

Contents

OUR LATEST CANCER STATS

- Half of all patients now survive for at least 10 years
- Skin cancer incidence rates now 5 times higher
- Lung cancer incidence up in women but down in men
- Global cancer death toll 50% higher in men than women

OUR NEXT DATA UPDATES

- 2011 UK incidence statistics by cancer site
- Cancer survival by type up to 2010/11

WE ARE THE LEADING SOURCE OF UK CANCER STATISTICS.

Find us online at:

cruk.org/cancerstats

We publish a wide range of cancer statistics including:

- Incidence
- Mortality
- Survival
- Prevalence
- Lifetime risk
- Risk factors
- Bowel, breast and cervical screening

We publish data for the UK, Europe and World and for over 30 cancer sites.

Browse our statistical publications:

- [Data summary tables](#)
- [Cancer Stats Reports](#)
- [Cancer Stats Key Facts](#)

If you have any questions or would like to sign up to our e-news mailing list email us at: stats.team@cancer.org.uk

THE LATEST CANCER STATISTICS

HALF OF ALL CANCER PATIENTS NOW SURVIVE AT LEAST 10 YEARS

Fifty per cent of people diagnosed with cancer today will survive their disease for at least 10 years, according to landmark figures published by Cancer Research UK this week.

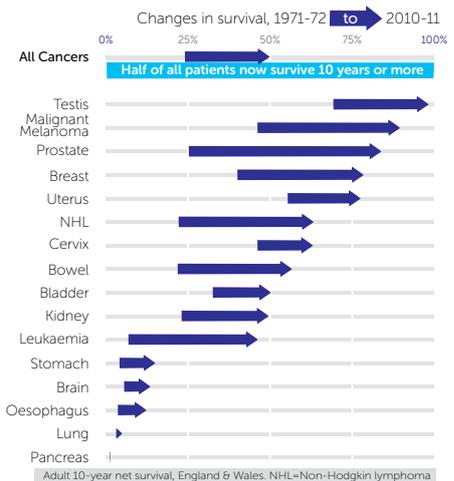
Ten-year survival for men with testicular cancer has jumped from 69% to 98% since the 1970s and, for people diagnosed with malignant melanoma, the most serious form of skin cancer, 10-year survival has leapt from 46% to 89%.

But it's not all good news. Just one per cent of pancreatic cancer patients and five per cent of lung cancer patients diagnosed today are expected to survive 10 years. Cancer Research UK has worked to increase research into these cancers but change has been slower than hoped – which is why a renewed focus is needed to make faster progress.

Today, Cancer Research UK sets out an ambitious new strategy to accelerate progress with the ambition that three-quarters (75%) of all cancer patients diagnosed in 20 years time will survive at least 10 years.

- View our new [cancer survival statistics](#)
- Read our blog on our new [research strategy](#)

For most cancers, survival is **improving**



We can bring forward the day when all cancers are cured

Let's beat cancer sooner
cruk.org



MALIGNANT MELANOMA RATES NOW 5 TIMES HIGHER THAN IN THE MID 70S

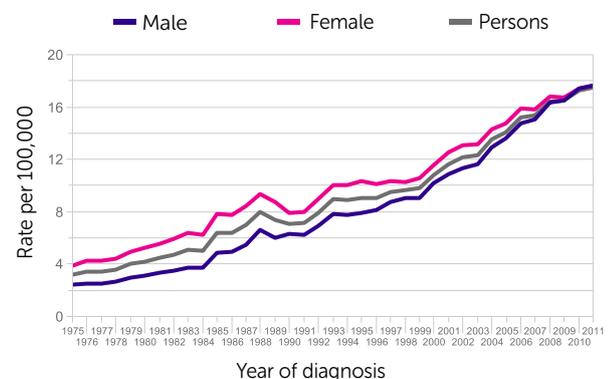
Figures released earlier this month show that the rates of people diagnosed with malignant melanoma, the deadliest form of skin cancer, are now 5 times higher than in the mid 1970s.

Incidence rates show around 17 people in every 100,000 are diagnosed with skin cancer in Great Britain every year, compared to just over 3 per 100,000 in the mid 70s. This equates to more than 13,000 people now developing the disease every year.

The rise in incidence is thought to be down to a combination of trends- increasing numbers of people holidaying abroad, increasing popularity of a tanned appearance, lack of understanding of the risks of getting sunburnt and the use of sunbeds.

- View our latest [statistics on skin cancer](#)
- Read our [press release](#)

Malignant melanoma incidence rate trends



OUR STRATEGY TO BEAT CANCER SOONER



Our new strategy will give us the foundations we need to tackle the challenges ahead

[Read more about our plans for the future](#)

DID YOU KNOW?

Our research is funded entirely by the public, we're working to bring forward the day when all cancers are cured

Support our work. [Find out how.](#)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Cancer Research UK would like to acknowledge the essential work of the [cancer registries](#) in the United Kingdom and Ireland Association of Cancer Registries.

Without these cancer registries, there would be no incidence or survival data.

LUNG CANCER INCIDENCE RATES CLIMB BY THREE QUARTERS IN WOMEN WHILE HALVING IN MEN.

Our latest figures show that lung cancer incidence rates in women have risen by three quarters (73%) over the last 40 years and nearly halved (47%) in men over the same period. The rates in people overall have fallen by a fifth (20%).

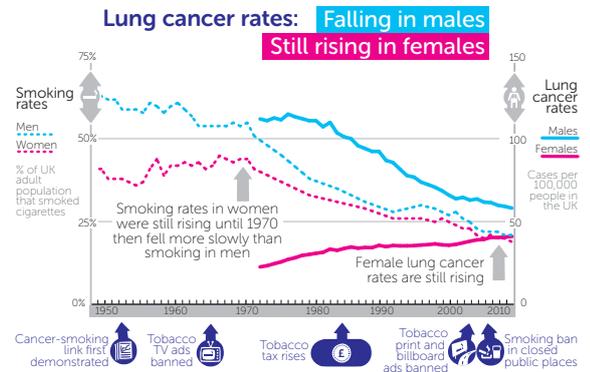
The rate of lung cancer in women is now 41 per 100,000, up from 23 in 1975, and for men it is now 59 per 100,000, down from 112 in 1975.

More than 80% of lung cancers are caused by tobacco and lung cancer can take many years to form, so these figures mirror earlier smoking rates. Smoking rates for men have continued to fall since the 1950s but smoking rates for women did not start to fall until the 1970s.

The results come as Cancer Research UK calls for a renewed effort to tackle the disease and change the way the public and researchers think about lung cancer.

The Government has recently set its intention to bring in standard cigarette packs. We only have a short window of opportunity to make this happen. [Email your MP](#) to put pressure on the Government to press ahead.

- View our latest [statistics on lung cancer](#)
- Read our [press release](#)



GLOBAL CANCER DEATH TOLL 50% HIGHER IN MEN THAN WOMEN

GLOBAL cancer death rates are more than 50% higher in men than women, based on the latest figures highlighted by Cancer Research UK and compiled by the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

The statistics reveal that more than 4.6 million men die from the disease every year – equivalent to 126 men in every 100,000, compared to around 3.5 million women – 82 women per 100,000.

The total number of global cancer deaths stands at more than eight million each year and men are more likely to be diagnosed with some of the harder to treat types of cancer such as bladder, liver, lung and oesophageal.

We are also unveiling the launch of a new interactive map of global cancer incidence and mortality, which compares cancer statistics from around the world. The map shows the variation in incidence, mortality and, importantly, the reliability of the data in each country and region.

Worldwide Cancer Mortality

Download the posters

Cancer mortality — the United Kingdom

Explore the interactive maps

- Explore our interactive cancer [incidence](#) and [mortality](#) maps
- Download a [print version of this map](#)
- Read our [press release](#)