

# CancerStats

## Mortality – UK

September 2005

**Table One:** Numbers and rates of deaths for all malignant neoplasms UK, 2003

	England	Wales	Scotland	N.Ireland	UK
<b>Deaths</b>					
Males	66,268	4,400	7,638	1,914	80,220
Females	60,991	4,015	7,478	1,843	74,327
Persons	127,259	8,415	15,116	3,757	154,547
<b>Crude rate per 100,000 population</b>					
Males	274.7	312.0	314.5	230.6	278.6
Females	240.4	266.8	285.5	211.8	244.7
Persons	257.1	288.7	299.4	221.0	261.2
<b>Age standardised rate per 100,000 population</b>					
Males	222.5	233.3	262.4	227.1	226.5
CI 95%	220.8 224.2	226.4 240.2	256.5 268.3	216.9 237.3	225.0 228.1
Females	156.3	162.5	185.5	161.6	159.4
CI 95%	155.1 157.6	157.5 167.5	181.3 189.7	154.2 169.0	158.2 160.5
Persons	183.2	190.9	215.6	187.1	186.5
CI 95%	182.2 184.2	186.8 194.9	212.1 219.0	181.1 193.1	185.6 187.4

### Introduction

Cancer is the cause of more than a quarter (26%) of all deaths in the United Kingdom (UK). In 2003, 154,547 people were registered as dying from a malignant neoplasm. Over one fifth (22%) of all cancer deaths are from lung cancer.<sup>1,2,3</sup> Cancer of the large bowel (colorectum) was the second most common cause of cancer death (10%). Although breast cancer is rare in men, the high rates among women place it as the third most common cause of cancer death in all persons (8%). The 20 most common causes of death from cancer are shown in **Figure One**. Deaths from cancers of the lung, bowel, breast and prostate together account for nearly half (47%) of all cancer deaths.

Cigarette smoking has been identified as the single most important cause of preventable disease and premature death in the UK. Overall, one third of all deaths from cancer, including around 80% of lung cancer deaths, are linked to tobacco smoking.<sup>4</sup>

### Age

The distribution of deaths from cancer by age is shown in **Figure Two** for males and females. It can clearly be seen that the majority of deaths from cancer occur in the elderly. More than 75% of deaths from cancer occur in people aged 65 and over, and the death rates rise with increasing age.

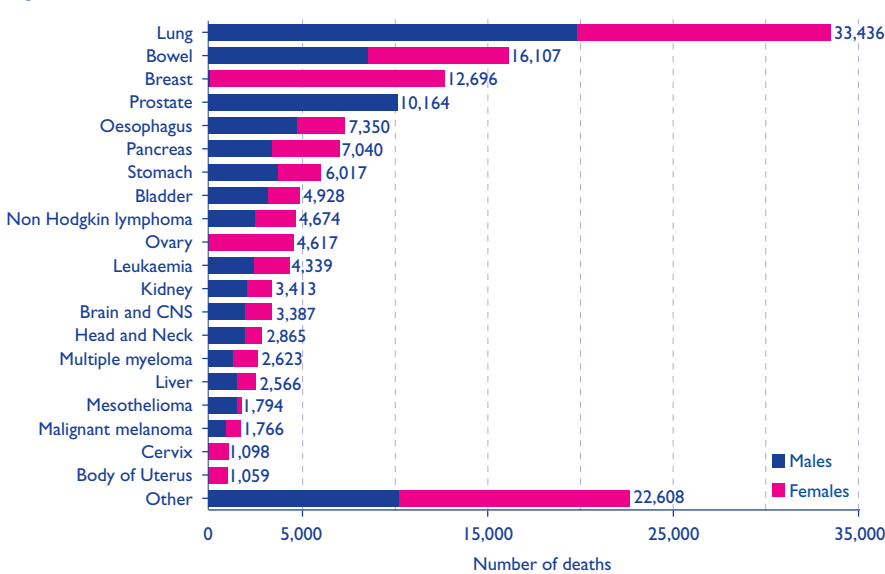
However, although there are fewer deaths from cancer in younger people, cancers cause an even greater proportion of deaths: more than one in three (42%) deaths in adults aged under 65 years are caused by cancer. When the sexes are separated, this proportion is even higher for women, with one in two (54%) female deaths under 65 years due to cancer compared with 35% for cancer deaths in men under 65.

In adults under the age of 75 years, deaths from cancer outnumber deaths from diseases of the circulatory system, including ischaemic heart disease and stroke.

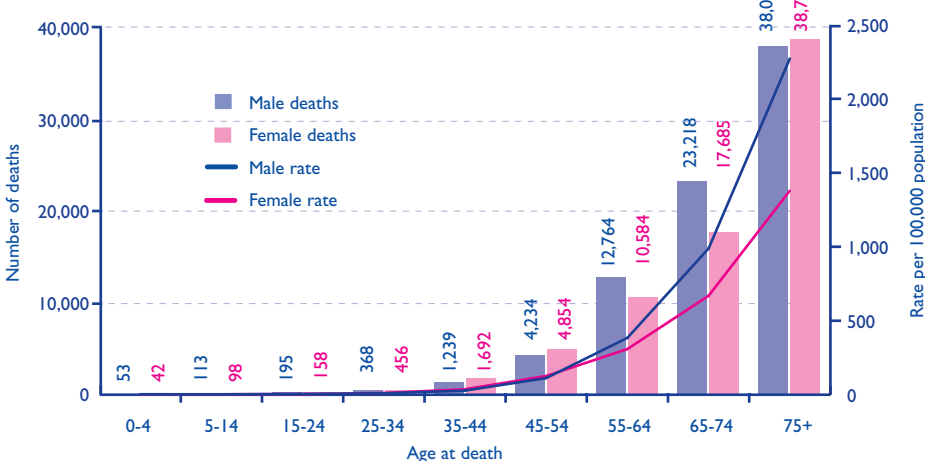
### Trends over time

Overall mortality from cancer is decreasing despite the increasing incidence of the disease. In the ten year period between 1994 and 2003, the age standardised mortality rates for all malignant neoplasms fell by 13.4% for men

**Figure One:** The 20 most common causes of death from cancer; UK 2003



**Figure Two:** Number of deaths and mortality rate by age and sex, all malignant neoplasms, UK, 2003



and 9.7% for women. Trends for different types of cancer vary, although for the majority rates are falling: the percentage change in age-standardised mortality rates for all the major cancer sites are shown in **Figure Three**.

### Lung cancer

Age standardised mortality from lung cancer in men has fallen from around 77 deaths per 100,000 population in 1994 to 56 deaths per 100,000 in 2003. This continues the downward trend since the 1970s, which reflects the fall in tobacco consumption in the male population.

Female mortality rates from lung cancer are about half the male rates, that is, 30 deaths per 100,000 in 2003 (see **Figure Four**). The all ages age standardised rates have been fairly stable for women since the mid 1980s. It is encouraging that the lung cancer mortality rates for women in their 60s have fallen by 25% in the last fifteen years. However, smoking consumption remains high among teenage girls, and, without effective tobacco control measures, this decreasing mortality trend may not continue into the future.

### Breast cancer

Mortality rates for breast cancer reached a peak in the late 1980s. Since 1990 there has been a steady fall in the mortality rate (**Figure Five**), which is likely to be due to a combination of factors including earlier diagnosis and more effective treatment. In 1994, 14,372 women died from breast cancer in the UK; by 2003 deaths had fallen to 12,614 despite large increases in incidence.

### Prostate cancer

Prostate cancer mortality was rising at all ages until the early 1990s. From the mid 1990s until the end of the century there was a small decline in the UK (**Figure Five**). Mortality rates for prostate cancer remain at around 27 deaths per 100,000 population

### Bowel cancer

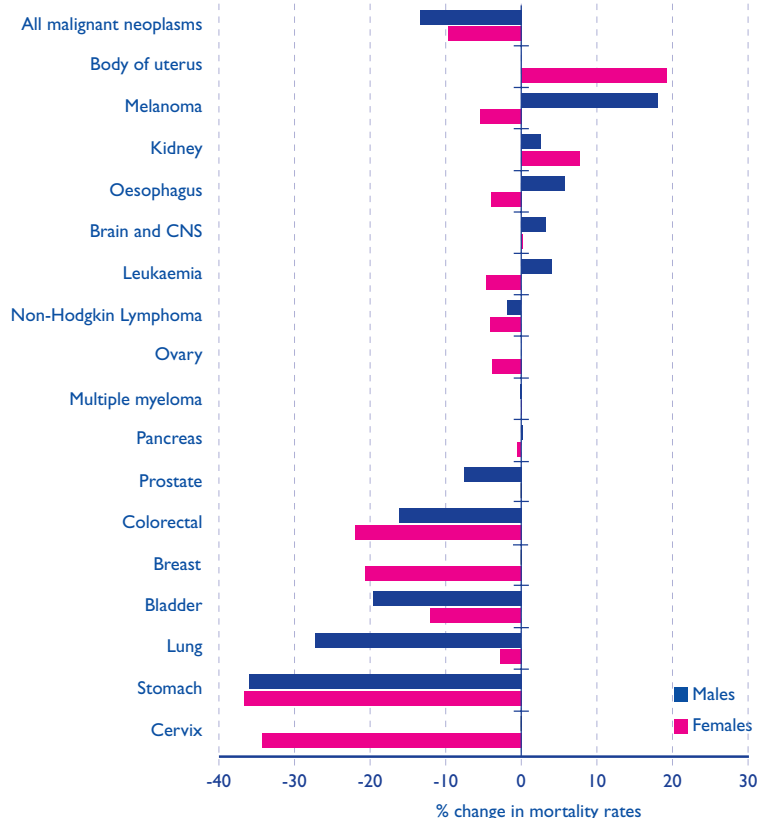
Death rates from large bowel cancer are falling in the UK despite increasing incidence. Between 1994 and 2003, the male age standardized rates fell by 16% and the female rates by 22% (**Figure Five**).

### Other cancers

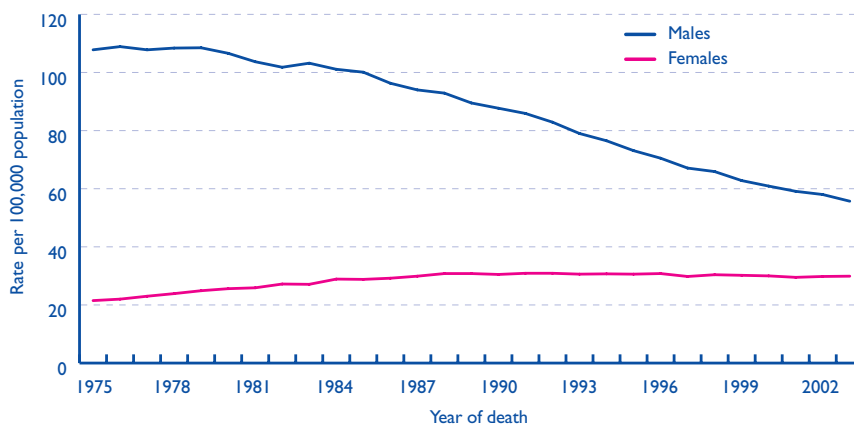
Due to the continuing increase in the numbers of male deaths from oesophageal cancer; this is now the fourth most common cause of cancer death in men. It is a difficult cancer to treat and five year survival rates are below 10%.

Stomach cancer incidence and mortality rates for both men and women began to fall in the middle of the last century and the decrease continues. Over the last 20 years mortality rates have more than halved. Between 1994 and 2003, the age standardised rates fell by 36% for both men and women. Large

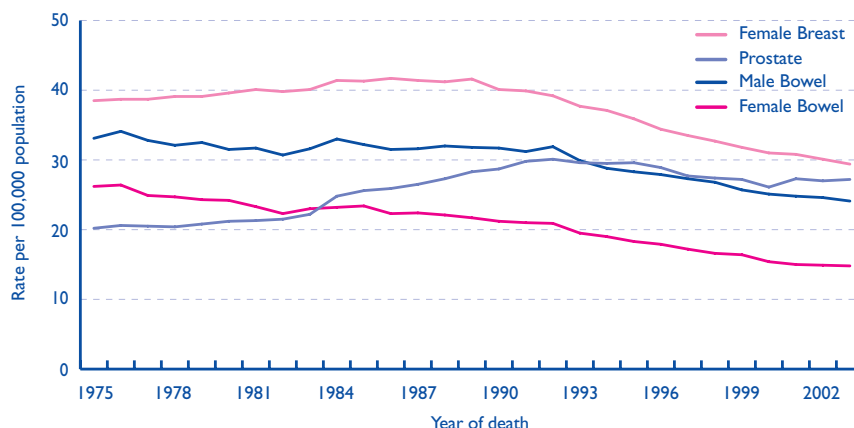
**Figure Three:** Percentage change in the age standardised\* mortality rates by sex, major cancers, UK 1994-2003



**Figure Four:** Age standardised\* mortality rates by sex, lung cancer; UK, 1975-2003



**Figure Five:** Age standardised\* mortality rates for breast, prostate and bowel cancer; UK, 1975-2003



decreases in mortality have also been recorded for cervical and male bladder cancer.

Ovarian cancer is the fourth most common cause of cancer death in women, and over the last ten years there has been little decline in its mortality rate. Similarly, mortality rates for cancer of the pancreas, which is the fifth most common cause of death in women, have fallen only slightly, with around 3,600 female deaths each year.

## Males

### Ten most common causes of cancer death

Despite the fall in male lung cancer death rates (Figure Four), lung cancer is still by far the most common cause of male death from cancer. Lung cancer is the cause of a quarter of all male cancer deaths (Figure Six). In 2003, there were 19,806 deaths from lung cancer in men in the UK.

Prostate cancer is the second most common cause of cancer death in men: in 2003 there were 10,164 deaths in the UK accounting for 13% of the male deaths from cancer. Over 92% of deaths from prostate cancer occur in men aged 65 and over. Cancer of the large bowel caused 8,564 deaths in males in 2003. However, the average age at death from bowel cancer is younger than it is for prostate cancer, with 77% of deaths occurring in men aged over 65.

These three cancers, lung, prostate and large bowel, together accounted for almost half (48%) of the male deaths from cancer.

## Females

### Ten most common causes of cancer death

For females in the UK, there are similar numbers of deaths from lung and breast cancer (Figure Seven). In 2003, lung cancer was the most common cause of death, responsible for 13,630 deaths in women compared with 12,614 deaths from breast cancer. The number of breast cancer deaths in women fell slightly with 224 fewer deaths in 2003 than in 2002 whereas the number of female deaths from lung cancer rose, with 252 more deaths in 2003 than in 2002.

Deaths from breast, lung and large bowel cancer together account for nearly half (45%) of all female deaths from cancer.

### Information by country, sex and site

More detailed mortality information for 2003 for over 30 cancer sites by sex for England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the UK, including crude mortality rates for the UK, are shown in Tables Two to Four. The populations of the constituent countries of the UK are also shown to enable crude mortality rates to be calculated.

Figure Six: The ten most common causes of cancer death, UK, males, 2003

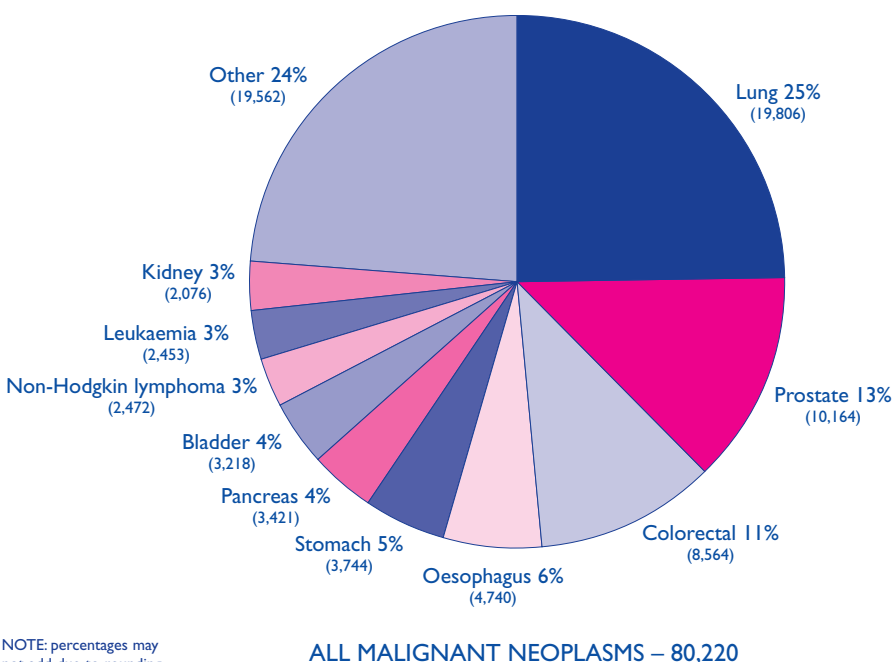
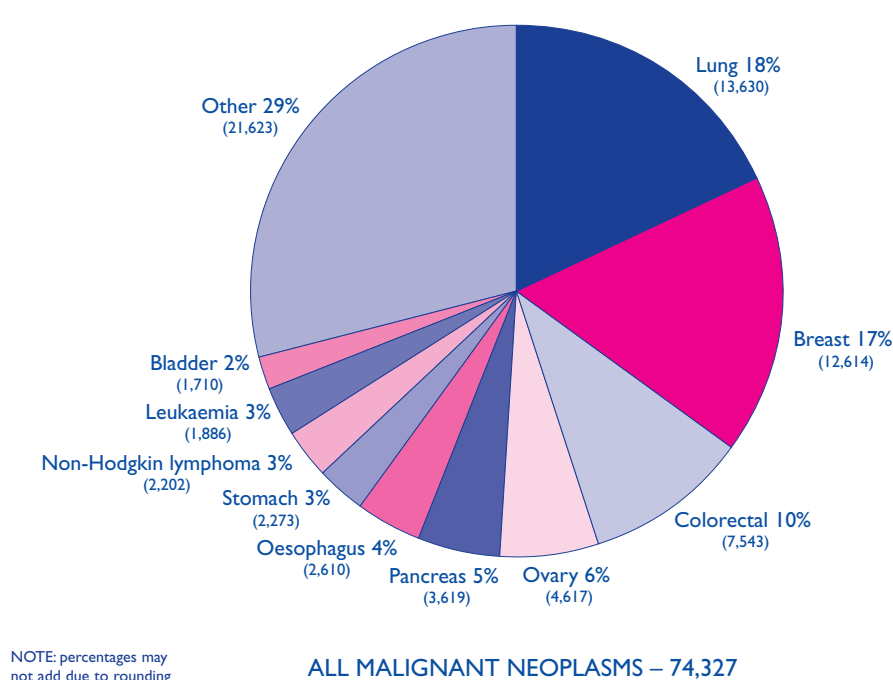


Figure Seven: The ten most common causes of cancer death, UK, females, 2003



## References

### References

- Office for National Statistics <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>
  - Registrar General for Scotland. Annual report 2003. GRO for Scotland (2004).
  - Registrar General for Northern Ireland. Annual report 2003. GRO for Northern Ireland (2004).
  - Action on Smoking Health <http://www.ash.org.uk>
- \* The category of 'malignant neoplasms' includes ICD 10 numbers C00-C97.

\*age standardised to the European population

**TABLE TWO**  
Number of deaths from cancer, by site, **MALES**, UK, 2003

Cancer site	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK	Crude rate	UK rank
All malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	66,268	4,400	7,638	1,914	80,220	278.6	..
All malignant neoplasms excl NMSC (C00-C97 excl C44)	66,029	4,381	7,602	1,907	79,919	277.5	..
<b>Bladder (C67)</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Bone (C40-C41)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Brain with central nervous system (C70-C72)</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>11</b>
<i>Brain (C71)</i>	1,609	80	185	53	1,927	6.7	..
<b>Breast (C50)</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Colorectal (C18-C21)</b>	<b>6,961</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>8,564</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Colon (C18)</i>	4,291	328	488	174	5,281	18.3	..
<i>Rectum (C19-C21)</i>	2,670	184	351	78	3,283	11.4	..
<b>Connective tissue(C47+C49)</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Eye (C69)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Gallbladder (C23)</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Head and neck (C00-C14 + C30-C32)</b>	<b>1,541</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>12</b>
<i>Lip (C00)</i>	9	3	1	0	13	0.0	..
<i>Tongue (C01-C02)</i>	242	19	30	7	298	1.0	..
<i>Mouth (C03-C06)</i>	182	14	40	5	241	0.8	..
<i>Salivary glands (C07-C08)</i>	89	4	7	3	103	0.4	..
<i>Oropharyngeal (C09-C10)</i>	172	11	36	3	222	0.8	..
<i>Nasopharyngeal (C11)</i>	66	5	11	1	83	0.3	..
<i>Larynx (C32)</i>	532	35	76	12	655	2.3	..
<b>Hodgkin's lymphoma (C81)</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Kidney (C64-C66 + C68)</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>All leukaemias (C91-C95)</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2,453</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Acute lymphoid leukaemia (C91.0)</i>	139	5	8	2	154	0.5	..
<i>Acute myeloid leukaemia (C92.0)</i>	931	61	96	22	1,110	3.9	..
<i>Chronic lymphoid leukaemia (C91.1)</i>	544	31	56	13	644	2.2	..
<i>Chronic myeloid leukaemia (C92.1)</i>	169	11	8	4	192	0.7	..
<b>Liver (C22)</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Lung(C33-C34)</b>	<b>16,093</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>19,806</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Melanoma (C43)</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Mesothelioma (C45)</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Multiple myeloma (C90)</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (C82-C85+C96)</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Non-melanoma skin cancer (C44)</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Oesophagus (C15)</b>	<b>3,869</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Pancreas (C25)</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Penis (C60)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Prostate (C61)</b>	<b>8,582</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>10,164</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Small intestine (C17)</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Stomach (C16)</b>	<b>3,035</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,744</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Testis (C62)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Thyroid (C73)</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Population (2003 estimates)</b>	<b>24,127,966</b>	<b>1,410,329</b>	<b>2,428,289</b>	<b>830,031</b>	<b>28,796,615</b>		

**TABLE THREE**  
Number of deaths from cancer, by site, **FEMALES**, UK, 2003

Cancer site	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK	Crude rate	UK rank
All malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	60,991	4,015	7,478	1,843	74,327	244.7	..
All malignant neoplasms excl NMSC (C00-C97 excl C44)	60,819	4,001	7,461	1,833	74,114	244.0	..
<b>Bladder (C67)</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Bone (C40-C41)</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Brain with central nervous system (C70-C72)</b>	<b>1,184</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,441</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>12</b>
<i>Brain (C71)</i>	1,163	80	142	32	1,417	4.7	..
<b>Breast (C50)</b>	<b>10,489</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>12,614</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Cervix(C53)</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Colorectal (C18-C21)</b>	<b>6,118</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>7,543</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Colon (C18)</i>	4,212	306	478	139	5,135	16.9	..
<i>Rectum (C19-C21)</i>	1,906	134	295	73	2,408	7.9	..
<b>Connective tissue (C47+C49)</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Eye (C69)</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Gallbladder (C23)</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Head and neck (C00-C14 + C30-C32)</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>17</b>
<i>Lip (C00)</i>	6	1	0	0	7	0.0	..
<i>Tongue (C01-C02)</i>	155	10	12	4	181	0.6	..
<i>Mouth (C03-C06)</i>	140	20	31	2	193	0.6	..
<i>Salivary glands (C07-C08)</i>	50	4	5	3	62	0.2	..
<i>Oropharyngeal (C09-C10)</i>	57	2	13	1	73	0.2	..
<i>Nasopharyngeal (C11)</i>	36	4	6	0	46	0.2	..
<i>Larynx (C32)</i>	146	4	27	5	182	0.6	..
<b>Hodgkin's lymphoma (C81)</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Kidney (C64-C66 + C68)</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>All leukaemias (C91-C95)</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Acute lymphoid leukaemia (C91.0)</i>	94	2	12	5	113	0.4	..
<i>Acute myeloid leukaemia (C92.0)</i>	755	29	91	19	894	2.9	..
<i>Chronic lymphoid leukaemia (C91.1)</i>	381	21	42	7	451	1.5	..
<i>Chronic myeloid leukaemia (C92.1)</i>	128	10	15	1	154	0.5	..
<b>Liver (C22)</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Lung (C33-C34)</b>	<b>10,912</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>13,630</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Melanoma (C43)</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Mesothelioma (C45)</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Multiple myeloma (C90)</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (C82-C85+C96)</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2,202</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Non-melanoma skin cancer (C44)</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Oesophagus (C15)</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Ovary (C56-C57)</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>4,617</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Pancreas (C25)</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Small intestine (C17)</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Stomach (C16)</b>	<b>1,859</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Thyroid (C73)</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>All uterus (C54-C55)</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>11</b>
<i>Uterus (C54)</i>	879	64	96	20	1,059	3.5	..
<i>Uterus unspecified (C55)</i>	427	32	51	23	533	1.8	..
<b>Vagina (C52)</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Vulva (C51)</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Populations (2003 estimates)</b>	<b>25,373,946</b>	<b>1,504,864</b>	<b>2,619,648</b>	<b>870,181</b>	<b>30,368,639</b>		

**TABLE FOUR**  
Number of deaths from cancer, by site, **PERSONS**, UK, 2003

Cancer site	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	UK	Crude rate	UK rank
All malignant neoplasms (C00-C97)	127,259	8,415	15,116	3,757	154,547	261.2	..
All malignant neoplasms excl NMSC (C00-C97 excl C44)	126,848	8,382	15,063	3,740	154,033	260.3	..
<b>Bladder (C67)</b>	<b>4,131</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>4,928</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Bone (C40-C41)</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Brain with central nervous system (C70-C72)</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3,387</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>13</b>
<i>Brain (C71)</i>	2,772	160	327	85	3,344	5.7	..
<b>Breast (C50)</b>	<b>10,553</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>1,149</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>12,696</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Cervix (C53)</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Colorectal (C18-C21)</b>	<b>13,079</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1,612</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>16,107</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Colon (C18)</i>	8,503	634	966	313	10,416	17.6	..
<i>Rectum (C19-C21)</i>	4,576	318	646	151	5,691	9.6	..
<b>Connective tissue (C47+C49)</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Eye (C69)</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Gallbladder (C23)</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Head and neck (C00-C14 + C30-C32)</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>2,865</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>14</b>
<i>Lip (C00)</i>	15	4	1	0	20	0.0	..
<i>Tongue (C01-C02)</i>	397	29	42	11	479	0.8	..
<i>Mouth (C03-C06)</i>	322	34	71	7	434	0.7	..
<i>Salivary glands (C07-C08)</i>	139	8	12	6	165	0.3	..
<i>Oropharyngeal (C09-C10)</i>	229	13	49	4	295	0.5	..
<i>Nasopharyngeal (C11)</i>	102	9	17	1	129	0.2	..
<i>Larynx (C32)</i>	678	39	103	17	837	1.4	..
<b>Hodgkin's lymphoma (C81)</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Kidney (C64-C66+C68)</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>All leukaemias (C91-C95)</b>	<b>3,685</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>4,339</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>11</b>
<i>Acute lymphoid leukaemia (C91.0)</i>	233	7	20	7	267	0.5	..
<i>Acute myeloid leukaemia (C92.0)</i>	1,686	90	187	41	2,004	3.4	..
<i>Chronic lymphoid leukaemia (C91.1)</i>	925	52	98	20	1,095	1.9	..
<i>Chronic myeloid leukaemia (C92.1)</i>	297	21	23	5	346	0.6	..
<b>Liver (C22)</b>	<b>2,082</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Lung (C33-C34)</b>	<b>27,005</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>33,436</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Melanoma (C43)</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Mesothelioma (C45)</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Multiple myeloma (C90)</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (C82-C85+C96)</b>	<b>3,897</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>4,674</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Non-melanoma skin cancer (C44)</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Oesophagus (C15)</b>	<b>6,002</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Ovary (C56-C57)</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>4,617</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Pancreas (C25)</b>	<b>5,841</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>7,040</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Penis (C60)</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Prostate (C61)</b>	<b>8,582</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>10,164</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Small intestine (C17)</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Stomach (C16)</b>	<b>4,894</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>6,017</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Testis (C62)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Thyroid (C73)</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>All uterus (C54-C55)</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>19</b>
<i>Uterus (C54)</i>	879	64	96	20	1,059	1.8	..
<i>Uterus unspecified (C55)</i>	427	32	51	23	533	0.9	..
<b>Vagina (C52)</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Vulva (C51)</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Populations (2003 estimates)</b>	<b>49,501,912</b>	<b>2,915,193</b>	<b>5,047,937</b>	<b>1,700,212</b>	<b>59,165,254</b>		