

INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

188. Cancer Registration Statistics, England, 2014



Friday 27th May 2016

Source: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/conditionsanddiseases/bulletins/cancerregistrationstatisticsengland/2014> (published 27 May 2016)

Summary

Cancer Registration statistics present the number of new cancer registrations in England overall and in the different English regions. Incidence rates by sex and age, standardised registration ratios and incidence to mortality ratios for all cancers are also included.

Key Messages – England

The number of new cancer registrations in England was 296,863 in 2014; an increase of 4,183 registrations from the same point in 2013.

More cancers were registered in males (150,832) than females (146,031). Across the majority of cancer sites more males are diagnosed with cancer than females. This is a persistent feature of the data, reported in previous registration years. Cancer is a disease of the elderly, as approximately 12% of the population are aged 70 and above and account for 50.2% of the total cancers registered in 2014.

Generally, the cancer incidence rates increase over time, while mortality rates decrease, reflecting the general increase in cancer survival as reported in the latest cancer survival estimates.

The most common cancers registered were breast, prostate, lung, and colorectal cancers. By most common we mean the 4 cancers with the greatest number of cases registered in England in 2014.

Breast - the most common cancer diagnosed in females with 46,417 cases registered in 2014. The age-standardised incidence rate for breast cancer has increased from 163.6 per 100,000 in 2005 to 173.4 per 100,000 in 2014.

Prostate - the most common cancer diagnosed in males in 2014 with 39,741 cases registered, which accounted for 26.3% of total male cancer registrations. The age-standardised rate for prostate cancer has increased in the last 10 years by 6.8%.

Lung - the second most common cancer for both males and females was lung cancer. In 2014, there were 37,453 (20,127 males and 17,326 females) cases of lung cancer registered in England. Lung cancer accounted for 13.3% (males) and 11.9% (females) of the total cancer registrations. The age-standardised lung cancer incidence rate was 40.5% higher in males than in females; 91.6 per 100,000 males were registered in 2014, and 65.2 per 100,000 females

Colorectal - there were 18,789 and 15,236 cases (total: 34,025) of colorectal cancer registered in 2014 for males and females respectively within England. Colorectal cancer accounted for 12.5% (males) and 10.4% (females) of the total cancer registrations. In 2014, there were 84.5 cases per 100,000 males diagnosed with colorectal cancer, and 56.4 per 100,000 females. The age-standardised colorectal cancer incidence rate was 49.8% higher for males than females.