Cancer incidence among the south Asian and non-south Asian population under 30 years of age in Yorkshire, UK

M van Laar, P A McKinney, R C Parslow, A Glaser, S E Kinsey, I J Lewis, S V Picton, M Richards, G Shenton, D Stark, P Norman and R G Feltbower

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After publication of this article in 2010, it was noted that there was an error in the data format used for the analyses of incidence rates throughout the paper, which led to overestimation of the population denominators. The interpretation, P-values and main conclusions throughout the manuscript remain the same; however, it is the magnitude of the incidence rates that is incorrect. The correct data are given below.

### Incidence rates

The incidence rate (per 1 000 000 person-years) for all cancers in 0–29 year olds between 1990 and 2005 is 151 (95% CI 146–156).

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**Table 1. Number of cases and age–sex standardised incidence rates for south Asians and non-south Asians by diagnostic group, age group and gender (1990–2005)**

| Diagnostic group       | Number of cases | Incidence rates |                |                |                | P-value |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
|                        | South Asian     | Non-south Asian | Total          | South Asian    | Non-south Asian|         |
|                        | cases (column %)| cases (column %)|               | rate (95% CI)  | rate (95% CI)  |         |
| Leukaemia              | 66 (24)         | 649 (20)        | 715            | 33.6 (25.4–41.7)| 30.3 (27.9–32.6)| 0.354 |
| Lymphoma               | 71 (26)         | 689 (21)        | 760            | 37.8 (28.9–46.6)| 31.9 (29.5–34.3)| 0.074 |
| CNS tumours            | 37 (13)         | 562 (17)        | 599            | 19.4 (13.1–25.7)| 26.1 (24.0–28.3)| 0.111 |
| Other solid tumours    | 101 (37)        | 1359 (42)       | 1460           | 54.5 (43.8–65.3)| 63.1 (59.8–66.5)| 0.191 |
| Age at diagnosis, years (%) |                |                |                |                |                |         |
| 0–4                    | 66 (24)         | 650 (20)        | 716            | 194.7 (147.7–241.7)| 192.6 (177.8–207.4)| 0.918 |
| 5–9                    | 40 (15)         | 364 (11)        | 404            | 125.9 (86.8–165.0)| 102.6 (92.0–113.1)| 0.225 |
| 10–14                  | 37 (13)         | 375 (12)        | 412            | 125.8 (85.2–166.3)| 105.0 (94.3–115.6)| 0.280 |
| 15–19                  | 42 (15)         | 463 (14)        | 505            | 135.5 (94.5–176.6)| 131.0 (119.0–143.0)| 0.723 |
| 20–24                  | 41 (15)         | 597 (18)        | 638            | 125.2 (86.6–163.7)| 161.0 (148.1–174.0)| 0.181 |
| 25–29                  | 49 (18)         | 810 (25)        | 859            | 169.9 (122.0–217.8)| 217.1 (202.1–232.1)| 0.146 |
| Gender                 |                |                |                |                |                |         |
| Male                   | 159 (58)        | 1995 (61)       | 2154           | 170.5 (143.8–197.3)| 183.2 (175.1–191.2)| 0.555 |
| Female                 | 116 (42)        | 1264 (39)       | 1380           | 119.9 (97.9–141.8)| 119.3 (112.7–125.9)| 0.744 |
| Total                  | 275             | 3259            | 3534           | 145.2 (127.9–162.5)| 151.4 (146.2–156.6)| 0.801 |

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The incidence rate among south Asians and non-south Asians is 145.2 (95% CI 127.9–162.5) and 151.4 (95% CI 146.2–156.6), respectively. Table 1 shows the number of cases and incidence rates for south Asians and non-south Asians by diagnostic group, age group and gender.

Temporal trends
Figure 1 displays incidence trends between 1990 and 2005 for all cancers combined and each diagnostic group using smoothed 3-year moving averages (MA).

Figure 2 shows the age- and sex-standardised incidence rates for south and non-south Asians for all cancers combined alongside predicted incidence rates from 2005 to 2020. If the AAPC continues to increase at a constant rate, the incidence of cancer among south Asians is set to increase almost threefold from 2005 onwards to be approximately 600 per million compared with 200 per million for non-south Asians by 2020.