



TIME TRENDS IN MORTALITY FROM CANCER

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1. Introduction

Accounting for about one-tenth of all deaths each year, cancer is one of the three main causes of mortality in adults in both industrialized and developing countries. The majority of the world's 6.35 million new cancer patients each year are in developing countries, most of which lack appropriate cancer control systems. Previously in developing countries, the prevalence of communicable diseases often hid the fact that cancer might be a serious health problem; now, however, it is becoming clear that the cancer mortality rate is progressively approaching that of industrialized countries. A global increase in cancer incidence and mortality is anticipated as a result primarily of an increase in the average age of the population, an increase in the use of tobacco and an improvement in the control of other major health problems.

The most common cancers worldwide (1) are stomach cancer (670,000 new cases each year), lung cancer (660,000), breast cancer (570,000), colorectal cancer (570,000), cervical cancer (465,000), oral cancer (380,000) and oesophageal cancer (310,000). Lung cancer is the leading cancer in males globally; the most common cancer in women is breast cancer. Just a little more than half of the world's cancer patients are in developing countries.

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At present, cancer control activities in most countries lack overall coordination, with therapeutic services receiving the major portion of available national economic and manpower resources. The major impediments to effective programmes include resistance to preventive measures such as control of the use of tobacco, lack of coordinated central management, and in developing countries - shortage of skilled manpower and equipment, as well as the low priority given to cancer by some members of the medical community, while others concentrate on curative measures for the few to the exclusion of prevention for the majority.

In general, there are three approaches available for controlling a cancer: prevention, early detection and treatment. Not all are effective for most tumours; for some cancers, none are effective. Even though about one-third of cancers today are preventable, few effective national prevention programmes have been implemented. It has been estimated that approximately 30% of cancer deaths (a range of 25% to 40%) are attributable to tobacco in the United States; about 35% (a range of 10% to 70%) are attributable to diet (2). One-third of today's tumours could be cured if they were diagnosed early; but only a limited number of countries have established both the early detection and treatment services necessary to take advantage of the progress in medical science. Although considerable global resources have been allocated to cancer research, efforts to implement the resultant findings are lagging far behind.

The purpose of this report is to evaluate national mortality trends in cancer for the most common tumours. Such an investigation will provide insight into which cancer control strategies have been effective in the past, and which have not. Some countries have focused their resources on treatment, others on prevention, and others on research, while many other countries have had insufficient resources to develop any strategy other than to treat the diagnosed cases. A further by-product of studying mortality trends will be the potential for correlating variations in disease patterns between countries with life-style and environmental factors. Specifically of interest is the correlation of mortality trends with trends in diet and nutrition.

2. Material and methods

Information on mortality trends are made available to WHO by many countries and are published periodically by the Organization (3). These data are maintained by WHO on a computerized data base. The number of countries analyzed in this report in the regions of the Americas and Europe was limited to ten; the larger countries were selected. The statistic chosen for comparison was age-adjusted mortality for the ages 35 to 69; the world population standard age distribution given in Table 46 was utilized. Due to random variation of annual rates in some of the smaller countries, rates for five-year age periods were utilized. No figure is given for periods where two or fewer annual results are available. Data for 1985 is reported, when available, because of its usefulness for study of trends. However, it should be noted that this annual figure may be subject to significant natural variation. For the purposes of this analysis, data reported from the United Kingdom covers only England and Wales. Mortality trends observed in this type of analysis should be considered as mostly real because the statistical comparability of cancer as a cause of death has been largely preserved over the successive revisions of the ICD covering this period.

Mortality information suitable for the above analysis was not available from most developing countries. Nevertheless, because of the importance of understanding mortality trends from these countries also, a second type of analysis technique was utilized to permit study of the limited available data. Information is available from annual reports from some countries in which a suitably high proportion of the total number of deaths has been listed by cause.

Number of deaths has been calculated, as a percentage of all causes of deaths, separately for males and females. The percentages are listed in tables as average annual percentages for five-year intervals. If a time period covers mortality data from less than three years, it is mentioned in a footnote.

Mortality data from cancer in Cyprus, Kenya and Syria have been collected from annual health reports, listing numbers of deaths by year, sex and disease in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Deaths. For Tanzania, mortality data reported by government and voluntary-agency hospitals has been used. The annual health reports of Cyprus

listed numbers of deaths in connection with hospital statistics, and the methodology used is in accordance with the Sixth Revision, 1948, until 1968 - and afterwards in accordance with ICD-8. The annual health reports of Syria documented numbers of deaths according to a list of 150 causes.

Mortality data from cancer was considered most reliable from the following states and union territories of India: Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Daman & Diu, and Maharashtra. Mortality data was reported by sex and disease in accordance with the ICD "A" List, Eighth Revision.

In order to provide a basis for comparison of the country mortality trends, calculated as the percentage of mortality due to a specific cause (Tables 25 to 45), with the age-adjusted mortality rates of Tables 1 to 24, a standard reference population was calculated. The age-specific mortality rates for the United States in 1984 were utilized in conjunction with the age distribution for developing countries for this purpose; this age distribution is shown in Table 46. When the US age-specific mortality rates are adjusted to the age distribution of developing countries, the resulting figures give the cancer rates that would be seen in the US, if the US age distribution matched that of the developing countries. Once these rates are calculated, they can be converted into the percentage of all causes of death that would be due to a specific cancer, a statistics which is available from many developing countries. In this manner, cancer mortality rates can be compared, adjusting for the general differences in age structure between developed and developing countries.

3. Results

Tables 1 to 3 present the mortality trends for all causes combined, for countries in the region of the Americas, for countries in Europe, and for countries in Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean, South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions, respectively. Mortality information is not available for some specific periods and some periods have been excluded because of questions concerning reliability. Mortality trends for total cancer, and cancers of the stomach, colorectum, breast, oesophagus, lung, and cervix are given in a similar fashion in Tables 4 to 24. Figures 1 to 24 provide a graphic illustration of these mortality trends.

Mortality from all causes combined decreased in most of the countries reported. The major exceptions were for Cuba, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Thailand males and Egyptian females.

Trends in total cancer mortality varied greatly among countries. In the region of the Americas, the general trends were declines in Argentina, Chile and Costa Rica. In Europe, marked increases were seen for males in France, Hungary, Italy, and Poland. General increases for males were also seen in Australia, New Zealand, and Thailand.

A consistent long-term decline in cancer mortality was seen in Japanese females, while the initial decrease for Japanese men has recently levelled out. Striking increases and decreases at high rates were seen for males from Hong Kong and Singapore, while females were relatively unaffected.

Mortality from stomach cancer has been decreasing. The consistent and uniform trend among countries was striking. Although the rates for males were often approximately twice the rates for females, the slope of the trends was nearly identical between the sexes. A common factor, acting uniformly nearly worldwide over the entire time period and affecting both sexes similarly, was clearly suggested. In this instance, perhaps the most important observations were the exceptions: early increases were seen in Colombia and Sri Lanka, and in Mauritius males, while the recent trend in Mauritius females and Kuwaiti females was an increase.

There was no consistent trend among countries with respect to mortality from colorectal cancer. Gradual declines or stability were evident in most countries in the Americas. While colorectal cancer in the Eastern European countries tended to rise, most of the countries from Western and Northern Europe experienced increases until the 1970s, followed by declines. Trends in the more developed countries of the Western Pacific region showed general increases, while colorectal cancer deaths were relatively stable at a low rate in the remainder.

Breast cancer mortality has been relatively stable in countries in the Americas region, with minor increases in the 1950s and 1960s being the main feature. In Europe, distinct increases in mortality from breast cancer until the 1970s were clearly evident. The increases levelled out over the last decade in many of the Northern and Western European countries, while rates continued to increase in the others. Large variations in breast cancer mortality occurred among countries outside Europe. Gradual increases were often seen.

Lung cancer mortality has been rising for women in most countries of the world. In industrialized countries, where smoking became prevalent following World War II, major increases in lung cancer deaths for males were seen in the 1950s and 1960s. The effect of the introduction of comprehensive tobacco-control programmes in the UK and Finland in the late 1960s and early 1970s was clearly seen. The effect of national tobacco-control programmes was not nearly as dramatic, but still significant, for a number of other countries, including Canada, the Netherlands, Hong Kong, Singapore and New Zealand.

Mortality trends for oesophageal cancer were highly variable. While rates in Uruguayan, Argentine and Chilean males were very high in the past, they have been declining. In these countries, mortality from oesophageal cancer among females, while being considerably lower than among the males, showed the same general downward trends. Oesophageal cancer in Finland also decreased markedly, with a similar pattern for males and females.

Oesophageal cancer mortality in France differed from virtually all other countries. Not only was the rate for males very high, with major increases in the 1950s and declines in the late 1970s, but the rate for females has been relatively low and consistent. While the rate for females in the UK has been rising very gradually, the rate for males in the UK has almost doubled. A marked increase of oesophageal cancer deaths for males in Hungary over the last 15 years stands in marked contrast to the consistently low rates for Hungarian females.

The largest decline in oesophageal cancer mortality rates was seen for Singapore males; the decline for Singapore females was less dramatic. However, rates in Australia and New Zealand males were generally increasing.

The trend for cervical cancer mortality in many countries worldwide was one of increases until the 1950s and 1960s, followed by declines, the extent of which was most likely associated with the extent of Pap-smear screening. However, declines were also seen in some countries with only limited cytological screening, showing that another factor was also at work. Cervical cancer mortality rates continued to climb in the 1970s in Colombia and Mexico. The effect of wide coverage of the population with pap-smear screening was evident in North America, Western Europe, and developed areas in the Western Pacific Region, although there were major differences in the extent of decline.

Tables 25 to 45 report trends in the percentage of mortality from cancer for selected countries in Africa, the Eastern Mediterranean, and portions of India, with available information. For comparison, the percentage of all causes of death is also reported for the United States, adjusted to the age distribution of developing countries. It is very likely that in some countries improvements in diagnostic capabilities have led to the identification of a higher fraction of cancer deaths that would previously have been ascribed to ill-defined causes. Therefore, some of the apparent increase in cancer deaths may be a statistical artifact.

Mortality from all cancers combined is given in Tables 25, 32 and 39. Although the rate for Kenya was increasing, it was less than the adjusted US rate by about a factor of 10. The cancer mortality percentages for Tanzania and the Indian states were higher, but were roughly stable and still considerably less than the US rate. The figure for Cyprus has been increasing and was about half the adjusted US rate.

Stomach cancer appears to be on the increase in the reported African areas, while it has been decreasing in Cyprus and Syria, and relatively stable in India.

Colorectal cancer is rare in Kenya, and although there was an increase in Cyprus the percentages appear to be declining in the other regions.

Breast cancer is relatively rare in Kenya, Tanzania, Syria and India. The trend in Cyprus was increasing, and approached half the high US figure.

The mortality percentage from oesophageal cancer for males in Cyprus, Kenya and parts of India were approximately the same level as those seen in US males. No consistent trends for oesophageal cancer were evident.

Although lung cancer accounted for a relatively small portion of the deaths in Kenya and Tanzania, it appeared to be increasing. In Cyprus, the percentage for males has been increasing, and approached approximately half of the US figure.

For cervical cancer, the percentages in many regions were close to, or exceeded, the adjusted US values. There was no consistent trend for most countries. It should be noted that the US figure used for adjustment is the lowest value in the US for at least 30 years, as a result of cytology screening programmes.

4. Discussion

National mortality trends for cancers of the stomach, colorectal, breast, oesophagus, lung, and cervix uteri and overall cancer mortality were analyzed in this report.

Stomach cancer has been decreasing sharply and consistently in most of the areas studied. However, virtually all of the decline can be attributed to improvements in food preservation techniques and the resulting change in diet, rather than to any action of the medical community. The major exceptions to this decline were countries in Africa; nevertheless, this fact is still consistent with the food-preservation and diet hypothesis.

While treatment for colorectal cancer has improved somewhat over recent years, the improvement has been slight. Countries with major screening efforts for colorectal cancer, such as the Federal Republic of Germany, have not observed a marked decline in colorectal cancer. A majority of the country-to-country variation and trends can probably be ascribed to variations in diet, most likely to consumption of fats and fibre. As diet appears to play a major role, it is likely that control of this disease is feasible through national initiatives to change diet.

Although significant funds have gone into the treatment and early detection of breast cancer, the anticipated results have not been realized. The general trend, especially in European countries, has been a gradual but consistent increase in mortality. The major exceptions to this increase among the industrialized countries were Canada, the Nordic countries, and possibly the US, where public education on the value of early detection of breast cancer, and limited screening programmes, have been conducted. The widely discussed benefits due to advances in breast cancer treatment (if they exist) have not yet been seen in Australia, Italy and the UK, although investigators in these countries were major participants in that clinical research. The strength of currently largely uncontrolled factors, such as diet, which were behind the increase in breast cancer mortality in European countries in the 1950s and 1960s, is clearly evident when compared to the effects of recent early detection and treatment initiatives. More emphasis should be given to factors that can be manipulated for prevention of this disease.

Lung cancer mortality is rapidly increasing in most countries, especially in women, and lung cancer is likely to surpass stomach cancer and become the most common cancer worldwide by the end of the 1980s. So far, only comprehensive tobacco control programmes in the United Kingdom and Finland have succeeded in reversing the upward trend in lung cancer mortality, and then only for males. It is clear that the fight against tobacco still has a long way to go. The general tendency, especially for females, was marked increases in deaths from lung cancer. Unless strong action is taken soon in France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Rumania and Spain, lung cancer will soon become a dominant health problem in these countries.

Tobacco and alcohol are thought to be the major factors associated with oesophageal cancer in Europe and North America; diet and the consumption of hot liquids have been

identified in other areas of the world. However, the mortality trends do not give a clear picture of the interaction of these, and possibly other, factors.

Cervical cancer screening was felt to be responsible for the majority of the declines seen in cervical cancer mortality. Consistent and clear associations were seen for countries which had coordinated national programmes with high levels of coverage and well-organized cytology laboratories. Changes in sexual behaviour may also have played an important role in cervical cancer trends. The increase in cervical cancer among young women in some industrialized countries was not a factor in this analysis because the number of cases has been relatively small and because this analysis only considered mortality between the ages of 35 and 69.

Trends in overall cancer mortality are the result of increases and decreases in specific common cancers. The major influential factors are the naturally occurring decline in stomach cancer for both males and females, the increase in lung cancer, especially for females, and the decrease in cervical cancer. The observed downward trend for females in most industrialized countries is the combined effect of declines in stomach and cervical cancer; in general, lung cancer deaths are not yet sufficient in number to play a dominant role in overall female cancer mortality, although if current trends continue, they will play a leading role by the end of the century. Even though breast cancer is the most common cancer in women, it has been relatively stable or gradually increasing in most countries, and as a result has had little influence on overall cancer mortality trends.

In males, the major factors that influence overall cancer mortality are increases in lung cancer (in countries where it is still increasing) and decreases in stomach cancer. The significant role of lung cancer mortality on overall cancer mortality for males is striking, especially in France, Hungary, Italy and Poland. This phenomenon was also clearly seen in Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Singapore and the USA.

Cervical cancer is one of the few major cancers for which there has been a substantial decline in mortality for a number of countries and for which this decline was primarily due to activities of the medical community. For the other common cancers, the impact of therapy and early detection is less than clear. Indeed, it would appear that changes in life-styles, such as tobacco use and diet, are likely to be the key tools for controlling cancer in the future.

5. References

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Tanzania:	Ministry of Health. Annual Report of the Health Division, Volume II. 1961-1965, 1967
Cyprus:	Annual Report of the Medical Department, Ministry of Health. 1960-1978.
Syria:	Annual Statistical Report, Ministry of health. 1965-1976, 1978.
India:	Vital Statistics of India, Office of the Registrar-General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi. 1970-1978.

6. Tables

Table 1. Region of the Americas. Mortality trends from all causes combined.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Argentina								
Male	-	-	-	1397.5	-	1257.2	1199.2	-
Female	-	-	-	693.7	-	626.2	588.0	-
Canada								
Male	1159.3	1142.3	1121.1	1121.4	1096.7	1033.2	905.8	844.3
Female	766.6	680.6	627.2	590.9	558.0	515.2	464.5	443.4
Chile								
Male	-	1844.5	1783.7	1690.5	1595.3	1331.3	1236.7	1186.1
Female	-	1216.7	1136.3	1056.3	940.8	774.1	667.3	616.2
Colombia								
Male	-	1502.2	1402.0	1368.7	-	1153.1	-	-
Female	-	1227.6	1177.8	1125.4	-	898.1	-	-
Costa Rica								
Male	-	-	988.6	1005.5	937.1	873.9	755.0	-
Female	-	-	839.2	813.9	712.9	579.9	503.5	-
Cuba								
Male	-	-	-	-	741.2	754.0	773.6	798.1
Female	-	-	-	-	581.3	576.9	573.1	589.9
Mexico								
Male	-	-	1429.7	1484.4	1330.6	1306.3	-	-
Female	-	-	1111.7	1103.4	976.5	871.0	-	-
USA								
Male	1404.9	1356.3	1365.4	1380.8	1309.3	1141.5	1032.9	984.4
Female	832.4	752.9	725.3	709.9	663.6	578.5	545.7	532.7
Uruguay								
Male	-	1281.2	1285.3	1318.5	1322.6	1265.5	1184.5	1098.9
Female	-	744.6	709.6	711.5	698.8	631.2	579.4	540.0
Venezuela ^a								
Male	-	-	1275.3	1327.2	1295.3	1185.9	1069.5	-
Female	-	-	1000.0	990.6	920.3	813.7	684.9	-

^aData before 1960 excluded

Table 2. European region. Mortality trends from all causes combined.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Finland								
Male	1610.6	1565.7	1570.3	1598.6	1523.2	1380.7	1183.9	1156.5
Female	852.1	781.4	728.5	679.3	586.5	505.9	440.1	424.1
France								
Male	1341.3	1282.7	1239.6	1239.4	1149.7	1084.7	995.5	949.8
Female	768.3	669.8	597.2	561.1	509.2	452.9	403.7	374.9
FRG								
Male	1144.1	1181.9	1210.4	1233.7	1193.3	1117.5	1021.0	954.3
Female	767.1	714.4	669.2	655.0	616.6	553.7	491.1	453.5
Hungary								
Male	-	1180.5	1121.4	1150.5	1241.6	1360.3	1620.7	1660.8
Female	-	809.7	722.5	686.7	698.7	722.9	765.9	756.1
Italy								
Male	1104.1	1100.4	1123.1	1137.2	1069.2	1021.0	958.2	-
Female	754.5	683.6	628.7	597.9	538.9	479.2	436.5	-
Neth.								
Male	835.2	849.2	913.0	965.7	980.9	931.7	858.2	834.1
Female	659.5	577.1	524.1	512.5	488.4	443.6	407.8	401.1
Poland								
Male	-	-	1209.1	1187.9	1226.7	1317.0	1371.3	1463.9
Female	-	-	696.3	645.2	609.0	596.8	604.3	631.7
Romania								
Male	-	-	-	-	1103.1	1113.7	1235.4	-
Female	-	-	-	-	686.3	662.2	678.0	-
Spain								
Male	1235.3	1117.8	1036.2	1000.1	977.3	922.8	821.9	-
Female	829.9	718.9	627.3	572.0	524.5	457.0	385.0	-
UK								
Male	1290.5	1244.1	1233.9	1210.0	1163.3	1092.8	985.6	937.8
Female	749.9	682.4	655.2	631.7	615.3	591.1	547.1	534.7

Table 3. African¹, Eastern Mediterranean², South-East Asian³ and Western Pacific⁴ Regions. Mortality trends from all causes combined.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Mauritius ¹								
Male	-	-	1937.0	1700.7	1738.2	2069.4	1734.4	1731.6
Female	-	-	1247.2	1034.2	986.3	928.2	823.9	885.3
Egypt ²								
Male	-	-	-	1599.5	1780.9	1625.7	-	-
Female	-	-	-	850.1	918.5	937.2	-	-
Kuwait ²								
Male	-	-	-	-	-	1166.2	994.6	884.2
Female	-	-	-	-	-	723.3	703.2	625.3
Sri Lanka ³								
Male	1176.1	1125.4	1091.5	1124.2	-	-	1039.2	-
Female	1086.4	1038.6	957.5	898.8	-	-	667.0	-
Thailand ³								
Male	-	1420.8	1363.9	1335.5	1310.2	1242.9	1305.4	-
Female	-	975.7	947.0	936.1	837.1	769.1	768.0	-
Australia ⁴								
Male	1287.7	1238.3	1251.0	1284.6	1243.8	1074.7	917.1	859.4
Female	777.4	695.9	665.7	672.6	643.3	546.8	465.5	445.8
Hong Kong ⁴								
Male	-	-	1498.0	1345.7	1285.0	1092.5	925.1	807.0
Female	-	-	707.8	650.4	615.9	562.5	483.2	439.4
Japan ⁴								
Male	1506.7	1329.8	1209.3	1092.5	957.5	800.3	713.2	672.8
Female	1083.6	884.7	746.7	640.7	541.8	433.7	364.8	334.9
N.Z. ⁴								
Male	1339.9	1108.1	1133.4	1188.6	1167.7	1102.3	985.4	950.4
Female	775.3	708.4	666.8	679.6	651.3	617.9	570.0	554.0
Singapore ⁴								
Male	-	-	-	1611.6	1493.5	1309.6	1231.4	1122.7
Female	-	-	-	874.9	821.0	745.6	683.6	645.4

^aData before 1965 excluded.

Table 4. Region of the Americas. Mortality trends from total cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Argentina								
Male	-	-	-	325.7	-	281.3	270.5	-
Female	-	-	-	205.7	-	184.0	174.8	-
Canada								
Male	213.6	223.5	231.8	246.0	258.5	262.3	269.8	269.7
Female	219.4	212.3	208.3	205.5	204.6	199.1	200.1	203.4
Chile								
Male	-	269.7	268.0	272.3	269.0	238.9	226.5	221.2
Female	-	261.4	261.6	262.3	246.3	212.1	199.2	198.7
Colombia								
Male	-	125.2	138.1	161.1	-	159.8	-	-
Female	-	171.9	185.3	201.1	-	190.0	-	-
Costa Rica								
Male	-	-	239.1	238.8	203.7	206.1	199.2	-
Female	-	-	239.8	229.1	190.5	176.0	166.0	-
Cuba								
Male	-	-	-	-	197.8	183.2	187.2	188.5
Female	-	-	-	-	170.4	166.7	166.6	169.2
Mexico								
Male	-	-	88.9	95.2	91.5	99.9	-	-
Female	-	-	143.4	144.5	138.8	139.3	-	-
USA								
Male	232.5	245.4	257.6	271.8	278.5	279.9	280.9	278.3
Female	220.6	212.3	206.9	207.3	206.6	204.8	207.8	209.9
Uruguay								
Male	-	328.7	339.6	352.1	350.1	347.8	336.8	338.1
Female	-	227.9	238.8	232.9	227.7	216.9	204.1	194.1
Venezuela ^a								
Male	-	-	180.5	188.0	181.9	165.3	152.8	-
Female	-	-	214.4	213.8	201.5	184.2	161.7	-

^aData before 1960 excluded.

Table 5. European region. Mortality trends from total cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Finland								
Male	348.6	350.4	347.3	330.2	315.7	292.2	267.3	261.5
Female	214.8	203.9	189.1	177.3	167.3	162.3	156.2	150.2
France								
Male	256.6	270.1	298.4	316.1	325.9	346.5	353.4	356.6
Female	189.3	185.6	180.9	176.8	171.9	166.0	160.5	154.1
FRG								
Male	256.9	270.2	285.7	290.5	284.6	284.5	283.1	287.0
Female	229.6	226.5	225.4	223.1	214.6	205.3	195.2	190.8
Hungary								
Male	-	258.8	271.4	285.3	304.2	332.3	376.3	395.8
Female	-	221.5	281.3	214.4	221.4	225.5	227.3	226.4
Italy								
Male	218.9	243.0	269.8	293.9	307.4	318.1	333.9	-
Female	178.6	184.3	185.6	187.0	184.9	179.5	176.7	-
Neth.								
Male	237.0	251.1	282.2	300.2	309.9	310.8	304.5	301.6
Female	223.9	211.3	205.5	207.8	201.8	194.5	188.7	191.0
Poland								
Male	-	-	245.5	275.3	296.4	318.5	356.3	378.7
Female	-	-	191.3	203.2	197.3	196.7	203.7	206.6
Romania								
Male	-	-	-	-	242.2	247.8	256.9	-
Female	-	-	-	-	176.1	174.0	169.0	-
Spain								
Male	168.7	193.5	223.0	223.3	234.9	252.2	254.4	-
Female	136.4	149.0	161.4	154.6	154.7	150.5	141.1	-
UK								
Male	301.3	314.7	322.1	325.6	318.7	308.4	293.4	288.9
Female	219.0	214.8	217.3	223.2	229.9	233.8	233.6	237.7

Table 6. African¹, Eastern Mediterranean², South-East Asian³ and Western Pacific⁴ Regions. Mortality trends from total cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Mauritius ¹								
Male	-	-	122.8	136.9	145.2	138.8	141.3	143.3
Female	-	-	126.3	121.8	112.8	116.0	121.7	123.8
Egypta ²								
Male	-	-	-	93.0	88.0	74.6	-	-
Female	-	-	-	40.8	41.1	37.7	-	-
Kuwait ²								
Male	-	-	-	-	-	169.4	165.5	133.1
Female	-	-	-	-	-	132.8	156.9	140.6
Sri Lanka ³								
Male	49.2	60.6	71.9	81.3	-	-	78.2	-
Female	60.4	75.5	87.0	103.1	-	-	89.1	-
Thailand ³								
Male	-	28.4	41.4	49.5	61.5	74.2	106.5	-
Female	-	22.4	30.3	36.4	42.8	52.8	75.5	-
Australia ⁴								
Male	198.8	212.2	228.0	241.8	261.9	259.2	264.8	273.0
Female	181.9	178.5	175.2	177.5	187.2	182.5	184.0	191.2
Hong Kong ⁴								
Male	-	-	284.8	333.1	352.7	365.9	352.0	330.5
Female	-	-	185.0	198.6	196.8	196.4	179.7	180.9
Japan ⁴								
Male	241.3	257.0	263.3	262.1	252.4	244.8	246.2	245.2
Female	202.4	197.9	191.6	183.1	169.1	155.6	143.8	137.7
N.Z. ⁴								
Male	214.9	229.5	235.1	246.9	272.0	279.0	277.5	284.3
Female	208.6	204.9	207.9	208.7	215.6	228.7	231.8	230.0
Singapore ⁴								
Male	-	-	-	312.0	320.0	347.3	339.1	313.1
Female	-	-	-	196.4	195.6	201.4	205.9	199.7

^aData before 1965 excluded.

Table 7. Region of the Americas. Mortality trends from stomach cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Argentina								
Male	-	-	-	41.5	-	28.1	24.0	-
Female	-	-	-	17.0	-	11.6	9.5	-
Canada								
Male	41.9	36.8	30.3	26.2	22.1	18.1	14.8	12.3
Female	20.2	15.7	13.2	10.5	9.8	7.5	6.3	5.4
Chile								
Male	-	132.6	120.8	105.1	102.5	80.1	63.6	54.2
Female	-	78.6	71.5	57.5	47.5	32.5	24.5	21.6
Colombia								
Male	-	38.8	43.1	54.7	-	51.3	-	-
Female	-	29.1	33.6	38.6	-	35.2	-	-
Costa Rica								
Male	-	-	106.0	98.8	89.4	76.6	69.1	-
Female	-	-	57.1	47.9	43.7	32.6	30.0	-
Cuba								
Male	-	-	-	-	17.3	14.2	12.9	12.1
Female	-	-	-	-	8.5	7.2	6.9	5.4
Mexico								
Male	-	-	17.2	18.2	16.9	15.4	-	-
Female	-	-	15.2	15.3	14.2	13.3	-	-
USA								
Male	28.8	22.9	18.8	14.9	12.6	10.7	9.7	9.2
Female	13.8	10.9	8.8	7.0	5.8	4.8	4.3	4.0
Uruguay								
Male	-	69.9	62.0	60.3	50.8	40.5	29.0	31.2
Female	-	29.8	25.2	22.8	20.5	14.9	12.7	10.4
Venezuela ^a								
Male	-	-	59.8	62.4	55.4	44.7	36.2	-
Female	-	-	38.4	37.1	31.1	25.3	20.2	-

^aData before 1960 excluded

Table 8. European region. Mortality trends from stomach cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Finland								
Male	120.5	99.0	76.4	57.4	42.7	35.8	27.2	25.7
Female	62.6	48.4	34.9	25.6	19.6	16.4	13.7	13.9
France								
Male	49.3	43.3	38.2	31.3	25.3	21.2	16.9	14.7
Female	23.2	19.8	15.7	12.4	9.7	7.7	6.1	5.4
FRG								
Male	74.8	68.0	61.0	52.6	43.3	35.8	27.9	24.4
Female	41.2	35.6	29.8	23.9	19.5	16.3	13.5	11.9
Hungary								
Male	-	89.0	80.6	71.6	64.5	55.6	46.8	41.7
Female	-	44.9	37.5	32.2	27.7	23.2	17.9	15.1
Italy								
Male	69.3	65.4	62.1	56.3	48.6	40.1	35.2	-
Female	36.4	32.1	28.6	24.6	20.1	16.4	14.2	-
Neth.								
Male	59.0	50.2	44.8	38.3	32.5	28.3	22.9	21.8
Female	33.7	25.8	19.8	16.3	13.1	10.9	8.8	8.3
Poland								
Male	-	-	86.4	80.7	70.2	62.1	52.3	46.8
Female	-	-	38.7	35.0	26.9	21.8	18.2	15.9
Romania								
Male	-	-	-	-	58.0	52.2	43.6	-
Female	-	-	-	-	24.9	22.3	16.9	-
Spain								
Male	50.4	52.4	55.0	50.4	44.3	37.2	29.4	-
Female	30.0	29.3	29.3	24.7	20.9	16.7	12.4	-
UK								
Male	53.4	48.2	44.1	39.0	34.9	29.7	24.7	21.7
Female	25.5	21.7	19.0	16.1	13.7	11.6	9.2	8.1

Table 9. African¹, Eastern Mediterranean², South-East Asian³ and Western Pacific⁴ Regions. Mortality trends from stomach cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Mauritius ¹								
Male	-	-	28.3	34.0	39.1	35.6	24.7	22.5
Female	-	-	16.1	10.2	9.1	13.9	13.0	18.0
Egypt ²								
Male	-	-	-	4.3	3.3	3.2	-	-
Female	-	-	-	2.1	1.8	1.6	-	-
Kuwait ²								
Male	-	-	-	-	-	10.6	11.7	12.6
Female	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	11.5	10.0
Sri Lanka ³								
Male	6.0	9.4	11.8	12.8	-	-	9.4	-
Female	8.8	16.8	19.5	22.3	-	-	12.4	-
Thailand ³								
Male	-	3.7	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	-
Female	-	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	-
Australia ⁴								
Male	39.6	33.6	27.3	23.7	21.3	17.4	14.8	14.9
Female	18.5	15.0	11.7	10.9	9.5	7.9	5.9	5.5
Hong Kong ⁴								
Male	-	-	40.6	39.4	33.7	29.5	22.9	18.1
Female	-	-	20.0	19.7	14.6	13.0	11.5	11.9
Japan ⁴								
Male	144.5	144.8	137.0	127.4	109.4	90.7	76.1	66.8
Female	76.1	74.9	70.6	65.6	57.0	46.5	37.1	32.3
N.Z. ⁴								
Male	37.9	31.8	28.4	24.3	21.3	19.5	17.5	16.0
Female	19.7	16.3	11.9	11.0	9.1	8.2	8.1	6.9
Singapore ⁴								
Male	-	-	-	65.5	60.8	56.2	39.4	37.3
Female	-	-	-	30.9	25.8	25.4	21.4	18.7

^aData before 1965 excluded.

Table 10. Region of the Americas. Mortality trends from colorectal cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Argentina								
Male	-	-	-	25.3	-	21.9	19.8	-
Female	-	-	-	21.0	-	16.9	14.5	-
Canada								
Male	33.8	33.5	32.6	33.2	33.5	31.8	28.3	27.4
Female	35.9	34.7	32.6	30.9	30.3	26.2	22.4	20.1
Chile								
Male	-	9.8	9.8	11.0	11.4	10.3	10.3	9.8
Female	-	10.4	10.7	11.5	11.1	10.4	9.4	8.6
Colombia								
Male	-	5.9	5.3	6.4	-	6.3	-	-
Female	-	7.2	6.5	7.4	-	6.4	-	-
Costa Rica								
Male	-	-	8.1	9.5	7.0	7.5	8.1	-
Female	-	-	10.2	9.2	8.0	8.8	7.8	-
Cuba								
Male	-	-	-	-	13.8	12.6	13.8	12.7
Female	-	-	-	-	15.2	15.9	16.5	17.8
Mexico								
Male	-	-	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.4	-	-
Female	-	-	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.4	-	-
USA								
Male	32.6	31.5	31.0	30.9	30.3	29.4	27.9	27.7
Female	31.8	29.9	28.5	26.9	25.0	23.0	20.6	19.7
Uruguay								
Male	-	25.3	27.9	32.9	31.3	29.6	25.7	25.5
Female	-	23.9	27.9	30.2	27.5	24.7	22.1	21.7
Venezuela ^a								
Male	-	-	9.1	8.7	8.2	8.2	7.0	-
Female	-	-	11.2	9.3	9.2	9.6	8.3	-

^aData before 1960 excluded

Table 11. European region. Mortality trends from colorectal cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Finland								
Male	14.5	14.6	15.9	15.5	16.5	17.6	16.5	19.2
Female	14.4	13.6	15.1	13.6	14.0	13.7	13.7	11.5
France								
Male	27.1	27.4	28.2	29.1	29.4	29.3	25.8	24.8
Female	23.7	21.6	20.7	19.8	19.3	18.8	16.1	14.9
FRG								
Male	24.0	22.6	25.0	30.3	33.5	33.3	30.4	31.1
Female	18.4	17.7	20.8	24.4	27.0	27.0	24.2	23.8
Hungary								
Male	-	19.8	21.2	24.8	29.5	34.1	38.3	40.4
Female	-	18.1	19.3	21.1	23.3	24.9	26.6	25.9
Italy								
Male	16.0	18.1	21.3	23.8	26.6	26.1	22.4	-
Female	13.8	15.2	16.6	17.7	19.5	19.5	15.8	-
Neth.								
Male	24.5	23.2	24.2	24.9	26.0	27.7	25.5	27.0
Female	25.9	23.4	24.2	24.0	23.5	22.6	21.3	21.9
Poland								
Male	-	-	11.5	14.5	18.3	20.2	22.0	24.6
Female	-	-	9.9	12.3	14.3	15.7	16.6	17.5
Romania								
Male	-	-	-	-	11.9	13.7	14.9	-
Female	-	-	-	-	11.3	11.5	12.0	-
Spain								
Male	9.8	11.3	14.2	14.2	15.7	17.0	14.4	-
Female	10.7	12.5	14.4	13.2	14.0	14.0	10.5	-
UK								
Male	40.6	35.2	32.7	32.7	33.0	32.6	31.1	31.1
Female	33.4	30.0	28.4	28.0	27.3	25.9	23.2	24.5

Table 12. African¹, Eastern Mediterranean², South-East Asian³ and Western Pacific⁴ Regions. Mortality trends from colorectal cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Mauritius ¹								
Male	-	-	8.2	9.1	12.9	10.2	5.7	12.4
Female	-	-	6.1	3.7	5.6	8.4	7.7	5.8
Egypt ²								
Male	-	-	-	7.0	5.4	4.3	-	-
Female	-	-	-	2.8	2.5	2.4	-	-
Kuwait ²								
Male	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	8.0	5.8
Female	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	9.2	6.3
Sri Lanka ³								
Male	4.0	4.5	4.4	3.7	-	-	1.4	-
Female	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.4	-	-	0.9	-
Thailand ³								
Male	-	2.1	2.9	2.7	3.8	3.7	3.8	-
Female	-	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.3	-
Australia ⁴								
Male	30.5	28.8	29.0	29.1	32.9	34.1	34.7	37.7
Female	28.5	28.0	26.7	26.8	28.1	27.1	26.5	27.3
Hong Kong ⁴								
Male	-	-	16.4	21.5	21.8	22.3	22.9	22.5
Female	-	-	12.9	13.7	15.9	16.8	17.4	18.2
Japan ⁴								
Male	12.6	12.5	12.7	14.5	16.9	18.8	20.8	22.2
Female	11.9	11.5	11.4	12.6	13.5	14.4	14.9	15.4
N.Z. ⁴								
Male	30.9	33.8	30.8	36.0	44.1	42.5	44.4	49.5
Female	34.2	33.8	33.3	35.8	35.8	40.2	34.3	35.3
Singapore ⁴								
Male	-	-	-	20.4	23.2	28.9	28.1	27.9
Female	-	-	-	14.5	20.9	24.0	26.1	30.0

^aData before 1965 excluded.

Table 13. Region of the Americas. Mortality trends from breast cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Argentina Female	-	-	-	43.1	-	43.1	42.0	-
Canada Female	49.5	49.9	52.2	54.0	53.4	52.0	50.6	52.1
Chile Female	-	20.3	20.4	24.7	27.3	24.9	25.8	26.5
Colombia Female	-	9.4	11.7	13.5	-	13.8	-	-
Costa Rica Female	-	19.8	17.4	15.0	20.2	22.7	-	-
Cuba Female	-	-	-	-	29.4	33.3	32.4	29.9
Mexico Female	-	-	9.0	9.6	11.9	12.4	-	-
USA Female	46.4	47.5	48.2	50.2	50.3	49.2	49.1	49.9
Uruguay Female	-	47.7	48.2	50.6	55.1	53.9	54.9	54.0
Venezuela ^a Female	-	-	17.3	19.8	21.0	21.6	18.3	-

^aData before 1960 excluded

Table 14. European region. Mortality trends from breast cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Finland Female	25.7	30.6	30.3	32.1	33.6	33.2	33.5	33.0
France Female	28.3	32.6	33.7	36.7	39.0	40.1	41.5	40.7
FRG Female	32.8	34.1	36.4	39.9	43.1	44.7	46.5	48.9
Hungary Female	-	26.9	29.5	32.4	37.4	42.4	44.0	47.9
Italy Female	28.9	31.0	34.0	37.4	40.9	41.6	43.2	-
Neth. Female	51.7	50.5	52.1	57.1	58.0	56.0	55.5	56.1
Poland Female	-	-	18.7	26.0	28.3	32.0	34.7	34.6
Romania Female	-	-	-	-	24.3	26.4	29.7	-
Spain Female	12.1	13.7	19.9	21.9	25.6	30.3	31.5	-
UK Female	51.1	51.1	53.6	56.0	60.7	62.2	63.2	63.5

Table 15. African¹, Eastern Mediterranean², South-East Asian³ and Western Pacific⁴ Regions. Mortality trends from breast cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Mauritius ¹								
Female	-	-	7.2	10.7	11.7	14.1	14.4	15.4
Egypt ²								
Female	-	-	-	7.3	7.5	7.3	-	-
Kuwait ²								
Female	-	-	-	-	-	20.4	24.8	26.2
Sri Lanka ³								
Female	5.1	6.1	6.5	8.3	-	-	-	-
Thailand ³								
Female	-	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2	3.2	-
Australia ⁴								
Female	42.8	41.5	40.6	41.3	43.6	42.3	43.3	46.2
Hong Kong ⁴								
Female	-	-	21.4	19.7	22.2	21.3	19.1	20.6
Japan ⁴								
Female	9.4	8.8	8.8	9.6	11.1	12.4	13.6	14.1
N.Z. ⁴								
Female	47.7	48.1	50.1	53.0	52.6	55.3	57.8	56.3
Singapore ⁴								
Female	-	-	-	25.3	22.4	27.1	29.0	33.1

^aData before 1965 excluded.

Table 16. Region of the Americas. Mortality trends from cancer of oesophagus.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Argentina								
Male	-	-	-	21.5	-	18.8	16.6	-
Female	-	-	-	5.7	-	4.1	3.4	-
Canada								
Male	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.8	7.2	8.2
Female	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5
Chile								
Male	-	16.2	17.3	19.3	17.9	15.5	13.4	12.5
Female	-	8.1	8.4	9.4	7.7	6.8	5.4	5.2
Colombia								
Male	-	6.4	6.2	7.3	-	7.4	-	-
Female	-	3.0	3.7	4.2	-	4.2	-	-
Costa Rica								
Male	-	-	9.8	9.8	5.2	8.2	5.2	-
Female	-	-	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.6	1.8	-
Cuba								
Male	-	-	-	-	7.8	6.6	7.0	7.4
Female	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4
Mexico								
Male	-	-	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	-	-
Female	-	-	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	-	-
USA								
Male	7.0	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.9	9.2	9.2
Female	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2
Uruguay								
Male	-	29.3	25.5	29.2	27.0	28.7	24.7	22.5
Female	-	9.7	8.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	4.7	4.8
Venezuela ^a								
Male	-	-	7.2	7.2	5.8	5.7	5.0	-
Female	-	-	4.7	4.6	3.5	2.5	2.1	-

^aData before 1960 excluded

Table 17. European region. Mortality trends from cancer of oesophagus.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Finland								
Male	12.9	12.9	10.5	7.4	6.7	4.6	4.9	5.1
Female	9.5	8.7	6.1	4.7	3.3	2.9	2.3	3.2
France								
Male	22.6	23.6	27.8	29.6	29.7	29.8	27.9	27.0
Female	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
FRG								
Male	5.9	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.7	6.6	8.4	10.4
Female	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2
Hungary								
Male	-	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.8	6.7	10.9	13.0
Female	-	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8
Italy								
Male	7.4	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.4	8.9	9.2	-
Female	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	-
Neth.								
Male	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.3	5.0	6.1	7.8
Female	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.2
Poland								
Male	-	-	9.2	8.9	8.4	7.8	9.0	10.2
Female	-	-	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0
Romania								
Male	-	-	-	-	3.6	3.4	3.4	-
Female	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.0	0.8	-
Spain								
Male	4.4	5.2	7.1	7.6	9.1	10.5	10.9	-
Female	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	-
UK								
Male	7.5	6.9	6.8	7.8	8.8	9.8	11.0	12.8
Female	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.6

Table 18. African¹, Eastern Mediterranean², South-East Asian³ and Western Pacific⁴ Regions. Mortality trends from cancer of oesophagus.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Mauritius ¹								
Male	-	-	8.6	8.4	9.6	5.6	6.4	10.5
Female	-	-	2.5	0.0	2.2	0.8	3.3	3.0
Egypt ²								
Male	-	-	-	1.8	1.4	1.2	-	-
Female	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	-
Kuwait ²								
Male	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	2.1	1.9
Female	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	8.6	2.0
Sri Lanka ³								
Male	1.5	3.1	2.9	5.5	-	-	3.9	-
Female	2.1	3.1	3.6	6.3	-	-	5.0	-
Thailand ³								
Male	-	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.6	-
Female	-	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	-
Australia ⁴								
Male	5.2	4.7	5.4	6.0	7.1	7.9	7.5	8.3
Female	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.0
Hong Kong ⁴								
Male	-	-	22.3	22.0	24.4	24.7	25.1	25.2
Female	-	-	4.4	5.2	6.1	5.6	3.6	3.2
Japan ⁴								
Male	13.5	12.7	12.9	13.3	13.3	12.1	12.0	12.3
Female	4.7	4.2	3.8	3.4	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.5
N.Z. ⁴								
Male	5.1	5.0	6.0	6.6	7.4	8.7	8.4	9.8
Female	2.8	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.0
Singapore ⁴								
Male	-	-	-	25.4	24.8	21.8	14.6	10.6
Female	-	-	-	8.7	8.0	4.5	5.0	2.9

^aData before 1965 excluded.

Table 19. Region of the Americas. Mortality trends from lung cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Argentina								
Male	-	-	-	99.3	-	86.1	85.1	-
Female	-	-	-	10.3	-	9.3	9.4	-
Canada								
Male	38.0	50.0	60.5	74.3	86.4	94.1	102.8	101.3
Female	6.4	7.2	8.5	11.9	16.7	24.2	32.6	39.5
Chile								
Male	-	25.5	28.7	33.7	38.4	39.1	41.4	41.9
Female	-	8.1	9.1	10.0	9.6	9.6	10.4	11.1
Colombia								
Male	-	9.3	11.4	14.4	-	17.4	-	-
Female	-	5.5	5.2	7.0	-	9.2	-	-
Costa Rica								
Male	-	-	12.3	13.8	14.9	22.8	28.2	-
Female	-	-	8.1	8.0	7.6	8.8	10.3	-
Cuba								
Male	-	-	-	-	63.9	60.2	62.4	63.3
Female	-	-	-	-	24.7	22.5	22.4	23.2
Mexico								
Male	-	-	11.9	14.8	15.5	19.4	-	-
Female	-	-	6.4	7.7	7.5	8.2	-	-
USA								
Male	48.8	63.7	77.0	91.0	102.3	108.1	110.7	109.6
Female	7.7	8.7	11.3	16.5	24.6	33.2	42.1	46.5
Uruguay								
Male	-	72.3	81.8	87.0	87.1	96.7	106.4	106.0
Female	-	6.2	6.2	5.4	6.6	7.2	7.2	6.5
Venezuela ^a								
Male	-	-	23.5	26.7	31.6	30.5	30.1	-
Female	-	-	10.9	13.0	13.5	13.2	13.1	-

^aData before 1960 excluded

Table 20. European region. Mortality trends from lung cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Finland								
Male	103.0	116.8	130.5	136.3	133.3	123.7	110.2	103.1
Female	8.2	7.4	6.9	7.7	7.7	10.0	11.2	13.1
France								
Male	30.1	42.4	53.7	62.3	68.3	79.9	86.5	88.5
Female	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.9	7.6	8.1
FRG								
Male	57.1	71.2	85.5	88.2	86.9	87.7	87.8	90.8
Female	8.0	8.4	9.7	9.6	9.3	10.1	11.9	12.9
Hungary								
Male	-	55.1	66.7	78.8	83.1	98.3	124.3	137.4
Female	-	11.9	13.5	13.6	15.0	16.7	21.1	23.7
Italy								
Male	29.5	44.0	60.3	77.5	89.2	102.6	115.3	-
Female	6.1	7.3	8.3	9.4	9.8	11.1	12.0	-
Neth.								
Male	61.4	81.7	107.4	124.1	135.3	137.1	131.5	130.4
Female	5.8	5.7	6.2	6.6	7.7	9.7	14.6	17.7
Poland								
Male	-	-	49.1	69.2	86.5	105.5	128.8	142.8
Female	-	-	8.1	9.8	10.2	12.4	15.4	17.3
Romania								
Male	-	-	-	-	63.6	71.0	79.6	-
Female	-	-	-	-	11.8	12.4	13.1	-
Spain								
Male	19.4	28.5	37.4	41.8	49.5	61.4	67.6	-
Female	5.4	6.7	7.5	7.6	8.1	7.4	6.8	-
UK								
Male	108.1	132.6	145.1	148.3	142.3	131.7	116.3	109.3
Female	13.3	15.5	19.4	24.7	29.3	34.2	37.7	38.7

Table 21. African¹, Eastern Mediterranean², South-East Asian³ and Western Pacific⁴ Regions. Mortality trends from lung cancer.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Mauritius ¹								
Male	-	-	20.6	15.6	23.9	23.1	29.1	37.3
Female	-	-	2.8	1.2	4.6	7.0	6.9	9.0
Egypta ²								
Male	-	-	-	4.7	4.9	5.3	-	-
Female	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	2.0	-	-
Kuwait ²								
Male	-	-	-	-	-	37.5	40.9	29.2
Female	-	-	-	-	-	10.3	15.4	8.8
Sri Lanka ³								
Male	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.9	-	-	-	-
Female	0.6	1.2	1.6	2.3	-	-	-	-
Thailand ³								
Male	-	2.9	3.8	4.6	7.3	9.7	13.1	-
Female	-	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.8	4.0	4.4	-
Australia ⁴								
Male	38.0	50.3	66.4	77.8	86.5	86.1	86.7	86.5
Female	5.9	6.3	7.7	10.1	14.7	18.4	22.1	23.5
Hong Kong ⁴								
Male	-	-	51.2	69.1	87.7	102.2	105.9	102.9
Female	-	-	25.5	35.6	38.8	45.4	40.8	42.2
Japan ⁴								
Male	7.8	15.5	22.0	27.2	31.1	35.1	39.6	41.0
Female	3.0	6.1	8.5	10.0	10.3	11.2	12.1	12.3
N.Z. ⁴								
Male	46.8	61.0	68.8	79.8	88.8	90.5	87.3	80.8
Female	6.0	7.4	11.0	12.8	21.5	26.4	28.6	33.2
Singapore ⁴								
Male	-	-	-	60.5	83.0	96.5	101.1	93.7
Female	-	-	-	25.2	26.8	29.6	30.4	32.2

^aData before 1965 excluded.

Table 22. Region of the Americas. Mortality trends from cervix uteri.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Argentina Female	-	-	-	8.9	-	9.7	9.7	-
Canada Female	19.5	18.3	16.0	14.2	11.3	7.8	6.0	5.3
Chile Female	-	20.3	25.4	31.7	37.9	33.9	29.8	30.4
Colombia Female	-	10.1	16.8	20.9	-	22.0	-	-
Costa Rica Female	-	-	37.0	38.5	23.1	24.1	22.2	-
Cuba Female	-	-	-	-	10.8	11.6	10.2	11.6
Mexico Female	-	-	16.7	20.2	24.1	27.3	-	-
USA Female	21.8	19.9	17.5	14.3	11.0	8.1	6.7	6.0
Uruguay Female	-	18.8	21.0	19.1	13.5	12.9	11.0	9.0
Venezuela ^a Female	-	-	27.8	30.1	29.1	25.2	21.6	-

^aData before 1960 excluded

Table 23. European region. Mortality trends from cancer of cervix uteri.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Finland Female	9.3	12.5	13.1	12.3	9.1	6.3	4.5	4.2
France Female	5.1	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.0	5.4	5.0	4.4
FRG Female	6.7	8.8	11.3	13.7	13.9	11.4	8.4	7.6
Hungary Female	-	6.6	10.9	13.2	14.8	14.4	16.8	16.8
Italy Female	3.2	4.4	4.6	4.2	3.3	2.5	2.2	-
Neth. Female	13.0	14.4	14.3	13.5	11.7	9.2	6.7	5.6
Poland Female	-	-	13.0	20.0	21.8	20.5	19.3	19.4
Romania Female	-	-	-	-	24.3	23.0	22.3	-
Spain Female	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.8	-
UK Female	17.5	16.5	16.3	15.6	13.7	12.6	11.1	10.8

Table 24. African¹, Eastern Mediterranean², South-East Asian³ and Western Pacific⁴ Regions. Mortality trends from cancer of cervix uteri.

Country	Standardized death rate at ages 35-69							
	1950-1954	1955-1959	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1984	1985
Mauritius ¹ Female	-	-	24.4	24.5	17.1	9.4	14.5	14.9
Egypt ^{a2} Female	-	-	-	0.9	0.7	0.6	-	-
Kuwait ² Female	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	4.5	3.8
Sri Lanka ³ Female	7.5	7.9	7.4	8.5	-	-	-	-
Thailand ³ Female	-	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	3.0	-
Australia ⁴ Female	12.8	13.4	13.3	12.5	11.1	8.6	7.6	7.1
Hong Kong ⁴ Female	-	-	27.5	22.6	20.4	16.2	12.2	12.0
Japan ¹ Female	3.6	7.3	9.1	7.8	5.8	5.5	4.6	4.3
N.Z. ⁴ Female	17.4	17.2	14.2	13.8	12.1	11.6	11.3	11.5
Singapore ⁴ Female	-	-	-	21.7	22.6	18.2	21.3	13.5

^aData before 1965 excluded.

Table 25. African region. Mortality from total cancer.

Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969 ^a	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Kenya Male Female			1.78 1.57	2.34 2.05	
Tanzania Male Female	4.64 3.52	4.48 3.04			
United States (adjusted) ^b Male Female					20.91 24.44

^a1965 and 1967

^bUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 26. African region. Mortality from stomach cancer.

Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969 ^a	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Kenya Male Female			0.18 0.15	0.29 0.21	
Tanzania Male Female	0.46 0.23	0.50 0.36			
United States (adjusted) ^b Male Female					0.70 0.58

^a1965 and 1967

^bUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 27. African region. Mortality from colorectal cancer.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969 ^a	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Kenya Male Female			0.02 0.01	0.02 0.03	
Tanzania Male Female	0.34 ^c 0.24 ^c	0.20 ^c 0.13 ^c			
United States (adjusted) ^b Male Female					2.23 ^d 2.76 ^d

^a1965 and 1967

^bUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

^cIntestine and rectum

^dRectum, rectosigmoid junction, anus and colon.

Table 28. African region. Mortality from breast cancer.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969 ^a	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Kenya Female			0.12	0.16	
Tanzania Female	0.25	0.08			
United States (adjusted) ^b Female					5.11

^a1965 and 1967

^bUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 29. African region. Mortality from cancer of oesophagus.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969 ^a	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Kenya Male Female			0.33 0.08	0.39 0.09	
Tanzania Male Female	0.10 0.02	0.12 0.02			
United States (adjusted) ^b Male Female					0.57 0.25

^a1965 and 1967

^bUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 30. African region. Mortality from lung cancer.

Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969 ^a	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Kenya Male Female			0.02 0.02	0.08 0.06	
Tanzania Male Female	0.11 0.08	0.18 0.03			
United States (adjusted) ^b Male Female					7.17 4.45

^a1965 and 1967

^bUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 31. African region. Mortality from cancer of the cervix uteri.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969 ^a	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Kenya Female			0.11	0.19	
Tanzania Female	0.58	0.66			
United States (adjusted) ^b Female					0.68

^a1965 and 1967

^bUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 32. Eastern Mediterranean Region. Mortality trends from total cancer.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Cyprus Male Female	10.01 10.63	9.95 11.05	11.74 14.19	14.59 16.83	
Syria Male Female		2.24 2.37	2.07 2.21	1.97 2.18	
United States (adjusted) ^a Male Female					20.91 24.44

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 33. Eastern Mediterranean Region. Mortality trends from stomach cancer.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Cyprus Male Female	1.15 1.34	0.93 0.97	0.64 0.90	1.07 0.67	
Syria Male Female		0.21 0.18	0.16 0.14	0.12 0.11	
United States (adjusted) ^a Male Female					0.70 0.58

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 34. Eastern Mediterranean Region. Mortality trends from cancer of intestine, rectum and rectosigmoid junction.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Cyprus Male Female	0.51 ^b 0.69 ^b	0.48 ^b 0.20 ^b	0.52 0.83	0.83 1.54	
Syria Male Female		0.20 ^b 0.21 ^b	0.10 0.10	0.15 0.14	
United States (adjusted) ^a Male Female					2.23 ^c 2.76 ^c

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

^bIntestine and rectum

^cRectum, rectosigmoid junction, anus and colon.

Table 35. Eastern Mediterranean Region. Mortality trends from cancer in female breast.

Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Cyprus Female	1.50	1.08	2.08	2.90	
Syria Female		0.12	0.17	0.22	
United States (adjusted) ^a Female					5.11

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 36. Eastern Mediterranean Region. Mortality trends from cancer of oesophagus.

Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Cyprus Male Female	0.23 0.16	0.17 0.08	0.24 0.07	0.33 -	
Syria Male Female		0.018 0.004	0.016 0.002	0.013 0.007	
United States (adjusted) ^a Male Female					0.57 0.25

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 37. Eastern Mediterranean Region. Mortality trends from lung cancer.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Cyprus Male Female	1.94 0.87	1.50 0.91	2.05 0.85	3.18 0.60	
Syria Male Female		0.29 0.14	0.25 0.12	0.22 0.12	
United States (adjusted) ^a Male Female					7.17 4.45

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 38. Eastern Mediterranean Region. Mortality trends from cancer of cervix uteri.

Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
Cyprus Female	0.47	0.32	0.41	0.69	
Syria Female		0.06	0.01	0.01	
United States (adjusted) ^a Female					0.68

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 39. Region of South-East Asia. Mortality trends from total cancer.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
India Andhra Pradesh Male Female			4.47 3.54	3.82 3.46	
India - Goa, Daman & Diu Male Female			4.54 3.66	4.42 3.64	
India Maharashtra Male Female			4.11 3.88	4.30 3.92	
United States (adjusted) ^a Male Female					20.91 24.44

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 40. Region of South-East Asia. Mortality trends from stomach cancer.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
India Andhra Pradesh Male Female			0.57 0.23	0.49 0.25	
India - Goa, Daman & Diu Male Female			1.12 0.78	1.28 0.88	
India Maharashtra Male Female			0.38 0.28	0.38 0.28	
United States (adjusted) ^a Male Female					0.70 0.58

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 41. Region of South-East Asia. Mortality trends from cancer of intestine, rectum and rectosigmoid junction.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
India Andhra Pradesh Male Female			0.33 0.20	0.30 0.20	
India - Goa, Daman & Diu Male Female			0.20 0.27	0.16 0.14	
India Maharashtra Male Female			0.28 0.23	0.23 0.21	
United States (adjusted) ^a Male Female					2.23 ^b 2.76 ^b

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.
^bRectum, rectosigmoid, anus and colon.

Table 42. Region of South-East Asia. Mortality trends from breast cancer.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
India Andhra Pradesh Female			0.21	0.31	
India - Goa, Daman & Diu Female			0.20	0.22	
India Maharashtra Female			0.45	0.47	
United States (adjusted) ^a Female					5.11

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 43. Region of South-East Asia. Mortality trends from cancer of oesophagus.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
India Andhra Pradesh Male Female			0.24 0.12	0.25 0.13	
India - Goa, Daman & Diu Male Female			0.48 0.29	0.48 0.17	
India Maharashtra Male Female			0.46 0.35	0.41 0.34	
United States (adjusted) ^a Male Female					0.57 0.25

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 44. Region of South-East Asia. Mortality trends from lung cancer.
Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
India Andhra Pradesh Male Female			0.36 0.09	0.29 0.11	
India - Goa, Daman & Diu Male Female			0.58 0.17	0.56 0.18	
India Maharashtra Male Female			0.44 0.17	0.47 0.16	
United States (adjusted) ^a Male Female					7.17 4.45

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 45. Region of South-East Asia. Mortality trends from cancer of cervix uteri.

Average annual percentage of all causes of death reported.

Country	1960-1964	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1980-1985
India Andhra Pradesh Female			0.54	0.60	
India - Goa, Daman & Diu Female			0.23	0.24	
India Maharashtra Female			0.34	0.27	
United States (adjusted) ^a Female					0.68

^aUSA 1984 mortality rates adjusted to 1985 standardized age distribution for developing countries.

Table 46. Populations used to compute the age-standardized rates

Age (in years)	World Standard	Developing Countries
0	2,400	2,637
1-4	9,600	10,548
5-14	19,000	24,199
15-24	17,000	20,561
25-34	14,000	15,210
35-44	12,000	10,008
45-54	11,000	7,644
55-64	8,000	5,192
65-74	5,000	2,870
75+	2,000	1,130
Total	100,000	100,000

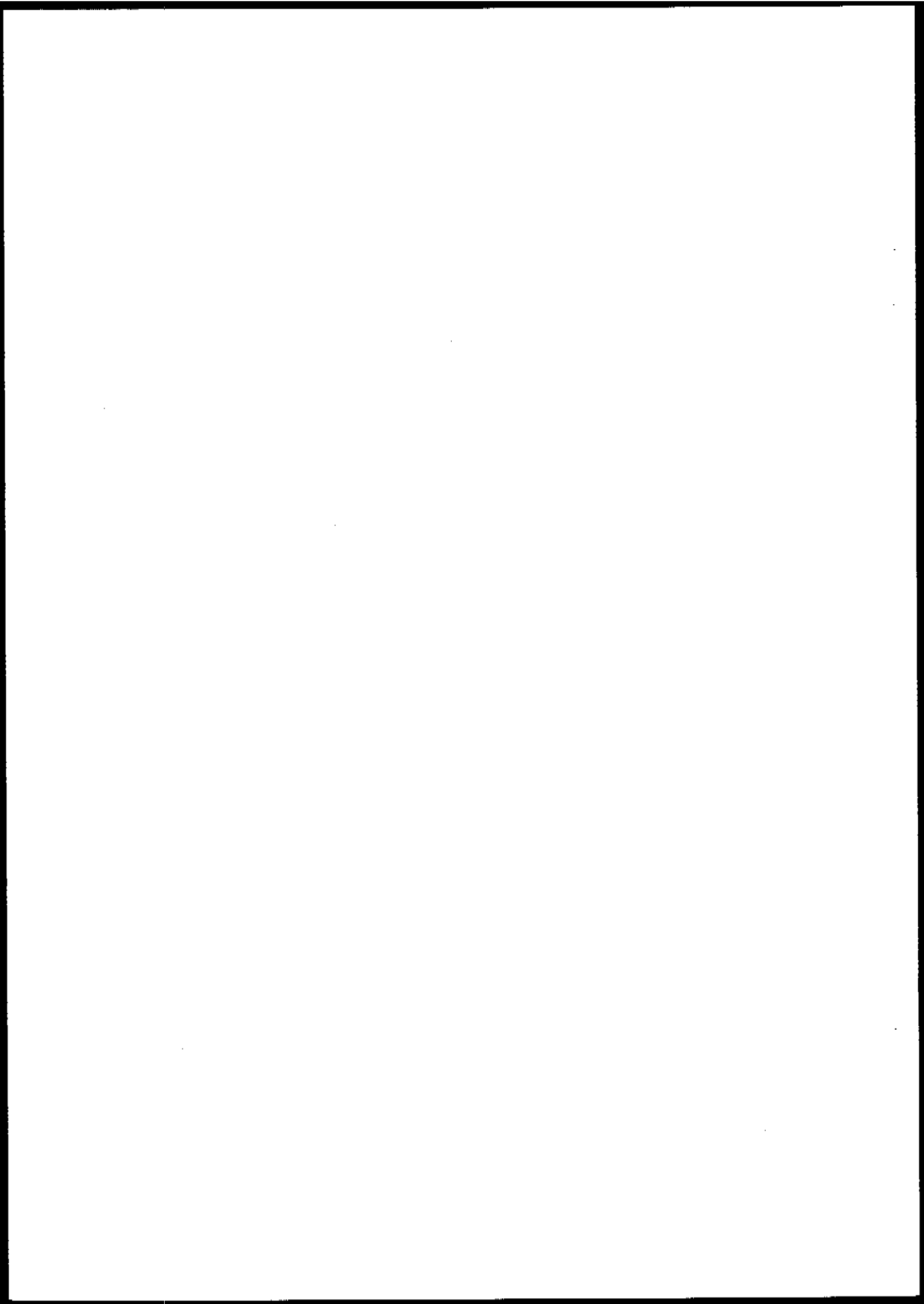


Figure 1.

Region of the Americas. Mortality trends from all causes combined.

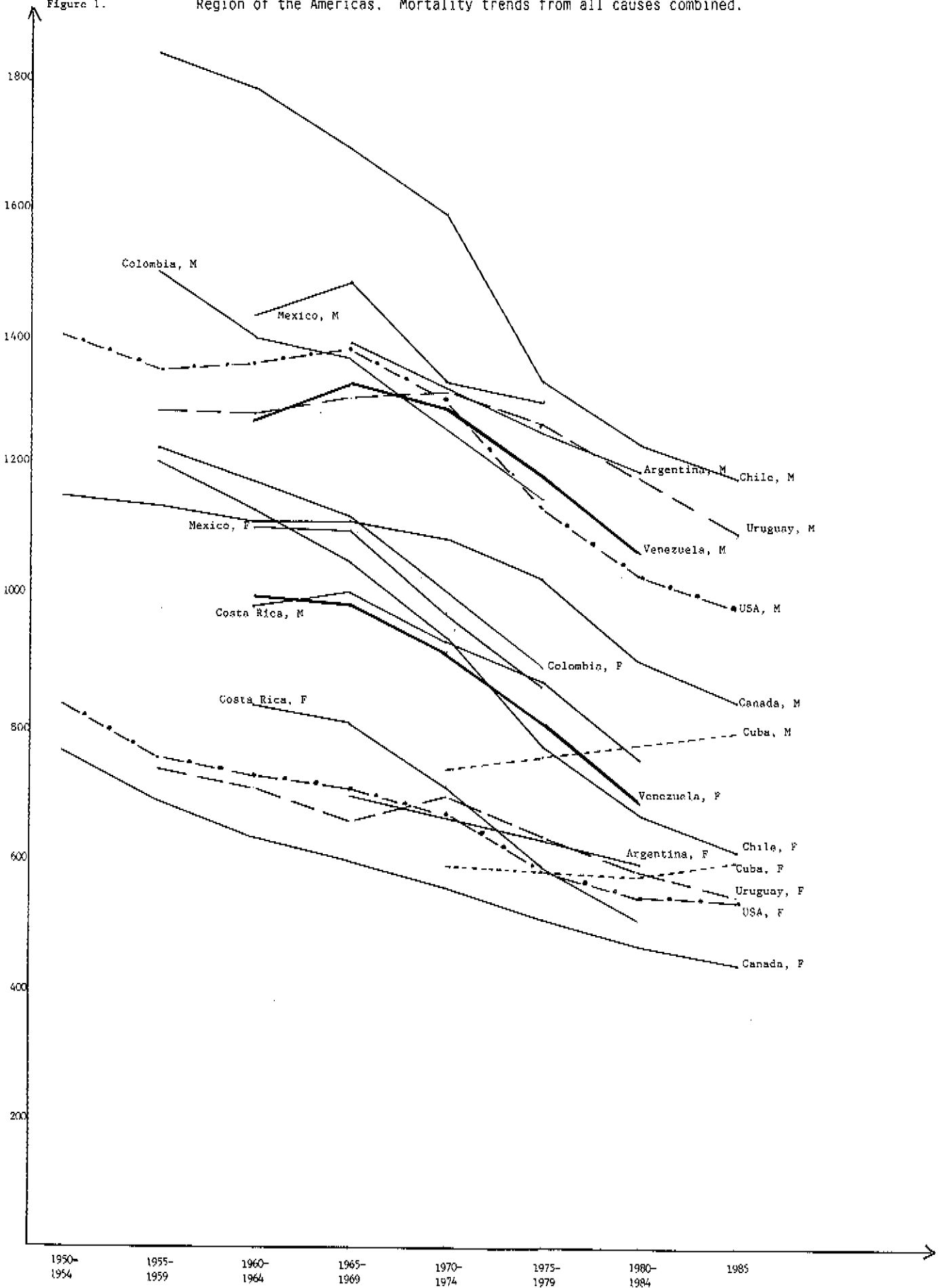


Figure 3.

AFRICAN, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, SOUTH-EAST ASIAN AND WESTERN PACIFIC REGIONS.
MORTALITY TRENDS FROM ALL CAUSES COMBINED.



Figure 5.

EUROPEAN REGION. MORTALITY TRENDS FROM TOTAL CANCER.

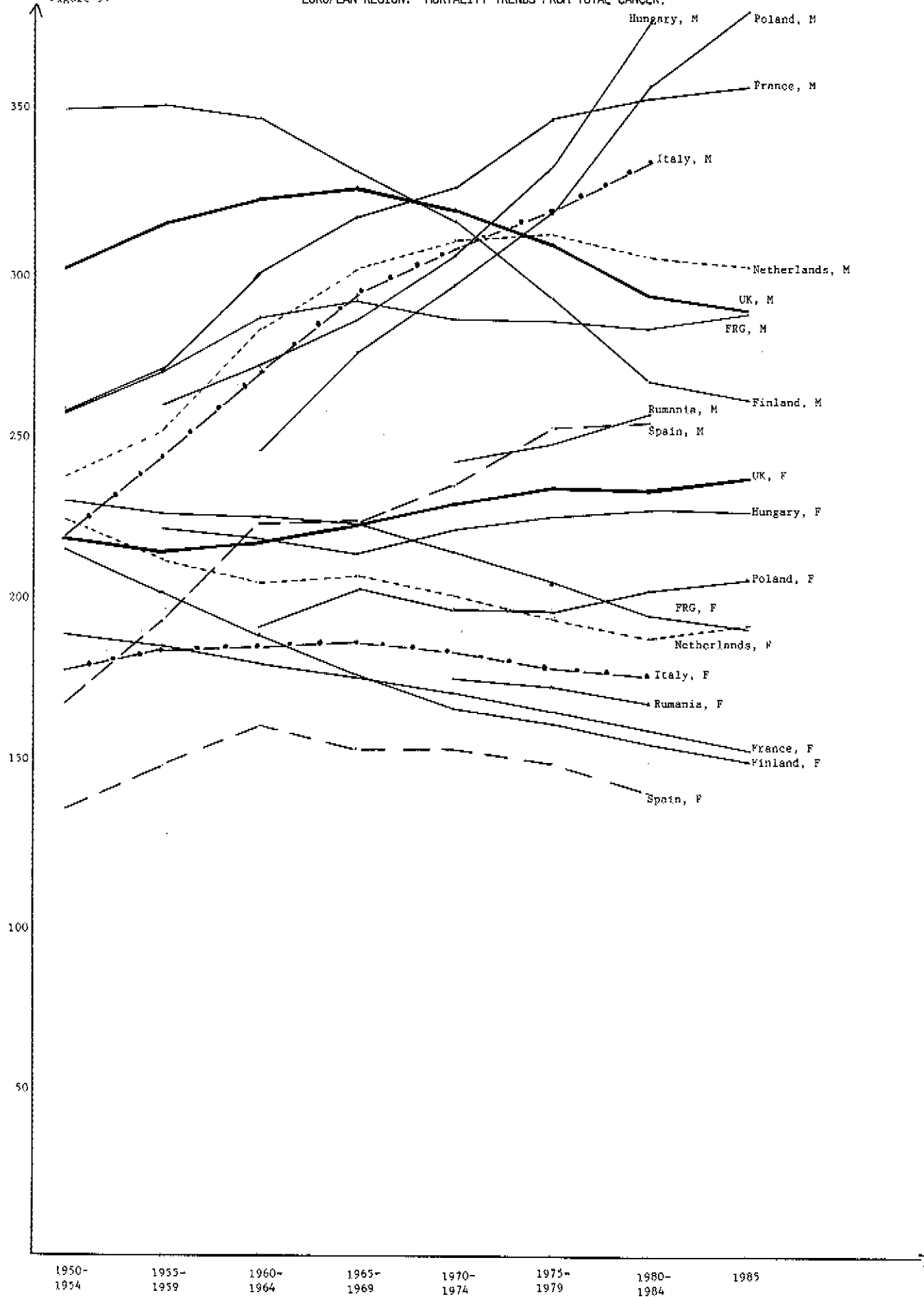


Figure 6.

AFRICAN, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, SOUTH-EAST ASIAN AND WESTERN PACIFIC REGIONS.
MORTALITY TRENDS FROM TOTAL CANCER.

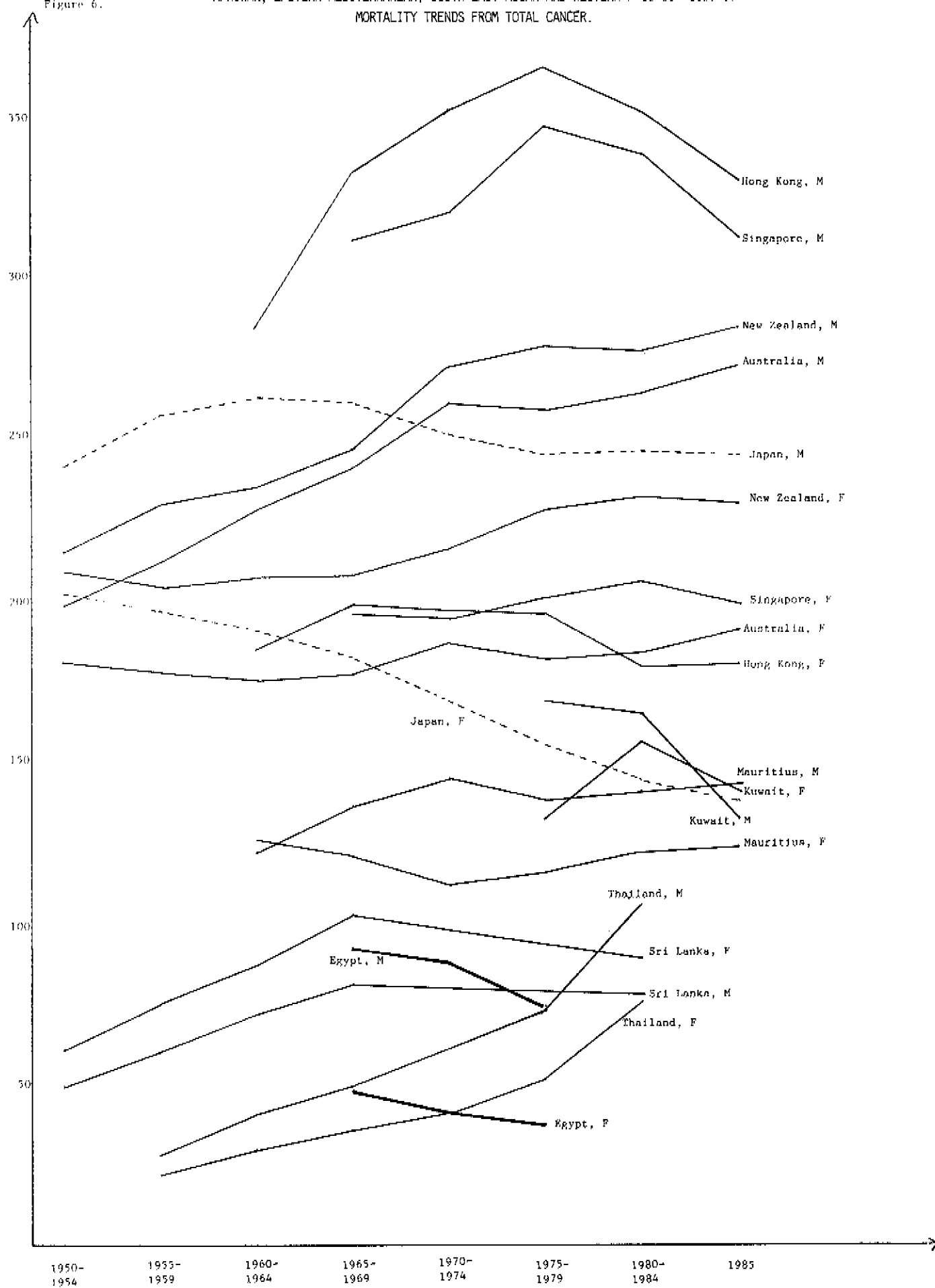


Figure 7.

REGION OF THE AMERICAS. MORTALITY TRENDS FROM STOMACH CANCER.

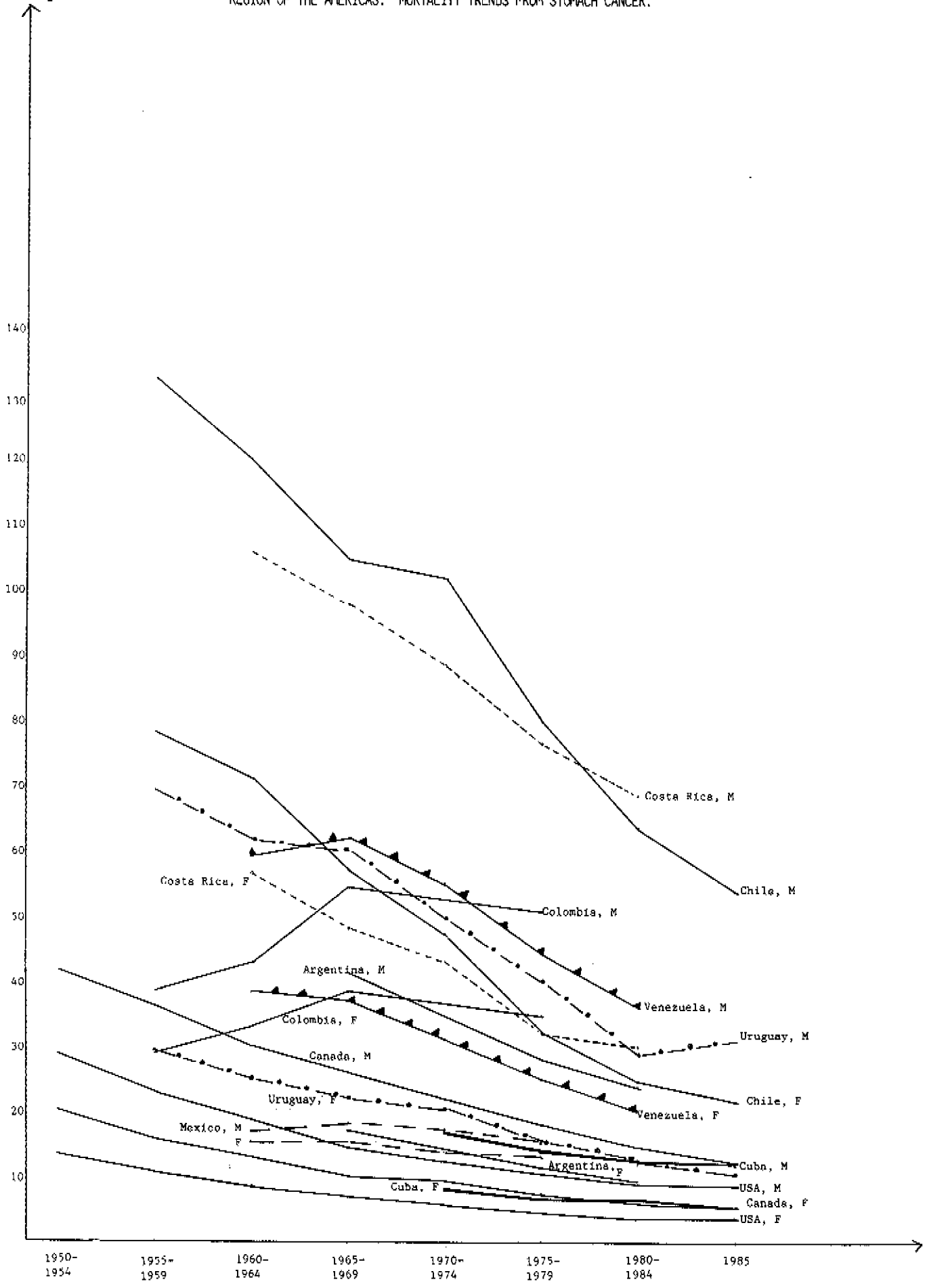


Figure 8.

EUROPEAN REGION. MORTALITY TRENDS FROM STOMACH CANCER.

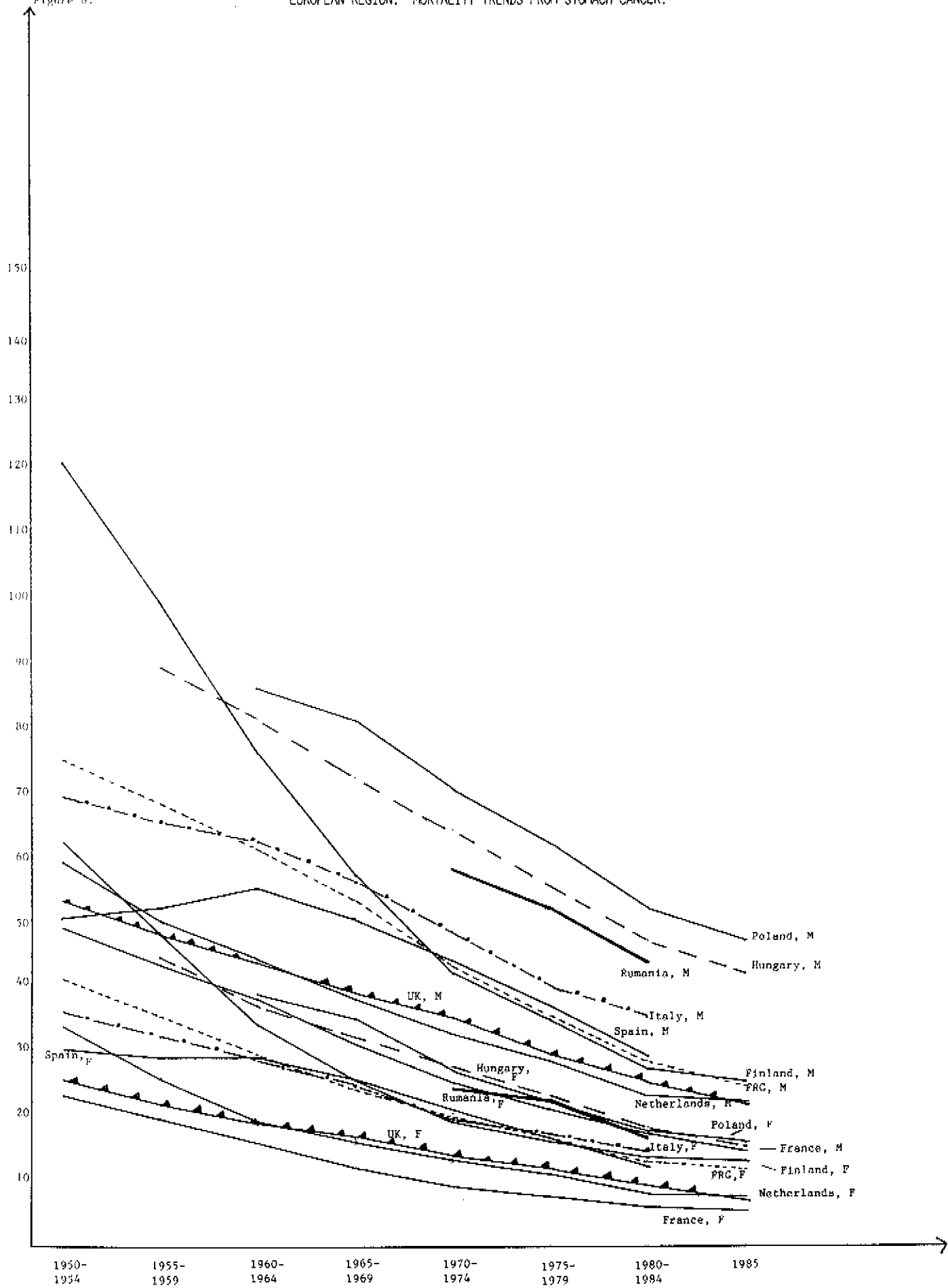


Figure 10.

REGION OF THE AMERICAS. MORTALITY TRENDS FROM COLORECTAL CANCER.

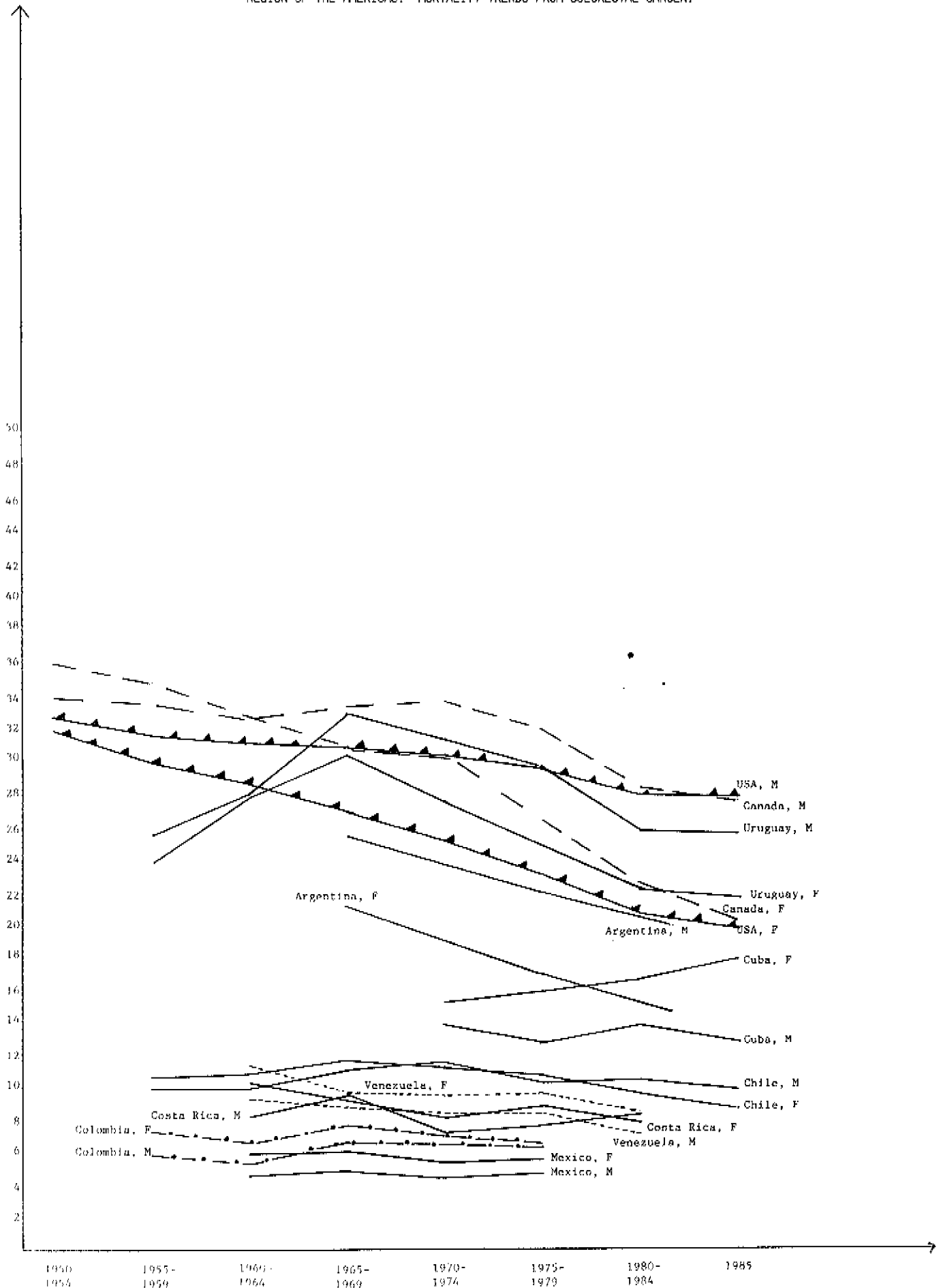


Figure 11.

EUROPEAN REGION. MORTALITY TRENDS FROM COLORECTAL CANCER.

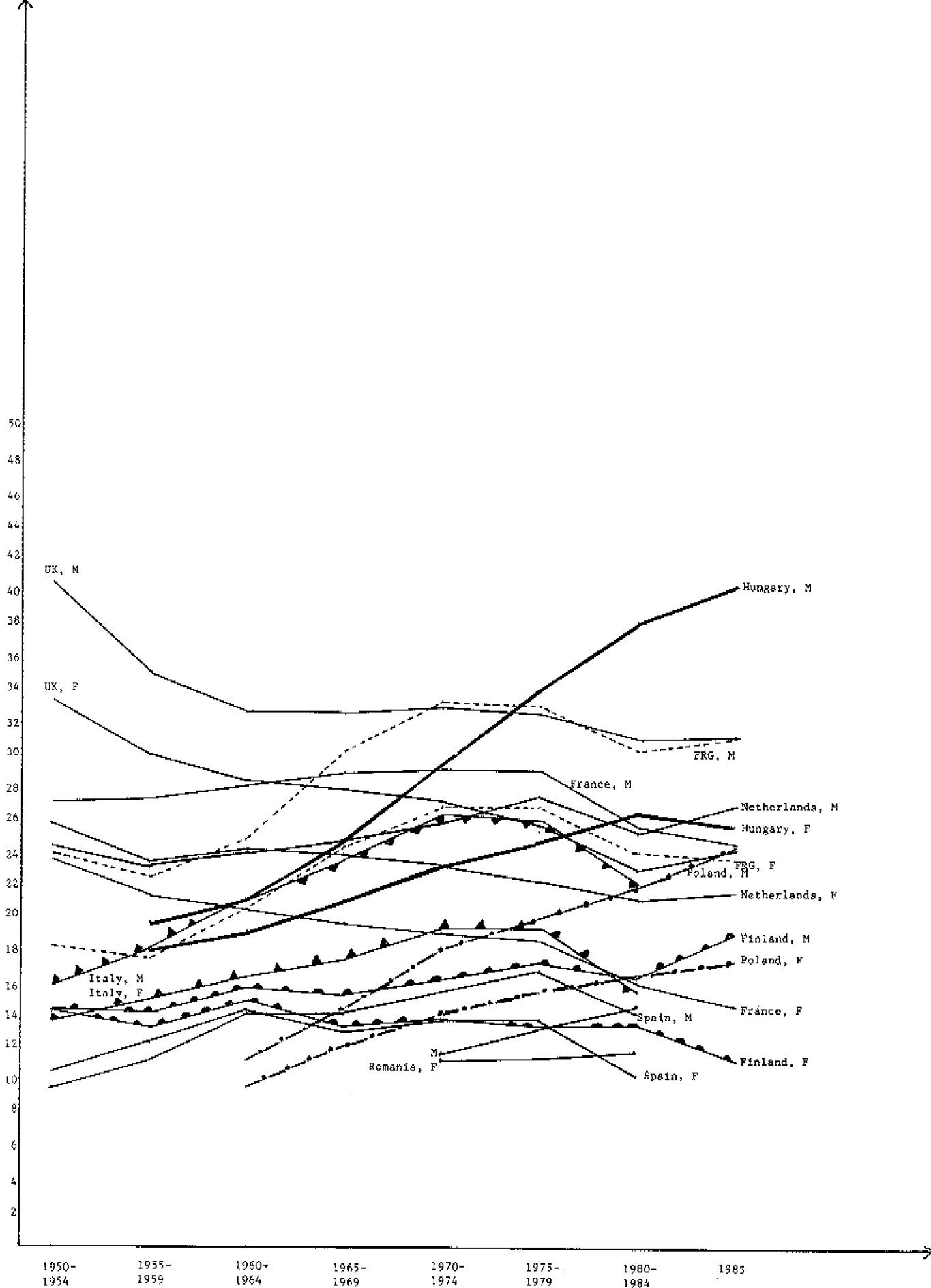


Figure 13.

REGION OF THE AMERICAS, MORTALITY TRENDS FROM BREAST CANCER.

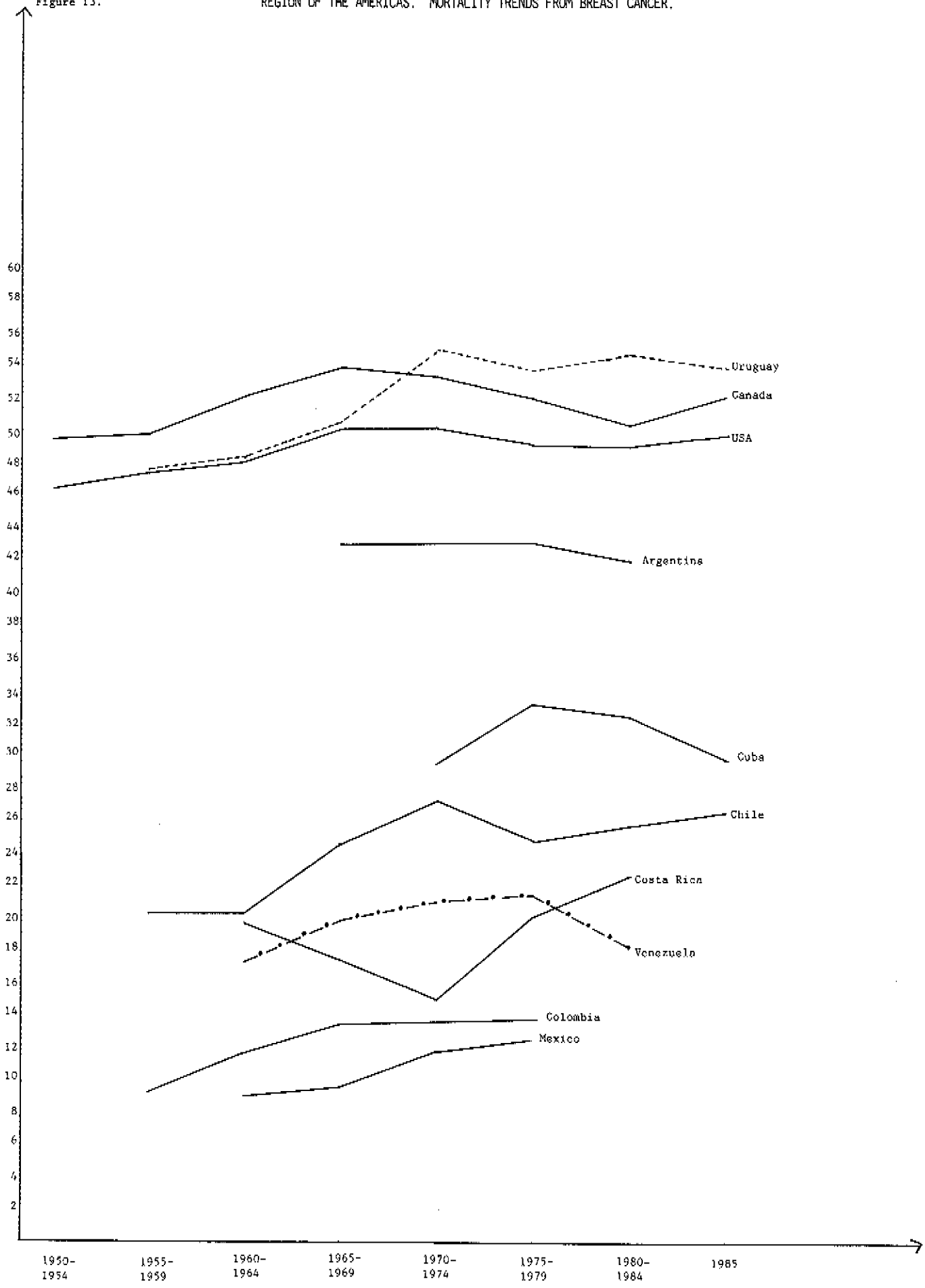
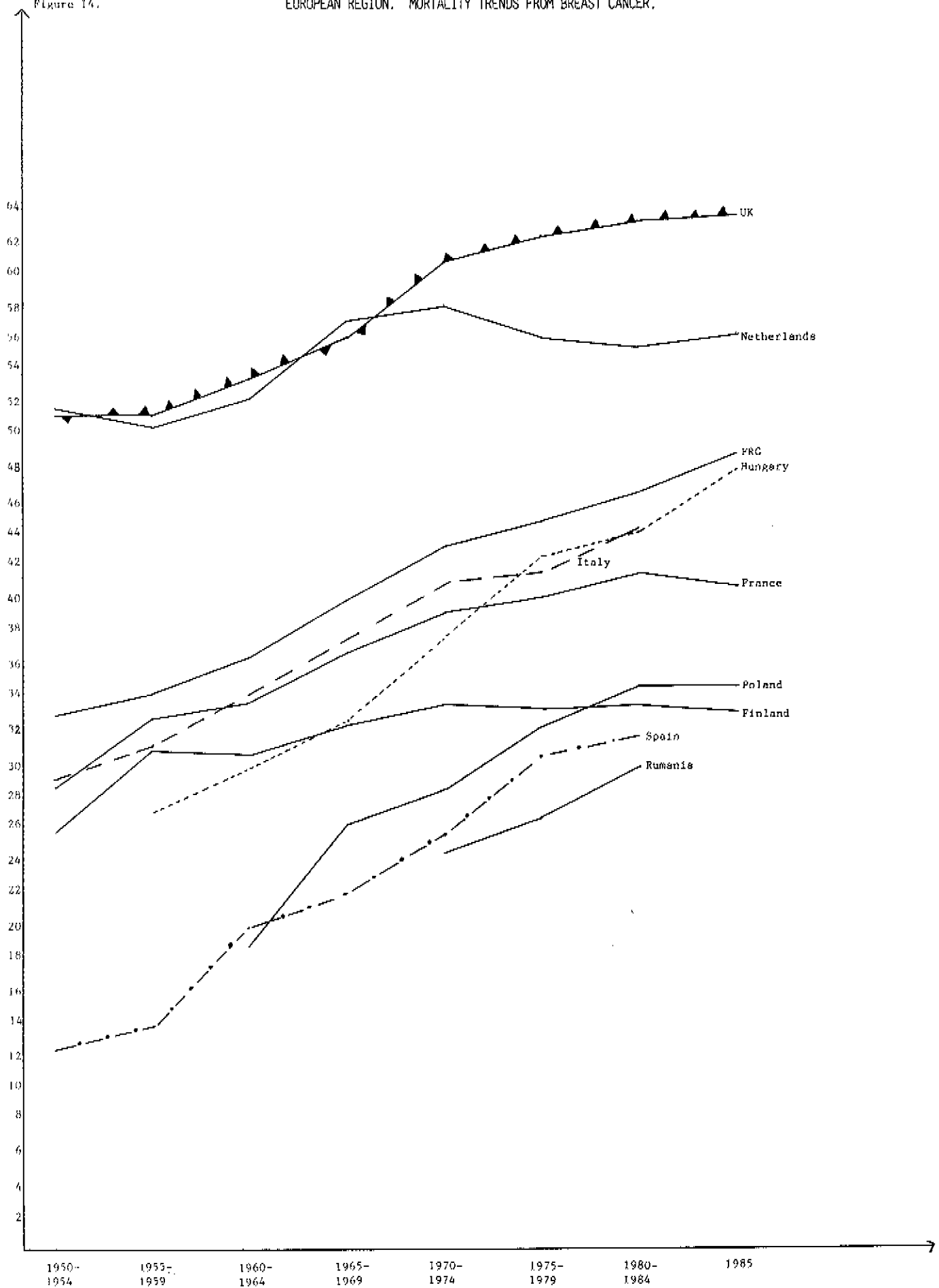


Figure 14.

EUROPEAN REGION. MORTALITY TRENDS FROM BREAST CANCER.



AFRICAN, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, SOUTH-EAST ASIAN AND WESTERN PACIFIC REGIONS.
MORTALITY TRENDS FROM BREAST CANCER.

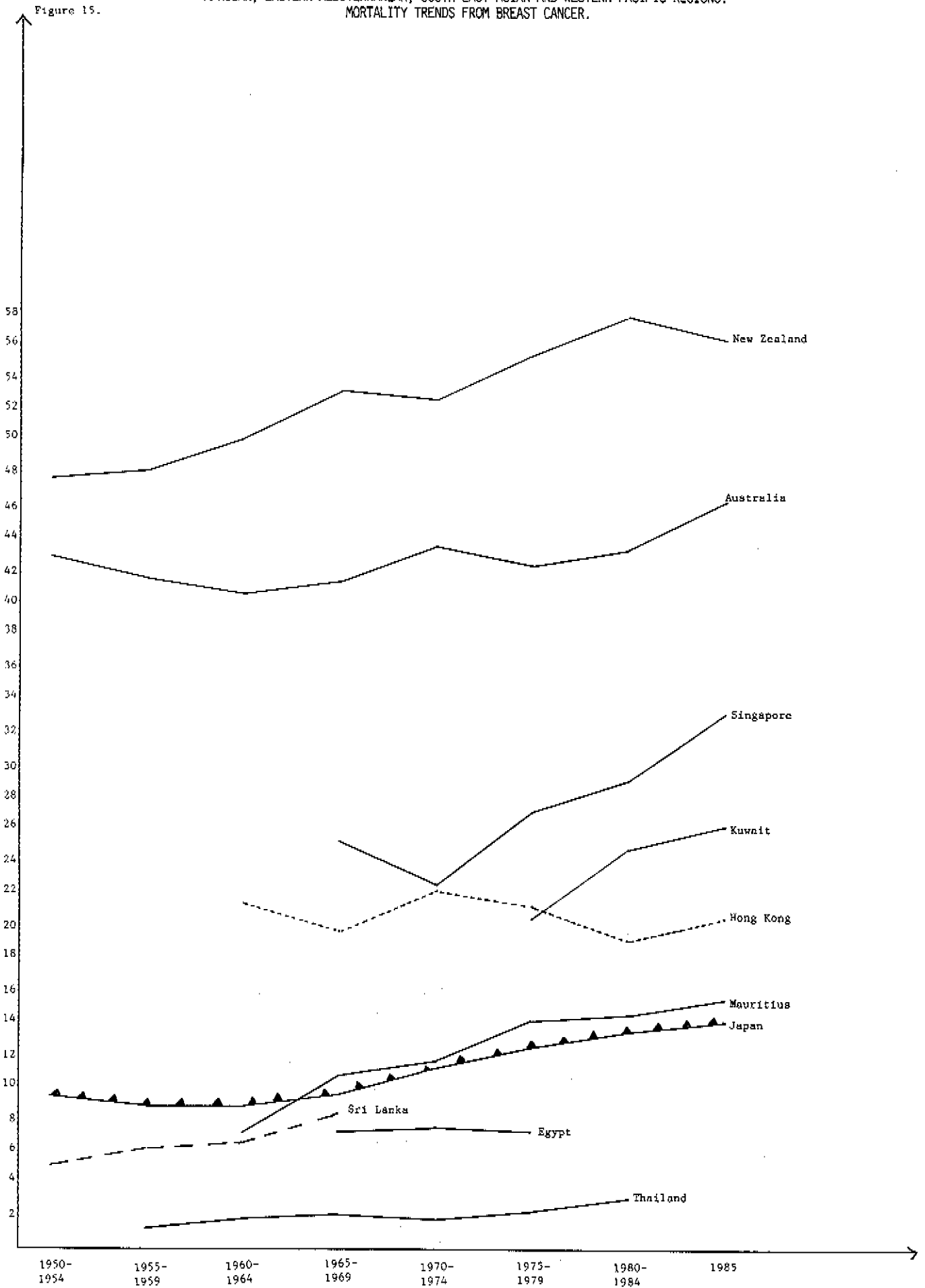


Figure 16.

REGION OF THE AMERICAS. MORTALITY TRENDS FROM CANCER OF OESOPHAGUS.

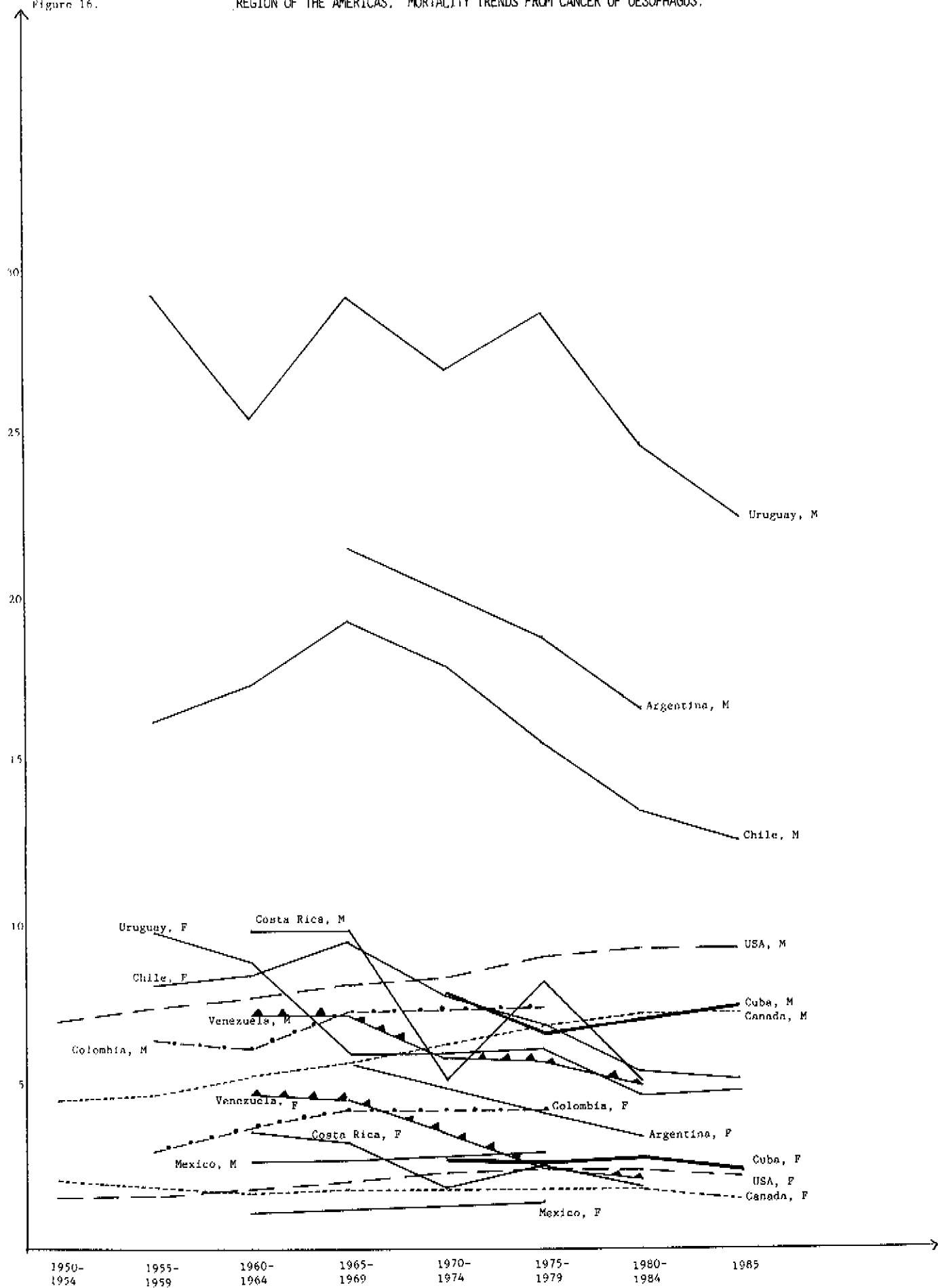


Figure 17.

EUROPEAN REGION. MORTALITY TRENDS FROM CANCER OF OESOPHAGUS.

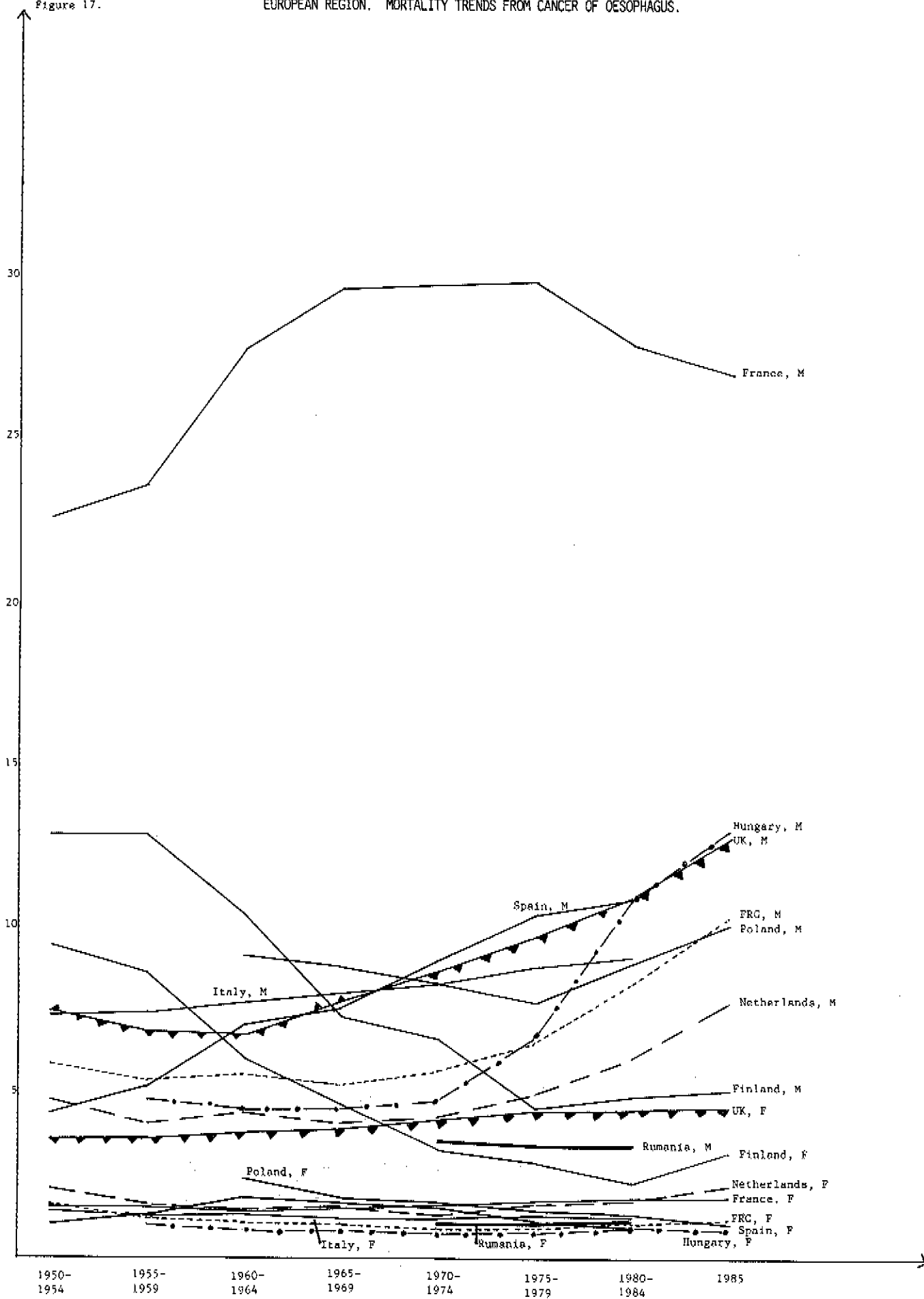
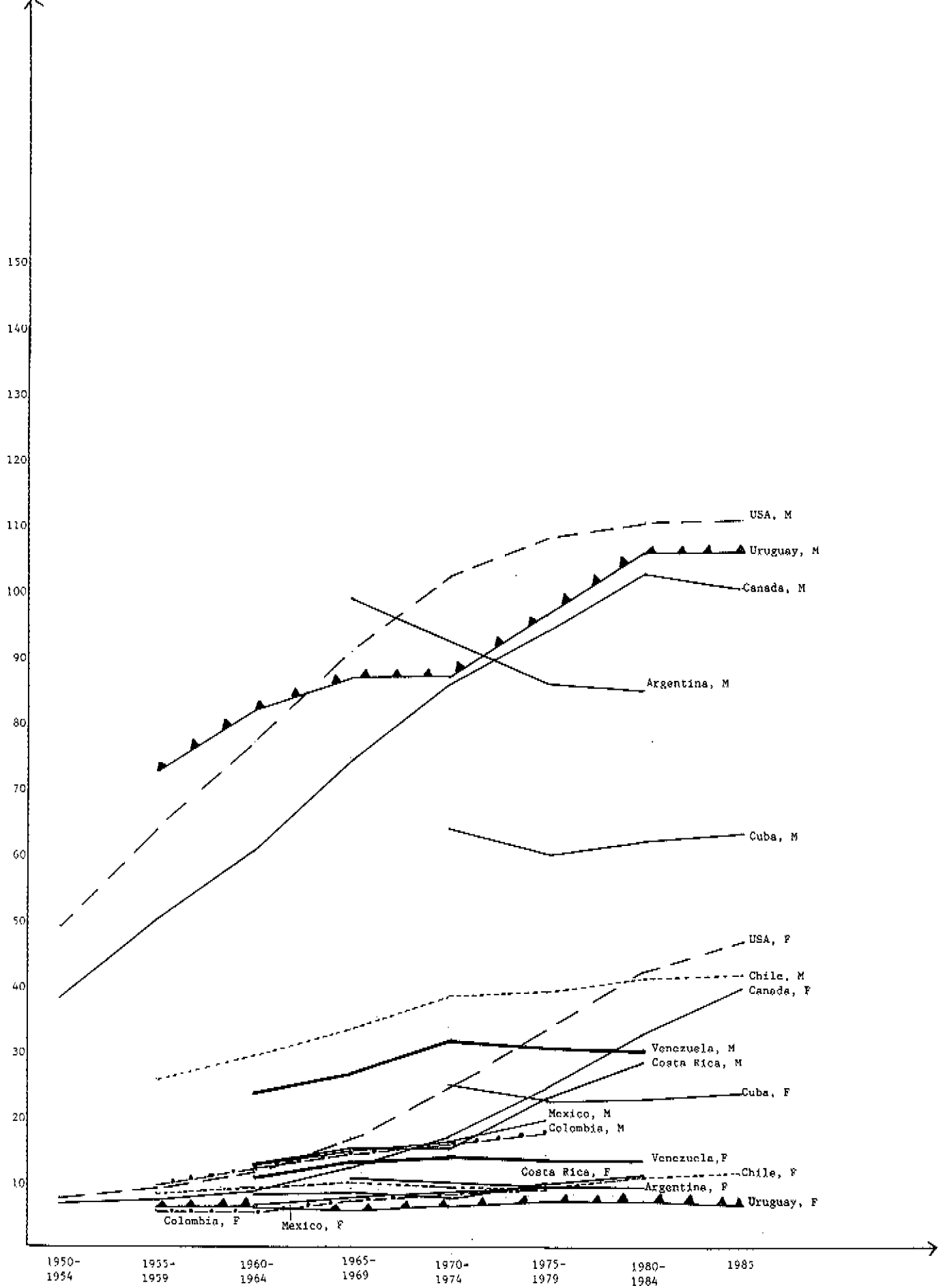


Figure 19.

REGION OF THE AMERICAS. MORTALITY TRENDS FROM LUNG CANCER.



REGION OF THE AMERICAS. MORTALITY TRENDS FROM CANCER OF THE CERVIX UTERI.

Figure 22.

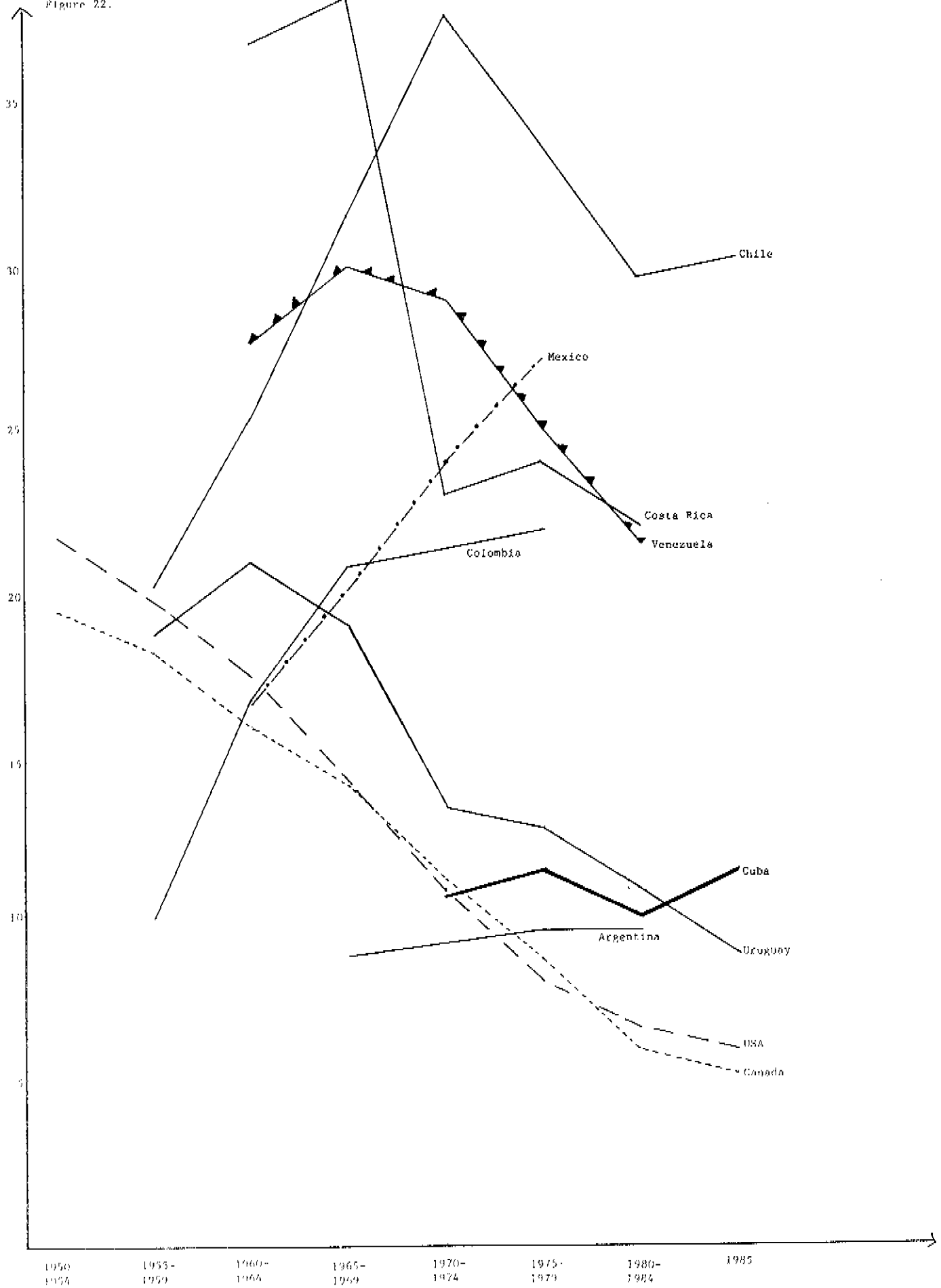
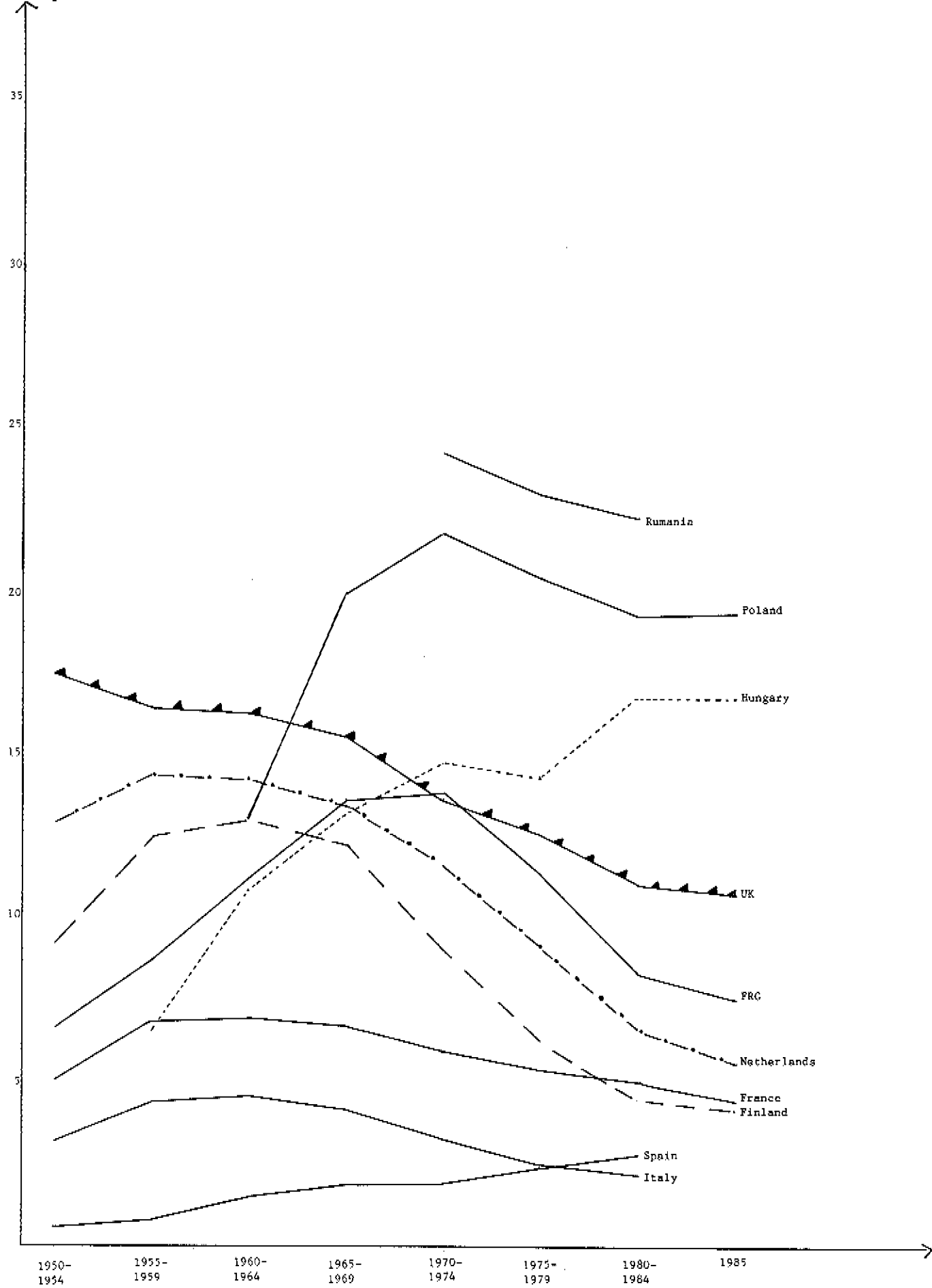


Figure 23.

EUROPEAN REGION. MORTALITY TRENDS FROM CANCER OF CERVIX UTERI.



AFRICAN, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, SOUTH-EAST ASIAN AND WESTERN PACIFIC REGIONS.
MORTALITY TRENDS FROM CANCER OF CERVIX UTERI.

Figure 24.

