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Cancer statistics registrations

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Registrations of cancer diagnosed in 2003, England

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About the Office for National Statistics

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is the government agency responsible for compiling, analysing and disseminating economic, social and demographic statistics about the United Kingdom. It also 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 2003 presents data for England on those patients who were diagnosed with cancer during 2003 and whose registrations were received at the Office for National Statistics (ONS) by 2 September 2005.

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 33,³⁻⁸ covers only England, because all matters relating to health in Wales have been devolved to the National Assembly for Wales (NAW). Cancer registration in Wales is carried out by the Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit (WCISU) under a service level agreement with NAW, the terms of which are closely similar to those in the national standards for cancer registration in England. The WCISU is a member of the United Kingdom Association of Cancer Registries (UKACR - see section 3) and voluntarily adheres to all the UKACR's agreed standards and guidelines.

Comparable statistics for England and Wales for 1971 to 1994 have been published in the *Cancer statistics - registrations* (Series MB1) reports. ACD-ROM⁹ 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*.¹⁰ 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 2003, around 332,000 new cases of cancer were registered, and there were 139,000 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.¹¹ 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.¹²

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 Plan¹³ published in 2000 recognised the key role of the cancer registries.

1.2 Cancer registration system

Cancer registration is now conducted by nine independent regional registries in England that 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 nine 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,¹⁴ 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*¹⁰ 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 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. The current directors of the registries in England are:

Northern & Yorkshire	Professor R Haward (Medical Director) Professor D Forman (Director of Information and Research)
Trent	Mr D Meechan
Eastern	Dr J Rashbass (General Director) Dr C H Brown (Medical Director)
Thames	Professor H Møller
South West	Dr J Verne (Acting Director)
Oxford	Dr M Roche
West Midlands	Dr G Lawrence
Merseyside & Cheshire	Dr A Moran (Acting Director)
North Western	Dr A Moran

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 2003 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 2003, 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. **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 1994-2003 by site and sex. Data have been aggregated by cancer sub-site where necessary to give consistent time series across the change in coding in 1995 from ICD-9¹⁵ to ICD-10.

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),^{16,17} 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

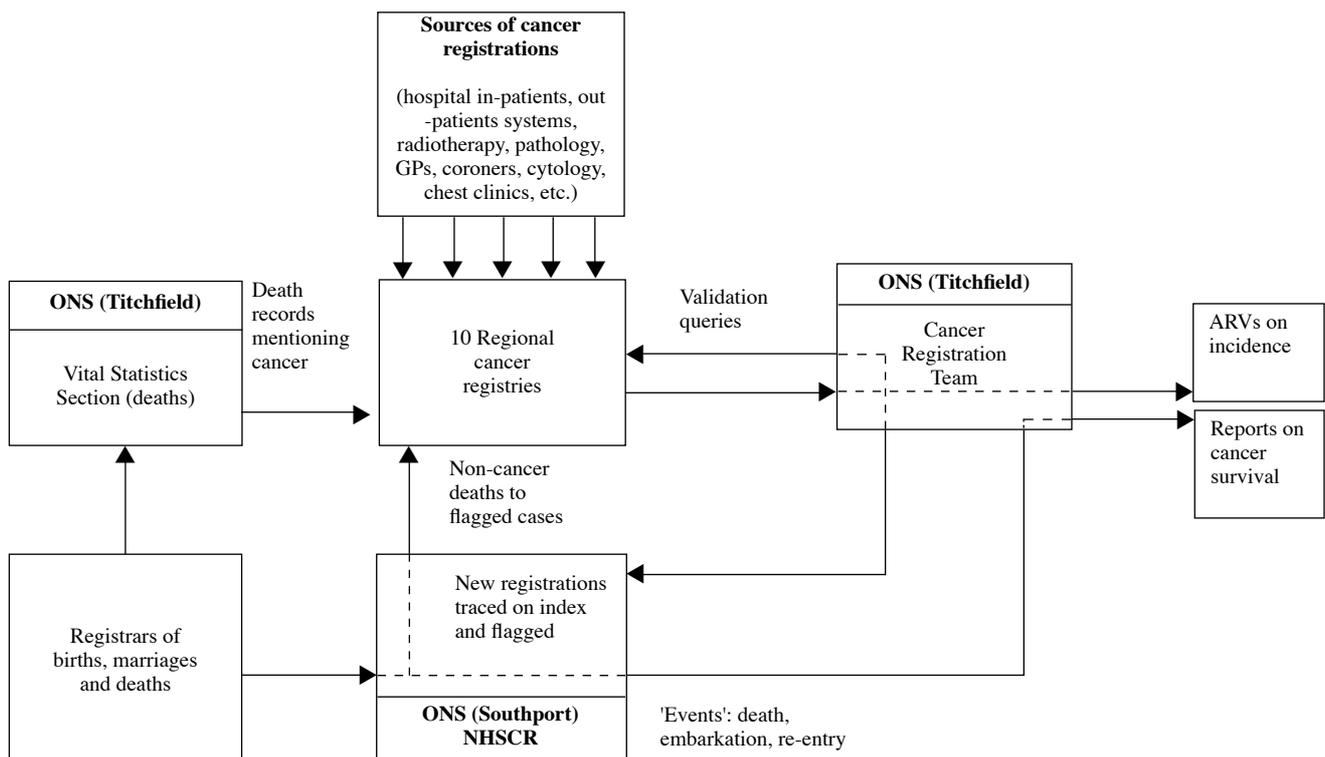
A revised scheme was proposed,¹⁸ covering the definition of cases to be registered; the documentation (a revised and shortened abstract card); a nominal index for use by research workers; national tabulations (to be produced by OPCS); and death notifications (green cards). Probably the most important 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 report¹⁹ 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*²⁰ were also considered.

The Working Group²¹ noted that in addition to the traditional uses of cancer registration (monitoring of time trends and geographical variation in incidence), the system had become vital in several other areas. These included the management of the substantial resources required for the preventative, curative and laboratory services for cancer; the planning and evaluation of services, particularly the screening programmes for breast and cervical cancer; the planning and evaluation of clinical management and treatment based on accurate and unbiased survival data and clinical trials; research into causes of cancer, involving case-control studies and the flagging of cohorts at the NHSCR; and information for health education and health promotion for both professionals and the public. Future uses of cancer registration (especially if linked with other databases) were identified, including evaluating programmes of care, quality assurance, and relating costs to clinical outcome.

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

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

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

2.7 The role of ONS in cancer registration

The Office for National Statistics 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 Health and Care 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.

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,²² 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.¹⁶ 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 process²³ 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.^{24,25,26} 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 2003 that have been received at ONS and have passed the validation checks has been completed and work is in progress on cases diagnosed in 2004 and 2005. 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.^{18,19,21} 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,²⁷ 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 review²⁸ 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*²⁹ 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 plan³⁰ 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^{31,32} 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, 2003

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*³³ 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** (nmssc).

4.3 Cancer registrations in England, 2003

In 2003 there were totals of around 156,000 registrations of cases of cancer (malignant and non-malignant) for males and 176,000 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 2003, of the total registrations about 13,200 for males and 36,500 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 nmssc), 462 per 100,000 population for males and 451 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 40 per cent higher than those for females in the 65–69 age group and almost seventy 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 227,472 malignancies, only 1,139 (0.5 per cent) occurred in children aged under 15; of these, 385 (34 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 just under 9 per cent for females. The peaks in the age distributions occurred in the 75–79 age groups for both males and females.

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 2003, 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 major sites represent 89 per cent of the total for both males and females in 2003.

Figure B All malignant neoplasms (excluding nmsc): incidence rates by age group, 2003

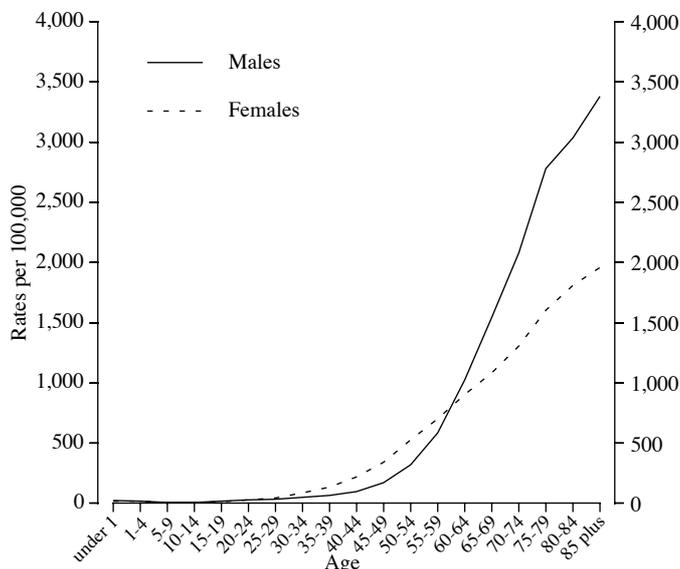


Figure C All malignant neoplasms (excluding nmsc): frequency distribution by age group, 2003

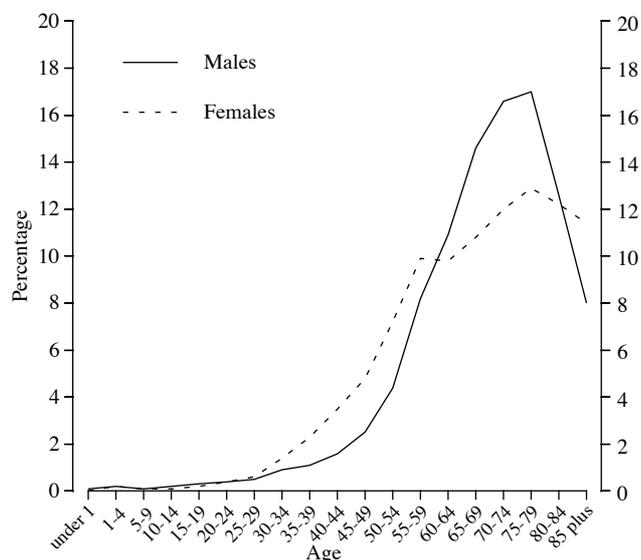


Table A The three most common cancers*, 2003

	ICD-10	Site description	Number of registrations	% of total malignancies
(a) Males				
1	C61	Prostate	26,798	23.8
2	C34	Lung	17,525	15.5
3	C18-20	Colorectal	15,213	13.5
		Total	59,536	52.8
		All malignancies*	112,732	100
(b) Females				
1	C50	Breast	36,509	31.8
2	C18-20	Colorectal	12,587	11.0
3	C34	Lung	12,226	10.7
		Total	61,322	53.4
		All malignancies*	114,740	100

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

Figure D All malignant neoplasms (excluding nmsc): standardised registration ratios by GOR, 2003

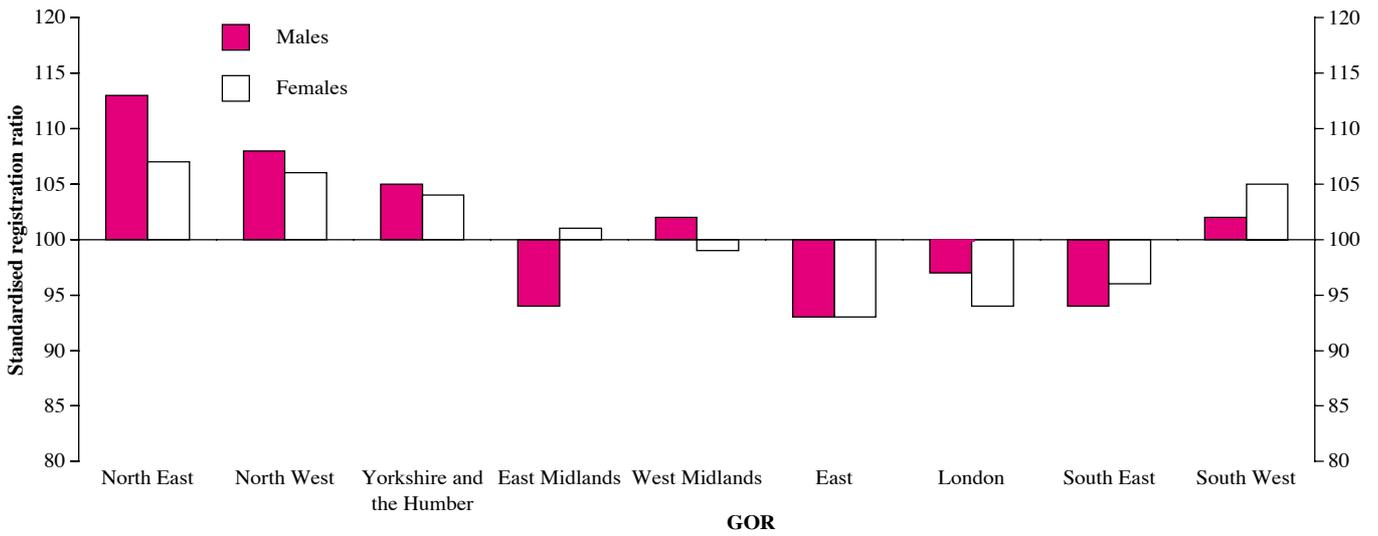
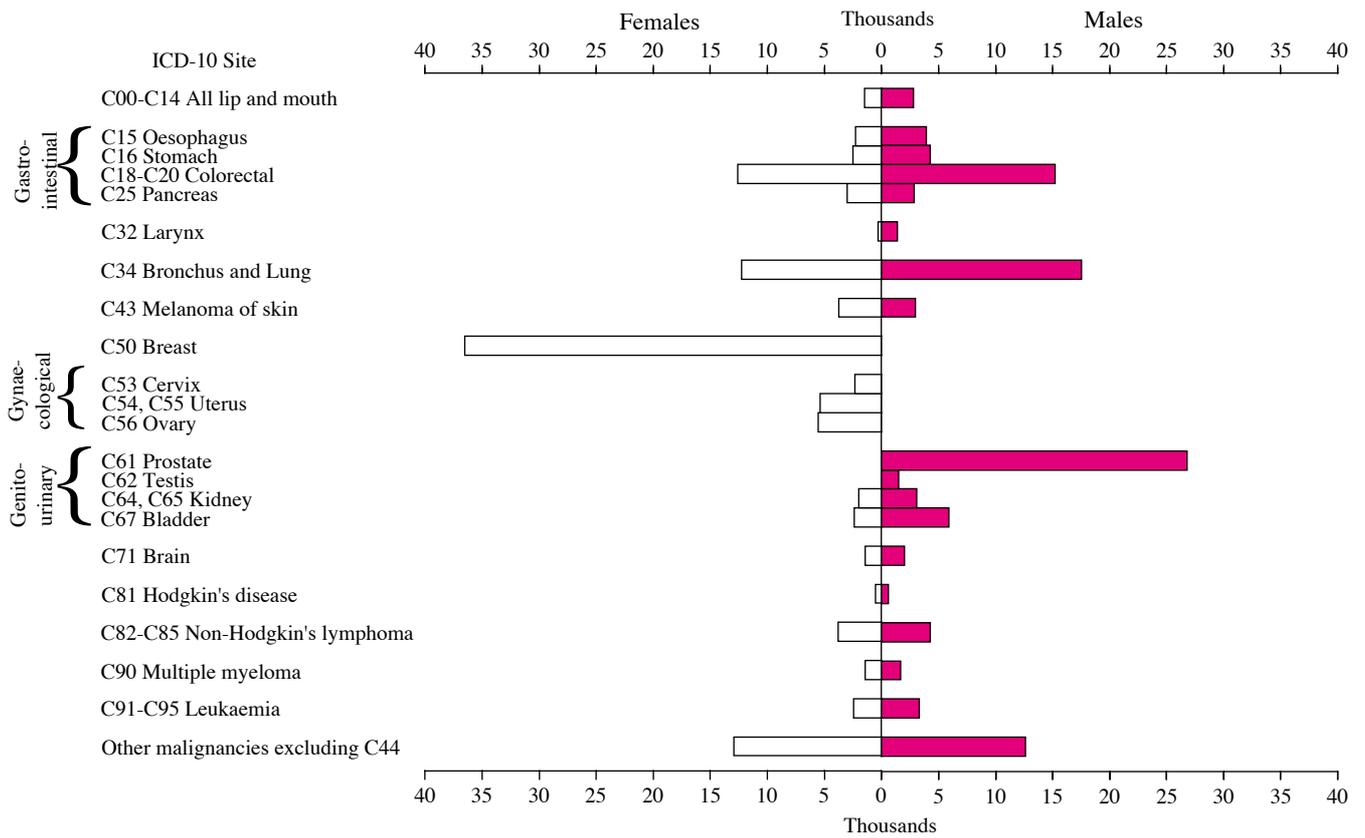


Figure E Registrations - major sites, 2003



5. Cumulative risk of cancer

The cumulative risk of a person being registered with a malignant cancer (ICD-10 C00-C97 excluding C44) can be estimated,³⁴ 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.

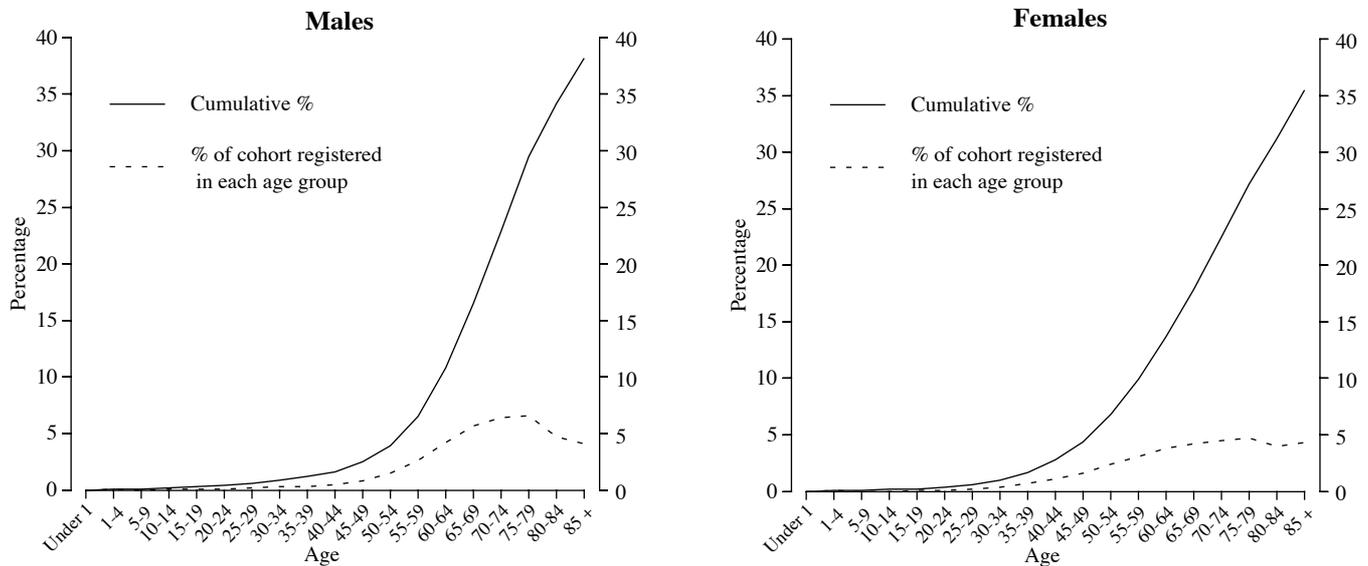
For example, for males aged 65 there would be 77,513 person years at risk in 2003. The cancer registration rate for all malignant neoplasms (excluding ICD-10 C44) in 2003 for this age was 1,320 per 100,000. Thus one would expect there to be:

$$77,513 \times 1,320 \div 100,000 = 1,023 \text{ registrations}$$

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 38 per cent of the cohort of males and 35 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, 2003



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.³⁵ 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.^{36,37} That by Hawkins and Swerdlow³⁶ 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 2003 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.³⁸

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-ascertainment¹⁶ 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;¹⁰ 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'.³⁹ 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)¹⁶ and used by them when verifying data for inclusion in *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents*.⁴⁰ 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 September 2005, England, 1971–2003

Year	Total	Status 1	Status 2	Status 3	Status 3 as % of total
1971	143,893	141,268	2,065	560	0.4
1972	146,433	143,894	1,668	871	0.6
1973	152,054	148,747	1,456	1,851	1.2
1974	156,827	154,683	376	1,768	1.1
1975	157,348	155,209	185	1,954	1.2
1976	158,284	155,066	171	3,047	1.9
1977	161,169	158,542	163	2,464	1.5
1978	161,151	159,161	156	1,834	1.1
1979	164,453	163,489	256	708	0.4
1980	169,918	168,615	294	1,009	0.6
1981	174,739	172,445	1,383	911	0.5
1982	175,771	173,005	1,443	1,323	0.8
1983	179,910	176,349	1,891	1,670	0.9
1984	179,668	175,331	2,700	1,637	0.9
1985	190,231	187,925	1,239	1,067	0.6
1986	187,696	185,016	1,490	1,190	0.6
1987	192,641	189,353	1,960	1,328	0.7
1988	198,393	194,899	2,285	1,209	0.6
1989	198,461	194,558	2,652	1,251	0.6
1990	199,818	180,611	18,635	572	0.3
1991	203,285	199,184	3,416	685	0.3
1992	211,765	207,013	3,658	1,094	0.5
1993	207,941	203,340	4,044	557	0.3
1994	213,249	212,060	328	861	0.4
1995	215,724	214,954	29	741	0.3
1996	215,939	215,153	28	758	0.4
1997	222,689	222,139	23	527	0.2
1998	222,573	221,940	35	598	0.3
1999	229,204	228,112	386	706	0.3
2000	228,141	227,909	15	217	0.1
2001	230,819	230,544	7	268	0.1
2002	227,760	227,378	4	378	0.2
2003	228,732	228,334	4	394	0.2

*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 volume⁸ 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.

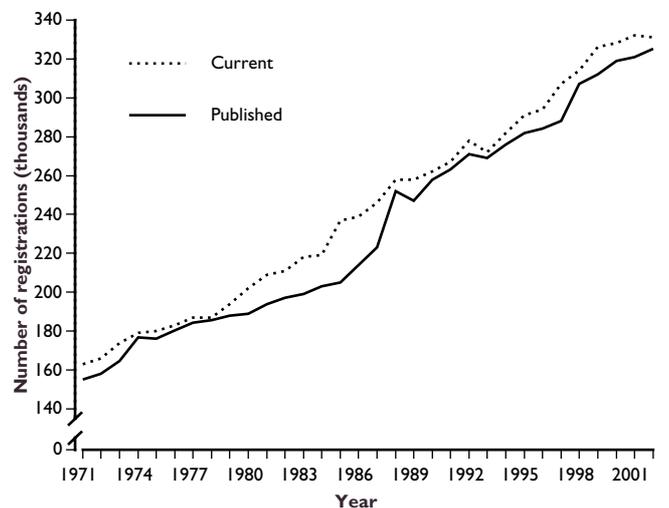
The national standards for cancer registries^{31,32,41} require that when a registry's data for a particular year are complete, no more than 0.5 per cent of records should have a quality status of 3. When OPCS redeveloped its cancer registration computer processing system in the early 1990s, all the previously submitted records were re-validated using the more stringent checks³⁹ 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 2003 is shown in Table B. Over the past ten years, the proportion of records with serious errors has consistently been 0.2 per cent or less.

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 1995.⁴² 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 Registry⁴³ 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,⁴⁴ 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,^{31,32} 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-two 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.⁴⁵ The overall figures contain within them

Figure G Number of registrations (thousands) published in ARVs and currently (September 2005) on the NCIC database, England, 1971–2002



some substantial variations among 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;⁹ 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
B7/04
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;⁴⁶ for incidence years 1979 to 1994, site is coded to ICD-9 and histology to ICD-O;¹⁵ 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;⁴⁷ 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.³⁶ 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.⁴⁸

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.⁴⁹ 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.⁵⁰ 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 Diseases¹⁵ 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 provided in reference 50 about 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'.¹⁵ 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.⁵¹ 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.^{52,53} 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.⁵⁰

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-9,¹⁵ 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* 14.⁵⁴ 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.

The quality checks and validations carried out at the various stages in the creation of mortality statistics are described in detail in reference 50. 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 Peto⁵⁵ 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 recent review of the quality of United Kingdom cancer registry data⁴² 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* volume¹⁰ 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.^{56,57}

Mortality data are generally more timely than incidence data (the current gap is now one year - the latest mortality data are for 2004,⁵⁸ while incidence data are available up to 2003). 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 changes⁴⁷)

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).^{56,57} 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.⁵⁹⁻⁶²

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.⁶³⁻⁷⁴ 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',⁵⁰ 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.⁷⁵

6.5 Populations

The population figures in **Table 2** used to calculate incidence rates for 2003 are mid-2003 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-2003, and revised estimates for mid-2001 and mid-2002 were published on 9 September 2004. Revised estimates for 1992 to 2000 were published on

7 October 2004. These population estimates were the most up-to-date at the time of publication and have been used for calculating incidence rates in this volume. 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.⁷⁶

- (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 2003.

(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 2003. 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*,⁵⁶ and extended in *Cancer Survival in England and Wales, 1991-98*,⁵⁷ *Cancer Survival 1992-1999*,⁷⁷ *Cancer Survival, England, 1993-2000*,⁷⁸ *Cancer Survival, England and Wales 1991-2001*,⁷⁹ and *Trends and socio-economic inequalities in cancer survival in England and Wales up to 2001*.⁸⁰

The results of the first EUROCORE cancer survival study, which covered 30 cancer registries in 12 European countries, including England and Scotland, were published⁸¹ 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.^{82,83} 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*.⁸⁴ 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
- necc not elsewhere classified

7. Maps and contact addresses

Figure I Areas covered by the regional cancer registries, England, 2003



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

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

(a) England		Trent	Mr D Meechan
Northern & Yorkshire	Professor R Haward, Medical Director Tel: 0113 392 4163 Fax: 0113 392 4178 bob.haward@nycris.leedsth.nhs.uk		Trent Cancer Registry 5 Old Fulwood Road SHEFFIELD, S10 3TG Tel: 0114 226 3560 Fax: 0114 226 3561
	Professor D Forman, Director of Information and Research Tel: 0113 392 4309 Fax: 0113 392 4178 david.forman@nycris.leedsth.nhs.uk	Eastern	Dr J Rashbass, Director Dr C Brown, Medical Director
	Northern and Yorkshire Cancer Registry and Information Service, Arthington House Cookridge Hospital LEEDS, LS16 6QB		Eastern Cancer Registration and Information Centre Box 193, Level 5 Oncology Addenbrooke's Hospital Hills Road CAMBRIDGE, CB2 2QQ Tel: 01223 216644 Fax: 01223 245636 jem@cbcu.cam.ac.uk

Figure J Areas covered by the Government Office Regions, England, 2003



Thames

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& Professor of Epidemiology

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This table spans over 2 pages. Altogether there are 12 pages (6 double page spreads).

Table 1 Registrations of newly diagnosed cases of cancer: site, sex and age, 2003

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	155,804	71	245	166	200	347	552	731	1,297	1,860
		F	176,417	68	192	158	171	445	4,635	6,027	6,775	6,399
C00-C97	All cancers	M	142,602	63	233	152	174	299	494	642	1,150	1,614
		F	139,901	56	182	143	153	231	467	821	1,850	3,072
C00-C97 excl. C44	All cancers excluding nmse¹	M	112,732	62	232	150	171	288	462	561	960	1,274
		F	114,740	56	182	140	146	214	431	729	1,638	2,673
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	2,795	-	1	4	1	3	8	9	22	54
		F	1,500	-	-	1	3	7	9	6	17	33
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	167	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
		F	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		F	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	497	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	18
		F	314	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	11
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	98	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
		F	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
		F	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3
		F	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	183	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
		F	172	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	2
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	194	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	4
		F	119	-	-	1	1	2	4	1	4	4
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	46	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
		F	54	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	424	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10
		F	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
		F	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	131	-	1	3	-	3	2	3	4	5
		F	70	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	2
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	127	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
		F	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	3,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	19
		F	2,279	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	10
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	4,286	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	17	28
		F	2,488	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	9	26
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5
		F	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	15,213	-	-	-	-	5	17	29	41	97
		F	12,587	-	-	-	1	6	15	23	42	79

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

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double page spread

England
Registered by September 2005

										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			
2,675	4,032	6,968	12,690	16,497	22,127	25,519	26,337	20,223	13,267	M	All registrations	C00-C97, D00-D48, O01
6,921	8,053	11,439	15,118	15,123	16,647	18,818	20,507	19,597	19,324	F		
2,371	3,601	6,313	11,625	15,151	20,414	23,366	24,231	18,528	12,181	M	All cancers	C00-C97
4,733	6,513	9,614	13,226	13,331	14,874	16,957	18,476	17,677	17,525	F		
1,803	2,769	4,931	9,244	12,275	16,449	18,736	19,152	14,179	9,034	M	All cancers excluding nmsc ¹	C00-C97 excl. C44
4,071	5,545	8,268	11,352	11,256	12,353	13,760	14,857	13,952	13,117	F		
121	219	330	472	421	341	293	241	147	108	M	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	C00-C14
57	101	135	189	160	154	181	135	142	170	F		
3	3	16	14	18	30	23	27	18	11	M	Malignant neoplasm of lip	C00
-	1	3	6	5	5	15	12	13	13	F		
9	23	30	45	32	23	25	11	7	3	M	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	C01
3	3	10	14	7	8	11	7	4	3	F		
22	30	58	76	78	62	59	47	23	16	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	C02
12	31	33	30	23	37	41	21	31	35	F		
3	6	10	13	12	12	14	12	6	6	M	Malignant neoplasm of gum	C03
1	6	2	8	8	7	18	15	14	15	F		
11	24	33	54	39	34	16	12	5	3	M	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	C04
3	12	7	21	18	10	7	8	8	8	F		
8	5	19	30	19	13	17	13	5	4	M	Malignant neoplasm of palate	C05
8	2	12	14	13	8	9	10	6	11	F		
5	12	20	19	37	20	20	22	15	8	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	C06
3	9	9	22	15	17	20	19	23	28	F		
6	7	9	19	17	19	25	28	25	27	M	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	C07
10	7	12	9	17	3	11	7	12	14	F		
1	3	6	7	7	4	4	4	1	5	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	C08
3	2	5	6	6	5	8	5	5	3	F		
32	55	79	91	72	33	25	13	7	5	M	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	C09
8	19	20	27	19	10	13	8	5	3	F		
-	9	8	22	12	12	11	7	5	2	M	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	C10
-	1	3	6	5	5	4	3	2	2	F		
9	16	7	18	19	14	14	8	4	1	M	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	C11
6	4	6	7	6	12	5	3	3	8	F		
6	16	10	36	30	31	18	11	12	6	M	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	C12
-	2	4	4	3	8	5	6	3	8	F		
2	2	13	13	9	13	7	9	8	4	M	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	C13
-	1	4	6	11	10	6	6	10	12	F		
4	8	12	15	20	21	15	17	6	7	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	C14
-	1	5	9	4	9	8	5	3	7	F		
57	118	240	381	457	563	639	671	491	308	M	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	C15
26	41	80	116	137	235	327	411	445	448	F		
66	87	145	252	365	616	773	835	680	418	M	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	C16
42	40	60	99	178	219	352	434	488	535	F		
13	14	25	42	41	38	40	42	42	19	M	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	C17
9	9	15	30	23	28	44	47	47	46	F		
181	334	629	1,250	1,705	2,226	2,596	2,731	2,089	1,283	M	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	C18-C20
170	268	480	810	955	1,381	1,885	2,186	2,224	2,062	F		

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

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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	8,949	-	-	-	-	4	15	17	28	55	
		F	8,536	-	-	-	1	6	13	14	28	48	
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	1,293	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	7	
		F	927	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	4,971	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	7	35	
		F	3,124	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	12	30	
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	291	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	10	
		F	431	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	1,368	3	6	1	1	-	1	2	6	10	
		F	833	2	4	-	2	3	7	-	3	3	
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	303	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	
		F	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	2,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	
		F	3,021	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	9	
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
		F	329	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	117	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	
		F	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	74	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	
		F	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	1,380	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	
		F	318	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	17,549	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	17	41	
		F	12,253	-	-	-	1	2	7	11	20	49	
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
		F	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	17,525	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	17	40	
		F	12,226	-	-	-	1	2	7	11	20	49	
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	39	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	
		F	37	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	134	1	2	-	-	1	5	4	5	4	
		F	94	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	106	-	-	5	16	19	11	4	3	8	
		F	96	-	-	7	17	5	8	4	5	4	
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	110	1	-	1	5	7	8	3	6	4	
		F	96	-	-	2	9	4	3	5	2	5	
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	2,971	-	-	-	2	7	38	59	118	148	
		F	3,718	-	-	2	4	18	60	115	216	280	
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	29,870	1	1	2	3	11	32	81	190	340	
		F	25,161	-	-	3	7	17	36	92	212	399	
C45	Mesothelioma	M	1,511	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	
		F	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	

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										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			
103	172	303	643	935	1,254	1,528	1,710	1,336	846	M	Malignant neoplasm of colon	C18
95	150	301	521	628	909	1,288	1,538	1,543	1,453	F		
8	24	77	108	162	207	245	198	162	84	M	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	C19
10	23	43	71	86	120	148	152	158	113	F		
70	138	249	499	608	765	823	823	591	353	M	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	C20
65	95	136	218	241	352	449	496	523	496	F		
11	12	29	45	39	33	38	35	25	12	M	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	C21
22	30	38	50	39	45	32	58	53	53	F		
30	49	79	119	138	216	223	226	152	106	M	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	C22
8	24	28	41	52	95	114	148	161	138	F		
1	2	3	9	10	19	19	26	17	12	M	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	C23
2	10	10	24	19	41	42	39	49	56	F		
6	11	15	28	33	34	51	54	44	23	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	C24
4	7	9	16	25	24	50	37	52	57	F		
33	85	148	244	357	440	440	481	375	258	M	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	C25
16	49	96	187	237	328	439	509	563	576	F		
2	8	10	15	15	34	29	47	49	38	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	C26
3	6	6	7	13	20	33	53	66	119	F		
6	6	7	11	21	17	14	11	10	9	M	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	C30
2	4	2	5	15	17	17	14	8	14	F		
3	5	4	5	13	9	8	4	11	5	M	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	C31
2	1	3	3	4	2	3	9	8	5	F		
22	62	107	216	192	212	204	180	117	61	M	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	C32
7	12	25	32	47	49	45	38	33	22	F		
115	275	671	1,338	1,944	2,635	3,265	3,423	2,483	1,336	M	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	C33-C34
112	292	469	938	1,200	1,552	2,058	2,410	1,934	1,198	F		
-	-	2	3	1	4	3	6	3	-	M	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	C33
-	1	-	-	3	6	5	5	4	3	F		
115	275	669	1,335	1,943	2,631	3,262	3,417	2,480	1,336	M	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	C34
112	291	469	938	1,197	1,546	2,053	2,405	1,930	1,195	F		
-	1	4	7	6	4	9	-	1	-	M	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	C37
3	3	2	3	5	5	4	4	3	1	F		
3	3	6	11	11	12	19	20	18	9	M	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	C38
3	2	4	10	9	15	12	6	15	12	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	C39
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	F		
2	6	5	3	4	6	-	6	5	3	M	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	C40
8	7	2	1	2	2	3	8	6	7	F		
6	5	10	10	8	5	13	10	4	4	M	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	C41
5	4	9	4	4	8	10	10	3	9	F		
173	214	239	350	332	315	340	274	225	137	M	Malignant melanoma of skin	C43
262	297	350	380	293	298	307	296	253	287	F		
568	832	1,382	2,381	2,876	3,965	4,630	5,079	4,349	3,147	M	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	C44
662	968	1,346	1,874	2,075	2,521	3,197	3,619	3,725	4,408	F		
7	20	40	152	224	270	259	268	186	79	M	Mesothelioma	C45
3	3	10	30	41	43	42	41	42	17	F		

Table 1 Series MB1 no. 34

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	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	16	
		F	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	5	
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	41	-	4	-	3	2	1	1	4	2	
		F	33	1	6	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	93	1	3	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	
		F	243	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	553	1	3	8	8	5	15	4	17	23	
		F	458	2	6	6	12	5	10	7	11	17	
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	
		F	36,509	-	-	-	-	4	8	105	492	1,262	
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	886	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	8	21	
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	178	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	2,312	-	-	1	-	2	56	168	295	271	
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	5,072	-	-	1	-	-	3	9	22	39	
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	309	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	5,628	3	-	2	4	29	38	51	94	135	
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	5,515	3	-	2	4	29	38	50	93	135	
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	319	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	26,798	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	1,496	3	-	2	-	45	154	216	314	250	
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	44	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	2,844	7	23	3	1	2	2	4	17	45	
		F	1,844	8	23	11	3	2	2	5	18	28	
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
		F	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
		F	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	5,886	1	1	-	1	-	-	2	14	20	
		F	2,393	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	6	6	
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
		F	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	203	9	5	-	2	1	1	2	2	7	
		F	166	4	5	5	-	1	2	1	3	4	

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										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			
10	7	5	8	2	-	-	3	2	-	M	Kaposi's sarcoma	C46
1	2	2	2	-	1	2	3	-	-	F		
4	2	3	3	1	1	2	4	3	1	M	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	C47
3	2	2	2	-	4	2	2	2	1	F		
3	5	12	7	7	9	13	17	6	3	M	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	C48
7	7	20	26	34	45	24	36	21	12	F		
27	28	38	40	47	55	69	68	55	42	M	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	C49
25	15	33	49	37	45	40	48	49	41	F		
5	10	24	29	38	36	35	52	38	23	M	Malignant neoplasm of breast	C50
2,166	2,905	4,278	5,068	4,334	3,759	3,365	3,213	2,749	2,801	F		
26	38	44	43	66	91	118	136	134	158	F	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	C51
5	18	9	17	20	19	18	13	25	26	F	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	C52
250	175	165	182	128	103	123	140	138	115	F	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	C53
76	178	447	810	743	773	667	537	459	308	F	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	C54
6	9	19	28	20	34	42	36	49	61	F	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	C55
213	310	439	660	682	713	645	673	518	419	F	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	C56-C57
208	303	429	647	672	685	634	662	512	409	F	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	C56
5	7	10	13	10	28	11	11	6	10	F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	C57
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	C58
14	19	24	32	27	39	46	29	40	33	M	Malignant neoplasm of penis	C60
26	136	601	1,773	3,135	4,850	5,301	5,102	3,502	2,366	M	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	C61
216	125	67	42	22	15	10	6	3	6	M	Malignant neoplasm of testis	C62
1	3	3	9	2	1	8	5	7	1	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	C63
86	143	221	352	311	382	410	386	290	159	M	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	C64
41	80	111	169	183	247	256	257	217	183	F		
2	3	6	15	36	27	45	47	32	4	M	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	C65
1	2	4	8	14	17	29	32	31	18	F		
1	1	7	15	21	32	34	38	18	9	M	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	C66
-	-	2	3	9	13	17	19	13	19	F		
44	59	181	382	553	801	971	1,237	933	686	M	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	C67
18	23	66	127	154	233	336	442	473	504	F		
-	2	4	8	11	15	23	14	17	8	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	C68
1	2	1	1	2	7	3	11	7	4	F		
7	9	11	17	26	29	28	22	18	7	M	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	C69
7	8	10	15	15	17	12	25	18	14	F		

Table 1 Series MB1 no. 34

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	34	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
		F	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	1,985	7	35	37	41	36	26	40	67	79
		F	1,437	1	36	36	20	13	24	36	54	39
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	41	-	8	4	-	2	-	2	3	1
		F	39	3	5	3	3	-	2	1	2	3
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	343	-	-	-	1	4	12	20	27	24
		F	936	-	-	-	8	17	33	51	91	89
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	87	15	15	3	1	-	-	2	2	1
		F	66	9	9	5	-	1	-	1	-	6
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	56	-	2	-	7	9	7	3	2	-
		F	26	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	-
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	221	-	3	2	1	3	2	3	4	9
		F	358	5	3	-	3	-	5	4	10	4
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	377	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
		F	284	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	6
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	1,767	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	14
		F	2,067	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	9
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	687	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	4
		F	722	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	5	5
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	2,192	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	10	8
		F	2,788	-	-	1	-	2	2	4	8	10
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	627	-	3	11	9	40	62	54	53	56
		F	497	-	-	2	13	51	67	42	64	29
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	4,280	2	7	15	20	37	42	47	82	140
		F	3,810	-	3	4	11	11	24	22	49	87
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	579	-	-	-	1	3	6	2	12	20
		F	627	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	24
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	1,773	2	3	11	10	17	24	22	31	65
		F	1,436	-	1	2	8	8	12	10	22	26
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	285	-	3	-	3	6	2	3	11	13
		F	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	1,643	-	1	4	6	11	10	20	28	42
		F	1,585	-	2	2	3	3	11	10	21	30
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	138	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
		F	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	1,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	18
		F	1,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	3,310	10	108	51	48	51	31	26	38	69
		F	2,431	16	74	48	30	26	27	31	40	47
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	1,653	2	91	39	27	35	13	8	9	23
		F	1,087	10	61	36	19	9	9	6	9	7
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	1,509	8	16	11	19	15	18	17	27	39
		F	1,222	6	11	12	11	17	18	24	30	38
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
		F	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

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										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			
-	4	1	2	3	2	9	4	2	3	M	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	C70
4	3	3	5	1	3	9	12	5	8	F		
89	103	177	216	218	241	250	174	96	53	M	Malignant neoplasm of brain	C71
59	58	100	130	163	139	185	141	125	78	F		
2	2	3	7	1	1	2	2	1	-	M	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	C72
2	-	4	4	2	1	3	-	1	-	F		
27	31	28	33	25	27	24	31	14	15	M	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	C73
77	74	80	84	68	46	61	68	43	46	F		
-	2	5	5	9	5	7	6	8	1	M	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	C74
4	1	4	4	3	4	5	6	-	4	F		
2	3	1	3	1	3	7	4	-	2	M	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	C75
1	2	1	4	1	3	1	3	2	2	F		
10	8	14	14	15	21	25	36	24	27	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	C76
7	9	15	16	27	22	33	55	52	88	F		
10	27	33	58	55	41	58	36	35	16	M	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	C77
8	14	26	30	20	29	34	29	44	38	F		
18	30	69	125	158	215	263	330	307	233	M	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	C78
24	37	58	107	147	222	263	373	406	409	F		
6	15	27	61	84	90	120	125	86	63	M	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	C79
16	27	21	54	67	74	103	127	107	113	F		
14	42	87	128	177	238	347	433	371	330	M	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	C80
26	53	66	131	137	226	338	455	570	759	F		
54	44	36	41	41	40	25	28	22	8	M	Hodgkin's disease	C81
28	27	22	23	26	23	24	24	23	9	F		
150	196	277	441	459	536	602	559	432	236	M	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C82-C85
118	156	215	325	378	460	535	509	491	412	F		
30	34	60	81	67	71	77	59	38	18	M	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C82
33	52	49	90	91	87	62	58	45	31	F		
62	82	108	183	190	231	260	230	162	80	M	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C83
38	45	83	110	144	164	226	207	177	153	F		
5	19	17	31	28	38	37	29	30	10	M	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	C84
6	5	10	18	19	18	23	23	16	13	F		
53	61	92	146	174	196	228	241	202	128	M	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C85
41	54	73	107	124	191	224	221	253	215	F		
3	2	2	12	7	22	15	27	26	21	M	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	C88
-	-	3	1	5	11	8	13	19	14	F		
25	55	79	140	178	241	260	281	210	162	M	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	C90
11	24	60	109	150	168	181	221	251	218	F		
88	117	139	265	269	389	455	461	410	285	M	All leukaemias	C91-C95
73	76	105	138	162	240	276	304	315	403	F		
30	49	78	143	155	200	223	208	184	136	M	Lymphoid leukaemia	C91
25	27	38	55	79	118	124	127	134	194	F		
55	65	55	116	102	171	212	234	198	131	M	Myeloid leukaemia	C92
45	47	65	78	75	108	144	162	155	176	F		
1	1	1	3	2	2	4	4	6	3	M	Monocytic leukaemia	C93
-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	1	F		

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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
		F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	97	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	4
		F	92	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	14	-	1	3	1	-	1	2	-	-	1
		F	6	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	M	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
		F	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M	355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9
		F	268	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	5	
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M	158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
		F	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D03	Melanoma in situ	M	888	-	-	-	-	2	6	14	18	24	
		F	1,197	-	-	-	-	4	20	31	50	56	
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M	2,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	18	
		F	3,972	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	11	16	
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	3,435	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	17	86	
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	20,003	-	-	-	-	129	4,013	4,996	4,602	2,885	
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M	476	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	2	1	
		F	576	-	-	-	-	1	14	14	31	52	
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M	2,336	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	8	14	
		F	817	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	4	
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M	234	1	4	3	2	5	4	9	12	31	
		F	258	3	2	2	1	4	6	8	13	20	
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M	186	-	-	1	-	3	3	3	8	12	
		F	187	-	-	-	1	3	3	17	14	14	
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M	692	-	-	-	8	11	7	12	14	16	
		F	665	-	-	1	7	10	11	12	10	15	
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M	60	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	
		F	58	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	288	1	1	2	2	1	12	19	17	18	
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	67	1	-	1	1	3	9	4	7	10	

This is page 2 of a
double page spread

										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	4	5	3	2	1	3	M	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	C94
2	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	F		
2	2	5	1	6	11	13	13	21	12	M	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	C95
1	1	-	3	5	12	5	11	20	32	F		
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	M	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	C96
-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites	C97
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
2	5	15	18	15	22	27	22	18	13	M	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	D00
1	4	2	8	7	11	10	13	18	16	F		
8	24	18	35	46	42	58	60	29	25	M	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	D01
16	12	10	27	26	33	36	46	32	15	F		
2	4	11	16	21	23	25	30	16	5	M	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	D02
3	4	3	2	8	5	10	12	7	1	F		
40	52	53	98	100	105	119	114	93	50	M	Melanoma in situ	D03
71	75	97	127	119	125	125	118	96	83	F		
28	38	64	135	205	267	353	369	359	258	M	Carcinoma in situ of skin	D04
23	55	78	161	253	427	626	760	780	779	F		
-	-	-	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	M	Carcinoma in situ of breast	D05
155	239	760	743	585	378	202	142	80	40	F		
1,594	769	386	273	212	87	28	16	8	5	F	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	D06
5	10	27	52	98	97	88	59	23	8	M	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	D07
89	76	77	58	37	35	35	29	14	14	F		
34	49	98	185	245	377	450	411	311	149	M	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	D09
7	13	37	53	98	109	129	138	132	90	F		
12	31	29	26	21	18	12	6	4	4	M	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	D33
15	27	32	35	34	17	14	15	6	4	F		
15	15	16	25	23	17	27	10	5	3	M	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	D35.2
18	12	8	16	19	24	20	10	6	2	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	D35.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	D35.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F		
14	24	34	58	65	85	103	107	80	54	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	D37
18	29	37	54	49	61	90	97	77	87	F		
1	-	2	3	7	9	8	8	9	8	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	D38
2	3	2	6	2	7	7	9	9	5	F		
20	29	27	23	30	19	23	19	14	11	F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	D39
5	-	2	4	3	4	3	6	2	2	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	D40

Table 1 Series MB1 no. 34

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	2,001	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	6	10	
		F	646	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	3	
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
		F	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	246	1	2	2	5	5	3	7	11	6	
		F	234	-	3	2	2	6	10	7	2	6	
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	94	-	1	2	2	4	5	3	6	7	
		F	86	-	-	5	1	4	1	3	1	5	
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	423	1	-	-	-	2	1	4	13	11	
		F	257	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	5	
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	1,070	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	10	
		F	913	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	5	1	
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	924	-	2	1	1	-	2	2	6	15	
		F	977	-	-	1	-	2	2	4	14	15	
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	193	4	1	1	4	4	8	4	9	11	
		F	285	5	3	1	3	6	5	12	20	27	
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	253	-	-	-	1	35	48	50	60	36	

This is page 2 of a
double page spread

										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			
29 9	54 14	105 29	154 58	211 65	295 93	401 89	352 116	249 91	130 69	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	D41
4 2	2 1	1 2	3 5	2 2	2 1	2 1	2 3	1 1	- 2	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	D42
13 8	8 9	12 5	15 10	11 12	17 18	25 21	38 40	34 41	31 32	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	D43
5 6	8 7	5 7	11 4	9 9	5 12	11 6	5 3	4 9	1 3	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	D44
18 10	31 10	39 14	41 19	49 24	53 29	58 39	58 37	33 29	11 31	M F	Polycythaemia vera	D45
1 7	8 11	18 15	30 19	57 37	90 58	151 105	229 152	241 216	233 280	M F	Myelodysplastic syndromes	D46
21 19	20 33	48 56	70 65	101 65	121 100	157 133	143 171	140 166	74 131	M F	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	D47
10 22	11 26	10 27	22 17	10 27	14 20	14 12	23 16	21 15	12 21	M F	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	D48
15	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	Hydatidiform mole	O01

Table 2 Series MB1 no. 34

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

This table spans over 2 pages

Table 2 Estimated resident population: sex and age as at 30 June 2003¹

(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	24,415.0	295.4	1,163.7	1,563.8	1,664.1	1,648.1	1,555.4	1,557.4	1,860.9	1,975.0
	F	25,440.7	279.8	1,109.3	1,490.6	1,581.3	1,554.2	1,546.3	1,549.0	1,875.1	1,992.0
Government Office Region											
North East	M	1,233.5	13.7	55.0	77.4	85.4	87.9	83.2	66.1	82.5	93.7
	F	1,305.8	12.9	52.2	73.8	81.3	84.7	82.0	69.1	87.7	98.4
North West	M	3,310.9	39.1	156.7	216.1	239.3	234.8	208.8	190.7	237.5	257.7
	F	3,493.7	37.0	149.2	204.8	227.3	226.6	213.5	195.3	246.9	266.1
Yorkshire and The Humber	M	2,443.1	28.7	115.3	158.9	171.9	173.6	166.0	138.8	174.0	188.6
	F	2,566.2	27.7	110.5	152.4	164.4	164.9	163.2	142.0	181.5	193.3
East Midlands	M	2,093.6	23.6	96.5	133.1	145.4	142.8	134.0	117.7	150.1	165.5
	F	2,158.7	22.3	91.1	126.0	137.1	134.2	129.2	117.9	153.9	168.3
West Midlands	M	2,612.0	31.8	126.6	171.5	185.1	182.7	165.9	152.8	191.2	203.5
	F	2,707.9	30.2	121.1	164.0	176.4	172.2	164.1	152.9	191.5	204.8
East	M	2,680.9	32.0	128.6	174.6	181.5	172.1	154.9	159.4	194.8	214.4
	F	2,782.0	29.9	122.9	166.1	173.3	163.0	150.8	157.6	198.4	216.4
London	M	3,648.0	53.7	189.4	227.6	221.7	230.3	255.2	365.1	385.7	348.7
	F	3,739.8	51.4	181.4	218.9	212.2	215.2	274.5	352.6	355.1	331.5
South East	M	3,957.0	46.4	188.6	255.2	270.8	262.9	241.8	236.2	283.1	318.9
	F	4,123.3	43.8	178.9	241.6	255.5	243.8	234.7	233.2	292.2	324.1
South West	M	2,435.9	26.3	107.1	149.5	163.0	161.1	145.8	130.6	162.2	183.9
	F	2,563.3	24.6	101.8	142.9	153.9	149.7	134.4	128.7	167.8	189.1

1. See section 6.5.

This is page 2 of a
double page spread

**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
1,826.9	1,597.1	1,545.1	1,578.6	1,195.4	1,065.6	899.5	688.8	466.8	267.5	M	England
1,849.4	1,623.7	1,575.0	1,613.3	1,243.1	1,139.4	1,054.1	925.2	771.1	668.9	F	
											Government Office Region
93.6	86.5	83.2	82.4	62.8	59.0	49.7	36.8	23.0	11.6	M	North East
97.1	88.0	83.7	83.2	66.0	64.4	59.8	51.0	39.5	30.8	F	
246.9	218.3	217.0	218.1	170.1	151.1	123.7	92.5	60.5	32.1	M	North West
253.5	223.9	217.7	221.6	176.7	162.9	148.8	128.5	105.3	88.1	F	
181.6	162.3	158.0	161.2	122.0	110.3	90.3	70.2	46.3	25.4	M	Yorkshire and The Humber
184.1	163.7	159.1	163.4	126.6	120.4	108.9	95.2	77.6	67.5	F	
156.8	138.6	138.4	144.2	107.6	93.8	79.7	61.9	41.4	22.3	M	East Midlands
157.6	139.1	138.8	144.5	109.5	98.8	90.8	79.6	65.1	54.9	F	
189.6	169.1	167.8	171.8	135.4	117.5	98.5	75.0	49.4	26.9	M	West Midlands
191.0	170.3	168.1	173.1	138.3	124.9	114.9	99.6	82.6	68.0	F	
202.1	178.1	174.3	184.1	135.3	122.6	104.7	80.8	55.0	31.7	M	East
201.5	179.8	177.8	188.3	140.5	128.5	119.3	104.4	87.2	76.2	F	
277.8	217.4	188.8	175.0	132.3	119.5	100.3	75.0	52.6	32.0	M	London
278.7	225.1	199.9	187.1	143.6	129.2	117.9	103.8	85.6	76.1	F	
302.5	267.5	256.0	267.7	195.2	172.3	148.0	113.7	80.3	49.9	M	South East
304.9	268.5	261.3	272.4	202.7	184.3	173.0	152.8	133.6	121.9	F	
176.0	159.4	161.5	174.1	134.6	119.3	104.6	82.9	58.4	35.5	M	South West
181.0	165.3	168.5	179.6	139.2	126.1	120.7	110.2	94.6	85.4	F	

Table 3 Series MB1 no. 34

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

This table spans over 2 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, 2003

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	638.1	24.0	21.1	10.6	12.0	21.1	35.5	46.9	69.7	94.2
		F	693.4	24.3	17.3	10.6	10.8	28.6	299.7	389.1	361.3	321.2
C00-C97	All cancers	M	584.1	21.3	20.0	9.7	10.5	18.1	31.8	41.2	61.8	81.7
		F	549.9	20.0	16.4	9.6	9.7	14.9	30.2	53.0	98.7	154.2
C00-C97 excl. C44	All cancers excluding nmse¹	M	461.7	21.0	19.9	9.6	10.3	17.5	29.7	36.0	51.6	64.5
		F	451.0	20.0	16.4	9.4	9.2	13.8	27.9	47.1	87.4	134.2
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	11.4	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	2.7
		F	5.9	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.7
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2
		F	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
		F	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9
		F	1.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	0.4	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
		F	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
		F	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
		F	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	-
		F	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	0.8	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
		F	0.5	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.3
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.5
		F	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
		F	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	0.5	-	0.1	0.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
		F	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	1.0
		F	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.5
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	17.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.4
		F	9.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.3
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
		F	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	62.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	1.1	1.9	2.2	4.9
		F	49.5	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.5	2.2	4.0

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

This is page 2 of a double page spread

England
Registered by September 2005

										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			
146.4	252.5	451.0	803.9	1,380.1	2,076.5	2,837.0	3,823.7	4,332.0	4,960.5	M	All registrations	C00-C97, D00-D48, O01
374.2	496.0	726.3	937.1	1,216.6	1,461.0	1,785.2	2,216.6	2,541.3	2,889.0	F		
129.8	225.5	408.6	736.4	1,267.5	1,915.8	2,597.6	3,517.9	3,968.9	4,554.5	M	All cancers	C00-C97
255.9	401.1	610.4	819.8	1,072.4	1,305.4	1,608.6	1,997.0	2,292.3	2,620.0	F		
98.7	173.4	319.1	585.6	1,026.9	1,543.7	2,082.9	2,780.5	3,037.3	3,377.8	M	All cancers excluding nmsc ¹	C00-C97 excl. C44
220.1	341.5	524.9	703.7	905.5	1,084.1	1,305.3	1,605.9	1,809.3	1,961.0	F		
6.6	13.7	21.4	29.9	35.2	32.0	32.6	35.0	31.5	40.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	C00-C14
3.1	6.2	8.6	11.7	12.9	13.5	17.2	14.6	18.4	25.4	F		
0.2	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.5	2.8	2.6	3.9	3.9	4.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of lip	C00
-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	F		
0.5	1.4	1.9	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	C01
0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	F		
1.2	1.9	3.8	4.8	6.5	5.8	6.6	6.8	4.9	6.0	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	C02
0.6	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	3.2	3.9	2.3	4.0	5.2	F		
0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.3	2.2	M	Malignant neoplasm of gum	C03
0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	F		
0.6	1.5	2.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	C04
0.2	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	F		
0.4	0.3	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of palate	C05
0.4	0.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.6	F		
0.3	0.8	1.3	1.2	3.1	1.9	2.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	C06
0.2	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	3.0	4.2	F		
0.3	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.8	2.8	4.1	5.4	10.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	C07
0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.6	2.1	F		
0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.9	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	C08
0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	F		
1.8	3.4	5.1	5.8	6.0	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.5	1.9	M	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	C09
0.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	F		
-	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	M	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	C10
-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	F		
0.5	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	C11
0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.2	F		
0.3	1.0	0.6	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.2	M	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	C12
-	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.2	F		
0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	C13
-	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.8	F		
0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.5	1.3	2.6	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	C14
-	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.0	F		
3.1	7.4	15.5	24.1	38.2	52.8	71.0	97.4	105.2	115.2	M	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	C15
1.4	2.5	5.1	7.2	11.0	20.6	31.0	44.4	57.7	67.0	F		
3.6	5.4	9.4	16.0	30.5	57.8	85.9	121.2	145.7	156.3	M	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	C16
2.3	2.5	3.8	6.1	14.3	19.2	33.4	46.9	63.3	80.0	F		
0.7	0.9	1.6	2.7	3.4	3.6	4.4	6.1	9.0	7.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	C17
0.5	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.9	2.5	4.2	5.1	6.1	6.9	F		
9.9	20.9	40.7	79.2	142.6	208.9	288.6	396.5	447.5	479.7	M	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	C18-C20
9.2	16.5	30.5	50.2	76.8	121.2	178.8	236.3	288.4	308.3	F		

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

Table 3 Series MB1 no. 34

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	36.7	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.8
		F	33.6	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.5	2.4
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
		F	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	20.4	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.6	0.4	1.8
		F	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.6	1.5
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	1.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.5
		F	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.3
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	5.6	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
		F	3.3	0.7	0.4	-	0.1	0.2	0.5	-	0.2	0.2
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
		F	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.5
		F	11.9	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	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	-	0.1	0.1
		F	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.2
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	5.7	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2
		F	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.2
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	71.9	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	2.1
		F	48.2	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.1	2.5
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
		F	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	71.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	2.0
		F	48.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.7	1.1	2.5
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
		F	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	0.5	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
		F	0.4	0.4	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
		F	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	0.4	-	-	0.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
		F	0.4	-	-	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	0.5	0.3	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
		F	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	12.2	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	2.4	3.8	6.3	7.5
		F	14.6	-	-	0.1	0.3	1.2	3.9	7.4	11.5	14.1
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	122.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.1	5.2	10.2	17.2
		F	98.9	-	-	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.3	5.9	11.3	20.0

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										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			
5.6	10.8	19.6	40.7	78.2	117.7	169.9	248.3	286.2	316.3	M	Malignant neoplasm of colon	C18
5.1	9.2	19.1	32.3	50.5	79.8	122.2	166.2	200.1	217.2	F		
0.4	1.5	5.0	6.8	13.6	19.4	27.2	28.7	34.7	31.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	C19
0.5	1.4	2.7	4.4	6.9	10.5	14.0	16.4	20.5	16.9	F		
3.8	8.6	16.1	31.6	50.9	71.8	91.5	119.5	126.6	132.0	M	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	C20
3.5	5.9	8.6	13.5	19.4	30.9	42.6	53.6	67.8	74.2	F		
0.6	0.8	1.9	2.9	3.3	3.1	4.2	5.1	5.4	4.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	C21
1.2	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.9	3.0	6.3	6.9	7.9	F		
1.6	3.1	5.1	7.5	11.5	20.3	24.8	32.8	32.6	39.6	M	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	C22
0.4	1.5	1.8	2.5	4.2	8.3	10.8	16.0	20.9	20.6	F		
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.8	2.1	3.8	3.6	4.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	C23
0.1	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.5	3.6	4.0	4.2	6.4	8.4	F		
0.3	0.7	1.0	1.8	2.8	3.2	5.7	7.8	9.4	8.6	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	C24
0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.0	2.1	4.7	4.0	6.7	8.5	F		
1.8	5.3	9.6	15.5	29.9	41.3	48.9	69.8	80.3	96.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	C25
0.9	3.0	6.1	11.6	19.1	28.8	41.6	55.0	73.0	86.1	F		
0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	3.2	3.2	6.8	10.5	14.2	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	C26
0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.8	3.1	5.7	8.6	17.8	F		
0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	C30
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.0	2.1	F		
0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.4	1.9	M	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	C31
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	F		
1.2	3.9	6.9	13.7	16.1	19.9	22.7	26.1	25.1	22.8	M	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	C32
0.4	0.7	1.6	2.0	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	3.3	F		
6.3	17.2	43.4	84.8	162.6	247.3	363.0	497.0	531.9	499.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	C33-C34
6.1	18.0	29.8	58.1	96.5	136.2	195.2	260.5	250.8	179.1	F		
-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.6	-	M	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	C33
-	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	F		
6.3	17.2	43.3	84.6	162.5	246.9	362.6	496.1	531.2	499.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	C34
6.1	17.9	29.8	58.1	96.3	135.7	194.8	260.0	250.3	178.7	F		
-	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	-	0.2	-	M	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	C37
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	F		
0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	2.1	2.9	3.9	3.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	C38
0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.9	1.8	F		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	C39
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	F		
0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	-	0.9	1.1	1.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	C40
0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	F		
0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	C41
0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.3	F		
9.5	13.4	15.5	22.2	27.8	29.6	37.8	39.8	48.2	51.2	M	Malignant melanoma of skin	C43
14.2	18.3	22.2	23.6	23.6	26.2	29.1	32.0	32.8	42.9	F		
31.1	52.1	89.4	150.8	240.6	372.1	514.7	737.4	931.6	1,176.7	M	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	C44
35.8	59.6	85.5	116.2	166.9	221.2	303.3	391.2	483.1	659.0	F		

Table 3 Series MB1 no. 34

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
C45	Mesothelioma	M	6.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2
		F	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	1.0	0.8
		F	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	0.2	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
		F	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	0.4	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		F	1.0	0.4	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.3
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.9	1.2
		F	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
		F	143.5	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.5	6.8	26.2	63.4
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	3.5	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	1.1
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	0.7	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	9.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	3.6	10.8	15.7	13.6
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	19.9	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.2	0.6	1.2	2.0
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	22.1	1.1	-	0.1	0.3	1.9	2.5	3.3	5.0	6.8
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	21.7	1.1	-	0.1	0.3	1.9	2.5	3.2	5.0	6.8
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.6
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	109.8	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	6.1	1.0	-	0.1	-	2.7	9.9	13.9	16.9	12.7
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	0.2	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	11.6	2.4	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	2.3
		F	7.2	2.9	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.4
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1
		F	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
		F	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	24.1	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.8	1.0
		F	9.4	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.3	0.3
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1

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										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			
0.4	1.3	2.6	9.6	18.7	25.3	28.8	38.9	39.8	29.5	M	Mesothelioma	C45
0.2	0.2	0.6	1.9	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.4	5.4	2.5	F		
0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	-	-	0.4	0.4	-	M	Kaposi's sarcoma	C46
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	-	F		
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	C47
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	F		
0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.4	2.5	1.3	1.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	C48
0.4	0.4	1.3	1.6	2.7	3.9	2.3	3.9	2.7	1.8	F		
1.5	1.8	2.5	2.5	3.9	5.2	7.7	9.9	11.8	15.7	M	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	C49
1.4	0.9	2.1	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.8	5.2	6.4	6.1	F		
0.3	0.6	1.6	1.8	3.2	3.4	3.9	7.5	8.1	8.6	M	Malignant neoplasm of breast	C50
117.1	178.9	271.6	314.1	348.7	329.9	319.2	347.3	356.5	418.8	F		
1.4	2.3	2.8	2.7	5.3	8.0	11.2	14.7	17.4	23.6	F	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	C51
0.3	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	3.2	3.9	F	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	C52
13.5	10.8	10.5	11.3	10.3	9.0	11.7	15.1	17.9	17.2	F	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	C53
4.1	11.0	28.4	50.2	59.8	67.8	63.3	58.0	59.5	46.0	F	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	C54
0.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.6	3.0	4.0	3.9	6.4	9.1	F	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	C55
11.5	19.1	27.9	40.9	54.9	62.6	61.2	72.7	67.2	62.6	F	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	C56-C57
11.2	18.7	27.2	40.1	54.1	60.1	60.1	71.6	66.4	61.1	F	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	C56
0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	2.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	F	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	C57
0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	C58
0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.3	3.7	5.1	4.2	8.6	12.3	M	Malignant neoplasm of penis	C60
1.4	8.5	38.9	112.3	262.3	455.2	589.3	740.7	750.2	884.6	M	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	C61
11.8	7.8	4.3	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.6	2.2	M	Malignant neoplasm of testis	C62
0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	C63
4.7	9.0	14.3	22.3	26.0	35.8	45.6	56.0	62.1	59.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	C64
2.2	4.9	7.0	10.5	14.7	21.7	24.3	27.8	28.1	27.4	F		
0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0	3.0	2.5	5.0	6.8	6.9	1.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	C65
0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.5	2.8	3.5	4.0	2.7	F		
0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.8	3.0	3.8	5.5	3.9	3.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	C66
-	-	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.8	F		
2.4	3.7	11.7	24.2	46.3	75.2	107.9	179.6	199.9	256.5	M	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	C67
1.0	1.4	4.2	7.9	12.4	20.4	31.9	47.8	61.3	75.3	F		
-	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.6	2.0	3.6	3.0	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	C68
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	F		

Table 3 Series MB1 no. 34

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	
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	0.8	3.0	0.4	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
		F	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
C70	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	M	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	8.1	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.6	3.6	4.0	
		F	5.6	0.4	3.2	2.4	1.3	0.8	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.0	
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	0.2	-	0.7	0.3	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	
		F	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	1.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.2	
		F	3.7	-	-	-	0.5	1.1	2.1	3.3	4.9	4.5	
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	0.4	5.1	1.3	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	
		F	0.3	3.2	0.8	0.3	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.3	
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	-	
		F	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	0.9	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	
		F	1.4	1.8	0.3	-	0.2	-	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	
		F	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	
		F	8.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	
		F	2.8	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	9.0	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	
		F	11.0	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	2.6	-	0.3	0.7	0.5	2.4	4.0	3.5	2.8	2.8	
		F	2.0	-	-	0.1	0.8	3.3	4.3	2.7	3.4	1.5	
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	17.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.2	2.2	2.7	3.0	4.4	7.1	
		F	15.0	-	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.4	2.6	4.4	
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	2.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.0	
		F	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	1.2	
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	7.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	3.3	
		F	5.6	-	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.3	
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	1.2	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	
		F	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	6.7	-	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.5	2.1	
		F	6.2	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.5	
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	
		F	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.9	
		F	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	13.6	3.4	9.3	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.0	1.7	2.0	3.5	
		F	9.6	5.7	6.7	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.4	
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	6.8	0.7	7.8	2.5	1.6	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.2	
		F	4.3	3.6	5.5	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	6.2	2.7	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.0	
		F	4.8	2.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.9	

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										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			
0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.9	2.6	M	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	C69
0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.7	2.3	2.1	F		
-	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	C70
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.2	F		
4.9	6.4	11.5	13.7	18.2	22.6	27.8	25.3	20.6	19.8	M	Malignant neoplasm of brain	C71
3.2	3.6	6.3	8.1	13.1	12.2	17.6	15.2	16.2	11.7	F		
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	M	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	C72
0.1	-	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	-	F		
1.5	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	4.5	3.0	5.6	M	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	C73
4.2	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.5	4.0	5.8	7.3	5.6	6.9	F		
-	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.7	0.4	M	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	C74
0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	-	0.6	F		
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	-	0.7	M	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	C75
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	F		
0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.0	2.8	5.2	5.1	10.1	M	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	C76
0.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.2	1.9	3.1	5.9	6.7	13.2	F		
0.5	1.7	2.1	3.7	4.6	3.8	6.4	5.2	7.5	6.0	M	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	C77
0.4	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.5	3.2	3.1	5.7	5.7	F		
1.0	1.9	4.5	7.9	13.2	20.2	29.2	47.9	65.8	87.1	M	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	C78
1.3	2.3	3.7	6.6	11.8	19.5	24.9	40.3	52.6	61.1	F		
0.3	0.9	1.7	3.9	7.0	8.4	13.3	18.1	18.4	23.6	M	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	C79
0.9	1.7	1.3	3.3	5.4	6.5	9.8	13.7	13.9	16.9	F		
0.8	2.6	5.6	8.1	14.8	22.3	38.6	62.9	79.5	123.4	M	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	C80
1.4	3.3	4.2	8.1	11.0	19.8	32.1	49.2	73.9	113.5	F		
3.0	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.8	2.8	4.1	4.7	3.0	M	Hodgkin's disease	C81
1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0	1.3	F		
8.2	12.3	17.9	27.9	38.4	50.3	66.9	81.2	92.5	88.2	M	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C82-C85
6.4	9.6	13.7	20.1	30.4	40.4	50.8	55.0	63.7	61.6	F		
1.6	2.1	3.9	5.1	5.6	6.7	8.6	8.6	8.1	6.7	M	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C82
1.8	3.2	3.1	5.6	7.3	7.6	5.9	6.3	5.8	4.6	F		
3.4	5.1	7.0	11.6	15.9	21.7	28.9	33.4	34.7	29.9	M	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C83
2.1	2.8	5.3	6.8	11.6	14.4	21.4	22.4	23.0	22.9	F		
0.3	1.2	1.1	2.0	2.3	3.6	4.1	4.2	6.4	3.7	M	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	C84
0.3	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.1	1.9	F		
2.9	3.8	6.0	9.2	14.6	18.4	25.3	35.0	43.3	47.9	M	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C85
2.2	3.3	4.6	6.6	10.0	16.8	21.2	23.9	32.8	32.1	F		
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	2.1	1.7	3.9	5.6	7.9	M	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	C88
-	-	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.4	2.5	2.1	F		
1.4	3.4	5.1	8.9	14.9	22.6	28.9	40.8	45.0	60.6	M	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	C90
0.6	1.5	3.8	6.8	12.1	14.7	17.2	23.9	32.5	32.6	F		
4.8	7.3	9.0	16.8	22.5	36.5	50.6	66.9	87.8	106.6	M	All leukaemias	C91-C95
3.9	4.7	6.7	8.6	13.0	21.1	26.2	32.9	40.8	60.2	F		
1.6	3.1	5.0	9.1	13.0	18.8	24.8	30.2	39.4	50.9	M	Lymphoid leukaemia	C91
1.4	1.7	2.4	3.4	6.4	10.4	11.8	13.7	17.4	29.0	F		
3.0	4.1	3.6	7.3	8.5	16.0	23.6	34.0	42.4	49.0	M	Myeloid leukaemia	C92
2.4	2.9	4.1	4.8	6.0	9.5	13.7	17.5	20.1	26.3	F		

Table 3 Series MB1 no. 34

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	
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
		F	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
		F	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	0.4	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
		F	0.4	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1
		F	0.0	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.5
		F	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D03	Melanoma in situ	M	3.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	
		F	4.7	-	-	-	-	0.3	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.8	
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M	8.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	0.9	
		F	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.9	4.3	
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	78.6	-	-	-	-	8.3	259.5	322.5	245.4	144.8	
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M	1.9	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
		F	2.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.6	
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M	9.6	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	
		F	3.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.6	
		F	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.0	
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M	0.8	-	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	
		F	0.7	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M	2.8	-	-	-	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	
		F	2.6	-	-	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	
		F	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	

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										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	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.3	1.1	M	Monocytic leukaemia	C93
-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	F		
-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1	M	Other leukaemias of	C94
0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	F	specified cell type	
0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.9	4.5	4.5	M	Leukaemia of unspecified	C95
0.1	0.1	-	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.2	2.6	4.8	F	cell type	
0.1	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	M	Other and unspecified	C96
-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	F	malignant neoplasms of	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		lymphoid, haematopoietic	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		and related tissue	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Malignant neoplasms of	C97
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	independent (primary)	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		multiple sites	
0.1	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	2.1	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.9	M	Carcinoma in situ of oral	D00
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.4	2.3	2.4	F	cavity, oesophagus and	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		stomach	
0.4	1.5	1.2	2.2	3.8	3.9	6.4	8.7	6.2	9.3	M	Carcinoma in situ of other	D01
0.9	0.7	0.6	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.4	5.0	4.1	2.2	F	and unspecified digestive	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		organs	
0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.8	2.2	2.8	4.4	3.4	1.9	M	Carcinoma in situ of middle	D02
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.1	F	ear and respiratory system	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
2.2	3.3	3.4	6.2	8.4	9.9	13.2	16.6	19.9	18.7	M	Melanoma in situ	D03
3.8	4.6	6.2	7.9	9.6	11.0	11.9	12.8	12.4	12.4	F		
1.5	2.4	4.1	8.6	17.1	25.1	39.2	53.6	76.9	96.5	M	Carcinoma in situ of skin	D04
1.2	3.4	5.0	10.0	20.4	37.5	59.4	82.1	101.2	116.5	F		
-	-	-	0.2	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	-	M	Carcinoma in situ of breast	D05
8.4	14.7	48.3	46.1	47.1	33.2	19.2	15.3	10.4	6.0	F		
86.2	47.4	24.5	16.9	17.1	7.6	2.7	1.7	1.0	0.7	F	Carcinoma in situ of	D06
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		cervix uteri	
0.3	0.6	1.7	3.3	8.2	9.1	9.8	8.6	4.9	3.0	M	Carcinoma in situ of other	D07
4.8	4.7	4.9	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	F	and unspecified genital	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		organs	
1.9	3.1	6.3	11.7	20.5	35.4	50.0	59.7	66.6	55.7	M	Carcinoma in situ of other	D09
0.4	0.8	2.3	3.3	7.9	9.6	12.2	14.9	17.1	13.5	F	and unspecified sites	
0.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	M	Benign neoplasm of brain	D33
0.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.6	F	and other parts of central	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		nervous system	
0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.1	M	Benign neoplasm of	D35.2
1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.3	F	pituitary gland	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Benign neoplasm of	D35.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	craniopharyngeal duct	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Benign neoplasm of	D35.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	pineal gland	
0.8	1.5	2.2	3.7	5.4	8.0	11.5	15.5	17.1	20.2	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or	D37
1.0	1.8	2.3	3.3	3.9	5.4	8.5	10.5	10.0	13.0	F	unknown behaviour of oral	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		cavity and digestive organs	
0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.9	3.0	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or	D38
0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.7	F	unknown behaviour of middle	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		ear and respiratory and	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		intrathoracic organs	
1.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.6	F	Neoplasm of uncertain or	D39
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		unknown behaviour of female	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		genital organs	

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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
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	0.3	0.3	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
D41	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	M	8.2	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
		F	2.5	1.1	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.3	0.2
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
		F	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3
		F	0.9	-	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	0.4	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
		F	0.3	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	1.7	0.3	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6
		F	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	4.4	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.5
		F	3.6	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	3.8	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8
		F	3.8	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6
		F	1.1	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.4
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	1.0	-	-	-	0.1	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	1.8

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double page spread

										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			
0.3	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.7	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	D40
1.6	3.4	6.8	9.8	17.7	27.7	44.6	51.1	53.3	48.6	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	D41
0.5	0.9	1.8	3.6	5.2	8.2	8.4	12.5	11.8	10.3	F		
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	D42
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	F		
0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	2.8	5.5	7.3	11.6	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	D43
0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	4.3	5.3	4.8	F		
0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	D44
0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.4	F		
1.0	1.9	2.5	2.6	4.1	5.0	6.4	8.4	7.1	4.1	M	Polycythaemia vera	D45
0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.9	2.5	3.7	4.0	3.8	4.6	F		
0.1	0.5	1.2	1.9	4.8	8.4	16.8	33.2	51.6	87.1	M	Myelodysplastic syndromes	D46
0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2	3.0	5.1	10.0	16.4	28.0	41.9	F		
1.1	1.3	3.1	4.4	8.4	11.4	17.5	20.8	30.0	27.7	M	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	D47
1.0	2.0	3.6	4.0	5.2	8.8	12.6	18.5	21.5	19.6	F		
0.5	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.6	3.3	4.5	4.5	M	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	D48
1.2	1.6	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.9	3.1	F		
0.8	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	Hydatidiform mole	O01

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This table is 6 pages in length.

Table 4 Registrations of newly diagnosed cases of cancer: site, sex and Government Office Region of residence, 2003 **England, Government Office Regions Registered by September 2005**

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	155,804	9,393	23,664	17,031	13,533	17,440	15,923	14,322	23,574	20,924
		F	176,417	10,428	27,325	19,260	15,378	19,492	17,959	16,930	27,109	22,536
C00-C97	All cancers	M	142,602	8,726	21,474	15,529	12,384	16,018	14,677	13,255	21,650	18,889
		F	139,901	8,266	21,452	15,126	12,365	15,174	14,139	13,341	21,629	18,409
C00-C97 excl. C44	All cancers excluding nmsc ¹	M	112,732	6,671	16,524	11,899	9,360	12,490	12,125	12,657	17,647	13,359
		F	114,740	6,490	16,885	12,117	9,929	12,195	12,071	12,969	18,369	13,715
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	2,795	187	458	282	216	283	294	367	419	289
		F	1,500	80	221	163	126	159	139	201	248	163
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	167	14	13	19	7	21	42	11	27	13
		F	76	5	4	13	4	6	13	6	11	14
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	210	12	33	15	17	23	35	21	28	26
		F	70	5	13	2	5	9	4	16	10	6
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	497	34	80	48	43	48	39	70	81	54
		F	314	13	42	38	28	35	25	48	56	29
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	98	2	12	7	9	7	10	23	16	12
		F	94	4	13	9	4	9	14	17	19	5
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	233	22	47	25	22	20	9	38	29	21
		F	104	12	13	12	12	18	6	11	10	10
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	140	10	29	11	16	10	13	5	30	16
		F	97	5	20	13	4	8	5	13	22	7
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	183	14	39	17	15	23	12	26	20	17
		F	172	7	24	17	20	13	17	27	25	22
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	194	11	27	25	12	18	28	22	25	26
		F	119	6	16	12	14	13	14	13	19	12
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	46	2	5	7	5	3	6	2	5	11
		F	54	3	9	5	2	5	4	5	13	8
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	424	23	71	46	27	40	50	62	74	31
		F	137	4	21	13	9	14	12	16	23	25
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	89	5	13	9	11	16	4	11	10	10
		F	32	2	5	5	3	4	2	5	4	2
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	131	7	21	7	12	14	14	23	22	11
		F	70	4	15	3	7	5	10	11	8	7
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	176	10	32	23	11	20	12	19	29	20
		F	43	2	9	5	2	6	2	5	8	4
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	80	11	12	13	5	7	8	12	9	3
		F	66	6	9	8	7	10	8	2	11	5
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	127	10	24	10	4	13	12	22	14	18
		F	52	2	8	8	5	4	3	6	9	7
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	3,951	193	664	401	331	434	348	443	677	460
		F	2,279	142	367	220	198	273	227	217	356	279
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	4,286	321	699	520	394	517	457	466	520	392
		F	2,488	183	448	307	210	273	211	279	310	267
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	327	23	51	21	28	44	27	35	48	50
		F	303	17	46	30	35	39	33	22	42	39
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	15,213	957	2,239	1,638	1,328	1,801	1,648	1,510	2,329	1,763
		F	12,587	673	1,783	1,257	1,033	1,384	1,431	1,363	2,098	1,565

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	8,949	520	1,302	909	752	1,057	978	923	1,400	1,108
		F	8,536	449	1,196	821	694	947	972	899	1,442	1,116
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	1,293	105	190	162	101	123	161	153	172	126
		F	927	65	143	104	64	80	116	132	136	87
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	4,971	332	747	567	475	621	509	434	757	529
		F	3,124	159	444	332	275	357	343	332	520	362
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	291	19	31	40	30	31	23	45	43	29
		F	431	27	60	37	38	56	51	53	74	35
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	1,368	86	246	126	118	153	129	210	174	126
		F	833	37	189	86	73	83	61	111	119	74
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	118	4	18	15	7	17	11	14	21	11
		F	294	21	40	33	30	38	22	35	45	30
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	303	15	51	30	29	27	30	32	55	34
		F	282	13	45	15	24	29	32	45	50	29
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	2,878	136	350	305	280	312	330	351	476	338
		F	3,021	134	440	307	237	308	355	384	504	352
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	249	4	33	7	35	22	33	27	45	43
		F	329	-	39	16	41	22	45	50	64	52
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	117	4	15	6	10	18	14	15	23	12
		F	102	9	14	10	8	14	11	11	17	8
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	74	4	11	7	5	9	10	11	11	6
		F	41	3	8	5	5	5	5	6	3	1
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	1,380	109	216	172	115	155	128	174	181	130
		F	318	29	76	34	26	36	16	34	42	25
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	17,549	1,239	2,908	2,107	1,516	1,922	1,733	2,115	2,413	1,596
		F	12,253	975	2,263	1,528	989	1,206	1,077	1,455	1,668	1,092
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	24	-	8	2	2	4	2	1	3	2
		F	27	-	9	2	7	3	-	2	3	1
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	17,525	1,239	2,900	2,105	1,514	1,918	1,731	2,114	2,410	1,594
		F	12,226	975	2,254	1,526	982	1,203	1,077	1,453	1,665	1,091
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	39	6	1	4	4	3	7	4	2	8
		F	37	3	4	5	3	4	6	6	3	3
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	134	1	24	15	10	16	8	16	19	25
		F	94	-	31	6	9	7	6	10	13	12
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
		F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	106	11	10	15	12	10	7	13	15	13
		F	96	5	16	11	10	5	6	14	19	10
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	110	5	28	11	7	6	9	19	12	13
		F	96	2	27	8	12	4	10	12	10	11
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	2,971	150	367	267	227	277	351	255	577	500
		F	3,718	167	506	423	290	359	416	290	641	626
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	29,870	2,055	4,950	3,630	3,024	3,528	2,552	598	4,003	5,530
		F	25,161	1,776	4,567	3,009	2,436	2,979	2,068	372	3,260	4,694
C45	Mesothelioma	M	1,511	107	200	168	103	110	214	158	272	179
		F	273	13	45	26	8	26	37	36	54	28

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Table 4 Registrations in Government Office Regions - continued

ICD-10 code	Site description		Government Office Region									
			England	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M	73	1	10	1	1	2	2	45	7	4
		F	29	-	5	3	-	4	-	13	2	2
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	41	2	4	5	3	8	2	5	7	5
		F	33	1	3	7	6	4	3	4	3	2
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	93	3	12	6	9	11	12	15	12	13
		F	243	19	37	29	19	30	25	31	31	22
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	553	37	78	71	46	54	50	27	76	114
		F	458	26	76	53	48	49	27	31	72	76
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	295	15	36	34	26	27	28	38	42	49
		F	36,509	1,892	5,020	3,565	3,239	3,947	4,045	4,155	6,190	4,456
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	886	59	116	92	93	102	99	74	124	127
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	178	11	29	20	20	18	14	14	31	21
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	2,312	148	370	291	211	257	192	264	339	240
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	5,072	253	651	516	480	561	584	573	801	653
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	309	13	47	37	33	48	24	18	54	35
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	5,628	329	791	570	552	612	600	614	839	721
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	5,515	326	773	559	541	593	590	602	829	702
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	113	3	18	11	11	19	10	12	10	19
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	8	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	2	2
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	319	29	49	29	31	33	33	34	40	41
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	26,798	1,448	3,638	2,522	1,984	3,150	3,096	2,895	4,424	3,641
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	1,496	59	238	148	117	152	152	192	255	183
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	44	4	6	2	4	6	5	1	4	12
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	2,844	191	392	310	218	286	319	330	453	345
		F	1,844	126	274	217	139	185	192	191	286	234
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	220	17	33	39	18	21	30	16	29	17
		F	157	11	18	39	10	14	11	12	20	22
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	177	10	28	17	15	23	29	13	22	20
		F	95	6	16	17	6	15	6	3	15	11
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	5,886	335	885	648	514	616	645	644	945	654
		F	2,393	147	386	289	197	212	265	273	365	259
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	103	5	7	15	16	13	4	12	11	20
		F	41	-	4	1	7	3	7	5	6	8
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	203	4	40	16	16	17	17	24	41	28
		F	166	5	20	16	20	15	22	22	30	16

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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	34	1	3	6	2	-	5	5	9	3
		F	57	1	4	3	3	2	7	7	21	9
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	1,985	113	306	198	173	203	223	227	324	218
		F	1,437	81	209	149	126	143	169	170	212	178
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	41	2	5	1	4	5	3	9	6	6
		F	39	2	1	3	5	5	7	6	6	4
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	343	18	45	26	30	36	41	53	60	34
		F	936	35	133	103	80	102	114	127	142	100
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	87	4	15	9	8	4	12	15	10	10
		F	66	2	14	7	4	4	3	8	15	9
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	56	-	8	7	6	5	6	10	7	7
		F	26	4	4	4	1	1	1	5	4	2
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	221	7	12	9	12	11	34	63	51	22
		F	358	14	39	13	16	18	47	86	77	48
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	377	31	53	33	32	38	39	29	58	64
		F	284	26	39	39	31	24	24	21	36	44
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	1,767	136	197	203	213	188	223	172	284	151
		F	2,067	151	197	240	208	219	246	225	366	215
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	687	55	59	76	75	71	85	72	108	86
		F	722	53	70	67	75	80	81	85	134	77
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	2,192	138	441	218	139	320	205	226	308	197
		F	2,788	169	559	301	172	342	234	318	408	285
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	627	27	91	62	61	63	58	74	110	81
		F	497	35	60	61	47	54	50	79	66	45
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	4,280	186	550	409	362	403	452	564	710	644
		F	3,810	167	505	382	360	364	381	449	674	528
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	579	29	73	52	60	74	56	57	95	83
		F	627	22	80	78	61	58	62	53	126	87
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	1,773	72	210	204	181	184	154	143	334	291
		F	1,436	68	155	173	162	170	124	98	266	220
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	285	16	31	33	21	32	37	24	37	54
		F	162	10	17	15	21	19	15	9	29	27
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	1,643	69	236	120	100	113	205	340	244	216
		F	1,585	67	253	116	116	117	180	289	253	194
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	138	6	12	9	9	20	18	15	27	22
		F	75	3	13	5	6	12	8	4	10	14
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	1,657	65	225	173	157	166	155	195	285	236
		F	1,404	61	202	133	125	149	148	160	194	232
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	3,310	141	424	437	254	371	329	351	588	415
		F	2,431	106	303	318	185	267	236	286	413	317
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	1,653	65	203	271	113	194	143	150	285	229
		F	1,087	50	129	165	75	116	101	112	175	164
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	1,509	70	193	160	132	160	157	183	278	176
		F	1,222	53	151	144	107	137	124	155	213	138
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	30	3	3	1	-	6	3	3	9	2
		F	18	-	1	3	1	2	2	2	5	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
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M	21	-	2	1	1	3	5	2	6	1
		F	12	-	1	-	1	2	1	4	3	-
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	97	3	23	4	8	8	21	13	10	7
		F	92	3	21	6	1	10	8	13	17	13
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	14	-	2	3	-	-	2	6	1	-
		F	6	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	M	161	14	29	21	5	15	10	8	30	29
		F	90	6	19	9	6	8	6	5	13	18
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M	355	18	24	22	5	39	56	43	64	84
		F	268	5	21	15	6	33	32	30	47	79
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M	158	8	42	9	15	17	13	15	14	25
		F	55	3	10	9	6	4	4	8	2	9
D03	Melanoma in situ	M	888	50	134	80	76	75	107	41	142	183
		F	1,197	73	162	116	82	108	144	65	206	241
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M	2,101	138	545	295	297	245	247	102	232	-
		F	3,972	287	1,051	586	336	574	534	156	448	-
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M	8	1	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
		F	3,435	153	442	365	321	327	436	373	587	431
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	20,003	1,270	2,995	2,213	1,637	2,621	2,046	2,194	2,954	2,073
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M	476	12	74	66	16	45	65	62	50	86
		F	576	16	99	63	53	64	62	69	84	66
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M	2,336	278	461	404	78	88	206	353	361	107
		F	817	118	181	142	23	19	56	134	118	26
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M	234	10	24	12	17	25	25	19	48	54
		F	258	12	29	17	32	32	23	24	46	43
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M	186	12	26	31	18	33	22	22	22	-
		F	187	16	26	21	25	19	26	32	22	-
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M	692	26	243	53	60	62	60	40	78	70
		F	665	23	179	47	64	52	56	43	117	84
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M	60	1	20	-	7	6	2	-	9	15
		F	58	-	17	3	5	8	3	4	10	8
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	288	7	51	15	30	23	18	24	52	68

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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
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	67	5	13	7	2	-	9	10	11	10
D41	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	M	2,001	1	156	84	296	492	144	7	289	532
		F	646	1	53	29	81	162	44	5	122	149
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	22	-	3	-	-	10	2	1	1	5
		F	21	-	6	-	1	8	2	-	1	3
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	246	9	64	16	22	35	16	27	32	25
		F	234	11	58	13	21	30	26	22	35	18
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	94	1	28	14	8	8	8	4	13	10
		F	86	2	31	5	6	5	9	7	10	11
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	423	6	28	14	17	24	19	41	74	200
		F	257	3	18	6	16	16	17	16	62	103
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	1,070	25	119	137	108	97	100	92	148	244
		F	913	37	103	108	77	85	77	67	149	210
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	924	28	54	191	45	97	77	115	182	135
		F	977	27	58	216	45	91	84	134	184	138
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	193	7	35	8	22	9	18	13	34	47
		F	285	4	50	12	35	27	23	25	45	64
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	253	31	43	35	30	-	3	52	17	42

To link to Excel version of the table - click on the red
box surrounding the table title**Table 5 Rates per 100,000 population of newly diagnosed cases of cancer:
site, sex and Government Office Region of residence, 2003** **England,
Government Office Regions
Registered by September 2005**

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	638.1	761.5	714.7	697.1	646.4	667.7	593.9	392.6	595.8	859.0
		F	693.4	798.6	782.1	750.5	712.4	719.8	645.5	452.7	657.5	879.2
C00-C97	All cancers	M	584.1	707.4	648.6	635.6	591.5	613.2	547.5	363.3	547.1	775.4
		F	549.9	633.0	614.0	589.4	572.8	560.4	508.2	356.7	524.6	718.2
C00-C97 excl. C44	All cancers excluding nmsc ¹	M	461.7	540.8	499.1	487.0	447.1	478.2	452.3	347.0	446.0	548.4
		F	451.0	497.0	483.3	472.2	460.0	450.4	433.9	346.8	445.5	535.0
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	11.4	15.2	13.8	11.5	10.3	10.8	11.0	10.1	10.6	11.9
		F	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.0	5.4	6.0	6.4
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.5
		F	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.1
		F	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.2
		F	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.1
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
		F	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	1.0	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.9
		F	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.7
		F	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7
		F	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.1
		F	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5
		F	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.3
		F	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4
		F	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
		F	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8
		F	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
		F	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	16.2	15.6	20.1	16.4	15.8	16.6	13.0	12.1	17.1	18.9
		F	9.0	10.9	10.5	8.6	9.2	10.1	8.2	5.8	8.6	10.9
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	17.6	26.0	21.1	21.3	18.8	19.8	17.0	12.8	13.1	16.1
		F	9.8	14.0	12.8	12.0	9.7	10.1	7.6	7.5	7.5	10.4
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	1.3	1.9	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.1
		F	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.5
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	62.3	77.6	67.6	67.0	63.4	69.0	61.5	41.4	58.9	72.4
		F	49.5	51.5	51.0	49.0	47.9	51.1	51.4	36.4	50.9	61.1

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	36.7	42.2	39.3	37.2	35.9	40.5	36.5	25.3	35.4	45.5
		F	33.6	34.4	34.2	32.0	32.1	35.0	34.9	24.0	35.0	43.5
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	5.3	8.5	5.7	6.6	4.8	4.7	6.0	4.2	4.3	5.2
		F	3.6	5.0	4.1	4.1	3.0	3.0	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.4
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	20.4	26.9	22.6	23.2	22.7	23.8	19.0	11.9	19.1	21.7
		F	12.3	12.2	12.7	12.9	12.7	13.2	12.3	8.9	12.6	14.1
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2
		F	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.4
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	5.6	7.0	7.4	5.2	5.6	5.9	4.8	5.8	4.4	5.2
		F	3.3	2.8	5.4	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.9
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
		F	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.2
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.4
		F	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	11.8	11.0	10.6	12.5	13.4	11.9	12.3	9.6	12.0	13.9
		F	11.9	10.3	12.6	12.0	11.0	11.4	12.8	10.3	12.2	13.7
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.8
		F	1.3	-	1.1	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.0
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
		F	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	5.7	8.8	6.5	7.0	5.5	5.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.3
		F	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	71.9	100.4	87.8	86.2	72.4	73.6	64.6	58.0	61.0	65.5
		F	48.2	74.7	64.8	59.5	45.8	44.5	38.7	38.9	40.5	42.6
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
		F	0.1	-	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	71.8	100.4	87.6	86.2	72.3	73.4	64.6	57.9	60.9	65.4
		F	48.1	74.7	64.5	59.5	45.5	44.4	38.7	38.9	40.4	42.6
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
		F	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0
		F	0.4	-	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
		F	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
		F	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
		F	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	12.2	12.2	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.6	13.1	7.0	14.6	20.5
		F	14.6	12.8	14.5	16.5	13.4	13.3	15.0	7.8	15.5	24.4
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	122.3	166.6	149.5	148.6	144.4	135.1	95.2	16.4	101.2	227.0
		F	98.9	136.0	130.7	117.3	112.8	110.0	74.3	9.9	79.1	183.1
C45	Mesothelioma	M	6.2	8.7	6.0	6.9	4.9	4.2	8.0	4.3	6.9	7.3
		F	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1

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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	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	0.2
		F	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.3	0.0	0.1
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
		F	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
		F	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	0.7	1.9	4.7
		F	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.7	3.0
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.0
		F	143.5	144.9	143.7	138.9	150.0	145.8	145.4	111.1	150.1	173.8
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	3.5	4.5	3.3	3.6	4.3	3.8	3.6	2.0	3.0	5.0
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	9.1	11.3	10.6	11.3	9.8	9.5	6.9	7.1	8.2	9.4
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	19.9	19.4	18.6	20.1	22.2	20.7	21.0	15.3	19.4	25.5
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.4
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	22.1	25.2	22.6	22.2	25.6	22.6	21.6	16.4	20.3	28.1
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	21.7	25.0	22.1	21.8	25.1	21.9	21.2	16.1	20.1	27.4
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.1	0.0	-	0.0	0.1
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.7
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	109.8	117.4	109.9	103.2	94.8	120.6	115.5	79.4	111.8	149.5
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	6.1	4.8	7.2	6.1	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.3	6.4	7.5
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	11.6	15.5	11.8	12.7	10.4	10.9	11.9	9.0	11.4	14.2
		F	7.2	9.6	7.8	8.5	6.4	6.8	6.9	5.1	6.9	9.1
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.7
		F	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8
		F	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	24.1	27.2	26.7	26.5	24.6	23.6	24.1	17.7	23.9	26.8
		F	9.4	11.3	11.0	11.3	9.1	7.8	9.5	7.3	8.9	10.1
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8
		F	0.2	-	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1
		F	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6

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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	-	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
		F	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	8.1	9.2	9.2	8.1	8.3	7.8	8.3	6.2	8.2	8.9
		F	5.6	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.3	6.1	4.5	5.1	6.9
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
		F	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
		F	3.7	2.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.4	3.9
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
		F	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	0.2	-	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
		F	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.7	1.3	0.9
		F	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.9
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.5	2.6
		F	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.7
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	7.2	11.0	6.0	8.3	10.2	7.2	8.3	4.7	7.2	6.2
		F	8.1	11.6	5.6	9.4	9.6	8.1	8.8	6.0	8.9	8.4
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	2.8	4.5	1.8	3.1	3.6	2.7	3.2	2.0	2.7	3.5
		F	2.8	4.1	2.0	2.6	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.3	3.2	3.0
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	9.0	11.2	13.3	8.9	6.6	12.3	7.6	6.2	7.8	8.1
		F	11.0	12.9	16.0	11.7	8.0	12.6	8.4	8.5	9.9	11.1
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	2.6	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.8	3.3
		F	2.0	2.7	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.8
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	17.5	15.1	16.6	16.7	17.3	15.4	16.9	15.5	17.9	26.4
		F	15.0	12.8	14.5	14.9	16.7	13.4	13.7	12.0	16.3	20.6
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.8	2.1	1.6	2.4	3.4
		F	2.5	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.2	1.4	3.1	3.4
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	7.3	5.8	6.3	8.4	8.6	7.0	5.7	3.9	8.4	11.9
		F	5.6	5.2	4.4	6.7	7.5	6.3	4.5	2.6	6.5	8.6
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.9	2.2
		F	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.1
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	6.7	5.6	7.1	4.9	4.8	4.3	7.6	9.3	6.2	8.9
		F	6.2	5.1	7.2	4.5	5.4	4.3	6.5	7.7	6.1	7.6
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.9
		F	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	6.8	5.3	6.8	7.1	7.5	6.4	5.8	5.3	7.2	9.7
		F	5.5	4.7	5.8	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.3	4.7	9.1
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	13.6	11.4	12.8	17.9	12.1	14.2	12.3	9.6	14.9	17.0
		F	9.6	8.1	8.7	12.4	8.6	9.9	8.5	7.6	10.0	12.4
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	6.8	5.3	6.1	11.1	5.4	7.4	5.3	4.1	7.2	9.4
		F	4.3	3.8	3.7	6.4	3.5	4.3	3.6	3.0	4.2	6.4
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	6.2	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.0	7.0	7.2
		F	4.8	4.1	4.3	5.6	5.0	5.1	4.5	4.1	5.2	5.4
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
		F	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

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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
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
		F	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
		F	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	-
		F	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0	-
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	M	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.2
		F	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.2	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.6	3.4
		F	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	3.1
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0
		F	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
D03	Melanoma in situ	M	3.6	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.6	2.9	4.0	1.1	3.6	7.5
		F	4.7	5.6	4.6	4.5	3.8	4.0	5.2	1.7	5.0	9.4
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M	8.6	11.2	16.5	12.1	14.2	9.4	9.2	2.8	5.9	-
		F	15.6	22.0	30.1	22.8	15.6	21.2	19.2	4.2	10.9	-
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		F	13.5	11.7	12.7	14.2	14.9	12.1	15.7	10.0	14.2	16.8
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	78.6	97.3	85.7	86.2	75.8	96.8	73.5	58.7	71.6	80.9
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M	1.9	1.0	2.2	2.7	0.8	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.3	3.5
		F	2.3	1.2	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.6
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M	9.6	22.5	13.9	16.5	3.7	3.4	7.7	9.7	9.1	4.4
		F	3.2	9.0	5.2	5.5	1.1	0.7	2.0	3.6	2.9	1.0
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.2	2.2
		F	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.7
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	-
		F	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	-
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M	2.8	2.1	7.3	2.2	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.1	2.0	2.9
		F	2.6	1.8	5.1	1.8	3.0	1.9	2.0	1.1	2.8	3.3
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M	0.2	0.1	0.6	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.6
		F	0.2	-	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.7

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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
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	-	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
D41	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	M	8.2	0.1	4.7	3.4	14.1	18.8	5.4	0.2	7.3	21.8
		F	2.5	0.1	1.5	1.1	3.8	6.0	1.6	0.1	3.0	5.8
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
		F	0.1	-	0.2	-	0.0	0.3	0.1	-	0.0	0.1
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	1.0	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0
		F	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4
		F	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.9	8.2
		F	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.5	4.0
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	4.4	2.0	3.6	5.6	5.2	3.7	3.7	2.5	3.7	10.0
		F	3.6	2.8	2.9	4.2	3.6	3.1	2.8	1.8	3.6	8.2
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	3.8	2.3	1.6	7.8	2.1	3.7	2.9	3.2	4.6	5.5
		F	3.8	2.1	1.7	8.4	2.1	3.4	3.0	3.6	4.5	5.4
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.9
		F	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.1	2.5
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	1.0	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	-	0.1	1.4	0.4	1.6

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This table is 6 pages in length

Table 6 Standardised registration ratios¹: site, sex and Government Office Region of residence, 2003 **England,
Government Office Regions
Registered by September 2005**

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	116	112	108	98	103	88	79	90	116
		F	113	113	108	102	104	91	75	92	115
C00-C97	All cancers	M	117	111	108	98	104	89	80	91	114
		F	112	111	106	103	101	90	80	92	115
C00-C97 excl. C44	All cancers excluding nmisc²	M	113	108	105	94	102	93	97	94	102
		F	107	106	104	101	99	93	94	96	105
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	127	119	100	87	93	92	110	90	93
		F	101	107	107	97	99	82	111	99	96
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	160	57	113	47	116	218	57	97	68
		F	125	38	168	62	74	151	68	86	158
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	107	114	70	91	101	145	85	80	112
		F	133	134	28	82	119	50	193	86	76
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	130	117	95	98	89	69	118	98	98
		F	78	97	119	104	104	71	125	107	82
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	39	90	71	104	66	89	198	98	109
		F	80	100	94	50	89	131	157	120	46
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	178	145	105	106	79	34	138	75	82
		F	218	90	113	133	161	51	88	58	86
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	136	151	78	129	66	81	30	129	103
		F	98	149	132	48	77	46	110	136	64
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	145	155	92	92	115	57	121	66	82
		F	78	101	97	135	71	87	133	86	111
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	111	104	129	70	86	125	95	77	116
		F	97	98	100	137	103	105	85	96	91
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	84	80	151	123	60	114	36	65	214
		F	105	120	91	43	86	66	75	145	133
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	103	121	107	72	87	104	120	105	68
		F	55	110	93	75	95	78	94	101	167
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	106	106	99	138	165	39	107	67	100
		F	117	112	152	108	116	55	133	75	55
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	102	117	53	104	99	95	137	102	78
		F	109	155	42	116	67	128	124	69	91
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	107	132	129	70	104	59	93	99	101
		F	88	151	114	54	130	41	100	110	80
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	261	109	160	70	81	87	130	67	33
		F	173	99	119	123	141	107	26	99	65
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	149	138	78	35	94	82	149	66	125
		F	73	111	150	111	72	51	99	103	118
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	93	124	100	94	101	76	98	102	100
		F	119	117	95	102	112	88	83	92	104
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	144	121	120	104	112	92	95	72	78
		F	141	131	121	99	103	75	97	73	91
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	135	115	64	97	124	72	91	88	134
		F	106	110	97	135	120	96	62	82	111
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	120	109	107	99	109	93	87	91	99
		F	101	103	98	96	103	100	94	99	106

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 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	111	108	101	95	109	94	90	93	106
		F	100	102	94	95	104	101	92	100	111
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	154	108	124	88	88	108	104	80	84
		F	132	111	110	80	80	110	124	87	81
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	127	110	113	108	115	88	76	91	92
		F	96	103	104	103	107	97	91	99	100
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	124	78	136	116	98	69	131	89	88
		F	119	101	84	102	122	105	103	102	71
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	120	132	91	97	103	82	133	76	80
		F	84	164	101	103	93	65	115	85	76
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	65	113	126	67	133	80	105	106	79
		F	136	99	110	119	121	66	104	90	87
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	95	124	98	108	82	85	92	108	97
		F	88	116	52	100	96	100	139	104	87
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	90	90	105	110	100	99	107	99	101
		F	84	106	100	92	95	104	111	98	99
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	31	99	28	159	82	114	94	107	145
		F	-	87	48	148	63	121	133	113	131
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	65	94	51	97	142	104	108	118	91
		F	166	99	96	91	128	96	92	100	68
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	105	110	94	77	113	118	121	89	72
		F	139	142	120	142	114	108	123	43	21
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	149	114	123	94	103	80	110	79	83
		F	170	172	105	95	105	45	91	79	69
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	135	122	119	97	101	85	107	82	78
		F	149	133	122	94	91	78	103	81	77
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	-	244	82	94	153	72	36	76	73
		F	-	239	72	302	103	-	65	67	32
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	135	122	119	97	101	85	107	82	78
		F	149	133	122	93	91	78	103	81	77
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	293	19	102	116	71	158	80	31	190
		F	152	78	133	94	101	145	129	49	74
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	15	133	112	85	111	52	95	85	166
		F	-	238	63	112	69	57	89	82	112
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	657	-
		F	-	-	-	-	917	-	-	-	-
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	202	69	139	131	87	61	86	87	120
		F	101	121	113	123	49	57	103	121	101
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	88	187	99	73	51	73	129	67	111
		F	40	204	82	146	39	94	94	63	107
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	97	91	89	87	87	104	68	117	153
		F	86	99	113	91	91	100	59	104	156
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	132	123	121	115	109	74	17	80	159
		F	135	132	117	113	111	73	13	77	161
C45	Mesothelioma	M	134	97	110	77	67	122	93	108	102
		F	89	118	93	34	88	120	115	119	89

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box surrounding the table titleTable 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	28	103	14	16	26	25	382	59	56
		F	-	128	105	-	133	-	278	43	70
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	97	72	122	85	182	44	86	104	118
		F	59	66	209	215	113	82	85	56	59
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	62	95	64	110	109	113	130	78	126
		F	146	109	117	90	115	91	107	77	80
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	129	104	128	95	91	79	39	83	185
		F	108	120	114	122	100	53	54	95	150
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	97	90	114	99	84	82	112	85	144
		F	98	99	96	103	101	98	93	102	110
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	127	95	102	123	108	99	71	83	124
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	118	118	110	131	95	70	65	104	104
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	125	118	126	108	106	75	78	90	100
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	93	92	99	109	103	102	96	95	114
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	80	110	117	125	146	69	50	103	97
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	110	101	99	114	101	95	90	90	114
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	111	101	99	114	100	95	90	90	113
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	50	115	95	113	157	78	89	53	150
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	-	93	-	-	243	120	-	160	277
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	176	114	91	110	96	90	89	75	113
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	103	100	93	83	108	99	96	99	115
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	81	121	102	94	98	95	73	107	131
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	174	100	45	102	126	99	19	54	242
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	128	101	108	87	93	97	99	96	107
		F	129	107	115	88	93	92	87	93	112
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	146	110	175	92	87	118	64	79	67
		F	131	83	243	74	83	62	67	76	120
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	107	116	95	95	119	141	65	75	97
		F	119	122	175	74	147	56	28	93	98
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	110	112	109	99	97	94	96	95	94
		F	117	117	118	96	83	98	100	90	91
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	93	50	144	175	116	33	103	64	166
		F	-	71	24	200	68	152	103	87	169
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	38	144	78	90	77	73	95	122	124
		F	57	87	95	141	84	118	106	109	87

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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	56	65	176	67	-	129	120	159	78
		F	33	51	52	62	33	109	99	220	139
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	109	113	99	99	94	99	90	99	101
		F	107	105	102	102	93	105	93	89	113
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	97	90	24	113	113	66	152	90	145
		F	101	19	76	151	119	163	105	95	103
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	103	97	76	101	98	107	111	107	94
		F	72	104	110	100	103	110	96	93	102
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	92	127	104	107	42	123	122	70	110
		F	60	155	105	72	57	41	85	139	133
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	-	104	123	124	83	98	127	77	121
		F	296	112	152	45	36	34	147	93	71
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	62	40	41	62	46	134	231	138	88
		F	76	80	36	53	47	117	198	127	116
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	156	103	87	96	93	90	66	92	150
		F	174	100	135	127	79	75	62	75	135
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	149	83	114	136	99	109	85	95	72
		F	139	69	114	118	99	105	95	104	88
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	153	63	110	123	95	107	92	94	107
		F	139	70	91	121	104	99	101	110	92
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	122	150	99	72	136	80	90	83	76
		F	117	146	106	73	116	74	99	86	86
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	85	108	99	113	94	84	79	108	128
		F	136	88	121	112	103	93	105	83	91
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	83	95	95	96	87	92	109	100	134
		F	83	96	98	110	89	89	99	106	122
C82	Follicular (nodular) non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	95	92	89	117	118	85	81	99	129
		F	66	92	122	112	86	88	70	121	125
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	78	87	114	116	96	76	66	114	146
		F	89	78	118	131	110	77	57	111	134
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	108	80	115	84	104	114	68	78	171
		F	116	76	91	150	109	82	46	107	148
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	81	106	73	69	64	108	172	89	115
		F	80	116	72	85	69	101	153	95	106
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	85	65	65	74	135	112	95	116	134
		F	76	126	65	94	150	94	47	79	158
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	75	100	104	107	93	81	102	103	122
		F	82	104	93	104	99	93	99	82	141
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	82	95	131	87	104	87	87	106	111
		F	84	91	129	89	103	86	95	101	115
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	76	91	163	78	108	75	75	103	123
		F	89	86	149	81	100	83	84	96	133
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	90	95	106	100	99	91	99	110	103
		F	83	90	116	103	105	90	102	104	100
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	196	75	33	-	187	87	82	178	58
		F	-	40	164	65	103	98	92	167	98

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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	-	70	47	54	132	206	82	171	41
		F	-	61	-	98	158	75	245	151	-
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	61	177	41	94	77	188	111	61	62
		F	64	167	64	13	103	77	123	107	118
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	-	109	218	-	-	129	277	43	-
		F	315	120	-	-	-	150	256	102	-
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independent (primary) multiple sites	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D00	Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	M	166	133	129	35	86	54	43	111	157
		F	127	153	98	78	83	59	48	85	171
D01	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	M	97	50	61	16	101	137	104	108	207
		F	35	57	55	26	115	106	93	105	261
D02	Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	M	96	194	56	107	99	71	82	53	138
		F	101	130	160	126	67	65	124	22	144
D03	Melanoma in situ	M	108	111	89	97	78	105	38	96	183
		F	116	98	96	80	85	107	42	104	183
D04	Carcinoma in situ of skin	M	127	193	140	160	108	101	42	66	-
		F	137	192	144	99	135	119	34	67	-
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	M	238	179	122	-	-	109	113	75	111
		F	84	93	104	107	88	112	89	103	115
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	130	113	113	100	128	98	60	94	115
D07	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	M	47	112	136	38	86	119	114	64	159
		F	53	125	109	107	105	97	87	89	109
D09	Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	M	226	145	171	38	35	76	132	93	39
		F	271	160	170	33	22	61	142	86	27
D33	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of central nervous system	M	83	75	51	84	100	96	58	125	223
		F	89	82	65	144	116	80	69	109	158
D35.2	Benign neoplasm of pituitary gland	M	123	102	166	110	164	105	91	72	-
		F	164	101	112	157	96	126	121	72	-
D35.3	Benign neoplasm of craniopharyngeal duct	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D35.4	Benign neoplasm of pineal gland	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D37	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digestive organs	M	72	259	76	98	83	76	48	68	89
		F	66	195	69	112	73	75	53	105	111
D38	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respiratory and intrathoracic organs	M	33	248	-	133	93	29	-	89	215
		F	-	213	51	101	129	46	56	103	122
D39	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	F	47	129	52	122	75	56	60	110	224
D40	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	M	149	145	105	35	-	123	98	102	147

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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	1	57	42	167	227	62	3	87	229
		F	3	59	44	146	233	60	7	113	200
D42	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	M	-	100	-	-	424	80	35	28	214
		F	-	208	-	55	358	84	-	29	128
D43	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervous system	M	72	195	65	103	133	57	86	78	90
		F	90	180	55	106	120	100	75	89	68
D44	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	M	21	219	148	98	79	76	31	85	101
		F	44	260	57	81	54	94	62	71	119
D45	Polycythaemia vera	M	27	48	33	45	52	39	79	106	425
		F	22	51	23	73	58	59	52	144	352
D46	Myelodysplastic syndromes	M	46	84	128	115	85	80	75	81	188
		F	79	83	116	100	88	75	64	95	192
D47	Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	58	43	205	55	97	72	107	118	126
		F	52	43	217	54	87	76	116	112	122
D48	Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified sites	M	71	135	41	131	44	82	51	106	223
		F	27	128	42	144	89	73	63	96	213
O01	Hydatidiform mole	F	247	126	140	144	-	11	114	43	184

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box surrounding the table title

Table 9 Cancer mortality to incidence ratios: site, sex and Government Office Region of residence, 2003

**England,
Government Office Regions
Registered by September 2005**

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	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.49	0.55	0.48	0.38
		F	0.44	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.43	0.47	0.53	0.45	0.37
C00-C97 excl. C44	All cancers excluding nmsc ¹	M	0.59	0.60	0.58	0.60	0.63	0.59	0.60	0.58	0.59	0.54
		F	0.53	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.50
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	0.33	0.39	0.36	0.30	0.27	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.32	0.33
		F	0.36	0.50	0.31	0.33	0.31	0.39	0.38	0.34	0.36	0.39
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	0.05	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.02	0.09	0.07	0.15
		F	0.08	0.20	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.09	0.00
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	0.09	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.19	0.14	0.04
		F	0.20	0.20	0.15	1.50	0.40	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.17
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	0.45	0.50	0.50	0.42	0.30	0.56	0.74	0.39	0.37	0.39
		F	0.45	0.46	0.38	0.39	0.32	0.49	0.72	0.35	0.45	0.62
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	0.29	0.00	0.25	0.43	0.11	0.14	0.50	0.13	0.56	0.25
		F	0.31	0.50	0.38	0.33	0.25	0.33	0.21	0.24	0.26	0.60
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	0.14	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.18	0.20	0.33	0.16	0.07	0.10
		F	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.00	0.27	0.50	0.20
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	0.28	0.10	0.31	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.46	1.00	0.13	0.44
		F	0.25	0.60	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.40	0.38	0.23	0.71
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	0.45	0.64	0.51	0.41	0.40	0.30	0.42	0.38	0.35	0.65
		F	0.41	0.57	0.29	0.35	0.30	0.46	0.53	0.44	0.44	0.45
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	0.37	0.64	0.41	0.28	0.17	0.44	0.36	0.55	0.32	0.23
		F	0.30	0.67	0.44	0.17	0.29	0.31	0.29	0.23	0.32	0.17
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	0.39	0.50	0.40	0.57	0.80	1.00	0.17	0.00	0.20	0.18
		F	0.26	0.33	0.33	0.20	1.50	0.00	0.25	0.20	0.31	0.00
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	0.22	0.39	0.21	0.13	0.30	0.33	0.16	0.13	0.26	0.26
		F	0.22	0.50	0.29	0.08	0.11	0.36	0.17	0.25	0.17	0.20
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	0.88	1.00	1.08	0.78	0.55	0.38	2.50	1.09	1.10	0.70
		F	0.84	2.00	0.60	0.40	1.00	0.50	2.00	0.80	1.00	0.50
C11	Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	M	0.50	0.86	0.29	0.43	0.25	0.79	0.79	0.22	0.59	0.73
		F	0.51	1.00	0.13	1.00	0.43	1.80	0.30	0.55	0.63	0.14
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	0.27	0.20	0.41	0.13	0.18	0.40	0.17	0.26	0.24	0.25
		F	0.37	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.50	0.33	1.00	0.80	0.25	0.75
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	0.41	0.36	0.42	0.77	0.60	0.43	0.13	0.33	0.22	0.33
		F	0.47	0.83	0.56	0.75	0.29	0.40	0.25	0.00	0.36	0.60
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	0.75	0.70	0.58	0.70	0.75	0.54	1.00	0.91	1.00	0.61
		F	0.88	1.50	0.63	1.25	0.40	1.00	1.00	0.83	0.56	1.29
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	0.98	1.03	0.93	0.95	1.06	1.01	1.21	0.89	0.94	0.95
		F	0.94	0.85	0.88	0.97	0.88	0.95	0.89	1.11	0.90	1.00
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	0.71	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.76	0.60	0.72	0.78	0.72
		F	0.75	0.81	0.70	0.76	0.72	0.78	0.80	0.80	0.77	0.65
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	0.43	0.48	0.39	0.52	0.39	0.43	0.33	0.63	0.46	0.28
		F	0.39	0.35	0.46	0.57	0.37	0.51	0.15	0.55	0.33	0.23
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.44	0.51	0.42	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.43
		F	0.48	0.48	0.46	0.49	0.51	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.51	0.45
C18	Malignant neoplasm of colon	M	0.48	0.45	0.47	0.45	0.52	0.43	0.49	0.50	0.51	0.48
		F	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.52	0.46	0.50	0.48	0.53	0.48

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

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This is page 2 of a 5 page table

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
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	0.39	0.43	0.24	0.36	0.43	0.46	0.49	0.44	0.41	0.29
		F	0.41	0.45	0.31	0.40	0.50	0.50	0.39	0.48	0.41	0.31
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.45	0.50	0.40	0.39	0.46	0.39	0.36
		F	0.45	0.47	0.44	0.47	0.49	0.40	0.42	0.49	0.48	0.42
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	0.32	0.32	0.42	0.23	0.20	0.26	0.26	0.29	0.40	0.55
		F	0.26	0.41	0.23	0.16	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.25	0.41	0.31
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	0.93	0.95	0.82	0.86	0.82	0.88	1.02	1.01	1.06	0.94
		F	0.97	1.24	0.62	0.88	0.90	1.10	1.08	1.05	1.27	1.09
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	0.74	1.50	0.56	0.67	1.14	0.53	1.00	0.93	0.62	0.64
		F	0.79	0.71	0.73	0.85	1.07	0.71	0.77	0.66	0.78	0.83
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	0.27	0.67	0.25	0.30	0.21	0.41	0.17	0.22	0.24	0.24
		F	0.34	0.31	0.47	1.00	0.21	0.31	0.41	0.20	0.20	0.38
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	1.00	1.05	1.05	0.98	0.96	0.99	0.97	0.92	1.03	1.02
		F	0.99	0.95	0.91	1.04	0.95	0.94	0.99	0.91	1.03	1.11
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	3.88	19.00	3.91	14.29	2.97	5.23	2.88	3.48	3.40	2.35
		F	2.89	0.00	3.59	5.63	2.00	4.77	2.31	2.28	2.64	1.81
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	0.15	0.50	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.21	0.07	0.17	0.08
		F	0.25	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.13	0.36	0.27	0.09	0.12	0.75
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	0.77	0.50	0.73	0.71	0.80	0.56	0.60	0.73	0.91	1.50
		F	0.66	1.33	0.75	0.20	0.40	0.40	0.60	0.50	0.67	4.00
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	0.39	0.27	0.47	0.41	0.23	0.38	0.34	0.51	0.37	0.36
		F	0.46	0.41	0.37	0.38	0.38	0.64	0.63	0.53	0.50	0.44
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	0.92	0.90	0.88	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.97	0.88	0.92	0.94
		F	0.89	0.94	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.90	0.89	0.87	0.87	0.94
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	0.33	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00
		F	0.48	0.00	0.22	0.50	0.29	0.67	0.00	0.50	0.67	1.00
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	0.92	0.90	0.89	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.97	0.88	0.92	0.94
		F	0.89	0.94	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.90	0.89	0.87	0.87	0.94
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	0.36	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.29	0.00	2.00	0.63
		F	0.30	0.00	0.25	0.20	0.67	0.50	0.17	0.33	0.33	0.33
C38	Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	M	0.34	1.00	0.25	0.60	0.10	0.38	0.50	0.19	0.37	0.32
		F	0.26	0.00	0.06	0.50	0.56	0.86	0.17	0.30	0.08	0.25
C39	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs	M	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
		F	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
C40	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	M	0.18	0.00	0.20	0.13	0.17	0.40	0.57	0.08	0.13	0.15
		F	0.18	0.20	0.25	0.09	0.10	0.20	0.33	0.14	0.16	0.20
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	0.92	1.00	0.43	0.64	1.86	1.67	2.22	0.63	1.17	0.62
		F	1.04	2.50	0.56	1.00	1.00	1.75	1.50	1.33	0.90	1.18
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	0.26	0.22	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.35	0.22	0.28	0.27	0.23
		F	0.18	0.19	0.14	0.13	0.19	0.25	0.20	0.29	0.19	0.16
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01
		F	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.00
C45	Mesothelioma	M	0.86	0.89	0.90	0.83	0.82	1.00	0.74	0.76	1.00	0.77
		F	0.87	0.62	0.73	0.85	2.38	0.73	1.11	0.78	0.80	0.89
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M	0.10	0.00	0.10	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.14	0.50
		F	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.50

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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
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	0.44	0.00	0.50	0.20	1.33	0.25	1.50	0.60	0.14	0.40
		F	0.33	0.00	1.00	0.14	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	0.44	0.67	0.33	0.83	0.67	0.55	0.33	0.47	0.25	0.31
		F	0.54	0.53	0.46	0.48	0.68	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.58	0.68
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	0.47	0.24	0.49	0.46	0.35	0.61	0.50	0.81	0.70	0.25
		F	0.57	0.23	0.46	0.49	0.50	0.63	0.74	1.06	0.75	0.42
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	0.22	0.40	0.19	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.32	0.24	0.19	0.16
		F	0.29	0.25	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.29	0.27
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	0.35	0.41	0.35	0.28	0.38	0.32	0.39	0.38	0.51	0.14
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	0.53	0.82	0.55	0.55	0.35	0.56	0.71	0.50	0.42	0.57
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	0.38	0.26	0.42	0.36	0.39	0.36	0.39	0.42	0.39	0.41
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	0.17	0.18	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.20	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	1.38	0.77	1.36	1.11	1.36	0.96	2.75	2.61	1.13	1.34
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other unspecified female genital organs	F	0.68	0.64	0.68	0.63	0.64	0.70	0.72	0.61	0.77	0.65
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	0.68	0.63	0.68	0.63	0.64	0.70	0.71	0.61	0.77	0.65
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	0.68	2.00	0.44	0.82	0.64	0.47	1.20	0.75	0.90	0.42
C58	Malignant neoplasm of placenta	F	0.38	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.00
C60	Malignant neoplasm of penis	M	0.32	0.24	0.35	0.31	0.26	0.36	0.24	0.41	0.38	0.29
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	0.32	0.28	0.29	0.35	0.39	0.30	0.32	0.31	0.35	0.29
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.04
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	0.16	0.25	0.33	0.50	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.08
		F	0.16	0.25	0.33	0.50	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.08
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	0.56	0.59	0.54	0.56	0.57	0.62	0.57	0.46	0.62	0.55
		F	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.50	0.52	0.62	0.64	0.55	0.59	0.48
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.18
		F	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.17	0.25	0.05
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	0.30	0.60	0.29	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.14	0.62	0.23	0.50
		F	0.35	0.17	0.06	0.18	0.33	0.07	0.67	1.33	0.47	0.91
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.44	0.50	0.45	0.51	0.43	0.47	0.45
		F	0.59	0.56	0.55	0.48	0.69	0.62	0.64	0.56	0.64	0.61
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	0.40	0.80	0.57	0.13	0.19	0.62	0.75	0.25	0.45	0.45
		F	0.59	0.00	0.75	2.00	0.00	0.33	1.29	0.60	0.33	0.00
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	0.11	0.00	0.08	0.38	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.11
		F	0.25	0.40	0.20	0.31	0.30	0.40	0.23	0.14	0.27	0.19
C70	Malignant neoplasm of meninges	M	0.18	0.00	0.33	0.17	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00
		F	0.25	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.67	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.14	0.22

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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
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	0.81	0.70	0.60	0.98	0.69	0.82	0.87	0.76	0.94	0.89
		F	0.81	0.65	0.74	0.95	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.67	0.93	0.83
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	0.22	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.11	0.50	0.17
		F	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.20	0.20	0.14	0.00	0.33	0.25
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	0.29	0.50	0.36	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.29	0.21	0.28	0.38
		F	0.20	0.14	0.22	0.17	0.13	0.18	0.24	0.21	0.26	0.18
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	0.57	0.75	0.40	0.89	0.63	1.50	0.42	0.27	0.80	0.50
		F	0.80	0.00	0.79	0.57	1.00	0.75	3.00	0.75	0.60	0.78
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	0.39	0.00	0.50	0.14	0.17	0.80	0.33	0.40	0.29	0.00
		F	0.77	0.00	0.50	0.25	1.00	2.00	4.00	0.60	1.00	1.50
C76	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	M	0.74	1.86	1.50	2.44	1.42	2.36	0.47	0.16	0.41	0.95
		F	0.90	1.21	1.31	2.08	1.69	2.39	0.70	0.36	0.66	0.85
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02
		F	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	0.18	0.19	0.33	0.12	0.12	0.17	0.22	0.16	0.18	0.15
		F	0.15	0.15	0.30	0.11	0.11	0.21	0.14	0.15	0.10	0.10
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	0.18	0.16	0.42	0.16	0.13	0.21	0.16	0.21	0.16	0.10
		F	0.22	0.21	0.34	0.15	0.17	0.23	0.28	0.31	0.19	0.12
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	2.19	2.20	1.60	2.36	3.35	1.69	2.56	2.35	2.36	2.51
		F	2.03	1.99	1.51	2.00	2.74	1.65	2.64	2.07	2.25	2.26
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	0.24	0.26	0.29	0.35	0.21	0.32	0.28	0.22	0.19	0.11
		F	0.24	0.29	0.20	0.25	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.24	0.26	0.36
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	0.49	0.54	0.45	0.48	0.44	0.51	0.56	0.43	0.49	0.50
		F	0.47	0.55	0.42	0.45	0.46	0.51	0.56	0.55	0.42	0.44
C82	Follicular [nodular] non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.11	0.18	0.07	0.04
		F	0.07	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.13	0.00	0.11	0.19	0.04	0.03
C83	Diffuse non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.16	0.10	0.12
		F	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.21	0.03	0.07
C84	Peripheral and cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	M	0.36	0.13	0.42	0.24	0.33	0.41	0.35	0.63	0.51	0.22
		F	0.42	0.50	0.35	0.33	0.24	0.42	0.27	2.00	0.24	0.37
C85	Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	1.06	1.28	0.89	1.33	1.34	1.55	1.04	0.57	1.20	1.27
		F	1.00	1.24	0.76	1.26	1.24	1.41	1.08	0.69	1.03	1.04
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.56	0.89	0.30	0.33	0.53	0.59	0.36
		F	0.53	1.33	0.46	1.00	0.33	0.33	0.75	1.25	0.60	0.14
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	0.68	1.15	0.60	0.64	0.75	0.67	0.83	0.65	0.63	0.61
		F	0.77	1.08	0.67	0.85	0.80	0.83	0.89	0.73	0.80	0.57
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	0.63	0.70	0.69	0.49	0.78	0.68	0.67	0.67	0.59	0.55
		F	0.66	0.85	0.68	0.56	0.66	0.64	0.76	0.66	0.63	0.62
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	0.44	0.49	0.52	0.28	0.62	0.48	0.55	0.50	0.40	0.33
		F	0.46	0.62	0.53	0.30	0.43	0.48	0.62	0.38	0.46	0.45
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	0.80	0.87	0.80	0.81	0.89	0.86	0.76	0.79	0.77	0.76
		F	0.79	1.00	0.75	0.81	0.79	0.73	0.83	0.85	0.75	0.78

Table 9 Series MB1 no. 34

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This is page 5 of a 5 page table

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
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	0.70	1.00	0.67	3.00	0.00	0.67	1.00	0.00	0.22	2.00
		F	0.33	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
C94	Other leukaemias of specified cell type	M	0.43	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.20	1.00	0.33	1.00
		F	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00
C95	Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	M	1.32	0.67	1.17	1.50	1.50	2.25	0.90	1.08	1.60	2.00
		F	1.30	1.33	1.10	2.17	6.00	1.40	1.50	1.08	1.12	1.15
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
		F	0.67	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.00
C97	Malignant neoplasms of independant (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

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This table is 4 pages in length

Table 10 Directly age-standardised¹ registration rates per 100,000 population: site and sex, 1994 to 2003

England

ICD-10 code	Site description		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
C00-C97, D00-D48, O01	All registrations	M	487.8	498.6	494.1	508.0	516.9	518.8	535.1	535.1	537.0	536.3
		F	473.1	487.2	491.4	510.0	524.2	530.4	528.3	525.2	526.1	540.4
C00-C97	All cancers	M	466.8	473.1	466.6	477.8	486.5	484.7	494.2	493.6	491.9	490.6
		F	368.8	376.1	375.4	392.3	397.6	402.6	401.2	400.8	398.1	408.4
C00-C97 xC44	All cancers excluding nmse²	M	398.0	400.9	394.7	397.1	395.0	395.0	400.4	399.0	393.5	388.8
		F	323.8	328.4	327.2	338.7	337.5	342.0	337.9	336.5	331.2	340.3
C00-C14	Malignant neoplasm of lip, mouth and pharynx	M	8.9	8.6	8.8	9.1	9.2	10.0	10.1	10.0	9.8	10.5
		F	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.7
C00	Malignant neoplasm of lip	M	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
		F	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
C01	Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	M	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
		F	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
C02	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	M	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9
		F	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
C03	Malignant neoplasm of gum	M	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
C04	Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	M	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9
		F	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
C05	Malignant neoplasm of palate	M	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
		F	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
C06	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	M	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
		F	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
C07	Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	M	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
		F	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
C08	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	M	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
		F	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
C09	Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	M	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7
		F	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
C10	Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	M	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
		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	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
		F	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
C12	Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	M	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7
		F	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
C13	Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	M	0.3	0.3	0.2	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	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
C14	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral cavity and pharynx	M	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C15	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	M	12.9	12.6	12.7	13.0	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.6	13.6	13.7
		F	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6
C16	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	M	21.0	20.3	19.6	19.7	18.9	18.4	17.6	16.4	16.2	14.3
		F	8.2	8.0	7.5	7.8	7.3	6.7	6.9	6.4	6.0	6.0
C17	Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	M	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
		F	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
C18-C21	Malignant neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus	M	52.6	53.4	55.0	55.5	55.9	55.5	55.4	53.1	52.7	52.9
		F	35.5	35.1	36.3	35.8	37.1	36.7	35.4	34.5	33.9	33.6
C18-C20	Malignant neoplasm of colon and rectum	M	51.8	52.5	54.1	54.5	55.0	54.5	54.5	52.1	51.8	51.8
		F	34.6	34.0	35.3	34.6	35.9	35.5	34.2	33.3	32.7	32.3

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		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
C18	Malignant neoplasm of colon	M	30.7	31.8	32.0	32.3	31.6	31.6	31.7	30.8	29.8	30.1
		F	23.7	23.5	24.0	23.4	24.0	23.5	23.1	22.5	21.9	21.6
C19	Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	M	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.5
		F	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.5
C20	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	M	17.0	16.9	17.9	17.9	18.8	18.3	18.3	17.1	17.3	17.2
		F	8.6	8.4	8.9	8.7	9.4	9.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.2
C21	Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	M	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1
		F	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
C22	Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	M	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.8
		F	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.1
C23	Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	M	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
		F	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
C24	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	M	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
		F	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
C25	Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	M	10.2	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.0	9.9
		F	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.2	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.4	7.5
C26	Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	M	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
		F	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
C30	Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	M	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
C31	Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	M	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
C32	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	M	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.1	5.0
		F	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
C33-C34	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung	M	82.2	79.2	74.8	73.7	70.9	68.8	67.3	64.7	62.0	59.2
		F	33.6	33.8	33.1	33.2	33.7	33.6	34.0	33.3	32.9	33.2
C33	Malignant neoplasm of trachea	M	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	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	0.1
C34	Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	M	82.0	79.0	74.7	73.6	70.8	68.7	67.1	64.6	61.9	59.1
		F	33.5	33.7	33.0	33.1	33.6	33.5	33.8	33.2	32.8	33.2
C37	Malignant neoplasm of thymus	M	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
		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	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
		F	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	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	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
		F	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
C41	Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspecified sites	M	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
		F	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
C43	Malignant melanoma of skin	M	7.3	7.6	7.5	8.3	8.6	8.4	9.7	10.0	10.6	11.0
		F	9.4	9.9	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.9	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.4
C44	Other malignant neoplasms of skin	M	68.8	72.2	71.9	80.6	91.5	89.6	93.8	94.7	98.4	101.8
		F	45.0	47.6	48.2	53.6	60.1	60.6	63.2	64.3	66.9	68.1
C45	Mesothelioma	M	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2
		F	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
		F	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

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Table 10 Directly age-standardised rates - continued

England

ICD-10 code	Site description		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
C47	Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	M	0.1	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	0.2	0.1
C48	Malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and peritoneum	M	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
		F	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
C49	Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	M	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
		F	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
C50	Malignant neoplasm of breast	M	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
		F	103.5	105.6	106.3	113.1	113.3	116.5	113.8	114.5	114.0	120.3
C51	Malignant neoplasm of vulva	F	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4
C52	Malignant neoplasm of vagina	F	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
C53	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	F	11.0	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.4	8.6	8.6	8.0	8.1
C54	Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	F	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.8	13.5	14.1	15.4	15.0	14.8	16.1
C55	Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	F	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
C56-C57	Malignant neoplasm of ovary and other and unspecified female genital organs	F	16.9	18.6	18.4	19.3	19.1	18.3	17.9	18.4	17.8	17.8
C56	Malignant neoplasm of ovary	F	16.7	18.2	18.1	18.7	18.6	17.8	17.5	18.1	17.4	17.4
C57	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	F	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	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	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1
C61	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	M	66.1	68.7	68.6	67.2	68.7	72.8	80.2	89.7	91.2	90.3
C62	Malignant neoplasm of testis	M	5.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.0
C63	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified male genital organs	M	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C64	Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	M	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.9	10.2	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.6	10.2
		F	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.5
C65	Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	M	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
		F	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
C66	Malignant neoplasm of ureter	M	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
		F	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
C67	Malignant neoplasm of bladder	M	30.0	30.5	28.4	27.2	27.3	26.5	23.1	21.8	19.4	19.6
		F	7.9	8.4	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.8	6.5	6.1	5.5	5.7
C68	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	M	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
		F	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
C69	Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	M	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
		F	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
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	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
C71	Malignant neoplasm of brain	M	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.3	7.8	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.5
		F	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	4.8
C72	Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of central nervous system	M	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
		F	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
C73	Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	M	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
		F	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3

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

This is page 4 of a 4 page table

Table 10 Directly-age standardised rates - continued

England

ICD-10 code	Site description		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
C74	Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	M	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
		F	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
C75	Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	M	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	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	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
		F	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
C77	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	M	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4
		F	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
C78	Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	M	7.1	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.6	6.5	5.6	5.9
		F	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.8	5.5	5.3	5.0
C79	Secondary malignant neoplasm of other sites	M	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.4
		F	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.9
C80	Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	M	11.0	11.0	11.6	11.7	11.2	10.3	8.6	7.8	8.2	7.3
		F	8.2	8.7	8.7	9.1	8.2	8.3	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.4
C81	Hodgkin's disease	M	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.5
		F	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	M	14.2	13.8	13.8	14.4	14.7	15.1	15.2	15.4	14.9	15.3
		F	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.9	10.5	10.8	10.9	10.9	10.7	11.1
C88	Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	M	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
		F	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C90	Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	M	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7
		F	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.7
C91-C95	All leukaemias	M	10.9	12.3	11.2	11.5	11.6	11.4	12.1	11.6	11.4	11.8
		F	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	M	5.3	6.4	6.1	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.0	6.0
		F	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.2
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	M	5.0	5.3	4.5	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.3
		F	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	M	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
		F	0.0	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	0.0	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	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
		F	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
C96	Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue	M	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
		F	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D05	Carcinoma in situ of breast	F	6.6	7.2	7.5	8.7	9.5	10.5	11.1	11.6	12.0	12.9
D06	Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	F	74.5	79.3	81.9	80.2	87.9	87.3	82.5	79.0	79.6	82.0