PFIZER FACTS

The Burden of Cancer in Asia


Pfizer

The burden of cancer in Asia

In 2002, 4.2 million new cancer cases—39% of new cases worldwide—were diagnosed among 3.2 billion persons (48% of the world population) living in the fifteen most highly developed countries in South, East, and Southeast Asia: Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, China, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Indonesia, Mongolia, India, Laos, and Cambodia. China and India, together accounting for 37% of the worldwide population, reported 3 million of these newly diagnosed cancer cases.

Demographic characteristics vary widely in these fifteen countries—median ages in India, China, and Japan are 25, 34, and 44 years, respectively—yet collectively, they carry a disproportionate burden of worldwide liver, stomach, and esophageal cancer. Three fourths of new worldwide liver cancer cases in males and two thirds in females occur in these fifteen Asian countries. Greater than 50% of the world's new cases of stomach cancer, and greater than 70% of newly diagnosed esophageal cancer worldwide occur in these Asian countries. China alone contributes more than half of the world's newly diagnosed liver and esophageal cancer cases, and 42% of newly diagnosed stomach cancer cases. By comparison, fewer than 4% of the world's new cases of each of these cancers occur in the United States.

In 7 of these Asian countries, lung cancer has the highest incidence rate (age-standardized) of all cancers in males, and breast cancer is the highest incident cancer for females. Lung cancer has the highest death rate (age-standardized) for males in the majority of these Asian countries, and breast cancer ranks among the top-five mortality rate cancers for females in all but 2 of the Asian countries.

There are 3.6 million males and 4.0 million females living with cancer in these Asian countries; China alone has 1.6 million male and 1.5 million female cancer survivors. The magnitude of the surviving population is a function of incidence rates—new cases diagnosed during the year—as well as associated mortality rates. Although the United States has a much smaller population than China (303 million), it has 50% more cancer survivors (2.4 million males and 2.3 million females living with cancer). In most of the Asian countries, cancer of the colon and rectum is the most common among male cancer survivors; among female survivors, breast cancer is the most common in most Asian countries.

This issue of Pfizer Facts presents new analyses of international databases to gain insight into the burden of cancer among Asians, including cancer morbidity and mortality, and preventable risk factors. For purposes of comparison, cancer statistics are also presented for the United States.

Margaret McDonald, PhD
Director
Comparative Effectiveness & Population Studies
Evidence-Based Strategies

Robin P. Hertz, PhD
Senior Director/Team Leader
Comparative Effectiveness & Population Studies
Evidence-Based Strategies

Susan W. Pitman Lowenthal MD MPH
Senior Medical Director, Oncology
Medical Lead Asia Oncology
Medical and Regulatory Affairs Japan/Asia

Table of contents

About the analyses

This report presents cancer statistics for the fifteen most highly developed countries in South, East, and Southeast Asia; in decreasing order, they are: Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, China, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Indonesia, Mongolia, India, Laos, and Cambodia. For purposes of comparison, cancer statistics are also presented for the United States.

The ranking is based on the Human Development Index (HDI), a measure created by the United Nations Development Program to categorize countries as developed, developing, or underdeveloped.

The HDI is scaled from zero to one, and is an average of three component indices:

- Life expectancy at birth, expressed as a normalized index.
- Knowledge and education, as measured by the adult literacy rate (two-thirds weighting) and the combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrollment ratio (one-third weighting).
- Gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) in United States dollars, expressed as a normalized index.

An HDI value of 0.8 or more signals a “high development” country. Included in this category are five Asian countries: Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Korea, and Malaysia. The remaining ten countries have HDI between 0.5 and 0.8, and are classified in the “medium development” group.

Analyses in this report are based on the latest available data describing cancer incidence, prevalence, and mortality in the GLOBOCAN 2002 database covering all countries of the world, maintained by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). The quality of the data varies by country, depending on the extent and accuracy of the locally available data. Data from the population-based Taiwan cancer registry for the year 2005 are used for Taiwan cancer incidence and mortality but data availability are limited to their 10 most common cancers. Data on preventable risk factors are taken from the World Health Organization Statistical Information System (WHOSIS) database 2003, 2005, an interactive database bringing together core health statistics for the WHO member states. Population statistics are based on data from the United States Census Bureau International Data Base (IDB), 2008. All age-standardized rates in the report use the World Health Organization (WHO) World Standard Population.

Throughout this report, non-melanoma skin cancers are excluded from the analyses of total cancers, and breast cancer analyses are limited to cases in females.

South Korea is referred to as Korea in this report.

Highlights

Demographic characteristics

- The fifteen Asian countries covered in this report—Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, China, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Indonesia, Mongolia, India, Laos, and Cambodia—comprise 48% of the world's population (6.7 billion).
- China and India together account for 37% of world population.
- The median age of the population varies widely among the countries, from a low of 19 years in Laos (3% aged 65 years and older) to a high of 44 years in Japan (22% aged 65 years and older). Median ages in the populations of China and India are 34 years and 25 years, respectively.

Morbidity and mortality

Incidence

- Among the 15 Asian countries the highest incidence rates (age-standardized) for total cancer (all sites) in males are in Taiwan, Korea, and Japan; female total cancer incidence rates are highest in Taiwan, Singapore, and Philippines.
- Lung cancer is the most common or second-most common cancer among males in all Asian countries but for India, Japan, Mongolia, and Taiwan.
- Stomach cancer is the highest incident-rate cancer among both males and females in Korea; it is the most common among females in China, and the most common among males in Japan.
- Among females, breast cancer is the highest incident cancer in 7 countries—Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Taiwan.
- 41% of all new cancers diagnosed in males, and 37% of cancers diagnosed in females are in the fifteen Asian countries—about 3 times as many cases as that in the United States.
- Liver, stomach, and esophageal cancer are relatively common in Asia:
  - Three fourths of worldwide liver cancer cases in males and two thirds in females occur in the fifteen Asian countries.
    - China has more than half of newly diagnosed liver cancer cases in the world.

— The fifteen Asian countries account for almost two thirds of new stomach cancer cases in males and more than half of new cases in females.
  ■ China has greater than 40% of the world's new stomach cancer cases.
— Esophageal cancer also occurs disproportionately in Asia—greater than 70% of new cases in males and females occur in the fifteen Asian countries.
  ■ China has 55% of all new cases of esophageal cancer.

Mortality

- The all-cancer mortality rate among males in Mongolia (204 deaths per 100,000) is higher than any other Asian country included in this report.
- Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, China, and Japan have all-cancer male mortality rates ranging from 180 to 154 deaths per 100,000 males; each of these countries has an all-cancer mortality rate in excess of that seen among males in the United States (153 per 100,000 males).
- Among females, the all-cancer mortality rate is highest in Mongolia (136 per 100,000 population), followed by Philippines and Singapore (124 and 109 per 100,000 population, respectively). Females in the other countries included in this report have mortality rates lower than that observed among females in the United States (112 per 100,000 population).
- Breast cancer in females is among the top 5 mortality-rate cancers in thirteen of the fifteen Asian countries. The Philippines has the highest breast cancer mortality rate and the lowest mortality-to-incidence ratio (surrogate measure of survival).
- The mortality rate for cancer of the esophagus in males is highest in China, more than 4 times the mortality rate of this cancer among males in the United States.
- Mongolia has by far the highest mortality rate for liver cancer in males and females. Thailand, Taiwan, China, and Korea also have substantially higher liver cancer mortality rates than the United States.
- Lung cancer mortality rates are much higher for males than females in all Asian countries. The mortality rates in the Asian countries are lower than those in the United States for both males and females.
- The mortality rate for stomach cancer in males and females is highest in China, Korea, Japan, and Mongolia. The mortality rates for males and females in these countries are more than 7 times the corresponding rates in the United States.

Prevalence

- In fourteen of the fifteen Asian countries (prevalence data unavailable for Taiwan) there are 3.6 million males and 4.0 million females living with cancer (diagnosed within the past five years)—China alone has 1.6 million male and 1.5 million female survivors. Even though the United States has a much smaller population than China, it has 50% more cancer survivors (2.4 million males and 2.3 million females living with cancer).
- In most of the Asian countries, cancer of the colon and rectum is the most common among male cancer survivors; breast cancer is the most common among female survivors.
- The most prevalent cancer in India among females is uterine cervix (370,000 survivors). This is the largest such population in any of the fourteen Asian countries.
- Stomach cancer is the most prevalent cancer among males in China (365,000 survivors) and Japan (244,000 survivors).

Preventable risk factors

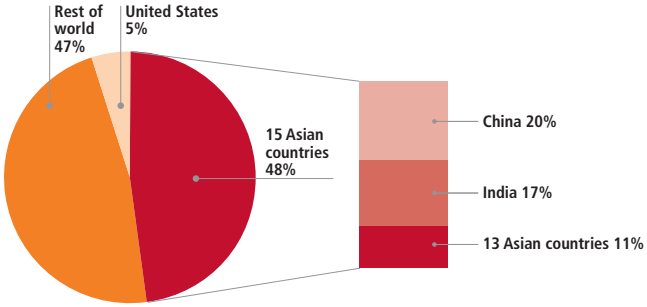
- Greater than 50% of males in Indonesia, China, Malaysia, and Korea are current smokers, about twice the prevalence of current smoking among males in the United States (26%).
- Females in the United States smoke at a higher rate (22%) than females in any of the fifteen Asian countries.
- Alcohol consumption is highest in Korea (7.9 liters per person per year), and lowest in Indonesia (0.1 liters per person per year).
- The average amount of alcohol consumed per person per year is lower in all fifteen Asian countries than in the United States (8.6 liters per person per year).

Demographic characteristics

This report presents cancer statistics for fifteen South Asian and Southeast Asian countries: Japan, Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand, China, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Indonesia, Mongolia, India, Laos, and Cambodia. For purposes of comparison, statistics are also presented for the United States.

These fifteen Asian countries comprise 48% of the world's population. China and India together account for 37% of the worldwide population.

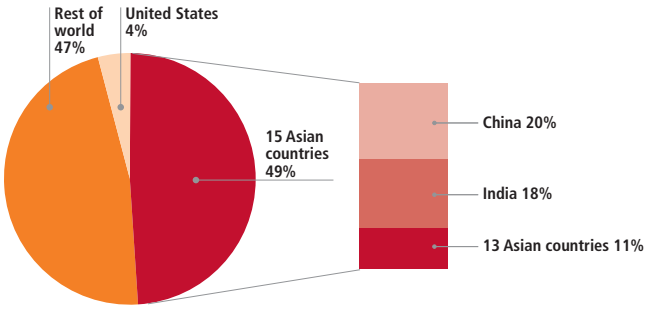
Distribution of the worldwide population



Total population=6.7 billion

Source: US Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

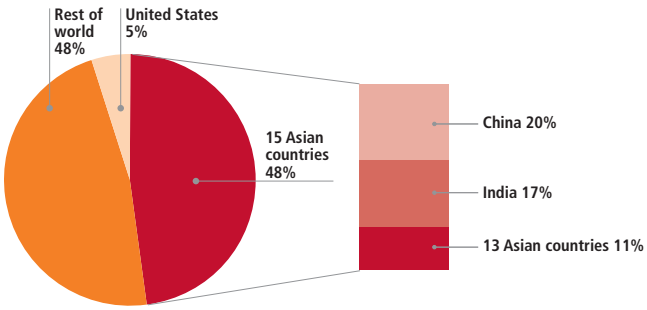
Distribution of the worldwide male population



Total population=3.38 billion

Source: US Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Distribution of the worldwide female population



Total population=3.33 billion

Total may not add to 100% because of rounding.

Source: US Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

The median age of the population across the fifteen Asian countries varies widely, from 19 years in Laos, 25 years in India, 34 years in China, and 44 years in Japan. Less than 10% of the population is elderly (65 and older) in all countries except Japan (22%), Taiwan (11%), and Korea (11%).

Demographic characteristics by country

Country	Population					
	Number (millions)	Male (%)	Median age (years)	Proportion less than 15 years of age (%)	Proportion 15 to 64 years of age (%)	Proportion 65 years and older (%)
Cambodia	14	49	22	33	63	4
China	1,338	51	34	20	72	8
India	1,148	52	25	32	63	5
Indonesia	238	50	27	28	66	6
Japan	127	49	44	14	65	22
Korea	48	50	37	17	72	11
Laos	7	50	19	41	56	3
Malaysia	25	50	25	32	63	5
Mongolia	3	50	25	28	68	4
Philippines	96	50	22	36	60	4
Singapore	5	49	38	15	77	9
Sri Lanka	21	49	30	24	68	8
Taiwan	23	51	36	17	72	11
Thailand	65	49	33	21	70	9
Vietnam	86	50	27	26	69	6
United States	304	49	37	20	67	13

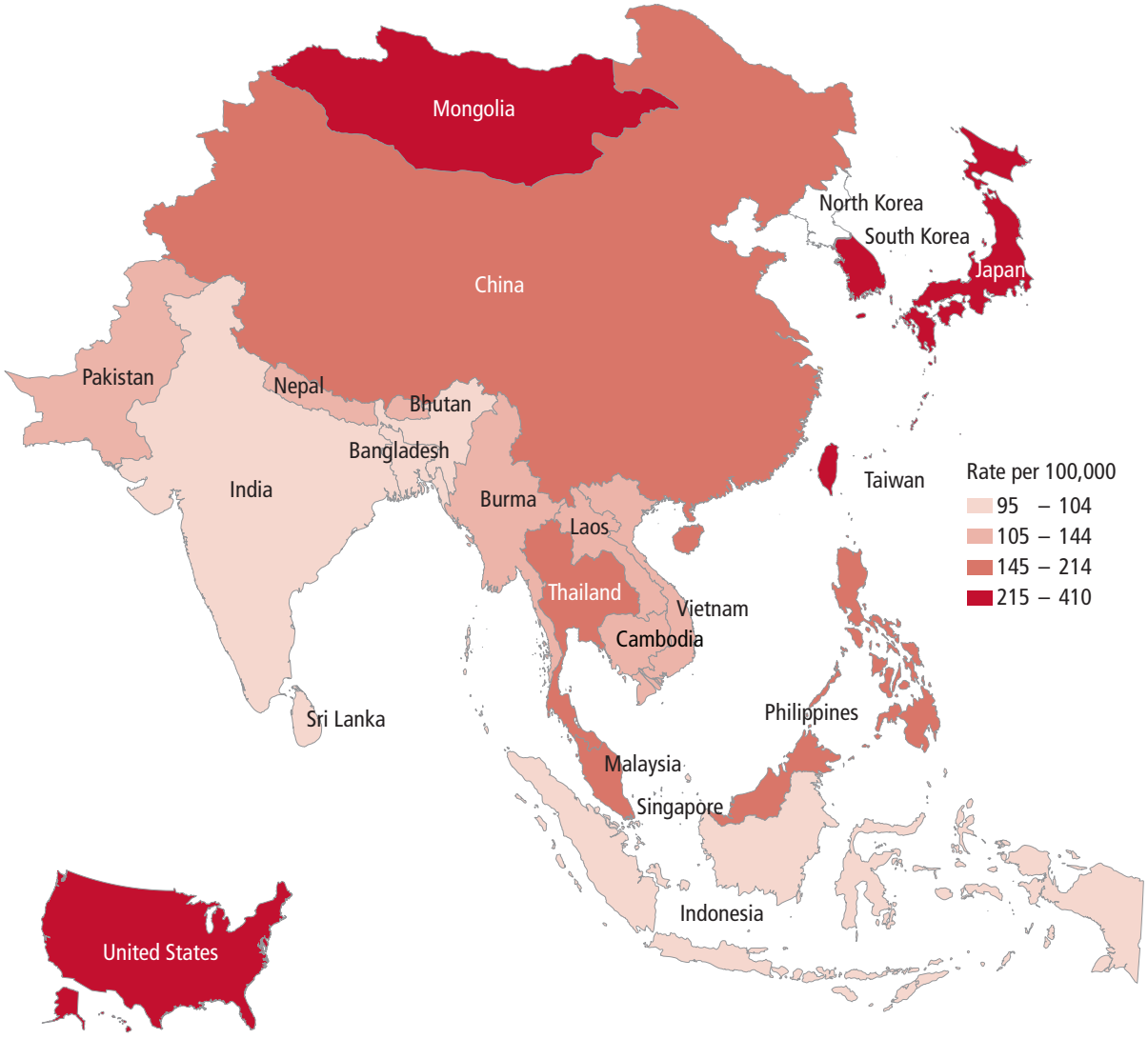
Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Morbidity and mortality

Incidence

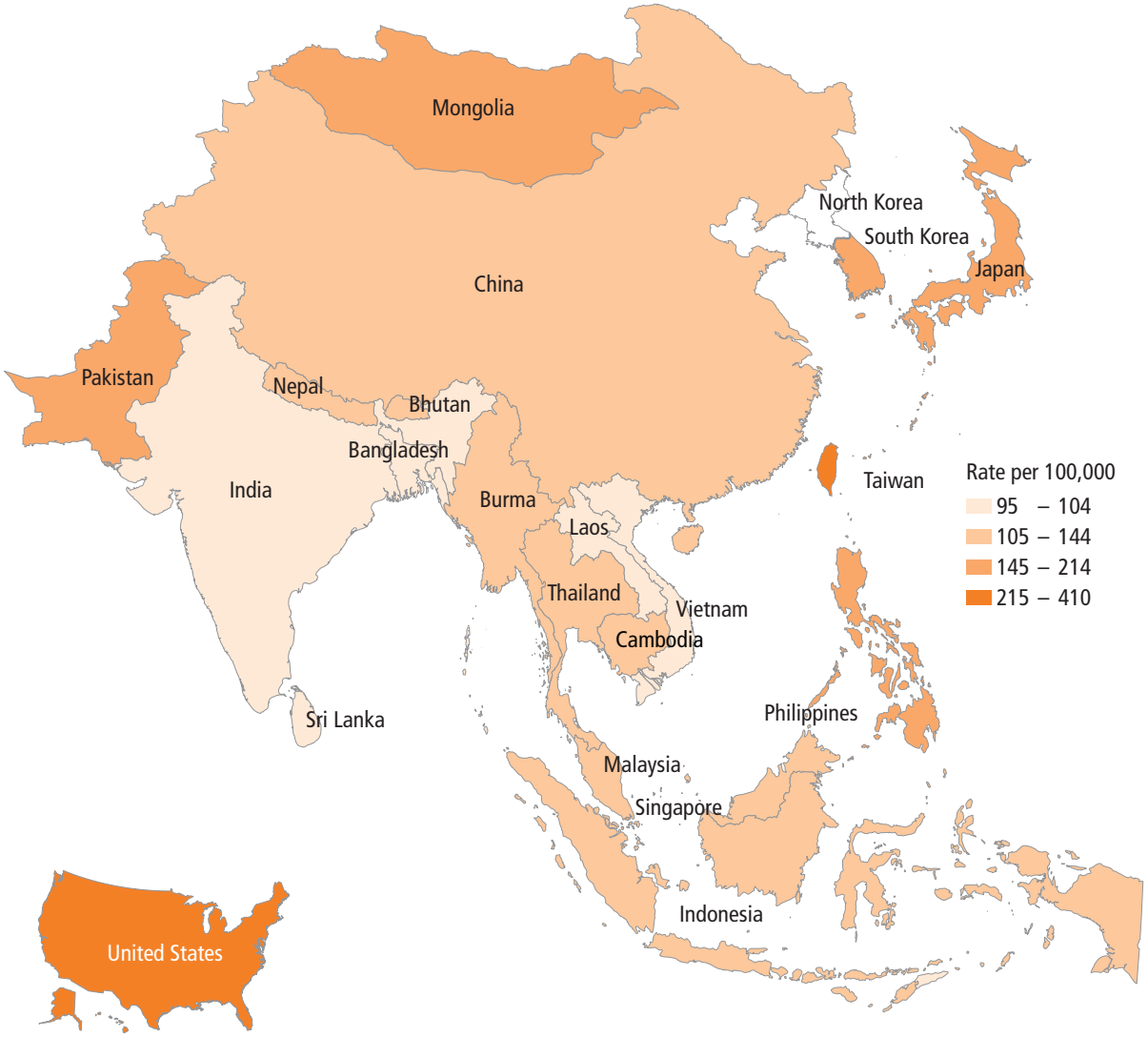
The incidence rate of cancer in males and females (all sites) tends to be highest in northeastern and lowest in southern Asian countries.

Incidence rates for total cancers in males in Asian countries and the United States



Excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.
Rate per 100,000.
Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.
Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Incidence rates for total cancers in females in Asian countries and the United States

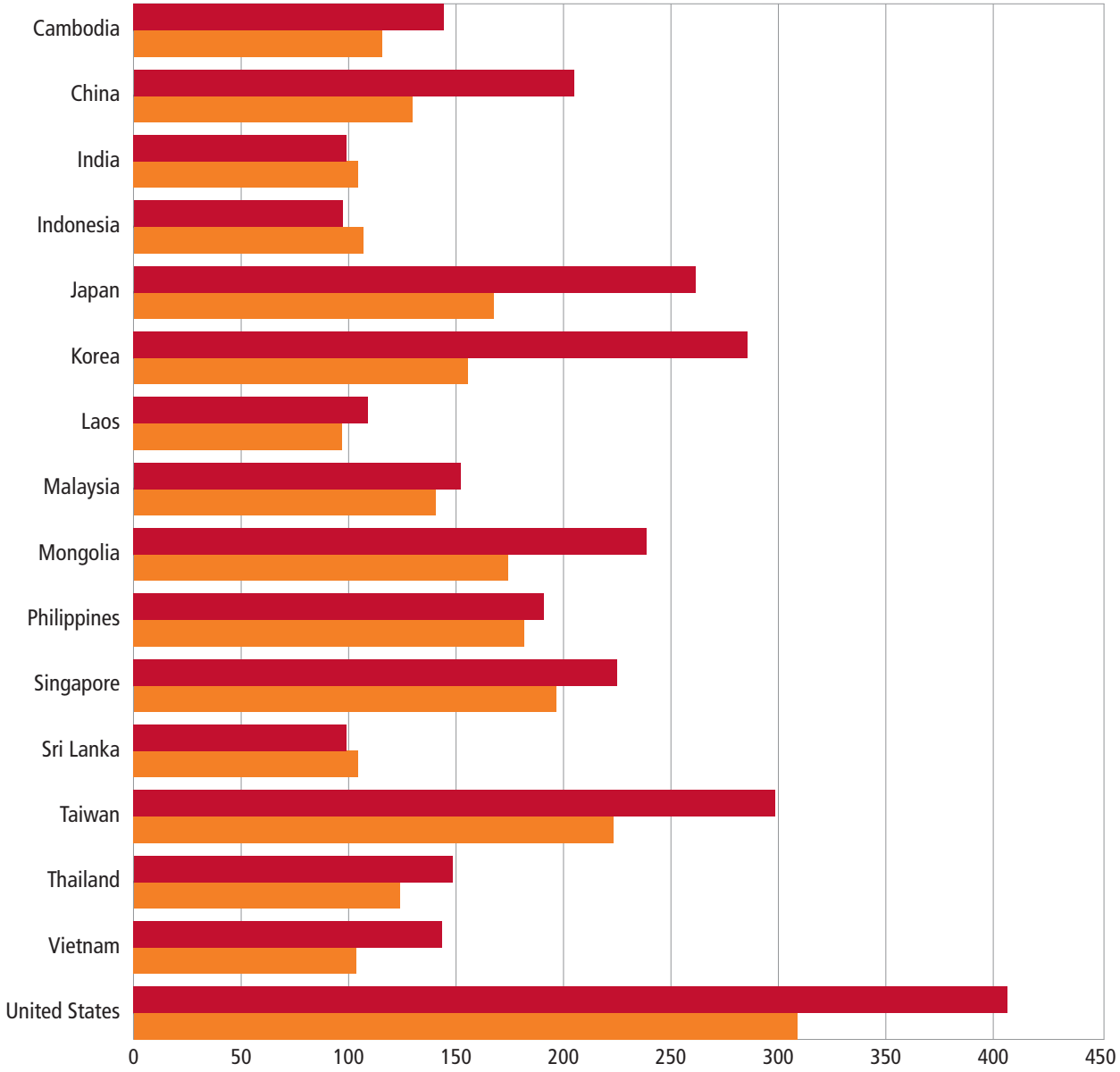


Excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.
Rate per 100,000.
Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.
Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Taiwan and Korea have the highest all-cancer incidence rate (age-standardized) for males in Asia (299 and 286 new cases per 100,000 males, respectively). China has a total cancer incidence rate for males of 205 per 100,000 males, but, given the size of its population, this translates to 1.3 million estimated new male cancer cases annually, exceeding that of any other Asian country. India has one of the lowest total cancer incidence rates for males in Asia (99 per 100,000 males), but accounts for 404,000 new male cases annually. The all-cancer incidence rate for males in the United States (407 per 100,000 males) is higher than the rate in any Asian country and accounts for 762,000 new cases annually.

The all-cancer incidence rate among females in the fifteen Asian countries is highest in Taiwan, Singapore, and Philippines—in comparison, incidence in the United States is much higher than in any of the Asian countries. In China, the female all-cancer incidence rate is 130 per 100,000 females, accounting for 867,000 new cases annually. The total cancer incidence rate for females in India (104 per 100,000 females) is slightly higher than its incidence rate in males, and accounts for 448,000 new female cases annually.

Incidence rates for total cancers by gender and country



Excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Lung cancer is the most common or second-most common cancer among males in all Asian countries but for India, Japan, Mongolia, and Taiwan. Liver cancer has the highest incidence rate of any cancer in Laos, Mongolia, Taiwan, and Thailand. Stomach cancer is the highest incident rate cancer in both Japan and Korea, and the second highest incident cancer in Cambodia, China, and Mongolia. Cancer of the oral cavity is most common in India and Sri Lanka, but is among the top-five cancers for males in only 1 other country, Cambodia. In the United States, prostate cancer is by far the highest incident cancer among males, occurring at twice the rate of lung cancer, the next highest. The prostate cancer rate in the United States exceeds the rates in each of the fifteen Asian countries.

Breast cancer among females is the most common or second-most common cancer in all but 3 of the Asian countries (China, Mongolia, and Thailand). Stomach cancer is the highest incident cancer among females in China and Korea; uterine cervix cancer is highest in Cambodia, India, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam. Breast cancer is also the most common cancer among females in the United States. The incidence of breast cancer in the United States is 2 or more times the rate observed in any of the fifteen Asian countries.

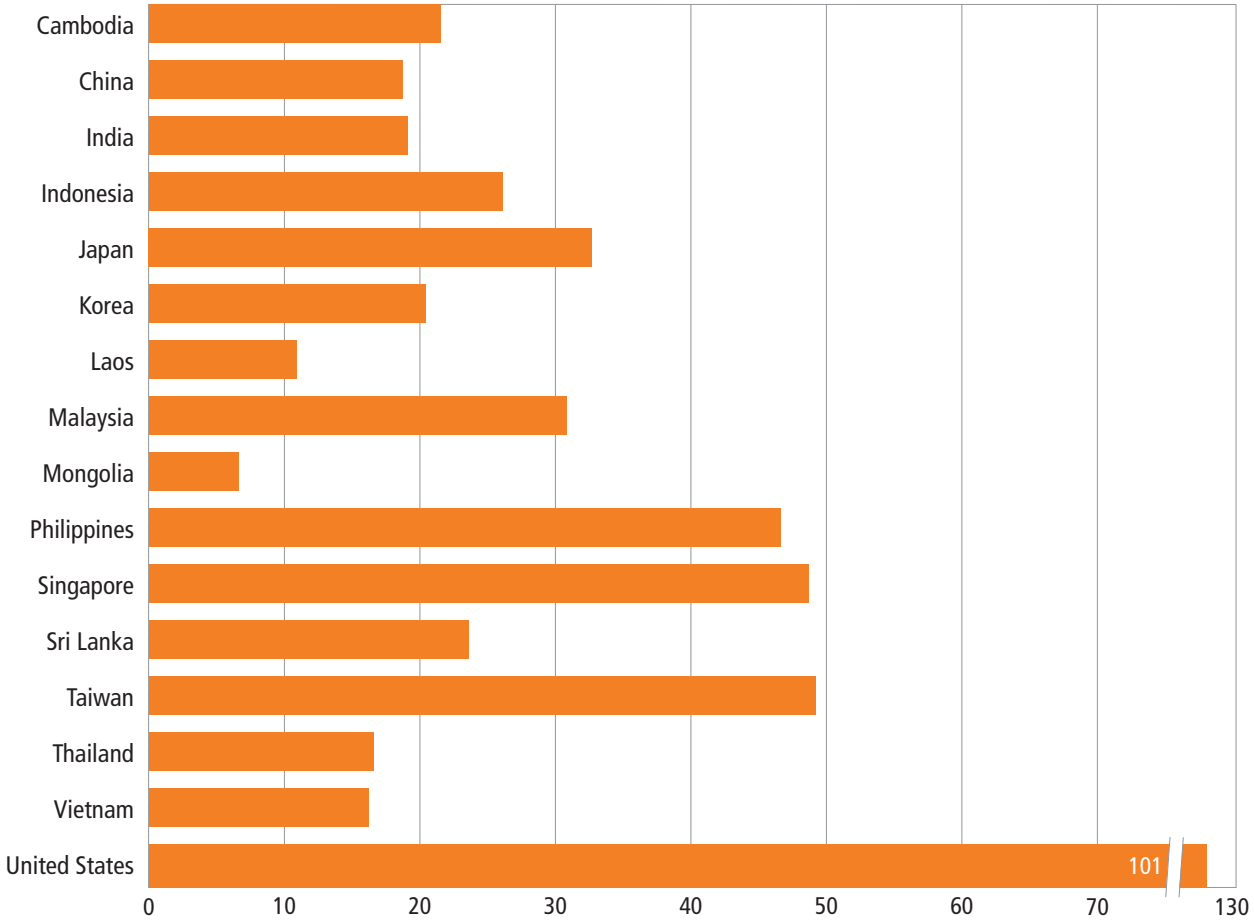
Selected cancers

Breast

In Asia, the incidence rate of breast cancer among females is highest in Taiwan, Singapore and Philippines. Breast cancer incidence rates in China and India are the same, 19 per 100,000 females; the estimated number of new breast cancer cases annually is 126,000 for China and 83,000 for India.

The breast cancer incidence rate in the United States is much higher than that in any of the Asian countries (101 per 100,000 females) and may, in part, be due to breast cancer screening. Nearly 210,000 new breast cancer cases are diagnosed annually in the United States.

Incidence rates for breast cancer in females by country



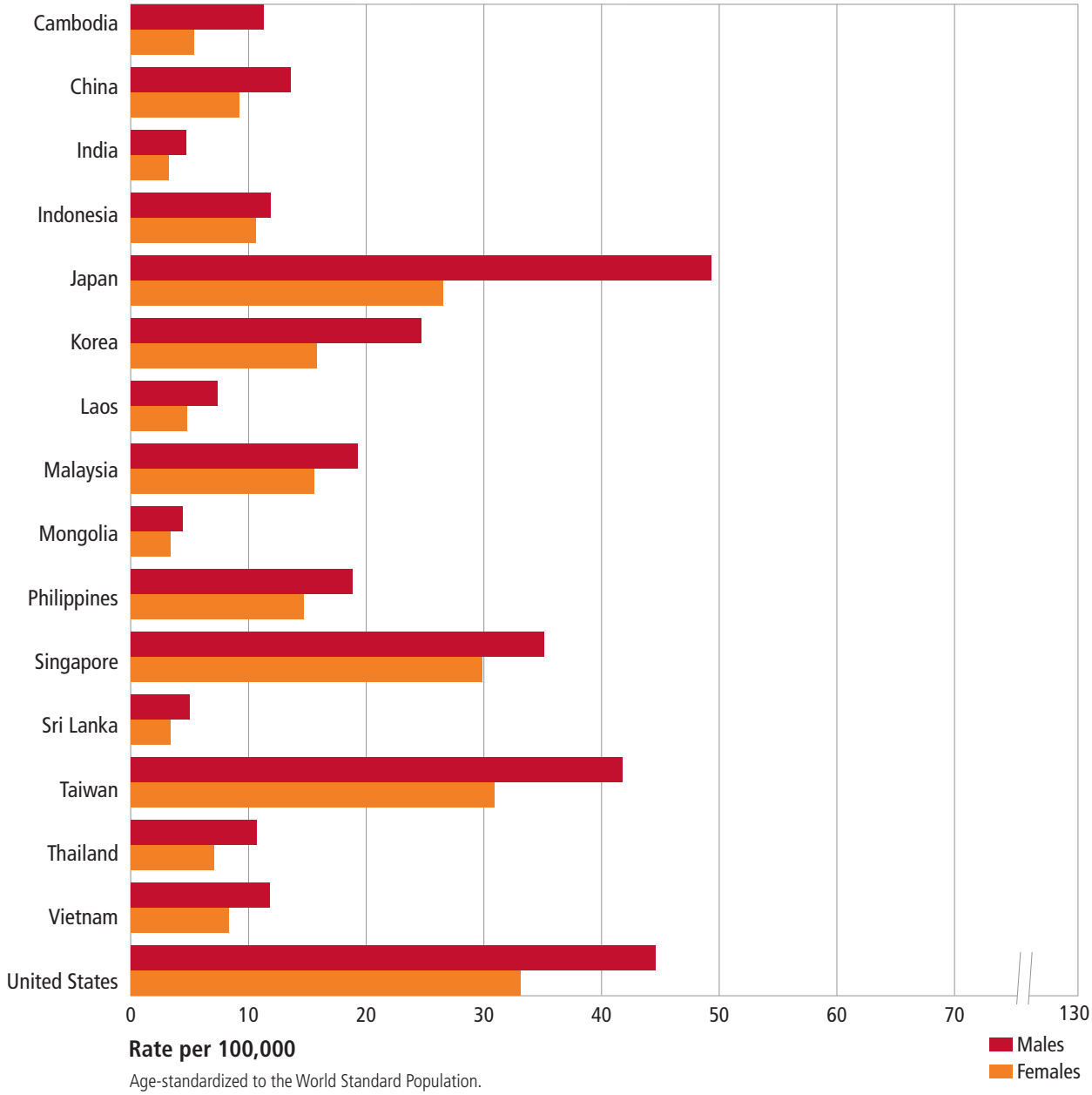
Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Colon and rectum

The incidence of colorectal cancer in males and females is highest in Japan and Taiwan, with rates comparable to the United States. Incidence rates among males are higher than among females in all countries.

Incidence rates for cancer of the colon and rectum by gender and country



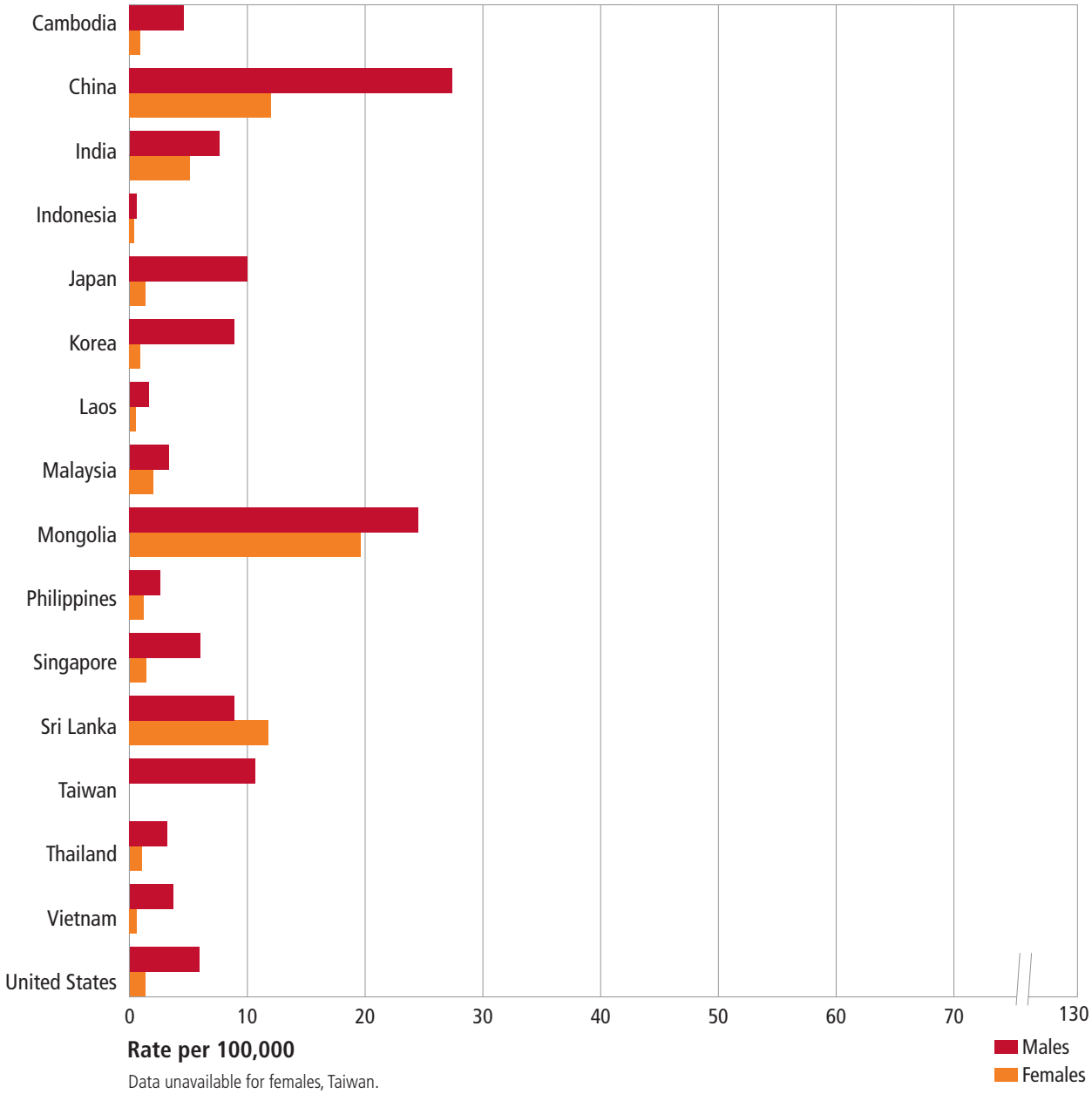
Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Esophagus

China has the highest incidence of esophageal cancer in males and females (27 and 12 cases per 100,000 males, females, respectively) in the Asian countries and the United States. China diagnoses an estimated 174,000 new male cases and 80,000 new female cases of esophageal cancer yearly.

Incidence rates for cancer of the esophagus by gender and country



Data unavailable for females, Taiwan.

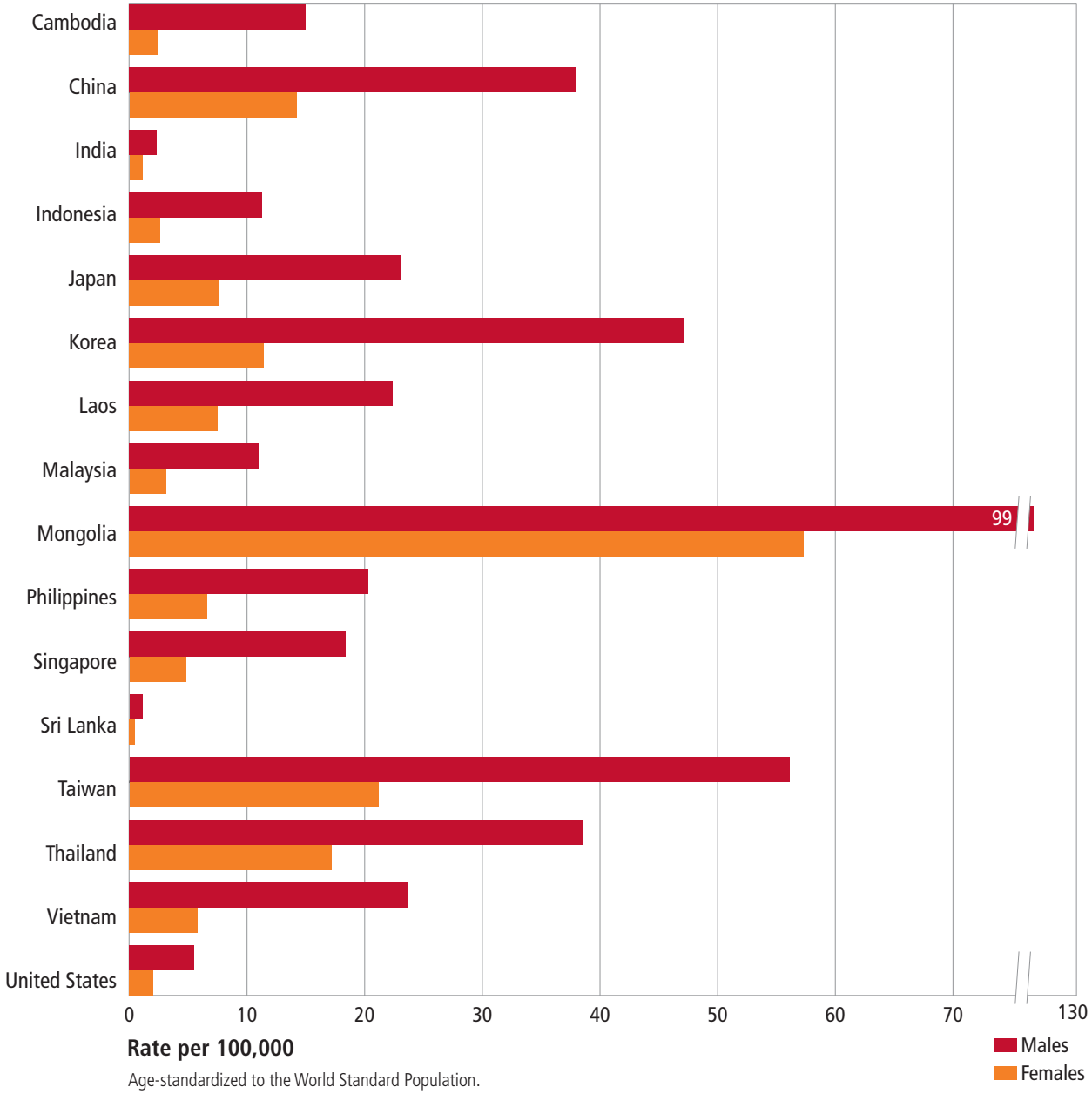
Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Liver

Although Mongolia has the highest incidence of liver cancer among males and females (99 and 57 per 100,000 males, females, respectively) in the fifteen Asian countries, these translate to less than 700 new cases in males and 500 in females yearly. In China, the incidence rate of liver cancer in males (38 per 100,000 males) and females (14 per 100,000 females) accounts for an estimated 251,000 male and 95,000 female diagnoses annually.

Incidence rates for liver cancer by gender and country



Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

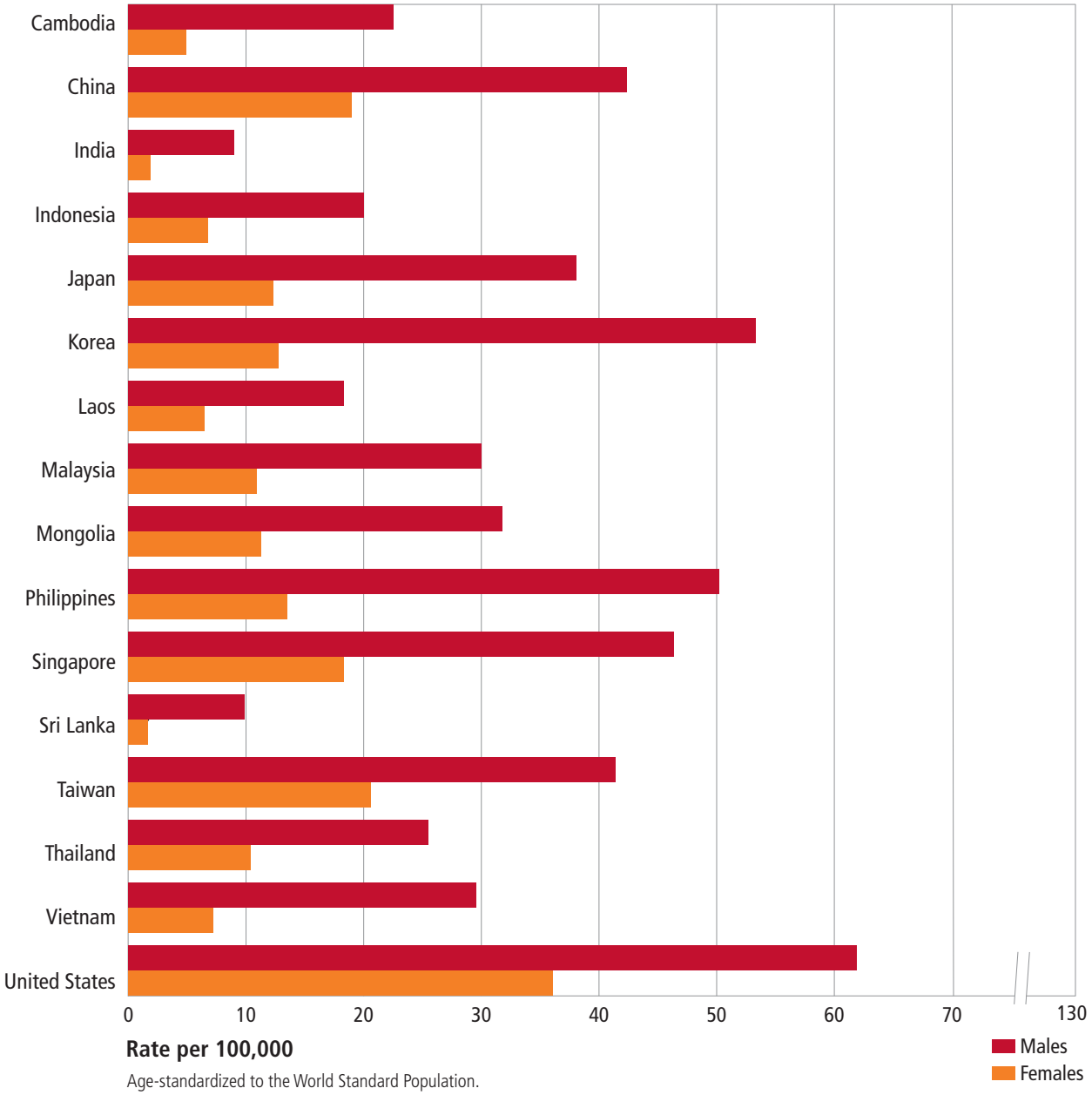
Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Lung and bronchus

Lung cancer incidence among males is highest in Korea, Philippines, Singapore, and China, and lowest in India and Sri Lanka. The rate among males in the United States is higher than in any of the Asian countries.

Lung cancer incidence among females is highest in China, Singapore, and Taiwan, and lowest in India and Sri Lanka. The United States incidence rate among females is higher than the incidence in any of the fifteen Asian countries.

Incidence rates for cancer of the lung and bronchus by gender and country



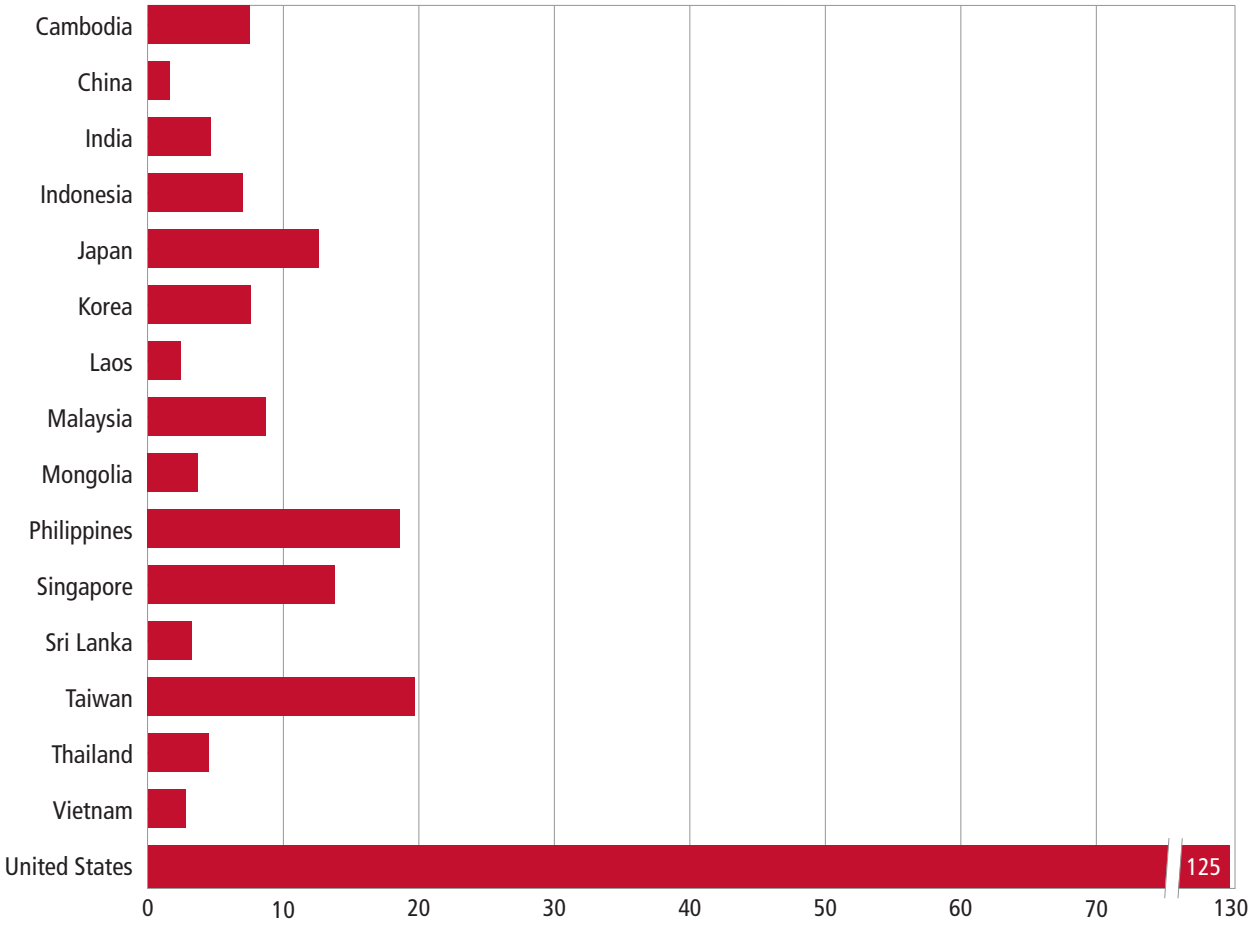
Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Prostate

The incidence of prostate cancer in the fifteen Asia countries is much lower than that in the United States; in part, this may be due to United States prostate cancer screening measures.

Incidence rates for prostate cancer in males by country



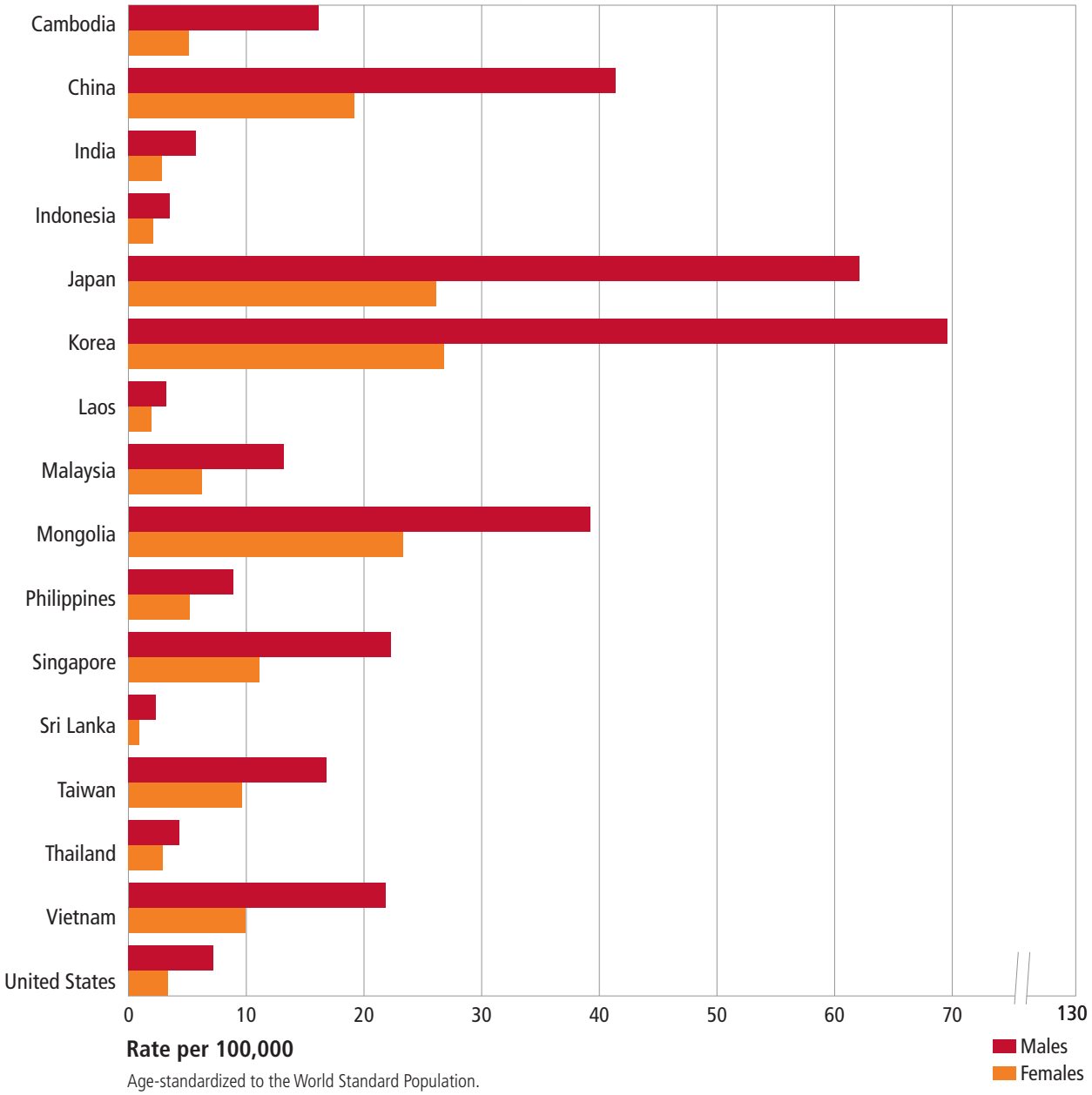
Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Stomach

The incidence of stomach cancer among males and females is highest in Korea (70 and 27 per 100,000 males and females, respectively), followed by Japan, Mongolia, and China. Stomach cancer is much more common in these countries than in the United States.

Incidence rates for stomach cancer by gender and country



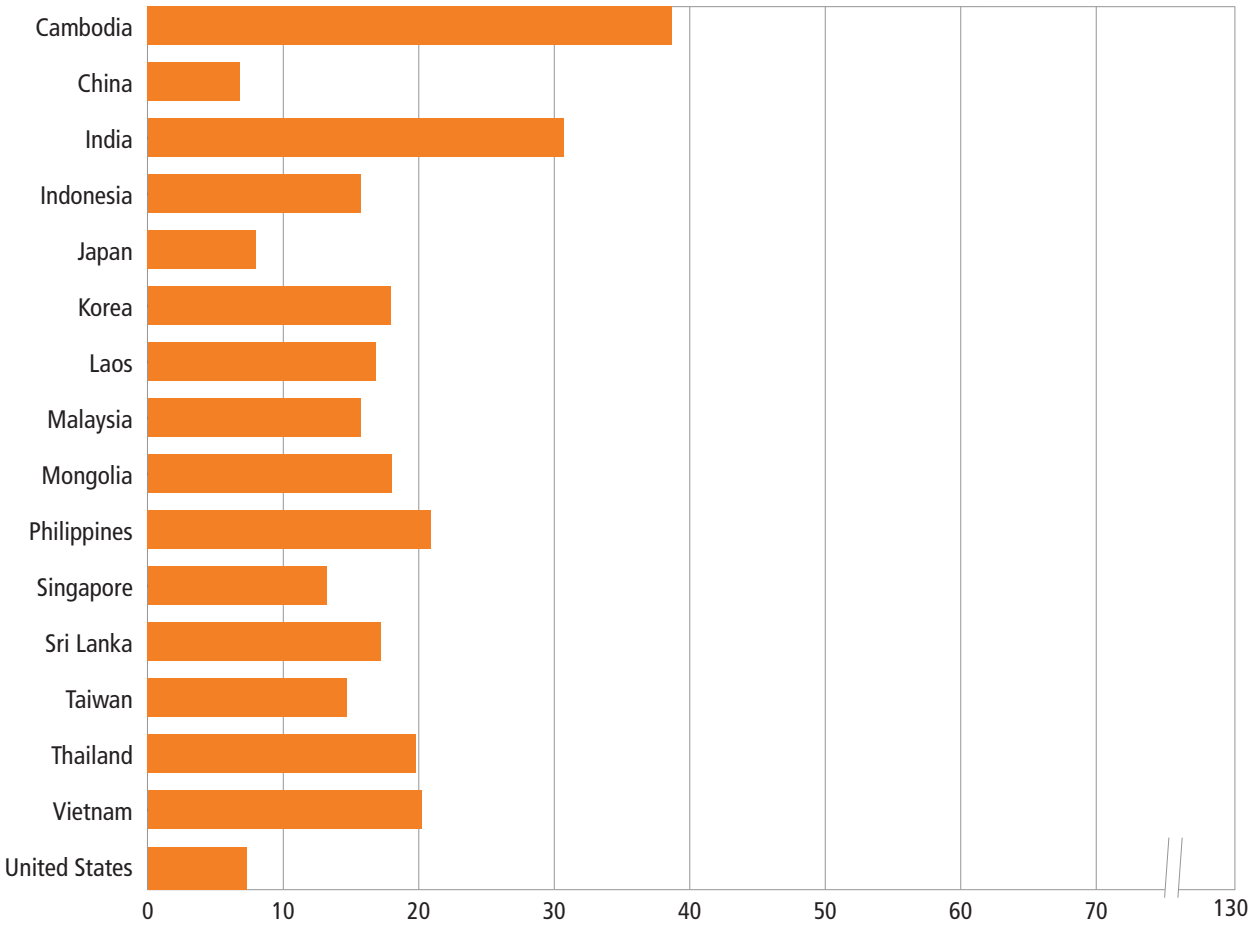
Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Uterine cervix

India and Cambodia have the highest incidence rates of uterine cervix cancer, and China and Japan have the lowest rates.

Incidence rates for cancer of the uterine cervix in females by country

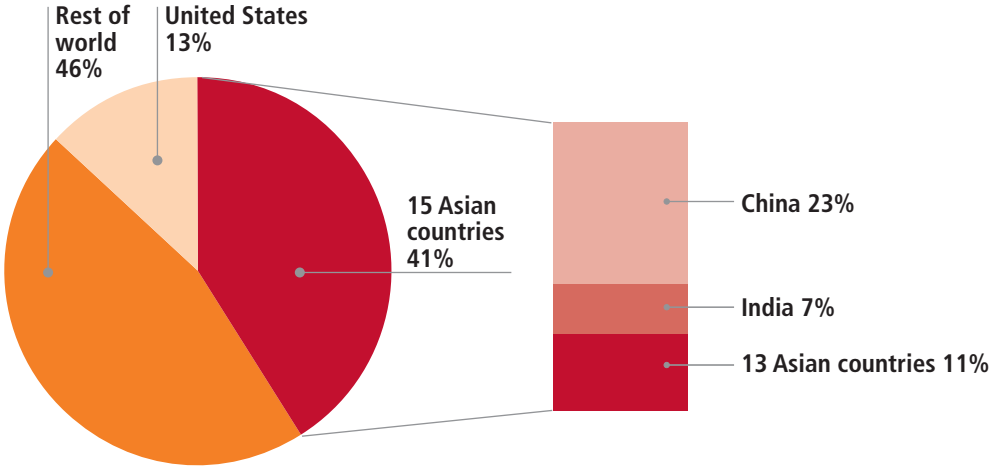


Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Forty-one percent of all new cancers diagnosed in males worldwide occur in the fifteen Asian countries—3 times as many new cases as that in the United States. China, with 20% of the world's male population, accounts for 23% of new male cancers worldwide. India, which has 18% of the world's male population, accounts for only 7% of new cancer cases in males.

Distribution of total new cases of cancer for males worldwide



Total new cancer cases for males=5.8 million per year

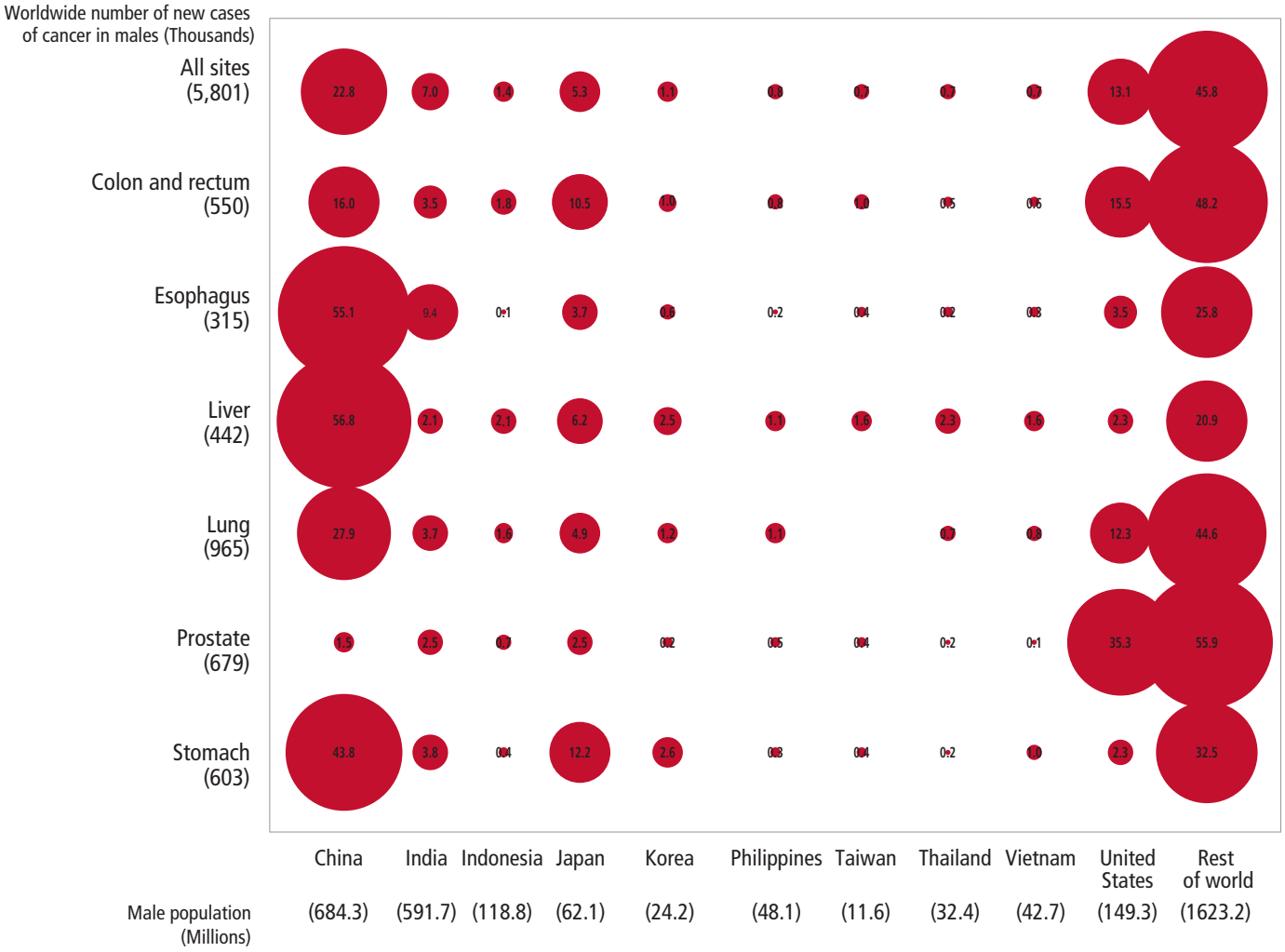
Excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

The frequency of occurrence of different cancers in males is much different in Asia than in the United States, where prostate cancer cases are the most numerous. In the fifteen Asian countries, liver, esophageal, and stomach cancer predominate and account for 77%, 71%, and 65%, respectively, of all new male cases worldwide. China alone contributes 57% of new male liver cases, 55% of new male esophageal cases and 44% of new male stomach cancers worldwide.

One third of the world's new male lung cancers occur in China (28%) and Japan (5%); these 2 countries also contribute more than one quarter of new male colorectal cancers worldwide.

Percent of new worldwide cases of cancer in males by country, for each site



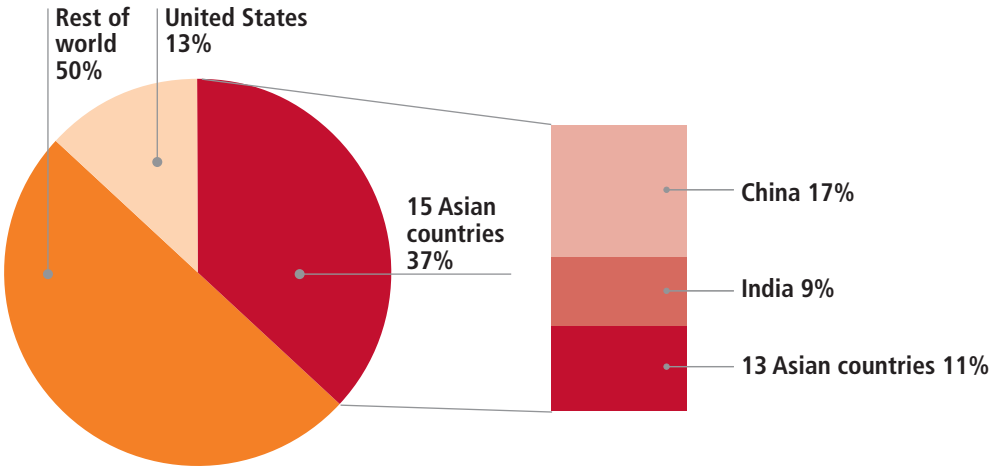
The 9 Asian countries represented are those contributing 1% or more of the world's total new cancer cases or 1% or more of the specific cancer listed. The remaining 6 Asian countries not shown are also excluded from Rest of world.

All sites excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Thirty-seven percent of new cancers diagnosed in females worldwide occur in the fifteen Asian countries. One in six (17%) of the world's new cases of cancer in females occurs in China.

Distribution of total new cases of cancer for females worldwide



Total new cancer cases for females=5.1 million per year

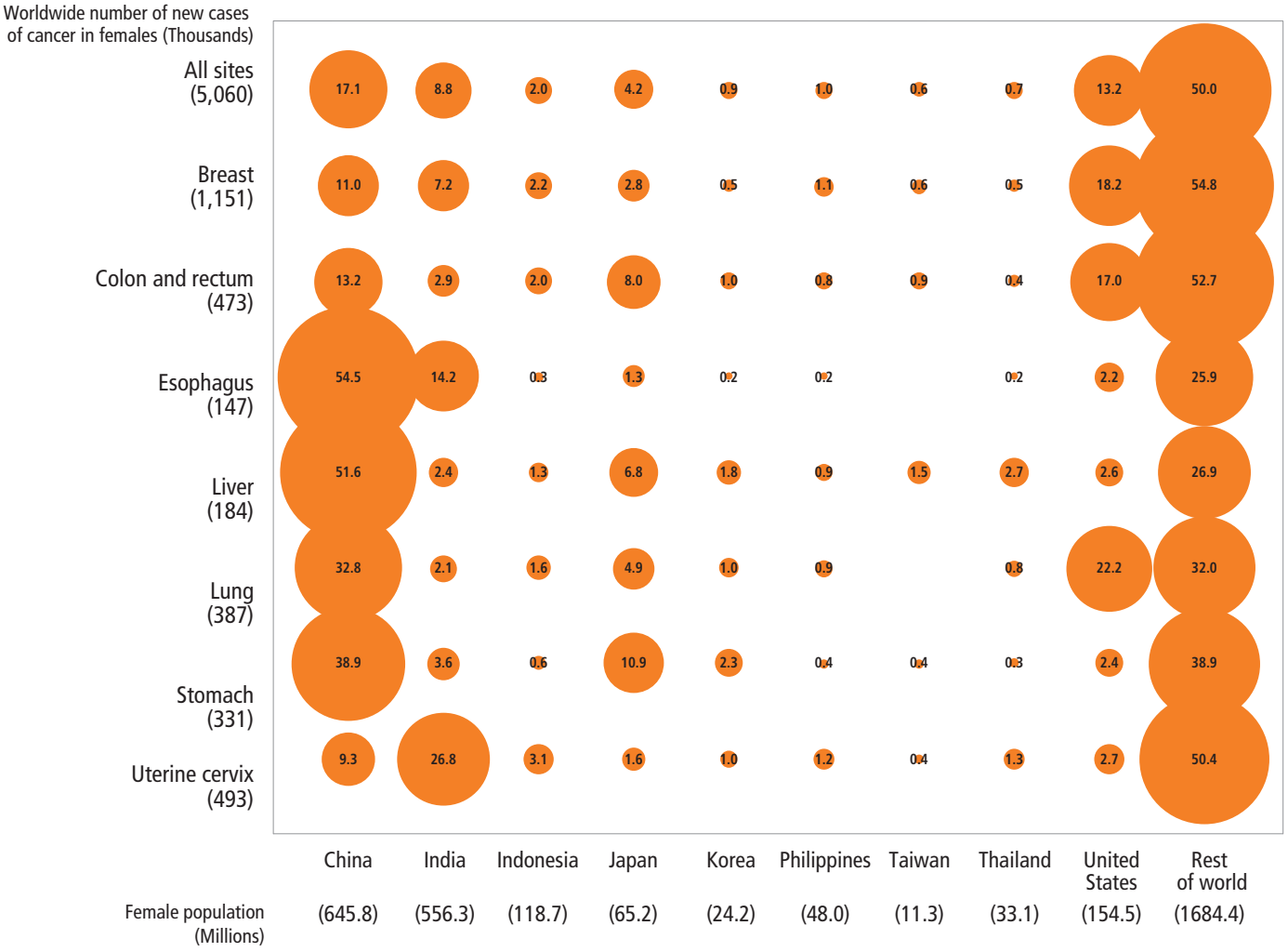
Excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Similar to the cases for males in the fifteen Asian countries, liver, esophageal, and stomach cancers predominate among females and account for 70%, 72%, and 59%, respectively, of all new female cases worldwide. China alone contributes 52% of new female liver cases, 55% of new female esophageal cases and 39% of new female stomach cancers worldwide. Japan accounts for 11% of worldwide new female stomach cancer.

One third of the world's new female lung cancers occur in China. The fifteen Asian countries account for almost half (47%) of all new cases of uterine cervix cancer, with India alone diagnosing 27% of these cases.

Percent of new worldwide cases of cancer in females by country, for each site



The 8 Asian countries represented are those contributing 1% or more of the world's total new cancer cases or 1% or more of the specific cancer listed. The remaining 7 Asian countries not shown are also excluded from rest of world.

All sites excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

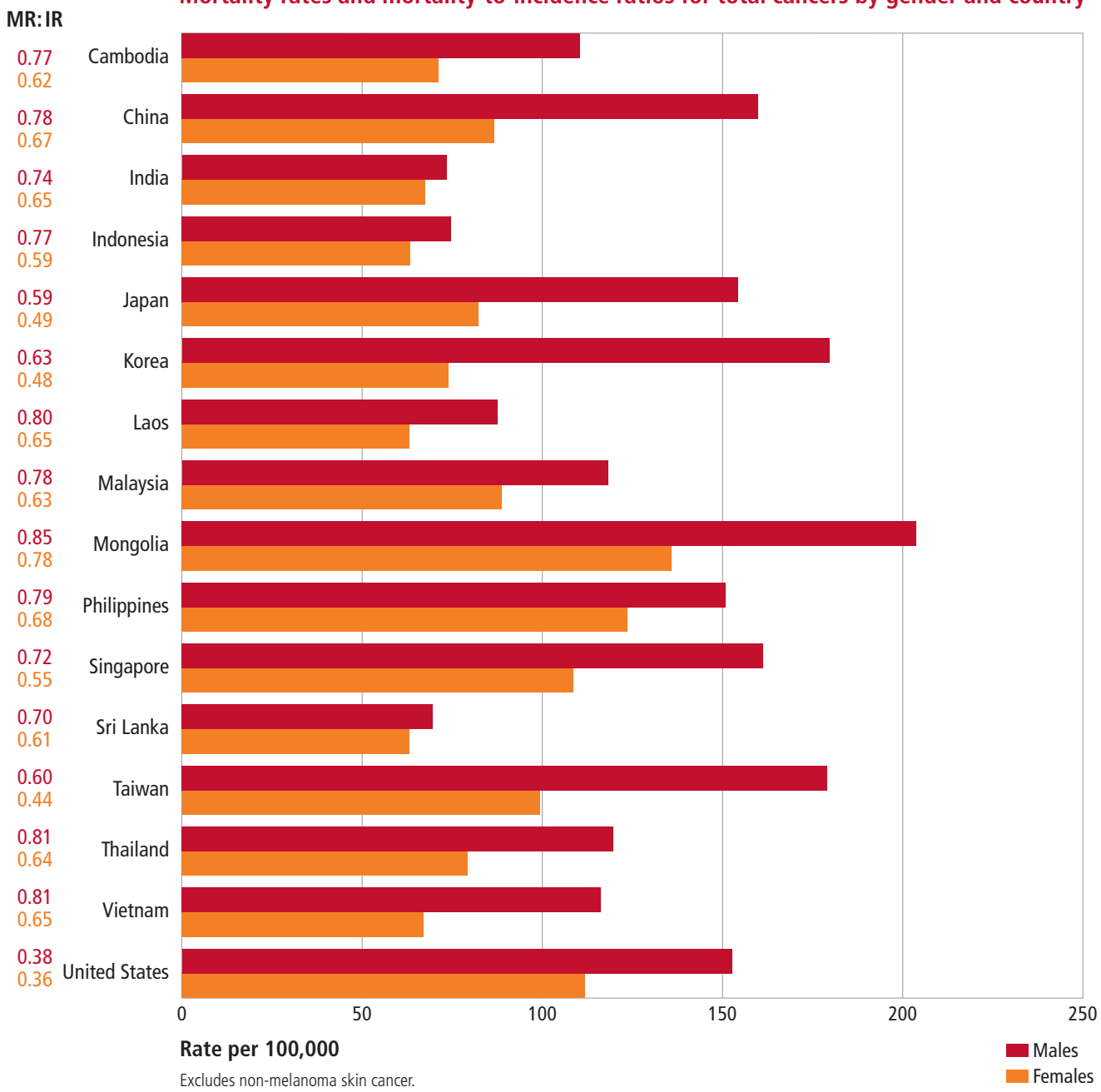
Mortality

With 204 deaths per 100,000 population, the all-cancer mortality rate among males in Mongolia is higher than any other Asian country included in this report. Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, China, and Japan have mortality rates ranging from 180 to 154 deaths per 100,000 males; each of these countries has an all-cancer mortality rate in excess of that seen among males in the United States (153 per 100,000 males). With a mortality-to-incidence ratio of 0.81, males in Thailand and Vietnam are least likely to survive their cancer. Survival is highest among males in Japan (0.59), Taiwan (0.60), and Korea (0.63); however, even in these Asian nations, cancer survival is less likely than observed among males in the United States, where the mortality-to-incidence ratio is 0.38.

Among females, the all-cancer mortality rate is highest in Mongolia (136 per 100,000 population), followed by Philippines and Singapore (124 and 109 per 100,000 population, respectively). Females in the other countries included in this report have mortality rates lower than that observed among females in the United States (112 per 100,000 population). With a mortality-to-incidence ratio of 0.78, survival is lowest among females with cancer in Mongolia. Among the Asian nations, survival is highest among females with cancer in Taiwan (0.44). In contrast, United States females have a mortality-to-incidence ratio of 0.36, indicating a greater likelihood of survival.

Overall, females in the fifteen Asian countries are more likely than men to survive cancer.

Mortality rates and mortality-to-incidence ratios for total cancers by gender and country



Excludes non-melanoma skin cancer.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

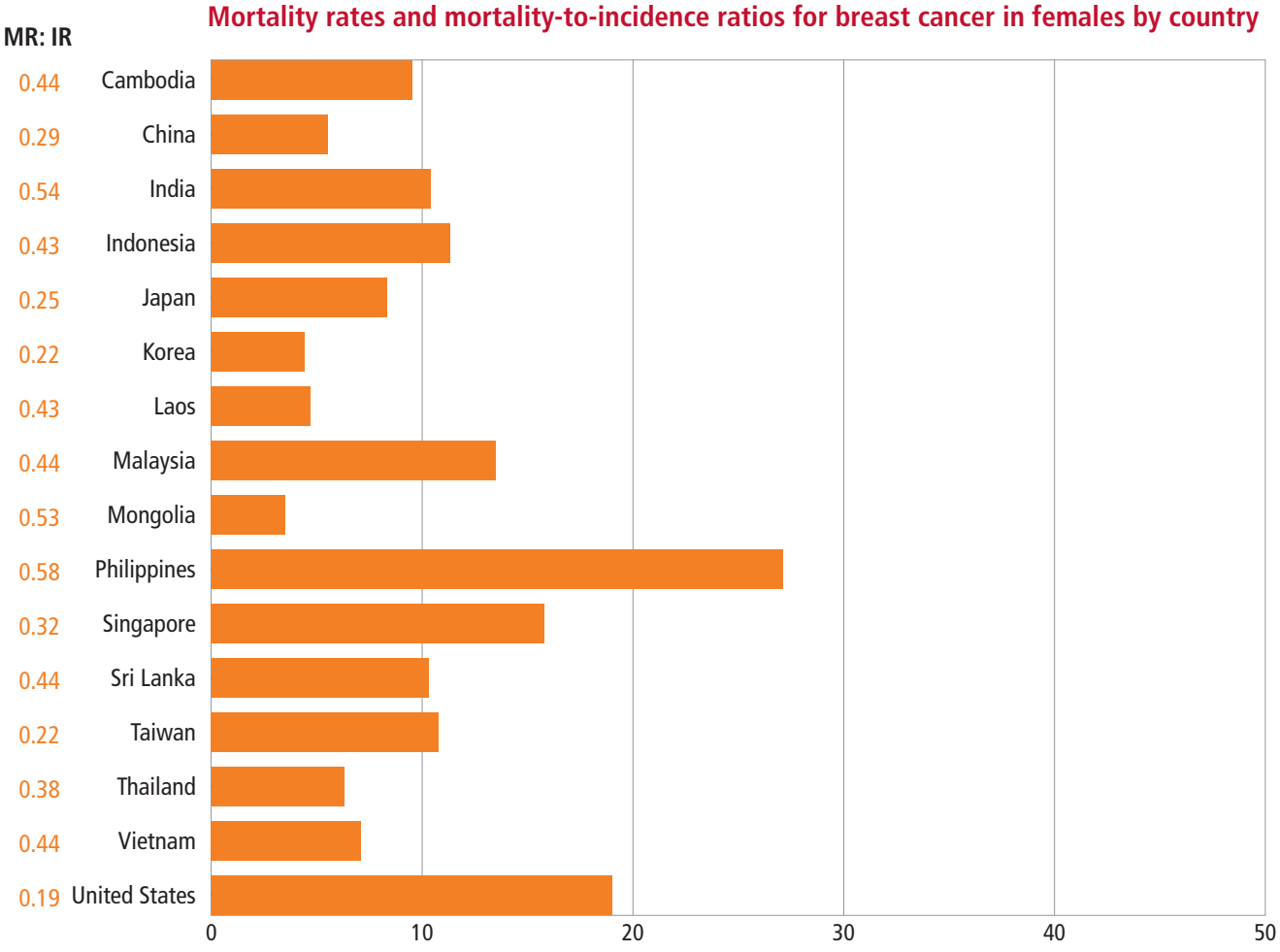
Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Selected cancers

Breast

The Philippines has the highest breast cancer mortality rate (27 per 100,000 population) and lowest survival (0.58 mortality-to-incidence ratio) among the fifteen Asian countries. Among the Asian nations, breast cancer survival is highest in Korea (0.22), Taiwan (0.22), and Japan (0.25). In comparison, the likelihood of surviving breast cancer is higher in the United States with a mortality-to-incidence ratio of 0.19.

Mortality rates and mortality-to-incidence ratios for breast cancer in females by country



Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

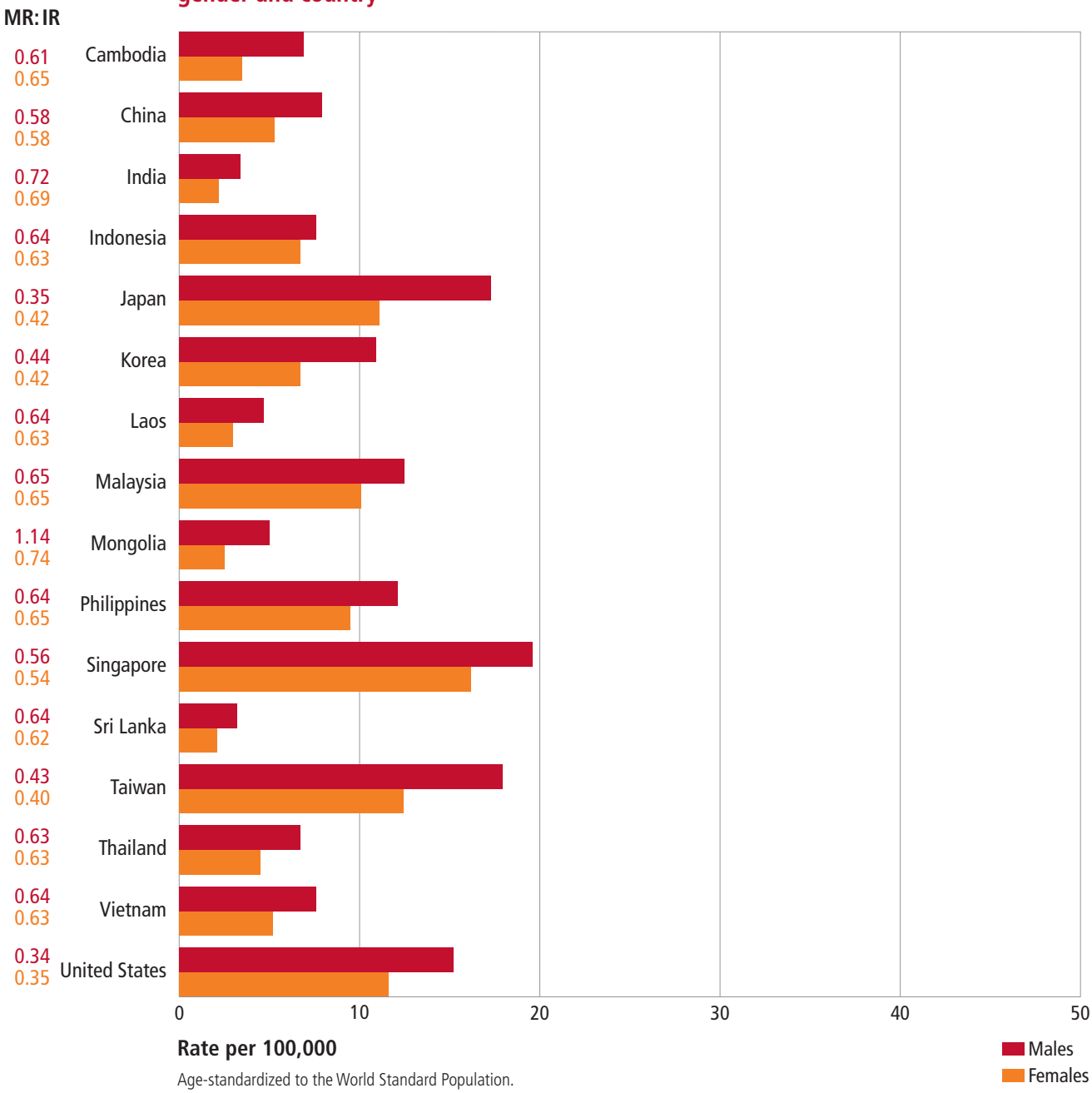
Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Colon and rectum

With 20, 18, and 17 deaths per 100,000 male population, respectively, Singapore, Taiwan, and Japan have higher mortality rates for cancer of the colon and rectum in males than the other Asian countries. The United States and Japan have the lowest mortality-to-incidence ratios (0.34 and 0.35, respectively), indicating the best survival for this cancer among the countries studied.

Singapore, Taiwan, and Japan also have higher mortality rates for cancer of the colon and rectum in females than the other countries. For this cancer in females, the United States has the highest survival (0.35), followed by Taiwan (0.40), Japan, and Korea (0.42 in each country). With a mortality-to-incidence ratio of 0.35, Japanese males are more likely to survive cancer of the colon and rectum than Japanese females.

Mortality rates and mortality-to-incidence ratios for cancer of the colon and rectum by gender and country



Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

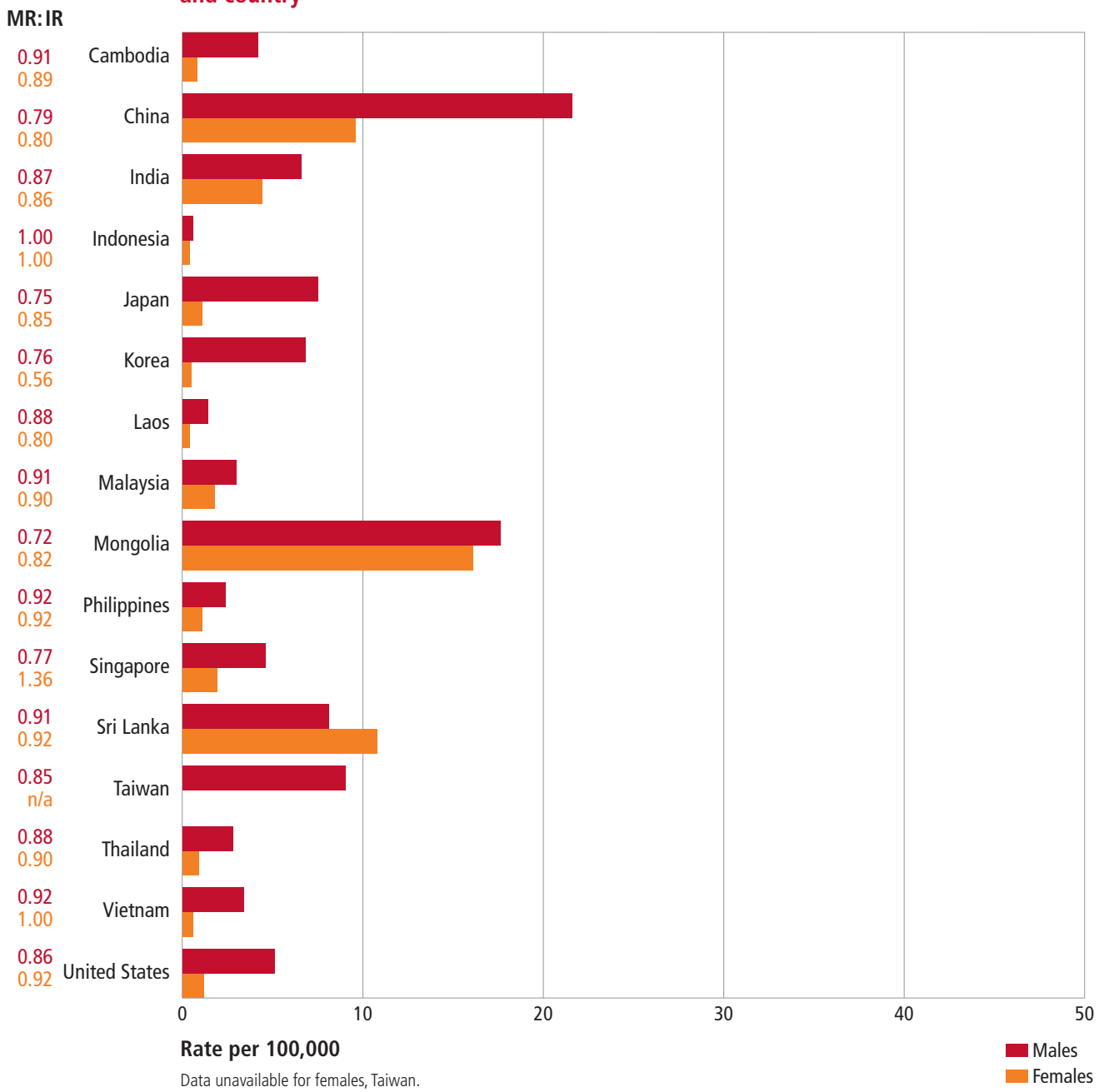
Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Esophagus

The mortality rate for cancer of the esophagus is highest among males in China, 22 per 100,000 population. China has the third highest mortality rate among females for cancer of the esophagus, 10 per 100,000 population. Survival is generally low across all countries.

Mortality rates and mortality-to-incidence ratios for cancer of the esophagus by gender and country



Data unavailable for females, Taiwan.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

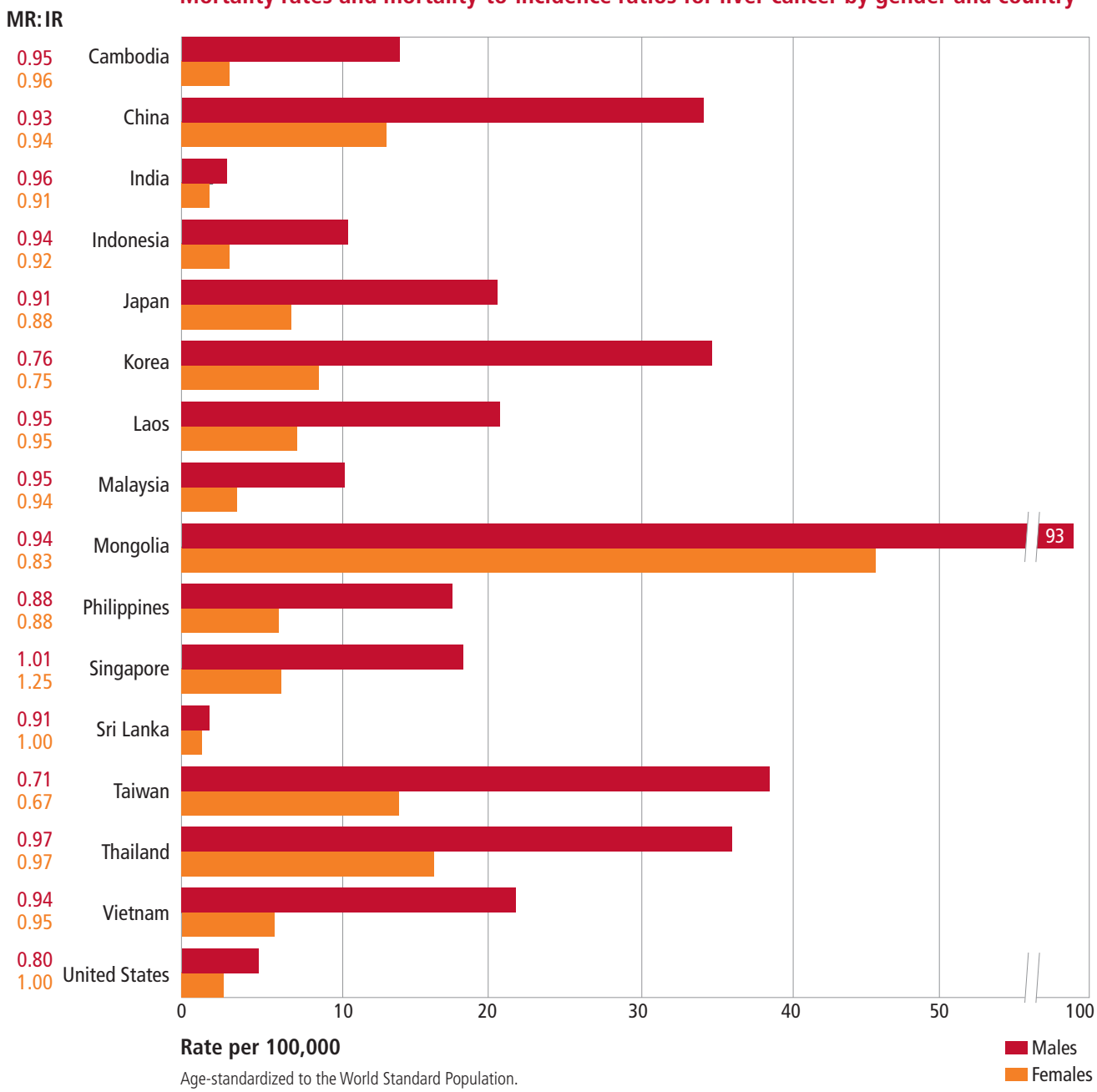
Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Liver

Mongolia has by far the highest mortality rate for liver cancer. In males, the mortality rate is 93 per 100,000 population, and in females it is 47 per 100,000 population. Other countries with high liver cancer mortality rates in males are Taiwan, Thailand, Korea, and China, each with a rate ranging from 35 (China) to 40 (Taiwan) per 100,000 population. Among females, highest rates are seen in Thailand, Taiwan, and China, with rates of 17, 14, and 13 per 100,000 population, respectively. Survival is generally poor for both males and females in all countries.

Mortality rates and mortality-to-incidence ratios for liver cancer by gender and country



Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

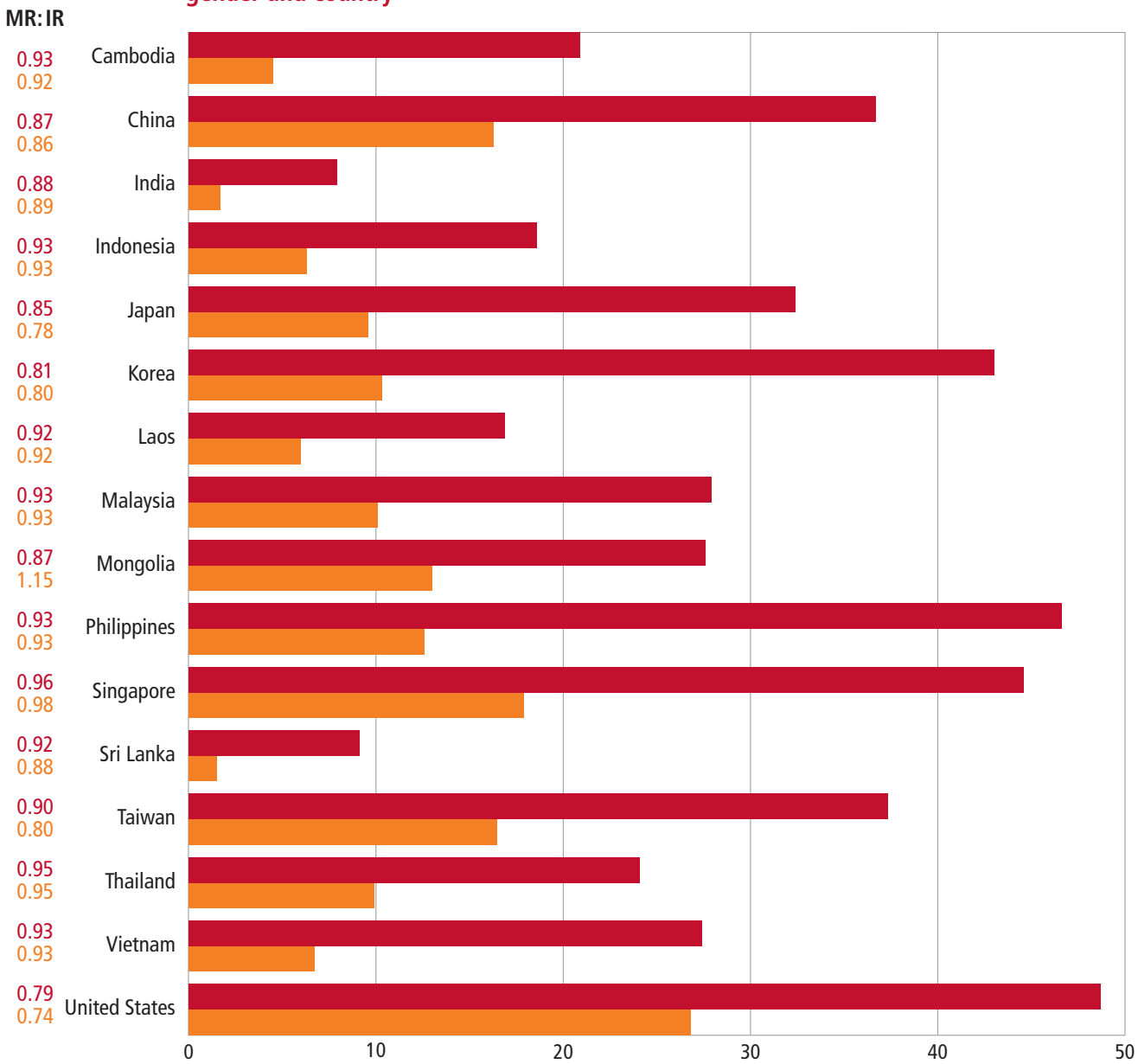
Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Lung and bronchus

Lung cancer mortality rates are much higher for males than females in all countries. Rates among males in Philippines, Singapore, and Korea exceed 40 per 100,000 population, and are nearing that of the United States, 49 per 100,000. The mortality rate among males in China is 37 per 100,000, similar to the rate observed in Taiwan.

Among females, the lung cancer mortality rate is highest in Singapore (18 per 100,000), followed by Taiwan and China, each with a rate of 16 per 100,000 population. In contrast, the mortality rate among females in the United States is 27 per 100,000 population.

Mortality rates and mortality-to-incidence ratios for cancer of the lung and bronchus by gender and country



Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

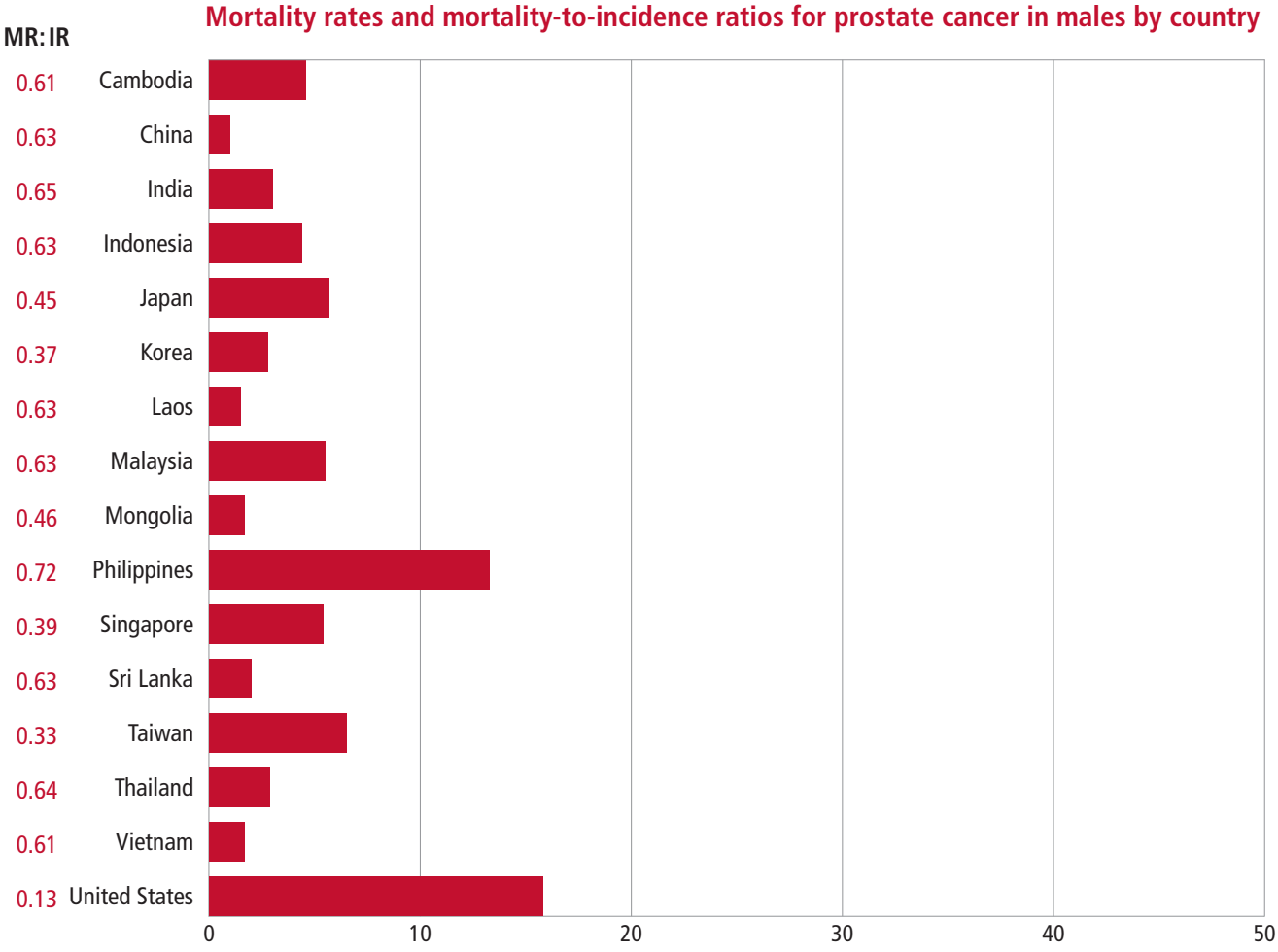
Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Prostate

Among the Asian countries, Philippines has the highest mortality rate for prostate cancer (13 per 100,000), a rate slightly less than that in the United States (16 per 100,000).

Prostate cancer mortality-to-incidence ratio is much lower in the United States than in any of the Asian countries (0.13). Among the Asian countries, survival is greatest in Taiwan and Korea, with mortality-to-incidence ratios of 0.33 and 0.37, respectively.

Mortality rates and mortality-to-incidence ratios for prostate cancer in males by country



Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

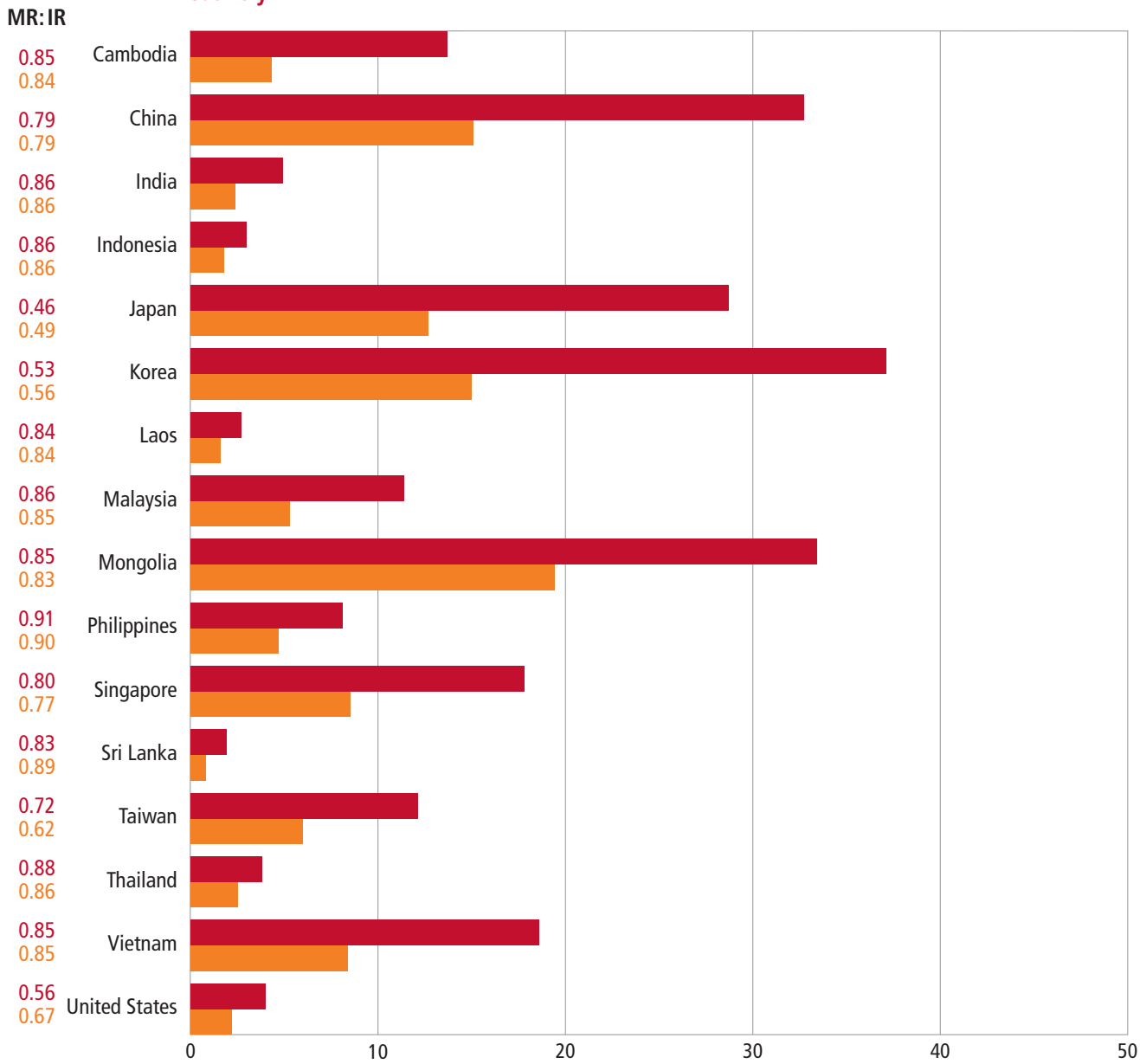
Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Stomach

The mortality rate for stomach cancer in males is highest in Korea, 37 per 100,000 population, followed by China and Mongolia, each with a rate of 33 per 100,000 population. Among females, stomach cancer mortality is highest in Mongolia, 19 per 100,000 population, followed by China and Korea, each with a rate of 15 per 100,000 population. Stomach cancer mortality is slightly lower in Japan (29 males per 100,000 population and 13 females per 100,000 population); however, Japan has the highest survival for stomach cancer.

Mortality rates and mortality-to-incidence ratios for stomach cancer by gender and country



Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

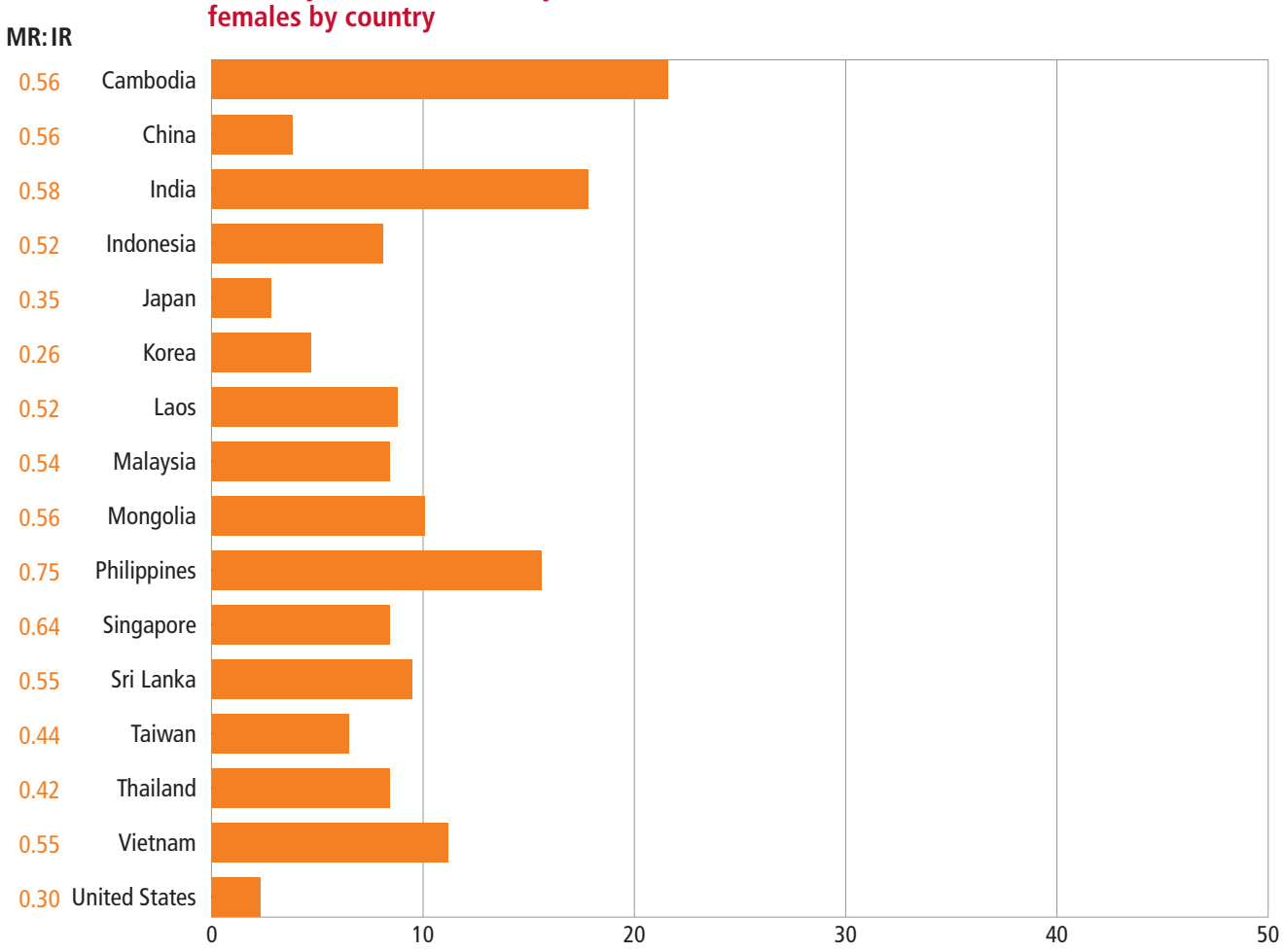
Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Uterine cervix

Mortality due to cancer of the uterine cervix is highest in Cambodia (22 per 100,000), followed by India (18 per 100,000). With a mortality-to-incidence ratio of 0.26, Korea has the highest survival for cancer of the uterine cervix.

Mortality rates and mortality-to-incidence ratios for cancer of the uterine cervix in females by country



Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Prevalence

In fourteen of the fifteen Asian countries (prevalence data unavailable for Taiwan), there are 3.6 million males and 4.0 million females living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years (5-year partial prevalence). The magnitude of the surviving population is a function of incidence rates—new cases diagnosed during the year—as well as associated mortality rates. China alone has 1.6 million male and 1.5 million female cancer survivors. Although the United States has a much smaller population than China (303 million), it has 50% more cancer survivors (2.4 million males and 2.3 million females living with cancer).

In a majority of the Asian countries, cancer of the colon and rectum is the most common cancer among male cancer survivors and ranks among the top 5 cancers for male survivors in all other Asian countries except Mongolia. Stomach cancer is the most prevalent male cancer in China (365,000 survivors), Japan (244,000 survivors), Korea (19,700 survivors), and Mongolia (404 survivors). In India and Sri Lanka, oral cavity cancer is the most prevalent.

Among female survivors, breast cancer is the first or second-most prevalent cancer in all countries except Mongolia. The most prevalent cancer among females in India is uterine cervix (370,000 survivors). This is the largest such population in any of the 14 Asian countries. Cancer of the uterine cervix ranks among the top 5 prevalent cancers, in all the Asian countries.

Number of males living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years, by country

Cancer	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Mongolia	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	United States
Colon and rectum	890	200,230	46,643	23,713	218,939	13,011	287	3,593		9,990	1,748	1,170	6,488	8,454	288,503
Esophagus		147,435							129						
Larynx			59,347									1,528			
Liver		114,156			60,805	5,405	162		326				4,984	3,444	
Lung and bronchus	480	222,196		11,833	89,071	8,498	224	1,698	155	8,336	734	752	4,875	6,285	151,343
Melanoma of the skin															132,335
Nasopharynx				12,787				2,707		3,928	852			5,241	
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	683			10,724			141								
Oral cavity	628		127,573							3,294		5,440	2,860		
Other pharynx			70,384									1,173			
Prostate			42,521	12,634	62,725			1,472	90	8,887	700				1,036,628
Stomach	584	365,092			244,444	19,691		1,300	404		585			7,910	
Urinary bladder						5,377	140						3,283		187,455
All sites (excluding non-melanoma skin)	7,813	1,577,755	723,222	133,183	887,507	82,965	2,676	20,535	1,761	68,639	7,663	17,574	53,812	59,885	2,431,746

Data unavailable for Taiwan.
Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC.

Top-ranked cancers by country

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Number of females living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years, by country

Cancer	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Mongolia	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	United States
Breast	3,679	426,057	269,470	90,611	146,847	17,941	787	10,697	230	44,001	4,329	7,807	19,096	19,049	968,731
Colon and rectum	599	151,250	33,015	23,216	139,292	10,467		3,081		8,778	1,674		5,147	6,390	270,698
Esophagus									116						
Liver									199						
Lung and bronchus		104,455			41,181										130,683
Melanoma of the skin															106,636
Oral cavity			77,170				235					2,033			
Ovary	471		53,627	20,893			315	2,171		8,735	708	2,028	4,665	3,866	
Stomach		186,785			109,677	9,626			264					4,295	
Thyroid	511					5,928	289			8,996		1,763	4,433		
Uterine cervix	5,484	142,616	370,243	46,849	28,716	13,920	1,012	4,696	553	18,970	1,009	4,649	19,846	19,262	
Uterine corpus				17,587				1,532			812				207,913
All sites (excluding non-melanoma skin)	14,154	1,542,192	1,089,125	267,323	663,553	83,169	4,300	32,183	2,134	123,874	11,622	24,021	82,866	78,811	2,312,952

Data unavailable for Taiwan.
Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC.

Top-ranked cancers by country

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Country data tables

Cambodia

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	14.2
Males	7.0
Females	7.3

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Lung and bronchus	22.5	588	7.7	480	20.9	0.93
Stomach	16.1	432	9.4	584	13.7	0.85
Liver	15.0	478	3.9	244	14.2	0.95
Colon and rectum	11.3	358	14.3	890	6.9	0.61
Oral cavity	10.2	260	10.1	628	5.4	0.53
Females						
Uterine cervix	38.7	1,768	83.0	5,484	21.6	0.56
Breast	21.5	1,032	55.7	3,679	9.5	0.44
Colon and rectum	5.4	239	9.1	599	3.5	0.65
Stomach	5.1	215	4.4	294	4.3	0.84
Lung and bronchus	4.9	203	2.6	170	4.5	0.92

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

China

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	1,330
Males	684
Females	646

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Lung and bronchus	42.4	269,650	33.6	222,196	36.7	0.87
Stomach	41.4	264,460	55.2	365,092	32.7	0.79
Liver	37.9	250,907	17.3	114,156	35.3	0.93
Esophagus	27.4	173,802	22.3	147,435	21.6	0.79
Colon and rectum	13.6	88,142	30.3	200,230	7.9	0.58
Females						
Stomach	19.2	128,478	30.0	186,785	15.1	0.79
Lung and bronchus	19.0	126,718	16.8	104,455	16.3	0.86
Breast	18.7	126,227	68.4	426,057	5.5	0.29
Liver	14.2	94,937	7.0	43,776	13.3	0.94
Esophagus	12.0	79,950	10.8	66,950	9.6	0.80

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

India

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	1,148
Males	592
Females	556

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Oral cavity	12.8	52,008	23.8	127,573	7.2	0.56
Other pharynx	9.6	38,542	13.1	70,384	7.3	0.76
Lung and bronchus	9.0	35,495	5.1	27,477	7.9	0.88
Esophagus	7.6	29,652	4.8	25,555	6.6	0.87
Larynx	6.2	24,216	11.1	59,347	4.2	0.68
Females						
Uterine cervix	30.7	132,082	73.6	370,243	17.8	0.58
Breast	19.1	82,951	53.5	269,470	10.4	0.54
Oral cavity	7.5	30,906	15.3	77,170	4.2	0.56
Esophagus	5.1	20,805	3.5	17,442	4.4	0.86
Ovary	4.9	21,146	10.7	53,627	3.8	0.78

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Indonesia

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	238
Males	119
Females	119

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Lung and bronchus	20.0	15,432	10.8	11,833	18.6	0.93
Colon and rectum	11.9	9,678	21.6	23,713	7.6	0.64
Liver	11.3	9,155	4.1	4,490	10.6	0.94
Prostate	7.0	5,074	11.5	12,634	4.4	0.63
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	6.0	5,313	9.8	10,724	4.2	0.70
Females						
Breast	26.1	25,208	82.3	90,611	11.3	0.43
Uterine cervix	15.7	15,050	42.6	46,849	8.1	0.52
Colon and rectum	10.6	9,577	21.1	23,216	6.7	0.63
Ovary	8.1	7,910	19.0	20,893	4.7	0.58
Lung and bronchus	6.8	6,227	4.7	5,167	6.3	0.93

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Japan

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	127
Males	62
Females	65

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Stomach	62.1	73,785	393.1	244,444	28.7	0.46
Colon and rectum	49.3	57,764	352.1	218,939	17.3	0.35
Lung and bronchus	38.1	47,564	143.2	89,071	32.4	0.85
Liver	23.1	27,271	97.8	60,805	21.0	0.91
Prostate	12.6	16,808	100.9	62,725	5.7	0.45
Females						
Breast	32.7	32,245	225.9	146,847	8.3	0.25
Colon and rectum	26.5	37,887	214.3	139,292	11.1	0.42
Stomach	26.1	35,994	168.7	109,677	12.7	0.49
Lung and bronchus	12.3	18,889	63.3	41,181	9.6	0.78
Uterine cervix	8.0	7,772	44.2	28,716	2.8	0.35

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Korea

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	48
Males	24
Females	24

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Stomach	69.6	15,912	82.8	19,691	37.1	0.53
Lung and bronchus	53.3	11,722	35.7	8,498	43.0	0.81
Liver	47.1	11,169	22.7	5,405	35.9	0.76
Colon and rectum	24.7	5,650	54.7	13,011	10.9	0.44
Esophagus	8.9	1,985	6.6	1,572	6.8	0.76
Females						
Stomach	26.8	7,737	40.7	9,626	15.0	0.56
Breast	20.4	5,511	75.9	17,941	4.4	0.22
Uterine cervix	17.9	4,949	58.9	13,920	4.7	0.26
Colon and rectum	15.8	4,561	44.3	10,467	6.7	0.42
Lung and bronchus	12.8	3,768	11.8	2,780	10.3	0.80

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Laos

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	6.7
Males	3.3
Females	3.4

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Liver	22.4	340	5.7	162	21.2	0.95
Lung and bronchus	18.3	268	7.8	224	16.9	0.92
Colon and rectum	7.4	114	10.0	287	4.7	0.64
Leukemia	4.1	100	3.7	105	3.5	0.85
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	3.6	71	4.9	141	2.6	0.72
Females						
Uterine cervix	16.8	317	34.7	1,012	8.8	0.52
Breast	10.9	217	27.0	787	4.7	0.43
Liver	7.5	125	2.0	58	7.1	0.95
Lung and bronchus	6.5	110	3.2	92	6.0	0.92
Oral cavity	6.0	96	8.1	235	3.2	0.53

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Malaysia

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	25
Males	13
Females	13

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Lung and bronchus	30.0	2,262	14.9	1,698	27.9	0.93
Colon and rectum	19.3	1,509	31.5	3,593	12.5	0.65
Stomach	13.2	1,007	11.4	1,300	11.4	0.86
Nasopharynx	11.4	1,090	23.7	2,707	7.3	0.64
Liver	11.0	888	3.8	432	10.4	0.95
Females						
Breast	30.8	2,974	94.9	10,697	13.5	0.44
Uterine cervix	15.7	1,492	41.7	4,696	8.4	0.54
Colon and rectum	15.6	1,329	27.3	3,081	10.1	0.65
Lung and bronchus	10.9	914	6.4	725	10.1	0.93
Ovary	8.4	813	19.3	2,171	5.0	0.60

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Mongolia

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	3.0
Males	1.5
Females	1.5

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Liver	98.9	687	23.8	326	93.4	0.94
Stomach	39.2	290	29.4	404	33.4	0.85
Lung and bronchus	31.8	209	11.3	155	27.6	0.87
Esophagus	24.5	161	9.4	129	17.6	0.72
Colon and rectum	4.4	32	5.8	79	5.0	1.14
Females						
Liver	57.3	442	14.5	199	47.3	0.83
Stomach	23.3	194	19.2	264	19.4	0.83
Esophagus	19.6	150	8.5	116	16.1	0.82
Uterine cervix	18.0	171	40.3	553	10.1	0.56
Lung and bronchus	11.3	89	4.8	66	13.0	1.15

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Philippines

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	96
Males	48
Females	48

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Lung and bronchus	50.2	10,823	19.6	8,336	46.6	0.93
Liver	20.3	4,851	5.7	2,402	17.9	0.88
Colon and rectum	18.8	4,198	23.5	9,990	12.1	0.64
Prostate	18.6	3,552	20.9	8,887	13.3	0.72
Stomach	8.9	1,944	5.9	2,523	8.1	0.91
Females						
Breast	46.6	13,051	103.5	44,001	27.1	0.58
Uterine cervix	20.9	6,000	44.6	18,970	15.6	0.75
Colon and rectum	14.7	3,723	20.6	8,778	9.5	0.65
Lung and bronchus	13.5	3,358	6.2	2,626	12.6	0.93
Ovary	11.5	3,352	20.5	8,735	6.3	0.55

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Singapore

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	4.6
Males	2.2
Females	2.4

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Lung and bronchus	46.4	1,001	35.6	734	44.6	0.96
Colon and rectum	35.1	772	84.8	1,748	19.6	0.56
Stomach	22.3	478	28.4	585	17.8	0.80
Liver	18.4	403	9.1	188	18.6	1.01
Nasopharynx	14.6	349	41.4	852	8.4	0.58
Females						
Breast	48.7	1,213	202.5	4,329	15.8	0.32
Colon and rectum	29.9	733	78.3	1,674	16.2	0.54
Lung and bronchus	18.3	448	15.6	334	17.9	0.98
Uterine cervix	13.2	323	47.2	1,009	8.4	0.64
Ovary	11.1	273	33.1	708	4.6	0.41

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Sri Lanka

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	21
Males	10
Females	11

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Oral cavity	24.5	2,284	55.3	5,440	13.2	0.54
Lung and bronchus	9.9	935	7.7	752	9.1	0.92
Esophagus	8.9	828	7.0	687	8.1	0.91
Other pharynx	6.9	645	11.9	1,173	5.3	0.77
Larynx	6.8	637	15.5	1,528	4.1	0.60
Females						
Breast	23.6	2,180	77.8	7,807	10.3	0.44
Uterine cervix	17.2	1,544	46.3	4,649	9.5	0.55
Esophagus	11.8	1,035	9.0	899	10.8	0.92
Oral cavity	9.2	817	20.2	2,033	5.1	0.55
Ovary	9.0	810	20.2	2,028	5.6	0.62

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Taiwan

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	23
Males	12
Females	11

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Liver	56.1	7,159			39.9	0.71
Colon and rectum	41.8	5,497			18.0	0.43
Lung and bronchus	41.4	5,566			37.4	0.90
Prostate	19.7	2,704			6.5	0.33
Stomach	16.8	2,288			12.1	0.72
Females						
Breast	49.2	6,594			10.8	0.22
Colon and rectum	30.9	4,107			12.5	0.40
Liver	21.2	2,757			14.2	0.67
Lung and bronchus	20.6	2,746			16.5	0.80
Uterine cervix	14.7	1,977			6.5	0.44

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Prevalence data unavailable for Taiwan.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Thailand

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	65
Males	32
Females	33

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Liver	38.6	10,195	16.0	4,984	37.3	0.97
Lung and bronchus	25.5	6,429	15.7	4,875	24.1	0.95
Colon and rectum	10.7	2,744	20.9	6,488	6.7	0.63
Urinary bladder	4.8	1,195	10.6	3,283	2.6	0.54
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	4.7	1,336	8.6	2,681	3.1	0.66
Females						
Uterine cervix	19.8	6,243	62.6	19,846	8.4	0.42
Liver	17.2	4,995	7.5	2,390	16.6	0.97
Breast	16.6	5,282	60.2	19,096	6.3	0.38
Lung and bronchus	10.4	3,026	7.6	2,412	9.9	0.95
Colon and rectum	7.1	2,108	16.2	5,147	4.5	0.63

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Vietnam

	2008 Population (millions)
Total	86
Males	43
Females	43

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008.

Incidence, prevalence, mortality, and mortality-to-incidence ratios for common cancers in males and females

Cancer	Incidence		5-year prevalence		Mortality	Mortality-to-incidence ratio
	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	Number of new cases of cancer	Rate per 100,000 (not age-standardized)	Number of persons living with cancer	Age-standardized rate per 100,000	MR:IR
Males						
Lung and bronchus	29.6	8,089	15.7	6,285	27.4	0.93
Liver	23.7	6,933	8.6	3,444	22.3	0.94
Stomach	21.8	6,104	19.8	7,910	18.6	0.85
Colon and rectum	11.8	3,428	21.1	8,454	7.6	0.64
Nasopharynx	6.9	2,113	13.1	5,241	4.5	0.65
Females						
Uterine cervix	20.2	6,224	47.1	19,262	11.2	0.55
Breast	16.2	5,268	46.6	19,049	7.1	0.44
Stomach	9.9	3,159	10.5	4,295	8.4	0.85
Colon and rectum	8.3	2,601	15.6	6,390	5.2	0.63
Lung and bronchus	7.2	2,219	4.3	1,775	6.7	0.93

Ranked by the 5 cancers with the highest age-standardized incidence rates.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

5-year prevalence: Persons living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years.

Mortality-to-incidence ratio (MR:IR): An age-standardized surrogate measure of survival obtained by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate. The higher the ratio, the lower the survival.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC. United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country population for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

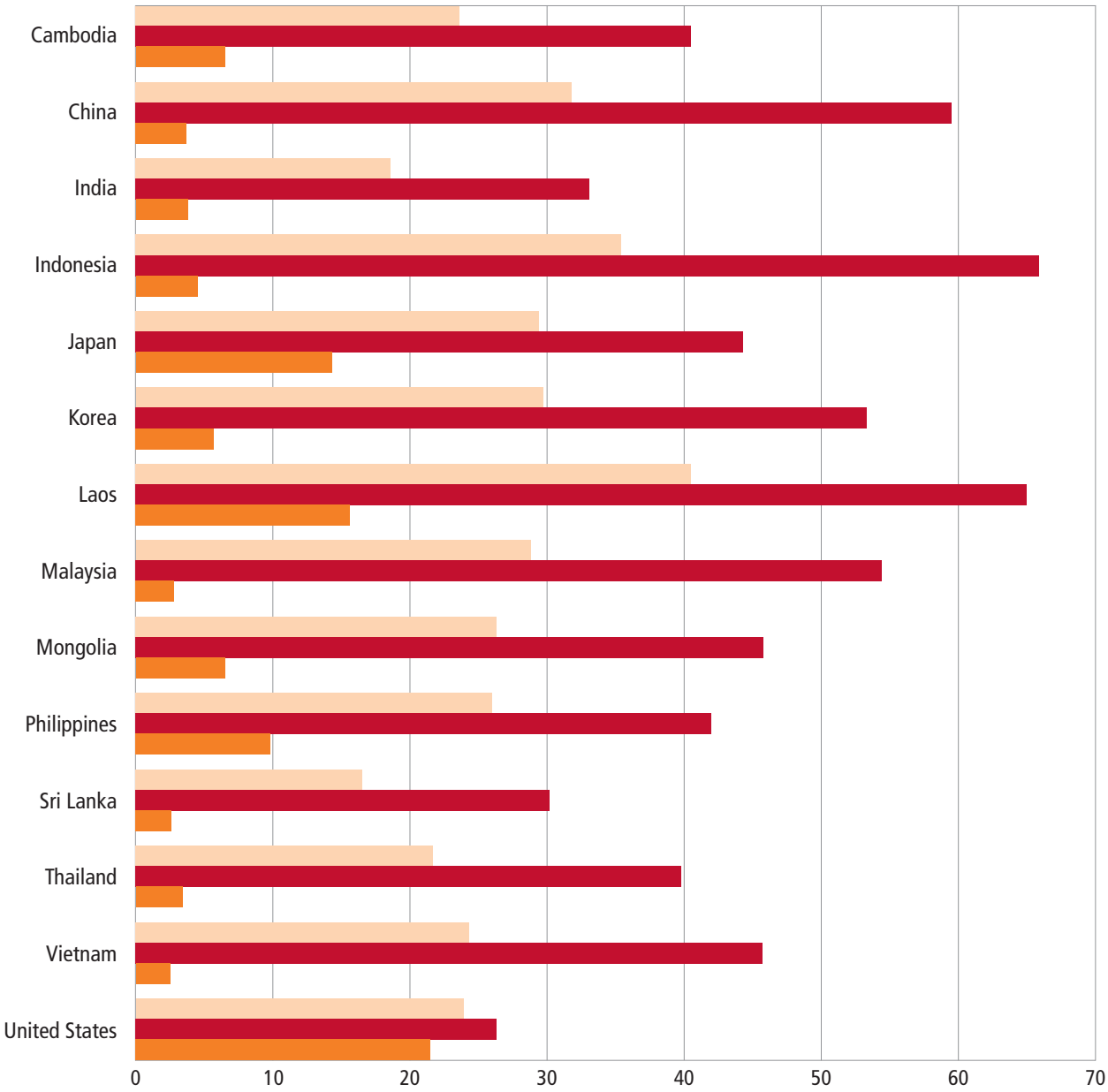
Preventable risk factors

Smoking

Smoking is much more common among males than females in all fifteen Asian countries. More than 50% of males in Indonesia, China, Laos, Malaysia, and Korea are current smokers, about twice the prevalence of current smoking among males in the United States (26%). Laos has the highest prevalence of current smoking among females (16%). Females in the United States smoke at a much higher rate (22%) than in any Asian country.

Although smoking is an important risk factor for lung cancer, the United States has the lowest male current smoking rate but the highest lung cancer incidence rate.

Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 15 years and older by country and gender



Data unavailable for Singapore, Taiwan.

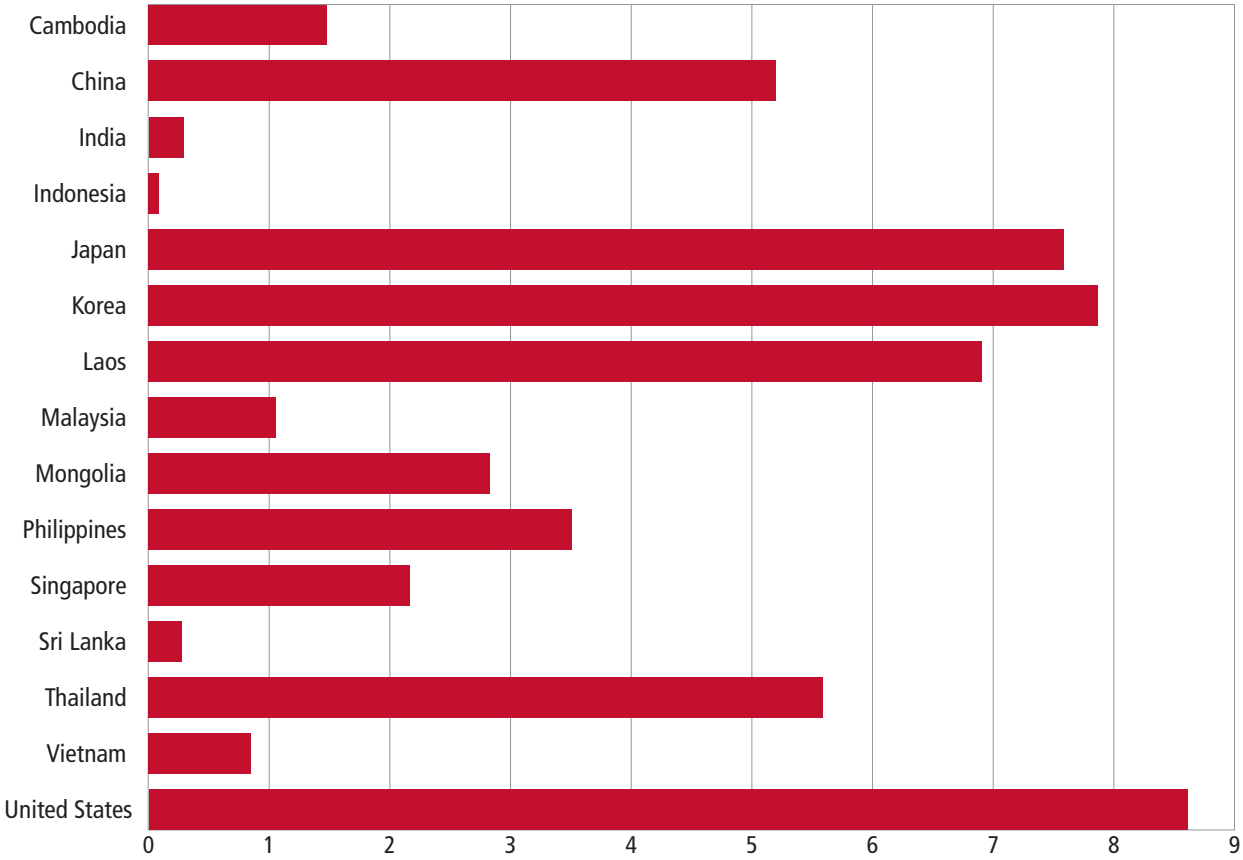
Source: WHOSIS 2005.

Alcohol consumption

The average amount of alcohol consumed per person per year is lower in all Asian countries than in the United States.

Indonesia, India, and Sri Lanka have the lowest average annual alcohol consumption among the fifteen Asian countries.

Average annual alcohol consumption per capita in liters among adults aged 15 years and older by country



Data unavailable for Taiwan.

Source: WHOSIS 2003.

Appendix I

Data Sources

GLOBOCAN 2002

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
Descriptive Epidemiology Group

GLOBOCAN 2002 is a unique source of the most up-to-date information on cancer incidence, mortality, and prevalence on 27 major cancer sites in all the countries of the world. The GLOBOCAN 2002 program and database have been developed and prepared by the Descriptive Epidemiology Group (DEP) of IARC using incidence, mortality, and survival data provided by countries worldwide.

Incidence data are available from cancer registries. They cover entire national populations, or samples of such populations from selected regions. Cancer registries also provide statistics on cancer survival. With data on incidence, and on survival, one can estimate the prevalence of cancer (persons who are alive with cancer diagnosed within a given number of years of diagnosis). Mortality data by cause are available for many countries through the registration of vital events, although the degree of detail and quality of the data vary considerably. With such data, it is possible to prepare estimates of the numbers of new and prevalent cancer cases and deaths by site, sex and age group. These are more or less accurate, for different countries, depending on the extent and accuracy of locally available data.

GLOBOCAN 2002 presents estimates for the year 2002. However, although the populations of the different countries are those estimated for the middle of 2002, the disease rates are not those for the year 2002, but from the most recent data available, generally 2-5 years earlier.

For additional information: http://www-dep.iarc.fr/globocan/database.htm

Ferlay J, Bray F, Pisani P and Parkin DM. GLOBOCAN 2002. Cancer Incidence, Mortality and Prevalence Worldwide. IARC CancerBase No. 5, version 2.0. IARCPress, Lyon, 2004.

World Health Organization (WHO) Statistical Information System (WHOSIS) 2005, 2006

World Health Organization

WHOSIS, the WHO Statistical Information System database brings together core health statistics for the 193 WHO Member States. It comprises more than 70 indicators including demographics, morbidity and mortality, health service coverage, and health system resources.

International Data Base (IDB), 2008

United States Census Bureau
Population Division

The International Data Base (IDB) offers a variety of demographic indicators for 226 countries and areas of the world. It is funded by organizations that sponsor the research of the Census Bureau's International Programs Center. The IDB provides many types of demographic data including estimates and projections of total population, population by age and sex, birth, death, and growth rates, migration rates, infant mortality, and life expectancy.

Taiwan Cancer Registry, 2005
Taiwan

The Taiwan Cancer Registry was founded in 1979 by the National Department of Health with an aim to estimate the cancer incidence in Taiwan. It is a population-based cancer registry with the collection of information on cancer patients newly diagnosed in hospitals with 50 or more beds throughout the country. The registry is financially supported by the government.

Definitions

Alcohol consumption: Liters of pure alcohol per capita, computed as the sum of alcohol production and imports, less alcohol exports, divided by the adult population (aged 15 years and older).

Current smoking: Current tobacco smoking includes both daily and non-daily or occasional smoking of cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or any other smoked tobacco products.

Other definitions

Disease or condition rates

Age-standardized rates: Rates adjusted for differences in the age distribution between the population of interest and a standard population. The standard population used in this report is the WHO World Standard Population. For additional information: http://www.who.int/infobase/help.aspx?helpid=293

Incidence: The number of new cases of a disease in a given time period among the population at risk of the disease.

Prevalence: The number of persons diagnosed with a disease. It is a function of incidence and mortality. Five-year prevalence is the number of persons alive 5 years after a diagnosis of cancer.

Mortality: The number of deaths occurring in a given period in a specified population. It can be expressed as an absolute number of deaths per year or as a rate per 100,000 persons per year.

Mortality-to-incidence rate ratio: As an indirect measure of cancer survival, a mortality-to-incidence rate ratio (MR:IR) was calculated by dividing the mortality rate by the incidence rate; the higher the ratio, the lower the survival. Mortality to incidence rate ratios greater than 1.0 can occur for rare cancers due to statistical fluctuations. For example, within the reference period all who contracted the cancer die, plus some who contracted it prior to the reference period also die in the reference period.

International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, 3rd Edition (ICD-O-3), ICD-9th and ICD-10th revision codes

Cancer	ICD-O-3, ICD-10	ICD-9
Breast	C50	174-175
Brain and nervous system	C70-C72	191-192
Colon and rectum	C18-C21	153-154
Corpus uteri	C54	182
Esophagus	C15	150
Hodgkin's disease	C81 (M965-M966)	201
Kidney and other and unspecified urinary organs	C64-C66, C68	189
Larynx	C32	161
Leukemia	C91-C95	204-208
Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	C22	155
Lung, trachea, and bronchus	C33, C34	162
Melanoma of the skin	C43	172
Multiple myeloma	C90 (M973, M976)	203
Nasopharynx	C11	147
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	C82-C83, C96 (M959, M967-M972, M974)	200, 202
Oral cavity	C00-C08	140-145
Other pharynx	C14	149
Ovary and other uterine adnexa	C56, C57.0-4	183
Pancreas	C25	157
Prostate	C61	185
Stomach	C16	151
Testis	C62	186
Thyroid	C73	193
Urinary bladder	C67	188
Uterine cervix	C53	180
All sites (excluding non-melanoma skin)	C00-C96, but C44 (M800-M998)	140-208

Breast cancer analyzed in females only.

ICD-O-3 codes used for incidence in the Taiwan 2005 registry report. ICD-O-3 uses the ICD-10 classification for malignant neoplasms, except for those categories which relate to morphological types of tumors; here "M" codes are used.

ICD-9 codes used for mortality for Taiwan. ICD-9 code 202 is not included in Non-Hodgkin lymphoma mortality for Taiwan.

ICD-10 codes used for incidence and mortality for all other countries.

Human Development Index (HDI) for South and East Asia (countries with more than one million population)

Country	World rank	HDI value (2005)
High Human Development		
Japan	8	0.953
Taiwan	23	0.932
Singapore	25	0.922
South Korea	26	0.921
Malaysia	63	0.811
Medium Human Development		
Thailand	78	0.781
China	81	0.777
Philippines	90	0.771
Sri Lanka	99	0.743
Vietnam	105	0.733
Indonesia	107	0.728
Mongolia	114	0.700
India	128	0.619
Laos	130	0.601
Cambodia	131	0.598
Myanmar	132	0.583
Pakistan	136	0.551
Bangladesh	140	0.547
Nepal	142	0.534
Papua New Guinea	145	0.530
Timor-Leste	150	0.514
Without HDI Rank		
Afghanistan	—	—
Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	—	—

Source: Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yan, Republic of China, 2006. (Taiwan).
United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Report 2007/2008. http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/data/. November 2008. (all other countries).

South and east Asian countries with less than one million population

Country	Population
Bhutan	682,321
Brunei	381,371
Fiji	932,000
Kiribati	110,356
Maldives	385,925
Marshall Islands	63,174
Micronesia (Federated States of)	107,665
Nauru	13,770
Palau	21,093
Samoa	217,083
Solomon Islands	581,318
Tonga	119,009
Tuvalu	12,177
Vanuatu	215,446

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base 2008. http://www.census.gov/ipc/www/idb/summaries.html. November 2008.

Incidence rates for cancer in males by country

Cancer	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Mongolia	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Taiwan	Thailand	Vietnam	United States
Brain and nervous system	0.7	3.9	2.6	1.4	2.4	3.3	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.0	—	2.2	1.6	6.5
Colon and rectum	11.3	13.6	4.7	11.9	49.3	24.7	7.4	19.3	4.4	18.8	35.1	5.0	41.8	10.7	11.8	44.6
Esophagus	4.6	27.4	7.6	0.6	10.0	8.9	1.6	3.3	24.5	2.6	6.0	8.9	10.7	3.2	3.7	5.9
Hodgkin's disease	0.7	0.2	1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.9	—	0.5	0.9	3.2
Kidney	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.8	6.1	5.2	1.4	2.6	3.1	3.4	6.1	0.9	—	1.6	1.0	12.8
Larynx	1.3	1.6	6.2	2.0	2.8	6.1	1.3	3.4	2.9	5.8	5.6	6.8	—	3.0	3.2	5.9
Leukemia	4.8	5.7	3.1	4.4	5.5	4.9	4.1	5.6	4.4	6.2	5.8	3.7	—	4.0	4.1	11.2
Liver	15.0	37.9	2.3	11.3	23.1	47.1	22.4	11.0	98.9	20.3	18.4	1.1	56.1	38.6	23.7	5.5
Lung and bronchus	22.5	42.4	9	20.0	38.1	53.3	18.3	30.0	31.8	50.2	46.4	9.9	41.4	25.5	29.6	61.9
Melanoma of the skin	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	—	0.4	0.3	17.2
Multiple myeloma	0.3	0.6	1	1.3	1.6	2.0	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.8	1.6	—	0.5	0.2	4.8
Nasopharynx	4.6	3.8	0.5	5.7	0.5	0.5	2.6	11.4	3.3	5.9	14.6	0.6	8.4	3.4	6.9	0.6
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	8.8	3.0	3.2	6.0	6.4	5.4	3.6	6.7	1.8	5.9	7.5	3.2	—	4.7	4.8	17.1
Oral cavity	10.2	1.1	12.8	1.5	2.8	3.4	2.7	3.4	1.2	5.7	4.0	24.5	—	4.5	3.8	7.9
Other pharynx	4.4	0.3	9.6	0.7	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.9	0.3	1.9	2.2	6.9	—	2.7	3.0	4.3
Pancreas	1.8	3.9	1.4	1.9	9.2	7.9	0.9	2.8	1.1	3.6	5.9	0.5	—	1.4	2.0	8.3
Prostate	7.5	1.6	4.6	7.0	12.6	7.6	2.4	8.7	3.7	18.6	13.8	3.2	19.7	4.5	2.8	124.8
Stomach	16.1	41.4	5.7	3.5	62.1	69.6	3.2	13.2	39.2	8.9	22.3	2.3	16.8	4.3	21.8	7.2
Testis	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.8	—	0.5	0.7	5.5
Thyroid	2.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.1	2.6	1.9	1.7	—	1.2	1.3	4.0
Urinary bladder	2.4	3.8	3.2	4.0	7.9	8.8	3.3	5.1	1.4	4.5	7.0	2.4	10.1	4.8	2.6	24.5
All sites (excluding non-melanoma skin)	144.3	204.9	99.0	97.2	261.4	285.7	108.9	152.1	238.6	190.8	225.0	99.0	298.6	148.2	143.5	406.6

Rate per 100,000

—: Data unavailable for Taiwan.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Top-ranked cancers by country

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Incidence rates for cancer in females by country

Cancer	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Mongolia	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Taiwan	Thailand	Vietnam	United States
Brain and nervous system	1.0	2.8	1.6	0.8	1.8	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.2	—	2.0	1.1	4.5
Breast	21.5	18.7	19.1	26.1	32.7	20.4	10.9	30.8	6.6	46.6	48.7	23.6	49.2	16.6	16.2	101.1
Colon and rectum	5.4	9.2	3.2	10.6	26.5	15.8	4.8	15.6	3.4	14.7	29.9	3.4	30.9	7.1	8.3	33.1
Esophagus	0.9	12.0	5.1	0.4	1.3	0.9	0.5	2.0	19.6	1.2	1.4	11.8	—	1.0	0.6	1.3
Hodgkin's disease	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	—	0.3	0.3	2.4
Kidney	0.5	0.9	0.5	1.5	2.9	1.9	0.7	1.6	2.6	2.1	3.2	0.5	—	0.8	0.6	5.9
Larynx	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.8	—	0.3	0.3	1.3
Leukemia	3.9	4.1	2.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.1	5.1	4.0	3.0	—	3.4	3.1	7.4
Liver	2.5	14.2	1.1	2.6	7.6	11.4	7.5	3.1	57.3	6.6	4.8	0.5	21.2	17.2	5.8	2.0
Lung and bronchus	4.9	19.0	1.9	6.8	12.3	12.8	6.5	10.9	11.3	13.5	18.3	1.7	20.6	10.4	7.2	36.1
Melanoma of the skin	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	—	0.4	0.2	12.1
Multiple myeloma	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	—	0.3	0.2	2.9
Nasopharynx	0.8	1.7	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.2	1.0	4.2	2.3	2.1	5.1	0.3	—	1.2	2.7	0.2
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	2.6	1.6	1.7	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.7	4.2	1.5	3.6	4.9	1.9	—	3.2	2.4	11.1
Oral cavity	2.7	0.7	7.5	1.0	2.0	1.8	6.0	2.7	1.3	4.7	2.2	9.2	—	4.2	2.9	3.3
Other pharynx	1.5	0.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.5	0.4	1.9	—	0.4	0.7	0.9
Ovary	3.4	3.2	4.9	8.1	6.4	5.7	5.8	8.4	3.7	11.5	11.1	9.0	6.8	5.5	4.2	10.6
Pancreas	1.3	2.6	0.8	1.5	5.6	4.6	0.6	2.0	2.1	3.3	3.2	0.5	—	1.0	1.1	6.3
Stomach	5.1	19.2	2.8	2.1	26.1	26.8	1.9	6.2	23.3	5.2	11.1	0.9	9.6	2.9	9.9	3.3
Thyroid	2.7	1.8	1.9	3.9	5.3	6.5	3.3	3.8	0.9	8.3	6.0	5.4	8.9	3.5	2.7	8.2
Urinary bladder	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.8	1.7	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.2	2.1	0.5	—	1.3	0.5	6.5
Uterine cervix	38.7	6.8	30.7	15.7	8.0	17.9	16.8	15.7	18.0	20.9	13.2	17.2	14.7	19.8	20.2	7.7
Uterine corpus	1.1	2.1	1.7	5.3	6.1	1.7	2.3	4.7	2.0	6.3	9.3	1.9	7.4	3.0	2.5	22.8
All sites (excluding non-melanoma skin)	115.5	129.5	104.4	106.8	167.4	155.3	96.9	140.4	174.0	181.7	196.4	104.4	223.3	123.7	103.6	308.7

Rate per 100,000

—: Data unavailable for Taiwan.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Top-ranked cancers by country

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Number of new cases of cancer in males annually by country

Cancer	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Mongolia	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Taiwan	Thailand	Vietnam	United States
Brain and nervous system	38	26,337	12,150	1,325	1,888	774	65	247	15	816	52	203	—	673	562	10,602
Colon and rectum	358	88,142	19,508	9,678	57,764	5,650	114	1,509	32	4,198	772	480	5,497	2,744	3,428	85,263
Esophagus	110	173,802	29,652	441	11,805	1,985	22	242	161	546	129	828	1,403	788	982	11,123
Hodgkin's disease	49	1,690	5,039	728	256	90	11	75	6	178	10	94	—	155	285	5,037
Kidney	71	13,088	4,738	1,524	6,742	1,221	23	215	23	826	141	89	—	410	293	23,436
Larynx	33	10,110	24,216	1,581	3,388	1,372	18	255	20	1,243	122	637	—	744	870	10,769
Leukemia	248	37,645	15,062	4,091	4,718	1,091	100	578	42	2,120	115	358	—	1,176	1,518	19,694
Liver	478	250,907	9,153	9,155	27,271	11,169	340	888	687	4,851	403	103	7,159	10,195	6,933	10,200
Lung and bronchus	588	269,650	35,495	15,432	47,564	11,722	268	2,262	209	10,823	1,001	935	5,566	6,429	8,089	118,873
Melanoma of the skin	31	1,542	1,407	349	394	110	8	56	6	166	9	34	—	114	78	30,451
Multiple myeloma	11	4,172	3,883	1,102	1,929	453	7	93	6	188	41	145	—	132	43	9,205
Nasopharynx	138	26,117	2,258	5,145	511	125	42	1,090	23	1,592	349	62	1,123	961	2,113	987
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	343	20,070	13,900	5,313	6,790	1,262	71	595	17	1,532	165	307	—	1,336	1,511	31,218
Oral cavity	260	7,298	52,008	1,263	3,076	777	41	277	8	1,294	90	2,284	—	1,151	1,073	14,366
Other pharynx	131	2,135	38,542	575	2,692	482	17	149	1	421	50	645	—	667	828	7,736
Pancreas	51	24,988	5,711	1,564	11,093	1,768	15	217	8	792	130	45	—	365	542	15,879
Prostate	169	10,125	16,789	5,074	16,808	1,594	30	597	33	3,552	286	289	2,704	1,037	756	239,930
Stomach	432	264,460	22,650	2,712	73,785	15,912	48	1,007	290	1,944	478	223	2,288	1,101	6,104	13,710
Testis	52	2,972	3,076	983	911	107	15	116	1	267	24	88	—	158	236	8,298
Thyroid	76	5,017	4,361	1,043	1,675	454	15	104	0	677	42	171	—	337	397	6,502
Urinary bladder	73	24,125	12,444	3,117	9,793	1,973	47	382	10	967	153	216	1,363	1,195	719	47,761
All sites (excluding non-melanoma skin)	4,557	1,323,862	404,309	79,759	307,868	65,008	1,766	12,362	1,707	44,072	4,913	9,376	39,430	38,907	41,665	762,399

—: Data unavailable for Taiwan.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Top-ranked cancers by country

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Number of new cases of cancer in females annually by country

Cancer	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Mongolia	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Taiwan	Thailand	Vietnam	United States
Brain and nervous system	50	18,467	7,530	816	1,487	641	59	200	10	617	44	117	—	623	405	8,161
Breast	1,032	126,227	82,951	25,208	32,245	5,511	217	2,974	64	13,051	1,213	2,180	6,594	5,282	5,268	209,995
Colon and rectum	239	62,514	13,555	9,577	37,887	4,561	83	1,329	27	3,723	733	304	4,107	2,108	2,601	80,427
Esophagus	37	79,950	20,805	374	1,928	257	8	164	150	282	37	1,035	—	275	198	3,228
Hodgkin's disease	15	720	2,155	404	224	61	6	49	8	116	16	40	—	88	123	3,820
Kidney	36	6,148	2,129	1,417	3,990	537	16	138	22	565	77	41	—	239	183	13,216
Larynx	16	1,641	3,157	150	231	182	0	49	4	249	11	72	—	96	94	2,739
Leukemia	220	26,408	9,778	3,327	3,344	823	93	436	43	1,776	87	284	—	1,032	1,167	15,164
Liver	115	94,937	4,477	2,334	12,445	3,256	125	263	442	1,686	116	43	2,757	4,995	1,827	4,791
Lung and bronchus	203	126,718	8,046	6,227	18,889	3,768	110	914	89	3,358	448	151	2,746	3,026	2,219	86,024
Melanoma of the skin	4	1,171	882	708	391	119	6	42	5	123	14	15	—	112	55	23,410
Multiple myeloma	13	2,409	2,525	611	1,813	310	5	80	5	243	26	126	—	99	57	7,111
Nasopharynx	46	11,660	1,150	1,884	132	41	18	411	21	615	124	32	—	394	921	419
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	140	10,370	7,389	3,388	4,574	872	53	397	15	1,032	115	175	—	980	836	25,100
Oral cavity	106	4,629	30,906	928	2,702	526	96	236	9	1,176	54	817	—	1,209	919	7,502
Other pharynx	64	548	7,793	244	231	31	4	65	2	374	10	171	—	127	236	1,861
Ovary	175	21,563	21,146	7,910	6,588	1,553	116	813	39	3,352	273	810	894	1,763	1,446	22,491
Pancreas	51	17,677	3,506	1,391	8,938	1,349	9	169	17	799	78	41	—	295	324	15,752
Stomach	215	128,478	11,743	1,925	35,994	7,737	34	535	194	1,321	273	83	1,292	856	3,159	8,050
Thyroid	141	12,251	8,686	3,881	5,540	1,784	73	384	11	2,526	145	508	1,146	1,180	958	13,944
Urinary bladder	50	9,105	3,031	887	2,945	494	7	117	2	303	52	43	—	366	166	16,047
Uterine cervix	1,768	45,689	132,082	15,050	7,772	4,949	317	1,492	171	6,000	323	1,544	1,977	6,243	6,224	13,162
Uterine corpus	56	13,556	6,937	4,909	5,885	460	40	426	15	1,663	229	171	987	902	726	47,910
All sites (excluding non-melanoma skin)	5,438	866,761	447,592	101,524	213,232	43,676	1,829	12,944	1,457	50,056	4,790	9,442	29,477	37,691	33,485	669,941

—: Data unavailable for Taiwan.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Top-ranked cancers by country

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Mortality rates for cancer in males by country

Cancer	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Mongolia	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Taiwan	Thailand	Vietnam	United States
Brain and nervous system	0.5	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.0	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.7	—	1.7	1.3	4.2
Colon and rectum	6.9	7.9	3.4	7.6	17.3	10.9	4.7	12.5	5.0	12.1	19.6	3.2	18.0	6.7	7.6	15.2
Esophagus	4.2	21.6	6.6	0.6	7.5	6.8	1.4	3.0	17.6	2.4	4.6	8.1	9.0	2.8	3.4	5.1
Hodgkin's disease	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	—	0.2	0.5	0.4
Kidney	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	2.7	2.0	0.9	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	0.6	—	1.2	0.6	4.1
Larynx	0.8	0.9	4.2	1.2	0.8	3.4	0.8	2.1	1.2	3.5	4.5	4.1	—	2.0	2.0	1.7
Leukemia	4.1	4.2	2.5	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.5	4.8	3.8	5.1	5.1	3.2	4.3	3.4	3.5	6.4
Liver	14.2	35.3	2.2	10.6	21.0	35.9	21.2	10.4	93.4	17.9	18.6	1.0	39.9	37.3	22.3	4.4
Lung and bronchus	20.9	36.7	7.9	18.6	32.4	43.0	16.9	27.9	27.6	46.6	44.6	9.1	37.4	24.1	27.4	48.7
Melanoma of the skin	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.1	2.6
Multiple myeloma	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.3	—	0.4	0.1	2.8
Nasopharynx	3.2	2.4	0.4	3.7	0.3	0.2	1.8	7.3	1.4	4.1	8.4	0.4	4.9	2.3	4.5	0.3
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	6.4	1.8	2.3	4.2	4.1	3.2	2.6	4.8	1.6	4.1	4.0	2.2	—	3.1	3.4	6.5
Oral cavity	5.4	0.5	7.2	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	0.6	3.0	1.4	13.2	—	2.4	2.0	1.3
Other pharynx	3.4	0.1	7.3	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.1	1.5	1.7	5.3	—	2.1	2.3	1.2
Pancreas	1.6	3.3	1.3	1.7	9.0	7.6	0.8	2.5	0.7	3.2	5.8	0.4	4.9	1.2	1.8	7.7
Prostate	4.6	1.0	3	4.4	5.7	2.8	1.5	5.5	1.7	13.3	5.4	2.0	6.5	2.9	1.7	15.8
Stomach	13.7	32.7	4.9	3.0	28.7	37.1	2.7	11.4	33.4	8.1	17.8	1.9	12.1	3.8	18.6	4.0
Testis	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	—	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thyroid	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.6	—	0.6	0.5	0.3
Urinary bladder	1.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.8	0.6	3.3	2.3	1.3	—	2.6	1.4	4.2
All sites (excluding non-melanoma skin)	110.5	159.8	73.4	74.6	154.3	179.6	87.6	118.2	203.7	150.9	161.3	69.6	179.0	119.7	116.2	152.6

Rate per 100,000

—: Data unavailable for Taiwan.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Top-ranked cancers by country

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Mortality rates for cancer in females by country

Cancer	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Mongolia	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Taiwan	Thailand	Vietnam	United States
Brain and nervous system	0.9	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	—	1.5	0.9	2.8
Breast	9.5	5.5	10.4	11.3	8.3	4.4	4.7	13.5	3.5	27.1	15.8	10.3	10.8	6.3	7.1	19.0
Colon and rectum	3.5	5.3	2.2	6.7	11.1	6.7	3.0	10.1	2.5	9.5	16.2	2.1	12.5	4.5	5.2	11.6
Esophagus	0.8	9.6	4.4	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.8	16.1	1.1	1.9	10.8	—	0.9	0.6	1.2
Hodgkin's disease	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.2	0.3
Kidney	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.3	—	0.6	0.4	1.9
Larynx	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	—	0.2	0.2	0.4
Leukemia	3.4	3.0	1.7	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.6	3.0	4.3	4.0	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	4.1
Liver	2.4	13.3	1	2.4	6.7	8.6	7.1	2.9	47.3	5.8	6.0	0.5	14.2	16.6	5.5	2.0
Lung and bronchus	4.5	16.3	1.7	6.3	9.6	10.3	6.0	10.1	13.0	12.6	17.9	1.5	16.5	9.9	6.7	26.8
Melanoma of the skin	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	—	0.2	0.1	1.3
Multiple myeloma	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	—	0.3	0.2	2.1
Nasopharynx	0.5	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	2.7	0.9	1.5	2.8	0.2	—	0.8	1.7	0.1
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1.8	1.0	1.2	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.9	3.0	1.2	2.5	2.8	1.4	—	2.1	1.7	4.5
Oral cavity	1.4	0.3	4.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	3.2	1.5	0.6	2.4	1.2	5.1	—	2.2	1.5	0.6
Other pharynx	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.5	—	0.3	0.6	0.4
Ovary	2.1	1.5	3.8	4.7	3.5	1.9	3.4	5.0	2.5	6.3	4.6	5.6	2.7	2.6	2.5	6.1
Pancreas	1.2	2.4	0.7	1.4	5.6	4.1	0.5	1.8	1.9	2.9	3.0	0.4	3.9	0.9	1.0	6.0
Stomach	4.3	15.1	2.4	1.8	12.7	15.0	1.6	5.3	19.4	4.7	8.5	0.8	6.0	2.5	8.4	2.2
Thyroid	0.9	0.2	1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	4.6	0.9	1.5	—	1.1	0.7	0.3
Urinary bladder	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	—	0.7	0.3	1.4
Uterine cervix	21.6	3.8	17.8	8.1	2.8	4.7	8.8	8.4	10.1	15.6	8.4	9.5	6.5	8.4	11.2	2.3
Uterine corpus	0.3	0.4	0.7	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.9	1.3	2.5	1.0	0.7	—	1.0	0.9	2.6
All sites (excluding non-melanoma skin)	71.1	86.7	67.5	63.3	82.2	73.9	63	88.7	135.9	123.7	108.7	63.2	99.3	79.3	67.1	111.9

Rate per 100,000

—: Data unavailable for Taiwan.

Age-standardized to the World Standard Population.

Source: Taiwan Cancer Registry Annual Report 2005 (Taiwan); GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC (all other countries).

Top-ranked cancers by country

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Five-year prevalence rates for cancer in males by country

Cancer	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Mongolia	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	United States
Brain and nervous system	1.1	5.6	3.1	1.7	7.3	4.3	3.4	3.1	1.7	2.7	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.0	13.8
Colon and rectum	14.3	30.3	8.7	21.6	352.1	54.7	10.0	31.5	5.8	23.5	84.8	11.9	20.9	21.1	204.2
Esophagus	1.5	22.3	4.8	0.3	43.7	6.6	0.7	1.7	9.4	1.1	4.7	7.0	2.1	2.0	11.3
Hodgkin's disease	2.0	0.7	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.9	1.6	2.1	14.5
Kidney	2.5	5.0	1.8	3.0	36.6	10.2	1.7	3.8	3.5	4.0	13.0	1.9	2.7	1.5	55.9
Larynx	1.4	4.4	11.1	3.6	22.6	13.6	1.6	5.4	3.7	7.3	14.5	15.5	6.0	5.3	28.5
Leukemia	4.3	7.5	3.0	3.8	18.0	4.8	3.7	5.3	3.1	5.1	5.4	4.0	4.0	4.1	36.4
Liver	3.9	17.3	0.8	4.1	97.8	22.7	5.7	3.8	23.8	5.7	9.1	0.5	16.0	8.6	6.4
Lung and bronchus	7.7	33.6	5.1	10.8	143.2	35.7	7.8	14.9	11.3	19.6	35.6	7.7	15.7	15.7	107.1
Melanoma of the skin	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.5	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.6	93.7
Multiple myeloma	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.8	8.5	3.0	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.7	3.3	2.3	0.7	0.2	17.1
Nasopharynx	5.5	10.4	1.1	11.6	3.0	1.3	3.7	23.7	3.9	9.3	41.4	1.6	7.4	13.1	2.4
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	10.9	5.0	5.2	9.8	29.3	10.5	4.9	10.5	2.5	7.2	15.9	6.2	8.6	7.5	71.7
Oral cavity	10.1	3.4	23.8	3.0	19.1	8.1	3.8	6.0	1.6	7.8	11.1	55.3	9.2	6.8	36.6
Other pharynx	4.1	0.9	13.1	0.9	12.0	3.6	1.2	2.4	0.2	1.9	4.5	11.9	4.0	3.9	15.6
Pancreas	0.6	2.0	0.7	1.0	19.4	4.6	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.2	3.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	7.5
Prostate	7.1	3.2	7.9	11.5	100.9	16.6	2.7	12.9	6.6	20.9	34.0	7.3	8.3	4.7	733.7
Stomach	9.4	55.2	5.6	3.1	393.1	82.8	2.3	11.4	29.4	5.9	28.4	3.1	4.7	19.8	16.3
Testis	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.9	6.4	1.4	1.6	3.2	0.5	2.0	4.5	2.8	1.6	1.8	27.3
Thyroid	3.8	3.1	2.9	3.1	11.4	6.8	2.0	3.3	0.2	5.4	7.0	6.3	3.6	3.3	20.1
Urinary bladder	3.6	10.1	6.3	7.9	61.6	22.6	4.9	9.1	2.0	6.3	19.1	6.1	10.6	4.9	132.7
All sites (excluding non-melanoma skin)	125	238	135	121	1,427	349	93	180	128	162	372	179	173	150	1,721

Rates per 100,000 (not age-standardized)

Data unavailable for Taiwan.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC.
United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country populations for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Top-ranked cancers by country

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Five-year prevalence rates for cancer in females by country

Cancer	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Mongolia	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	United States
Brain and nervous system	1.0	4.2	2.1	1.3	5.3	3.5	3.1	2.6	1.2	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.8	1.5	9.9
Breast	55.7	68.4	53.5	82.3	225.9	75.9	27.0	94.9	16.8	103.5	202.5	77.8	60.2	46.6	661.7
Colon and rectum	9.1	24.3	6.6	21.1	214.3	44.3	7.3	27.3	4.9	20.6	78.3	7.7	16.2	15.6	184.9
Esophagus	0.5	10.8	3.5	0.3	7.5	0.8	0.2	1.2	8.5	0.5	1.5	9.0	0.7	0.4	3.1
Hodgkin's disease	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.7	0.8	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	10.9
Kidney	1.3	2.4	0.9	2.8	19.9	4.5	1.2	2.6	3.3	2.7	7.0	0.9	1.6	0.9	30.2
Larynx	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.4	1.1	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.7	0.8	0.6	6.6
Leukemia	3.4	5.5	2.1	3.1	12.0	3.6	3.4	4.0	3.4	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.0	27.2
Liver	0.9	7.0	0.4	1.0	35.0	6.3	2.0	1.1	14.5	1.9	2.3	0.2	7.5	2.2	3.0
Lung and bronchus	2.6	16.8	1.3	4.7	63.3	11.8	3.2	6.4	4.8	6.2	15.6	1.3	7.6	4.3	89.3
Melanoma of the skin	0.1	0.6	0.5	1.9	2.3	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	2.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	72.8
Multiple myeloma	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	8.7	1.9	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.6	2.2	0.5	0.2	11.8
Nasopharynx	1.9	5.0	0.6	4.3	0.6	0.4	1.6	9.2	3.8	3.6	14.6	1.0	3.0	5.7	0.8
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	4.2	2.7	2.9	6.2	19.5	7.1	3.7	7.1	2.1	4.8	10.5	3.4	6.1	4.1	58.0
Oral cavity	3.9	2.3	15.3	2.2	14.8	5.5	8.1	5.3	1.5	6.9	6.5	20.2	9.2	5.6	18.9
Other pharynx	1.9	0.3	2.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.9	3.2	0.7	1.1	3.7
Ovary	7.1	9.7	10.7	19.0	33.6	16.8	10.8	19.3	7.5	20.5	33.1	20.2	14.7	9.5	45.4
Pancreas	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.8	16.9	3.3	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	7.0
Stomach	4.4	30.0	3.2	2.4	168.7	40.7	1.7	6.5	19.2	4.1	16.0	1.2	3.8	10.5	9.6
Thyroid	7.7	8.0	6.3	12.7	39.7	25.1	9.9	12.5	2.9	21.2	25.7	17.6	14.0	8.5	43.9
Urinary bladder	0.0	4.1	1.7	2.0	13.8	5.6	0.7	2.9	0.4	2.0	6.6	1.2	3.2	1.2	41.4
Uterine cervix	83.0	22.9	73.6	42.6	44.2	58.9	34.7	41.7	40.3	44.6	47.2	46.3	62.6	47.1	35.7
Uterine corpus	3.4	8.0	4.7	16.0	42.6	6.8	4.9	13.6	3.9	13.5	38.0	6.3	10.2	6.3	142.0
All sites (excluding non-melanoma skin)	214	248	216	243	1,021	352	148	285	156	291	544	239	261	193	1,580

Rates per 100,000 (not age-standardized)

Data unavailable for Taiwan.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC.

United States Census Bureau, International Data Base country populations for 2002 used as weights for prevalence rates.

Top-ranked cancers by country

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Number of males living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years, by country

Cancer	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Mongolia	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	United States
Brain and nervous system	68	36,813	16,786	1,872	4,535	1,019	96	359	23	1,129	67	287	981	819	19,525
Colon and rectum	890	200,230	46,643	23,713	218,939	13,011	287	3,593	79	9,990	1,748	1,170	6,488	8,454	288,503
Esophagus	91	147,435	25,555	303	27,199	1,572	21	191	129	452	97	687	650	807	16,013
Hodgkin's disease	123	4,784	15,223	2,324	1,157	264	35	230	13	527	30	285	484	821	20,416
Kidney	156	32,890	9,783	3,278	22,739	2,438	49	437	48	1,708	268	185	848	612	78,939
Larynx	88	28,863	59,347	3,961	14,057	3,224	47	620	51	3,092	298	1,528	1,855	2,116	40,219
Leukemia	267	49,541	16,325	4,161	11,167	1,151	105	600	43	2,183	112	390	1,259	1,632	51,442
Liver	244	114,156	4,506	4,490	60,805	5,405	162	432	326	2,402	188	50	4,984	3,444	9,000
Lung and bronchus	480	222,196	27,477	11,833	89,071	8,498	224	1,698	155	8,336	734	752	4,875	6,285	151,343
Melanoma of the skin	88	4,719	4,153	1,037	1,574	323	22	168	18	492	26	96	334	227	132,335
Multiple myeloma	18	5,716	6,189	2,005	5,292	703	11	161	8	311	68	231	222	77	24,106
Nasopharynx	342	69,147	5,669	12,787	1,855	308	105	2,707	53	3,928	852	159	2,297	5,241	3,448
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	683	32,837	27,799	10,724	18,239	2,491	141	1,195	34	3,048	327	611	2,681	3,012	101,290
Oral cavity	628	22,324	127,573	3,318	11,893	1,925	109	685	22	3,294	228	5,440	2,860	2,724	51,654
Other pharynx	255	6,078	70,384	1,037	7,457	859	34	276	3	789	92	1,173	1,242	1,543	22,021
Pancreas	35	13,150	3,767	1,054	12,079	1,090	10	145	6	519	73	33	246	359	10,571
Prostate	442	21,038	42,521	12,634	62,725	3,958	76	1,472	90	8,887	700	720	2,576	1,895	1,036,628
Stomach	584	365,092	30,018	3,442	244,444	19,691	67	1,300	404	2,523	585	305	1,476	7,910	22,963
Testis	159	10,102	9,719	3,167	3,981	326	47	366	7	834	93	271	505	740	38,519
Thyroid	240	20,794	15,391	3,443	7,097	1,629	58	373	3	2,307	144	615	1,134	1,328	28,435
Urinary bladder	227	66,522	33,769	8,724	38,325	5,377	140	1,041	27	2,689	393	595	3,283	1,970	187,455
All sites (excluding non-melanoma skin)	7,813	1,577,755	723,222	133,183	887,507	82,965	2,676	20,535	1,761	68,639	7,663	17,574	53,812	59,885	2,431,746

Data unavailable for Taiwan.
Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC.

Top-ranked cancers by country

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Number of females living with cancer and diagnosed within the past 5 years, by country

Cancer	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Japan	Korea	Laos	Malaysia	Mongolia	Philippines	Singapore	Sri Lanka	Thailand	Vietnam	United States
Brain and nervous system	64	25,870	10,525	1,377	3,474	829	89	292	16	822	58	181	888	597	14,548
Breast	3,679	426,057	269,470	90,611	146,847	17,941	787	10,697	230	44,001	4,329	7,807	19,096	19,049	968,731
Colon and rectum	599	151,250	33,015	23,216	139,292	10,467	213	3,081	67	8,778	1,674	769	5,147	6,390	270,698
Esophagus	33	66,950	17,442	306	4,899	200	7	131	116	223	31	899	218	156	4,500
Hodgkin's disease	53	2,076	6,523	1,390	1,058	180	20	158	23	337	44	112	244	374	15,982
Kidney	88	15,245	4,685	3,030	12,921	1,069	34	289	45	1,168	149	90	498	380	44,262
Larynx	42	4,680	8,081	391	747	443	1	126	9	628	24	169	245	251	9,692
Leukemia	226	34,536	10,630	3,390	7,773	860	100	453	46	1,854	80	325	1,108	1,242	39,826
Liver	60	43,776	2,256	1,137	22,731	1,498	58	127	199	804	50	22	2,390	895	4,363
Lung and bronchus	170	104,455	6,394	5,167	41,181	2,780	92	725	66	2,626	334	130	2,412	1,775	130,683
Melanoma of the skin	9	3,657	2,557	2,090	1,520	348	20	120	13	364	42	44	328	163	106,636
Multiple myeloma	24	3,284	4,249	950	5,665	448	10	131	11	401	35	219	170	101	17,313
Nasopharynx	126	31,366	2,912	4,687	409	105	47	1,041	52	1,525	313	101	964	2,321	1,219
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	280	17,038	14,718	6,775	12,683	1,685	107	799	29	2,052	225	340	1,948	1,682	84,912
Oral cavity	260	14,117	77,170	2,449	9,624	1,291	235	596	21	2,940	139	2,033	2,916	2,302	27,625
Other pharynx	123	1,593	14,558	443	577	56	9	132	3	696	20	321	236	455	5,438
Ovary	471	60,444	53,627	20,893	21,812	3,975	315	2,171	103	8,735	708	2,028	4,665	3,866	66,434
Pancreas	30	8,940	2,414	924	10,991	786	7	106	10	496	48	28	194	209	10,177
Stomach	294	186,785	15,996	2,652	109,677	9,626	49	728	264	1,740	342	116	1,204	4,295	14,095
Thyroid	511	49,705	31,918	13,967	25,836	5,928	289	1,413	40	8,996	549	1,763	4,433	3,484	64,234
Urinary bladder	0	25,733	8,452	2,249	8,987	1,331	20	328	5	841	142	124	1,000	503	60,578
Uterine cervix	5,484	142,616	370,243	46,849	28,716	13,920	1,012	4,696	553	18,970	1,009	4,649	19,846	19,262	52,293
Uterine corpus	226	49,950	23,584	17,587	27,684	1,619	144	1,532	53	5,730	812	628	3,223	2,597	207,913
All sites (excluding non-melanoma skin)	14,154	1,542,192	1,089,125	267,323	663,553	83,169	4,300	32,183	2,134	123,874	11,622	24,021	82,866	78,811	2,312,952

Data unavailable for Taiwan.

Source: GLOBOCAN 2002, IARC.

Top-ranked cancers by country

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

Prevalence of current smoking among adults aged 15 years and older by country and gender

Country	Percent of population		
	Total	Males	Females
Cambodia	23.6	40.5	6.5
China	31.8	59.5	3.7
India	18.6	33.1	3.8
Indonesia	35.4	65.9	4.5
Japan	29.4	44.3	14.3
Korea	29.7	53.3	5.7
Laos	40.5	65.0	15.6
Malaysia	28.8	54.4	2.8
Mongolia	26.3	45.8	6.5
Philippines	26.0	42.0	9.8
Sri Lanka	16.5	30.2	2.6
Thailand	21.7	39.8	3.4
Vietnam	24.3	45.7	2.5
United States	23.9	26.3	21.5

Data unavailable for Singapore, Taiwan.
Source: WHOSIS 2005.

Average annual alcohol consumption per person in liters among adults aged 15 years and older by country

Country	Liters of alcohol per person
Cambodia	1.5
China	5.2
India	0.3
Indonesia	0.1
Japan	7.6
Korea	7.9
Laos	6.9
Malaysia	1.1
Mongolia	2.8
Philippines	3.5
Singapore	2.2
Sri Lanka	0.3
Thailand	5.6
Vietnam	0.8
United States	8.6

Data unavailable for Taiwan.
Source: WHOSIS 2003.

Medical Division

PG283663

Printed in USA/December 2008