5</b>	0.6	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
		F	<b>0.3</b>	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	<b>0.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	<b>0.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	<b>0.4</b>	-	-	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3
		F	<b>0.3</b>	-	-	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	<b>0.6</b>	-	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
		F	<b>0.3</b>	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	<b>14.8</b>	-	-	-	0.1	1.5	2.9	4.4	6.7	10.0
		F	<b>17.0</b>	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.4	6.5	11.1	13.6	15.0
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	<b>139.6</b>	-	0.2	-	0.4	0.8	1.7	3.9	11.1	19.9
		F	<b>110.9</b>	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.9	2.5	5.8	12.4	23.7
C45	Mesothelioma	M	<b>6.3</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
		F	<b>1.1</b>	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1

										Site description		ICD-10 code
40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over			
6.3 5.6	13.1 12.3	23.1 19.1	45.0 33.5	71.1 52.7	119.7 84.7	181.3 124.9	268.3 173.6	301.3 211.2	315.3 221.4	M F	Malignant neoplasm of colon	C18
0.8 0.9	2.0 1.7	4.4 3.5	7.8 5.6	14.1 8.0	21.0 10.5	31.1 14.3	32.4 17.1	39.5 19.2	33.8 19.2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	C19
3.2 2.9	9.2 5.6	17.6 10.6	33.2 15.3	50.3 22.2	70.1 32.6	98.9 44.4	116.9 55.5	129.8 64.3	128.7 70.2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	C20
0.9 0.9	0.7 1.8	1.8 1.9	1.9 2.7	2.4 4.5	3.4 3.3	4.0 3.8	3.3 4.8	4.6 6.8	6.0 9.2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	C21
1.2 0.4	3.1 1.4	6.4 2.2	9.9 3.3	14.1 5.1	20.8 10.0	28.9 12.2	34.7 18.3	42.6 23.4	41.9 26.5	M F	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	C22
0.1 0.3	0.2 0.3	0.5 0.5	0.6 1.7	1.1 2.7	2.1 4.1	2.4 4.7	3.4 6.7	3.8 8.1	4.7 6.5	M F	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	C23
0.1 0.3	0.6 0.3	1.1 1.0	1.5 1.1	2.9 1.7	5.2 3.0	4.9 3.7	8.5 5.0	9.4 6.9	8.0 8.3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	C24
1.5 1.1	4.5 3.1	9.4 6.3	20.0 12.9	27.1 22.6	41.6 30.8	56.4 46.6	71.8 58.7	91.1 75.3	96.8 89.5	M F	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	C25
0.2 0.1	0.3 0.2	0.7 0.3	1.0 0.3	1.8 1.2	2.7 1.5	3.2 2.6	5.0 5.4	10.1 7.6	19.8 17.6	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	C26
0.4 0.1	0.2 0.3	0.5 0.3	0.6 0.5	0.6 0.9	1.1 1.4	1.4 1.2	2.0 1.1	2.5 0.8	1.7 0.9	M F	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	C30
0.1 0.1	0.2 0.2	0.1 0.3	0.7 0.3	0.6 0.2	1.2 0.3	1.2 0.2	0.7 0.3	0.6 0.7	0.7 1.1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	C31
1.0 0.3	3.1 0.9	7.2 1.6	13.2 2.1	18.7 3.3	20.1 3.2	21.9 3.1	24.2 5.3	27.7 4.1	25.5 2.7	M F	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	C32
6.1 6.5	18.2 15.5	43.5 36.6	83.6 62.0	164.1 102.8	248.7 149.5	350.5 199.3	478.9 265.9	550.6 259.9	541.5 193.2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	C33-C34
- -	- 0.1	0.1 -	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.3 0.1	0.3 0.4	0.1 0.7	0.2 0.3	- -	M F	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	C33
6.1 6.5	18.2 15.4	43.4 36.6	83.5 61.7	163.8 102.6	248.4 149.4	350.2 198.9	478.7 265.2	550.4 259.6	541.5 193.2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	C34
0.2 0.1	0.1 0.2	0.3 0.1	0.7 0.3	0.6 0.3	0.7 0.8	0.7 0.5	0.6 0.4	0.2 0.5	- 0.1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	C37
0.2 0.1	0.4 0.2	0.1 0.1	0.4 0.3	0.9 0.5	2.0 0.5	1.4 0.7	2.8 2.1	3.4 1.8	2.3 2.6	M F	Malignant neoplasm of heart,mediastinum and pleura	C38
- -	- -	- -	- 0.1	- -	- -	- -	0.3 -	0.2 -	0.3 0.1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	C39
0.3 0.2	0.4 0.5	0.4 0.1	0.3 0.3	0.4 0.2	0.4 0.4	0.3 0.4	1.3 0.3	0.4 0.4	- 1.1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	C40
0.5 0.2	0.4 0.2	0.4 0.3	0.6 0.5	1.3 0.2	1.7 0.7	1.0 0.3	1.3 0.8	1.0 1.7	2.3 0.6	M F	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	C41
13.1 17.5	14.1 19.7	18.6 22.8	27.6 25.5	29.8 28.3	39.9 32.5	45.8 33.6	47.9 39.1	56.3 40.0	55.0 41.0	M F	Malignant melanoma of skin	C43
33.7 40.0	56.1 60.9	96.0 88.2	162.8 124.4	266.4 190.5	418.8 248.3	586.3 336.5	835.6 446.8	1088.6 562.8	1328.2 732.9	M F	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	C44
0.2 -	1.0 0.2	3.4 0.7	8.5 1.1	17.7 2.3	24.4 4.3	33.2 3.3	39.7 6.1	36.7 6.1	39.2 5.2	M F	Mesothelioma	C45

Table 3 Series MB1 no. 36

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

Table 3 Rates per 100,000 population - continued

ICD-10 code	Site description		All ages	Age group								
				Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M	<b>0.4</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.9
		F	<b>0.1</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	<b>0.2</b>	0.6	0.6	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
		F	<b>0.1</b>	-	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	<b>0.4</b>	0.3	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
		F	<b>1.4</b>	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.3	0.2
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	<b>2.5</b>	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.6
		F	<b>2.0</b>	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	<b>1.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2
		F	<b>148.6</b>	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.3	7.6	27.2	62.2
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	<b>3.3</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	<b>0.8</b>	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.5
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	<b>8.8</b>	-	-	-	-	0.2	2.4	12.1	16.7	14.3
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	<b>21.2</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	2.9
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus,part unspecified	F	<b>1.1</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	<b>21.7</b>	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	2.2	3.6	4.4	7.4
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	<b>21.2</b>	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.5	2.2	3.6	4.4	7.2
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	<b>0.5</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	<b>0.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.1
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	<b>1.6</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	<b>116.7</b>	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.4
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	<b>6.9</b>	1.6	0.2	-	0.1	3.7	10.6	16.9	16.2	15.6
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	<b>0.2</b>	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	-
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney,except renal pelvis	M	<b>13.1</b>	2.3	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	2.4
		F	<b>7.5</b>	1.4	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.5
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	<b>1.0</b>	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
		F	<b>0.6</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	<b>0.8</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	<b>0.5</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	<b>24.6</b>	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.5	0.8
		F	<b>9.3</b>	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	<b>0.5</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
		F	<b>0.2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	<b>0.8</b>	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
		F	<b>0.6</b>	4.7	1.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.3

										Site description		ICD-10 code
40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over			
1.0 0.1	0.7 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.1 -	0.5 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.3 -	0.6 0.3	0.3 -	M F	Kaposi's sarcoma	C46
0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1	- -	0.1 -	0.1 -	0.2 0.1	0.3 0.2	0.4 0.3	0.4 0.4	0.3 0.1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	C47
0.3 0.5	0.5 1.0	0.6 0.9	0.6 2.8	1.0 3.3	1.1 5.2	2.0 4.7	1.1 5.3	2.7 3.4	2.0 3.3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	C48
1.1 1.3	1.9 1.9	2.0 2.4	3.8 3.1	4.2 3.3	5.3 3.3	6.2 4.7	9.4 4.9	13.0 6.5	20.4 6.2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	C49
0.5 124.2	0.5 185.7	1.0 265.4	1.8 286.0	2.2 353.0	2.6 395.1	5.2 336.7	4.1 360.2	4.2 383.7	11.1 426.8	M F	Malignant neoplasm of breast	C50
1.6	2.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	6.8	9.7	11.2	13.7	25.2	F	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	C51
0.2	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.5	3.7	5.7	F	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	C52
13.7	11.3	10.8	8.7	10.4	12.6	10.5	9.3	12.2	14.6	F	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	C53
4.7	10.8	27.4	51.4	61.2	74.3	73.2	66.1	56.8	47.9	F	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	C54
0.5	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.6	3.4	3.4	4.6	5.7	F	Malignant neoplasm of uterus,part unspecified	C55
10.4	17.6	26.9	36.1	50.9	56.0	68.7	73.6	70.6	67.4	F	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	C56-C57
10.3	17.0	26.1	34.6	50.0	54.9	67.6	72.1	69.1	64.8	F	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	C56
0.1	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	2.6	F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	C57
-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	C58
0.9	1.6	1.9	2.8	4.2	4.3	6.3	4.8	5.9	10.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of penis	C60
1.6	10.8	43.0	144.0	290.5	502.8	622.7	721.7	745.1	784.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	C61
12.6	9.1	4.8	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	M	Malignant neoplasm of testis	C62
-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.0	2.1	1.0	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	C63
4.2 3.0	8.1 5.1	15.7 7.5	23.5 11.4	30.0 13.8	42.2 21.6	55.9 26.4	63.3 28.5	67.2 29.4	61.7 27.4	M F	Malignant neoplasm of kidney,except renal pelvis	C64
0.2 0.2	0.4 0.1	0.6 0.3	1.3 0.8	2.4 0.8	2.4 2.5	5.8 2.2	7.1 2.5	7.1 3.4	5.0 2.2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	C65
0.1 0.1	0.3 -	0.7 0.3	0.7 0.4	2.2 0.5	3.0 1.5	3.9 2.2	6.7 3.4	6.1 2.1	2.7 1.1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	C66
2.0 1.3	5.1 2.2	10.3 3.4	21.7 6.1	44.2 13.7	73.9 21.1	117.8 32.8	170.7 45.7	210.2 62.3	271.7 71.6	M F	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	C67
0.2 0.1	0.2 -	0.1 0.3	0.6 0.1	0.5 0.3	1.0 0.3	2.1 0.3	5.7 1.0	3.8 1.2	2.7 1.3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	C68
0.4 0.4	0.8 0.6	0.9 0.4	1.4 0.8	1.5 0.9	2.1 1.2	2.9 1.3	3.4 1.3	1.7 1.7	1.7 1.1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	C69

Table 3 Series MB1 no. 36

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

Table 3 Rates per 100,000 population - continued

ICD-10 code	Site description		All ages	Age group								
				Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
C70	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	M	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
		F	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	8.9	2.6	3.7	3.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.6	4.5	4.7
		F	5.8	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.0	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.3
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord,cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	0.2	-	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.1
		F	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	1.5	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.4	2.0
		F	4.3	-	0.1	-	0.4	1.6	3.2	3.9	5.1	4.8
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	0.3	2.3	1.3	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.2
		F	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	0.3	-	0.3	-	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
		F	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	-
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
		F	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
		F	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.5	0.6
		F	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.7
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	2.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
		F	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	8.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7
		F	9.5	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	3.0	-	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.7
		F	2.2	-	0.1	0.1	1.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	2.5	2.2
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	18.7	-	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.8	5.0	6.8
		F	15.2	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.8	4.0
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	2.6	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.8
		F	2.9	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.2
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	9.1	-	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.1	3.4
		F	6.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.4
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	1.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
		F	0.8	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	5.8	-	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.2
		F	4.7	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	1.0
		F	5.9	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	14.0	4.8	6.5	4.2	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	3.7
		F	10.0	3.4	7.3	3.4	2.5	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.4
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	7.1	2.3	5.8	3.7	1.3	2.0	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.4
		F	4.4	1.7	5.8	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	6.2	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.2
		F	5.0	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.8
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
		F	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-

										Site description		ICD-10 code
40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over			
- 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.1 -	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 -	0.1 0.4	0.1 0.2	0.4 0.5	0.3 0.3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	C70
5.6 3.8	7.1 4.3	11.3 5.6	13.2 9.0	18.7 10.6	25.3 14.7	30.2 15.2	28.7 20.1	26.5 17.9	19.8 9.9	M F	Malignant neoplasm of brain	C71
0.1 0.1	0.1 -	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.4	0.6 0.4	0.1 0.1	0.9 0.1	0.4 0.3	0.6 0.3	0.7 0.3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord,cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	C72
1.6 6.0	1.7 6.0	1.9 5.5	2.2 6.1	2.5 4.8	3.1 6.6	3.2 5.7	4.7 7.6	3.8 6.3	4.4 6.9	M F	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	C73
0.2 0.3	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.4	0.4 0.4	0.5 0.4	1.2 0.6	0.9 0.7	0.6 0.3	0.3 0.6	M F	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	C74
0.1 -	0.1 0.1	0.3 0.3	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.5 0.2	1.0 0.3	0.4 0.3	0.8 0.3	0.3 0.4	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	C75
0.5 0.4	0.5 0.5	0.5 0.6	0.7 0.9	1.0 0.8	1.8 1.1	2.4 1.9	4.7 3.0	5.9 6.0	8.4 12.1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	C76
0.9 0.5	1.0 0.8	2.2 1.4	3.2 1.7	2.8 2.7	3.4 3.4	4.3 3.3	4.3 3.7	5.2 3.9	8.7 4.7	M F	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	C77
0.8 1.2	2.2 2.3	4.5 3.9	6.7 7.1	10.8 11.2	17.6 14.4	25.7 22.4	41.3 37.8	63.4 45.4	82.1 58.1	M F	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	C78
0.6 0.7	0.8 0.8	1.6 1.7	2.6 2.2	5.4 4.3	8.6 6.2	12.1 7.7	19.5 13.5	22.3 17.8	26.5 15.5	M F	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	C79
1.3 1.2	1.7 2.1	4.1 3.8	6.6 6.8	12.2 11.0	23.1 15.5	32.9 25.1	50.1 44.4	76.2 68.1	111.6 97.6	M F	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	C80
3.1 1.5	3.4 1.3	3.5 1.5	3.4 1.9	3.2 2.0	2.8 4.0	3.8 3.3	5.7 2.6	5.0 3.0	5.0 2.3	M F	Hodgkin's disease	C81
9.1 5.7	14.7 8.5	18.1 14.8	27.9 21.1	39.9 31.1	54.7 42.3	68.7 53.5	89.2 54.0	97.6 64.3	94.5 58.5	M F	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C82-C85
1.9 1.6	2.6 2.3	3.2 4.5	5.6 5.9	7.0 8.2	8.5 9.3	7.6 8.0	10.2 6.7	7.8 8.2	6.0 4.9	M F	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C82
4.1 1.8	7.0 3.0	8.5 5.6	13.3 9.3	19.7 13.3	27.6 20.3	35.7 25.5	42.1 26.3	48.3 28.8	41.2 26.1	M F	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C83
0.6 0.3	0.7 0.8	1.5 0.6	2.1 1.1	3.4 2.4	3.3 1.9	4.2 3.9	5.3 2.6	3.1 2.7	3.4 1.7	M F	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	C84
2.5 2.0	4.4 2.4	4.9 4.0	6.8 4.7	9.7 7.2	15.3 10.8	21.2 16.2	31.6 18.4	38.4 24.6	43.9 25.8	M F	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C85
- 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.2 0.2	0.5 0.5	1.0 0.3	1.9 0.9	4.7 1.4	4.4 1.8	3.7 1.7	M F	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	C88
1.6 0.7	3.5 2.1	6.0 4.3	8.4 6.7	15.3 11.4	23.9 16.4	31.9 20.7	37.8 26.0	51.9 33.5	49.6 31.7	M F	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	C90
4.7 3.9	6.2 3.7	9.9 6.7	18.1 9.2	24.2 11.1	40.4 17.6	54.1 29.4	64.4 39.1	85.7 48.1	100.2 61.3	M F	All leukaemias	C91-C95
1.8 1.1	3.0 1.5	5.9 2.4	10.4 4.5	12.5 5.2	20.0 8.1	26.2 13.5	32.6 16.8	36.5 23.5	47.6 22.5	M F	Lymphoid leukaemia	C91
2.5 2.5	2.9 2.1	3.8 4.2	7.1 4.2	10.7 5.4	18.6 9.2	25.1 14.0	28.6 20.2	44.3 21.4	43.6 32.7	M F	Myeloid leukaemia	C92
0.1 0.1	- 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.5 0.2	0.3 0.7	0.3 0.3	0.8 0.7	0.7 0.3	M F	Monocytic leukaemia	C93

Table 3 Series MB1 no. 36

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

Table 3 Rates per 100,000 population - continued

ICD-10 code	Site description		All ages	Age group								
				Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M	<b>0.1</b>	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
		F	<b>0.1</b>	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	<b>0.5</b>	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.1
		F	<b>0.4</b>	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	<b>0.1</b>	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-
		F	<b>0.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent(primary) multiple sites	M	<b>0.0</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	M	<b>0.8</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
		F	<b>0.4</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M	<b>2.2</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6
		F	<b>1.6</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.2
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M	<b>0.8</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
		F	<b>0.2</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
D03	Melanoma in situ	M	<b>4.8</b>	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.3	2.5
		F	<b>5.8</b>	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.9	1.5	2.2	4.1	5.1
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M	<b>13.2</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7
		F	<b>21.4</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M	<b>0.1</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
		F	<b>16.3</b>	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.4	1.1	4.8
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	<b>77.7</b>	-	-	-	-	3.9	197.9	350.3	257.6	157.5
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M	<b>3.5</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
		F	<b>2.1</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	1.2	1.9	3.6
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M	<b>10.5</b>	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0
		F	<b>2.9</b>	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M	<b>1.1</b>	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.3
		F	<b>1.1</b>	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.1
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M	<b>1.4</b>	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.1
		F	<b>1.0</b>	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.3
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M	<b>3.3</b>	0.3	-	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6
		F	<b>3.3</b>	-	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.0
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M	<b>0.3</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
		F	<b>0.2</b>	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	<b>1.1</b>	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	<b>0.2</b>	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.6



										Site description		ICD-10 code
40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over			
0.1 0.1	0.2 -	- -	- -	0.2 0.1	0.2 -	0.2 0.2	0.1 0.4	0.6 0.5	0.3 0.1	M F	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	C94
0.2 0.2	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.4 0.4	0.6 0.4	1.1 0.2	2.2 1.1	2.8 1.3	3.4 2.0	8.0 5.6	M F	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	C95
0.1 -	0.1 -	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.2	- 0.1	0.2 -	0.2 0.1	0.3 -	0.2 0.1	- -	M F	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid,haematopoietic and related tissue	C96
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.3 -	M F	Malignant neoplasms of independent(primary) multiple sites	C97
0.2 0.2	0.5 0.3	1.3 0.3	1.2 0.4	1.9 0.7	2.9 0.6	2.9 1.3	3.4 2.1	4.0 2.9	2.7 1.6	M F	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity,oesophagus and stomach	D00
0.5 0.7	0.9 1.0	2.3 2.0	3.5 2.4	5.5 2.4	6.2 4.3	10.8 5.4	14.1 6.8	12.6 7.3	10.7 6.9	M F	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	D01
0.2 -	0.2 0.2	0.9 0.2	1.3 0.4	2.2 0.6	3.0 0.7	3.7 0.9	4.3 1.4	3.1 0.4	3.0 0.6	M F	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	D02
2.5 4.5	2.6 6.4	4.0 6.0	7.8 9.8	9.7 10.1	13.8 13.4	19.3 12.7	22.8 15.1	27.7 16.2	25.1 15.4	M F	Melanoma in situ	D03
1.2 1.9	3.2 4.6	6.2 6.4	12.5 12.9	21.6 25.8	41.0 45.8	58.0 78.6	87.2 115.7	118.9 141.1	152.8 172.4	M F	Carcinoma in situ of skin	D04
0.1 9.2	0.2 19.8	0.1 53.6	0.2 42.6	0.3 54.3	0.4 57.2	0.1 28.8	0.1 18.9	0.4 16.0	- 7.6	M F	Carcinoma in situ of breast	D05
87.9	46.4	22.9	17.8	14.6	5.8	2.7	1.4	1.0	0.6	F	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	D06
0.6 5.0	1.0 4.4	2.8 3.6	8.2 3.4	10.7 2.6	16.9 2.6	16.0 2.5	15.5 1.5	10.9 2.6	5.7 1.6	M F	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	D07
2.4 0.4	3.2 0.8	7.2 1.9	13.0 3.9	23.1 5.1	37.4 8.7	52.1 10.3	68.7 15.4	67.6 15.3	56.0 13.1	M F	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	D09
1.5 1.2	1.0 1.5	1.9 2.3	1.9 2.0	2.1 2.0	2.1 2.1	1.8 1.4	1.6 1.6	1.0 1.2	0.3 0.7	M F	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	D33
0.8 1.3	1.9 1.2	1.8 1.9	2.5 1.7	2.4 1.7	3.7 2.2	5.1 1.9	4.3 1.3	4.2 1.3	2.3 1.0	M F	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	D35.2
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	M F	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	D35.3
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	M F	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	D35.4
0.6 1.3	1.2 2.0	3.6 2.9	4.5 3.5	7.7 5.5	10.2 7.4	12.9 9.0	17.6 11.5	20.2 17.0	21.4 12.3	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	D37
0.2 0.1	0.2 -	0.3 0.3	0.5 0.2	0.6 0.3	0.6 0.3	1.1 0.9	2.1 0.7	2.1 1.4	2.0 0.7	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	D38
1.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	D39
0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	-	0.4	0.7	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	D40

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Table 3 Rates per 100,000 population - *continued*

ICD-10 code	Site description		All ages	Age group								
				Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
D41	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	M	<b>10.9</b>	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.4
		F	<b>3.4</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.5
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	<b>0.1</b>	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		F	<b>0.1</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	<b>1.1</b>	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.8
		F	<b>1.1</b>	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	<b>0.4</b>	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
		F	<b>0.4</b>	-	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	<b>2.4</b>	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3
		F	<b>1.3</b>	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	<b>4.6</b>	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
		F	<b>3.7</b>	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	-	0.3
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	<b>4.1</b>	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6
		F	<b>4.0</b>	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.0
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	<b>1.5</b>	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.3
		F	<b>1.7</b>	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.1	2.2
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	<b>1.0</b>	-	-	-	0.1	2.1	2.8	3.6	3.2	1.9

										Site description		ICD-10 code
40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85 and over			
2.5 0.9	4.6 1.5	7.8 2.5	14.3 4.7	22.3 6.9	32.7 9.9	50.9 11.4	69.1 14.9	80.8 17.3	67.3 16.9	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	D41
- 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.5	0.3 0.3	0.2 0.7	0.4 -	0.4 -	- 0.4	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	D42
0.7 0.4	1.0 0.7	1.1 0.6	0.9 1.0	1.6 1.1	2.2 1.7	2.8 2.3	3.6 2.8	8.8 5.0	6.4 6.5	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	D43
0.5 0.5	0.4 0.6	0.4 0.3	0.4 0.4	0.6 0.8	0.4 0.7	0.9 0.9	0.9 0.8	1.0 1.3	1.0 0.7	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	D44
2.0 0.5	2.5 1.1	4.2 1.8	3.9 1.6	5.7 2.3	5.5 2.7	8.1 4.4	8.5 5.4	8.4 4.4	4.7 5.0	M F	Polycythaemia vera	D45
0.3 0.3	0.5 0.4	0.9 0.8	2.8 1.2	4.0 2.7	10.1 4.7	18.2 9.3	32.2 18.2	55.2 25.5	82.8 48.6	M F	Myelodysplastic syndromes	D46
1.5 1.2	1.9 2.0	2.8 3.6	4.0 3.6	7.5 5.8	11.1 9.8	18.7 12.5	22.9 17.4	32.1 24.3	36.9 22.5	M F	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid,haematopoietic and related tissue	D47
1.2 2.1	1.3 2.7	0.7 1.9	1.7 2.4	1.9 3.0	2.8 2.8	4.0 2.5	4.6 2.5	6.5 2.6	10.1 3.3	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	D48
1.4	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	Hydatidiform mole	O01

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**Table 4 Registrations of newly diagnosed cases of cancer: site, sex and Government Office Region of residence, 2005**

**England, Government Office Regions Registered by October 2007**

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
<b>C00-C97, D00-D48, O01</b>	<b>All registrations</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>171,255</b>	<b>9,529</b>	<b>25,803</b>	<b>18,221</b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>18,435</b>	<b>18,321</b>	<b>14,954</b>	<b>25,530</b>	<b>23,662</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>187,931</b>	<b>10,924</b>	<b>27,990</b>	<b>19,963</b>	<b>17,628</b>	<b>20,043</b>	<b>19,701</b>	<b>17,404</b>	<b>28,919</b>	<b>25,359</b>
<b>C00-C97</b>	<b>All cancers</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>154,191</b>	<b>8,803</b>	<b>23,135</b>	<b>16,553</b>	<b>15,110</b>	<b>16,850</b>	<b>16,339</b>	<b>13,688</b>	<b>22,850</b>	<b>20,863</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>147,854</b>	<b>8,606</b>	<b>22,253</b>	<b>16,073</b>	<b>13,797</b>	<b>15,750</b>	<b>15,361</b>	<b>13,459</b>	<b>22,774</b>	<b>19,781</b>
<b>C00-C97 excl.C44</b>	<b>All cancers excluding nmsc<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>M</b>	<b>119,625</b>	<b>6,611</b>	<b>17,789</b>	<b>12,329</b>	<b>10,972</b>	<b>12,948</b>	<b>13,262</b>	<b>12,901</b>	<b>18,607</b>	<b>14,206</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>119,352</b>	<b>6,694</b>	<b>17,377</b>	<b>12,449</b>	<b>10,661</b>	<b>12,460</b>	<b>13,106</b>	<b>12,917</b>	<b>19,312</b>	<b>14,376</b>
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	2,934	193	451	286	268	315	270	391	415	345
		F	1,625	85	246	147	166	161	198	204	241	177
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	150	8	7	14	17	17	29	11	30	17
		F	82	10	13	7	10	7	13	3	13	6
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	241	12	43	16	26	29	23	21	37	34
		F	81	1	14	6	7	10	12	8	9	14
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	481	30	83	40	43	51	43	69	61	61
		F	342	9	50	36	32	31	46	48	54	36
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	130	3	16	14	15	12	11	25	18	16
		F	112	3	17	7	10	11	18	13	19	14
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	239	21	41	26	17	25	21	35	32	21
		F	105	7	19	10	12	11	15	19	6	6
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	135	9	20	15	15	16	13	22	10	15
		F	122	7	19	11	8	12	11	19	17	18
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	182	16	26	11	15	26	12	27	28	21
		F	161	8	25	15	16	21	12	20	28	16
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	194	8	30	16	18	19	17	24	32	30
		F	145	13	15	15	22	16	15	11	19	19
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	56	6	8	6	6	4	4	6	9	7
		F	60	1	9	6	4	5	10	7	9	9
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	468	35	54	55	39	48	44	67	70	56
		F	158	11	23	15	18	13	16	21	32	9
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	121	1	30	15	8	16	8	16	16	11
		F	36	3	8	3	3	4	4	5	3	3
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	152	11	25	11	11	11	17	25	25	16
		F	62	3	7	3	6	9	4	8	11	11
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	164	15	30	15	17	23	14	19	18	13
		F	37	2	3	2	5	2	9	7	4	3
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	81	7	16	13	6	9	4	6	9	11
		F	48	2	10	4	5	4	8	5	5	5
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	140	11	22	19	15	9	10	18	20	16
		F	74	5	14	7	8	5	5	10	12	8
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	4,147	192	652	436	402	462	395	392	711	505
		F	2,290	115	411	245	215	234	245	202	333	290
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	4,247	293	667	529	418	480	461	481	540	378
		F	2,241	162	347	269	190	281	224	249	278	241
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	379	11	54	39	49	41	44	38	52	51
		F	323	11	40	33	33	26	33	47	50	50
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	16,282	1,000	2,315	1,655	1,580	1,859	1,900	1,587	2,493	1,893
		F	13,283	752	1,848	1,330	1,153	1,407	1,560	1,349	2,216	1,668

1. These figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-10 C44) - see section 4.2.

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

**Table 4 Registrations in Government Office Regions - continued**

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C18	Malignant neoplasm of colon	M	9,640	611	1,336	944	922	1,107	1,105	922	1,496	1,197
		F	9,022	512	1,238	886	758	967	1,040	917	1,493	1,211
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	1,455	98	215	146	135	140	196	177	217	131
		F	1,021	51	172	105	85	98	127	132	167	84
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	5,187	291	764	565	523	612	599	488	780	565
		F	3,240	189	438	339	310	342	393	300	556	373
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	265	21	29	30	13	25	28	41	45	33
		F	438	19	66	55	32	36	49	53	86	42
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	1,599	92	296	151	115	170	137	235	220	183
		F	985	53	245	84	91	83	77	119	117	116
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	136	13	16	9	16	11	21	17	20	13
		F	350	24	48	32	45	45	35	38	43	40
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	324	8	44	30	35	45	45	34	49	34
		F	301	14	42	21	32	27	48	41	41	35
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	3,133	146	438	306	298	339	365	376	500	365
		F	3,289	181	448	302	291	318	358	377	588	426
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	265	1	42	10	32	25	25	32	42	56
		F	314	3	46	13	34	37	24	47	58	52
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	100	12	11	13	10	11	13	10	13	7
		F	85	8	13	9	7	6	6	10	18	8
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	65	3	9	7	2	9	6	9	8	12
		F	43	5	9	5	5	3	4	5	2	5
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	1,432	106	264	175	133	120	134	175	193	132
		F	297	26	57	33	28	24	23	38	39	29
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	18,037	1,272	3,019	2,008	1,635	1,995	1,833	2,020	2,498	1,757
		F	13,000	1,028	2,377	1,581	1,083	1,228	1,259	1,495	1,753	1,196
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	17	1	5	-	3	3	1	2	1	1
		F	23	2	7	3	1	3	1	2	2	2
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	18,020	1,271	3,014	2,008	1,632	1,992	1,832	2,018	2,497	1,756
		F	12,977	1,026	2,370	1,578	1,082	1,225	1,258	1,493	1,751	1,194
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	50	2	13	6	6	2	3	7	7	4
		F	42	2	4	8	2	2	4	6	10	4
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	120	7	28	12	18	10	10	8	11	16
		F	86	3	26	5	3	6	3	14	15	11
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	99	7	8	10	7	14	13	15	14	11
		F	87	2	11	8	10	12	8	9	18	9
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	145	4	36	19	9	6	19	15	19	18
		F	83	3	27	8	4	4	8	8	12	9
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	3,663	125	466	386	307	358	392	271	766	592
		F	4,362	201	583	464	357	436	514	329	822	656
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	34,566	2,192	5,346	4,224	4,138	3,902	3,077	787	4,243	6,657
		F	28,502	1,912	4,876	3,624	3,136	3,290	2,255	542	3,462	5,405
C45	Mesothelioma	M	1,569	108	243	133	114	139	187	147	311	187
		F	289	26	35	33	19	27	31	34	50	34

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Table 4 Registrations in Government Office Regions - *continued*

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M	98	3	13	4	2	1	8	53	10	4
		F	17	2	1	2	2	1	-	7	1	1
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	42	4	3	5	4	4	6	5	5	6
		F	29	1	4	1	2	5	3	4	4	5
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	111	4	18	11	10	6	18	18	17	9
		F	348	37	53	57	27	18	38	40	47	31
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	615	35	107	75	59	50	51	64	82	92
		F	506	29	87	53	46	56	41	51	73	70
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	250	17	35	20	18	23	21	41	40	35
		F	38,212	1,968	5,323	3,844	3,375	4,224	4,310	4,139	6,410	4,619
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	842	60	102	102	87	106	76	72	130	107
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	216	11	25	22	32	23	14	33	32	24
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	2,253	124	349	278	219	240	192	279	325	247
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	5,438	253	746	554	496	588	641	608	869	683
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus,part unspecified	F	281	14	43	29	27	39	52	21	40	16
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	5,589	298	799	512	540	593	633	544	910	760
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	5,456	293	778	506	521	577	622	531	888	740
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	133	5	21	6	19	16	11	13	22	20
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	9	2	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	1
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	389	28	53	39	36	45	51	36	52	49
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	28,886	1,403	4,293	2,729	2,619	3,350	3,453	2,875	4,486	3,678
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	1,715	80	240	167	156	170	189	191	335	187
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	61	3	10	8	4	3	15	5	8	5
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney,except renal pelvis	M	3,243	195	423	336	285	315	372	344	521	452
		F	1,934	130	251	212	183	195	227	182	320	234
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	251	23	41	44	19	18	30	18	34	24
		F	148	12	22	20	5	18	24	10	21	16
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	207	17	22	22	20	16	22	30	25	33
		F	116	6	12	17	6	9	21	6	22	17
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	6,091	312	964	682	509	620	642	667	1,002	693
		F	2,403	145	381	292	211	224	243	254	395	258
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	121	2	9	9	18	13	11	9	13	37
		F	46	2	5	3	7	7	4	5	5	8
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	188	9	29	16	18	9	22	31	31	23
		F	155	3	37	13	8	12	14	17	28	23

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**Table 4 Registrations in Government Office Regions - continued**

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C70	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	M	16	-	2	2	-	2	4	1	2	3
		F	22	-	2	-	1	1	3	4	3	8
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	2,192	133	313	204	205	209	255	252	342	279
		F	1,501	86	186	171	133	164	155	181	248	177
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	56	1	9	3	5	3	9	9	11	6
		F	50	2	5	5	6	4	8	9	5	6
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	376	15	51	38	42	48	49	44	49	40
		F	1,099	69	143	112	101	90	130	149	176	129
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	78	3	14	11	5	8	8	13	10	6
		F	81	4	17	6	11	4	8	1	18	12
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	68	1	11	9	2	9	8	8	8	12
		F	34	1	8	2	2	1	1	8	8	3
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	205	3	17	10	12	8	29	49	54	23
		F	268	11	20	27	17	18	29	44	60	42
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	321	26	43	42	38	34	29	29	45	35
		F	288	12	30	30	37	30	37	21	53	38
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	1,648	102	198	202	204	141	175	146	275	205
		F	1,912	130	141	232	264	181	204	176	337	247
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	692	35	56	97	100	61	76	72	127	68
		F	678	39	56	77	87	63	84	65	130	77
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	2,012	134	398	195	127	279	209	252	259	159
		F	2,449	159	471	242	147	317	268	275	360	210
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	749	37	90	74	73	61	88	95	145	86
		F	563	32	85	70	45	45	65	73	91	57
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	4,622	169	570	423	431	468	560	562	797	642
		F	3,907	170	513	367	374	379	427	464	665	548
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	637	24	67	63	69	70	75	69	118	82
		F	733	29	109	82	62	59	82	80	120	110
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	2,262	84	256	231	232	260	261	197	403	338
		F	1,751	83	207	185	191	211	183	137	320	234
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	280	13	28	34	29	32	33	24	45	42
		F	215	8	13	26	31	26	26	26	22	37
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	1,443	48	219	95	101	106	191	272	231	180
		F	1,208	50	184	74	90	83	136	221	203	167
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	110	1	10	5	6	19	9	14	26	20
		F	65	1	5	1	6	11	7	5	16	13
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	1,739	67	227	185	148	169	189	220	278	256
		F	1,504	72	207	130	139	153	171	155	238	239
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	3,459	133	417	412	329	348	351	440	589	440
		F	2,565	85	319	280	215	238	264	334	479	351
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	1,753	60	204	237	167	178	161	207	311	228
		F	1,142	28	132	148	98	107	101	136	227	165
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	1,532	71	186	166	148	153	172	203	241	192
		F	1,273	53	164	126	107	108	155	173	226	161
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	27	-	2	-	2	4	2	4	10	3
		F	29	-	1	-	1	11	1	1	11	3

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Table 4 Registrations in Government Office Regions - *continued*

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M	22	-	3	-	2	5	-	5	7	-
		F	16	-	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	6
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	125	2	22	9	10	8	16	21	20	17
		F	105	4	21	6	8	11	5	21	13	16
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	18	-	2	-	1	1	2	7	2	3
		F	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	1	-
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent(primary) multiple sites	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	M	186	11	27	17	13	16	26	16	28	32
		F	102	4	14	6	7	6	14	12	25	14
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M	556	13	56	18	11	77	97	50	78	156
		F	419	7	54	19	9	63	66	32	53	116
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M	190	6	39	15	23	21	21	11	21	33
		F	59	3	10	5	6	7	4	8	8	8
D03	Melanoma in situ	M	1,198	55	145	94	134	81	144	62	248	235
		F	1,489	66	153	159	148	108	187	98	274	296
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M	3,269	140	565	381	425	302	391	153	444	468
		F	5,496	312	955	669	607	521	683	234	682	833
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M	22	2	2	-	1	5	4	5	1	2
		F	4,197	203	454	426	400	393	486	433	751	651
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	19,984	1,365	2,618	1,853	1,860	2,561	2,152	2,281	2,967	2,327
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M	859	13	91	127	123	97	134	67	82	125
		F	551	15	92	53	53	75	43	65	73	82
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M	2,592	310	503	411	102	119	162	368	468	149
		F	753	95	171	126	15	27	42	105	146	26
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M	269	14	45	14	28	28	34	19	56	31
		F	273	17	27	17	22	27	33	27	59	44
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M	339	12	56	21	31	25	42	33	55	64
		F	269	5	52	21	18	29	24	31	42	47
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M	829	44	285	54	83	40	82	45	102	94
		F	848	32	238	60	119	43	95	47	111	103
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M	78	2	19	4	7	7	7	3	3	26
		F	51	1	10	1	6	5	5	1	9	13
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	289	7	78	7	31	20	8	47	48	43
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	52	1	16	3	4	2	3	6	8	9



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**Table 4 Registrations in Government Office Regions - continued**

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
D41	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	M F	<b>2,690</b> <b>885</b>	1 -	177 74	140 53	421 161	491 163	528 141	6 5	366 107	560 181
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M F	<b>24</b> <b>30</b>	- -	3 5	2 2	3 5	6 7	6 3	- -	2 5	2 3
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M F	<b>273</b> <b>270</b>	6 3	78 54	14 10	24 12	29 37	24 31	27 27	39 62	32 34
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M F	<b>87</b> <b>112</b>	2 6	27 27	4 5	5 9	7 4	8 13	8 6	9 27	17 15
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M F	<b>588</b> <b>323</b>	4 5	117 54	15 11	17 13	13 14	25 23	54 27	119 72	224 104
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M F	<b>1,150</b> <b>951</b>	37 43	129 135	97 82	100 74	106 63	101 94	123 91	200 164	257 205
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M F	<b>1,019</b> <b>1,041</b>	25 32	83 82	177 171	51 53	99 80	90 82	133 143	208 214	153 184
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M F	<b>375</b> <b>441</b>	5 11	113 125	23 17	39 53	14 38	25 26	24 35	61 44	71 92
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	<b>264</b>	42	49	22	45	-	-	46	26	34

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**Table 5 Rates per 100,000 population of newly diagnosed cases of cancer: site, sex and Government Office Region of residence, 2005**

**England, Government Office Regions Registered by October 2007**

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
<b>C00-C97, D00-D48, O01</b>	<b>All registrations</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>691.7</b>	<b>768.1</b>	<b>772.2</b>	<b>727.9</b>	<b>786.6</b>	<b>700.8</b>	<b>671.4</b>	<b>405.8</b>	<b>637.3</b>	<b>951.6</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>731.0</b>	<b>834.4</b>	<b>800.1</b>	<b>766.5</b>	<b>804.3</b>	<b>736.8</b>	<b>695.1</b>	<b>461.5</b>	<b>692.0</b>	<b>975.3</b>
<b>C00-C97</b>	<b>All cancers</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>622.8</b>	<b>709.6</b>	<b>692.4</b>	<b>661.3</b>	<b>707.5</b>	<b>640.5</b>	<b>598.7</b>	<b>371.4</b>	<b>570.4</b>	<b>839.0</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>575.1</b>	<b>657.4</b>	<b>636.1</b>	<b>617.2</b>	<b>629.5</b>	<b>579.0</b>	<b>542.0</b>	<b>356.9</b>	<b>545.0</b>	<b>760.8</b>
<b>C00-C97 excl.C44</b>	<b>All cancers excluding nmsc<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>M</b>	<b>483.2</b>	<b>532.9</b>	<b>532.4</b>	<b>492.5</b>	<b>513.7</b>	<b>492.2</b>	<b>486.0</b>	<b>350.1</b>	<b>464.5</b>	<b>571.3</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>464.3</b>	<b>511.3</b>	<b>496.7</b>	<b>478.0</b>	<b>486.4</b>	<b>458.1</b>	<b>462.4</b>	<b>342.5</b>	<b>462.1</b>	<b>552.9</b>
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	11.9	15.6	13.5	11.4	12.5	12.0	9.9	10.6	10.4	13.9
		F	6.3	6.5	7.0	5.6	7.6	5.9	7.0	5.4	5.8	6.8
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.7
		F	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.4
		F	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.5
		F	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6
		F	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
		F	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6
		F	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.8
		F	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.2
		F	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
		F	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	1.9	2.8	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.3
		F	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.3
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
		F	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
		F	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
		F	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
		F	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	16.8	15.5	19.5	17.4	18.8	17.6	14.5	10.6	17.7	20.3
		F	8.9	8.8	11.7	9.4	9.8	8.6	8.6	5.4	8.0	11.2
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	17.2	23.6	20.0	21.1	19.6	18.2	16.9	13.1	13.5	15.2
		F	8.7	12.4	9.9	10.3	8.7	10.3	7.9	6.6	6.7	9.3
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.3	2.1
		F	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	65.8	80.6	69.3	66.1	74.0	70.7	69.6	43.1	62.2	76.1
		F	51.7	57.4	52.8	51.1	52.6	51.7	55.0	35.8	53.0	64.1

1. These figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-10 C44) - see section 4.2.

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**Table 5 Rates per 100,000 population in Government Office Regions - continued**

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C18	Malignant neoplasm of colon	M F	<b>38.9</b> <b>35.1</b>	49.3 39.1	40.0 35.4	37.7 34.0	43.2 34.6	42.1 35.5	40.5 36.7	25.0 24.3	37.3 35.7	48.1 46.6
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M F	<b>5.9</b> <b>4.0</b>	7.9 3.9	6.4 4.9	5.8 4.0	6.3 3.9	5.3 3.6	7.2 4.5	4.8 3.5	5.4 4.0	5.3 3.2
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M F	<b>21.0</b> <b>12.6</b>	23.5 14.4	22.9 12.5	22.6 13.0	24.5 14.1	23.3 12.6	22.0 13.9	13.2 8.0	19.5 13.3	22.7 14.3
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M F	<b>1.1</b> <b>1.7</b>	1.7 1.5	0.9 1.9	1.2 2.1	0.6 1.5	1.0 1.3	1.0 1.7	1.1 1.4	1.1 2.1	1.3 1.6
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M F	<b>6.5</b> <b>3.8</b>	7.4 4.0	8.9 7.0	6.0 3.2	5.4 4.2	6.5 3.1	5.0 2.7	6.4 3.2	5.5 2.8	7.4 4.5
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M F	<b>0.5</b> <b>1.4</b>	1.0 1.8	0.5 1.4	0.4 1.2	0.7 2.1	0.4 1.7	0.8 1.2	0.5 1.0	0.5 1.0	0.5 1.5
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M F	<b>1.3</b> <b>1.2</b>	0.6 1.1	1.3 1.2	1.2 0.8	1.6 1.5	1.7 1.0	1.6 1.7	0.9 1.1	1.2 1.0	1.4 1.3
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M F	<b>12.7</b> <b>12.8</b>	11.8 13.8	13.1 12.8	12.2 11.6	14.0 13.3	12.9 11.7	13.4 12.6	10.2 10.0	12.5 14.1	14.7 16.4
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M F	<b>1.1</b> <b>1.2</b>	0.1 0.2	1.3 1.3	0.4 0.5	1.5 1.6	1.0 1.4	0.9 0.8	0.9 1.2	1.0 1.4	2.3 2.0
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M F	<b>0.4</b> <b>0.3</b>	1.0 0.6	0.3 0.4	0.5 0.3	0.5 0.3	0.4 0.2	0.5 0.2	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.4	0.3 0.3
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M F	<b>0.3</b> <b>0.2</b>	0.2 0.4	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.2	0.1 0.2	0.3 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.0	0.5 0.2
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M F	<b>5.8</b> <b>1.2</b>	8.5 2.0	7.9 1.6	7.0 1.3	6.2 1.3	4.6 0.9	4.9 0.8	4.7 1.0	4.8 0.9	5.3 1.1
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M F	<b>72.9</b> <b>50.6</b>	102.5 78.5	90.3 67.9	80.2 60.7	76.6 49.4	75.8 45.1	67.2 44.4	54.8 39.6	62.4 41.9	70.7 46.0
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M F	<b>0.1</b> <b>0.1</b>	0.1 0.2	0.1 0.2	- 0.1	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.1	0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.1
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M F	<b>72.8</b> <b>50.5</b>	102.5 78.4	90.2 67.7	80.2 60.6	76.4 49.4	75.7 45.0	67.1 44.4	54.8 39.6	62.3 41.9	70.6 45.9
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M F	<b>0.2</b> <b>0.2</b>	0.2 0.2	0.4 0.1	0.2 0.3	0.3 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M F	<b>0.5</b> <b>0.3</b>	0.6 0.2	0.8 0.7	0.5 0.2	0.8 0.1	0.4 0.2	0.4 0.1	0.2 0.4	0.3 0.4	0.6 0.4
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M F	<b>0.0</b> <b>0.0</b>	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.0 -	- 0.0	- -	- -	0.1 0.0
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M F	<b>0.4</b> <b>0.3</b>	0.6 0.2	0.2 0.3	0.4 0.3	0.3 0.5	0.5 0.4	0.5 0.3	0.4 0.2	0.3 0.4	0.4 0.3
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M F	<b>0.6</b> <b>0.3</b>	0.3 0.2	1.1 0.8	0.8 0.3	0.4 0.2	0.2 0.1	0.7 0.3	0.4 0.2	0.5 0.3	0.7 0.3
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M F	<b>14.8</b> <b>17.0</b>	10.1 15.4	13.9 16.7	15.4 17.8	14.4 16.3	13.6 16.0	14.4 18.1	7.4 8.7	19.1 19.7	23.8 25.2
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M F	<b>139.6</b> <b>110.9</b>	176.7 146.0	160.0 139.4	168.7 139.2	193.8 143.1	148.3 120.9	112.8 79.6	21.4 14.4	105.9 82.8	267.7 207.9
C45	Mesothelioma	M F	<b>6.3</b> <b>1.1</b>	8.7 2.0	7.3 1.0	5.3 1.3	5.3 0.9	5.3 1.0	6.9 1.1	4.0 0.9	7.8 1.2	7.5 1.3

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Table 5 Rates per 100,000 population in Government Office Regions - *continued*

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M F	<b>0.4</b> <b>0.1</b>	0.2 0.2	0.4 0.0	0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.0 0.0	0.3 -	1.4 0.2	0.2 0.0	0.2 0.0
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M F	<b>0.2</b> <b>0.1</b>	0.3 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.0	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.2
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M F	<b>0.4</b> <b>1.4</b>	0.3 2.8	0.5 1.5	0.4 2.2	0.5 1.2	0.2 0.7	0.7 1.3	0.5 1.1	0.4 1.1	0.4 1.2
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M F	<b>2.5</b> <b>2.0</b>	2.8 2.2	3.2 2.5	3.0 2.0	2.8 2.1	1.9 2.1	1.9 1.4	1.7 1.4	2.0 1.7	3.7 2.7
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M F	<b>1.0</b> <b>148.6</b>	1.4 150.3	1.0 152.2	0.8 147.6	0.8 154.0	0.9 155.3	0.8 152.1	1.1 109.8	1.0 153.4	1.4 177.6
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	<b>3.3</b>	4.6	2.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	2.7	1.9	3.1	4.1
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	<b>0.8</b>	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	<b>8.8</b>	9.5	10.0	10.7	10.0	8.8	6.8	7.4	7.8	9.5
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	<b>21.2</b>	19.3	21.3	21.3	22.6	21.6	22.6	16.1	20.8	26.3
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus,part unspecified	F	<b>1.1</b>	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.0	0.6
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	<b>21.7</b>	22.8	22.8	19.7	24.6	21.8	22.3	14.4	21.8	29.2
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	<b>21.2</b>	22.4	22.2	19.4	23.8	21.2	21.9	14.1	21.2	28.5
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	<b>0.5</b>	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	<b>0.0</b>	0.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	<b>1.6</b>	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.3	2.0
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	<b>116.7</b>	113.1	128.5	109.0	122.6	127.3	126.5	78.0	112.0	147.9
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	<b>6.9</b>	6.4	7.2	6.7	7.3	6.5	6.9	5.2	8.4	7.5
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	<b>0.2</b>	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney,except renal pelvis	M F	<b>13.1</b> <b>7.5</b>	15.7 9.9	12.7 7.2	13.4 8.1	13.3 8.3	12.0 7.2	13.6 8.0	9.3 4.8	13.0 7.7	18.2 9.0
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M F	<b>1.0</b> <b>0.6</b>	1.9 0.9	1.2 0.6	1.8 0.8	0.9 0.2	0.7 0.7	1.1 0.8	0.5 0.3	0.8 0.5	1.0 0.6
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M F	<b>0.8</b> <b>0.5</b>	1.4 0.5	0.7 0.3	0.9 0.7	0.9 0.3	0.6 0.3	0.8 0.7	0.8 0.2	0.6 0.5	1.3 0.7
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M F	<b>24.6</b> <b>9.3</b>	25.2 11.1	28.8 10.9	27.2 11.2	23.8 9.6	23.6 8.2	23.5 8.6	18.1 6.7	25.0 9.5	27.9 9.9
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M F	<b>0.5</b> <b>0.2</b>	0.2 0.2	0.3 0.1	0.4 0.1	0.8 0.3	0.5 0.3	0.4 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.3 0.1	1.5 0.3
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M F	<b>0.8</b> <b>0.6</b>	0.7 0.2	0.9 1.1	0.6 0.5	0.8 0.4	0.3 0.4	0.8 0.5	0.8 0.5	0.8 0.7	0.9 0.9

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**Table 5 Rates per 100,000 population in Government Office Regions - continued**

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C70	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	M F	<b>0.1</b> <b>0.1</b>	- -	0.1 0.1	0.1 -	- 0.0	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.1	0.0 0.1	0.0 0.1	0.1 0.3
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M F	<b>8.9</b> <b>5.8</b>	10.7 6.6	9.4 5.3	8.1 6.6	9.6 6.1	7.9 6.0	9.3 5.5	6.8 4.8	8.5 5.9	11.2 6.8
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M F	<b>0.2</b> <b>0.2</b>	0.1 0.2	0.3 0.1	0.1 0.2	0.2 0.3	0.1 0.1	0.3 0.3	0.2 0.2	0.3 0.1	0.2 0.2
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M F	<b>1.5</b> <b>4.3</b>	1.2 5.3	1.5 4.1	1.5 4.3	2.0 4.6	1.8 3.3	1.8 4.6	1.2 4.0	1.2 4.2	1.6 5.0
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M F	<b>0.3</b> <b>0.3</b>	0.2 0.3	0.4 0.5	0.4 0.2	0.2 0.5	0.3 0.1	0.3 0.3	0.4 0.0	0.2 0.4	0.2 0.5
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M F	<b>0.3</b> <b>0.1</b>	0.1 0.1	0.3 0.2	0.4 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.3 0.0	0.3 0.0	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.5 0.1
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M F	<b>0.8</b> <b>1.0</b>	0.2 0.8	0.5 0.6	0.4 1.0	0.6 0.8	0.3 0.7	1.1 1.0	1.3 1.2	1.3 1.4	0.9 1.6
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M F	<b>1.3</b> <b>1.1</b>	2.1 0.9	1.3 0.9	1.7 1.2	1.8 1.7	1.3 1.1	1.1 1.3	0.8 0.6	1.1 1.3	1.4 1.5
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M F	<b>6.7</b> <b>7.4</b>	8.2 9.9	5.9 4.0	8.1 8.9	9.6 12.0	5.4 6.7	6.4 7.2	4.0 4.7	6.9 8.1	8.2 9.5
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M F	<b>2.8</b> <b>2.6</b>	2.8 3.0	1.7 1.6	3.9 3.0	4.7 4.0	2.3 2.3	2.8 3.0	2.0 1.7	3.2 3.1	2.7 3.0
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M F	<b>8.1</b> <b>9.5</b>	10.8 12.1	11.9 13.5	7.8 9.3	5.9 6.7	10.6 11.7	7.7 9.5	6.8 7.3	6.5 8.6	6.4 8.1
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M F	<b>3.0</b> <b>2.2</b>	3.0 2.4	2.7 2.4	3.0 2.7	3.4 2.1	2.3 1.7	3.2 2.3	2.6 1.9	3.6 2.2	3.5 2.2
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M F	<b>18.7</b> <b>15.2</b>	13.6 13.0	17.1 14.7	16.9 14.1	20.2 17.1	17.8 13.9	20.5 15.1	15.3 12.3	19.9 15.9	25.8 21.1
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M F	<b>2.6</b> <b>2.9</b>	1.9 2.2	2.0 3.1	2.5 3.1	3.2 2.8	2.7 2.2	2.7 2.9	1.9 2.1	2.9 2.9	3.3 4.2
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M F	<b>9.1</b> <b>6.8</b>	6.8 6.3	7.7 5.9	9.2 7.1	10.9 8.7	9.9 7.8	9.6 6.5	5.3 3.6	10.1 7.7	13.6 9.0
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M F	<b>1.1</b> <b>0.8</b>	1.0 0.6	0.8 0.4	1.4 1.0	1.4 1.4	1.2 1.0	1.2 0.9	0.7 0.7	1.1 0.5	1.7 1.4
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M F	<b>5.8</b> <b>4.7</b>	3.9 3.8	6.6 5.3	3.8 2.8	4.7 4.1	4.0 3.1	7.0 4.8	7.4 5.9	5.8 4.9	7.2 6.4
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M F	<b>0.4</b> <b>0.3</b>	0.1 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.2 0.0	0.3 0.3	0.7 0.4	0.3 0.2	0.4 0.1	0.6 0.4	0.8 0.5
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M F	<b>7.0</b> <b>5.9</b>	5.4 5.5	6.8 5.9	7.4 5.0	6.9 6.3	6.4 5.6	6.9 6.0	6.0 4.1	6.9 5.7	10.3 9.2
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M F	<b>14.0</b> <b>10.0</b>	10.7 6.5	12.5 9.1	16.5 10.8	15.4 9.8	13.2 8.7	12.9 9.3	11.9 8.9	14.7 11.5	17.7 13.5
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M F	<b>7.1</b> <b>4.4</b>	4.8 2.1	6.1 3.8	9.5 5.7	7.8 4.5	6.8 3.9	5.9 3.6	5.6 3.6	7.8 5.4	9.2 6.3
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M F	<b>6.2</b> <b>5.0</b>	5.7 4.0	5.6 4.7	6.6 4.8	6.9 4.9	5.8 4.0	6.3 5.5	5.5 4.6	6.0 5.4	7.7 6.2
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M F	<b>0.1</b> <b>0.1</b>	- -	0.1 0.0	- -	0.1 0.0	0.2 0.4	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.0	0.2 0.3	0.1 0.1

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Table 5 Rates per 100,000 population in Government Office Regions - *continued*

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M F	<b>0.1</b> <b>0.1</b>	- -	0.1 0.0	- -	0.1 0.0	0.2 0.0	- 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.0	- 0.2
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M F	<b>0.5</b> <b>0.4</b>	0.2 0.3	0.7 0.6	0.4 0.2	0.5 0.4	0.3 0.4	0.6 0.2	0.6 0.6	0.5 0.3	0.7 0.6
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid,haematopoietic and related tissue	M F	<b>0.1</b> <b>0.0</b>	- 0.1	0.1 -	- 0.0	0.0 -	0.0 -	0.1 -	0.2 0.2	0.0 0.0	0.1 -
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent(primary) multiple sites	M F	<b>0.0</b> -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	0.0 -
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity,oesophagus and stomach	M F	<b>0.8</b> <b>0.4</b>	0.9 0.3	0.8 0.4	0.7 0.2	0.6 0.3	0.6 0.2	1.0 0.5	0.4 0.3	0.7 0.6	1.3 0.5
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M F	<b>2.2</b> <b>1.6</b>	1.0 0.5	1.7 1.5	0.7 0.7	0.5 0.4	2.9 2.3	3.6 2.3	1.4 0.8	1.9 1.3	6.3 4.5
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M F	<b>0.8</b> <b>0.2</b>	0.5 0.2	1.2 0.3	0.6 0.2	1.1 0.3	0.8 0.3	0.8 0.1	0.3 0.2	0.5 0.2	1.3 0.3
D03	Melanoma in situ	M F	<b>4.8</b> <b>5.8</b>	4.4 5.0	4.3 4.4	3.8 6.1	6.3 6.8	3.1 4.0	5.3 6.6	1.7 2.6	6.2 6.6	9.5 11.4
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M F	<b>13.2</b> <b>21.4</b>	11.3 23.8	16.9 27.3	15.2 25.7	19.9 27.7	11.5 19.2	14.3 24.1	4.2 6.2	11.1 16.3	18.8 32.0
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M F	<b>0.1</b> <b>16.3</b>	0.2 15.5	0.1 13.0	- 16.4	0.0 18.2	0.2 14.4	0.1 17.1	0.1 11.5	0.0 18.0	0.1 25.0
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	<b>77.7</b>	104.3	74.8	71.2	84.9	94.1	75.9	60.5	71.0	89.5
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M F	<b>3.5</b> <b>2.1</b>	1.0 1.1	2.7 2.6	5.1 2.0	5.8 2.4	3.7 2.8	4.9 1.5	1.8 1.7	2.0 1.7	5.0 3.2
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M F	<b>10.5</b> <b>2.9</b>	25.0 7.3	15.1 4.9	16.4 4.8	4.8 0.7	4.5 1.0	5.9 1.5	10.0 2.8	11.7 3.5	6.0 1.0
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M F	<b>1.1</b> <b>1.1</b>	1.1 1.3	1.3 0.8	0.6 0.7	1.3 1.0	1.1 1.0	1.2 1.2	0.5 0.7	1.4 1.4	1.2 1.7
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M F	<b>1.4</b> <b>1.0</b>	1.0 0.4	1.7 1.5	0.8 0.8	1.5 0.8	1.0 1.1	1.5 0.8	0.9 0.8	1.4 1.0	2.6 1.8
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M F	<b>3.3</b> <b>3.3</b>	3.5 2.4	8.5 6.8	2.2 2.3	3.9 5.4	1.5 1.6	3.0 3.4	1.2 1.2	2.5 2.7	3.8 4.0
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M F	<b>0.3</b> <b>0.2</b>	0.2 0.1	0.6 0.3	0.2 0.0	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.2	0.3 0.2	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.2	1.0 0.5
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	<b>1.1</b>	0.5	2.2	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.7
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	<b>0.2</b>	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4

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**Table 5 Rates per 100,000 population in Government Office Regions - continued**

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
D41	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	M	<b>10.9</b>	0.1	5.3	5.6	19.7	18.7	19.3	0.2	9.1	22.5
		F	<b>3.4</b>	-	2.1	2.0	7.3	6.0	5.0	0.1	2.6	7.0
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	<b>0.1</b>	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	-	0.0	0.1
		F	<b>0.1</b>	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	<b>1.1</b>	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.3
		F	<b>1.1</b>	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.3
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	<b>0.4</b>	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
		F	<b>0.4</b>	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.6
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	<b>2.4</b>	0.3	3.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.5	3.0	9.0
		F	<b>1.3</b>	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.7	4.0
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	<b>4.6</b>	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.3	5.0	10.3
		F	<b>3.7</b>	3.3	3.9	3.1	3.4	2.3	3.3	2.4	3.9	7.9
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	<b>4.1</b>	2.0	2.5	7.1	2.4	3.8	3.3	3.6	5.2	6.2
		F	<b>4.0</b>	2.4	2.3	6.6	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.8	5.1	7.1
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	<b>1.5</b>	0.4	3.4	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.5	2.9
		F	<b>1.7</b>	0.8	3.6	0.7	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	3.5
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	<b>1.0</b>	3.2	1.4	0.8	2.1	-	-	1.2	0.6	1.3

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**Table 6 Standardised registration ratios<sup>1</sup>: site, sex and Government Office Region of residence, 2005** **England,  
Government Office Regions  
Registered by October 2007**

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region								South East	South West
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London			
<b>C00-C97, D00-D48, O01</b>	<b>All registrations</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>119</b>	
		<b>F</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>121</b>	
<b>C00-C97</b>	<b>All cancers</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>116</b>	
		<b>F</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>117</b>	
<b>C00-C97 excl.C44</b>	<b>All cancers excluding nmsc<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>M</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>102</b>	
		<b>F</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>106</b>	
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	125	112	96	102	99	80	112	85	106	
		F	99	110	89	118	93	107	105	88	96	
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	103	35	93	128	105	167	62	119	98	
		F	234	116	84	142	80	138	33	93	62	
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	94	129	65	120	111	83	74	92	128	
		F	23	125	73	99	115	130	83	66	153	
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	119	126	82	100	98	78	119	76	114	
		F	50	107	104	108	85	118	117	94	93	
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	44	91	107	129	85	73	165	83	107	
		F	51	110	61	103	91	141	100	101	108	
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	166	125	107	79	96	76	124	81	80	
		F	126	131	94	131	98	125	151	34	51	
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	126	108	109	124	109	84	139	45	100	
		F	109	114	89	76	92	79	126	83	132	
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	168	105	60	93	133	57	124	92	103	
		F	95	113	92	115	122	65	105	103	87	
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	81	116	82	105	92	76	101	98	135	
		F	172	76	102	176	104	92	60	78	118	
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	206	105	106	121	67	62	88	96	112	
		F	32	109	98	77	78	147	97	89	132	
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	142	84	115	93	95	82	118	90	110	
		F	131	106	93	130	77	89	108	122	52	
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	16	180	122	74	122	57	114	80	82	
		F	160	162	82	96	104	97	116	49	74	
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	138	120	71	81	67	98	133	100	97	
		F	92	82	47	112	136	57	102	107	162	
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	174	134	90	115	129	74	100	66	70	
		F	101	59	53	155	50	213	161	65	72	
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	164	145	158	83	102	43	65	67	119	
		F	78	151	82	120	77	145	92	62	90	
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	150	115	134	119	59	62	112	86	101	
		F	127	138	93	125	63	59	118	96	93	
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	88	116	104	108	103	82	84	102	104	
		F	96	131	105	109	96	93	78	85	107	
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	133	117	124	110	105	93	101	76	75	
		F	139	113	118	99	118	87	98	73	91	
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	56	105	102	145	100	100	87	82	116	
		F	64	90	100	118	75	90	123	92	135	
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	118	105	101	109	105	100	87	91	99	
		F	107	101	98	101	99	103	89	99	107	

1. See sections 4.3 and 5.7.

2. These figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-10 C44) - see section 4.2.



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Table 6 Standardised registration ratios - *continued*

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region								
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C18	Malignant neoplasm of colon	M F	122 108	103 100	97 96	107 97	106 100	98 101	85 90	92 98	106 114
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M F	128 94	109 122	99 101	104 96	89 90	115 109	109 113	89 97	77 71
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M F	107 111	109 98	108 103	113 111	109 99	99 106	84 81	90 102	94 99
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M F	152 83	81 110	112 124	55 84	88 77	92 98	130 102	102 116	111 84
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M F	110 102	137 181	93 84	81 107	98 79	74 68	129 106	82 70	99 100
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M F	183 130	87 100	66 90	132 149	75 120	132 87	112 96	88 73	81 98
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M F	47 89	100 102	92 69	121 123	128 84	119 139	93 119	90 80	90 99
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M F	89 105	103 99	97 90	106 103	100 90	100 95	107 102	95 105	100 110
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M F	7 19	120 108	38 41	136 127	88 111	81 67	105 133	93 107	177 137
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M F	231 177	81 111	129 104	113 95	102 66	113 62	83 100	78 127	62 83
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M F	88 223	101 153	106 114	34 135	128 66	80 82	116 96	74 28	165 103
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M F	141 165	135 139	120 109	103 108	77 75	81 68	108 110	81 78	80 85
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M F	135 149	124 133	110 119	101 96	102 88	87 85	101 102	83 80	83 79
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M F	113 162	215 220	- 127	198 50	162 122	51 38	98 72	36 53	53 77
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M F	135 149	124 132	110 119	101 96	102 88	87 85	101 102	83 80	83 79
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M F	76 90	189 69	118 187	134 55	37 44	52 84	118 116	85 144	72 86
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart,mediastinum and pleura	M F	113 67	173 222	99 57	169 41	77 65	72 31	55 140	55 103	117 109
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	235 -	- 430	- -	- -	602 419
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M F	138 45	59 92	98 90	81 134	132 130	119 83	108 74	87 126	108 100
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M F	54 69	183 236	129 94	71 56	39 45	117 87	77 74	80 88	116 101
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M F	66 89	94 98	104 105	95 95	91 95	94 105	59 57	126 114	147 139
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M F	122 128	115 125	121 125	134 128	105 108	76 69	20 16	73 72	164 163
C45	Mesothelioma	M F	131 170	114 88	84 112	81 76	81 87	102 94	85 104	118 103	102 101

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Table 6 Standardised registration ratios - *continued*

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region								South East	South West
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London			
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M F	63 234	101 44	42 118	24 140	10 57	74 -	330 258	63 37	42 59	
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M F	193 68	53 102	119 34	111 82	90 163	129 93	79 95	73 84	141 168	
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M F	69 199	120 110	98 160	102 89	50 48	141 96	134 98	92 81	72 78	
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M F	112 110	130 126	121 103	109 105	76 104	72 72	82 79	80 87	134 126	
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M F	131 98	104 101	79 99	81 102	85 104	72 99	143 89	95 100	121 108	
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	137	89	119	120	118	79	72	91	110	
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	98	85	101	172	100	57	128	87	97	
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	109	115	124	115	102	77	83	88	107	
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	87	99	100	104	100	103	97	96	110	
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus,part unspecified	F	95	112	102	111	130	162	63	84	50	
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	101	104	90	111	99	100	81	97	120	
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	102	104	91	110	99	100	81	97	120	
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	71	115	44	164	113	72	83	98	132	
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	456	-	-	410	-	-	58	144	125	
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	139	101	99	104	107	114	77	80	112	
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	92	110	93	101	107	102	90	93	108	
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	97	107	98	108	96	103	64	124	115	
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	95	122	130	74	46	212	69	79	72	
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney,except renal pelvis	M F	115 127	96 94	102 108	98 109	90 94	99 103	92 80	96 99	122 106	
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M F	175 152	121 108	173 132	85 39	66 113	102 142	64 60	81 84	82 93	
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M F	156 96	78 75	105 143	108 60	71 72	91 158	131 46	72 113	136 126	
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M F	99 115	118 116	111 119	94 102	94 87	90 88	98 94	97 97	96 90	
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M F	32 84	55 80	74 64	167 177	99 143	78 76	66 94	64 64	259 148	
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M F	92 38	113 175	84 83	108 60	44 73	102 80	133 81	100 110	111 139	

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Table 6 Standardised registration ratios - continued

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region								
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C70	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	M	-	93	125	-	118	219	48	75	172
		F	-	67	-	53	43	121	145	81	325
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	117	105	92	106	88	102	91	95	117
		F	109	90	112	103	102	91	95	100	107
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord,cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	35	119	53	102	50	141	121	119	101
		F	80	74	99	141	75	144	123	61	117
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	79	101	101	128	120	115	85	79	100
		F	122	96	101	107	78	107	96	98	112
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	77	133	141	74	95	91	119	79	74
		F	98	154	73	160	46	88	9	135	143
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	29	119	130	34	123	106	85	72	168
		F	57	172	58	68	28	26	182	142	81
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	29	62	49	66	36	122	196	157	98
		F	81	55	100	75	64	95	137	131	134
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	155	99	129	133	98	78	76	84	96
		F	79	76	102	148	97	113	62	110	116
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	120	90	122	139	80	91	78	99	105
		F	130	54	119	160	89	93	81	103	109
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	97	60	139	162	82	94	92	109	83
		F	109	60	112	149	87	108	84	113	97
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	130	149	97	71	129	89	110	76	66
		F	125	141	97	70	122	95	100	86	72
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	98	90	98	113	77	106	85	120	113
		F	111	111	122	94	76	106	87	100	100
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	70	91	91	105	94	105	101	104	123
		F	82	95	92	110	91	96	101	101	123
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	72	77	98	121	102	102	90	112	116
		F	75	108	110	97	75	98	91	98	134
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	71	83	101	115	107	100	73	107	132
		F	90	86	104	126	112	92	66	109	117
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	89	73	120	116	105	102	72	97	134
		F	70	44	118	166	113	106	102	61	153
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	64	113	65	79	68	114	157	96	109
		F	79	111	60	86	64	99	156	100	120
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	17	68	45	61	160	70	115	140	152
		F	29	56	15	107	158	94	68	145	169
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	74	97	105	95	90	93	112	95	126
		F	91	100	85	107	95	99	91	94	136
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	74	89	118	107	93	88	106	102	112
		F	64	91	107	98	87	91	107	111	120
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	66	86	134	107	94	80	99	106	115
		F	47	84	127	100	87	78	99	118	127
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	90	90	108	109	93	97	110	94	110
		F	80	94	97	98	80	107	111	105	111
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	-	55	-	83	137	64	126	223	98
		F	-	25	-	40	356	31	28	228	92

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Table 6 Standardised registration ratios - *continued*

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region								South East	South West
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London			
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M F	- -	102 46	- -	104 73	213 58	- 110	168 152	193 75	- 331	
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M F	31 75	132 148	72 57	91 90	60 99	110 42	143 167	95 72	116 129	
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid,haematopoietic and related tissue	M F	- 213	82 -	- 109	64 -	52 -	98 -	287 497	68 68	159 -	
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent(primary) multiple sites	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	765 -	
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity,oesophagus and stomach	M F	112 74	106 100	90 58	78 79	79 55	120 120	76 102	90 145	150 118	
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M F	45 32	74 94	32 45	22 25	128 141	150 138	79 65	84 75	243 241	
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M F	60 95	150 122	78 83	135 117	101 110	95 59	52 118	66 81	151 119	
D03	Melanoma in situ	M F	89 85	90 75	78 105	126 115	63 68	104 111	43 51	124 111	173 181	
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M F	83 108	129 127	116 120	146 129	86 89	102 108	42 38	80 73	120 127	
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M F	175 91	67 78	- 100	51 108	211 87	160 102	180 85	28 108	83 141	
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	141	100	94	114	127	102	61	95	129	
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M F	29 53	77 123	145 96	159 112	103 130	134 70	69 83	58 80	127 143	
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M F	228 238	143 165	157 164	44 23	42 33	54 49	126 123	108 115	49 30	
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M F	102 119	123 72	51 62	119 93	97 93	113 108	51 73	128 131	111 152	
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M F	68 36	122 142	61 77	104 77	69 102	109 80	76 85	98 95	173 165	
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M F	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M F	102 72	254 205	64 70	112 163	45 47	85 99	47 45	74 78	99 108	
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M F	49 37	181 143	51 19	101 136	83 92	77 86	32 17	23 105	290 221	
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	47	198	24	125	66	25	117	101	142	
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	39	232	58	90	37	52	73	95	174	

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

Table 6 Standardised registration ratios - *continued*

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region								
			North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
D41	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	M	1	49	52	175	169	168	2	81	179
		F	-	61	59	210	172	139	5	72	176
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	-	92	82	142	232	220	-	51	77
		F	-	121	66	192	218	88	-	100	91
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	43	213	51	100	99	77	77	86	106
		F	22	147	37	52	129	102	79	137	112
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	45	229	45	66	75	82	68	63	184
		F	104	178	44	94	34	104	38	147	126
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	13	146	25	33	21	37	74	122	346
		F	29	122	33	46	41	63	70	133	282
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	63	85	85	98	86	75	95	102	184
		F	88	105	85	91	62	86	85	100	178
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid,haematopoietic and related tissue	M	47	61	173	56	90	76	112	122	129
		F	59	57	162	59	72	69	118	122	152
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	26	225	61	119	35	59	48	99	175
		F	48	208	38	140	81	53	58	61	197
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	325	140	83	206	-	-	96	63	142

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**Table 9 Cancer mortality to incidence ratios:<sup>1</sup> site, sex and Government Office Region of residence, 2005** **England, Government Office Regions Registered by October 2007**

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
<b>C00-C97</b>	<b>All cancers</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.35</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.34</b>
<b>C00-C97 excl.C44</b>	<b>All cancers excluding nmsc<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>M</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>0.51</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.47</b>
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	<b>0.36</b>	0.47	0.47	0.29	0.29	0.32	0.37	0.33	0.36	0.31
		F	<b>0.34</b>	0.33	0.38	0.45	0.27	0.35	0.26	0.36	0.36	0.28
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	<b>0.05</b>	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.13	0.06
		F	<b>0.07</b>	0.10	0.08	0.14	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	<b>0.10</b>	0.25	0.12	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.09	0.19	0.11	0.06
		F	<b>0.11</b>	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.33	0.07
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	<b>0.42</b>	0.37	0.37	0.28	0.35	0.45	0.47	0.32	0.70	0.39
		F	<b>0.42</b>	0.44	0.46	0.53	0.41	0.39	0.28	0.42	0.43	0.44
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	<b>0.27</b>	0.33	0.44	0.14	0.20	0.33	0.73	0.08	0.11	0.38
		F	<b>0.21</b>	0.00	0.18	0.71	0.30	0.18	0.17	0.38	0.11	0.00
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	<b>0.20</b>	0.19	0.27	0.04	0.29	0.20	0.29	0.26	0.16	0.05
		F	<b>0.25</b>	0.00	0.26	0.20	0.33	0.45	0.13	0.26	0.17	0.33
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	<b>0.20</b>	0.00	0.35	0.27	0.07	0.13	0.15	0.09	0.30	0.40
		F	<b>0.17</b>	0.29	0.32	0.00	0.13	0.25	0.18	0.11	0.24	0.06
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	<b>0.58</b>	1.13	0.81	1.00	0.20	0.27	0.92	0.56	0.32	0.52
		F	<b>0.50</b>	0.88	0.36	0.87	0.25	0.38	0.75	0.70	0.32	0.50
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	<b>0.37</b>	0.50	0.50	0.31	0.22	0.37	0.53	0.42	0.31	0.27
		F	<b>0.28</b>	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.14	0.38	0.07	0.45	0.47	0.32
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	<b>0.34</b>	0.50	0.63	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.33	0.33	0.14
		F	<b>0.27</b>	0.00	0.22	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.44	0.33
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	<b>0.26</b>	0.29	0.48	0.24	0.23	0.10	0.27	0.19	0.33	0.23
		F	<b>0.27</b>	0.09	0.30	0.40	0.11	0.46	0.44	0.24	0.16	0.44
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	<b>0.69</b>	7.00	0.73	0.80	0.63	0.56	0.63	0.75	0.44	0.36
		F	<b>0.94</b>	0.33	1.13	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.00	0.33
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	<b>0.39</b>	0.45	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.73	0.47	0.52	0.32	0.25
		F	<b>0.47</b>	0.33	1.00	1.33	0.17	0.33	0.25	0.25	0.64	0.27
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	<b>0.29</b>	0.33	0.37	0.40	0.24	0.26	0.21	0.16	0.33	0.31
		F	<b>0.16</b>	1.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.11	0.00	0.25	0.00
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	<b>0.60</b>	0.57	0.81	0.46	1.17	0.56	0.75	1.00	0.33	0.18
		F	<b>0.65</b>	3.00	0.40	1.00	1.00	0.25	0.38	0.60	0.40	0.60
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	<b>1.06</b>	1.36	1.27	0.53	0.73	1.89	1.00	0.83	1.05	1.31
		F	<b>0.54</b>	0.40	0.71	0.29	0.38	0.80	0.80	0.30	0.92	0.13
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	<b>0.96</b>	1.11	1.00	0.99	0.89	1.03	1.10	0.89	0.89	0.89
		F	<b>0.91</b>	1.09	0.82	1.01	0.88	1.01	0.84	0.95	0.99	0.80
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	<b>0.68</b>	0.61	0.65	0.71	0.63	0.72	0.61	0.68	0.74	0.73
		F	<b>0.76</b>	0.88	0.73	0.80	0.74	0.75	0.69	0.66	0.83	0.83
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	<b>0.37</b>	0.64	0.48	0.38	0.22	0.32	0.30	0.34	0.50	0.29
		F	<b>0.34</b>	0.55	0.38	0.30	0.33	0.54	0.12	0.43	0.30	0.32
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	<b>0.43</b>	0.46	0.44	0.44	0.39	0.43	0.40	0.41	0.45	0.42
		F	<b>0.45</b>	0.43	0.47	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.43	0.48	0.47	0.45

1. See section 4.3.

2. These figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-10 C44) - see section 4.2.

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red box surrounding the table title

**Table 9 Cancer mortality to incidence ratios - continued**

ICD-10 code	Site description		England	Government Office Region								
				North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C18	Malignant neoplasm of colon	M	<b>0.44</b>	0.36	0.49	0.44	0.40	0.45	0.40	0.44	0.47	0.45
		F	<b>0.47</b>	0.42	0.48	0.44	0.46	0.46	0.44	0.48	0.49	0.47
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	<b>0.42</b>	0.86	0.27	0.45	0.36	0.41	0.36	0.47	0.47	0.32
		F	<b>0.40</b>	0.63	0.33	0.27	0.27	0.37	0.43	0.55	0.45	0.39
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	<b>0.40</b>	0.56	0.40	0.44	0.36	0.39	0.40	0.33	0.41	0.37
		F	<b>0.43</b>	0.39	0.48	0.46	0.40	0.47	0.38	0.45	0.44	0.40
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	<b>0.35</b>	0.19	0.41	0.37	0.46	0.32	0.39	0.34	0.33	0.39
		F	<b>0.33</b>	0.26	0.32	0.24	0.25	0.44	0.31	0.30	0.42	0.33
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	<b>0.86</b>	0.90	0.71	0.92	0.74	0.92	0.96	0.89	0.92	0.90
		F	<b>0.94</b>	1.02	0.65	0.95	0.98	1.06	1.30	1.08	1.08	0.86
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	<b>0.65</b>	0.54	1.06	0.67	0.56	0.82	0.57	0.59	0.50	0.62
		F	<b>0.72</b>	0.67	0.65	0.81	0.67	0.84	0.54	0.76	0.74	0.75
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	<b>0.21</b>	0.75	0.23	0.23	0.14	0.20	0.18	0.06	0.27	0.21
		F	<b>0.30</b>	0.29	0.29	0.43	0.31	0.30	0.29	0.17	0.34	0.37
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	<b>0.93</b>	0.88	0.95	0.96	0.87	0.98	0.90	0.86	0.92	0.99
		F	<b>0.97</b>	1.04	1.00	1.04	0.88	0.95	1.03	0.90	0.97	0.96
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	<b>3.98</b>	94.00	3.86	11.30	3.41	5.40	3.24	2.78	3.83	1.96
		F	<b>3.58</b>	26.00	3.72	9.46	3.35	3.38	4.25	2.64	2.90	2.29
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	<b>0.14</b>	0.08	0.09	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.31	0.14
		F	<b>0.16</b>	0.00	0.31	0.22	0.00	0.50	0.33	0.10	0.06	0.13
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	<b>0.60</b>	0.33	0.33	0.57	3.00	0.44	0.33	0.56	1.63	0.08
		F	<b>0.67</b>	0.00	0.67	0.80	0.60	0.67	1.50	0.40	2.00	0.40
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	<b>0.34</b>	0.33	0.38	0.27	0.21	0.56	0.37	0.34	0.29	0.28
		F	<b>0.42</b>	0.38	0.30	0.52	0.36	0.67	0.65	0.32	0.41	0.45
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	<b>0.87</b>	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.84	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.89	0.86
		F	<b>0.86</b>	0.90	0.83	0.88	0.79	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.90	0.86
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	<b>0.65</b>	1.00	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
		F	<b>0.61</b>	1.00	0.29	1.33	1.00	0.67	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	<b>0.87</b>	0.88	0.87	0.87	0.84	0.90	0.88	0.86	0.89	0.86
		F	<b>0.86</b>	0.90	0.84	0.88	0.79	0.84	0.86	0.87	0.90	0.86
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	<b>0.42</b>	0.00	0.23	0.33	0.00	1.00	2.33	0.29	0.57	0.25
		F	<b>0.31</b>	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	0.17	0.40	0.25
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	<b>0.46</b>	0.71	0.29	0.42	0.28	0.80	0.90	0.63	0.27	0.44
		F	<b>0.35</b>	0.67	0.23	0.40	1.33	0.33	2.00	0.14	0.27	0.18
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	<b>3.25</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
		F	<b>3.50</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	<b>0.16</b>	0.14	0.13	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.23	0.13	0.14	0.27
		F	<b>0.17</b>	1.50	0.27	0.13	0.00	0.17	0.38	0.22	0.06	0.00
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	<b>0.86</b>	1.00	0.47	0.47	1.56	3.00	0.53	1.47	0.74	0.89
		F	<b>1.16</b>	2.00	0.63	1.13	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.63	1.08	0.89
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	<b>0.22</b>	0.27	0.18	0.18	0.22	0.23	0.25	0.39	0.19	0.20
		F	<b>0.17</b>	0.10	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.18	0.16
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	<b>0.01</b>	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.00
		F	<b>0.01</b>	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01

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Table 9 Cancer mortality to incidence ratios - continued

ICD-10 code	Site description		England	Government Office Region								
				North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C45	Mesothelioma	M	<b>0.90</b>	1.15	0.79	0.76	0.80	0.82	0.96	1.00	0.94	0.94
		F	<b>0.82</b>	0.73	0.80	0.70	1.16	0.74	0.71	0.79	0.84	0.97
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M	<b>0.05</b>	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.00
		F	<b>0.24</b>	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	<b>0.40</b>	0.00	0.33	0.40	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.80	0.60	0.33
		F	<b>0.31</b>	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.50	0.20	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.20
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	<b>0.32</b>	1.00	0.22	0.18	0.20	1.00	0.33	0.11	0.29	0.44
		F	<b>0.52</b>	0.41	0.40	0.61	0.52	0.67	0.47	0.48	0.51	0.71
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	<b>0.50</b>	0.54	0.36	0.40	0.47	0.58	0.92	0.69	0.57	0.29
		F	<b>0.55</b>	0.48	0.34	0.49	0.52	0.57	0.85	0.84	0.62	0.39
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	<b>0.31</b>	0.18	0.17	0.25	0.56	0.52	0.38	0.27	0.40	0.17
		F	<b>0.27</b>	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.28	0.26	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.26
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	<b>0.32</b>	0.23	0.34	0.25	0.31	0.33	0.30	0.42	0.40	0.23
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	<b>0.39</b>	0.36	0.60	0.41	0.13	0.52	0.43	0.18	0.50	0.50
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	<b>0.37</b>	0.42	0.41	0.34	0.28	0.38	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.33
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	<b>0.18</b>	0.21	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.13
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	<b>1.42</b>	1.00	1.21	1.59	1.19	1.05	1.08	2.43	1.55	2.81
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	<b>0.66</b>	0.61	0.65	0.70	0.57	0.72	0.71	0.64	0.72	0.59
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	<b>0.66</b>	0.60	0.65	0.69	0.59	0.71	0.70	0.64	0.72	0.60
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	<b>0.62</b>	1.00	0.62	1.50	0.21	0.94	0.91	0.62	0.64	0.20
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	<b>0.33</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	<b>0.22</b>	0.29	0.30	0.15	0.11	0.13	0.31	0.28	0.19	0.20
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	<b>0.29</b>	0.28	0.26	0.29	0.29	0.27	0.30	0.33	0.33	0.31
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	<b>0.04</b>	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	<b>0.20</b>	0.00	0.10	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.40	0.00	0.60
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	<b>0.53</b>	0.52	0.57	0.56	0.50	0.62	0.51	0.46	0.63	0.42
		F	<b>0.52</b>	0.48	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.53	0.46	0.56	0.44
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	<b>0.06</b>	0.00	0.10	0.09	0.05	0.00	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.00
		F	<b>0.11</b>	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.22	0.13	0.30	0.24	0.06
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	<b>0.29</b>	0.12	0.41	0.36	0.25	0.81	0.27	0.17	0.40	0.06
		F	<b>0.30</b>	0.67	0.25	0.47	0.33	0.44	0.19	0.00	0.32	0.18
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	<b>0.42</b>	0.47	0.37	0.42	0.48	0.47	0.45	0.44	0.39	0.41
		F	<b>0.55</b>	0.47	0.54	0.54	0.60	0.61	0.58	0.49	0.54	0.59
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	<b>0.34</b>	0.50	0.56	0.44	0.33	0.08	0.45	0.56	0.77	0.11
		F	<b>0.67</b>	1.00	1.40	1.67	0.57	0.43	0.00	0.80	1.00	0.13



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**Table 9 Cancer mortality to incidence ratios - continued**

ICD-10 code	Site description		England	Government Office Region								
				North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	<b>0.18</b>	0.22	0.24	0.06	0.11	0.44	0.18	0.13	0.13	0.22
		F	<b>0.25</b>	0.33	0.14	0.46	0.13	0.33	0.50	0.24	0.14	0.26
C70	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	M	<b>0.44</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.00
		F	<b>0.41</b>	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	<b>0.76</b>	0.65	0.68	0.84	0.77	0.83	0.73	0.77	0.79	0.75
		F	<b>0.74</b>	0.71	0.69	0.68	0.72	0.68	0.75	0.73	0.84	0.81
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	<b>0.07</b>	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.00
		F	<b>0.16</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.50	0.00	0.11	0.40	0.17
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	<b>0.24</b>	0.27	0.24	0.24	0.26	0.21	0.24	0.16	0.31	0.28
		F	<b>0.18</b>	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.22	0.13	0.21	0.18	0.19	0.14
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	<b>0.64</b>	1.33	0.57	0.55	1.20	0.38	0.38	0.46	0.90	0.83
		F	<b>0.49</b>	1.00	0.47	0.67	0.18	0.75	0.50	2.00	0.50	0.33
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	<b>0.40</b>	0.00	0.73	0.11	1.50	0.44	0.38	0.25	0.38	0.25
		F	<b>0.76</b>	1.00	1.13	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	0.25	0.25	1.00
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	<b>0.79</b>	1.33	1.47	1.40	1.08	2.88	0.55	0.22	0.63	0.96
		F	<b>0.99</b>	1.18	2.10	1.19	1.71	1.39	0.76	0.45	0.72	0.95
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	<b>0.02</b>	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00
		F	<b>0.01</b>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	<b>0.15</b>	0.19	0.28	0.15	0.09	0.21	0.09	0.18	0.12	0.09
		F	<b>0.14</b>	0.17	0.32	0.12	0.06	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.09
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	<b>0.17</b>	0.20	0.27	0.13	0.18	0.10	0.17	0.19	0.13	0.21
		F	<b>0.15</b>	0.21	0.32	0.21	0.09	0.11	0.20	0.14	0.11	0.10
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	<b>2.30</b>	1.98	1.82	2.64	3.60	1.74	2.09	1.95	2.95	3.05
		F	<b>2.21</b>	2.06	1.89	2.38	3.38	1.80	2.04	2.04	2.36	2.80
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	<b>0.18</b>	0.22	0.18	0.26	0.14	0.13	0.27	0.14	0.17	0.13
		F	<b>0.17</b>	0.13	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.24	0.06	0.16	0.19	0.25
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	<b>0.43</b>	0.51	0.45	0.48	0.38	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.43	0.39
		F	<b>0.45</b>	0.54	0.50	0.50	0.32	0.49	0.46	0.47	0.44	0.39
C82	Follicular [nodular] non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	<b>0.09</b>	0.08	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.04	0.08	0.09	0.04	0.10
		F	<b>0.07</b>	0.03	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.07
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	<b>0.12</b>	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.24	0.11	0.11
		F	<b>0.08</b>	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.20	0.08	0.05
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	<b>0.41</b>	0.15	0.36	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.58	0.75	0.44	0.24
		F	<b>0.33</b>	0.38	0.85	0.35	0.19	0.19	0.35	0.50	0.36	0.22
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	<b>1.07</b>	1.52	0.95	1.64	1.15	1.58	0.98	0.65	1.17	1.08
		F	<b>1.24</b>	1.60	1.21	2.05	1.10	1.99	1.25	0.76	1.26	1.11
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	<b>0.50</b>	4.00	0.30	0.40	1.17	0.37	0.78	0.57	0.35	0.40
		F	<b>0.38</b>	3.00	0.20	1.00	0.33	0.36	0.43	0.20	0.13	0.62
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	<b>0.61</b>	0.78	0.66	0.55	0.59	0.64	0.67	0.56	0.66	0.52
		F	<b>0.67</b>	0.65	0.60	0.79	0.71	0.84	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.50
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	<b>0.59</b>	0.88	0.61	0.49	0.57	0.59	0.68	0.56	0.58	0.56
		F	<b>0.62</b>	0.86	0.64	0.58	0.64	0.77	0.72	0.56	0.55	0.55
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	<b>0.41</b>	0.82	0.50	0.29	0.38	0.39	0.52	0.44	0.36	0.33
		F	<b>0.42</b>	0.86	0.55	0.39	0.50	0.44	0.63	0.32	0.31	0.33

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Table 9 Cancer mortality to incidence ratios - *continued*

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	0.77	0.83	0.74	0.72	0.76	0.79	0.80	0.70	0.83	0.81
		F	0.77	0.75	0.68	0.76	0.70	1.13	0.72	0.75	0.75	0.79
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	0.41	0.00	1.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.33
		F	0.24	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M	0.45	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.50	0.40	0.00	0.20	0.43	0.00
		F	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	1.00	0.33	0.50	0.00
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	0.99	4.50	0.55	1.00	1.00	1.38	1.19	0.57	1.25	1.00
		F	1.08	2.25	0.90	1.33	1.25	1.18	2.40	0.71	1.23	0.69
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.33
		F	0.44	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites	M	476.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.00
		F	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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**Table 10 Directly age-standardised<sup>1</sup> registration rates per 100,000 population: site and sex, 1996 to 2005**

ICD-10 code	Site description		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>C00-C97, D00-D48, O01</b>	<b>All registrations</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>504.9</b>	<b>523.1</b>	<b>528.9</b>	<b>543.4</b>	<b>553.8</b>	<b>559.3</b>	<b>553.5</b>	<b>553.8</b>	<b>572.3</b>	<b>574.1</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>502.2</b>	<b>522.9</b>	<b>535.4</b>	<b>553.1</b>	<b>546.9</b>	<b>548.2</b>	<b>541.8</b>	<b>553.2</b>	<b>556.7</b>	<b>564.9</b>
<b>C00-C97</b>	<b>All cancers</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>473.6</b>	<b>488.8</b>	<b>494.9</b>	<b>502.8</b>	<b>507.4</b>	<b>513.0</b>	<b>505.6</b>	<b>505.7</b>	<b>519.9</b>	<b>516.8</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>380.7</b>	<b>398.9</b>	<b>402.5</b>	<b>415.0</b>	<b>410.8</b>	<b>414.0</b>	<b>407.7</b>	<b>417.8</b>	<b>422.5</b>	<b>425.0</b>
<b>C00-C97 excl.C44</b>	<b>All cancers excluding nmsc<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>M</b>	<b>401.1</b>	<b>407.2</b>	<b>403.0</b>	<b>410.6</b>	<b>411.1</b>	<b>413.7</b>	<b>405.1</b>	<b>401.1</b>	<b>410.2</b>	<b>402.8</b>
		<b>F</b>	<b>332.0</b>	<b>344.3</b>	<b>342.3</b>	<b>353.0</b>	<b>345.7</b>	<b>346.8</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>348.4</b>	<b>348.3</b>	<b>349.6</b>
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	8.9	9.2	9.4	10.3	10.3	10.4	9.9	10.9	10.6	10.8
		F	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.0
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
		F	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
		F	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
		F	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
		F	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
		F	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
		F	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8
		F	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
		F	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
		F	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
		F	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	12.5	13.1	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.0
		F	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.6
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	19.5	19.8	19.0	18.7	17.8	16.6	16.4	14.5	14.1	13.8
		F	7.5	7.8	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.3
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
		F	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	54.6	55.2	55.5	55.8	55.7	53.4	52.8	53.1	54.1	53.9
		F	35.7	35.1	36.3	36.1	35.2	34.2	33.4	33.2	34.1	34.0
C18-C21	Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus	M	55.5	56.2	56.5	56.8	56.7	54.4	53.8	54.2	55.1	54.9
		F	36.7	36.4	37.4	37.4	36.4	35.4	34.6	34.5	35.3	35.3

1. Directly age-standardised using the European Standard Population - see section 5.7.

2. These figures exclude non-melanoma skin cancer (ICD-10 C44) - see section 4.2.

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Table 10 Directly age-standardised rates - *continued*

England

ICD-10 code	Site description		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
C18	Malignant neoplasm of colon	M F	32.3 24.3	32.7 23.8	31.9 24.3	32.5 24.0	32.4 23.8	31.4 23.1	30.4 22.4	30.8 22.2	31.3 22.9	31.5 22.6
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M F	4.2 2.5	4.4 2.5	4.6 2.6	4.8 2.7	4.5 2.6	4.4 2.4	4.8 2.3	4.6 2.6	4.9 2.8	4.9 2.8
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M F	18.0 8.9	18.0 8.8	18.9 9.4	18.6 9.4	18.7 8.8	17.5 8.7	17.6 8.7	17.7 8.4	17.8 8.5	17.5 8.6
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M F	0.9 1.0	1.0 1.2	1.0 1.2	1.0 1.2	1.0 1.2	1.0 1.2	1.0 1.2	1.1 1.3	1.0 1.2	0.9 1.3
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M F	4.0 2.0	4.2 2.1	4.3 2.1	4.4 2.1	4.9 2.3	4.7 2.4	5.0 2.4	5.0 2.2	5.0 2.5	5.4 2.5
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M F	0.4 0.8	0.4 0.8	0.4 0.8	0.4 0.8	0.4 0.8	0.4 0.8	0.4 0.8	0.4 0.8	0.5 0.9	0.5 0.9
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M F	1.3 0.9	1.2 0.8	1.1 0.9	1.2 0.9	1.1 0.8	1.1 0.8	1.1 0.7	1.0 0.7	1.0 0.7	1.1 0.8
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M F	10.4 7.6	10.5 7.6	10.3 7.3	10.5 8.2	10.6 7.9	10.3 7.7	10.3 7.7	10.3 7.9	10.5 8.2	10.4 8.2
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M F	0.9 0.6	1.2 0.9	1.1 0.7	1.0 0.8	0.9 0.6	0.8 0.7	0.8 0.7	0.8 0.7	0.8 0.7	0.9 0.6
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M F	0.4 0.2	0.5 0.2	0.4 0.2	0.4 0.3	0.5 0.3	0.4 0.3	0.4 0.2	0.4 0.3	0.5 0.3	0.3 0.3
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M F	0.4 0.2	0.3 0.2	0.3 0.2	0.4 0.2	0.3 0.2	0.4 0.2	0.3 0.2	0.3 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.2 0.1
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M F	5.9 1.0	5.9 1.1	5.7 1.0	5.7 1.0	6.0 1.0	5.6 1.0	5.1 0.9	5.1 1.0	5.1 0.8	5.0 0.9
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M F	75.0 33.2	74.6 33.6	71.4 33.9	70.2 34.4	68.3 34.5	66.2 34.2	63.0 33.5	60.8 34.2	61.6 34.3	59.2 35.0
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M F	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.1
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M F	74.9 33.1	74.5 33.5	71.3 33.9	70.1 34.3	68.2 34.4	66.1 34.1	62.9 33.5	60.8 34.1	61.4 34.3	59.2 35.0
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M F	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M F	0.7 0.3	0.7 0.4	0.6 0.3	0.7 0.3	0.7 0.3	0.5 0.3	0.5 0.2	0.5 0.3	0.5 0.3	0.4 0.2
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M F	0.0 0.0	0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M F	0.5 0.4	0.5 0.3	0.5 0.4	0.5 0.4	0.6 0.4	0.5 0.4	0.5 0.4	0.4 0.4	0.4 0.3	0.4 0.3
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M F	0.5 0.4	0.5 0.3	0.4 0.3	0.6 0.4	0.4 0.4	0.5 0.4	0.5 0.3	0.4 0.3	0.5 0.3	0.6 0.3
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M F	7.9 9.8	8.6 10.1	8.8 10.1	8.9 10.5	10.0 11.5	10.6 12.4	11.0 12.5	11.3 12.8	12.5 13.9	13.2 14.5
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M F	72.5 48.7	81.6 54.5	92.0 60.2	92.2 62.0	96.3 65.0	99.3 67.1	100.5 68.2	104.6 69.4	109.7 74.2	114.0 75.4
C45	Mesothelioma	M F	3.8 0.5	4.2 0.6	4.7 0.6	4.9 0.7	5.0 0.7	5.2 1.0	5.2 0.9	5.3 0.8	5.3 0.8	5.2 0.8

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Table 10 Directly age-standardised rates - continued

England

ICD-10 code	Site description		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M F	0.4 0.0	0.4 0.0	0.3 0.0	0.2 0.0	0.2 0.0	0.3 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.4 0.1
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M F	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.1
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M F	0.4 0.5	0.4 0.5	0.4 0.6	0.4 0.6	0.5 0.6	0.3 0.6	0.3 0.7	0.3 0.8	0.3 0.9	0.4 1.1
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M F	2.2 1.5	2.1 1.5	2.4 1.4	2.2 1.7	2.3 1.5	2.2 1.6	2.1 1.5	2.1 1.5	2.3 1.5	2.2 1.6
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M F	0.7 108.3	0.9 114.7	1.0 115.3	0.9 120.2	0.8 116.8	0.8 117.8	0.9 116.9	1.0 122.9	0.9 122.9	0.9 123.2
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	10.0	9.8	9.3	9.6	8.7	8.8	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.0
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	13.1	13.8	13.5	14.4	15.6	15.3	14.9	16.3	16.1	17.0
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	18.7	19.6	19.5	19.1	18.7	19.3	18.4	18.5	17.4	17.1
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	18.3	19.0	19.0	18.6	18.3	19.0	18.1	18.1	17.1	16.7
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	71.2	70.7	71.6	77.8	84.6	95.4	94.8	94.7	101.3	95.6
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	5.9	6.1	6.4	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.8
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M F	9.7 4.9	10.1 5.0	10.4 4.9	10.1 5.3	10.6 5.2	10.6 5.3	11.1 5.4	10.7 5.7	11.3 5.7	11.3 5.7
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M F	0.7 0.4	0.8 0.5	0.8 0.4	0.7 0.4	0.8 0.4	0.8 0.4	0.8 0.4	0.8 0.4	0.7 0.4	0.8 0.4
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M F	0.5 0.2	0.5 0.2	0.5 0.3	0.5 0.2	0.6 0.3	0.6 0.3	0.6 0.2	0.7 0.2	0.6 0.3	0.7 0.3
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M F	28.5 7.8	27.7 8.0	27.6 7.7	27.6 8.0	22.2 6.3	22.3 6.3	20.6 5.8	20.2 5.9	19.1 5.5	19.6 5.7
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M F	0.3 0.1	1.0 0.2	0.3 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.3 0.1	0.4 0.1	0.4 0.1
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M F	0.8 0.8	1.0 0.8	0.9 0.6	0.8 0.7	1.0 0.7	0.8 0.6	0.8 0.6	0.8 0.6	0.7 0.7	0.7 0.6

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Table 10 Directly-age standardised rates - continued

England

ICD-10 code	Site description		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
C70	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	M F	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.2	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.2	0.1 0.2	0.1 0.1
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M F	7.8 5.3	8.5 5.4	7.9 5.4	8.2 5.1	8.4 5.5	8.1 5.2	8.0 5.4	7.8 4.9	7.8 4.8	8.1 4.9
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M F	0.3 0.2	0.3 0.3	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.3	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.2	0.3 0.2	0.2 0.2
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M F	1.2 2.4	1.2 2.5	1.3 2.8	1.2 2.7	1.2 3.0	1.3 3.2	1.2 3.4	1.3 3.5	1.4 3.7	1.4 3.9
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M F	0.3 0.3	0.4 0.3	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3	0.4 0.3	0.3 0.4	0.3 0.3	0.4 0.3	0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M F	0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.3 0.1
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M F	0.6 0.7	0.7 0.7	0.6 0.7	0.8 0.8	0.9 0.9	0.7 0.8	0.9 1.0	0.8 1.0	0.9 0.8	0.7 0.7
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M F	1.5 1.0	1.7 1.1	1.1 0.6	1.2 0.7	1.2 0.8	1.2 0.7	1.1 0.8	1.2 0.7	1.2 0.9	1.1 0.9
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M F	6.7 5.3	6.8 5.3	6.8 5.1	6.8 5.1	6.6 4.8	6.5 5.2	5.7 5.1	5.7 4.8	5.3 4.6	5.3 4.6
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M F	3.3 2.4	3.1 2.4	2.9 2.2	2.8 2.1	2.7 2.2	2.8 2.3	2.4 1.9	2.2 1.8	2.2 1.8	2.3 1.7
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M F	11.5 8.5	11.6 9.1	11.0 8.1	10.0 8.1	8.6 7.3	7.8 7.2	8.2 6.7	7.2 6.3	7.1 6.1	6.5 5.5
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M F	2.6 1.9	2.7 1.9	2.8 2.0	2.8 2.0	3.1 2.0	2.8 2.0	3.1 1.8	2.5 1.9	2.8 2.2	2.9 2.1
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M F	14.5 9.9	15.3 10.5	15.2 10.8	15.9 11.6	15.7 11.3	16.0 11.4	15.4 11.0	15.7 11.4	16.0 11.6	16.1 11.3
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M F	0.4 0.2	0.5 0.2	0.5 0.2	0.6 0.3	0.5 0.3	0.5 0.2	0.5 0.2	0.5 0.2	0.4 0.2	0.3 0.2
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M F	5.5 3.8	5.6 3.8	6.1 4.0	6.1 4.2	6.0 4.3	5.8 3.8	5.7 3.8	6.1 3.9	6.0 3.9	5.8 3.9
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M F	12.0 7.3	12.4 7.8	12.3 7.7	13.0 8.2	13.1 7.5	12.7 7.6	12.2 7.5	12.6 7.5	12.3 7.3	12.0 7.2
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M F	6.7 3.6	6.4 3.5	6.5 3.5	7.1 3.9	7.1 3.7	6.8 3.7	6.6 3.6	6.5 3.5	6.5 3.4	6.2 3.3
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M F	4.8 3.4	5.4 3.9	5.2 3.7	5.2 3.9	5.4 3.5	5.3 3.5	5.0 3.6	5.6 3.7	5.2 3.5	5.2 3.5
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M F	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M F	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.0
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M F	0.4 0.2	0.4 0.3	0.4 0.3	0.4 0.3	0.4 0.2	0.3 0.2	0.3 0.2	0.3 0.2	0.4 0.2	0.4 0.2
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M F	0.2 0.2	0.4 0.2	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.0	0.1 0.1	0.1 0.0
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M F	0.1 7.8	0.0 9.2	0.1 9.9	0.1 10.9	0.0 11.5	0.1 11.7	0.1 12.3	0.0 13.2	0.0 14.0	0.1 15.3
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	82.8	81.4	89.4	90.3	85.9	83.1	83.1	83.2	78.9	80.9