

Cancer in Norway 2024

Cancer incidence, mortality, survival
and prevalence in Norway

Cancer in Norway 2024

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General requests for cancer information or possible research collaboration are welcome, and should be sent to datautlevering@kreftregisteret.no. The application form on <https://helsedata.no/> should be used to request data from the Cancer Registry of Norway.

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Foreword

An important factor in Europe's Beating Cancer Plan is the ability to register cancer cases over time, monitor changes and compare rates between different countries. This requires that Europe has solid population-based cancer registries across European countries, and that they are able to register cancers correctly, completely and timely.

The Cancer Registry of Norway has been operational since 1952, and the "Cancer in Norway" report is one of our main products for reporting correct, complete and timely cancer statistics. In the following pages we describe the results on incidence, prevalence, mortality and survival from cancer for 2024. In our annual report, as well as in our online database, we use a Norwegian standard when we calculate age-standardised incidence and mortality rates. However, for comparisons of age-standardised rates across countries, it is necessary to use international databases, such as NORDCAN (Nordic cancer statistics), ECIS (European Cancer Information System) or GCO (Global Cancer Observatory) where other standard populations (Nordic, European or World) are available and applied across data. An additional advantage of these databases is that definitions of cancers and multiple primaries have also been standardised across data and countries. NORDCAN is, at this point in time, the most updated database.

The World Health Organization has set a goal for reducing incidence rate of cervical cancer to less than 4 per 100 000 women per year (age-standardised rates using a World standard). The cervical cancer rate for 2024 was about 7 per 100 000 using this standard, so we still have a long way to go. The encouraging news, however, is the continuous and marked decline we have seen recently. For women under the age of 50 there has been a decline since 2020, with the greatest decline among those under 30. The rate reduction in all women is likely due to the stepwise implementation of primary HPV-screening from 2015 to 2023. For the youngest women, the decline in incidence most likely reflects the impact of the HPV vaccine. In 2024, three birth cohorts of women who received the HPV vaccine through the childhood immunization programme were invited to participate in the cervical screening programme. HPV vaccine coverage in Norway has been, and continues to be, very high. However, data from the cervical cancer screening programme indicate that cervical dysplasia still occurs among HPV vaccinated women. As these women age,

it is possible that there may be breakthrough cancers caused by HPV types not covered by the original vaccines (which targeted HPV16 and HPV18). This underscores the continued importance of the cervical screening programme for many years to come.

We are also delighted that we see continuous decline in lung cancer in men of all age groups and in women among those under 80. Among the oldest women there is no decline. To the contrary, this generation of women, who picked up smoking in the 1960s and 1970s, just see their lung cancer rates soar. A possible screening programme is being discussed for lung cancer. We hope the authorities will take a look at the incidence rates before they decide on which age groups to screen. It is not obvious that the screening programme should start as early as age 50.

Melanoma rates keep increasing in men and women over 50 but decline in those under 30. We hope this trend will continue as the youngest cohort grows older. Perhaps the greatest news for melanoma is the marked decline in mortality rates over the past 10 years, and the improvements in stage-specific survival. Early diagnostics have ensured that cancers are detected earlier, and immunotherapy has resulted in an enormous jump in survival for advanced stage disease.

Breast cancer rates continue to increase in women. In the last decade the increase has been most pronounced in women outside the screening programme, in particular among women above 80. We do, however, see incidence increases in all age groups. We see no obvious explanation for this. It is possible that there is an underlying increase in incidence due to risk factors, possibly different ones in different groups. Age at first birth has been increasing over the past decades, and the number of births is falling. Is this part of the explanation? Combined menopausal hormone therapy is also increasing slightly – is that contributing to an increase in women of screening age? As for the increasing rates among those above 80, we do not know if this could be partly due to increased awareness or diagnostic workup, combined with continuous improved diagnostics, both inside and outside the screening programme.

There is an ongoing discussion whether the breast cancer screening programme should be expanded beyond the 50–69 age group. One advantage of this would be to transform unorganised screening that takes place in

younger and older women into more effective screening. How extensive this unorganised screening is, we do not know, but we suspect that this explains some of the increase outside of the screening programme, particularly among women above 70.

Another area with substantial unorganised screening, and where there are ongoing discussions as to whether a screening programme should be implemented, is prostate cancer. If the PSA tests currently being taken, as part of the extensive unorganised screening that takes place today, could simply be reported to a central registry, it would be rather straight forward to estimate whether a screening programme would be worthwhile.

When going through this report, we hope the reader will keep in mind that behind each cancer case there is a

man or a woman, and a family, whose lives are turned upside down by this disease. We are very thankful for Ylva Gjelsvik and her team for having put together a Special issue report on how cancer patients fare after their disease, using the self-reported patient reported outcomes that we now collect for major cancer sites.

Thank you to everyone who has contributed to this report, to those who report cancer cases, to those who code them, manage the data, create the statistics, and to everyone who has participated in the editorial team and in the publication of this report.

Oslo, May 2025
Giske Ursin, MD, PhD
Director, Cancer Registry of Norway

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Chapter 1 Definitions

Incidence The number of new cases of a disease in a defined population within a specific period of time.

Incidence rate The number of new cases that arise in a population (incidence) divided by the number of people who are at risk of getting cancer in the same period. The rate is expressed per 100 000 person-years. Person-years is a metric that combines persons and time (in years) as the denominator in rates.

Crude rate Unadjusted rate, often estimated for the entire population, with no standardisation by age.

Age-specific rate A rate calculated within an age stratum, often a five-year interval.

Age-standardisation A procedure for adjusting rates, e.g. incidence rates, designed to minimize the disturbing effects of differences in age composition when comparing rates for different populations (observed by geographical residence or over different time periods). The adjusted rates are referred to as age-standardised (or age-adjusted) rates. For this report, we use a standard chosen to be the Norwegian mid-year population in 2014 (referred to in the text as Norwegian standard).

Prevalence The number or proportion of a population that has the disease at a given point in time. In

this report we use lifetime cancer prevalence that can be defined as the number of living individuals having ever been diagnosed with cancer.

Relative survival The observed all-cause survival after a given period of time in a patient group, divided by the expected survival of a comparable group in the general population, comparable with respect to key factors affecting survival such as age, sex and calendar year of observation. Relative survival is thus determined by the mortality experienced by the patients regardless of whether an excess mortality (or even deficiency) may be attributable or linked to the disease under investigation. A key advantage is that it does not require information about cause of death.

Conditional relative survival The probability of surviving an additional number of years given that the person has already survived a certain number of years. As time from diagnosis lengthens, this statistic becomes more informative to survivors than the conventional relative survival estimate. A five-year conditional relative survival that reaches close to 100% some number of years after diagnosis indicates that from that point, there is little or no excess mortality in the patient group.

Most definitions are based on Last & al, 2001^[1].

Chapter 2 Summary

The aim of the annual publication of Cancer in Norway (CiN) is to provide detailed cancer statistics. This publication should help health professionals, policy-makers and researchers to identify and make decisions about areas that need more attention and investigation. This publication may also be valuable for the media, educators and members of the public with an interest in cancer.

Due to random variation in incidence rates from one year to another, cancer trends should be interpreted by examining the rates over several years. Furthermore, the number of cancer cases for 2024 might be slightly underreported due to delayed notification of cancer cases. The data for this report were extracted on 22 April 2025.

The report is available online at:

<https://www.fhi.no/kreft/kreftregisteret/Cancer-in-Norway/>

Incidence data are available online at:

<https://www.fhi.no/kreft/statistikk/data-og-statistikk/#statistikkbank>

Incidence

A total of 38 811 new cancer cases were reported in 2024: 53.1% of these among males and 46.9% among females. The five most frequent types of cancer in males and females (measured as average annual number of new cases) in 2020–2024 are listed below. These cancers accounted for 57.4% of all cancers in males and 57.1% of all cancers in females.

Males:

- Prostate cancer
- Lung cancer
- Non-melanoma skin cancer
- Colon cancer
- Melanoma of the skin

Females:

- Breast cancer
- Colon cancer
- Lung cancer
- Non-melanoma skin cancer
- Melanoma of the skin

When comparing the combined incidence rates for all cancer sites in the last five-year period (2020–2024) with the previous one (2015–2019), we observe that the rate has decreased in males (-3.5%) while a slight increase has occurred in females (1.8%) (Table 2.1). There has also been a decline in rates for many cancer sites. Particularly noticeable reductions are seen for lung, prostate and testicular cancer in males, and for cervical, ovarian and uterine cancer in females.

The largest decrease in incidence rate is observed for cervical cancer (-17.2%), and the rate observed in 2024 is the lowest ever reported in Norway.

We remain concerned about the rising incidence rates of non-melanoma skin cancer which continue to show the largest increase among the cancer sites. In males, the incidence rate has now surpassed that of colon cancer and lung cancer, making it the second most common cancer in 2024. The incidence rates of thyroid cancer and melanoma of the skin have also increased markedly, but not to the same extent as for non-melanoma skin cancer. The rate of breast cancer had a notable decline in 2020, followed by a remarkable rise in 2021 and 2022. The combined rate for the last five-year period is 5.4% higher than that of 2015–2019.

After the publication of CiN, we typically receive information about an additional 1–2% of cases that should have been included in the incidence numbers for the previous year. This must be considered when interpreting the incidence numbers for 2024.

Prevalence

At the end of 2024, a total of 347 867 persons were alive after having had at least one cancer diagnosis at some point in time. This is nearly 11 000 more than the numbers reported at the end of 2023.

Mortality

There were 11 452 deaths due to cancer in 2024. Cancer of the lung accounts for 19.6% of cancer mortality, followed by cancer of the colon (10.4%), prostate (7.3%), pancreas (8.3%) and female breast (5.4%). Combined, these cancer sites account for 51.0% of the cancer mortality.

The mortality data are obtained from the Cause of Death Registry. The data are preliminary and may therefore be subject to some uncertainty. Final data will be published by the Cause of Death Registry in October 2025.

Survival

There is a very large difference in five-year relative survival between the cancer sites, ranging from 99.1% for testicular cancer to 8.5% for men with pancreatic cancer excluding neuroendocrine neoplasms (NEN). A slight increase in the five-year relative survival is observed for most cancers when comparing the current five-year

period (2020–2024) with the previous one. For the most common cancers, the largest increase in survival was observed for lung cancer.

Prostate cancer: Increased from 95.5% to 95.9%.

Breast cancer: Increased from 92.1% to 92.8%.

Lung cancer (M): Increased from 24.1% to 28.4%.

Lung cancer (F): Increased from 30.1% to 35.8%.

Colon cancer (M): Increased from 69.0% to 69.8%.

Colon cancer (F): Increased from 70.6% to 71.7%.

Rectal cancer (M): Increased from 71.7% to 72.6%.

Rectal cancer (F): Increased from 73.4% to 75.3%.

Table 2.1: Summary of cancer statistics for selected cancers

ICD-10	Site	Sex	Incidence cases, 2024 ¹	Incidence rate, 2020–24 ²	Change in rate (%) ³	Mortality rate, 2024 ⁴	Five-year relative survival (%)	
							2015–19	2020–24
C00–96	All sites	M	20 623	702.9	-3.5	207.7	76.3	77.9
		F	18 188	571.2	1.8	158.3	75.6	77.7
C18	Colon	M	1 702	56.4	-3.7	19.3	69.0	69.8
		F	1 807	52.8	-2.0	18.3	70.6	71.7
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	M	850	29.9	-5.9	6.5	71.7	72.6
		F	636	19.2	0.5	4.4	73.4	75.3
C33–34	Lung, trachea	M	1 700	59.7	-10.2	37.7	24.1	28.4
		F	1 735	52.1	-5.3	31.3	30.1	35.8
C43	Melanoma of the skin	M	1 394	48.1	8.2	6.9	90.3	91.9
		F	1 288	42.9	9.6	3.9	95.0	95.8
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	M	1 776	61.3	18.2	1.9	91.0	92.3
		F	1 539	41.2	26.3	0.9	93.3	94.0
C50	Breast	F	4 215	136.5	5.4	18.4	92.1	92.8
C53	Cervix uteri	F	269	11.8	-17.2	2.2	82.5	82.4
C54	Corpus uteri	F	765	25.1	-9.3	3.2	86.4	85.5
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	F	564	17.1	-9.3	9.3	50.1	50.0
C61	Prostate	M	5 207	178.0	-9.9	31.0	95.5	95.9
C62	Testis	M	266	10.2	-9.3	0.1	98.9	99.1
C65–68	Urinary tract	M	1 441	46.7	-1.2	10.8	78.8	80.9
		F	463	13.7	-1.2	3.4	73.9	72.6
C70–72	Central nervous system	M	542	18.1	-2.1	9.0	57.5	57.4
		F	638	21.0	1.0	6.4	75.6	76.7
C73	Thyroid gland	M	154	5.4	10.1	0.4	89.3	91.9
		F	335	12.8	12.6	0.6	94.8	95.7
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	M	628	21.1	-5.8	5.7	76.4	77.0
		F	482	15.2	-2.8	3.8	79.5	82.1
C91–95	Leukaemia	M	844	28.8	-6.9	9.3	69.5	72.2
		F	658	20.8	-1.1	5.3	74.8	77.9

¹ Number of new cases.

² Age-standardised (Norwegian std.) incidence rates per 100 000 person-years.

³ Percent change in age-standardised incidence rate from 2015–19 to 2020–24.

⁴ Age-standardised (Norwegian std.) mortality rates per 100 000 person-years. The mortality data is obtained from the Cause of Death Registry. These data are preliminary and may therefore be somewhat uncertain.

... Not estimated in this report.

Chapter 3 Data and data sources

3.1 The population of Norway

By 1 January 2025, the total number of inhabitants in Norway was 5 594 340^[2]. Table 3.1 shows the age structure by sex for the Norwegian mid-year population in 2024. The population has increased by 67% from 1953, when cancer registration started in Norway, to 2025. This increase is largely due to the rising life expectancy and,

more recently, to an increase in net immigration. The size of the population is expected to reach 6.1 million in 2060¹, and the elderly will represent an increasing proportion of the Norwegian population over the next decades^[3]. Population projections from Statistics Norway estimate that the proportion of individuals 70 years or older will increase from 14% 2024 to 23% in 2064^[3].

Table 3.1: Norwegian mid-year population by five-year age group and sex, 2024

Age group	Males	Females	Total
0–4	141 221	134 335	275 556
5–9	155 903	146 705	302 608
10–14	168 755	159 932	328 687
15–19	173 796	162 897	336 693
20–24	171 752	162 867	334 619
25–29	189 207	180 036	369 243
30–34	202 684	194 245	396 929
35–39	197 151	189 541	386 692
40–44	186 774	178 717	365 491
45–49	181 462	174 422	355 884
50–54	193 440	186 399	379 839
55–59	187 239	180 096	367 335
60–64	164 179	160 258	324 437
65–69	146 651	148 476	295 127
70–74	126 611	131 706	258 317
75–79	111 015	120 297	231 312
80–84	63 900	76 922	140 822
85+	45 721	76 968	122 689

The immigrant population

In 2018, the Cancer Registry Regulations (*Kreftregisterforskriften*)^[4] were revised, and the Cancer Registry of Norway (CRN) was allowed to collect and process data on country of birth. Data on cancer incidence among immigrants has since then been included in CiN.

By 1 January 2025 the first-generation immigrants in Norway comprised 17.3% of the total population (965 113 individuals). An additional 4.1% of the Norwegian population are second-generation immigrants (born in Norway with two foreign born parents)^[5]. The

immigrant population is heterogeneous with respect to length of stay, country of birth and reason for immigration. When classifying immigrants by country of birth, immigrants from Poland form the largest group with 111 376 individuals followed by immigrants from Ukraine, Lithuania, Syria and Sweden^[6]. However, the number of immigrants from most countries is small, making it difficult to provide cancer statistics based on country of birth.

In this report, immigrants are categorised in six groups, of which cancer statistics are presented for five. We do not present data for immigrants from Latin America

¹ Considered the scenario of medium national growth.

and the Caribbean due to too few cases. Many immigrants in Norway are born in European countries, and immigrants from Europe are divided in three categories: Nordic countries, Western Europe (grouped together with North America and Oceania as these countries

have similar cancer patterns) and other European countries. Table 3.2 shows the countries included in each group. The countries are listed according to the number of immigrants and restricted to countries with more than 1000 immigrants.

Table 3.2: Number of first generation immigrants by country per 1 January 2025

Number of first generation immigrants	Nordic countries	Western Europe, North America and Oceania	Other European Countries	Middle East and Africa	Asia	Latin America and the Caribbean*
≥ 100 000			Poland			
50 000–99 999			Ukraine			
40 000–49 999			Lithuania	Syria		
30 000–39 999	Sweden					
20 000–29 999		Germany	Russia	Somalia Eritrea Iraq Iran	Philippines Pakistan Thailand Afghanistan	
10 000–19 999	Denmark	United Kingdom United States	Romania Turkey Bosnia and Herzegovina Latvia Kosovo		India Vietnam	
1 000–9 999	Finland Iceland	Spain Netherlands France Italy Portugal Canada Australia Switzerland Belgium Austria Ireland	Serbia Bulgaria Croatia Greece Estonia Hungary Slovakia Albania North Macedonia Moldova Czech Republic Belarus	Ethiopia Morocco Sudan DR Congo Lebanon Palestine Uganda Kenya Nigeria Ghana Egypt Rwanda South Africa Algeria The Gambia Tunisia Saudi Arabia Jordan Burundi Libya	China Sri Lanka Nepal Myanmar Bangladesh Indonesia Kazakhstan South Korea Japan Malaysia	Brazil Chile Colombia Argentina Mexico Venezuela Peru Cuba Dominican Republic

* Not shown as a separate group in table 5.27, 5.28, 5.29 and 5.30 due to few cancer cases.

3.2 The Cancer Registry of Norway

Since the implementation of a directive from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in January 1952, the CRN has systematically collected notifications on cancer occurrence for the Norwegian population. The registra-

tion is considered to be close to complete from 1953. The completeness for the registration period 2020–2024 is estimated to be 98.6% (Table 3.5), which is the same level as reported for the early 2000s^[7]. The Cancer Registry Regulations for the collection and processing of data in the CRN came into force in 2002.

It is mandatory to report:

- All malignant neoplasms
- Precancerous disorders
- Benign tumours of the central nervous system and meninges

Main objectives

The main objectives of the CRN can be summarized as the following:

- Collect data on cancer occurrence and describe the distribution of cancer and changes over time.
- Provide a basis for research on the aetiology, diagnostic procedures, natural course of the disease, and effects of treatment in order to determine appropriate preventive measures and to improve the quality of medical care.
- Provide advice and information to public authorities and the public about preventive measures.
- Perform epidemiological research of high international standard.

The incidence registry

The incidence registry contains basic data items collected from clinicians and pathologists, hospital administered cancer medication and radiotherapy machines, as well as information from the Norwegian Patient Registry (NPR) and the Cause of Death Registry. As of 22 April 2025, the incidence registry contained information registered since 1953 on 2 181 255 cancer cases (including premalignant cases and benign conditions of the central nervous system). Of these cases, 1 415 490 (64.9%) are included in CiN. The main reasons for excluding cases registered in the incidence registry from the official cancer statistics are:

- Premalignant cases: 674 944 (30.9%)
- Basal cell carcinomas: 43 994 (2.0%)
- Multiple primary neoplasms excluded following the IARC rules (these rules are described later in this chapter): 34 149 (1.6%)
- Other reasons: 12 678 (0.6%)

”Other reasons” include cases registered as malignant, but not regarded as cancers (some borderline tumours of the ovary and Pagets disease of the breast), cases diagnosed before 1953 and after 2024, cases registered to persons with unknown vital status, and cases in persons who emigrated before the date of diagnosis.

On average, each cancer case is based on a total of five notifications. This includes clinical notifications, pathology reports and death certificates. Death certificates are only counted if the incidence registry does not contain any prior information about the given case. If all death certificates were registered – both those notifying the CRN of a new case and those supporting an already registered case – the average number of notifications for each case would be higher.

The incidence registry is updated continuously with information on both new cases and cases diagnosed in previous years.

The clinical registries

Clinical registries have comprehensive registration schemes dedicated to specific cancers and contain detailed information about diagnostic procedures, pathology examination, treatment and follow-up. The registries aim to provide data for monitoring patient outcome and survival, and to serve as an empirical basis for scientific studies concerning prognostic factors and treatment outcomes, as well as for evaluating the quality of cancer care. Each clinical registry has a multidisciplinary advisory board consisting of experts from clinical and research environments in Norway. These groups advise on the contents and activities of each registry and its strategic direction. The clinical registries are integrated with the CRN coding, quality assurance and registration activities. As of May 2025 the CRN is responsible for the operation of nine national clinical cancer registries:

- Colorectal cancer
- Prostate cancer
- Breast cancer
- Childhood cancer
- Gynecological cancer
- Lung cancer
- Lymphoid malignancies
- Melanoma
- Bladder and urothelial cancer

In addition, three clinical registries are operated with external funding:

- Sarcoma
- Brain and spinal cord tumours
- Pancreatic cancer

Reports from these registries can be found here (in Norwegian):

<https://www.fhi.no/kreft/kvalitetsregistrene/>

Of note: The incidence numbers reported in the reports from the clinical registries may differ from those reported in CiN. The discrepancy is due to differences in inclusion and exclusion criteria. A detailed overview of the criteria is provided in each individual report.

3.3 Sources of information

The sources of information and the notification process are illustrated in Figure 3.1. Information from clinical notifications, pathology reports and death certificates are the main sources that enable the CRN to code and store data on cancer patients in Norway. Information from the NPR is an important additional source for identifying cancer cases. All information is linked by the personal identification number system which was established in Norway in 1964^[8].

Pathology departments

Pathology reports from hospitals and independent laboratories provide histological, cytological or autopsy information. All cancer-related pathology reports are sent electronically to the CRN.

Hospitals and specialists

Clinical notifications

The Cancer Registry Regulations require all health institutions in Norway involved in cancer diagnostics, treatment and follow-up to report to the CRN. Reporting should be done as soon as possible after end of diagnostics or treatment. The clinical registries use specific forms with extended information relevant for each cancer site. In addition, there are two generic forms for reporting solid or non-solid tumours not yet included in a clinical registry. These forms provide information on primary site, stage of disease, the basis for the diagnosis, and the primary treatment given to the patient. Clinical notifications are sent using the CRN electronic reporting service (KREMT) in the Norwegian Health Network. It is mandatory to report clinical information on all new cases of cancer, except those diagnosed by autopsy. Thus, at least one clinical notification should be registered for each cancer case. In those cases where the clinical notification is missing, a reminder is sent via the KREMT-portal to the hospital/ward/physician responsible for the treatment.

More information about KREMT can be found at:

<https://www.fhi.no/kreft/innrapportering/KREMT-Kreftregisterets-elektroniske-meldetjeneste/>

Radiotherapy

Information on dates of radiotherapy, doses, fractions, irradiated region and intention of radiotherapy is received from the radiotherapy machines.

Medication

Information about drug treatment for cancer is received from the hospital administered cancer medication systems. The data are received from hospitals in the South-Eastern, Western and Central Norway Regional Health Trusts, but are not yet available from the Northern Regional Health Trust. The CRN also receives information from NPR on drug treatment prescribed from the hospital but administered at home (H-prescription).

National registries

The Norwegian Population Registry

The CRN receives monthly updates from the Norwegian Population Registry. The information is used to correctly register new cancer patients and to estimate incidence rates and long-term survival patterns and trends.

The Norwegian Patient Registry

Since 2002, the CRN has received data from the Patient Administrative Data System used in all Norwegian hospitals. Information was first sent directly from the hospitals, and from 2010 it has been provided by the Norwegian Patient Registry (NPR). The data contain information regarding patients who have been treated for premalignant and malignant conditions. Reminders are sent to clinicians for all cancer cases not previously registered in the CRN. The NPR is a key source in finding information on unreported cases.

Cause of Death Registry

The Cause of Death Registry sends death certificates and information on cause of death to the CRN throughout the year. The automated procedure that matches registered cancer cases to death certificates is important for maintaining quality control, facilitating a high level of completeness and ensuring validity of the CRN data. Death certificates also represent a complementary source of information on new cancer cases which have not previously been reported. Cancer cases first identified from death certificates are traced back to the health

institution responsible for the treatment of the patient to verify the diagnosis and, if possible, get clinical information about the case. A study that validated the cancer information on death certificates showed that 90% of the cancers mentioned on death certificates were already registered in the CRN^[9]. Of the remaining notifications, 40% were disregarded as it was not considered a new case after a manual evaluation. Information from the Cause of Death Registry is used for tables and figures in Chapter 7. Numbers and rates for 2024 are preliminary, and updated data will be published by the Cause of Death Registry in October 2025, and will be available at:

<https://www.fhi.no/op/dodsarsaksregisteret/>

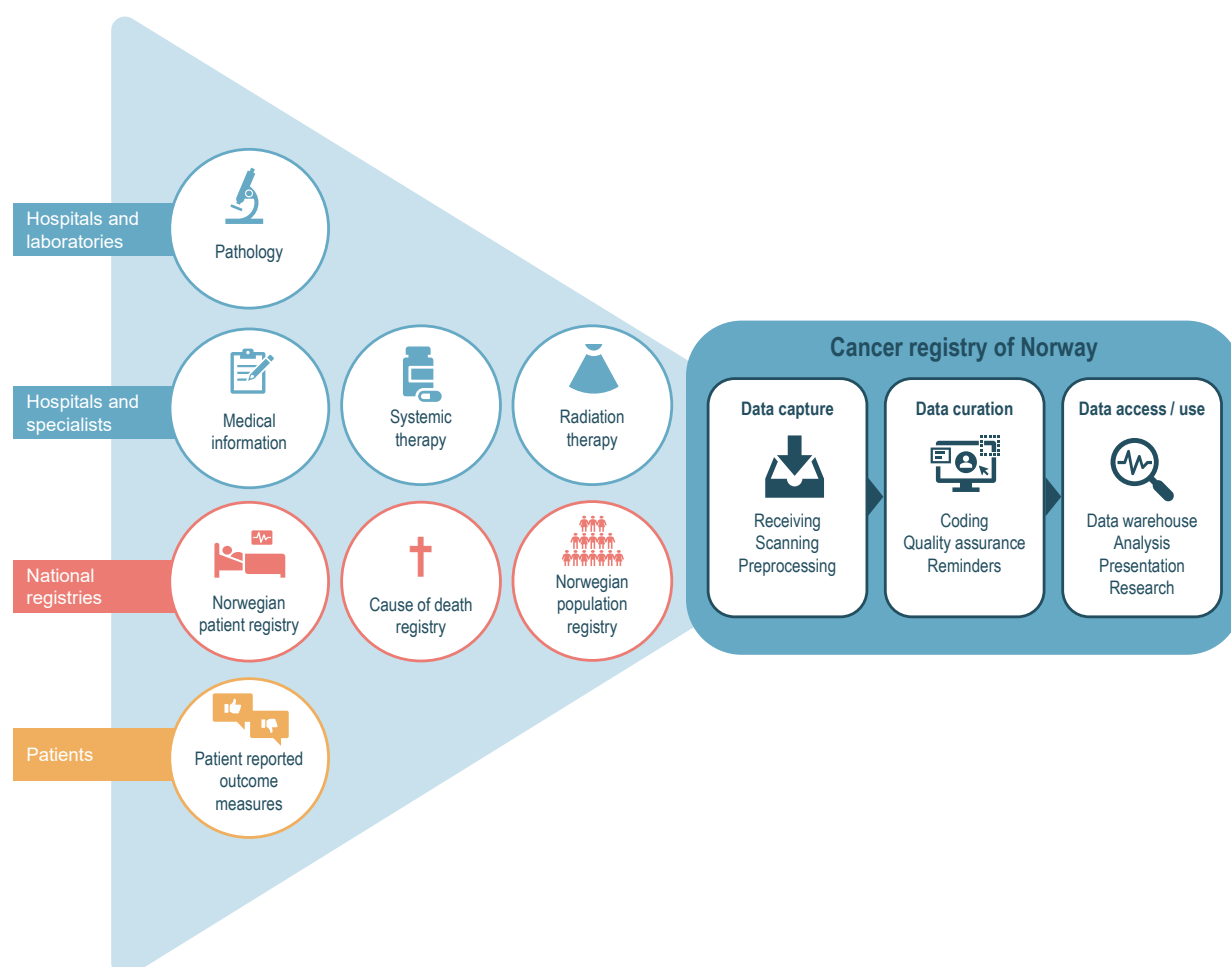
Patient Reported Outcome Measures

Most cancer patients have received some form of treatment (surgery, radiotherapy, medical treatment) or

symptom directed palliative therapy. Extensive cancer treatment sometimes causes harmful complications and late side effects, which may also affect the quality of life. To gain better knowledge in this field, the CRN invites cancer patients to participate in a survey on health and health related quality of life. The results from these Patient Reported Outcome Measures (PROMs), and a few Patient Reported Experience Measures (PREMs), provide valuable information that can be used to improve current health care and optimise future treatment strategies for cancer patients. Some of the late effects experienced after a cancer diagnosis are health issues found in individuals without cancer as well.

In order to obtain more information about the prevalence of health issues in the general population, the CRN also invite individuals without cancer to participate in the same survey. These data are used as a comparative baseline for the results obtained from the patients.

Figure 3.1: Sources of information and the process of cancer registration at the Cancer Registry of Norway



3.4 Incidence and mortality data

The incidence data presented in the first part of this report are based on an extraction from the incidence registry on 22 April 2025. The tables and figures in general represent either the latest year of complete incidence (2024) or the latest five-year period (2020–2024). Population data, stratified by year, sex and age, are provided by Statistics Norway.

Codes registered according to ICD-7, ICD-O-2 and ICD-O-3 are converted to ICD-10 using a combination of topography and morphology. Specific morphologies, like neuroendocrine neoplasms (NEN), are included in the ICD-10 code for the cancer site from which it originated. This may sometimes pose challenges; thus it is important to be aware of this when interpreting the cancer statistics. An important example is survival of cancer in the pancreas, as NEN of the pancreas have a significantly better prognosis than other morphologies. The observed increase in survival for this cancer site can largely be

explained by an increasing proportion of NEN. We have therefore included some statistics for pancreatic cancer excluding NEN (see Chapter 8 and 9).

The main cancer types are tabulated according to their ICD-10 categories.

Table 3.3 describes how cancer sites are grouped in all cancer statistics presented in this report. It also describes exceptions based on certain morphologies. The “All sites” figure comprises all malignant neoplasms (ICD-10 C00–96) and the D-diagnoses listed in Table 3.3. Corresponding mortality data coded in ICD-10 were obtained from the Cause of Death Registry and are presented in the same ICD-10 categories as for the rest of this report. Of note is that in the subsequent tables and figures, the D-codes are not shown in labels due to space constraints.

More information on data content and variables in the CRN is available at:

<https://www.fhi.no/kreft/statistikk/data-og-statistikk/#metadatabase>

Table 3.3: Description of ICD-10 codes

ICD-10	Site	Comments
C00–96	All sites	Includes the following D-diagnoses: D09, D18, D32–33, D35.2–4, D41–43, D44.3–5 and D45–47. Excludes all basal cell carcinomas of all topographies. Registered codes from ICD-7, ICD-O-2 and ICD-O-3 are converted to ICD-10 using a combination of topography and morphology. As a result, for example neuroendocrine tumours and Kaposi sarcomas are included in the cancer site from which it originated
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	
C00	Lip	Excludes mucosal tumours of the upper or lower lip (C00.3–5) and mucosal tumours in overlapping sites of the lip (C00.8)
C02–06	Oral cavity	Includes mucosal tumours of the upper or lower lip (C00.3–5) and mucosal tumours in overlapping sites of the lip (C00.8). Excludes soft palate and uvula (C05.1–2)
C07–08	Salivary glands	
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	Includes soft palate and uvula (C05.1–2)
C11	Nasopharynx	
C12–13	Hypopharynx	
C15–26	Digestive organs	
C15	Oesophagus	
C16	Stomach	Also includes the gastro-oesophageal junction
C17	Small intestine	
C18	Colon	Also includes the ileocaecal valve
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	
C21	Anus	Excludes the anal margin and anal skin (included in C43.5 and C44.5, depending on morphology)
C22	Liver	Also includes intrahepatic bile ducts
C23–24	Gall bladder, bile ducts	
C25	Pancreas	
C26	Other digestive organs	Excludes peritoneum/retroperitoneum (included in C48)
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	
C30–31	Nose, middle ear and sinuses	
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	
C33–34	Lung, trachea	
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	Excludes mesotheliomas (included in C45)
C40–41	Bone	
C43	Melanoma of the skin	Excludes melanoma of skin of genital organs (included in C51–52, C60 and C63) and of the vermillion border of the lip (included in C00.0–2)
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	Excludes skin of genital organs (included in C51–52, C60 and C63) and of the vermillion border of the lip (included in C00.0–2)
C45	Mesothelioma	
C47	Autonomic nervous system	
C48–49	Soft tissues	Excludes mesotheliomas (included in C45). Includes retroperitoneum and peritoneum (C48), but excludes C48.2 for women (included in the group ovary etc.)
C50	Breast	Excludes Pagets disease
C51–58	Female genital organs	
C53	Cervix uteri	
C54	Corpus uteri	
C55	Uterus, other	
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	Excludes borderline tumours and mesotheliomas (the latter is included in C45). In addition to malignant neoplasms, the group includes malignant tumours of the peritoneum (C48.2), fallopian tube (C57.0), broad ligament (C57.1), round ligament (C57.2), parametrium (C57.3), and uterine adnexa, unspecified (C57.4)
C58	Placenta	
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	Includes melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancers of the genital skin
C60–63	Male genital organs	
C61	Prostate	
C62	Testis	Excludes mesotheliomas (included in C45)
C60, C63	Other male genital	Excludes mesotheliomas (included in C45). Includes melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancer of the genital skin

Continued on next page

Table 3.3: Description of ICD-10 codes (Continued)

ICD-10	Site	Comments
C64–68	Urinary organs	
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	
C65–68	Urinary tract	Includes carcinoma in situ and non-invasive papillary tumours except papillomas (D09 and D41)
C69	Eye	Excludes skin and connective tissue of the eyelid (included in C43.1, C44.1 and C49.0, depending on morphology) and the optic nerve (included in C72.3)
C70–72	Central nervous system	Includes benign tumours (D18, D32–33, and D42–43)
C73	Thyroid gland	
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	Includes benign tumours of the pituitary gland, pineal body and the craniopharyngeal duct (D35.2–4, D44.3–5)
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	Excludes mesotheliomas (included in C45)
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	
C90	Multiple myeloma	Also includes plasmacytomas
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	Includes myelodysplastic syndrome (D46)
C91–95	Leukaemia	Includes polycythaemia vera (D45) and other unspecified tumours in lymphatic or hematopoietic tissue (D47)

Multiple primary neoplasms

Multiple primaries occur when two or more primary cancers develop within the same organ (or a pair of organs), as opposed to recurrence or progression of an existing cancer. They may occur at the same time (synchronous), or in sequences (metachronous).

We use the recommendations for counting multiple primary neoplasms as outlined by the IARC/WHO/ENCR/IACR Working group in 2004. These are available at:

http://www.iacr.com.fr/images/doc/MPrules_july2004.pdf

The guidelines state that when counting cases, only one tumour is recognised as arising in an organ or a pair of organs or tissue. Furthermore, the IARC recommendations have a list of 17 groups of malignant neoplasms considered to be histologically 'different' for the purpose of defining multiple tumours (as described in Table 25, page 26, World Health Organization International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, third edition, first revision, 2013^[10]).

Thus, in this report only the first invasive tumour of a defined histological type is counted within one two-digit topography code (ICD-O-3), for example C50 (breast cancer). A new cancer of the same histological group in the same organ at a later point in time will not be counted. If there are different histological diagnoses, for example an adenocarcinoma and a sarcoma in the same organ, these will be counted as two cancer cases. Some topographies are considered as a joint organ in this respect (for example trachea C33 and lung C34). Multi-

focal tumours are counted only once. This is also the case for systemic cancers like lymphomas, leukaemias and Kaposi's sarcomas (defined as histological groups 8–15 in the IARC recommendations).

For metachronous cases within the same histological group, i.e. cancer cases considered to be histologically similar, the case with the first date of diagnosis is reported. For synchronous cases, the case with the most advanced extent of disease is reported. If the extent of disease is similar, the case with the numerically highest morphology code (ICD-O-3) is reported. Finally, if metastatic status and morphology code are equal, we report the first registered case.

In publications before CiN 2020, we reported a slightly higher number of cases than we would have if the IARC recommendations had been strictly followed because we considered non-specific groups as separate morphology groups. We have adjusted this to better comply to the IARC recommendations:

We exclude cases with unspecified histological groups (5 and 17) if the person is also registered with another case within the same organ or pair of organs or tissue that has a specified histology (1–4, 6–7 and 16). Histology group 5 is preferred over 17 if a person only has several tumours with unspecified histology in the same organ. For tumours of haematopoietic and lymphoid tissues, we exclude cases with an unspecified histology (14) if the person also has a case with specified histology (8–13). These rules are followed regardless of time of diagnosis.

Extent of disease

The SEER summary stage has been chosen to facilitate comparison of extent of disease over time and between cancer sites, and the stages are defined as follows^[11]:

Localised stage: All cases where the tumour is confined to the primary organ.

Regional stage: All cases where the tumour has invaded neighbouring tissue outside of the primary organ or metastasised to regional lymph nodes.

Distant stage: All cases where the tumour has metastasised to other organs or distant lymph nodes.

Unknown: All cases where the primary origin of the tumour is not known and cases with insufficient information to determine stage. For some cancer sites, stage is set to unknown for patients who received neo-adjuvant treatment. This may explain the increased proportion of unknown stage in recent years.

For some cases, the CRN only receive histological reports and no clinical notifications. A large proportion of these cases lack verified information on metastasis at the time of diagnosis.

The following rules are used to set a specific stage for these patients: If a patient has had major surgery and there is no clinical or pathological information that indicates metastasis, the patient is considered to have localised disease. If the only information received is a cytology and/or biopsy report, and there is no information about extent of disease, the patient is registered with an unknown stage.

A detailed description of the assessment of stage is available at:

<https://metadata.kreftregisteret.no/variables/detail/733>

The SEER summary stage and TNM / clinical stages are not directly comparable. In several cancer sites, tumours

with local invasion into neighbouring tissues or organs are considered stage II, grouped with organ confined tumours clinically, and labelled local or locally advanced tumours. According to the SEER summary stage (used in CiN) these tumours are classified as regional stage.

3.5 Data quality

In Table 3.4, two indicators of accuracy are shown, namely the percentage of cases morphologically verified (MV%), and the percentage of death certificate only registrations (DCO%). For all sites combined, the proportion of morphologically verified cases was 92.8%, but varied between sites from 44.2% (C55, Uterus, other) to 100% (C47, Autonomic nervous system). The proportion of DCO cases was 1.5% for all sites combined, and varied between 0% (C40–41, Bone) and 34.9% (C55, Uterus, other).

3.6 Completeness and timeliness

Table 3.5 presents estimates of completeness for the period 2020–2024. For all cancers combined, the completeness is estimated to be 98.6%, and this is approximately the same as what was reported in the early 2000s^[7]. We still see that a few cancers have estimated completeness below 95% (e.g. cancer of the liver, gallbladder, pancreas and central nervous system).

Table 3.6 shows the number of cancer cases diagnosed in 2023 as extracted on 14 April 2024 (for CiN 2023), and on 22 April 2025.

The number of cancer cases diagnosed in 2023 reported in this issue (CiN 2024) is 624 (1.6%) more than reported in the previous report (CiN 2023). Of note is the high percentage difference for "Central nervous system" (14.4%) and "Other endocrine glands" (12.7%). This is likely due to the increased focus on clinical reporting after the establishment of the Norwegian Registry of Brain and Spinal Cord Tumours.

Table 3.4: Percentage distribution of morphologically verified (MV) and death certificate only (DCO) cases by primary site, 2020–2024

ICD-10	Site	Cases	MV (%)	DCO (%)
C00–96	All sites	190 254	92.8	1.5
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	3 619	98.2	0.6
C00	Lip	468	99.8	0.2
C02–06	Oral cavity	1 172	98.3	0.6
C07–08	Salivary glands	357	96.6	2.0
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	1 342	98.0	0.4
C11	Nasopharynx	101	99.0	1.0
C12–13	Hypopharynx	179	97.2	0.6
C15–26	Digestive organs	38 710	89.2	2.2
C15	Oesophagus	1 801	96.1	1.2
C16	Stomach	2 426	95.0	1.6
C17	Small intestine	1 317	94.2	2.7
C18	Colon	16 675	94.1	1.5
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	7 352	97.0	0.4
C21	Anus	543	92.8	0.6
C22	Liver	1 986	61.8	6.4
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	960	76.3	5.7
C25	Pancreas	5 107	69.1	3.6
C26	Other digestive organs	543	80.3	16.2
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	18 175	85.6	2.6
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	257	97.7	0.8
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	525	96.0	0.4
C33–34	Lung, trachea	17 316	85.2	2.6
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	77	63.6	18.2
C40–41	Bone	290	96.9	0.0
C43	Melanoma of the skin	13 413	99.8	0.1
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	15 215	99.6	0.1
C45	Mesothelioma	409	95.4	0.7
C47	Autonomic nervous system	61	100.0	0.0
C48–49	Soft tissues	779	96.5	0.9
C50	Breast	20 181	99.4	0.4
C51–58	Female genital organs	8 825	97.3	1.5
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	606	95.9	3.1
C53	Cervix uteri	1 634	99.4	0.4
C54	Corpus uteri	3 909	99.2	0.5
C55	Uterus, other	43	44.2	34.9
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	2 628	94.6	2.5
C58	Placenta	5	80.0	0.0
C60–63	Male genital organs	28 250	95.0	0.8
C61	Prostate	26 455	94.7	0.9
C62	Testis	1 404	99.1	0.0
C60, C63	Other male genital	391	98.5	0.5
C64–68	Urinary organs	13 688	95.2	1.5
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	4 717	92.1	2.7
C65–68	Urinary tract	8 971	96.8	0.8
C69	Eye	431	49.0	0.5
C70–72	Central nervous system	5 670	64.9	2.4
C73	Thyroid gland	2 565	99.6	0.6
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	1 029	68.2	1.2
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	1 912	53.9	24.3
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	17 032	95.1	1.3
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	773	99.6	0.1
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	5 465	99.0	0.7
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	525	96.4	1.5
C90	Multiple myeloma	2 933	94.5	1.0
C91–95	Leukaemia	7 336	91.8	2.0

Table 3.5: Completeness by primary site, 2020–2024

ICD-10	Site	Completeness (%)
C00–96	All sites	98.6
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	99.7
C00	Lip	99.5
C02–06	Oral cavity	99.7
C07–08	Salivary glands	99.6
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	99.7
C11	Nasopharynx	-
C12–13	Hypopharynx	99.1
C15–26	Digestive organs	98.9
C15	Oesophagus	99.5
C16	Stomach	99.0
C17	Small intestine	98.0
C18	Colon	99.8
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	99.9
C21	Anus	99.5
C22	Liver	80.1
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	90.6
C25	Pancreas	92.1
C26	Other digestive organs	92.4
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	99.1
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	99.4
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	99.6
C33–34	Lung, trachea	99.3
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	92.3
C40–41	Bone	99.8
C43	Melanoma of the skin	100.0
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	99.8
C45	Mesothelioma	98.6
C47	Autonomic nervous system	-
C48–49	Soft tissues	99.7
C50	Breast	100.0
C51–58	Female genital organs	99.8
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	99.8
C53	Cervix uteri	100.0
C54	Corpus uteri	99.9
C55	Uterus, other	93.3
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	99.7
C58	Placenta	100.0
C60–63	Male genital organs	99.7
C61	Prostate	99.7
C62	Testis	99.7
C60, C63	Other male genital	99.1
C64–68	Urinary organs	98.9
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	97.8
C65–68	Urinary tract	99.5
C69	Eye	88.7
C70–72	Central nervous system	80.5
C73	Thyroid gland	99.5
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	68.0
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	71.1
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	98.3
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	99.9
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	99.8
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	99.9
C90	Multiple myeloma	98.3
C91–95	Leukaemia	96.0

- Not estimable (see CiN Technical Supplement^[12]).

Table 3.6: Registered cancer cases in Norway 2023, as obtained by 14 April 2024 and 22 April 2025

ICD-10	Site	Cases diagnosed 2023 as of			
		14.4.2024	22.04.2025	Difference	%
C00-96	All sites	38 094	38 718	624	1.6
C00-14	Mouth, pharynx	738	751	13	1.8
C00	Lip	86	88	2	2.3
C02-06	Oral cavity	230	235	5	2.2
C07-08	Salivary glands	78	82	4	5.1
C09-10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	285	288	3	1.1
C11	Nasopharynx	24	24	0	0.0
C12-13	Hypopharynx	35	34	-1	-2.9
C15-26	Digestive organs	7 833	7 974	141	1.8
C15	Oesophagus	343	347	4	1.2
C16	Stomach	527	539	12	2.3
C17	Small intestine	256	265	9	3.5
C18	Colon	3 388	3 417	29	0.9
C19-20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	1 524	1 553	29	1.9
C21	Anus	118	127	9	7.6
C22	Liver	394	402	8	2.0
C23-24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	192	196	4	2.1
C25	Pancreas	968	1 010	42	4.3
C26	Other digestive organs	123	118	-5	-4.1
C30-34, C38	Respiratory organs	3 505	3 533	28	0.8
C30-31	Nose, sinuses	57	57	0	0.0
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	110	112	2	1.8
C33-34	Lung, trachea	3 319	3 346	27	0.8
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	19	18	-1	-5.3
C40-41	Bone	55	56	1	1.8
C43	Melanoma of the skin	2 967	2 968	1	0.0
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	3 059	3 060	1	0.0
C45	Mesothelioma	67	68	1	1.5
C47	Autonomic nervous system	16	17	1	6.3
C48-49	Soft tissues	143	146	3	2.1
C50	Breast	4 111	4 119	8	0.2
C51-58	Female genital organs	1 727	1 739	12	0.7
C51-52, C57.7-9	Other female genital	107	109	2	1.9
C53	Cervix uteri	325	326	1	0.3
C54	Corpus uteri	759	765	6	0.8
C55	Uterus, other	11	11	0	0.0
C56, C57.0-4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	525	528	3	0.6
C58	Placenta	0	0	0	0.0
C60-63	Male genital organs	5 605	5 659	54	1.0
C61	Prostate	5 258	5 310	52	1.0
C62	Testis	260	262	2	0.8
C60, C63	Other male genital	87	87	0	0.0
C64-68	Urinary organs	2 775	2 790	15	0.5
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	958	966	8	0.8
C65-68	Urinary tract	1 817	1 824	7	0.4
C69	Eye	74	76	2	2.7
C70-72	Central nervous system	1 026	1 174	148	14.4
C73	Thyroid gland	497	514	17	3.4
C37, C74-75	Other endocrine glands	205	231	26	12.7
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	389	377	-12	-3.1
C81-96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	3 302	3 466	164	5.0
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	160	162	2	1.3
C82-86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1 114	1 121	7	0.6
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	93	107	14	15.1
C90	Multiple myeloma	562	591	29	5.2
C91-95	Leukaemia	1 373	1 485	112	8.2

Chapter 4 Statistical methods

In this report, we use four measures to describe the burden and risk of cancer: *incidence*, *mortality*, *prevalence* and *survival*.

4.1 Incidence and mortality

Incidence and mortality refer to the number of new cases and deaths, respectively. Both measures can be expressed as the absolute number, or as the rate, taking into account the size of the population at risk. Rates are essential for the comparisons of groups and within a group over time. The denominator is the underlying person-time at risk in which the new cases or deaths in the numerator arise. Cancer incidence and mortality are presented in this report both as numbers and rates. Several different types of rates are also used in this report. We use the mid-year population (calculated as the mean of the population as obtained by January 1st and December 31st) as the denominator in the calculation of rates. For periods spanning several years, we use the sum of mid-year populations.

Age-specific rates

There are compelling reasons for adjusting for the distribution of age when comparing cancer risk in populations. Age is a strong determinant of cancer risk. The crude rate is a rate based on the frequency of cancer in the entire population irrespective of age. Although this measure is useful as an indicator of the total cancer burden, its utility in comparing cancer risk between different populations is severely limited when the age distribution differs between the groups, or where demographic changes in the size and age structure of a population have occurred over time.

To obtain a more accurate picture of the true risk of cancer, rates can be calculated for specific age strata, usually grouped in five-year intervals. The age-specific rate for age group i , denoted as r_i , is obtained by dividing the number of events, d_i , by the corresponding person-years, Y_i . As rates are most often given per 100 000 person-years we multiply by 100 000:

$$r_i = \frac{d_i}{Y_i} \cdot 100000$$

Usually, rates are provided separately for males and females, because of the different patterns by sex both in terms of number of cases (see Table 5.9 and 5.10) and persons under risk (see Table 3.1). Age- and sex-specific incidence and mortality rates are the basis of epidemiological analysis of cancer frequency data. Table 3.1

Age-standardised rates

To facilitate comparisons, a summary rate is derived that takes into account age-specific rates in each comparison group. The summary measure that appears in this report is the age-standardised rate (ASR), a statistic that is independent of the effects of age, thus allowing comparisons of cancer risk between different groups and over time. The calculation of the ASR is an example of direct standardisation, whereby the observed age-specific rates are applied to a standard population. The population size or proportion in each age group of the standard population are known as the weights to be used in the standardisation process. The ASR is calculated as:

$$ASR = \frac{\sum_i r_i w_i}{\sum_i w_i}$$

where w_i is a weight given a reference population.

The World Standard Population^[13,14] has been used as reference population in several previous report of CiN. Since CiN 2014 we have used the Norwegian mid-year population in 2014 as the reference population. This standard is referred to as the *Norwegian standard*.

The two standards, using 18 age groups, are shown in Figure 4.1, and it clearly illustrates the difference between them: The Norwegian standard has higher weights for the oldest age groups.

The main advantage of using the Norwegian standard as the reference population is that we are getting age-standardised rates that resemble the crude rates for the Norwegian population. The main disadvantage is that the rates are not comparable with national rates from other countries. Table 5.1 shows the ASR in 2024 with the two different standards.

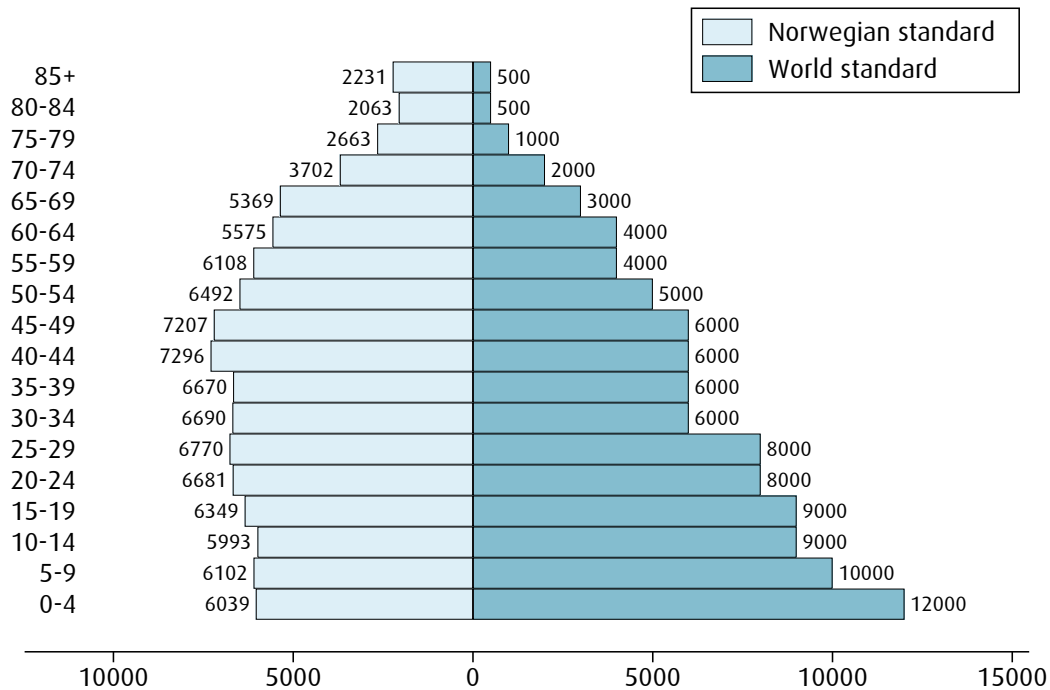
Of note is that, in general, the ASRs with Norwegian standard gives twice as high rates as the ASRs with World standard. This is because the World standard has lower weights for the oldest age groups. Cancers that have

the highest incidence rates in the youngest age groups (e.g. testicular cancer) are less affected by the choice of reference population.

Age-standardised incidence rates (World standard) are available at:

<https://sb.kreftregisteret.no/>

Figure 4.1: Comparison of population weights



Cumulative risk

The cumulative risk is the probability that an individual will develop the cancer under study during a certain age span, in the absence of other competing causes of death^[15]. The age span over which the risk is accumulated must be specified, and in this report, the range 0–79 years is used and provides an approximation of the risk of developing cancer. If before the age of 80 the cumulative risk is less than 10%, as is the case for most cancer forms, it is reasonably approximated by the cumulative rate. This is the summation of the age-specific rates over each year of age from birth to a defined upper age limit. As age-specific incidence rates are computed according to five-year age groups, the cumulative rate is five times the sum of the age-specific rates calculated over the five-year age groups, assuming the age-specific rates are the same for all ages within the five-year age stratum:

$$\text{Cumulative rate} = 5 \sum_i r_i$$

The cumulative rate has several advantages compared to age-standardised rates. First, as a form of direct standardisation, the problem of choosing an arbitrary reference population is eliminated. Second, as an approx-

imation to the cumulative risk, it has a greater intuitive appeal, and is more directly interpretable as a measurement of lifetime risk, assuming no other causes of death are in operation. The precise mathematical relationship between the two is:

$$\text{Cumulative risk} = 1 - e^{-\text{Cumulative rate}}$$

Completeness

Completeness was estimated by the use of the capture-recapture method described by Parkin and Bray^[16].

This method has been used to estimate the size of a population and is widely used in field biology to estimate the size of a closed animal population. In that purpose, and briefly explained, animals are captured, marked, and released, followed by a new catch (recapture). The number of captured animals in the first catch, the number of recaptured and new animals in the second catch are used to estimate the number of uncaptured animals.

When this method is used to estimate completeness in a cancer registry context, we assume that cases are registered by two different data sources. Cases registered on pathology reports and/or death certificates (source

A) is the first 'catch', and cases registered on clinical notifications (source B) is the second 'catch'. A detailed description of the method can be found in CiN Technical Supplement^[12].

4.2 Prevalence

Prevalence is the number or proportion of a population that has the disease at a given point in time. It is a complex measure of cancer incidence, mortality, and other factors affecting individuals after diagnosis and treatment.

Prevalence is a useful measure of the number of persons requiring care for chronic illnesses such as hypertension and diabetes. For cancer, on the other hand, many patients diagnosed in the past may now be considered cured, that is to say they no longer have a greater risk of death. However, there may be special needs and disabilities subsequent to cancer disease and treatment, thus it is likely that the number of prevalent cancer cases also represents a useful measure.

Cancer prevalence can be defined as the number of persons alive having ever been diagnosed with cancer. Such a measure can easily be derived from the CRN data, given the registration of cases and complete follow up over many decades. We provide additional estimates that may be useful for quantifying care burden. Therefore, this report shows the numbers of persons alive on December 31st 2024 who were previously diagnosed with cancer during the last year, one to four years, five to nine years and 10 or more years.

We also show the number of patients who have been diagnosed with metastatic disease or local recurrence with metastasis and who were alive at various specific time points. This is another estimate of how the cancer burden has increased over time.

4.3 Survival

The survival time of a cancer patient is defined as the time that elapses between a cancer diagnosis and subsequent death, emigration or end of follow-up. A common measure of survival is five-year all-cause survival, also known as overall survival, which represents the percentage of patients still alive five years after their date of diagnosis.

Follow-up data

To estimate long-term survival patterns and trends, vital statistics of patients diagnosed with cancer during 1965–2024 were obtained from the National Popula-

tion Registry and Statistics Norway through to December 31st 2024.

The 25 most common cancers were selected for analysis, grouped according to their respective ICD-10 categories (In addition, we have included a combined analysis for colorectal cancer and an analysis for pancreatic cancer excluding NEN). About 3% of cases were excluded as they were either registered on death certificate only (DCO), emigrated before diagnosis or had zero survival time. It has been shown that exclusion of patients with a prior cancer diagnosis, which often is associated with a poorer prognosis, may artificially elevate estimates of survival^[17]. For each site-specific analysis only the first diagnosis for that site was included, but previous diagnoses for other sites were included. However, to provide an estimate of "all sites" survival, analysis was restricted to first primary cancers. While the inclusion of multiple primaries has been recommended for comparative purposes, the corresponding reduction in the survival estimates for "all sites" has been shown to be negligible. In Norway, the effect of their inclusion has been shown to reduce five-year survival by less than one percentage point^[18].

Survival results should be interpreted with caution. Survival of prostate cancer and breast cancer has been affected by PSA testing and mammographic screening, respectively leading to earlier diagnosis influencing the survival.

Relative survival (net survival)

Not all deaths among cancer patients are due to the cancer under study. Deaths resulting from other causes will lower the survival and may possibly invalidate comparisons between populations. Relative survival is calculated to circumvent this problem by providing an estimate of *net survival* the survival in a hypothetical world where the cancer is the only possible cause of death.

Relative survival is calculated as the observed all-cause survival proportion in a patient group divided by the expected survival of a comparable group in the general population with respect to age, sex and calendar year of investigation. At each time, $t(\text{year})$, since diagnosis, the relative survival from the cancer, $R(t)$, is defined as follows:

$$R(t) = \frac{S_O(t)}{S_E(t)}$$

where $S_O(t)$ is the *observed all-cause survival* of cancer patients, the *expected survival*, $S_E(t)$, is based on the general population survival using national population life tables from Statistics Norway by sex, one-year age group and calendar year. The average age-standardised relative survival (net survival) was estimated by the Stata

program `stnet`^[19] using the Pohar Perme estimator^[20]. The estimates were age-standardised applying weights to individuals^[21,22] based on the age distribution of the patient group the last five-year period 2020–2024 (females and males combined for all groups, other than “All sites” where sex-specific weights were used).

For patient cohorts with complete five-year follow-up the *cohort* method was used.

With traditional cohort-based analyses, the most up-to-date estimates of long-term survival pertain to patients diagnosed in the distant past, with corresponding profiles of prognosis. A more up-to date picture of the current survival is obtained using the period method. In this report we used a five-year period window (2020–2024) to *predict* relative survival up to 15 years for patients diagnosed in 2020–2024 (Table 8.3 and Figure 8.2). The period approach incorporates the survival experience observed in the period 2020–2024 for patients diagnosed up to 15 years ago. Thus, patients diagnosed in 2019–2024 contribute with (part of) their survival experience the first year of follow up, patients diagnosed in 2018–2023 contribute to the second year of follow-up, patients diagnosed in 2017–2022 contribute to the third year of follow-up and so on.

When analysing time trends in five-year relative survival (Figure 9.1), a rolling five-year window was used to obtain smoother curves. For patients with (potential) five-year observation, the cohort approach was used. Thus, estimates for e.g. 2019 are based on patients diagnosed in 2015–2019. Estimates for 2024 were obtained using the most recent five-year period window, while estimates for the years where only part of the cohort had complete follow-up (2020–2023) were obtained using a combination of the cohort and period approach to ensure that minimal survival experience from patients diagnosed in the past was used.

Estimation was performed for groups with 30 or more patients at start of follow-up.

A detailed description of the methods can be found in the CiN Technical Supplement^[12].

Conditional relative survival

Cancer survivors want information on their current prognosis, once they have survived a certain period of time. Conditional survival is a key indicator in this respect, estimating survival proportions given that patients have already survived a certain duration of time^[23,24].

The time at which five-year relative survival reaches 100% is the point from which there is no excess mortality among the cancer patients, and their survival is equivalent to survival in the general population. We present estimates of sex-specific five-year relative survival conditional on being alive 1 to 10 years after diagnosis in Figure 8.2.

Estimates were not plotted from the point when there were less than twenty patients alive ($n < 20$).

Crude probabilities

The relative survival approach described above gives an estimate of what the survival would be if it were not possible to die from other causes. It is used so groups can be compared without these comparisons being distorted by differential other cause mortality rates. However, it is still of interest to quantify the percentage of people who are still alive (all-cause survival). In addition, we can partition the percentage who die by a timepoint after diagnosis into two components, the percentage who die from their cancer and the percentage who die from other causes^[25]. These are known as the crude probability (percentage) of death due to cancer and other causes respectively. Unadjusted estimates at 5-years after diagnosis are presented, which were obtained using the period approach, using the same window described above (2020–2024).

Chapter 5 Incidence

5.1 New cancer cases

Number of new cases

In 2024, there were 38 811 new cases of cancer (in 37 814 individuals) recorded in Norway, of which 20 623 cases were diagnosed in males and 18 188 in females (Table 5.1). This represents a slight increase from the number of new cases reported in CiN 2023. The four most common cancers (cancers of the prostate, female breast, colon, and lung) accounted for 43% of the total number of new cancer cases in 2024. This proportion would increase to 62% if rectal cancer and skin cancers were included.

In males, prostate cancer continued to be the most common cancer site, with 5207 new cases; followed by non-melanoma skin cancer (1776 cases), colon cancer (1702 cases), and lung cancer (1700 cases).

In females, breast cancer remained the most frequent cancer site with 4215 new cases; followed by colon cancer (1807 cases), lung cancer (1735 cases), and non-melanoma skin cancer (1539 cases).

Incidence rates

Among males, there has been a slight decrease in the age-standardised incidence rate for all sites combined since around 2015 (Table 5.7), whereas among females, there has been a slight increase over the same period, although no increase has been observed in the last two years (Table 5.8). The interpretation of rates from one year to another is however prone to random variation, especially for rare cancers, and for the period between 2020 and 2022, rates may have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, in order to interpret the risk of cancer, we often compare rates between five-

year periods. When comparing the rates in the most recent five-year period (2020–2024) with the previous one (2015–2019) (Tables 5.15, 5.16 and summarised in table 2.1) we observed that:

- The rate for all cancers combined decreased in males (-3.5%) and increased in females (1.8%).
- The rate of prostate cancer decreased (-9.9%).
- The rate of female breast cancer increased (5.4%).
- The rate of lung cancer decreased both in males (-10.2%) and in females (-5.3%).
- The rate of colon cancer decreased both in males (-3.7%) and in females (-2.0%).
- The rate of rectal cancer decreased in males (-5.9%) and was stable in females (0.5%).
- The rate of non-melanoma skin cancer increased both in males (18.2%) and in females (26.3%), and had the largest increase of all sites.
- The rate for melanoma of the skin increased both in males (8.2%) and in females (9.6%).
- The largest decrease in incidence rate is observed for cervical cancer (-17.2%), and the rate observed in 2024 is the lowest ever reported in Norway.

In 2020–2024, 8.8% of all cancer cases occurred in immigrants. While immigrants have lower incidence rates for most cancers compared to Norwegian-borns, some immigrants have higher rates of certain cancers, such as lung cancer in males, and liver and stomach cancers in both sexes. The incidence numbers and rates presented in Tables 5.27–5.30 must however be interpreted with caution as the number of cancer cases among immigrants is low and thus prone to random variation.

Table 5.1: Number and age-standardised rates of new cases by primary site and sex, 2024

ICD-10	Site	Cases			Age-standardised rates			
		Males	Females	Total	Norwegian std.		World std.	
					Males	Females	Males	Females
C00-96	All sites	20 623	18 188	38 811	678.7	563.6	345.3	318.5
C00-14	Mouth, pharynx	469	246	715	15.8	7.6	8.8	4.3
C00	Lip	53	29	82	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.3
C02-06	Oral cavity	135	107	242	4.6	3.2	2.4	1.6
C07-08	Salivary glands	33	31	64	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7
C09-10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	201	66	267	6.7	2.2	4.1	1.4
C11	Nasopharynx	17	4	21	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1
C12-13	Hypopharynx	30	9	39	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
C15-26	Digestive organs	4 234	3 697	7 931	139.5	110.3	70.1	55.5
C15	Oesophagus	260	81	341	8.5	2.4	4.5	1.1
C16	Stomach	316	190	506	10.3	5.7	5.3	2.9
C17	Small intestine	153	126	279	5.1	3.9	2.8	2.1
C18	Colon	1 702	1 807	3 509	56.4	53.3	27.2	26.0
C19-20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	850	636	1 486	27.9	19.7	14.6	10.8
C21	Anus	30	76	106	1.0	2.5	0.6	1.5
C22	Liver	226	138	364	7.6	4.0	4.2	1.9
C23-24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	86	100	186	2.8	3.0	1.5	1.5
C25	Pancreas	548	490	1 038	17.7	14.4	8.6	7.0
C26	Other digestive organs	63	53	116	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.7
C30-34, C38	Respiratory organs	1 820	1 776	3 596	58.5	51.4	26.8	24.6
C30-31	Nose, sinuses	31	18	49	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	81	16	97	2.5	0.5	1.3	0.2
C33-34	Lung, trachea	1 700	1 735	3 435	54.6	50.2	24.9	24.0
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	8	7	15	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
C40-41	Bone	33	24	57	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.7
C43	Melanoma of the skin	1 394	1 288	2 682	46.2	40.7	24.1	24.0
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	1 776	1 539	3 315	61.8	43.5	21.9	16.4
C45	Mesothelioma	69	12	81	2.1	0.4	0.8	0.2
C47	Autonomic nervous system	7	3	10	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
C48-49	Soft tissues	73	72	145	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.5
C50	Breast	36	4 215	4 251	1.2	139.6	0.6	89.9
C51-58	Female genital organs		1 727	1 727		54.2		32.1
C51-52, C57.7-9	Other female genital		118	118		3.6		1.9
C53	Cervix uteri		269	269		9.4		7.1
C54	Corpus uteri		765	765		23.5		13.1
C55	Uterus, other		10	10		0.3		0.1
C56, C57.0-4, C48.2	Ovary etc.		564	564		17.4		9.9
C58	Placenta		1	1		0.0		0.0
C60-63	Male genital organs	5 550		5 550	178.4		96.3	
C61	Prostate	5 207		5 207	166.5		86.4	
C62	Testis	266		266	9.4		8.6	
C60, C63	Other male genital	77		77	2.6		1.2	
C64-68	Urinary organs	2 095	762	2 857	68.9	22.8	33.3	11.9
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	654	299	953	21.4	9.2	12.5	5.4
C65-68	Urinary tract	1 441	463	1 904	47.5	13.6	20.8	6.5
C69	Eye	50	47	97	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.9
C70-72	Central nervous system	542	638	1 180	18.4	20.8	12.7	14.2
C73	Thyroid gland	154	335	489	5.1	11.7	3.3	9.1
C37, C74-75	Other endocrine glands	116	131	247	3.9	4.5	2.9	3.5
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	217	207	424	7.6	6.1	3.3	2.6
C81-96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	1 988	1 469	3 457	65.8	45.3	36.4	26.9
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	88	65	153	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.0
C82-86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	628	482	1 110	20.5	14.6	11.2	8.4
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	61	37	98	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.5
C90	Multiple myeloma	367	227	594	12.0	6.7	5.7	3.4
C91-95	Leukaemia	844	658	1 502	28.3	20.6	16.2	12.5

5.2 Incidence by age

Most cancers in Norway, 93.1% in males and 86.9% in females, are diagnosed among people aged 50 years and older (Figure 5.1).

Moreover, 56.6% of all new cases in males are diagnosed in those aged 70 years or older, and 36.6% in those aged 50 to 69 years. The corresponding percentages in females are 50.5% for those aged 70 years or older, and 36.4% in the age group 50 to 69 years.

In the age group 25 to 49 years, a smaller proportion of the cancers are diagnosed in males (6.0%) than in females (12.0%). About 1% of all cancers occurs in children and young adults (younger than 25 years), with equal frequencies in males and females.

Table 5.2 shows the median age at diagnosis at different time periods. For all sites combined, the median age at diagnosis was 71 years in 2020–2024, and has been stable over the last decades. However, there is considerable variation between the sites. Among the more common cancers, testicular cancer had the lowest median age at diagnosis (36 years). Non-melanoma skin cancer, on the other hand, had the highest median age (79 years). Moreover, the median age at diagnosis was 62 years for breast cancer and 70 years for prostate cancer in 2020–2024. For these two cancers, there has been

a reduction in median age at diagnosis compared to 1990–1994. For melanoma of the skin, the median age at diagnosis has increased by 11 years during the same period. Changes in median age at diagnosis may be influenced by changes in the age distribution of the population, by diagnostic intensity and by the age-specific incidence rates at different periods. Thus, it might be difficult to interpret patterns and trends without information about these factors.

Figure 5.2 shows the most common cancer types by sex and age at diagnosis. The most commonly occurring cancers in boys and girls (0–14 years old) were leukaemia and tumours in the central nervous system. Testicular cancer was by far the most common cancer in young males (15–24 years) and was also the most common cancer in males aged 25–49 years. In young females, there was no single cancer standing out as the most common. Instead, tumours in the central nervous system, Hodgkin lymphoma, and thyroid gland each made up 12–15% of the cases in this age group (15–24 years). Prostate cancer was the most frequent cancer in males above 50 years, while breast cancer was the most common cancer in females aged 25 to 69. For females above age 69 years, breast, colon, non-melanoma skin cancer, and lung cancers stood out as the most common ones. Each of them made up between 12–14% of all cases in the oldest age group (70+ years).

Figure 5.1: Percentage distribution of cancer incidence by age, 2020–2024

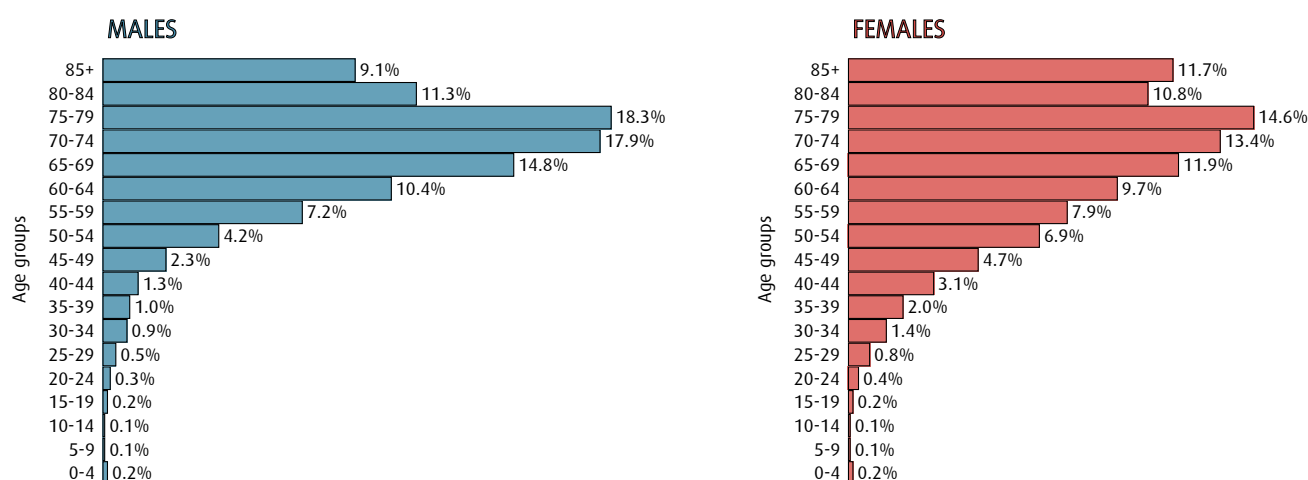


Table 5.2: Median age at diagnosis at different time periods by primary site

ICD-10	Site	Median age in			
		1990-94	2000-04	2010-14	2020-24
C00-96	All sites	70.0	70.0	68.0	71.0
C00-14	Mouth, pharynx	67.0	65.0	65.0	68.0
C00	Lip	71.0	72.0	74.0	76.0
C02-06	Oral cavity	68.0	66.0	67.0	71.0
C07-08	Salivary glands	66.5	65.0	66.0	67.0
C09-10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	63.0	60.0	61.0	64.0
C11	Nasopharynx	60.0	62.0	54.0	58.0
C12-13	Hypopharynx	64.0	65.0	67.0	70.0
C15-26	Digestive organs	73.0	74.0	72.0	73.0
C15	Oesophagus	70.0	72.0	69.0	72.0
C16	Stomach	74.0	75.0	72.0	73.0
C17	Small intestine	70.0	69.0	68.0	68.0
C18	Colon	73.0	74.0	73.0	74.0
C19-20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	72.0	72.0	69.0	70.0
C21	Anus	68.0	67.0	66.5	68.0
C22	Liver	72.0	73.0	69.0	72.0
C23-24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	73.0	74.0	71.5	73.0
C25	Pancreas	73.0	74.0	72.0	73.0
C26	Other digestive organs	79.0	78.0	74.0	75.0
C30-34, C38	Respiratory organs	69.0	70.0	70.0	73.0
C30-31	Nose, sinuses	70.0	68.5	66.0	69.0
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	68.0	68.0	68.0	71.0
C33-34	Lung, trachea	69.0	70.0	70.0	73.0
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	71.0	70.0	66.0	75.0
C40-41	Bone	43.5	39.5	48.0	50.0
C43	Melanoma of the skin	57.0	60.0	64.0	68.0
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	76.0	78.0	79.0	79.0
C45	Mesothelioma	69.0	72.0	72.0	76.0
C47	Autonomic nervous system	44.0	14.0	34.0	16.0
C48-49	Soft tissues	65.0	63.0	62.0	65.0
C50	Breast	65.0	60.0	61.0	62.0
C51-58	Female genital organs	63.0	63.0	65.0	66.0
C51-52, C57.7-9	Other female genital	73.0	76.0	73.0	74.0
C53	Cervix uteri	50.0	47.0	45.0	48.0
C54	Corpus uteri	66.0	66.0	67.0	69.0
C55	Uterus, other	80.0	77.5	81.0	79.0
C56, C57.0-4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	65.0	64.0	65.0	68.0
C58	Placenta	25.0	31.0	30.0	42.0
C60-63	Male genital organs	74.0	71.0	68.0	70.0
C61	Prostate	75.0	72.0	69.0	70.0
C62	Testis	32.0	33.0	35.0	36.0
C60, C63	Other male genital	72.0	70.0	68.0	71.0
C64-68	Urinary organs	71.0	73.0	71.0	72.0
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	70.0	69.0	67.0	67.0
C65-68	Urinary tract	72.0	74.0	73.0	74.0
C69	Eye	64.0	68.0	65.0	67.0
C70-72	Central nervous system	58.0	58.0	60.0	62.0
C73	Thyroid gland	53.0	53.0	53.0	55.0
C37, C74-75	Other endocrine glands	49.0	52.0	53.0	57.0
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	74.0	78.0	78.0	79.0
C81-96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	69.0	70.0	68.0	71.0
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	36.0	36.5	37.0	42.0
C82-86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	67.0	67.0	67.0	71.0
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	71.0	73.0	72.0	74.0
C90	Multiple myeloma	73.0	73.0	72.0	73.0
C91-95	Leukaemia	71.0	71.0	69.0	71.0

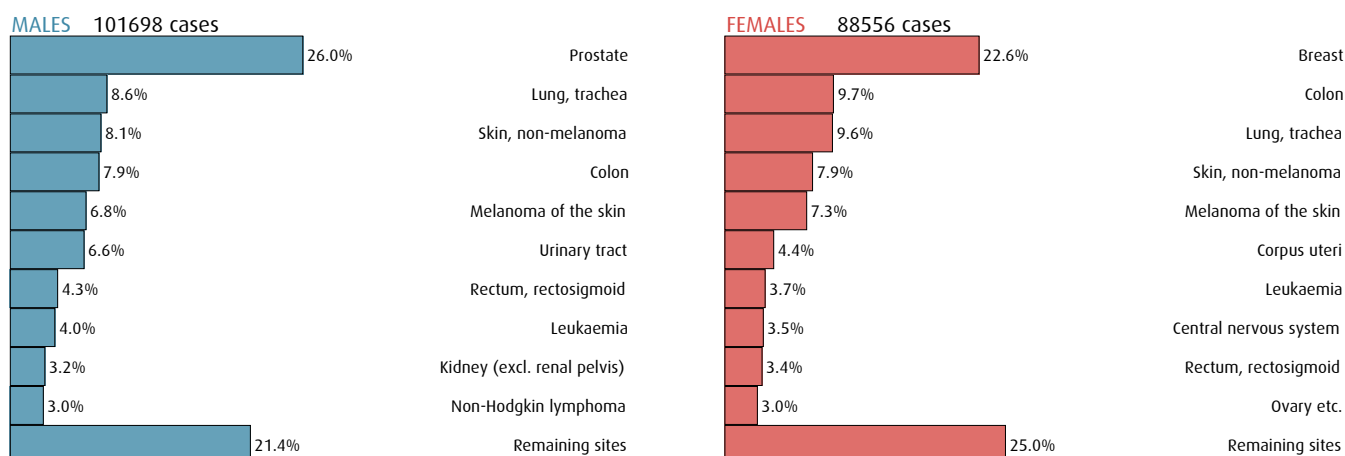
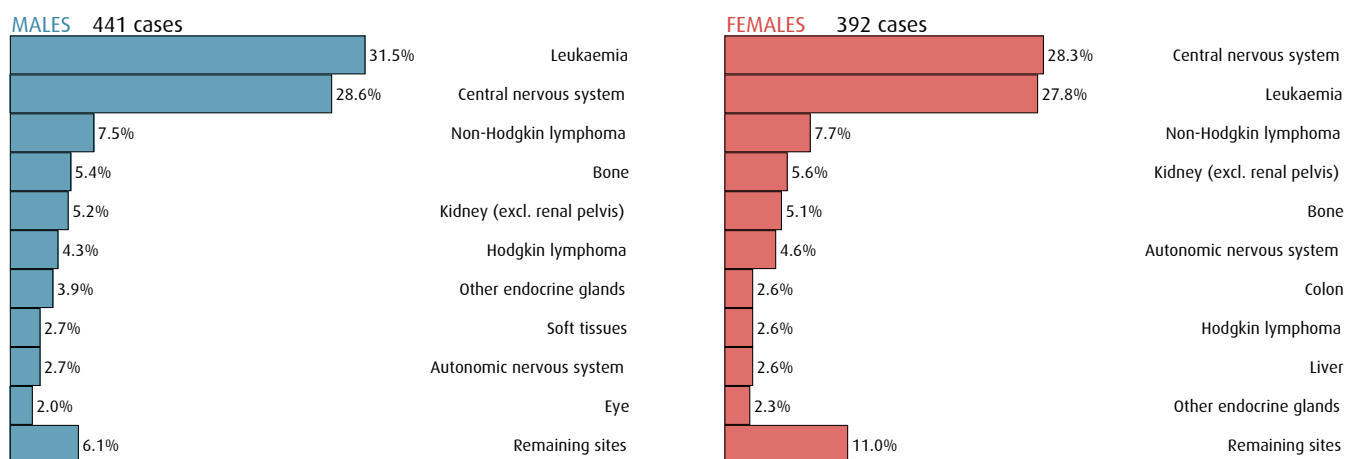
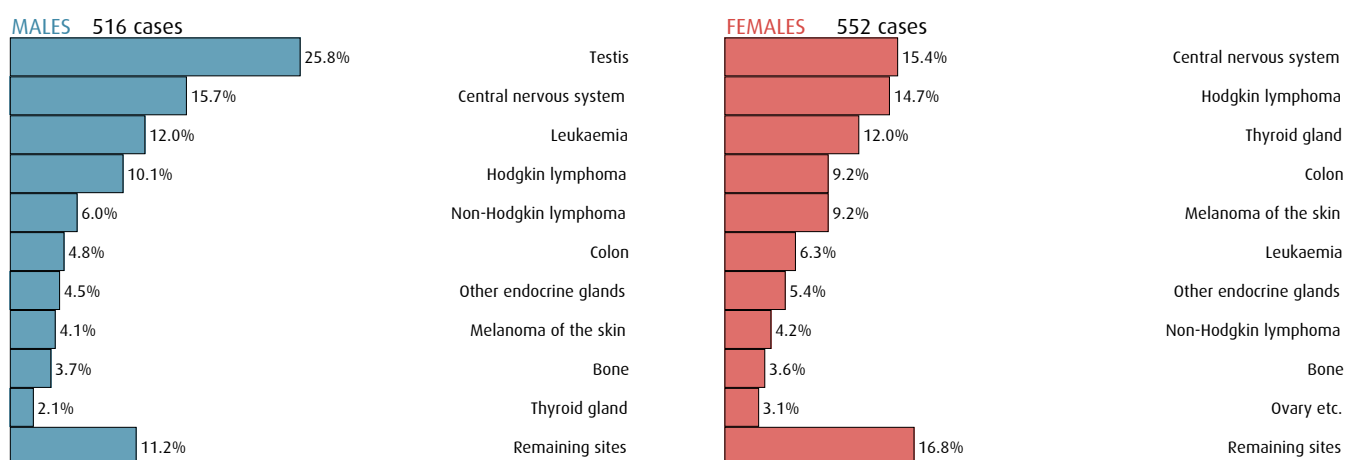
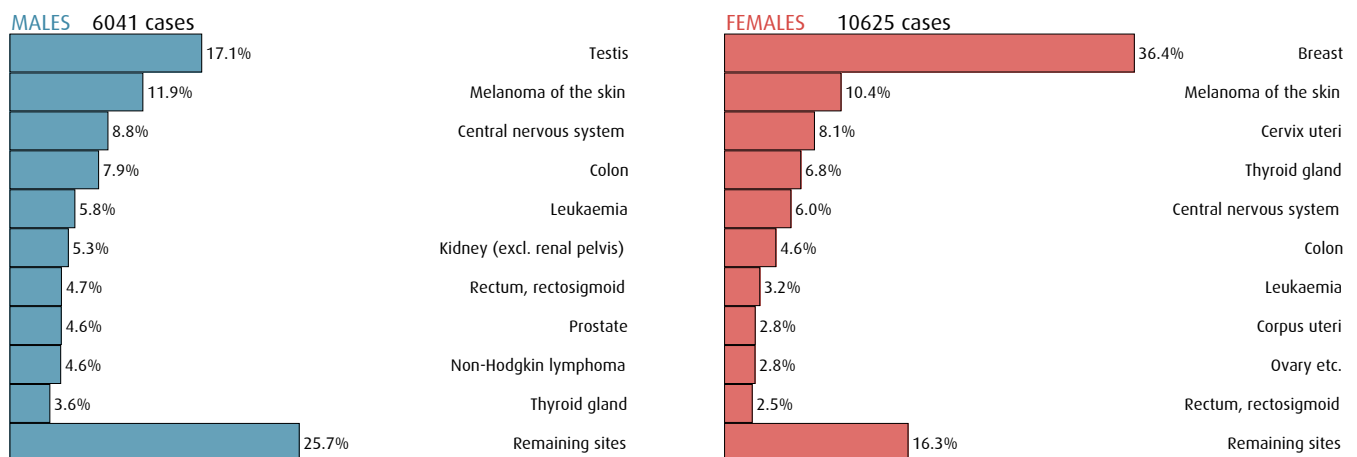
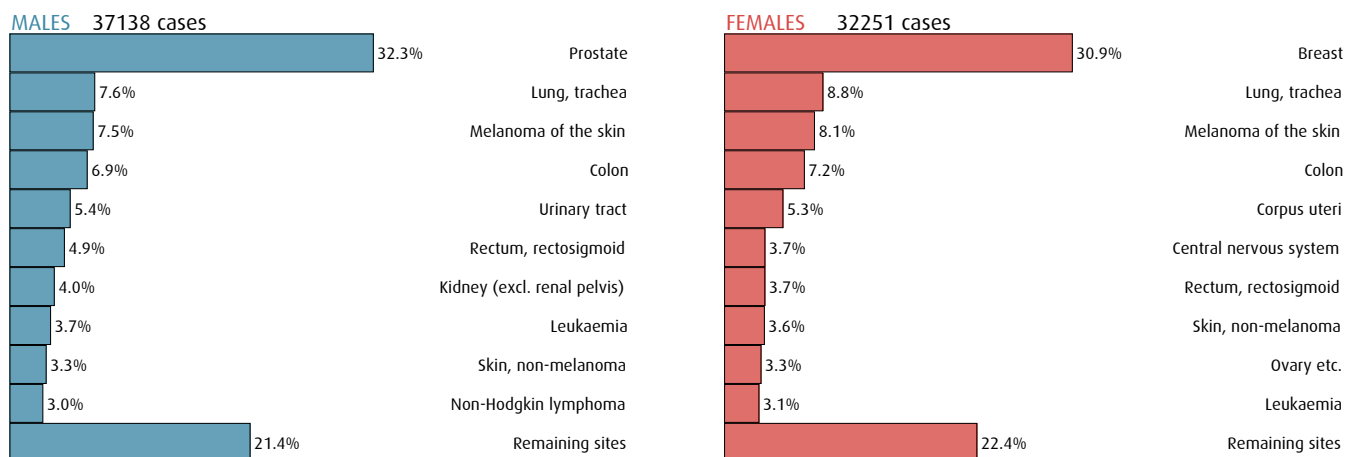
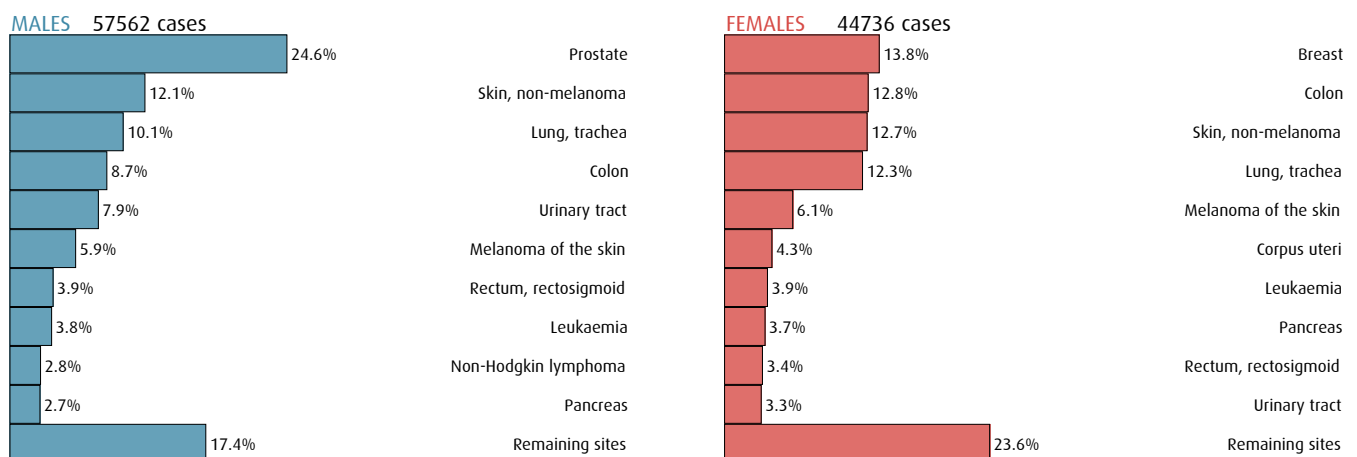
Figure 5.2: The most frequent types of cancer by age and sex, 2020–2024**Figure 5.2-A: All ages****Figure 5.2-B: 0–14 years****Figure 5.2-C: 15–24 years**

Figure 5.2: The most frequent types of cancer by age and sex, 2020–2024**Figure 5.2-D: 25–49 years****Figure 5.2-E: 50–69 years****Figure 5.2-F: 70+ years**

5.3 Male to female ratios

The age-standardised rates and male to female ratio (M:F) for selected cancer types in 1990–1994 and 2020–2024 are shown in Table 5.3. Males tend to have higher incidence rates for most cancer types in both time periods, except for cancer of thyroid gland, anus, central nervous system, autonomic nervous system, other endocrine glands, and gallbladder. The highest M:F ra-

tios were observed for several sites of the head and neck, mesothelioma, and for cancers in the urinary tract.

The decline in the M:F ratio for several cancers over the last 30 years is largely a result of a more rapid increase in the incidence rates in females. For lung cancer, the increase in rate in females has been accompanied by a levelling off and a slight decline in the rate in males, and the M:F ratio is now at 1.1 compared to 2.7 in 1990–1994.

Table 5.3: Sex ratio (male:female) of age-standardised rates (Norwegian standard) in 1990–1994 and 2020–2024 for selected cancers, sorted in descending order in last period

ICD-10	Site	1990-94			2020-24		
		M	F	M:F ratio	M	F	M:F ratio
C00-96	All sites	571.0	412.8	1.4	702.9	571.2	1.2
C12-13	Hypopharynx	1.3	0.3	4.7	1.0	0.2	5.2
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	5.8	0.8	7.3	2.9	0.6	4.9
C45	Mesothelioma	2.1	0.3	6.0	2.3	0.5	4.8
C09-10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	2.2	0.6	4.0	7.0	2.1	3.4
C11	Nasopharynx	0.5	0.1	4.1	0.5	0.2	3.4
C65-68	Urinary tract	46.5	11.6	4.0	46.7	13.7	3.4
C15	Oesophagus	6.0	1.8	3.4	9.1	2.8	3.2
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.7	0.2	3.4	0.4	0.1	2.7
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	15.2	8.2	1.8	21.8	9.8	2.2
C22	Liver	3.4	2.0	1.7	8.7	4.6	1.9
C16	Stomach	28.0	13.1	2.1	10.2	6.0	1.7
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	0.9	0.5	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.7
C00	Lip	4.2	0.9	4.6	2.0	1.1	1.7
C90	Multiple myeloma	9.0	5.7	1.6	11.8	7.5	1.6
C19-20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	32.5	19.4	1.7	29.9	19.2	1.6
C30-31	Nose, sinuses	1.2	0.7	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.5
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	26.2	14.8	1.8	61.3	41.2	1.5
C69	Eye	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5
C82-86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	16.0	12.0	1.3	21.1	15.2	1.4
C02-06	Oral cavity	4.8	2.6	1.9	4.5	3.3	1.4
C91-95	Leukaemia	15.9	9.8	1.6	28.8	20.8	1.4
C17	Small intestine	1.7	1.4	1.2	5.1	3.7	1.4
C07-08	Salivary glands	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	2.4	1.5	1.6	3.1	2.4	1.3
C48-49	Soft tissues	2.8	2.3	1.2	3.0	2.4	1.2
C26	Other digestive organs	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.2
C25	Pancreas	15.9	12.4	1.3	18.1	15.2	1.2
C43	Melanoma of the skin	22.8	22.5	1.0	48.1	42.9	1.1
C33-34	Lung, trachea	67.1	24.4	2.7	59.7	52.1	1.1
C18	Colon	47.5	40.4	1.2	56.4	52.8	1.1
C40-41	Bone	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	18.0	14.3	1.3	6.7	6.0	1.1
C37, C74-75	Other endocrine glands	2.4	2.3	1.1	3.5	3.7	1.0
C23-24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	3.1	3.0	1.0	3.1	3.2	1.0
C47	Autonomic nervous system	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.9
C70-72	Central nervous system	13.9	13.2	1.1	18.1	21.0	0.9
C21	Anus	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.2	2.5	0.5
C73	Thyroid gland	2.3	6.4	0.4	5.4	12.8	0.4

5.4 Incidence trends

Figure 5.3: Time trends in age-standardised (Norwegian standard) incidence rates for selected cancers, 1955–2024

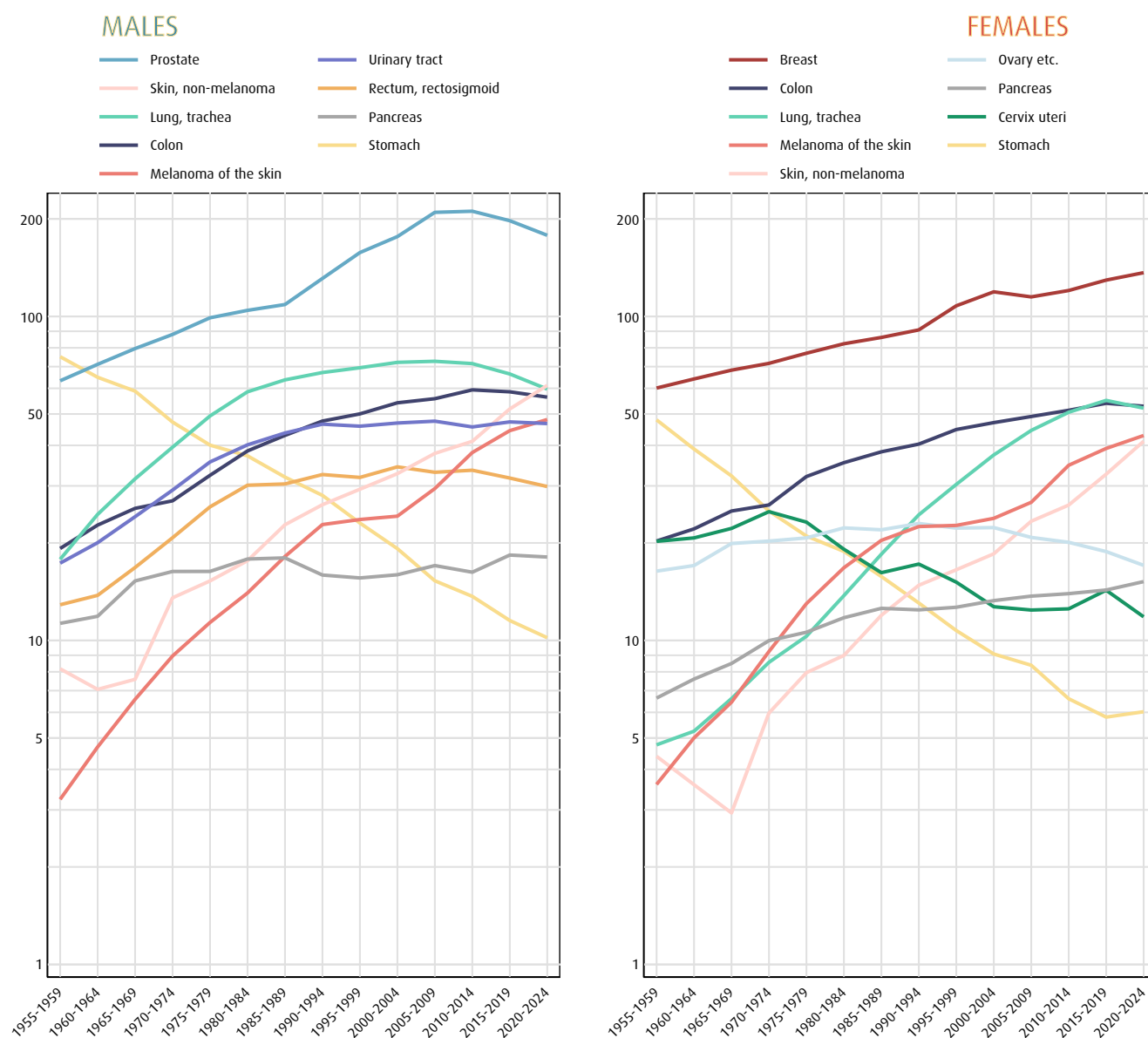


Figure 5.3 depicts time trends for the most common types of cancer at the inception of the CRN in the early 1950s or in the latest five-year period (2020–2024).

Stomach cancer was the most prevalent cancer among men in the early 1950s. However, by the late 1950s, prostate cancer had become the most common type and has remained so since then. Stomach cancer is one of the few cancers to have shown a steady and significant decline, and it is now relatively rare. Lung cancer was already among the most common cancers in men 70 years ago, and its incidence increased substantially from the 1950s through the 1970s, making it the second most common cancer type thereafter – although it is nearly surpassed by non-melanoma of the skin. Cancer of the

colon and of the urinary tract have also been common throughout the entire registration period. Meanwhile, non-melanoma and melanoma skin cancer have had a sharp rise in incidence, surpassing urinary tract cancer during the latest five-year period, making them the third and fifth most common cancers in men, respectively.

Breast cancer has been the most common cancer among women since 1953, and has shown a consistent increase over the registration period, with a steeper rise from 1996 to around 2003, coinciding with the gradual introduction of the mammography program. Similarly to men, the incidence of stomach cancer among women has decreased, and cervical cancer has also shown a noticeable decline. Ovarian cancer was among the most com-

mon cancers at the start of the 1950s, but after a period of gradual and slight increase, its incidence has stabilised and subsequently slightly decreased. Colon cancer has remained a common cancer among women throughout the entire period. From being rare cancer types in the 1950s, lung cancer, melanoma, and non-melanoma skin cancer have had a significant increase in incidence and are now among the most common cancers in women.

More details on trends in cancer incidence for all sites are given in Tables 5.15–5.16, and detailed trends in incidence, mortality and survival for 25 cancers are provided in Chapter 9.

Even if rates were to remain stable over the next 15 years, the number of new cases would increase as a result of the joint effects of population growth and ageing. The NORDCAN project provides online access to predictions of incidence and mortality in the Nordic countries available at:

https://nordcan.iarc.fr/en/dataviz/predictions_trends

Comparable trend figures for mortality and survival are found in Figures 7.2 and 8.1.

5.5 Cumulative risk

Figure 5.4 and Table 5.4 show the cumulative risk of cancer in males and females. About four in ten Norwegians will develop a cancer before the age of 80. The highest cancer risk among males is that of prostate cancer, with 15.8% expected to receive a diagnosis by the age of 80. For females, the highest risk is of breast cancer, with 10.8% expected to be diagnosed before turning 80. In both sexes, lung and colon cancer rank as the second and third cancers with the highest cumulative risk.

5.6 Morphological groups

The distribution of cases across morphological groups in 2020–2024 is shown in Tables 5.17–5.18. Approximately 50% are adenocarcinomas followed by squamous cell carcinomas and haematolymphoid neoplasms. The rate of “other specified carcinomas” is higher in males than in females, and this difference can largely be explained by the higher incidence of urothelial carcinomas in males. A marked difference between the sexes can be seen in cancer of the oesophagus where in males 22.5% are squamous cell carcinomas and 69.6% are adenocarcinomas whereas in females 43.3% are squamous cell

carcinomas and 45.0% are adenocarcinomas. A protective role of estrogen against adenocarcinomas of the oesophagus has been proposed^[26] and may explain some of the observed difference.

5.7 Incidence by county of residence

In 2020, a county structure reform was implemented in Norway, reducing the original 19 counties to 11 through mergers. Some counties were subsequently dissolved and reverted to the boundaries as they were before 2020. The current edition of CiN presents incidence rates according to the county structure in effect as of January 1, 2024, encompassing 15 counties.

Akershus and Oslo are the most populous counties, each accounting for 13% of the Norwegian population. Finnmark, on the other hand, has the lowest number of inhabitants, covering just 1% of the population^[27].

Incidence by county is presented in Tables 5.19–5.22.

When looking at the age-standardised incidence rates for “all sites” rates for men range from 655.5 cases per 100 000 person-years in Troms to 748.5 in Vestfold. Among women, the variation is smaller, ranging from 530.1 in Finnmark to 606.5 in Vestfold.

Digital maps are available online at:

https://sb.kreftregisteret.no/?sub=incidence_map&lang=en

5.8 Cancer in immigrants

In general, immigrants in Norway have lower risk of cancer than the Norwegian born population. Despite the fact that the first-generation immigrants in Norway comprise 17.3% of the total population, they only accounted for 8.8% of all cancer cases diagnosed in 2020–2024. Incidence tables by origin are provided in Tables 5.27–5.30.

5.9 Incidence tables

Tables 5.5–5.30 provide further information on cancer incidence in Norway. The number of incidence cases and rates are tabulated according to year of diagnosis (Tables 5.5–5.8), age group (Tables 5.9–5.12), five-year period (Tables 5.13–5.16), morphological groups (Tables 5.17–5.18), county of residence (Tables 5.19–5.22), stage (Tables 5.23–5.26) and origin (Tables 5.27–5.30).

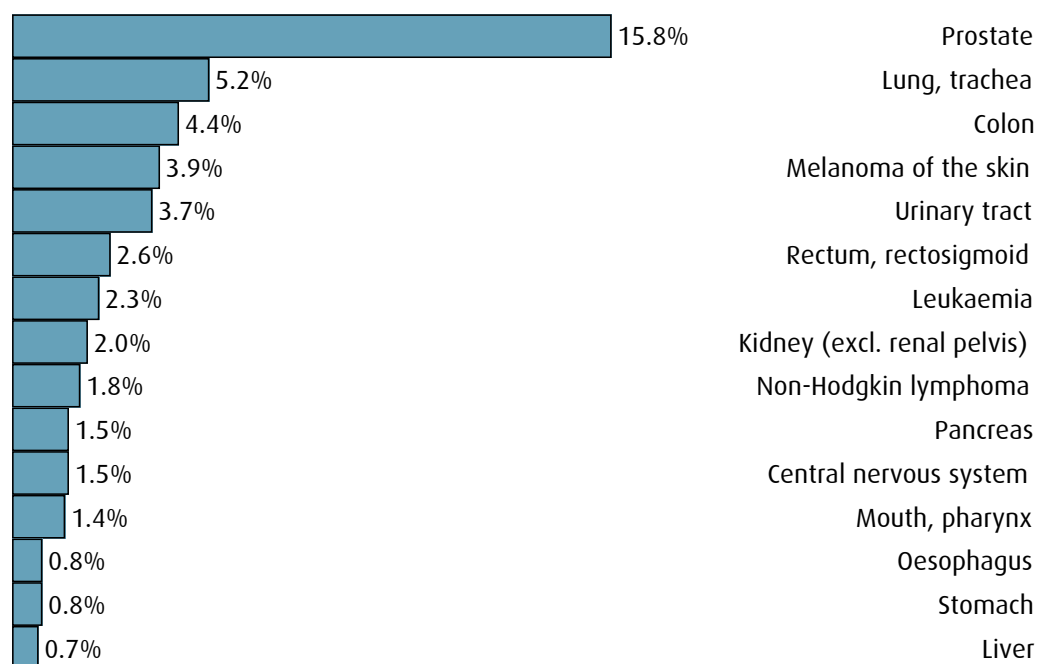
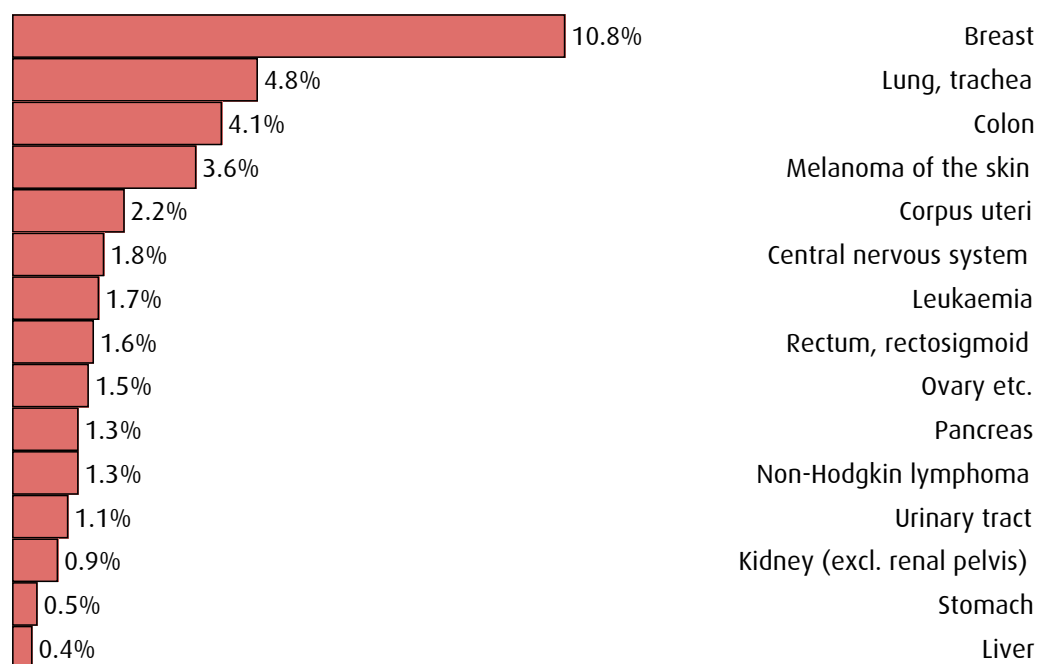
Figure 5.4: Cumulative risk of developing cancer (%) by the age of 80 for selected cancers, 2020–2024**MALES****FEMALES**

Table 5.4: Cumulative risk of developing cancer (%) by age of 80 by primary site and sex, 2020–2024

ICD-10	Site	Males	Females
C00–96	All sites	45.2	37.9
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	1.4	0.7
C00	Lip	0.1	0.1
C02–06	Oral cavity	0.4	0.3
C07–08	Salivary glands	0.1	0.1
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	0.7	0.2
C11	Nasopharynx	0.0	0.0
C12–13	Hypopharynx	0.1	0.0
C15–26	Digestive organs	11.4	8.7
C15	Oesophagus	0.8	0.2
C16	Stomach	0.8	0.5
C17	Small intestine	0.4	0.3
C18	Colon	4.4	4.1
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	2.6	1.6
C21	Anus	0.1	0.2
C22	Liver	0.7	0.4
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	0.3	0.3
C25	Pancreas	1.5	1.3
C26	Other digestive organs	0.1	0.1
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	5.6	4.9
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	0.1	0.1
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	0.3	0.1
C33–34	Lung, trachea	5.2	4.8
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.0	0.0
C40–41	Bone	0.1	0.1
C43	Melanoma of the skin	3.9	3.6
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	3.6	2.6
C45	Mesothelioma	0.2	0.0
C47	Autonomic nervous system	0.0	0.0
C48–49	Soft tissues	0.2	0.2
C50	Breast	0.1	10.8
C51–58	Female genital organs		4.9
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital		0.3
C53	Cervix uteri		0.9
C54	Corpus uteri		2.2
C55	Uterus, other		0.0
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.		1.5
C58	Placenta		0.0
C60–63	Male genital organs	16.7	
C61	Prostate	15.8	
C62	Testis	0.8	
C60, C63	Other male genital	0.2	
C64–68	Urinary organs	5.6	2.0
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	2.0	0.9
C65–68	Urinary tract	3.7	1.1
C69	Eye	0.2	0.1
C70–72	Central nervous system	1.5	1.8
C73	Thyroid gland	0.5	1.0
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	0.3	0.3
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	0.4	0.3
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	5.5	3.9
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	0.3	0.2
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1.8	1.3
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	0.2	0.1
C90	Multiple myeloma	1.0	0.6
C91–95	Leukaemia	2.3	1.7

Table 5.5: Number of new cases by primary site and year, 2015–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	Year									
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
C00–96	All sites	17 995	18 510	18 453	18 658	19 072	19 485	20 033	20 846	20 711	20 623
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	397	406	387	430	421	461	478	485	485	469
C00	Lip	59	49	50	50	49	66	56	51	52	53
C02–06	Oral cavity	118	123	122	138	114	123	124	136	129	135
C07–08	Salivary glands	36	44	28	43	27	38	46	38	38	33
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	155	159	152	175	198	189	205	215	222	201
C11	Nasopharynx	7	8	11	12	10	11	15	19	16	17
C12–13	Hypopharynx	22	23	24	12	23	34	32	26	28	30
C15–26	Digestive organs	3 644	3 714	3 689	3 880	3 855	4 071	3 987	4 249	4 213	4 234
C15	Oesophagus	224	213	215	241	235	298	255	284	244	260
C16	Stomach	297	309	291	244	292	289	240	301	322	316
C17	Small intestine	107	118	122	109	128	150	146	142	147	153
C18	Colon	1 432	1 451	1 464	1 512	1 473	1 532	1 544	1 625	1 675	1 702
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	798	843	800	848	793	846	824	912	926	850
C21	Anus	22	35	34	29	43	39	37	29	36	30
C22	Liver	185	195	193	228	240	261	277	247	241	226
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	80	85	67	86	83	85	94	95	85	86
C25	Pancreas	443	411	442	511	517	527	528	543	483	548
C26	Other digestive organs	56	54	61	72	51	44	42	71	54	63
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	1 744	1 830	1 864	1 833	1 809	1 861	1 972	1 929	1 852	1 820
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	16	25	28	24	27	30	25	33	32	31
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	88	86	72	107	86	83	107	67	96	81
C33–34	Lung, trachea	1 634	1 703	1 750	1 693	1 682	1 735	1 827	1 823	1 711	1 700
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	6	16	14	9	14	13	13	6	13	8
C40–41	Bone	33	32	26	34	43	28	32	31	31	33
C43	Melanoma of the skin	1 046	1 080	1 176	1 180	1 218	1 194	1 291	1 470	1 566	1 394
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	1 005	1 059	1 199	1 286	1 426	1 522	1 589	1 700	1 670	1 776
C45	Mesothelioma	69	62	77	53	81	54	81	74	57	69
C47	Autonomic nervous system	3	1	7	7	4	1	6	8	8	7
C48–49	Soft tissues	102	91	101	88	120	94	85	88	78	73
C50	Breast	24	31	33	29	27	30	32	24	34	36
C60–63	Male genital organs	5 547	5 701	5 479	5 350	5 403	5 464	5 653	5 924	5 659	5 550
C61	Prostate	5 195	5 322	5 124	4 961	5 035	5 119	5 271	5 548	5 310	5 207
C62	Testis	292	292	291	323	303	289	297	290	262	266
C60, C63	Other male genital	60	87	64	66	65	56	85	86	87	77
C64–68	Urinary organs	1 728	1 831	1 745	1 772	1 862	1 920	1 942	1 942	2 041	2 095
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	583	612	590	641	646	598	634	633	685	654
C65–68	Urinary tract	1 145	1 219	1 155	1 131	1 216	1 322	1 308	1 309	1 356	1 441
C69	Eye	42	41	48	44	40	47	42	65	49	50
C70–72	Central nervous system	511	446	517	488	456	456	505	528	546	542
C73	Thyroid gland	106	141	136	120	146	135	164	165	161	154
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	99	118	92	98	110	97	95	93	106	116
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	164	148	133	160	157	164	171	163	197	217
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	1 731	1 778	1 744	1 806	1 894	1 886	1 908	1 908	1 958	1 988
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	109	93	95	93	70	95	79	84	92	88
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	585	570	528	584	618	592	607	620	621	628
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	48	54	48	53	63	68	76	46	70	61
C90	Multiple myeloma	263	273	304	287	309	342	329	329	353	367
C91–95	Leukaemia	726	788	769	789	834	789	817	829	822	844

Table 5.6: Number of new cases by primary site and year, 2015–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	Year									
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
C00–96	All sites	15 512	15 650	15 790	16 193	16 611	16 559	17 635	18 167	18 007	18 188
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	221	239	255	239	228	235	261	233	266	246
C00	Lip	43	42	51	35	46	38	45	42	36	29
C02–06	Oral cavity	80	108	93	108	81	104	107	101	106	107
C07–08	Salivary glands	39	29	40	29	28	24	35	30	44	31
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	54	50	59	56	63	60	67	51	66	66
C11	Nasopharynx	3	6	9	4	5	3	5	3	8	4
C12–13	Hypopharynx	2	4	3	7	5	6	2	6	6	9
C15–26	Digestive organs	3 256	3 196	3 241	3 224	3 243	3 383	3 518	3 597	3 761	3 697
C15	Oesophagus	76	72	76	79	87	96	91	89	103	81
C16	Stomach	168	151	195	165	170	182	171	198	217	190
C17	Small intestine	78	75	108	80	81	110	114	111	118	126
C18	Colon	1 580	1 646	1 574	1 598	1 587	1 639	1 735	1 674	1 742	1 807
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	581	537	541	535	548	566	547	618	627	636
C21	Anus	63	81	55	68	77	70	69	66	91	76
C22	Liver	105	115	121	121	128	140	142	153	161	138
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	83	76	83	69	95	99	105	100	111	100
C25	Pancreas	452	384	420	454	407	438	493	530	527	490
C26	Other digestive organs	70	59	68	55	63	43	51	58	64	53
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	1 573	1 563	1 595	1 736	1 741	1 690	1 782	1 812	1 681	1 776
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	23	15	10	17	20	20	22	21	25	18
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	20	23	18	24	20	18	15	26	16	16
C33–34	Lung, trachea	1 526	1 522	1 566	1 691	1 697	1 651	1 739	1 760	1 635	1 735
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	4	3	1	4	4	1	6	5	5	7
C40–41	Bone	27	32	27	24	20	23	26	37	25	24
C43	Melanoma of the skin	1 002	1 063	1 064	1 167	1 137	1 173	1 179	1 456	1 402	1 288
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	801	960	983	1 072	1 207	1 310	1 337	1 382	1 390	1 539
C45	Mesothelioma	13	14	15	14	15	18	10	23	11	12
C47	Autonomic nervous system	5	2	2	1	4	6	6	7	9	3
C48–49	Soft tissues	83	76	71	81	90	77	72	72	68	72
C50	Breast	3 424	3 391	3 590	3 566	3 736	3 462	4 038	4 225	4 085	4 215
C51–58	Female genital organs	1 848	1 822	1 712	1 848	1 894	1 749	1 817	1 793	1 739	1 727
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	117	125	125	137	116	123	119	137	109	118
C53	Cervix uteri	392	371	333	384	394	361	367	311	326	269
C54	Corpus uteri	788	787	709	809	832	772	781	826	765	765
C55	Uterus, other	7	9	8	9	10	7	9	6	11	10
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	542	526	536	506	539	485	540	511	528	564
C58	Placenta	2	4	1	3	3	1	1	2	0	1
C64–68	Urinary organs	726	731	685	697	676	697	773	767	749	762
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	316	298	292	279	277	304	309	320	281	299
C65–68	Urinary tract	410	433	393	418	399	393	464	447	468	463
C69	Eye	41	31	43	43	46	32	45	27	27	47
C70–72	Central nervous system	579	552	639	510	566	566	628	633	628	638
C73	Thyroid gland	266	327	295	303	319	384	370	344	353	335
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	125	101	109	112	99	95	97	74	125	131
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	172	193	160	177	191	223	188	202	180	207
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	1 350	1 357	1 304	1 379	1 399	1 436	1 488	1 483	1 508	1 469
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	56	77	45	62	81	56	73	71	70	65
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	453	437	428	463	471	458	488	469	500	482
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	21	23	37	32	33	41	40	49	37	37
C90	Multiple myeloma	215	201	198	215	222	235	238	275	238	227
C91–95	Leukaemia	605	619	596	607	592	646	649	619	663	658

Table 5.7: Age-standardised (Norwegian standard) incidence rates per 100 000 person-years by primary site and year, 2015–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	Year									
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
C00–96	All sites	742.3	746.7	726.7	713.6	714.9	707.0	711.7	720.9	697.9	678.7
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	15.8	16.0	14.8	16.2	15.6	16.6	16.9	16.7	16.3	15.8
C00	Lip	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.8
C02–06	Oral cavity	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.2	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.6
C07–08	Salivary glands	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.1
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	6.0	6.1	5.7	6.4	7.2	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.4	6.7
C11	Nasopharynx	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
C12–13	Hypopharynx	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0
C15–26	Digestive organs	151.9	150.5	146.3	149.3	144.4	147.3	143.1	147.2	141.8	139.5
C15	Oesophagus	9.1	8.6	8.4	9.2	8.5	10.5	9.1	9.8	7.9	8.5
C16	Stomach	12.7	12.6	11.7	9.7	11.2	10.6	8.9	10.5	10.6	10.3
C17	Small intestine	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.1	4.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.1
C18	Colon	60.4	59.5	59.0	58.4	56.0	55.9	56.1	56.3	57.3	56.4
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	32.8	33.5	30.9	32.2	29.3	30.5	29.0	31.4	30.8	27.9
C21	Anus	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.0
C22	Liver	7.6	7.9	7.6	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.9	8.4	8.1	7.6
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	3.3	3.4	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.8
C25	Pancreas	18.4	16.8	17.6	19.7	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.9	16.3	17.7
C26	Other digestive organs	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	2.5	2.0	2.1
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	72.3	74.2	73.4	69.6	67.4	66.7	69.4	65.4	60.6	58.5
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	3.6	3.4	2.8	4.1	3.2	2.9	3.7	2.2	3.1	2.5
C33–34	Lung, trachea	67.8	69.1	68.9	64.3	62.6	62.2	64.3	61.8	56.0	54.6
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
C40–41	Bone	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
C43	Melanoma of the skin	42.3	42.8	46.1	45.2	45.5	43.1	46.0	51.3	53.4	46.2
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	45.7	47.9	52.1	54.1	58.2	59.7	61.0	63.2	60.6	61.8
C45	Mesothelioma	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.0	3.2	2.0	2.9	2.6	1.9	2.1
C47	Autonomic nervous system	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
C48–49	Soft tissues	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.4	4.6	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.5
C50	Breast	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.2
C60–63	Male genital organs	223.9	225.3	211.0	199.8	198.5	194.4	195.8	200.1	186.7	178.4
C61	Prostate	210.4	210.8	197.5	185.3	184.9	181.8	181.8	186.6	174.4	166.5
C62	Testis	11.0	10.9	10.8	12.0	11.2	10.6	10.9	10.5	9.4	9.4
C60, C63	Other male genital	2.4	3.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.6
C64–68	Urinary organs	72.4	74.6	69.2	67.7	69.8	70.0	68.3	66.8	68.5	68.9
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	23.4	23.8	22.5	23.7	23.5	21.5	21.8	21.6	22.7	21.4
C65–68	Urinary tract	49.0	50.7	46.6	44.0	46.3	48.5	46.5	45.2	45.8	47.5
C69	Eye	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.6
C70–72	Central nervous system	20.2	17.3	19.8	18.3	16.9	16.6	18.0	18.5	18.9	18.4
C73	Thyroid gland	4.1	5.5	5.1	4.4	5.3	4.9	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.1
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	3.9	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.9
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	7.2	6.5	5.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.0	7.1	7.6
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	71.2	71.4	68.3	68.9	70.8	68.6	67.7	66.5	66.2	65.8
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.0
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	23.8	22.6	20.6	22.0	22.9	21.3	21.3	21.4	20.9	20.5
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.9
C90	Multiple myeloma	11.1	11.1	12.1	11.2	11.4	12.3	11.6	11.5	11.8	12.0
C91–95	Leukaemia	30.2	32.0	30.3	30.2	31.7	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.1	28.3

Table 5.8: Age-standardised (Norwegian standard) incidence rates per 100 000 person-years by primary site and year, 2015–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	Year									
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
C00–96	All sites	563.7	558.9	555.3	560.4	566.8	552.9	580.3	587.3	572.0	563.6
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	8.0	8.6	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.7	8.6	7.4	8.5	7.6
C00	Lip	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8
C02–06	Oral cavity	2.8	3.9	3.2	3.7	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.2
C07–08	Salivary glands	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.2
C11	Nasopharynx	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
C12–13	Hypopharynx	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
C15–26	Digestive organs	114.8	110.8	110.4	108.2	107.1	109.2	111.5	112.3	114.8	110.3
C15	Oesophagus	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.4
C16	Stomach	5.8	5.2	6.6	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.7	5.7
C17	Small intestine	2.9	2.7	3.8	2.8	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9
C18	Colon	55.3	56.5	53.2	53.0	52.1	52.4	54.4	51.6	52.7	53.3
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	20.9	19.0	18.8	18.3	18.4	18.9	17.7	19.9	19.6	19.7
C21	Anus	2.4	3.0	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.5
C22	Liver	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.0
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.0
C25	Pancreas	15.7	13.2	14.3	15.2	13.2	13.8	15.6	16.3	15.7	14.4
C26	Other digestive organs	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.5
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	56.8	54.9	54.9	58.4	57.4	54.2	56.2	55.7	50.3	51.4
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5
C33–34	Lung, trachea	55.1	53.5	53.9	56.8	55.9	52.8	54.8	54.0	48.9	50.2
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
C40–41	Bone	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.8
C43	Melanoma of the skin	37.2	38.8	38.6	41.3	39.7	40.4	39.7	48.1	45.5	40.7
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	26.7	31.4	32.1	34.2	38.3	40.5	40.4	41.1	40.4	43.5
C45	Mesothelioma	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4
C47	Autonomic nervous system	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
C48–49	Soft tissues	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3
C50	Breast	128.3	125.9	131.1	128.5	133.4	121.4	140.1	144.1	137.0	139.6
C51–58	Female genital organs	68.7	66.2	61.3	65.4	65.7	59.5	61.1	59.1	56.7	54.2
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.6
C53	Cervix uteri	15.2	14.3	12.6	14.6	14.7	13.5	13.4	11.2	11.8	9.4
C54	Corpus uteri	29.0	28.1	25.0	28.1	28.3	25.6	25.7	26.4	24.3	23.5
C55	Uterus, other	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	20.0	19.0	19.1	17.6	18.4	16.2	17.8	16.9	16.9	17.4
C58	Placenta	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
C64–68	Urinary organs	25.9	25.5	23.7	23.5	22.4	22.7	24.5	24.2	23.1	22.8
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	11.6	10.6	10.4	9.7	9.4	10.2	10.1	10.4	9.1	9.2
C65–68	Urinary tract	14.3	15.0	13.3	13.8	13.0	12.5	14.5	13.8	14.1	13.6
C69	Eye	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.5
C70–72	Central nervous system	21.8	20.4	23.3	18.4	20.2	19.9	21.9	21.2	21.2	20.8
C73	Thyroid gland	10.1	12.4	11.1	11.2	11.8	14.2	13.4	12.2	12.4	11.7
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	2.6	4.3	4.5
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	5.8	6.4	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	5.8	6.1	5.4	6.1
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	48.7	48.1	45.2	47.5	47.2	47.6	48.5	47.4	47.5	45.3
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	2.2	2.9	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.2
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	16.4	15.4	14.8	15.9	15.8	15.2	15.8	14.9	15.6	14.6
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1
C90	Multiple myeloma	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	8.6	7.4	6.7
C91–95	Leukaemia	21.7	21.9	20.7	20.9	20.0	21.4	21.3	19.9	20.9	20.6

Table 5.9: Average annual number of new cases by primary site and five-year age group, 2020–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34
C00–96	All sites	34	25	29	42	61	109	176
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	0	0	0	1	1	2	3
C00	Lip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C02–06	Oral cavity	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
C07–08	Salivary glands	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C11	Nasopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C12–13	Hypopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C15–26	Digestive organs	1	1	2	3	6	12	21
C15	Oesophagus	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C16	Stomach	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
C17	Small intestine	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C18	Colon	0	0	1	1	4	6	10
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
C21	Anus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C22	Liver	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C25	Pancreas	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
C26	Other digestive organs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	0	0	0	1	1	2	3
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C33–34	Lung, trachea	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C40–41	Bone	1	1	3	3	1	2	2
C43	Melanoma of the skin	0	0	1	1	3	6	20
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
C45	Mesothelioma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C47	Autonomic nervous system	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
C48–49	Soft tissues	2	0	0	1	1	2	3
C50	Breast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C60–63	Male genital organs	1	0	0	7	20	44	55
C61	Prostate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C62	Testis	1	0	0	7	20	43	55
C60, C63	Other male genital	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C64–68	Urinary organs	3	1	0	0	1	2	7
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	3	1	0	0	1	1	5
C65–68	Urinary tract	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
C69	Eye	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C70–72	Central nervous system	8	8	9	8	8	11	17
C73	Thyroid gland	0	0	0	0	2	4	10
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	1	1	1	2	2	3	3
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	15	11	11	13	16	18	27
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	0	1	3	4	6	6	9
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	2	3	2	4	3	4	7
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C90	Multiple myeloma	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C91–95	Leukaemia	13	8	6	6	7	7	11

35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
196	264	464	853	1 466	2 107	3 002	3 631	3 727	2 296	1 859
5	7	17	35	53	69	80	71	65	38	28
0	0	1	1	2	6	6	10	10	12	8
2	2	5	7	11	15	21	21	20	12	10
1	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	5	3	5
1	2	7	21	32	40	42	29	22	7	3
0	1	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	0
0	0	0	1	2	3	7	6	7	2	1
31	61	106	191	319	409	602	723	764	513	387
1	2	5	11	20	33	46	53	48	28	19
3	4	6	12	21	30	41	49	57	37	31
2	5	6	8	18	18	20	25	21	10	11
12	26	42	63	103	138	210	271	314	232	181
7	17	28	53	83	95	135	155	148	90	58
0	0	2	2	4	5	5	5	5	3	2
3	4	5	11	22	29	44	42	41	27	19
1	1	2	5	6	7	14	16	16	12	8
2	3	10	22	39	50	81	97	104	64	51
0	1	1	3	3	5	6	9	10	9	8
4	8	20	48	98	170	295	413	414	244	166
1	1	1	2	3	4	3	5	4	2	3
0	1	2	3	7	9	14	18	20	9	4
3	6	17	42	89	158	276	389	388	231	158
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1
2	1	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	0
25	36	57	103	128	150	173	201	223	142	115
2	5	10	20	35	67	123	251	363	346	428
0	0	0	1	1	2	6	14	20	13	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	3	4	8	7	6	11	9	10	8	6
0	1	1	2	2	4	5	5	8	2	2
47	40	82	186	445	744	1 095	1 144	1 010	440	291
2	6	48	167	423	728	1 080	1 130	994	431	281
44	33	31	15	13	9	5	2	1	1	0
0	1	2	4	9	8	9	13	14	7	10
16	21	49	88	154	198	262	364	383	249	190
11	15	31	49	82	79	88	112	94	42	26
5	6	18	39	72	118	174	252	289	207	164
1	1	3	3	4	7	7	8	8	4	4
22	27	28	43	47	54	51	56	61	29	26
10	8	12	14	22	15	15	16	16	8	4
3	5	9	9	11	12	9	13	9	5	2
0	1	1	6	8	13	18	26	35	30	43
26	40	64	94	132	183	247	315	335	225	157
6	6	6	6	6	5	5	7	6	3	2
9	13	22	33	45	61	85	109	107	64	43
0	0	1	3	3	4	9	11	18	9	5
2	3	8	13	23	37	44	66	66	47	33
8	18	27	40	55	76	103	122	137	102	74

Table 5.10: Average annual number of new cases by primary site and five-year age group, 2020–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34
C00–96	All sites	35	18	25	44	66	142	248
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
C00	Lip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C02–06	Oral cavity	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C07–08	Salivary glands	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C11	Nasopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C12–13	Hypopharynx	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C15–26	Digestive organs	1	1	2	6	9	12	22
C15	Oesophagus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C16	Stomach	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
C17	Small intestine	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
C18	Colon	0	1	1	4	6	7	11
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
C21	Anus	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C22	Liver	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C25	Pancreas	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
C26	Other digestive organs	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C33–34	Lung, trachea	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C40–41	Bone	1	0	3	3	1	0	1
C43	Melanoma of the skin	0	0	0	2	9	17	29
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
C45	Mesothelioma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C47	Autonomic nervous system	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
C48–49	Soft tissues	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
C50	Breast	0	0	0	0	3	23	62
C51–58	Female genital organs	0	0	1	2	3	31	47
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
C53	Cervix uteri	0	0	0	0	2	24	36
C54	Corpus uteri	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
C55	Uterus, other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	0	0	1	2	2	5	7
C58	Placenta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C64–68	Urinary organs	3	1	1	1	1	1	3
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	3	1	1	0	0	1	2
C65–68	Urinary tract	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
C69	Eye	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
C70–72	Central nervous system	7	6	9	10	7	12	15
C73	Thyroid gland	0	0	0	4	9	17	27
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	1	0	0	2	4	5	6
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	14	9	7	13	15	18	24
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	0	0	2	8	9	7	7
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	2	2	2	2	3	3	7
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C90	Multiple myeloma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C91–95	Leukaemia	12	6	3	3	4	8	10

35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
350	549	836	1 217	1 404	1 715	2 114	2 380	2 577	1 910	2 080
3	4	11	15	22	26	30	42	35	20	34
0	0	1	0	2	2	4	7	6	5	10
2	1	3	4	7	10	12	20	17	10	17
1	2	2	3	3	2	1	4	5	3	4
0	0	5	7	8	11	11	9	6	2	2
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
35	59	99	152	232	300	418	538	639	512	554
0	1	1	2	5	9	14	16	18	11	16
3	5	8	8	12	13	24	26	32	28	30
1	3	5	10	10	11	17	18	16	11	11
17	25	39	62	96	125	180	256	321	275	296
9	14	26	37	56	63	80	85	95	69	59
1	3	4	6	6	11	12	10	9	7	6
2	3	4	5	9	14	17	19	28	20	23
1	1	2	5	7	8	12	16	18	14	17
3	4	10	16	29	42	57	84	94	68	84
0	0	0	1	3	3	5	8	9	10	13
5	8	20	44	94	175	271	366	365	231	163
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	3
0	0	1	0	1	3	4	4	2	2	0
4	7	19	42	91	170	265	359	359	225	158
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
1	2	1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1	1
37	50	88	114	128	132	146	159	165	111	112
2	5	9	23	44	62	104	175	252	250	460
0	0	1	1	0	2	2	3	1	3	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	4	5	6	6	5	7	10	9	5	7
116	226	347	509	461	499	525	348	402	262	222
57	71	94	135	163	193	211	241	222	157	135
2	3	4	8	7	10	14	15	17	17	25
38	38	35	30	27	27	24	15	11	9	9
9	16	30	56	83	97	103	128	121	79	56
0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	3
8	14	25	40	45	60	69	82	73	50	43
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	12	21	34	51	80	92	124	129	94	98
4	9	14	21	26	39	36	47	50	26	23
1	3	6	13	25	41	56	77	79	68	75
1	1	1	2	4	3	4	6	4	2	3
22	32	46	54	60	59	63	72	65	40	39
33	35	32	36	34	32	31	27	20	10	7
8	7	10	10	8	7	9	10	9	5	3
1	1	3	5	8	9	15	20	28	31	76
22	32	46	75	90	128	182	236	228	175	163
4	4	3	3	2	2	3	5	4	3	3
7	12	12	26	32	45	63	79	81	55	47
0	0	1	1	2	4	6	7	9	5	5
1	2	5	13	15	20	36	43	41	37	29
11	14	26	33	38	58	73	101	93	75	80

Table 5.11: Age-specific incidence rates per 100 000 person-years by primary site and five-year age group, 2020–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34
C00–96	All sites	23.8	16.0	17.1	25.1	35.4	57.7	88.5
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.7
C00	Lip	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C02–06	Oral cavity	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.8
C07–08	Salivary glands	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.6
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
C11	Nasopharynx	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
C12–13	Hypopharynx	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C15–26	Digestive organs	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.6	3.2	6.5	10.6
C15	Oesophagus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5
C16	Stomach	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.9
C17	Small intestine	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
C18	Colon	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	2.1	3.3	4.9
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	1.5
C21	Anus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
C22	Liver	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
C25	Pancreas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2
C26	Other digestive organs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.4
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C33–34	Lung, trachea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.2
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
C40–41	Bone	0.4	0.5	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
C43	Melanoma of the skin	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.7	3.3	10.0
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8
C45	Mesothelioma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C47	Autonomic nervous system	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
C48–49	Soft tissues	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.5
C50	Breast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
C60–63	Male genital organs	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	11.3	23.2	27.8
C61	Prostate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
C62	Testis	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	11.3	23.0	27.5
C60, C63	Other male genital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
C64–68	Urinary organs	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.7	1.3	3.7
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.7
C65–68	Urinary tract	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.0
C69	Eye	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3
C70–72	Central nervous system	5.3	5.3	5.4	4.9	4.6	5.9	8.8
C73	Thyroid gland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.0	2.2	5.0
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	10.7	7.2	6.8	8.0	9.0	9.5	13.8
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	0.1	0.5	1.7	2.4	3.7	3.4	4.3
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1.3	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.5	2.1	3.7
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
C90	Multiple myeloma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
C91–95	Leukaemia	9.3	5.1	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.9	5.3

35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
103.3	144.9	249.8	441.6	817.0	1 322.3	2 110.7	2 862.1	3 707.7	4 059.8	4 308.2
2.5	3.6	9.1	18.2	29.5	43.4	56.5	56.1	65.1	66.5	64.4
0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.5	4.1	8.0	9.9	20.9	19.5
1.0	1.3	2.8	3.8	6.0	9.5	14.8	16.6	20.1	21.2	22.7
0.7	0.4	1.1	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.8	5.4	6.0	11.6
0.6	1.0	3.9	11.1	17.7	25.2	29.2	22.5	21.5	13.1	7.0
0.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.5
0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.8	4.8	4.6	6.8	4.2	3.2
16.5	33.7	57.2	98.7	177.5	256.6	423.4	569.9	760.3	907.1	897.4
0.5	0.9	2.9	5.8	11.0	20.8	32.5	42.1	47.8	49.2	43.1
1.6	2.4	3.0	6.2	11.7	18.7	28.7	38.8	56.3	65.4	71.4
1.0	2.5	3.4	4.0	9.9	11.4	13.8	20.0	21.3	18.4	26.4
6.2	14.4	22.6	32.8	57.5	86.5	147.9	213.9	312.4	410.9	419.5
3.9	9.1	14.8	27.3	46.0	59.4	94.9	121.9	146.8	158.4	134.9
0.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.8	5.2	6.0	5.1
1.4	2.0	2.5	5.9	12.4	18.1	30.9	33.0	41.2	47.4	44.5
0.5	0.5	0.9	2.6	3.3	4.5	10.1	12.6	15.7	21.9	17.6
1.2	1.4	5.5	11.2	21.6	31.1	57.0	76.6	103.9	113.5	117.3
0.0	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.7	3.1	4.2	7.3	9.7	15.9	17.6
2.2	4.4	10.9	24.8	54.6	106.8	207.1	325.4	412.1	431.1	385.2
0.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.3	2.2	3.8	4.4	3.9	6.5
0.1	0.3	1.0	1.6	3.7	5.4	10.1	14.0	20.3	15.9	10.2
1.6	3.1	8.9	22.0	49.4	98.9	194.2	306.6	385.8	407.7	365.3
0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.6	3.5	3.2
0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.8	0.5
13.1	19.6	30.7	53.5	71.3	94.1	121.8	158.4	221.9	250.4	266.1
1.1	3.0	5.2	10.3	19.3	42.0	86.6	197.7	361.1	611.4	991.5
0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.3	4.4	10.7	19.7	23.7	22.3
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
1.6	1.4	1.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	7.5	6.8	10.3	13.8	14.4
0.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.9	2.8	3.4	3.8	8.0	3.9	4.2
24.6	21.8	44.0	96.6	247.9	467.2	769.9	902.1	1 004.4	777.6	674.0
1.1	3.3	25.8	86.6	235.7	457.0	759.5	890.6	989.3	762.1	651.3
23.3	18.0	16.9	7.8	7.2	5.4	3.8	1.4	1.4	2.5	0.5
0.2	0.4	1.3	2.2	4.9	4.8	6.6	10.1	13.7	13.1	22.3
8.3	11.5	26.3	45.5	85.8	124.0	184.1	287.1	381.0	439.9	439.4
5.7	8.2	16.8	25.4	45.8	49.8	61.6	88.3	93.1	74.3	59.8
2.6	3.3	9.5	20.1	40.0	74.2	122.5	198.8	287.9	365.7	379.6
0.4	0.5	1.5	1.3	2.2	4.3	5.2	6.0	7.6	6.4	8.3
11.4	15.1	15.3	22.3	26.2	34.0	35.7	44.3	60.7	52.0	61.2
5.2	4.4	6.3	7.5	12.0	9.2	10.3	12.6	16.1	14.1	10.2
1.7	2.7	4.8	4.9	5.9	7.7	6.5	10.4	9.0	8.5	5.1
0.1	0.3	0.8	2.9	4.2	8.2	12.7	20.8	34.6	53.0	99.7
13.5	21.8	34.4	48.9	73.3	115.0	173.7	248.0	333.3	397.5	364.3
3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	5.7	6.0	5.0	4.2
4.9	7.0	11.8	17.0	24.9	38.0	59.9	85.6	106.7	112.8	98.7
0.0	0.1	0.4	1.5	1.8	2.8	6.5	8.4	18.1	16.3	12.5
1.2	1.6	4.5	6.6	12.8	23.1	31.1	52.2	66.1	83.5	76.5
4.2	9.9	14.3	20.7	30.4	47.7	72.7	96.2	136.5	180.0	172.4

Table 5.12: Age-specific incidence rates per 100 000 person-years by primary site and five-year age group, 2020–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34
C00–96	All sites	25.7	12.2	15.8	28.1	40.6	79.3	130.1
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2
C00	Lip	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C02–06	Oral cavity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
C07–08	Salivary glands	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
C11	Nasopharynx	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
C12–13	Hypopharynx	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
C15–26	Digestive organs	0.9	0.9	1.1	3.7	5.4	6.6	11.8
C15	Oesophagus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
C16	Stomach	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.7
C17	Small intestine	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8
C18	Colon	0.0	0.5	0.8	2.4	3.9	3.8	5.7
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	2.0
C21	Anus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
C22	Liver	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
C25	Pancreas	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.2
C26	Other digestive organs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.4
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
C33–34	Lung, trachea	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.2
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
C40–41	Bone	0.4	0.3	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.1	0.6
C43	Melanoma of the skin	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.3	9.4	15.3
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.3
C45	Mesothelioma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
C47	Autonomic nervous system	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
C48–49	Soft tissues	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5
C50	Breast	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	12.8	32.6
C51–58	Female genital organs	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.3	2.1	17.5	24.6
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
C53	Cervix uteri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	13.5	18.7
C54	Corpus uteri	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.9
C55	Uterus, other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.0	2.8	3.8
C58	Placenta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
C64–68	Urinary organs	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.7
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8
C65–68	Urinary tract	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8
C69	Eye	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
C70–72	Central nervous system	5.4	3.7	5.8	6.5	4.2	6.7	8.0
C73	Thyroid gland	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.5	5.7	9.4	14.4
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	0.9	0.1	0.3	1.4	2.3	2.6	3.4
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	10.3	5.9	4.5	8.1	9.3	9.9	12.5
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	0.0	0.1	1.1	4.8	5.3	3.7	3.5
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	3.6
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C90	Multiple myeloma	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
C91–95	Leukaemia	8.8	4.3	2.1	1.9	2.5	4.5	5.3

35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
194.2	317.4	470.4	657.7	816.6	1 100.8	1 467.2	1 817.3	2 341.4	2 715.6	2 736.9
1.7	2.4	6.4	8.0	12.7	16.7	20.8	31.9	32.0	28.7	44.2
0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.4	2.9	5.6	5.3	7.4	12.9
0.9	0.8	1.8	2.1	4.1	6.3	8.0	15.6	15.6	14.2	22.9
0.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.0	2.9	4.2	4.3	5.0
0.0	0.2	2.7	3.6	4.8	6.9	7.6	6.7	5.8	2.6	3.2
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3
0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0
19.4	34.0	55.8	82.0	134.8	192.5	290.3	411.0	581.0	727.5	728.8
0.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.9	5.9	9.9	12.1	16.0	15.1	20.5
1.6	2.9	4.3	4.5	6.9	8.6	16.4	19.5	29.1	39.5	39.2
0.7	1.7	2.7	5.4	5.9	6.8	11.9	13.9	14.5	15.9	15.0
9.2	14.6	21.9	33.3	55.6	80.4	124.6	195.1	291.3	391.1	388.9
4.8	8.3	14.7	19.8	32.6	40.3	55.7	65.2	86.5	97.8	77.6
0.3	1.5	2.1	3.4	3.3	6.9	8.6	7.8	8.0	9.7	7.6
0.9	1.6	2.0	2.6	5.0	9.2	12.1	14.7	25.3	28.2	30.0
0.4	0.8	1.4	2.6	3.8	5.1	8.3	12.5	16.4	20.2	22.9
1.4	2.1	5.9	8.8	17.0	27.2	39.4	63.8	85.4	96.4	110.0
0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.9	1.9	3.5	6.4	8.5	13.7	17.1
2.8	4.5	11.5	23.8	54.4	112.5	188.2	279.7	331.7	327.9	213.9
0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.2	3.7	4.2
0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.9	3.1	2.9	2.0	2.6	0.5
2.3	4.0	10.5	22.9	52.7	108.9	183.7	274.4	326.0	320.5	208.4
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.5	1.1	0.8
0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.3
20.6	28.8	49.6	61.4	74.3	84.7	101.6	121.5	150.3	158.4	147.9
1.0	2.7	5.3	12.7	25.4	39.9	72.3	133.9	229.0	356.1	605.7
0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	0.9	4.0	2.1
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
1.1	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.5	4.7	7.5	8.5	7.1	9.5
64.5	130.4	195.2	275.4	267.9	320.1	364.3	266.0	365.1	372.3	292.6
31.6	41.3	52.9	73.1	94.9	124.0	146.1	184.3	201.9	223.0	177.6
1.1	1.5	2.0	4.4	4.2	6.4	9.4	11.3	15.4	23.6	32.4
21.0	22.1	19.9	16.2	15.9	17.2	16.9	11.8	10.2	12.8	12.4
5.2	9.1	16.7	30.4	48.4	62.0	71.5	97.4	109.6	112.6	73.4
0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.7	2.3	3.4
4.3	8.2	14.1	21.6	26.3	38.3	47.9	62.8	66.0	71.7	56.0
0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.8	6.8	11.6	18.3	29.8	51.2	64.1	94.4	117.2	133.4	129.2
2.2	5.0	8.1	11.5	15.1	24.8	25.1	35.9	45.1	37.3	30.5
0.6	1.8	3.5	6.8	14.7	26.4	39.0	58.5	72.1	96.1	98.7
0.7	0.7	0.8	1.3	2.2	2.1	2.9	4.3	3.5	3.1	4.2
12.0	18.7	25.7	29.3	34.9	37.7	43.7	55.3	59.2	57.2	51.0
18.5	20.5	18.2	19.6	19.9	20.4	21.8	20.3	18.5	14.5	9.5
4.3	3.9	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.2	6.4	7.9	8.0	7.4	4.2
0.3	0.6	1.6	2.9	4.4	5.9	10.7	15.1	25.3	44.7	100.5
12.2	18.5	26.1	40.7	52.2	82.2	126.2	179.9	207.2	249.1	214.7
2.1	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	2.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2
3.8	6.8	6.6	14.2	18.8	28.6	43.7	60.3	73.6	78.8	61.6
0.0	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.0	2.6	4.4	5.6	8.4	7.4	6.3
0.4	0.9	3.0	7.1	9.0	12.6	24.8	33.1	37.1	52.9	37.6
5.9	8.1	14.4	17.6	22.0	37.4	50.8	77.1	84.3	106.1	105.0

Table 5.13: Average annual number of new cases by primary site and five-year period, 1965–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	1965–69	1970–74	1975–79	1980–84	1985–89
C00–96	All sites	5 221	6 100	7 230	8 241	8 991
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	194	244	238	248	255
C00	Lip	94	118	107	97	87
C02–06	Oral cavity	46	55	60	79	84
C07–08	Salivary glands	13	16	14	14	15
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	17	25	27	28	31
C11	Nasopharynx	10	11	8	10	12
C12–13	Hypopharynx	13	19	21	20	26
C15–26	Digestive organs	1 840	1 929	2 108	2 316	2 366
C15	Oesophagus	78	79	91	85	93
C16	Stomach	786	673	613	598	532
C17	Small intestine	15	15	21	26	25
C18	Colon	349	387	491	624	721
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	228	307	399	493	520
C21	Anus	6	5	9	10	13
C22	Liver	31	45	49	61	62
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	25	32	40	42	48
C25	Pancreas	214	249	259	287	305
C26	Other digestive organs	108	136	136	90	47
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	588	755	969	1 164	1 275
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	22	21	24	23	24
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	63	72	88	98	108
C33–34	Lung, trachea	489	646	838	1 026	1 136
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	14	16	19	17	7
C40–41	Bone	18	17	24	22	21
C43	Melanoma of the skin	101	145	192	245	327
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	84	167	204	263	352
C45	Mesothelioma	1	8	17	21	38
C47	Autonomic nervous system	16	12	9	8	7
C48–49	Soft tissues	36	45	57	50	42
C50	Breast	9	8	10	12	11
C60–63	Male genital organs	1 059	1 290	1 568	1 805	1 988
C61	Prostate	969	1 181	1 440	1 646	1 808
C62	Testis	70	86	101	133	154
C60, C63	Other male genital	20	23	27	25	26
C64–68	Urinary organs	489	600	764	912	978
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	149	165	199	237	246
C65–68	Urinary tract	340	435	565	675	732
C69	Eye	22	19	24	27	23
C70–72	Central nervous system	149	152	189	207	244
C73	Thyroid gland	33	34	42	48	46
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	13	25	27	42	44
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	114	138	179	205	267
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	455	513	608	646	706
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	56	63	67	56	49
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	121	125	161	190	249
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	2	5	7	8	9
C90	Multiple myeloma	84	113	146	152	161
C91–95	Leukaemia	192	207	227	241	237

1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24
10 073	11 091	12 240	14 280	16 482	18 538	20 340
251	256	249	279	345	408	476
73	53	40	52	59	51	56
85	91	82	88	102	123	129
22	18	21	21	30	36	39
38	57	73	89	126	168	206
9	11	11	7	11	10	16
24	26	22	22	18	21	30
2 436	2 483	2 652	2 841	3 323	3 756	4 151
104	123	127	145	194	226	268
483	409	354	302	305	287	294
31	40	52	66	92	117	148
823	894	1 004	1 109	1 308	1 466	1 616
567	572	642	669	763	816	872
14	19	18	21	24	33	34
61	65	79	92	145	208	250
54	56	60	69	80	80	89
275	279	297	340	363	465	526
24	23	19	29	49	59	55
1 347	1 414	1 515	1 611	1 743	1 816	1 887
21	21	23	23	28	24	30
103	106	108	99	105	88	87
1 210	1 274	1 370	1 479	1 603	1 692	1 759
13	13	14	9	8	12	11
21	21	23	27	27	34	31
421	455	480	622	882	1 140	1 383
435	496	580	711	848	1 195	1 651
38	53	63	66	69	68	67
6	5	4	5	4	4	6
53	68	70	80	96	100	84
15	14	15	17	25	29	31
2 477	3 008	3 491	4 511	5 162	5 496	5 650
2 249	2 756	3 207	4 182	4 809	5 127	5 291
197	220	247	283	307	300	281
30	32	36	46	47	68	78
1 085	1 098	1 201	1 340	1 532	1 788	1 988
274	280	329	392	533	614	641
812	818	872	948	999	1 173	1 347
26	28	32	32	36	43	51
263	324	405	488	519	484	515
43	47	52	69	94	130	156
47	62	84	125	127	103	101
305	321	257	199	168	152	182
805	939	1 067	1 256	1 481	1 791	1 930
52	59	68	74	78	92	88
297	333	356	435	515	577	614
16	25	32	34	39	53	64
155	163	168	204	225	287	344
285	359	443	510	625	781	820

Table 5.14: Average annual number of new cases by primary site and five-year period, 1965–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	1965–69	1970–74	1975–79	1980–84	1985–89
C00–96	All sites	5 130	5 797	6 756	7 580	8 258
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	77	79	83	99	110
C00	Lip	7	6	8	13	17
C02–06	Oral cavity	31	35	38	49	58
C07–08	Salivary glands	15	15	12	14	12
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	10	12	14	13	14
C11	Nasopharynx	5	6	5	4	4
C12–13	Hypopharynx	9	6	6	6	6
C15–26	Digestive organs	1 528	1 674	1 924	2 118	2 195
C15	Oesophagus	30	30	32	33	36
C16	Stomach	507	443	407	401	358
C17	Small intestine	12	18	20	26	26
C18	Colon	407	472	625	744	859
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	179	247	317	397	404
C21	Anus	11	13	18	22	26
C22	Liver	16	26	27	38	44
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	59	57	67	83	81
C25	Pancreas	142	181	213	253	286
C26	Other digestive organs	166	187	197	122	75
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	140	186	231	313	424
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	13	14	12	13	16
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	6	7	8	13	11
C33–34	Lung, trachea	115	158	204	283	392
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	6	6	7	5	4
C40–41	Bone	11	14	13	13	15
C43	Melanoma of the skin	108	162	239	325	412
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	44	98	143	183	268
C45	Mesothelioma	1	2	3	4	6
C47	Autonomic nervous system	13	12	7	5	8
C48–49	Soft tissues	29	35	44	48	45
C50	Breast	1 167	1 285	1 452	1 626	1 777
C51–58	Female genital organs	1 064	1 192	1 270	1 281	1 269
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	60	66	81	80	86
C53	Cervix uteri	383	438	422	369	327
C54	Corpus uteri	250	300	360	383	395
C55	Uterus, other	15	11	6	7	6
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	352	374	399	438	451
C58	Placenta	4	2	2	4	4
C64–68	Urinary organs	244	305	361	399	443
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	100	114	134	149	172
C65–68	Urinary tract	144	191	227	250	270
C69	Eye	16	17	22	23	21
C70–72	Central nervous system	132	127	182	206	247
C73	Thyroid gland	79	100	123	147	135
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	9	15	25	45	40
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	91	97	153	207	254
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	377	396	481	538	592
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	48	40	44	38	36
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	98	100	137	175	225
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	0	3	3	6	7
C90	Multiple myeloma	77	96	123	127	138
C91–95	Leukaemia	154	157	173	191	186

1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24
9 162	10 218	11 408	12 580	14 054	15 951	17 711
116	128	130	173	199	236	248
20	16	16	31	36	43	38
58	61	61	77	80	94	105
17	19	19	23	25	33	33
11	24	22	34	45	56	62
3	2	4	5	6	5	5
6	5	7	5	7	4	6
2 268	2 390	2 512	2 701	2 935	3 232	3 591
42	44	53	55	66	78	92
313	267	230	221	182	170	192
33	36	51	54	65	84	116
943	1 083	1 170	1 276	1 403	1 597	1 719
445	470	486	514	542	548	599
35	36	41	44	55	69	74
48	41	46	58	83	118	147
72	80	76	82	100	81	103
300	313	336	359	381	423	496
38	21	23	38	59	63	54
560	705	886	1 122	1 366	1 642	1 748
16	16	17	19	20	17	21
17	19	18	18	19	21	18
522	663	846	1 078	1 324	1 600	1 704
5	6	6	6	4	3	5
17	18	20	22	23	26	27
476	499	548	646	897	1 087	1 300
353	415	487	646	762	1 005	1 392
8	10	10	13	13	14	15
6	5	3	4	3	3	6
51	62	72	85	78	80	72
1 944	2 329	2 659	2 737	3 071	3 541	4 005
1 392	1 416	1 521	1 606	1 687	1 825	1 765
90	99	93	104	112	124	121
363	329	292	298	313	375	327
443	489	611	690	732	785	782
7	8	10	7	7	9	9
484	487	511	505	519	530	526
6	3	3	2	3	3	1
461	485	529	584	628	703	750
189	191	199	241	247	292	303
272	294	329	343	381	411	447
28	31	31	31	38	41	36
281	390	531	639	599	569	619
136	121	145	169	232	302	357
47	58	85	133	130	109	104
340	361	333	253	199	179	200
678	797	905	1 015	1 195	1 358	1 477
34	37	48	48	61	64	67
268	298	323	360	426	450	479
13	13	20	22	31	29	41
135	144	151	162	180	210	243
228	307	363	422	497	604	647

Table 5.15: Age-standardised (Norwegian standard) incidence rates per 100 000 person-years by primary site and five-year period, 1965–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	1965–69	1970–74	1975–79	1980–84	1985–89
C00–96	All sites	378.9	412.2	461.1	498.0	525.3
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	14.3	16.3	15.1	14.9	14.9
C00	Lip	7.4	8.0	6.9	6.0	5.2
C02–06	Oral cavity	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.8	4.9
C07–08	Salivary glands	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
C11	Nasopharynx	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
C12–13	Hypopharynx	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5
C15–26	Digestive organs	136.2	133.2	137.7	143.6	140.5
C15	Oesophagus	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.2	5.5
C16	Stomach	58.8	47.2	40.1	37.1	31.9
C17	Small intestine	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.4
C18	Colon	25.6	27.0	32.3	38.5	42.9
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	16.8	20.7	25.8	30.1	30.4
C21	Anus	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
C22	Liver	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.6
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.8
C25	Pancreas	15.3	16.3	16.3	17.8	18.0
C26	Other digestive organs	8.5	10.0	9.7	6.4	3.2
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	38.0	46.2	57.0	66.6	71.6
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.6	6.1
C33–34	Lung, trachea	31.5	39.5	49.3	58.5	63.7
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.4
C40–41	Bone	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0
C43	Melanoma of the skin	6.6	9.0	11.4	14.0	18.2
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	7.6	13.5	15.3	17.6	22.8
C45	Mesothelioma	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.2	2.2
C47	Autonomic nervous system	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
C48–49	Soft tissues	2.4	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.3
C50	Breast	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6
C60–63	Male genital organs	85.3	94.5	106.1	112.5	117.5
C61	Prostate	79.6	88.0	99.0	104.4	108.8
C62	Testis	4.1	4.8	5.3	6.4	7.1
C60, C63	Other male genital	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
C64–68	Urinary organs	34.3	39.3	47.4	54.0	57.8
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	10.1	10.2	11.8	13.8	14.1
C65–68	Urinary tract	24.1	29.1	35.6	40.2	43.7
C69	Eye	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.3
C70–72	Central nervous system	8.5	8.6	10.2	11.1	12.9
C73	Thyroid gland	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.5
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	0.8	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.3
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	8.4	9.6	11.4	12.9	16.2
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	30.2	32.1	37.4	38.0	40.4
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	3.4	3.6	3.7	2.9	2.4
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	7.9	7.8	9.8	11.0	14.1
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
C90	Multiple myeloma	6.2	7.5	9.4	9.3	9.7
C91–95	Leukaemia	12.6	12.9	14.0	14.3	13.6

1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24
571.0	613.1	651.1	703.7	728.4	728.6	702.9
14.2	14.1	12.9	13.3	14.8	15.7	16.4
4.2	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.0
4.8	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.5
1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
2.2	3.0	3.7	4.1	5.1	6.3	7.0
0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0
140.6	138.6	142.7	141.8	148.5	148.4	143.6
6.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	8.5	8.8	9.1
28.0	23.0	19.2	15.3	13.7	11.5	10.2
1.7	2.2	2.8	3.2	4.0	4.5	5.1
47.5	50.0	54.1	55.7	59.4	58.5	56.4
32.5	31.9	34.3	33.0	33.5	31.7	29.9
0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2
3.4	3.5	4.1	4.5	6.3	8.2	8.7
3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.1
15.9	15.6	16.0	17.0	16.2	18.4	18.1
1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.4	1.9
74.8	77.1	79.7	79.1	77.7	71.3	64.0
1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1
5.8	5.8	5.7	4.8	4.6	3.4	2.9
67.1	69.5	72.2	72.7	71.5	66.4	59.7
0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
22.8	23.6	24.2	29.4	38.0	44.4	48.1
26.2	29.3	32.7	37.8	41.2	51.8	61.3
2.1	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.3
0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
2.8	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.0
0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
141.5	168.7	188.8	223.7	225.3	211.4	190.9
131.0	157.4	176.4	209.5	211.2	197.5	178.0
8.7	9.4	10.5	11.9	12.0	11.2	10.2
1.8	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.7
61.7	61.1	63.9	66.2	68.3	70.7	68.5
15.2	15.2	17.0	18.7	22.7	23.4	21.8
46.5	45.9	46.9	47.5	45.6	47.3	46.7
1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8
13.9	16.2	19.5	22.2	21.6	18.5	18.1
2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.9	4.9	5.4
2.4	3.1	4.0	5.6	5.2	3.9	3.5
18.0	18.4	14.3	10.4	7.9	6.5	6.7
44.1	50.6	55.4	60.3	64.8	70.1	66.9
2.4	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.4	3.1
16.0	17.7	18.1	20.7	22.3	22.4	21.1
0.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.2
9.0	9.1	9.0	10.0	10.0	11.3	11.8
15.9	19.6	23.4	24.7	27.6	30.9	28.8

Table 5.16: Age-standardised (Norwegian standard) incidence rates per 100 000 person-years by primary site and five-year period, 1965–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	1965–69	1970–74	1975–79	1980–84	1985–89
C00–96	All sites	305.1	321.6	352.6	372.2	385.8
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.1
C00	Lip	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7
C02–06	Oral cavity	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.6
C07–08	Salivary glands	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7
C11	Nasopharynx	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
C12–13	Hypopharynx	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
C15–26	Digestive organs	95.5	93.8	99.1	100.4	97.6
C15	Oesophagus	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
C16	Stomach	32.2	25.1	21.0	18.8	15.8
C17	Small intestine	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2
C18	Colon	25.1	26.2	32.1	35.4	38.2
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	10.8	13.7	16.3	18.9	18.1
C21	Anus	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3
C22	Liver	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.5
C25	Pancreas	8.5	10.0	10.6	11.8	12.6
C26	Other digestive organs	11.1	10.9	10.8	6.0	3.4
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	8.2	10.1	11.7	15.2	19.9
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
C33–34	Lung, trachea	6.6	8.6	10.3	13.8	18.5
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
C40–41	Bone	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
C43	Melanoma of the skin	6.4	9.2	13.0	16.8	20.4
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	2.9	6.0	8.0	9.0	12.0
C45	Mesothelioma	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
C47	Autonomic nervous system	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
C48–49	Soft tissues	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.1
C50	Breast	68.3	71.7	77.0	82.4	86.2
C51–58	Female genital organs	61.1	65.6	67.2	65.2	62.1
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.9
C53	Cervix uteri	22.2	25.0	23.2	19.1	16.2
C54	Corpus uteri	14.1	15.9	18.7	19.4	19.6
C55	Uterus, other	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	19.9	20.3	20.7	22.3	22.0
C58	Placenta	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
C64–68	Urinary organs	14.5	16.5	18.3	18.8	19.8
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	5.8	6.0	6.7	7.1	7.8
C65–68	Urinary tract	8.8	10.5	11.5	11.7	12.0
C69	Eye	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0
C70–72	Central nervous system	7.3	6.8	9.4	10.2	12.1
C73	Thyroid gland	4.7	5.6	6.6	7.4	6.5
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.3	2.0
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	5.5	5.4	7.8	9.8	11.1
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	21.5	21.3	24.4	25.4	26.8
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.6
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	5.6	5.5	7.0	8.4	10.4
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
C90	Multiple myeloma	4.5	5.1	6.1	5.9	6.1
C91–95	Leukaemia	8.6	8.4	8.9	9.0	8.4

1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24
412.8	448.2	483.9	508.0	533.3	561.1	571.2
5.3	5.6	5.5	7.0	7.5	8.3	7.9
0.9	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1
2.6	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3
0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1
0.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1
0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
96.8	98.7	101.3	104.6	108.0	110.2	111.6
1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
13.1	10.7	9.1	8.4	6.6	5.8	6.0
1.4	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.0	3.7
40.4	44.8	47.0	49.1	51.3	53.9	52.8
19.4	19.9	20.0	20.4	20.3	19.1	19.2
1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.5
2.0	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.6
3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	2.8	3.2
12.4	12.7	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.3	15.2
1.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.6
26.1	32.1	39.1	46.3	52.2	56.5	53.6
0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
24.4	30.3	37.4	44.5	50.6	55.1	52.1
0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
22.5	22.7	23.8	26.7	34.7	39.1	42.9
14.8	16.5	18.5	23.3	26.2	32.6	41.2
0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
2.3	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.4
90.9	107.9	119.1	114.9	120.3	129.5	136.5
66.0	64.8	66.1	66.4	65.3	65.4	58.1
3.8	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.8
17.2	15.1	12.7	12.4	12.5	14.3	11.8
21.4	22.8	26.9	28.8	28.2	27.7	25.1
0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
23.0	22.2	22.3	20.8	20.1	18.8	17.1
0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
19.9	20.4	21.5	23.2	23.4	24.2	23.5
8.2	8.2	8.2	9.7	9.4	10.3	9.8
11.6	12.2	13.2	13.5	13.9	13.9	13.7
1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2
13.2	17.6	23.3	26.7	23.4	20.8	21.0
6.4	5.4	6.3	7.1	9.3	11.3	12.8
2.3	2.6	3.8	5.7	5.2	4.1	3.7
14.3	14.5	12.6	9.2	6.8	5.8	6.0
29.5	33.9	37.3	40.6	45.0	47.3	47.2
1.5	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
12.0	13.0	13.7	14.7	16.2	15.7	15.2
0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.2
5.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.5
9.8	12.8	14.7	16.6	18.5	21.0	20.8

Table 5.17: Distribution (%) of morphology groups by primary site, 2020–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	Squamous cell carcinomas	Adenocarcinomas	Other specified carcinomas	Neuroendocrine neoplasms
C00–96	All sites	13.1	47.9	7.6	3.2
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	87.6	6.8	0.9	0.3
C00	Lip	98.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
C02–06	Oral cavity	91.2	4.8	0.5	0.0
C07–08	Salivary glands	11.4	60.6	6.2	1.0
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	95.6	1.2	0.4	0.4
C11	Nasopharynx	85.9	2.6	1.3	0.0
C12–13	Hypopharynx	96.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C15–26	Digestive organs	2.3	78.0	2.3	5.9
C15	Oesophagus	22.5	69.6	0.5	2.6
C16	Stomach	0.6	74.7	0.3	5.6
C17	Small intestine	0.1	24.4	0.1	54.3
C18	Colon	0.0	91.8	0.0	3.7
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	0.2	95.8	0.1	2.1
C21	Anus	79.5	6.4	1.2	1.2
C22	Liver	0.0	20.8	35.7	1.0
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	0.7	73.3	0.7	4.0
C25	Pancreas	0.2	61.3	0.5	9.3
C26	Other digestive organs	1.1	62.4	0.0	13.5
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	26.6	37.3	4.9	14.2
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	44.4	13.9	6.6	9.3
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.7
C33–34	Lung, trachea	23.1	39.7	5.1	15.0
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
C40–41	Bone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C43	Melanoma of the skin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	93.6	1.6	0.0	1.4
C45	Mesothelioma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C47	Autonomic nervous system	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.7
C48–49	Soft tissues	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2
C50	Breast	0.0	98.1	0.0	0.6
C60–63	Male genital organs	1.2	88.6	0.0	0.2
C61	Prostate	0.0	94.5	0.0	0.2
C62	Testis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
C60, C63	Other male genital	86.2	2.8	0.8	0.3
C64–68	Urinary organs	0.4	29.8	64.4	0.6
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	0.1	91.5	0.0	0.1
C65–68	Urinary tract	0.6	0.5	95.0	0.9
C69	Eye	4.3	2.0	0.4	0.0
C70–72	Central nervous system	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
C73	Thyroid gland	0.1	58.8	30.3	5.0
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	1.8	3.0	16.0	53.8
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	14.7	14.0	1.4	9.5
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C90	Multiple myeloma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C91–95	Leukaemia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Bone- and soft tissue tumours	Melanomas	Other	Haematolymphoid neoplasms	Unspecified	Average number of cases per year
1.4	7.0	3.4	9.5	6.8	20 340
0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	476
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	56
0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	129
2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7	39
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	206
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	16
0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	30
1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	4 151
0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	268
12.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	294
13.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	6.9	148
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	1 616
0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	872
0.6	4.7	0.0	0.0	6.4	34
0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	41.3	250
0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	20.9	89
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	28.6	526
0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.3	55
0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	16.3	1 887
2.6	13.9	0.7	0.0	8.6	30
1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	87
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	1 759
30.2	0.0	22.6	0.0	45.3	11
100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31
0.0	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 383
2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1 651
0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	67
43.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
93.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.9	84
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	31
0.1	0.0	4.9	0.0	5.0	5 650
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	5 291
0.2	0.0	98.8	0.0	0.7	281
5.1	1.5	0.3	0.0	3.1	78
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	4.3	1 988
0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	7.3	641
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1 347
0.4	85.8	2.8	0.0	4.3	51
10.9	0.1	66.1	0.0	22.6	515
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	156
0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	23.5	101
1.8	0.1	0.8	0.0	57.7	182
0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1 930
0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	88
0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	614
0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	64
0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	344
0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	820

Table 5.18: Distribution (%) of morphology groups by primary site, 2020–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	Squamous cell carcinomas	Adenocarcinomas	Other specified carcinomas	Neuroendocrine neoplasms
C00–96	All sites	12.6	51.8	3.9	3.7
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	80.3	13.8	1.7	0.2
C00	Lip	96.8	1.6	0.0	1.1
C02–06	Oral cavity	88.6	7.8	0.2	0.0
C07–08	Salivary glands	6.7	68.9	11.6	0.6
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	92.6	3.9	0.3	0.0
C11	Nasopharynx	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0
C12–13	Hypopharynx	96.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
C15–26	Digestive organs	3.1	75.0	1.1	6.3
C15	Oesophagus	43.3	45.0	0.2	2.6
C16	Stomach	0.0	66.5	0.2	8.6
C17	Small intestine	0.2	25.4	0.2	52.2
C18	Colon	0.0	87.8	0.0	4.7
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	0.6	93.1	0.1	2.8
C21	Anus	89.5	2.4	1.3	0.8
C22	Liver	0.0	34.3	23.6	1.8
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	1.9	62.9	0.8	4.1
C25	Pancreas	0.1	56.7	0.5	6.8
C26	Other digestive organs	0.0	55.8	0.0	16.7
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	16.4	43.2	4.5	17.7
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	36.8	6.6	5.7	10.4
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	86.8	0.0	0.0	3.3
C33–34	Lung, trachea	15.4	44.2	4.5	18.0
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C40–41	Bone	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C43	Melanoma of the skin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	93.2	2.2	0.0	1.5
C45	Mesothelioma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C47	Autonomic nervous system	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.7
C48–49	Soft tissues	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3
C50	Breast	0.1	98.3	0.1	0.2
C51–58	Female genital organs	17.9	69.1	1.5	0.7
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	75.9	7.3	0.5	0.5
C53	Cervix uteri	68.2	24.7	1.5	1.8
C54	Corpus uteri	0.1	88.7	0.0	0.1
C55	Uterus, other	2.3	7.0	0.0	4.7
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	0.0	82.9	3.9	0.8
C58	Placenta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C64–68	Urinary organs	1.4	34.8	53.8	0.5
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	0.1	85.3	0.1	0.1
C65–68	Urinary tract	2.2	0.6	90.1	0.8
C69	Eye	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
C70–72	Central nervous system	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
C73	Thyroid gland	0.1	59.0	34.9	1.9
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	0.4	4.8	14.9	50.4
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	6.5	15.6	0.8	7.3
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C90	Multiple myeloma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C91–95	Leukaemia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Bone- and soft tissue tumours	Melanomas	Other	Haematolymphoid neoplasms	Unspecified	Average number of cases per year
1.6	7.6	2.7	8.3	7.6	17 711
0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	248
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	38
0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	105
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.2	33
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	62
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5
3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.7	3 591
0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	92
17.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.8	192
14.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	7.3	116
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	1 719
0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.1	599
0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	74
1.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	37.9	147
0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	103
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	496
0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.8	54
0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	17.5	1 748
6.6	21.7	0.0	0.0	12.3	21
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	18
0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	1 704
62.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.5	5
100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27
0.0	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1 300
1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1 392
0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	15
32.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
95.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.0	72
0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4 005
2.1	0.6	3.4	0.0	4.7	1 765
1.3	7.9	0.3	0.0	6.3	121
0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.8	327
3.9	0.0	4.7	0.0	2.5	782
25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.5	9
0.5	0.0	4.1	0.0	7.8	526
0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	60.0	1
0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	8.6	750
0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	12.5	303
0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.0	447
0.6	91.0	3.4	0.0	4.5	36
8.7	0.1	63.7	0.0	27.3	619
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	357
0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	28.5	104
1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	68.1	200
0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	1 477
0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	67
0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	479
0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	41
0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	243
0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	647

Table 5.19: Average annual number of new cases by primary site and county, 2020–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	Norway	Østfold	Akershus	Oslo	Buskerud	Innlandet	Vestfold
C00–96	All sites	20 340	1 309	2 446	1 877	1 009	1 628	1 090
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	476	31	58	46	26	38	28
C00	Lip	56	4	5	3	3	5	4
C02–06	Oral cavity	129	8	18	11	6	13	8
C07–08	Salivary glands	39	3	4	5	2	2	3
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	206	14	26	19	13	15	11
C11	Nasopharynx	16	2	2	3	0	0	1
C12–13	Hypopharynx	30	2	3	4	2	2	2
C15–26	Digestive organs	4 151	231	464	364	210	352	220
C15	Oesophagus	268	18	27	25	15	27	14
C16	Stomach	294	17	32	25	14	24	16
C17	Small intestine	148	10	14	14	5	11	9
C18	Colon	1 616	80	190	135	78	133	89
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	872	42	93	71	42	81	45
C21	Anus	34	1	5	6	2	3	1
C22	Liver	250	17	28	26	14	20	12
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	89	5	8	9	5	8	6
C25	Pancreas	526	37	59	47	31	41	24
C26	Other digestive organs	55	4	7	6	4	4	4
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	1 887	126	206	144	90	161	97
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	30	3	2	3	2	3	2
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	87	6	8	9	5	7	5
C33–34	Lung, trachea	1 759	116	194	130	81	150	88
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	11	0	1	1	1	1	1
C40–41	Bone	31	2	3	3	2	3	1
C43	Melanoma of the skin	1 383	96	191	139	60	93	82
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	1 651	118	212	148	98	103	115
C45	Mesothelioma	67	5	8	5	6	5	6
C47	Autonomic nervous system	6	1	1	1	0	0	0
C48–49	Soft tissues	84	6	11	10	2	7	4
C50	Breast	31	1	3	3	2	2	1
C60–63	Male genital organs	5 650	390	674	559	266	483	272
C61	Prostate	5 291	372	635	513	251	458	256
C62	Testis	281	13	31	39	11	19	13
C60, C63	Other male genital	78	5	8	7	4	6	4
C64–68	Urinary organs	1 988	141	244	150	100	156	107
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	641	43	81	51	29	52	30
C65–68	Urinary tract	1 347	98	164	99	70	104	77
C69	Eye	51	4	6	5	2	5	2
C70–72	Central nervous system	515	28	66	55	24	38	27
C73	Thyroid gland	156	11	15	23	9	7	6
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	101	4	12	10	9	7	3
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	182	15	18	15	10	18	16
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	1 930	100	254	198	93	150	102
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	88	5	11	11	5	5	5
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	614	39	70	62	27	48	31
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	64	1	12	5	2	4	3
C90	Multiple myeloma	344	18	47	33	17	27	20
C91–95	Leukaemia	820	37	114	87	42	66	42

Telemark	Agder	Rogaland	Vestland	Møre og Romsdal	Trøndelag	Nordland	Troms	Finnmark
761	1 169	1 777	2 569	1 029	1 686	1 081	619	289
18	27	38	52	26	38	26	14	9
3	5	5	6	4	4	4	1	0
4	9	10	13	8	10	5	3	2
0	4	3	5	2	3	1	1	1
9	7	16	22	11	17	13	8	5
1	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	0
1	2	2	4	1	2	2	1	1
144	226	358	533	234	377	232	137	70
10	18	23	31	13	24	13	7	5
9	14	26	42	15	23	19	13	5
4	9	13	17	11	17	7	5	2
58	87	141	218	96	153	85	50	23
26	46	78	117	53	82	53	27	16
1	2	3	4	2	4	1	1	1
13	15	20	23	11	21	15	8	6
3	5	5	12	5	9	5	2	2
19	28	45	64	24	42	30	23	11
2	2	4	7	3	3	3	1	1
75	123	170	228	105	136	114	72	39
1	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1
4	3	7	9	4	7	6	4	2
69	117	161	215	99	127	107	68	37
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
2	3	3	5	1	3	1	1	0
64	96	121	178	54	117	48	35	8
79	127	159	230	51	122	51	29	9
2	6	6	8	3	4	2	1	1
0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
3	4	6	9	6	6	5	3	2
1	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	1
194	288	491	731	275	465	325	160	78
180	267	460	688	254	430	310	145	73
12	17	26	30	16	26	12	12	3
2	4	5	12	4	9	2	3	2
71	107	167	236	120	173	118	64	33
24	35	59	78	38	53	35	23	11
47	71	109	159	82	120	83	41	22
1	4	4	7	3	3	3	2	1
16	33	50	64	23	40	29	16	6
7	8	11	17	6	16	10	6	2
4	4	11	16	3	7	7	4	1
9	9	13	18	10	13	9	4	4
72	101	168	232	106	162	99	69	24
2	7	7	9	5	8	4	3	1
24	36	53	72	31	52	32	25	10
2	2	5	8	3	6	7	3	1
14	15	29	42	20	27	19	12	3
30	41	73	100	46	69	37	26	9

Table 5.20: Average annual number of new cases by primary site and county, 2020–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	Norway	Østfold	Akershus	Oslo	Buskerud	Innlandet	Vestfold
C00–96	All sites	17 711	1 119	2 225	1 791	907	1 378	966
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	248	18	27	26	12	18	16
C00	Lip	38	4	4	3	2	3	3
C02–06	Oral cavity	105	6	12	11	5	9	4
C07–08	Salivary glands	33	2	3	5	2	2	2
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	62	5	7	7	3	4	6
C11	Nasopharynx	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
C12–13	Hypopharynx	6	0	1	1	0	0	0
C15–26	Digestive organs	3 591	207	425	336	180	316	198
C15	Oesophagus	92	6	13	10	5	10	5
C16	Stomach	192	13	26	20	11	13	8
C17	Small intestine	116	7	13	11	6	11	7
C18	Colon	1 719	90	207	156	86	144	96
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	599	30	65	54	29	55	35
C21	Anus	74	3	12	8	3	6	5
C22	Liver	147	12	14	16	6	16	6
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	103	8	12	11	5	12	6
C25	Pancreas	496	33	56	46	25	48	27
C26	Other digestive organs	54	4	7	5	4	3	3
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	1 748	125	191	154	94	151	87
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	21	2	2	4	0	2	1
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	18	1	1	3	1	1	1
C33–34	Lung, trachea	1 704	120	187	147	93	147	85
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
C40–41	Bone	27	2	3	3	2	2	1
C43	Melanoma of the skin	1 300	81	177	129	57	85	74
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	1 392	107	163	129	75	74	91
C45	Mesothelioma	15	0	3	2	0	1	0
C47	Autonomic nervous system	6	0	1	0	0	0	1
C48–49	Soft tissues	72	4	9	9	3	6	4
C50	Breast	4 005	251	555	461	211	297	194
C51–58	Female genital organs	1 765	115	217	182	91	155	89
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	121	7	13	11	7	11	9
C53	Cervix uteri	327	20	42	39	19	29	14
C54	Corpus uteri	782	47	95	82	37	71	36
C55	Uterus, other	9	1	1	1	1	1	0
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	526	40	67	49	27	43	29
C58	Placenta	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
C64–68	Urinary organs	750	52	91	54	37	66	40
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	303	22	36	18	15	29	14
C65–68	Urinary tract	447	30	55	36	22	36	26
C69	Eye	36	2	5	3	1	2	2
C70–72	Central nervous system	619	35	81	63	30	48	41
C73	Thyroid gland	357	23	46	51	15	22	18
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	104	5	15	10	7	9	5
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	200	15	22	18	11	16	18
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	1 477	77	194	162	78	109	86
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	67	4	9	10	3	6	2
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	479	26	52	52	23	35	28
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	41	1	8	4	1	3	2
C90	Multiple myeloma	243	10	33	27	15	18	16
C91–95	Leukaemia	647	36	91	70	37	47	39

Telemark	Agder	Rogaland	Vestland	Møre og Romsdal	Trøndelag	Nordland	Troms	Finnmark
688	1 050	1 467	2 091	867	1 518	872	545	228
9	14	20	27	11	26	12	8	4
1	3	3	4	1	4	1	0	0
5	5	8	13	5	11	5	4	3
1	2	2	4	1	3	1	1	0
1	3	5	5	3	6	4	2	1
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
126	191	273	438	214	320	201	117	49
3	5	7	10	4	8	4	2	2
5	12	9	22	13	17	12	7	3
4	7	8	16	8	9	6	3	1
63	91	138	210	108	158	96	57	18
21	28	47	80	35	56	32	21	11
2	4	5	8	3	7	5	3	0
5	8	11	14	7	13	10	7	2
2	5	6	10	7	10	4	4	2
19	26	38	63	26	38	29	13	9
1	4	4	6	3	4	3	1	1
67	109	136	185	96	154	103	67	29
1	1	2	3	1	1	1	0	0
0	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	0
66	106	133	179	94	151	101	66	28
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	0
61	99	109	162	50	131	45	32	10
80	114	152	199	42	90	37	28	8
1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
3	5	8	5	3	5	3	2	1
143	234	350	416	205	328	188	118	53
66	101	141	217	79	152	83	55	22
5	5	8	12	6	12	8	5	2
13	18	24	43	13	29	13	7	4
26	46	64	100	36	68	39	26	9
0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
21	31	45	61	24	43	23	17	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	40	52	94	39	69	53	25	13
9	16	22	41	16	27	22	11	6
17	24	31	53	23	42	31	14	7
2	3	3	4	1	3	3	2	1
20	31	55	73	22	52	36	21	11
15	18	24	40	12	41	16	10	6
4	5	10	12	4	8	7	3	1
6	11	12	25	9	15	12	6	3
59	71	116	188	78	118	72	51	18
2	4	5	8	2	5	2	3	0
20	25	37	61	26	42	25	19	8
2	1	2	5	2	5	5	1	1
8	10	20	34	9	17	14	8	3
27	30	52	80	38	49	26	20	6

Table 5.21: Age-standardised (Norwegian standard) incidence rates per 100 000 person-years by primary site and county, 2020–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	Norway	Østfold	Akershus	Oslo	Buskerud	Innlandet	Vestfold
C00–96	All sites	702.9	742.8	692.6	679.2	679.4	675.2	745.8
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	16.4	17.6	16.0	16.3	17.2	16.0	19.6
C00	Lip	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.9
C02–06	Oral cavity	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.0	3.7	5.7	5.9
C07–08	Salivary glands	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.9
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	7.0	7.9	7.1	6.8	9.0	6.2	7.3
C11	Nasopharynx	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
C12–13	Hypopharynx	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.2
C15–26	Digestive organs	143.6	131.7	130.7	133.9	140.0	145.9	150.1
C15	Oesophagus	9.1	9.9	7.5	9.1	9.4	10.8	9.7
C16	Stomach	10.2	9.7	9.1	9.0	9.7	9.7	11.2
C17	Small intestine	5.1	5.3	4.0	4.8	3.6	4.5	6.2
C18	Colon	56.4	46.0	53.8	51.0	52.3	55.2	61.9
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	29.9	24.1	25.7	25.5	28.0	34.1	29.8
C21	Anus	1.2	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.2	0.4
C22	Liver	8.7	9.5	7.8	9.2	9.7	8.3	8.0
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	3.1	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.8
C25	Pancreas	18.1	21.5	17.0	17.5	20.4	17.0	16.2
C26	Other digestive organs	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.8	2.8
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	64.0	69.1	58.1	52.0	59.8	64.1	63.6
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	1.1	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.2
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	2.9	3.6	2.2	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.6
C33–34	Lung, trachea	59.7	63.7	54.9	47.5	53.4	59.7	57.9
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.0
C40–41	Bone	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.8
C43	Melanoma of the skin	48.1	55.7	53.9	49.2	41.8	39.7	57.0
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	61.3	70.2	66.7	63.2	69.9	44.0	82.3
C45	Mesothelioma	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	3.5	1.8	4.0
C47	Autonomic nervous system	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
C48–49	Soft tissues	3.0	3.6	2.9	3.3	1.6	3.3	2.8
C50	Breast	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
C60–63	Male genital organs	190.9	215.2	186.8	197.0	175.7	195.9	182.2
C61	Prostate	178.0	203.7	175.3	185.6	164.7	182.2	169.2
C62	Testis	10.2	9.0	9.1	8.8	8.4	11.1	10.6
C60, C63	Other male genital	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4
C64–68	Urinary organs	68.5	79.5	68.8	55.1	66.5	65.3	73.6
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	21.8	23.9	21.8	17.3	20.2	22.2	20.5
C65–68	Urinary tract	46.7	55.6	47.0	37.8	46.3	43.2	53.1
C69	Eye	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.3
C70–72	Central nervous system	18.1	16.5	18.2	17.5	17.1	17.6	19.5
C73	Thyroid gland	5.4	6.6	4.0	6.9	6.4	2.9	4.6
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	3.5	2.7	3.4	3.1	6.3	3.0	1.7
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	6.7	8.5	5.6	5.7	7.6	7.6	11.8
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	66.9	58.1	72.0	70.1	62.2	63.7	69.8
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.3	2.6	3.7
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	21.1	22.5	19.6	21.7	17.8	20.3	21.9
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	2.2	0.7	3.4	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.9
C90	Multiple myeloma	11.8	10.6	13.2	12.1	11.4	10.9	12.7
C91–95	Leukaemia	28.8	21.3	32.8	31.7	28.2	28.1	29.6

Telemark	Agder	Rogaland	Vestland	Møre og Romsdal	Trøndelag	Nordland	Troms	Finnmark
715.8	704.9	762.0	753.9	656.5	655.9	710.7	652.4	668.5
16.2	16.3	16.3	15.5	17.1	14.7	17.2	15.0	21.1
2.8	2.7	2.6	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.7	0.6	0.8
3.9	5.6	4.4	4.1	5.2	3.7	3.5	3.3	4.2
0.2	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.6
8.2	4.3	6.4	6.5	6.8	6.6	8.9	8.6	11.9
0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.4
0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.0	2.1
137.1	136.4	154.9	156.9	148.8	146.4	152.2	144.2	160.4
9.1	10.7	9.6	8.7	8.3	9.4	8.6	7.0	10.0
9.5	9.1	11.3	12.3	9.5	8.6	12.5	13.4	12.3
4.7	5.3	5.6	5.0	7.0	6.7	5.2	5.4	3.7
54.5	52.3	61.7	64.7	61.6	59.5	55.4	53.2	53.1
24.4	27.2	33.4	34.2	33.4	31.6	34.9	28.1	34.7
0.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.4
12.2	9.2	8.5	7.0	7.1	8.4	10.5	8.8	13.4
3.0	2.8	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.2	2.5	3.8
16.9	17.4	19.6	18.5	15.6	16.2	18.9	23.1	26.3
2.0	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.7
67.1	73.1	73.2	66.0	64.8	51.6	72.2	74.9	89.3
1.1	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.3	1.7
3.2	1.4	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.8	3.5	3.5
62.5	69.6	69.2	62.0	61.0	48.2	67.0	70.1	83.6
0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
1.6	1.7	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
60.8	58.0	51.1	52.1	34.6	46.3	33.3	37.2	19.7
78.8	81.5	75.5	70.5	34.5	50.1	35.5	33.5	21.6
1.7	3.8	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3
0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0
2.4	2.5	2.3	2.8	4.5	2.4	3.7	2.6	5.0
1.2	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.7
178.6	168.5	203.6	210.7	171.3	178.1	209.3	166.1	173.0
161.8	155.1	191.0	197.5	156.0	163.9	197.2	148.3	160.1
14.6	11.1	10.4	9.3	12.5	10.6	10.4	14.5	8.2
2.3	2.3	2.2	3.8	2.8	3.5	1.6	3.4	4.7
66.6	63.6	72.0	69.1	76.7	66.7	76.1	67.4	74.7
23.0	20.5	24.3	22.2	24.7	20.7	23.0	24.3	23.9
43.7	43.1	47.8	46.9	52.0	46.0	53.1	43.1	50.8
0.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.6	2.7
16.2	20.3	20.8	19.1	15.7	15.9	21.0	17.5	18.1
7.2	5.0	4.5	5.0	4.3	6.5	7.6	6.8	5.5
3.7	2.4	4.3	4.8	2.2	2.9	5.0	4.4	2.3
8.8	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.4	5.4	6.1	4.6	11.5
67.0	61.8	70.7	68.5	69.7	63.4	65.1	73.1	60.1
2.2	4.3	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4
21.8	22.1	21.7	21.3	20.5	20.1	20.9	26.6	24.0
1.7	0.9	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	3.9	2.7	2.2
12.3	9.4	12.2	12.2	13.0	11.0	12.0	13.1	7.8
29.0	25.1	31.5	29.8	30.8	26.9	25.1	27.7	22.6

Table 5.22: Age-standardised (Norwegian standard) incidence rates per 100 000 person-years by primary site and county, 2020–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	Norway	Østfold	Akershus	Oslo	Buskerud	Innlandet	Vestfold
C00–96	All sites	571.2	587.3	573.6	552.3	569.0	550.1	604.5
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	7.9	9.5	7.1	8.0	7.4	7.3	9.8
C00	Lip	1.1	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.9
C02–06	Oral cavity	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.2
C07–08	Salivary glands	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.6
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.0	3.7
C11	Nasopharynx	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
C12–13	Hypopharynx	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
C15–26	Digestive organs	111.6	103.6	107.2	103.9	108.6	119.3	119.3
C15	Oesophagus	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.9	3.5	2.9
C16	Stomach	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.1	6.6	4.8	4.7
C17	Small intestine	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	4.5	4.5
C18	Colon	52.8	45.0	51.9	47.7	51.1	53.6	56.9
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	19.2	15.6	16.6	17.0	18.4	21.6	21.8
C21	Anus	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.6	1.8	2.2	3.6
C22	Liver	4.6	5.8	3.7	5.0	4.0	5.8	3.6
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	3.2	4.1	3.0	3.3	3.2	4.2	3.5
C25	Pancreas	15.2	16.1	14.0	14.2	15.0	17.9	15.9
C26	Other digestive organs	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.2	1.9
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	53.6	60.9	47.5	48.2	54.9	53.8	51.8
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.7
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7
C33–34	Lung, trachea	52.1	58.8	46.6	45.9	54.0	52.4	50.2
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
C40–41	Bone	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8
C43	Melanoma of the skin	42.9	43.3	45.8	39.1	35.8	35.4	47.7
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	41.2	51.9	40.2	39.2	42.6	25.6	51.5
C45	Mesothelioma	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
C47	Autonomic nervous system	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6
C48–49	Soft tissues	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.5
C50	Breast	136.5	139.5	146.2	144.5	141.5	128.4	129.8
C51–58	Female genital organs	58.1	61.8	56.6	55.4	59.6	65.4	56.6
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.5	4.3	5.1
C53	Cervix uteri	11.8	12.3	11.6	10.4	14.3	15.4	10.8
C54	Corpus uteri	25.1	24.1	24.2	26.0	23.4	27.7	22.1
C55	Uterus, other	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	17.1	20.9	17.3	15.2	16.7	17.6	18.1
C58	Placenta	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
C64–68	Urinary organs	23.5	26.1	23.4	16.8	22.5	24.7	23.6
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	9.8	11.6	9.4	5.5	9.6	11.8	8.9
C65–68	Urinary tract	13.7	14.5	14.0	11.3	12.9	12.9	14.7
C69	Eye	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.6
C70–72	Central nervous system	21.0	20.1	21.7	19.2	20.0	20.9	27.8
C73	Thyroid gland	12.8	14.5	12.7	14.5	10.5	11.3	13.1
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	3.7	3.0	4.1	2.8	5.2	4.3	4.0
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	6.0	7.0	5.5	5.7	6.9	5.8	10.1
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	47.2	41.4	50.0	49.7	49.0	42.8	53.5
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.2	3.0	1.4
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	15.2	13.5	13.4	16.2	14.3	13.6	17.3
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	1.2	0.4	2.0	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.3
C90	Multiple myeloma	7.5	5.2	8.3	8.4	8.6	6.8	9.3
C91–95	Leukaemia	20.8	19.5	23.6	21.3	23.4	18.4	24.1

Telemark	Agder	Rogaland	Vestland	Møre og Romsdal	Trøndelag	Nordland	Troms	Finnmark
603.9	586.7	588.1	579.3	536.2	563.1	575.3	557.1	529.7
6.9	7.7	7.8	7.5	6.7	9.4	8.3	7.8	9.5
1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.4
3.7	2.6	3.0	3.6	3.1	4.0	3.3	3.4	6.8
0.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.4
0.9	2.1	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.4
0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5
0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
103.1	102.3	107.7	117.4	125.3	112.4	123.9	113.8	109.6
2.3	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.0	3.4
4.4	6.8	3.6	6.0	8.2	5.9	7.6	6.7	6.7
3.9	4.0	3.1	4.4	4.9	3.2	3.8	3.0	2.5
51.0	48.6	54.2	55.8	61.7	54.8	56.9	54.9	41.1
17.5	15.4	18.6	22.3	21.4	20.3	21.3	20.7	25.1
2.2	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.5	3.4	3.2	0.4
4.6	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.8	5.8	6.7	4.6
1.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	4.1	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.7
14.8	14.2	14.9	16.2	14.8	13.3	18.2	12.5	20.1
0.7	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.9	0.9	2.1
54.1	57.8	54.0	49.0	54.9	53.3	62.9	64.1	63.1
0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8
0.2	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.0
53.2	55.8	52.7	47.6	54.0	52.4	61.3	63.1	61.4
0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
0.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.5
56.4	57.0	43.8	46.3	31.6	50.9	32.2	34.1	23.4
62.4	58.5	59.2	49.1	23.1	30.5	21.3	26.3	17.2
0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.3
0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
2.6	3.2	3.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.0
136.5	138.7	143.9	123.8	138.5	130.6	135.0	128.3	128.8
60.5	57.7	56.8	61.9	50.8	57.3	56.6	57.5	50.9
4.7	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.3	4.1	5.4	4.7	4.6
14.0	11.7	9.8	13.5	10.2	12.5	10.3	7.6	11.5
22.7	25.0	25.7	27.6	22.6	24.7	25.4	27.2	19.8
0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
18.7	17.9	18.2	17.2	14.6	15.7	15.3	17.6	14.5
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.8	21.7	20.9	25.0	22.8	24.7	33.6	23.9	30.2
7.7	8.7	8.8	11.1	9.5	10.1	14.0	10.7	14.0
14.0	12.9	12.0	13.9	13.3	14.6	19.6	13.2	16.3
1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.1
19.9	18.8	22.2	21.3	14.9	20.4	25.2	23.4	26.0
16.3	11.5	10.0	12.4	8.4	16.8	12.8	12.0	16.4
4.1	3.1	4.3	3.8	2.3	3.3	4.9	3.3	2.1
5.0	6.0	4.6	6.2	5.0	5.3	6.8	6.1	6.6
50.7	39.5	46.6	51.4	47.3	43.0	45.5	50.9	40.9
2.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	1.6	2.0	1.8	3.2	0.6
16.8	14.1	14.8	16.6	15.7	15.3	15.6	18.2	18.4
1.4	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.8	0.9	1.3
6.9	5.5	8.0	9.0	5.5	6.2	8.4	7.6	6.0
23.2	16.8	21.0	21.9	23.2	17.8	17.0	21.1	14.5

Table 5.23: Average annual number of new cases for selected cancers by stage and period of diagnosis, 1965–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	Stage	1965–69	1970–74	1975–79	1980–84
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	Total	194	244	238	248
		Localised	131	159	152	152
		Regional	44	60	70	86
		Distant	8	11	9	5
		Unknown	11	14	7	5
C15	Oesophagus	Total	78	79	91	85
		Localised	45	36	42	43
		Regional	10	17	19	19
		Distant	19	20	24	20
		Unknown	4	6	5	4
C16	Stomach	Total	786	673	613	598
		Localised	211	161	177	181
		Regional	155	154	140	166
		Distant	342	303	257	217
		Unknown	78	54	39	33
C18	Colon	Total	349	387	491	624
		Localised	139	129	156	182
		Regional	80	114	170	257
		Distant	113	127	148	163
		Unknown	17	17	17	22
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	Total	228	307	399	493
		Localised	106	142	180	223
		Regional	63	85	130	163
		Distant	50	68	80	91
		Unknown	9	12	8	16
C22	Liver	Total	31	45	49	61
		Localised	17	22	22	31
		Regional	1	3	4	5
		Distant	12	17	20	17
		Unknown	1	4	3	9
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	Total	25	32	40	42
		Localised	8	9	12	14
		Regional	5	5	9	10
		Distant	11	15	18	15
		Unknown	1	2	1	4
C25	Pancreas	Total	214	249	259	287
		Localised	58	49	43	52
		Regional	27	35	34	38
		Distant	116	141	154	163
		Unknown	12	24	28	35
C33–34	Lung, trachea	Total	489	646	838	1 026
		Localised	168	205	277	332
		Regional	93	127	143	192
		Distant	205	267	359	425
		Unknown	23	48	59	77
C43	Melanoma of the skin	Total	101	145	192	245
		Localised	64	108	156	202
		Regional	13	16	16	18
		Distant	17	14	16	15
		Unknown	7	7	4	9
C61	Prostate	Total	969	1 181	1 440	1 646
		Localised	638	765	961	1 094
		Regional	31	60	75	63
		Distant	219	256	307	386
		Unknown	81	101	97	103

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24	2020-24 (%)
255	251	256	249	279	345	408	476	100.0
144	129	101	77	93	132	138	147	30.8
83	87	94	112	134	170	197	195	41.1
8	11	11	13	13	15	12	14	3.0
19	23	50	47	39	28	61	119	25.1
93	104	123	127	145	194	226	268	100.0
30	25	20	22	28	30	23	34	12.6
24	24	25	31	41	53	74	85	31.8
27	28	34	41	44	58	54	75	28.0
12	27	44	33	31	52	74	74	27.7
532	483	409	354	302	305	287	294	100.0
138	116	64	59	57	60	44	65	22.3
147	137	122	108	85	91	87	74	25.2
185	153	137	126	101	100	82	82	28.0
61	77	87	61	58	54	74	72	24.5
721	823	894	1 004	1 109	1 308	1 466	1 616	100.0
211	254	172	171	175	214	280	294	18.2
285	306	432	491	579	672	748	865	53.5
195	217	236	264	289	355	356	379	23.5
30	47	54	77	66	66	82	77	4.8
520	567	572	642	669	763	816	872	100.0
203	224	171	159	137	161	203	212	24.3
198	204	227	268	328	384	380	431	49.5
94	99	110	133	138	156	163	170	19.5
25	40	64	82	66	61	71	58	6.7
62	61	65	79	92	145	208	250	100.0
28	27	19	26	31	51	51	49	19.4
5	3	4	5	11	16	22	23	9.3
15	10	14	20	22	36	39	34	13.6
14	21	28	27	29	42	97	145	57.7
48	54	56	60	69	80	80	89	100.0
17	13	8	11	13	11	9	13	14.8
10	10	11	17	22	37	37	25	28.3
14	16	16	16	19	23	16	24	27.0
7	15	21	15	14	10	18	27	29.9
305	275	279	297	340	363	465	526	100.0
62	43	20	21	27	31	33	36	6.8
36	27	35	59	78	77	104	78	14.8
159	137	130	157	185	197	219	255	48.6
48	67	95	59	50	58	109	157	29.9
1 136	1 210	1 274	1 370	1 479	1 603	1 692	1 759	100.0
322	322	213	181	191	282	308	387	22.0
240	226	307	374	433	459	482	488	27.8
446	468	531	644	697	717	695	783	44.5
128	194	223	172	158	145	207	101	5.7
327	421	455	480	622	882	1 140	1 383	100.0
279	354	327	276	328	753	948	1 140	82.4
16	18	13	20	28	55	102	134	9.7
20	27	26	34	31	32	42	49	3.5
12	22	90	149	235	41	48	60	4.4
1 808	2 249	2 756	3 207	4 182	4 809	5 127	5 291	100.0
1 131	1 229	905	1 236	1 885	2 408	2 024	2 792	52.8
56	85	114	179	540	1 280	1 404	1 632	30.8
488	413	420	401	406	404	401	488	9.2
133	523	1 317	1 392	1 351	717	1 298	379	7.2

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Table 5.23: Average annual number of new cases for selected cancers by stage and period of diagnosis, 1965–2024, **males** (Continued)

ICD-10	Site	Stage	1965–69	1970–74	1975–79	1980–84
C62	Testis	Total	70	86	101	133
		Localised	48	44	59	69
		Regional	4	14	21	38
		Distant	17	25	21	23
		Unknown	1	3	0	3
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	Total	149	165	199	237
		Localised	75	69	80	101
		Regional	19	32	50	45
		Distant	51	59	65	81
		Unknown	4	5	3	10
C65–68	Urinary tract	Total	340	435	565	675
		Localised	281	333	456	553
		Regional	32	56	60	68
		Distant	18	30	37	33
		Unknown	9	16	12	21
C70–72	Central nervous system	Total	149	152	189	207
		Non-malignant	38	44	55	65
		Malignant	111	109	134	142
C73	Thyroid gland	Total	33	34	42	48
		Localised	10	14	20	21
		Regional	14	13	16	18
		Distant	8	6	5	8
		Unknown	1	1	0	1

	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24	2020-24 (%)
	154	197	220	247	283	307	300	281	100.0
	100	133	133	138	179	251	229	202	72.0
	30	36	33	44	43	30	48	55	19.7
	22	23	29	27	30	23	20	17	6.1
	2	5	23	38	32	2	2	6	2.2
	246	274	280	329	392	533	614	641	100.0
	107	137	112	144	186	370	407	370	57.7
	50	38	44	41	38	46	69	99	15.5
	78	74	75	76	87	85	76	81	12.7
	11	24	50	68	80	31	63	90	14.1
	732	812	818	872	948	999	1 173	1 347	100.0
	589	663	486	467	560	856	1 007	1 123	83.4
	59	45	45	65	77	74	85	103	7.6
	30	31	31	40	43	42	50	65	4.8
	54	72	255	300	268	28	32	56	4.2
	244	263	324	405	488	519	484	515	100.0
	72	109	145	213	268	277	224	232	45.1
	172	154	179	192	220	242	259	283	54.9
	46	43	47	52	69	94	130	156	100.0
	24	21	19	19	19	44	54	77	49.4
	13	12	15	21	33	37	52	50	32.3
	8	8	8	7	9	6	7	16	10.4
	1	2	4	6	7	7	17	12	7.8

Table 5.24: Average annual number of new cases for selected cancers by stage and period of diagnosis, 1965–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	Stage	1965–69	1970–74	1975–79	1980–84
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	Total	77	79	83	99
		Localised	43	42	46	54
		Regional	29	26	29	38
		Distant	2	6	3	3
		Unknown	2	5	5	4
C15	Oesophagus	Total	30	30	32	33
		Localised	18	16	18	15
		Regional	4	5	6	8
		Distant	6	7	6	6
		Unknown	2	3	2	4
C16	Stomach	Total	507	443	407	401
		Localised	128	101	108	126
		Regional	94	87	96	104
		Distant	221	212	167	135
		Unknown	64	43	36	36
C18	Colon	Total	407	472	625	744
		Localised	166	157	193	221
		Regional	97	147	228	302
		Distant	125	144	182	186
		Unknown	20	25	23	36
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	Total	179	247	317	397
		Localised	84	111	140	184
		Regional	47	70	100	130
		Distant	39	58	67	68
		Unknown	9	8	10	15
C22	Liver	Total	16	26	27	38
		Localised	7	13	13	17
		Regional	1	2	1	2
		Distant	8	9	12	14
		Unknown	0	2	2	4
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	Total	59	57	67	83
		Localised	14	14	17	26
		Regional	9	9	11	16
		Distant	34	29	35	34
		Unknown	1	4	4	7
C25	Pancreas	Total	142	181	213	253
		Localised	42	42	45	50
		Regional	14	23	27	33
		Distant	75	95	120	134
		Unknown	11	21	21	36
C33–34	Lung, trachea	Total	115	158	204	283
		Localised	35	50	62	76
		Regional	17	25	29	46
		Distant	57	72	96	134
		Unknown	6	11	17	26
C43	Melanoma of the skin	Total	108	162	239	325
		Localised	80	132	215	287
		Regional	7	10	8	16
		Distant	12	10	13	12
		Unknown	9	10	2	11

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24	2020-24 (%)
110	116	128	130	173	199	236	248	100.0
64	66	59	43	66	94	106	108	43.4
35	33	38	48	70	80	88	74	29.7
4	4	6	4	5	5	5	6	2.4
7	14	24	35	31	19	38	61	24.6
36	42	44	53	55	66	78	92	100.0
15	12	8	12	12	16	10	14	15.2
8	7	8	12	12	16	20	25	26.7
6	8	9	12	12	14	15	18	19.6
6	15	19	18	18	20	33	35	38.5
358	313	267	230	221	182	170	192	100.0
109	77	47	43	48	34	24	45	23.5
92	78	66	64	51	43	41	40	20.7
112	105	85	77	80	58	51	51	26.8
45	53	68	46	43	47	53	56	29.0
859	943	1 083	1 170	1 276	1 403	1 597	1 719	100.0
242	299	208	205	213	228	285	315	18.3
362	365	528	580	676	758	830	917	53.3
215	217	255	282	308	334	368	380	22.1
40	62	93	103	79	83	114	107	6.2
404	445	470	486	514	542	548	599	100.0
163	186	142	130	117	132	138	160	26.7
142	139	180	203	242	252	249	285	47.5
71	77	85	88	97	104	108	111	18.5
28	42	63	66	58	54	53	44	7.3
44	48	41	46	58	83	118	147	100.0
19	17	9	11	17	30	23	26	18.0
2	3	3	6	8	10	16	15	10.4
11	9	9	8	13	20	25	20	13.8
11	18	20	21	19	22	55	85	57.9
81	72	80	76	82	100	81	103	100.0
25	19	12	10	17	11	8	14	13.8
15	13	15	17	20	37	31	28	27.2
25	24	24	26	30	38	23	28	27.4
15	16	29	23	16	13	20	33	31.7
286	300	313	336	359	381	423	496	100.0
66	58	22	28	41	41	34	36	7.2
35	27	36	57	76	79	95	65	13.0
138	121	139	163	175	187	174	223	45.0
47	94	116	89	66	74	121	172	34.7
392	522	663	846	1 078	1 324	1 600	1 704	100.0
103	121	103	120	171	272	344	459	26.9
71	103	147	209	284	345	425	427	25.1
173	211	279	420	504	586	626	707	41.5
46	87	134	97	119	121	205	111	6.5
412	476	499	548	646	897	1 087	1 300	100.0
379	429	366	334	364	805	958	1 127	86.7
11	12	11	13	20	37	66	92	7.0
11	15	20	21	19	19	23	31	2.4
11	20	101	179	243	36	39	50	3.9

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Table 5.24: Average annual number of new cases for selected cancers
by stage and period of diagnosis, 1965–2024, **females** (Continued)

ICD-10	Site	Stage	1965–69	1970–74	1975–79	1980–84
C50	Breast	Total	1 167	1 285	1 452	1 626
		I	565	628	755	879
		II	368	404	422	473
		III	82	93	107	90
		IV	114	110	115	104
		Unknown	37	51	54	80
C53	Cervix uteri	Total	383	438	422	369
		I	179	224	225	197
		II	134	117	98	73
		III	40	63	56	52
		IV	20	23	23	23
		Unknown	11	11	21	24
C54	Corpus uteri	Total	250	300	360	383
		Localised	199	249	288	282
		Regional	13	19	37	49
		Distant	35	28	31	37
		Unknown	3	4	4	14
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	Total	352	374	399	438
		Localised	110	135	108	111
		Regional	18	25	27	43
		Distant	217	204	253	269
		Unknown	6	11	10	16
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	Total	100	114	134	149
		Localised	54	58	65	66
		Regional	11	23	25	34
		Distant	32	29	40	43
		Unknown	3	4	3	7
C65–68	Urinary tract	Total	144	191	227	250
		Localised	99	122	157	185
		Regional	20	31	32	30
		Distant	19	26	26	20
		Unknown	6	11	12	15
C70–72	Central nervous system	Total	132	127	182	206
		Non-malignant	62	53	78	90
		Malignant	71	75	104	116
C73	Thyroid gland	Total	79	100	123	147
		Localised	45	55	77	97
		Regional	24	29	30	34
		Distant	9	12	14	11
		Unknown	2	4	2	5

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24	2020-24 (%)
1 777	1 944	2 329	2 659	2 737	3 071	3 541	4 005	100.0
448	328	721	971	1 131	1 340	1 586	1 642	41.0
643	651	824	1 091	1 063	980	1 098	1 167	29.1
118	82	112	159	189	326	385	379	9.5
118	118	133	141	115	113	151	174	4.3
450	765	539	297	239	311	321	643	16.0
327	363	329	292	298	313	375	327	100.0
140	130	155	147	145	134	175	162	49.5
70	62	64	53	65	65	55	47	14.5
45	36	34	33	24	21	27	68	20.9
14	14	21	21	25	21	20	30	9.1
59	121	55	38	40	73	97	20	6.0
395	443	489	611	690	732	785	782	100.0
298	315	327	363	450	554	572	529	67.7
42	51	59	72	82	61	77	123	15.8
43	51	62	75	87	80	78	58	7.4
12	25	40	102	71	37	58	72	9.2
451	484	487	511	505	519	530	526	100.0
119	134	103	93	96	115	110	105	19.9
26	17	15	14	15	18	31	45	8.6
293	309	323	339	348	353	352	349	66.5
14	24	47	64	47	32	36	26	4.9
172	189	191	199	241	247	292	303	100.0
81	102	83	83	122	172	195	172	56.8
29	22	22	21	21	18	29	39	12.9
51	45	47	47	39	37	30	37	12.1
12	20	39	48	59	20	38	55	18.2
270	272	294	329	343	381	411	447	100.0
205	202	154	163	189	307	325	333	74.5
25	19	24	32	36	33	46	50	11.1
17	18	18	24	23	24	19	36	8.1
23	33	98	111	95	17	20	28	6.3
247	281	390	531	639	599	569	619	100.0
125	162	244	378	473	429	385	421	68.1
123	119	146	153	166	170	184	197	31.9
135	136	121	145	169	232	302	357	100.0
90	86	60	71	78	138	170	246	69.0
31	33	39	43	53	74	82	74	20.6
10	11	9	10	8	9	7	21	5.8
4	6	13	21	30	11	42	16	4.6

Table 5.25: Age-standardised (Norwegian standard) incidence rates per 100 000 person-years for selected cancers by stage and period of diagnosis, 1965–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	Stage	1965–69	1970–74	1975–79	1980–84
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	Total	14.3	16.3	15.1	14.9
		Localised	9.8	10.6	9.7	9.2
		Regional	3.1	4.0	4.3	5.1
		Distant	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3
		Unknown	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.3
C15	Oesophagus	Total	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.2
		Localised	3.4	2.5	2.9	2.7
		Regional	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
		Distant	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1
		Unknown	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
C16	Stomach	Total	58.8	47.2	40.1	37.1
		Localised	17.0	12.1	12.2	12.1
		Regional	10.5	10.1	8.8	9.7
		Distant	24.1	20.1	16.0	13.0
		Unknown	7.3	4.9	3.1	2.4
C18	Colon	Total	25.6	27.0	32.3	38.5
		Localised	10.3	9.3	10.3	11.4
		Regional	5.6	7.5	11.0	15.5
		Distant	8.1	8.8	9.6	9.9
		Unknown	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	Total	16.8	20.7	25.8	30.1
		Localised	8.0	9.8	12.0	14.1
		Regional	4.3	5.6	8.1	9.4
		Distant	3.6	4.4	5.1	5.4
		Unknown	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2
C22	Liver	Total	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.6
		Localised	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8
		Regional	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
		Distant	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0
		Unknown	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	Total	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.6
		Localised	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9
		Regional	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
		Distant	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9
		Unknown	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
C25	Pancreas	Total	15.3	16.3	16.3	17.8
		Localised	4.3	3.3	2.9	3.6
		Regional	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.2
		Distant	8.2	9.1	9.6	9.6
		Unknown	0.9	1.6	1.9	2.4
C33–34	Lung, trachea	Total	31.5	39.5	49.3	58.5
		Localised	11.1	12.5	16.4	19.1
		Regional	5.7	7.4	8.1	10.7
		Distant	13.1	16.4	20.9	24.0
		Unknown	1.6	3.1	3.8	4.7
C43	Melanoma of the skin	Total	6.6	9.0	11.4	14.0
		Localised	4.2	6.7	9.2	11.6
		Regional	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
		Distant	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
		Unknown	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24
14.9	14.2	14.1	12.9	13.3	14.8	15.7	16.4
8.5	7.3	5.6	4.0	4.5	5.8	5.4	5.1
4.8	4.9	5.1	5.7	6.2	7.1	7.4	6.7
0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
1.2	1.4	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.2	2.4	4.1
5.5	6.0	6.8	6.9	7.1	8.5	8.8	9.1
1.9	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	1.1
1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.9
1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.5
0.7	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.6	2.4	3.0	2.6
31.9	28.0	23.0	19.2	15.3	13.7	11.5	10.2
8.9	6.9	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.8	1.8	2.2
8.4	7.5	6.7	5.7	4.2	4.0	3.5	2.5
10.7	8.6	7.5	6.7	5.0	4.4	3.2	2.8
4.0	5.0	5.3	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.6
42.9	47.5	50.0	54.1	55.7	59.4	58.5	56.4
12.5	14.5	9.5	9.3	8.7	9.6	11.0	10.3
16.8	17.5	24.2	26.2	29.2	30.4	29.8	29.9
11.5	12.3	13.0	14.2	14.3	15.9	14.0	13.2
2.1	3.2	3.3	4.5	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.0
30.4	32.5	31.9	34.3	33.0	33.5	31.7	29.9
12.0	12.8	9.4	8.6	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.2
11.2	11.4	12.5	14.2	16.1	16.8	14.6	14.7
5.4	5.6	6.1	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.3	5.9
1.7	2.6	3.9	4.6	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.1
3.6	3.4	3.5	4.1	4.5	6.3	8.2	8.7
1.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.6
0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.2
0.8	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.9	3.9	5.1
2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.1
1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
0.5	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.9
0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.8
0.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0
18.0	15.9	15.6	16.0	17.0	16.2	18.4	18.1
3.8	2.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
2.1	1.5	1.9	3.2	3.9	3.4	3.9	2.6
9.1	7.6	7.1	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.5	8.7
3.0	4.1	5.6	3.3	2.7	2.8	4.6	5.7
63.7	67.1	69.5	72.2	72.7	71.5	66.4	59.7
18.1	17.7	11.5	9.5	9.4	12.5	11.9	12.7
13.3	12.4	16.5	19.4	21.3	20.3	18.5	16.4
24.9	25.8	28.9	33.8	34.1	31.8	27.1	26.6
7.4	11.2	12.6	9.5	7.9	7.0	8.9	3.9
18.2	22.8	23.6	24.2	29.4	38.0	44.4	48.1
15.4	19.0	16.9	13.8	15.4	32.4	36.8	39.6
0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.4	2.5	4.0	4.7
1.1	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7
0.7	1.3	4.7	7.6	11.2	1.8	2.0	2.1

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Table 5.25: Age-standardised (Norwegian standard) incidence rates per 100 000 person-years for selected cancers by stage and period of diagnosis, 1965–2024, **males** (Continued)

ICD-10	Site	Stage	1965–69	1970–74	1975–79	1980–84
C61	Prostate	Total	79.6	88.0	99.0	104.4
		Localised	52.1	56.2	65.3	68.4
		Regional	2.7	4.6	5.1	3.9
		Distant	17.4	18.7	21.0	24.9
		Unknown	7.4	8.4	7.6	7.2
C62	Testis	Total	4.1	4.8	5.3	6.4
		Localised	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.4
		Regional	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.8
		Distant	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.1
		Unknown	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	Total	10.1	10.2	11.8	13.8
		Localised	5.3	4.4	4.8	6.0
		Regional	1.2	1.9	2.9	2.7
		Distant	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.6
		Unknown	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6
C65–68	Urinary tract	Total	24.1	29.1	35.6	40.2
		Localised	19.8	22.2	28.5	32.8
		Regional	2.3	3.7	3.7	4.0
		Distant	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.0
		Unknown	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.5
C70–72	Central nervous system	Total	8.5	8.6	10.2	11.1
		Non-malignant	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.6
		Malignant	6.3	6.0	7.2	7.5
C73	Thyroid gland	Total	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.7
		Localised	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.2
		Regional	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
		Distant	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
		Unknown	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24
108.8	131.0	157.4	176.4	209.5	211.2	197.5	178.0
67.7	70.9	50.8	67.1	92.9	103.1	76.0	92.7
3.3	5.0	6.7	9.9	27.0	56.8	53.6	54.3
29.3	24.1	24.0	22.3	21.1	19.0	16.8	17.2
8.6	31.0	75.9	77.1	68.6	32.3	51.1	13.7
7.1	8.7	9.4	10.5	11.9	12.0	11.2	10.2
4.5	5.9	5.7	5.8	7.5	9.8	8.5	7.3
1.4	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.8	2.0
1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6
0.1	0.2	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
14.1	15.2	15.2	17.0	18.7	22.7	23.4	21.8
6.1	7.6	6.0	7.3	8.7	15.5	15.2	12.5
2.9	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.6	3.3
4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.7	3.0	2.8
0.7	1.4	2.9	3.7	3.9	1.5	2.6	3.2
43.7	46.5	45.9	46.9	47.5	45.6	47.3	46.7
35.2	37.9	27.1	25.0	27.8	39.0	40.5	38.8
3.4	2.5	2.5	3.4	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.5
1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.2
3.4	4.4	14.6	16.4	13.7	1.4	1.4	2.1
12.9	13.9	16.2	19.5	22.2	21.6	18.5	18.1
3.9	5.7	7.2	10.2	12.1	11.5	8.6	8.2
9.0	8.1	9.0	9.3	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9
2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.9	4.9	5.4
1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.0	2.6
0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.8
0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4

Table 5.26: Age-standardised (Norwegian standard) incidence rates per 100 000 person-years for selected cancers by stage and period of diagnosis, 1965–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	Stage	1965–69	1970–74	1975–79	1980–84
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	Total	4.8	4.5	4.3	4.9
		Localised	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.7
		Regional	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8
		Distant	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
		Unknown	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
C15	Oesophagus	Total	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
		Localised	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.8
		Regional	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4
		Distant	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
		Unknown	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
C16	Stomach	Total	32.2	25.1	21.0	18.8
		Localised	8.5	5.9	5.8	6.0
		Regional	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.7
		Distant	13.4	11.7	8.4	6.2
		Unknown	4.9	2.8	2.1	1.9
C18	Colon	Total	25.1	26.2	32.1	35.4
		Localised	10.4	8.8	9.9	10.5
		Regional	5.6	7.8	11.5	14.3
		Distant	7.5	7.9	9.2	8.8
		Unknown	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	Total	10.8	13.7	16.3	18.9
		Localised	5.1	6.2	7.2	8.9
		Regional	2.7	3.8	5.1	6.0
		Distant	2.3	3.2	3.4	3.2
		Unknown	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
C22	Liver	Total	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.8
		Localised	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9
		Regional	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
		Distant	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
		Unknown	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	Total	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.8
		Localised	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.2
		Regional	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
		Distant	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.5
		Unknown	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
C25	Pancreas	Total	8.5	10.0	10.6	11.8
		Localised	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
		Regional	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.5
		Distant	4.5	5.2	5.9	6.2
		Unknown	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.7
C33–34	Lung, trachea	Total	6.6	8.6	10.3	13.8
		Localised	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.6
		Regional	0.9	1.3	1.5	2.3
		Distant	3.2	3.9	4.9	6.6
		Unknown	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2
C43	Melanoma of the skin	Total	6.4	9.2	13.0	16.8
		Localised	4.8	7.5	11.7	14.8
		Regional	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8
		Distant	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
		Unknown	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.5

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24
5.1	5.3	5.6	5.5	7.0	7.5	8.3	7.9
2.9	2.9	2.6	1.9	2.7	3.5	3.7	3.4
1.6	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.4
0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
0.3	0.6	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.9
1.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4
0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
0.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1
15.8	13.1	10.7	9.1	8.4	6.6	5.8	6.0
4.8	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.4
4.1	3.3	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3
4.9	4.4	3.6	3.1	3.1	2.2	1.8	1.6
2.0	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
38.2	40.4	44.8	47.0	49.1	51.3	53.9	52.8
10.7	12.8	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.5	9.8	9.6
16.0	15.6	21.9	23.4	26.1	27.8	28.0	28.1
9.7	9.4	10.7	11.5	12.0	12.4	12.6	12.0
1.8	2.5	3.6	3.9	2.7	2.7	3.6	3.2
18.1	19.4	19.9	20.0	20.4	20.3	19.1	19.2
7.4	8.1	6.0	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.1
6.4	6.2	7.8	8.4	9.6	9.5	8.7	9.1
3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6
1.3	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.4
1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.6
0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.9
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7
0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.8	2.6
3.5	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	2.8	3.2
1.1	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.9
1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.9
0.7	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.0
12.6	12.4	12.7	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.3	15.2
2.9	2.3	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1
1.6	1.2	1.6	2.3	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.0
6.1	5.2	5.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	5.9	6.9
2.0	3.7	4.4	3.2	2.3	2.5	3.9	5.2
18.5	24.4	30.3	37.4	44.5	50.6	55.1	52.1
4.7	5.6	4.8	5.3	7.2	10.5	11.9	13.9
3.5	5.0	6.9	9.3	11.8	13.3	14.7	13.2
8.3	10.2	13.0	18.9	20.8	22.5	21.7	21.8
2.0	3.7	5.7	4.0	4.7	4.3	6.8	3.2
20.4	22.5	22.7	23.8	26.7	34.7	39.1	42.9
18.8	20.3	16.7	14.7	15.1	31.3	34.7	37.3
0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.3	3.0
0.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0
0.5	0.9	4.6	7.6	10.0	1.3	1.3	1.6

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Table 5.26: Age-standardised (Norwegian standard) incidence rates per 100 000 person-years for selected cancers by stage and period of diagnosis, 1965–2024, **females** (Continued)

ICD-10	Site	Stage	1965–69	1970–74	1975–79	1980–84
C50	Breast	Total	68.3	71.7	77.0	82.4
		I	33.0	35.1	39.9	44.2
		II	20.9	22.2	22.4	24.1
		III	5.0	5.2	5.6	4.5
		IV	6.9	6.1	5.9	5.2
		Unknown	2.4	3.1	3.2	4.4
C53	Cervix uteri	Total	22.2	25.0	23.2	19.1
		I	10.4	13.2	12.7	10.4
		II	7.7	6.4	5.2	3.8
		III	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.6
		IV	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1
		Unknown	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2
C54	Corpus uteri	Total	14.1	15.9	18.7	19.4
		Localised	11.1	13.2	15.0	14.5
		Regional	0.8	1.0	1.8	2.4
		Distant	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.8
		Unknown	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	Total	19.9	20.3	20.7	22.3
		Localised	6.2	7.3	5.8	5.7
		Regional	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.2
		Distant	12.2	11.0	13.0	13.5
		Unknown	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	Total	5.8	6.0	6.7	7.1
		Localised	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2
		Regional	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.6
		Distant	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0
		Unknown	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
C65–68	Urinary tract	Total	8.8	10.5	11.5	11.7
		Localised	5.9	6.7	8.0	8.7
		Regional	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.4
		Distant	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0
		Unknown	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
C70–72	Central nervous system	Total	7.3	6.8	9.4	10.2
		Non-malignant	3.5	2.8	4.1	4.5
		Malignant	3.8	3.9	5.3	5.7
C73	Thyroid gland	Total	4.7	5.6	6.6	7.4
		Localised	2.6	3.1	4.3	5.0
		Regional	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7
		Distant	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
		Unknown	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2

1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2005-09	2010-14	2015-19	2020-24
86.2	90.9	107.9	119.1	114.9	120.3	129.5	136.5
21.6	15.7	34.4	46.0	49.2	53.7	58.9	57.0
31.7	30.8	38.4	48.8	44.5	38.4	40.0	39.4
5.6	3.7	5.0	6.8	7.8	12.7	14.0	12.8
5.6	5.5	6.0	6.0	4.7	4.4	5.4	5.7
21.7	35.1	24.1	11.5	8.7	11.0	11.2	21.6
16.2	17.2	15.1	12.7	12.4	12.5	14.3	11.8
6.9	6.2	7.2	6.5	6.1	5.4	6.8	6.0
3.6	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.7
2.1	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.4
0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.0
2.9	5.7	2.6	1.6	1.6	2.9	3.7	0.7
19.6	21.4	22.8	26.9	28.8	28.2	27.7	25.1
15.0	15.4	15.6	16.1	18.9	21.5	20.3	17.2
2.0	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.4	2.3	2.7	3.8
2.0	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.7	1.8
0.6	1.1	1.7	4.3	2.9	1.3	2.0	2.2
22.0	23.0	22.2	22.3	20.8	20.1	18.8	17.1
5.9	6.5	4.9	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.1	3.6
1.3	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.5
14.2	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.4	13.7	12.4	11.2
0.6	1.0	2.0	2.7	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.8
7.8	8.2	8.2	8.2	9.7	9.4	10.3	9.8
3.7	4.5	3.7	3.6	5.0	6.7	7.0	5.7
1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2
2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.2
0.5	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	0.7	1.2	1.6
12.0	11.6	12.2	13.2	13.5	13.9	13.9	13.7
9.1	8.7	6.5	6.7	7.5	11.3	11.1	10.2
1.1	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5
0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.1
1.0	1.4	3.9	4.4	3.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
12.1	13.2	17.6	23.3	26.7	23.4	20.8	21.0
6.2	7.6	11.0	16.7	19.7	16.8	14.1	14.5
6.0	5.6	6.6	6.6	7.0	6.6	6.7	6.6
6.5	6.4	5.4	6.3	7.1	9.3	11.3	12.8
4.4	4.1	2.8	3.2	3.3	5.6	6.4	8.9
1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.6
0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.4	1.6	0.5

Table 5.27: Average annual number of new cases by primary site and origin, 2020–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	Norwegian born	Nordic countries	W Europe, North America and Oceania	Other European Countries	Middle East and Africa	Asia
C00–96	All sites	18 692	326	384	440	254	180
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	426	10	12	14	7	5
C00	Lip	54	0	1	0	0	0
C02–06	Oral cavity	115	3	4	4	1	1
C07–08	Salivary glands	34	1	1	1	1	0
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	186	5	5	5	2	2
C11	Nasopharynx	9	0	0	2	2	1
C12–13	Hypopharynx	26	0	1	1	1	1
C15–26	Digestive organs	3 803	60	75	94	57	47
C15	Oesophagus	246	6	7	5	2	2
C16	Stomach	253	4	6	14	9	6
C17	Small intestine	134	3	2	4	3	1
C18	Colon	1 513	18	21	32	17	12
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	801	13	19	22	8	7
C21	Anus	32	0	1	0	0	0
C22	Liver	214	3	7	7	8	10
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	78	3	2	3	1	2
C25	Pancreas	481	10	9	8	8	6
C26	Other digestive organs	52	1	0	1	1	0
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	1 705	33	38	57	23	24
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	27	0	1	1	1	1
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	76	1	2	3	3	1
C33–34	Lung, trachea	1 593	32	35	52	19	22
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	9	0	0	0	0	0
C40–41	Bone	26	1	0	1	1	0
C43	Melanoma of the skin	1 323	20	18	17	2	2
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	1 579	24	31	9	4	3
C45	Mesothelioma	63	2	1	0	0	0
C47	Autonomic nervous system	6	0	0	0	0	0
C48–49	Soft tissues	75	1	2	3	1	1
C50	Breast	27	1	1	1	1	0
C60–63	Male genital organs	5 239	96	107	91	63	36
C61	Prostate	4 914	88	99	79	60	36
C62	Testis	253	5	6	11	3	1
C60, C63	Other male genital	72	3	2	1	0	0
C64–68	Urinary organs	1 810	30	37	56	30	18
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	568	11	14	23	12	9
C65–68	Urinary tract	1 242	19	23	33	18	9
C69	Eye	48	1	1	1	0	0
C70–72	Central nervous system	449	11	10	22	12	8
C73	Thyroid gland	130	4	3	8	6	3
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	85	1	2	5	5	3
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	169	2	3	4	2	2
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	1 730	30	42	56	38	26
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	73	1	3	6	3	1
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	546	9	13	19	13	10
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	60	2	1	0	0	1
C90	Multiple myeloma	316	4	6	6	6	5
C91–95	Leukaemia	735	15	19	24	16	9

Table 5.28: Average annual number of new cases by primary site and origin, 2020–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	Norwegian born	Nordic countries	W Europe, North America and Oceania	Other European Countries	Middle East and Africa	Asia
C00–96	All sites	15 993	312	287	525	197	325
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	224	5	5	7	2	4
C00	Lip	37	1	0	0	0	0
C02–06	Oral cavity	96	1	2	2	1	2
C07–08	Salivary glands	28	0	1	1	1	1
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	56	2	1	2	0	1
C11	Nasopharynx	3	0	0	0	1	1
C12–13	Hypopharynx	5	0	0	0	0	0
C15–26	Digestive organs	3 312	59	46	76	33	52
C15	Oesophagus	85	2	2	1	0	1
C16	Stomach	160	6	2	9	4	9
C17	Small intestine	106	2	3	2	1	1
C18	Colon	1 612	27	19	30	12	16
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	552	9	9	11	6	10
C21	Anus	68	1	1	3	0	1
C22	Liver	130	1	2	5	3	5
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	91	1	1	3	2	3
C25	Pancreas	458	9	6	10	5	6
C26	Other digestive organs	50	0	1	1	0	0
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	1 635	27	23	32	7	19
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	19	0	0	1	0	1
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	17	1	1	0	0	0
C33–34	Lung, trachea	1 595	27	22	31	6	18
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	4	0	0	0	0	0
C40–41	Bone	23	1	0	2	0	0
C43	Melanoma of the skin	1 236	22	16	21	1	2
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	1 337	19	20	8	2	3
C45	Mesothelioma	13	0	0	0	0	1
C47	Autonomic nervous system	6	0	0	0	0	0
C48–49	Soft tissues	64	1	1	3	2	1
C50	Breast	3 484	82	82	163	66	107
C51–58	Female genital organs	1 548	32	30	73	23	51
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	114	2	1	2	1	1
C53	Cervix uteri	271	5	8	22	3	15
C54	Corpus uteri	692	15	15	28	10	20
C55	Uterus, other	8	0	0	0	0	0
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	462	11	7	20	8	16
C58	Placenta	1	0	0	0	0	0
C64–68	Urinary organs	691	13	9	21	6	7
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	274	4	3	11	4	4
C65–68	Urinary tract	417	9	6	10	2	3
C69	Eye	33	0	0	1	0	0
C70–72	Central nervous system	534	12	13	29	11	15
C73	Thyroid gland	263	9	9	27	15	29
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	82	1	2	7	5	5
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	188	3	1	4	1	1
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	1 319	25	26	51	21	28
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	56	1	1	5	3	1
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	425	10	8	17	7	11
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	38	1	1	1	0	0
C90	Multiple myeloma	224	3	4	4	2	4
C91–95	Leukaemia	577	9	13	25	9	12

Table 5.29: Age-standardised (Norwegian standard) incidence rates per 100 000 person-years by primary site and origin, 2020–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	Norwegian born	Nordic countries	W Europe, North America and Oceania	Other European Countries	Middle East and Africa	Asia
C00–96	All sites	718.2	697.8	649.7	532.1	464.3	394.4
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	16.6	19.6	19.8	11.7	12.6	12.2
C00	Lip	2.1	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.0
C02–06	Oral cavity	4.5	5.6	6.4	3.6	0.9	3.9
C07–08	Salivary glands	1.4	2.4	2.0	0.6	3.1	0.8
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	7.3	9.1	8.2	4.7	1.9	3.0
C11	Nasopharynx	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.0	3.7	1.6
C12–13	Hypopharynx	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.5	2.9
C15–26	Digestive organs	146.2	132.8	126.5	130.5	105.5	107.7
C15	Oesophagus	9.3	13.6	10.6	7.5	4.9	5.6
C16	Stomach	9.6	9.2	10.6	16.0	17.8	11.9
C17	Small intestine	5.3	5.6	3.7	4.3	3.7	2.1
C18	Colon	58.4	39.0	37.7	50.7	30.4	31.1
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	30.8	27.0	31.4	26.6	9.0	17.4
C21	Anus	1.3	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0
C22	Liver	8.2	6.9	11.4	7.5	14.6	21.4
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	3.0	7.8	2.8	4.6	1.0	4.0
C25	Pancreas	18.3	21.9	16.1	12.5	21.3	13.9
C26	Other digestive organs	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.8	2.3	0.2
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	63.1	70.2	64.3	75.0	54.7	59.3
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	1.1	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	2.8	1.9	2.7	3.1	9.4	2.4
C33–34	Lung, trachea	58.9	67.9	59.8	71.2	44.7	55.9
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
C40–41	Bone	1.1	2.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.3
C43	Melanoma of the skin	52.3	39.6	28.2	12.5	5.8	1.9
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	62.5	66.0	64.8	20.0	8.9	12.9
C45	Mesothelioma	2.3	4.7	2.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
C47	Autonomic nervous system	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
C48–49	Soft tissues	3.0	2.3	2.4	1.3	1.5	3.0
C50	Breast	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.2
C60–63	Male genital organs	197.7	189.2	179.0	126.7	128.4	78.1
C61	Prostate	182.7	173.3	167.5	120.2	126.2	77.1
C62	Testis	12.1	9.8	7.4	4.4	2.0	0.7
C60, C63	Other male genital	2.8	6.1	4.1	2.1	0.2	0.3
C64–68	Urinary organs	69.0	64.6	60.6	68.9	56.2	35.8
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	22.1	20.2	21.6	21.3	17.3	16.8
C65–68	Urinary tract	46.9	44.3	39.0	47.6	38.9	19.0
C69	Eye	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.0
C70–72	Central nervous system	18.5	23.6	15.2	14.1	12.6	13.6
C73	Thyroid gland	5.4	6.4	4.0	4.9	5.2	5.1
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	3.5	2.0	2.7	2.0	4.7	4.3
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	6.7	6.3	7.7	7.0	2.4	7.2
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	67.1	64.8	68.5	54.6	62.3	52.3
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	3.1	2.3	3.7	3.3	2.2	1.2
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	21.0	18.4	20.0	20.6	19.4	20.1
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	2.2	3.6	2.0	0.8	0.5	1.2
C90	Multiple myeloma	12.0	6.7	10.6	4.2	11.6	12.0
C91–95	Leukaemia	28.7	33.9	32.1	25.7	28.6	17.8

Table 5.30: Age-standardised (Norwegian standard) incidence rates per 100 000 person-years by primary site and origin, 2020–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	Norwegian born	Nordic countries	W Europe, North America and Oceania	Other European Countries	Middle East and Africa	Asia
C00–96	All sites	583.0	559.0	502.3	501.5	355.7	373.3
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	8.0	8.8	9.6	7.9	5.4	4.4
C00	Lip	1.2	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
C02–06	Oral cavity	3.3	2.1	4.5	3.2	2.4	2.7
C07–08	Salivary glands	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.6
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	2.2	3.4	2.5	2.6	0.0	0.7
C11	Nasopharynx	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4
C12–13	Hypopharynx	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.1
C15–26	Digestive organs	113.9	102.9	82.3	95.1	73.3	76.9
C15	Oesophagus	2.9	4.0	3.4	1.9	0.2	4.1
C16	Stomach	5.5	11.2	4.0	9.8	7.8	11.2
C17	Small intestine	3.9	3.4	5.6	1.9	3.3	1.2
C18	Colon	54.6	46.0	34.4	36.4	29.6	25.0
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	20.0	15.5	15.3	12.7	12.4	13.3
C21	Anus	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.7	0.9	1.1
C22	Liver	4.5	2.0	3.3	5.9	5.1	8.2
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	3.1	2.4	1.9	3.6	3.3	4.7
C25	Pancreas	15.4	15.4	11.8	17.9	9.1	8.0
C26	Other digestive organs	1.6	0.8	1.1	2.3	1.6	0.2
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	54.7	49.0	41.2	41.8	15.6	29.0
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
C33–34	Lung, trachea	53.3	47.8	39.3	40.2	14.6	28.3
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0
C40–41	Bone	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.9	0.3	0.2
C43	Melanoma of the skin	47.6	40.2	27.5	18.0	5.1	2.1
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	42.6	32.9	39.7	12.0	7.8	8.6
C45	Mesothelioma	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.5
C47	Autonomic nervous system	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
C48–49	Soft tissues	2.4	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.8	1.4
C50	Breast	139.1	147.8	135.2	138.7	91.5	100.6
C51–58	Female genital organs	58.5	56.2	51.8	60.5	47.2	57.3
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	4.0	2.7	1.6	3.4	1.5	1.4
C53	Cervix uteri	12.4	8.4	12.3	11.6	5.2	13.2
C54	Corpus uteri	24.9	25.7	25.4	29.1	26.9	23.6
C55	Uterus, other	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.0
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	16.9	19.1	12.4	16.3	11.5	19.0
C58	Placenta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
C64–68	Urinary organs	24.0	23.3	17.5	24.2	12.2	10.9
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	10.0	7.5	6.7	12.0	6.6	5.0
C65–68	Urinary tract	14.0	15.9	10.9	12.2	5.6	6.0
C69	Eye	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.1
C70–72	Central nervous system	21.1	21.9	23.5	21.8	18.6	14.5
C73	Thyroid gland	11.4	16.4	15.5	15.4	16.1	22.3
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	3.4	2.6	2.8	5.0	6.8	4.7
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	6.1	6.2	2.7	6.7	4.8	3.1
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	47.0	47.2	48.7	48.7	45.8	34.5
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	2.4	2.6	1.9	3.3	3.4	0.5
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	15.0	17.6	13.7	16.1	12.9	14.1
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	1.3	2.4	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.2
C90	Multiple myeloma	7.7	5.7	6.2	4.5	6.1	5.8
C91–95	Leukaemia	20.7	18.9	24.9	23.9	23.3	13.8

Chapter 6 Prevalence

As of 31 December 2024, a total of 347 867 individuals were alive and previously diagnosed with cancer in Norway. The cancer prevalence in Table 6.1 provides the numbers of cancer survivors by time after a given diagnosis (< 1, 1–4, 5–9 and ≥ 10 years), and approximates the number of patients in Norway (of both sexes) potentially requiring some form of cancer care. The highest prevalence was seen for prostate cancer (65 858), breast cancer (61 204), melanoma of the skin (36 228) and colon cancer (28 119).

Differences in prognosis and median age at diagnosis (rather than incidence) explain much of the site-specific variability in prevalence. In terms of new incident cases, there are 28.1% more cases of lung cancer compared to melanoma of the skin in Norway in 2024, but the number of lung cancer survivors ten years after diagnosis is 1949 compared to 15 867 melanoma survivors. Al-

though the median age at diagnosis is six years higher than in melanoma, this reflects the vast difference in prognosis for the two patient groups.

Table 6.2 shows the number of patients with distant metastases alive at specific time points. Only patients with histologically confirmed metastases are included. The number of patients with metastases has increased over the years, probably caused by improvements in the diagnostic procedures and tools. This also means that patients with limited metastatic disease may contribute to a better prognosis in a group with otherwise quite severe disease. We see that patients with metastatic disease now live longer, more commonly undergo diagnostic work-up and surgery for metastatic lesions, and are also given more advanced treatment than before. This patient group represents an increasing demand on personnel and costs in the health care system.

Table 6.1: Prevalence of cancers 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2024, both sexes

ICD-10	Site	Total no. of persons alive		Years after diagnosis			
		31.12.2014	31.12.2024	<1	1–4	5–9	10+
C00–96	All sites	244 578	347 867	27 213	88 821	82 001	149 827
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	4 561	6 868	636	2 094	1 725	2 413
C00	Lip	1 097	1 149	80	322	272	475
C02–06	Oral cavity	1 480	2 059	207	601	508	743
C07–08	Salivary glands	565	838	62	221	198	357
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	1 211	2 531	253	840	694	744
C11	Nasopharynx	140	205	21	67	43	74
C12–13	Hypopharynx	96	146	28	70	22	26
C15–26	Digestive organs	36 342	51 739	5 929	15 981	12 691	17 136
C15	Oesophagus	559	1 112	234	453	233	192
C16	Stomach	2 002	2 378	381	747	469	781
C17	Small intestine	1 029	1 935	239	700	508	488
C18	Colon	19 888	28 119	3 005	8 633	7 144	9 336
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	11 149	14 930	1 348	4 320	3 637	5 624
C21	Anus	691	1 101	97	323	307	374
C22	Liver	464	946	169	392	197	188
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	448	593	122	191	133	147
C25	Pancreas	886	1 872	517	714	376	265
C26	Other digestive organs	103	145	45	47	28	25
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	8 190	13 665	2 396	5 461	3 191	2 617
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	354	422	44	131	81	166
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	1 152	1 107	86	301	258	462
C33–34	Lung, trachea	6 673	12 118	2 270	5 037	2 862	1 949
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	65	88	6	21	14	47
C40–41	Bone	762	977	51	161	167	598
C43	Melanoma of the skin	22 430	36 228	2 613	9 419	8 329	15 867
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	13 320	23 205	3 135	9 088	5 599	5 383
C45	Mesothelioma	124	157	58	68	20	11
C47	Autonomic nervous system	214	244	9	44	20	171
C48–49	Soft tissues	1 928	2 367	125	428	476	1 338
C50	Breast	42 500	61 204	4 147	14 356	13 928	28 772
C51–58	Female genital organs	22 348	26 335	1 495	5 112	5 394	14 333
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	900	1 141	98	290	272	481
C53	Cervix uteri	7 020	8 000	253	1 135	1 443	5 169
C54	Corpus uteri	9 837	12 089	718	2 576	2 754	6 040
C55	Uterus, other	42	45	4	8	4	29
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	4 778	5 341	458	1 185	991	2 707
C58	Placenta	139	141	1	4	11	125
C60–63	Male genital organs	49 485	75 349	5 361	19 998	20 194	29 796
C61	Prostate	42 096	65 858	5 062	18 754	18 677	23 365
C62	Testis	7 077	9 068	264	1 110	1 442	6 252
C60, C63	Other male genital	482	755	70	235	190	260
C64–68	Urinary organs	18 305	26 355	2 531	7 951	6 786	9 087
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	6 024	9 956	847	2 966	2 713	3 430
C65–68	Urinary tract	12 403	16 653	1 711	5 085	4 154	5 703
C69	Eye	1 057	1 363	95	284	281	703
C70–72	Central nervous system	12 930	16 241	954	2 890	2 956	9 441
C73	Thyroid gland	5 259	8 260	463	1 876	1 743	4 178
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	3 850	4 761	236	675	860	2 990
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	650	768	135	191	141	301
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	21 832	34 620	3 018	9 798	8 598	13 205
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	2 594	3 430	149	546	636	2 099
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	8 525	12 577	999	3 276	3 082	5 220
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	594	957	89	348	255	265
C90	Multiple myeloma	1 940	3 811	538	1 627	1 027	619
C91–95	Leukaemia	8 313	14 118	1 287	4 099	3 657	5 074

Table 6.2: Prevalence of patients diagnosed with distant metastases during lifetime, by health region, both sexes

Health region	Alive by					
	31.12.1999	31.12.2004	31.12.2009	31.12.2014	31.12.2019	31.12.2024
South-Eastern	5 399	6 565	8 055	9 317	11 104	12 974
Western	1 880	2 346	2 722	3 324	3 988	4 890
Central	1 330	1 667	1 983	2 250	2 627	3 081
Northern	881	1 095	1 291	1 559	1 869	2 206
Norway	9 490	11 673	14 051	16 450	19 588	23 151

Chapter 7 Mortality

The mortality data are obtained from the Cause of Death Registry. The data are preliminary and may therefore be subject to some uncertainty. Final data will be published by the Cause of Death Registry in October 2025.

There were 11 452 deaths from cancer in Norway in 2024, of which 6024 were males and 5428 females (Table 7.1). Cancer of the lung accounted for 19.6% of the cancer mortality, followed by cancer in the colon (10.4%), prostate (7.3%), pancreas (8.3%) and female breast (5.4%). Combined, these cancer sites accounted for half of the cancer deaths in 2024.

Among males, lung cancer caused 1145 deaths in 2024. Prostate cancer (832 deaths), colon cancer (562 deaths) and pancreatic cancer (468 deaths) represented the second, third and fourth most frequent causes of cancer death among males, respectively.

Lung cancer mortality also ranked highest among females (1098 deaths), followed by breast (610 deaths), colon (631 deaths), and pancreatic cancer (486 deaths).

Figure 7.1 shows the distribution of age-standardised mortality rates for selected cancer sites the most recent five-year period (2020–2024). There was at least a tenfold difference in rates across these cancers. Given the very poor prognosis for pancreatic cancer, it ranks among the top four causes of cancer death among both males and females, even though pancreatic cancer is only a moderately common cancer.

Table 7.1 also shows the median age at death. These numbers only include those who died from the respective cancers and must not be interpreted as average life expectancy by comparing them with the median age at diagnosis given in Table 5.2.

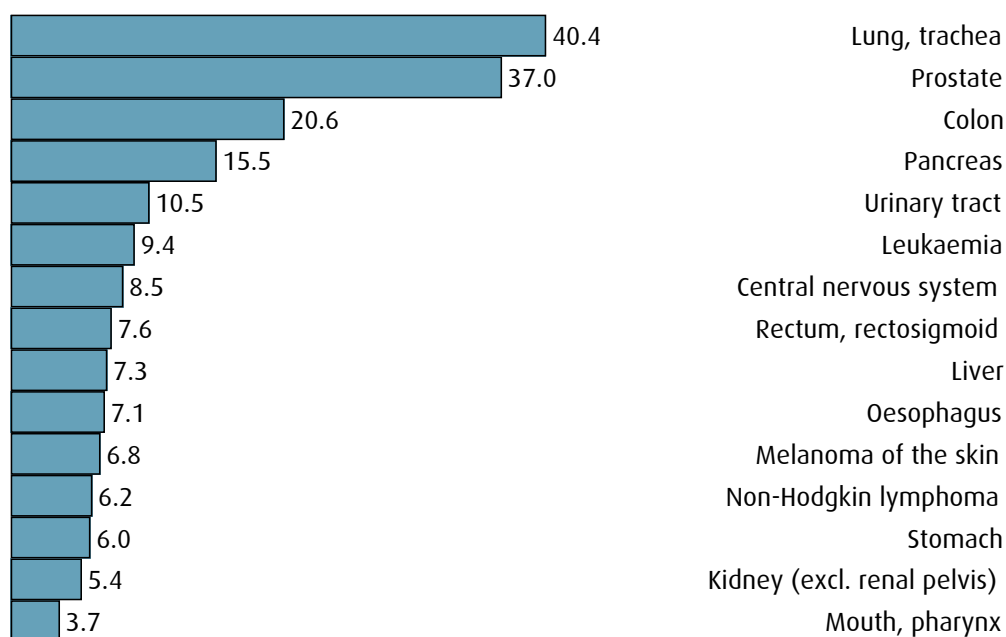
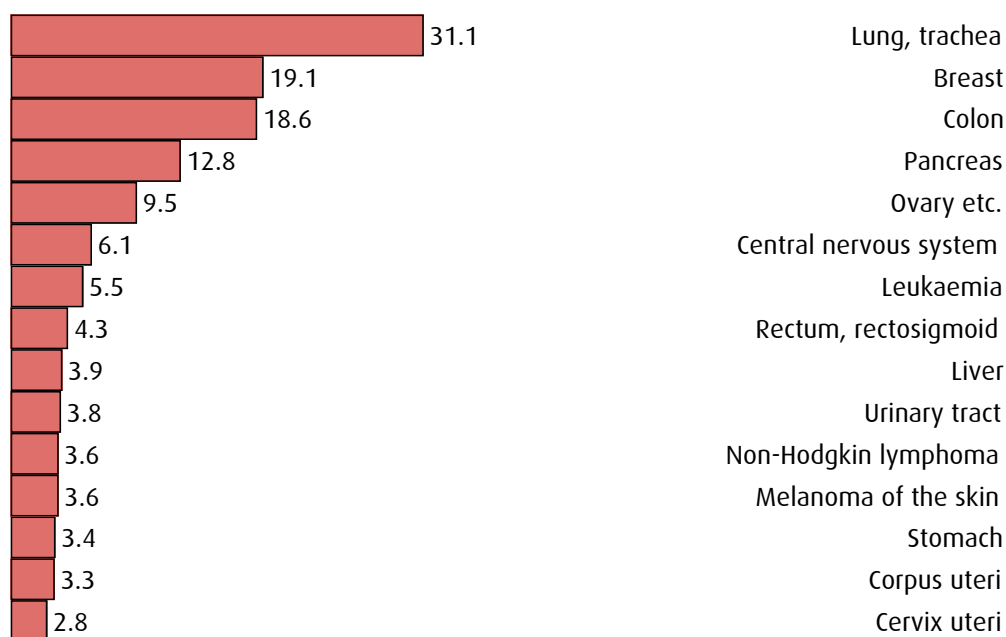
Figure 7.1: Age-standardised (Norwegian standard) mortality rates per 100 000 person-years for selected cancers, 2020–2024**MALES****FEMALES**

Table 7.1: Number of cancer deaths by primary site and sex, 2024, and median age at death, 2020–2024

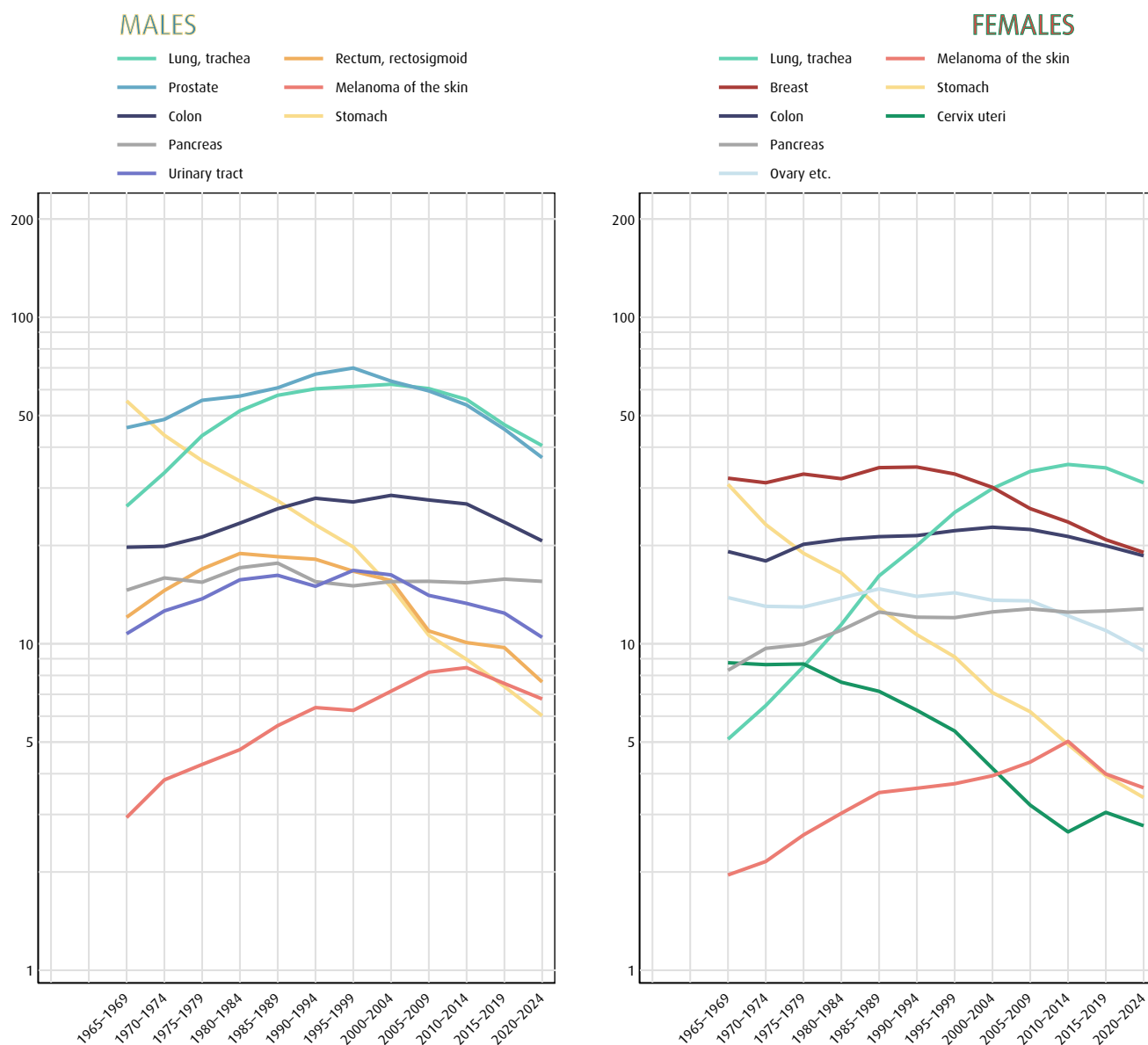
ICD-10	Site	Number of deaths			Age-standardised rates		Median age
		Males	Females	Total	Norwegian std.		
					Males	Females	
C00–96	All sites	6024	5428	11452	207.7	158.3	76.0
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	111	57	168	3.6	1.7	74.0
C00	Lip	:	:	:	:	:	:
C02–06	Oral cavity	47	36	83	1.5	1.0	76.0
C07–08	Salivary glands	7	9	16	0.2	0.3	74.0
C09–10, C01, C14	Oropharynx	34	9	43	1.2	0.3	71.0
C11	Nasopharynx	:	:	:	:	:	:
C12–13	Hypopharynx	:	:	17	:	:	73.0
C15–26	Digestive organs	1966	1756	3722	65.8	50.9	76.0
C15	Oesophagus	234	73	307	7.5	2.1	74.0
C16	Stomach	153	108	261	5.1	3.3	76.0
C17	Small intestine	46	41	87	1.6	1.2	77.0
C18	Colon	562	631	1193	19.3	18.3	78.0
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	189	152	341	6.5	4.4	75.0
C21	Anus	14	13	27	0.5	0.4	77.0
C22	Liver	198	132	330	6.6	3.9	74.0
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	50	78	128	1.7	2.3	75.0
C25	Pancreas	468	486	954	15.2	14.0	75.0
C26	Other digestive organs	52	42	94	1.7	1.2	78.0
C30–34, C38	Respiratory organs	1183	1112	2295	39.0	31.8	75.0
C30–31	Nose, sinuses	9	4	13	0.3	0.1	73.5
C32	Larynx, epiglottis	22	6	28	0.8	0.2	75.0
C33–34	Lung, trachea	1145	1098	2243	37.7	31.3	75.0
C38	Heart, mediastinum and pleura	7	4	11	0.2	0.1	78.5
C40–41	Bone	11	15	26	0.4	0.5	67.5
C43	Melanoma of the skin	196	130	326	6.9	3.9	76.0
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	51	32	83	1.9	0.9	85.0
C45	Mesothelioma	65	8	73	2.0	0.2	78.0
C47	Autonomic nervous system	:	:	:	:	:	:
C48–49	Soft tissues	46	44	90	1.6	1.5	72.0
C50	Breast	4	610	614	0.1	18.4	74.0
C51–58	Female genital organs	:	600	:	:	17.7	74.0
C51–52, C57.7–9	Other female genital	0	67	:	.	1.9	82.0
C53	Cervix uteri	0	71	:	.	2.2	67.0
C54	Corpus uteri	0	111	:	.	3.2	76.0
C55	Uterus, other	0	39	:	.	1.2	79.0
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2	Ovary etc.	:	312	:	:	9.3	73.0
C58	Placenta	0	0	0	.	0.0	-
C60–63	Male genital organs	851	0	851	31.7	.	83.0
C61	Prostate	832	0	832	31.0	.	83.0
C62	Testis	4	0	4	0.1	.	61.0
C60, C63	Other male genital	15	0	15	0.5	.	76.0
C64–68	Urinary organs	449	195	644	16.4	5.8	79.0
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	166	83	249	5.6	2.4	75.0
C65–68	Urinary tract	283	112	395	10.8	3.4	81.0
C69	Eye	6	3	9	0.2	0.1	71.0
C70–72	Central nervous system	268	209	477	9.0	6.4	69.0
C73	Thyroid gland	12	21	33	0.4	0.6	80.0
C37, C74–75	Other endocrine glands	13	12	25	0.4	0.3	73.0
C39, C76, C80	Other or unspecified	205	199	404	7.4	5.6	82.0
C81–96	Lymphoid/haematopoietic tissue	603	424	1027	20.8	12.0	79.0
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	8	10	18	0.3	0.3	79.0
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	170	134	304	5.7	3.8	77.0
C88	Immunoproliferative disease	16	10	26	0.6	0.3	82.0
C90	Multiple myeloma	144	82	226	4.9	2.3	78.0
C91–95	Leukaemia	265	188	453	9.3	5.3	79.0

- Not estimated due to too few patients ($n < 5$).

: Suppressed according to anonymisation rules of the Cause of Death Registry.

7.1 Mortality trends

Figure 7.2: Time trends in age-standardised (Norwegian standard) mortality rates for selected cancers, 1965–2024



Time-trends in age-standardised mortality rates for selected cancers are illustrated in Figure 7.2¹.

Most cancers have declining mortality rates.

Among males, lung cancer and prostate cancer stand out with the highest mortality rates. It is noteworthy that the rates for lung cancer would have been considerably higher compared to prostate cancer if restricted to males under 85 years of age.

Among females, breast cancer held the highest mortality rate until the turn of the millennium when it was surpassed by the rate for lung cancer.

Comparable trend figures for incidence and survival are found in Figures 5.3 and 8.1, and chapter 9 have more details on trends in incidence, mortality and survival for 25 selected cancer sites.

¹Including the same cancer sites, except from skin, non-melanoma, as shown for incidence trends in Figure 5.3

Chapter 8 Survival

Long-term estimates of survival are becoming increasingly relevant as life expectancy amongst cancer patients increases and cancer care continues to advance^[28]. Table 8.3 gives the 1-, 5-, 10- and 15-year relative survival estimates (with 95% confidence intervals) for the follow-up period 2020–2024 by cancer site and sex. Less common cancer diagnoses and groups with low survival will have few cases left especially at 10 and 15 years after diagnosis, and the 95% confidence intervals should be taken into consideration in any interpretation of the relative survival estimates.

Given that cancer patients survive longer, there is a need to communicate information about prognosis not only at the time of diagnosis, but also later because prognosis tends to improve for those surviving the first year(s) after diagnosis^[24].

Figures 8.2–A to 8.2–AA depict these two aspects of cancer survival in Norway for all cancers combined and for 25 specific cancer sites. Relative survival estimates are presented by sex and age, 1 to 15 years after diagnosis, with age strata determined specifically according to relevant biological and/or clinical criteria.

For some sites, the cumulative survival curve tends to level off a certain number of years after diagnosis, indicating that from this point forward, the cancer patient group has similar mortality as the comparable group without cancer, or in other words, statistically, these patients appear to be “cured”^[29]. This concept of “statistical cure” involves attributes of survival observed among patients as a group, and should be distinguished from clinical cure, which is determined on the basis of a lack of specific symptoms in an individual.

Estimates of five-year relative survival conditional on being alive 1 to 10 years after diagnosis are included in the sex-specific figures, which better quantify the prognosis of cancer patients at time points beyond the initial diagnosis (Figure 8.2–A to 8.2–AA, dashed lines). For many cancers five-year conditional survival from five-years after diagnosis and beyond is around 90% or higher. This indicates that mortality is becoming closer to that for similar individuals in the general population.

The overall profile of the sex- and age-specific survival of all cancer patients 1 to 15 years after diagnosis in Norway is presented in Figure 8.2–A. “All sites” is an aggregate of many different cancer types with different diagnostic and

treatment possibilities, and survival estimates will particularly be influenced by PSA testing for prostate cancer and mammographic screening for female breast cancer.

The cumulative five-year relative survival described by cancer site, sex and age, and five-year conditional relative survival by site and age (Figures 8.2–B to 8.2–AA) highlight the wide variations in patient survival according to these three variables. The 90.6 percentage-point difference in five-year survival for patients with testicular cancer (Figure 8.2–T) compared to male patients with pancreatic cancer (excluding NEN) (Figure 8.2–K) strikingly illustrates the wide differences in prognosis according to cancer type.

While sex yields no disparity in long-term survival across all cancers combined (Figure 8.2–A), the difference in long-term survival post-diagnosis diverges notably between males and females, with better survival for females, for several cancers sites. This may be due to biological or anatomical differences or be related to sex-specific differences in stage at presentation, subsite or histological type, as well as levels of co-morbidity. For cancers of the central nervous system, females have noticeably better survival than males. This is most likely due to the fact that males more commonly have glioblastoma, which is the most aggressive type of brain tumour^[30]. Overall, 54.9% of all central nervous system tumours in males are malignant, whereas the corresponding proportion in females is 31.9%.

In general, relative survival tends to decrease with increasing age at diagnosis, yet the age-specific differences are rather narrow for colon cancer (Figure 8.2–F) relative to cervical cancer (Figure 8.2–P) or non-Hodgkin lymphoma (Figure 8.2–Z). For certain cancers, including breast and prostate cancer, long-term survival among patients diagnosed before the age of 50 were slightly lower than for patients diagnosed at the ages 50–59. This in part represents the diagnosis of more aggressive tumours in the younger age group and, for breast cancer, the impact of screening in the older group.

The figures also illustrate a positive aspect of cancer survival; cancer patients who are alive a certain time after diagnosis show good prospects of surviving their cancer and being cured. For many cancers, the five-year conditional relative survival approaches 100% (statistical cured) by five years after diagnosis. In general terms, this means that survivors of these cancers will, within a

few years of diagnosis, have mortality rates that are only slightly higher, and in some cases the same, as similar individuals in the general population. The extent to which survivors may be considered cured does however vary; five-year conditional survival from breast cancer reaches 93% at one year after diagnosis and slowly increases to about 95% at 10 years from diagnosis. As is evident from the continual decline in breast cancer relative survival by time since diagnosis, even 10 years after diagnosis, there remains a persistent excess mortality for females with this disease (Figure 8.2–O).

Tables 8.1 and 8.2 provide the five-year relative survival estimates over the last four decades by cancer site and stage for males and females respectively¹. When considering stage-specific survival, of particular note is the improvement that has occurred in distant disease for certain cancers over the past 30 years. The increase in survival for melanoma of the skin has been particularly noteworthy, and substantial improvements are

also evident for colorectal, lung and kidney cancer over the last 20 years.

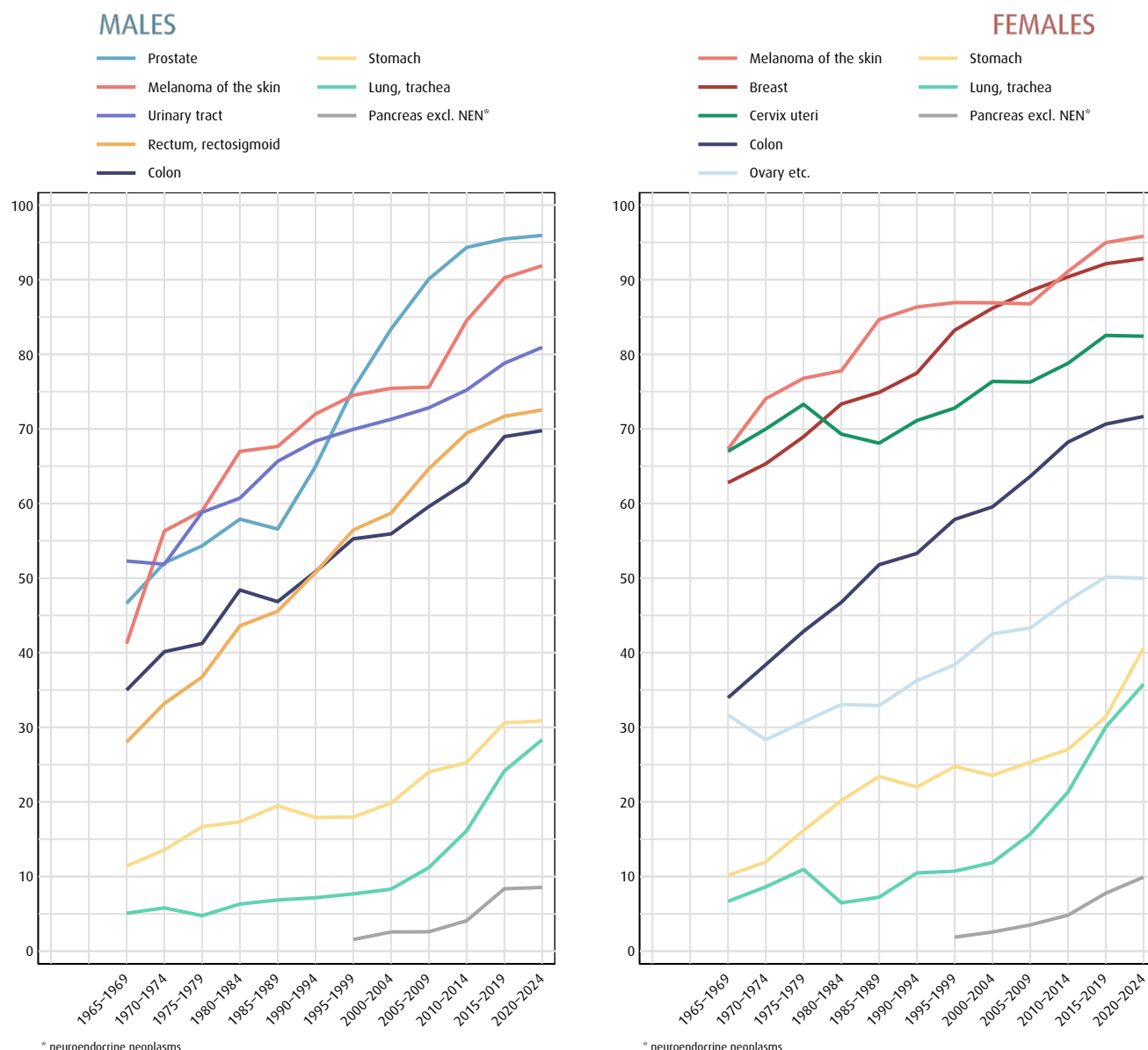
Table 8.4 shows five-year all-cause survival and crude probabilities of death, together with the median age at diagnosis. The sum of crude probabilities of death due to cancer and other causes gives the overall (all-cause) probability of death. For cancer sites with good prognosis, for example, for breast, melanoma of the skin and prostate, the chance of dying from cancer is the same as, or lower, than the chance of dying from other causes. The estimates are unadjusted to reflect observed probabilities for each site in Norway in 2020–2024. This means that some of the variation between cancer sites is due to their different age distribution at diagnosis.

For more detailed cancer survival statistics, also featuring crude probability of death from cancer, death from other causes and expected life-years lost, see the Special Issue of CiN 2021^[31].

¹While the stage-specific count of cases by five-year period of diagnosis in Tables 5.23 and 5.24 are not equivalent to the size of the patient groups used in the survival calculations, the numbers do provide a reasonable indication of the absolute number of patients involved in the survival analyses at different time periods and their relative distribution.

8.1 Survival trends

Figure 8.1: Time trends in five-year relative survival for selected cancers, 1965–2024



Time-trends in five-year relative survival for selected cancers are shown in Figure 8.1 and clearly illustrate the wide variety in cancer survival between different cancer sites. However, over the past five to six decades, there has been an increase in survival for all these cancers. The notable increase in prostate cancer survival after the 1990s is likely due to early detection and improved treatment, but may also be artificially increased due to lead time from PSA-testing. For some cancers, such as lung and stomach cancer, the improvements in survival have emerged in the last 10 to 20 years. This may be

associated to several factors including more precise diagnostics and earlier diagnosis, and improved treatment regimens. In the past decade, immunotherapies and signal inhibitors have been introduced for the treatment of melanoma, likely explaining much of the improvement in survival over the last ten years.

Comparable trend figures for incidence and mortality are found in Figures 5.3 and 7.2, and detailed trends in incidence, mortality and survival for 25 cancers are provided in Chapter 9.

Table 8.1: Five-year relative survival by primary site, stage and period of diagnosis, 1985–2024, **males**

ICD-10	Site	Stage	Relative survival (%)							
			1985–89	1990–94	1995–99	2000–04	2005–09	2010–14	2015–19	2020–24*
C00–96	All sites	Total	44.7	50.1	54.8	60.1	67.0	72.0	76.3	77.9
		Total	57.5	55.3	55.4	55.2	59.7	65.8	70.4	74.6
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	Localised	79.0	82.2	79.4	82.5	82.5	82.6	85.9	87.3
		Regional	25.4	23.6	32.2	36.4	42.3	57.2	63.7	67.2
		Distant	6.0	11.9	9.4	9.3	10.2	4.0	8.8	22.7
		Unknown	50.0	37.5	56.5	55.9	76.1	64.3	65.5	75.8
		Total	4.3	4.2	7.1	7.0	9.8	17.3	22.1	24.5
C15	Oesophagus	Localised	7.4	13.5	25.7	16.5	26.1	51.5	54.8	56.8
		Regional	3.4	2.2	5.9	10.6	10.2	18.3	32.7	36.8
		Distant	0.6	-	0.5	0.4	-	3.5	3.2	3.3
		Unknown	6.5	1.1	5.2	6.7	11.1	12.9	13.5	14.6
		Total	19.5	17.9	18.0	19.8	24.0	25.3	30.6	30.9
C16	Stomach	Localised	50.4	50.1	61.7	59.7	58.9	64.6	82.3	79.8
		Regional	21.1	16.9	18.3	20.9	23.6	28.5	39.3	36.6
		Distant	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.8	3.1	3.9	3.9
		Unknown	5.4	7.2	15.6	20.4	33.3	16.9	20.3	20.8
		Total	40.9	42.8	52.4	52.6	61.8	62.9	67.1	70.1
C17	Small intestine	Localised	-	52.8	69.0	76.5	70.9	73.2	86.0	104.3
		Regional	58.1	58.5	59.2	63.6	70.8	77.5	79.9	78.8
		Distant	34.2	21.5	41.8	42.6	54.7	51.2	51.5	53.8
		Unknown	-	-	-	45.1	-	30.8	52.0	48.5
		Total	45.9	50.6	55.5	57.1	61.4	65.5	69.9	70.8
C18–20	Colorectal	Localised	71.3	80.0	89.2	88.4	91.2	95.4	96.7	95.7
		Regional	51.8	55.5	66.4	69.7	76.3	82.1	83.5	83.7
		Distant	4.0	3.5	6.8	8.2	10.8	15.5	19.2	21.0
		Unknown	31.0	28.9	43.0	57.3	54.9	31.7	53.0	47.2
		Total	46.9	50.9	55.3	55.9	59.6	62.8	69.0	69.8
C18	Colon	Localised	74.4	82.3	93.2	89.3	91.5	93.1	96.1	94.0
		Regional	57.3	60.8	68.4	70.0	75.6	81.4	84.6	84.4
		Distant	4.7	3.6	5.6	7.3	9.8	14.1	17.1	19.2
		Unknown	29.9	29.3	42.9	56.1	56.4	20.1	48.6	43.8
		Total	45.6	50.8	56.5	58.7	64.7	69.4	71.7	72.6
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	Localised	69.4	77.9	86.1	86.7	91.1	96.3	97.5	97.4
		Regional	44.4	47.6	62.3	68.6	77.0	82.2	81.0	81.6
		Distant	2.5	3.0	9.2	9.9	13.6	18.4	23.5	24.4
		Unknown	30.4	31.5	41.6	57.2	54.2	41.7	57.9	52.5
		Total	3.5	6.6	4.6	6.4	12.6	15.5	21.7	23.5
C22	Liver	Localised	7.0	11.0	12.4	12.5	21.3	32.9	44.6	47.6
		Regional	-	-	-	-	1.3	3.9	17.9	19.4
		Distant	-	3.6	-	1.7	3.8	1.0	4.7	6.0
		Unknown	2.8	2.3	2.4	4.3	15.3	9.9	13.9	15.1
		Total	12.1	8.4	14.3	13.2	16.6	17.0	28.4	22.3
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	Localised	20.6	23.7	25.7	44.4	28.4	52.1	57.3	57.9
		Regional	15.1	7.6	22.5	14.1	21.8	16.0	34.0	31.7
		Distant	4.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	3.9	4.7	1.4	1.0
		Unknown	-	3.2	17.2	4.8	15.3	-	21.9	19.0
		Total	1.5	2.2	2.7	3.6	4.3	8.7	14.6	15.1
C25	Pancreas	Localised	5.4	3.5	8.4	17.3	20.7	43.0	53.1	53.3
		Regional	2.0	10.8	5.4	4.6	6.5	11.2	26.1	24.3
		Distant	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.5	2.9	3.9
		Unknown	1.3	1.9	1.9	3.9	6.3	8.5	18.4	23.0
		Total	-	-	1.6	2.6	2.6	4.1	8.4	8.5
C25*	Pancreas excl. NEN	Localised	-	-	7.2	16.0	17.5	18.8	28.1	31.0
		Regional	-	-	2.9	2.6	3.6	8.7	19.5	18.8
		Distant	-	-	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.9
		Unknown	-	-	1.5	3.2	2.7	5.7	10.6	14.1
		Total	-	-	1.6	2.6	2.6	4.1	8.4	8.5

Continued on next page

Table 8.1: Five-year relative survival by primary site, stage and period of diagnosis, 1985–2024, **males** (Continued)

ICD-10	Site	Stage	Relative survival (%)							
			1985–89	1990–94	1995–99	2000–04	2005–09	2010–14	2015–19	2020–24*
C33–34	Lung, trachea	Total	6.9	7.2	7.7	8.3	11.2	16.1	24.1	28.4
		Localised	15.7	15.8	28.6	33.9	41.0	49.4	61.9	66.1
		Regional	8.4	8.2	7.4	8.9	13.5	18.5	29.3	33.7
		Distant	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.5	2.2	4.9	8.3
		Unknown	3.7	6.5	5.3	9.4	12.0	11.5	17.2	21.2
C43	Melanoma of the skin	Total	67.7	72.0	74.5	75.5	75.6	84.5	90.3	91.9
		Localised	75.5	79.8	81.3	87.5	81.7	90.7	96.1	97.0
		Regional	25.1	36.4	32.0	45.7	40.9	55.4	72.5	77.5
		Distant	5.5	15.1	9.4	12.8	11.8	16.7	34.5	38.0
		Unknown	46.6	52.3	74.9	72.1	79.8	61.2	60.2	65.0
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	Total	83.6	89.0	86.5	85.3	88.4	85.2	91.0	92.3
		Localised	85.6	90.6	89.6	89.0	88.5	86.9	90.9	92.0
		Regional	63.5	-	-	38.9	54.3	43.6	51.1	61.8
		Unknown	56.8	74.0	81.6	82.9	90.0	80.1	96.5	97.9
C61	Prostate	Total	56.6	64.9	75.4	83.4	90.1	94.3	95.5	95.9
		Localised	72.0	76.8	90.3	96.6	99.5	103.2	102.6	102.9
		Regional	46.8	59.3	66.9	75.3	90.6	95.0	96.4	98.2
		Distant	24.6	24.2	25.1	29.7	35.7	36.8	47.7	48.4
		Unknown	56.9	69.7	79.9	86.1	92.5	99.7	100.4	99.9
C62	Testis	Total	92.3	96.1	95.9	96.7	97.2	98.3	98.9	99.1
		Localised	97.8	98.9	99.0	98.9	100.0	99.4	100.1	100.3
		Regional	94.7	97.2	97.0	96.2	94.6	97.5	98.8	99.0
		Distant	68.5	79.2	76.3	85.5	85.1	88.7	87.8	89.1
		Unknown	-	-	101.6	99.9	96.3	-	-	92.4
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	Total	39.2	48.7	47.7	58.1	63.5	73.3	76.8	80.7
		Localised	60.7	72.0	74.5	84.5	85.6	90.5	90.8	93.7
		Regional	46.9	55.3	52.4	52.6	59.7	59.8	68.0	80.2
		Distant	6.8	6.1	6.7	6.9	10.7	12.7	21.1	26.6
		Unknown	-	28.8	45.3	65.1	72.5	49.5	58.0	65.9
C65–68	Urinary tract	Total	65.7	68.4	69.9	71.3	72.8	75.2	78.8	80.9
		Localised	72.4	75.1	78.8	84.2	83.0	83.1	86.5	88.1
		Regional	26.4	25.9	24.4	25.2	30.6	29.0	35.2	52.7
		Distant	6.0	4.0	7.3	5.9	5.4	3.9	7.8	14.4
		Unknown	68.8	60.1	69.2	69.7	74.6	50.4	56.6	54.0
C70–72	Central nervous system	Total	34.4	41.0	48.6	55.8	60.0	61.4	57.5	57.4
		Non-malignant	70.0	72.9	86.5	91.0	92.1	94.5	95.9	97.0
		Malignant	19.2	21.3	20.1	18.8	24.0	25.5	27.3	26.5
C73	Thyroid gland	Total	75.2	75.7	82.7	82.3	86.7	89.2	89.3	91.9
		Localised	87.6	94.1	101.6	97.9	102.5	99.6	99.5	99.4
		Regional	83.4	86.6	85.3	86.2	89.7	90.3	87.4	91.2
		Distant	28.2	29.1	44.5	-	-	-	50.7	72.3
		Unknown	-	-	-	-	88.0	-	79.4	65.5
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	Total	69.7	73.8	79.2	81.8	78.8	80.2	88.9	89.0
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	Total	44.2	43.2	45.7	53.1	62.5	71.0	76.4	77.0
C91–95	Leukaemia	Total	30.1	40.1	44.4	51.5	59.1	63.3	69.5	72.2

* For 2020–24 the 5-year relative survival estimates are based on the period approach (observation window 2020–24).

- Not estimated due to too few patients (see Chapter 4).

Table 8.2: Five-year relative survival by primary site, stage and period of diagnosis, 1985–2024, **females**

ICD-10	Site	Stage	Relative survival (%)							
			1985–89	1990–94	1995–99	2000–04	2005–09	2010–14	2015–19	2020–24*
C00–96	All sites	Total	54.6	57.9	61.2	64.2	67.8	71.6	75.6	77.7
		Total	55.5	66.4	60.9	62.7	68.9	73.9	77.0	79.0
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	Localised	69.9	83.4	86.7	81.3	84.2	89.5	90.7	91.9
		Regional	36.4	45.7	33.5	46.9	51.7	58.1	63.7	67.5
		Distant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Unknown	58.3	55.0	57.2	66.0	86.8	76.7	78.0	75.8
		Total	6.3	12.1	8.0	13.0	12.0	25.1	23.8	27.0
C15	Oesophagus	Localised	13.1	27.4	16.8	41.2	30.0	45.1	53.2	62.6
		Regional	1.8	14.1	2.5	10.2	13.1	28.6	27.6	33.6
		Distant	-	-	-	3.3	-	6.2	7.7	8.7
		Unknown	-	9.7	9.4	7.8	9.3	17.7	18.2	15.5
C16	Stomach	Total	23.4	22.0	24.7	23.6	25.3	27.0	31.4	40.6
		Localised	53.1	58.1	73.5	63.7	62.9	73.6	80.0	94.2
		Regional	26.2	24.5	31.1	23.1	22.7	26.4	37.3	43.0
		Distant	0.6	1.3	2.3	4.9	3.6	2.2	6.7	5.3
		Unknown	11.4	10.9	17.4	23.1	35.1	30.5	29.7	44.8
C17	Small intestine	Total	35.8	41.1	46.4	57.4	56.5	65.1	72.5	71.6
		Localised	-	66.4	-	86.2	76.7	71.7	89.6	87.2
		Regional	-	63.1	56.0	68.6	64.9	74.8	89.5	83.9
		Distant	21.6	20.8	33.0	44.8	45.4	57.1	50.5	56.9
		Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.0	54.5
C18–20	Colorectal	Total	51.3	54.1	58.3	61.5	64.7	68.7	71.7	72.9
		Localised	79.4	81.9	92.8	93.8	94.1	97.6	97.6	98.0
		Regional	58.1	59.2	69.0	72.6	77.6	82.8	85.0	86.0
		Distant	4.4	4.7	7.8	9.1	14.2	18.5	22.3	22.6
		Unknown	31.3	45.0	46.5	65.8	59.9	35.1	48.6	49.2
C18	Colon	Total	51.8	53.3	57.9	59.6	63.6	68.2	70.6	71.7
		Localised	82.4	82.6	91.4	93.3	93.7	97.8	98.2	97.0
		Regional	61.3	61.0	70.6	72.6	78.2	83.4	84.5	85.3
		Distant	4.6	4.7	7.9	8.6	13.7	18.0	21.3	21.9
		Unknown	34.7	39.7	48.9	62.5	59.1	24.8	45.7	43.9
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	Total	51.2	55.8	60.0	65.8	67.0	69.4	73.4	75.3
		Localised	76.3	80.4	93.5	93.9	94.4	97.2	96.4	99.5
		Regional	50.5	54.4	63.4	72.0	75.2	79.2	85.1	86.2
		Distant	3.7	5.2	7.1	10.1	16.2	20.7	24.1	23.8
		Unknown	26.7	45.3	46.5	68.8	62.3	43.3	52.6	55.7
C22	Liver	Total	10.3	7.3	10.3	13.1	16.4	22.7	22.8	25.1
		Localised	14.5	11.9	21.4	26.5	31.0	42.6	41.6	51.9
		Regional	-	-	-	-	7.4	14.8	29.5	24.9
		Distant	8.3	1.8	-	3.3	4.5	6.6	6.0	5.3
		Unknown	8.0	9.0	5.4	13.7	16.7	14.0	17.8	19.2
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	Total	13.1	8.6	13.8	10.9	16.7	17.8	26.9	25.7
		Localised	24.5	26.0	38.2	29.4	36.6	34.6	65.5	68.6
		Regional	21.0	3.8	21.4	18.6	24.1	28.9	33.7	34.1
		Distant	-	-	3.2	1.9	1.4	3.1	2.1	2.2
		Unknown	6.5	13.6	8.2	9.7	15.1	-	-	14.2
C25	Pancreas	Total	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.9	5.9	9.4	13.7	15.4
		Localised	5.7	10.9	12.9	21.0	21.3	44.6	57.3	56.8
		Regional	4.6	5.5	3.9	5.3	6.3	12.4	19.4	25.4
		Distant	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.6	4.0
		Unknown	1.9	2.2	2.8	4.3	10.5	3.4	13.0	17.7
C25*	Pancreas excl. NEN	Total	-	-	1.9	2.6	3.5	4.8	7.8	9.9
		Localised	-	-	10.9	17.3	16.3	26.0	39.8	43.5
		Regional	-	-	2.1	2.1	3.6	9.3	14.4	20.0
		Distant	-	-	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.7
		Unknown	-	-	2.4	3.7	8.0	1.3	6.5	10.7

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Table 8.2: Five-year relative survival by primary site, stage and period of diagnosis, 1985–2024, **females** (Continued)

ICD-10	Site	Stage	Relative survival (%)							
			1985–89	1990–94	1995–99	2000–04	2005–09	2010–14	2015–19	2020–24*
C33–34	Lung, trachea	Total	7.2	10.5	10.7	11.9	15.7	21.3	30.1	35.8
		Localised	18.4	26.8	38.4	45.7	50.3	60.7	69.0	73.0
		Regional	8.0	13.3	11.0	11.2	16.2	22.7	33.8	41.2
		Distant	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.8	2.6	6.2	9.9
		Unknown	4.7	6.9	7.5	17.9	17.9	14.7	27.0	29.4
C43	Melanoma of the skin	Total	84.7	86.3	86.9	86.9	86.8	91.1	95.0	95.8
		Localised	89.0	91.2	93.0	94.6	92.5	95.0	98.4	98.9
		Regional	47.2	41.7	56.2	58.6	50.7	61.3	77.7	81.4
		Distant	12.3	16.2	17.5	18.6	30.6	29.2	52.5	55.1
		Unknown	70.5	81.6	87.2	85.6	86.5	72.5	73.3	76.3
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	Total	92.2	92.3	92.2	91.9	93.1	93.5	93.3	94.0
		Localised	93.3	93.3	93.1	95.0	93.6	94.2	93.5	93.4
		Regional	-	-	-	50.7	-	74.1	61.8	54.2
		Unknown	93.4	88.2	92.2	91.1	94.3	93.4	96.1	99.4
C50	Breast	Total	74.9	77.5	83.2	86.2	88.5	90.4	92.1	92.8
		I	91.3	94.9	97.7	99.2	99.9	100.7	101.0	101.3
		II	71.9	75.6	82.3	87.6	90.5	95.2	95.7	96.2
		III	48.3	49.2	62.0	64.8	74.3	78.3	79.9	81.4
		IV	17.8	25.8	18.8	22.5	23.5	27.1	38.7	43.0
		Unknown	85.1	82.8	87.4	84.6	71.2	72.4	81.9	84.8
C53	Cervix uteri	Total	68.1	71.1	72.8	76.4	76.3	78.8	82.5	82.4
		I	86.7	86.8	91.2	92.1	94.5	95.1	96.8	96.1
		II	54.3	62.2	61.9	72.8	76.0	80.6	81.0	82.2
		III	26.7	28.2	35.2	50.5	50.6	48.4	50.9	69.2
		IV	4.2	30.5	7.0	24.2	12.3	21.8	23.2	26.2
		Unknown	70.6	73.8	72.2	80.7	69.7	79.3	83.2	78.3
C54	Corpus uteri	Total	71.2	75.0	77.4	82.3	82.4	83.9	86.4	85.5
		Localised	81.8	87.8	90.4	92.6	93.8	95.5	98.2	99.6
		Regional	56.9	64.3	67.9	73.7	71.4	60.1	67.4	67.4
		Distant	22.4	28.9	33.2	35.9	40.1	32.1	39.4	26.7
		Unknown	50.9	49.4	63.0	89.0	82.5	64.7	63.9	60.2
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2 Ovary etc.		Total	32.9	36.3	38.4	42.5	43.3	47.0	50.1	50.0
		Localised	78.7	80.6	91.0	88.8	88.1	91.3	100.0	98.5
		Regional	42.7	49.8	52.2	63.9	68.7	57.2	65.4	72.6
		Distant	15.3	18.4	23.5	27.1	30.5	33.9	36.3	35.3
		Unknown	23.6	39.2	42.6	64.6	53.0	42.6	38.9	-
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	Total	47.8	54.7	56.5	59.5	72.3	76.0	80.0	83.6
		Localised	73.9	76.6	81.6	84.1	90.3	91.1	93.4	97.6
		Regional	50.6	53.2	49.8	50.1	48.6	62.7	71.3	80.5
		Distant	8.5	7.6	13.8	11.7	17.4	11.2	17.4	23.5
		Unknown	17.1	28.2	55.2	61.5	76.0	50.8	48.9	68.9
C65–68	Urinary tract	Total	59.5	60.6	63.2	62.2	65.3	68.8	73.9	72.6
		Localised	69.1	70.4	76.1	81.8	78.3	78.7	83.1	83.1
		Regional	16.2	19.8	28.9	19.8	23.8	28.4	39.9	46.1
		Distant	7.7	4.7	3.4	3.3	8.7	5.6	12.3	11.1
		Unknown	56.2	54.7	63.0	59.5	69.5	57.3	35.6	64.0
C70–72	Central nervous system	Total	50.6	60.1	64.1	73.7	77.0	77.5	75.6	76.7
		Non-malignant	77.7	84.5	89.6	92.8	94.7	96.7	98.2	99.0
		Malignant	21.9	26.1	23.3	26.0	26.6	28.8	28.1	30.1
C73	Thyroid gland	Total	87.1	89.3	87.6	88.5	91.2	92.4	94.8	95.7
		Localised	95.0	95.8	99.0	102.7	102.7	101.5	100.8	101.0
		Regional	84.0	88.1	83.4	84.4	91.4	91.0	91.3	91.0
		Distant	44.1	49.6	67.1	-	38.3	-	-	62.2
		Unknown	-	-	85.0	79.2	84.7	72.7	88.7	86.5
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	Total	69.3	80.8	82.0	83.7	84.0	86.0	87.4	90.5
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	Total	50.1	52.2	54.0	58.1	70.5	76.4	79.5	82.1
C91–95	Leukaemia	Total	29.5	45.7	51.1	57.9	67.1	69.7	74.8	77.9

* For 2020–24 the 5-year relative survival estimates are based on the period approach (observation window 2020–24).

- Not estimated due to too few patients (see Chapter 4).

Table 8.3: 1-, 5-, 10-, and 15-year relative survival (%) with 95% confidence intervals by primary site and sex. Period approach, 2020–2024

ICD-10	Site	Sex	1-year	5-year	10-year	15-year
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	M	90.6 (89.3–92.0)	74.6 (72.2–77.1)	65.9 (62.0–70.0)	51.4 (40.9–64.6)
		F	91.4 (89.7–93.2)	79.0 (76.0–82.1)	70.1 (65.4–75.2)	57.0 (47.4–68.5)
C15	Oesophagus	M	53.9 (51.1–56.8)	24.5 (21.9–27.4)	19.3 (15.9–23.4)	16.8 (12.9–22.0)
		F	56.1 (51.4–61.1)	27.0 (22.7–32.2)	20.9 (16.2–27.0)	16.9 (11.7–24.5)
C16	Stomach	M	61.6 (59.0–64.4)	30.9 (28.0–34.1)	24.4 (20.6–28.9)	18.5 (13.2–26.0)
		F	65.1 (61.9–68.5)	40.6 (36.8–44.8)	37.5 (32.2–43.7)	32.2 (23.1–45.0)
C17	Small intestine	M	86.0 (83.2–88.8)	70.1 (65.8–74.7)	58.9 (52.3–66.4)	54.1 (45.0–65.2)
		F	86.2 (83.2–89.3)	71.6 (66.8–76.6)	63.8 (56.9–71.5)	43.2 (28.8–64.7)
C18–20	Colorectal	M	87.3 (86.6–88.0)	70.8 (69.6–72.0)	63.4 (61.2–65.7)	59.2 (53.4–65.7)
		F	86.6 (85.9–87.3)	72.9 (71.8–74.0)	68.1 (66.3–70.0)	65.7 (61.3–70.4)
C18	Colon	M	85.8 (84.9–86.7)	69.8 (68.3–71.3)	61.8 (58.9–64.8)	54.0 (46.9–62.2)
		F	85.2 (84.3–86.0)	71.7 (70.4–73.0)	67.5 (65.3–69.8)	66.7 (61.2–72.8)
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	M	90.1 (89.1–91.2)	72.6 (70.8–74.4)	66.3 (63.4–69.4)	66.8 (57.6–77.5)
		F	90.1 (88.9–91.3)	75.3 (73.3–77.4)	68.2 (65.1–71.4)	61.1 (54.7–68.4)
C22	Liver	M	52.1 (48.9–55.5)	23.5 (20.6–27.0)	18.3 (14.9–22.5)	13.7 (9.8–19.2)
		F	52.6 (48.6–57.0)	25.1 (21.3–29.4)	17.1 (13.5–21.6)	16.3 (12.2–21.8)
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	M	56.2 (51.2–61.6)	22.3 (18.2–27.4)	15.5 (11.2–21.4)	15.0 (10.0–22.5)
		F	54.3 (49.6–59.5)	25.7 (21.3–31.1)	18.0 (13.4–24.2)	12.0 (6.0–24.0)
C25	Pancreas	M	41.6 (39.5–43.7)	15.1 (13.6–16.9)	10.6 (8.8–12.9)	5.2 (1.4–19.2)
		F	43.1 (40.9–45.3)	15.4 (13.7–17.3)	12.0 (10.1–14.2)	10.7 (8.5–13.5)
C25*	Pancreas excl. NEN	M	36.0 (33.9–38.2)	8.5 (7.3–10.0)	4.6 (3.1–6.6)	1.2 (0.1–13.0)
		F	39.0 (36.8–41.3)	9.9 (8.5–11.6)	5.7 (4.1–7.9)	5.4 (3.6–7.9)
C33–34	Lung, trachea	M	54.5 (53.4–55.6)	28.4 (27.2–29.5)	18.3 (17.0–19.7)	12.7 (11.1–14.6)
		F	61.8 (60.7–62.9)	35.8 (34.6–37.0)	24.9 (23.5–26.4)	18.7 (17.0–20.6)
C43	Melanoma of the skin	M	97.5 (97.0–98.0)	91.9 (90.6–93.1)	89.5 (86.8–92.3)	86.4 (80.5–92.8)
		F	98.8 (98.3–99.2)	95.8 (94.7–97.0)	94.0 (91.7–96.4)	93.0 (86.7–99.7)
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	M	98.6 (98.0–99.3)	92.3 (90.5–94.1)	82.7 (77.9–87.9)	73.2 (62.2–86.2)
		F	98.7 (98.1–99.3)	94.0 (92.3–95.7)	87.6 (83.2–92.2)	83.8 (72.4–96.9)
C50	Breast	F	98.3 (98.1–98.6)	92.8 (92.3–93.4)	88.4 (87.3–89.4)	85.5 (83.0–88.2)
C53		F	93.1 (91.9–94.4)	82.4 (80.5–84.4)	78.7 (76.4–81.1)	76.6 (73.2–80.2)
C54	Corpus uteri	F	93.4 (92.6–94.3)	85.5 (83.9–87.0)	84.8 (82.2–87.4)	81.8 (75.9–88.2)
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2		F	82.8 (81.3–84.4)	50.0 (47.9–52.2)	38.6 (36.3–41.1)	35.2 (32.4–38.3)
C61	Prostate	M	99.5 (99.3–99.7)	95.9 (95.4–96.5)	93.5 (92.4–94.7)	89.1 (86.5–91.8)
		M	99.2 (98.7–99.7)	99.1 (98.4–99.8)	98.9 (97.4–100.5)	
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	M	92.8 (91.7–93.8)	80.7 (78.8–82.6)	72.4 (69.6–75.4)	65.1 (57.6–73.6)
		F	91.7 (90.2–93.3)	83.6 (81.2–86.1)	76.3 (72.5–80.2)	64.5 (57.7–72.0)
C65–68	Urinary tract	M	91.0 (90.2–91.9)	80.9 (79.4–82.5)	74.0 (70.7–77.3)	62.4 (54.2–71.9)
		F	84.9 (83.2–86.6)	72.6 (70.1–75.2)	66.2 (62.2–70.3)	54.4 (45.5–65.1)
C70–72	Central nervous system	M	76.0 (74.2–77.8)	57.4 (55.2–59.7)	53.4 (50.8–56.1)	46.8 (41.8–52.3)
		F	87.6 (86.3–88.8)	76.7 (75.0–78.5)	74.5 (72.1–76.9)	69.7 (65.3–74.3)
C73	Thyroid gland	M	95.3 (93.8–96.9)	91.9 (89.4–94.4)	88.1 (84.1–92.3)	
		F	97.3 (96.4–98.3)	95.7 (94.1–97.3)	95.2 (92.5–97.9)	
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	M	95.3 (93.2–97.5)	89.0 (85.5–92.7)	85.8 (81.6–90.2)	85.3 (80.7–90.2)
		F	94.8 (92.3–97.5)	90.5 (86.8–94.4)	85.1 (80.0–90.5)	81.5 (75.5–87.9)
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	M	87.4 (86.0–88.7)	77.0 (74.9–79.1)	66.6 (63.4–69.9)	59.3 (53.5–65.7)
		F	90.0 (88.7–91.4)	82.1 (80.0–84.2)	75.6 (72.5–78.8)	66.7 (61.1–72.7)
C91–95	Leukaemia	M	87.6 (86.4–88.7)	72.2 (70.4–74.1)	61.0 (58.1–64.0)	50.6 (44.8–57.0)
		F	89.1 (87.9–90.4)	77.9 (76.0–80.0)	70.2 (67.0–73.6)	59.0 (53.9–64.7)

Table 8.4: Five-year all-cause survival and crude probabilities of death, death due to cancer and death due to other causes (with 95% confidence intervals), and median age at diagnosis by primary site and sex. Period approach, 2020–2024

ICD-10	Site	Sex	Age	All-cause survival*	Crude probability of death*		
					All causes	Cancer	Other
C00–14	Mouth, pharynx	M	68.0	67.1 (65.0–69.1)	32.9 (30.9–35.0)	24.0 (21.9–26.2)	8.8 (8.7–9.0)
		F	68.0	70.7 (67.9–73.3)	29.3 (26.7–32.1)	20.6 (17.8–23.6)	8.6 (8.4–8.8)
C15	Oesophagus	M	71.0	22.7 (20.3–25.1)	77.3 (74.9–79.7)	72.6 (69.9–75.1)	4.5 (4.3–4.8)
		F	71.0	22.8 (18.8–27.0)	77.2 (73.0–81.2)	72.7 (67.9–76.9)	4.5 (4.1–4.9)
C16	Stomach	M	72.0	26.9 (24.5–29.4)	73.1 (70.6–75.5)	66.1 (63.2–68.8)	7.0 (6.7–7.4)
		F	72.0	36.2 (32.8–39.7)	63.8 (60.3–67.2)	57.9 (54.0–61.6)	5.7 (5.4–6.0)
C17	Small intestine	M	68.0	63.1 (59.1–66.7)	36.9 (33.3–40.9)	28.5 (24.5–32.6)	8.5 (8.1–8.8)
		F	68.0	64.5 (60.0–68.6)	35.5 (31.4–40.0)	28.0 (23.4–32.6)	7.5 (7.2–7.9)
C18–20	Colorectal	M	72.0	60.2 (59.3–61.1)	39.8 (38.9–40.7)	27.4 (26.4–28.5)	12.3 (12.2–12.4)
		F	72.0	62.8 (61.8–63.7)	37.2 (36.3–38.2)	26.3 (25.2–27.3)	11.0 (10.9–11.1)
C18	Colon	M	73.0	58.3 (57.1–59.4)	41.7 (40.6–42.9)	28.5 (27.2–29.8)	13.3 (13.1–13.4)
		F	73.0	60.8 (59.7–61.9)	39.2 (38.1–40.3)	27.5 (26.2–28.7)	11.7 (11.6–11.9)
C19–20	Rectum, rectosigmoid	M	70.0	63.2 (61.7–64.7)	36.8 (35.3–38.3)	25.8 (24.2–27.4)	10.9 (10.8–11.1)
		F	70.0	67.3 (65.5–69.1)	32.7 (30.9–34.5)	23.7 (21.8–25.6)	9.0 (8.8–9.1)
C22	Liver	M	69.0	21.5 (18.8–24.2)	78.5 (75.8–81.2)	73.8 (70.7–76.7)	4.7 (4.4–5.0)
		F	69.0	22.6 (19.1–26.4)	77.4 (73.6–80.9)	74.1 (70.0–77.8)	3.2 (3.0–3.5)
C23–24	Gallbladder, bile ducts	M	71.0	20.2 (16.4–24.3)	79.8 (75.7–83.6)	73.6 (68.9–77.8)	4.8 (4.4–5.3)
		F	71.0	23.4 (19.2–27.9)	76.6 (72.1–80.8)	72.3 (67.3–76.7)	3.8 (3.4–4.2)
C25	Pancreas	M	72.0	13.7 (12.3–15.3)	86.3 (84.7–87.7)	83.0 (81.4–84.6)	3.2 (3.1–3.4)
		F	72.0	14.0 (12.4–15.7)	86.0 (84.3–87.6)	83.7 (81.9–85.3)	2.3 (2.2–2.4)
C25*	Pancreas excl. NEN	M	72.0	7.5 (6.4–8.7)	92.5 (91.3–93.6)	89.7 (88.3–90.9)	2.8 (2.7–3.0)
		F	72.0	8.9 (7.5–10.3)	91.1 (89.7–92.5)	88.9 (87.3–90.3)	2.2 (2.1–2.3)
C33–34	Lung, trachea	M	73.0	24.3 (23.4–25.3)	75.7 (74.7–76.6)	69.4 (68.3–70.4)	6.3 (6.2–6.5)
		F	73.0	32.5 (31.4–33.6)	67.5 (66.4–68.6)	62.4 (61.2–63.5)	5.1 (5.0–5.2)
C43	Melanoma of the skin	M	67.0	80.0 (79.0–81.0)	20.0 (19.0–21.0)	7.7 (6.6–8.8)	12.3 (12.2–12.4)
		F	67.0	87.8 (86.9–88.6)	12.2 (11.4–13.1)	3.8 (2.9–4.7)	8.4 (8.4–8.5)
C44	Skin, non-melanoma	M	78.0	68.2 (67.0–69.3)	31.8 (30.7–33.0)	6.9 (5.6–8.3)	24.9 (24.7–25.1)
		F	78.0	74.4 (73.2–75.6)	25.6 (24.4–26.8)	5.3 (4.0–6.8)	20.3 (20.1–20.5)
C50	Breast	F	62.0	86.6 (86.1–87.1)	13.4 (12.9–13.9)	6.8 (6.3–7.3)	6.6 (6.6–6.6)
C53		F	47.0	80.5 (78.6–82.3)	19.5 (17.7–21.4)	17.2 (15.3–19.1)	2.3 (2.2–2.3)
C54	Corpus uteri	F	69.0	77.2 (75.9–78.5)	22.8 (21.5–24.1)	13.9 (12.6–15.4)	8.8 (8.7–8.9)
C56, C57.0–4, C48.2		F	67.0	46.8 (44.8–48.7)	53.2 (51.3–55.2)	48.4 (46.3–50.4)	4.8 (4.7–4.9)
C61	Prostate	M	70.0	83.8 (83.3–84.2)	16.2 (15.8–16.7)	3.3 (2.8–3.8)	12.9 (12.9–13.0)
		M	36.0	98.0 (97.2–98.6)	2.0 (1.4–2.8)	0.9 (0.4–1.8)	
C64	Kidney (excl. renal pelvis)	M	67.0	73.2 (71.6–74.8)	26.8 (25.2–28.4)	18.2 (16.5–19.9)	8.6 (8.4–8.7)
		F	67.0	76.6 (74.2–78.7)	23.4 (21.3–25.8)	16.3 (14.0–18.7)	7.1 (7.0–7.3)
C65–68	Urinary tract	M	74.0	66.7 (65.5–67.9)	33.3 (32.1–34.5)	17.9 (16.6–19.2)	15.4 (15.2–15.6)
		F	74.0	62.7 (60.5–64.8)	37.3 (35.2–39.5)	26.3 (24.0–28.7)	11.0 (10.7–11.2)
C70–72	Central nervous system	M	60.0	54.8 (52.7–56.8)	45.2 (43.2–47.3)	41.2 (39.1–43.3)	3.9 (3.8–4.0)
		F	60.0	72.4 (70.7–74.1)	27.6 (25.9–29.3)	23.2 (21.5–25.0)	4.3 (4.2–4.4)
C73	Thyroid gland	M	54.0	84.4 (81.5–86.9)	15.6 (13.1–18.5)	9.4 (6.8–12.4)	
		F	54.0	92.7 (91.3–93.9)	7.3 (6.1–8.7)	3.6 (2.5–5.1)	
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	M	42.0	85.5 (81.8–88.5)	14.5 (11.5–18.2)	10.5 (7.4–14.2)	3.8 (3.7–3.9)
		F	42.0	88.4 (84.4–91.4)	11.6 (8.6–15.6)	8.3 (5.3–12.2)	2.7 (2.6–2.8)
C82–86, C96	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	M	70.0	68.3 (66.5–69.9)	31.7 (30.1–33.5)	21.7 (19.9–23.6)	10.0 (9.9–10.2)
		F	70.0	73.6 (71.8–75.4)	26.4 (24.6–28.2)	17.2 (15.3–19.2)	9.1 (8.9–9.2)
C91–95	Leukaemia	M	70.0	64.0 (62.4–65.5)	36.0 (34.5–37.6)	25.9 (24.3–27.6)	10.1 (9.9–10.2)
		F	70.0	70.6 (68.9–72.2)	29.4 (27.8–31.1)	20.8 (19.0–22.6)	8.6 (8.5–8.7)

* All estimates are unadjusted

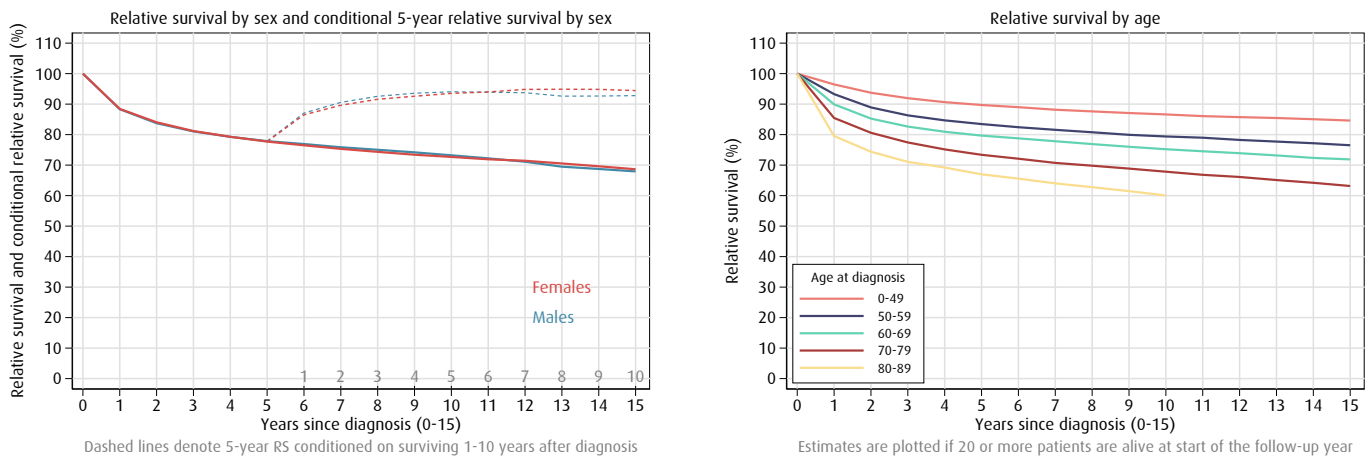
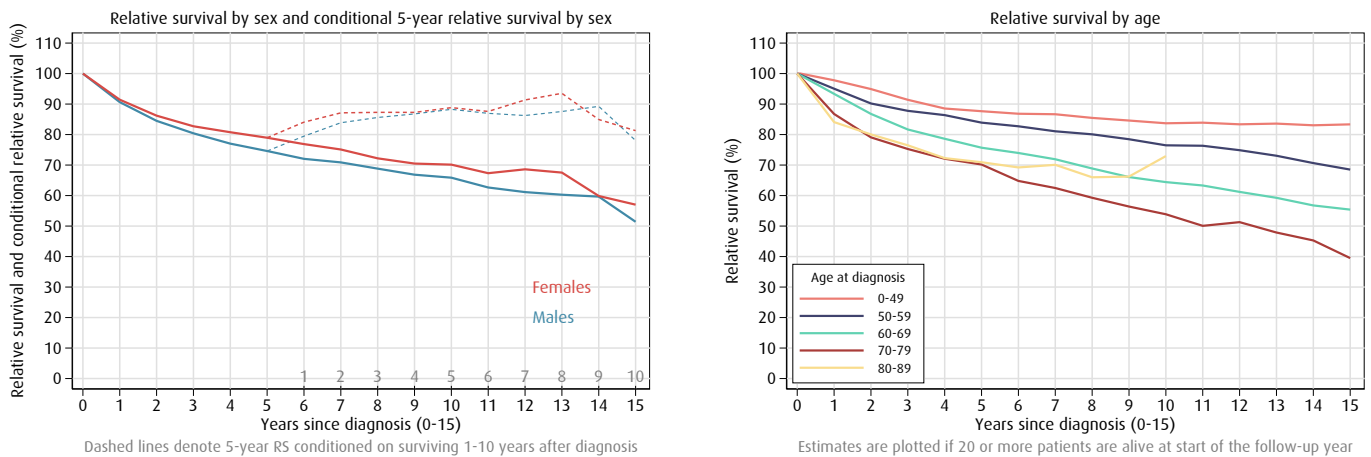
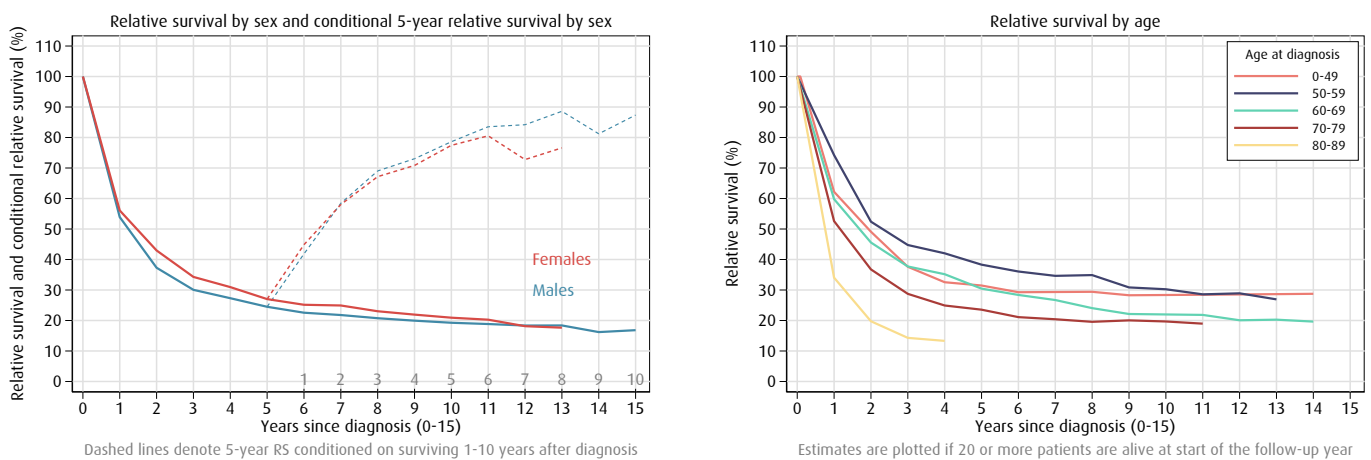
Figure 8.2: Relative survival (RS) up to 15 years after diagnosis by sex and age, 2020–2024**Figure 8.2-A: All sites (ICD-10 C00–96)****Figure 8.2-B: Mouth, pharynx (ICD-10 C00–14)****Figure 8.2-C: Oesophagus (ICD-10 C15)**

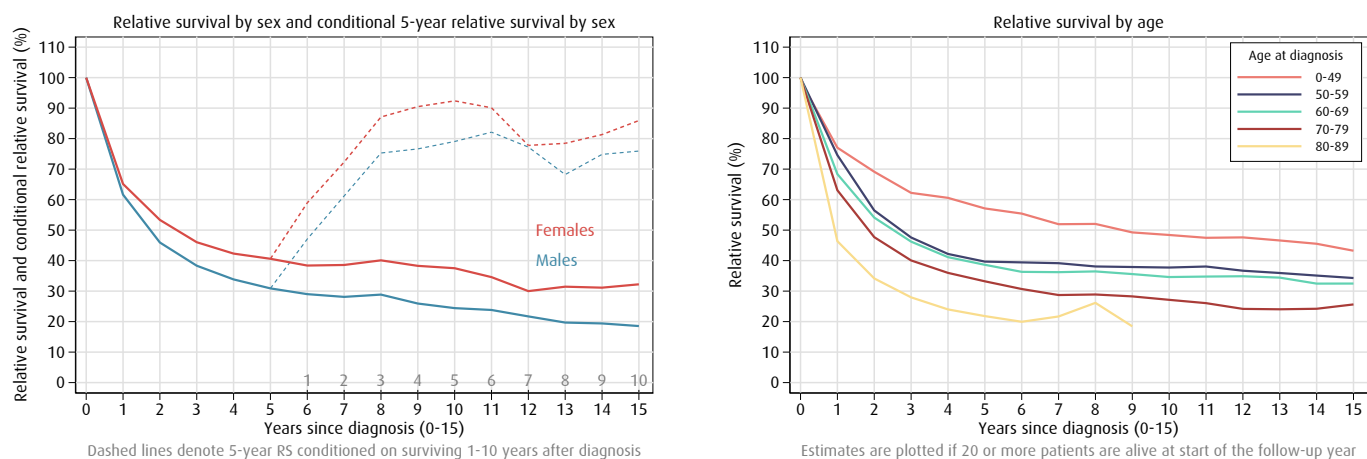
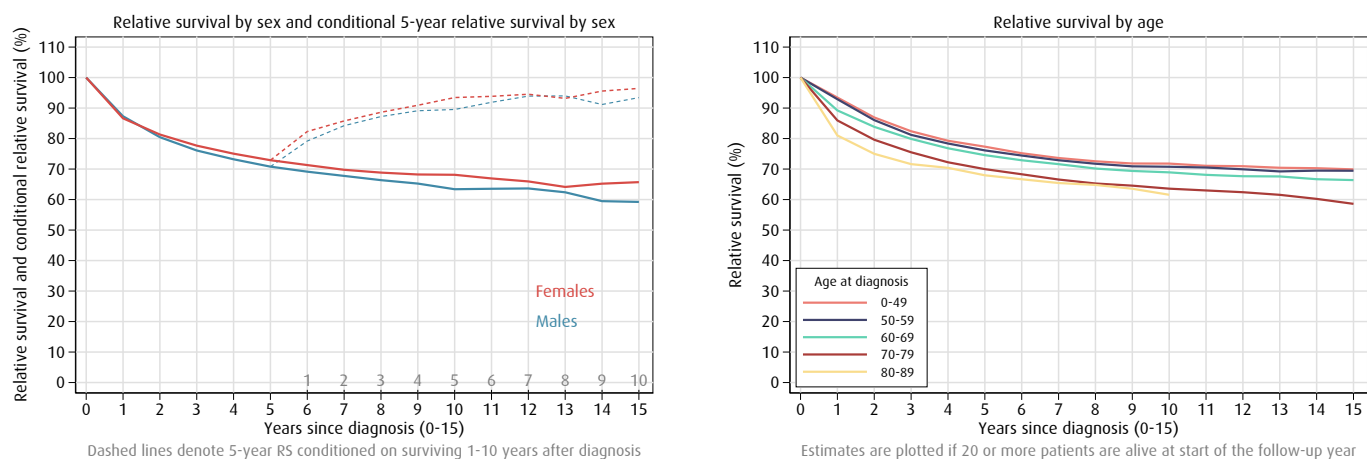
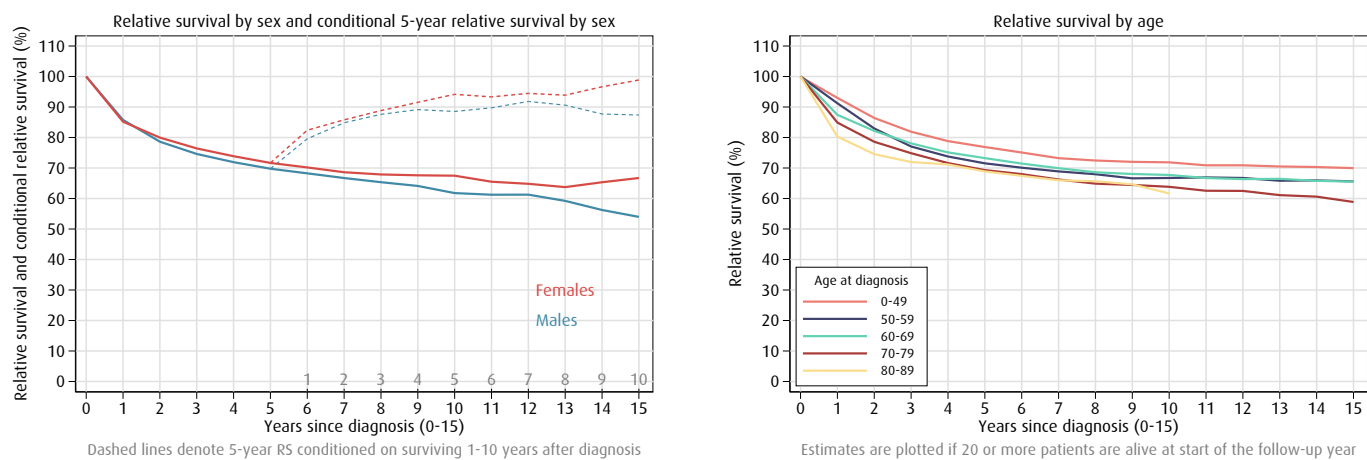
Figure 8.2: Relative survival (RS) up to 15 years after diagnosis by sex and age, 2020–2024**Figure 8.2-D: Stomach (ICD-10 C16)****Figure 8.2-E: Colorectal (ICD-10 C18-20)****Figure 8.2-F: Colon (ICD-10 C18)**

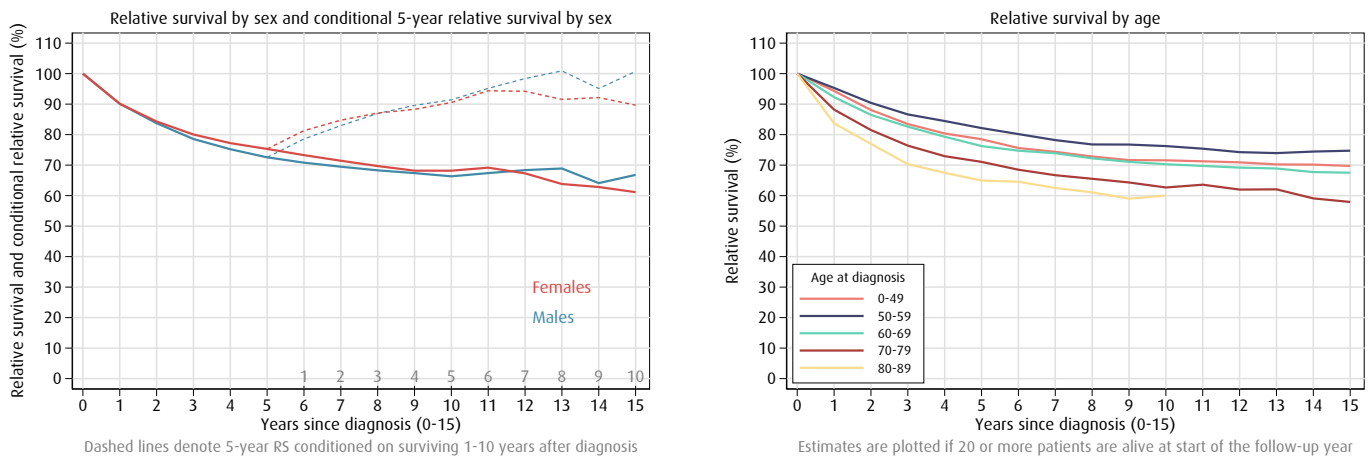
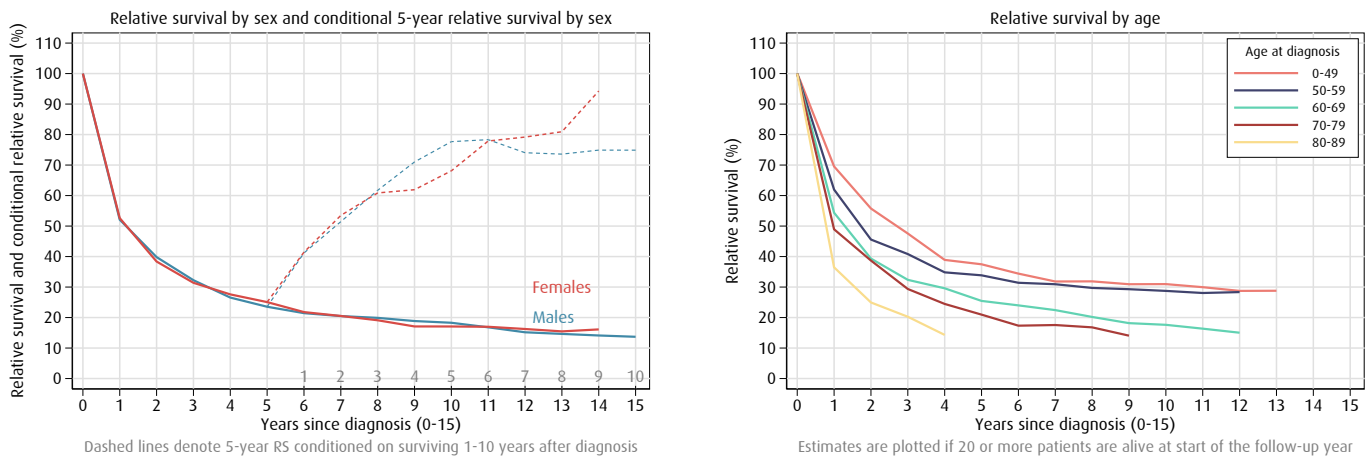
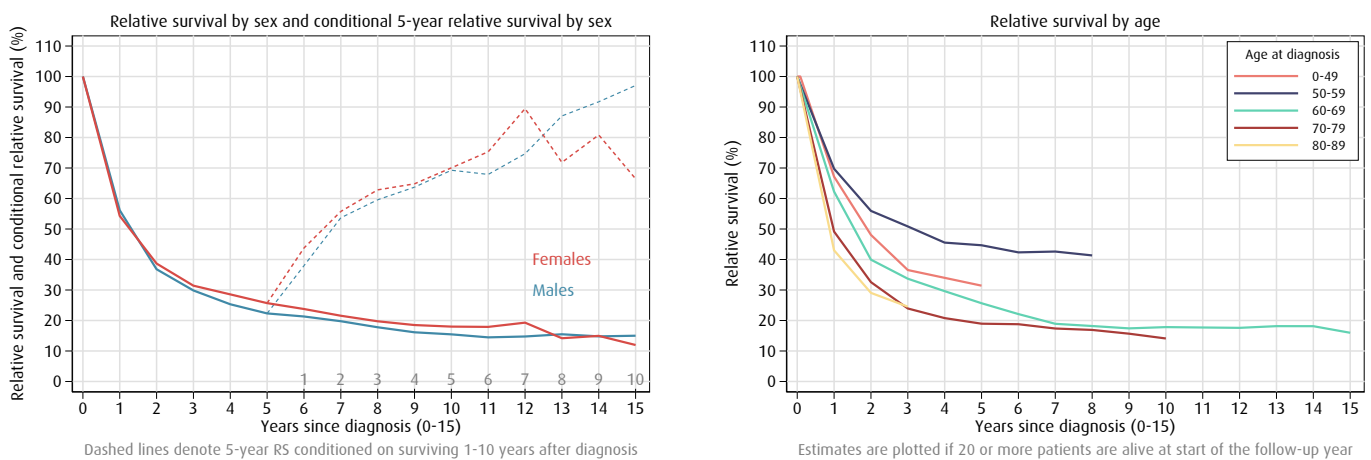
Figure 8.2: Relative survival (RS) up to 15 years after diagnosis by sex and age, 2020–2024**Figure 8.2-G: Rectum, rectosigmoid (ICD-10 C19-20)****Figure 8.2-H: Liver (ICD-10 C22)****Figure 8.2-I: Gallbladder, bile ducts (ICD-10 C23-24)**

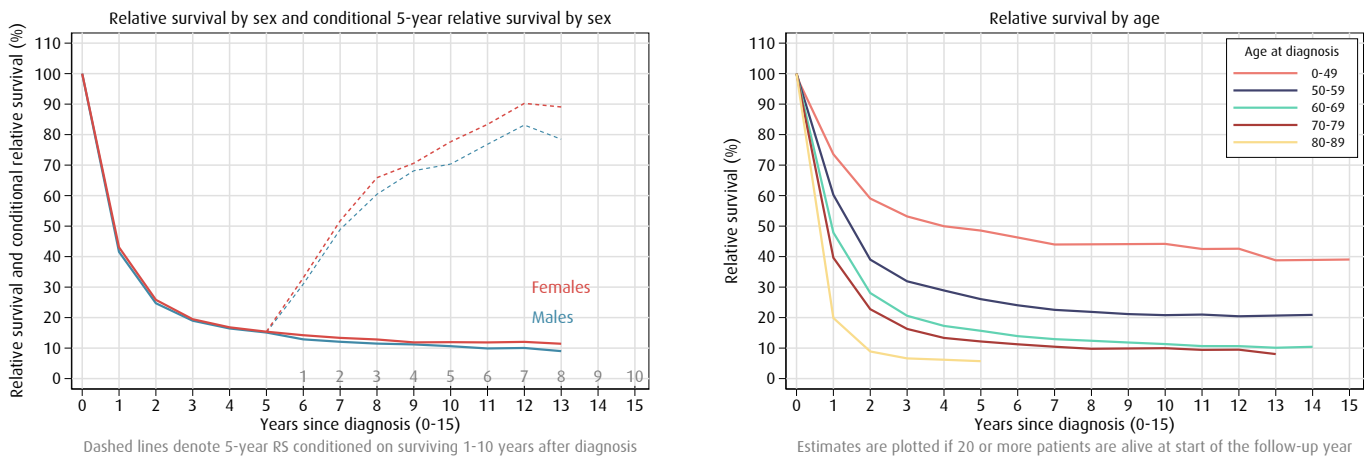
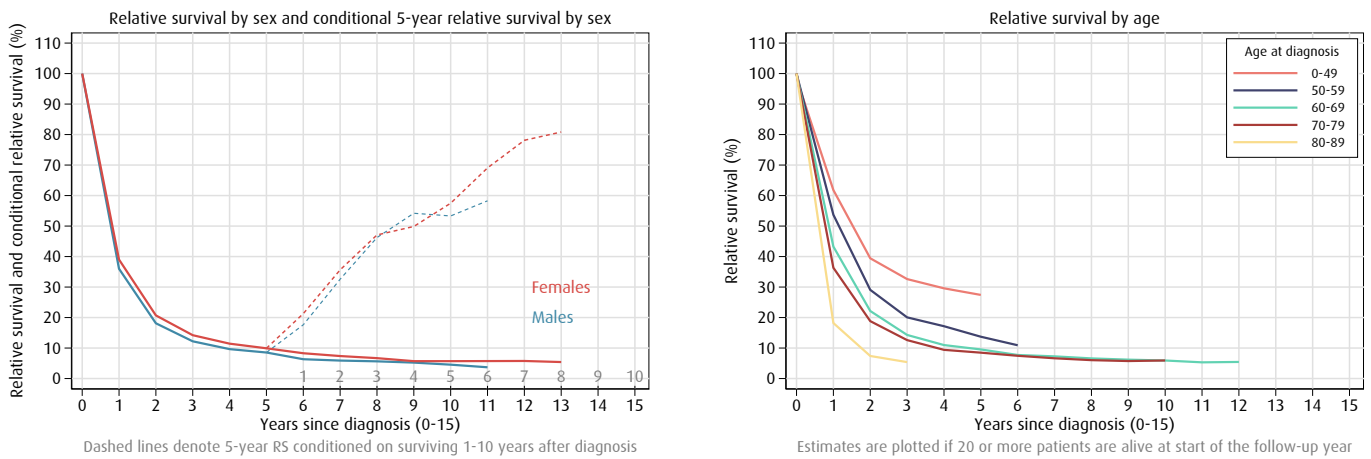
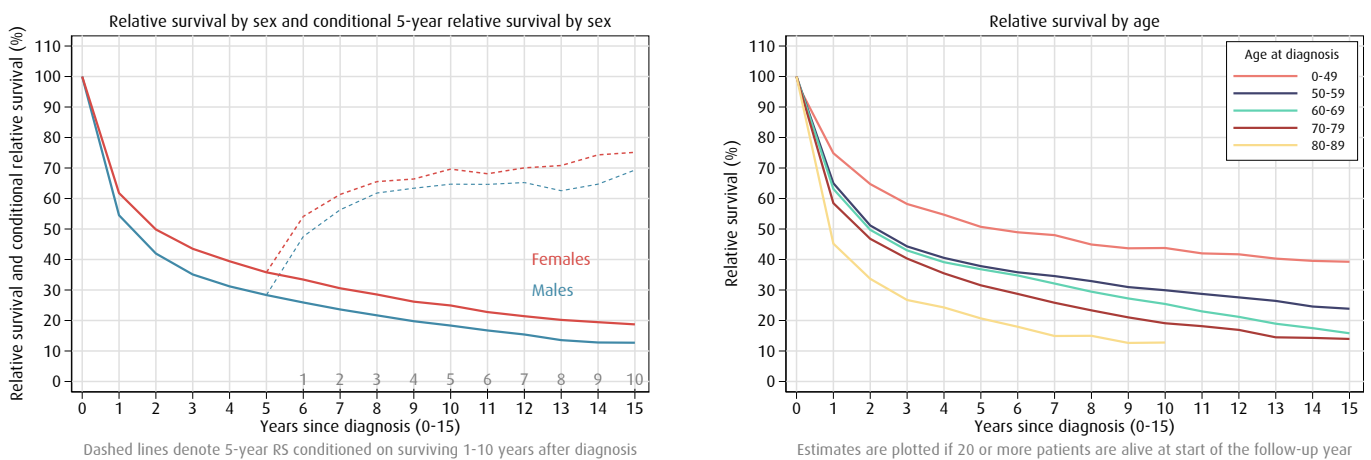
Figure 8.2: Relative survival (RS) up to 15 years after diagnosis by sex and age, 2020–2024**Figure 8.2-J: Pancreas (ICD-10 C25)****Figure 8.2-K: Pancreas (ICD-10 C25) excluding neuroendocrine neoplasms****Figure 8.2-L: Lung, trachea (ICD-10 C33-34)**

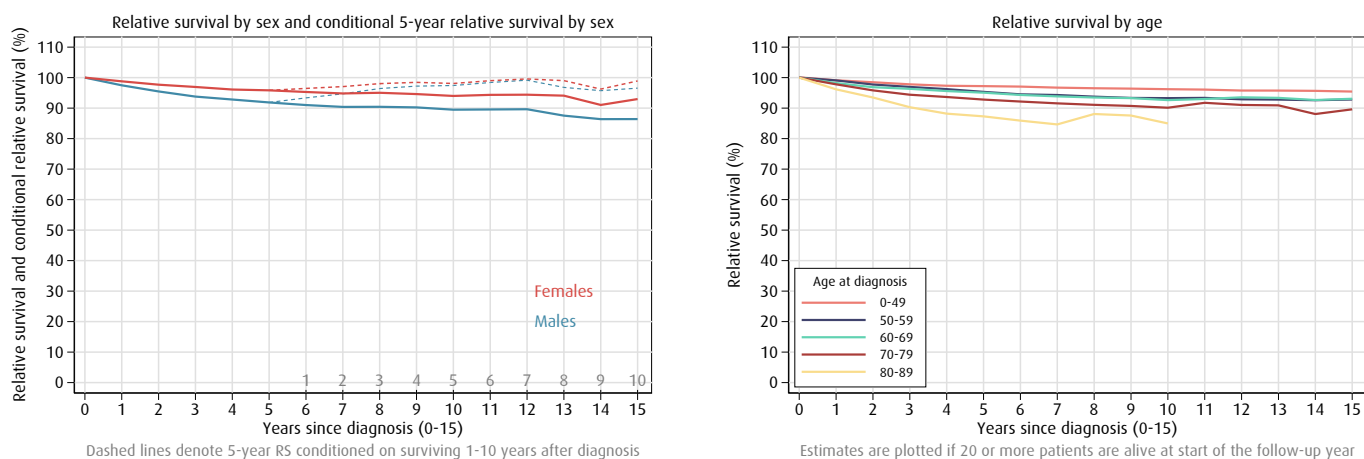
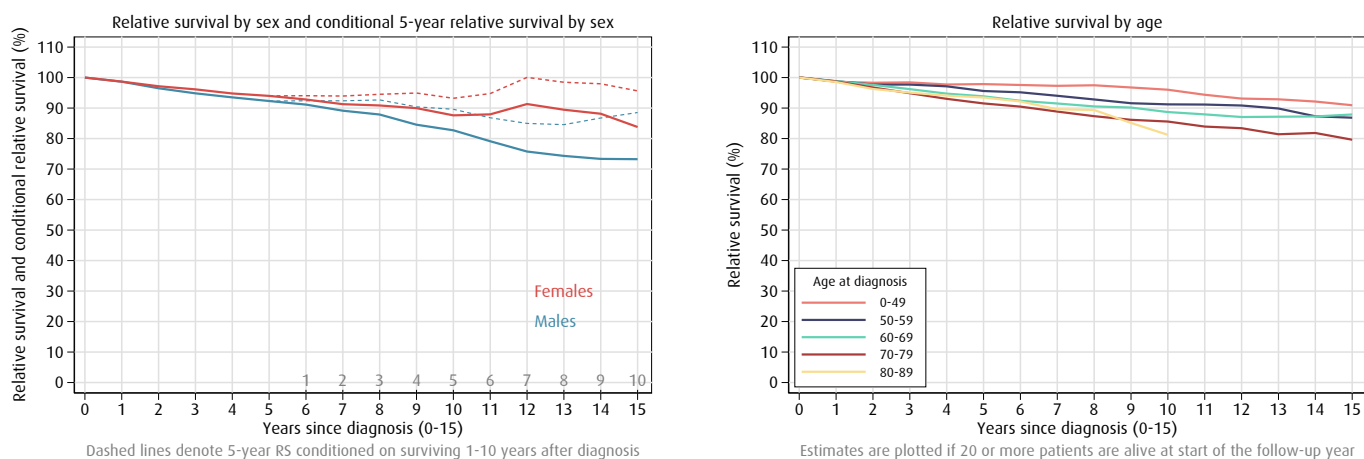
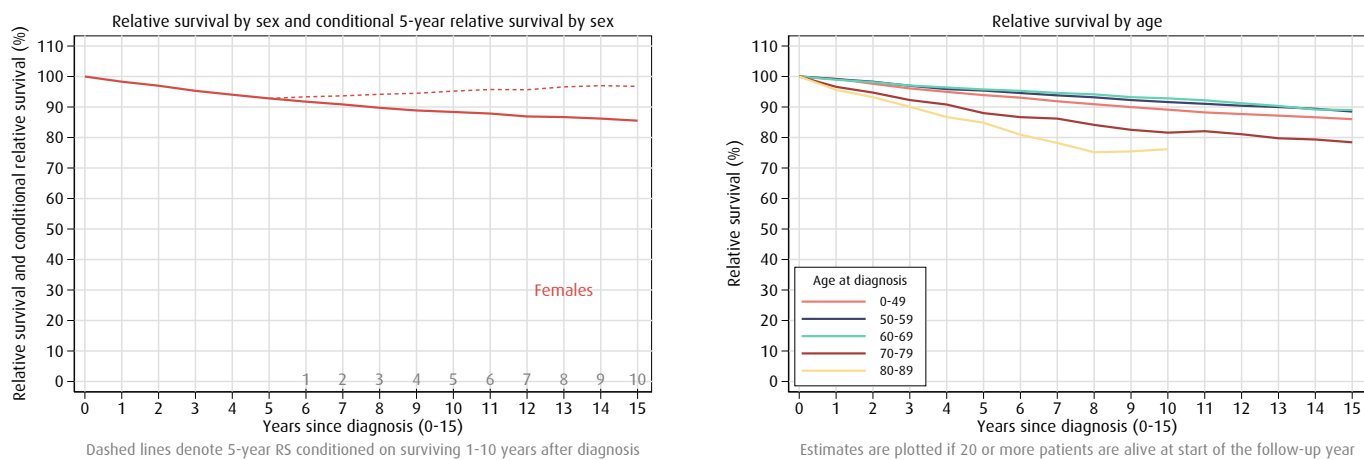
Figure 8.2: Relative survival (RS) up to 15 years after diagnosis by sex and age, 2020–2024**Figure 8.2-M: Melanoma of the skin (ICD-10 C43)****Figure 8.2-N: Skin, non-melanoma (ICD-10 C44)****Figure 8.2-O: Breast (ICD-10 C50)**

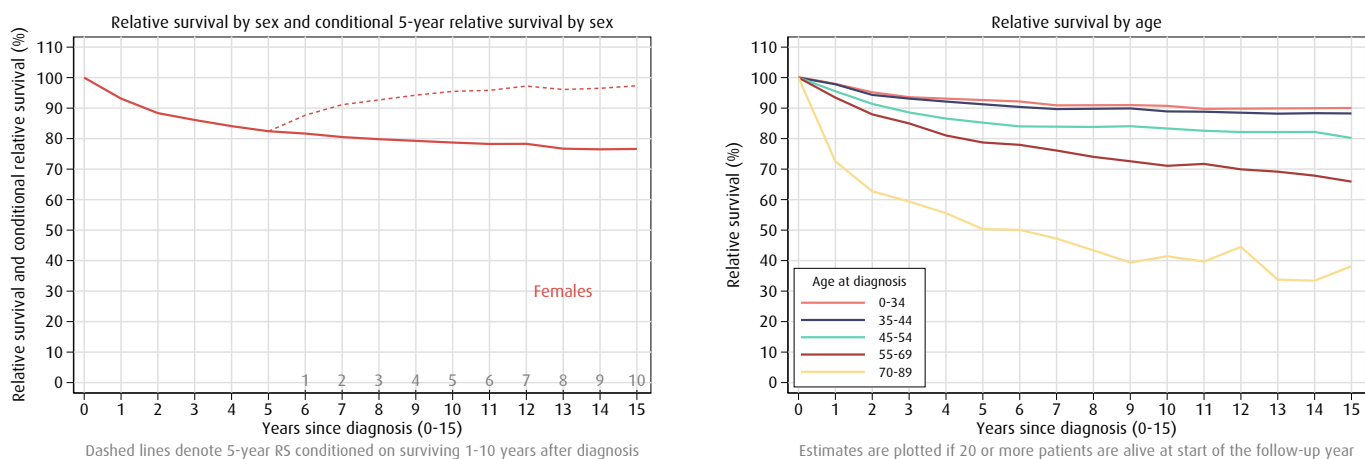
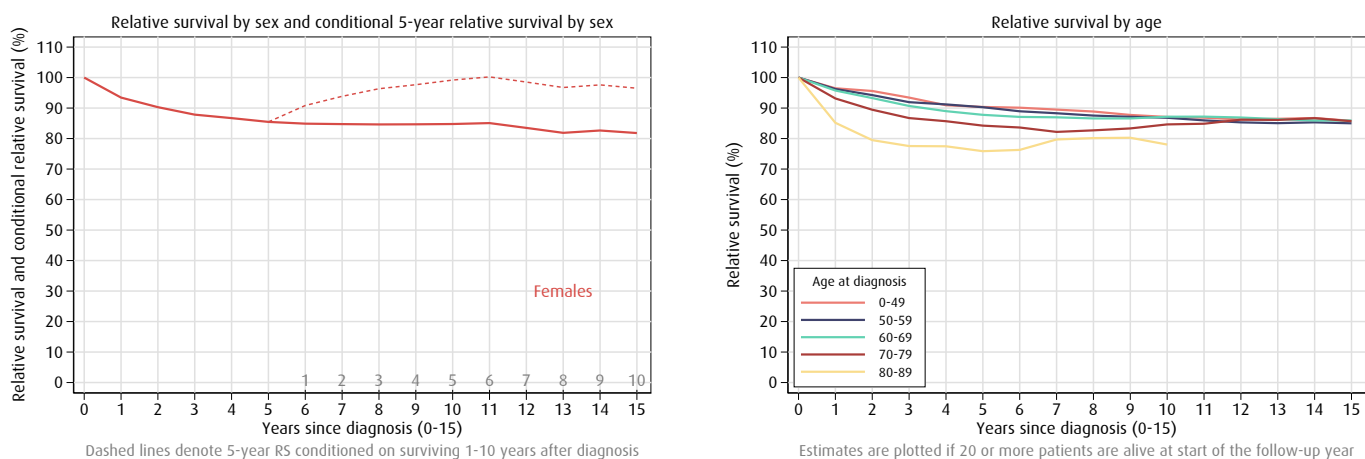
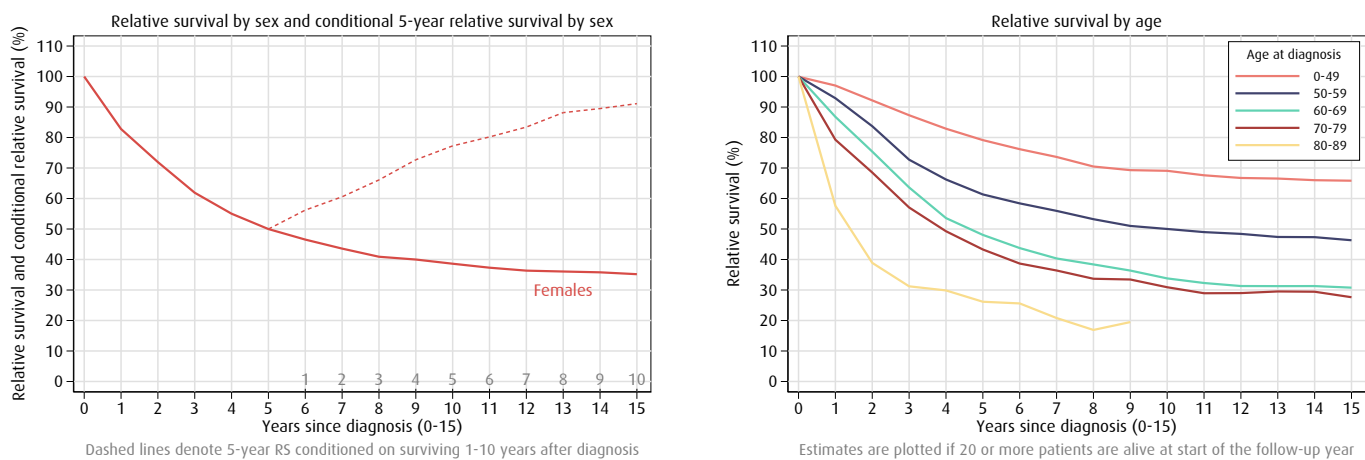
Figure 8.2: Relative survival (RS) up to 15 years after diagnosis by sex and age, 2020–2024**Figure 8.2-P: Cervix uteri (ICD-10 C53)****Figure 8.2-Q: Corpus uteri (ICD-10 C54)****Figure 8.2-R: Ovary etc. (ICD-10 C56, C57.0–4, C48.2)**

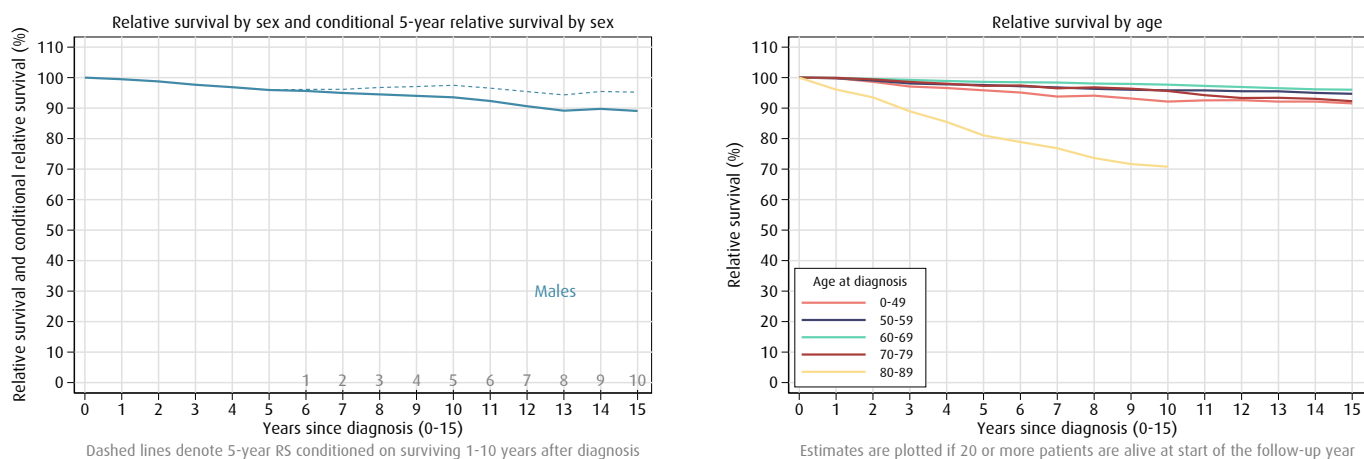
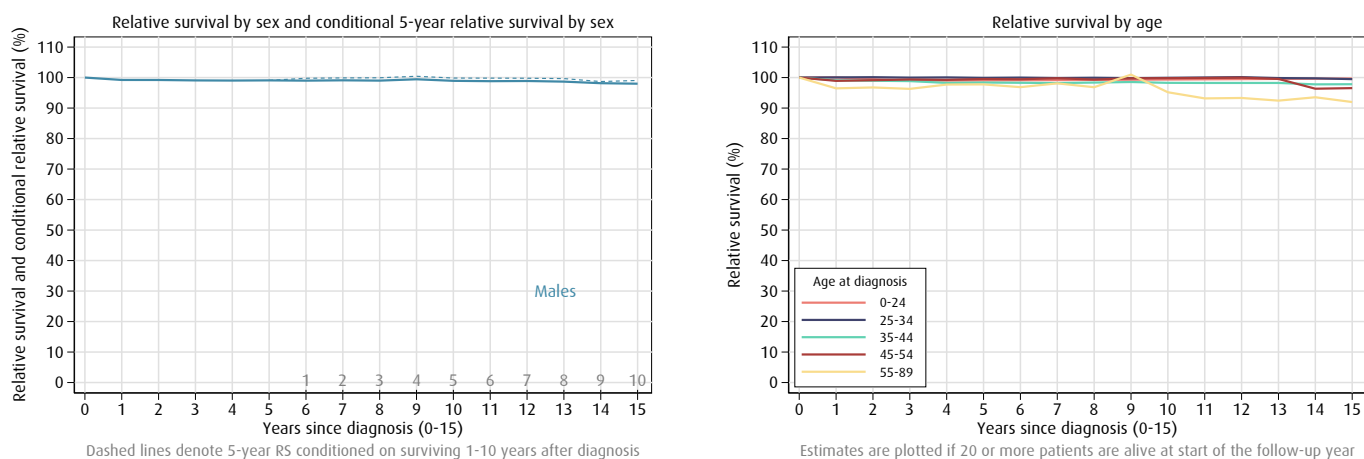
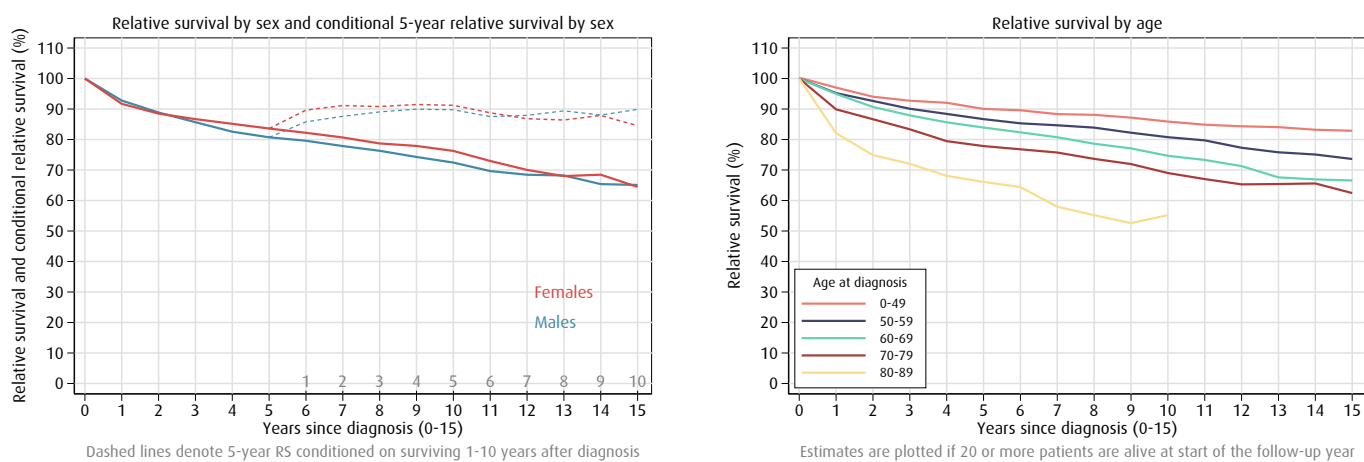
Figure 8.2: Relative survival (RS) up to 15 years after diagnosis by sex and age, 2020–2024**Figure 8.2-S: Prostate (ICD-10 C61)****Figure 8.2-T: Testis (ICD-10 C62)****Figure 8.2-U: Kidney (excl. renal pelvis) (ICD-10 C64)**

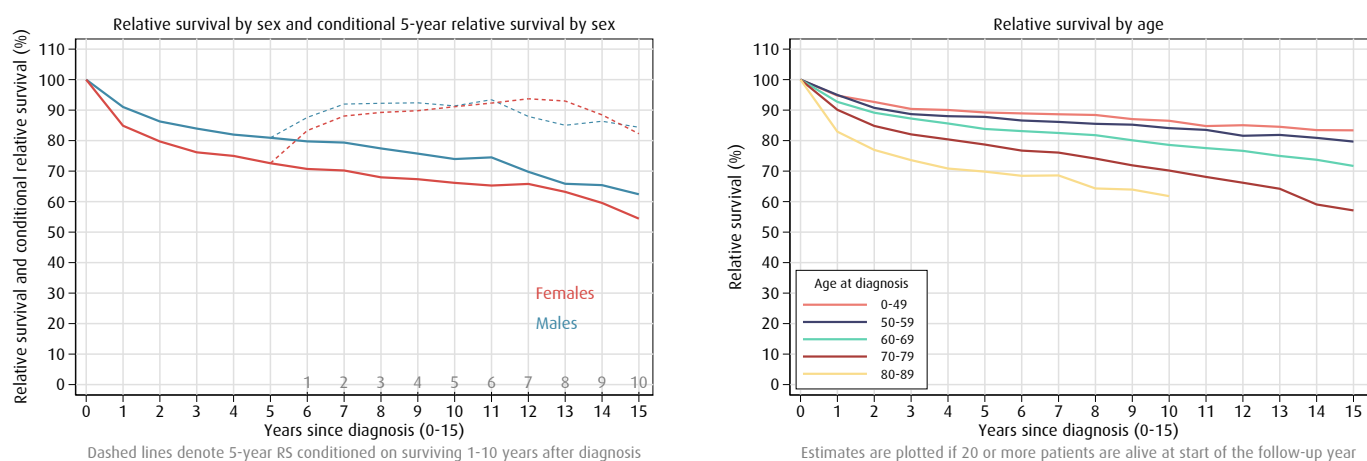
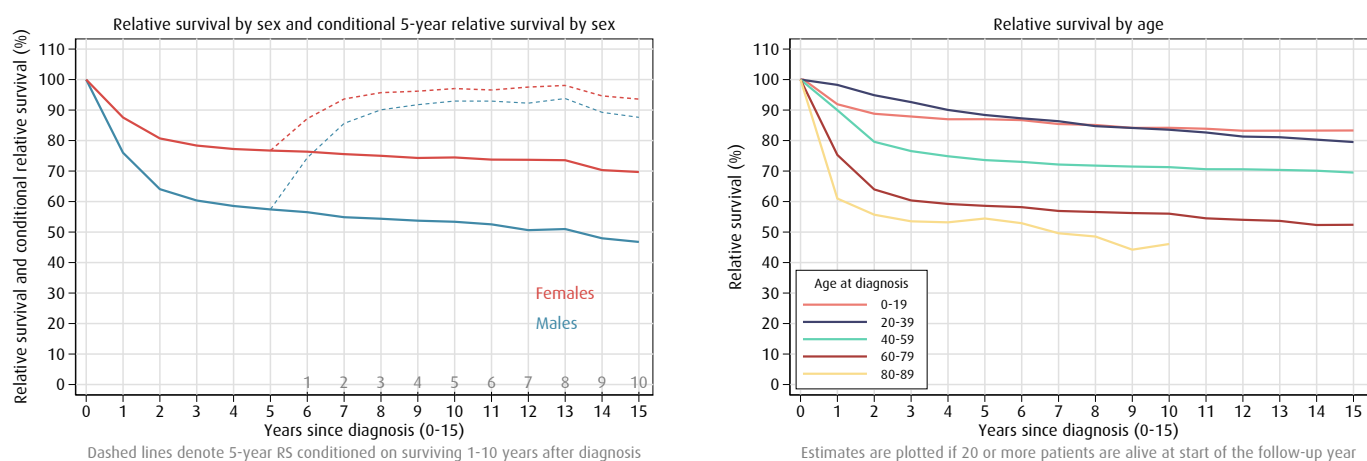
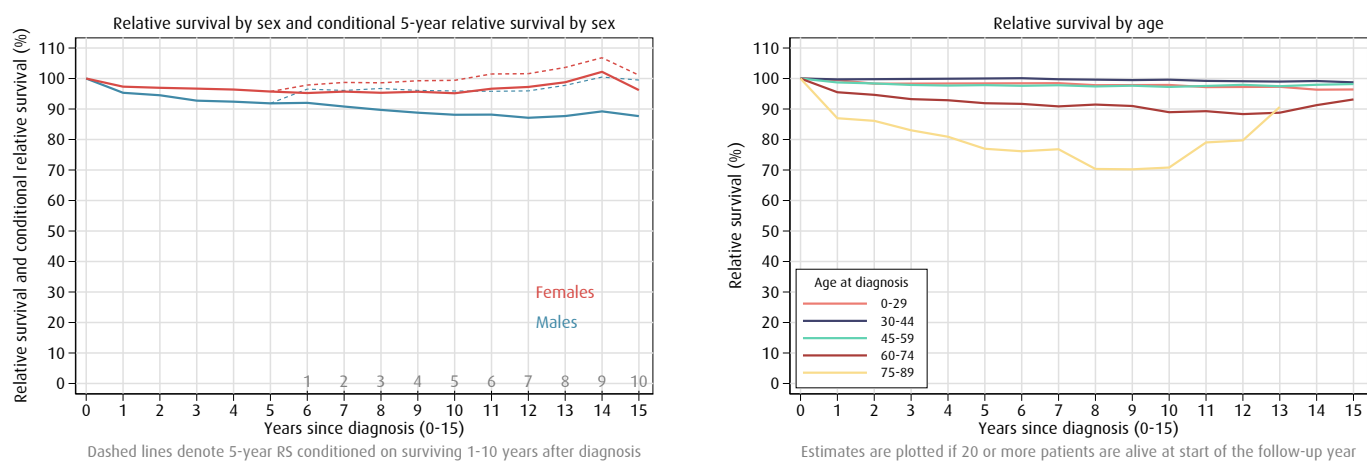
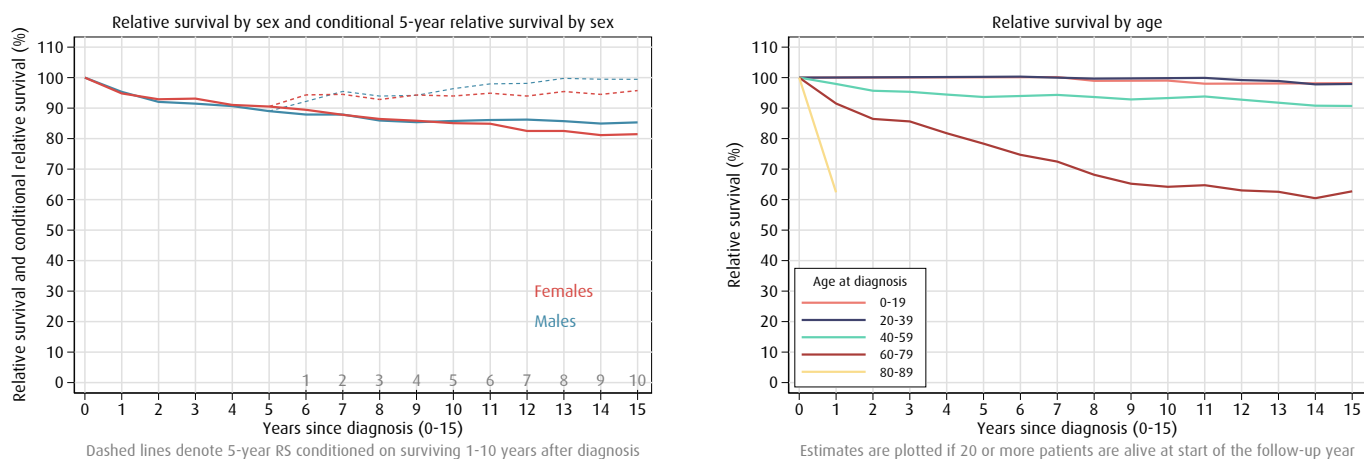
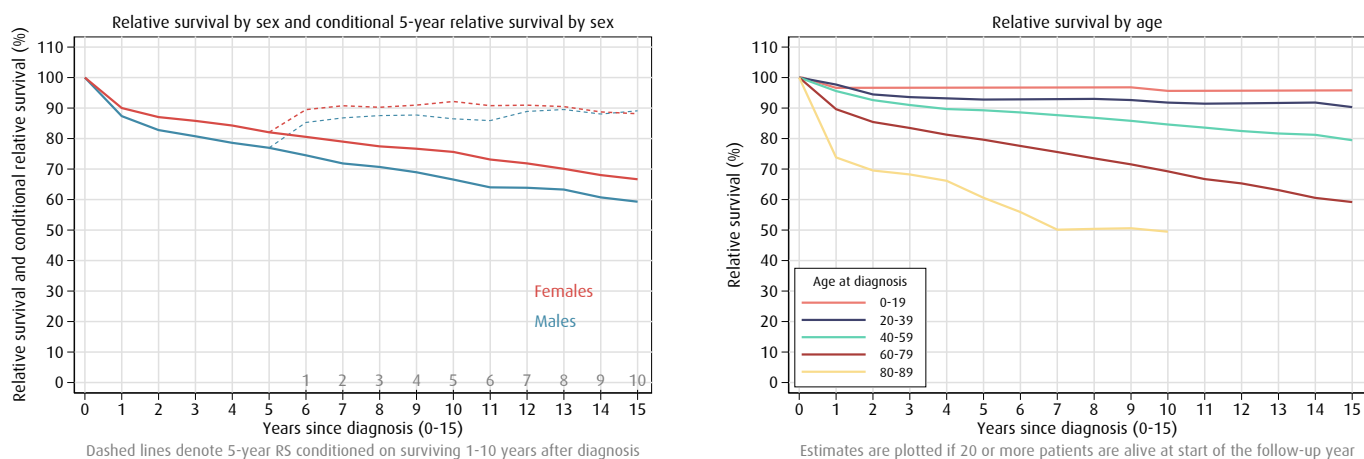
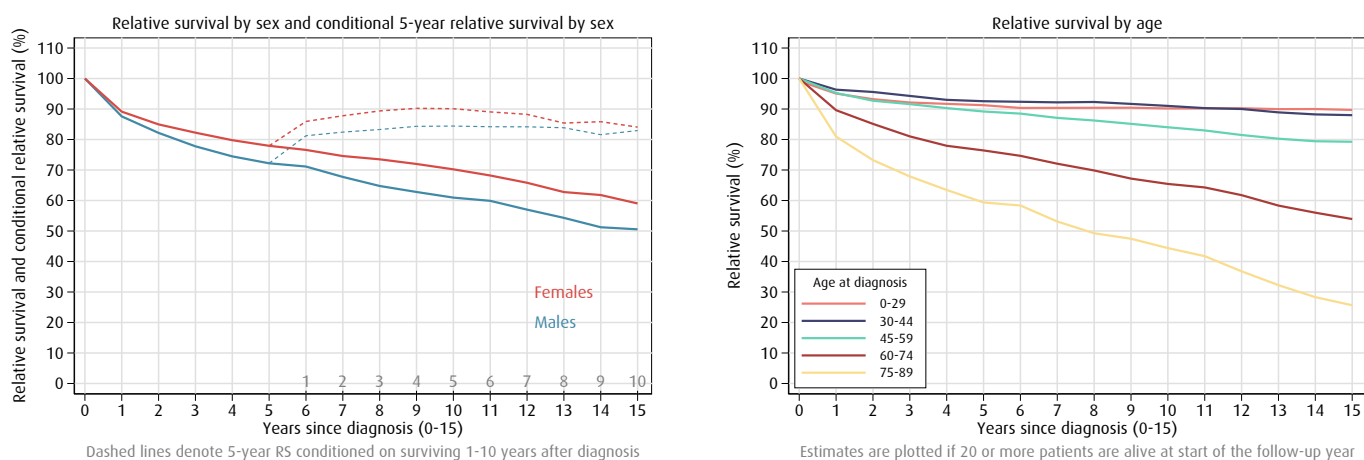
Figure 8.2: Relative survival (RS) up to 15 years after diagnosis by sex and age, 2020–2024**Figure 8.2-V: Urinary tract (ICD-10 C65–68)****Figure 8.2-W: Central nervous system (ICD-10 C70–72)****Figure 8.2-X: Thyroid gland (ICD-10 C73)**

Figure 8.2: Relative survival (RS) up to 15 years after diagnosis by sex and age, 2020–2024**Figure 8.2-Y: Hodgkin lymphoma (ICD-10 C81)****Figure 8.2-Z: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (ICD-10 C82-86, C96)****Figure 8.2-AA: Leukaemia (ICD-10 C91-95)**

Chapter 9 Trends in incidence, mortality and survival, Norway 1965–2024

There has been considerable discussion on the relative merits of analysing incidence, mortality and survival rates in cancer research, and especially analysing time trends for these disease measures^[32–36]. Trend analyses may provide some insight into changes in the distribution of risk factors, and into the impact of interventions and screening aimed at prevention or early diagnosis. Mortality rates and survival proportions are both key measures of disease outcome, and may of course reflect the incidence rates or alert us to beneficial effects of screening, improved diagnostic tools and procedures, more effective therapies, and improved disease management.

The contribution of artefacts to the observed cancer incidence and mortality trends has been comprehensively addressed^[37,38]. The accuracy of death certificates has also been discussed^[39–41]. Apart from artefacts related to registration practices, many of the factors that affect incidence also apply to mortality, given that both measures rely on the frequency of the disease and the accuracy of the initial cancer diagnosis. As with incidence, survival estimates may be affected by changes in diagnostic methods and precision, as well as the extent of cancer screening which detects more cases in an earlier stage of the disease.

There is a general consensus that a combined description of trends in incidence, mortality and survival helps our understanding of the underlying biological, epidemiological and clinical processes. As each indicator is subject to unique or shared artefacts that tend to vary according to cancer type over time, their simultaneous assessment often enables the identification of systematic deviations in one or more of the three measures. Figures 9.1–A to 9.1–AA present time trends during 1965–2024 for age-standardised incidence and mortality rates and five-year relative survival estimates. It should be noted that these summary measures will often fail to reflect true underlying age-calendar-year interactions for specific cancers, such as differences in survival and mortality trends by age with respect to calendar time, or the presence of strong birth cohort influences in incidence trends.

The trends for **all sites** in Figure 9.1–A show a persistent increase in cancer survival in Norway for both sexes over the last six decades. During these decades, the incidence

rates have also increased, but for males the trend has levelled off, and slightly decreased in the last 10–15 years. The mortality rates were fairly stable until the late 1990s both for males and females. From 2000 onwards, there is a notable decline in the mortality rate in males, and a slight decline in females. Still, both incidence and mortality were always lower in females than in males. The interpretation of these aggregated estimates is complex, in that they comprise many different cancer types, with rates differing between females and males, and some being sex-specific cancer types, which all may vary in terms of their ability to be diagnosed as well as treated.

Among males, 26% of all cancers diagnosed in 2020–2024 were **prostate cancer**. General screening for prostate cancer using the PSA test is not recommended in Norway. However, the doubling in incidence and the improved relative survival from 1990 to approximately 2010–2014 (Figure 9.1–R) probably reflects the availability and upsurge in usage of the PSA test for early detection of disease. During the past two decades, the incidence of prostate cancer has stabilised, and there has been a marked decrease in the incidence since the rate peaked in 2011. Mortality has declined continuously since around 1996, and both early diagnosis and improved and more active treatment may have had an impact. These trends may also result from improved workup and diagnostics as suggested in Table 5.25 of the present report, demonstrating trends in age-standardised incidence rates according to stage of the cancer disease.

Breast cancer has been the most common cancer in females since cancer registration began in Norway, comprising 23% of all female cancer cases diagnosed in 2020–2024. The increase rate of breast cancer has been rising for several decades (Figure 9.1–P). The Norwegian Breast Cancer Screening Programme began as a four-year pilot project in four of the former nineteen Norwegian counties in 1996 and gradually expanded to become nationwide by 2005. The programme invites females aged 50–69 years to biennial mammographies. The implementation of the screening programme explains much of the increasing incidence trend from the mid 1990s to 2005. Recent numbers indicate a new increase in incidence across all age groups, with the largest increase seen in age groups outside the screening programme.

This may be related to more sensitive diagnostic methods both within and outside the screening programme, and females having mammographies before entering or after exiting the programme. It is also possible that there is an underlying increase in incidence, due to changes in lifestyle factors, and changed reproduction patterns. There was a large drop in breast cancer incidence from 2019 to 2020 (-9%), likely due to the cessation of screening activities in the Mammography programme for a few months from mid-March 2020, when large parts of society closed down to limit COVID-19 infections. In 2021, the incidence rates notably increased, with a slight increase also observed in 2022.

Breast cancer mortality was almost stable up to the mid-1990s when it began declining (Figure 9.1-P). This positive trend most likely reflects a combination of improved diagnostics and treatment, and earlier detection due to the implementation of the screening programme for breast cancer. Today, 93% of females with breast cancer survive their cancer for five years or more (five-year relative survival).

The trends in **lung cancer** incidence and mortality rates closely followed each other. Since the early 2000s, the gap between the rates has increased, reflecting improved survival for these patients. Although the five-year relative survival for lung cancer is still poor compared to other cancers, it has increased by more than 10 percentage points during the last ten years, and 28% of males and 36% of females with lung cancer now surviving their cancer for at least five years. The improved survival is partly due to better treatment including the introduction of targeted therapy and immunotherapy. The varying incidence trends for lung cancer by sex reflect the different stages of the smoking epidemic in Norwegian males and females (Figure 9.1-L).

Overall, lung cancer incidence and mortality rates among males peaked in early 2000s and have declined over the past ten years. Among females, we observed an incidence peak in 2018, with subsequent years indicating a decline in the rate. However, interpreting the trend has been somewhat challenging, as uncertainty persisted regarding the possibility of a resurgence following the pandemic years, particularly with the decline observed in 2020. Examining age-specific rates shows a consistent decline over several years among those under 70, while rates continued to rise until 2018 among women aged 70 to 79. A decline in the incidence rate in women aged 80+ was observed in 2023, but rose again in 2024.

For **colon cancer**, a levelling off has been seen in the incidence rate since around 2010, followed by a slight decline (Figure 9.1-F). The incidence of **rectal cancer** in males has increased for many decades, but levelled off in

the early 2000s and is now declining. The incidence rate in females has been stable since the early 1990s, with a slight decrease since 2015 (Figure 9.1-G). Of particular note is the increasing survival and declining mortality from rectal cancer in both sexes, and the mortality is now more than half of what it used to be before 1995. The most important determinants are probably the national introduction of total mesorectal excision in the early 1990s, increased specialisation and use of preoperative radiation.

Although mortality rates are declining and incidence rates are leveling off or showing some decline, Norway still has among the highest **colorectal cancer** incidence rates in the world^[42]. It is also one of the cancers where we are seeing an increase in incidence in people under the age of 50 (early-onset colorectal cancer)—a trend that has also have been reported in several other countries^[43]. Trends for colorectal cancer are shown in (Figure 9.1-E).

A sharp increase in the incidence rates of **melanoma of the skin** has been witnessed over recent decades in both sexes (Figure 9.1-M). The increase is suggested to be largely attributed to sun exposure habits, including the use of tanning beds. However, we cannot exclude the possibility that heightened awareness, both within the general population and among primary care physicians, coupled with shifts in diagnostic criteria, may have also played a role in this striking escalation in incidence. It is noteworthy that the conspicuous spike in incidence rate for 2022 most likely results from reduced diagnostic scrutiny during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The moderate, yet consistent, rise in melanoma mortality up until 2010 suggests that a portion of the increased incidence indeed stems from a higher risk of the disease. Importantly, it should be underscored that Norway ranks second globally in melanoma mortality rates. The five-year relative survival has increased over time and is now more than 90% in males and more than 95% in females, mainly because most patients are diagnosed in a localised stage. However, the introduction of immunotherapy and targeted therapy also has played a role as the five-year survival of metastatic disease has doubled since 2015.

Trends for some other specific cancer sites are also noteworthy. The long-term decline in the incidence and mortality of **stomach cancer** is likely due to improved hygiene and increased consumption of fresh or frozen food, which have reduced the prevalence of *Helicobacter pylori* infections and reduced the use of potentially harmful methods of food preservation. From 1965–1969 to 2020–2024 the five-year relative survival of stomach cancer increased from around 10% to around 30% in males and 40% in females. (Figure 9.1-D). A notable in-

crease in survival is also observed for **oesophageal cancer** in both males and females (Figure 9.1–C). In recent years, there has been a shift in the treatment patterns for gastroesophageal cancer from primary surgery to multimodal treatment with neoadjuvant chemotherapy or chemoradiotherapy, and additionally, more oligometastases are being treated. This shift likely explains some of the improvement we see in survival for these cancers^[44].

There has been an increase in the five-year relative survival for **cancer in pancreas** in recent years (Figure 9.1–J). It has, however, been noted that this increase is largely attributed to the increased proportion of neuroendocrine tumours (NEN), which exhibit significantly better survival rates compared to adenocarcinomas. Figure 9.1–K show trends for pancreatic cancer excluding NEN, and demonstrate the noteworthy reduction of the survival when excluding these tumours.

The incidence rate of **cervical cancer** has been declining since the 1970s, with the exception of a short period around 2013–2020 (Figure 9.1–Q). The decline is most likely due to the identification and treatment of premalignant conditions. The decline started even before the Cervical Cancer Screening Programme was established as a nationwide programme for women aged 25–69 years in 1995. Persistent human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the main cause of cervical cancer^[45]. HPV vaccination has been offered since 2009 to all girls born in 1997 and later. In 2018, HPV vaccination was extended to include boys. From 2015 to 2023, the programme transitioned its screening method from cytology testing to primary HPV testing for all women.

The cervical cancer incidence rate reported for 2024 is the lowest ever recorded in Norway (7.1 cases per 100 000 person years (age-standardised rates (World std.))), and an especially large reduction in incidence is seen in the last few years for females under 30 years. This raises hope for achieving WHO's goal set by the *Cervical Cancer Elimination Initiative*, which aims to reduce the incidence rate to a threshold of 4 cases per 100,000 women-years (age-standardised rates (World std.)) per year.

The incidence rate of **testicular cancer** increased gradually until around 2010, and has declined in recent years (Figure 9.1–T). An improvement in therapy started in the 1970s with the introduction of cisplatin for advanced germ cell tumours, leading to greatly improved prognosis for testicular cancer in young and middle-aged males. This cancer now has the highest five-year relative survival.

The classification of diseases has changed over time, and sometimes influences clearly in the incidence trends. In 2002, polycythaemia vera (D45), myelodysplastic syndromes (D46) and other neoplasms of uncertain or

unknown behaviour of lymphoid, hematopoietic and related tissue (D47) were included in the statistics for **leukaemia**. This inclusion caused a sudden rise in the incidence in males. In 2020, a review was made of all registered cases of malignant and benign cases, and we identified benign cases (D45–D47) that were registered before 2002, but previously not counted in the statistics. This is the explanation for the sharp increase in incidence of leukaemia from 1992 to 1993 (Figure 9.1–AA). Moreover, due to international guidelines for conversions between ICD-O-3 and ICD-10, and stricter adherence to these in this report, there are some cases which have been reclassified from non-Hodgkin lymphoma to chronic lymphatic leukaemia. The treatment of leukaemia has improved, and a steep prolonged increase in survival has been observed since the early 1970s.

Cancer of the bladder and urinary tract is the sixth most frequent cancer in males but is less frequent in females. For males, the incidence rate increased gradually until the early 1990s, but this increase has since been less pronounced. For females, a slight increase in incidence has lasted until recent years. The incidence trends for both sexes are weak reflections of the incidence rates of lung cancer, as the two cancer forms share a common important cause: tobacco smoking. The mortality rate has decreased since early 2000, reflecting the increase in survival (Figure 9.1–V).

Finally, among more uncommon cancer sites, there has been a notable increase in the rates for **liver and thyroid cancer** in both sexes (Figures 9.1–H and 9.1–X). The rising incidence of thyroid cancers during the past decade has also been observed in the other Nordic countries besides Iceland, where the rates have been significantly higher than in the other Nordic countries, but have decreased and is now at approximately the same level as the other Nordic countries. We do not know the exact reason for the Scandinavian increase, but similar trends have been observed internationally, possibly linked to changes in the diagnostic workup. There has been an increased use of ultrasound, CT and MRI for other indications, which may result in increased incidental findings of tumours in the thyroid^[46]. The increased rate of liver cancer was previously suspected to be due to a rising proportion of immigrants from areas with higher risk of liver cancer. A study from 2018 revealed that this assumption was incorrect, and that there had been an increase in liver cancer incidence also among Norwegian-born inhabitants^[47].

In summary, the trends in cancer survival reflect a complex pattern of factors operating together, such as screening programmes, unrecommended screening, and improved diagnostics, all associated with some degree of overdiagnosis (finding tumours that would have re-

mained harmless throughout life), improved treatment, and improved general health (less comorbidity among cancer patients). For prostate and breast cancer, both early diagnosis and improvements in treatment are likely to have played a role. For other cancers (e.g. rectal, gast-

roesophagael and lung cancer) the improved survival is most likely due to improved treatment.

Note: For Figure 9.1–G, the mortality rate for rectosigmoid (C19–20) includes anal cancer.

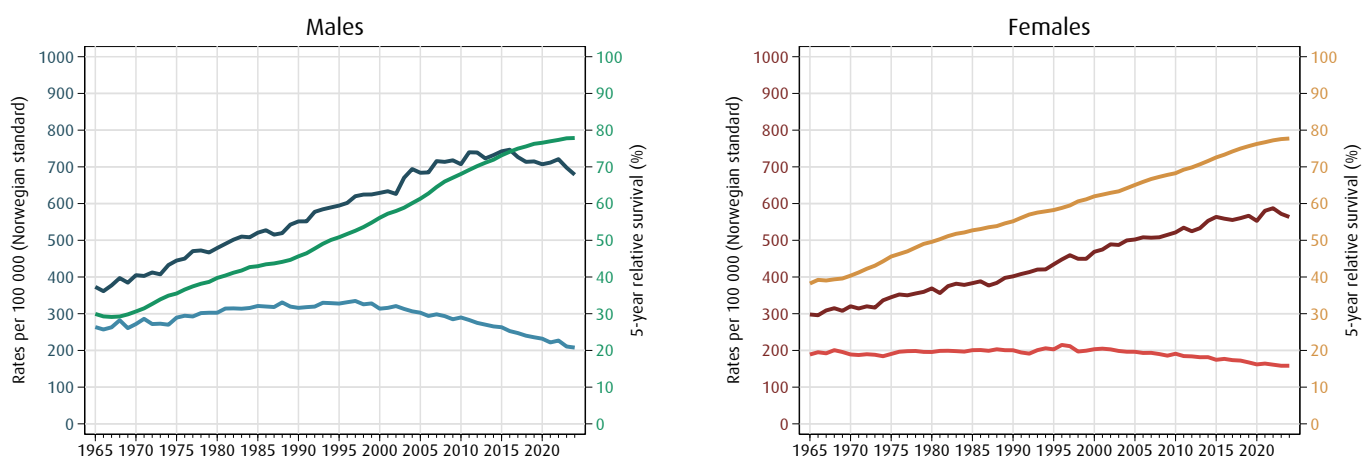
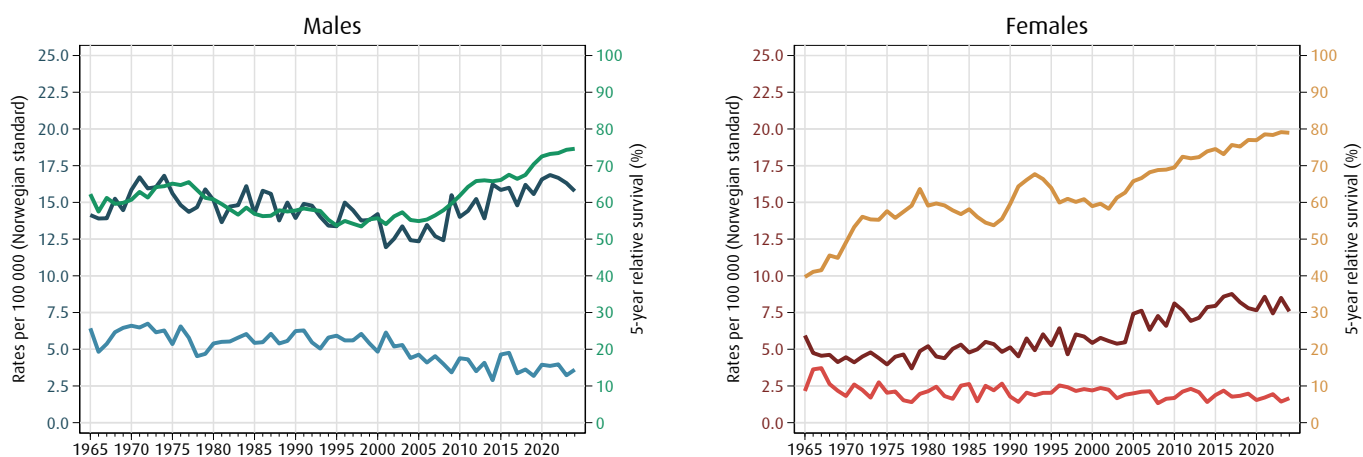
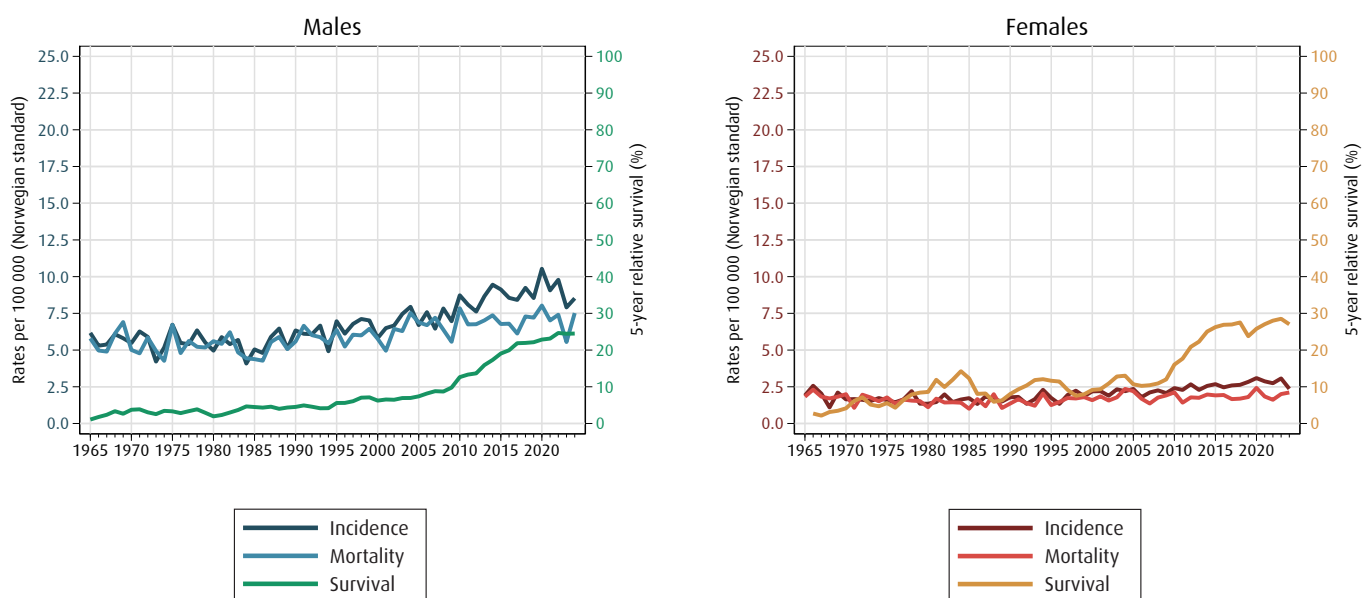
Figure 9.1: Trends in incidence and mortality rates and five-year relative survival proportions**Figure 9.1-A: All sites (ICD-10 C00-96)****Figure 9.1-B: Mouth, pharynx (ICD-10 C00-14)****Figure 9.1-C: Oesophagus (ICD-10 C15)**

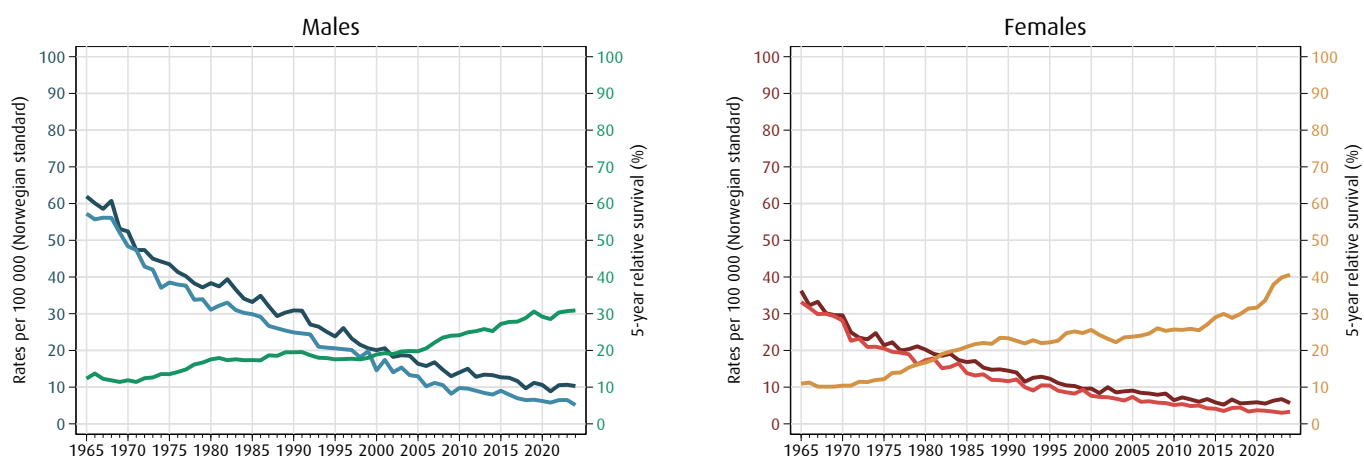
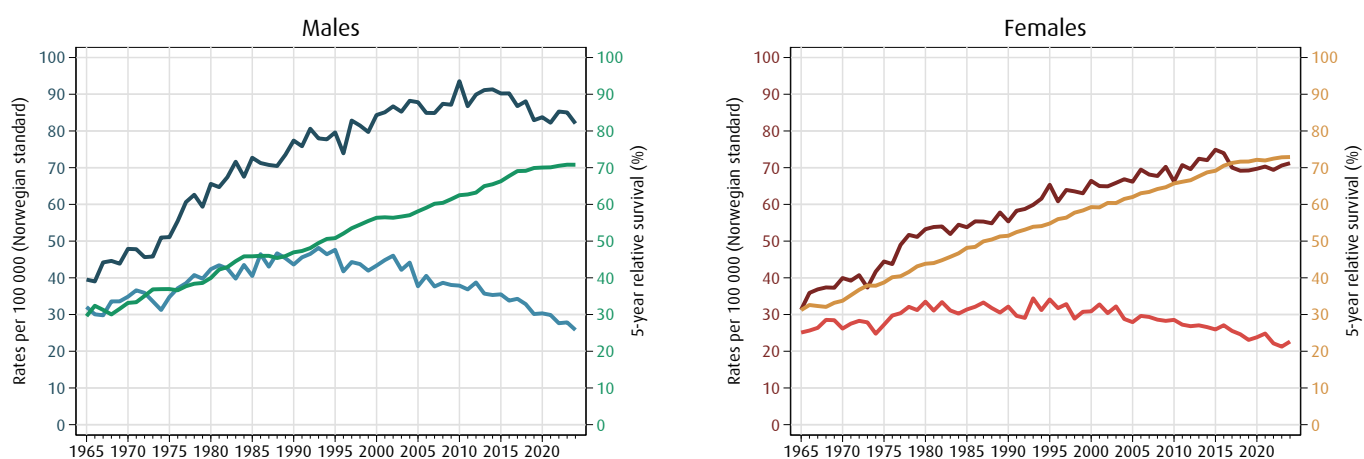
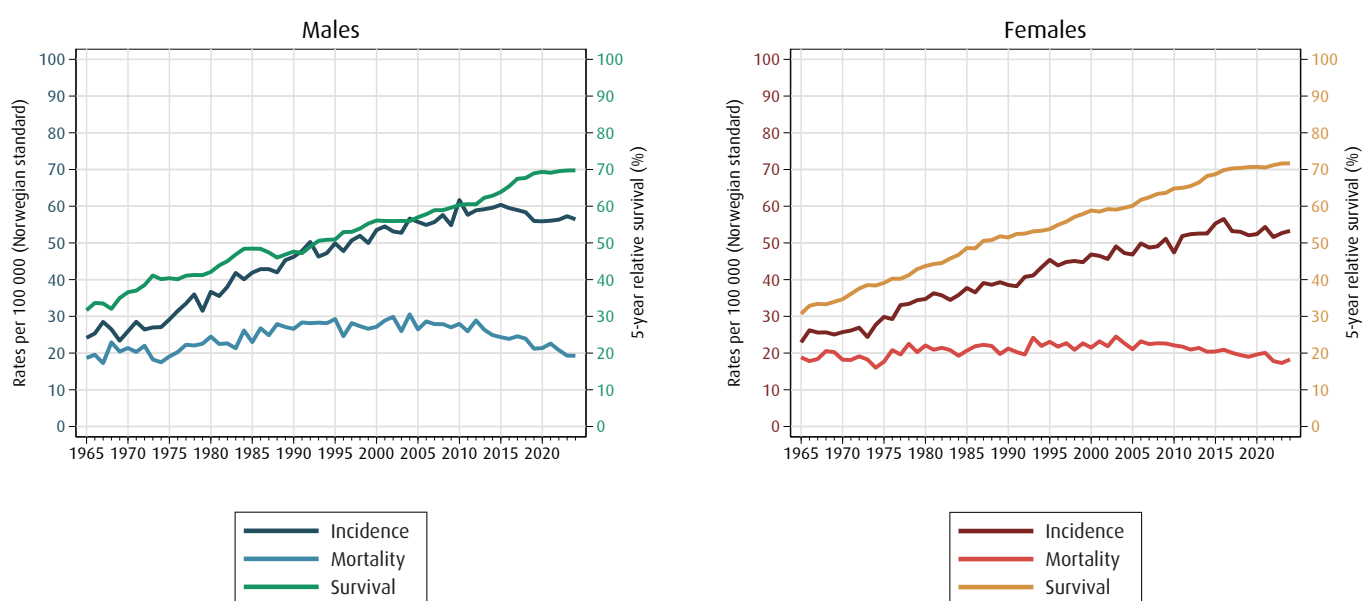
Figure 9.1: Trends in incidence and mortality rates and five-year relative survival proportions**Figure 9.1-D: Stomach (ICD-10 C16)****Figure 9.1-E: Colorectal (ICD-10 C18-20)****Figure 9.1-F: Colon (ICD-10 C18)**

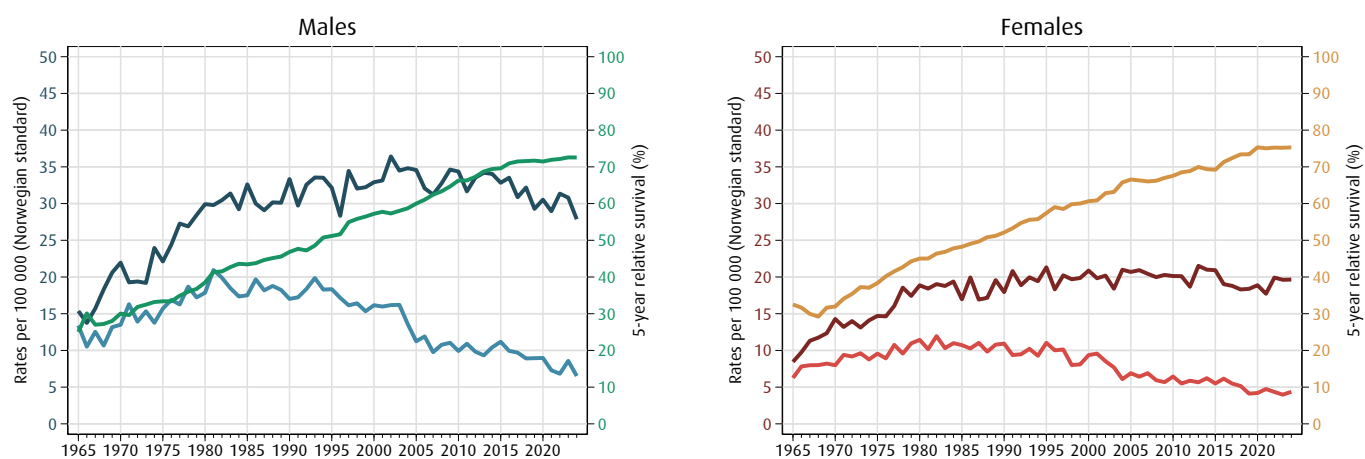
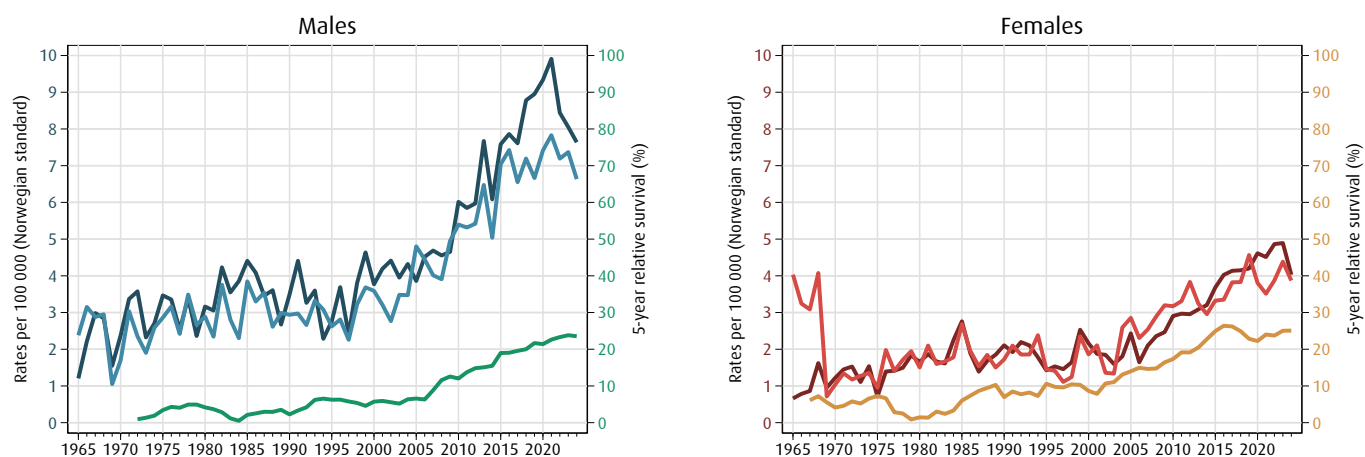
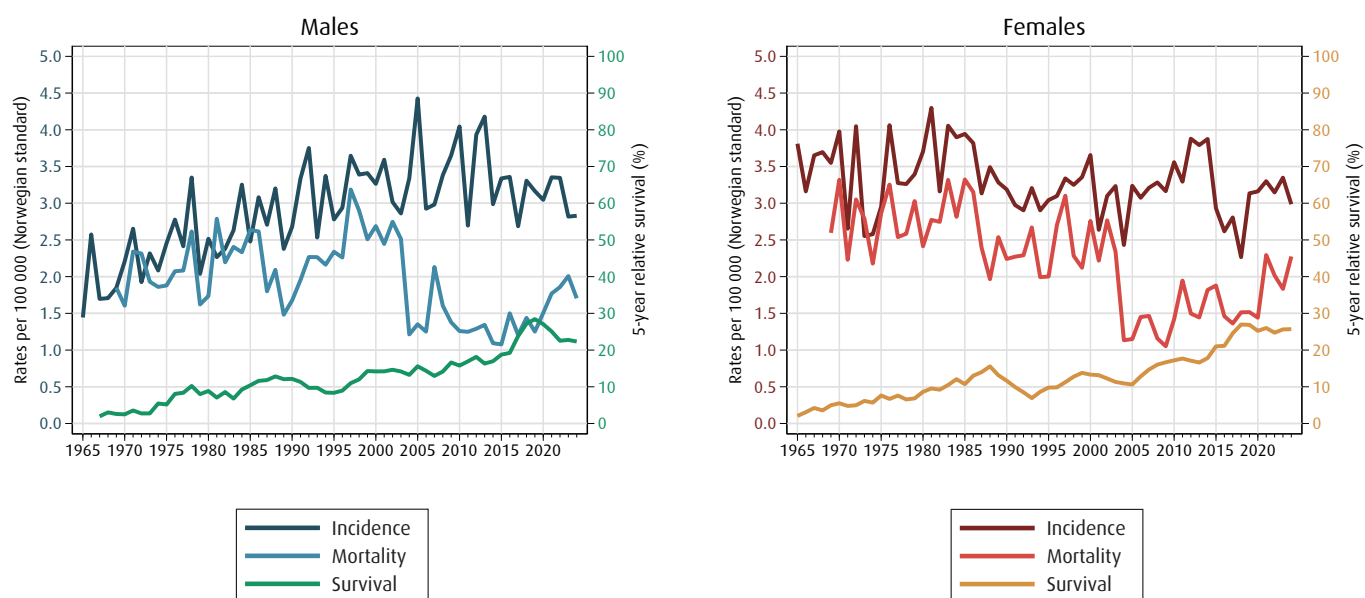
Figure 9.1: Trends in incidence and mortality rates and five-year relative survival proportions**Figure 9.1-G: Rectum, rectosigmoid (ICD-10 C19-20)****Figure 9.1-H: Liver (ICD-10 C22)****Figure 9.1-I: Gallbladder, bile ducts (ICD-10 C23-24)**

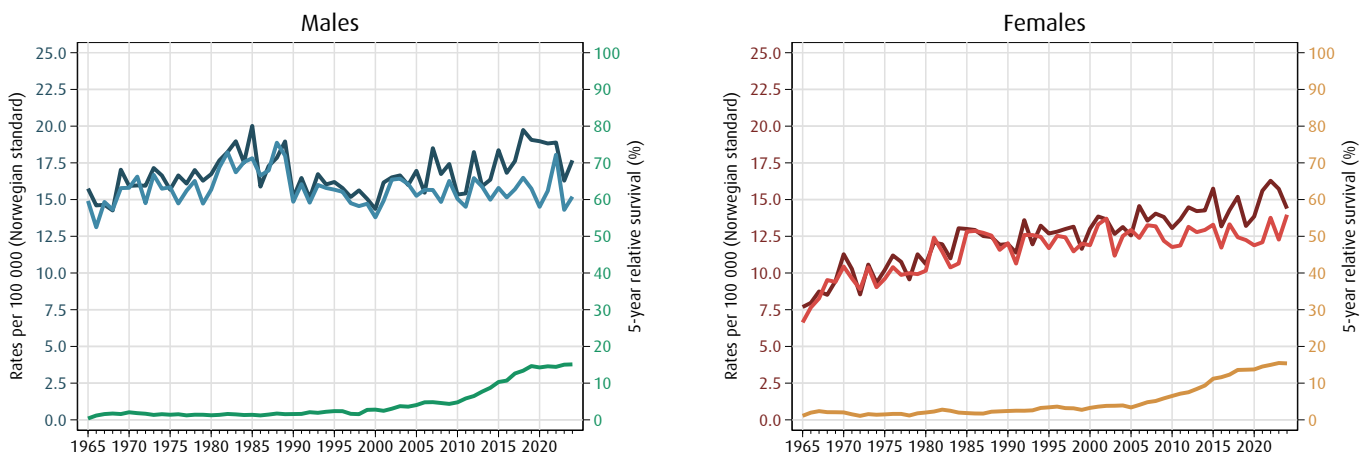
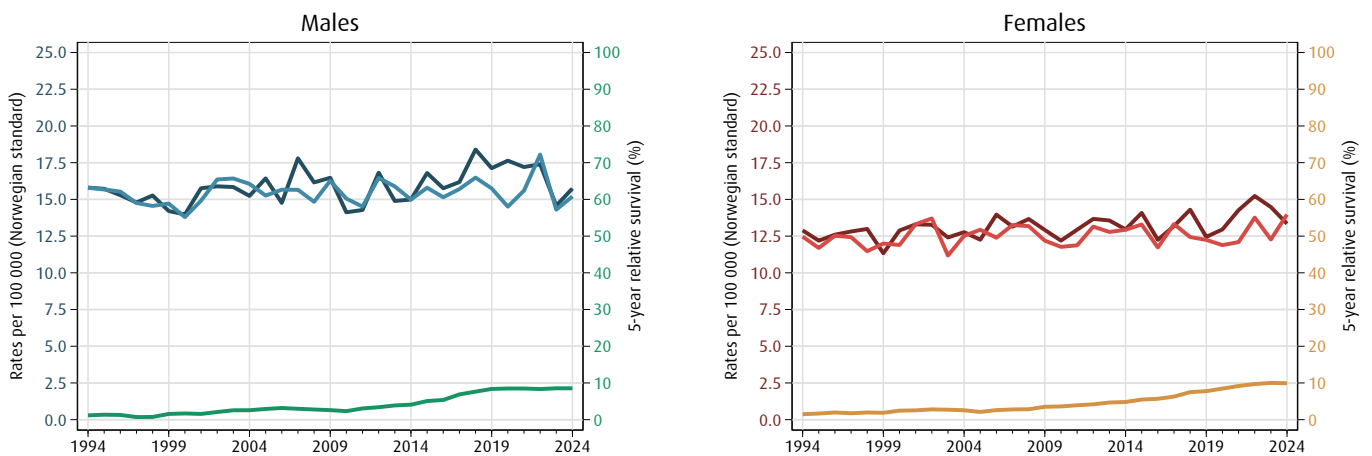
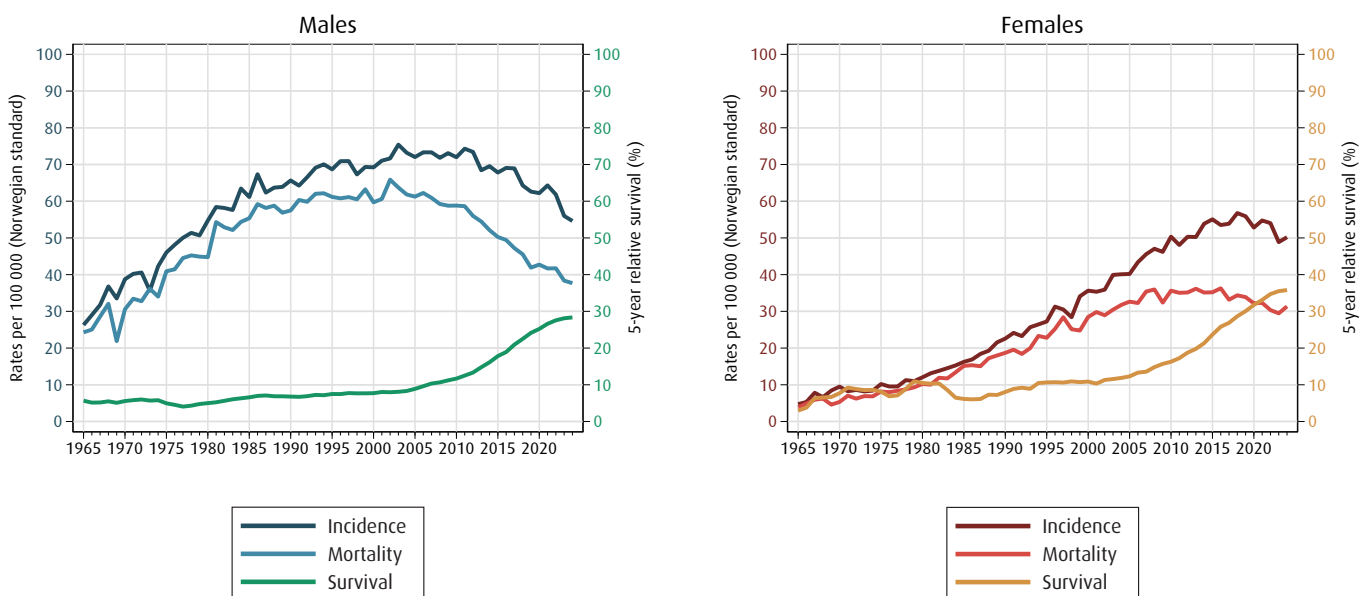
Figure 9.1: Trends in incidence and mortality rates and five-year relative survival proportions**Figure 9.1-J: Pancreas (ICD-10 C25)****Figure 9.1-K: Pancreas (ICD-10 C25) excluding neuroendocrine neoplasms****Figure 9.1-L: Lung, trachea (ICD-10 C33-34)**

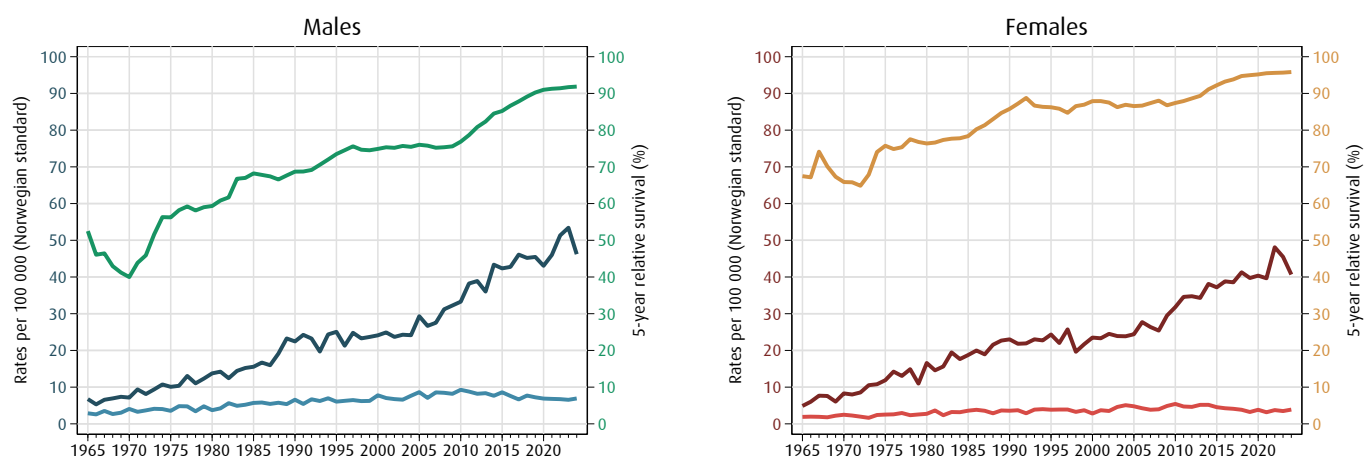
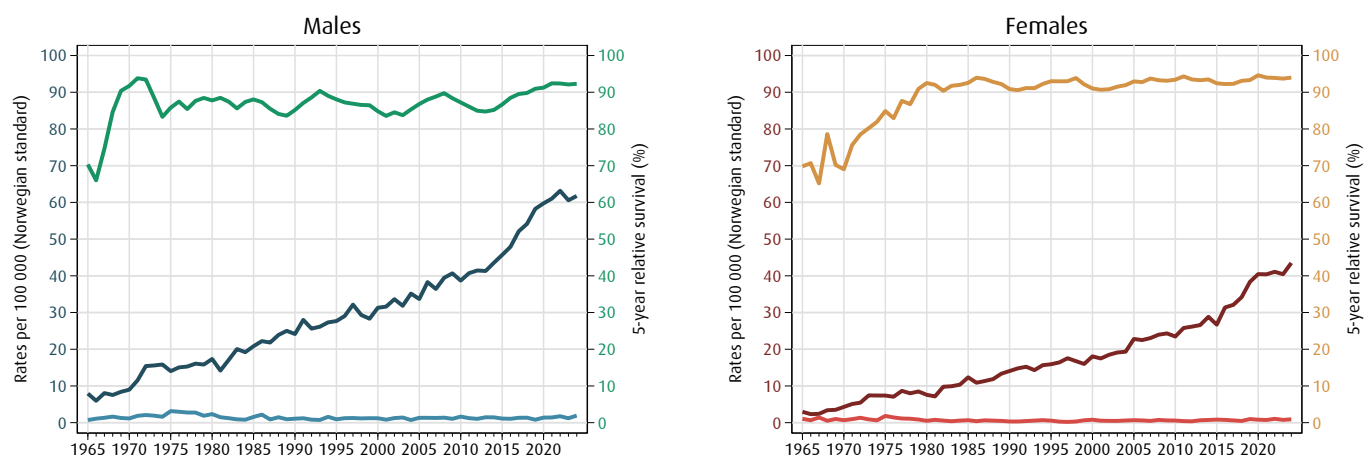
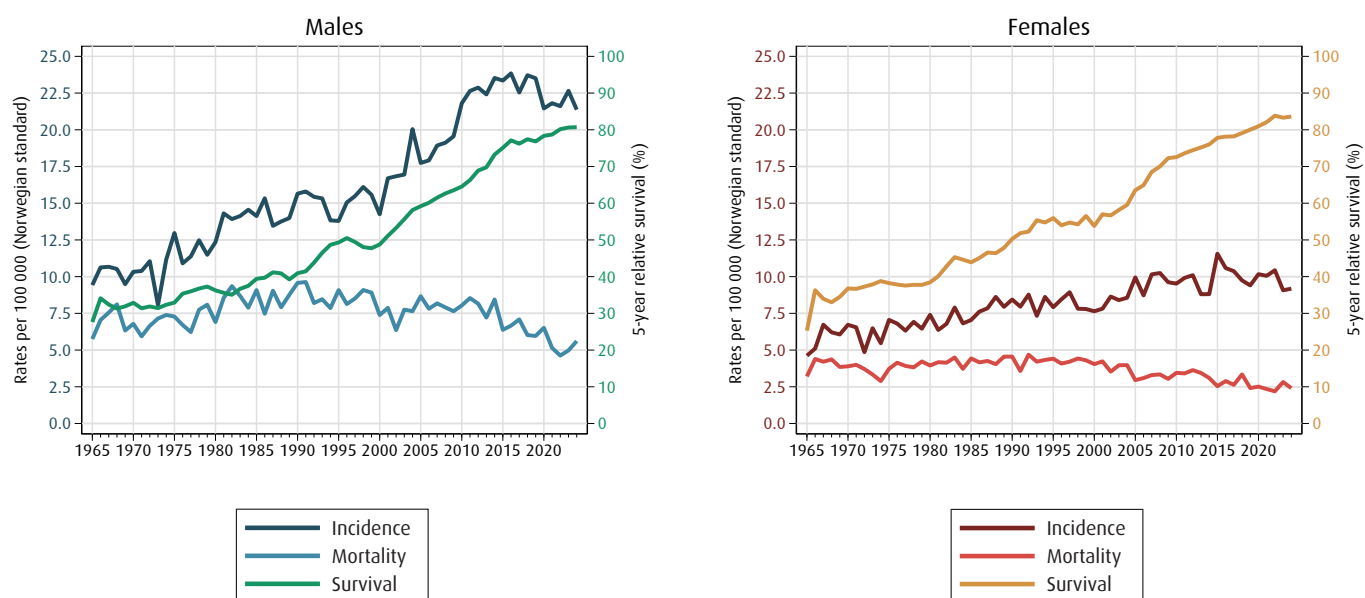
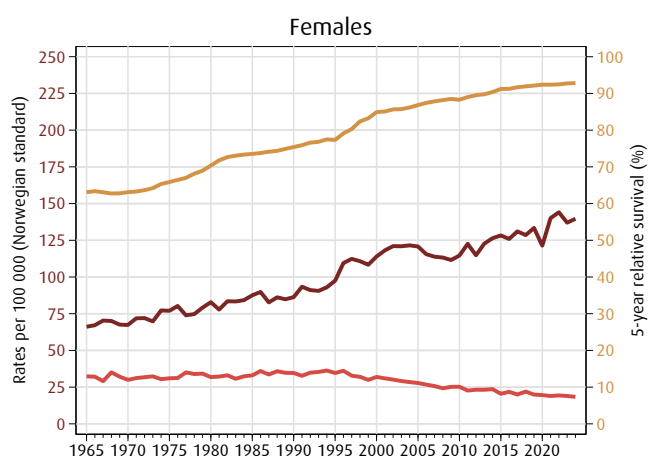
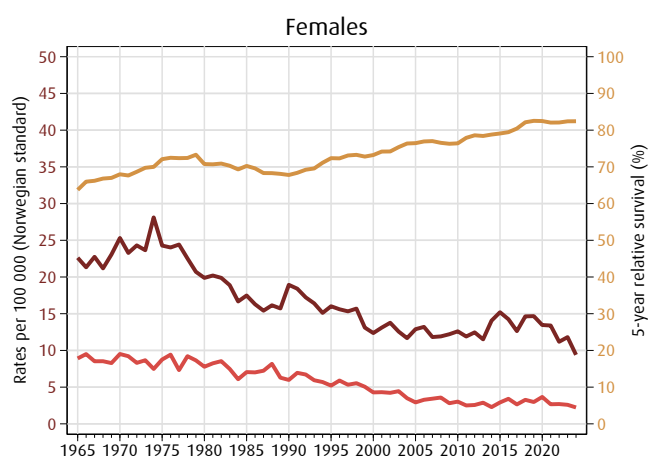
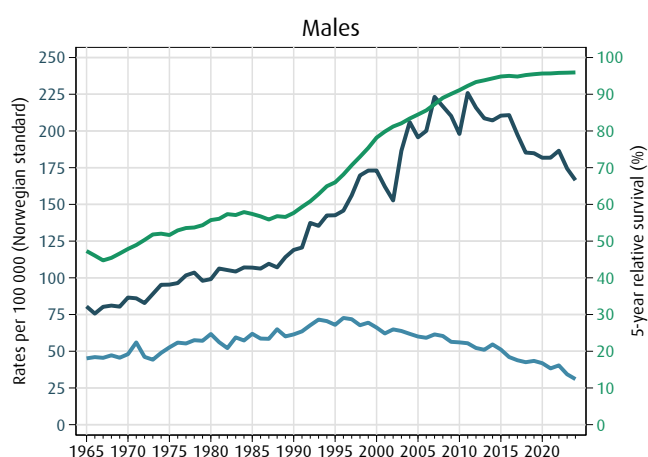
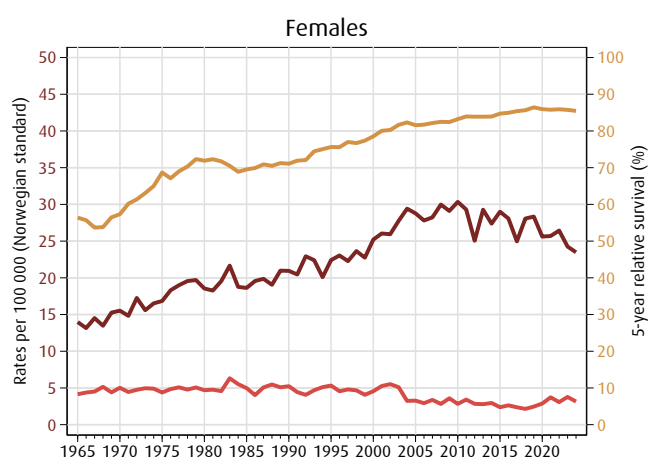
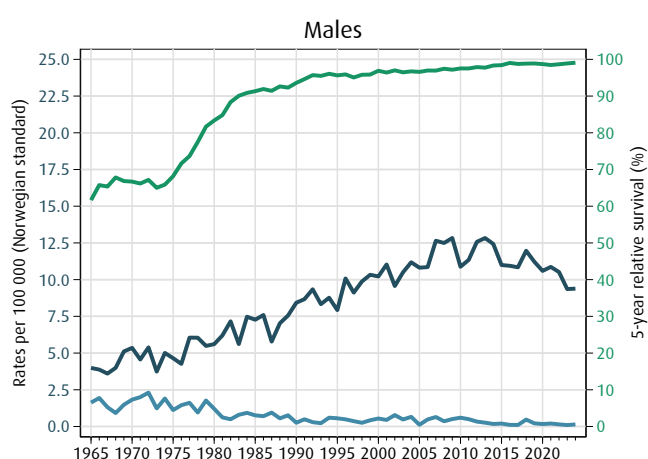
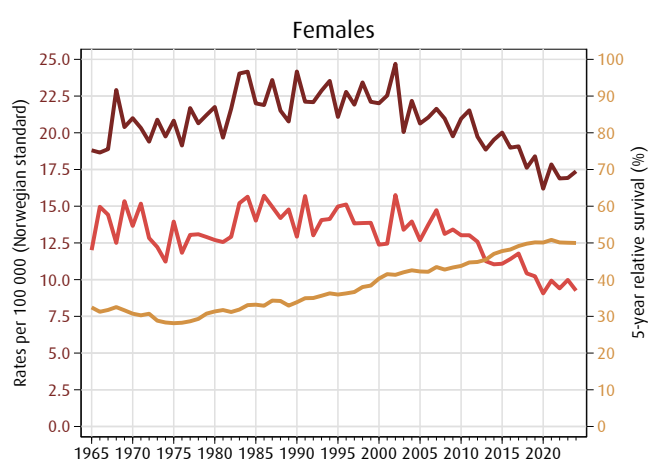
Figure 9.1: Trends in incidence and mortality rates and five-year relative survival proportions**Figure 9.1-M: Melanoma of the skin (ICD-10 C43)****Figure 9.1-N: Skin, non-melanoma (ICD-10 C44)****Figure 9.1-O: Kidney (excl. renal pelvis) (ICD-10 C64)**

Figure 9.1: Trends in incidence and mortality rates and five-year relative survival proportions**Figure 9.1-P: Breast (ICD-10 C50)****Figure 9.1-Q: Cervix uteri (ICD-10 C53)****Figure 9.1-R: Prostate (ICD-10 C61)****Figure 9.1-S: Corpus uteri (ICD-10 C54)****Figure 9.1-T: Testis (ICD-10 C62)****Figure 9.1-U: Ovary etc. (ICD-10 C56, C57.0-4, C48.2)**

Incidence
Mortality
Survival

Incidence
Mortality
Survival

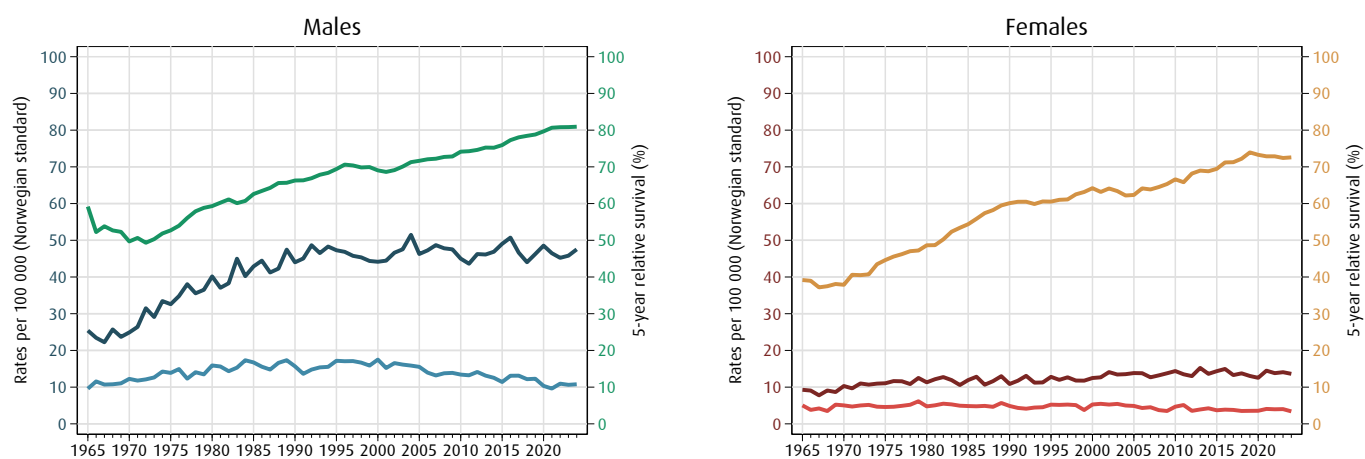
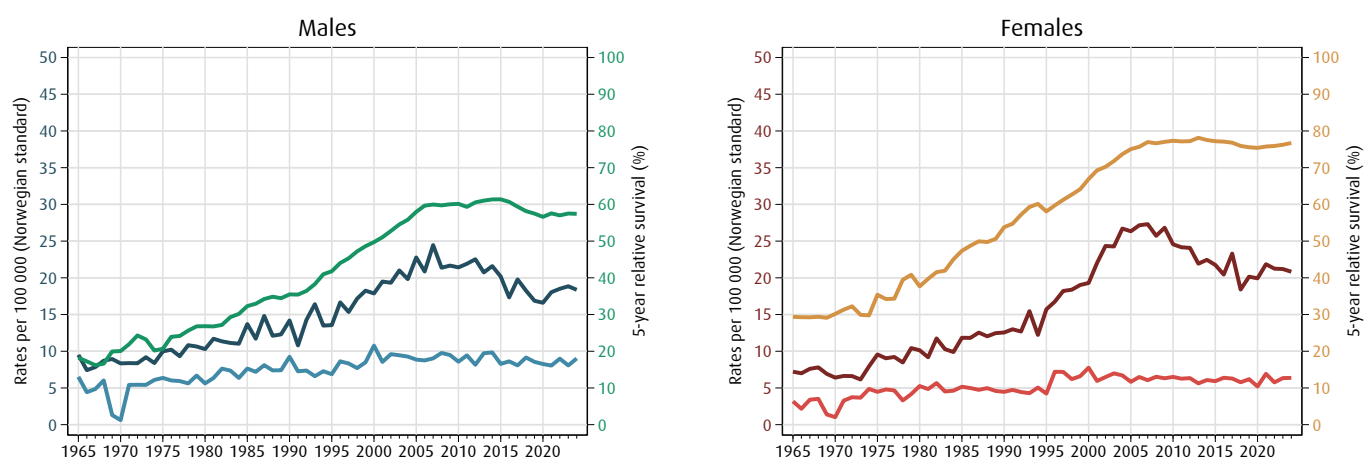
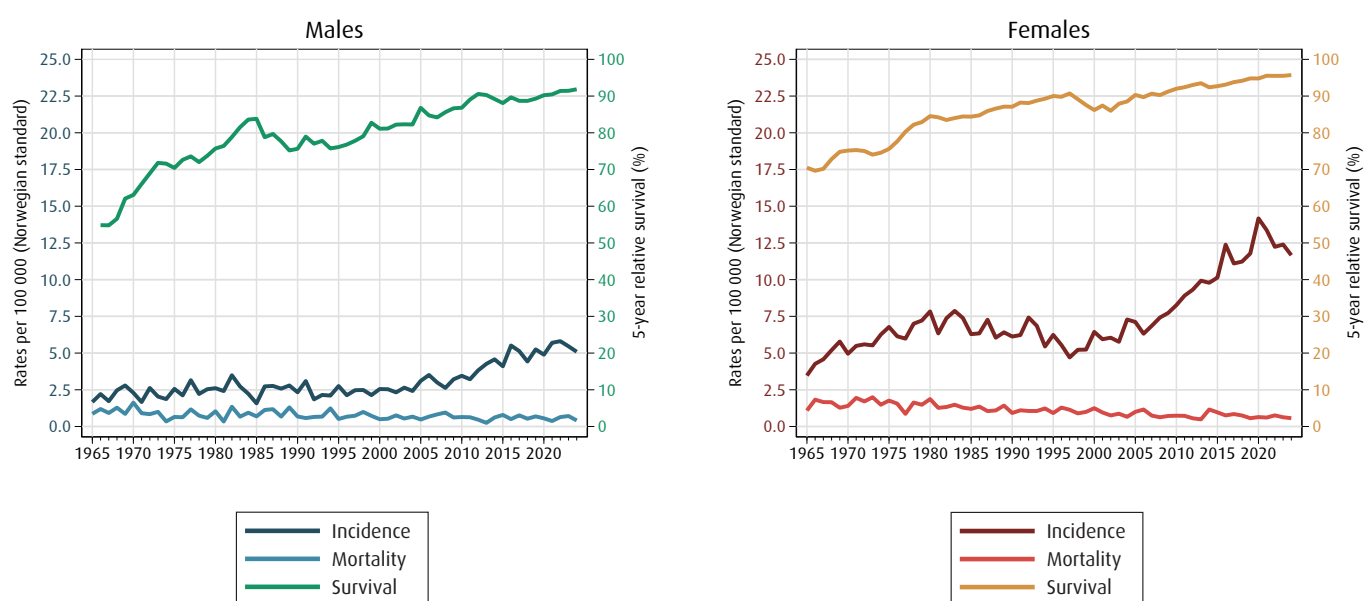
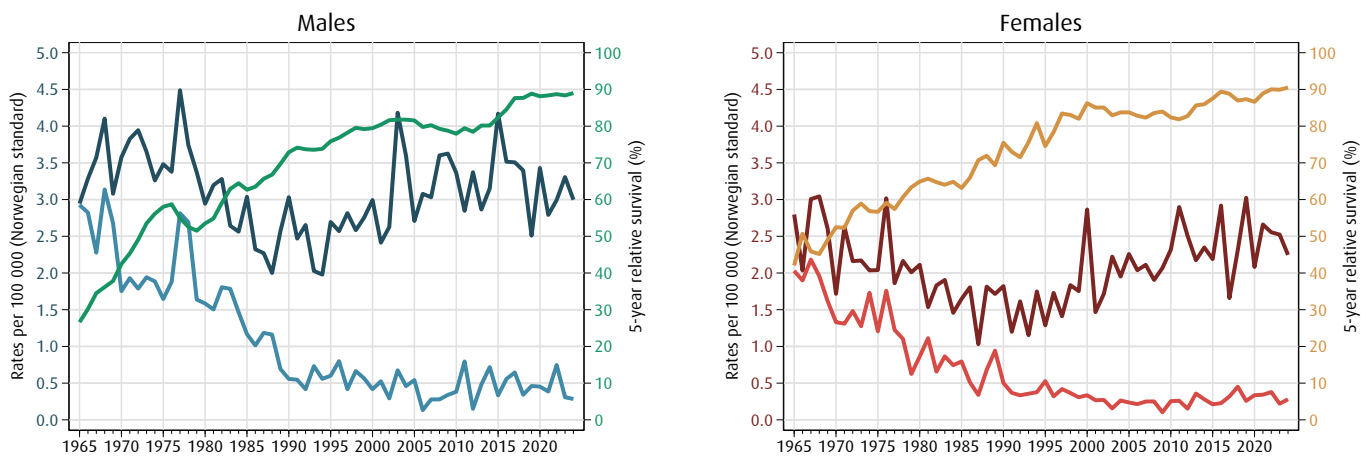
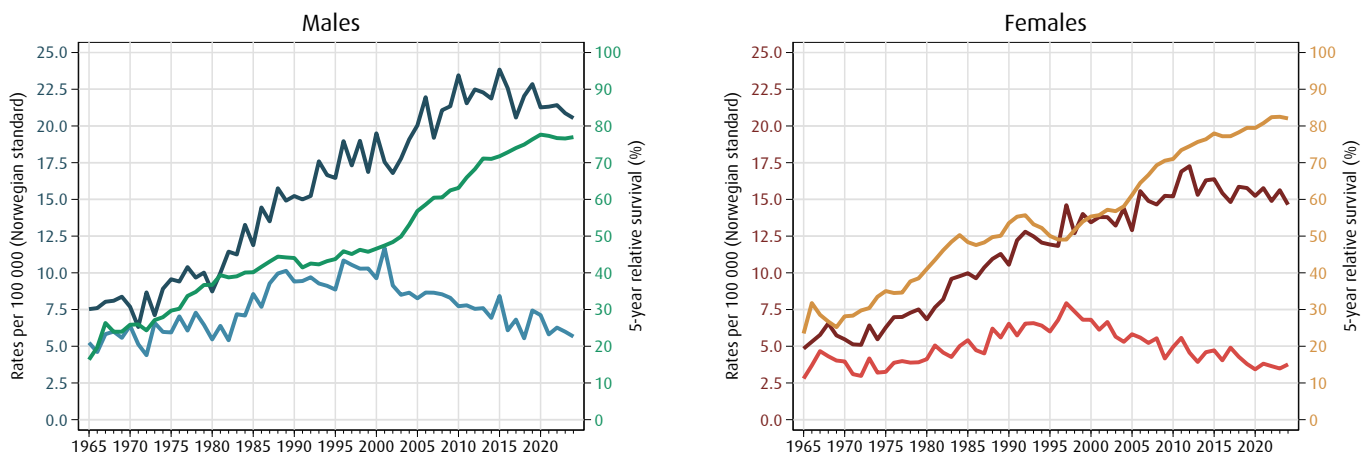
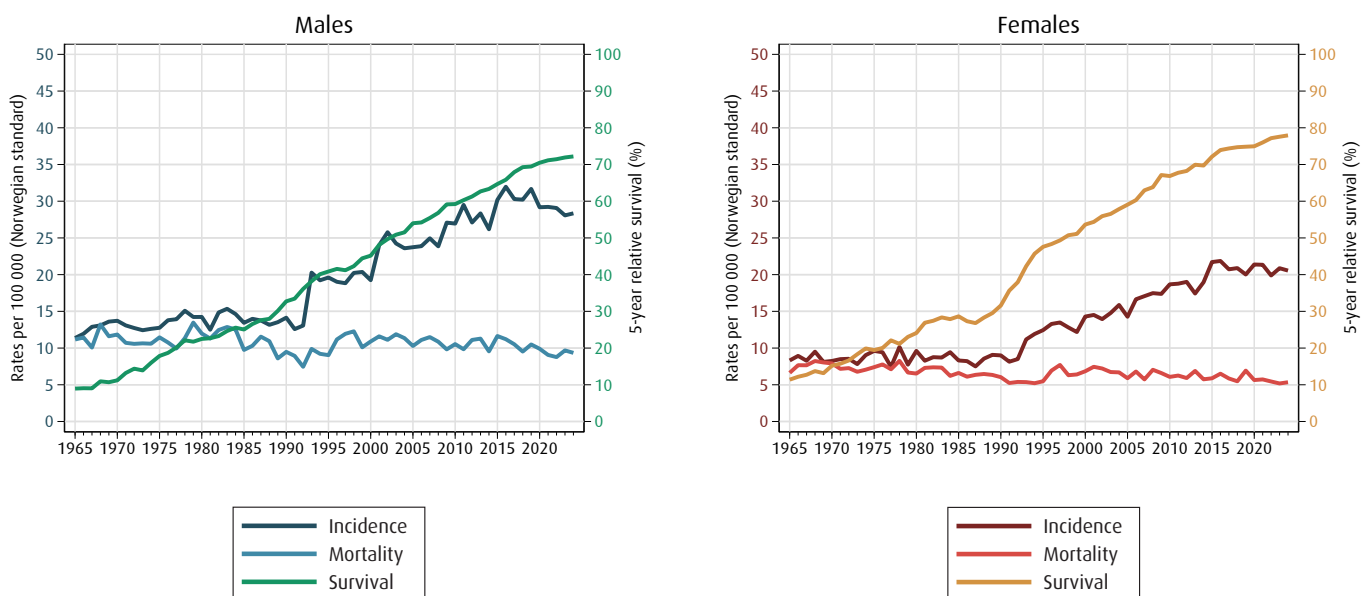
Figure 9.1: Trends in incidence and mortality rates and five-year relative survival proportions**Figure 9.1-V: Urinary tract (ICD-10 C65-68)****Figure 9.1-W: Central nervous system (ICD-10 C70-72)****Figure 9.1-X: Thyroid gland (ICD-10 C73)**

Figure 9.1: Trends in incidence and mortality rates and five-year relative survival proportions**Figure 9.1-Y: Hodgkin lymphoma (ICD-10 C81)****Figure 9.1-Z: Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (ICD-10 C82-86, C96)****Figure 9.1-AA: Leukaemia (ICD-10 C91-95)**

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