

Official Statistics: Cancer incidence, survival and prevalence: 1993-2020

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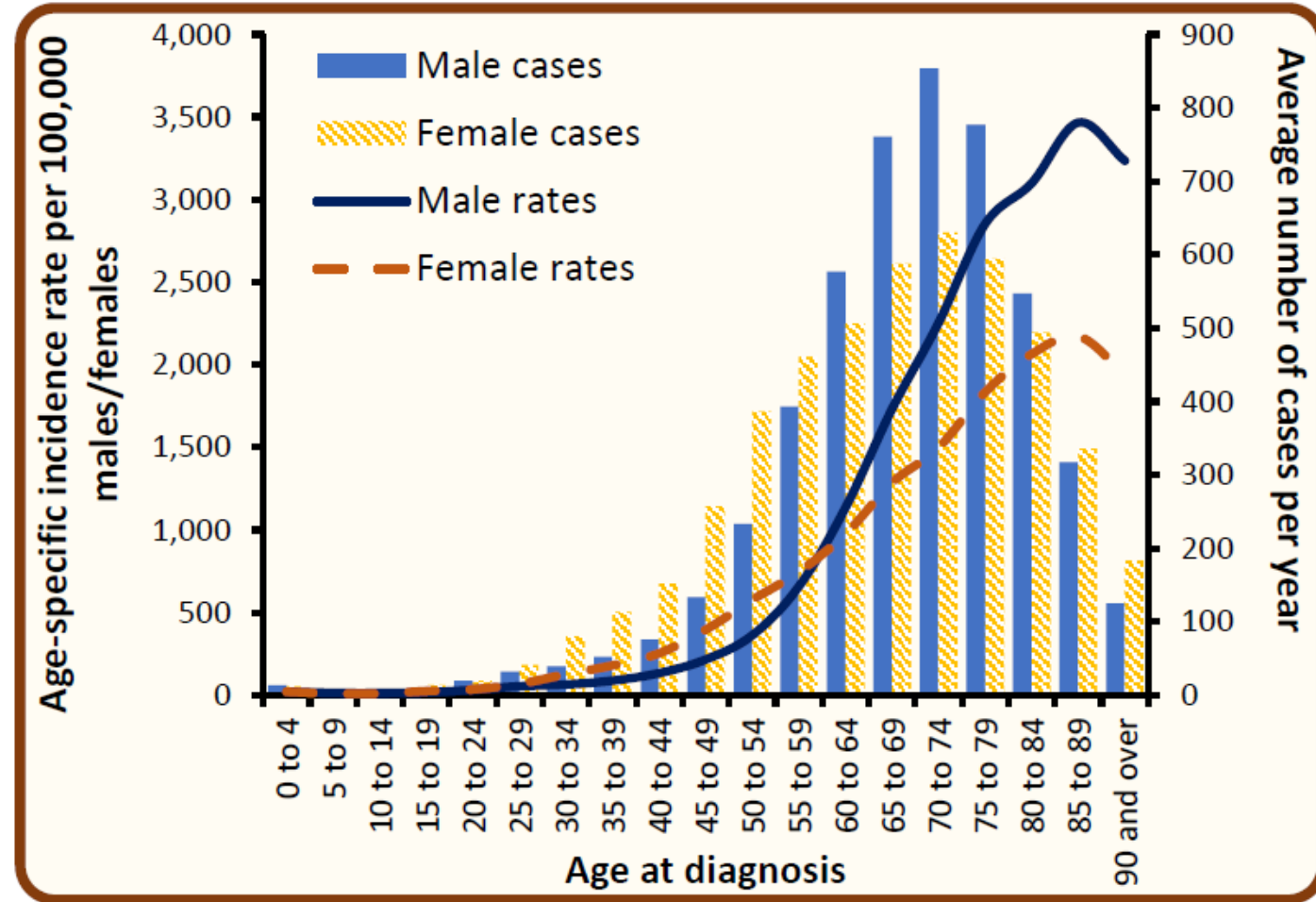


Official Statistics

- ▶ NICR - designated provider of cancer incidence, survival and prevalence data
- ▶ Produced to high professional standards (UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Official Statistics) since 2012.
- ▶ Official Statistics for 1993-2020 - released in four waves throughout 2022/23.

Cancer cases per year: 2016-2020

- ▶ 9,843 (4,968 male, 4,874 female) cases per year.
- ▶ Excludes non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) - 3,841 cases per year.
- ▶ Cancer risk - strongly related to age - 34% of cases occurring among people aged 75 years and over.
- ▶ Odds of developing cancer:
 - ▶ by age 75 - 1 in 3.5 for men and 1 in 3.8 for women.
 - ▶ by age 85 - 1 in 2.1 for men and 1 in 2.5 for women.



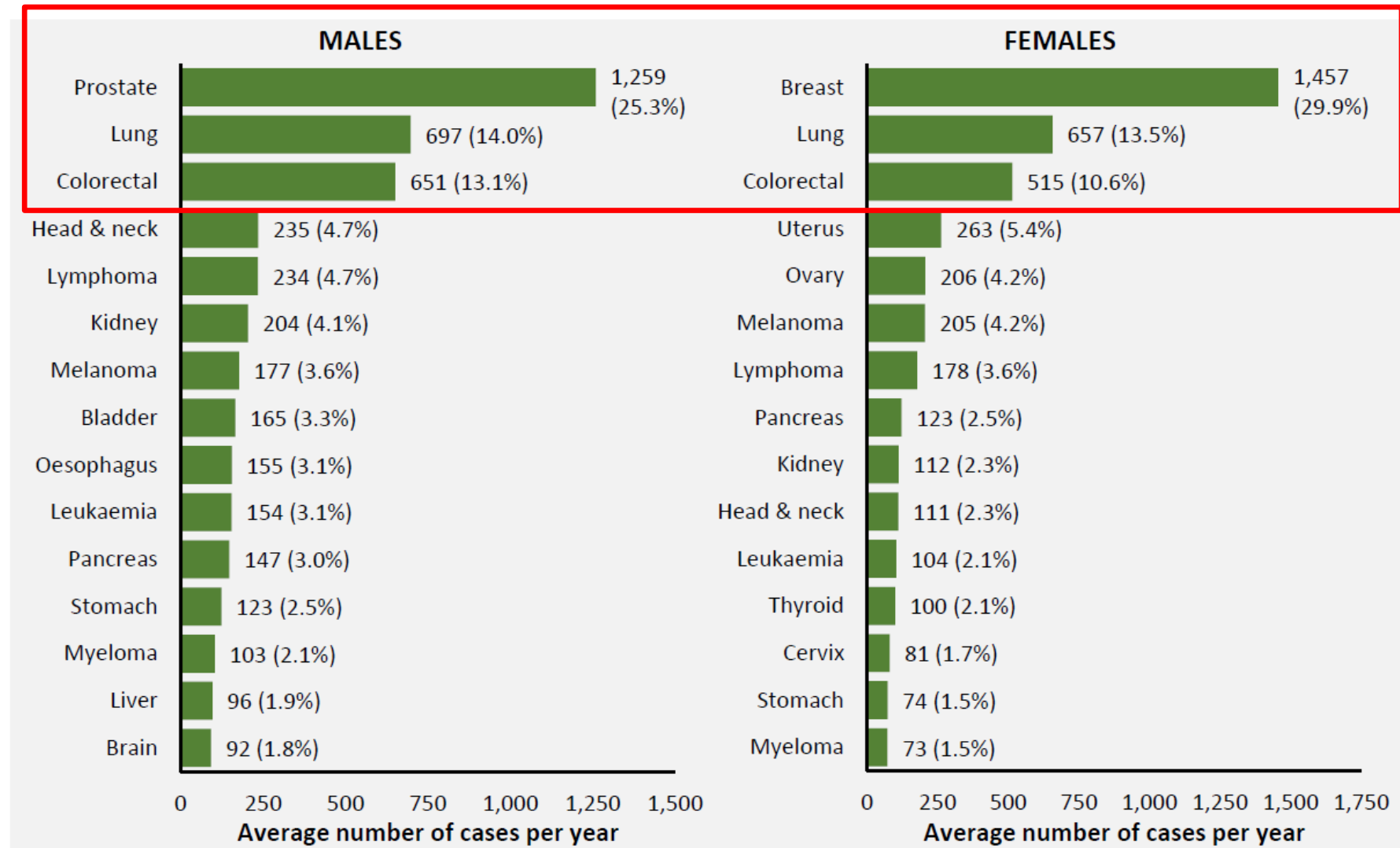
Common cancer types: 2016-2020

Men:

- ▶ prostate cancer (25%),
- ▶ lung cancer (14%),
- ▶ bowel cancer (13%).

Women:

- ▶ breast cancer (30%),
- ▶ lung cancer (13.5%),
- ▶ bowel cancer (11%).



Trends in cancer cases, 1996-2020

Average number of cancer cases (ex. NMSC) per year increased by 7.9% - from

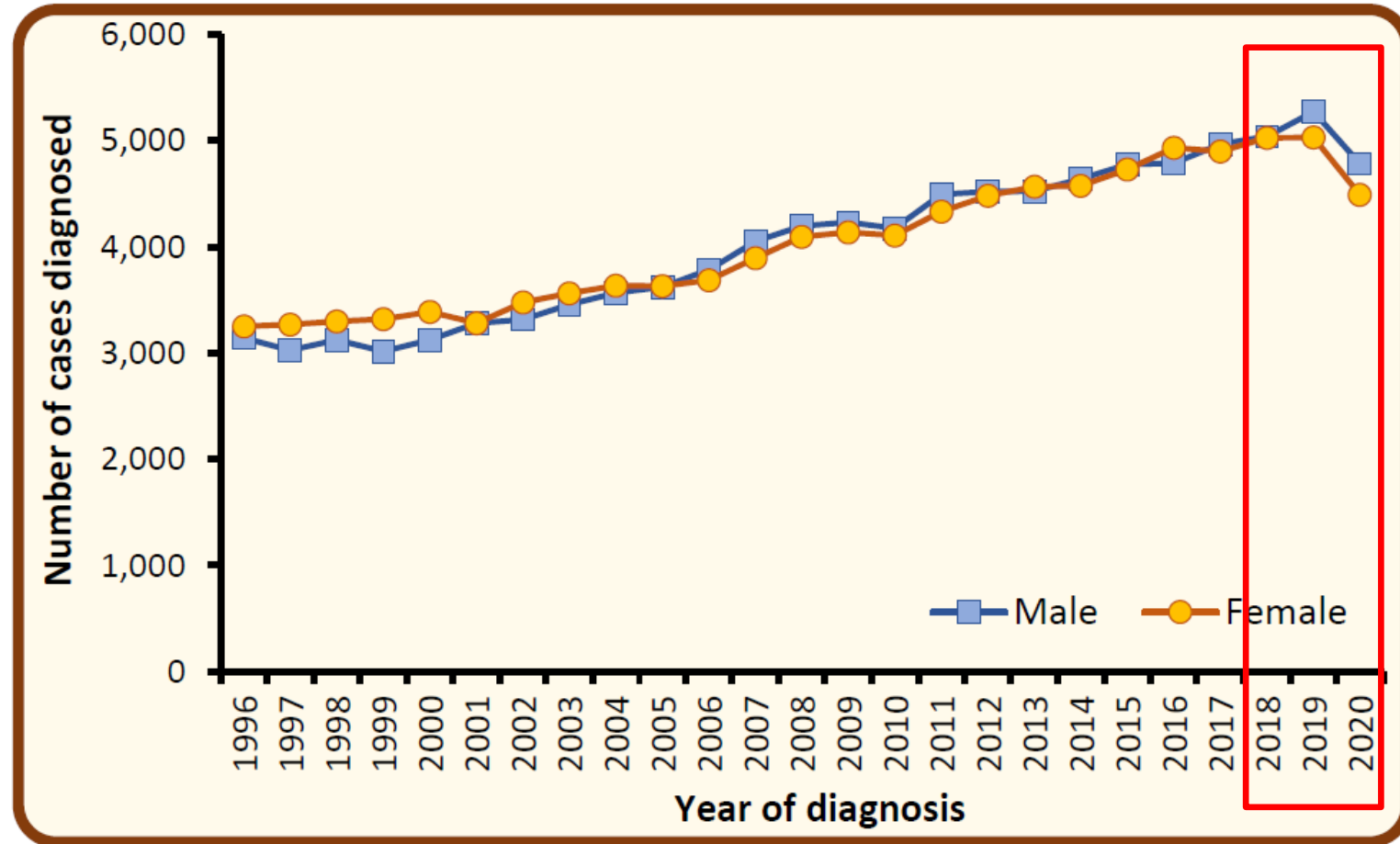
▶ 9,125 cases in 2011-2015 to

▶ 9,843 cases in 2016-2020.

▶ Men: 8.3% increase

▶ Women: 7.5% increase

▶ **BUT - Drop in cases in 2020**
(To be discussed later).



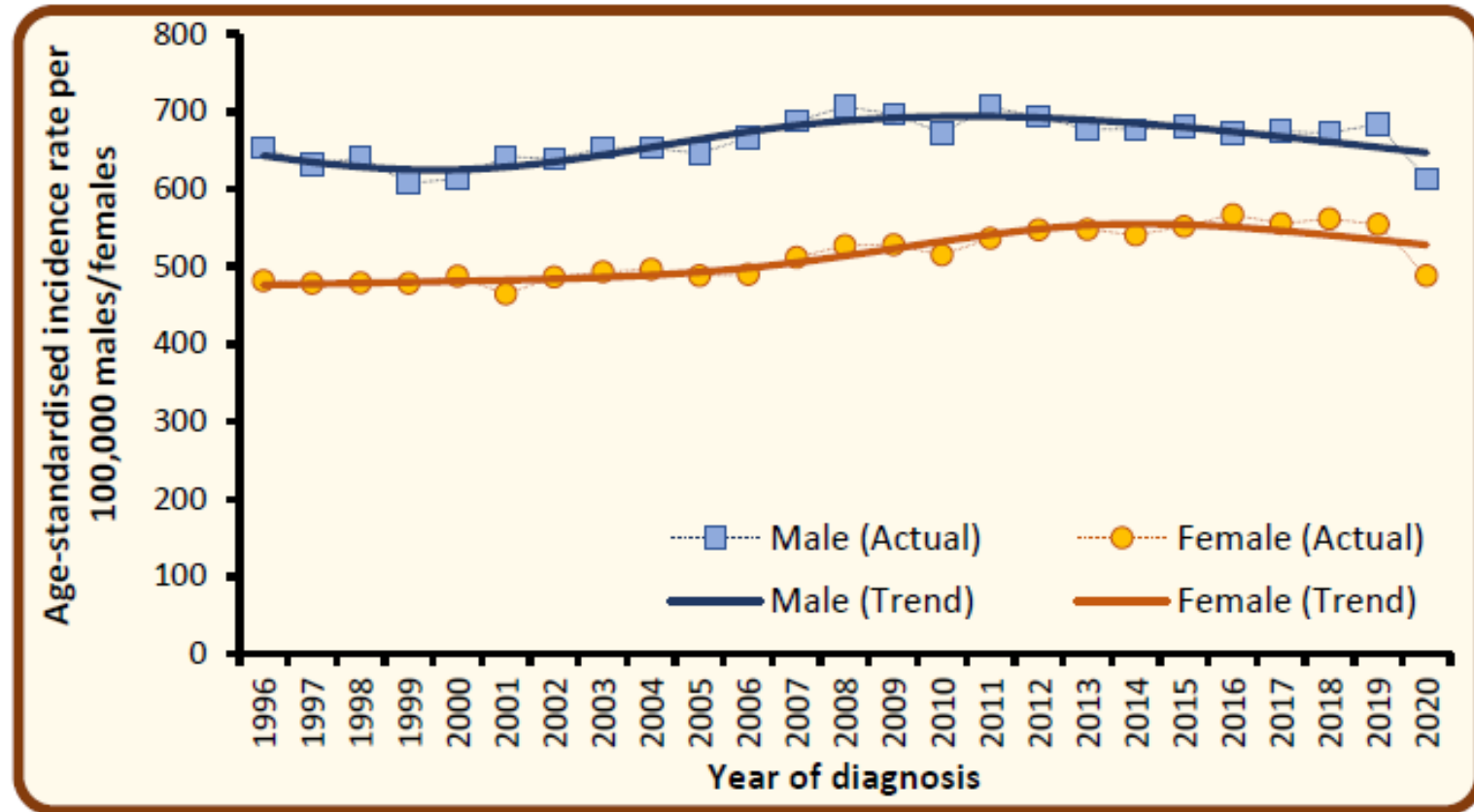
NB - Population effects..... ↑ n and ↑ ageing

Trends in incidence rates, 1996-2020

After removing the effect of changes in population age and size (ASR):

Cancer incidence rates

- ▶ Females - no change between 2011-2015 and 2016-2020.
- ▶ Males - decreased by 3.5% between 2011-2015 and 2016-2020.

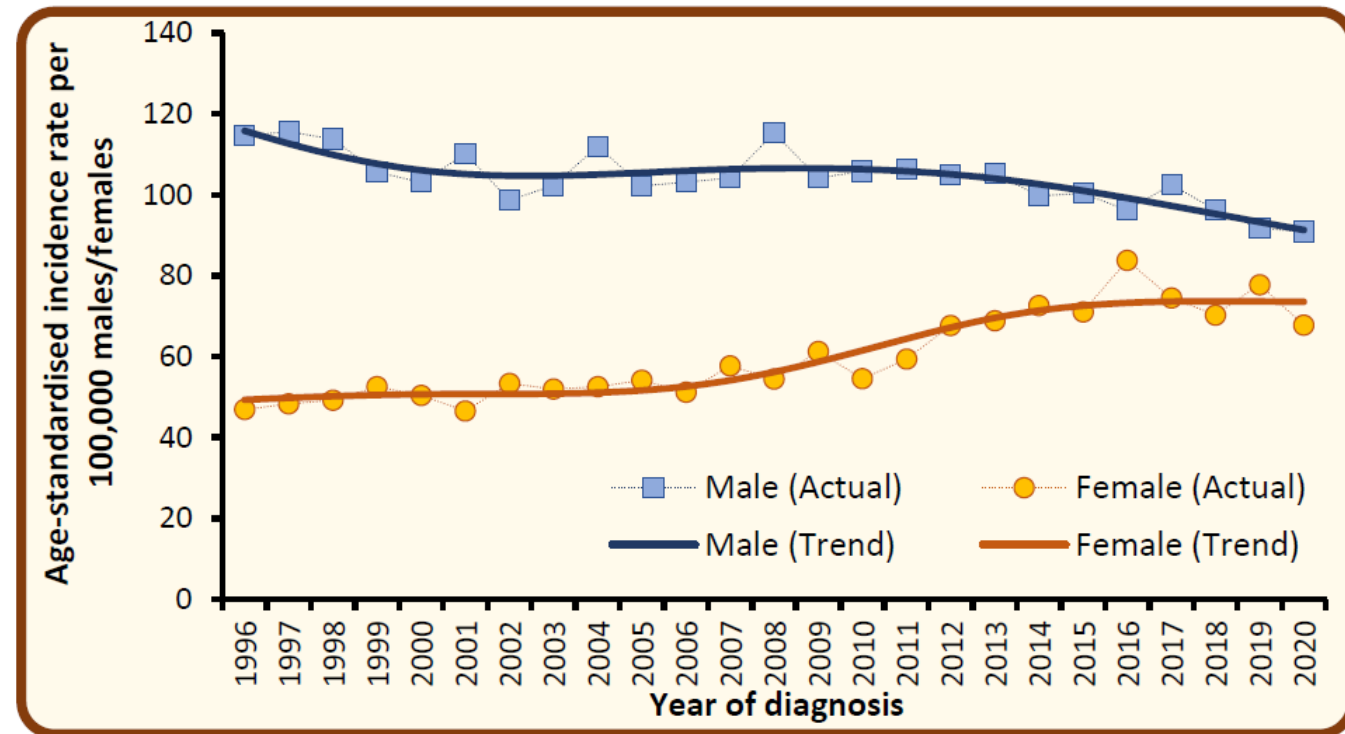


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Trends in incidence rates, 1996-2020

- ▶ ASR for 4 most common cancers, between 2011-2015 and 2016-2020
 - ▶ Rates of lung cancer decreased by 8% for men BUT increased by 10% for women;
 - ▶ Rates of breast cancer increased by 2%;
 - ▶ Rates of prostate cancer increased by 1%;
 - ▶ Rates of bowel cancer decreased by 14% for men and by 10% for women

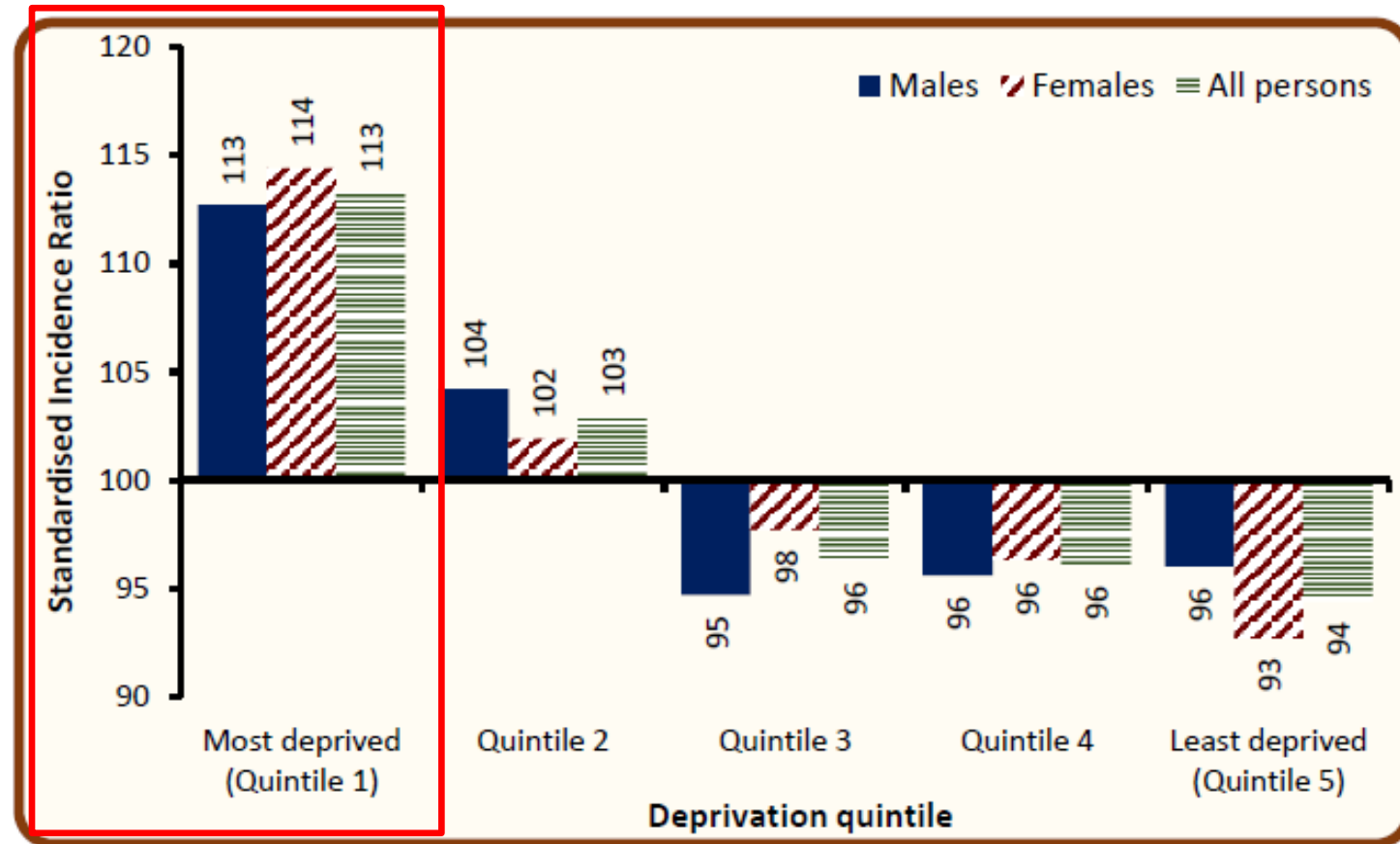
Lung cancer



Cancer and deprivation

2016-2020 incidence rates

- ▶ 13% higher in most deprived areas wrt NI average
- ▶ Head and neck, Oesophageal, Stomach, Lung and Cervical cancer higher in most deprived areas
- ▶ Melanoma, Prostate cancer and Lymphoma - higher in least deprived areas



Cancer stage

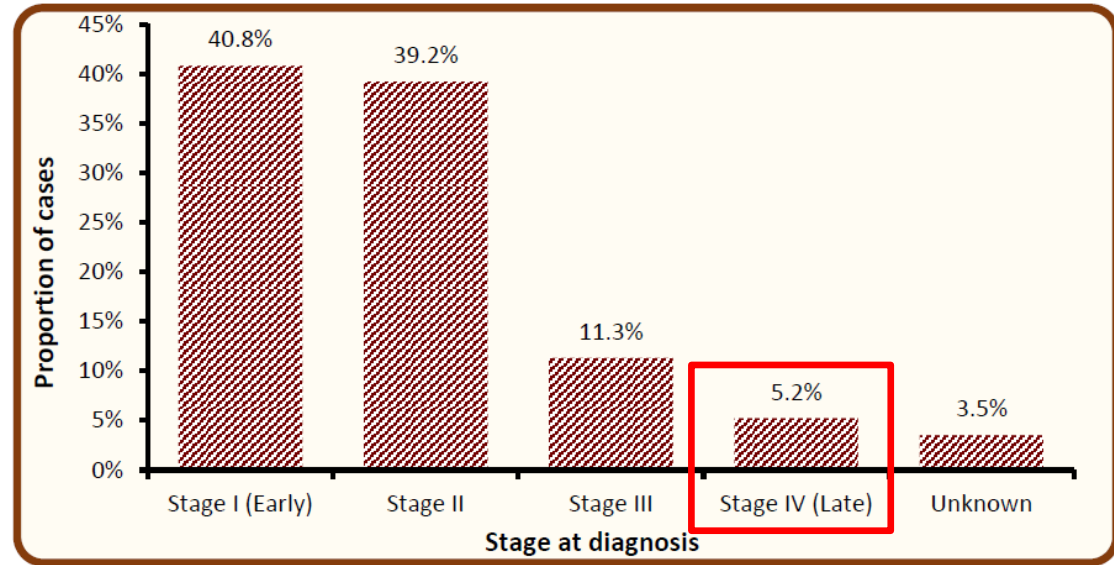
During 2016-2020 - % late-stage disease (stage IV) ranged from

- <1% (testicular cancer)
- 50% (pancreatic cancer) patients.

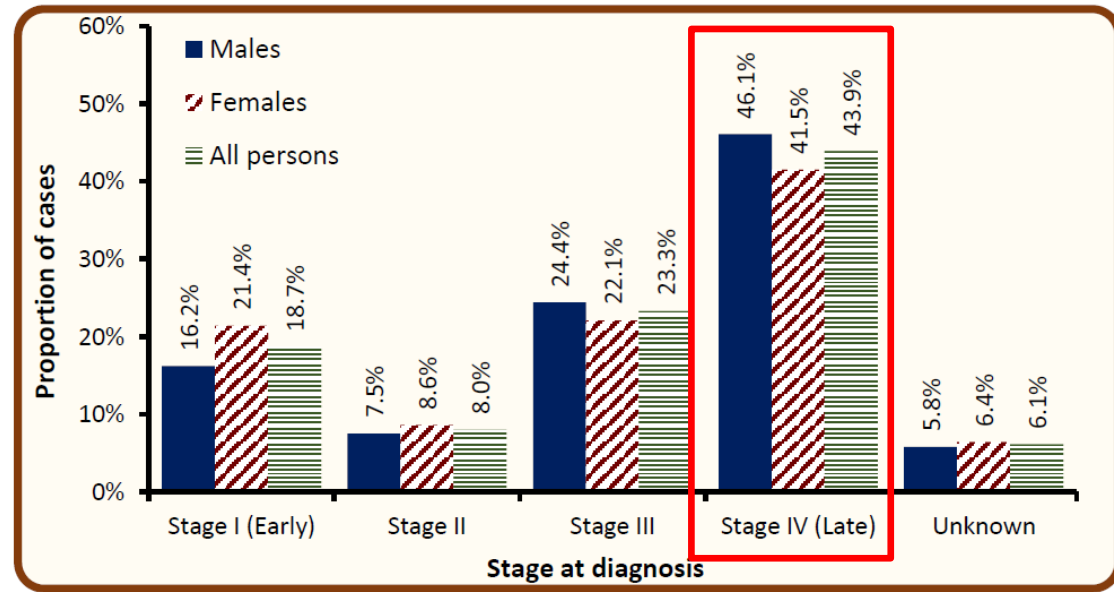
For 4 most common cancers - the proportion diagnosed at stage IV (late-stage):

- ▶ 5% - breast cancer;
- ▶ 18% - prostate cancer;
- ▶ 21% - bowel cancer;
- ▶ 44% - lung cancer.

Female breast



Lung cancer



Cancer survival by stage

▶ Stage at diagnosis - remains biggest factor in cancer survival.

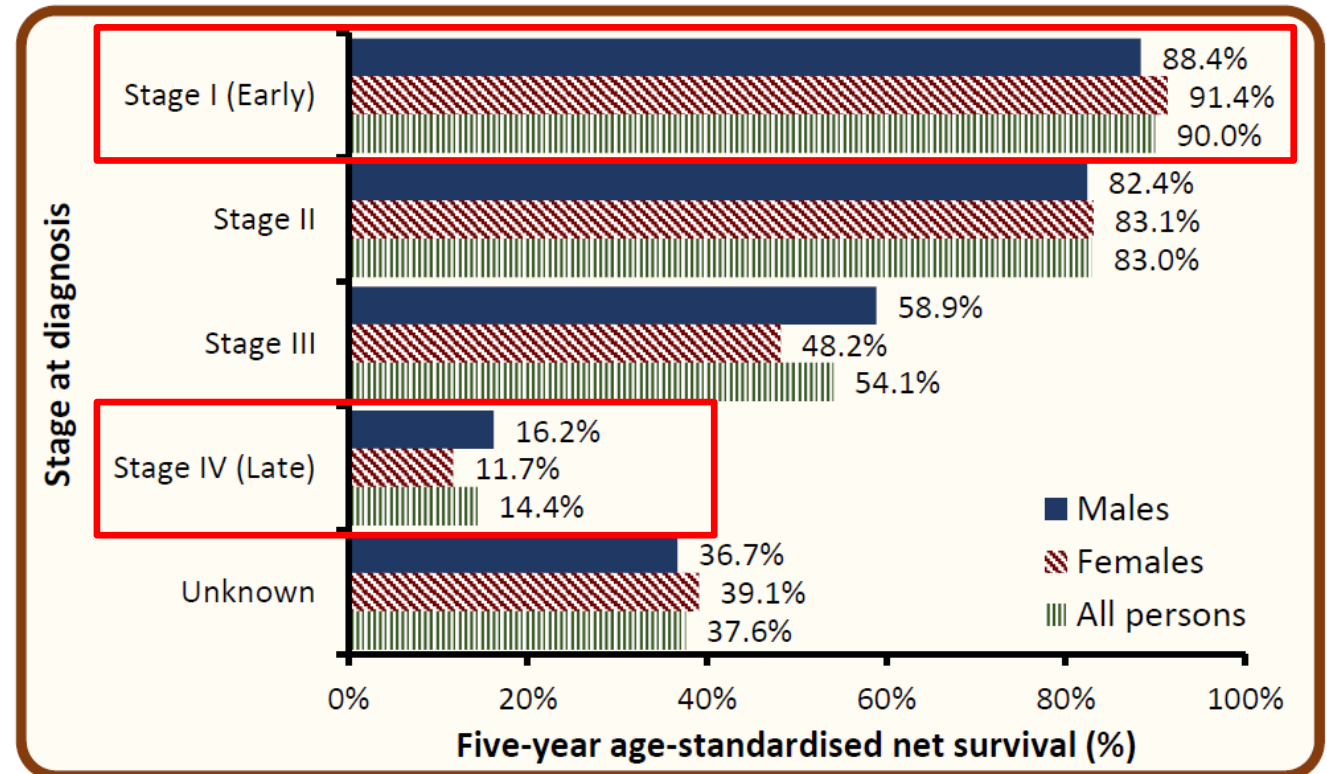
▶ Five-year net survival -
90% - Early stage (stage I)
14% - Late stage (stage IV)

5yr Survival -

Early stage (stage I) vs Late stage (stage IV)

- ▶ Breast cancer: 99% vs. 20%;
- ▶ Bowel cancer: 95% vs. 8%;
- ▶ Lung cancer: 50% vs. 1%;

All cancers (ex NMSC)



Cancer prevalence - people living with cancer

At end of 2020

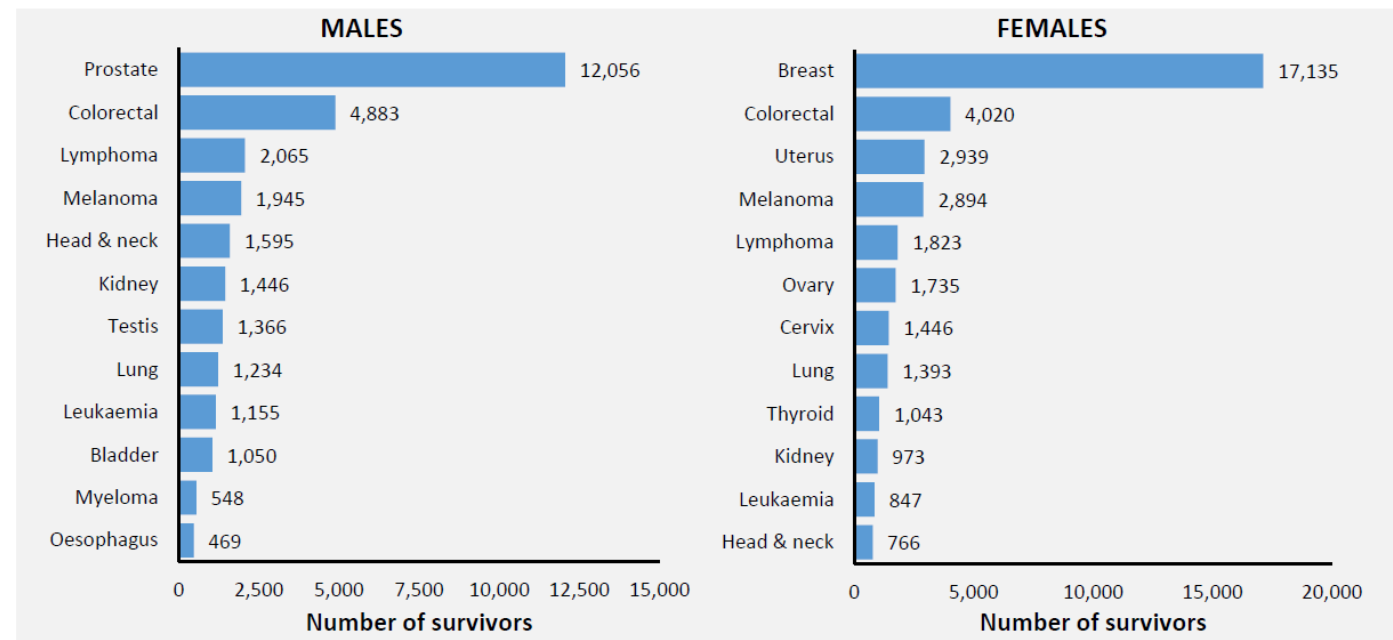
- ▶ 69,168 people living with cancer

[diagnosed 1996-2020 (25yr-prevalence)]

- ▶ 45% male / 55% female

- ▶ 34% aged 75+

Most prevalent cancers:
Males - prostate + colorectal cancer
Females - breast + colorectal cancer



Cancer incidence projections to 2040



Projections to 2040 - All cancers

Steady case increase over time

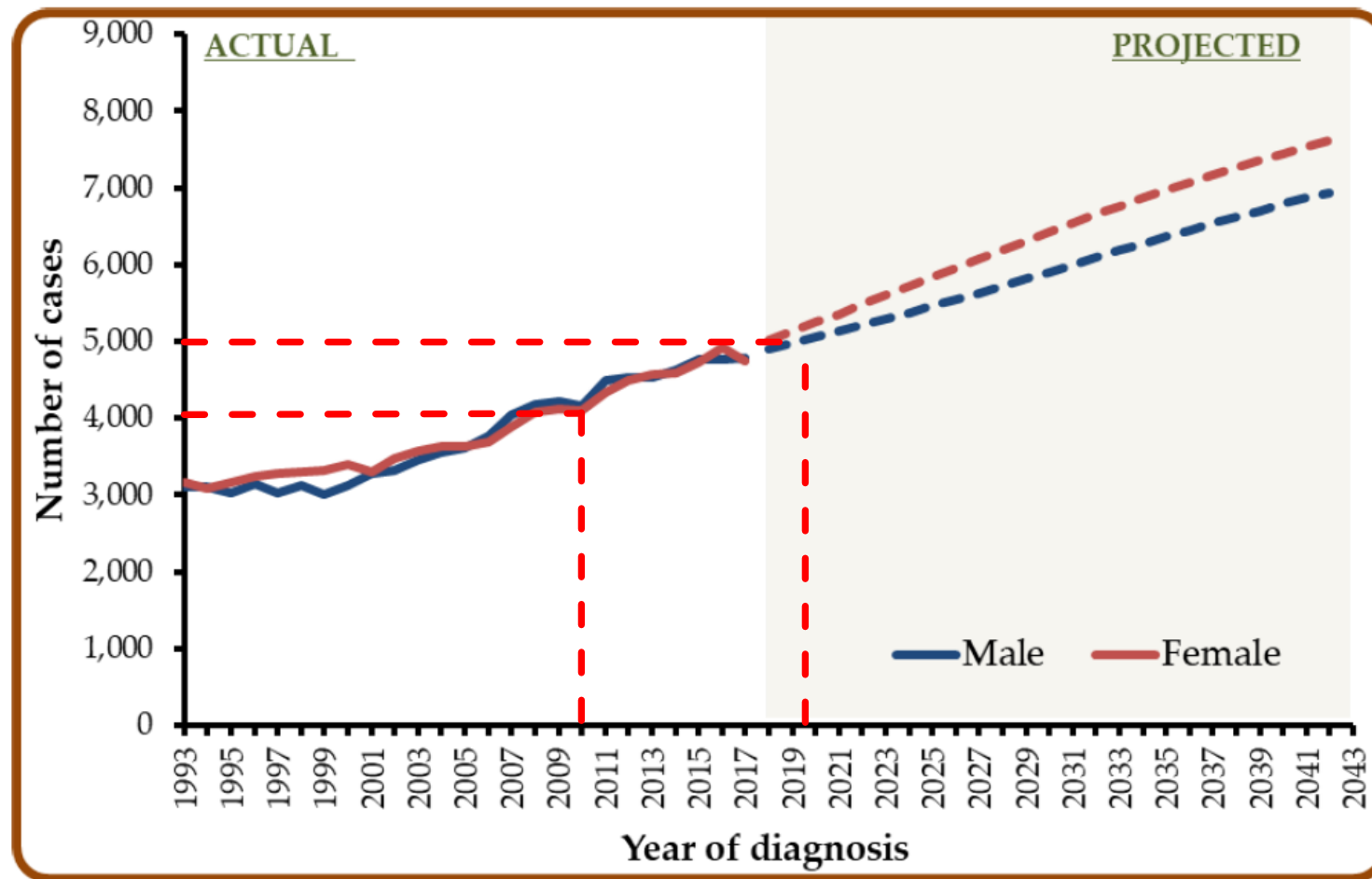
- ▶ 1993 - ~3,000 male / ~ 3,000 female
- ▶ 2010 - ~4,000 male / ~ 4,000 female
- ▶ 2020 - ~5,000 male / ~ 5,000 female

..projected to continue...

By 2040 - projected cases per year -

- ▶ **6,788 male - 45% rise**
- ▶ **7,450 female - 58% rise**

(using 2013-17 baseline - 4,691 male, 4,710 female)

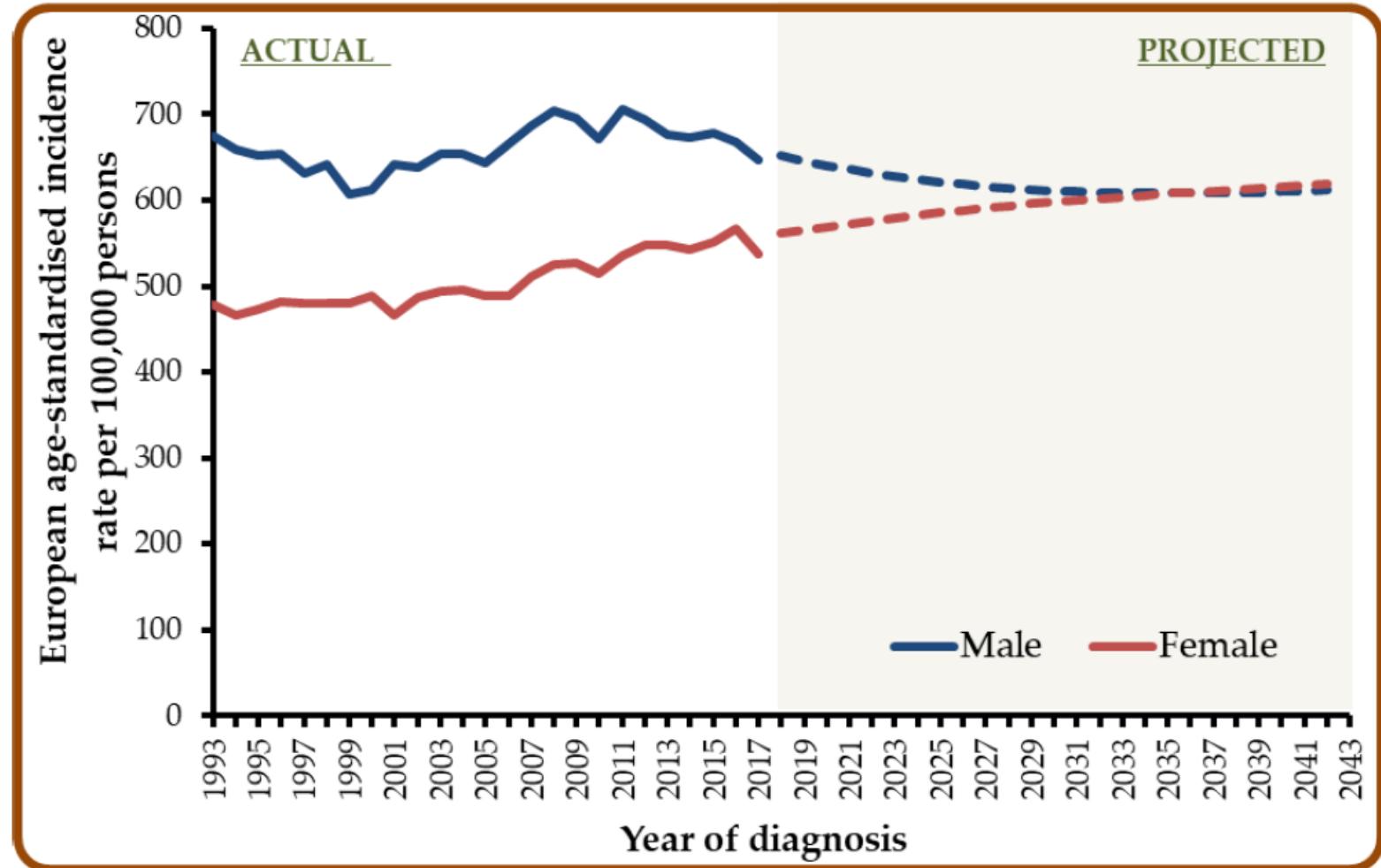


NB - Population effects..... ↑ ageing ↑ n

Projections to 2040 - All cancers

After removing the effect of changes in population age and size (EAS Incidence rates):

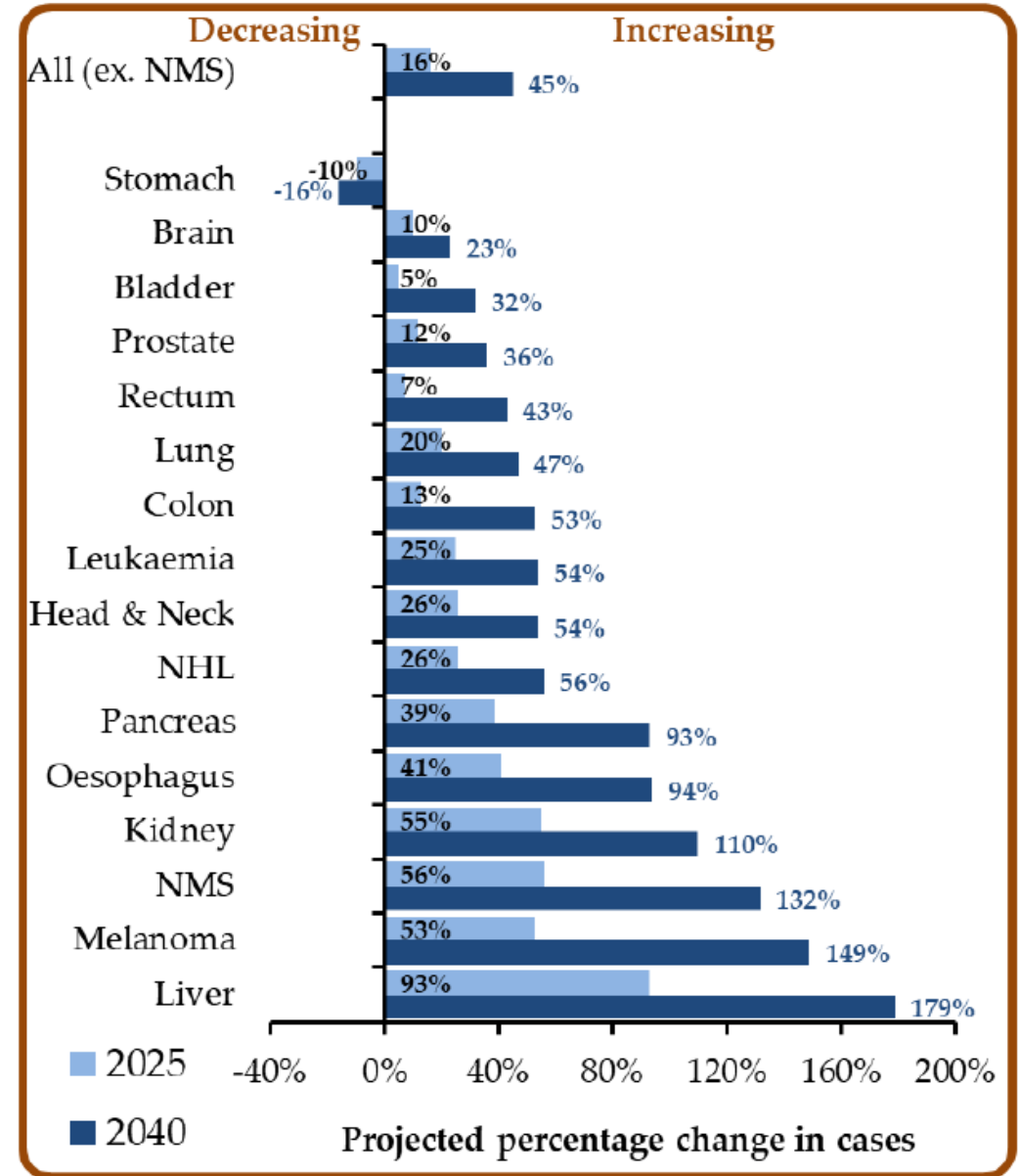
- ▶ In women - **projected** continued increase - **12% rise by 2040.**
- ▶ In men - **projected 9% reduction by 2040.**



NB - Population effects..... ↑ ageing ↑ n

Projections by cancer type (Males)

- By 2040 - cases each year projected to increase for all cancer types compared to 2013-2017 - except stomach cancer.
- By 2040 the most common male cancers are expected to remain:
 - Prostate (1,537 cases)
 - Lung (1,033 cases)
 - Bowel (975 cases)



Projections by cancer type (Females)

- By 2040 - cases each year projected to increase for all cancer types compared to 2013-2017, except cervical and stomach cancer.
- By 2040 the most common female cancers are expected to remain:
 - Breast (2,201 cases)
 - Lung (1,344 cases)
 - Bowel (832 cases)

