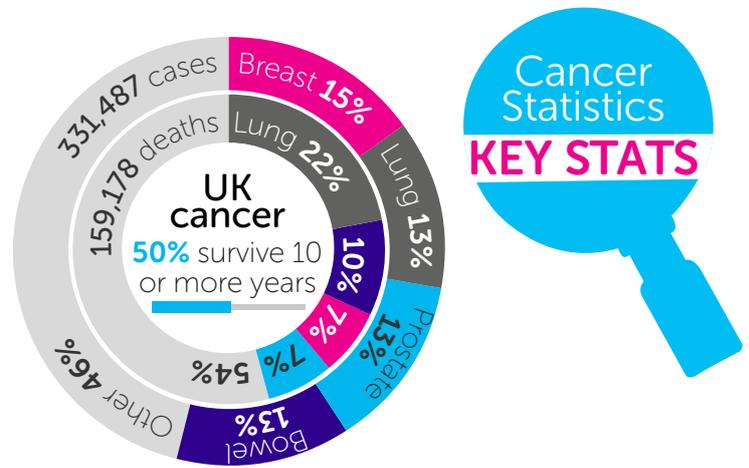


ALL CANCERS COMBINED

February 2015



How common is cancer?

- There are more than 200 types of cancer, each with different causes, symptoms and treatments.
- More than 331,000 people were diagnosed with cancer in 2011 in the UK, that's around 910 people every day.
- Every two minutes someone in the UK is diagnosed with cancer.
- 1 in 2 people in the UK born after 1960 will be diagnosed with some form of cancer during their lifetime.
- The risk of developing cancer up to the age of 50 years is 1 in 35 for men and 1 in 20 for women.
- Breast, lung, prostate and bowel cancers together account for over half of all new cancers each year.
- Cancer can develop at any age, but is most common in older people. More than a third of cancers are diagnosed in people aged 75 and over.
- Less than one per cent of all cancers occur in children (aged 0-14).
- Less than one per cent of all cancers occur in teenagers (aged 15-24).
- Overall cancer incidence rates in Great Britain have increased by more than a third since the mid-1970s, with almost this entire rise occurring before the late 1990s.
- Cancer incidence rates in Great Britain have risen by 23% in males and by 43% in females since the mid-1970s.
- There have been large increases in the incidence of many cancers strongly linked to lifestyle, such as kidney, liver, skin (malignant melanoma), oral and uterine (womb).
- In males over the last decade stomach cancer incidence has decreased by almost a third, and lung cancer incidence has decreased by around a seventh.
- In females over the last decade in the UK, stomach cancer incidence has decreased by more than a quarter, and ovarian cancer incidence has decreased by around a tenth.
- Worldwide there were estimated to be around 14.1 million new cases of cancer in 2012, with incidence rates varying across the world.
- In Europe, there were an estimated 3.44 million new cases of cancer in 2012. The UK incidence rate is 15th lowest in Europe for males and 8th highest for females.
- Cancer is the number one fear for the British public, feared ahead of debt, knife crime, Alzheimer's disease and losing a job.

How many people die from cancer?

- Cancer causes more than one in four of all deaths in the UK.
- More than half of cancer deaths occur in people aged 75 and over.
- In the UK there were around 162,000 deaths from cancer in 2012.
- In the UK in 2012, more than 440 people died from cancer every day, that's more than one person every four minutes.
- Cancer death rates in the UK have fallen by around a fifth over the last forty years and by 10% over the last decade.
- More than one in five of all cancer deaths are from lung cancer.
- Lung, bowel, breast and prostate cancers together account for almost half of all cancer deaths.
- Worldwide, it is estimated that around 8.2 million people died from cancer in 2012.

How many people survive cancer?

- Half of people diagnosed with cancer now survive their disease for at least ten years.
- Cancer survival rates in the UK have doubled in the last 40 years.
- Three-quarters of children are now cured of their disease, compared with around a quarter in the late 1960s.

What causes cancer?

- A person's risk of developing cancer depends on many factors, including age, genetics, and exposure to risk factors (including some potentially avoidable lifestyle factors).
- 4 in 10 (42%) of cancer cases in the UK each year are linked to lifestyle factors.
- In the last 5 years, almost 600,000 cancer cases in the UK could have been prevented.
- Smoking is the largest single cause of cancer in the UK, linked to an estimated 19% of cancer cases in the UK each year. Lung cancer has the highest proportion of smoking-linked cases.
- Diet (too little fruit, vegetables and fibre; too much red and processed meat and salt) is linked to an estimated 9% of cancer cases in the UK each year. Upper aero-digestive tract cancers (oral cavity and pharynx, oesophageal, and larynx) have the highest proportion of diet-linked cases.
- Overweight and obesity is linked to an estimated 5% of cancer cases in the UK each year. Uterine, kidney and oesophageal cancers have the highest proportions of bodyweight-linked cases.
- Alcohol is linked to an estimated 4% of cancer cases in the UK each year. Upper aero-digestive tract cancers (oral cavity and pharynx, larynx, and oesophageal) have the highest proportion of alcohol-linked cases.
- Cervical, mesothelioma, oral, larynx, oesophageal and lung cancers have the highest proportions of cases linked to lifestyle factors. Prostate and testicular cancers have no established lifestyle factor links.
- Certain medical conditions or immune system problems, and some medicines or treatments, may relate to higher risk of some cancer types.

CANCER STATISTICS	Males	Females	Persons	Country	Year ⁴
Number of new cases per year ¹	167,487	164,000	331,487	UK	2011
Incidence rate per 100,000 population ²	426.5	376.2	396.2		
Number of deaths per year	85,068	76,755	161,823	UK	2012
Mortality rate per 100,000 population ²	198.7	146.6	168.6		
One-year survival rate ^{1,3}	66.7%	74.1%	70.4%		
Five-year net survival (predicted) ^{1,3}	49.3%	59.2%	54.3%	England & Wales	2010-2011
Ten-year net survival (predicted) ^{1,3}	45.8%	53.7%	49.8%		

1. Excluding non-melanoma skin cancer

2. European age-standardised

3. Adults diagnosed

4. Latest statistics available



Produced by Cancer Research UK's Statistical Information Team, Key Facts are a series of simple key messages about statistics and facts on common cancers.

Find cancer statistics on our website cruk.org/cancerstats or by emailing stats.team@cancer.org.uk

The Statistical Information Team also provides other materials and web-based statistics and information, all written for health professionals. Covering data for around 30 common cancers, these include up-to-date incidence, survival and mortality statistics, lifetime risk, prevalence, risk factors, treatments, and screening information - and it's all free.