

Cancer in the European Community and its Member States

O. Møller Jensen, J. Estève, H. Møller and H. Renard

The European Community (EC) mounted the "Europe Against Cancer" programme in 1987 to control cancer. Information on mortality rates is available for all member countries and the incident number of cancers was estimated for each site, for each country and for the EC as a whole. In 1980 there were 730 000 deaths from cancer and an estimated 1186 000 new cases (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers). Among men, cancer of the lung is the leading cancer site with some 135 000 cases per year followed by prostate, colon and bladder cancer. Breast cancer is the leading site in women, with 135 000 cases per year, followed by colon, stomach and genital cancer. Among men, melanoma of the skin, and lung, pancreas and rectum cancer are more frequent in the north in contrast to larynx, oesophagus, buccal cavity and liver cancer, which are more frequent in the south. There are additional contrasts between Southern European countries. The contrasts are less striking for women. This study provides an estimate of the true number of cases only. The establishment of a network of European cancer registries should eventually lead to more comprehensive incidence information from the EC.

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INTRODUCTION

CANCER is a global problem that is particularly evident in economically developed, industrialised nations such as those of the European Community (EC), where large proportions of the population are elderly and have the highest risk of cancer. Cancer is still one of the most feared diseases in the EC despite the progress made during the past decades. Certain cancers can be avoided by limiting exposure to carcinogens and risk factors related to lifestyle and to the occupational and general environment. For some cancers treatment has become increasingly successful. The fear of cancer is undoubtedly due to the insidious nature of the disease, the invalidity related to treatment with uncomfortable side-effects and the feeling of long-term and severe suffering.

In 1987, the EC mounted the "Europe Against Cancer" programme [1] as a major effort to control cancer in the Community and its member states. Community efforts were planned to supplement national initiatives, with the main emphasis on primary prevention—e.g. reduction of tobacco smoking and alcohol drinking, dietary changes and protection against carcinogens and other risk factors. Early detection and screening are further important components of the programme.

As a foundation for the Europe Against Cancer programme, it is important to examine the size of the cancer problem in the EC. Since the emphasis is on prevention, the number of new cancer cases each year is the measure of interest. In addition to providing insight into the burden on society and on health-care

systems, the incidence of cancer at various sites is also the basis for estimating the potential for prevention.

While information on mortality rates is available for all EC countries, nationwide incidence rates for cancer are known only for Denmark and Scotland. England and Wales have national coverage by regional cancer registries with substantial variation in registration, completeness and accuracy [2]. Well-functioning cancer registration exists to a larger or smaller extent in other member states of the EC. In Belgium, Portugal and Greece cancer registration is improving or about to start, while no registration has been attempted in Luxembourg. Mortality statistics, including the site-specific cancer mortality rates, are published by the World Health Organization, and cancer incidence data are published jointly by the International Association of Cancer Registries and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) [3].

There are approximately 750 000 cancer deaths per year in the EC and around 1 million persons develop cancer each year [1]. This number is, however, uncertain and Coleman and Demaret [4] estimated the number to be in the range from 800 000 to 1200 000 new cases. Their estimates were based on extrapolation of incidence rates in various regions of the EC to the corresponding national populations.

Estimates of incidence rates for cancer of certain sites around 1961 in a variety of countries have been made by Doll [5] who used the incidence-mortality ratio for the age group 35–64 years as a point of departure. In their attempts to estimate the worldwide frequency of major cancers, Parkin *et al.* [6, 7] made estimates for Northern, Western and Southern Europe; all these areas comprise member states of the EC. The number of incident cases in France has been recently estimated by INSERM [8].

We have made the first attempt to estimate and present comprehensively cancer incidence and mortality data for each member state of the EC as well as the community as a whole. In addition to presenting data for total incidence and mortality of

Correspondence to O.M. Jensen.

O.M. Jensen and H. Møller are at the Danish Cancer Registry and Institute of Cancer Epidemiology, Danish Cancer Society, P.O. Box 839, Rosenvængets Hovedvej 35, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark; and J. Estève and H. Renard are at the Unit of Biostatistics, International Agency for Research on Cancer, 150 cours Albert-Thomas, Lyon, France.

cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer), information is provided for 24 cancer sites.

METHODS

Tables and figures with the suffix "A" are presented in the appendix.

Incidence and mortality data

Cancer incidence data for 1978–1982 from various parts of the EC are available [3]. These data have been organised in a standard format in a data base (ICIM) for tabulations at IARC. Mortality data are available for each country of the EC and for several other Northern and Western European countries.

There is no reliable cancer incidence information for the same period for Greece, Portugal, Luxembourg and Belgium. Only parts of the population are covered by good quality population-based cancer registration in six countries: Ireland (16%), Spain (5%), the Netherlands (6%), France (4%), Italy (3%) and FRG (4%). In the UK, all the population is covered by cancer registration of varying quality [2]. In Denmark, the whole population is covered by the national cancer registry. It was therefore decided to base the estimates of cancer incidence on mortality rates in the countries without full coverage by cancer registration schemes rather than extrapolating the incidence rates to the whole country. This is similar to the approach taken by Doll [5] and Parkin *et al.* [6, 7].

Both incidence and mortality data for the total populations of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Scotland are available in the ICIM data base. For the French departments of Calvados, Doubs, Isère and the Bas-Rhin, incidence and mortality information was available from INSERM [8]. This information has been used to predict the number of cases of different cancers from the mortality data of each EC country. For cancer of the digestive tract, data from the cancer registry of Côte d'Or, France, have also been used. Mortality data for the Nordic countries and Scotland are for 1980–1984 and incidence data for 1978–1982. Mortality and incidence data for the French departments are for 1978–1982, with the exception of Isère

(1979–1982) and Bas-Rhin (1978–1981). Because of constraints on the availability of information, other areas for which incidence and mortality data are potentially available within the EC have not been used for this study. This omission is, however, unlikely to have had any major influence on the estimated number of cases and incidence rates.

The tumour sites included are shown in Table 1, classified according to the 9th revision of the International Classification of Disease (ICD) [9].

The prediction model

The problem of estimating incidence rates from mortality data has been considered [5, 6, 8]. Although in theory incidence could be calculated from mortality and survival, it is simpler and probably not less reliable to use an empirical approach based on a regression equation estimated from the countries or geographical regions where both incidence rates and mortality data are known. Furthermore, population-based survival is only available for a few populations.

The incidence and mortality data were considered for each of the countries and regions mentioned above for males and females separately and in 11 age groups (0–34 years, 5 year age groups from 35–39 years up to 75–79 years and > 80 years). Different models were then fitted to predict the number of incident cases from the number of deaths for each of the cancer sites.

We estimated the number of incident cases in 1978–1982 at a given age from the number of deaths at the same age in 1980–1984. A generalised linear model with Poisson error was used. The model included an offset for correcting the change in person-years at risk between the two periods, and age was included in the equation through a polynomial of low degree determined by significance testing. Since there was considerable extra-Poisson variation, these tests are conservative. This, however, has no practical influence on the validity of the average relation obtained, which can be considered as the best available approximation of the true relation. In addition, extra-Poisson variation does not bias the estimates of the coefficients of the regression equation [10].

Table 1. Cancer sites for which incidence predictions have been undertaken

ICD code [9]	Site	ICD code	Site
140–149	Buccal cavity and pharynx	185	Prostate
150	Oesophagus	186	Testis
151	Stomach	188	Bladder
153	Colon	189	Other urinary tract
154	Rectum	191–192	Brain and nervous system
155	Liver	200+202	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma
156	Gallbladder	201	Hodgkin's disease
157	Pancreas	203	Multiple myeloma
161	Larynx	204–208	Leukaemia
162	Lung	152, 158–160,	Other and unspecified sites
172	Melanoma of skin	163–171,	
174	Breast	175–178, 181,	
180 + 179*	Cervix uteri	184, 187,	
182 + 179*	Corpus uteri	190, 193–199	
183	Ovary	140–208	All cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers)
		(except 173)	

*Uterus not otherwise specified (179) is distributed to cervix and corpus (see text).

Tables 1A and 2A give for each site the countries and regions used for the predictions and the resulting model. The use of $\log M$ instead of M was motivated by the desire to stay closer to the traditional incidence-mortality ratio (I/M). Actually, for some sites at least, the estimate of the coefficient of $\log M$ is not too far from 1. The variation in the countries or regions used was caused by unavailability of data (e.g. cervix uteri, corpus uteri and multiple myeloma for French departments) or by the outlying I/M ratio of a particular region for a given site. For all sites the I/M ratio differs significantly between countries. Therefore, the relation obtained should be considered as an average; it is striking that almost systematically the I/M ratio is higher for Sweden and smaller for the four population registries of France.

To obtain meaningful estimates of the incidence of cancer of the cervix and corpus uteri it was necessary to distribute the unspecified uterine cancers to these two specific sites (see below).

With few exceptions, mortality data for 1980–1984 were compared with incidence data for 1978–1982 for the prediction equations. The average difference of two years between incidence and mortality data to some extent ensures that incidence and mortality pertain to the same persons. However, for rapidly fatal cancers (e.g. oesophagus, lung) the estimated numbers may be smaller than the recorded mortality. For Greece, mortality data were available for 1981–1985 only, for Italy for 1980–1983 and for Spain for the two years 1980–1981. The prediction equations were used to estimate the average annual number of incident cases by age and sex in each EC country during 1978–1982 (i.e. with 1980 as the central year). Age-specific, age-standardised (world standard population) and crude incidence rates were calculated for each of the sites.

For all sites of cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) the incident number of new cases was estimated as the sum of the incident number of cases for each of the sites and the similarly estimated number of cancer of other and unspecified origin (not given). This provides a more correct estimate than one based on the incidence-mortality ratio for all sites, since the distribution by site varies between countries and survival differs markedly for different sites.

Validity of the predicted incident cases

To evaluate the estimates of incident cases, the prediction equations that are influenced by the variations between regions in I/M ratio were applied to Danish and Scottish mortality data. The estimated numbers of incident cases during 1978–1982 were then compared with the number of cases actually observed by the Danish and Scottish cancer registries, respectively. The "relative errors" calculated for Denmark and Scotland are presented in Table 2 for men and women on a site-by-site basis.

The estimated total number of cancer cases of all sites (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) is 3.2% and 1.9% higher than that actually observed in Danish men and women, respectively. In Scotland the estimated number of cases is 5.2% and 7.9% higher than the observed number for men and women. This means that for Denmark the annual number of cases in men is overestimated by 320 cases and in women by 195 cases. This "error" is negligible in view of the fact that 20 110 new cases were diagnosed and registered on average each year during 1978–1982. In Scotland the overestimate amounts to 1412 cases per year.

Table 2 shows that 77.1% of the estimates in men and 78.8% in women are within 10% of the observed number of cases in Denmark and Scotland. For men, some 85% and for women as

many as 95% of the estimated numbers are within 20% of the observed number of cancer cases. It should be remembered, of course, that both Denmark and Scotland were included among the regions that contributed to the construction of the predictive model. This will tend to diminish the degree of underestimation and overestimation. However, similar results emerged when Norway was excluded from the equations and the estimated and observed number of cases were compared for that country (1–25% relative error).

Potential sources of error

Since the prediction of incidence is based on mortality, the validity of the certification and coding of cause of death is crucial. If there are systematic differences in classifying the causes of death between the countries/regions included in the prediction model ("equation areas") and the countries for which estimates are derived ("prediction areas"), this will distort the

Table 2. Relative errors (%) of estimated number of cancer cases in Denmark and Scotland, 1978–1982*

Site of cancer	Mean scaled deviance		Denmark		Scotland	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Buccal cavity and pharynx	6.42	2.73	−4.3	+9.1	+10.9	+12.4
Lip	7.89	2.93	−6.4	+23.1	+48.5	+114.8
Tongue and mouth	2.74	2.06	−31.7	−4.7	−14.1	−6.0
Pharynx	2.37	1.72	−4.5	−4.9	−19.8	−5.5
Oesophagus	2.38	1.01	+40.7	+12.5	−1.3	+2.8
Stomach	2.15	2.17	−0.3	+1.0	+3.4	+2.0
Colon	3.74	6.51	+12.6	+4.7	+3.4	+1.3
Rectum	4.65	4.40	+3.5	+2.3	+13.0	+12.4
Liver	3.73	2.67	−29.0	−22.4	−7.7	−9.5
Gallbladder	1.01	1.65	−6.4	−2.1	−7.4	−13.7
Pancreas	2.07	2.24	+2.3	−0.1	−7.1	−6.5
Larynx	9.78	2.87	−9.7	+6.0	−30.2	−22.1
Lung	3.69	2.34	−6.6	−8.6	−0.5	−5.6
Melanoma	3.14	5.36	+20.2	+6.0	+1.2	+21.0
Breast	—	12.67	—	−1.0	—	−11.3
Cervix uteri	—	7.18	—	+0.4	—	+20.2
Corpus uteri	—	10.39	—	−7.5	—	+29.9
Ovary	—	3.59	—	+11.4	—	+13.9
Prostate	8.70	—	+32.0	—	+9.5	—
Testis	10.40	—	−28.1	—	+36.0	—
Bladder	6.93	5.39	+0.9	+9.1	+2.9	+11.2
Other urinary tract	2.94	2.74	+1.5	+0.2	+11.6	+8.9
Brain and nervous system	3.67	6.25	+10.3	+3.6	+20.4	+44.4
Lymphosarcoma	5.68	5.55	−43.9	+49.1	+1.1	+7.0
Hodgkin's disease	3.72	2.51	+5.1	+3.3	−8.9	+9.1
Multiple myeloma	2.08	2.17	+7.7	+19.7	−8.6	−15.4
Leukaemia	2.02	2.19	+5.5	+4.6	−8.5	−7.7
All sites but skin	19.48	27.24	+3.2	+1.9	+5.2	+7.9

*Relative error = $\frac{(\text{Observed number} - \text{estimated number}) \times 100}{\text{Observed number}}$, i.e.

− = underestimation and + = overestimation of numbers by prediction equation.

predictions. If the incidence/mortality ratio is higher in the prediction area than in the equation area, a spuriously low number of incident cases will be predicted. Such a situation may arise if survival following a given cancer is better in the prediction area, for example due to a favourable subsite distribution within an organ (e.g. larynx). A similar situation may arise if more deaths in the prediction areas are classified to unknown and unspecified causes or cancer categories. As an example, death from cancer of the uterus should ideally be classified either as cancer of the uterine cervix or of the corpus, and only exceptionally as uterus not otherwise specified (NOS). There are large differences, however, in the precision of the information on the death certificate in various European countries (Table 3), with generally higher proportions of all uterine cancer deaths classified as uterus NOS in the prediction areas than in the equation areas dominated by the presence of cancer registries in Scandinavia (the figures for Finland, Norway and Sweden being similar to those for Denmark) and the UK (i.e. Scotland). In consequence, the large variation in the proportion of unspecified uterine cancer between EC member states does not permit a direct estimation of the rate of cancers of cervix uteri and corpus uteri. The unspecified cancers of the uterus were therefore distributed between cervix and corpus based on an estimate of the proportion of cervical cancer. The information on the proportion of cervix cancer mortality in countries where the proportion of unspecified mortality is low provides a first estimate; where available, the same information on incidence supplemented by information on survival provides a second estimate. These two approaches agreed quite closely, and it was concluded that the proportion of cervix cancer mortality decreases approximately linearly from 0.95 before age 34 to 0.40 after age 80. These estimated figures (Table 4) were used to distribute the unspecified uterine cancers between cervix and corpus; the resulting numbers were then added to the number of specified cancers to give the best available estimate of mortality from cervix and corpus uteri. The incidence was obtained from these estimates by the same methods as for other sites.

An overestimate of the incidence of cancer in the prediction areas will occur if the incidence/mortality ratio in the equation areas are higher. Such a situation may, for example, arise if

Table 4. Age-specific proportions of cervix and corpus uteri cancer among cancers of uterus NOS applied in estimates of site-specific uterine cancer cases

Age group (yr)	Cervix uteri	Corpus uteri
0-34	0.95	0.05
35-39	0.93	0.07
40-44	0.87	0.13
45-49	0.81	0.19
50-54	0.76	0.24
55-59	0.71	0.29
60-64	0.65	0.35
65-69	0.60	0.40
70-74	0.54	0.46
75-79	0.49	0.51
80-84	0.40	0.60

survival is poorer in the prediction than in the equation area. An overestimate will also occur if the mortality rates are spuriously high—for example as a result of misclassification of metastases as primary cancers (e.g. liver). Differences in the age-specific incidence/mortality ratios will lead to unpredictable distortions of the incidence estimates.

In addition to such systematic differences, random fluctuations are likely to affect numbers based on few observations. While this will generally be true for cancer of rarer sites, almost all cancer sites for Luxembourg will have highly unstable rates and therefore highly unstable incidence estimates due to the small size of the population. The Luxembourg results are quite often out of line with those of other countries. Nevertheless we have retained the incidence estimates for Luxembourg, but these should be interpreted with caution.

With the potential for error, the prediction of cancer incidence to determine the burden of cancer in society is only a surrogate for measuring incidence by means of the systematic registration of all cancer cases arising in the population.

Presentation of results

Our main emphasis is tabular and graphical presentation of cancer incidence and mortality. Descriptions and comments are limited. To obtain stable estimates, average annual incidence and mortality rates have been used. These relate to the year 1980 for cancer incidence and 1982 for cancer mortality.

For certain cancers there have been striking trends in incidence, as shown by analysis of information available in the monographs *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents* [3, 11-14]. We have mentioned important trends.

After the comments for the different sites, the results are presented in a standard format. For each site of cancer, separate tables for men and women give the estimated number of new cancer cases per year for each country and for the EC as a whole. Crude incidence rates per 100 000 (i.e. the number of new cases arising every year among 100 000 population) are presented as well as incidence rates for broad age groups, 0-44, 45-64 and over 65. To take account of the differences in age structure between EC populations and to render the rates comparable, the incidence rates have also been age-standardised (ASR) to the world standard population [3]. Finally, the cumulative life-

Table 3. Proportions of uterine cancer deaths not specified as cervix or corpus cancers

Country	Years	All ages	Age (yr)			
			0-34	35-44	45-64	≥ 65
Belgium	1980-1984	33.6	11.4	22.1	30.0	36.1
Denmark	1980-1985	12.0	2.5*		7.5	15.0
France	1980-1985	61.7	43.0	43.7	55.7	66.2
Germany	1980-1986	35.5	15.5	17.6	28.7	40.1
Ireland	1980-1984	27.0	0.0	8.0	15.1	37.6
Italy	1980-1983	79.1	78.3	74.7	77.2	80.4
Luxembourg	1980-1986	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	1980-1985	6.8	0.0	0.6	3.6	9.0
Portugal	1984-1986	64.1	46.5	49.6	61.3	68.8
Spain	1980-1981	74.8	67.3	60.3	71.0	79.1
UK	1980-1985	14.2	2.2	3.0	11.1	17.9
EC	—	44.4	23.6	28.6	40.6	48.2

*0-44 years.

time risk (CR) of cancer development before the age of 75 is shown. This gives the net risk (as a percentage) for an individual to develop cancer of a given site before the age of 75 in the absence of other causes of death [15]. For each site of cancer, a table gives information on the number of deaths per year, crude and age-standardised mortality rates per 100 000, cumulative risk of dying from a given cancer and the proportion of all cancer deaths represented by the cancer in question. Histograms show the variation in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates ranked by country. A further table provides information on the ranking of cancer incidence and mortality within the EC in the age groups 0–44, 45–64 and over 65 years.

To compare systematically the patterns of cancer morbidity and mortality between EC member states, further graphs display the ranking of cancer sites for each of the member states and for the Community as a whole.

CANCER INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY BY SITE

All sites (Tables 3A–6A, Fig. 1)

All sites excludes non-melanoma skin cancer. The annual number of cancer deaths in the EC amounts to some 730 000. On this basis it is estimated that 1186 000 new cases of cancer arise in the EC every year, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer. There are thus about 60% more cancers being diagnosed than certified as the immediate cause of death.

When account is taken of differences in age structure between EC member states, the risk of dying from cancer among men is highest in Luxembourg, Belgium, France and the Netherlands, while the lowest mortality is seen in Portugal, Greece, Spain and Ireland. The lowest incidence rates are also estimated for these countries, but France, Belgium and Italy are the countries within the EC where men have the highest risk of developing cancer. The total incidence of cancer is 55% higher among French than among Portuguese men.

The risk of dying from cancer in the EC is 40% lower for women than for men. The highest incidence rates are seen in Luxembourg, the UK, Denmark and Ireland, and the lowest in Spain, Greece and Portugal. There are striking sex-ratio differences for the countries. In France, men have twice the risk of women for developing cancer, while in Denmark the male excess risk is around 10%.

Buccal cavity and pharynx (Tables 7A–10A, Fig. 1A)

We considered cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx together because of the relatively low number of cancers of individual sites in all countries except France.

The proportion of deaths attributable to cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx varies greatly between European countries, and ranges in men from 1% in the Netherlands to 9% in France. The rate in women is around 20% of the rate in men, when considered over all EC countries.

Alcohol drinking and tobacco smoking are strong risk factors for cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx [16, 17]. The highest incidence and mortality rates in men are seen in European countries where the production and consumption of wine has traditionally been high: France, Italy, Portugal, Luxembourg and Germany. The pattern in women is different, however, and Ireland, Denmark and the UK rank among the highest in Europe; in these countries the prevalence of smoking is high among women [16]. The range of variation among women is much lower than among men. In the countries where rates among women are high, women are still at lower risk than men of the same countries.

The rates increase steeply with age in most countries except in France, where mortality of cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx among middle-aged men is nearly as high as the rate among older men.

Mortality increased in Belgium, Denmark and Germany, while it remained stable elsewhere or showed a negative trend (UK).

Oesophagus (Tables 11A–14A, Fig. 2A)

The European pattern of oesophageal cancer in men resembles that of cancer of the buccal cavity and pharynx and indeed, the dominating risk factors, alcohol and tobacco, for these two groups of diseases are identical [16, 17]; in women the pattern resembles that of lung cancer. However, UK and Ireland males take higher ranks than Portugal, Spain and Italy due to the medium-high rates among men aged 65 or more in these countries. The mortality rates and the estimated incidence rates are virtually identical in most countries, reflecting the high fatality of oesophagus cancer.

The higher rank of women in Portugal and of men in Ireland and the UK in oesophagus cancer rates compared with buccal cavity and pharynx cancer may reflect to some extent diagnostic misclassification between oesophagus cancer and stomach cancer.

Among men the estimated number of incident cases in the EC is likely to be higher in 1990 than in 1980 due to the increasing trends observed in most of Central and Northern Europe. In contrast the trend is stable or slightly decreasing in women.

Stomach (Tables 15A–18A, Fig. 3A)

The incidence of stomach cancer has been decreasing in nearly all countries of the world over the past decades, but this fatal disease is still among the most common malignancies. In the EC, stomach cancer comprises 9–10% of all cancer deaths and 8–9% of all new cases of cancer (4% among Danish women to 18% among men in Portugal).

In all countries, the incidence and mortality is twice as high in men as in women. In both sexes, the highest incidence and mortality rates are seen in Portugal, Italy, Germany and Spain, while Denmark, Greece and France rank lowest. This pattern is seen in all age groups, which indicates that the differences are likely to persist in the decades to come despite the decreasing incidence rates.

It is well known that there is substantial variation in incidence of stomach cancer within Germany [18] and Italy. Areas in the southern part of Germany and in the northern part of Italy have particularly high rates.

The aetiology of stomach cancer is largely unknown, but the decline in incidence represents the most successful single event in cancer prevention that has occurred to date. Trends in mortality and incidence during the 1970s indicate that the annual number of stomach cancer cases is likely to be even lower in 1990 than in 1980.

Colon and rectum (Tables 19A–26A, Figs 4A and 5A)

Although results for these two sites are presented separately they should be viewed together due to the known difficulties of distinguishing one from the other in the rectosigmoid area. Differences in definitions of the rectum, localization of the tumours and the use of the term rectosigmoid may thus all influence the estimates of tumours of the colon and rectum, since the prognosis for rectum cancer is better than that for the

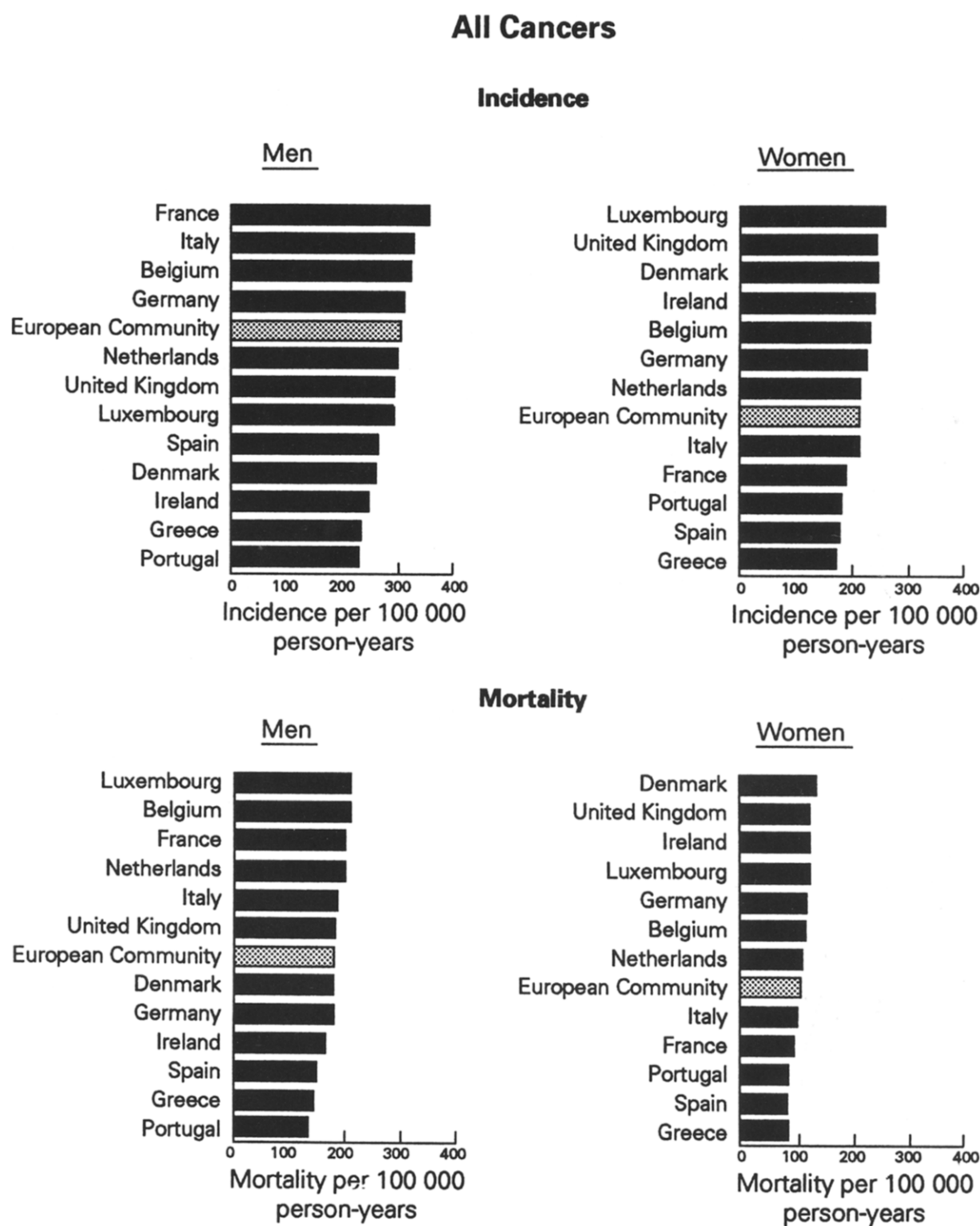


Fig.1. Cancer mortality and estimated incidence of cancer of all sites (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) in the EC and its member states.

colon. Thus the incidence of rectum cancer may have been underestimated.

In general, the pattern of cancer of colon and rectum is the reverse of the pattern of stomach cancer. The exceptions to this rule are Greece, where all three cancers are rare, and Germany where all three are common.

The lowest rates of cancer of the colon and rectum together are seen in Greece, Spain and Portugal. The highest rates are in Luxembourg, Ireland, Denmark and Germany. The striking difference between colon and rectum cancer, however, is that the sex ratio of colon cancer in all countries is fairly close to unity, while rectum cancer shows a clear excess of cases and deaths among men.

The extremely low incidence and mortality of rectum cancer in Greece is noteworthy. The finding is not readily explained in terms of different classification of tumours within the large bowel compared with the rest of the countries since Greece also has the lowest rates of colon cancer.

During the 1970s mortality from colon and rectum cancer decreased slightly in the EC. To the extent that this does not reflect improved survival, the incidence in 1990 may be slightly lower than that in 1980.

Liver (Tables 27A–30A, Fig. 6A)

Liver cancer is an uncommon disease in most countries, accounting for only 3–5% of all cancer cases and cancer deaths in all Northern European countries. The southern part of Europe, however, has higher rates with a maximum in Greece, where 11–12% of all cancer deaths are classified as liver cancer. The pattern in men and in women is similar, with a marginally higher occurrence in men.

Differences in diagnosis and classification of the cause of death between the EC countries may have an important influence on the observed pattern. The inclusion of cancers of the liver unspecified whether primary or secondary (ICD-9, 155.9) may thus vary between countries, and the mortality rates may be differentially inflated by the inclusion of liver metastases. Nevertheless, there seems to be little doubt about the reality of the ranking of countries also seen in incidence data [19], and the high risk of liver cancer among Greeks is corroborated by observations of Greek migrants to Australia [20].

A high level of alcohol consumption is a risk factor for liver cancer [17], but the pattern of liver cancer incidence and mortality in Europe is different from that of the other alcohol-related cancer diseases: buccal cavity and pharynx, and oesophagus. The exceptionally high rates of liver cancer in Greece have been suggested to be associated with chronic hepatitis B infection [21].

Gallbladder and bile ducts (Tables 31A–34A, Fig. 7A)

This is a difficult diagnosis and local traditions of death certification may distort the incidence estimates. The risk of cancer of these sites is higher in women than in men in all of the European countries. Altogether there are some 11 500 deaths per year from gallbladder cancer in the EC; the estimated number of new cases is only slightly higher.

In both men and women the highest rates are seen in Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark, while the lowest rates are observed in the UK, Ireland, Spain, Portugal and Greece. While there is virtually no difference between countries in the estimated incidence rates at ages below 45, 10–20 fold differences in incidence occur in persons 65 years and above. In the age groups above 45, the ranking is similar to that of all ages together.

Trends in mortality from 1970–1984 show large variations between countries.

Pancreas (Tables 35A–38A, Fig. 8A)

There are some 30 000 deaths from pancreas cancer each year in the EC, and the estimated number of new cases per year is of the same magnitude, which signifies the bad prognosis for cancers of this site. Cigarette smoking is an established risk factor and dietary factors may also play a role [22].

There is a modest 2–3 fold difference between the European countries in mortality and estimated incidence. The highest risk of developing pancreas cancer is seen in the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany and Ireland, while the lowest risks are observed in France, Italy, Greece and Portugal.

The diagnosis of pancreas cancer is difficult and may be poorly recorded on death certificates, which may affect the validity of the estimated incidence. From 1970–1984 there was a slight upward trend in mortality from pancreas cancer in all the EC member states except for the UK.

Larynx (Tables 39A–42A, Fig. 9A)

The predominant risk factors for laryngeal cancer are tobacco and alcohol [15, 16]. The joint effect of these two factors is multiplicative [23].

Laryngeal cancer in all of the EC is primarily a male disease with some 11 000 deaths a year in men, while there are only 870 deaths recorded among women. It is estimated that about 25 000 new cases arise among men each year, representing 4% of all male cancers in the EC, while there are only 1250 new cases in women, representing 0.2% of all female cancer. The incidence rate is thus 25 times higher in men than in women, with the sex ratio varying from around 5 in the UK to almost 50 in France.

By far the highest mortality and incidence rates are observed in France, Spain, Italy and Portugal among men, with the lowest rates in the UK, the Netherlands, Ireland and Denmark. The same pattern is seen in all age groups. Among women, the variation is much smaller, and the Southern European countries which show high risks for men take intermediate or low ranks among women.

Lung (Tables 43A–46A, Fig. 10A)

The aetiology of lung cancer is well known and cigarette smoking is the dominating risk factor. About 85% of all cases of lung cancer among men are attributable to cigarette smoking in most high incidence countries [16]. The proportion of lung cancer cases in women that can be attributed to smoking is lower, particularly in countries of Southern Europe where few middle-aged and old women smoke.

In the EC, lung cancer is a common malignancy among men. 29% of all cancer deaths and 21% of all cancer cases among men are lung cancer. The corresponding figures for women are substantially lower: 8% and 4%, respectively. In line with this, the sex ratio of lung cancer incidence and mortality in the EC shows an 8 fold excess in men compared with women.

In both men and women, the lowest rates of lung cancer are seen in Portugal, Spain, and France. Among men, Belgium, the Netherlands, the UK and Luxembourg have the highest rates. In women, increased rates compared with the rest of the EC are seen in the UK, Ireland and Denmark.

The rates of lung cancer incidence and mortality among persons aged 0–44 years may be used to predict roughly future

changes in overall rates of lung cancer, since the rates in this age group will be carried over to older ages. Men in Italy, Greece and Germany in the future may rank among the populations with the highest lung cancer rates in the EC. Similarly, among women, it seems likely that women in Greece will be among the highest in terms of lung cancer rates, because the current rates among young women are high.

Indeed, the trends in mortality of lung cancer in the EC member states from 1970–1984 indicate a 10–15% increase among men every 5 years, except for the UK where the rate is decreasing. Among women, the mortality rate increased by 15–30% every 5 years except in France, Greece and Spain, which showed a lower degree of rise. The annual number of lung cancer cases in the EC in 1990 is thus likely to be substantially higher than in 1980.

Melanoma of the skin (Tables 47A–50A, Fig. 11A)

There are about 5000 deaths from melanoma of the skin in the EC per year, but around 17 000 persons are estimated to develop this disease. This estimate is, however, surrounded by some uncertainty as the incidence/mortality ratio may be slightly higher in the Northern parts of Europe, which influence the predictions, than in Southern and Central Europe which forms the bulk of the EC population without cancer registration coverage. On the other hand, both the mortality and incidence of melanoma increased at an annual rate of some 3–7% per year in the member states of the EC and in 1990 the number of incidence cases of melanoma is thus likely to be 60% higher than that estimated for 1980.

There is ample evidence that melanoma of the skin develops as a result of exposure to sunlight; intermittent exposures in particular seem to be harmful when they lead to sunburn in young individuals of light complexion with a tendency to freckle easily and with little tanning ability [24, 25]. In North America and Australia the incidence of melanoma increases with proximity to the equator. The opposite pattern is seen in Europe, where the mortality and incidence is 5–6 times higher in Denmark than in Portugal [24]. The highest risk of melanoma development is indeed seen in Denmark, the Netherlands, the UK, Ireland and Germany, with limited stability in sunshine and with lighter complexioned populations than the low-risk countries of Greece, Spain and Portugal. The same pattern between countries in the EC is seen for all three broad age groups.

Breast cancer in women (Tables 51A–53A, Fig. 12A)

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women in the EC with 58 000 recorded deaths per year and an estimated 135 000 new cases per year. It comprises an estimated 24% of all cancer cases and 18% of all cancer deaths. The estimated age-standardised incidence rates in EC range from 39 per 100 000 in Spain to 75 per 100 000 in Ireland. The variation in mortality rates is of more limited magnitude from 13.7 per 100 000 in Spain to 28.6 in the UK.

The general pattern is that the southern countries have the lowest rates of breast cancer, while the disease occurs more frequently in the northern countries within the EC. When the rank order of the countries with respect to breast cancer mortality is compared for young women (0–44 years) and women in the oldest age group (65 and older), some differences appear. Denmark, Netherlands, Ireland and France have lower ranks for young women than for older women. Conversely, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy rank higher in the young age group than

they do in the older. This finding may indicate that the rank order of European countries for breast cancer mortality is about to change, or it may reflect the existence of somewhat different risk factors for breast cancer in young and older ages.

Cervix uteri (Tables 54A–56A, Fig. 13A)

After correction, 13 212 annual deaths were due to cancer of the uterine cervix in 1980–1984 rather than the 7283 on record.

Although cervical cancer only accounts for some 4% of all cancer deaths in women, it is one of the most common malignancies in women below 50 years. The major cause of cancer of the cervix uteri is likely to be a sexually transmitted agent, perhaps certain types of human papillomavirus [26]. Secondary prevention by mass screening of precancerous lesions of the cervix leads to a reduced incidence and mortality of cancer of the cervix [27], the best results being obtained when all women in defined age groups are invited personally to participate in community-based screening programmes [28]. The highest rates of cervical cancer are seen in Denmark, Portugal and the UK; rates about half of those of Denmark prevail in the remainder of the countries.

With the exception of Spain and Greece, both incidence and mortality of cervical cancer are decreasing in EC countries.

Corpus uteri (Tables 57A–59A, Fig. 14A)

After correction, 8235 annual deaths are attributed to cancer of the uterine corpus in 1980–1984 rather than the 3933 on record. The estimated annual number of new cases in the EC then amounts to approximately 24 000, with the highest rates in Denmark, Belgium, Ireland and Italy.

Comparison of the European countries shows a pattern which resembles that of breast cancer. Also, the age distributions of corpus cancer and breast cancer are both characterised by a steep increase in risk until the age of 55, whereafter the increase in risk becomes less strong. The two diseases are thought to have common aetiological factors. Hormonal factors are undoubtedly involved and dietary habits may also be important, not least because obesity is an important risk factor for cancer for the corpus uteri [29].

Ovary (Tables 60A–62A, Fig. 15A)

There are 17 000 deaths and about 26 000 new cases of ovary cancer in the EC each year. A strong north–south gradient in mortality and incidence is apparent, which in this respect resembles the pattern of breast cancer. The range of variation in the standardised mortality rate is about 4 fold for ovary cancer. Similar to cancer of the cervix uteri, ovarian cancer is a common malignancy in young and middle-aged women. Tumours that arise in the ovary form a heterogeneous set of histological types which may have different aetiologies. Ovarian cancer in very young women is often of germ cell origin and hence resembles testicular tumours in young men.

Prostate (Tables 63A–65A, Fig. 16A)

This is a frequent cancer that accounts for 9% of all cancer deaths among men in the EC. There are an estimated 85 000 new cases of prostate cancer diagnosed every year in the EC corresponding to 13% of all cancers in men. Cancer of the prostate is thus the second most frequent cancer in men. With the exception of Greece, prostate cancer comprises uniform proportions of all tumours throughout the EC with limited variation from one country to another. The highest estimated

incidence rates are seen in Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The estimated incidence rates for EC member states may have been distorted compared with registry-based rates due to possible differences in diagnosis and inclusion of latent prostate carcinomas with incidence rates.

Testis (Tables 66A–68A, Fig. 17A)

Northern European populations have the highest rates of testis cancer in the world. The disease is less common in Southern Europe. However, the incidence among men in Southern Europe is still much higher than the rates observed in blacks, Asians and most other populations of non-European origin.

Although only some 6000 new cases of testis cancer are estimated to occur each year in the EC, it is the most common malignancy in young men, and the age distribution is characterised by a peak in incidence in the twenties and thirties. While incidence rates decrease over the age groups 0–44, 45–64 and 65 or over, the opposite tendency is apparent in mortality rates. Testis cancer in older men is often lymphoma, which has a higher fatality rate than the germ cell tumours seen in young men.

The large difference between mortality rates and the estimated incidence rates reflect the existence of highly efficient treatment for testis cancer, which over the past decades has improved the 5 year survival rate to some 80–90% [30]. Thus the trends in mortality are poor reflections of the trends in incidence. During 1970–1984, mortality thus decreased in all EC countries with the exception of Spain, Ireland and Belgium. The incidence continued to increase in Denmark and Germany.

Bladder (Tables 69A–72A, Fig. 18A)

The predominant risk factor for bladder cancer in Europe is tobacco smoking [16], but a variety of occupational exposures have also been identified. Such exposures may account for some 20% of all bladder tumours in industrialised countries [31].

Bladder cancer is much more frequent in men than in women. In men it accounts for 4% of all cancer deaths, and it is estimated that around 53 000 persons develop bladder cancer in the EC each year. There is a less than 2 fold variation in mortality and estimated incidence. The highest rates among both men and women are seen in Denmark, Belgium, Italy and the UK. The pattern is quite similar for all of the three broad age groups.

The mortality of bladder cancer increased by 5–10% per 5 years from 1970 to 1984—somewhat more among men than women. The exception was the UK, where mortality decreased.

Other urinary tract (mainly kidney) (Tables 73A–76A, Fig. 19A)

The aetiology of cancer of the kidney is to a large extent unknown, but it is suspected that tobacco smoking increases the risk of tumours of this site [15]. It is of interest that people of German and Scandinavian descent are at particularly increased risk in the USA [31]. The highest risk of kidney cancer (including the ureter and renal pelvis) within the EC is seen in Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. This pattern prevails throughout the age groups.

There are about 14 000 deaths from kidney cancer every year and some 27 000 new cases are estimated to arise within the EC, representing 3 and 2% of all malignant neoplasms in men and women, respectively.

Brain and nervous system (Tables 77A–80A, Fig. 20A)

These diseases are relatively rare and account for only 2% of all cancer deaths in the EC, where it is estimated that there are about 31 000 new cases each year. Little difference emerges between European countries or between men and women in the incidence and mortality of cancer of the brain and nervous system. The striking exception is Portugal, where these cancers apparently are much less common than in the rest of Europe. Difficulties in diagnosis and certification may have influenced the variation observed.

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (Tables 81A–84A, Fig. 21A)

This is a rare malignancy. With some 20 000 new cases per year, it represents 1–2% of all malignancies within the EC. The highest mortality is seen in Belgium, France and Ireland, which also show high estimated incidence rates together with Denmark.

Hodgkin's disease (Tables 85A–88A, Fig. 22A)

There are some 4000 deaths from Hodgkin's disease every year in the EC and an estimated 8000 new cases per year. There is an approximate 2 fold variation on a country by country basis within the EC, with above average rates recorded for Italy, Belgium, Germany, Ireland and Greece.

Multiple myeloma (Tables 89A–92A, Fig. 23A)

This disease affects approximately 8000 inhabitants of the EC each year, corresponding to 0.7% of all malignancies. The estimated number of cases is only slightly higher than the recorded number of deaths. The estimate may, however, be artificially low since there are known difficulties of registering this disease. Under-reporting to cancer registries may therefore have affected the total estimate.

Leukaemia (Tables 93A–96A, Fig. 24A)

About 3–3.5% of all cancer deaths in the EC are due to leukaemia, and approximately 30 000 persons are estimated to develop leukaemia each year. There is a striking uniformity from one country to another, the overall variation in mortality and incidence being less than 2 for both men and women.

Radiation is the best known aetiological factor for acute leukaemia, but certain occupational exposures, e.g. benzene, and drugs, e.g. alkylating agents, may also increase the risk [32].

CANCER PATTERNS IN EUROPE

The purpose of the present study is essentially to describe the magnitude of the cancer problem within each of the member states of the EC and in the Community as a whole.

In 1980 there were 730 000 deaths from cancer corresponding to an estimated 1 186 000 new cases, excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (Tables 3A and 4A). Among men, cancer of the lung is the leading cancer with some 135 000 cases per year followed by prostate, colon and bladder (Fig. 2). Breast cancer is the leading site in women (135 000 cases per year) followed by colon, stomach and genital cancer (Fig. 3).

The pattern of cancer in each of the EC member states is shown in Figs 25A–36A. Breast cancer represents the highest risk for cancer among women in all member states, and lung cancer shows the highest incidence among men in all countries except Portugal, where the stomach is the leading site for cancer development. There are, however, differences in the pattern of cancer in the EC member states.

The main contrast for males is between north and south. Melanoma of the skin and lung, pancreas and rectum cancer,

which are more frequent in the north, contrast to larynx, oesophagus, buccal cavity and liver cancer, which are more frequent in the south. While Northern European countries have rather similar site distributions, there are further contrasts between Southern European countries: France and Portugal have high incidence rates of cancer of the oesophagus, buccal cavity and unspecified sites while Spain, Italy and Greece in particular have high incidence rates of liver cancer. For females, the contrast

between north and south is less striking. Three groups are identifiable: UK, Denmark, Ireland and the Netherlands with high rates of cancer of the lung, oesophagus, pancreas and melanoma; Italy, Spain and Greece with high rates for liver and brain tumours, and low rates for lung and other tumours characterising the previous group; France, Portugal, Germany and Belgium with high rates for unspecified tumours and low rates for lung cancer.

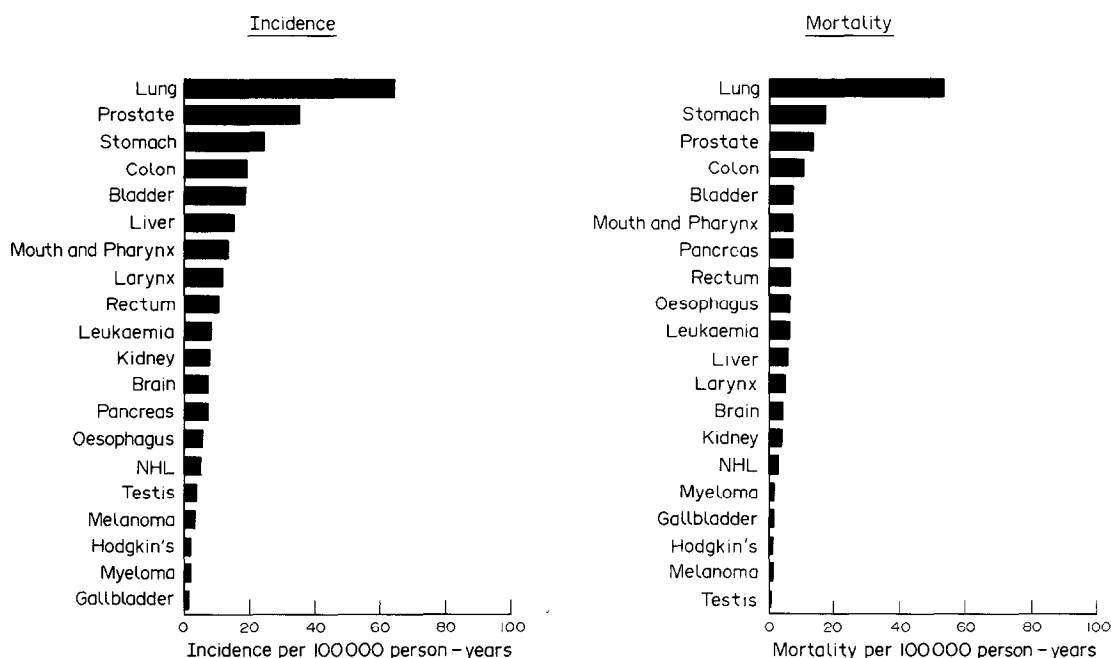


Fig. 2. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in men in the EC. NHL = non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

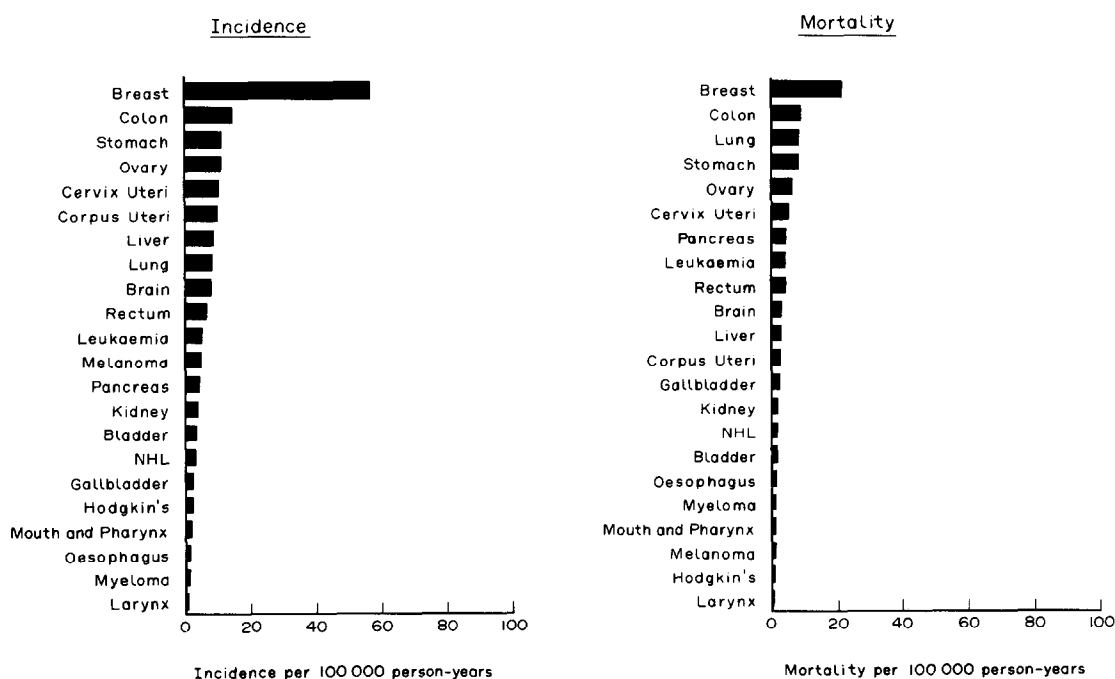


Fig. 3. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in women in the EC. NHL = non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

CONCLUSION

This study leaves little doubt that cancer represents a major health problem in the EC and its member states. The burden of cancer on society, measured by the number of new cases arising every year, may be some 20% higher than hitherto assumed.

However, our study only provides an estimate of the true number of cases, and by its nature can only indicate the cancer patterns. Such estimates are only synthetic substitutes for measurements of cancer incidence by population-based cancer registries. The recent establishment of a network of European cancer registries as part of the Europe Against Cancer activities should facilitate the comparability of data between existing registries and in addition stimulate the creation of cancer registries in member states where few (Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Ireland) or none (Greece, Portugal, Luxembourg) exist.

Cancer registration is the basis for any rational programme of cancer control. The network of European cancer registries should improve the monitoring of two important components of the EC's cancer control programme: the influence of preventive measures on the incidence trend and the cure rate from cancer measured by population-based survival, which reflects the average prognosis of cancer in the European Community.

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APPENDIX

Table 1A. Equations for prediction of incident number of cases in men

ICD Code	Site	Area*	Equations†
140–149	Buccal cavity and pharynx	1	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9176 \times \log(M) + 1.419 - 0.02725 \times A1)$
150	Oesophagus	2	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9645 \times \log(M) + 0.3474 - 0.02668 \times A1)$
151	Stomach	2	$I = \exp(0 + 1.041 \times \log(M) + 0.6256 - 0.07372 \times A1)$
153	Colon	2	$I = \exp(0 + 1.053 \times \log(M) + 0.6018 + 0.3456 \times A1 - 0.1467 \times A2 + 0.01837 \times A3 - 0.0007724 \times A4)$
154	Rectum	2	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9359 \times \log(M) + 1.421 - 0.2314 \times A1 + 0.04624 \times A2 - 0.002923 \times A3)$
155	Liver	2	$I = \exp(0 + 1.236 \times \log(M) + 0.2276 - 0.2484 \times A1 + 0.01345 \times A2)$
156	Gallbladder	2	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9072 \times \log(M) + 0.5154)$
157	Pancreas	2	$I = \exp(0 + 1.046 \times \log(M) + 0.002399 - 0.03528 \times A1)$
161	Larynx	3	$I = \exp(0 + 1.062 \times \log(M) + 0.01339 + 0.2523 \times A1 - 0.02545 \times A2)$
162	Lung	1	$I = \exp(0 + 1.035 \times \log(M) + 0.4735 - 0.07993 \times A1)$
172	Melanoma of skin	1	$I = \exp(0 + 1.052 \times \log(M) + 1.52 - 0.1628 \times A1 + 0.004932 \times A2)$
185	Prostate	3	$I = \exp(0 + 1.119 \times \log(M) - 0.3271 + 0.3725 \times A1 - 0.03585 \times A2)$
186	Testis	1	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9278 \times \log(M) + 2.391 - 0.01912 \times A2)$
188	Bladder	3	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9781 \times \log(M) + 2.838 - 0.1011 \times A2 + 0.0144 \times A3 - 0.0006345 \times A4)$
189	Other urinary tract	1	$I = \exp(0 + 1.082 \times \log(M) + 1.359 - 0.2432 \times A1 + 0.00993 \times A2)$
191–192	Brain and nervous system	1	$I = \exp(0 + 1.074 \times \log(M) + 0.7226 - 0.3544 \times A1 + 0.1009 \times A2 - 0.01488 \times A3 + 0.000777 \times A4)$
201	Hodgkin's disease	1	$I = \exp(0 + 0.814 \times \log(M) + 3.553 - 1.763 \times A1 + 0.4396 \times A2 - 0.04474 \times A3 + 0.001573 \times A4)$
200–202	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	4	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9976 \times \log(M) + 1.028 - 0.06834 \times A1)$
203	Multiple myeloma	4	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9752 \times \log(M) + 1.176 - 0.09999 \times A1)$
204–208	Leukaemia	1	$I = \exp(0 + 1.02 \times \log(M) + 0.4252 - 0.1436 \times A1 + 0.0304 \times A2 - 0.001971 \times A3)$

*1 = Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Scotland, and Calvados, Doubs, Isère and Bas-Rhin in France; 2 = 1 plus Côte-d'Or in France; 3 = 1 minus Sweden; and 4 = 1 minus Calvados, Doubs, Isère and Bas-Rhin.

†I = no. of cases in 1978–1982; M = no. of deaths in 1980–1984; 0 = log (person-years in incidence period/person-years in mortality period). A = no. corresponding to 1 of 11 age groups (see Table 4).

Table 2A. Equations for prediction of incident number of cases in women

ICD code	Site	Areas	Equations
140-149	Buccal cavity and pharynx	1	$I = \exp(0 + 0.8510 \times \log(M) + 1.751 - 0.06412 \times A1)$
150	Oesophagus	2	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9689 \times \log(M) + 0.4035 - 0.02558 \times A1)$
151	Stomach	2	$I = \exp(0 + 1.03 \times \log(M) + 0.3861 \times A1 - 0.1375 \times A2 + 0.01746 \times A3 - 0.0007547 \times A4)$
153	Colon	2	$I = \exp(0 + 1.024 \times \log(M) + 1.783 - 0.5248 \times A1 + 0.07706 \times A2 - 0.003972 \times A3)$
154	Rectum	2	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9116 \times \log(M) + 1.861 - 0.3387 \times A1 + 0.05909 \times A2 - 0.003409 \times A3)$
155	Liver	2	$I = \exp(0 + 1.313 \times \log(M) - 0.1657 - 0.1086 \times A1)$
156	Gallbladder	2	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9739 \times \log(M) + 0.263)$
157	Pancreas	2	$I = \exp(0 + 1.056 \times \log(M) - 0.015 - 0.03878 \times A1)$
161	Larynx	3	$I = \exp(0 + 0.7862 \times \log(M) + 0.8387 \times A1 - 0.1232 \times A2 + 0.00477 \times A3)$
162	Lung	1	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9887 \times \log(M) + 0.4727 - 0.05308 \times A1)$
172	Melanoma of skin	1	$I = \exp(0 + 1.004 \times \log(M) + 2.738 - 0.4605 \times A1 + 0.05378 \times A2 - 0.002551 \times A3)$
174	Breast	3	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9797 \times \log(M) + 1.362 + 0.5210 \times A1 - 0.2252 \times A2 + 0.02883 \times A3 - 0.001203 \times A4)$
180-179	Cervix uteri	4	$I = \exp(0 + 0.8784 \times \log(M) + 2.843 - 0.4982 \times A1 + 0.06326 \times A2 - 0.003368 \times A3)$
182-179	Corpus uteri	3	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9358 \times \log(M) + 0.2742 + 1.588 \times A1 - 0.3376 \times A2 + 0.02522 \times A3 - 0.000672 \times A4)$
183	Ovary	1	$I = \exp(0 + 1.04 \times \log(M) + 2.237 - 0.6685 \times A1 + 0.07289 \times A2 - 0.002981 \times A3)$
188	Bladder	1	$I = \exp(0 + 0.897 \times \log(M) + 1.907 - 0.0007687 \times A3)$
189	Other urinary tract	1	$I = \exp(0 + 1.105 \times \log(M) + 1.263 - 0.08758 \times A2 + 0.01285 \times A3 - 0.0005557 \times A4)$
191-192	Brain and nervous system	1	$I = \exp(0 + 1.236 \times \log(M) - 0.5711 + 0.4958 \times A1 - 0.1286 \times A2 + 0.008164 \times A3)$
201	Hodgkin's disease	1	$I = \exp(0 + 1.005 \times \log(M) + 3.013 - 1.714 \times A1 + 0.4548 \times A2 - 0.04950 \times A3 + 0.001845 \times A4)$
203	Multiple myeloma	4	$I = \exp(0 + 0.8401 \times \log(M) + 0.4930 + 0.1610 \times A1 - 0.01292 \times A2)$
204-208	Leukaemia	1	$I = \exp(0 + 0.9867 \times \log(M) + 1.192 - 0.7783 \times A1 + 0.2163 \times A2 - 0.02327 \times A3 + 0.0008381 \times A4)$

Table 3A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from all cancers except skin in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*				ASR†	CR
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65		
Incidence 1978-1982							
Belgium	22931	476.4	39.4	650.9	2646.1	327.8	31.9
Denmark	9952	393.7	41.1	543.8	2043.7	262.6	26.1
France	129289	490.6	45.3	814.8	2587.3	358.1	34.0
Germany	130157	443.2	46.5	572.8	2543.3	312.2	30.0
Greece	15601	332.5	35.7	464.4	1736.4	232.0	23.9
Ireland	4968	291.9	32.8	529.7	1835.5	246.0	25.2
Italy	123251	446.0	45.1	740.2	2278.4	328.4	32.3
Luxembourg	721	407.0	34.7	590.3	2290.3	295.4	29.0
Netherlands	26623	379.8	35.2	570.5	2556.8	301.7	29.7
Portugal	13378	279.4	42.4	502.6	1505.1	227.9	22.9
Spain	57474	315.8	40.2	547.6	1875.7	263.1	26.5
UK	119932	439.0	38.8	616.0	2316.2	296.1	29.4
EC	654277	423.2	42.5	645.2	2327.0	308.8	30.3
Mortality 1980-1984							
Belgium	15488	321.6	16.3	388.7	1950.3	211.9	21.6
Denmark	7364	291.9	16.1	347.1	1666.4	181.6	18.7
France	76307	287.2	17.8	434.7	1666.8	199.9	20.4
Germany	79099	268.9	17.7	305.4	1692.6	180.7	18.3
Greece	10578	218.7	15.0	274.5	1222.9	144.3	15.5
Ireland	3454	198.0	12.3	329.9	1404.6	164.5	17.3
Italy	73559	265.4	18.2	395.4	1464.0	187.5	19.8
Luxembourg	548	308.5	15.0	387.6	1934.4	215.6	21.7
Netherlands	18592	262.4	13.8	345.0	1915.6	199.0	20.3
Portugal	8058	168.5	16.2	277.2	1027.6	134.4	13.9
Spain	34383	186.2	16.0	287.6	1206.3	148.5	15.6
UK	78851	287.9	14.5	357.7	1645.6	184.6	19.2
EC	406281	261.3	16.4	354.1	1568.2	182.2	18.7

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 4A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from all cancers except skin in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*				ASR†	CR
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65		
Incidence 1978-1982							
Belgium	19701	391.6	62.2	553.1	1363.9	232.5	22.2
Denmark	10158	391.8	63.5	626.3	1331.1	243.5	23.4
France	87800	319.2	52.7	445.2	1152.6	191.8	18.7
Germany	134091	417.4	64.5	520.4	1394.4	225.7	21.7
Greece	12642	259.5	59.1	398.6	902.8	174.8	17.5
Ireland	5053	299.7	53.7	627.1	1272.8	242.1	23.6
Italy	96752	333.3	63.7	490.1	1214.9	214.4	20.8
Luxembourg	782	421.4	75.3	651.4	1415.4	263.0	25.1
Netherlands	22469	328.0	58.2	520.7	1300.0	216.9	20.5
Portugal	12877	249.0	66.4	417.0	870.6	183.6	17.7
Spain	48000	251.7	52.4	406.7	982.4	179.1	17.2
UK	117518	407.8	69.9	626.1	1284.4	246.7	23.7
EC	567843	348.7	61.3	505.2	1229.4	214.4	20.9
Mortality 1980-1984							
Belgium	11266	223.8	16.8	242.8	940.8	112.4	11.6
Denmark	6654	256.1	19.4	329.9	1032.7	135.0	13.8
France	50750	182.3	13.8	197.9	801.4	91.5	9.5
Germany	79622	248.1	17.8	239.8	967.1	113.7	11.5
Greece	6730	134.7	16.2	171.3	572.1	80.2	8.6
Ireland	2889	166.8	14.8	295.1	896.2	122.7	13.0
Italy	51390	176.1	17.2	211.7	761.1	99.3	10.3
Luxembourg	420	225.3	18.7	271.1	944.1	121.1	12.5
Netherlands	13130	181.8	15.4	236.8	899.8	108.0	11.0
Portugal	6618	127.8	17.4	181.4	586.1	84.3	8.7
Spain	24106	125.8	14.2	168.8	602.3	80.4	8.3
UK	70089	242.7	18.9	305.9	923.9	124.9	13.1
EC	323664	197.3	16.3	229.0	837.7	104.7	10.7

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 6A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (all cancers except skin)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Italy	18.2	434.7	1950.3
France	17.8	395.4	1934.4
Germany	17.7	388.7	1915.6
EC	16.4	387.6	1692.6
Belgium	16.3	357.7	1666.8
Portugal	16.2	354.1	1666.4
Denmark	16.1	347.1	1645.6
Spain	16.0	345.0	1568.2
Greece	15.0	329.9	1464.0
Luxembourg	15.0	305.4	1404.6
UK	14.5	287.6	1222.9
Netherlands	13.8	277.2	1206.3
Ireland	12.3	274.5	1027.6
Women			
Denmark	19.4	329.9	1032.7
UK	18.9	305.9	967.1
Luxembourg	18.7	295.1	944.1
Germany	17.8	271.1	940.8
Portugal	17.4	242.8	923.9
Italy	17.2	239.8	899.8
Belgium	16.8	236.8	896.2
EC	16.3	229.0	837.7
Greece	16.2	211.7	801.4
Netherlands	15.4	197.9	761.1
Ireland	14.8	181.4	602.3
Spain	14.2	171.3	586.1
France	13.8	168.8	572.1

Table 5A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (all cancers except skin)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Germany	46.5	814.8	2646.1
France	45.3	740.2	2587.3
Italy	45.1	650.9	2556.8
EC	42.5	645.2	2543.3
Portugal	42.4	616.0	2327.0
Denmark	41.1	590.3	2316.2
Spain	40.2	572.8	2290.3
Belgium	39.4	570.5	2278.4
UK	38.8	547.6	2043.7
Greece	35.7	543.8	1875.7
Netherlands	35.2	529.7	1835.5
Luxembourg	34.7	502.6	1736.4
Ireland	32.8	464.4	1505.1
Women			
Luxembourg	75.3	651.4	1415.4
UK	69.9	627.1	1394.4
Portugal	66.4	626.3	1363.9
Germany	64.5	626.1	1331.1
Italy	63.7	553.1	1300.0
Denmark	63.5	520.7	1284.4
Belgium	62.2	520.4	1272.8
EC	61.3	505.2	1229.4
Greece	59.1	490.1	1214.9
Netherlands	58.2	445.2	1152.6
Ireland	53.7	417.0	982.4
France	52.7	406.7	902.8
Spain	52.4	398.6	870.6

Table 7A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from buccal cavity and pharynx cancers in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65				
Incidence 1978-1982									
Belgium	665	13.8	1.6	28.8	54.2	10.2	1.1	2.9	
Denmark	316	12.5	1.3	24.2	53.1	8.9	1.0	3.2	
France	11175	42.4	4.0	113.6	139.8	33.9	3.9	8.6	
Germany	3562	12.1	2.4	28.2	38.6	9.4	1.0	2.7	
Greece	316	6.7	0.9	11.0	31.3	4.8	0.6	2.0	
Ireland	228	13.4	1.0	29.8	77.9	11.6	1.3	4.6	
Italy	5099	18.4	1.8	40.0	75.7	13.9	1.6	4.1	
Luxembourg	52	29.1	1.9	67.7	113.7	22.6	2.3	7.2	
Netherlands	459	6.5	0.6	13.1	37.5	5.3	0.6	1.7	
Portugal	729	15.2	1.9	36.2	66.4	12.8	1.4	5.4	
Spain	2207	12.1	1.9	28.5	52.3	10.4	1.2	3.8	
UK	2520	9.2	0.9	16.5	41.6	6.4	0.7	2.1	
EC	27328	17.7	2.0	41.7	66.4	13.7	1.6	4.2	
Mortality 1980-1984									
Belgium	301	6.2	0.6	12.6	26.3	4.5	0.5	1.9	
Denmark	123	4.9	0.4	9.5	21.3	3.3	0.4	1.7	
France	6506	24.5	1.8	65.0	84.5	19.2	2.3	8.5	
Germany	1848	6.3	1.1	14.2	21.3	4.7	0.5	2.3	
Greece	142	2.9	0.3	4.5	14.5	2.0	0.2	1.3	
Ireland	95	5.5	0.3	11.5	34.7	4.7	0.5	2.8	
Italy	2805	10.1	0.7	21.0	43.8	7.4	0.9	3.8	
Luxembourg	18	10.3	0.5	23.0	43.6	8.0	0.8	3.3	
Netherlands	208	2.9	0.2	5.4	17.9	2.3	0.3	1.1	
Portugal	327	6.8	0.6	15.9	31.9	5.7	0.6	4.1	
Spain	1121	6.1	0.7	13.8	27.8	5.1	0.6	3.3	
UK	1265	4.6	0.3	7.8	22.2	3.1	0.4	1.6	
EC	14759	9.5	0.8	22.0	37.1	7.2	0.8	3.6	

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 8A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from buccal cavity and pharynx cancers in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*				ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65			
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	186	3.7	0.5	6.4	11.5	2.3	0.2	0.9
Denmark	138	5.3	0.5	8.3	19.6	3.1	0.3	1.4
France	981	3.6	0.5	7.0	10.5	2.3	0.3	1.1
Germany	806	2.5	0.5	4.0	7.0	1.5	0.2	0.6
Greece	111	2.3	0.5	3.2	8.6	1.5	0.1	0.9
Ireland	86	5.1	0.8	9.2	24.5	3.8	0.4	1.7
Italy	823	2.8	0.6	4.4	9.7	1.9	0.2	0.9
Luxembourg	15	8.3	0.0	21.3	20.8	5.1	0.5	1.9
Netherlands	180	2.6	0.4	3.7	11.6	1.6	0.2	0.8
Portugal	138	2.7	0.5	4.3	10.8	1.8	0.2	1.1
Spain	350	1.8	0.4	2.7	7.5	1.3	0.1	0.7
UK	1180	4.1	0.5	6.0	13.9	2.3	0.3	1.0
EC	4994	3.1	0.5	4.9	10.2	1.9	0.2	0.9
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	99	2.0	0.1	2.8	7.3	1.1	0.1	0.9
Denmark	74	2.8	0.1	3.5	11.9	1.4	0.2	1.1
France	687	2.5	0.2	4.2	8.8	1.4	0.2	1.4
Germany	549	1.7	0.2	2.3	5.8	0.9	0.1	0.7
Greece	56	1.1	0.1	1.2	5.1	0.6	0.1	0.8
Ireland	41	2.4	0.2	3.5	13.7	1.6	0.2	1.4
Italy	556	1.9	0.2	2.4	7.9	1.1	0.1	1.1
Luxembourg	6	3.1	0.0	7.3	8.7	1.8	0.2	1.4
Netherlands	103	1.4	0.1	1.6	7.5	0.8	0.1	0.8
Portugal	68	1.3	0.1	1.8	6.4	0.8	0.1	1.0
Spain	206	1.1	0.1	1.3	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.9
UK	810	2.8	0.2	3.3	11.1	1.4	0.2	1.2
EC	3255	2.0	0.2	2.7	7.9	1.1	0.1	1.0

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 10A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (buccal cavity and pharynx cancers)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
France	1.8	France	France
Germany	1.1	Luxembourg	Italy
EC	0.8	EC	Luxembourg
Italy	0.7	Italy	EC
Spain	0.7	Portugal	Ireland
Portugal	0.6	Germany	Portugal
Belgium	0.6	Spain	Spain
Portugal	0.5	Belgium	Belgium
Luxembourg	0.4	Ireland	UK
Denmark	0.3	Denmark	Denmark
UK	0.3	UK	Germany
Greece	0.3	Netherlands	Netherlands
Ireland	0.2	Greece	Greece
Netherlands			
Women			
EC	0.2	Luxembourg	Ireland
France	0.2	France	Denmark
Germany	0.2	Denmark	UK
Ireland	0.2	Ireland	France
Italy	0.2	UK	Luxembourg
UK	0.2	Belgium	EC
Spain	0.1	EC	Italy
Denmark	0.1	Italy	Netherlands
Netherlands	0.1	Germany	Belgium
Belgium	0.1	Portugal	Portugal
Greece	0.1	Netherlands	Germany
Netherlands	0.1	Spain	Spain
Portugal	0.0	Greece	Spain
Luxembourg			Greece

Table 9A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (buccal cavity and pharynx cancers)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
France	4.0	France	France
Germany	2.4	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
EC	2.0	EC	Ireland
Spain	1.9	Italy	Italy
Portugal	1.9	Portugal	EC
Luxembourg	1.9	Ireland	Portugal
Italy	1.8	Belgium	Belgium
Belgium	1.6	Spain	Denmark
Denmark	1.3	Germany	Spain
Ireland	1.0	Denmark	UK
Greece	0.9	UK	Germany
UK	0.9	Netherlands	Netherlands
Netherlands	0.6	Greece	Greece
Women			
Ireland	0.8	Luxembourg	Ireland
Italy	0.6	Ireland	Luxembourg
Denmark	0.5	Denmark	Denmark
France	0.5	France	UK
Germany	0.5	Belgium	Netherlands
Greece	0.5	UK	Belgium
EC	0.5	EC	Portugal
Belgium	0.5	Italy	France
UK	0.5	Portugal	EC
Portugal	0.5	Germany	Italy
Spain	0.4	Netherlands	Greece
Netherlands	0.4	Greece	Spain
Luxembourg	0.0	Spain	Germany

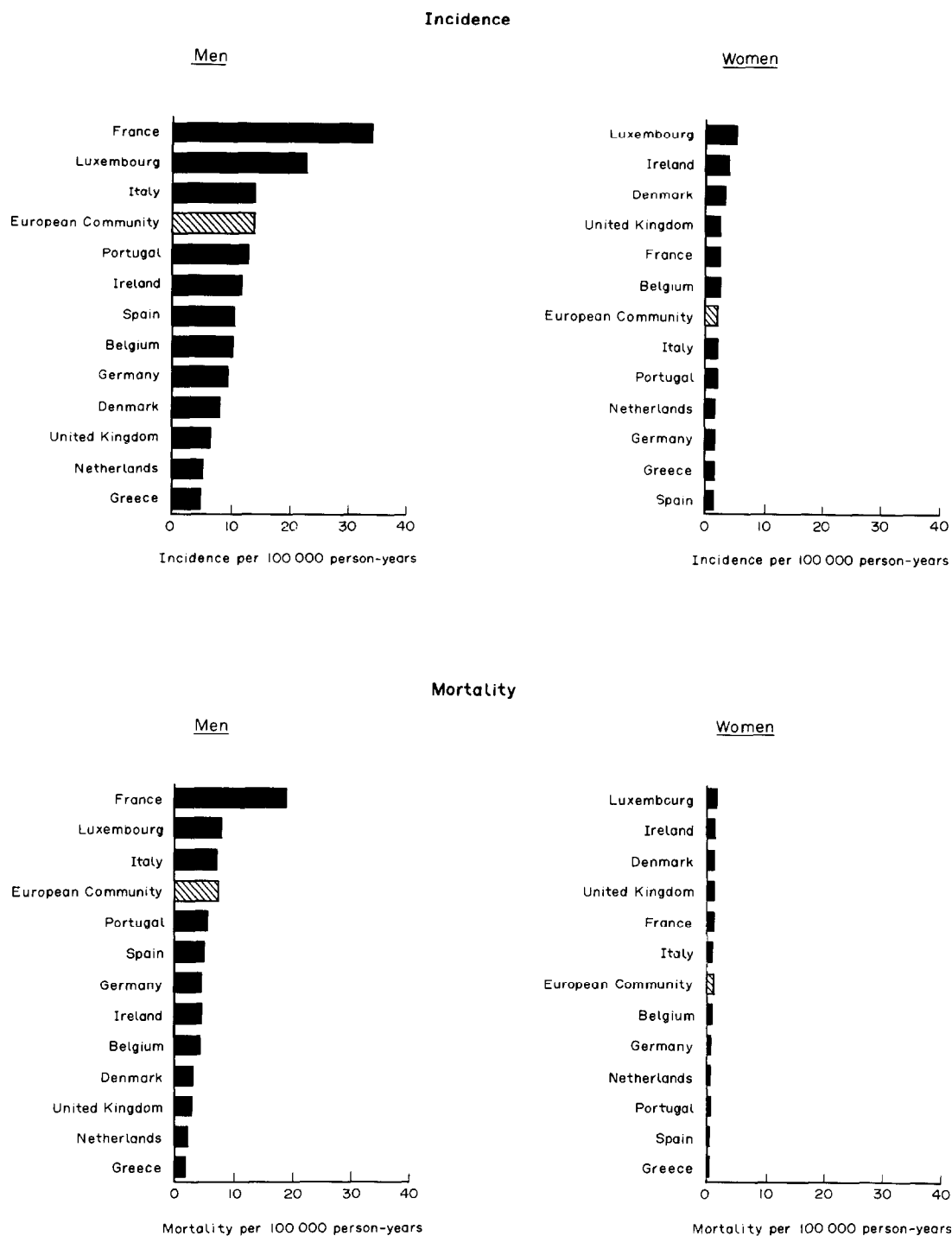


Fig. 1A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the pharynx.

Table 11A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from oesophagus cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	292	6.1	0.3	10.5	30.3	4.2	0.5	1.3
Denmark	109	4.3	0.2	7.9	20.6	2.9	0.3	1.1
France	4005	15.2	0.7	34.3	66.7	11.5	1.4	3.1
Germany	1558	5.3	0.5	9.9	24.8	3.9	0.4	1.2
Greece	132	2.8	0.1	3.6	16.2	1.9	0.2	0.8
Ireland	124	7.3	0.3	14.8	46.6	6.1	0.7	2.5
Italy	1623	5.9	0.3	11.0	29.4	4.3	0.5	1.3
Luxembourg	18	10.1	0.7	20.9	45.4	7.5	0.9	2.5
Netherlands	307	4.4	0.2	7.1	30.2	3.4	0.4	1.2
Portugal	328	6.8	0.4	14.6	36.6	5.5	0.6	2.5
Spain	1065	5.9	0.4	12.9	31.0	4.9	0.6	1.9
UK	2333	8.5	0.3	13.4	44.6	5.7	0.7	1.9
EC	11894	7.7	0.4	15.1	37.8	5.7	0.7	1.8
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	308	6.4	0.3	10.4	33.7	4.4	0.5	2.0
Denmark	160	6.4	0.2	10.0	33.0	4.1	0.5	2.2
France	4653	17.5	0.7	38.1	81.0	13.0	1.6	6.1
Germany	1747	5.9	0.5	10.3	29.5	4.2	0.5	2.2
Greece	145	3.0	0.1	3.5	17.9	1.9	0.2	1.4
Ireland	128	7.3	0.3	14.2	49.9	6.2	0.7	3.7
Italy	1845	6.7	0.2	11.6	34.7	4.7	0.6	2.5
Luxembourg	17	9.4	0.5	18.6	44.6	6.9	0.9	3.1
Netherlands	336	4.7	0.1	7.1	33.7	3.6	0.4	1.8
Portugal	342	7.2	0.3	14.6	40.2	5.7	0.7	4.2
Spain	1199	6.5	0.3	13.5	35.8	5.2	0.6	3.5
UK	2663	9.7	0.3	14.2	52.6	6.3	0.7	3.4
EC	13543	8.7	0.4	16.1	44.7	6.3	0.7	3.3

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 12A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from oesophagus cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	115	2.3	0.1	2.2	10.3	1.1	0.1	0.6
Denmark	62	2.4	0.0	2.8	10.9	1.2	0.1	0.6
France	582	2.1	0.1	2.6	9.1	1.1	0.1	0.7
Germany	562	1.7	0.1	1.5	7.3	0.8	0.1	0.4
Greece	51	1.0	0.1	0.8	5.6	0.6	0.1	0.4
Ireland	106	6.3	0.2	9.1	38.0	4.2	0.5	2.1
Italy	447	1.5	0.1	1.5	7.8	0.8	0.1	0.5
Luxembourg	6	3.0	0.0	3.9	13.2	1.6	0.2	0.8
Netherlands	170	2.5	0.1	2.2	14.3	1.3	0.1	0.8
Portugal	146	2.8	0.1	3.2	15.7	1.7	0.2	1.1
Spain	271	1.4	0.1	1.2	8.5	0.8	0.1	0.6
UK	1869	6.5	0.1	6.3	28.4	3.0	0.3	1.6
EC	4387	2.7	0.1	2.7	12.7	1.3	0.1	0.8
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	114	2.3	0.1	2.0	10.6	1.0	0.1	1.0
Denmark	68	2.6	0.0	2.9	11.7	1.2	0.1	1.0
France	605	2.2	0.1	2.5	9.8	1.0	0.1	1.2
Germany	593	1.8	0.1	1.4	7.9	0.7	0.1	0.7
Greece	50	1.0	0.1	0.7	5.5	0.5	0.1	0.7
Ireland	102	5.9	0.2	8.0	37.5	3.9	0.4	3.5
Italy	465	1.6	0.1	1.4	8.2	0.8	0.1	0.9
Luxembourg	5	2.7	0.0	3.2	12.1	1.4	0.2	1.2
Netherlands	173	2.4	0.0	1.9	14.4	1.2	0.1	1.3
Portugal	140	2.7	0.1	2.8	15.6	1.6	0.2	2.1
Spain	274	1.4	0.1	1.1	8.8	0.8	0.1	1.1
UK	1982	6.9	0.1	6.0	30.9	3.0	0.3	2.8
EC	4571	2.8	0.1	2.5	13.5	1.3	0.1	1.4

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 13A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (oesophagus cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
France	0.7	34.3	66.7
Luxembourg	0.7	20.9	46.6
Germany	0.5	15.1	45.4
EC	0.4	14.8	44.6
Ireland	0.4	14.6	37.8
Spain	0.4	13.4	36.6
Portugal	0.4	12.9	31.0
Ireland	0.3	11.0	30.3
Italy	0.3	10.5	30.2
UK	0.3	9.9	29.4
Belgium	0.2	7.9	24.8
Netherlands	0.2	7.1	20.6
Denmark	0.2	3.6	16.2
Greece	0.1		
Women			
Ireland	0.2	9.1	38.0
EC	0.1	6.3	28.4
France	0.1	3.9	15.7
Germany	0.1	3.2	14.3
Greece	0.1	2.8	13.2
Italy	0.1	2.7	12.7
Spain	0.1	2.6	10.9
UK	0.1	2.2	10.3
Belgium	0.1	2.2	9.1
Portugal	0.1	1.5	8.5
Netherlands	0.1	1.5	7.8
Denmark	0.0	1.2	7.3
Luxembourg	0.0	0.8	5.6

Table 14A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (oesophagus cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
France	0.7	38.1	81.0
Germany	0.5	18.6	52.6
Luxembourg	0.5	16.1	49.9
EC	0.4	14.6	44.7
Ireland	0.3	14.2	44.6
Belgium	0.3	14.2	40.2
Spain	0.3	13.5	35.8
Portugal	0.3	11.6	34.7
UK	0.3	10.4	33.7
Denmark	0.2	10.3	33.7
Italy	0.2	10.0	33.0
Greece	0.1	7.1	29.5
Netherlands	0.1	3.5	17.9
Women			
Ireland	0.2	8.0	37.5
EC	0.1	6.0	30.9
France	0.1	3.2	15.6
Germany	0.1	2.9	14.4
Greece	0.1	2.8	13.5
Italy	0.1	2.5	12.1
Spain	0.1	2.5	11.7
UK	0.1	2.0	10.6
Belgium	0.1	1.9	9.8
Portugal	0.1	1.4	8.8
Denmark	0.0	1.4	8.2
Netherlands	0.0	1.1	7.9
Luxembourg	0.0	0.7	5.5

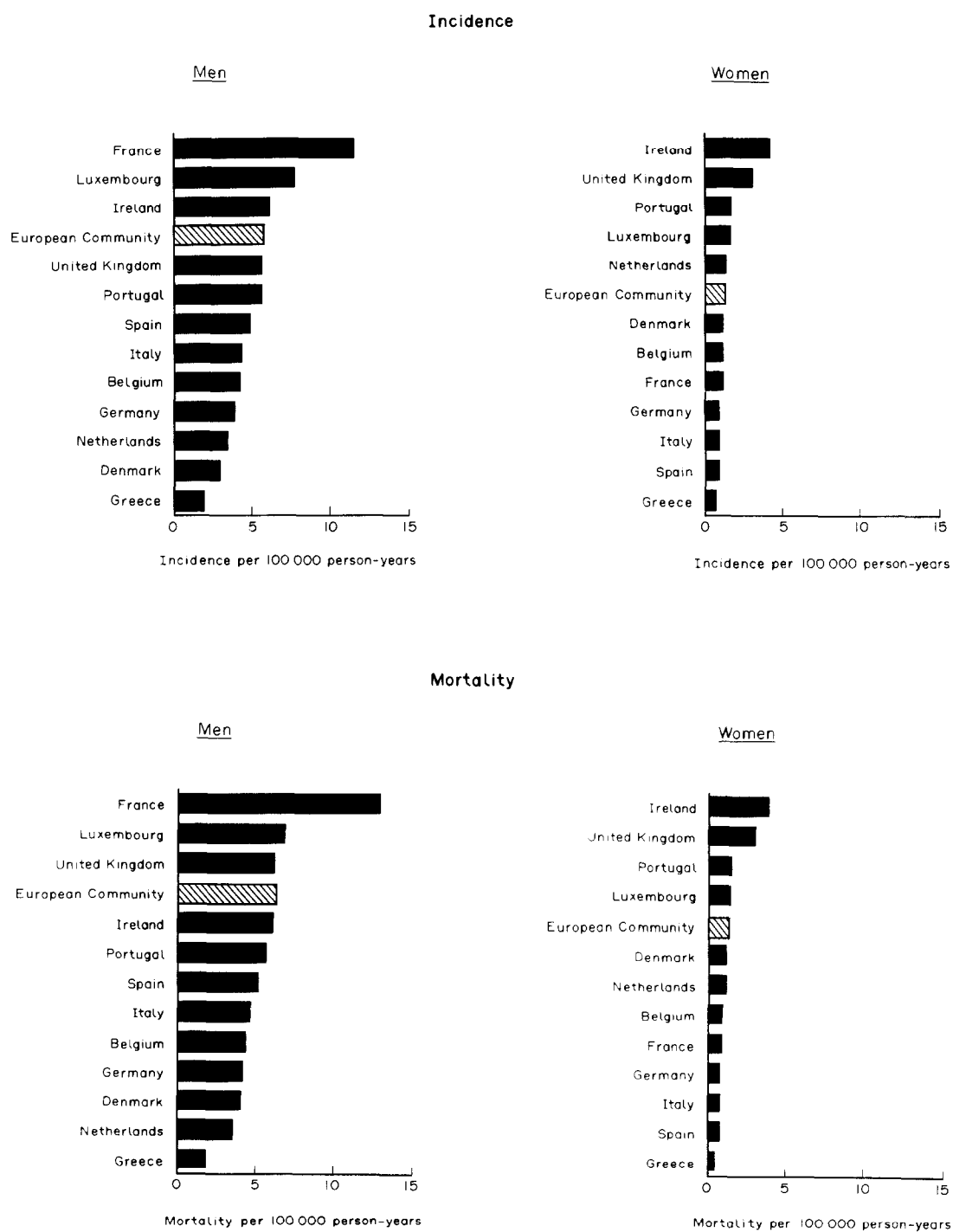


Fig. 2A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the oesophagus.

Table 15A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from stomach cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65				
Incidence 1978-1982									
Belgium	1472	30.6	1.6	36.0	186.8	20.2	2.2	6.4	
Denmark	580	22.9	0.9	26.3	136.2	14.2	1.5	5.8	
France	6407	24.3	1.1	29.8	155.5	16.5	1.9	5.0	
Germany	12210	41.6	2.3	48.2	261.3	28.2	3.1	9.4	
Greece	1036	22.1	1.8	31.2	117.6	15.1	1.8	6.6	
Ireland	404	23.7	1.1	40.5	165.7	19.4	2.3	8.1	
Italy	12872	46.6	2.8	65.2	273.9	33.0	3.8	10.4	
Luxembourg	46	26.2	1.4	32.4	164.4	18.2	2.1	6.4	
Netherlands	2021	28.8	1.2	39.9	212.2	22.1	2.5	7.6	
Portugal	2399	50.1	4.4	95.8	280.8	40.3	4.7	17.9	
Spain	6066	33.3	2.5	56.5	214.4	27.2	3.1	10.6	
UK	9612	35.2	1.1	47.2	200.7	22.9	2.8	8.0	
EC	55125	35.7	2.0	48.7	217.3	25.1	2.9	8.4	
Mortality 1980-1984									
Belgium	1140	23.7	0.8	23.9	155.4	15.0	1.6	7.4	
Denmark	471	18.7	0.6	18.8	114.7	11.1	1.2	6.4	
France	4753	17.9	0.6	18.8	123.7	11.6	1.3	6.2	
Germany	8736	29.7	1.2	28.7	201.8	19.3	2.1	11.0	
Greece	826	17.1	1.0	20.4	98.7	11.0	1.3	7.8	
Ireland	322	18.5	0.6	27.8	140.5	15.0	1.7	9.3	
Italy	9036	32.6	1.4	38.6	204.6	22.2	2.5	12.3	
Luxembourg	41	22.8	0.8	24.0	154.5	15.4	1.7	7.5	
Netherlands	1572	22.2	0.7	25.9	172.4	16.3	1.8	8.5	
Portugal	1702	35.6	2.3	60.3	221.8	28.0	3.2	21.1	
Spain	4395	23.8	1.2	34.4	165.6	18.6	2.1	12.8	
UK	6975	25.5	0.6	29.4	153.4	15.9	1.9	8.8	
EC	39969	25.7	1.0	29.8	168.2	17.3	1.9	9.8	

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 16A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from stomach cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65				
Incidence 1978-1982									
Belgium	1031	20.5	0.8	12.8	102.5	8.9	0.9	5.2	
Denmark	374	14.4	0.7	12.4	69.4	6.7	0.7	3.7	
France	4278	15.6	0.5	9.4	79.7	6.5	0.7	4.9	
Germany	10467	32.6	1.7	22.9	142.1	13.8	1.4	7.8	
Greece	668	13.7	1.0	13.2	70.2	7.6	0.9	5.3	
Ireland	250	14.8	0.7	16.4	96.7	9.7	1.1	4.9	
Italy	7991	27.5	1.5	23.5	142.3	14.3	1.6	8.3	
Luxembourg	32	17.0	1.0	14.9	81.8	8.6	0.9	4.1	
Netherlands	1146	16.7	0.8	13.7	95.9	8.7	0.9	5.1	
Portugal	1558	30.1	2.7	36.2	156.1	18.8	2.2	12.1	
Spain	3931	20.6	1.2	19.7	119.0	12.1	1.3	8.2	
UK	6071	21.1	0.6	16.6	96.9	9.2	1.0	5.2	
EC	37797	23.2	1.1	18.6	114.2	11.1	1.2	6.7	
Mortality 1980-1984									
Belgium	878	17.4	0.5	9.3	89.4	7.0	0.7	7.8	
Denmark	336	13.0	0.5	9.6	62.9	5.5	0.5	5.0	
France	3538	12.7	0.3	6.7	67.7	4.9	0.5	7.0	
Germany	8266	25.8	1.0	15.4	115.0	10.0	1.0	10.4	
Greece	563	11.3	0.6	9.4	59.1	5.8	0.6	8.4	
Ireland	213	12.3	0.5	12.3	83.5	7.8	0.8	7.4	
Italy	6243	21.4	0.9	15.8	112.3	10.4	1.1	12.1	
Luxembourg	29	15.3	0.7	11.8	75.9	7.3	0.7	6.9	
Netherlands	969	13.4	0.5	9.8	80.7	6.7	0.7	7.4	
Portugal	1189	23.0	1.7	25.4	124.5	13.9	1.6	18.0	
Spain	3061	16.0	0.8	13.6	94.9	9.0	0.9	12.7	
UK	4858	16.8	0.4	11.6	79.0	6.9	0.7	6.9	
EC	30143	18.4	0.7	12.8	93.1	8.2	0.8	9.3	

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Portugal	4.4	Portugal	Portugal
Italy	2.8	Italy	Italy
Spain	2.5	Spain	Germany
Germany	2.3	EC	EC
EC	2.0	Germany	Spain
Greece	1.8	UK	Netherlands
Belgium	1.6	Ireland	UK
Luxembourg	1.4	Netherlands	Belgium
Netherlands	1.2	Belgium	Ireland
Ireland	1.1	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
France	1.1	Greece	France
UK	1.1	France	Denmark
Denmark	0.9	Denmark	Greece
Portugal		Portugal	Portugal
Germany		Italy	Italy
Italy		Germany	Germany
Spain		Spain	Spain
EC	1.1	EC	EC
Luxembourg	1.0	UK	Belgium
Greece	1.0	Ireland	UK
Belgium	0.8	Luxembourg	Ireland
Netherlands	0.8	Netherlands	Netherlands
Ireland	0.7	Greece	Luxembourg
Denmark	0.7	Belgium	France
UK	0.6	Denmark	Greece
France	0.5	France	Denmark
Women			
Portugal	2.7	Portugal	Portugal
Germany	1.7	Italy	Italy
Italy	1.5	Germany	Germany
Spain	1.2	Spain	Spain
EC	1.1	EC	EC
Luxembourg	1.0	UK	Belgium
Greece	1.0	Ireland	UK
Belgium	0.8	Luxembourg	Ireland
Netherlands	0.8	Netherlands	Netherlands
Ireland	0.7	Greece	Luxembourg
Denmark	0.7	Belgium	France
UK	0.6	Denmark	Greece
France	0.5	France	Denmark
Portugal		Portugal	Portugal
Germany		Italy	Italy
Italy		Germany	Germany
Spain		Spain	Spain
EC		EC	EC
Luxembourg		UK	Belgium
Greece		Ireland	UK
Belgium		Luxembourg	Ireland
Netherlands		Netherlands	Netherlands
Ireland		Greece	Luxembourg
Denmark		Belgium	France
UK		Denmark	Greece
France		France	Denmark
Portugal		Portugal	Portugal
Germany		Italy	Italy
Italy		Germany	Germany
Spain		Spain	Spain
EC		EC	EC
Luxembourg		UK	Belgium
Greece		Ireland	UK
Belgium		Luxembourg	Ireland
Netherlands		Netherlands	Netherlands
Ireland		Greece	Luxembourg
Denmark		Belgium	France
UK		Denmark	Greece
France		France	Denmark
Portugal		Portugal	Portugal
Germany		Italy	Italy
Italy		Germany	Germany
Spain		Spain	Spain
EC		EC	EC
Luxembourg		UK	Belgium
Greece		Ireland	UK
Belgium		Luxembourg	Ireland
Netherlands		Netherlands	Netherlands
Ireland		Greece	Luxembourg
Denmark		Belgium	France
UK		Denmark	Greece
France		France	Denmark
Portugal		Portugal	Portugal
Germany		Italy	Italy
Italy		Germany	Germany
Spain		Spain	Spain
EC		EC	EC
Luxembourg		UK	Belgium
Greece		Ireland	UK
Belgium		Luxembourg	Ireland
Netherlands		Netherlands	Netherlands
Ireland		Greece	Luxembourg
Denmark		Belgium	France
UK		Denmark	Greece
France		France	Denmark
Portugal		Portugal	Portugal
Germany		Italy	Italy
Italy		Germany	Germany
Spain		Spain	Spain
EC		EC	EC
Luxembourg		UK	Belgium
Greece		Ireland	UK
Belgium		Luxembourg	Ireland
Netherlands		Netherlands	Netherlands
Ireland		Greece	Luxembourg
Denmark		Belgium	France
UK		Denmark	Greece
France		France	Denmark
Portugal		Portugal	Portugal
Germany		Italy	Italy
Italy		Germany	Germany
Spain		Spain	Spain
EC		EC	EC
Luxembourg		UK	Belgium
Greece		Ireland	UK
Belgium		Luxembourg	Ireland
Netherlands		Netherlands	Netherlands
Ireland		Greece	Luxembourg
Denmark		Belgium	France
UK		Denmark	Greece
France		France	Denmark
Portugal		Portugal	Portugal
Germany		Italy	Italy
Italy		Germany	Germany
Spain		Spain	Spain
EC		EC	EC
Luxembourg		UK	Belgium
Greece		Ireland	UK
Belgium		Luxembourg	Ireland
Netherlands		Netherlands	Netherlands

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr		
Men					
Portugal	2.3	Portugal	60.3	Portugal	221.8
Italy	1.4	Italy	38.6	Italy	204.6
Germany	1.2	Spain	34.4	Germany	201.8
Spain	1.2	EC	29.8	Netherlands	172.4
Greece	1.0	UK	29.4	EC	168.2
EC	1.0	Germany	28.7	Spain	165.6
Luxembourg	0.8	Ireland	27.8	Belgium	155.4
Belgium	0.8	Netherlands	25.9	Luxembourg	154.5
Netherlands	0.7	Luxembourg	24.0	UK	153.4
Denmark	0.6	Belgium	23.9	Ireland	140.5
France	0.6	Greece	20.4	France	123.7
Ireland	0.6	France	18.8	Denmark	114.7
UK	0.6	Denmark	18.8	Greece	98.7
Women					
Portugal	1.7	Portugal	25.4	Portugal	124.5
Germany	1.0	Italy	15.8	Germany	115.0
Italy	0.9	Germany	15.4	Italy	112.3
Spain	0.8	Spain	13.6	Spain	94.9
EC	0.7	EC	12.8	EC	93.1
Luxembourg	0.7	Ireland	12.3	Belgium	89.4
Greece	0.6	Luxembourg	11.8	Ireland	83.5
Netherlands	0.5	UK	11.6	Netherlands	80.7
Denmark	0.5	Netherlands	9.8	UK	79.0
Belgium	0.5	Denmark	9.6	Luxembourg	75.9
Ireland	0.5	Greece	9.4	France	67.7
UK	0.4	Belgium	9.3	Denmark	62.9
France	0.3	France	6.7	Greece	59.1

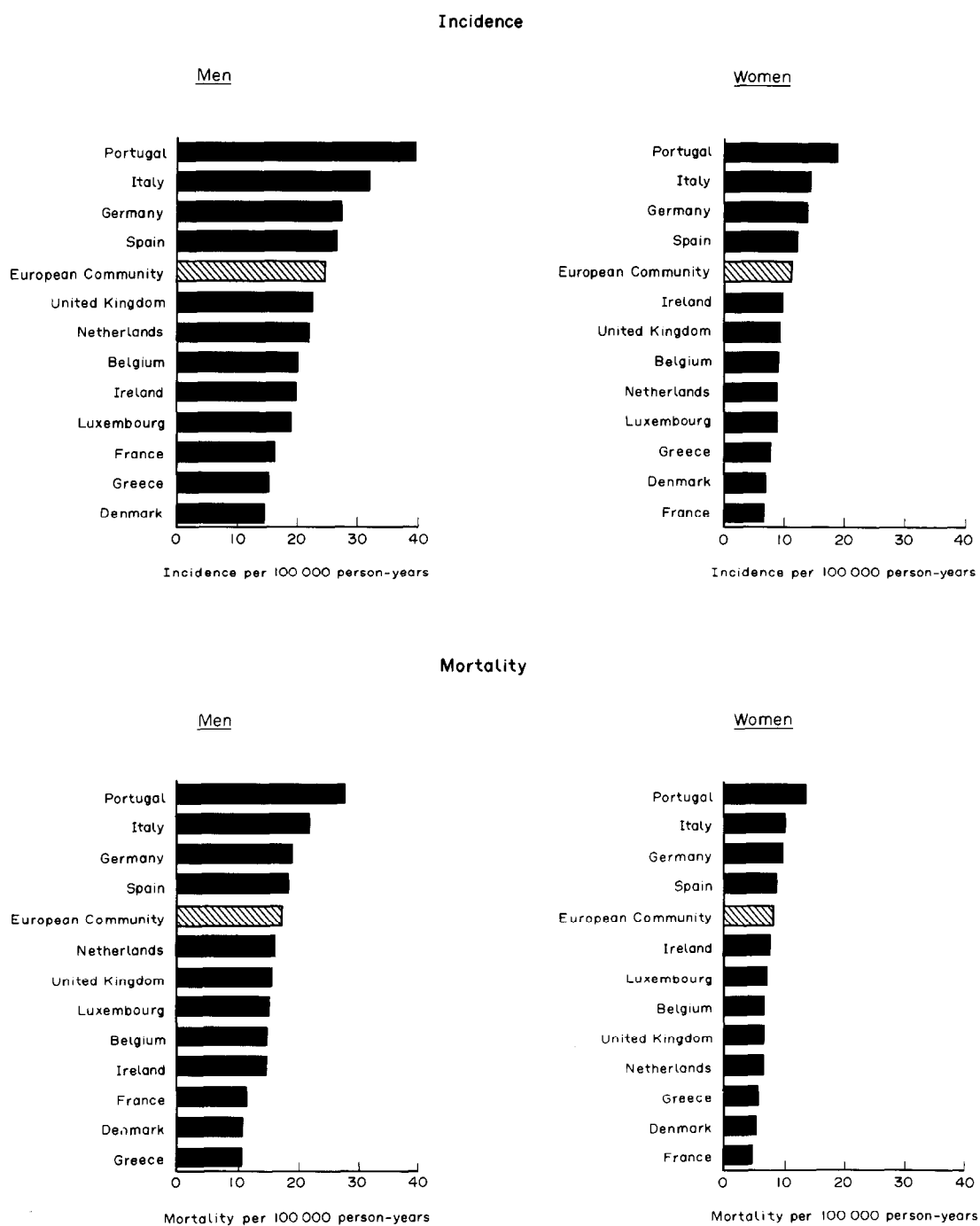


Fig. 3A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the stomach.

Table 19A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from colon cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	1627	33.8	1.7	41.3	203.5	22.5	2.5	7.1
Denmark	754	29.9	1.4	36.6	172.3	18.9	2.1	7.6
France	8208	31.2	1.4	37.8	200.3	21.2	2.5	6.3
Germany	10778	36.7	2.3	44.1	226.3	24.9	2.8	8.3
Greece	544	11.6	1.2	13.6	65.7	7.8	0.9	3.5
Ireland	473	27.8	2.2	53.2	177.1	23.4	2.7	9.5
Italy	6135	22.2	1.9	32.5	124.2	16.0	1.9	5.0
Luxembourg	57	32.4	3.2	31.5	211.8	23.1	2.7	7.9
Netherlands	1891	27.0	1.7	39.4	189.8	21.0	2.3	7.1
Portugal	750	15.7	1.7	25.4	95.1	12.4	1.5	5.6
Spain	2021	11.1	0.9	17.0	75.4	9.0	1.0	3.5
UK	9017	33.0	2.1	45.6	180.2	21.9	2.5	7.5
EC	42255	27.3	1.7	36.2	167.2	19.2	2.2	6.5
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	1012	21.0	0.7	21.1	138.6	13.3	1.4	6.5
Denmark	554	21.9	0.8	21.8	134.9	13.1	1.4	7.5
France	4819	18.1	0.5	18.1	127.8	11.6	1.3	6.3
Germany	6095	20.7	0.8	20.0	141.1	13.4	1.4	7.7
Greece	365	7.6	0.4	7.2	47.1	4.8	0.5	3.5
Ireland	300	17.2	0.8	28.5	124.0	14.2	1.6	8.7
Italy	3459	12.5	0.7	15.0	77.1	8.6	0.9	4.7
Luxembourg	41	23.3	1.4	18.6	167.0	16.1	1.8	7.5
Netherlands	1189	16.8	0.6	19.8	128.9	12.4	1.3	6.4
Portugal	451	9.4	0.6	13.2	64.3	7.3	0.8	5.6
Spain	1225	6.6	0.3	8.3	49.4	5.1	0.6	3.6
UK	5177	18.9	0.7	21.7	112.7	11.9	1.3	6.6
EC	24687	15.9	0.6	17.2	106.3	10.6	1.1	6.1

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 20A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from colon cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	2037	40.5	2.4	36.5	184.4	19.7	2.1	10.3
Denmark	998	38.5	1.7	38.2	179.1	19.0	2.1	9.8
France	8354	30.4	1.5	26.7	143.1	14.3	1.6	9.5
Germany	15010	46.7	2.4	41.8	192.4	21.1	2.4	11.2
Greece	646	13.3	1.3	14.6	63.5	7.7	0.9	5.1
Ireland	548	32.5	2.4	48.7	187.3	22.7	2.5	10.8
Italy	6078	20.9	1.8	23.9	96.2	11.9	1.3	6.3
Luxembourg	71	38.1	2.6	46.2	163.0	20.6	2.3	9.1
Netherlands	2392	34.9	2.1	39.9	181.0	19.5	2.1	10.6
Portugal	869	16.8	1.6	21.1	84.9	10.4	1.2	6.7
Spain	2301	12.1	1.1	13.7	64.3	7.5	0.8	4.8
UK	11353	39.4	2.0	41.8	164.4	19.0	2.1	9.7
EC	50657	31.1	1.8	31.1	143.2	15.8	1.8	8.9
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	1288	25.6	0.7	18.4	124.8	11.0	1.1	11.4
Denmark	708	27.3	0.9	21.8	131.1	12.0	1.3	10.6
France	5237	18.8	0.5	13.2	95.9	7.8	0.8	10.3
Germany	9011	28.1	0.8	19.9	122.3	11.3	1.2	11.3
Greece	409	8.2	0.4	7.4	42.2	4.3	0.5	6.1
Ireland	341	19.7	0.8	25.0	125.7	12.9	1.4	11.8
Italy	3592	12.3	0.6	11.5	60.8	6.3	0.7	7.0
Luxembourg	47	25.1	1.1	25.1	116.9	12.4	1.3	11.2
Netherlands	1510	20.9	0.7	19.8	119.5	10.9	1.1	11.5
Portugal	516	10.0	0.5	10.6	55.7	5.8	0.6	7.8
Spain	1373	7.2	0.3	6.8	41.6	4.1	0.4	5.7
UK	6837	23.7	0.7	20.3	105.8	10.2	1.1	9.8
EC	30869	18.8	0.6	15.2	92.9	8.6	0.9	9.5

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 21A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (colon cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Luxembourg	3.2	Ireland	226.3
Germany	2.3	UK	211.8
Ireland	2.2	Germany	203.5
UK	2.1	Belgium	200.3
Italy	1.9	Netherlands	189.8
EC	1.7	France	180.2
Netherlands	1.7	Denmark	177.1
Belgium	1.7	EC	172.3
Portugal	1.7	Italy	167.2
France	1.4	Luxembourg	124.2
Denmark	1.4	Portugal	95.1
Greece	1.2	Spain	75.4
Spain	0.9	Greece	65.7
Women			
Luxembourg	2.6	Ireland	192.4
Belgium	2.4	Luxembourg	187.3
Germany	2.4	UK	184.4
Ireland	2.4	Germany	181.0
Netherlands	2.1	Netherlands	179.1
UK	2.0	Denmark	164.4
EC	1.8	Belgium	163.0
Italy	1.8	EC	143.2
Denmark	1.7	France	143.1
Portugal	1.6	Italy	96.2
France	1.5	Portugal	84.9
Greece	1.3	Greece	64.3
Spain	1.1	Spain	63.5

Table 22A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (colon cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Luxembourg	1.4	Ireland	28.5
Denmark	0.8	Denmark	21.8
Germany	0.8	UK	21.7
Ireland	0.8	Belgium	21.1
Italy	0.7	Germany	20.0
Belgium	0.7	Netherlands	19.8
UK	0.7	Luxembourg	18.6
Netherlands	0.6	France	18.1
EC	0.6	EC	17.2
Portugal	0.6	Italy	15.0
France	0.5	Portugal	13.2
Greece	0.4	Spain	8.3
Spain	0.3	Greece	7.2
Women			
Luxembourg	1.1	Luxembourg	25.1
Denmark	0.9	Ireland	25.0
Germany	0.8	Denmark	21.8
Ireland	0.8	UK	20.3
Belgium	0.7	Germany	19.9
UK	0.7	Netherlands	19.8
Netherlands	0.7	Belgium	18.4
EC	0.6	EC	15.2
Italy	0.6	France	13.2
Portugal	0.5	Italy	11.5
France	0.5	Portugal	10.6
Greece	0.4	Greece	7.4
Spain	0.3	Spain	6.8
Men			
Luxembourg			167.0
Germany			141.1
Belgium			138.6
Denmark			134.9
Netherlands			128.9
France			127.8
Ireland			124.0
UK			112.7
EC			106.3
Italy			77.1
Portugal			64.3
Spain			49.4
Greece			47.1
Women			
Denmark			131.1
Ireland			125.7
Belgium			124.8
Germany			122.3
Netherlands			119.5
Luxembourg			116.9
UK			105.8
France			95.9
EC			92.9
Italy			60.8
Portugal			55.7
Greece			42.2
Spain			41.6

Table 23A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from rectum cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*				ASR†	CR	% All	
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65				
Incidence 1978-1982									
Belgium	848	17.6	0.7	20.9	108.2	11.7	1.4	3.7	
Denmark	697	27.6	0.8	35.8	157.9	17.5	2.0	7.0	
France	3850	14.6	0.6	18.9	92.0	10.1	1.2	3.0	
Germany	5412	18.4	1.0	22.0	115.0	12.6	1.5	4.2	
Greece	131	2.8	0.3	4.0	14.7	1.9	0.2	0.8	
Ireland	295	17.3	0.9	29.2	121.0	14.3	1.7	5.9	
Italy	3729	13.5	0.8	18.6	80.0	9.6	1.1	3.0	
Luxembourg	44	25.0	0.5	31.9	160.0	17.5	2.3	6.1	
Netherlands	944	13.5	0.7	18.7	98.0	10.4	1.2	3.5	
Portugal	598	12.5	0.9	21.0	77.9	9.9	1.2	4.5	
Spain	1722	9.5	0.8	14.5	63.5	7.7	0.9	3.0	
UK	5568	20.4	1.0	29.0	111.4	13.5	1.6	4.6	
EC	23838	15.4	0.8	20.8	94.7	10.9	1.3	3.6	
Mortality 1980-1984									
Belgium	512	10.6	0.3	10.2	71.4	6.7	0.7	3.3	
Denmark	434	17.2	0.5	16.9	106.5	10.2	1.1	5.9	
France	2606	9.8	0.3	10.3	68.1	6.3	0.7	3.4	
Germany	3706	12.6	0.4	11.8	86.6	8.1	0.9	4.7	
Greece	69	1.4	0.1	1.7	8.2	0.9	0.1	0.7	
Ireland	160	9.2	0.4	13.0	70.7	7.5	0.9	4.6	
Italy	2436	8.8	0.4	9.9	56.4	5.9	0.7	3.3	
Luxembourg	21	11.9	0.2	12.7	81.9	8.1	1.0	3.8	
Netherlands	585	8.3	0.3	9.0	65.2	6.0	0.6	3.1	
Portugal	326	6.8	0.3	10.0	46.5	5.3	0.6	4.0	
Spain	1077	5.8	0.3	7.4	42.6	4.5	0.5	3.1	
UK	3619	13.2	0.4	15.7	78.2	8.4	0.9	4.6	
EC	15551	10.0	0.4	10.9	67.0	6.7	0.7	3.8	

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.
CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 24A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from rectum cancer in the European Community and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65				
Incidence 1978-1982									
Belgium	731	14.5	1.1	15.7	61.6	7.6	0.9	3.7	
Denmark	548	21.1	1.0	26.8	90.5	11.2	1.3	5.4	
France	2862	10.4	0.7	11.4	45.5	5.3	0.6	3.3	
Germany	5275	16.4	1.0	16.5	64.9	7.7	0.9	3.9	
Greece	137	2.8	0.3	3.8	12.4	1.7	0.2	1.1	
Ireland	188	11.2	0.8	17.0	63.8	7.9	0.9	3.7	
Italy	3034	10.5	1.0	13.2	45.4	6.1	0.7	3.1	
Luxembourg	41	22.2	0.9	22.7	103.8	11.5	1.3	5.2	
Netherlands	743	10.8	0.6	14.4	53.7	6.3	0.7	3.3	
Portugal	471	9.1	1.0	13.5	41.8	6.0	0.7	3.7	
Spain	1540	8.1	1.0	11.2	38.0	5.3	0.6	3.2	
UK	4472	15.5	0.8	18.1	62.6	7.7	0.9	3.8	
EC	20042	12.3	0.9	14.3	53.3	6.6	0.8	3.5	
Mortality 1980-1984									
Belgium	441	8.7	0.4	7.2	41.1	4.0	0.4	3.9	
Denmark	335	12.9	0.4	12.5	59.6	5.9	0.6	5.0	
France	2055	7.4	0.2	6.0	36.4	3.2	0.3	4.0	
Germany	3880	12.1	0.4	8.9	52.1	5.0	0.5	4.9	
Greece	68	1.4	0.1	1.5	6.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	
Ireland	97	5.6	0.3	6.7	36.3	3.7	0.4	3.4	
Italy	2025	6.9	0.4	6.9	33.4	3.6	0.4	3.9	
Luxembourg	19	10.3	0.2	7.7	52.4	4.7	0.5	4.5	
Netherlands	459	6.4	0.2	6.6	35.8	3.4	0.4	3.5	
Portugal	244	4.7	0.3	5.9	24.6	2.9	0.3	3.7	
Spain	926	4.8	0.4	5.5	25.7	2.9	0.3	3.8	
UK	3090	10.7	0.3	9.4	47.6	4.6	0.5	4.4	
EC	13639	8.3	0.3	7.3	40.0	3.9	0.4	4.2	

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.
CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 25A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (rectum cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
UK	1.0	35.8	160.0
Germany	1.0	31.9	157.9
Portugal	0.9	29.2	121.0
Ireland	0.9	29.0	115.0
EC	0.8	22.0	111.4
Denmark	0.8	21.0	108.2
Italy	0.8	20.9	98.0
Spain	0.8	20.8	94.7
Belgium	0.7	18.9	92.0
Netherlands	0.7	18.7	80.0
France	0.6	18.6	77.9
Luxembourg	0.5	14.5	63.5
Greece	0.3	4.0	14.7
Women			
Belgium	1.1	26.8	103.8
Denmark	1.0	22.7	90.5
Germany	1.0	18.1	64.9
Italy	1.0	17.0	63.8
Portugal	1.0	16.5	62.6
Spain	1.0	15.7	61.6
EC	0.9	14.4	53.7
Luxembourg	0.9	14.3	53.3
Ireland	0.8	13.5	45.5
UK	0.8	13.2	45.4
France	0.7	11.4	41.8
Netherlands	0.6	11.2	38.0
Greece	0.3	3.8	12.4

Table 26A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (rectum cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Denmark	0.5	16.9	106.5
EC	0.4	15.7	86.6
Germany	0.4	13.0	81.9
Ireland	0.4	12.7	78.2
Italy	0.4	11.8	71.4
UK	0.4	10.9	70.7
Spain	0.3	10.3	68.1
France	0.3	10.2	67.0
Belgium	0.3	10.0	65.2
Portugal	0.3	9.9	56.4
Netherlands	0.3	9.0	46.5
Luxembourg	0.2	7.4	42.6
Greece	0.1	1.7	8.2
Women			
Italy	0.4	12.5	59.6
Denmark	0.4	9.4	52.4
Germany	0.4	8.9	52.1
Belgium	0.4	7.7	47.6
Spain	0.4	7.3	41.1
EC	0.3	7.2	40.0
UK	0.3	6.9	36.4
Portugal	0.3	6.7	36.3
Ireland	0.3	6.6	35.8
Netherlands	0.2	6.0	33.4
France	0.2	5.9	25.7
Portugal	0.2	5.5	24.6
Luxembourg	0.2	5.5	24.6
Greece	0.1	1.5	6.7

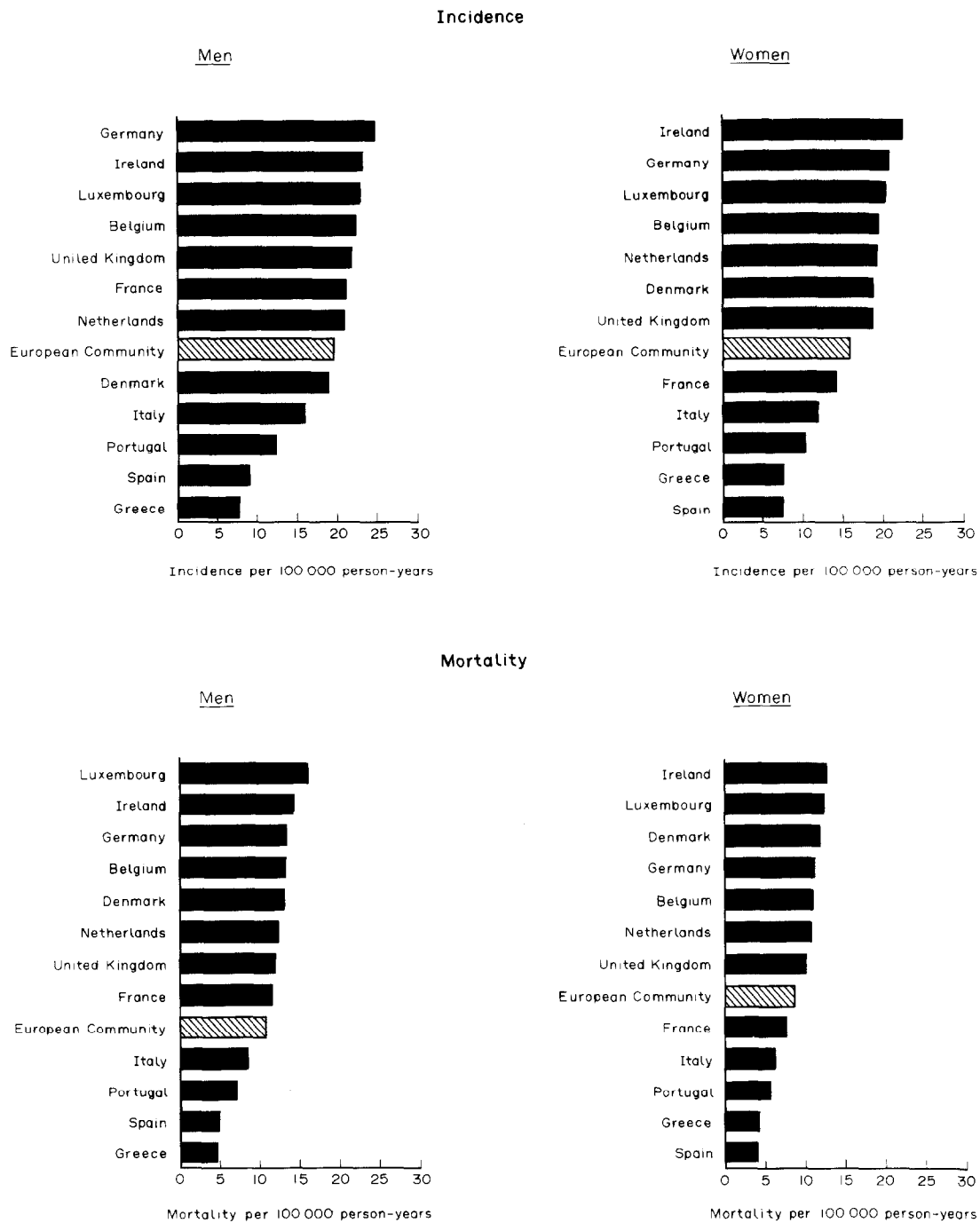


Fig. 4A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the colon.

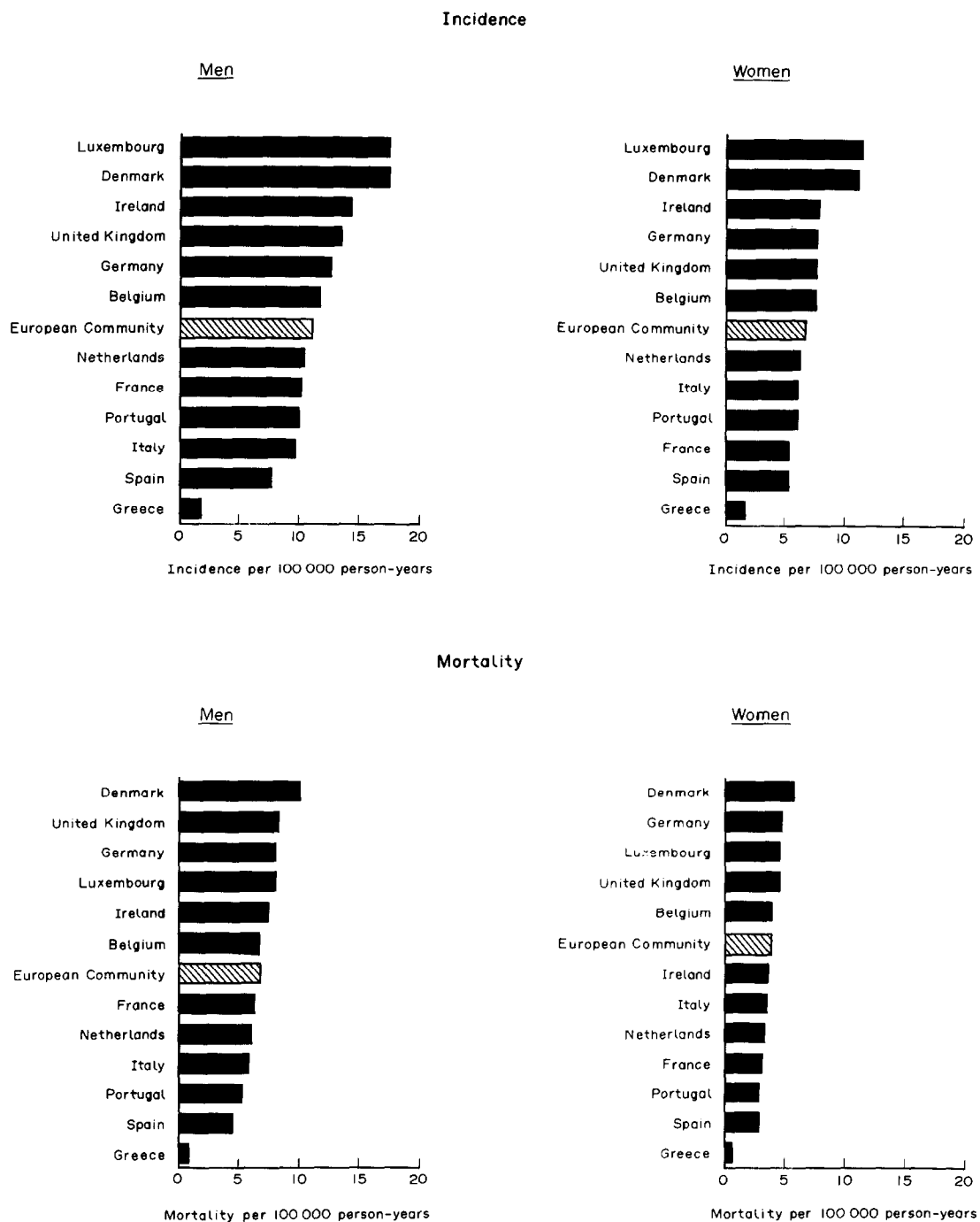


Fig. 5A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the rectum.

Table 27A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from liver cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	350	7.3	0.5	8.7	43.5	4.9	0.6	1.5
Denmark	140	5.5	0.2	8.1	30.1	3.6	0.4	1.4
France	7442	28.2	1.1	43.3	165.1	20.1	2.5	5.8
Germany	3357	11.4	0.7	15.5	67.0	8.1	1.0	2.6
Greece	2513	53.6	1.6	64.1	323.7	35.1	4.1	16.1
Ireland	51	3.0	0.2	5.5	20.1	2.5	0.3	1.0
Italy	10659	38.6	1.6	59.4	220.0	27.5	3.4	8.6
Luxembourg	7	4.1	0.4	5.1	24.8	3.0	0.4	1.0
Netherlands	198	2.8	0.3	5.0	17.5	2.3	0.3	0.7
Portugal	50	1.0	0.1	1.9	6.0	0.8	0.1	0.4
Spain	4815	26.5	2.1	47.0	164.2	22.0	2.7	8.4
UK	1171	4.3	0.4	6.9	21.0	2.9	0.4	1.0
EC	30753	19.9	1.0	30.5	115.1	14.3	1.7	4.7
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	247	5.1	0.3	6.4	30.6	3.4	0.4	1.6
Denmark	90	3.6	0.2	5.1	19.2	2.3	0.3	1.2
France	2967	11.2	0.4	17.3	65.7	7.9	1.0	3.9
Germany	1546	5.3	0.3	7.1	31.0	3.7	0.4	2.0
Greece	1271	26.3	0.8	31.8	154.8	16.9	2.0	12.0
Ireland	52	3.0	0.1	5.6	20.3	2.5	0.3	1.5
Italy	3977	14.3	0.6	21.5	81.1	10.0	1.2	5.4
Luxembourg	11	6.0	0.5	7.4	36.3	4.4	0.5	2.0
Netherlands	158	2.2	0.2	3.8	14.0	1.8	0.2	0.8
Portugal	51	1.1	0.1	1.9	6.3	0.9	0.1	0.6
Spain	2107	11.4	0.7	19.5	71.4	9.2	1.1	6.1
UK	712	2.6	0.2	4.1	13.0	1.7	0.2	0.9
EC	13189	8.5	0.4	12.8	49.1	6.0	0.7	3.2

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 28A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from liver cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	318	6.3	0.3	4.7	30.5	2.9	0.3	1.6
Denmark	110	4.2	0.4	5.4	17.5	2.3	0.3	1.1
France	3572	13.0	0.6	11.9	60.8	6.2	0.7	4.1
Germany	3732	11.6	0.4	9.0	50.2	5.0	0.5	2.8
Greece	1615	33.2	1.4	33.7	171.0	18.3	2.1	12.8
Ireland	38	2.2	0.1	2.9	13.6	1.5	0.2	0.8
Italy	10818	37.3	1.3	37.6	186.8	19.9	2.3	11.2
Luxembourg	6	3.4	0.1	2.0	18.3	1.5	0.2	0.8
Netherlands	132	1.9	0.4	2.4	8.6	1.2	0.1	0.6
Portugal	48	0.9	0.1	1.4	4.3	0.6	0.1	0.4
Spain	6186	32.4	1.0	36.8	182.1	19.3	2.2	12.9
UK	897	3.1	0.4	3.6	11.8	1.7	0.2	0.8
EC	27472	16.9	0.7	17.0	78.7	8.5	1.0	4.8
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	209	4.2	0.2	3.1	19.8	1.9	0.2	1.9
Denmark	76	2.9	0.2	3.7	11.9	1.5	0.2	1.1
France	1318	4.7	0.2	4.3	22.4	2.2	0.2	2.6
Germany	1371	4.3	0.2	3.2	18.2	1.8	0.2	1.7
Greece	737	14.7	0.7	13.8	75.6	7.8	0.9	11.0
Ireland	40	2.3	0.1	3.0	14.7	1.5	0.2	1.4
Italy	3071	10.5	0.4	9.9	52.1	5.4	0.6	6.0
Luxembourg	10	5.6	0.2	3.2	29.6	2.4	0.2	2.4
Netherlands	106	1.5	0.2	1.8	7.1	0.9	0.1	0.8
Portugal	48	0.9	0.1	1.3	4.6	0.6	0.1	0.7
Spain	1985	10.4	0.4	11.0	58.4	6.0	0.7	8.2
UK	497	1.7	0.2	1.9	6.8	0.9	0.1	0.7
EC	9468	5.8	0.3	5.5	27.0	2.8	0.3	2.9

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 30A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980–1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (liver cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr		
Men					
Greece	0.8	Greece	31.8	Greece	154.8
Spain	0.7	Italy	21.5	Italy	81.1
Italy	0.6	Spain	19.5	Spain	71.4
Luxembourg	0.5	France	17.3	France	65.7
France	0.4	EC	12.8	EC	49.1
EC	0.4	Luxembourg	7.4	Luxembourg	36.3
Germany	0.3	Germany	7.1	Germany	31.0
Belgium	0.3	Belgium	6.4	Belgium	30.6
UK	0.2	Ireland	5.6	Ireland	20.3
Denmark	0.2	Denmark	5.1	Denmark	19.2
Netherlands	0.2	UK	4.1	Netherlands	14.0
Ireland	0.1	Netherlands	3.8	UK	13.0
Portugal	0.1	Portugal	1.9	Portugal	6.3
Women					
Greece	0.7	Greece	13.8	Greece	75.6
Italy	0.4	Spain	11.0	Spain	58.4
Spain	0.4	Italy	9.9	Italy	52.1
EC	0.3	EC	5.5	Luxembourg	29.6
Netherlands	0.2	France	4.3	EC	27.0
Denmark	0.2	Denmark	3.7	France	22.4
France	0.2	Luxembourg	3.2	Belgium	19.8
Germany	0.2	Germany	3.2	Germany	18.2
UK	0.2	Belgium	3.1	Ireland	14.7
Luxembourg	0.2	Ireland	3.0	Denmark	11.9
Belgium	0.2	UK	1.9	Netherlands	7.1
Portugal	0.1	Netherlands	1.8	UK	6.8
Ireland	0.1	Portugal	1.3	Portugal	4.6

Table 29A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978–1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (liver cancer)

	0–44 yr	45–64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Spain	2.1	Greece	323.7
Italy	1.6	Italy	220.0
Greece	1.6	France	165.1
France	1.1	Spain	164.2
EC	1.0	EC	115.1
Germany	0.7	Germany	67.0
Belgium	0.5	Belgium	43.5
UK	0.4	Denmark	30.1
Luxembourg	0.4	UK	24.8
Netherlands	0.3	Ireland	21.0
Denmark	0.2	Luxembourg	20.1
Ireland	0.2	Netherlands	17.5
Portugal	0.1	Portugal	6.0
Women			
Greece	1.4	Italy	186.8
Italy	1.3	Spain	182.1
Spain	1.0	Greece	171.0
EC	0.7	EC	78.7
France	0.6	France	60.8
Netherlands	0.4	Germany	50.2
Denmark	0.4	Denmark	30.5
Germany	0.4	Belgium	18.3
UK	0.4	Luxembourg	17.5
Belgium	0.3	Denmark	13.6
Ireland	0.1	Ireland	11.8
Portugal	0.1	Netherlands	8.6
Luxembourg	0.1	Luxembourg	4.3

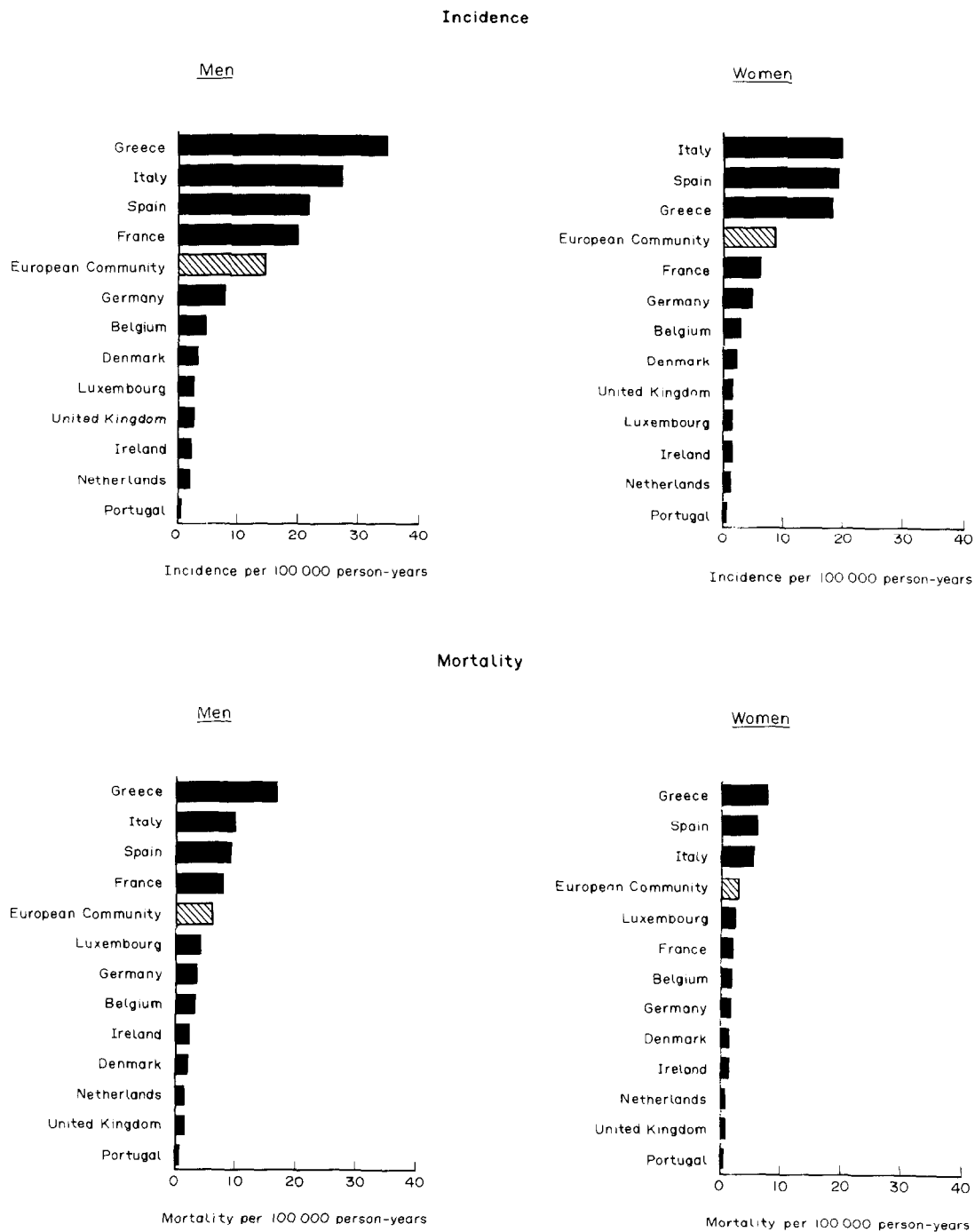


Fig. 6A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the liver.

Table 31A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from gallbladder cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*				ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65			
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	147	3.0	0.1	2.7	20.8	1.9	0.2	0.6
Denmark	78	3.1	0.2	3.4	18.3	1.9	0.2	0.8
France	502	1.9	0.1	2.0	12.9	1.3	0.1	0.4
Germany	1024	3.5	0.1	3.6	23.2	2.3	0.3	0.8
Greece	26	0.5	0.0	0.6	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.2
Ireland	33	2.0	0.1	3.0	14.4	1.6	0.2	0.7
Italy	596	2.2	0.1	3.0	12.8	1.5	0.2	0.5
Luxembourg	6	3.4	0.0	2.3	26.1	2.1	0.2	0.8
Netherlands	216	3.1	0.1	4.1	23.1	2.4	0.3	0.8
Portugal	23	0.5	0.0	0.8	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.2
Spain	224	1.2	0.1	1.6	9.1	1.0	0.1	0.4
UK	419	1.5	0.1	2.0	8.9	1.0	0.1	0.3
EC	3294	2.1	0.1	2.5	13.9	1.5	0.2	0.5
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	137	2.8	0.1	2.3	20.0	1.7	0.2	0.9
Denmark	63	2.5	0.1	2.4	15.4	1.5	0.2	0.9
France	533	2.0	0.1	2.0	14.2	1.3	0.1	0.7
Germany	1160	3.9	0.1	3.7	27.4	2.6	0.3	1.5
Greece	21	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.2
Ireland	26	1.5	0.0	2.2	11.6	1.2	0.2	0.8
Italy	634	2.3	0.1	3.0	13.8	1.6	0.2	0.9
Luxembourg	4	2.4	0.0	1.5	18.7	1.4	0.1	0.7
Netherlands	210	3.0	0.1	3.7	22.5	2.2	0.2	1.1
Portugal	17	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Spain	220	1.2	0.1	1.4	8.9	0.9	0.1	0.6
UK	413	1.5	0.0	1.8	8.9	1.0	0.1	0.5
EC	3438	2.2	0.1	2.4	14.9	1.5	0.2	0.8

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 32A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from gallbladder cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*				ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65			
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	280	5.6	0.1	3.8	27.8	2.4	0.3	1.4
Denmark	170	6.6	0.1	6.2	31.5	3.1	0.3	1.7
France	1183	4.3	0.1	3.4	21.3	1.9	0.2	1.3
Germany	3681	11.5	0.1	8.6	50.6	4.8	0.5	2.7
Greece	47	1.0	0.0	1.1	5.0	0.6	0.1	0.4
Ireland	41	2.4	0.0	4.6	13.4	1.7	0.2	0.8
Italy	1321	4.6	0.1	5.0	22.3	2.5	0.3	1.4
Luxembourg	13	7.2	0.0	7.3	34.5	3.4	0.4	1.7
Netherlands	484	7.1	0.2	6.1	40.7	3.7	0.4	2.2
Portugal	28	0.5	0.0	0.7	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.2
Spain	596	3.1	0.1	3.6	17.5	1.9	0.2	1.2
UK	759	2.6	0.0	2.6	11.6	1.2	0.1	0.6
EC	8603	5.3	0.1	4.7	26.0	2.5	0.3	1.5
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	255	5.1	0.1	3.3	25.3	2.1	0.2	2.3
Denmark	150	5.8	0.1	5.3	27.3	2.6	0.3	2.3
France	1113	4.0	0.1	3.1	20.1	1.7	0.2	2.2
Germany	3599	11.2	0.1	7.9	49.5	4.5	0.5	4.5
Greece	42	0.8	0.0	0.9	4.2	0.5	0.1	0.6
Ireland	35	2.0	0.0	3.8	11.2	1.4	0.2	1.2
Italy	1250	4.3	0.1	4.5	20.8	2.2	0.3	2.4
Luxembourg	11	6.0	0.0	5.9	28.9	2.8	0.3	2.6
Netherlands	449	6.2	0.1	5.3	36.7	3.3	0.4	3.4
Portugal	23	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Spain	543	2.8	0.1	3.2	15.9	1.7	0.2	2.3
UK	691	2.4	0.0	2.3	10.6	1.1	0.1	1.0
EC	8161	5.0	0.1	4.2	24.6	2.3	0.3	2.5

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 34A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (gallbladder cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr		0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr		
Men				Men					
Denmark	0.2	Netherlands	4.1	Luxembourg	26.1	EC	0.1	Germany	27.4
EC	0.1	Germany	3.6	Germany	23.2	Denmark	0.1	Netherlands	22.5
France	0.1	Denmark	3.4	Netherlands	23.1	France	0.1	Belgium	20.0
Germany	0.1	Italy	3.0	Belgium	20.8	Germany	0.1	Luxembourg	18.7
Ireland	0.1	Ireland	3.0	Denmark	18.3	Italy	0.1	Denmark	15.4
Italy	0.1	Belgium	2.7	Ireland	14.4	Belgium	0.1	EC	14.9
Belgium	0.1	EC	2.5	EC	13.9	Netherlands	0.1	France	14.2
Netherlands	0.1	Luxembourg	2.3	France	12.9	Spain	0.1	Italy	13.8
UK	0.1	France	2.0	Italy	12.8	UK	0.0	Ireland	11.6
Spain	0.1	UK	2.0	Spain	9.1	Luxembourg	0.0	UK	8.9
Luxembourg	0.0	Spain	1.6	UK	8.9	Greece	0.0	Spain	8.9
Greece	0.0	Portugal	0.8	Greece	3.3	Ireland	0.0	Greece	2.6
Portugal	0.0	Greece	0.6	Portugal	2.9	Portugal	0.0	Portugal	2.2
Women				Women					
Netherlands	0.2	Germany	8.6	Germany	50.6	EC	0.1	Germany	49.5
EC	0.1	Luxembourg	7.3	Netherlands	40.7	Denmark	0.1	Netherlands	36.7
Denmark	0.1	Denmark	6.2	Luxembourg	34.5	France	0.1	Luxembourg	28.9
France	0.1	Netherlands	6.1	Denmark	31.5	Germany	0.1	Denmark	27.3
Germany	0.1	Italy	5.0	Belgium	27.8	Italy	0.1	Belgium	25.3
Italy	0.1	EC	4.7	EC	26.0	Belgium	0.1	EC	24.6
Belgium	0.1	Ireland	4.6	Italy	22.3	Netherlands	0.1	Italy	20.8
Spain	0.1	Belgium	3.8	France	21.3	Spain	0.1	France	20.1
UK	0.0	Spain	3.6	Spain	17.5	UK	0.0	Spain	15.9
Luxembourg	0.0	France	3.4	Ireland	13.4	Luxembourg	0.0	Ireland	11.2
Greece	0.0	UK	2.6	UK	11.6	Greece	0.0	United Kingdom	10.6
Ireland	0.0	Greece	1.1	Greece	5.0	Ireland	0.0	Greece	4.2
Portugal	0.0	Portugal	0.7	Portugal	2.9	Portugal	0.0	Portugal	2.4

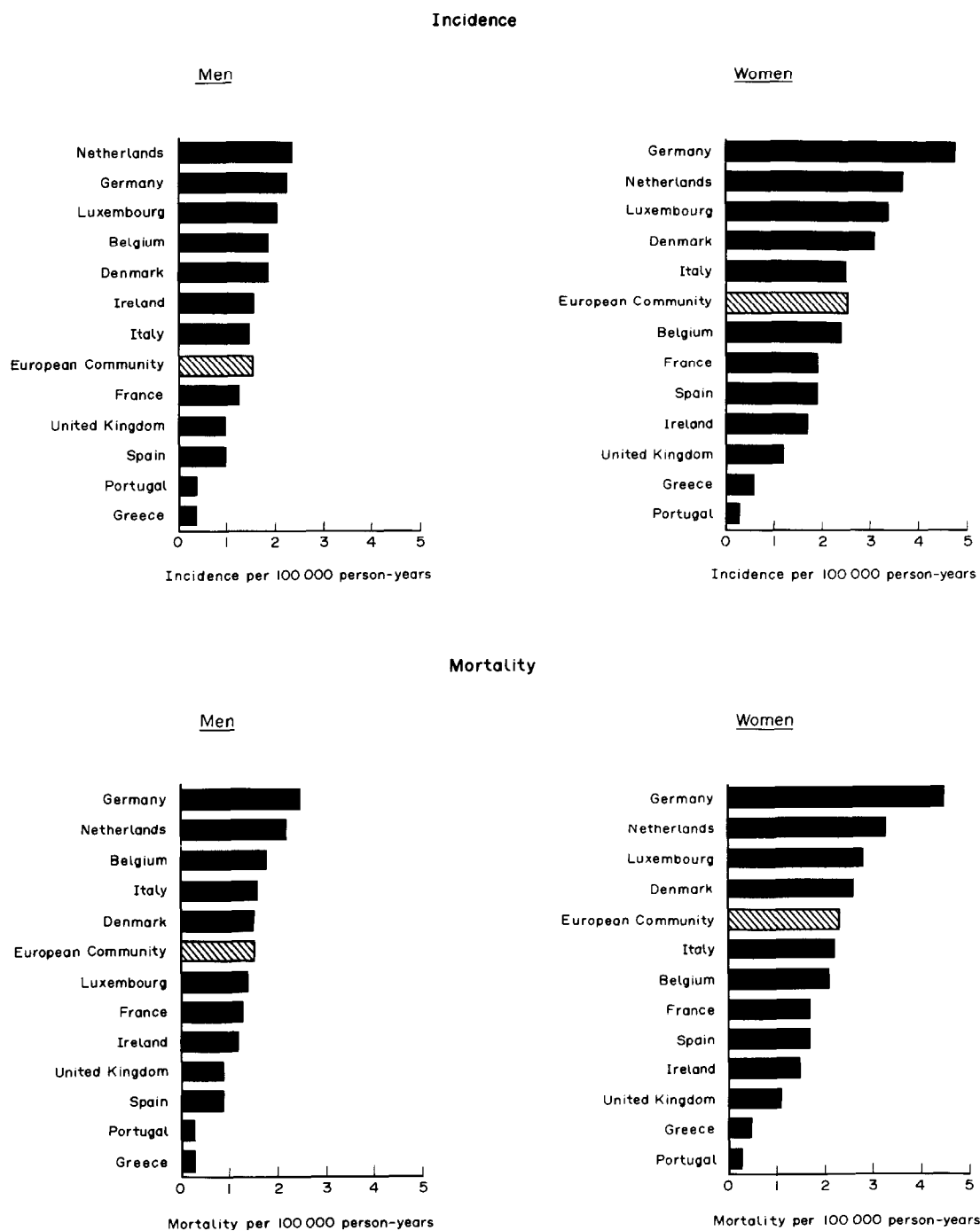


Fig. 7A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the gallbladder and bile ducts.

Table 35A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from pancreas cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All	
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65					
Incidence 1978-1982										
Belgium	538	11.2	0.4	15.5	64.4	7.6	0.9	2.3		
Denmark	361	14.3	0.5	18.3	82.0	9.0	1.1	3.6		
France	2796	10.6	0.5	16.2	61.7	7.5	0.9	2.2		
Germany	3620	12.3	0.7	17.9	70.7	8.6	1.0	2.8		
Greece	374	8.0	0.4	12.4	41.9	5.5	0.6	2.4		
Ireland	180	10.6	0.3	19.0	73.8	8.6	1.1	3.6		
Italy	2660	9.6	0.6	16.9	49.7	7.0	0.8	2.2		
Luxembourg	21	12.1	0.5	17.3	71.9	8.6	1.0	2.9		
Netherlands	841	12.0	0.5	20.2	81.1	9.5	1.2	3.2		
Portugal	283	5.9	0.3	11.5	34.4	4.7	0.6	2.1		
Spain	987	5.4	0.3	10.4	32.6	4.5	0.5	1.7		
UK	3470	12.7	0.5	18.5	69.3	8.4	1.0	2.9		
EC	16131	10.4	0.5	16.3	59.8	7.5	0.9	2.5		
Mortality 1980-1984										
Belgium	553	11.5	0.4	15.0	68.3	7.6	0.9	3.6		
Denmark	390	15.5	0.5	19.5	88.3	9.6	1.1	5.3		
France	2704	10.2	0.4	14.7	61.7	7.0	0.8	3.5		
Germany	3430	11.7	0.6	15.6	69.6	8.0	0.9	4.3		
Greece	406	8.4	0.3	12.0	45.2	5.5	0.7	3.8		
Ireland	194	11.1	0.3	19.1	81.0	9.1	1.1	5.6		
Italy	2540	9.2	0.5	14.9	48.8	6.5	0.8	3.5		
Luxembourg	25	14.3	0.5	19.1	88.2	10.0	1.1	4.6		
Netherlands	859	12.1	0.4	19.1	83.6	9.4	1.1	4.6		
Portugal	292	6.1	0.3	11.2	37.0	4.9	0.6	3.6		
Spain	1000	5.4	0.3	9.6	33.4	4.3	0.5	2.9		
UK	3365	12.3	0.4	16.7	68.5	7.9	0.9	4.3		
EC	15758	10.1	0.4	14.8	59.9	7.1	0.8	3.9		

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 36A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from pancreas cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*						
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	% All		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	458	9.1	0.2	7.8	43.3	4.2	0.5	2.3
Denmark	369	14.2	0.4	15.3	65.7	7.0	0.8	3.6
France	2195	8.0	0.1	6.3	39.5	3.5	0.4	2.5
Germany	4072	12.7	0.3	10.8	54.0	5.5	0.6	3.0
Greece	236	4.8	0.2	5.0	24.9	2.7	0.3	1.9
Ireland	138	8.2	0.2	11.9	49.9	5.5	0.6	2.7
Italy	2105	7.3	0.2	7.7	36.0	3.9	0.5	2.2
Luxembourg	16	8.8	0.2	5.4	47.4	4.0	0.4	2.0
Netherlands	696	10.2	0.3	10.8	55.3	5.5	0.6	3.1
Portugal	225	4.4	0.2	4.8	24.2	2.6	0.3	1.7
Spain	792	4.2	0.1	4.8	23.1	2.5	0.3	1.6
UK	3377	11.7	0.3	11.7	51.0	5.4	0.6	2.9
EC	14679	9.0	0.2	8.6	43.3	4.4	0.5	2.6
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	485	9.6	0.2	7.7	46.3	4.3	0.5	4.3
Denmark	395	15.2	0.4	16.4	68.3	7.4	0.9	5.9
France	2148	7.7	0.1	5.9	39.0	3.3	0.4	4.2
Germany	3854	12.0	0.3	9.4	51.4	5.0	0.6	4.8
Greece	264	5.3	0.2	5.0	27.2	2.8	0.3	3.9
Ireland	154	8.9	0.2	12.3	55.9	5.9	0.7	5.3
Italy	2052	7.0	0.2	6.8	35.0	3.6	0.4	4.0
Luxembourg	21	11.2	0.2	6.4	60.5	4.9	0.5	5.0
Netherlands	725	10.0	0.3	10.2	56.5	5.5	0.6	5.5
Portugal	239	4.6	0.2	4.8	26.3	2.7	0.3	3.6
Spain	802	4.2	0.1	4.5	23.6	2.4	0.3	3.3
UK	3259	11.3	0.3	10.6	49.6	5.0	0.6	4.6
EC	14398	8.8	0.2	7.8	42.6	4.1	0.5	4.4

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 37A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (pancreas cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Germany	0.7	Netherlands	20.2
Italy	0.6	Ireland	19.0
Denmark	0.5	UK	18.5
France	0.5	Denmark	18.3
EC	0.5	Germany	17.9
Luxembourg	0.5	Luxembourg	17.3
Netherlands	0.5	Italy	16.9
UK	0.5	EC	16.3
Belgium	0.4	France	16.2
Greece	0.4	Belgium	15.5
Ireland	0.3	Greece	12.4
Spain	0.3	Portugal	11.5
Portugal	0.3	Spain	10.4
Women			
Denmark	0.4	Denmark	15.3
UK	0.3	Ireland	11.9
Germany	0.3	UK	11.7
Netherlands	0.3	Germany	10.8
EC	0.2	Netherlands	10.8
Greece	0.2	EC	8.6
Ireland	0.2	Belgium	7.8
Italy	0.2	Italy	7.7
Belgium	0.2	France	6.3
Portugal	0.2	Luxembourg	5.4
Luxembourg	0.2	Greece	5.0
Spain	0.1	Portugal	4.8
France	0.1	Spain	4.8

Table 38A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (pancreas cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Germany	0.6	Denmark	19.5
Italy	0.5	Netherlands	19.1
Denmark	0.5	Luxembourg	19.1
Luxembourg	0.5	Ireland	19.1
France	0.4	UK	16.7
EC	0.4	Germany	15.6
Netherlands	0.4	Belgium	15.0
UK	0.4	Italy	14.9
Belgium	0.4	EC	14.8
Greece	0.3	France	14.7
Ireland	0.3	Greece	12.0
Spain	0.3	Portugal	11.2
Portugal	0.3	Spain	9.6
Women			
Denmark	0.4	Denmark	16.4
UK	0.3	Ireland	12.3
Germany	0.3	UK	10.6
Netherlands	0.3	Netherlands	10.2
EC	0.2	Germany	9.4
Greece	0.2	EC	7.8
Ireland	0.2	Belgium	7.7
Italy	0.2	Italy	6.8
Belgium	0.2	Luxembourg	6.4
Portugal	0.2	France	5.9
Luxembourg	0.2	Greece	5.0
Spain	0.1	Portugal	4.8
France	0.1	Spain	4.5

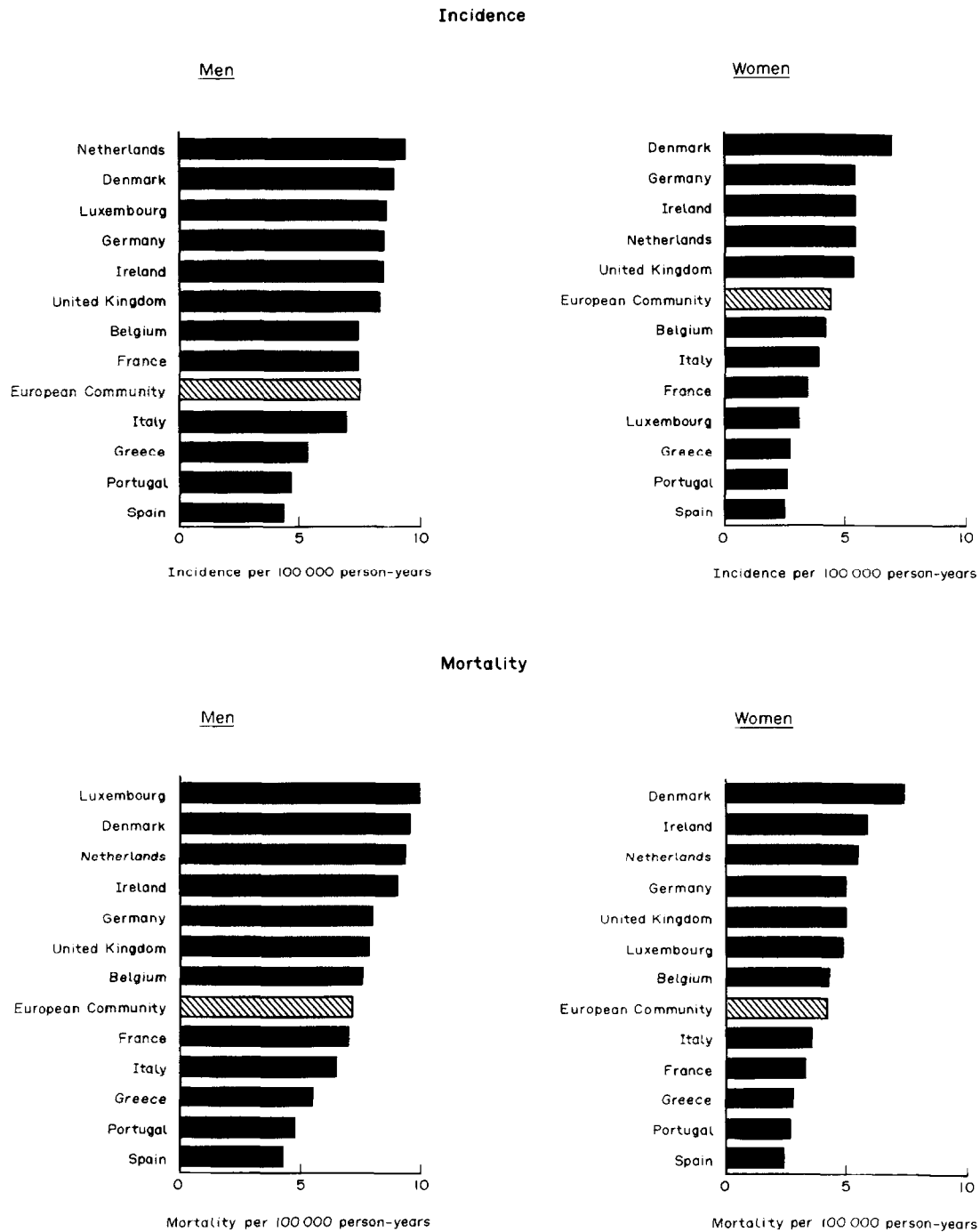


Fig. 8A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the pancreas.

Table 39A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from larynx cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	626	13.0	0.6	27.7	55.3	9.4	1.2	2.7
Denmark	188	7.5	0.3	16.6	30.3	5.3	0.7	1.9
France	8809	33.4	1.6	97.3	104.6	26.9	3.2	6.8
Germany	2240	7.6	0.6	16.9	31.3	5.7	0.7	1.7
Greece	477	10.2	0.4	16.7	52.0	7.1	0.9	3.1
Ireland	85	5.0	0.1	13.1	27.6	4.3	0.6	1.7
Italy	5876	21.3	0.8	51.0	85.2	16.1	2.0	4.8
Luxembourg	21	11.9	0.3	27.2	50.7	8.9	1.1	2.9
Netherlands	293	4.2	0.2	8.8	24.4	3.4	0.4	1.1
Portugal	735	15.4	0.7	43.4	61.0	12.8	1.6	5.5
Spain	3866	21.2	1.1	58.4	88.2	18.1	2.3	6.7
UK	1350	4.9	0.1	9.6	22.7	3.4	0.4	1.1
EC	24566	15.9	0.8	40.8	59.6	12.3	1.5	3.8
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	322	6.7	0.3	11.3	34.4	4.6	0.5	2.1
Denmark	97	3.8	0.1	6.5	19.1	2.5	0.3	1.3
France	3646	13.7	0.7	33.4	55.5	10.5	1.2	4.8
Germany	1089	3.7	0.3	6.3	18.8	2.6	0.3	1.4
Greece	274	5.7	0.2	7.0	33.0	3.7	0.4	2.6
Ireland	49	2.8	0.1	5.9	18.8	2.4	0.3	1.4
Italy	2563	9.2	0.4	17.9	44.3	6.7	0.8	3.5
Luxembourg	13	7.2	0.2	13.2	37.3	5.2	0.6	2.4
Netherlands	196	2.4	0.1	3.8	16.3	1.8	0.2	0.9
Portugal	343	7.2	0.3	17.2	34.9	5.9	0.7	4.3
Spain	1712	9.3	0.5	21.0	47.1	7.6	0.9	5.0
UK	701	2.6	0.1	3.8	13.7	1.7	0.2	0.9
EC	10978	7.1	0.3	14.6	32.9	5.2	0.6	2.7

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 40A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from larynx cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	65	1.3	0.2	2.9	3.1	0.9	0.1	0.3
Denmark	33	1.3	0.0	3.1	3.5	0.8	0.1	0.3
France	231	0.8	0.1	2.1	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.3
Germany	148	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Greece	42	0.9	0.1	1.4	3.3	0.6	0.1	0.3
Ireland	34	2.0	0.0	6.1	7.8	1.7	0.2	0.7
Italy	206	0.7	0.1	1.5	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Luxembourg	5	2.5	0.0	2.2	12.5	1.3	0.2	0.6
Netherlands	32	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.1
Portugal	64	1.2	0.2	2.5	4.5	0.9	0.1	0.5
Spain	106	0.6	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
UK	268	0.9	0.0	2.0	2.6	0.6	0.1	0.2
EC	1234	0.8	0.1	1.7	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	36	0.7	0.1	1.1	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.3
Denmark	17	0.6	0.0	1.0	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
France	177	0.6	0.0	1.1	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Germany	106	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Greece	23	0.5	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Ireland	16	0.9	0.0	2.0	5.0	0.7	0.1	0.6
Italy	162	0.6	0.0	0.7	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.3
Luxembourg	2	1.0	0.0	0.5	5.4	0.4	0.1	0.5
Netherlands	17	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Portugal	37	0.7	0.1	0.9	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.6
Spain	79	0.4	0.0	0.5	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
UK	200	0.7	0.0	1.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.3
EC	872	0.5	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.3

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 42A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (larynx cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
France	0.7	France	France
Spain	0.5	Spain	Spain
Italy	0.4	Italy	Italy
Germany	0.3	Portugal	Luxembourg
Portugal	0.3	EC	Portugal
Belgium	0.3	Luxembourg	Belgium
Greece	0.3	Belgium	Greece
Luxembourg	0.2	Greece	EC
Greece	0.2	Denmark	Denmark
Denmark	0.1	Germany	Germany
Ireland	0.1	Ireland	Ireland
Netherlands	0.1	Netherlands	Netherlands
UK	0.1	UK	UK
Women			
Belgium	0.1	Ireland	Luxembourg
Portugal	0.1	Belgium	Ireland
Denmark	0.0	France	Portugal
France	0.0	UK	UK
Germany	0.0	Denmark	Belgium
Greece	0.0	Portugal	Denmark
Ireland	0.0	EC	Greece
EC	0.0	Italy	Italy
UK	0.0	Spain	France
Spain	0.0	Luxembourg	Spain
Netherlands	0.0	Germany	EC
Luxembourg	0.0	Greece	Netherlands
Italy	0.0	Netherlands	Germany

Table 41A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (larynx cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
France	1.6	France	France
Spain	1.1	Spain	Spain
EC	0.8	Italy	Italy
Italy	0.8	Portugal	Portugal
Portugal	0.7	EC	59.6
Belgium	0.6	Belgium	55.3
Germany	0.6	Luxembourg	52.0
Greece	0.4	Germany	50.7
Luxembourg	0.3	Greece	31.3
Denmark	0.3	Denmark	30.3
Netherlands	0.2	Ireland	27.6
Ireland	0.1	UK	24.4
UK	0.1	Netherlands	22.7
Women			
Belgium	0.2	Ireland	Luxembourg
Portugal	0.2	Denmark	Ireland
France	0.1	Belgium	Portugal
Greece	0.1	Portugal	Denmark
EC	0.1	Luxembourg	Greece
Italy	0.1	France	Belgium
Denmark	0.0	UK	UK
UK	0.0	EC	2.2
Luxembourg	0.0	Italy	Spain
Spain	0.0	Greece	Italy
Netherlands	0.0	Spain	France
Ireland	0.0	Germany	Netherlands
Germany	0.0	Netherlands	Germany

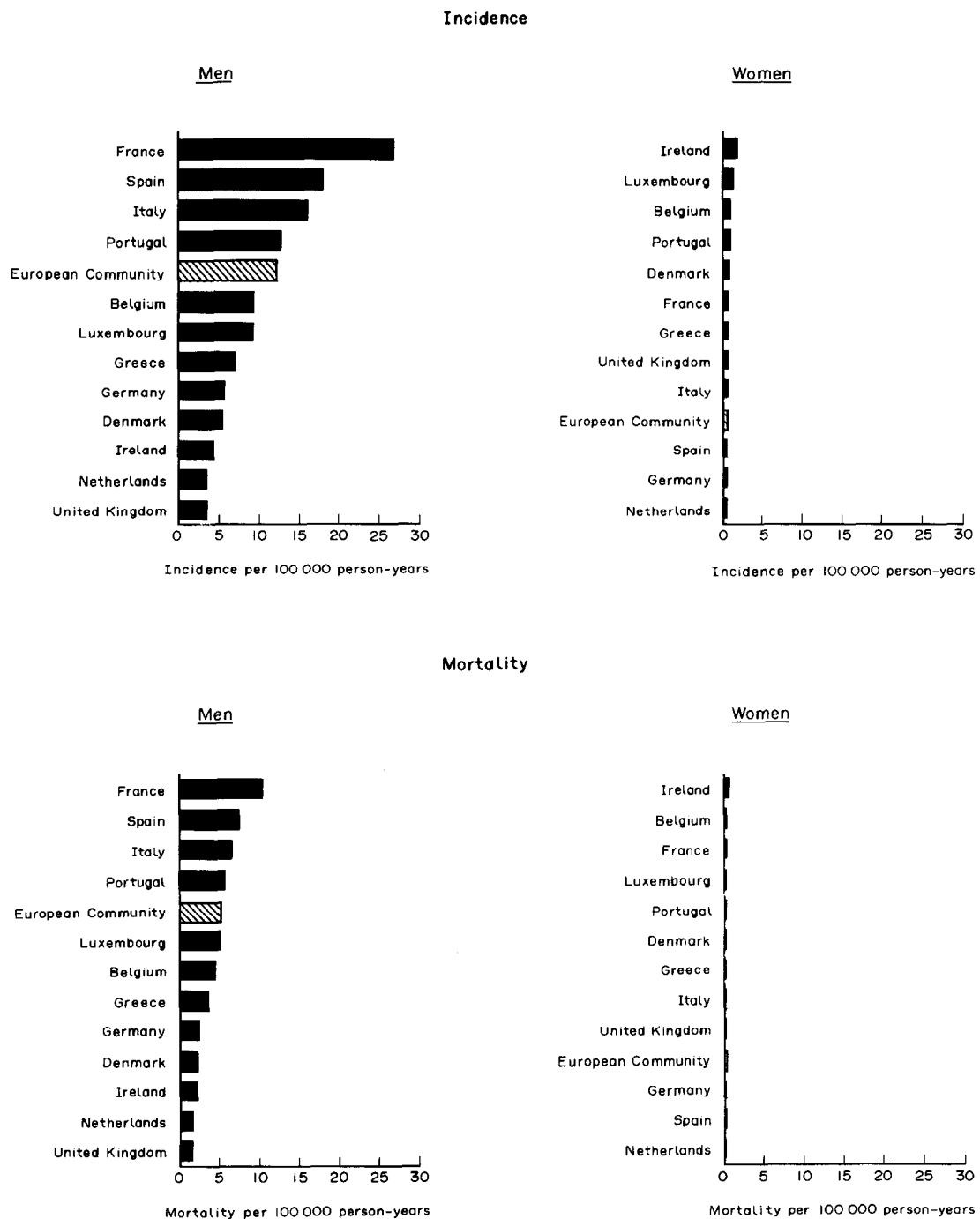


Fig. 9A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the larynx.

Table 43A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from lung cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65				
Incidence 1978-1982									
Belgium	6376	132.5	4.9	216.1	700.4	91.8	11.1	27.8	
Denmark	2180	86.3	1.8	142.0	447.6	56.8	7.2	21.9	
France	18747	71.2	4.0	146.0	337.1	53.5	6.5	14.5	
Germany	24663	84.0	4.1	134.2	461.1	59.7	7.3	18.9	
Greece	3618	77.1	4.3	132.6	376.7	54.4	6.7	23.2	
Ireland	1078	63.3	1.8	140.6	391.5	53.6	6.7	21.7	
Italy	25963	93.9	4.7	201.0	418.3	70.0	8.6	21.1	
Luxembourg	179	101.1	1.8	180.6	539.2	73.1	9.1	24.8	
Netherlands	7804	111.4	2.7	194.6	749.3	89.2	10.9	29.3	
Portugal	1402	29.3	2.1	66.3	145.5	23.8	2.9	10.5	
Spain	9048	49.7	3.1	102.3	282.7	41.4	5.1	15.7	
UK	34155	125.1	2.8	194.5	669.0	82.1	10.0	28.5	
EC	135213	87.5	3.7	159.1	461.2	64.0	7.8	20.7	
Mortality 1980-1984									
Belgium	5694	118.3	3.0	167.7	683.7	79.2	9.6	36.8	
Denmark	2173	86.1	1.4	125.6	470.0	54.5	6.8	29.5	
France	15899	59.8	2.4	108.0	320.3	43.2	5.2	20.8	
Germany	21160	72.0	2.5	97.0	434.8	49.3	5.9	26.8	
Greece	3397	70.2	2.6	103.4	374.6	47.1	5.8	32.1	
Ireland	1015	58.2	1.2	114.6	400.2	48.9	6.0	29.4	
Italy	21454	77.4	2.8	144.3	383.7	55.6	6.9	29.2	
Luxembourg	179	100.5	1.4	154.9	591.2	70.9	8.7	32.7	
Netherlands	7130	100.7	1.8	149.9	724.2	77.6	9.4	38.3	
Portugal	1252	26.2	1.3	52.7	147.6	20.9	2.6	15.5	
Spain	7964	43.1	1.8	76.8	270.1	34.6	4.3	23.2	
UK	29808	108.9	1.8	145.8	623.0	68.8	8.2	37.8	
EC	117125	75.3	2.2	117.9	436.0	53.0	6.5	28.8	

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.
CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 44A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from lung cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65				
Incidence 1978-1982									
Belgium	584	11.6	0.9	17.8	42.0	6.7	0.8	3.0	
Denmark	694	26.8	1.7	52.7	87.8	16.7	2.0	6.8	
France	1976	7.2	0.5	10.4	28.2	4.0	0.5	2.3	
Germany	3914	12.2	0.8	16.2	42.7	6.2	0.7	2.9	
Greece	519	10.7	1.2	15.7	43.6	6.7	0.8	4.1	
Ireland	385	22.8	1.0	49.5	112.7	17.5	2.2	7.6	
Italy	3023	10.4	0.8	16.0	41.9	6.3	0.8	3.1	
Luxembourg	23	12.2	0.5	22.5	42.0	7.3	0.9	2.9	
Netherlands	743	10.8	1.1	21.4	40.5	7.3	0.8	3.3	
Portugal	300	5.8	0.7	10.1	23.7	4.0	0.5	2.3	
Spain	1127	5.9	0.7	8.8	27.1	3.9	0.4	2.3	
UK	9651	33.5	1.3	55.4	115.8	18.6	2.4	8.2	
EC	22939	14.1	0.9	22.2	53.4	8.2	1.0	4.0	
Mortality 1980-1984									
Belgium	605	12.0	0.6	16.3	47.0	6.4	0.8	5.4	
Denmark	769	29.6	1.4	54.5	101.7	17.6	2.1	11.6	
France	2124	7.6	0.3	9.7	32.5	4.0	0.5	4.2	
Germany	4213	13.1	0.6	15.1	49.1	6.2	0.7	5.3	
Greece	551	11.0	0.8	14.2	48.5	6.5	0.8	8.2	
Ireland	394	22.8	0.8	45.4	122.4	17.0	2.2	13.6	
Italy	3218	11.0	0.6	14.7	47.3	6.3	0.7	6.3	
Luxembourg	23	12.2	0.4	20.0	45.7	6.9	0.8	5.5	
Netherlands	769	10.7	0.8	19.4	45.1	7.0	0.8	5.9	
Portugal	296	5.7	0.5	9.1	25.8	3.8	0.5	4.5	
Spain	1166	6.1	0.5	8.1	30.3	3.8	0.4	4.8	
UK	10223	35.4	1.0	52.8	130.4	18.7	2.4	14.6	
EC	24351	14.8	0.6	20.7	60.4	8.2	1.0	7.5	

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.
CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 45A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (lung cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Belgium	4.9	216.1	749.3
Italy	4.7	201.0	700.4
Greece	4.3	194.6	669.0
Germany	4.1	194.5	539.2
France	4.0	180.6	461.2
EC	3.7	159.1	461.1
Spain	3.1	146.0	447.6
UK	2.8	142.0	418.3
Netherlands	2.7	140.6	391.5
Portugal	2.1	134.2	376.7
Luxembourg	1.8	132.6	337.1
Denmark	1.8	102.3	282.7
Ireland	1.8	66.3	145.5
Women			
Denmark	1.7	55.4	115.8
UK	1.3	52.7	112.7
Greece	1.2	49.5	87.8
Netherlands	1.1	22.5	53.4
Ireland	1.0	22.2	43.6
EC	0.9	21.4	42.7
Belgium	0.9	17.8	42.0
Italy	0.8	16.2	42.0
Germany	0.8	16.0	41.9
Portugal	0.7	15.7	40.5
Spain	0.7	10.4	28.2
Luxembourg	0.5	10.1	27.1
France	0.5	8.8	23.7

Table 46A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (lung cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Belgium	3.0	167.7	724.2
Italy	2.8	154.9	683.7
Greece	2.6	149.9	623.0
Germany	2.5	145.8	591.2
France	2.4	144.3	470.0
EC	2.2	125.6	436.0
Spain	1.8	117.9	434.8
UK	1.8	114.6	400.2
Netherlands	1.8	108.0	383.7
Luxembourg	1.4	103.4	374.6
Denmark	1.4	97.0	320.3
Portugal	1.3	76.8	270.1
Ireland	1.2	52.7	147.6
Women			
Denmark	1.4	54.5	130.4
UK	1.0	52.8	122.4
Netherlands	0.8	45.4	101.7
Greece	0.8	20.7	60.4
Ireland	0.8	20.0	49.1
EC	0.6	19.4	48.5
Germany	0.6	16.3	47.3
Italy	0.6	15.1	47.0
Belgium	0.6	14.7	45.7
Portugal	0.5	14.2	45.1
Spain	0.5	9.7	32.5
Luxembourg	0.4	9.1	30.3
France	0.3	8.1	25.8

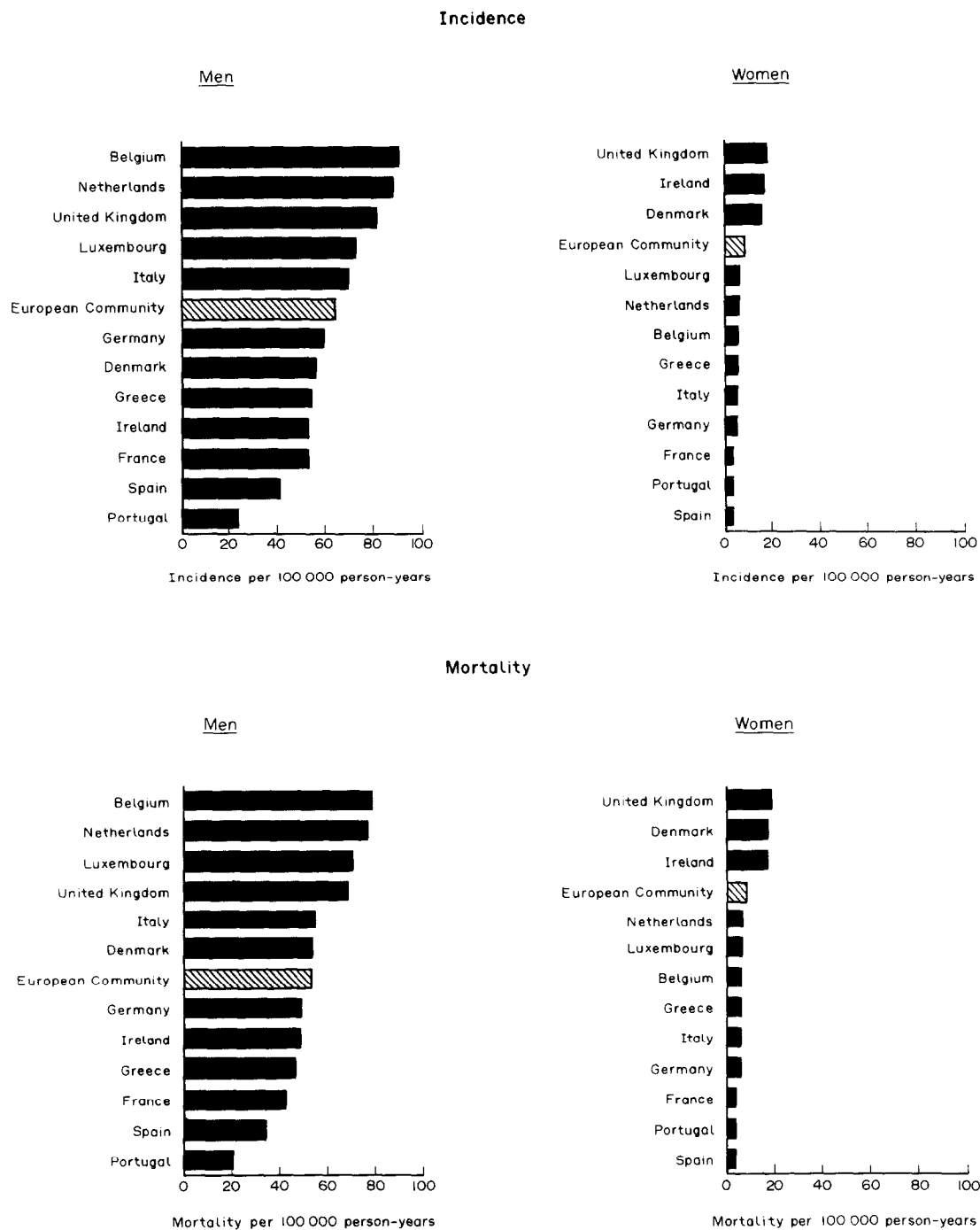


Fig. 10A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the lung.

Table 47A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from melanoma of the skin in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	155	3.2	1.3	4.8	11.4	2.5	0.3	0.7
Denmark	188	7.4	3.2	14.5	18.3	6.2	0.6	1.9
France	971	3.7	1.7	6.9	9.6	3.2	0.3	0.8
Germany	1855	6.3	2.6	11.4	18.5	5.1	0.5	1.4
Greece	76	1.6	0.8	2.9	4.1	1.3	0.1	0.5
Ireland	50	2.9	1.6	5.8	7.5	2.9	0.3	1.0
Italy	1286	4.7	1.9	9.0	12.5	3.9	0.4	1.0
Luxembourg	4	2.1	0.5	5.3	4.7	1.6	0.2	0.6
Netherlands	391	5.6	3.4	10.4	11.6	5.1	0.5	1.5
Portugal	50	1.0	0.4	2.2	2.9	0.9	0.1	0.4
Spain	237	1.3	0.7	2.3	3.9	1.2	0.1	0.4
UK	1294	4.7	2.5	8.5	10.0	4.0	0.4	1.1
EC	6557	4.2	1.9	7.8	11.3	3.6	0.4	1.0
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	65	1.4	0.3	1.9	6.2	1.0	0.1	0.4
Denmark	89	3.5	1.0	6.6	12.1	2.7	0.3	1.2
France	350	1.3	0.4	2.4	4.9	1.0	0.1	0.5
Germany	665	2.3	0.6	3.9	9.0	1.7	0.2	0.8
Greece	32	0.7	0.2	1.1	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Ireland	19	1.1	0.4	2.4	4.4	1.0	0.1	0.6
Italy	463	1.7	0.4	3.1	6.1	1.3	0.1	0.6
Luxembourg	2	1.0	0.2	2.5	3.1	0.8	0.1	0.4
Netherlands	137	1.9	0.8	3.9	6.1	1.7	0.2	0.7
Portugal	20	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.2
Spain	91	0.5	0.2	0.9	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.3
UK	450	1.6	0.6	3.0	4.9	1.3	0.1	0.6
EC	2383	1.5	0.4	2.8	5.6	1.2	0.1	0.6

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 48A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from melanoma of the skin in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	219	4.4	2.1	6.2	10.0	3.3	0.3	1.1
Denmark	288	11.1	5.9	18.8	20.8	8.9	0.8	2.8
France	1554	5.6	3.3	8.2	10.9	4.7	0.4	1.8
Germany	2704	8.4	4.1	11.9	17.4	6.1	0.6	2.0
Greece	109	2.2	1.5	3.0	4.1	1.9	0.2	0.9
Ireland	115	6.8	3.8	12.3	16.7	6.5	0.6	2.3
Italy	1680	5.8	3.2	8.1	13.1	4.5	0.4	1.7
Luxembourg	15	8.3	5.5	11.7	14.3	7.3	0.6	1.9
Netherlands	548	8.0	4.9	12.2	16.0	6.8	0.6	2.4
Portugal	76	1.5	0.7	2.9	3.0	1.2	0.1	0.6
Spain	400	2.1	1.1	3.6	4.8	1.7	0.2	0.8
UK	2345	8.1	4.7	12.9	13.8	6.7	0.6	2.0
EC	10053	6.2	3.3	9.2	12.7	4.9	0.5	1.8
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	58	1.2	0.3	1.5	3.9	0.7	0.1	0.5
Denmark	77	3.0	0.8	4.9	8.6	1.9	0.2	1.2
France	375	1.3	0.4	2.0	4.2	0.9	0.1	0.7
Germany	695	2.2	0.5	2.9	6.4	1.3	0.1	0.9
Greece	26	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
Ireland	27	1.5	0.5	3.0	6.0	1.3	0.1	0.9
Italy	414	1.4	0.4	2.0	4.7	0.9	0.1	0.8
Luxembourg	4	1.9	0.5	3.2	5.4	1.3	0.1	1.0
Netherlands	128	1.8	0.6	2.9	5.8	1.3	0.1	1.0
Portugal	18	0.4	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.3
Spain	97	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4
UK	550	1.9	0.6	3.1	5.0	1.3	0.1	0.8
EC	2469	1.5	0.4	2.2	4.7	1.0	0.1	0.8

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 49A. *Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (melanoma of the skin)*

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Netherlands	3.4	14.5	18.5
Denmark	3.2	11.4	18.3
Germany	2.6	10.4	12.5
UK	2.5	9.0	11.6
EC	1.9	8.5	11.4
Italy	1.9	7.8	11.3
France	1.7	6.9	10.0
Ireland	1.6	5.8	9.6
Belgium	1.3	5.3	7.5
Greece	0.8	4.8	4.7
Spain	0.7	2.9	4.1
Luxembourg	0.5	2.3	3.9
Portugal	0.4	2.2	2.9
Women			
Denmark	5.9	18.8	20.8
Luxembourg	5.5	12.9	17.4
Netherlands	4.9	12.3	16.7
UK	4.7	12.2	16.0
Germany	4.1	11.9	14.3
Ireland	3.8	11.7	13.8
EC	3.3	9.2	13.1
France	3.3	8.2	12.7
Italy	3.2	8.1	10.9
Belgium	2.1	6.2	10.0
Greece	1.5	3.6	4.8
Spain	1.1	3.0	4.1
Portugal	0.7	2.9	3.0

Table 50A. *Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (melanoma of the skin)*

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Denmark	1.0	6.6	12.1
Netherlands	0.8	3.9	9.0
UK	0.6	3.9	6.2
Germany	0.6	3.1	6.1
EC	0.4	3.0	6.1
France	0.4	2.8	5.6
Ireland	0.4	2.5	4.9
Italy	0.4	2.4	4.9
Belgium	0.3	2.4	4.4
Luxembourg	0.2	1.9	3.1
Spain	0.2	1.1	2.3
Greece	0.2	0.9	2.1
Portugal	0.1	0.9	1.6
Women			
Denmark	0.8	4.9	8.6
UK	0.6	3.2	6.4
Netherlands	0.6	3.1	6.0
Luxembourg	0.5	3.0	5.8
Germany	0.5	2.9	5.4
Ireland	0.5	2.9	5.0
EC	0.4	2.2	4.7
France	0.4	2.0	4.7
Italy	0.4	2.0	4.2
Belgium	0.3	1.5	3.9
Greece	0.2	0.9	1.7
Spain	0.1	0.7	1.5
Portugal	0.1	0.7	1.1

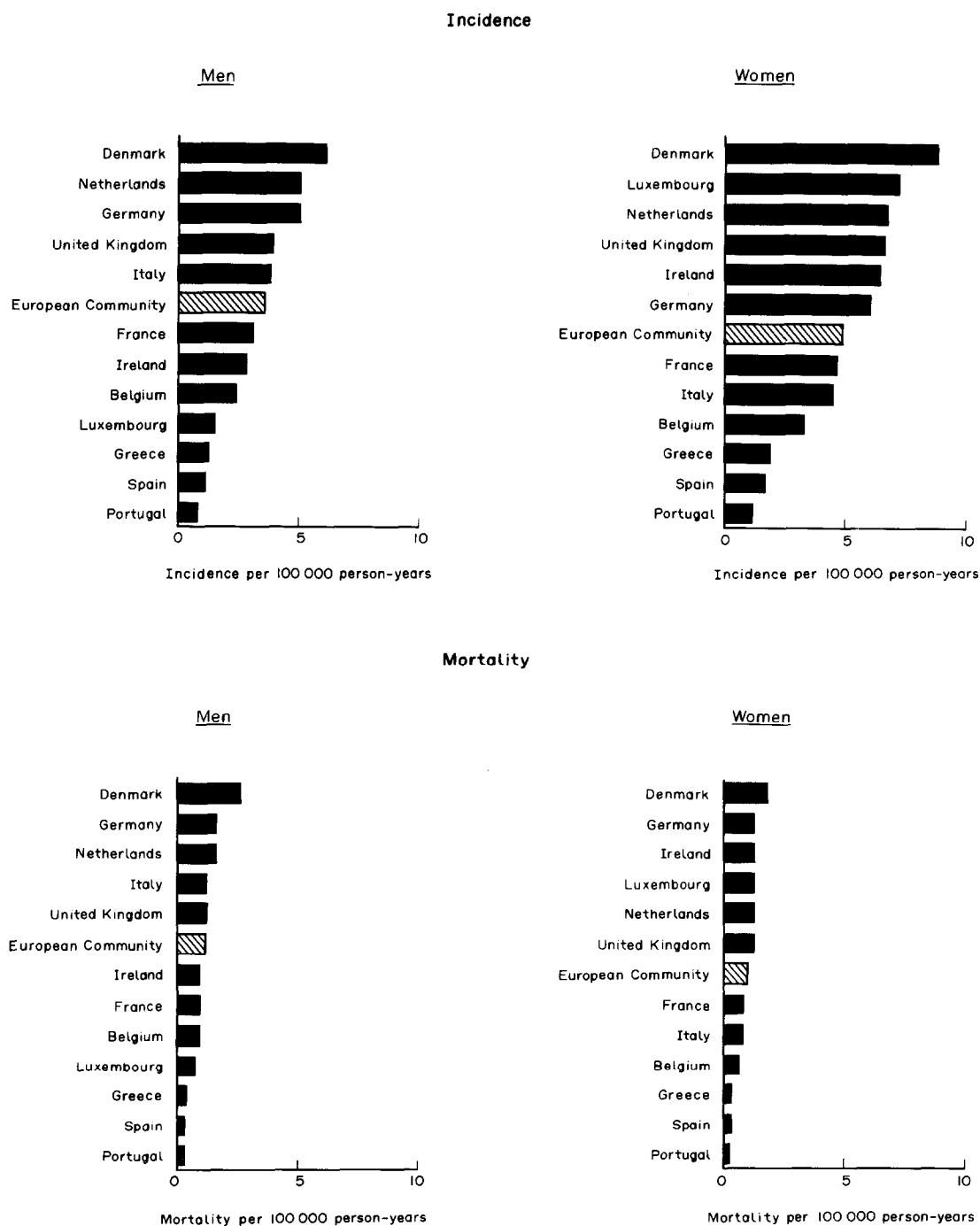


Fig. 11A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the skin.

Table 51A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from breast cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65				
Incidence 1978-1982									
Belgium	5334	106.0	23.5	198.3	277.7	71.4	7.5	27.1	
Denmark	2418	93.3	19.8	180.3	257.6	63.9	6.7	23.8	
France	20311	73.8	14.8	138.9	210.4	50.3	5.3	23.1	
Germany	29382	91.4	21.3	153.9	232.3	56.3	5.9	21.9	
Greece	2924	60.0	18.8	119.4	140.6	43.8	4.6	23.1	
Ireland	1408	83.5	19.7	216.1	264.9	74.9	7.8	27.9	
Italy	21784	75.1	19.5	143.7	200.4	52.6	5.5	22.5	
Luxembourg	202	108.4	30.2	191.2	287.4	74.1	7.8	25.8	
Netherlands	6602	96.4	20.6	192.0	306.4	69.1	7.3	29.4	
Portugal	2956	57.1	18.2	122.5	139.5	45.3	4.6	23.0	
Spain	9329	48.9	14.5	103.9	126.7	38.6	4.0	19.4	
UK	32753	113.7	24.0	215.2	290.4	75.6	7.9	27.9	
EC	135403	83.1	19.3	156.5	224.5	56.8	6.0	23.8	
Mortality 1980-1984									
Belgium	2224	44.1	5.1	74.3	142.6	26.3	2.9	19.7	
Denmark	1174	45.2	4.6	72.7	159.7	26.1	2.9	17.6	
France	8969	32.3	3.3	53.7	113.5	19.2	2.1	17.7	
Germany	12864	40.1	4.9	59.7	123.3	21.6	2.4	16.2	
Greece	1151	23.0	4.0	43.3	69.0	15.3	1.7	17.1	
Ireland	548	31.7	4.2	78.3	129.2	26.5	2.9	19.0	
Italy	9158	31.4	4.4	54.9	104.2	19.8	2.2	17.8	
Luxembourg	77	41.1	6.3	67.4	134.4	25.3	2.8	18.3	
Netherlands	2838	39.3	4.3	72.4	158.5	26.2	2.8	21.6	
Portugal	1102	21.3	4.0	44.5	68.0	15.6	1.7	16.7	
Spain	3637	19.0	3.2	38.4	63.6	13.7	1.5	15.1	
UK	14124	48.9	5.5	83.3	153.1	28.6	3.1	20.2	
EC	57866	35.3	4.3	59.8	118.2	21.4	2.3	17.9	

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 52A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (breast cancer)

	0-44 yr		45-64 yr		≥65 yr	
Women						
Luxembourg	30.2		Ireland	216.1	Netherlands	306.4
UK	24.0		UK	215.2	UK	290.4
Belgium	23.5		Belgium	198.3	Luxembourg	287.4
Germany	21.3		Netherlands	192.0	Belgium	277.7
Netherlands	20.6		Luxembourg	191.2	Ireland	264.9
Denmark	19.8		Denmark	180.3	Denmark	257.6
Ireland	19.7		EC	156.5	Germany	232.3
Italy	19.5		Germany	153.9	EC	224.5
EC	19.3		Italy	143.7	France	210.4
Greece	18.8		France	138.9	Italy	200.4
Portugal	18.2		Portugal	122.5	Greece	140.6
France	14.8		Greece	119.4	Portugal	139.5
Spain	14.5		Spain	103.9	Spain	126.7

Table 53A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (breast cancer)

	0-44 yr		45-64 yr		≥65 yr	
Women						
Luxembourg	6.3		UK	83.3	Denmark	159.7
UK	5.5		Ireland	78.3	Netherlands	158.5
Belgium	5.1		Belgium	74.3	UK	153.1
Germany	4.9		Denmark	72.7	Belgium	142.6
Denmark	4.6		Netherlands	72.4	Luxembourg	134.4
Italy	4.4		Luxembourg	67.4	Ireland	129.2
Netherlands	4.3		EC	59.8	Germany	123.3
EC	4.3		Germany	59.7	EC	118.2
Ireland	4.2		Italy	54.9	France	113.5
Greece	4.0		France	53.7	Italy	104.2
Portugal	4.0		Portugal	44.5	Greece	69.0
France	3.3		Greece	43.3	Portugal	68.0
Spain	3.2		Spain	38.4	Spain	63.6

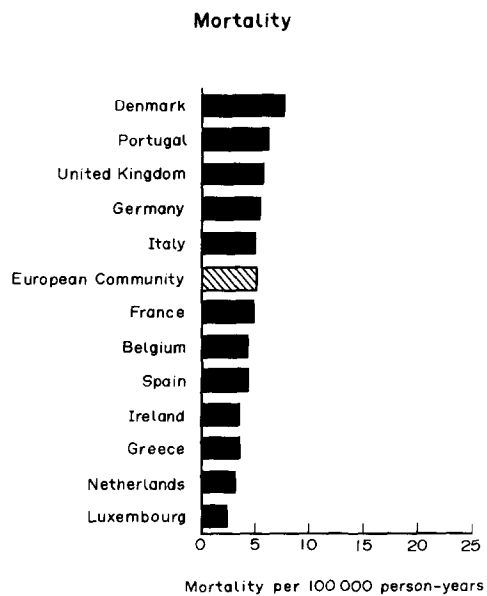
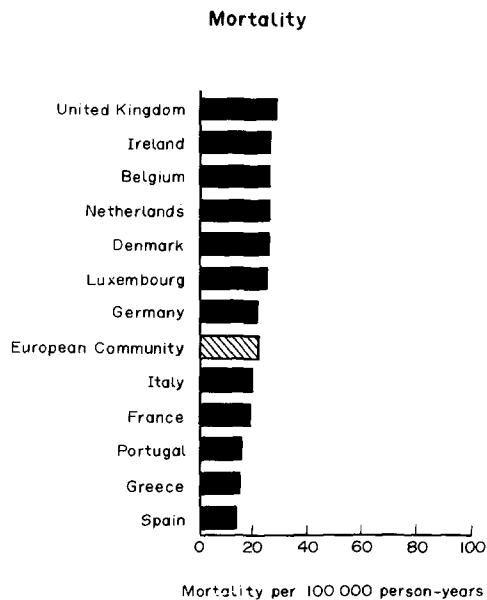
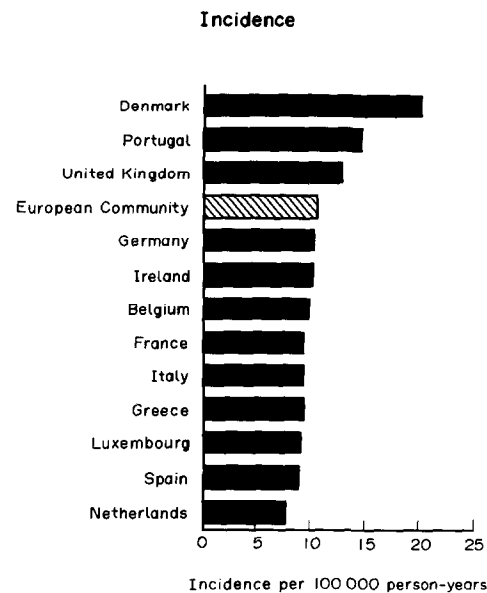
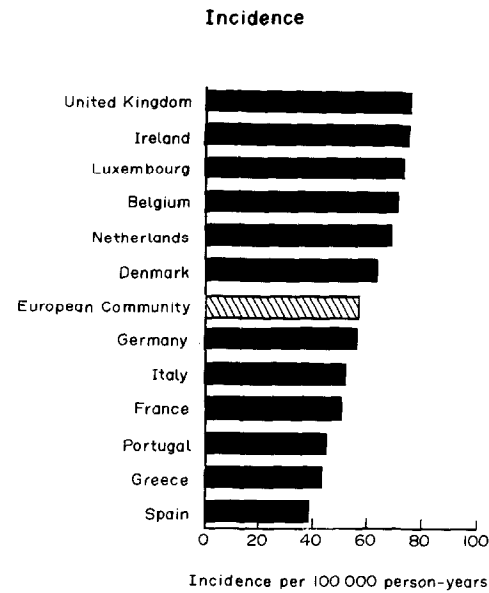


Fig. 12A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the female breast.

Fig. 13A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the cervix uteri.

Table 54A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from cancer of the cervix uteri in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	707	14.0	4.0	25.1	35.1	9.9	1.1	3.6
Denmark	621	24.0	11.3	46.3	42.4	19.5	1.9	6.1
France	3327	12.1	4.1	24.7	25.7	9.4	1.0	3.8
Germany	4700	14.6	5.8	24.1	30.1	10.3	1.1	3.5
Greece	575	11.8	5.5	22.3	22.0	9.4	0.9	4.5
Ireland	189	11.2	4.3	27.5	28.2	10.2	1.1	3.7
Italy	3662	12.6	4.1	24.8	29.2	9.4	1.0	3.8
Luxembourg	23	12.4	5.1	23.5	24.0	9.1	1.0	2.9
Netherlands	671	9.8	3.7	19.9	23.0	7.8	0.8	3.0
Portugal	929	18.0	7.1	36.5	40.6	14.7	1.5	7.2
Spain	2080	10.9	3.7	23.6	25.0	8.9	0.9	4.3
UK	4570	15.9	8.4	28.0	25.8	12.9	1.2	3.9
EC	22054	13.5	5.4	25.5	28.0	10.4	1.1	3.9
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	397	7.9	0.8	11.1	28.9	4.4	0.5	3.5
Denmark	298	11.5	2.3	21.5	32.5	7.6	0.8	4.5
France	2159	7.8	1.0	13.7	25.5	4.9	0.6	4.3
Germany	3159	9.8	1.6	13.8	30.3	5.5	0.6	4.0
Greece	265	5.3	1.1	9.5	15.9	3.6	0.4	3.9
Ireland	76	4.4	0.7	10.5	18.1	3.6	0.4	2.6
Italy	2365	8.1	1.0	13.9	27.7	5.1	0.6	4.6
Luxembourg	7	3.7	0.9	6.4	10.8	2.5	0.3	1.7
Netherlands	339	4.7	0.7	8.7	17.9	3.3	0.4	2.6
Portugal	447	8.7	1.5	16.5	30.9	6.2	0.7	6.8
Spain	1176	6.1	0.9	12.2	21.6	4.4	0.5	4.9
UK	2524	8.7	2.1	15.1	23.5	5.7	0.6	3.6
EC	13212	8.1	1.3	13.6	25.9	5.1	0.6	4.1

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 55A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (cancer of the cervix uteri)

	0-44 yr		45-64 yr		≥65 yr	
Women						
Denmark	11.3		Denmark	46.3	Denmark	42.4
UK	8.4		Portugal	36.5	Portugal	40.6
Portugal	7.1		UK	28.0	Belgium	35.1
Germany	5.8		Ireland	27.5	Germany	30.1
Greece	5.5		EC	25.5	Italy	29.2
EC	5.4		Belgium	25.1	Ireland	28.2
Luxembourg	5.1		Italy	24.8	EC	28.0
Ireland	4.3		France	24.7	UK	25.8
France	4.1		Germany	24.1	France	25.7
Italy	4.1		Spain	23.6	Spain	25.0
Belgium	4.0		Luxembourg	23.5	Luxembourg	24.0
Netherlands	3.7		Greece	22.3	Netherlands	23.0
Spain	3.7		Netherlands	19.9	Greece	22.0

Table 56A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (cancer of the cervix uteri)

	0-44 yr		45-64 yr		≥65 yr	
Women						
Denmark	2.3		Denmark	21.5	Denmark	32.5
UK	2.1		Portugal	16.5	Portugal	30.9
Germany	1.6		UK	15.1	Germany	30.3
Portugal	1.5		Italy	13.9	Belgium	28.9
EC	1.3		Germany	13.8	Italy	27.7
Greece	1.1		France	13.7	EC	25.9
France	1.0		EC	13.6	France	25.5
Italy	1.0		Spain	12.2	UK	23.5
Luxembourg	0.9		Belgium	11.1	Spain	21.6
Spain	0.9		Ireland	10.5	Ireland	18.1
Belgium	0.8		Greece	9.5	Netherlands	17.9
Ireland	0.7		Netherlands	8.7	Greece	15.9
Netherlands	0.7		Luxembourg	6.4	Luxembourg	10.8

Table 57A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from cancer of the corpus uteri in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	957	19.0	1.3	42.6	50.7	12.3	1.4	4.9
Denmark	619	23.9	1.0	57.0	67.2	15.3	1.9	6.1
France	3812	13.9	0.7	30.9	40.9	9.1	1.1	4.3
Germany	4782	14.9	1.0	27.9	41.8	8.5	1.0	3.6
Greece	433	8.9	0.7	22.0	22.6	6.1	0.7	3.4
Ireland	239	14.2	0.5	48.3	44.6	12.2	1.4	4.7
Italy	5102	17.6	1.4	39.7	50.6	11.8	1.4	5.3
Luxembourg	78	41.9	1.7	97.6	114.2	26.4	3.1	10.0
Netherlands	1022	14.9	0.8	36.5	48.6	10.5	1.2	4.5
Portugal	655	12.7	0.9	30.3	41.3	9.1	1.1	5.1
Spain	2483	13.0	1.2	32.5	38.9	9.6	1.1	5.2
UK	4208	14.6	0.8	33.4	37.7	9.2	1.1	3.6
EC	24390	15.0	1.0	33.4	42.6	9.7	1.2	4.3
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	296	5.9	0.1	6.3	25.9	2.8	0.3	2.6
Denmark	191	7.3	0.2	7.8	33.1	3.5	0.4	2.9
France	1429	5.1	0.1	5.1	24.4	2.4	0.3	2.8
Germany	1788	5.6	0.1	4.7	23.4	2.4	0.3	2.2
Greece	116	2.3	0.1	3.0	10.7	1.3	0.1	1.7
Ireland	62	3.6	0.0	7.0	19.6	2.5	0.3	2.1
Italy	1693	5.8	0.2	6.4	27.6	3.1	0.4	3.3
Luxembourg	20	10.9	0.2	11.8	50.4	5.3	0.6	4.8
Netherlands	331	4.6	0.1	5.5	24.8	2.6	0.3	2.5
Portugal	183	3.5	0.1	4.3	19.5	2.1	0.2	2.8
Spain	737	3.8	0.1	5.0	20.2	2.3	0.3	3.1
UK	1389	4.8	0.1	5.5	19.9	2.3	0.3	2.0
EC	8235	5.0	0.1	5.3	23.1	2.5	0.3	2.5

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.
CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 58A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (cancer of the corpus uteri)

	0-44 yr			45-64 yr			≥65 yr		
Women									
Luxembourg			1.7	Luxembourg		97.6	Luxembourg		114.2
Italy			1.4	Denmark		57.0	Denmark		67.2
Belgium			1.3	Ireland		48.3	Belgium		50.7
Spain			1.2	Belgium		42.6	Italy		50.6
EC			1.0	Italy		39.7	Netherlands		48.6
Denmark			1.0	Netherlands		36.5	Ireland		44.6
Germany			1.0	UK		33.4	EC		42.6
Portugal			0.9	EC		33.4	Germany		41.8
UK			0.8	Spain		32.5	Portugal		41.3
Netherlands			0.8	France		30.9	France		40.9
France			0.7	Portugal		30.3	Spain		38.9
Greece			0.7	Germany		27.9	UK		37.7
Ireland			0.5	Greece		22.0	Greece		22.6

Table 59A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (cancer of the corpus uteri)

	0-44 yr			45-64 yr			≥65 yr		
Women									
Italy			0.2	Luxembourg		11.8	Luxembourg		50.4
Denmark			0.2	Denmark		7.8	Denmark		33.1
Luxembourg			0.2	Ireland		7.0	Italy		27.6
France			0.1	Italy		6.4	Belgium		25.9
Germany			0.1	Belgium		6.3	Netherlands		24.8
Greece			0.1	Netherlands		5.5	France		24.4
EC			0.1	UK		5.5	Germany		23.4
Spain			0.1	EC		5.3	EC		23.1
UK			0.1	France		5.1	Spain		20.2
Belgium			0.1	Spain		5.0	UK		19.9
Portugal			0.1	Germany		4.7	Ireland		19.6
Netherlands			0.1	Portugal		4.3	Portugal		19.5
Ireland			0.0	Greece		3.0	Greece		10.7

Table 60A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from ovary cancer in EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*				ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65			
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	873	17.3	3.4	32.7	46.8	11.5	1.3	4.4
Denmark	577	22.2	3.5	43.8	65.2	14.7	1.7	5.7
France	3974	14.4	3.5	26.8	39.5	10.2	1.1	4.5
Germany	7356	22.9	4.4	39.6	59.8	14.1	1.6	5.5
Greece	323	6.6	2.5	13.5	13.3	5.2	0.5	2.6
Ireland	213	12.7	2.3	34.4	41.6	11.1	1.3	4.2
Italy	3248	11.2	3.5	21.7	26.9	8.3	0.9	3.4
Luxembourg	33	18.0	2.6	37.1	49.0	11.9	1.4	4.2
Netherlands	1217	17.8	3.2	36.3	57.8	12.8	1.4	5.4
Portugal	308	6.0	2.6	10.9	14.0	5.0	0.5	2.4
Spain	1106	5.8	2.1	13.0	12.1	4.8	0.5	2.3
UK	6540	22.7	4.7	45.7	54.8	15.5	1.7	5.6
EC	25768	15.8	3.6	30.2	42.4	11.0	1.2	4.5
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	612	12.1	1.0	20.2	41.2	7.0	0.8	5.4
Denmark	460	17.7	1.3	31.3	60.6	10.5	1.2	6.9
France	2577	9.3	0.8	15.6	32.8	5.6	0.7	5.1
Germany	4791	14.9	1.2	22.5	47.6	7.9	0.9	6.0
Greece	205	4.1	0.6	8.2	11.8	2.8	0.3	3.0
Ireland	152	8.8	0.7	22.3	37.7	7.2	0.9	5.3
Italy	1979	6.8	0.8	12.4	22.1	4.4	0.5	3.9
Luxembourg	26	14.0	0.9	25.5	47.0	8.5	1.0	6.2
Netherlands	860	11.9	0.8	22.3	49.7	7.9	0.9	6.5
Portugal	182	3.5	0.6	6.9	12.4	2.6	0.3	2.8
Spain	643	3.4	0.5	7.6	10.3	2.5	0.3	2.7
UK	4179	14.5	1.2	26.6	44.3	8.6	1.0	6.0
EC	16666	10.2	0.9	17.6	34.7	6.2	0.7	5.1

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 61A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (ovary cancer)

	0-44 yr		45-64 yr		≥65 yr	
Women						
UK		4.7		45.7		65.2
Germany		4.4	Denmark	43.8	Denmark	59.8
EC		3.6	Germany	39.6	Netherlands	57.8
Denmark		3.5	Luxembourg	37.1	UK	54.8
France		3.5	Netherlands	36.3	Luxembourg	49.0
Italy		3.5	Ireland	34.4	Belgium	46.8
Belgium		3.4	Belgium	32.7	EC	42.4
Netherlands		3.2	EC	30.2	Ireland	41.6
Portugal		2.6	France	26.8	France	39.5
Luxembourg		2.6	Italy	21.7	Italy	26.9
Greece		2.5	Greece	13.5	Portugal	14.0
Ireland		2.3	Spain	13.0	Greece	13.3
Spain		2.1	Portugal	10.9	Spain	12.1

Table 62A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (ovary cancer)

	0-44 yr		45-64 yr		≥65 yr	
Women						
Denmark		1.3	Denmark	31.3	Denmark	60.6
UK		1.2	UK	26.6	Netherlands	49.7
Germany		1.2	Luxembourg	25.5	Germany	47.6
Belgium		1.0	Germany	22.5	Luxembourg	47.0
EC		0.9	Netherlands	22.3	UK	44.3
Luxembourg		0.9	Ireland	22.3	Belgium	41.2
Netherlands		0.8	Belgium	20.2	Ireland	37.7
France		0.8	EC	17.6	EC	34.7
Italy		0.8	France	15.6	France	32.8
Ireland		0.7	Italy	12.4	Italy	22.1
Greece		0.6	Greece	8.2	Portugal	12.4
Portugal		0.6	Spain	7.6	Greece	11.8
Spain		0.5	Portugal	6.9	Spain	10.3

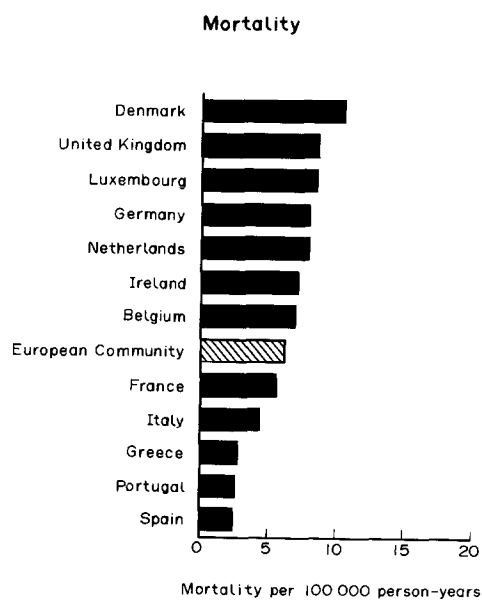
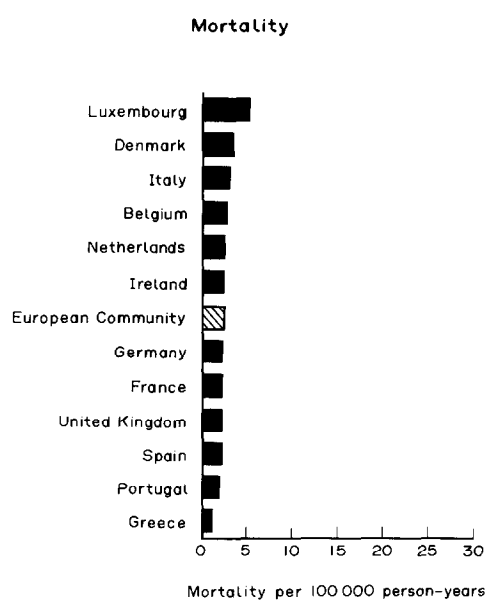
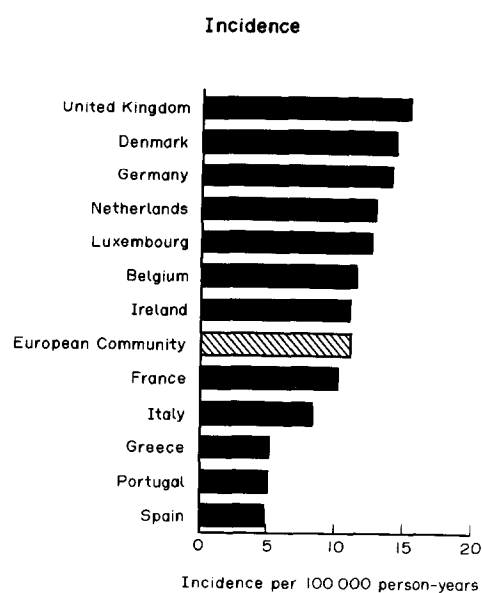
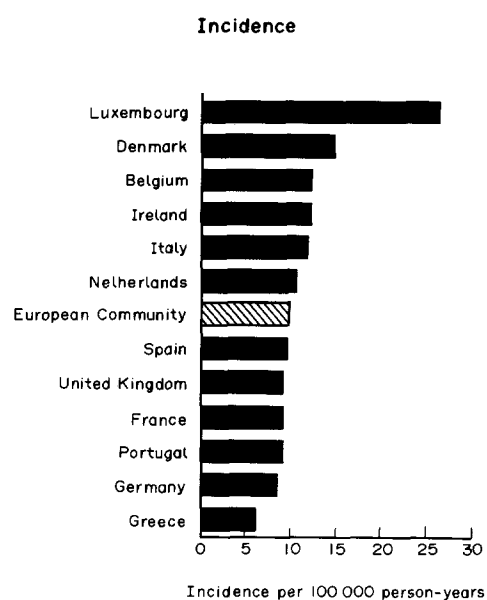


Fig. 14A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the corpus uteri.

Fig. 15A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the ovary.

Table 63A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from prostate cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*				ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65			
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	3026	62.9	0.2	34.7	480.4	38.3	4.2	13.2
Denmark	1229	48.6	0.1	31.9	340.3	27.7	3.1	12.3
France	17846	67.7	0.1	36.8	541.1	41.4	4.5	13.8
Germany	20605	70.2	0.1	35.9	551.3	43.4	4.7	15.8
Greece	1237	26.4	0.1	13.0	199.1	15.8	1.8	7.9
Ireland	616	36.2	0.1	27.7	326.9	26.9	3.0	12.4
Italy	12229	44.2	0.1	27.8	344.3	28.8	3.3	9.9
Luxembourg	74	41.6	0.0	23.8	331.4	27.1	2.9	10.3
Netherlands	3541	50.5	0.1	31.2	466.5	36.0	3.8	13.3
Portugal	1769	37.0	0.1	26.3	324.6	27.0	3.0	13.2
Spain	7368	40.5	0.1	26.7	379.3	30.9	3.5	12.8
UK	15349	56.2	0.0	38.8	399.8	34.0	3.9	12.8
EC	84889	54.9	0.1	32.7	436.7	35.2	3.9	13.0

Mortality 1980-1984

Belgium	1431	29.7	0.1	10.6	239.8	17.1	1.5	9.2
Denmark	806	32.0	0.0	13.2	233.5	17.0	1.6	10.9
France	7228	27.2	0.0	9.5	231.3	15.3	1.3	9.5
Germany	7949	27.0	0.0	8.7	225.2	15.7	1.4	10.0
Greece	664	13.7	0.1	4.3	107.3	7.5	0.7	6.3
Ireland	332	19.0	0.0	9.7	183.2	14.0	1.2	9.6
Italy	4821	17.4	0.1	7.0	140.4	10.8	1.0	6.6
Luxembourg	51	28.7	0.0	10.3	242.7	18.0	1.5	9.3
Netherlands	1700	24.0	0.0	9.3	229.8	16.0	1.3	9.1
Portugal	833	17.4	0.1	8.3	161.4	12.7	1.1	10.3
Spain	3185	17.2	0.1	7.2	166.4	12.5	1.1	9.3
UK	6084	22.2	0.0	10.0	165.6	12.8	1.2	7.7
EC	35084	22.6	0.0	8.6	188.0	13.6	1.2	8.6

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 64A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (prostate cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Belgium	0.2	UK	Germany
Denmark	0.1	France	France
France	0.1	Germany	Belgium
Germany	0.1	Belgium	Netherlands
Greece	0.1	EC	EC
Ireland	0.1	Denmark	UK
EC	0.1	Netherlands	Spain
Spain	0.1	Italy	Italy
Italy	0.1	Ireland	Denmark
Portugal	0.1	Spain	Luxembourg
Netherlands	0.1	Portugal	Ireland
UK	0.0	Luxembourg	Portugal
Luxembourg	0.0	Greece	Greece

Table 65A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (prostate cancer)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Italy	0.1	Denmark	Luxembourg
Greece	0.1	Belgium	Belgium
Belgium	0.1	Luxembourg	Denmark
Portugal	0.1	UK	France
Spain	0.1	Ireland	Netherlands
Netherlands	0.0	France	Germany
Denmark	0.0	Netherlands	EC
France	0.0	Germany	Ireland
Germany	0.0	EC	Spain
UK	0.0	Portugal	UK
Luxembourg	0.0	Spain	Portugal
Ireland	0.0	Italy	Italy
EC	0.0	Greece	Greece

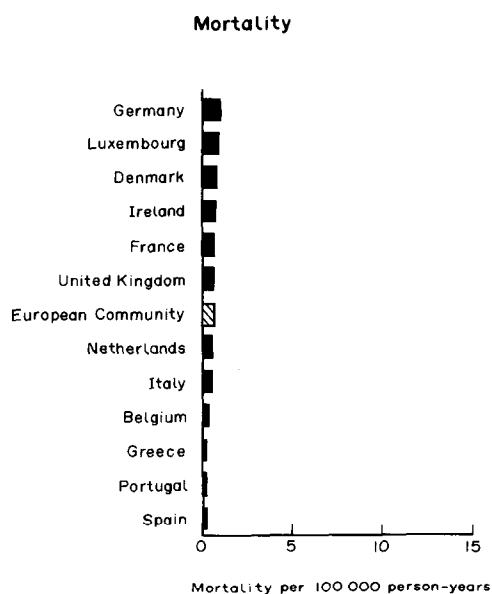
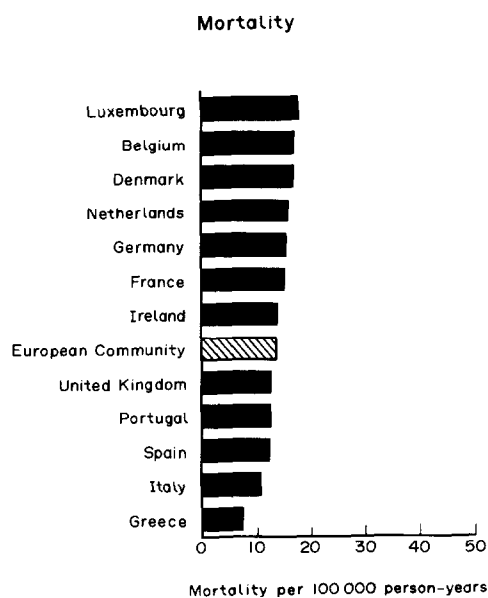
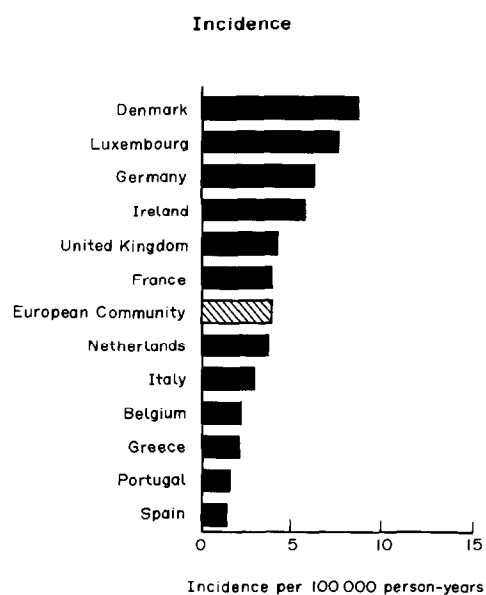
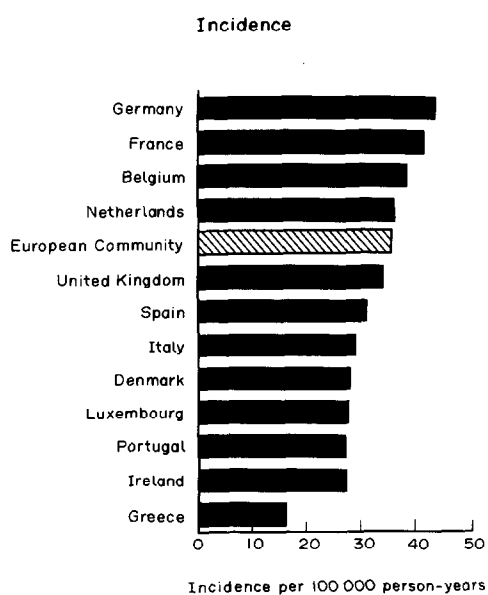


Fig. 16A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the prostate.

Fig. 17A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the testis.

Table 66A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from testicular cancer in EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*				ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65			
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	111	2.3	2.1	3.3	1.5	2.3	0.2	0.5
Denmark	216	8.5	10.0	6.7	3.7	8.8	0.6	2.2
France	1047	4.0	4.2	4.1	2.3	4.0	0.3	0.8
Germany	1826	6.2	7.5	4.2	2.5	6.4	0.4	1.4
Greece	102	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.2	0.7
Ireland	95	5.6	6.0	5.1	3.7	5.8	0.4	1.9
Italy	831	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.5	3.0	0.2	0.7
Luxembourg	13	7.1	8.1	4.1	7.5	7.7	0.5	1.8
Netherlands	262	3.7	3.7	4.9	1.8	3.8	0.3	1.0
Portugal	82	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.7	0.1	0.6
Spain	275	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.5
UK	1131	4.1	5.1	2.7	1.6	4.3	0.3	0.9
EC	5991	3.9	4.3	3.3	2.2	3.9	0.3	0.9
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	20	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Denmark	24	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.3
France	205	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.3
Germany	336	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.1	0.1	0.4
Greece	19	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Ireland	15	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.4
Italy	174	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.2
Luxembourg	2	1.0	0.8	0.5	3.1	1.0	0.1	0.4
Netherlands	45	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.2
Portugal	15	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
Spain	53	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.2
UK	195	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.2
EC	1103	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.3

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 67A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (testicular cancer)

	0-44 yr		45-64 yr		≥65 yr	
Men						
Denmark	10.0	Denmark	6.7	Luxembourg	7.5	
Luxembourg	8.1	Ireland	5.1	Denmark	3.7	
Germany	7.5	Netherlands	4.9	Ireland	3.7	
Ireland	6.0	Germany	4.2	Italy	2.5	
UK	5.1	France	4.1	Germany	2.5	
EC	4.3	Luxembourg	4.1	France	2.3	
France	4.2	EC	3.3	EC	2.2	
Netherlands	3.7	Italy	3.3	Portugal	2.1	
Italy	3.0	Belgium	3.3	Netherlands	1.8	
Greece	2.3	UK	2.7	Greece	1.8	
Belgium	2.1	Greece	2.0	UK	1.6	
Portugal	1.7	Portugal	1.5	Spain	1.6	
Spain	1.6	Spain	1.2	Belgium	1.5	

Table 68A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (testicular cancer)

	0-44 yr		45-64 yr		≥65 yr	
Men						
Germany	1.1	Netherlands	1.0	Luxembourg	3.1	
Denmark	0.9	Denmark	0.9	Ireland	1.9	
Luxembourg	0.8	Germany	0.9	Germany	1.8	
UK	0.7	France	0.8	Italy	1.7	
Ireland	0.7	Ireland	0.8	France	1.7	
EC	0.6	EC	0.7	Denmark	1.4	
France	0.6	Italy	0.7	EC	1.4	
Netherlands	0.5	Belgium	0.6	Portugal	1.3	
Italy	0.4	UK	0.5	Netherlands	1.2	
Greece	0.3	Luxembourg	0.5	Belgium	1.1	
Spain	0.2	Greece	0.4	Greece	1.0	
Portugal	0.2	Portugal	0.3	UK	1.0	
Belgium	0.2	Spain	0.3	Spain	0.9	

Table 69A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from bladder cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65				
Incidence 1978-1982									
Belgium	1632	33.9	1.8	46.6	193.8	22.9	2.7	7.1	
Denmark	963	38.1	1.7	56.8	203.2	24.8	3.0	9.7	
France	6604	25.1	1.5	40.7	138.6	18.0	2.1	5.1	
Germany	7662	26.1	1.1	33.2	160.6	17.9	2.1	5.9	
Greece	1196	25.5	1.3	34.0	144.3	17.2	2.1	7.7	
Ireland	256	15.0	0.0	31.1	100.1	12.4	1.5	5.2	
Italy	8758	31.7	1.4	51.3	175.6	22.8	2.8	7.1	
Luxembourg	37	21.0	0.0	30.5	128.5	14.6	1.6	5.1	
Netherlands	1664	23.7	0.8	35.6	170.3	18.5	2.2	6.3	
Portugal	782	16.3	1.4	27.3	100.1	13.0	1.5	5.8	
Spain	4169	22.9	1.2	41.8	144.6	18.8	2.3	7.3	
UK	7873	28.8	1.3	40.7	158.4	19.0	2.2	6.6	
EC	41596	26.9	1.3	40.9	157.0	19.2	2.3	6.4	
Mortality 1980-1984									
Belgium	674	14.0	0.1	12.1	98.0	8.6	0.9	4.4	
Denmark	402	15.9	0.1	15.1	101.4	9.3	1.0	5.5	
France	2769	10.4	0.1	10.6	73.9	6.6	0.7	3.6	
Germany	3409	11.6	0.1	8.6	86.2	7.3	0.8	4.3	
Greece	516	10.7	0.1	8.6	72.3	6.4	0.7	4.9	
Ireland	101	5.8	0.0	7.7	47.5	4.6	0.5	2.9	
Italy	3593	13.0	0.1	13.4	87.9	8.6	1.0	4.9	
Luxembourg	15	8.3	0.0	7.4	61.2	5.5	0.5	2.7	
Netherlands	728	10.3	0.1	9.3	87.1	7.3	0.8	3.9	
Portugal	291	6.1	0.1	6.6	47.8	4.6	0.5	3.6	
Spain	1684	9.1	0.1	10.7	71.8	7.0	0.8	4.9	
UK	3373	12.3	0.1	10.9	81.4	7.4	0.8	4.3	
EC	17555	11.3	0.1	10.6	80.8	7.4	0.8	4.3	

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 70A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from bladder cancer in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	483	9.6	0.4	9.8	42.8	4.7	0.5	2.5
Denmark	304	11.7	0.5	14.8	50.4	6.2	0.7	3.0
France	1524	5.5	0.2	5.3	25.8	2.7	0.3	1.7
Germany	2423	7.5	0.2	7.0	31.1	3.4	0.4	1.8
Greece	289	5.9	0.6	6.6	28.0	3.5	0.4	2.3
Ireland	103	6.1	0.1	11.8	33.6	4.3	0.5	2.0
Italy	1598	5.5	0.2	6.0	27.0	3.0	0.3	1.7
Luxembourg	23	12.4	0.0	16.9	53.6	6.5	0.7	2.9
Netherlands	485	7.1	0.5	8.3	36.1	4.0	0.4	2.2
Portugal	249	4.8	0.1	5.5	26.9	2.9	0.3	1.9
Spain	801	4.2	0.2	4.8	23.3	2.5	0.3	1.7
UK	2769	9.6	0.3	11.6	38.9	4.8	0.6	2.4
EC	11051	6.8	0.3	7.4	31.0	3.5	0.4	1.9
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	245	4.9	0.1	2.6	25.2	1.9	0.2	2.2
Denmark	151	5.8	0.1	4.7	28.3	2.5	0.3	2.3
France	918	3.3	0.0	1.6	17.9	1.3	0.1	1.8
Germany	1474	4.6	0.0	2.2	21.6	1.7	0.2	1.9
Greece	128	2.6	0.1	1.7	14.4	1.3	0.1	1.9
Ireland	40	2.3	0.0	2.8	15.4	1.4	0.1	1.4
Italy	900	3.1	0.0	1.8	17.3	1.4	0.1	1.8
Luxembourg	8	4.2	0.0	3.2	21.5	1.8	0.2	1.9
Netherlands	245	3.4	0.1	2.2	21.0	1.6	0.2	1.9
Portugal	105	2.0	0.0	1.4	13.2	1.1	0.1	1.6
Spain	404	2.1	0.0	1.4	13.6	1.1	0.1	1.7
UK	1529	5.3	0.1	3.7	25.0	2.1	0.2	2.2
EC	6147	3.7	0.0	2.2	19.9	1.6	0.2	1.9

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr		
Men					
Belgium	1.8	Denmark	56.8	Denmark	203.2
Denmark	1.7	Italy	51.3	Belgium	193.8
France	1.5	Belgium	46.6	Italy	175.6
Italy	1.4	Spain	41.8	Netherlands	170.3
Portugal	1.4	EC	40.9	Germany	160.6
Greece	1.3	UK	40.7	UK	158.4
UK	1.3	France	40.7	EC	157.0
EC	1.3	Netherlands	35.6	Spain	144.6
Spain	1.2	Greece	34.0	Greece	144.3
Germany	1.1	Germany	33.2	France	138.6
Netherlands	0.8	Ireland	31.1	Luxembourg	128.5
Luxembourg	0.0	Luxembourg	30.5	Ireland	100.1
Ireland	0.0	Portugal	27.3	Portugal	100.1
Women					
Greece	0.6	Luxembourg	16.9	Luxembourg	53.6
Denmark	0.5	Denmark	14.8	Denmark	50.4
Netherlands	0.5	Ireland	11.8	Belgium	42.8
Belgium	0.4	UK	11.6	UK	38.9
EC	0.3	Belgium	9.8	Netherlands	36.1
UK	0.3	Netherlands	8.3	Ireland	33.6
Germany	0.2	EC	7.4	Germany	31.1
France	0.2	Germany	7.0	EC	31.0
Italy	0.2	Greece	6.6	Greece	28.0
Spain	0.2	Italy	6.0	Italy	27.0
Portugal	0.1	Portugal	5.5	Portugal	26.9
Ireland	0.1	France	5.3	France	25.8
Luxembourg	0.0	Spain	4.8	Spain	23.3

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr		
Men					
EC	0.1	Denmark	15.1	Denmark	101.4
Denmark	0.1	Italy	13.4	Belgium	98.0
France	0.1	Belgium	12.1	Italy	87.9
Germany	0.1	UK	10.9	Netherlands	87.1
Greece	0.1	Spain	10.7	Germany	86.2
Italy	0.1	EC	10.6	UK	81.4
Portugal	0.1	France	10.6	EC	80.8
UK	0.1	Netherlands	9.3	France	73.9
Spain	0.1	Germany	8.6	Greece	72.3
Belgium	0.1	Greece	8.6	Spain	71.8
Netherlands	0.1	Ireland	7.7	Luxembourg	61.2
Ireland	0.0	Luxembourg	7.4	Portugal	47.8
Luxembourg	0.0	Portugal	6.6	Ireland	47.5
Women					
Belgium	0.1	Denmark	4.7	Denmark	28.3
UK	0.1	UK	3.7	Belgium	25.2
Denmark	0.1	Luxembourg	3.2	UK	25.0
Netherlands	0.1	Ireland	2.8	Germany	21.6
Greece	0.1	Belgium	2.6	Luxembourg	21.5
France	0.0	Germany	2.2	Netherlands	21.0
Germany	0.0	EC	2.2	EC	19.9
Ireland	0.0	Netherlands	2.2	France	17.9
EC	0.0	Italy	1.8	Italy	17.3
Spain	0.0	Greece	1.7	Ireland	15.4
Portugal	0.0	France	1.6	Greece	14.4
Luxembourg	0.0	Portugal	1.4	Spain	13.6
Italy	0.0	Spain	1.4	Portugal	13.2

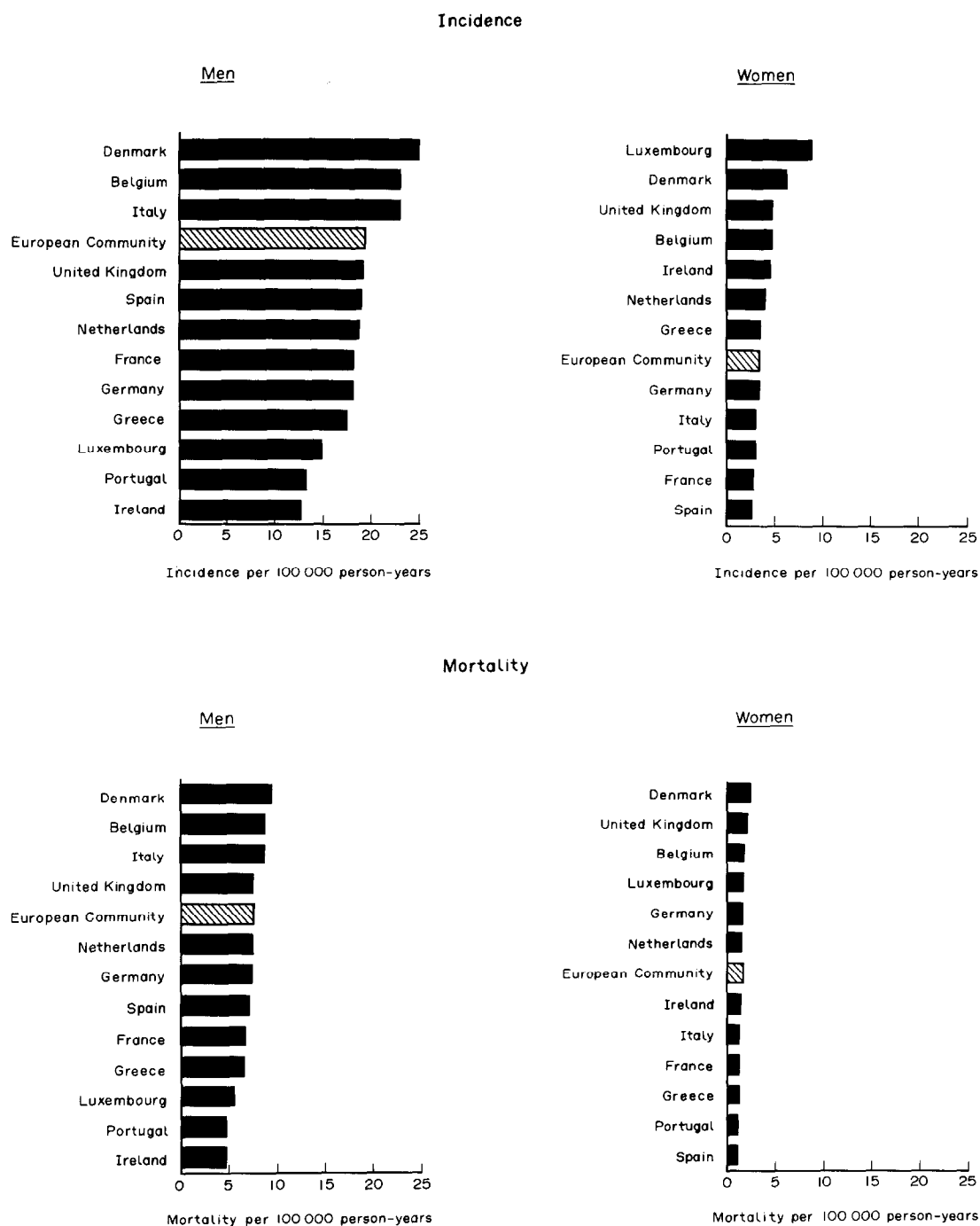


Fig. 18A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the bladder.

Table 73A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from cancer of the kidney in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65				
Incidence 1978-1982									
Belgium	524	10.9	1.1	17.9	53.4	7.6	0.9	2.3	
Denmark	346	13.7	1.3	22.6	65.2	9.3	1.1	3.5	
France	2935	11.1	1.2	19.1	56.9	8.2	1.0	2.3	
Germany	5099	17.4	1.9	31.8	81.1	12.8	1.5	3.9	
Greece	258	5.5	0.6	9.8	24.6	3.9	0.5	1.7	
Ireland	87	5.1	0.8	12.7	24.2	4.6	0.5	1.8	
Italy	2681	9.7	1.4	19.3	40.5	7.4	0.9	2.2	
Luxembourg	15	8.6	0.3	12.9	50.0	6.2	0.7	2.1	
Netherlands	778	11.1	1.0	22.2	63.4	9.2	1.1	2.9	
Portugal	39	0.8	0.2	1.3	3.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	
Spain	849	4.7	0.9	8.3	24.6	4.0	0.5	1.5	
UK	2695	9.9	1.3	19.0	40.0	7.1	0.8	2.2	
EC	16306	10.6	1.3	19.6	49.8	8.0	0.9	2.5	
Mortality 1980-1984									
Belgium	308	6.4	0.3	9.1	35.8	4.3	0.5	2.0	
Denmark	215	8.5	0.5	11.9	45.5	5.5	0.6	2.9	
France	1524	5.7	0.3	8.6	33.7	4.0	0.5	2.0	
Germany	2482	8.4	0.5	13.2	45.9	5.9	0.7	3.1	
Greece	164	3.4	0.2	5.2	17.4	2.3	0.3	1.6	
Ireland	55	3.2	0.3	7.2	18.4	2.8	0.3	1.6	
Italy	1333	4.8	0.4	8.4	23.7	3.5	0.4	1.8	
Luxembourg	12	6.9	0.2	8.8	43.6	4.8	0.5	2.2	
Netherlands	446	6.3	0.3	10.9	40.6	5.0	0.6	2.4	
Portugal	25	0.5	0.1	0.8	3.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	
Spain	466	2.5	0.2	4.1	15.8	2.0	0.2	1.4	
UK	1394	5.1	0.4	8.7	24.2	3.5	0.4	1.8	
EC	8424	5.4	0.4	8.8	29.6	3.9	0.5	2.1	

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 74A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from cancer of the kidney in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65				
Incidence 1978-1982									
Belgium	387	7.7	0.9	9.6	29.5	4.3	0.5	2.0	
Denmark	273	10.5	0.9	16.2	39.4	6.1	0.7	2.7	
France	1810	6.6	1.2	8.2	24.5	3.9	0.4	2.1	
Germany	3509	10.9	1.1	14.0	37.9	5.8	0.7	2.6	
Greece	116	2.4	0.5	3.2	9.1	1.6	0.2	0.9	
Ireland	55	3.2	1.1	6.8	10.8	2.8	0.3	1.1	
Italy	1392	4.8	1.3	6.5	16.9	3.3	0.3	1.4	
Luxembourg	5	2.8	0.5	5.4	8.1	1.9	0.2	0.6	
Netherlands	518	7.6	1.1	11.6	31.7	4.9	0.5	2.2	
Portugal	20	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	
Spain	505	2.6	1.0	3.0	10.4	2.0	0.2	1.1	
UK	1638	5.7	1.1	8.7	17.5	3.5	0.4	1.4	
EC	10228	6.3	1.1	8.5	23.1	3.8	0.4	1.8	
Mortality 1980-1984									
Belgium	241	4.8	0.3	5.1	20.6	2.4	0.3	2.1	
Denmark	174	6.7	0.3	9.1	27.3	3.5	0.4	2.6	
France	959	3.4	0.3	3.7	15.2	1.8	0.2	1.9	
Germany	1762	5.5	0.3	5.9	21.1	2.6	0.3	2.2	
Greece	78	1.6	0.2	1.8	7.1	0.9	0.1	1.2	
Ireland	34	2.0	0.3	4.1	9.0	1.6	0.2	1.2	
Italy	709	2.4	0.3	2.9	10.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	
Luxembourg	4	2.4	0.2	4.1	8.1	1.4	0.2	1.0	
Netherlands	312	4.3	0.3	5.8	21.5	2.6	0.3	2.4	
Portugal	14	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	
Spain	269	1.4	0.2	1.5	7.1	0.9	0.1	1.1	
UK	871	3.0	0.3	4.1	11.1	1.6	0.2	1.2	
EC	5427	3.3	0.2	3.9	14.1	1.8	0.2	1.7	

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 75A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (cancer of the kidney)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Germany	1.9	Germany	Germany
Italy	1.4	Denmark	Denmark
Denmark	1.3	Netherlands	Netherlands
EC	1.3	EC	France
UK	1.3	Italy	Belgium
France	1.2	France	Luxembourg
Belgium	1.1	UK	EC
Netherlands	1.0	Belgium	Italy
Spain	0.9	Luxembourg	UK
Ireland	0.8	Ireland	Spain
Greece	0.6	Greece	Greece
Luxembourg	0.3	Spain	Ireland
Portugal	0.2	Portugal	Portugal
Women			
Italy	1.3	Denmark	Denmark
France	1.2	Germany	Germany
Germany	1.1	Netherlands	Netherlands
Ireland	1.1	Belgium	Belgium
EC	1.1	UK	France
Netherlands	1.1	EC	EC
UK	1.1	France	UK
Spain	1.0	Ireland	Italy
Denmark	0.9	Italy	Ireland
Belgium	0.9	Luxembourg	Spain
Greece	0.5	Greece	Greece
Luxembourg	0.5	Spain	Luxembourg
Portugal	0.1	Portugal	Portugal

Table 76A. Estimated average annual incidence 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (cancer of the kidney)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Denmark	0.5	Germany	Germany
Germany	0.5	Denmark	Denmark
EC	0.4	Netherlands	Denmark
Italy	0.4	Belgium	Luxembourg
UK	0.4	EC	Netherlands
Netherlands	0.3	Luxembourg	Belgium
France	0.3	UK	France
Belgium	0.3	France	EC
Ireland	0.3	Italy	UK
Luxembourg	0.2	Ireland	Italy
Greece	0.2	Greece	Ireland
Spain	0.2	Spain	Greece
Portugal	0.1	Portugal	Spain
Women			
Italy	0.3	Denmark	Denmark
Denmark	0.3	Germany	Netherlands
France	0.3	Netherlands	Germany
Germany	0.3	Belgium	Belgium
Ireland	0.3	UK	France
Belgium	0.3	Luxembourg	EC
Netherlands	0.3	Ireland	EC
UK	0.3	EC	UK
Luxembourg	0.2	France	Italy
Spain	0.2	Italy	Ireland
EC	0.2	Greece	Luxembourg
Greece	0.2	Spain	Spain
Portugal	0.0	Portugal	Greece
Women			
Denmark	0.3	Denmark	Denmark
Germany	0.3	Germany	Netherlands
Netherlands	0.3	Netherlands	Germany
Belgium	0.3	Belgium	Belgium
Ireland	0.3	UK	France
Belgium	0.3	Luxembourg	EC
Netherlands	0.3	Ireland	EC
UK	0.3	EC	UK
Luxembourg	0.2	France	Italy
Spain	0.2	Italy	Ireland
EC	0.2	Greece	Luxembourg
Greece	0.2	Spain	Spain
Portugal	0.0	Portugal	Greece
Women			
Denmark	0.3	Denmark	Denmark
Germany	0.3	Germany	Netherlands
Netherlands	0.3	Netherlands	Germany
Belgium	0.3	Belgium	Belgium
Ireland	0.3	UK	France
Belgium	0.3	Luxembourg	EC
Netherlands	0.3	Ireland	EC
UK	0.3	EC	UK
Luxembourg	0.2	France	Italy
Spain	0.2	Italy	Ireland
EC	0.2	Greece	Luxembourg
Greece	0.2	Spain	Spain
Portugal	0.0	Portugal	Greece
Women			
Denmark	0.3	Denmark	Denmark
Germany	0.3	Germany	Netherlands
Netherlands	0.3	Netherlands	Germany
Belgium	0.3	Belgium	Belgium
Ireland	0.3	UK	France
Belgium	0.3	Luxembourg	EC
Netherlands	0.3	Ireland	EC
UK	0.3	EC	UK
Luxembourg	0.2	France	Italy
Spain	0.2	Italy	Ireland
EC	0.2	Greece	Luxembourg
Greece	0.2	Spain	Spain
Portugal	0.0	Portugal	Greece

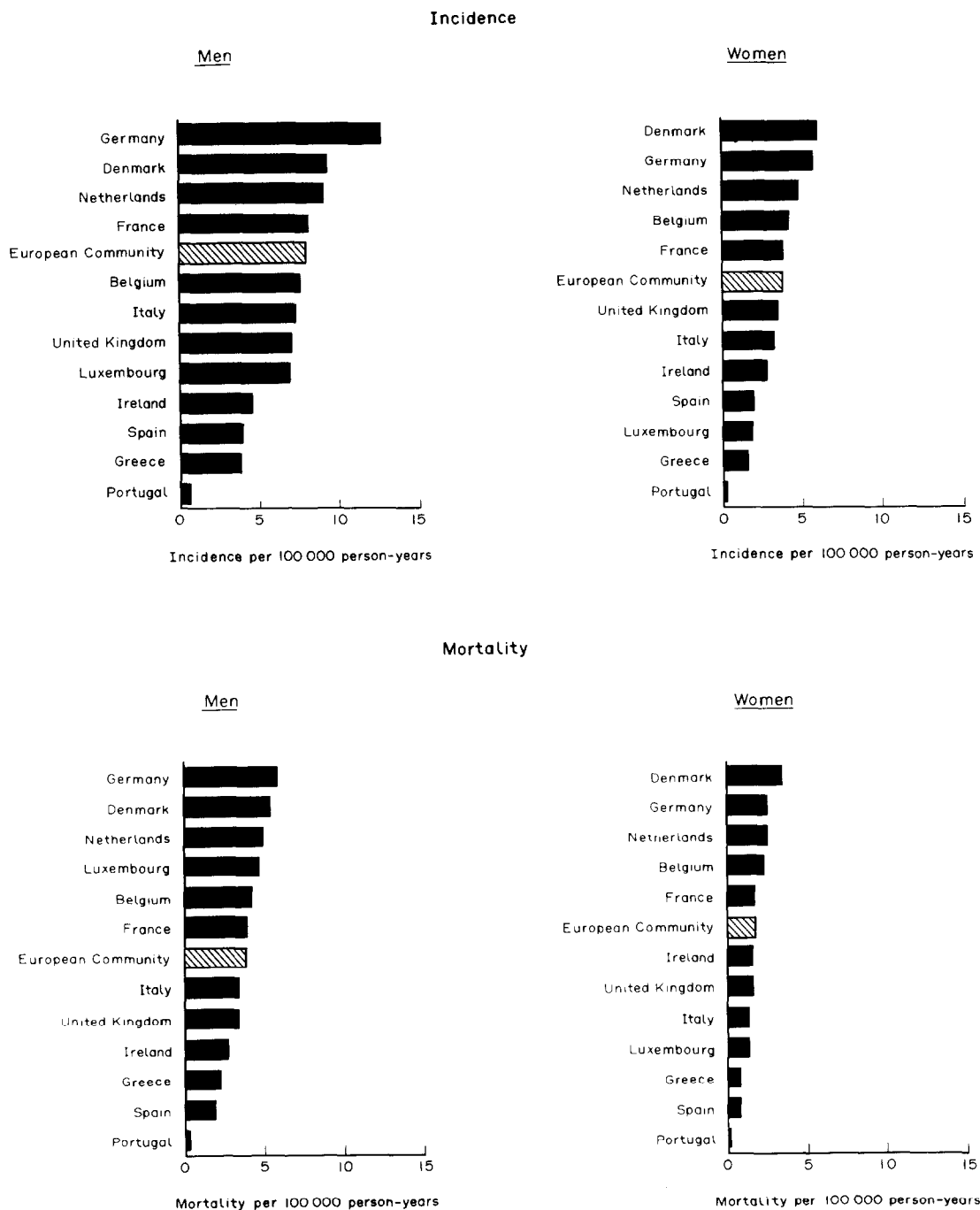


Fig. 19A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the kidney.

Table 77A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from cancer of the brain and nervous system in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	694	14.4	4.6	24.2	51.4	11.5	1.2	3.0
Denmark	259	10.3	4.2	20.2	25.6	8.6	0.9	2.6
France	1857	7.0	2.7	13.7	20.9	6.0	0.6	1.4
Germany	2142	7.3	3.4	13.5	18.3	6.3	0.6	1.6
Greece	687	14.6	5.0	25.9	47.0	11.8	1.2	4.4
Ireland	138	8.1	3.5	20.3	21.6	7.9	0.8	2.8
Italy	3069	11.1	4.2	21.9	31.1	9.3	1.0	2.5
Luxembourg	19	10.5	3.0	23.6	28.6	8.2	1.0	2.6
Netherlands	605	8.6	4.1	16.6	26.0	7.9	0.8	2.3
Portugal	59	1.2	0.7	2.6	2.4	1.1	0.1	0.4
Spain	1939	10.7	4.6	21.3	32.1	9.7	1.0	3.4
UK	2659	9.7	4.0	19.6	22.7	8.1	0.8	2.2
EC	14127	9.1	3.7	17.8	25.3	7.8	0.8	2.2
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	415	8.6	2.2	15.7	31.5	6.7	0.8	2.7
Denmark	181	7.2	2.3	14.7	20.3	5.8	0.6	2.5
France	1042	3.9	1.2	8.3	12.3	3.3	0.4	1.4
Germany	1172	4.0	1.5	7.9	10.9	3.3	0.4	1.5
Greece	428	8.8	2.3	16.5	29.4	6.9	0.8	4.0
Ireland	91	5.2	1.7	14.4	15.9	5.1	0.6	2.6
Italy	1687	6.1	1.8	12.5	18.5	4.9	0.6	2.3
Luxembourg	15	8.4	2.0	19.1	24.9	6.6	0.8	2.7
Netherlands	363	5.1	1.9	10.7	17.0	4.6	0.5	2.0
Portugal	41	0.8	0.4	2.0	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.5
Spain	1089	5.9	2.0	12.7	19.4	5.2	0.6	3.2
UK	1504	5.5	1.8	11.7	14.2	4.4	0.5	1.9
EC	8028	5.2	1.6	10.7	15.5	4.3	0.5	2.0

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 78A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from cancer of the brain and nervous system in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	759	15.1	3.8	20.4	48.6	9.6	1.0	3.9
Denmark	264	10.2	3.9	18.8	22.6	7.8	0.8	2.6
France	2125	7.7	2.5	13.0	20.5	5.7	0.6	2.4
Germany	3134	9.8	3.8	16.7	19.7	7.1	0.7	2.3
Greece	597	12.3	4.4	22.0	30.1	9.5	1.0	4.7
Ireland	112	6.7	3.5	13.3	15.6	6.2	0.6	2.2
Italy	3864	13.3	4.6	23.8	33.4	10.0	1.0	4.0
Luxembourg	11	6.0	1.1	8.8	20.5	3.7	0.4	1.4
Netherlands	627	9.1	3.9	16.1	23.1	7.4	0.8	2.8
Portugal	45	0.9	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.3
Spain	2406	12.6	5.4	24.2	28.6	10.6	1.0	5.0
UK	3219	11.2	4.4	21.7	20.9	8.7	0.9	2.7
EC	17163	10.5	3.9	19.0	24.0	8.0	0.8	3.0
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	321	6.4	1.5	9.6	19.3	4.1	0.5	2.8
Denmark	144	5.5	2.0	10.4	12.3	4.2	0.4	2.2
France	753	2.7	0.8	4.9	7.2	2.0	0.2	1.5
Germany	1039	3.2	1.1	5.7	6.8	2.3	0.2	1.3
Greece	279	5.6	1.7	10.0	14.7	4.2	0.5	4.1
Ireland	68	3.9	1.6	8.8	10.9	3.6	0.4	2.4
Italy	1247	4.3	1.2	7.7	11.3	3.1	0.3	2.4
Luxembourg	10	5.6	1.1	9.1	17.5	3.6	0.4	2.4
Netherlands	288	4.0	1.4	7.6	11.1	3.2	0.4	2.2
Portugal	32	0.6	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.5
Spain	824	4.3	1.5	8.5	10.8	3.5	0.4	3.4
UK	1143	4.0	1.3	7.8	8.1	3.0	0.3	1.6
EC	6148	3.7	1.2	6.9	9.0	2.8	0.3	1.9

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 79A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (cancer of the brain and nervous system)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Greece	5.0	25.9	51.4
Belgium	4.6	24.2	47.0
Spain	4.6	23.6	32.1
Denmark	4.2	21.9	31.1
Italy	4.2	21.3	28.6
Netherlands	4.1	20.3	26.0
UK	4.0	20.2	25.6
EC	3.7	19.6	25.3
Ireland	3.5	17.8	22.7
Germany	3.4	16.6	21.6
Luxembourg	3.0	13.7	20.9
France	2.7	13.5	18.3
Portugal	0.7	2.6	2.4
Women			
Spain	5.4	24.2	48.6
Italy	4.6	23.8	33.4
UK	4.4	22.0	30.1
Greece	4.4	21.7	28.6
Denmark	3.9	20.4	24.0
EC	3.9	19.0	23.1
Netherlands	3.9	18.8	22.6
Germany	3.8	16.7	20.9
Belgium	3.8	16.1	20.5
Ireland	3.5	13.3	20.5
France	2.5	13.0	19.7
Luxembourg	1.1	8.8	15.6
Portugal	0.5	1.8	1.3

Table 80A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (cancer of the brain and nervous system)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Denmark	2.3	19.1	31.5
Greece	2.3	16.5	29.4
Belgium	2.2	15.7	24.9
Spain	2.0	14.7	20.3
Luxembourg	2.0	14.4	19.4
Netherlands	1.9	12.7	18.5
Italy	1.8	12.5	17.0
UK	1.8	11.7	15.9
Ireland	1.7	10.7	15.5
EC	1.6	10.7	14.2
Germany	1.5	8.3	12.3
France	1.2	7.9	10.9
Portugal	0.4	2.0	1.9
Women			
Denmark	2.0	10.4	19.3
Greece	1.7	10.0	17.5
Ireland	1.6	9.6	14.7
Belgium	1.5	9.1	12.3
Spain	1.5	8.8	11.3
Netherlands	1.4	8.5	11.1
UK	1.3	7.8	10.9
EC	1.2	7.7	10.8
Italy	1.2	7.6	9.0
Germany	1.1	6.9	8.1
Luxembourg	1.1	5.7	7.2
France	0.8	4.9	6.8
Portugal	0.3	1.3	1.1

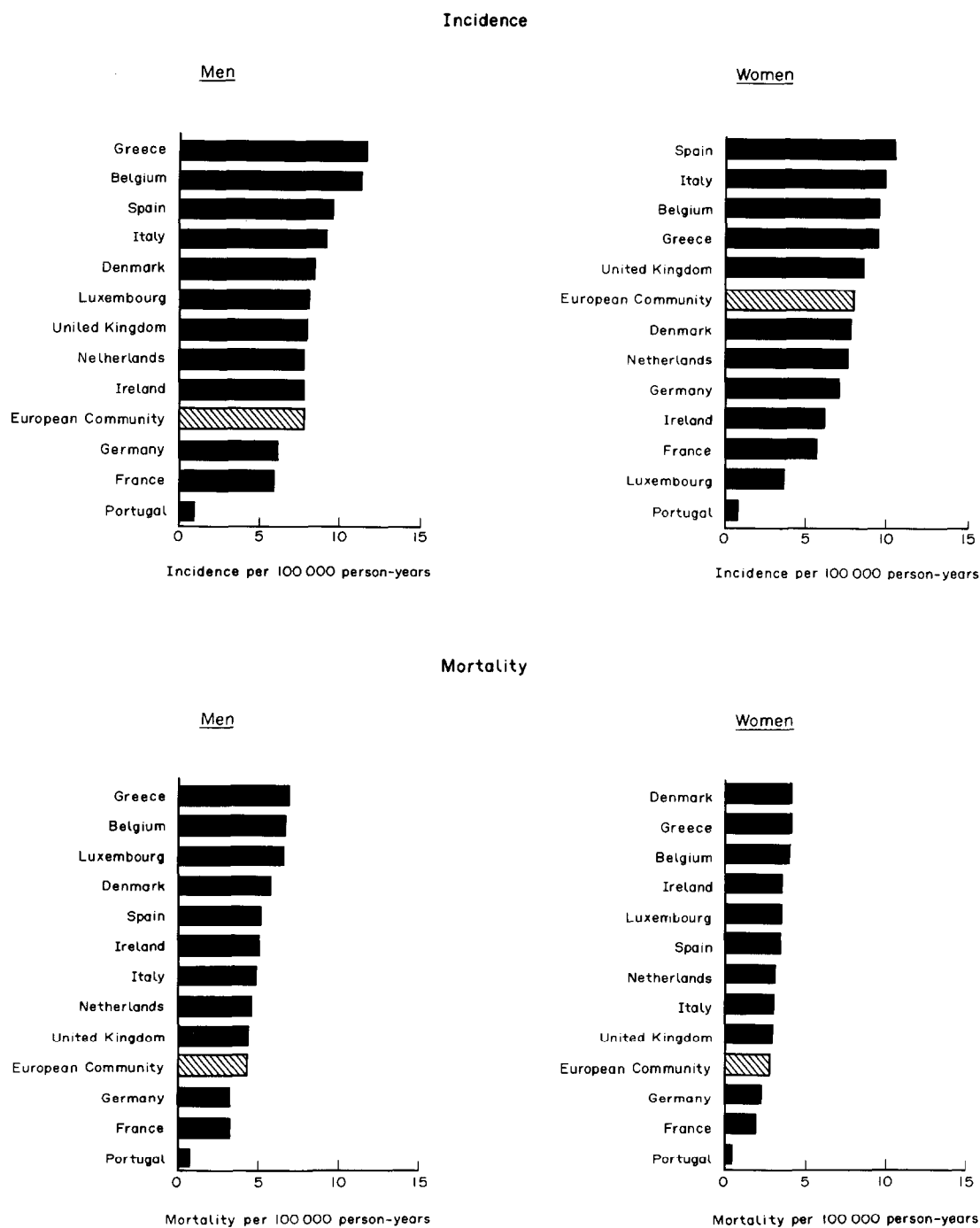


Fig. 20A. Estimated incidence and mortality of cancer of the brain and nervous system.

Table 81A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from non-Hodgkin lymphoma in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	290	6.0	1.7	9.6	23.5	4.6	0.5	1.3
Denmark	234	9.2	2.4	14.6	36.8	6.8	0.7	2.4
France	1896	7.2	2.5	10.9	28.9	5.8	0.6	1.5
Germany	1762	6.0	1.8	8.6	25.8	4.7	0.5	1.4
Greece	221	4.7	2.0	6.9	15.5	3.8	0.4	1.4
Ireland	111	6.5	2.0	13.3	28.6	6.0	0.7	2.2
Italy	1856	6.7	2.4	11.0	24.3	5.5	0.6	1.5
Luxembourg	10	5.8	2.4	6.5	25.4	4.7	0.5	1.4
Netherlands	643	9.2	2.5	15.8	45.4	7.8	0.8	2.4
Portugal	61	1.3	0.6	2.4	3.7	1.1	0.1	0.5
Spain	814	4.5	2.2	7.9	13.8	4.1	0.4	1.4
UK	2475	9.1	2.5	14.7	34.5	6.9	0.7	2.1
EC	10373	6.7	2.2	10.7	26.5	5.4	0.6	1.6
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	169	3.5	0.7	5.2	16.2	2.6	0.3	1.1
Denmark	137	5.4	0.9	8.0	25.0	3.7	0.4	1.9
France	1111	4.2	1.0	5.9	20.4	3.2	0.3	1.5
Germany	1040	3.5	0.7	4.6	18.1	2.6	0.3	1.3
Greece	129	2.7	0.8	3.7	10.8	2.0	0.2	1.2
Ireland	63	3.6	0.8	7.1	19.1	3.3	0.4	1.8
Italy	1061	3.8	1.0	5.9	16.6	2.9	0.3	1.4
Luxembourg	6	3.3	1.0	3.4	16.6	2.6	0.3	1.1
Netherlands	385	5.4	1.0	8.6	31.4	4.4	0.5	2.1
Portugal	32	0.7	0.2	1.3	2.5	0.6	0.1	0.4
Spain	443	2.4	0.9	4.2	9.4	2.1	0.2	1.3
UK	1462	5.3	1.0	8.1	23.8	3.8	0.4	1.9
EC	6038	3.9	0.9	5.8	18.4	3.0	0.3	1.5

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 82A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from non-Hodgkin lymphoma in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65				
Incidence 1978-1982									
Belgium	261	5.2	1.2	6.9	17.2	3.2	0.3	1.3	
Denmark	192	7.4	1.4	9.6	27.2	4.4	0.5	1.9	
France	1371	5.0	1.4	5.8	17.3	3.2	0.3	1.6	
Germany	1468	4.6	1.0	5.3	14.7	2.6	0.3	1.1	
Greece	152	3.1	1.2	4.1	9.9	2.3	0.2	1.2	
Ireland	89	5.3	1.3	11.0	20.5	4.4	0.5	1.8	
Italy	1202	4.1	1.3	5.8	13.5	2.9	0.3	1.2	
Luxembourg	13	7.2	2.5	7.3	25.0	4.8	0.6	1.7	
Netherlands	504	7.4	1.7	9.8	30.4	4.9	0.5	2.2	
Portugal	48	0.9	0.4	1.1	3.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	
Spain	531	2.8	1.0	4.5	8.9	2.2	0.2	1.1	
UK	1958	6.8	1.5	9.0	22.1	4.2	0.4	1.7	
EC	7789	4.8	1.2	6.2	16.3	3.1	0.3	1.4	
Mortality 1980-1984									
Belgium	156	3.1	0.4	3.4	12.3	1.7	0.2	1.4	
Denmark	108	4.2	0.4	4.5	17.5	2.2	0.2	1.6	
France	936	3.4	0.5	3.3	14.2	1.8	0.2	1.8	
Germany	1015	3.2	0.4	3.0	11.9	1.6	0.2	1.3	
Greece	83	1.7	0.4	2.0	6.5	1.1	0.1	1.2	
Ireland	46	2.6	0.4	5.0	12.7	2.1	0.2	1.6	
Italy	774	2.7	0.5	3.2	10.5	1.6	0.2	1.5	
Luxembourg	6	3.3	0.7	3.2	13.4	2.0	0.3	1.4	
Netherlands	326	4.5	0.6	5.1	22.6	2.7	0.3	2.5	
Portugal	23	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	
Spain	303	1.6	0.4	2.3	6.3	1.1	0.1	1.3	
UK	1314	4.5	0.6	5.0	17.4	2.4	0.3	1.9	
EC	5090	3.1	0.5	3.4	12.7	1.8	0.2	1.6	

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 83A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (non-Hodgkin lymphoma)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
UK	2.5	Netherlands	Netherlands
France	2.5	UK	Denmark
Netherlands	2.5	Denmark	UK
Italy	2.4	Ireland	France
Denmark	2.4	Italy	Ireland
Luxembourg	2.4	France	EC
EC	2.2	EC	Germany
Spain	2.2	Belgium	Luxembourg
Ireland	2.0	Germany	Italy
Greece	2.0	Spain	Belgium
Germany	1.8	Greece	Greece
Belgium	1.7	Luxembourg	Spain
Portugal	0.6	Portugal	Portugal
Women			
Luxembourg	2.5	Ireland	Netherlands
Netherlands	1.7	Netherlands	Denmark
UK	1.5	Denmark	Luxembourg
Denmark	1.4	UK	UK
France	1.4	Luxembourg	Ireland
Italy	1.3	Belgium	France
Ireland	1.3	EC	Belgium
Greece	1.2	France	EC
EC	1.2	Italy	Germany
Belgium	1.2	Germany	Italy
Germany	1.0	Spain	Greece
Spain	1.0	Greece	Spain
Portugal	0.4	Portugal	Portugal

Table 84A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (non-Hodgkin lymphoma)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Italy	1.0	Netherlands	Netherlands
UK	1.0	UK	Denmark
France	1.0	Denmark	UK
Netherlands	1.0	Ireland	France
Luxembourg	1.0	Italy	Ireland
Denmark	0.9	France	EC
EC	0.9	EC	Germany
Spain	0.9	Belgium	Italy
Ireland	0.8	Germany	Luxembourg
Greece	0.8	Spain	Belgium
Belgium	0.7	Greece	Greece
Germany	0.7	Luxembourg	Spain
Portugal	0.2	Portugal	Portugal
Women			
Luxembourg	0.7	Netherlands	Netherlands
UK	0.6	UK	Denmark
Netherlands	0.6	Ireland	UK
EC	0.5	Denmark	France
France	0.5	EC	Luxembourg
Italy	0.5	Belgium	EC
Germany	0.4	France	Ireland
Denmark	0.4	Luxembourg	Belgium
Spain	0.4	Italy	Germany
Belgium	0.4	Germany	Italy
Greece	0.4	Spain	Greece
Ireland	0.4	Greece	Spain
Portugal	0.1	Portugal	Portugal

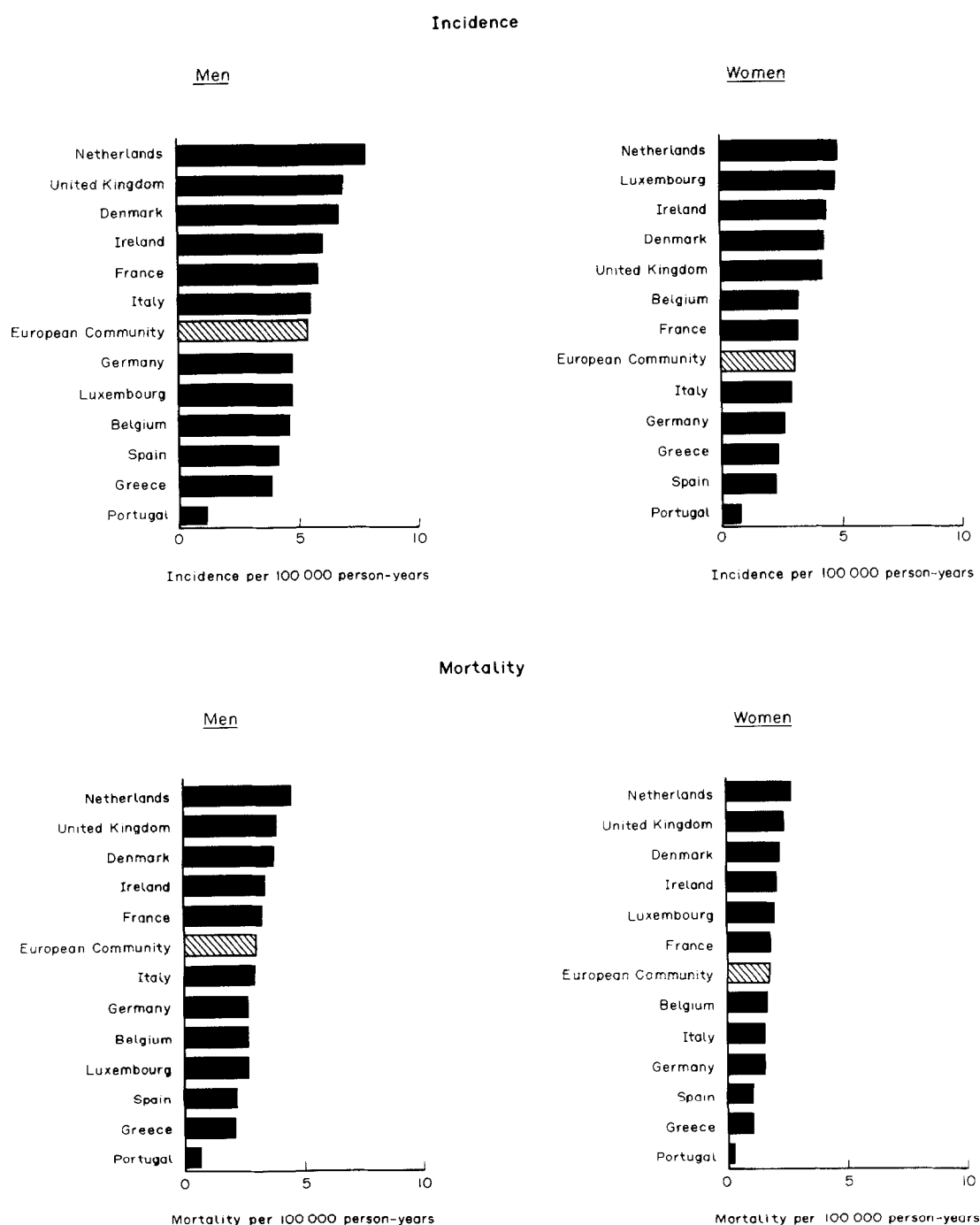


Fig. 21A. Estimated incidence and mortality of non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

Table 85A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from Hodgkin's lymphoma in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	183	3.8	2.8	4.3	8.7	3.5	0.3	0.8
Denmark	79	3.1	2.3	4.1	5.8	2.8	0.2	0.8
France	476	1.8	1.4	2.1	3.4	1.7	0.1	0.4
Germany	757	2.6	1.8	3.0	6.3	2.4	0.2	0.6
Greece	142	3.0	1.8	4.4	7.1	2.7	0.2	0.9
Ireland	71	4.2	3.2	6.2	7.9	4.1	0.4	1.4
Italy	743	2.7	1.9	3.7	5.7	2.4	0.2	0.6
Luxembourg	5	2.8	1.5	4.6	7.3	2.5	0.2	0.7
Netherlands	176	2.5	1.8	3.1	6.5	2.4	0.2	0.7
Portugal	117	2.4	1.8	3.3	4.8	2.3	0.2	0.9
Spain	370	2.0	1.6	2.7	4.0	2.0	0.2	0.6
UK	635	2.3	1.9	2.6	3.9	2.2	0.2	0.5
EC	3754	2.4	1.8	3.0	5.1	2.2	0.2	0.6
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	95	2.0	0.9	2.7	6.7	1.6	0.2	0.6
Denmark	33	1.3	0.8	1.9	3.2	1.1	0.1	0.4
France	290	1.1	0.6	1.7	3.2	0.9	0.1	0.4
Germany	549	1.9	0.8	2.6	6.8	1.5	0.2	0.7
Greece	79	1.6	0.5	2.8	5.3	1.3	0.1	0.7
Ireland	27	1.5	0.8	3.1	4.5	1.5	0.1	0.8
Italy	539	1.9	0.8	3.3	6.0	1.6	0.2	0.7
Luxembourg	1	0.8	0.2	1.5	3.1	0.6	0.1	0.2
Netherlands	89	1.3	0.6	1.9	4.9	1.1	0.1	0.5
Portugal	51	1.1	0.5	1.9	3.1	1.0	0.1	0.6
Spain	213	1.2	0.6	2.0	3.3	1.0	0.1	0.6
UK	361	1.3	0.7	2.0	3.3	1.1	0.1	0.5
EC	2327	1.5	0.7	2.3	4.7	1.3	0.1	0.6

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 86A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from Hodgkin's lymphoma in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	136	2.7	2.1	2.6	5.1	2.4	0.2	0.7
Denmark	49	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.9	1.8	0.1	0.5
France	519	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.8	1.8	0.1	0.6
Germany	1024	3.2	2.1	3.2	6.6	2.6	0.2	0.8
Greece	104	2.1	1.7	2.1	4.1	1.9	0.2	0.8
Ireland	46	2.7	1.9	4.1	5.6	2.5	0.2	0.9
Italy	940	3.2	2.7	3.2	5.4	3.0	0.2	1.0
Luxembourg	5	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.1	0.2	0.6
Netherlands	138	2.0	1.6	1.9	3.9	1.8	0.1	0.6
Portugal	80	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.6	1.5	0.1	0.6
Spain	322	1.7	1.4	1.6	3.1	1.6	0.1	0.7
UK	646	2.2	2.0	1.9	3.3	2.1	0.2	0.5
EC	4009	2.5	2.0	2.3	4.4	2.2	0.2	0.7
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	56	1.1	0.5	1.2	3.3	0.8	0.1	0.5
Denmark	20	0.8	0.3	0.8	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
France	192	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.4
Germany	450	1.4	0.5	1.4	4.2	0.9	0.1	0.6
Greece	42	0.8	0.4	1.0	2.6	0.6	0.1	0.6
Ireland	18	1.0	0.4	1.9	3.6	0.9	0.1	0.6
Italy	359	1.2	0.6	1.5	3.4	0.9	0.1	0.7
Luxembourg	2	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.5
Netherlands	56	0.8	0.4	0.9	2.6	0.6	0.1	0.4
Portugal	29	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.4
Spain	118	0.6	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
UK	240	0.8	0.4	0.9	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.3
EC	1582	1.0	0.4	1.1	2.8	0.7	0.1	0.5

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 87A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (Hodgkin's lymphoma)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Ireland	3.2	6.2	8.7
Belgium	2.8	4.6	7.9
Denmark	2.3	4.4	7.3
Italy	1.9	4.3	7.1
UK	1.9	4.1	6.5
Netherlands	1.8	3.7	6.3
Germany	1.8	3.3	5.8
Greece	1.8	3.1	5.7
EC	1.8	3.0	5.1
Portugal	1.8	3.0	4.8
Spain	1.6	2.7	4.0
Luxembourg	1.5	2.6	3.9
France	1.4	2.1	3.4
Women			
Luxembourg	2.9	4.1	6.6
Italy	2.7	3.2	5.6
Germany	2.1	3.2	5.4
Belgium	2.1	2.9	5.1
EC	2.0	2.6	4.4
UK	2.0	2.3	4.1
Ireland	1.9	2.1	3.9
France	1.8	2.0	3.3
Greece	1.7	1.9	3.1
Denmark	1.6	1.9	2.9
Netherlands	1.6	1.6	2.8
Portugal	1.4	1.5	2.6
Spain	1.4	1.5	2.6

Table 88A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (Hodgkin's lymphoma)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Belgium	0.9	3.3	6.8
Denmark	0.8	3.1	6.7
Germany	0.8	2.8	6.0
Ireland	0.8	2.7	5.3
Italy	0.8	2.6	4.9
EC	0.7	2.3	4.7
UK	0.7	2.0	4.5
France	0.6	2.0	3.3
Spain	0.6	1.9	3.3
Netherlands	0.6	1.9	3.2
Greece	0.5	1.9	3.2
Portugal	0.5	1.7	3.1
Luxembourg	0.2	1.5	3.1
Women			
Italy	0.6	1.9	4.2
Germany	0.5	1.5	3.6
Belgium	0.5	1.4	3.4
Luxembourg	0.5	1.4	3.3
Netherlands	0.4	1.2	2.8
France	0.4	1.1	2.6
UK	0.4	1.0	2.6
Greece	0.4	0.9	2.3
Ireland	0.4	0.9	2.1
EC	0.4	0.8	2.0
Spain	0.3	0.7	1.8
Denmark	0.3	0.7	1.6
Portugal	0.3	0.7	1.3
Luxembourg	0.3	0.7	1.3

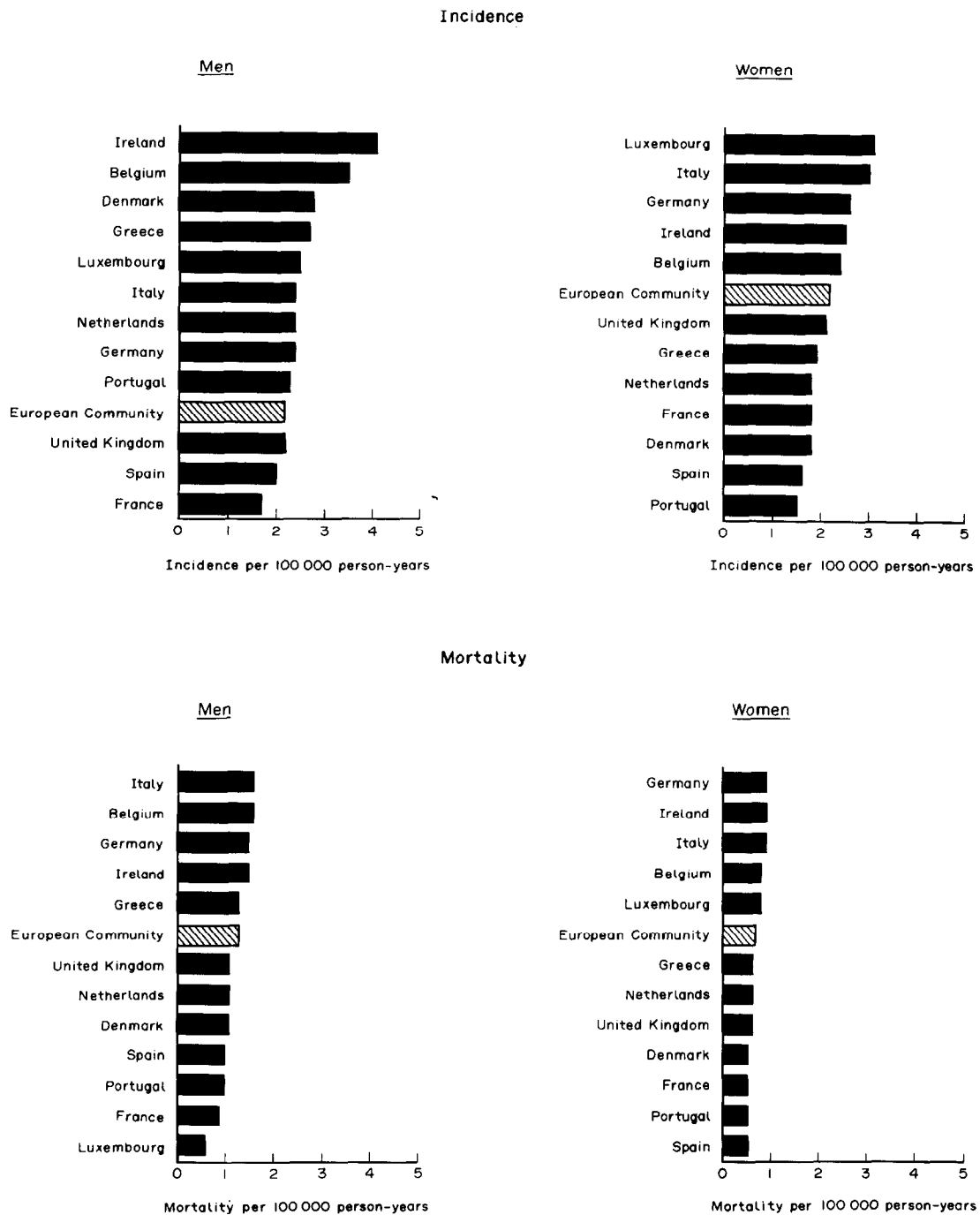


Fig. 22A. Estimated incidence and mortality of Hodgkin's disease.

Table 89A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from multiple myeloma in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65	ASR†		
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	206	4.3	0.2	5.5	25.5	2.8	0.3	0.9
Denmark	107	4.2	0.2	5.8	23.1	2.7	0.3	1.1
France	855	3.2	0.2	4.5	19.7	2.2	0.3	0.7
Germany	588	2.0	0.1	2.9	11.4	1.4	0.2	0.5
Greece	107	2.3	0.2	3.7	11.4	1.6	0.2	0.7
Ireland	66	3.9	0.2	8.8	23.1	3.3	0.4	1.3
Italy	843	3.1	0.2	5.0	16.1	2.2	0.3	0.7
Luxembourg	9	4.9	0.0	8.6	26.8	3.5	0.4	1.2
Netherlands	309	4.4	0.2	7.4	29.6	3.5	0.4	1.2
Portugal	19	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.1
Spain	328	1.8	0.1	3.7	9.9	1.5	0.2	0.6
UK	1144	4.2	0.2	6.8	21.2	2.8	0.3	1.0
EC	4581	3.0	0.2	4.7	16.7	2.1	0.3	0.7
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	169	3.5	0.1	3.4	23.5	2.2	0.2	1.1
Denmark	92	3.6	0.1	4.2	21.2	2.2	0.2	1.2
France	740	2.8	0.1	3.0	19.3	1.8	0.2	1.0
Germany	478	1.6	0.1	1.8	10.6	1.1	0.1	0.6
Greece	86	1.8	0.1	2.3	10.2	1.2	0.1	0.8
Ireland	49	2.8	0.1	5.3	19.9	2.3	0.3	1.4
Italy	685	2.5	0.1	3.2	15.0	1.7	0.2	0.9
Luxembourg	6	3.6	0.0	4.9	22.8	2.5	0.3	1.1
Netherlands	258	3.6	0.1	4.7	27.5	2.7	0.3	1.4
Portugal	13	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
Spain	253	1.4	0.1	2.4	8.7	1.1	0.1	0.7
UK	937	3.4	0.1	4.5	19.6	2.2	0.3	1.2
EC	3766	2.4	0.1	3.0	15.6	1.6	0.2	0.9

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 90A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from multiple myeloma in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65				
Incidence 1978-1982									
Belgium	194	3.9	0.2	4.0	17.1	1.9	0.2	1.0	
Denmark	90	3.5	0.1	4.2	15.5	1.8	0.2	0.9	
France	684	2.5	0.1	2.5	11.5	1.2	0.2	0.8	
Germany	507	1.6	0.0	1.9	6.0	0.8	0.1	0.4	
Greece	96	2.0	0.1	3.0	8.5	1.2	0.2	0.8	
Ireland	64	3.8	0.1	7.6	20.2	2.8	0.4	1.3	
Italy	593	2.0	0.1	2.7	9.2	1.2	0.1	0.6	
Luxembourg	11	6.1	0.4	8.4	25.0	3.5	0.5	1.4	
Netherlands	240	3.5	0.1	4.4	18.0	2.0	0.2	1.1	
Portugal	20	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	
Spain	286	1.5	0.1	2.6	6.8	1.0	0.1	0.6	
UK	842	2.9	0.1	3.7	11.7	1.5	0.2	0.7	
EC	3627	2.2	0.1	2.8	9.7	1.2	0.1	0.6	
Mortality 1980-1984									
Belgium	185	3.7	0.1	2.8	17.7	1.6	0.2	1.6	
Denmark	92	3.5	0.0	3.1	16.9	1.6	0.2	1.4	
France	842	3.0	0.1	2.2	15.3	1.3	0.2	1.7	
Germany	563	1.8	0.0	1.6	7.2	0.8	0.1	0.7	
Greece	76	1.5	0.1	2.0	6.9	0.9	0.1	1.1	
Ireland	46	2.6	0.0	4.6	15.4	1.9	0.2	1.6	
Italy	668	2.3	0.1	2.4	11.1	1.2	0.1	1.3	
Luxembourg	6	3.3	0.2	4.1	14.1	1.8	0.3	1.4	
Netherlands	240	3.3	0.1	3.3	19.0	1.8	0.2	1.8	
Portugal	11	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2	
Spain	266	1.4	0.0	2.1	6.8	0.9	0.1	1.1	
UK	942	3.3	0.1	3.2	14.2	1.5	0.2	1.3	
EC	3937	2.4	0.0	2.3	11.4	1.2	0.1	1.2	

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 91A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978–1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (multiple myeloma)

	0–44 yr	45–64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
EC	0.2	8.8	29.6
Denmark	0.2	8.6	26.8
France	0.2	7.4	25.5
Greece	0.2	6.8	23.1
Ireland	0.2	5.8	23.1
Italy	0.2	5.5	21.2
Belgium	0.2	5.0	19.7
Netherlands	0.2	4.7	16.7
UK	0.2	4.5	16.1
Spain	0.1	3.7	11.4
Germany	0.1	3.7	11.4
Portugal	0.0	2.9	9.9
Luxembourg	0.0	0.9	1.9
Women			
Luxembourg	0.4	8.4	25.0
Belgium	0.2	7.6	20.2
Denmark	0.1	4.4	18.0
France	0.1	4.2	17.1
Greece	0.1	4.0	15.5
Ireland	0.1	3.7	11.7
EC	0.1	3.0	11.5
Netherlands	0.1	2.8	9.7
UK	0.1	2.7	9.2
Spain	0.1	2.6	8.5
Italy	0.1	2.5	6.8
Germany	0.0	1.9	6.0
Portugal	0.0	0.7	1.5

Table 92A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980–1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (multiple myeloma)

	0–44 yr	45–64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
EC	0.1	5.3	27.5
Denmark	0.1	4.9	23.5
France	0.1	4.7	22.8
Germany	0.1	4.5	21.2
Greece	0.1	4.2	19.9
Ireland	0.1	3.4	19.6
Italy	0.1	3.2	19.3
Spain	0.1	3.0	15.6
UK	0.1	3.0	15.0
Belgium	0.1	2.4	10.6
Netherlands	0.1	2.3	10.2
Portugal	0.0	1.8	8.7
Luxembourg	0.0	0.5	1.6
Women			
Luxembourg	0.2	4.6	19.0
Italy	0.1	4.1	17.7
France	0.1	3.3	16.9
Greece	0.1	3.2	15.4
Belgium	0.1	3.1	15.3
Netherlands	0.1	2.8	14.2
UK	0.1	2.4	14.1
Denmark	0.0	2.3	11.4
Germany	0.0	2.2	11.1
Spain	0.0	2.1	7.2
Portugal	0.0	2.0	6.9
Ireland	0.0	1.6	6.8
EC	0.0	0.3	0.9

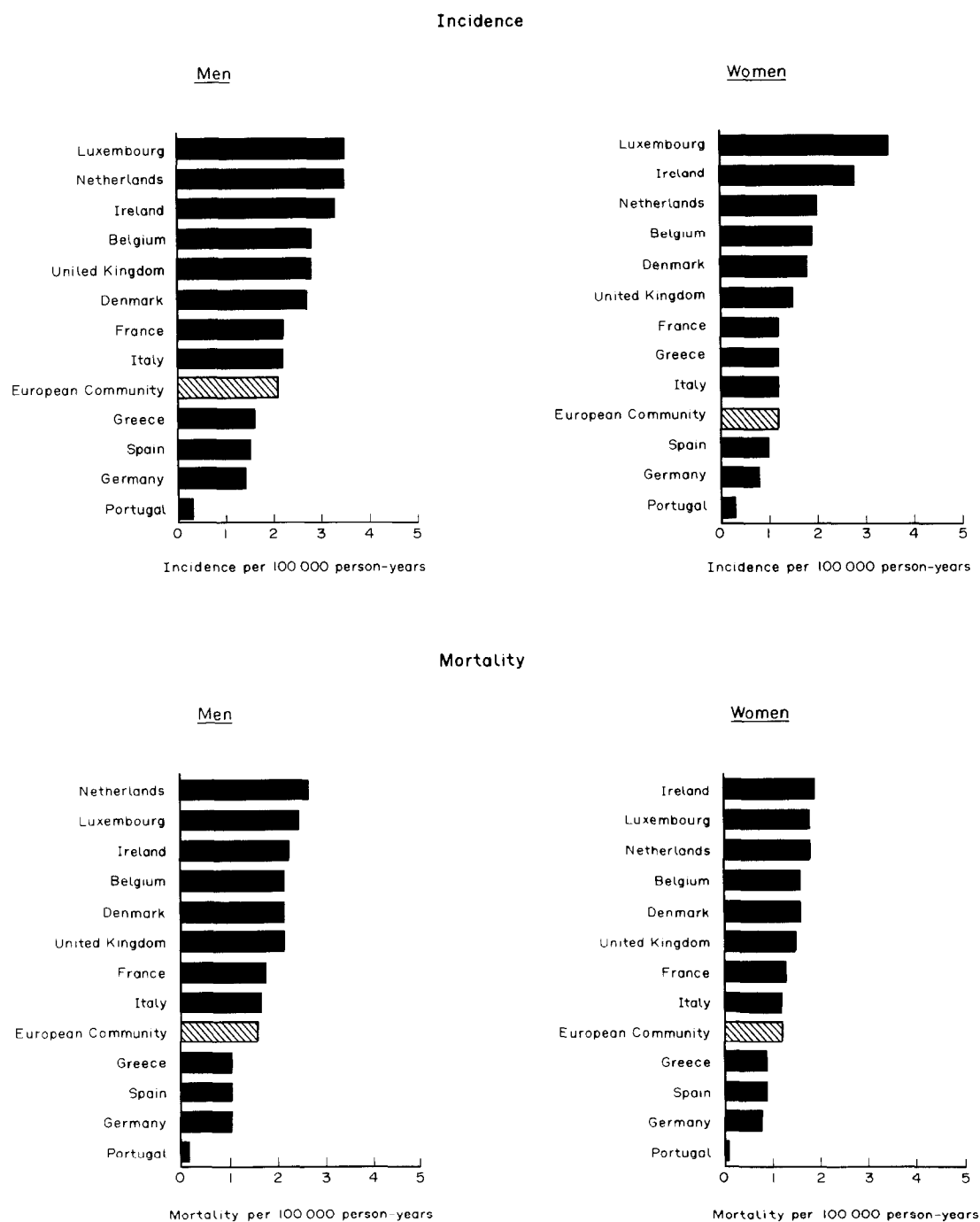


Fig. 23A. Estimated incidence and mortality of multiple myeloma.

Table 93A. Men—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from leukaemia in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*				ASR†	CR	% All
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65			
Incidence 1978-1982								
Belgium	530	11.0	3.0	11.8	55.7	8.1	0.8	2.3
Denmark	308	12.2	3.3	12.5	59.5	8.6	0.9	3.1
France	3205	12.2	4.0	12.0	62.0	9.3	0.9	2.5
Germany	3273	11.1	3.1	11.6	57.7	8.4	0.9	2.5
Greece	537	11.4	3.3	13.0	53.7	8.6	0.9	3.4
Ireland	146	8.6	2.7	11.3	48.7	7.3	0.8	2.9
Italy	3348	12.1	4.4	14.0	55.0	9.7	1.0	2.7
Luxembourg	25	14.0	3.8	10.2	84.3	10.6	1.0	3.5
Netherlands	665	9.5	2.9	11.3	54.9	7.9	0.8	2.5
Portugal	401	8.4	4.5	11.1	30.5	7.5	0.7	3.0
Spain	1391	7.6	4.1	8.7	31.9	6.9	0.6	2.4
UK	2728	10.0	3.4	11.2	44.2	7.5	0.7	2.3
EC	16557	10.7	3.7	11.7	51.8	8.4	0.8	2.5
Mortality 1980-1984								
Belgium	415	8.6	2.0	8.6	46.7	6.1	0.6	2.7
Denmark	258	10.2	2.5	10.2	51.2	7.0	0.7	3.5
France	2459	9.3	2.6	8.6	51.8	6.7	0.6	3.2
Germany	2471	8.4	2.1	8.1	46.9	6.1	0.6	3.1
Greece	430	8.9	2.2	9.4	44.3	6.4	0.7	4.1
Ireland	116	6.6	1.8	8.3	40.8	5.6	0.6	3.4
Italy	2477	8.9	2.9	9.7	43.2	6.9	0.7	3.4
Luxembourg	21	11.8	2.7	7.8	75.7	8.6	0.8	3.8
Netherlands	524	7.4	2.0	8.2	45.7	5.9	0.6	2.8
Portugal	293	6.1	3.0	8.1	24.6	5.4	0.5	3.6
Spain	1032	5.6	2.7	6.2	25.6	4.9	0.5	3.0
UK	2068	7.6	2.2	7.9	35.9	5.5	0.5	2.6
EC	12564	8.1	2.4	8.3	42.1	6.1	0.6	3.1

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 94A. Women—estimated incidence and recorded mortality from leukaemia in the EC and its member states

	No./ Year	Crude rates*					ASR†	CR	% All	
		Total	0-44	45-64	≥65					
Incidence 1978-1982										
Belgium	461	9.2	2.6	7.6	35.4	5.4	0.5	2.3		
Denmark	233	9.0	2.5	9.0	33.6	5.6	0.6	2.3		
France	2497	9.1	3.1	7.9	33.0	5.7	0.5	2.8		
Germany	2876	9.0	2.4	8.3	30.4	5.2	0.5	2.1		
Greece	376	7.7	2.9	8.4	27.6	5.6	0.6	3.0		
Ireland	109	6.5	2.9	7.1	26.9	5.1	0.5	2.2		
Italy	2363	8.1	3.3	8.9	27.2	5.9	0.6	2.4		
Luxembourg	18	9.5	2.1	11.8	34.8	6.0	0.6	2.3		
Netherlands	515	7.5	2.6	7.5	30.5	5.1	0.5	2.3		
Portugal	353	6.8	3.8	8.1	19.9	5.7	0.5	2.7		
Spain	1097	5.8	3.0	6.5	18.0	4.7	0.4	2.3		
UK	2105	7.3	2.4	7.0	24.3	4.6	0.4	1.8		
EC	13003	8.0	2.8	7.9	27.8	5.3	0.5	2.3		
Mortality 1980-1984										
Belgium	392	7.8	1.6	5.7	32.8	4.1	0.4	3.5		
Denmark	205	7.9	1.7	6.8	32.1	4.4	0.4	3.1		
France	2147	7.7	2.0	6.2	31.6	4.3	0.4	4.2		
Germany	2487	7.7	1.6	6.4	28.5	4.0	0.4	3.1		
Greece	309	6.2	1.8	6.3	24.3	4.1	0.4	4.6		
Ireland	85	4.9	1.7	5.3	23.7	3.7	0.3	2.9		
Italy	1950	6.7	2.1	6.8	24.7	4.4	0.4	3.8		
Luxembourg	14	7.6	1.2	8.7	30.2	4.4	0.4	3.3		
Netherlands	435	6.0	1.7	5.6	27.7	3.8	0.3	3.3		
Portugal	264	5.1	2.4	6.1	17.0	4.0	0.4	4.0		
Spain	852	4.4	1.9	5.0	15.9	3.4	0.3	3.5		
UK	1768	6.1	1.6	5.4	22.5	3.5	0.3	2.5		
EC	10908	6.6	1.8	6.1	25.8	4.0	0.4	3.4		

*Average annual rate per 100 000.

†Age-standardised rate world population per 100 000.

CR = Cumulative risk 0-74 years (percent).

Table 96A. Estimated average annual mortality 1980-1984 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to mortality rate (leukaemia)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Portugal	3.0	Denmark	10.2
Italy	2.9	Italy	9.7
Spain	2.7	Greece	9.4
Luxembourg	2.7	France	8.6
France	2.6	Belgium	8.6
Denmark	2.5	EC	8.3
EC	2.4	Ireland	8.3
Greece	2.2	Netherlands	8.2
UK	2.2	Germany	8.1
Germany	2.1	Portugal	8.1
Netherlands	2.0	UK	7.9
Belgium	2.0	Luxembourg	7.8
Ireland	1.8	Spain	6.2
Women			
Portugal	2.4	Luxembourg	8.7
Italy	2.1	Italy	6.8
France	2.0	Denmark	6.8
Spain	1.9	Germany	6.4
Greece	1.8	Greece	6.3
EC	1.8	France	6.2
Ireland	1.7	EC	6.1
Netherlands	1.7	Portugal	6.1
Denmark	1.7	Belgium	5.7
Germany	1.6	Netherlands	5.6
UK	1.6	UK	5.4
Belgium	1.6	Ireland	5.3
Luxembourg	1.2	Spain	5.0

Table 95A. Estimated average annual incidence 1978-1982 per 100 000 by broad age groups ranked according to incidence rate (leukaemia)

	0-44 yr	45-64 yr	≥65 yr
Men			
Portugal	4.5	Italy	14.0
Italy	4.4	Greece	13.0
Spain	4.1	Denmark	12.5
France	4.0	France	12.0
Luxembourg	3.8	Belgium	11.8
EC	3.7	EC	11.7
UK	3.4	Germany	11.6
Denmark	3.3	Ireland	11.3
Greece	3.3	Netherlands	11.3
Germany	3.1	UK	11.2
Belgium	3.0	Portugal	11.1
Netherlands	2.9	Luxembourg	10.2
Ireland	2.7	Spain	8.7
Women			
Portugal	3.8	Luxembourg	11.8
Italy	3.3	Denmark	9.0
France	3.1	Italy	8.9
Spain	3.0	Greece	8.4
Greece	2.9	Germany	8.3
Ireland	2.9	Portugal	8.1
EC	2.8	France	7.9
Belgium	2.6	EC	7.9
Netherlands	2.6	Belgium	7.6
Denmark	2.5	Netherlands	7.5
UK	2.4	Ireland	7.1
Germany	2.4	UK	7.0
Luxembourg	2.1	Spain	6.5

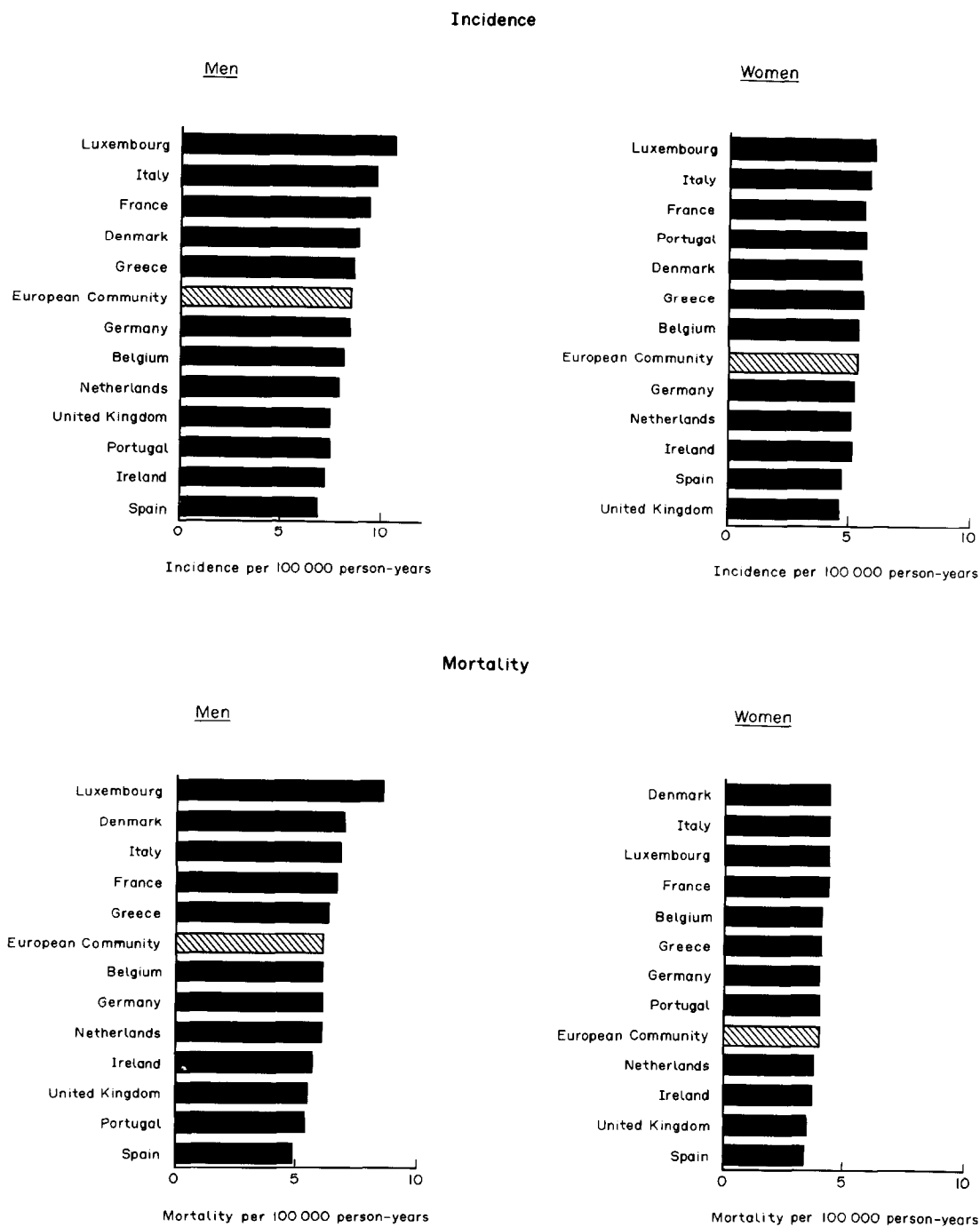


Fig. 24A. Estimated incidence and mortality of leukaemia.

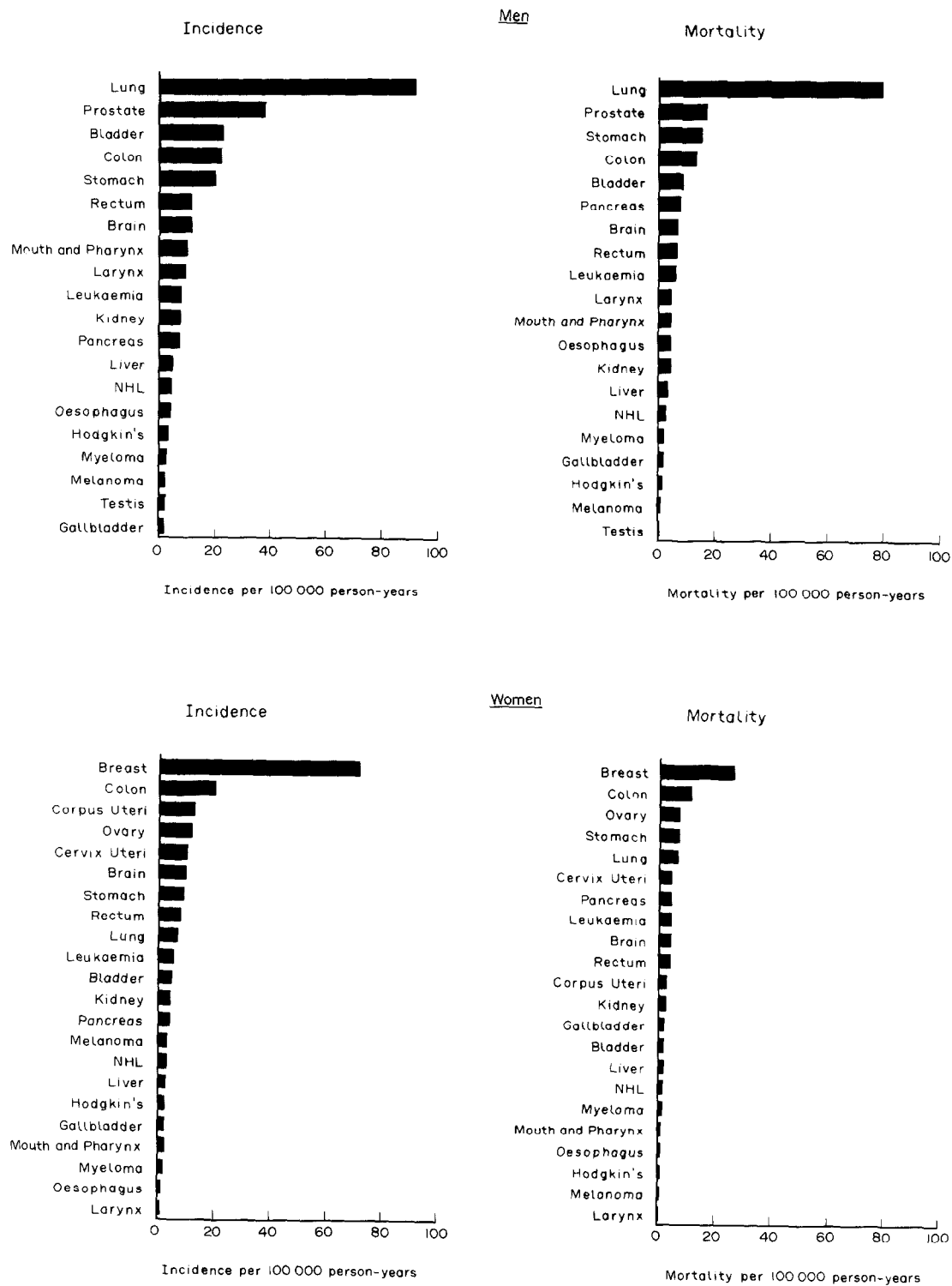


Fig. 25A. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in Belgium.

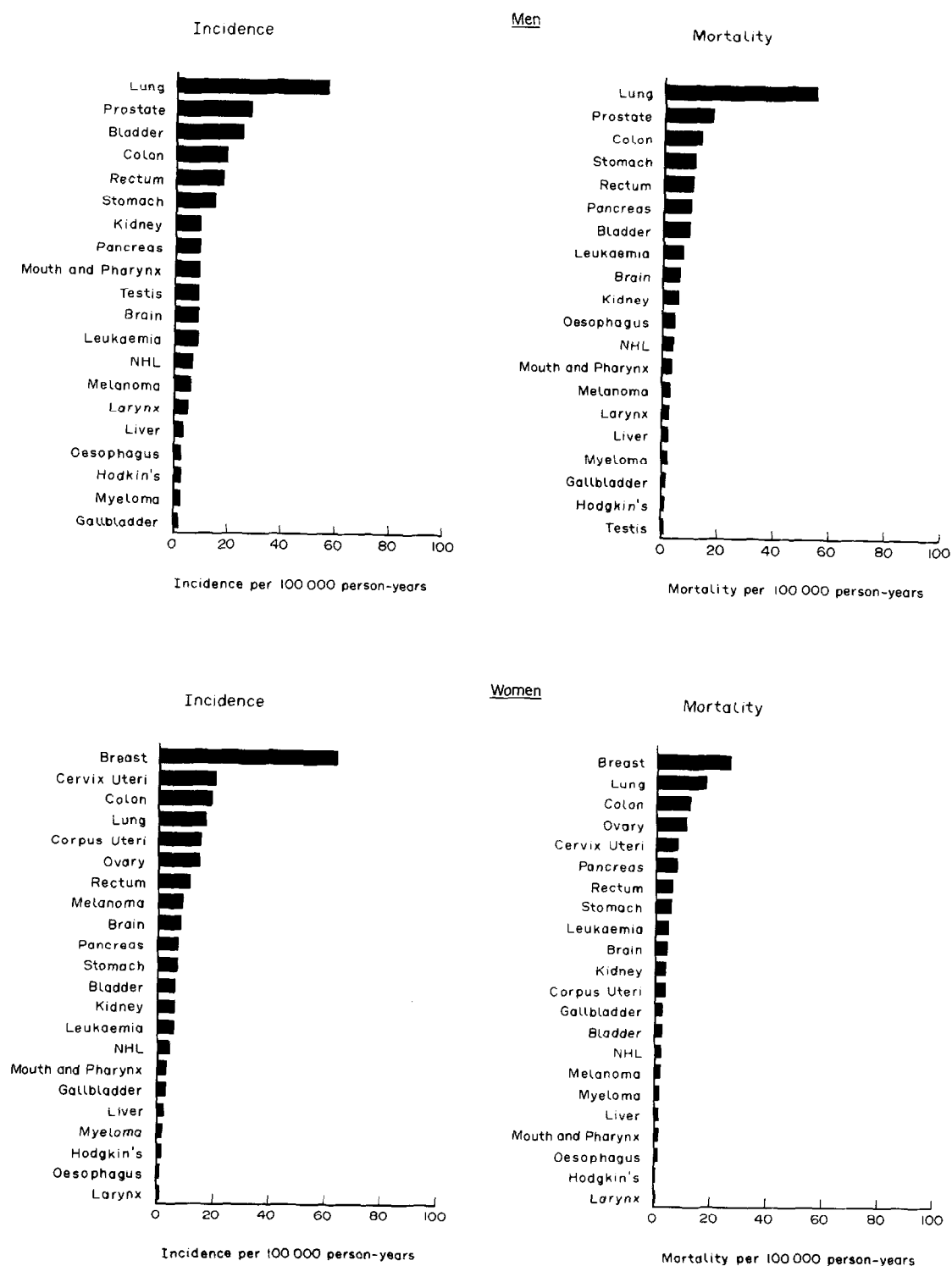


Fig. 26A. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in Denmark.

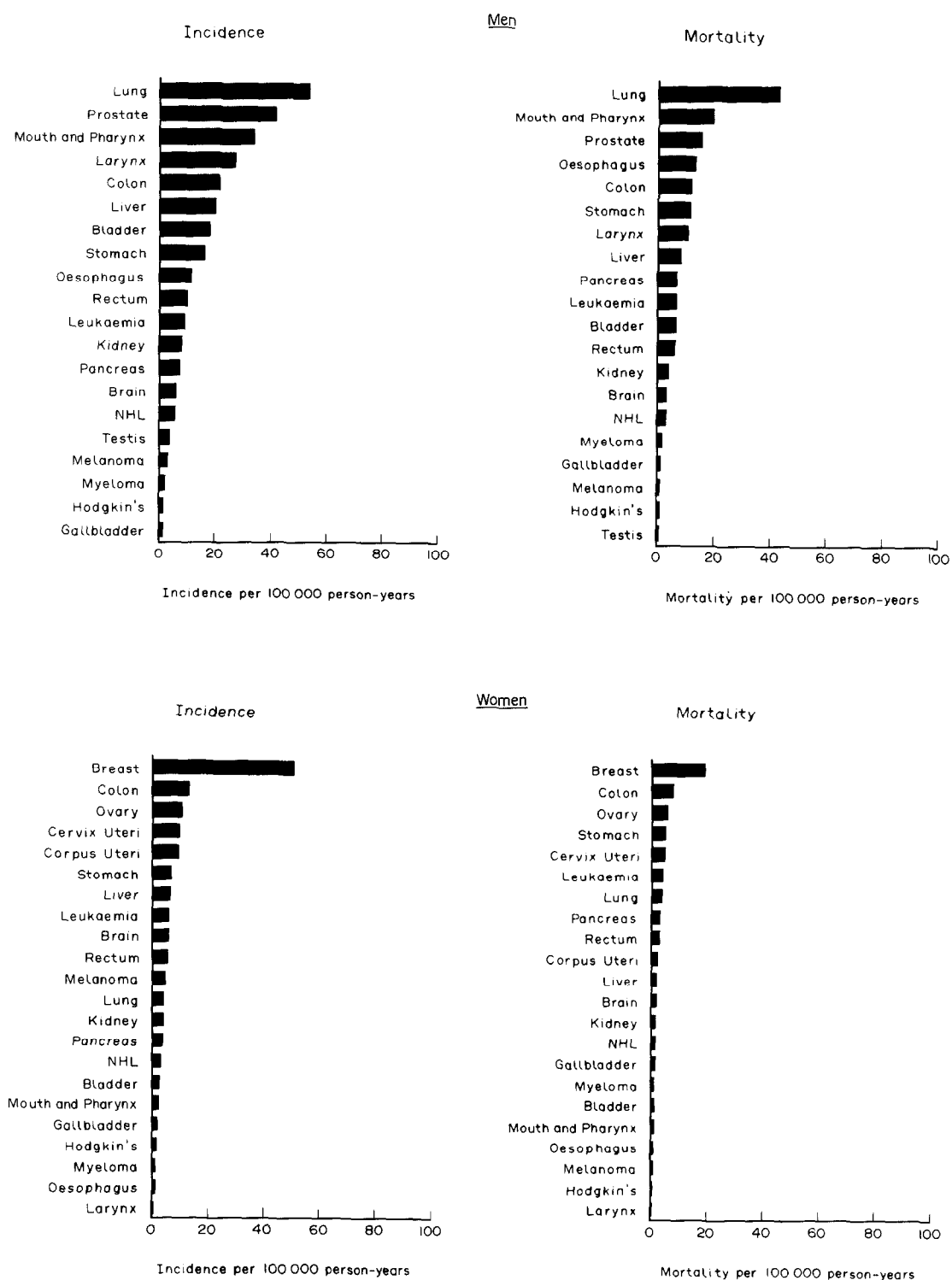


Fig. 27A. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in France.

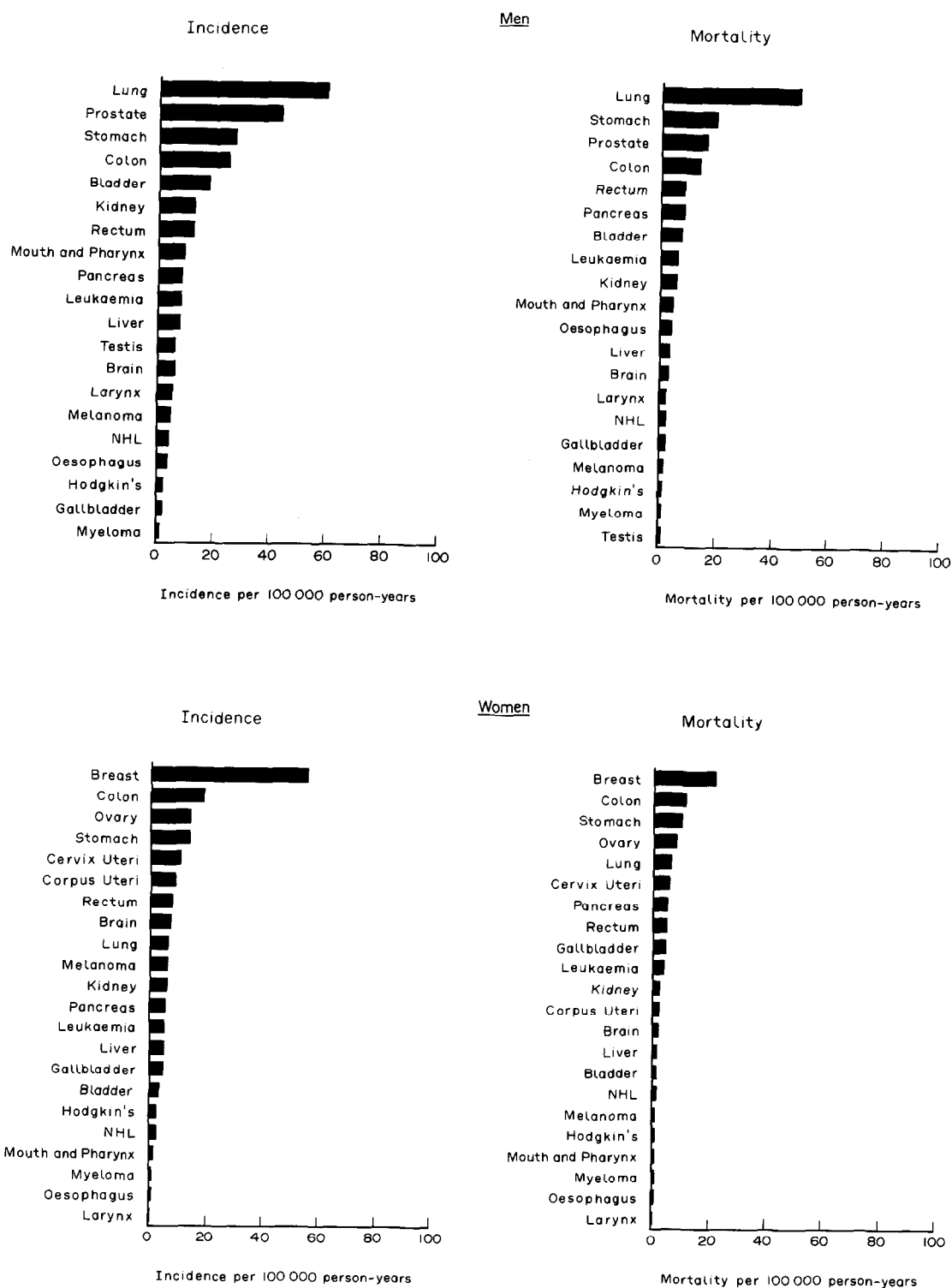


Fig. 28A. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in Germany (FR).

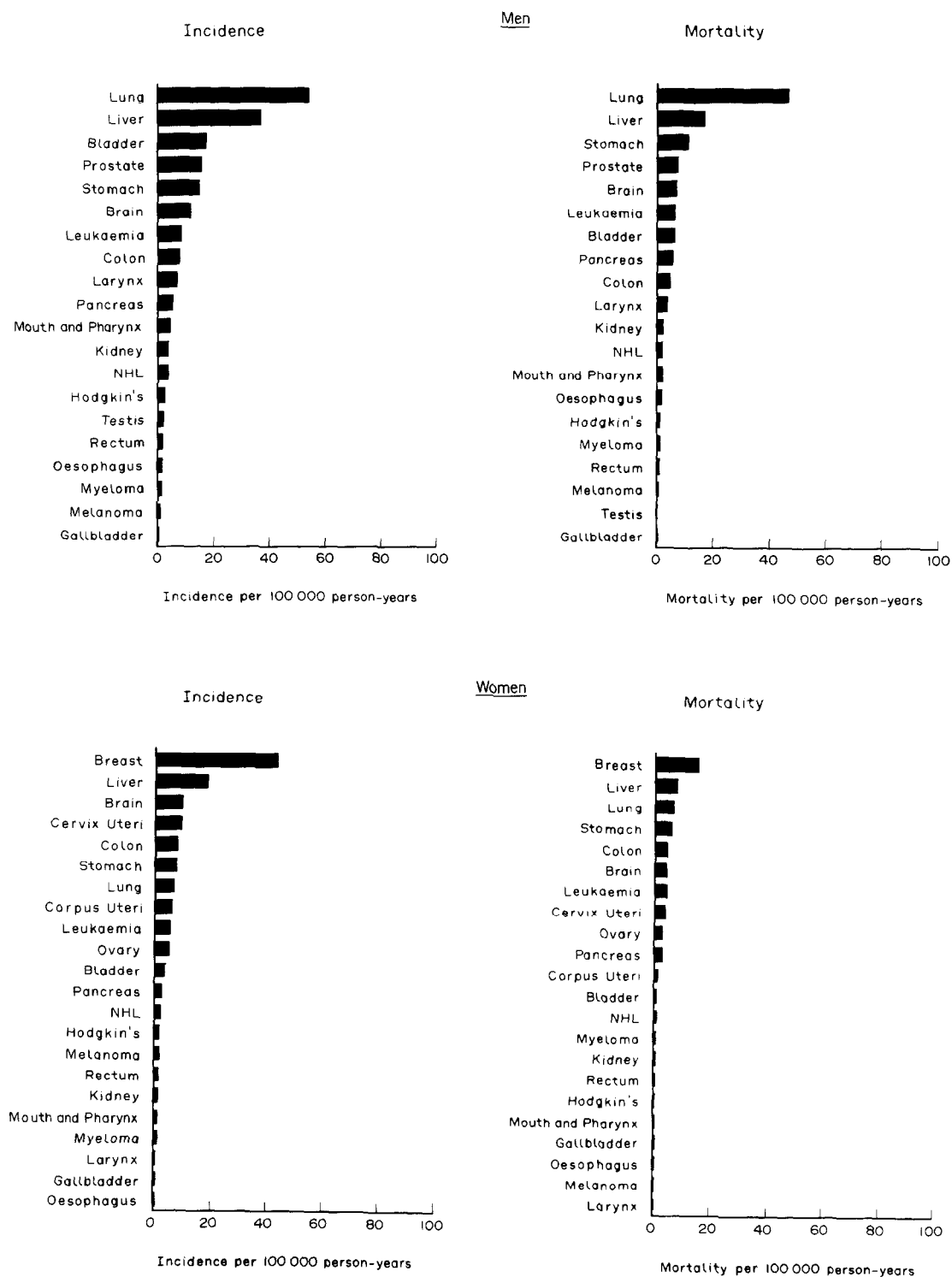


Fig. 29A. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in Greece.

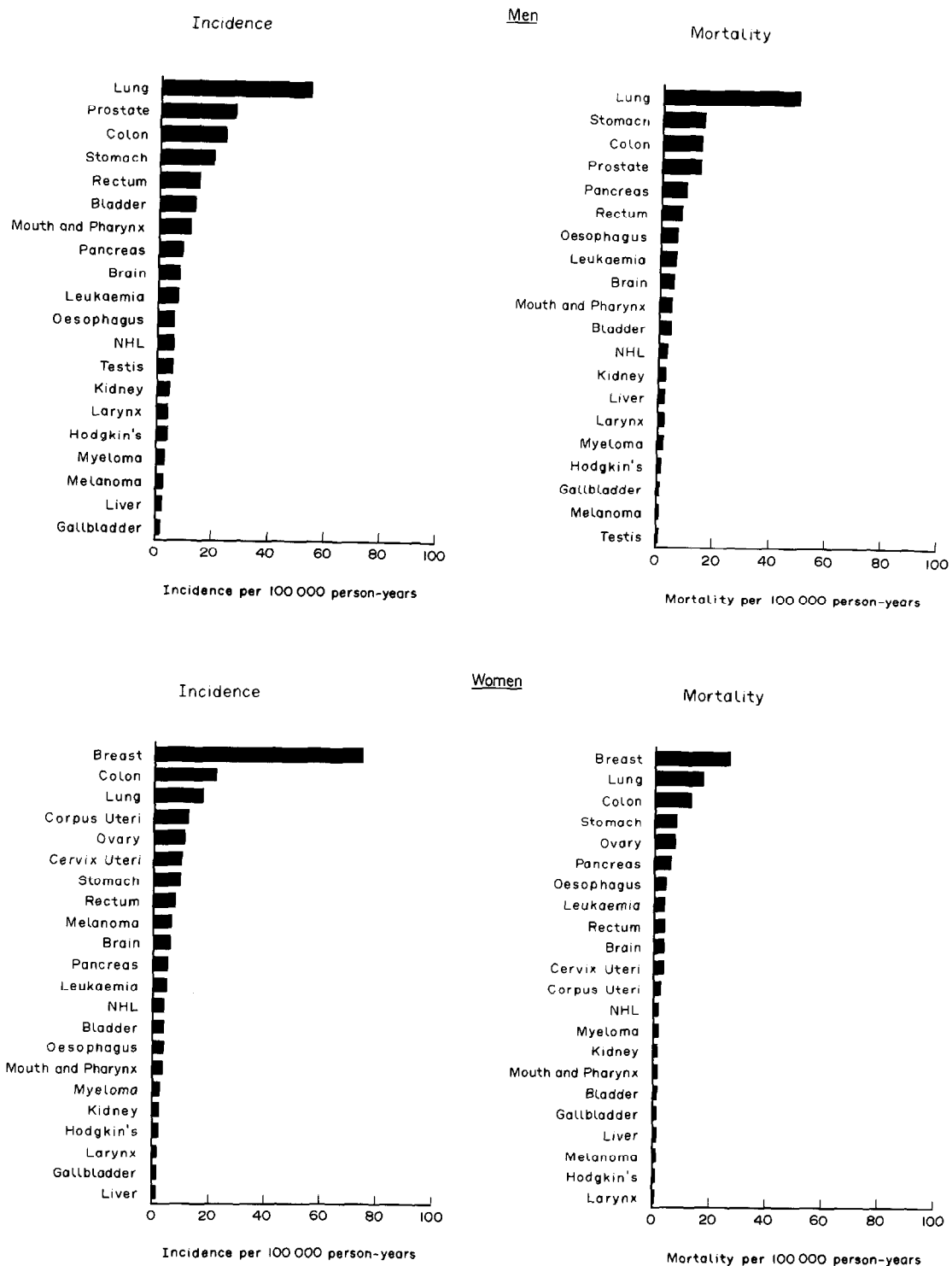


Fig. 30A. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in Ireland.

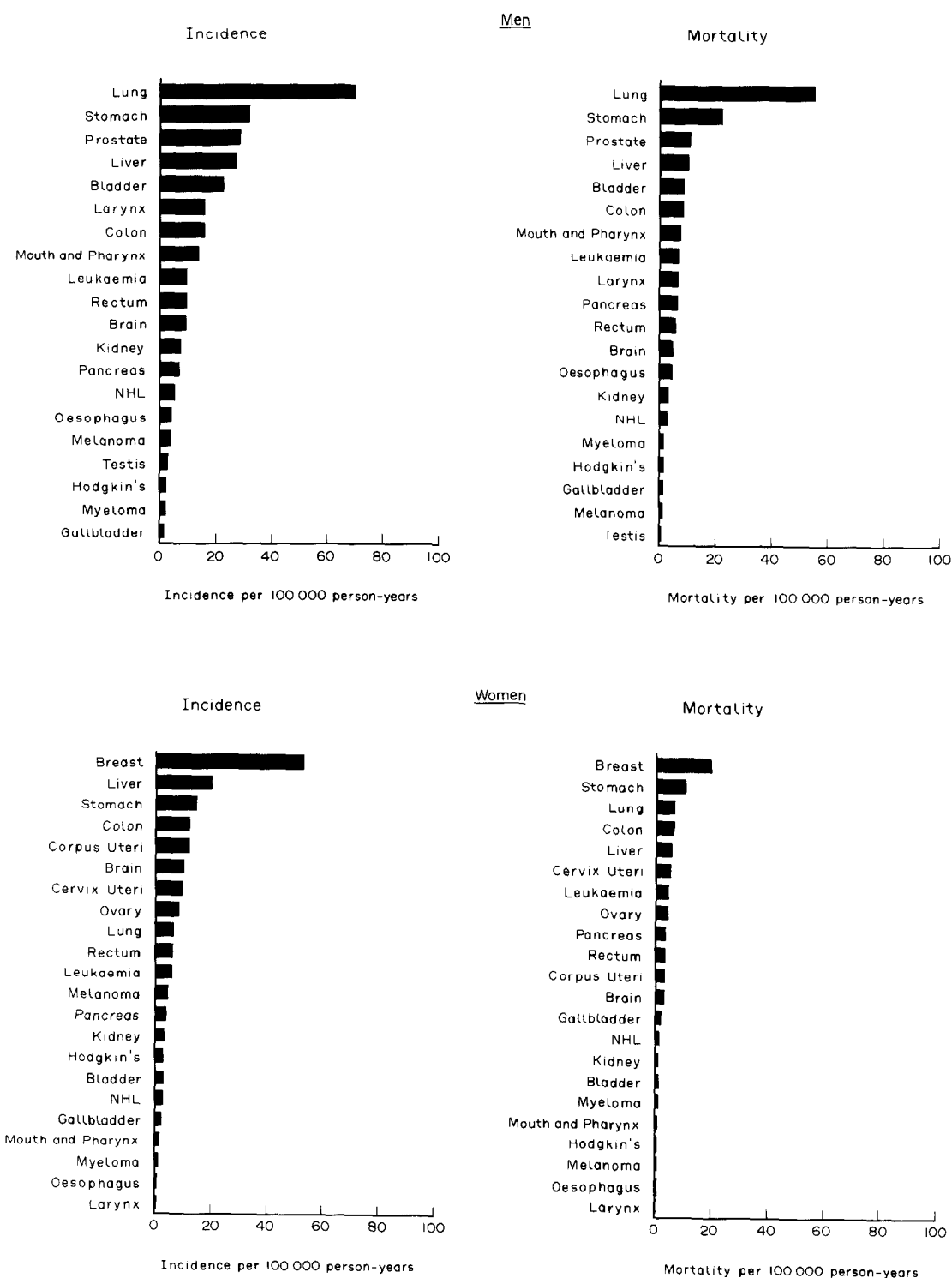


Fig. 31A. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in Italy.

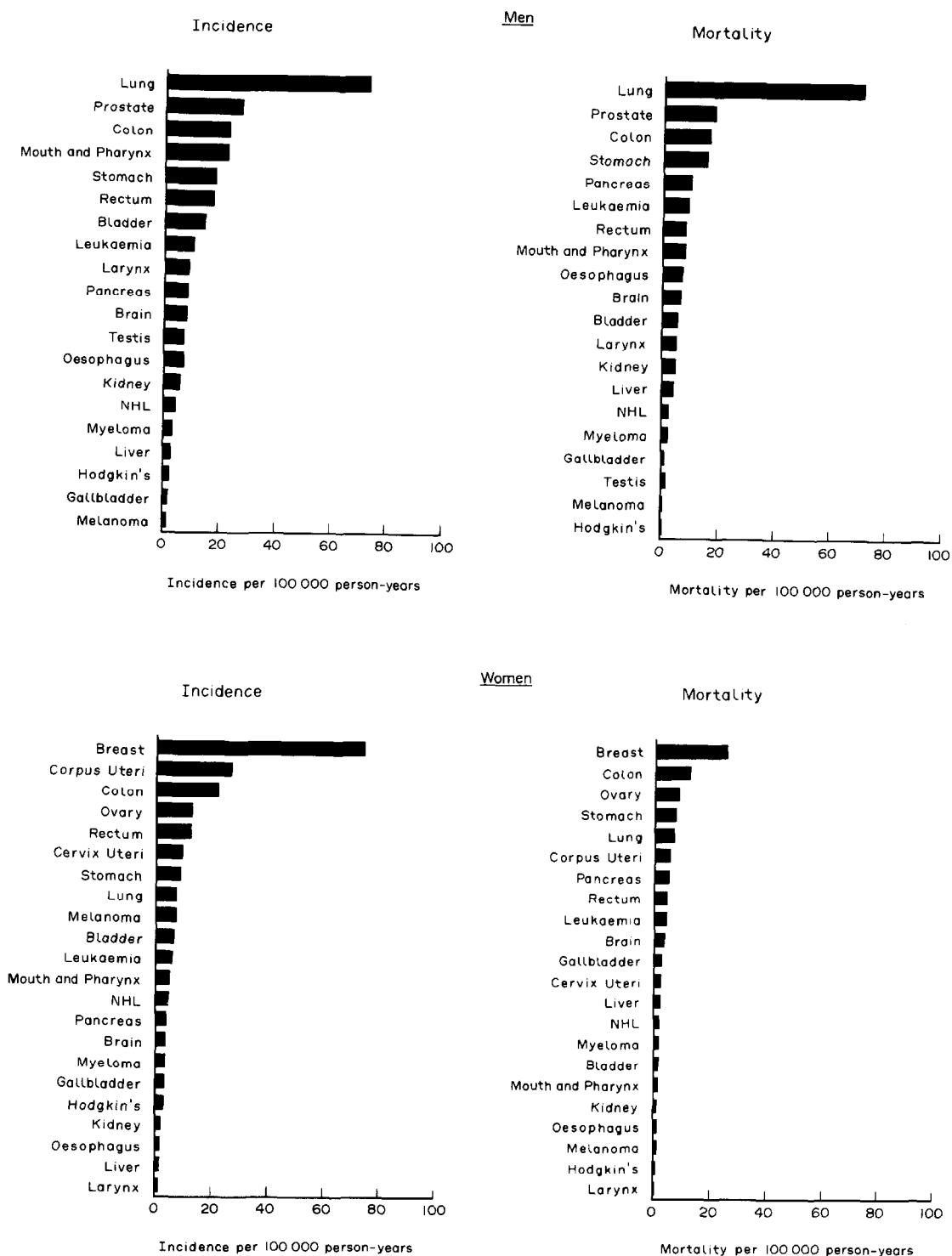


Fig. 32A. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in Luxembourg.

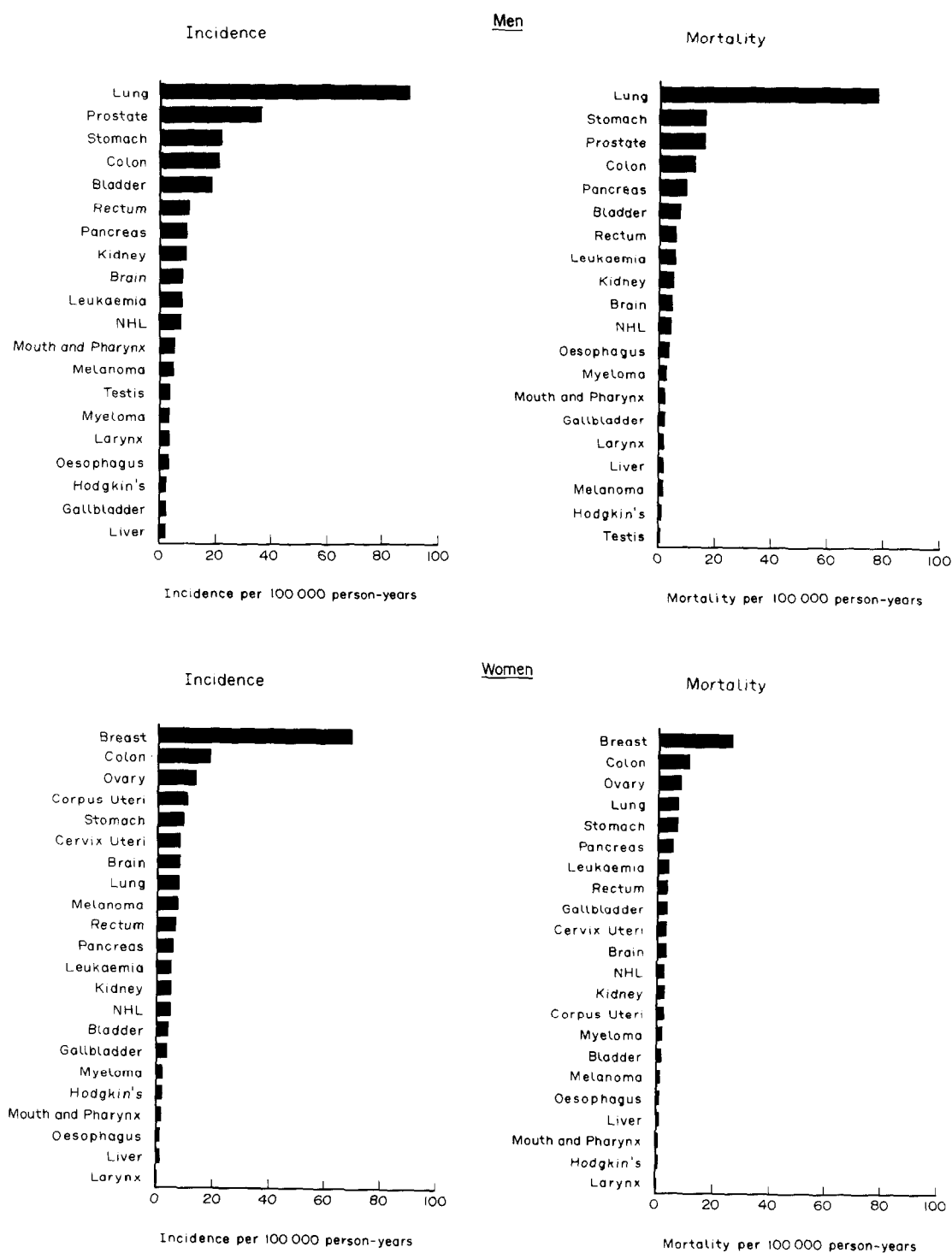


Fig. 33A. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in the Netherlands.

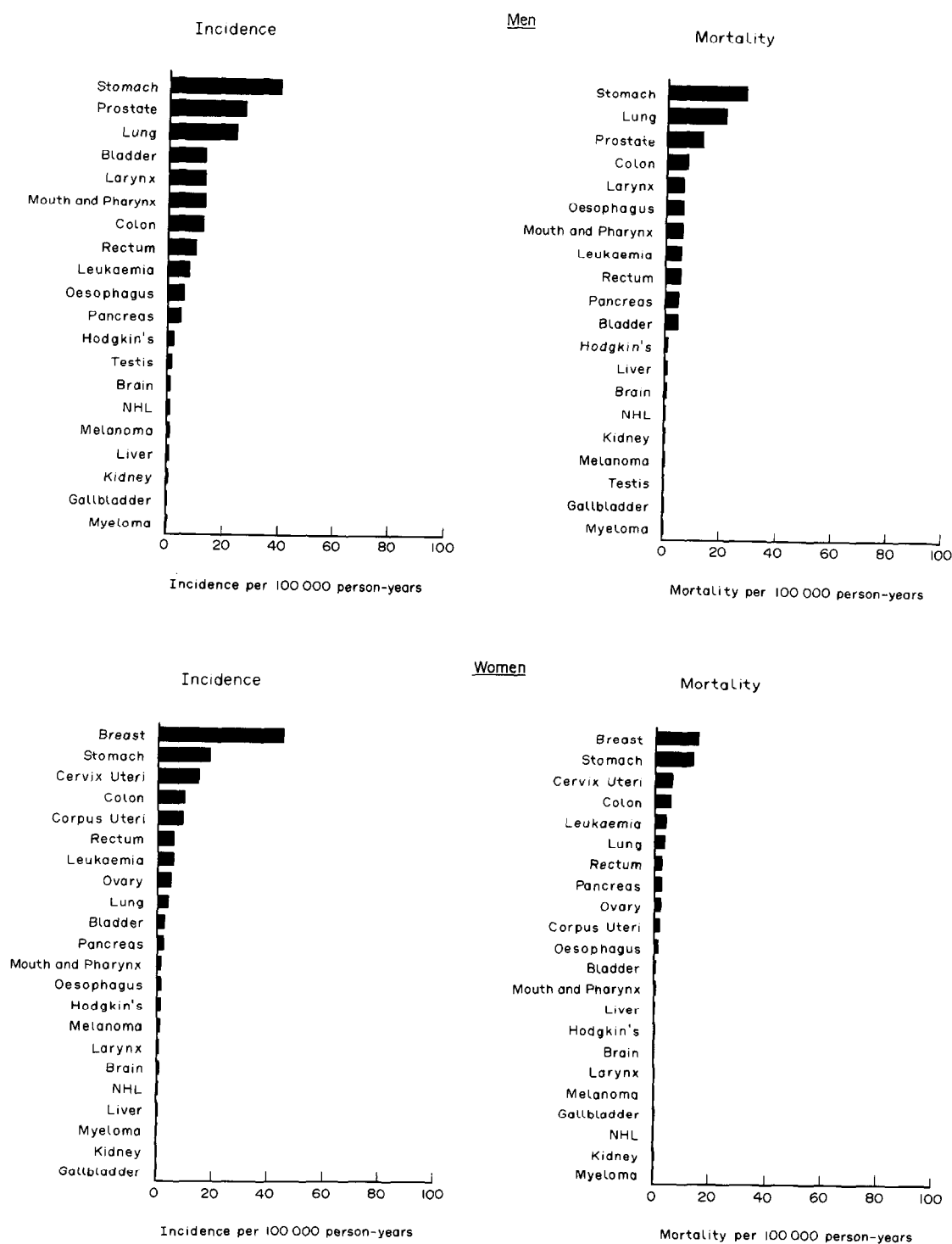


Fig. 34A. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in Portugal.

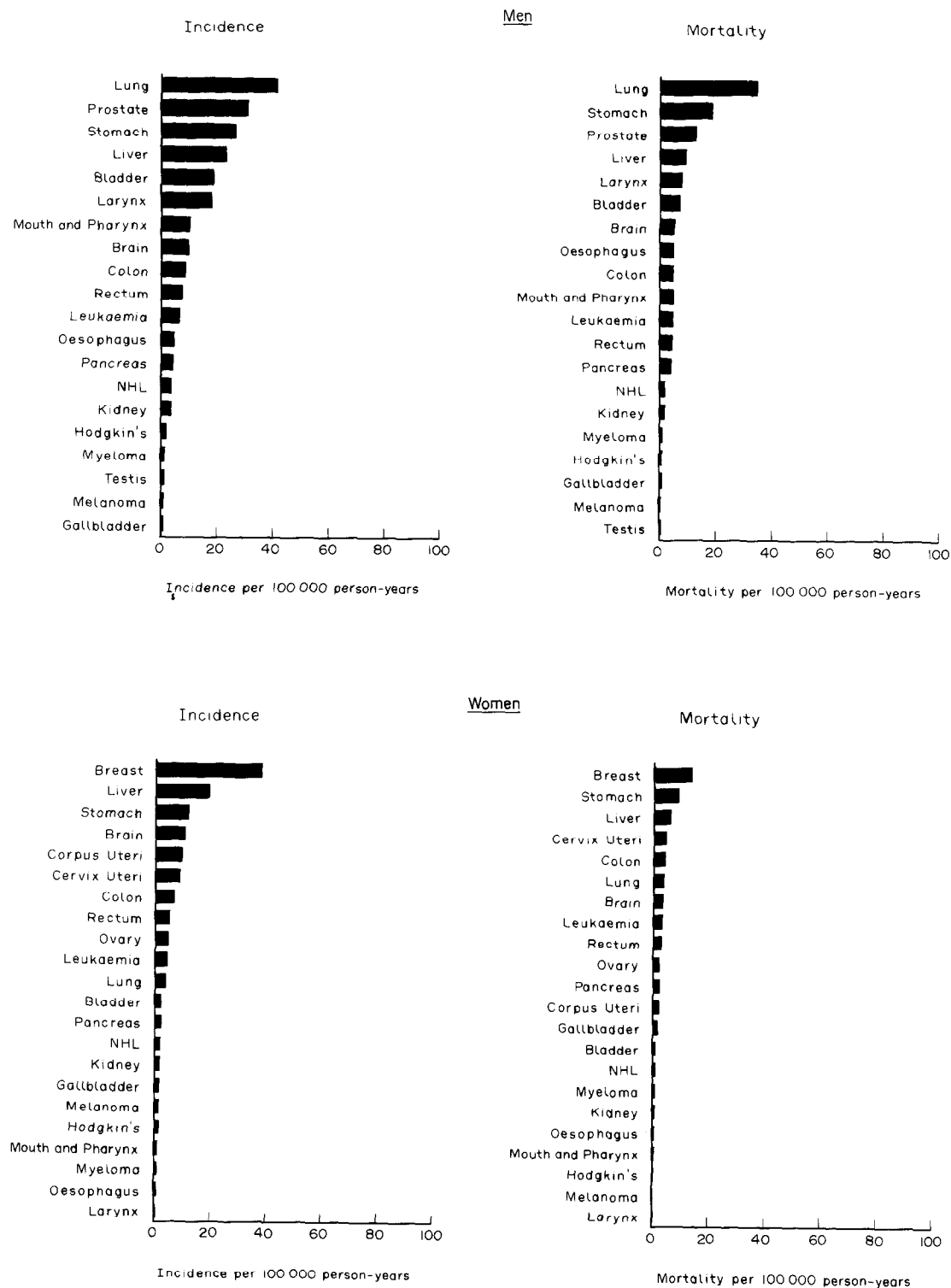


Fig. 35A. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in Spain.

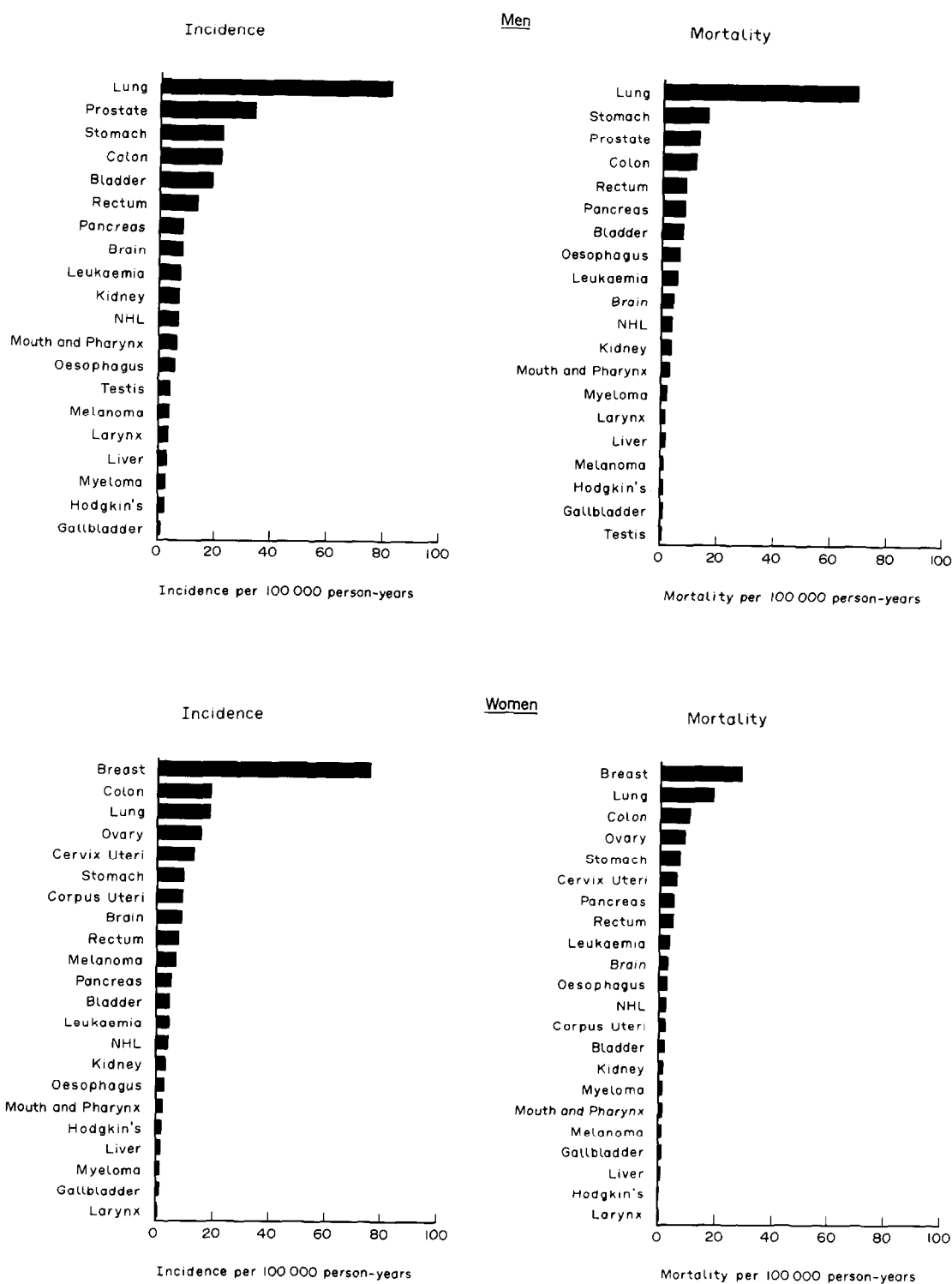


Fig. 36A. Estimated cancer incidence and mortality in the United Kingdom.