

**Table 2: An overview of the age, gender, ethnicity at risk for most cancers in the United Kingdom.**

Name of cancer	Age at risk	Gender at risk	Ethnicity at risk	Citations
<b>Oesophageal</b>	60 – 70 years	Men are two to three fold at higher risk than women for subtype: oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma	Rare in West Common in Africa, China and Iran  White/Caucasian are two times higher to be diagnosed with oesophageal cancer than Black, Asian and mixed ethnic backgrounds.	(Innes, 2009 Ballinger and Patchet, 2004, Mathieu <i>et al.</i> , 2013, Cancer Research UK, 2022a)
<b>Colorectal</b>	Above 60 years	Minimal sex differences in incidence but higher mortality rate in men.	Western culture	(Innes, 2009 White <i>et al.</i> , 2018)
<b>Blood</b>	<p>Chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML): middle age and elderly are at risk.</p> <p>Acute Myeloid Leukaemia (AML): risk increases from 50 years. Greatest incidence between 85 and 89 years.</p> <p>Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) - It is very rare in people younger than 40 years.</p> <p>Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) – childhood at risk.</p> <p>Hodgkin's lymphoma – young adults</p> <p>Non-Hodgkin lymphoma – It is rare before 40.</p>	Men more than women for CLL	<p>White/Caucasian people were the oldest at diagnosis in general. Latino and Black people tended to be the youngest in blood cancers in general.</p> <p>CML: White/Caucasian most risk.</p> <p>AML: Minority groups were less likely to get AML than Caucasian but had worse outcomes.</p> <p>CLL: Black people had the lowest survival rate.</p> <p>ALL: Latino people are at most risk.</p> <p>Hodgkin lymphoma: Black and Latino people higher mortality under 44 years of age.</p> <p>Non-Hodgkin lymphomas: Black people were diagnosed at younger ages and later stages than others.</p> <p>Myeloma more common in Black people.</p>	(Ballinger and Patchet, 2004; Cancer Research UK, 2024b; Cancer Research UK, 2023a.; Cancer Research UK, 2024d; Blood Cancer.com, 2020; Cancer Research UK, 2022a)

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<b>Bile duct cancer</b>	It can develop at any age but most people aged 65 and over are at risk. Other sources suggest between it is most common between 50 and 70 years.	Generally, occurs in both men and women equally. Cholangiocarcinoma inside the liver (ICCA) – more men are at risk. Intrahepatic bile duct is two-fold higher in women.	Risk is higher in Hispanic, Asian and Pacific Islander than non-Hispanic Caucasian and higher in the Northeast and in urban counties.	Cancer Research UK, 2024c; Guts UK Charity, 2024; Liver Cancer UK, 2022; Ellington <i>et al.</i> , 2021)
<b>Brain</b>	It can arise at any age. Greatest risk is between 85 to 89 years. Primary brain tumour in childhood and teenage.	It depends on type of tumour, site, benign/malignant and general health.	It depends on type of tumour, site, benign/malignant and general health.	(Cancer Research UK, n.d; Brain Tumour Support, 2025)
<b>Kidney</b>	35% develop in people aged 75 and above.	It is more common in males.	Minority ethnic groups	(Cancer Research UK, 2024e)
<b>Skin</b>	Increased age and young adults.  Melanoma: 15-34 years	Skin cancer: More common in males (1 in 4 men and 1 in 5 women). Melanoma: More common in males (1 in 36 men and 1 in 47 women).	White/Caucasian two-fold risk than Black, Asian and Mixed ethnic heritage.	Cancer Research UK, 2022a  (Skin, n.d.)
<b>Bone</b>	The elderly are more at risk generically.  Osteosarcoma is more common in adolescents (10 to 19 years)  Ewing sarcoma in children and adolescents. It can also occur in adults.  Chondrosarcomas and spindle cell sarcomas: 30 to 60 years of age.  Chordomas: common in people above 50 years.	More common in males (53%) than females (47%)	More at risk amongst Asians and Hispanics.	(Innes, 2009; Cancer Research UK, 2023b; Cancer Research UK, 2025a; Cancer Research UK, 2017; Byrd Cancer Education & Advocacy Foundation, 2024)

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<b>Bowel</b>	People aged 75 and above (44%)  Recent small increase in early onsets affecting people aged 25 to 49 years.	More at risk in males than females.	White/Caucasian more at risk than Asian, Black and Mixed ethnic backgrounds.	(Cancer Research UK, 2025b; White <i>et al.</i> 2018)
<b>Stomach</b>	Older age. 50% of cases develop in people aged 75 years and above.	Males are more at risk than females.	Black people are at more risk than other ethnicities.	(Cancer Research UK, 2025c; Cancer Research UK, 2022a)
<b>Testicular</b>	People aged 20-40 years.	Males are more at risk than females.	White/Caucasian are more at risk than other ethnicities.	(Innes, 2009; Ballinger and Patchet, 2004; Cancer Research UK, 2025d)
<b>Bladder</b>	People between ages 45 to 60 years.	Males are more at risk than females.	White/Caucasian are more at risk than Black, Asian and Mixed ethnic backgrounds.	(Cancer Research UK, 2023c; Cancer Research UK, 2022a; MacMillan Cancer Support, 2022a)
<b>Cervical</b>	Most at risk are young females particularly aged between 30 and 34 years.	Females are at risk,	Ethnic minorities particularly Asians.	(Cancer Research UK, 2023d; Ginsburg and Paskett, 2018)
<b>Liver</b>	It occurs at any age but mostly older people aged 60 and above. Highest risk between 85 to 89 years.	Three times more common in males than females.	Black and Asians are more at risk.	(Cancer Research UK, 2022a; Cancer Research UK 2022b; Wu <i>et al.</i> , 2019)
<b>Head and Neck Cancer</b>	Mouth and oropharyngeal cancer is a type of head and neck cancer: higher risk aged 65 to 69 years.	It is more common in males than females.	Chinese, Black, South Asian (Bangladeshi, Pakistani, India) males have higher incidence ratio (IRR) compared to White/Caucasian males.  Marginal/Borderline IRR in Black than white/Caucasian males.  Pakistani females are most at risk than white/Caucasian females. This is followed by Bangladeshi, Chinese, Black and Indian females are at risk than white/Caucasian females.	(Cancer Research UK, 2024f; MacMillan Cancer Support, 2022b; Jack <i>et al.</i> 2013)

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<b>Eye</b>	<p>Squamous cell eye cancer: Older people at risk especially around 60 years.</p> <p>Lymphoma of the eye: 50 to 60 years.</p> <p>Retinoblastoma: Children under 5 years are at risk.</p>	Squamous cell eye cancer: males are more at risk than females.	<p>Higher incidence globally for eye cancer in Sub-Saharan Africa than Western Europe and Northern Europe.</p> <p>Melanoma: more common in white/Caucasian than Black, Asian and Hispanic people.</p>	(Cancer Research UK, 2024g; Huang <i>et al.</i> 2024)
<b>Gall bladder</b>	60 years and above at most risk particularly between 85 and 89 years.	Females are more at risk than males.	South Asian particularly Indian are at most risk than White/Caucasian.	(Innes, 2009; Cancer Research UK, 2023e; Aldouri <i>et al.</i> , 2008)
<b>Thyroid</b>	<p>Women aged 40 to 44 years are at risk.</p> <p>Men: 70 to 74 years.</p>	Females are more at risk than males especially during reproductive years.	Black and Asian are most at risk than White/Caucasian.	(Cancer Research UK. 2023f; Delon <i>et al.</i> , 2022)
<b>Prostate</b>	Risk increases with age particularly 75 to 79 years.	Males are at risk	Black are more at risk than White/Caucasian. Least common across Asian men.	(Cancer Research UK 2022c)
<b>Ovaries</b>	<p>Risk increases with age particularly around 45 years.</p> <p>Greatest risk between 75 and 79 years.</p>	Females are at most risk	It is common in White/Caucasian than Asian and Black in combination with other risk factors.	(Cancer Research UK, 2025e; National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (2023)
<b>Breast</b>	Women aged over 50 are at most risk and less common than under 40 years.	<p>Females: 1 in 7 at risk.</p> <p>Around 56,400 females and 390 males diagnosed each year.</p>	Risk higher in white/Caucasian than other ethnicities.	(Cancer Research UK, 2023g)
<b>Pancreas</b>	<p>Old age at risk. Around 50% are at most risk aged 75 years and above.</p> <p>Uncommon in people aged under 40.</p>	Females are at most risk than males.	<p>Black are at most risk than white/Caucasian.</p> <p>Risk is lower amongst Asian and mixed ethnicities.</p>	(Cancer Research UK, 2023h; Cheng, 2024)

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Lung	<p>Older people are at most risk particularly those aged 75 years and above (44%).</p> <p>Younger people are also affected but is rare under 40 years.</p>	<p>Males are at most risk and are affected by deprivation score and smoking (lifestyle factors).</p> <p>Socioeconomic status/deprivation score: Males in most deprived areas (215 per 100,000) than least deprived (94 per 100,000). Females in most deprived areas (147 per 100,000) than least deprived (62 per 100,000)</p> <p>Long-term male smokers are diagnosed at later stages of lung cancers than women and non-smokers.</p> <p>Lung adenocarcinoma subtype: women at most risk.</p>	<p>Bangladeshi men are at most risk. This is followed by White/Caucasian, Chinese and Black Caribbean men.</p> <p>In general, the risk for white/Caucasian are two-fold higher than Black, Asian and Mixed ethnic backgrounds due to smoking and obesity.</p> <p>Lung adenocarcinoma: People from Black, Chinese, South Asian and other Asian communities are two-fold higher than other ethnicities</p>	(MacMillan Cancer Support, 2020; University of Oxford, 2024)