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Cancer statistics

registrations

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Registrations of cancer diagnosed in 2004, 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 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 2004 presents data for England on those patients who were diagnosed with cancer during 2004 and whose registrations were received at the Office for National Statistics (ONS) by the end of June 2006.

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*.¹ 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 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)² have presented data for England and Wales. This volume, as did nos. 28 to 34,³⁻⁹ 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. A CD-ROM¹⁰ 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 6.1); 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 February 2000 ONS published the book *Cancer Trends in England and Wales 1950-1999*.¹¹ 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 2004, around 343,000 new cases of cancer were registered, and there were 138,000 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 6 per cent of all NHS hospital expenditure, amounting to over £1 billion a year.¹² Support for research into cancer in the late 1990s was over £260 million each year; total government expenditure amounted to around £25 million, while spending by charities totalled around £125 million and that by the pharmaceutical industry over £110 million.¹³

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 Plan¹⁴ published in 2000 recognised the key role of the cancer registries.

1.2 Cancer registration system

Cancer registration was until recently 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 incident in 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 7. 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 United Kingdom; supplying information for projects such as the preparation of a cancer atlas,¹⁵ 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*¹¹ also contains some key cancer statistics on the major sites for the United Kingdom, 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 Eastern	Mr D Meechan Dr J Rashbass (General Director) Dr C H Brown (Medical Director)
Thames Oxford	Professor H Møller 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 7.

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 2004 and estimates of the cumulative (lifetime) risk of cancer. 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 United Kingdom, 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, 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).¹ **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 2004, based on the 2001 Census (see section 6.5). **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. **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 1995-2004 by site and sex.

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),^{17,18} 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', and 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

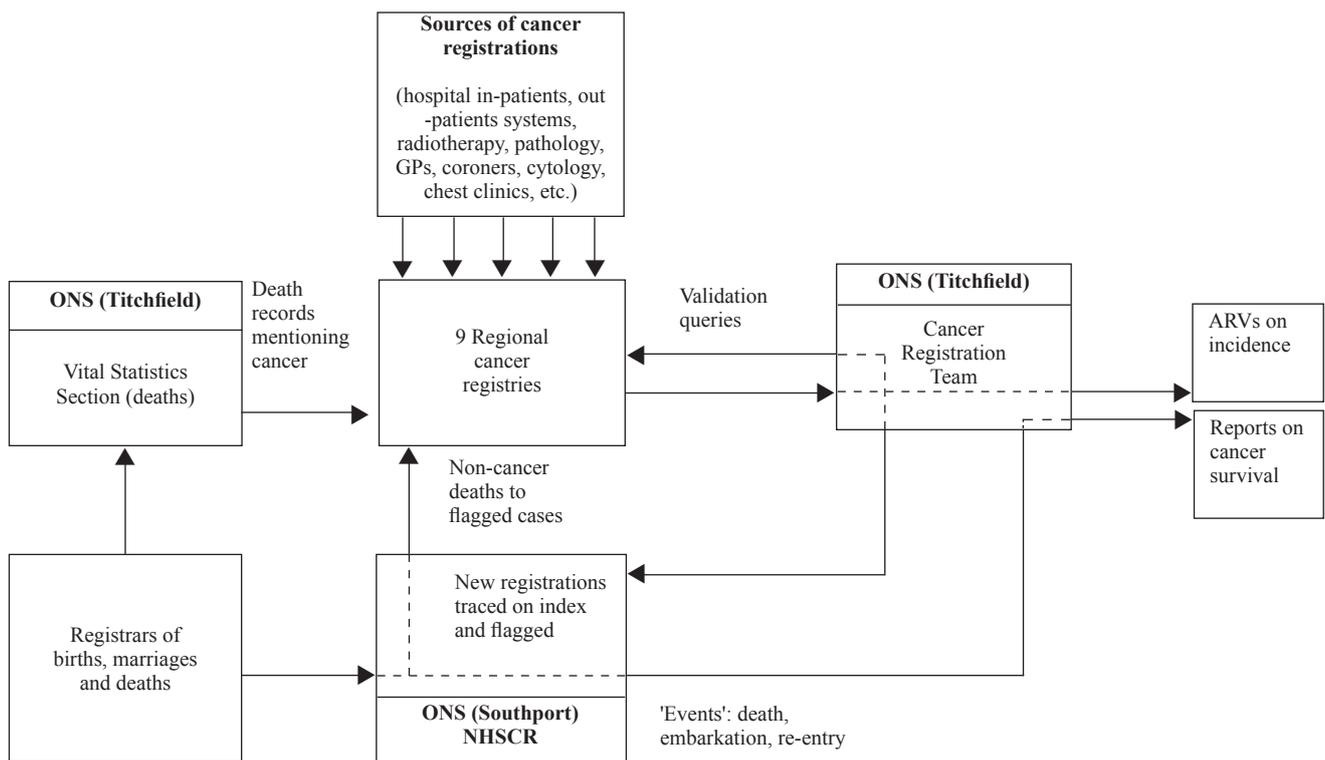
A revised scheme was proposed,¹⁹ covering the definition of cases to be registered; the documentation (a revised and shortened abstract card); a nominal index for use by research workers; national tabulations (to be produced by OPCS); and death notifications (green cards). Probably the most important 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 report²⁰ 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*²¹ were also considered.

The Working Group²² 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 reformed 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 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 recently taken over production of the Annual Reference Volume which also includes quality checks of the figures in the 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 sub-set of the data, as defined in the cancer registration minimum data set,²³ 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.

The 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.¹⁷ 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 process²⁴ 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.^{23,26,27} 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 2004 that have been received at ONS and have passed the validation checks has been completed and work is in progress on cases diagnosed in 2005 and 2006. 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.^{19,20,22} 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,²⁸ 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 review²⁹ 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*³⁰ 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 plan³¹ 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.

3. The United Kingdom Association of Cancer Registries

In the early 1990s, the cancer registration system in the United Kingdom 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 is the *Cancer Registries' Consultative Group* (CRCG), which concerns itself essentially with issues of data collection, including coding and data quality. It now has representation from all cancer registries in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and its members are 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 has a loose, open and informal membership and structure. Its members include epidemiologists and statisticians, as well as other registry staff. The *Cancer Registries' Information Technology Group* (CRITG) brings 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 United Kingdom, 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 March 2002, comprise the National Registry of Ireland, the Childhood Cancer Research Group in Oxford, 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, 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^{32,33} 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 officers in 2003 were: Chair - Professor D Forman, Director of Information and Research at the Northern and Yorkshire Cancer Registry and Information Service; Vice Chair - Dr D Brewster, Director of the Scottish Cancer Registry; and

Treasurer - Mrs S Reynolds, of the Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit. ONS provides secretariat facilities.

The UKACR provides:

- a focus for national initiatives in cancer registration;
- a coherent voice for representation of cancer registries in the United Kingdom;
- 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 currently on the Cancer Registration Advisory Group (CRAG). 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, 2004

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, 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 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 6.1, 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 6.1.

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*⁴ 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, 2004

In 2004 there were totals of around 164,000 registrations of cases of cancer (malignant and non-malignant) for males and 178,000 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 2004, of the total registrations about 14,300 for males and 35,300 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), 480 per 100,000 population for males and 454 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. A falling off in the rates for the very elderly (85 years and over) may indicate under-registration; this does not seem to have occurred. 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 over 44 per cent higher than those for females in the 65–69 age group and over seventy five 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 233,621 malignancies, only 1,186 (0.5 per cent) occurred in children aged under 15; of these, 393 (33 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 per cent of the total for males and 9 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 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 2004, 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 89 per cent of the total for both males and females in 2004.

Figure B All malignant neoplasms (excluding nmsc): incidence rates by age group, 2004

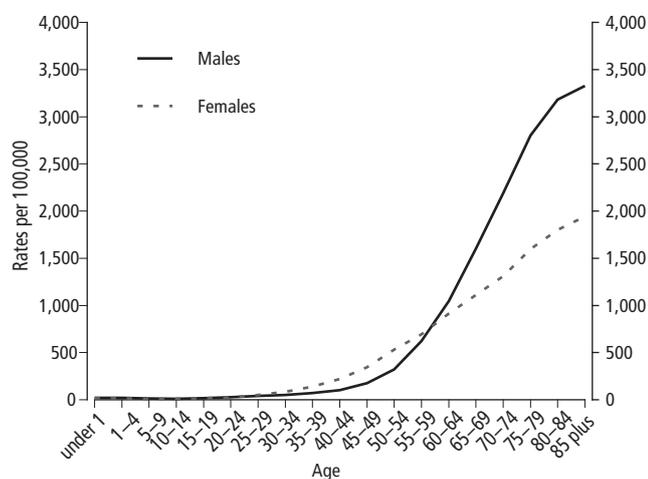


Figure C All malignant neoplasms (excluding nmsc): frequency distribution by age group, 2004

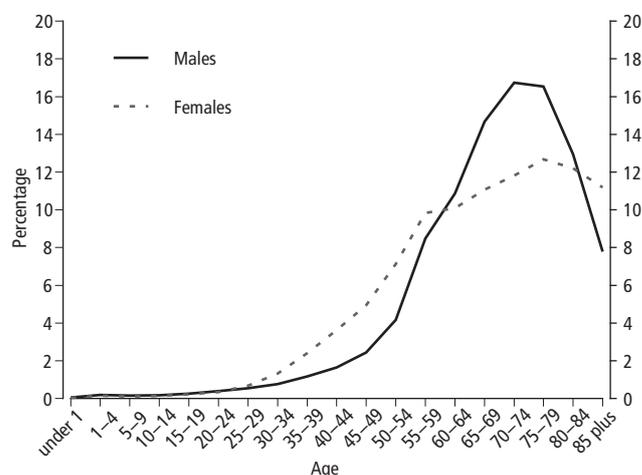


Table A The three most common cancers*, 2004

	ICD-10	Site description	Number of registrations	% of total malignancies
(a) Males				
1	C61	Prostate	29,406	25.0
2	C34	Lung	18,071	15.3
3	C18-20	Colorectal	15,817	13.4
		Total	63,294	53.7
		All malignancies*	117,806	100
(b) Females				
1	C50	Breast	36,939	31.9
2	C18-20	Colorectal	13,020	11.2
3	C34	Lung	12,337	10.7
		Total	62,296	53.8
		All malignancies*	115,816	100

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

Figure D All malignant neoplasms (excluding nmssc): standardised registration ratios by GOR, 2004

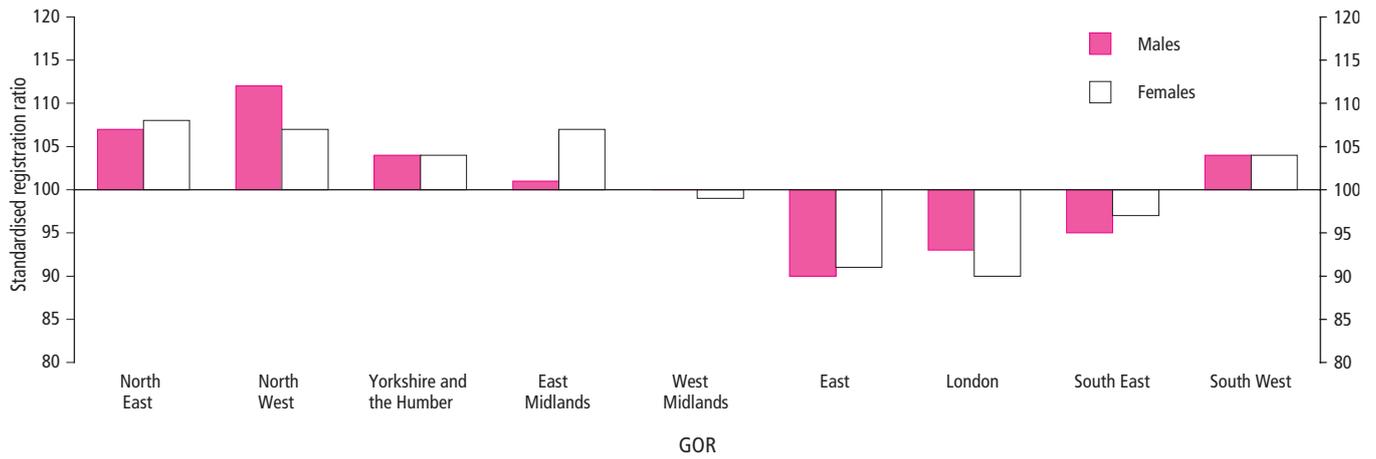
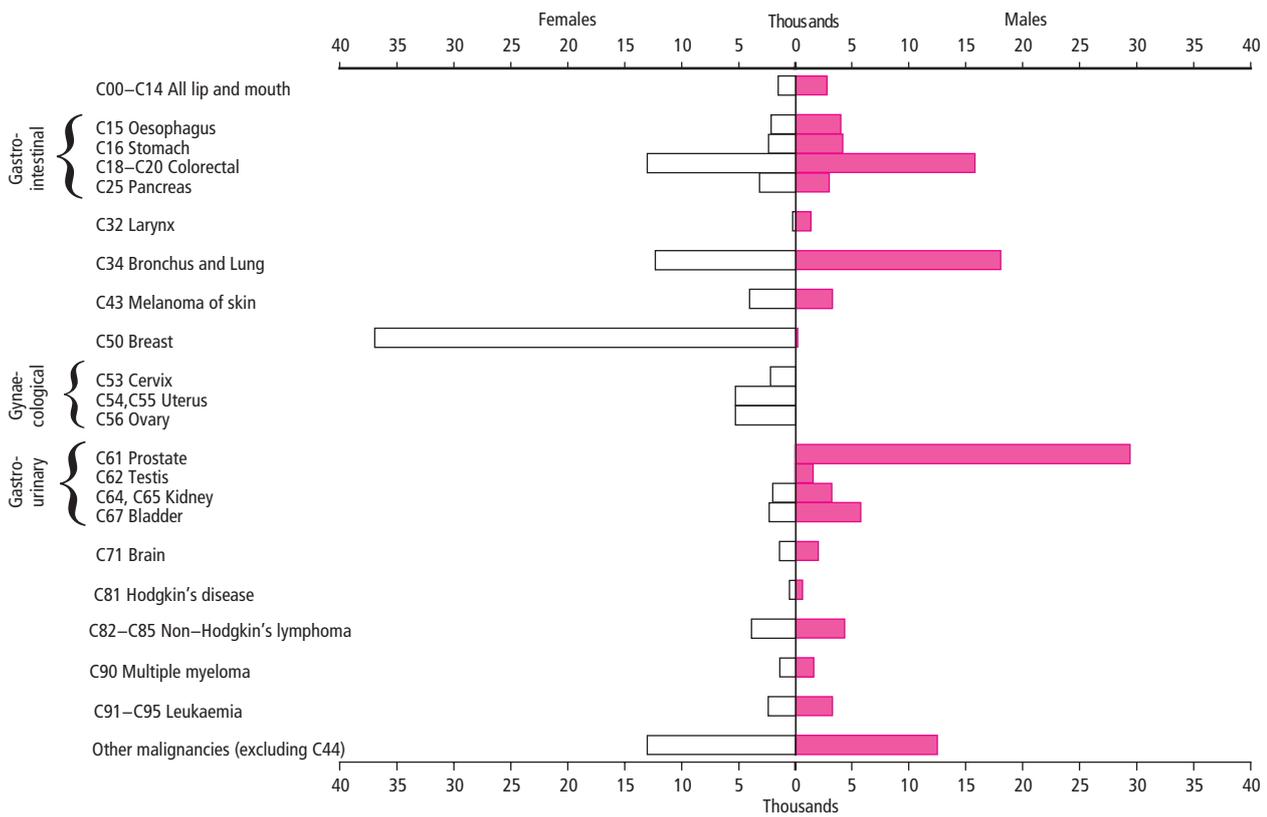


Figure E Registrations - major sites, 2004



5. Cumulative risk of cancer

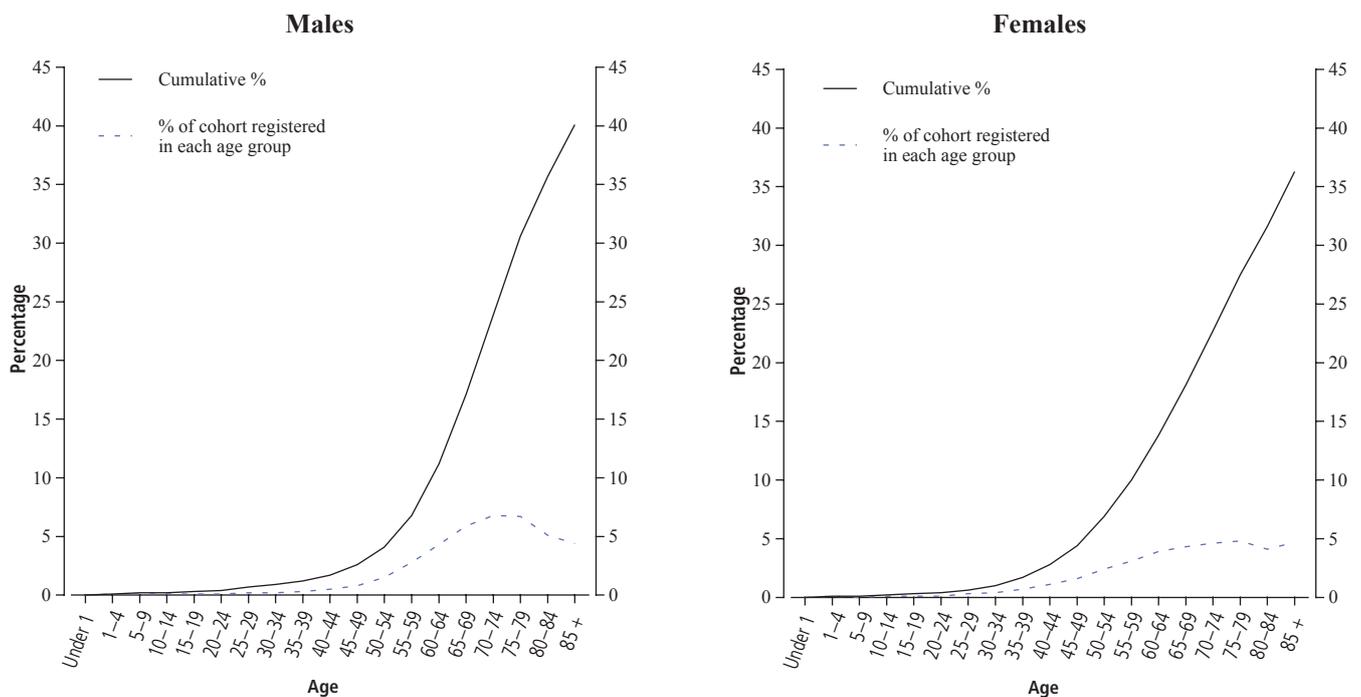
The cumulative risk of a person being registered with a malignant cancer (ICD-10 sites C00-C97 excluding C44) can be estimated³⁵, for males and females separately, by applying sex- and age-specific cancer registration rates to the person years at risk derived from the numbers of survivors from a cohort based on an England life table. Such a cohort is hypothetical, not a birth cohort, being entirely dependent on the age-specific death rates prevailing in the year for which it was constructed.

For example, for males aged 65 there would be 77,728 person years at risk in 2004. The cancer registration rate for all malignant neoplasms (excluding ICD-10 C44) in 2004 for this age was 1,351 per 100,000. Thus one would expect there to be

$77,728 \times 1,351 \div 100,000 = 1,050$ registrations
or 1.0 per cent of the original cohort.

The detailed calculations are carried out for each single year of age. The corresponding percentages for five year age groups, and the cumulative percentages of risk are illustrated in Figure F. It can be seen that 40 per cent of the cohort of males and 36 per cent of the female cohort would eventually be registered with some form of malignancy. However, registrations would not be equally spread across age-groups. Only 7 per cent of the cohort of males (one sixth of the total) and 10 per cent of the cohort of females (just over one quarter of the total) would be registered at ages below 60.

Figure F Cumulative risk of incidence of all neoplasms by age and sex, England, 2004



6. Guidance notes and definitions

6.1 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.³⁶ 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.^{37,38} That by Hawkins and Swerdlow³⁷ 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 2004 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.³⁹

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-ascertainment¹⁷ 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;¹¹ 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'.⁴⁰ 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)¹⁷ and used by them when verifying data for inclusion in *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents*.⁴¹ 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 October 2006, England, 1971-2004

Year	Total	Status 1	Status 2	Status 3	Status 3 as % of total
1971	143,905	141,285	2,065	555	0.4
1972	146,444	143,909	1,668	867	0.6
1973	152,072	148,773	1,456	1,843	1.2
1974	156,843	154,709	376	1,758	1.1
1975	157,367	155,237	187	1,943	1.2
1976	158,314	155,103	170	3,041	1.9
1977	161,210	158,589	162	2,459	1.5
1978	161,179	159,202	155	1,822	1.1
1979	164,473	163,512	254	707	0.4
1980	169,933	168,624	293	1,016	0.6
1981	174,788	172,490	1,382	916	0.5
1982	175,817	173,044	1,439	1,334	0.8
1983	179,931	176,383	1,887	1,661	0.9
1984	179,800	175,509	2,689	1,602	0.9
1985	190,471	188,242	1,219	1,010	0.5
1986	187,717	185,045	1,484	1,188	0.6
1987	192,659	189,367	1,952	1,340	0.7
1988	198,466	194,968	2,276	1,222	0.6
1989	198,509	194,584	2,641	1,284	0.6
1990	199,734	180,576	18,560	598	0.3
1991	203,361	199,224	3,410	727	0.4
1992	211,753	206,969	3,655	1,129	0.5
1993	208,107	203,493	4,037	577	0.3
1994	213,450	212,237	328	885	0.4
1995	215,710	214,983	29	698	0.3
1996	215,976	215,304	27	645	0.3
1997	222,835	222,377	23	435	0.2
1998	222,865	222,264	33	568	0.3
1999	229,693	228,600	379	714	0.3
2000	229,014	228,829	15	170	0.1
2001	231,677	231,445	6	226	0.1
2002	229,385	229,092	4	289	0.1
2003	232,802	232,547	5	250	0.1
2004	235,053	234,799	51	203	0.1

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

† See section on 'validity' in section 6.1.

- (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 volume⁹ 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.

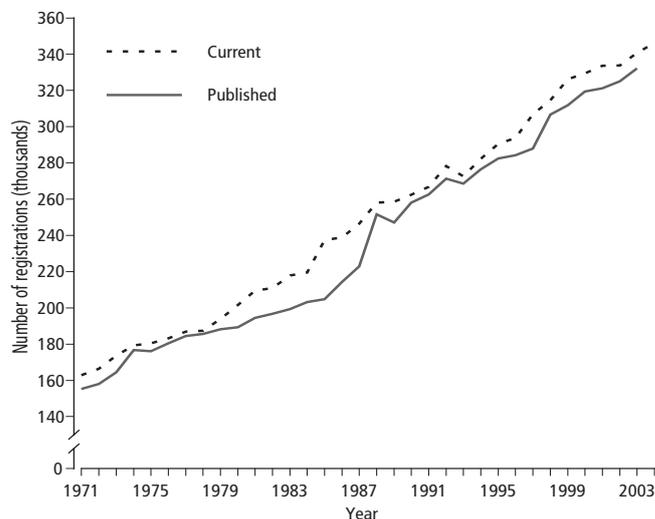
The national standards for cancer registries^{32,33,42} require that when a registry's data for a particular year are complete, no more than 0.5 per cent of records should have a quality status of 3. When OPCS redeveloped its cancer registration computer processing system in the early 1990s, all the previously submitted records were re-validated using the more stringent checks⁴⁰ 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 2004 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 United Kingdom, carried out under the aegis of the United Kingdom Association of Cancer Registries (see section 3) was published in 1995.⁴³ 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 Registry⁴⁴ 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,⁴⁵ in which information was re-abstracted from the available records, found that severe discrepancies had occurred in under 3 per cent of cases. The review⁴² 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,^{32,33} 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 G. 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.⁴⁶ The overall figures contain within them some substantial variations among

Figure G Number of registrations (thousands) published in ARVs and currently (October 2006) on the NCIC database, England, 1971–2004



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;¹⁰ 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:

National Cancer Intelligence Centre
Office for National Statistics
D2/15
1 Drummond Gate
London SW1V 2QQ

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.⁴⁰

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;⁴⁷ for incidence years 1979 to 1994, site is coded to ICD-9 and histology to ICD-O;¹⁶ and from incidence year 1995 onwards, site is coded to ICD-10 and histology to ICD-O2¹. Details of the effect of the changes between the ICD revisions on mortality statistics have been published;⁴⁸ 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.³⁷ 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.⁴⁹

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: under-enumeration in 1981 was estimated to be 0.5 per cent (240,000 people) and in 1991 to be 1.1 per cent (572,000 people), but this varied by age and by geographic area. Annual mid-year estimates of population, based on census data together with information on births, deaths and migration (see section 6.5) 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.⁵⁰ 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.

6.2 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.⁵¹ 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 Diseases¹⁶ 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 available⁵¹ 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'.¹⁶ 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.⁵² 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.^{53,54} 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.⁵¹

Since January 2001, cause of death has been coded to ICD-10.¹ Under ICD-10, the interpretation of WHO Rule 3 is different from that in ICD-9,¹⁶ 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* 14.⁵⁵ The numbers of deaths coded to “malignant neoplasms” in ICD-10 were higher than in ICD-9 by around three per cent for males and two per cent for females.

6.3 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 statistics⁵¹. 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.

6.4 Advantages and disadvantages of incidence and mortality data

In 1981, Doll and Peto⁵⁶ 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 United Kingdom. As noted above, a review of the quality of United Kingdom cancer registry data⁴³ 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* volume¹¹ 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.^{57,58}

Mortality data are generally more timely than incidence data (the current gap is now one year - the latest mortality data are for 2005,⁵⁹ while incidence data are available up to 2004). 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

Figure H Advantages and disadvantages of incidence and mortality data

Incidence	Mortality
<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high quality coding • both cancer site and histology • very low proportion site unspecified • incidence date known (except for small proportion registered solely from a death certificate) 	<p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • diagnostic accuracy less certain than for incidence • site only, no histology • around 10 per cent site unspecified • deaths in any one year result from cases diagnosed over a long previous period
<p>Disadvantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • may not be complete • may not be sufficiently timely • national coverage not achieved until 1962; evidence of under-ascertainment in the early 1970s 	<p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • virtually 100 per cent complete • timely (within months of the end of a data year) • very long time series (if not affected by ICD or other coding changes⁴⁸)

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, oesophagus, pancreas).^{57,58} 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.⁶⁰⁻⁶³

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.⁶⁴⁻⁷⁵ 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',⁵¹ 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 H.

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.⁷⁶

6.5 Populations

The population figures in **Table 2** used to calculate incidence rates for 2004 are mid-2004 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-2004 were published on 25 August 2005 and then again on 20 December 2005 with a correction to the London Borough of Harrow. Revised estimates for mid-2001 and mid-2002 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 <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/popest>.

6.6 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.

6.7 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.⁷⁷

- (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.

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		
		Total	100,000

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

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

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

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**, which gives time series for 1994 to 2004.

(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 2004. 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:

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

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.³⁴ 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*,⁵⁷ and extended in *Cancer Survival in England and Wales, 1991-98*,⁵⁸ *Cancer Survival 1992-1999*,⁷⁸ *Cancer Survival, England, 1993-2000*,⁷⁹ *Cancer Survival, England and Wales 1991-2001*,⁸⁰ *Trends and socio-economic inequalities in cancer survival in England and Wales up to 2001*,⁸¹ and *Cancer Survival, England, 1998-2003*.⁸²

The results of the first EUROCORE cancer survival study, which covered 30 cancer registries in 12 European countries, including England and Scotland, were published⁸³ 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.^{84,85} 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*.⁸⁶ Cancer registration data up to 1994 were included in the study.

6.8 Symbols and conventions used

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

7. Maps and contact addresses

Figure I Areas covered by the regional cancer registries, England, 2004

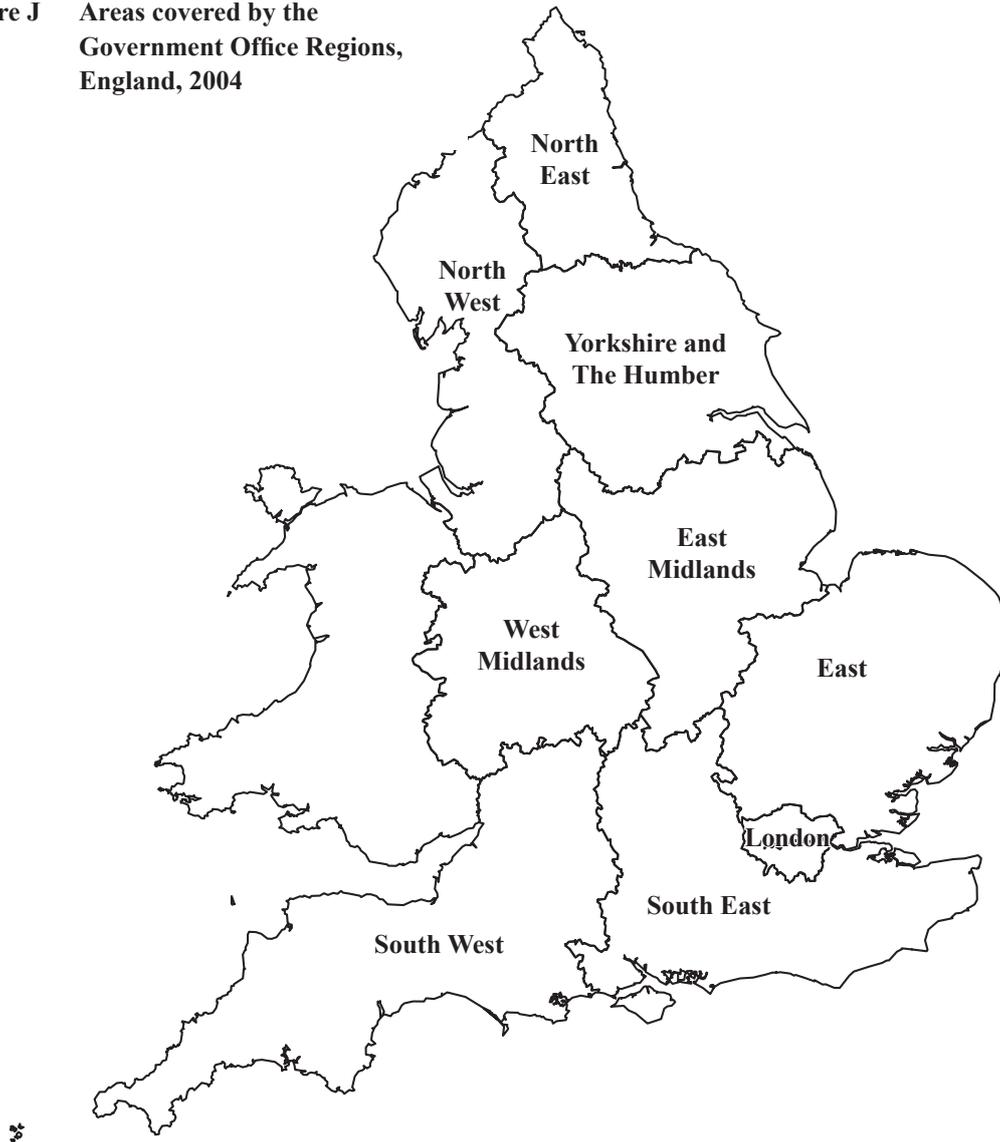


Cancer registries in the United Kingdom: current directors, addresses, telephone and fax numbers

United Kingdom Association of Cancer Registries website: www.ukacr.org

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	Northern and Yorkshire Cancer Registry and Information Service, Arthington House Cookridge Hospital LEEDS, LS16 6QB		Eastern Cancer Registration and Information Centre Unit C, Magog Court Shelford Bottom CAMBRIDGE, CB2 4AD Tel: 01223 216591 Fax: 01223 213571 jem@cbcu.cam.ac.uk

Figure J Areas covered by the Government Office Regions, England, 2004



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This table spans two pages - altogether there are 12 pages (6 double page spreads)

Table 1 Registrations of newly diagnosed cases of cancer: site, sex and age, 2004

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	
C00-C97, D00-D48, O01	All registrations	M	164,436	71	229	215	233	381	552	813	1,235	1,945
		F	178,417	65	188	147	205	452	4,056	5,840	6,119	6,274
C00-C97	All cancers	M	150,104	61	222	196	201	321	485	724	1,075	1,726
		F	143,149	54	181	122	162	265	441	874	1,745	3,219
C00-C97 excl.C44	All cancers excluding nmse¹	M	117,805	60	221	194	197	312	457	648	897	1,374
		F	115,816	54	180	120	160	251	402	789	1,532	2,779
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	2,829	-	2	4	7	5	6	16	31	69
		F	1,559	-	-	-	2	9	11	12	16	30
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		F	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
		F	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	482	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	12	27
		F	352	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	9
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	128	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
		F	112	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
		F	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	134	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3
		F	89	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	197	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
		F	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	193	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	3	5
		F	137	-	-	-	2	5	5	2	3	7
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	67	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
		F	64	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	3
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
		F	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		F	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	128	-	2	1	6	3	2	4	4	7
		F	59	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	2
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
		F	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		F	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
		F	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	4,047	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	18
		F	2,171	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	4,210	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	12	21
		F	2,395	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	16	20
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	367	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	3
		F	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	15,817	-	-	-	2	9	16	18	48	110
		F	13,020	-	-	-	3	4	15	24	37	85

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

England
Registered by June 2006

										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			
2,875	4,190	6,977	13,531	17,406	23,507	27,139	27,155	22,191	13,791	M	All registrations	C00-C97, D00-D48, O01
7,037	8,226	11,279	15,375	15,777	17,429	19,000	20,749	20,572	19,627	F		
2,562	3,771	6,319	12,416	15,930	21,590	24,842	24,834	20,260	12,569	M	All cancers	C00-C97
4,950	6,728	9,504	13,496	14,020	15,608	17,079	18,631	18,433	17,637	F		
1,932	2,876	4,917	9,989	12,806	17,286	19,720	19,489	15,259	9,171	M	All cancers excluding nm ^s ¹	C00-C97 excl.C44
4,201	5,725	8,261	11,387	11,691	12,828	13,674	14,685	14,132	12,965	F		
106	227	332	461	421	312	291	248	182	109	M	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	C00-C14
54	90	165	187	176	171	164	161	167	144	F		
4	5	6	10	17	15	23	19	18	13	M	Malignant neoplasm of lip	C00
2	3	1	5	5	12	5	13	15	10	F		
6	27	28	41	35	20	22	17	8	5	M	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	C01
2	4	15	14	17	9	4	4	7	3	F		
14	28	66	78	54	60	56	45	21	15	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	C02
12	11	44	41	37	37	41	40	34	38	F		
5	7	12	19	15	17	16	15	8	10	M	Malignant neoplasm of gum	C03
1	4	7	10	12	12	9	16	17	21	F		
8	25	33	49	37	27	24	17	4	3	M	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	C04
1	14	15	13	12	15	10	9	12	5	F		
7	12	17	24	22	11	11	10	9	4	M	Malignant neoplasm of palate	C05
3	7	9	18	10	5	10	6	10	8	F		
8	9	19	27	37	18	23	19	19	14	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	C06
-	5	14	15	14	19	25	23	19	21	F		
10	9	15	18	24	19	16	25	28	14	M	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	C07
6	5	10	12	12	13	16	13	14	12	F		
1	6	7	7	10	6	5	7	9	3	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	C08
4	6	2	7	5	7	7	9	4	3	F		
27	52	75	89	59	43	24	19	12	7	M	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	C09
11	16	15	23	23	19	12	13	10	4	F		
2	11	11	18	25	19	8	9	5	4	M	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	C10
2	3	6	7	7	3	5	2	4	3	F		
7	16	9	21	14	13	7	6	4	2	M	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	C11
4	4	11	8	4	6	5	2	4	2	F		
2	11	23	31	28	18	30	22	17	8	M	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	C12
1	3	6	5	6	5	3	2	8	3	F		
1	3	4	13	12	8	17	8	7	1	M	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	C13
1	1	3	4	6	3	3	4	3	7	F		
4	6	7	16	32	18	9	10	13	6	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	C14
4	4	7	5	6	6	9	5	6	4	F		
65	115	211	428	495	561	653	625	535	331	M	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	C15
15	42	68	127	159	217	321	373	385	460	F		
42	101	138	296	387	566	733	794	677	435	M	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	C16
38	48	48	121	156	243	306	426	439	526	F		
12	12	23	35	36	58	65	61	38	18	M	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	C17
7	12	17	17	32	45	47	47	43	26	F		
193	355	644	1,294	1,704	2,351	2,716	2,822	2,252	1,283	M	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	C18-C20
175	270	466	897	1,054	1,528	1,858	2,203	2,260	2,141	F		

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

Table 1 Series MBI no. 35

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	9,275	-	-	-	2	9	12	12	28	63	
		F	8,878	-	-	-	3	4	12	16	24	56	
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	1,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	
		F	983	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	5,111	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	18	41	
		F	3,159	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	12	27	
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	
		F	428	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	1,385	2	4	3	1	4	5	7	11	8	
		F	947	2	2	2	3	1	3	1	11	9	
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
		F	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	300	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	
		F	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	3,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	13	
		F	3,181	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	10	
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	256	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	
		F	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	123	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3	
		F	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
		F	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	1,424	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	
		F	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	18,105	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	17	56	
		F	12,354	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	15	34	
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
		F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	18,071	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	17	55	
		F	12,337	-	1	-	-	-	1	10	15	34	
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	45	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	
		F	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	140	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	2	4	
		F	107	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	88	-	-	6	8	18	9	3	3	4	
		F	75	-	-	4	5	12	7	1	2	2	
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	133	1	1	4	2	11	4	2	8	12	
		F	78	-	1	2	1	4	1	3	2	3	
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	3,307	-	-	-	2	15	41	75	112	194	
		F	4,056	-	-	1	4	34	80	145	238	277	
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	32,299	1	1	2	4	9	28	76	178	352	
		F	27,333	-	1	2	2	14	39	85	213	440	
C45	Mesothelioma	M	1,534	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	
		F	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

										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			
117	176	340	689	887	1,268	1,600	1,763	1,460	849	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C18
111	166	289	572	665	1,011	1,260	1,569	1,611	1,509	F	colon	
17	35	54	117	196	244	249	240	177	93	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C19
16	21	35	80	100	132	174	166	126	127	F	rectosigmoid junction	
59	144	250	488	621	839	867	819	615	341	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C20
48	83	142	245	289	385	424	468	523	505	F	rectum	
16	18	20	32	33	28	29	41	34	23	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C21
16	22	37	42	33	31	66	60	50	61	F	anus and anal canal	
23	43	58	124	153	201	214	262	172	90	M	Malignant neoplasm of liver	C22
11	20	46	50	57	97	140	154	185	153	F	and intrahepatic bile ducts	
-	9	7	9	14	25	17	24	21	11	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C23
1	12	18	23	36	46	43	56	45	52	F	gallbladder	
3	7	19	20	40	39	54	47	40	26	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C24
5	3	8	21	33	31	45	38	41	35	F	other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	
32	74	160	244	308	459	545	508	418	273	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C25
26	35	98	229	266	369	439	528	556	614	F	pancreas	
1	2	13	15	15	24	39	45	50	49	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C26
1	5	5	8	16	26	43	28	76	119	F	other and ill-defined digestive organs	
3	3	11	18	16	19	17	11	12	7	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C30
3	4	4	13	8	12	10	8	14	11	F	nasal cavity and middle ear	
2	4	2	14	5	10	17	7	7	3	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C31
5	3	-	6	-	3	2	7	6	6	F	accessory sinuses	
24	43	105	208	236	213	205	196	124	62	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C32
4	8	25	24	43	38	37	42	24	21	F	larynx	
115	298	678	1,414	2,035	2,692	3,293	3,473	2,592	1,433	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C33-C34
121	276	549	967	1,210	1,658	2,085	2,379	1,857	1,191	F	trachea, bronchus and lung	
-	2	3	3	4	3	8	6	3	1	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C33
1	-	-	2	1	1	6	1	3	2	F	trachea	
115	296	675	1,411	2,031	2,689	3,285	3,467	2,589	1,432	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C34
120	276	549	965	1,209	1,657	2,079	2,378	1,854	1,189	F	bronchus and lung	
3	3	2	7	3	3	8	4	2	3	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C37
-	-	3	5	4	2	8	2	6	-	F	thymus	
2	5	6	8	17	21	21	17	20	9	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C38
3	2	4	7	8	13	13	20	14	17	F	heart, mediastinum and pleura	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	M	Malignant neoplasm of other	C39
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	F	and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	
4	2	5	4	5	4	6	2	4	1	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C40
1	4	10	5	3	5	4	2	4	4	F	bone and articular cartilage of limbs	
6	6	9	13	6	12	10	13	6	7	M	Malignant neoplasm of bone	C41
1	5	8	6	10	5	5	7	8	6	F	and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	
252	237	248	355	353	359	342	305	242	175	M	Malignant melanoma of skin	C43
319	325	347	420	354	329	322	314	272	275	F		
630	895	1,402	2,427	3,124	4,304	5,122	5,345	5,001	3,398	M	Other malignant neoplasms	C44
749	1,003	1,243	2,109	2,329	2,780	3,405	3,946	4,301	4,672	F	of skin	
8	23	52	136	197	253	299	276	198	88	M	Mesothelioma	C45
3	6	5	30	40	33	40	60	51	32	F		

Table 1 Series MBI no. 35

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	76	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	11	17	
		F	13	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	46	3	3	1	4	1	4	1	2	5	
		F	38	2	7	1	-	3	-	-	1	1	
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	91	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	3	
		F	294	-	2	-	1	-	1	2	3	3	
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	619	2	4	7	11	10	13	18	15	27	
		F	454	2	3	5	10	10	6	13	10	16	
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	
		F	36,939	-	-	-	-	1	19	129	440	1,231	
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	832	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	11	
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	194	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	2,221	-	-	-	-	1	46	149	277	330	
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	5,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	16	44	
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus,part unspecified	F	265	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	5,408	-	-	1	10	26	41	56	82	143	
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	5,293	-	-	1	10	26	41	56	82	138	
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	331	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7	
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	29,406	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6	
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	1,616	1	3	2	1	58	131	268	262	273	
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	64	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	3,059	6	22	7	3	1	4	6	14	32	
		F	1,877	2	19	16	2	1	4	6	14	35	
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
		F	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
		F	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	5,800	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	30	
		F	2,337	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	4	11	
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	169	9	4	1	-	-	1	2	7	7	
		F	179	11	15	2	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			
14	5	6	4	1	3	4	1	2	3	M	Kaposi's sarcoma	C46
-	1	2	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	F		
2	3	3	2	2	2	2	-	2	4	M	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	C47
1	3	1	1	5	3	4	2	1	2	F		
1	7	5	12	14	8	8	11	9	6	M	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	C48
-	13	8	37	37	47	43	45	34	18	F		
24	32	38	61	53	67	70	75	59	33	M	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	C49
19	28	39	44	37	35	37	42	49	49	F		
8	10	8	26	32	36	35	42	39	27	M	Malignant neoplasm of breast	C50
2,245	3,097	4,201	4,836	4,596	3,995	3,313	3,171	2,977	2,688	F		
30	29	43	50	61	81	91	98	167	160	F	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	C51
10	13	13	24	17	19	28	24	16	24	F	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	C52
229	199	155	171	120	103	95	116	137	93	F	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	C53
90	177	395	790	765	780	670	566	410	319	F	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	C54
12	10	20	28	22	30	25	29	34	50	F	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	C55
196	290	440	629	626	658	684	595	521	410	F	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	C56-C57
194	284	433	614	616	635	669	585	512	397	F	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	C56
2	6	7	15	10	23	15	10	9	13	F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	C57
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	C58
14	17	26	49	38	39	49	35	24	26	M	Malignant neoplasm of penis	C60
31	157	684	2,290	3,547	5,405	5,825	5,295	3,861	2,303	M	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	C61
248	147	82	55	38	15	14	13	2	3	M	Malignant neoplasm of testis	C62
3	3	3	4	8	5	9	5	10	8	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	C63
96	134	217	372	365	462	443	416	279	180	M	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	C64
55	69	122	186	167	243	268	262	207	199	F		
4	2	7	20	21	33	34	33	33	15	M	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	C65
1	1	2	9	15	15	31	30	36	9	F		
1	3	8	15	13	33	44	30	25	5	M	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	C66
1	2	1	2	7	19	20	20	20	14	F		
36	90	151	382	472	749	1,033	1,180	1,036	633	M	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	C67
16	33	59	118	149	210	326	401	446	558	F		
2	-	2	7	9	14	20	22	27	21	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	C68
3	1	1	1	3	4	3	10	10	8	F		
9	5	16	19	18	26	17	7	13	8	M	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	C69
9	4	14	15	17	14	10	17	15	21	F		

Table 1 Series MBI no. 35

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	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
		F	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	2,086	6	47	40	46	21	28	36	65	91	
		F	1,425	1	20	30	36	18	14	25	43	63	
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	61	-	4	9	5	-	-	4	2	1	
		F	52	3	6	3	8	4	2	2	-	3	
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	373	-	-	1	1	5	11	18	16	32	
		F	1,002	-	-	2	6	18	28	56	107	125	
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	70	11	7	4	1	1	1	2	-	-	
		F	68	3	4	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	52	-	-	4	9	9	3	1	1	1	
		F	40	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	1	
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	240	2	3	1	4	1	7	2	4	3	
		F	327	5	6	3	3	1	3	2	4	5	
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	341	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	6	
		F	324	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	9	
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	1,637	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	15	
		F	1,976	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4	9	
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	701	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	1	4	
		F	707	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	2,281	-	-	1	-	1	4	1	10	15	
		F	2,799	-	1	1	-	-	3	2	5	16	
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	697	-	1	11	25	58	78	48	56	64	
		F	560	-	1	3	21	56	58	60	46	43	
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	4,399	-	13	15	23	24	35	41	89	122	
		F	3,882	-	5	2	12	18	21	26	61	95	
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	634	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	13	22	
		F	694	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	9	27	
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	1,965	-	7	10	17	16	25	19	39	46	
		F	1,562	-	2	1	7	9	11	13	32	36	
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	256	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	8	5	
		F	199	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	10	
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	1,544	-	5	3	6	6	8	20	29	49	
		F	1,427	-	3	1	4	7	8	11	16	22	
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	123	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	
		F	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	1,691	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	11	
		F	1,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	13	
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	3,306	16	101	71	36	45	38	34	38	56	
		F	2,414	18	85	39	27	26	18	26	30	46	
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	1,688	8	82	58	27	26	18	10	4	18	
		F	1,071	9	76	36	15	11	5	9	10	10	
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	1,462	8	18	12	8	19	17	24	32	34	
		F	1,213	8	5	3	11	15	12	15	17	35	
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
		F	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	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	1	6	1	3	1	2	3	-	M	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	C70
3	4	3	8	3	4	6	4	2	6	F		
81	133	151	212	209	259	271	202	141	47	M	Malignant neoplasm of brain	C71
49	61	83	134	152	171	169	153	122	81	F		
4	5	5	5	6	4	2	3	1	1	M	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	C72
3	3	4	-	2	-	6	1	2	-	F		
41	20	30	39	34	41	28	30	17	9	M	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	C73
106	75	75	83	57	78	58	50	43	35	F		
4	3	2	8	4	5	4	6	4	3	M	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	C74
2	3	11	6	6	7	3	5	6	2	F		
3	1	6	3	3	-	6	2	-	-	M	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	C75
2	1	2	6	5	4	1	4	5	2	F		
8	12	18	24	27	22	24	30	30	18	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	C76
6	9	15	17	14	19	34	34	59	88	F		
15	27	36	39	41	53	43	30	26	21	M	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	C77
16	10	29	38	36	50	36	43	25	23	F		
15	29	52	93	127	200	290	293	299	216	M	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	C78
13	34	64	104	123	218	244	334	412	415	F		
12	8	27	56	65	93	111	122	120	75	M	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	C79
17	23	23	54	64	75	90	93	129	126	F		
25	46	60	125	172	269	360	423	423	346	M	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	C80
34	45	68	138	161	227	333	500	605	660	F		
54	44	34	47	35	45	34	36	21	6	M	Hodgkin's disease	C81
42	33	23	33	31	28	32	20	20	10	F		
157	193	274	480	501	560	602	572	428	270	M	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C82-C85
123	151	242	368	402	409	504	533	540	370	F		
35	41	72	96	80	82	62	62	45	20	M	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C82
35	38	64	89	106	89	75	62	73	24	F		
63	91	117	197	227	262	265	265	188	111	M	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C83
34	58	89	149	148	160	233	227	198	155	F		
16	12	15	31	32	33	35	34	22	8	M	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	C84
13	7	16	19	22	20	27	26	19	12	F		
43	49	70	156	162	183	240	211	173	131	M	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C85
41	48	73	111	126	140	169	218	250	179	F		
-	3	4	8	11	14	22	24	19	14	M	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	C88
-	-	6	5	3	5	9	20	11	3	F		
31	43	89	156	178	237	264	283	262	131	M	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	C90
12	32	59	99	125	174	217	220	227	213	F		
76	106	129	235	282	373	472	483	415	300	M	All leukaemias	C91-C95
46	78	106	146	164	199	283	326	338	413	F		
22	60	72	115	152	208	220	244	194	150	M	Lymphoid leukaemia	C91
15	27	40	62	83	73	128	137	155	170	F		
49	41	53	108	117	152	233	212	195	130	M	Myeloid leukaemia	C92
30	46	65	81	77	114	140	172	160	207	F		
1	1	-	1	2	1	2	6	1	1	M	Monocytic leukaemia	C93
-	1	-	-	2	6	3	2	3	2	F		

Table 1 Series MBI no. 35

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	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
		F	13	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	118	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	3
		F	95	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	18	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	2
		F	17	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	M	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
		F	114	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M	421	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	7
		F	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
		F	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
D03	Melanoma in situ	M	1,022	-	-	1	3	4	5	7	22	29	
		F	1,209	-	-	-	1	5	25	34	51	68	
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M	2,510	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	16	
		F	4,527	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	4	19	
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
		F	3,621	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	22	92	
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	17,935	-	-	-	-	94	3,467	4,738	4,046	2,559	
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M	688	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	7	5	
		F	566	-	-	-	-	3	8	15	41	77	
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M	2,429	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	4	20	
		F	813	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	10	
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M	223	-	2	3	4	9	8	8	17	12	
		F	239	3	3	2	1	7	2	12	17	12	
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M	263	-	-	-	3	2	3	9	11	17	
		F	220	-	-	1	1	4	8	11	16	21	
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M	766	3	-	-	7	7	9	9	6	13	
		F	692	1	-	2	14	15	16	17	8	20	
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M	74	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	
		F	70	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	274	-	1	1	5	6	13	18	25	22	
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	76	1	1	1	-	6	4	8	9	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			
2	-	-	2	2	1	2	4	4	1	M	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	C94
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	3	1	F		
2	4	4	9	9	11	15	17	21	18	M	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	C95
1	4	1	3	1	5	12	12	17	33	F		
1	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	1	M	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	C96
-	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	2	2	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Malignant neoplasms of independent(primary) multiple sites	C97
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
1	7	15	20	21	17	25	27	24	13	M	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	D00
-	2	3	10	11	14	10	18	25	18	F		
9	17	19	44	53	60	72	70	38	24	M	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	D01
17	9	27	38	39	43	51	53	49	36	F		
2	5	15	18	19	30	36	33	19	4	M	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	D02
4	2	6	5	4	7	10	6	7	2	F		
32	45	55	104	129	125	151	157	109	44	M	Melanoma in situ	D03
75	85	87	128	115	107	126	119	104	79	F		
28	41	92	156	201	321	436	443	451	313	M	Carcinoma in situ of skin	D04
31	67	104	177	290	462	666	841	943	914	F		
-	-	-	3	-	1	2	2	-	1	M	Carcinoma in situ of breast	D05
177	266	778	714	607	435	223	147	96	60	F		
1,440	700	359	275	138	67	27	10	12	3	F	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	D06
9	14	32	79	129	138	135	77	41	16	M	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	D07
85	71	67	44	41	33	31	26	10	14	F		
33	52	95	179	266	406	435	431	332	165	M	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	D09
11	24	20	68	75	125	143	137	109	80	F		
16	19	17	27	33	18	16	8	3	3	M	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	D33
21	15	35	29	24	17	11	15	8	5	F		
24	25	24	27	28	32	28	19	7	4	M	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	D35.2
17	25	13	21	15	20	16	16	9	6	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	D35.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	D35.4
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
20	26	35	66	79	101	120	125	84	56	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	D37
29	20	28	62	51	75	86	94	85	69	F		
-	2	3	5	3	5	15	12	13	12	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	D38
1	3	4	3	9	8	9	11	10	7	F		
24	17	27	23	16	15	18	12	19	12	F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	D39
6	7	4	6	3	1	1	4	1	7	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	D40

Table 1 Series MBI no. 35

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	2,196	2	-	-	-	1	3	1	18	16
		F	765	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
		F	35	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	1
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	232	1	1	2	4	6	6	3	7	9
		F	245	1	2	6	4	6	4	6	3	4
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	86	-	1	3	4	7	2	1	-	2
		F	94	1	-	4	3	1	2	2	7	9
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	297	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	7
		F	192	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	5
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	1,057	-	1	-	2	1	1	4	-	8
		F	876	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	2
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	902	1	-	2	1	-	6	2	7	16
		F	918	2	-	-	1	3	1	5	9	18
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	260	1	1	4	3	10	7	9	12	13
		F	357	1	1	6	8	5	13	23	23	22
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	224	-	-	-	-	31	37	56	56	34

										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			
39	58	101	174	260	318	380	384	277	164	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	D41
11	22	35	60	88	93	129	123	112	82	F		
2	1	3	3	3	2	2	6	3	2	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	D42
3	2	5	3	2	4	2	3	2	1	F		
11	6	7	16	16	14	20	36	45	22	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	D43
9	7	7	3	11	19	26	42	45	40	F		
7	4	10	6	6	14	5	5	6	3	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	D44
7	5	6	10	12	5	4	6	4	6	F		
16	18	28	31	31	46	46	29	24	7	M	Polycythaemia vera	D45
6	12	9	11	15	19	26	36	27	20	F		
4	6	15	31	44	104	160	194	250	232	M	Myelodysplastic syndromes	D46
8	9	8	24	25	63	91	149	204	287	F		
22	27	41	54	83	105	142	172	136	85	M	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	D47
24	31	38	50	68	85	123	140	160	160	F		
9	10	9	18	20	24	27	33	31	19	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	D48
32	23	29	22	29	24	20	19	27	30	F		
3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	Hydatidiform mole	O01

Table 2 Series MBI no. 35

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

This table spans two pages - altogether there are 2 pages (1 double page spread)

Table 2 Estimated resident population: sex and age as at 30 June 2004¹

(Figures in thousands)

Area		All ages	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39
England	M	24,553.9	306.1	1,157.7	1,546.0	1,656.9	1,678.6	1,599.1	1,557.2	1,807.0	1,968.2
	F	25,539.2	291.3	1,102.6	1,473.3	1,570.9	1,582.2	1,572.6	1,547.2	1,820.4	1,984.2
Government Office Region											
North East	M	1,237.4	14.2	54.7	75.7	84.8	88.9	85.9	67.4	79.3	91.8
	F	1,307.7	13.5	51.6	72.1	80.4	85.3	84.5	69.7	84.3	96.8
North West	M	3,325.0	40.5	155.4	212.3	236.4	238.5	217.5	191.1	229.1	255.8
	F	3,502.2	38.7	147.7	201.3	224.4	229.6	220.2	195.4	238.3	264.8
Yorkshire and The Humber	M	2,459.9	30.4	114.3	156.4	171.0	176.4	173.0	140.7	167.2	187.9
	F	2,578.9	28.8	109.7	150.0	163.2	168.2	168.6	142.4	175.6	193.0
East Midlands	M	2,108.9	24.7	95.5	131.4	145.0	145.7	138.9	117.7	144.4	165.1
	F	2,170.8	23.2	90.4	124.1	136.4	137.4	132.0	117.1	148.4	168.2
West Midlands	M	2,620.2	33.3	125.5	169.7	183.2	185.3	170.1	151.5	183.7	203.6
	F	2,713.8	31.3	120.4	161.7	174.6	175.1	166.7	152.3	184.6	204.5
East	M	2,696.3	33.3	128.0	173.1	182.0	175.5	157.5	157.8	188.4	213.6
	F	2,795.0	31.2	121.8	165.1	173.4	166.3	151.1	155.8	192.5	215.8
London	M	3,673.4	54.9	191.4	225.7	220.0	233.9	259.7	364.1	384.0	353.7
	F	3,755.2	53.5	183.4	217.1	209.6	218.4	277.5	355.0	351.2	331.0
South East	M	3,973.9	48.1	186.9	253.0	271.9	268.6	244.9	234.5	274.0	313.8
	F	4,136.3	45.6	177.1	240.0	255.1	248.8	234.4	231.6	283.2	321.7
South West	M	2,458.9	26.7	106.1	148.8	162.6	165.9	151.6	132.3	157.0	182.9
	F	2,579.3	25.5	100.6	142.0	153.8	153.3	137.5	127.9	162.6	188.4

1. See section 6.5

**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
1,869.1	1,627.0	1,521.6	1,603.0	1,225.3	1,080.7	900.2	695.2	479.5	275.7	M	England
1,897.0	1,652.8	1,553.8	1,642.4	1,277.7	1,155.7	1,044.0	920.1	784.2	667.0	F	
											Government Office Region
94.7	87.4	82.6	84.6	63.3	59.3	50.0	37.0	23.6	12.1	M	North East
98.5	89.9	82.9	85.6	66.3	65.0	59.2	50.7	40.2	31.3	F	
252.4	221.9	212.4	223.2	173.0	153.3	123.9	92.9	62.1	33.2	M	North West
259.4	227.9	214.7	226.0	179.8	165.1	147.2	127.9	106.4	87.4	F	
185.2	165.2	155.8	164.3	125.3	111.9	91.0	70.2	47.6	26.2	M	Yorkshire and The Humber
188.8	167.1	156.9	167.5	129.1	121.5	108.3	94.7	78.6	67.1	F	
160.8	141.1	136.4	146.1	112.3	95.6	79.8	62.4	42.7	23.3	M	East Midlands
162.0	141.7	136.8	146.8	114.4	100.6	90.2	79.8	66.4	55.0	F	
193.5	171.1	165.1	173.0	139.0	120.0	98.2	76.0	50.5	28.0	M	West Midlands
195.6	172.1	165.8	174.2	143.1	126.9	113.8	99.2	83.5	68.6	F	
206.2	181.3	171.2	187.0	140.2	124.4	105.2	82.2	56.8	32.7	M	East
207.2	182.3	175.4	191.8	145.6	131.0	118.7	104.4	89.5	76.3	F	
286.6	224.4	187.1	177.3	130.6	119.2	99.3	75.0	53.4	33.0	M	London
286.7	230.3	198.1	190.3	144.4	130.2	115.5	101.7	86.9	74.4	F	
309.0	272.5	252.2	270.7	201.8	175.0	148.1	115.5	82.4	51.0	M	South East
312.6	273.6	257.0	277.1	209.9	187.0	171.7	152.4	135.8	121.7	F	
180.6	162.1	158.8	176.8	139.8	121.9	104.6	83.9	60.4	36.3	M	South West
186.1	167.9	166.2	183.2	145.1	128.4	119.5	109.2	97.0	85.2	F	

Table 3 Series MB1 no. 35

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

This table spans two pages - altogether there are 12 pages (6 double page spreads)

Table 3 Rates per 100,000 population of newly diagnosed cases of cancer: site, sex and age, 2004

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	
C00-C97, D00-D48, O01	All registrations	M	669.7	23.2	19.8	13.9	14.1	22.7	34.5	52.2	68.3	98.8
		F	698.6	22.3	17.1	10.0	13.0	28.6	257.9	377.5	336.1	316.2
C00-C97	All cancers	M	611.3	19.9	19.2	12.7	12.1	19.1	30.3	46.5	59.5	87.7
		F	560.5	18.5	16.4	8.3	10.3	16.7	28.0	56.5	95.9	162.2
C00-C97 excl.C44	All cancers excluding nmssc¹	M	479.8	19.6	19.1	12.5	11.9	18.6	28.6	41.6	49.6	69.8
		F	453.5	18.5	16.3	8.1	10.2	15.9	25.6	51.0	84.2	140.1
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	11.5	-	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.7	3.5
		F	6.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.5
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
		F	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
		F	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	2.0	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.4
		F	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	0.5	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
		F	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
		F	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	0.5	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
		F	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
		F	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	0.8	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
		F	0.5	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.2
		F	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.6
		F	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.3
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	0.5	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
		F	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.9
		F	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	17.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.1
		F	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.0
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
		F	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	64.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.2	2.7	5.6
		F	51.0	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.6	2.0	4.3

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

England
Registered by June 2006

										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			
153.8	257.5	458.5	844.1	1,420.6	2,175.1	3,014.9	3,906.2	4,628.2	5,001.8	M	All registrations	C00-C97,
371.0	497.7	725.9	936.1	1,234.8	1,508.1	1,819.9	2,255.0	2,623.3	2,942.7	F		D00-D48,
												O01
137.1	231.8	415.3	774.6	1,300.1	1,997.7	2,759.8	3,572.3	4,225.5	4,558.6	M	All cancers	C00-C97
260.9	407.1	611.7	821.7	1,097.3	1,350.5	1,635.9	2,024.9	2,350.6	2,644.4	F		
103.4	176.8	323.1	623.2	1,045.2	1,599.5	2,190.7	2,803.5	3,182.5	3,326.2	M	All cancers excluding nm5c ¹	C00-C97
221.5	346.4	531.7	693.3	915.0	1,110.0	1,309.7	1,596.0	1,802.1	1,943.9	F		excl.C44
5.7	14.0	21.8	28.8	34.4	28.9	32.3	35.7	38.0	39.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of lip,	C00-C14
2.8	5.4	10.6	11.4	13.8	14.8	15.7	17.5	21.3	21.6	F	mouth and pharynx	
0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.7	3.8	4.7	M	Malignant neoplasm of lip	C00
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.4	1.9	1.5	F		
0.3	1.7	1.8	2.6	2.9	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.8	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C01
0.1	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	F	base of tongue	
0.7	1.7	4.3	4.9	4.4	5.6	6.2	6.5	4.4	5.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C02
0.6	0.7	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.3	5.7	F	other and unspecified	
											parts of tongue	
0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.7	3.6	M	Malignant neoplasm of gum	C03
0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.7	2.2	3.1	F		
0.4	1.5	2.2	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.4	0.8	1.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C04
0.1	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.7	F	floor of mouth	
0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C05
0.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.2	F	palate	
0.4	0.6	1.2	1.7	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.7	4.0	5.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C06
-	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	3.1	F	other and unspecified	
											parts of mouth	
0.5	0.6	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	3.6	5.8	5.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C07
0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	F	parotid gland	
0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C08
0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.4	F	other and unspecified	
											major salivary glands	
1.4	3.2	4.9	5.6	4.8	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C09
0.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.6	F	tonsil	
0.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C10
0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	F	oropharynx	
0.4	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C11
0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	F	nasopharynx	
0.1	0.7	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	2.9	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C12
0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	F	pyriform sinus	
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.9	1.2	1.5	0.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C13
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	F	hypopharynx	
0.2	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.6	1.7	1.0	1.4	2.7	2.2	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C14
0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	F	other and ill-defined	
											sites in the lip, oral	
											cavity and pharynx	
3.5	7.1	13.9	26.7	40.4	51.9	72.5	89.9	111.6	120.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C15
0.8	2.5	4.4	7.7	12.4	18.8	30.7	40.5	49.1	69.0	F	oesophagus	
2.2	6.2	9.1	18.5	31.6	52.4	81.4	114.2	141.2	157.8	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C16
2.0	2.9	3.1	7.4	12.2	21.0	29.3	46.3	56.0	78.9	F	stomach	
0.6	0.7	1.5	2.2	2.9	5.4	7.2	8.8	7.9	6.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C17
0.4	0.7	1.1	1.0	2.5	3.9	4.5	5.1	5.5	3.9	F	small intestine	
10.3	21.8	42.3	80.7	139.1	217.5	301.7	405.9	469.7	465.3	M	Malignant neoplasm of colon	C18-C20
9.2	16.3	30.0	54.6	82.5	132.2	178.0	239.4	288.2	321.0	F	and rectum	

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

Table 3 Series MB1 no. 35

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	37.8	-	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.5	3.2	
		F	34.8	-	-	-	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.8	
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	
		F	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	20.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	1.0	2.1	
		F	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.4	
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	
		F	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.3	
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	5.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	
		F	3.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	
		F	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	
		F	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	12.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	
		F	12.5	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	
		F	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	0.5	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	
		F	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	
		F	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	73.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.8	
		F	48.4	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.7	
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	
		F	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	73.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	2.8	
		F	48.3	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.7	
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
		F	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	0.6	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	
		F	0.4	0.7	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	0.4	-	-	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	
		F	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	
		F	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	13.5	-	-	-	0.1	0.9	2.6	4.8	6.2	9.9	
		F	15.9	-	-	0.1	0.3	2.1	5.1	9.4	13.1	14.0	
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	131.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.8	4.9	9.9	17.9	
		F	107.0	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	2.5	5.5	11.7	22.2	
C45	Mesothelioma	M	6.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	
		F	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			
6.3	10.8	22.3	43.0	72.4	117.3	177.7	253.6	304.5	307.9	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C18
5.9	10.0	18.6	34.8	52.0	87.5	120.7	170.5	205.4	226.2	F	colon	
0.9	2.2	3.5	7.3	16.0	22.6	27.7	34.5	36.9	33.7	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C19
0.8	1.3	2.3	4.9	7.8	11.4	16.7	18.0	16.1	19.0	F	rectosigmoid junction	
3.2	8.9	16.4	30.4	50.7	77.6	96.3	117.8	128.3	123.7	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C20
2.5	5.0	9.1	14.9	22.6	33.3	40.6	50.9	66.7	75.7	F	rectum	
0.9	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.2	5.9	7.1	8.3	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C21
0.8	1.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	6.3	6.5	6.4	9.1	F	anus and anal canal	
1.2	2.6	3.8	7.7	12.5	18.6	23.8	37.7	35.9	32.6	M	Malignant neoplasm of liver	C22
0.6	1.2	3.0	3.0	4.5	8.4	13.4	16.7	23.6	22.9	F	and intrahepatic bile ducts	
-	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.9	3.5	4.4	4.0	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C23
0.1	0.7	1.2	1.4	2.8	4.0	4.1	6.1	5.7	7.8	F	gallbladder	
0.2	0.4	1.2	1.2	3.3	3.6	6.0	6.8	8.3	9.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C24
0.3	0.2	0.5	1.3	2.6	2.7	4.3	4.1	5.2	5.2	F	other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	
1.7	4.5	10.5	15.2	25.1	42.5	60.5	73.1	87.2	99.0	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C25
1.4	2.1	6.3	13.9	20.8	31.9	42.0	57.4	70.9	92.1	F	pancreas	
0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	2.2	4.3	6.5	10.4	17.8	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C26
0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.3	2.2	4.1	3.0	9.7	17.8	F	other and ill-defined digestive organs	
0.2	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.5	2.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C30
0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.6	F	nasal cavity and middle ear	
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C31
0.3	0.2	-	0.4	-	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	F	accessory sinuses	
1.3	2.6	6.9	13.0	19.3	19.7	22.8	28.2	25.9	22.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C32
0.2	0.5	1.6	1.5	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.6	3.1	3.1	F	larynx	
6.2	18.3	44.6	88.2	166.1	249.1	365.8	499.6	540.6	519.7	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C33-C34
6.4	16.7	35.3	58.9	94.7	143.5	199.7	258.6	236.8	178.6	F	trachea, bronchus and lung	
-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C33
0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	F	trachea	
6.2	18.2	44.4	88.0	165.8	248.8	364.9	498.7	540.0	519.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C34
6.3	16.7	35.3	58.8	94.6	143.4	199.1	258.4	236.4	178.3	F	bronchus and lung	
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C37
-	-	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.8	-	F	thymus	
0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.4	4.2	3.3	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C38
0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.8	2.5	F	heart, mediastinum and pleura	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.7	M	Malignant neoplasm of other	C39
-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	F	and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	
0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of	C40
0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	F	bone and articular cartilage of limbs	
0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.3	2.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of bone	C41
0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	F	and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	
13.5	14.6	16.3	22.1	28.8	33.2	38.0	43.9	50.5	63.5	M	Malignant melanoma of skin	C43
16.8	19.7	22.3	25.6	27.7	28.5	30.8	34.1	34.7	41.2	F		
33.7	55.0	92.1	151.4	255.0	398.3	569.0	768.9	1,043.0	1,232.4	M	Other malignant neoplasms	C44
39.5	60.7	80.0	128.4	182.3	240.5	326.1	428.9	548.5	700.5	F	of skin	
0.4	1.4	3.4	8.5	16.1	23.4	33.2	39.7	41.3	31.9	M	Mesothelioma	C45
0.2	0.4	0.3	1.8	3.1	2.9	3.8	6.5	6.5	4.8	F		

Table 3 Series MBI no. 35

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	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9
		F	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
		F	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
		F	1.2	-	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	2.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.4
		F	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.3
		F	144.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.2	8.3	24.2	62.0
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.2
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	8.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	2.9	9.6	15.2	16.6
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.9	2.2
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus,part unspecified	F	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	21.2	-	-	0.1	0.6	1.6	2.6	3.6	4.5	7.2
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	20.7	-	-	0.1	0.6	1.6	2.6	3.6	4.5	7.0
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.1
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.4
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	119.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.3
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	6.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	3.5	8.2	17.2	14.5	13.9
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	-
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	12.5	2.0	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.6
		F	7.3	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.8
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
		F	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
		F	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	23.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	1.5
		F	9.2	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	0.7	2.9	0.3	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
		F	0.7	3.8	1.4	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.5

										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			
0.7 -	0.3 0.1	0.4 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.1 -	0.3 0.1	0.4 -	0.1 0.2	0.4 -	1.1 -	M F	Kaposi's sarcoma	C46
0.1 0.1	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.4	0.2 0.3	0.2 0.4	- 0.2	0.4 0.1	1.5 0.3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	C47
0.1 -	0.4 0.8	0.3 0.5	0.7 2.3	1.1 2.9	0.7 4.1	0.9 4.1	1.6 4.9	1.9 4.3	2.2 2.7	M F	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	C48
1.3 1.0	2.0 1.7	2.5 2.5	3.8 2.7	4.3 2.9	6.2 3.0	7.8 3.5	10.8 4.6	12.3 6.2	12.0 7.3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	C49
0.4 118.3	0.6 187.4	0.5 270.4	1.6 294.4	2.6 359.7	3.3 345.7	3.9 317.3	6.0 344.6	8.1 379.6	9.8 403.0	M F	Malignant neoplasm of breast	C50
1.6	1.8	2.8	3.0	4.8	7.0	8.7	10.7	21.3	24.0	F	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	C51
0.5	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.7	2.6	2.0	3.6	F	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	C52
12.1	12.0	10.0	10.4	9.4	8.9	9.1	12.6	17.5	13.9	F	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	C53
4.7	10.7	25.4	48.1	59.9	67.5	64.2	61.5	52.3	47.8	F	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	C54
0.6	0.6	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.4	3.2	4.3	7.5	F	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	C55
10.3	17.5	28.3	38.3	49.0	56.9	65.5	64.7	66.4	61.5	F	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	C56-C57
10.2	17.2	27.9	37.4	48.2	54.9	64.1	63.6	65.3	59.5	F	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	C56
0.1	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.9	F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	C57
0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	C58
0.7	1.0	1.7	3.1	3.1	3.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	9.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of penis	C60
1.7	9.6	45.0	142.9	289.5	500.1	647.1	761.7	805.3	835.3	M	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	C61
13.3	9.0	5.4	3.4	3.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	0.4	1.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of testis	C62
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	2.1	2.9	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	C63
5.1 2.9	8.2 4.2	14.3 7.9	23.2 11.3	29.8 13.1	42.7 21.0	49.2 25.7	59.8 28.5	58.2 26.4	65.3 29.8	M F	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	C64
0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.5 0.1	1.2 0.5	1.7 1.2	3.1 1.3	3.8 3.0	4.7 3.3	6.9 4.6	5.4 1.3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	C65
0.1 0.1	0.2 0.1	0.5 0.1	0.9 0.1	1.1 0.5	3.1 1.6	4.9 1.9	4.3 2.2	5.2 2.6	1.8 2.1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	C66
1.9 0.8	5.5 2.0	9.9 3.8	23.8 7.2	38.5 11.7	69.3 18.2	114.8 31.2	169.7 43.6	216.1 56.9	229.6 83.7	M F	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	C67
0.1 0.2	- 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.4 0.1	0.7 0.2	1.3 0.3	2.2 0.3	3.2 1.1	5.6 1.3	7.6 1.2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	C68
0.5 0.5	0.3 0.2	1.1 0.9	1.2 0.9	1.5 1.3	2.4 1.2	1.9 1.0	1.0 1.8	2.7 1.9	2.9 3.1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	C69

Table 3 Series MBI no. 35

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	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	8.5	2.0	4.1	2.6	2.8	1.3	1.8	2.3	3.6	4.6	
		F	5.6	0.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.1	0.9	1.6	2.4	3.2	
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	0.2	-	0.3	0.6	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	
		F	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	1.5	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	
		F	3.9	-	-	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.8	3.6	5.9	6.3	
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	0.3	3.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	
		F	0.3	1.0	0.4	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	0.2	-	-	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
		F	0.2	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	
		F	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	1.4	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	
		F	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	
		F	7.7	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.5	
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	2.9	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	
		F	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.5	
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	9.3	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.8	
		F	11.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	2.8	-	0.1	0.7	1.5	3.5	4.9	3.1	3.1	3.3	
		F	2.2	-	0.1	0.2	1.3	3.5	3.7	3.9	2.5	2.2	
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	17.9	-	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.6	4.9	6.2	
		F	15.2	-	0.5	0.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.7	3.4	4.8	
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	2.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.1	
		F	2.7	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.5	1.4	
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	8.0	-	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	2.2	2.3	
		F	6.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.8	
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	1.0	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.4	0.3	
		F	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.5	
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	6.3	-	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.6	2.5	
		F	5.6	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	
		F	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.7	
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	13.5	5.2	8.7	4.6	2.2	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.8	
		F	9.5	6.2	7.7	2.6	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.3	
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	6.9	2.6	7.1	3.8	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.9	
		F	4.2	3.1	6.9	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	6.0	2.6	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	
		F	4.7	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.8	
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	
		F	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	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			
- 0.2	0.1 0.2	0.1 0.2	0.4 0.5	0.1 0.2	0.3 0.3	0.1 0.6	0.3 0.4	0.6 0.3	- 0.9	M F	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	C70
4.3 2.6	8.2 3.7	9.9 5.3	13.2 8.2	17.1 11.9	24.0 14.8	30.1 16.2	29.1 16.6	29.4 15.6	17.0 12.1	M F	Malignant neoplasm of brain	C71
0.2 0.2	0.3 0.2	0.3 0.3	0.3 -	0.5 0.2	0.4 -	0.2 0.6	0.4 0.1	0.2 0.3	0.4 -	M F	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	C72
2.2 5.6	1.2 4.5	2.0 4.8	2.4 5.1	2.8 4.5	3.8 6.7	3.1 5.6	4.3 5.4	3.5 5.5	3.3 5.2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	C73
0.2 0.1	0.2 0.2	0.1 0.7	0.5 0.4	0.3 0.5	0.5 0.6	0.4 0.3	0.9 0.5	0.8 0.8	1.1 0.3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	C74
0.2 0.1	0.1 0.1	0.4 0.1	0.2 0.4	0.2 0.4	- 0.3	0.7 0.1	0.3 0.4	- 0.6	- 0.3	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	C75
0.4 0.3	0.7 0.5	1.2 1.0	1.5 1.0	2.2 1.1	2.0 1.6	2.7 3.3	4.3 3.7	6.3 7.5	6.5 13.2	M F	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	C76
0.8 0.8	1.7 0.6	2.4 1.9	2.4 2.3	3.3 2.8	4.9 4.3	4.8 3.4	4.3 4.7	5.4 3.2	7.6 3.4	M F	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	C77
0.8 0.7	1.8 2.1	3.4 4.1	5.8 6.3	10.4 9.6	18.5 18.9	32.2 23.4	42.1 36.3	62.4 52.5	78.3 62.2	M F	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	C78
0.6 0.9	0.5 1.4	1.8 1.5	3.5 3.3	5.3 5.0	8.6 6.5	12.3 8.6	17.5 10.1	25.0 16.4	27.2 18.9	M F	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	C79
1.3 1.8	2.8 2.7	3.9 4.4	7.8 8.4	14.0 12.6	24.9 19.6	40.0 31.9	60.8 54.3	88.2 77.1	125.5 99.0	M F	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	C80
2.9 2.2	2.7 2.0	2.2 1.5	2.9 2.0	2.9 2.4	4.2 2.4	3.8 3.1	5.2 2.2	4.4 2.6	2.2 1.5	M F	Hodgkin's disease	C81
8.4 6.5	11.9 9.1	18.0 15.6	29.9 22.4	40.9 31.5	51.8 35.4	66.9 48.3	82.3 57.9	89.3 68.9	97.9 55.5	M F	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C82-C85
1.9 1.8	2.5 2.3	4.7 4.1	6.0 5.4	6.5 8.3	7.6 7.7	6.9 7.2	8.9 6.7	9.4 9.3	7.3 3.6	M F	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C82
3.4 1.8	5.6 3.5	7.7 5.7	12.3 9.1	18.5 11.6	24.2 13.8	29.4 22.3	38.1 24.7	39.2 25.2	40.3 23.2	M F	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C83
0.9 0.7	0.7 0.4	1.0 1.0	1.9 1.2	2.6 1.7	3.1 1.7	3.9 2.6	4.9 2.8	4.6 2.4	2.9 1.8	M F	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	C84
2.3 2.2	3.0 2.9	4.6 4.7	9.7 6.8	13.2 9.9	16.9 12.1	26.7 16.2	30.4 23.7	36.1 31.9	47.5 26.8	M F	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C85
- -	0.2 -	0.3 0.4	0.5 0.3	0.9 0.2	1.3 0.4	2.4 0.9	3.5 2.2	4.0 1.4	5.1 0.4	M F	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	C88
1.7 0.6	2.6 1.9	5.8 3.8	9.7 6.0	14.5 9.8	21.9 15.1	29.3 20.8	40.7 23.9	54.6 28.9	47.5 31.9	M F	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	C90
4.1 2.4	6.5 4.7	8.5 6.8	14.7 8.9	23.0 12.8	34.5 17.2	52.4 27.1	69.5 35.4	86.6 43.1	108.8 61.9	M F	All leukaemias	C91-C95
1.2 0.8	3.7 1.6	4.7 2.6	7.2 3.8	12.4 6.5	19.2 6.3	24.4 12.3	35.1 14.9	40.5 19.8	54.4 25.5	M F	Lymphoid leukaemia	C91
2.6 1.6	2.5 2.8	3.5 4.2	6.7 4.9	9.5 6.0	14.1 9.9	25.9 13.4	30.5 18.7	40.7 20.4	47.1 31.0	M F	Myeloid leukaemia	C92
0.1 -	0.1 0.1	- -	0.1 -	0.2 0.2	0.1 0.5	0.2 0.3	0.9 0.2	0.2 0.4	0.4 0.3	M F	Monocytic leukaemia	C93

Table 3 Series MBI no. 35

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	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
		F	0.1	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	0.5	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2
		F	0.4	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
		F	0.1	1.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	M	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
		F	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M	1.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4
		F	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.4
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
D03	Melanoma in situ	M	4.2	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.5	
		F	4.7	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	1.6	2.2	2.8	3.4	
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M	10.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	
		F	17.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	
		F	14.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	1.2	4.6	
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	70.2	-	-	-	-	5.9	220.5	306.2	222.3	129.0	
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	
		F	2.2	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.3	3.9	
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	
		F	3.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M	0.9	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	
		F	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M	1.1	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	
		F	0.9	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M	3.1	1.0	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	
		F	2.7	0.3	-	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.0	
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	
		F	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	1.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.1	
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	0.3	0.5	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			
0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	M	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	C94
-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.3	0.4	0.1	F		
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.4	4.4	6.5	M	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	C95
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.3	2.2	4.9	F		
0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	M	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	C96
-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.3	0.3	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Malignant neoplasms of independent(primary) multiple sites	C97
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
0.1	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.6	2.8	3.9	5.0	4.7	M	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	D00
-	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.0	2.0	3.2	2.7	F		
0.5	1.0	1.2	2.7	4.3	5.6	8.0	10.1	7.9	8.7	M	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	D01
0.9	0.5	1.7	2.3	3.1	3.7	4.9	5.8	6.2	5.4	F		
0.1	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.8	4.0	4.7	4.0	1.5	M	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	D02
0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.3	F		
1.7	2.8	3.6	6.5	10.5	11.6	16.8	22.6	22.7	16.0	M	Melanoma in situ	D03
4.0	5.1	5.6	7.8	9.0	9.3	12.1	12.9	13.3	11.8	F		
1.5	2.5	6.0	9.7	16.4	29.7	48.4	63.7	94.1	113.5	M	Carcinoma in situ of skin	D04
1.6	4.1	6.7	10.8	22.7	40.0	63.8	91.4	120.3	137.0	F		
-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	0.4	M	Carcinoma in situ of breast	D05
9.3	16.1	50.1	43.5	47.5	37.6	21.4	16.0	12.2	9.0	F		
75.9	42.4	23.1	16.7	10.8	5.8	2.6	1.1	1.5	0.4	F	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	D06
0.5	0.9	2.1	4.9	10.5	12.8	15.0	11.1	8.6	5.8	M	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	D07
4.5	4.3	4.3	2.7	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.8	1.3	2.1	F		
1.8	3.2	6.2	11.2	21.7	37.6	48.3	62.0	69.2	59.8	M	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	D09
0.6	1.5	1.3	4.1	5.9	10.8	13.7	14.9	13.9	12.0	F		
0.9	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	M	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	D33
1.1	0.9	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.7	F		
1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.1	2.7	1.5	1.5	M	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	D35.2
0.9	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.9	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	D35.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	D35.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
1.1	1.6	2.3	4.1	6.4	9.3	13.3	18.0	17.5	20.3	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	D37
1.5	1.2	1.8	3.8	4.0	6.5	8.2	10.2	10.8	10.3	F		
-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.7	1.7	2.7	4.4	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	D38
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.0	F		
1.3	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.4	1.8	F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	D39
0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	2.5	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	D40

Table 3 Series MBI no. 35

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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	8.9	0.7	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.8	
		F	3.0	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
		F	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	
		F	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	0.4	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	
		F	0.4	0.3	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.6	0.4	
		F	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	4.3	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	0.4	
		F	3.4	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	3.7	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.8	
		F	3.6	0.7	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	
		F	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.1	
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	0.9	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.4	3.6	3.1	1.7	

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

										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			
2.1 0.6	3.6 1.3	6.6 2.3	10.9 3.7	21.2 6.9	29.4 8.0	42.2 12.4	55.2 13.4	57.8 14.3	59.5 12.3	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	D41
0.1 0.2	0.1 0.1	0.2 0.3	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.2	0.2 0.3	0.2 0.2	0.9 0.3	0.6 0.3	0.7 0.1	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	D42
0.6 0.5	0.4 0.4	0.5 0.5	1.0 0.2	1.3 0.9	1.3 1.6	2.2 2.5	5.2 4.6	9.4 5.7	8.0 6.0	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	D43
0.4 0.4	0.2 0.3	0.7 0.4	0.4 0.6	0.5 0.9	1.3 0.4	0.6 0.4	0.7 0.7	1.3 0.5	1.1 0.9	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	D44
0.9 0.3	1.1 0.7	1.8 0.6	1.9 0.7	2.5 1.2	4.3 1.6	5.1 2.5	4.2 3.9	5.0 3.4	2.5 3.0	M F	Polycythaemia vera	D45
0.2 0.4	0.4 0.5	1.0 0.5	1.9 1.5	3.6 2.0	9.6 5.5	17.8 8.7	27.9 16.2	52.1 26.0	84.1 43.0	M F	Myelodysplastic syndromes	D46
1.2 1.3	1.7 1.9	2.7 2.4	3.4 3.0	6.8 5.3	9.7 7.4	15.8 11.8	24.7 15.2	28.4 20.4	30.8 24.0	M F	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and unspecified sites	D47
0.5 1.7	0.6 1.4	0.6 1.9	1.1 1.3	1.6 2.3	2.2 2.1	3.0 1.9	4.7 2.1	6.5 3.4	6.9 4.5	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	D48
0.2	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	Hydatidiform mole	O01

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the
red box surrounding the table title**Table 4 Registrations of newly diagnosed cases of cancer:
site, sex and Government Office Region of residence, 2004** **England,
Government Office Regions
Registered by June 2006**

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
C00-C97, D00-D48, O01	All registrations	M	164,436	9,508	24,692	17,872	15,671	18,024	16,551	14,169	24,755	23,194
		F	178,417	10,702	26,321	19,690	17,159	19,639	17,814	16,003	27,441	23,648
C00-C97	All cancers	M	150,104	8,790	22,614	16,273	14,209	16,541	15,068	13,124	22,626	20,859
		F	143,149	8,503	21,341	15,631	13,644	15,581	14,139	12,954	22,097	19,259
C00-C97 excl.C44	All cancers excluding nmisc¹	M	117,805	6,591	17,870	12,338	10,516	12,817	12,286	12,550	18,616	14,221
		F	115,816	6,622	17,010	12,225	10,671	12,321	11,916	12,509	18,765	13,777
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	2,829	177	466	267	261	302	273	386	400	297
		F	1,559	93	229	162	154	166	142	190	265	158
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	132	8	7	18	12	20	20	12	23	12
		F	72	6	4	9	7	9	15	7	8	7
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	213	4	39	20	23	27	32	15	24	29
		F	79	2	11	8	12	8	8	7	15	8
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	482	30	79	32	47	48	43	71	71	61
		F	352	16	49	46	31	32	36	38	64	40
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	128	3	16	8	14	17	15	18	22	15
		F	112	5	15	6	17	9	9	18	25	8
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	229	31	37	26	26	27	14	30	22	16
		F	108	8	15	9	17	17	12	13	9	8
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	134	3	32	16	6	13	4	23	19	18
		F	89	5	14	8	6	11	5	11	17	12
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	197	12	26	17	20	20	21	34	29	18
		F	159	9	25	15	13	20	13	19	26	19
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	193	9	30	14	20	14	31	17	29	29
		F	137	9	23	13	12	14	9	17	26	14
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	67	1	12	7	4	11	3	10	11	8
		F	64	4	5	2	6	5	6	11	11	14
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	420	34	64	47	31	40	41	64	65	34
		F	152	11	28	20	11	19	11	19	25	8
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	113	5	32	10	10	12	4	23	8	9
		F	42	5	12	2	5	3	1	5	6	3
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	128	6	16	13	9	12	19	20	22	11
		F	59	-	8	8	1	7	9	12	9	5
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	193	18	35	20	19	21	10	28	22	20
		F	43	5	8	8	4	1	1	6	8	2
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	76	7	20	14	5	8	6	4	7	5
		F	35	3	4	4	6	4	4	2	6	2
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	124	6	21	5	15	12	10	17	26	12
		F	56	5	8	4	6	7	3	5	10	8
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	4,047	191	689	434	373	430	394	375	692	469
		F	2,171	109	352	213	197	257	212	201	372	258
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	4,210	286	718	444	401	542	439	417	549	414
		F	2,395	185	410	290	201	278	212	274	298	247
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	367	22	58	35	36	38	33	36	57	52
		F	302	16	29	32	33	36	30	30	52	44
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	15,817	984	2,320	1,636	1,418	1,867	1,674	1,488	2,479	1,951
		F	13,020	743	1,769	1,318	1,146	1,363	1,378	1,386	2,238	1,679

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

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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
C18	Malignant neoplasm of colon	M	9,275	551	1326	929	825	1064	1,002	886	1,484	1,208
		F	8,878	494	1182	870	775	954	938	946	1,552	1,167
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	1,431	121	229	172	109	155	153	170	197	125
		F	983	67	146	129	66	84	127	103	157	104
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	5,111	312	765	535	484	648	519	432	798	618
		F	3,159	182	441	319	305	325	313	337	529	408
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	286	19	51	30	23	26	22	40	39	36
		F	428	20	55	46	38	30	40	68	66	65
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	1,385	59	255	142	101	135	132	207	199	155
		F	947	54	215	98	86	106	71	105	129	83
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	139	7	20	16	17	13	17	18	14	17
		F	335	18	49	46	36	39	28	34	54	31
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	300	17	39	31	25	23	35	41	52	37
		F	261	10	34	29	23	22	35	30	43	35
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	3,039	165	419	317	296	319	363	395	431	334
		F	3,181	185	434	313	266	304	399	385	552	343
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	256	2	43	11	27	19	18	35	52	49
		F	329	1	41	9	37	36	31	48	67	59
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	123	3	13	16	14	9	11	12	23	22
		F	91	4	21	13	2	9	11	7	11	13
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	72	7	10	7	4	13	8	4	16	3
		F	40	1	8	9	3	1	4	4	4	6
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	1,424	116	271	146	123	152	126	185	167	138
		F	269	27	58	33	14	25	33	24	33	22
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	18,105	1,273	3,100	2,137	1,674	1,962	1,811	2,033	2,501	1,614
		F	12,354	970	2,257	1,492	1,022	1,234	1,121	1,420	1,716	1,122
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	34	2	8	2	4	4	2	3	7	2
		F	17	1	2	4	2	2	2	-	1	3
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	18,071	1,271	3,092	2,135	1,670	1,958	1,809	2,030	2,494	1,612
		F	12,337	969	2,255	1,488	1,020	1,232	1,119	1,420	1,715	1,119
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	45	3	10	6	3	1	5	3	7	7
		F	33	4	3	2	1	3	6	5	6	3
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	140	7	32	8	11	13	8	15	20	26
		F	107	2	24	6	13	9	6	13	11	23
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
		F	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	88	6	11	10	7	14	4	9	18	9
		F	75	8	12	7	8	7	6	12	8	7
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	133	5	29	9	12	12	11	11	20	24
		F	78	4	12	5	7	5	12	10	10	13
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	3,307	140	429	320	273	346	348	241	622	588
		F	4,056	187	540	468	360	412	379	296	770	644
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	32,299	2,199	4,744	3,935	3,693	3,724	2,782	574	4,010	6,638
		F	27,333	1,881	4,331	3,406	2,973	3,260	2,223	445	3,332	5,482
C45	Mesothelioma	M	1,534	126	230	138	94	130	151	179	301	185
		F	300	25	42	32	23	15	35	32	55	41

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red box surrounding the table titleTable 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	76	1	10	2	6	4	1	37	9	6
		F	13	-	3	-	3	1	-	3	1	2
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	46	-	4	5	7	9	3	5	7	6
		F	38	2	4	5	2	2	1	7	5	10
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	91	6	13	9	11	6	10	8	18	10
		F	294	34	54	50	23	17	34	16	38	28
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	619	45	102	56	56	77	56	33	70	124
		F	454	31	80	60	42	45	30	36	59	71
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	272	14	36	30	24	29	38	24	48	29
		F	36,939	1,960	5,232	3,662	3,521	3,985	4,035	3,838	6,148	4,558
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	832	45	135	93	77	103	79	78	107	115
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	194	12	34	24	16	21	17	16	31	23
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	2,221	128	303	302	223	260	184	270	329	222
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	5,029	220	667	478	480	614	571	574	790	635
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	265	10	44	24	30	43	34	26	37	17
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	5,408	284	770	497	524	644	536	542	881	730
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	5,293	281	760	491	514	623	524	531	860	709
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	115	3	10	6	10	21	12	11	21	21
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	7	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	331	22	61	32	47	32	29	22	52	34
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	29,406	1,321	4,468	2,909	2,415	3,377	3,164	3,012	4,752	3,988
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	1,616	98	223	157	130	166	185	173	302	182
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	64	4	5	7	6	6	8	3	15	10
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	3,059	185	406	333	297	275	320	330	519	394
		F	1,877	128	249	201	179	195	192	186	325	222
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	204	14	24	31	17	20	27	13	35	23
		F	150	17	17	25	13	13	18	12	23	12
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	180	14	30	21	15	16	24	15	19	26
		F	107	7	19	16	10	12	9	5	17	12
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	5,800	318	812	639	500	577	623	627	984	720
		F	2,337	130	377	303	203	206	215	268	379	256
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	124	3	7	7	25	12	14	4	14	38
		F	44	4	7	4	5	3	2	2	6	11
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	169	6	19	19	16	14	18	30	27	20
		F	179	6	22	18	18	20	12	35	30	18

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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	21	1	-	2	-	4	2	4	4	4
		F	46	-	4	2	-	3	8	10	11	8
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	2,086	123	300	221	195	216	213	224	356	238
		F	1,425	81	224	165	134	117	144	174	229	157
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	61	2	8	4	9	9	4	5	13	7
		F	52	5	8	-	4	9	6	4	10	6
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	373	22	44	33	34	30	45	52	69	44
		F	1,002	53	129	119	84	127	106	154	139	91
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	70	2	11	5	9	7	7	8	14	7
		F	68	4	7	5	4	5	7	13	16	7
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	52	2	3	6	2	6	9	7	8	9
		F	40	3	4	3	5	4	3	4	7	7
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	240	7	18	7	21	7	36	61	57	26
		F	327	4	29	24	15	14	47	76	82	36
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	341	30	48	42	41	35	30	23	59	33
		F	324	29	53	34	34	35	26	27	54	32
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	1,637	110	191	203	245	156	178	173	265	116
		F	1,976	165	179	265	280	176	224	193	339	155
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	701	62	56	80	88	68	84	89	115	59
		F	707	46	71	92	90	58	90	85	106	69
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	2,281	120	466	220	139	300	209	236	352	239
		F	2,799	162	623	245	187	354	261	296	417	254
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	697	36	87	66	71	86	78	84	107	82
		F	560	26	84	59	55	60	52	76	88	60
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	4,399	177	571	434	424	439	452	527	757	618
		F	3,882	210	502	366	397	390	412	439	649	517
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	634	26	85	49	52	75	65	72	122	88
		F	694	40	81	70	62	75	67	76	121	102
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	1,965	101	228	243	228	205	177	132	366	285
		F	1,562	98	179	178	182	174	141	107	288	215
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	256	10	27	34	33	35	23	16	31	47
		F	199	16	20	25	30	20	20	16	27	25
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	1,544	40	231	108	111	124	187	307	238	198
		F	1,427	56	222	93	123	121	184	240	213	175
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	123	1	13	7	12	16	9	13	29	23
		F	62	3	8	2	2	12	4	8	13	10
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	1,691	104	219	165	166	130	184	209	266	248
		F	1,394	58	198	131	131	136	141	166	229	204
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	3,306	126	402	423	295	320	343	362	611	424
		F	2,414	88	273	325	206	276	224	294	406	322
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	1,688	61	192	252	147	173	161	154	310	238
		F	1,071	33	117	175	77	135	91	116	169	158
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	1,462	60	184	169	141	129	160	183	269	167
		F	1,213	48	138	145	122	119	120	160	221	140
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	17	-	-	1	1	5	3	-	5	2
		F	22	3	1	1	2	8	2	2	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	21	-	3	1	1	4	3	3	3	3
		F	13	-	1	-	-	3	3	-	2	4
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	118	5	23	-	5	9	16	22	24	14
		F	95	4	16	4	5	11	8	16	11	20
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	18	-	-	2	-	2	-	7	4	3
		F	17	-	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	2
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	M	175	12	23	20	8	30	17	10	27	28
		F	114	9	24	14	4	17	9	2	11	24
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M	421	6	29	20	9	40	55	31	66	165
		F	371	8	37	15	9	36	47	29	72	118
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M	186	8	47	11	23	19	10	7	23	38
		F	55	2	13	9	2	8	5	4	1	11
D03	Melanoma in situ	M	1,022	57	112	91	98	80	130	52	185	217
		F	1,209	67	133	129	116	83	130	59	215	277
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M	2,510	161	478	361	342	307	296	84	285	196
		F	4,527	337	899	629	506	603	520	131	559	343
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M	10	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	2	1
		F	3,621	206	393	406	344	344	393	312	610	613
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	17,935	1,207	2,327	2,093	1,868	2,334	1,934	1,797	2,648	1,727
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M	688	15	94	70	90	78	82	58	81	120
		F	566	20	107	54	48	70	47	43	87	90
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M	2,429	294	419	436	88	93	224	366	368	141
		F	813	111	185	146	18	26	63	118	117	29
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M	223	19	28	12	23	20	19	23	40	39
		F	239	10	30	16	30	27	18	17	48	43
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M	263	15	34	25	28	33	24	36	35	33
		F	220	5	34	21	20	29	22	32	30	27
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M	766	36	234	54	76	52	78	25	109	102
		F	692	27	161	61	70	43	79	41	104	106
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M	74	-	14	1	5	6	4	4	14	26
		F	70	1	17	3	7	3	1	3	18	17
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	274	4	53	16	32	15	20	35	33	66
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	76	2	12	7	6	1	4	10	22	12

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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	2,196	-	170	125	387	440	235	4	321	514
		F	765	1	74	44	133	148	50	4	126	185
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	32	-	3	1	3	13	2	-	2	8
		F	35	-	5	2	6	10	1	3	2	6
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	232	6	45	10	11	37	12	34	49	28
		F	245	9	54	10	13	30	28	36	40	25
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	86	3	22	3	2	7	12	9	12	16
		F	94	1	14	4	9	15	9	13	12	17
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	297	3	22	9	22	22	23	28	39	129
		F	192	6	14	13	15	17	18	19	40	50
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	1,057	22	129	119	93	94	115	95	170	220
		F	876	33	94	80	70	89	88	75	140	207
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	902	26	69	160	66	94	76	103	170	138
		F	918	25	69	148	43	95	81	112	197	148
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	260	7	27	11	33	17	18	13	43	91
		F	357	14	52	11	33	16	26	32	69	104
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	224	41	48	31	36	-	2	45	13	8

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 of newly diagnosed cases of cancer:
site, sex and Government Office Region of residence, 2004**

**England,
Government Office Regions
Registered by June 2006**

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
C00-C97, D00-D48, O01	All registrations	M	669.7	768.4	742.6	726.5	743.1	687.9	613.8	385.7	622.9	943.3
		F	698.6	818.4	751.6	763.5	790.4	723.7	637.4	426.2	663.4	916.8
C00-C97	All cancers	M	611.3	710.4	680.1	661.5	673.8	631.3	558.8	357.3	569.4	848.3
		F	560.5	650.2	609.4	606.1	628.5	574.1	505.9	345.0	534.2	746.7
C00-C97 excl.C44	All cancers excluding nmse ¹	M	479.8	532.7	537.4	501.6	498.7	489.2	455.7	341.6	468.5	578.3
		F	453.5	506.4	485.7	474.0	491.6	454.0	426.3	333.1	453.7	534.1
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	11.5	14.3	14.0	10.9	12.4	11.5	10.1	10.5	10.1	12.1
		F	6.1	7.1	6.5	6.3	7.1	6.1	5.1	5.1	6.4	6.1
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5
		F	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.2
		F	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.5
		F	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.6
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
		F	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	0.9	2.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
		F	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.7
		F	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
		F	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.2
		F	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
		F	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	1.7	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4
		F	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4
		F	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4
		F	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8
		F	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
		F	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5
		F	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	16.5	15.4	20.7	17.6	17.7	16.4	14.6	10.2	17.4	19.1
		F	8.5	8.3	10.1	8.3	9.1	9.5	7.6	5.4	9.0	10.0
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	17.1	23.1	21.6	18.0	19.0	20.7	16.3	11.4	13.8	16.8
		F	9.4	14.1	11.7	11.2	9.3	10.2	7.6	7.3	7.2	9.6
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.1
		F	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.7
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	64.4	79.5	69.8	66.5	67.2	71.3	62.1	40.5	62.4	79.3
		F	51.0	56.8	50.5	51.1	52.8	50.2	49.3	36.9	54.1	65.1

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	37.8	44.5	39.9	37.8	39.1	40.6	37.2	24.1	37.3	49.1
		F	34.8	37.8	33.8	33.7	35.7	35.2	33.6	25.2	37.5	45.2
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	5.8	9.8	6.9	7.0	5.2	5.9	5.7	4.6	5.0	5.1
		F	3.8	5.1	4.2	5.0	3.0	3.1	4.5	2.7	3.8	4.0
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	20.8	25.2	23.0	21.7	23.0	24.7	19.2	11.8	20.1	25.1
		F	12.4	13.9	12.6	12.4	14.0	12.0	11.2	9.0	12.8	15.8
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.5
		F	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.5
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	5.6	4.8	7.7	5.8	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.6	5.0	6.3
		F	3.7	4.1	6.1	3.8	4.0	3.9	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.2
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7
		F	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5
		F	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.4
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	12.4	13.3	12.6	12.9	14.0	12.2	13.5	10.8	10.8	13.6
		F	12.5	14.1	12.4	12.1	12.3	11.2	14.3	10.3	13.3	13.3
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	1.0	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.0
		F	1.3	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.3
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.9
		F	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
		F	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	5.8	9.4	8.2	5.9	5.8	5.8	4.7	5.0	4.2	5.6
		F	1.1	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.9
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	73.7	102.9	93.2	86.9	79.4	74.9	67.2	55.3	62.9	65.6
		F	48.4	74.2	64.4	57.9	47.1	45.5	40.1	37.8	41.5	43.5
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
		F	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.1
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	73.6	102.7	93.0	86.8	79.2	74.7	67.1	55.3	62.8	65.6
		F	48.3	74.1	64.4	57.7	47.0	45.4	40.0	37.8	41.5	43.4
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
		F	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.1
		F	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
		F	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.0
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4
		F	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.0
		F	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	13.5	11.3	12.9	13.0	12.9	13.2	12.9	6.6	15.7	23.9
		F	15.9	14.3	15.4	18.1	16.6	15.2	13.6	7.9	18.6	25.0
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	131.5	177.7	142.7	160.0	175.1	142.1	103.2	15.6	100.9	270.0
		F	107.0	143.8	123.7	132.1	137.0	120.1	79.5	11.9	80.6	212.5
C45	Mesothelioma	M	6.2	10.2	6.9	5.6	4.5	5.0	5.6	4.9	7.6	7.5
		F	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.6

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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	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.2
		F	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	0.2	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
		F	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4
		F	1.2	2.6	1.5	1.9	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.1
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	2.5	3.6	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.1	0.9	1.8	5.0
		F	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.8
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.2
		F	144.6	149.9	149.4	142.0	162.2	146.8	144.4	102.2	148.6	176.7
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.8	2.8	2.1	2.6	4.5
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.9
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	8.7	9.8	8.7	11.7	10.3	9.6	6.6	7.2	8.0	8.6
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	19.7	16.8	19.0	18.5	22.1	22.6	20.4	15.3	19.1	24.6
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	21.2	21.7	22.0	19.3	24.1	23.7	19.2	14.4	21.3	28.3
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	20.7	21.5	21.7	19.0	23.7	23.0	18.7	14.1	20.8	27.5
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.8
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.4
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	119.8	106.8	134.4	118.3	114.5	128.9	117.3	82.0	119.6	162.2
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	6.6	7.9	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.9	4.7	7.6	7.4
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	12.5	15.0	12.2	13.5	14.1	10.5	11.9	9.0	13.1	16.0
		F	7.3	9.8	7.1	7.8	8.2	7.2	6.9	5.0	7.9	8.6
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.9
		F	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.1
		F	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	23.6	25.7	24.4	26.0	23.7	22.0	23.1	17.1	24.8	29.3
		F	9.2	9.9	10.8	11.7	9.4	7.6	7.7	7.1	9.2	9.9
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.5
		F	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8
		F	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7

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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	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
		F	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	8.5	9.9	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.2	7.9	6.1	9.0	9.7	
		F	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.2	4.3	5.2	4.6	5.5	6.1	
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	
		F	0.2	0.4	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	
		F	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.6	3.9	4.7	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.5	
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	
		F	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	
		F	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.1	
		F	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.4	
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.3	
		F	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.2	
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	6.7	8.9	5.7	8.3	11.6	6.0	6.6	4.7	6.7	4.7	
		F	7.7	12.6	5.1	10.3	12.9	6.5	8.0	5.1	8.2	6.0	
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	2.9	5.0	1.7	3.3	4.2	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.4	
		F	2.8	3.5	2.0	3.6	4.1	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	9.3	9.7	14.0	8.9	6.6	11.4	7.8	6.4	8.9	9.7	
		F	11.0	12.4	17.8	9.5	8.6	13.0	9.3	7.9	10.1	9.8	
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.3	
		F	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	17.9	14.3	17.2	17.6	20.1	16.8	16.8	14.3	19.0	25.1	
		F	15.2	16.1	14.3	14.2	18.3	14.4	14.7	11.7	15.7	20.0	
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	2.6	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.0	3.1	3.6	
		F	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.9	4.0	
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	8.0	8.2	6.9	9.9	10.8	7.8	6.6	3.6	9.2	11.6	
		F	6.1	7.5	5.1	6.9	8.4	6.4	5.0	2.8	7.0	8.3	
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.9	
		F	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.0	
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	6.3	3.2	6.9	4.4	5.3	4.7	6.9	8.4	6.0	8.1	
		F	5.6	4.3	6.3	3.6	5.7	4.5	6.6	6.4	5.1	6.8	
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	6.9	8.4	6.6	6.7	7.9	5.0	6.8	5.7	6.7	10.1	
		F	5.5	4.4	5.7	5.1	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.4	5.5	7.9	
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	13.5	10.2	12.1	17.2	14.0	12.2	12.7	9.9	15.4	17.2	
		F	9.5	6.7	7.8	12.6	9.5	10.2	8.0	7.8	9.8	12.5	
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	6.9	4.9	5.8	10.2	7.0	6.6	6.0	4.2	7.8	9.7	
		F	4.2	2.5	3.3	6.8	3.5	5.0	3.3	3.1	4.1	6.1	
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	6.0	4.8	5.5	6.9	6.7	4.9	5.9	5.0	6.8	6.8	
		F	4.7	3.7	3.9	5.6	5.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	5.3	5.4	
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	
		F	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	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	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
		F	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0	0.2
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	0.5	0.4	0.7	-	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
		F	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
		F	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	M	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.1
		F	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.7	6.7	6.7
		F	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.7	0.8	1.7	4.6	4.6
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.5
		F	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4
D03	Melanoma in situ	M	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.7	4.6	3.1	4.8	1.4	4.7	8.8	8.8
		F	4.7	5.1	3.8	5.0	5.3	3.1	4.7	1.6	5.2	10.7	10.7
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M	10.2	13.0	14.4	14.7	16.2	11.7	11.0	2.3	7.2	8.0	8.0
		F	17.7	25.8	25.7	24.4	23.3	22.2	18.6	3.5	13.5	13.3	13.3
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
		F	14.2	15.8	11.2	15.7	15.8	12.7	14.1	8.3	14.7	23.8	23.8
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	70.2	92.3	66.4	81.2	86.1	86.0	69.2	47.9	64.0	67.0	67.0
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M	2.8	1.2	2.8	2.8	4.3	3.0	3.0	1.6	2.0	4.9	4.9
		F	2.2	1.5	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.1	2.1	3.5	3.5
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M	9.9	23.8	12.6	17.7	4.2	3.5	8.3	10.0	9.3	5.7	5.7
		F	3.2	8.5	5.3	5.7	0.8	1.0	2.3	3.1	2.8	1.1	1.1
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.6
		F	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.7
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3
		F	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M	3.1	2.9	7.0	2.2	3.6	2.0	2.9	0.7	2.7	4.1	4.1
		F	2.7	2.1	4.6	2.4	3.2	1.6	2.8	1.1	2.5	4.1	4.1
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M	0.3	-	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.1
		F	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.7
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	1.1	0.3	1.5	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.6	2.6
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5

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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	8.9	-	5.1	5.1	18.4	16.8	8.7	0.1	8.1	20.9
		F	3.0	0.1	2.1	1.7	6.1	5.5	1.8	0.1	3.0	7.2
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	-	0.1	0.3
		F	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.1
		F	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7
		F	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	5.2
		F	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.9
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	4.3	1.8	3.9	4.8	4.4	3.6	4.3	2.6	4.3	8.9
		F	3.4	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.0	3.4	8.0
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	3.7	2.1	2.1	6.5	3.1	3.6	2.8	2.8	4.3	5.6
		F	3.6	1.9	2.0	5.7	2.0	3.5	2.9	3.0	4.8	5.7
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.1	3.7
		F	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.7	4.0
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	0.9	3.1	1.4	1.2	1.7	-	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.3

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 6 Standardised registration ratios¹: site, sex and Government Office Region of residence, 2004** **England, Government Office Regions Registered by June 2006**

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
C00-C97, D00-D48, O01	All registrations	M	111	111	108	107	101	87	75	90	121
		F	115	107	109	112	103	89	71	92	119
C00-C97	All cancers	M	112	111	108	107	102	86	76	90	120
		F	113	108	107	110	102	87	76	92	118
C00-C97 excl.C44	All cancers excluding nmse²	M	107	112	104	101	100	90	93	95	104
		F	108	107	104	107	99	91	90	97	104
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	119	120	93	104	99	84	115	85	94
		F	113	106	102	114	99	80	101	102	90
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	117	39	135	102	140	130	79	104	78
		F	158	40	123	113	117	183	84	66	83
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	36	133	92	121	117	131	60	68	123
		F	48	100	100	173	94	89	75	114	90
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	119	120	66	110	92	78	121	89	115
		F	86	101	128	102	85	90	90	109	100
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	45	92	62	123	123	102	120	103	103
		F	85	98	53	176	75	71	138	132	61
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	255	117	111	127	108	53	112	58	63
		F	139	100	82	181	147	98	101	50	66
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	43	174	118	50	90	26	143	85	121
		F	107	114	88	78	116	49	103	114	119
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	117	97	85	114	94	92	148	88	80
		F	107	114	92	95	117	72	103	97	103
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	90	115	72	117	67	140	73	90	132
		F	125	122	93	102	96	59	99	114	92
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	29	132	104	67	152	39	123	99	106
		F	119	57	31	109	73	84	132	104	200
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	153	110	110	83	88	85	126	93	74
		F	136	133	129	83	117	64	102	99	48
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	84	205	87	99	97	31	177	43	71
		F	225	206	47	137	67	21	100	85	63
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	90	91	101	80	87	132	119	104	81
		F	-	98	134	20	111	136	155	93	79
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	177	132	102	110	100	45	126	68	91
		F	221	135	183	107	22	20	117	111	41
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	174	192	182	74	97	68	46	55	58
		F	164	83	112	198	107	100	50	101	49
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	93	124	40	135	89	70	119	126	85
		F	167	103	70	124	117	47	75	107	126
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	90	125	106	104	98	84	82	102	99
		F	96	118	96	106	111	86	82	101	100
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	131	127	105	107	119	89	88	78	83
		F	148	125	119	98	109	78	100	73	87
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	114	116	94	110	95	78	85	93	123
		F	99	69	104	126	111	88	85	103	127
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	119	108	103	101	109	91	83	94	105
		F	108	99	99	102	98	93	93	102	110

1. See section 4.3 and 6.7.

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

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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	114	106	99	100	106	93	84	95	111
		F	106	97	96	102	100	93	93	103	112
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	161	118	119	85	100	92	106	82	75
		F	128	107	128	78	79	114	92	95	91
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	116	110	104	106	117	87	75	93	104
		F	109	101	99	112	96	87	93	99	111
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	128	132	104	91	84	67	118	81	110
		F	88	93	106	103	66	82	135	92	132
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	81	136	102	82	90	82	130	86	97
		F	108	165	102	106	105	66	96	81	75
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	96	106	114	138	86	105	113	60	105
		F	102	106	134	125	108	73	89	96	79
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	108	96	102	94	71	100	120	103	106
		F	72	94	109	102	78	118	101	98	115
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	104	102	103	110	97	103	115	85	94
		F	111	99	96	97	89	110	107	102	91
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	15	127	43	119	69	60	120	119	160
		F	6	92	27	132	103	83	130	118	148
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	46	77	128	128	67	77	84	112	157
		F	84	168	140	25	93	106	65	72	125
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	184	102	96	62	167	96	48	133	36
		F	48	146	222	87	24	88	82	59	132
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	154	139	101	97	98	76	115	70	84
		F	188	155	120	60	86	108	77	74	71
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	134	126	117	104	100	86	100	82	76
		F	147	132	118	96	93	80	101	83	78
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	111	172	58	132	108	51	77	124	51
		F	110	85	230	137	110	103	-	35	152
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	134	126	117	104	100	86	100	82	76
		F	147	132	118	96	93	80	101	83	78
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	129	165	133	76	21	97	52	94	142
		F	228	66	60	35	84	160	126	109	81
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	96	169	57	89	86	50	89	86	163
		F	35	163	55	141	78	50	104	61	186
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	629
		F	-	-	-	-	469	-	-	-	434
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	132	91	111	91	147	42	73	126	100
		F	203	115	91	124	87	73	119	65	89
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	73	161	67	103	84	74	61	92	169
		F	98	112	63	104	60	137	100	77	152
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	82	96	96	94	97	92	57	114	162
		F	88	97	114	103	96	84	55	115	147
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	131	109	121	129	107	74	16	74	176
		F	131	115	122	126	112	72	14	72	173
C45	Mesothelioma	M	156	110	89	69	78	84	105	117	103
		F	157	101	104	89	46	102	94	109	117

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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
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M	27	99	27	93	50	12	309	73	79
		F	-	168	-	270	73	-	157	48	151
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	-	65	109	177	183	59	74	93	127
		F	102	76	130	62	49	24	135	80	251
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	128	106	99	137	61	96	71	119	98
		F	217	132	166	90	54	102	47	78	83
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	141	122	90	103	116	79	42	68	181
		F	131	128	130	108	93	59	63	78	141
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	99	98	110	99	99	120	76	105	92
		F	100	103	98	110	101	97	85	100	110
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	104	118	110	108	116	84	80	76	118
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	117	127	121	95	101	77	69	95	104
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	113	101	136	118	112	75	83	91	97
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	82	95	93	110	113	100	98	94	111
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	72	121	89	132	152	113	83	83	56
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	99	103	90	112	111	88	83	98	120
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	100	104	91	112	110	88	83	98	119
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	49	63	51	100	170	92	81	109	161
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	295	217	148	177	-	-	-	92	160
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	127	136	96	160	90	76	56	94	91
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	85	112	98	92	106	92	92	97	115
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	125	105	100	96	99	107	61	118	119
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	122	58	109	106	87	109	39	139	136
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	115	97	108	109	83	90	93	102	113
		F	129	96	105	110	97	90	84	103	104
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	131	87	151	94	90	114	56	102	96
		F	212	82	163	100	80	105	71	91	68
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	147	122	115	94	82	115	74	63	124
		F	123	128	146	109	104	74	41	94	96
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	106	104	110	97	92	92	96	101	105
		F	107	118	127	101	83	81	101	95	92
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	47	42	56	228	90	96	29	66	255
		F	174	116	89	133	64	40	39	80	212
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	69	83	112	108	77	94	138	97	109
		F	65	90	99	118	104	60	151	101	92

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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	92	-	95	-	177	83	153	115	172
		F	-	63	43	-	61	154	174	143	156
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	113	105	105	106	96	90	85	103	104
		F	108	114	114	109	77	90	97	97	100
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	65	96	65	170	137	58	59	130	112
		F	187	111	-	91	161	105	53	119	115
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	115	87	88	104	75	107	103	113	111
		F	103	94	118	98	120	96	107	85	88
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	57	116	71	149	93	89	83	122	95
		F	113	75	73	69	69	92	143	143	96
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	74	42	113	44	106	157	100	94	169
		F	144	72	74	144	93	67	79	106	159
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	56	55	29	99	27	131	210	142	96
		F	24	65	72	54	40	127	194	147	95
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	168	103	122	135	95	76	57	104	86
		F	168	118	103	121	101	71	69	100	88
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	130	87	124	169	88	93	93	96	60
		F	159	66	132	165	83	100	86	101	66
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	171	59	113	141	90	103	112	98	71
		F	124	73	128	148	77	112	104	88	83
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	102	153	96	69	122	78	91	91	88
		F	111	163	86	78	119	82	93	87	76
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	102	92	94	118	116	102	81	95	116
		F	90	109	104	116	101	86	90	98	107
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	77	96	98	109	92	89	100	103	124
		F	102	94	93	118	94	94	95	100	117
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	78	98	76	92	109	89	94	116	125
		F	109	84	99	103	101	85	91	105	131
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	99	85	123	131	96	78	56	112	128
		F	119	83	112	135	104	80	57	110	121
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	75	77	132	145	126	78	52	73	164
		F	152	73	123	174	94	89	66	82	112
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	50	111	70	81	74	105	166	92	112
		F	75	113	64	100	79	114	143	89	106
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	16	79	57	110	120	63	92	140	159
		F	90	93	32	37	180	57	114	125	138
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	118	96	97	110	71	93	109	94	126
		F	79	103	92	109	91	89	104	97	125
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	74	90	127	101	90	90	91	111	113
		F	70	82	132	100	107	82	100	100	117
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	70	84	148	99	95	83	76	110	124
		F	60	80	161	84	118	75	89	94	130
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	80	94	115	110	82	95	103	110	100
		F	76	83	118	117	92	88	109	108	101
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	-	-	59	66	272	152	-	176	102
		F	258	33	45	107	339	81	73	83	-

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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
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M	-	106	47	54	177	125	117	86	126
		F	-	56	-	-	214	207	-	93	278
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	83	146	-	48	71	117	158	120	101
		F	82	124	42	62	110	74	143	67	177
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	-	-	111	-	104	-	283	136	156
		F	-	43	117	209	165	53	86	107	110
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent(primary) multiple sites	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	M	132	97	113	51	158	84	50	92	138
		F	151	153	121	41	139	69	15	57	179
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M	27	51	47	24	88	113	64	94	341
		F	41	72	40	28	90	112	67	116	277
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M	81	185	58	139	94	46	33	74	178
		F	68	170	160	42	136	80	61	11	178
D03	Melanoma in situ	M	107	81	88	108	72	110	43	109	187
		F	106	80	105	111	65	96	38	107	209
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M	124	142	143	154	113	101	30	67	66
		F	142	145	136	130	125	101	26	73	64
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M	192	74	199	-	-	-	255	119	88
		F	107	78	110	108	88	96	71	102	154
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	138	98	119	127	127	104	54	95	107
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M	41	99	100	146	104	103	74	71	153
		F	68	138	95	99	117	75	54	94	153
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M	231	127	178	41	35	79	133	91	50
		F	256	164	176	26	30	68	126	86	31
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M	166	92	53	118	83	76	75	110	167
		F	81	91	66	146	106	68	52	123	171
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M	110	95	95	121	117	81	104	81	117
		F	44	113	95	106	125	90	104	83	117
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	539
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M	90	225	70	112	63	88	28	85	116
		F	74	169	87	118	58	101	48	90	136
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M	-	142	14	77	76	46	46	112	297
		F	27	176	42	116	40	13	36	154	212
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	28	142	58	137	52	66	90	74	231
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	53	119	93	93	13	48	85	178	155

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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
D41	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	M	-	57	56	198	185	92	2	87	201
		F	2	70	56	201	180	57	5	98	209
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	-	70	31	107	379	55	-	38	225
		F	-	104	57	200	269	26	63	35	161
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	51	145	43	54	149	45	118	126	106
		F	70	161	40	62	115	102	120	97	89
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	67	186	34	26	75	123	83	85	172
		F	21	109	42	111	150	86	102	78	170
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	19	54	30	84	69	68	77	79	390
		F	59	53	67	91	83	83	83	124	228
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	41	93	113	100	83	93	79	94	172
		F	73	79	90	94	96	88	76	93	196
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	56	57	176	83	97	73	99	112	131
		F	52	55	159	55	97	78	104	127	139
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	53	77	42	145	61	61	39	100	316
		F	76	107	31	109	42	66	65	117	274
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	374	160	140	196	-	9	108	38	40

1. See section 6.7.

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

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Table 9 Cancer mortality to incidence ratios¹: site, sex and Government Office Region of residence, 2004

**England,
Government Office Regions
Registered by June 2006**

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
C00-C97	All cancers	M	0.44	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.40	0.43	0.49	0.55	0.47	0.35
		F	0.42	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.38	0.41	0.47	0.52	0.44	0.34
C00-C97 excl.C44	All cancers excluding nmsc ²	M	0.56	0.60	0.54	0.57	0.54	0.56	0.60	0.58	0.57	0.51
		F	0.52	0.56	0.52	0.52	0.48	0.52	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.48
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	0.38	0.38	0.41	0.38	0.35	0.39	0.39	0.34	0.37	0.36
		F	0.36	0.39	0.42	0.38	0.29	0.40	0.33	0.29	0.38	0.32
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.08	0.20	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.00
		F	0.04	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.13	0.00
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	0.12	0.00	0.05	0.15	0.09	0.19	0.03	0.20	0.21	0.17
		F	0.08	0.00	0.18	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.07	0.13
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	0.53	0.50	0.58	0.47	0.49	0.44	0.88	0.48	0.52	0.46
		F	0.37	0.25	0.39	0.28	0.45	0.47	0.28	0.34	0.41	0.43
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	0.28	0.33	0.31	0.25	0.21	0.18	0.40	0.28	0.45	0.07
		F	0.38	0.40	0.47	0.83	0.24	0.22	0.89	0.28	0.24	0.50
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	0.17	0.10	0.24	0.12	0.15	0.22	0.21	0.13	0.23	0.13
		F	0.13	0.63	0.33	0.00	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	0.19	0.00	0.16	0.13	0.33	0.31	0.25	0.04	0.16	0.39
		F	0.27	0.20	0.36	0.38	0.17	0.27	0.60	0.18	0.18	0.25
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	0.54	0.92	1.00	0.65	0.40	0.50	0.19	0.38	0.52	0.50
		F	0.48	0.78	0.56	0.67	0.38	0.40	0.46	0.21	0.69	0.21
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	0.46	0.44	0.47	0.71	0.50	0.93	0.35	0.24	0.45	0.34
		F	0.42	0.33	0.43	0.38	0.50	0.86	0.33	0.41	0.31	0.29
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	0.34	1.00	0.25	0.43	0.75	0.36	1.00	0.00	0.36	0.25
		F	0.19	0.25	0.20	0.50	0.00	0.60	0.17	0.09	0.18	0.14
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	0.29	0.32	0.19	0.30	0.35	0.30	0.29	0.31	0.26	0.41
		F	0.26	0.27	0.21	0.15	0.36	0.32	0.00	0.11	0.52	0.25
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	0.57	0.40	0.47	0.80	0.60	0.58	1.25	0.57	0.13	0.78
		F	0.69	0.00	0.33	1.50	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	0.59	0.83	0.63	0.92	0.44	0.33	0.42	0.80	0.45	0.64
		F	0.58	0.00	0.88	0.75	0.00	0.71	0.33	0.25	0.33	0.40
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	0.21	0.17	0.23	0.20	0.11	0.38	0.20	0.07	0.27	0.25
		F	0.28	0.00	0.13	0.25	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	0.49	0.71	0.40	0.36	0.80	0.38	0.50	1.25	0.29	0.40
		F	0.86	0.67	1.25	1.00	0.00	0.75	1.50	1.00	0.83	1.50
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	0.88	1.17	1.24	1.60	0.60	1.17	0.70	0.71	0.65	0.75
		F	0.82	0.60	1.25	1.50	0.67	0.57	1.67	1.20	0.40	0.50
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	0.95	1.03	0.90	0.95	0.86	0.97	1.05	0.94	0.94	0.96
		F	0.95	1.11	0.89	0.96	0.94	0.96	1.03	0.86	0.88	1.07
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	0.69	0.75	0.63	0.76	0.65	0.70	0.59	0.77	0.71	0.71
		F	0.75	0.69	0.73	0.77	0.73	0.75	0.83	0.77	0.73	0.78
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	0.36	0.41	0.36	0.43	0.17	0.37	0.48	0.28	0.44	0.31
		F	0.48	0.63	0.72	0.44	0.39	0.53	0.57	0.47	0.46	0.27
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	0.44	0.41	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.47	0.45	0.45	0.42
		F	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.47	0.52	0.52	0.45	0.42

1. See section 4.3.

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

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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
C18	Malignant neoplasm of colon	M	0.46	0.41	0.47	0.42	0.46	0.48	0.50	0.46	0.48	0.46
		F	0.47	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.48	0.51	0.54	0.46	0.44
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	0.41	0.37	0.38	0.34	0.38	0.44	0.42	0.55	0.47	0.30
		F	0.49	0.60	0.37	0.37	0.62	0.49	0.61	0.74	0.47	0.32
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.47	0.38	0.38	0.43	0.41	0.39	0.37
		F	0.43	0.41	0.44	0.50	0.41	0.42	0.49	0.41	0.42	0.40
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	0.29	0.21	0.18	0.40	0.35	0.46	0.41	0.28	0.33	0.14
		F	0.33	0.25	0.38	0.26	0.53	0.33	0.43	0.19	0.45	0.18
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	0.93	1.31	0.75	0.86	0.88	1.00	0.95	0.92	1.05	0.93
		F	0.94	1.04	0.67	1.12	0.74	1.07	1.31	1.01	0.92	0.98
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	0.69	0.71	0.70	1.00	0.41	0.69	0.76	0.56	0.71	0.71
		F	0.64	0.83	0.55	0.50	0.64	0.74	0.82	0.74	0.57	0.58
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	0.28	0.24	0.44	0.32	0.20	0.26	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.32
		F	0.39	0.60	0.59	0.34	0.30	0.68	0.14	0.37	0.42	0.31
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	0.94	0.92	0.92	0.97	0.90	0.93	1.00	0.85	1.00	0.92
		F	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.92	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.89	0.95	1.06
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	3.90	36.5	3.70	8.73	3.70	6.26	6.33	2.17	2.81	2.37
		F	2.99	62.0	3.46	12.0	2.14	3.36	3.65	2.04	2.34	1.78
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	0.09	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.07	0.33	0.09	0.17	0.04	0.05
		F	0.19	0.50	0.10	0.23	0.50	0.11	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.38
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	0.64	0.43	0.60	0.57	0.25	0.38	0.50	2.00	0.81	0.67
		F	0.85	0.00	0.25	0.44	2.00	2.00	1.25	0.75	2.00	0.67
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	0.35	0.28	0.36	0.36	0.28	0.34	0.42	0.36	0.47	0.25
		F	0.48	0.37	0.55	0.52	0.71	0.44	0.21	0.46	0.52	0.59
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	0.87	0.88	0.80	0.86	0.81	0.86	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.92
		F	0.87	0.92	0.82	0.88	0.81	0.87	0.91	0.85	0.89	0.89
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	0.32	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.33	0.29	0.00
		F	0.47	2.00	1.00	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	0.87	0.88	0.80	0.86	0.81	0.86	0.92	0.91	0.90	0.92
		F	0.87	0.92	0.82	0.88	0.81	0.88	0.91	0.85	0.89	0.89
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	0.44	1.00	0.00	0.17	1.00	2.00	0.40	0.00	0.57	0.71
		F	0.48	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.00	0.67	0.33	0.60	0.67	0.33
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	0.39	0.43	0.22	0.88	0.36	0.23	0.50	0.27	0.65	0.35
		F	0.36	2.50	0.25	0.33	0.38	0.44	0.50	0.15	0.27	0.35
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	1.20	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		F	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	0.16	0.00	0.27	0.20	0.43	0.07	0.00	0.33	0.11	0.00
		F	0.32	0.13	0.25	0.14	0.25	0.14	0.00	0.42	0.75	0.71
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	1.13	1.20	0.79	2.22	0.83	1.00	2.55	1.36	1.10	0.58
		F	1.17	1.25	1.42	1.40	1.57	3.00	0.58	0.70	0.80	1.08
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.27	0.37	0.26	0.19
		F	0.16	0.11	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.16	0.21	0.24	0.17	0.14
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.00
		F	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00
C45	Mesothelioma	M	0.88	0.79	0.77	1.03	1.10	0.85	1.09	0.75	0.94	0.74
		F	0.82	0.80	0.74	0.56	0.39	0.93	1.20	1.19	0.84	0.68

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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
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M	0.12	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.33	0.00
		F	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	0.37	0.00	0.75	0.60	0.14	0.11	0.33	0.40	0.71	0.00
		F	0.34	0.50	0.50	0.40	1.00	0.50	2.00	0.29	0.20	0.00
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	0.35	1.00	0.23	0.33	0.18	1.17	0.20	0.25	0.28	0.20
		F	0.50	0.21	0.37	0.24	0.87	1.29	0.44	0.94	0.39	0.79
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	0.45	0.24	0.27	0.61	0.46	0.44	0.54	1.21	0.64	0.23
		F	0.62	0.32	0.53	0.40	0.69	0.51	1.23	1.14	0.93	0.27
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	0.19	0.14	0.17	0.27	0.29	0.14	0.16	0.21	0.19	0.21
		F	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.29	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.32	0.29	0.25
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	0.41	0.64	0.28	0.40	0.36	0.40	0.54	0.35	0.48	0.39
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	0.40	0.58	0.32	0.17	0.63	0.33	0.35	0.63	0.48	0.35
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	0.40	0.52	0.50	0.32	0.31	0.42	0.43	0.38	0.38	0.45
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.23	0.16
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	1.57	1.10	1.18	1.38	1.63	1.16	1.53	1.65	1.81	3.53
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	0.68	0.61	0.64	0.65	0.60	0.64	0.82	0.72	0.76	0.60
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	0.68	0.61	0.63	0.65	0.61	0.65	0.81	0.72	0.76	0.61
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	0.59	1.00	1.10	1.00	0.40	0.24	1.08	0.36	0.62	0.43
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	0.14	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	0.20	0.09	0.31	0.22	0.17	0.28	0.07	0.27	0.25	0.03
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	0.29	0.35	0.24	0.29	0.32	0.27	0.32	0.31	0.30	0.27
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.03
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	0.09	0.25	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.10
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	0.55	0.55	0.57	0.54	0.53	0.63	0.61	0.51	0.54	0.52
		F	0.57	0.55	0.57	0.58	0.59	0.59	0.66	0.52	0.55	0.57
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	0.04	0.14	0.13	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.00
		F	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.09	0.00
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	0.27	0.29	0.30	0.33	0.07	0.44	0.29	0.20	0.21	0.27
		F	0.35	0.57	0.47	0.44	0.30	0.08	0.22	0.20	0.41	0.25
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.51	0.52	0.43	0.48	0.41
		F	0.59	0.63	0.56	0.58	0.54	0.63	0.67	0.55	0.60	0.57
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	0.34	0.67	0.86	0.29	0.32	0.17	0.36	1.00	0.64	0.11
		F	0.68	1.25	0.43	0.00	1.40	0.67	1.00	2.00	0.67	0.27
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	0.18	0.00	0.16	0.32	0.13	0.21	0.33	0.10	0.19	0.10
		F	0.19	0.33	0.09	0.17	0.00	0.25	0.75	0.14	0.17	0.17

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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
C70	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	M	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.25
		F	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.27	0.13
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	0.81	0.76	0.91	0.77	0.71	0.81	0.86	0.75	0.86	0.78
		F	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.70	0.75	0.84	0.86	0.71	0.92	0.79
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	0.18	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.00	0.31	0.14
		F	0.13	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.11	0.17	0.00	0.10	0.00
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.21	0.26	0.37	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.20
		F	0.17	0.25	0.11	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.20
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	0.77	1.00	1.09	0.80	0.22	0.86	1.00	0.25	0.93	0.86
		F	0.60	1.00	1.00	0.80	0.00	1.00	0.43	0.31	0.56	0.71
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	0.50	1.50	1.33	0.33	0.50	0.33	0.33	0.43	0.50	0.44
		F	0.70	0.00	1.00	2.00	0.60	0.00	0.33	1.50	1.00	0.14
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	0.65	0.43	1.11	2.29	0.86	2.14	0.58	0.34	0.46	0.62
		F	0.91	3.75	1.52	1.04	1.40	2.21	0.66	0.29	0.80	1.22
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.00
		F	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	0.15	0.10	0.25	0.13	0.07	0.24	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.14
		F	0.14	0.10	0.24	0.12	0.08	0.18	0.20	0.14	0.14	0.12
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	0.15	0.23	0.29	0.10	0.11	0.16	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.05
		F	0.17	0.09	0.35	0.11	0.14	0.19	0.14	0.20	0.16	0.17
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	2.17	2.52	1.61	2.40	3.24	1.63	2.49	2.41	2.30	2.23
		F	1.96	2.09	1.39	2.44	2.76	1.51	2.31	2.01	2.11	2.14
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	0.23	0.17	0.21	0.29	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.27	0.27	0.17
		F	0.19	0.27	0.14	0.17	0.22	0.22	0.29	0.12	0.23	0.15
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	0.45	0.51	0.46	0.46	0.40	0.47	0.52	0.42	0.43	0.41
		F	0.45	0.51	0.49	0.40	0.38	0.49	0.51	0.46	0.45	0.41
C82	Follicular [nodular] non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.12	0.13	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.05
		F	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.03	0.11	0.07	0.02
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.15	0.12	0.09
		F	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.08
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	0.46	0.20	0.63	0.35	0.21	0.29	0.65	1.56	0.52	0.30
		F	0.35	0.31	0.35	0.32	0.10	0.55	0.45	0.63	0.44	0.20
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	1.04	1.88	0.96	1.44	1.23	1.42	1.09	0.56	1.05	1.08
		F	1.06	1.71	0.99	1.29	1.02	1.35	1.01	0.71	1.15	1.08
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	0.70	0.00	1.31	1.00	0.58	0.69	1.11	0.46	0.45	0.65
		F	0.35	0.33	0.38	0.50	0.50	0.08	0.50	0.25	0.31	0.70
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	0.66	0.50	0.68	0.68	0.53	0.78	0.74	0.62	0.76	0.56
		F	0.71	1.07	0.69	0.81	0.63	0.82	0.75	0.66	0.63	0.62
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	0.60	0.60	0.64	0.50	0.57	0.65	0.62	0.65	0.61	0.55
		F	0.66	1.01	0.75	0.47	0.69	0.67	0.84	0.65	0.63	0.59
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	0.40	0.39	0.43	0.31	0.39	0.46	0.46	0.48	0.41	0.35
		F	0.45	0.97	0.62	0.22	0.45	0.50	0.70	0.42	0.41	0.32
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	0.80	0.75	0.84	0.72	0.72	0.91	0.77	0.81	0.81	0.83
		F	0.82	1.10	0.80	0.74	0.80	0.86	0.94	0.76	0.75	0.90
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.40	2.00
		F	0.23	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.50	0.50	0.33	0.00

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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	
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	1.00	0.00
		F	0.62	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	0.97	1.00	0.87	0.00	1.40	1.33	1.00	0.55	0.92	0.64	
		F	1.17	0.75	1.31	1.75	1.80	1.27	1.25	0.94	1.64	0.70	
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.25	0.33	
		F	0.24	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.50	
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites	M	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		F	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

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

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Table 10 Directly age-standardised¹ registration rates per 100,000 population: site and sex, 1995 to 2004

											England	
ICD-10 code	Site description		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
C00-C97, D00-D48, O01	All registrations	M	498.6	494.1	508.0	516.9	518.8	535.1	535.1	537.0	536.3	557.4
		F	487.2	491.4	510.0	524.2	530.4	528.3	525.2	526.1	540.4	540.4
C00-C97	All cancers	M	473.1	466.6	477.8	486.5	484.7	494.2	493.6	491.9	490.6	508.7
		F	376.1	375.4	392.3	397.6	402.6	401.2	400.8	398.1	408.4	415.1
C00-C97 xC44	All cancers excluding nm ²	M	400.9	394.7	397.1	395.0	395.0	400.4	399.0	393.5	388.8	400.6
		F	328.4	327.2	338.7	337.5	342.0	337.9	336.5	331.2	340.3	342.2
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.2	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.5	10.5
		F	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.9
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
		F	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
		F	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8
		F	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9
		F	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
		F	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
		F	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
		F	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
		F	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6
		F	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
		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	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
		F	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
		F	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	0.3	0.2	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	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
		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	12.6	12.7	13.0	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.7	13.8
		F	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	20.3	19.6	19.7	18.9	18.4	17.6	16.4	16.2	14.3	13.9
		F	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.8
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
		F	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
C18-C21	Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus	M	53.4	55.0	55.5	55.9	55.5	55.4	53.1	52.7	52.9	54.0
		F	35.1	36.3	35.8	37.1	36.7	35.4	34.5	33.9	33.6	34.7
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	52.5	54.1	54.5	55.0	54.5	54.5	52.1	51.8	51.8	53.0
		F	34.0	35.3	34.6	35.9	35.5	34.2	33.3	32.7	32.3	33.4

1. Directly age-standardised using the European Standard Population - see section 6.7.

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		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
C18	Malignant neoplasm of colon	M	31.8	32.0	32.3	31.6	31.6	31.7	30.8	29.8	30.1	30.7
		F	23.5	24.0	23.4	24.0	23.5	23.1	22.5	21.9	21.6	22.4
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.9
		F	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	16.9	17.9	17.9	18.8	18.3	18.3	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.5
		F	8.4	8.9	8.7	9.4	9.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.4
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
		F	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.7
		F	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
		F	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
		F	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.9	10.2
		F	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.5	8.0
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
		F	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.0
		F	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	79.2	74.8	73.7	70.9	68.8	67.3	64.7	62.0	59.2	60.3
		F	33.8	33.1	33.2	33.7	33.6	34.0	33.3	32.9	33.2	33.6
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		F	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	79.0	74.7	73.6	70.8	68.7	67.1	64.6	61.9	59.1	60.1
		F	33.7	33.0	33.1	33.6	33.5	33.8	33.2	32.8	33.2	33.6
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
		F	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
		F	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		F	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	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
		F	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
		F	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	7.6	7.5	8.3	8.6	8.4	9.7	10.0	10.6	11.0	12.1
		F	9.9	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.9	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.4	13.6
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	72.2	71.9	80.6	91.5	89.6	93.8	94.7	98.4	101.8	108.1
		F	47.6	48.2	53.6	60.1	60.6	63.2	64.3	66.9	68.1	72.9
C45	Mesothelioma	M	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2
		F	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8

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Table 10 Directly age-standardised rates - continued

England

ICD-10 code	Site description		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
		F	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	0.2	0.2	0.2	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	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
		F	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
		F	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
		F	105.6	106.3	113.1	113.3	116.5	113.8	114.5	114.0	120.3	120.8
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.4	8.6	8.6	8.0	8.1	7.8
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	13.0	13.0	13.8	13.5	14.1	15.4	15.0	14.8	16.1	15.8
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other and unspecified female genital organs	F	18.6	18.4	19.3	19.1	18.3	17.9	18.4	17.8	17.8	16.9
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	18.2	18.1	18.7	18.6	17.8	17.5	18.1	17.4	17.4	16.6
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	68.7	68.6	67.2	68.7	72.8	80.2	89.7	91.2	90.3	98.1
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.5
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	9.6	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.6	10.2	10.8
		F	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.6
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
		F	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
		F	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	30.5	28.4	27.2	27.3	26.5	23.1	21.8	19.4	19.6	18.8
		F	8.4	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.8	6.5	6.1	5.5	5.7	5.5
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
		F	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
		F	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6

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Table 10 Directly-age standardised rates - continued

England

ICD-10 code	Site description		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
C70	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	M	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		F	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	7.8	7.7	8.3	7.8	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.7
		F	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	4.8	4.7
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
		F	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
		F	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.6
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
		F	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
		F	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9
		F	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2
		F	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.9	5.3
		F	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.7
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.3
		F	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.8
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	11.0	11.6	11.7	11.2	10.3	8.6	7.8	8.2	7.3	7.4
		F	8.7	8.7	9.1	8.2	8.3	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.5
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.7
		F	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	13.8	13.8	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.4	14.9	15.3	15.6
		F	9.3	9.3	9.9	10.5	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.7	11.1	11.3
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
		F	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7
		F	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	12.3	11.2	11.5	11.6	11.4	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.8	11.6
		F	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.9
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	6.4	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1
		F	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	5.3	4.5	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.0
		F	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.4
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
		F	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
		F	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		F	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	F	7.2	7.5	8.7	9.5	10.5	11.1	11.6	12.0	12.9	13.4
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	79.3	81.9	80.2	87.9	87.3	82.5	79.0	79.6	82.0	73.7