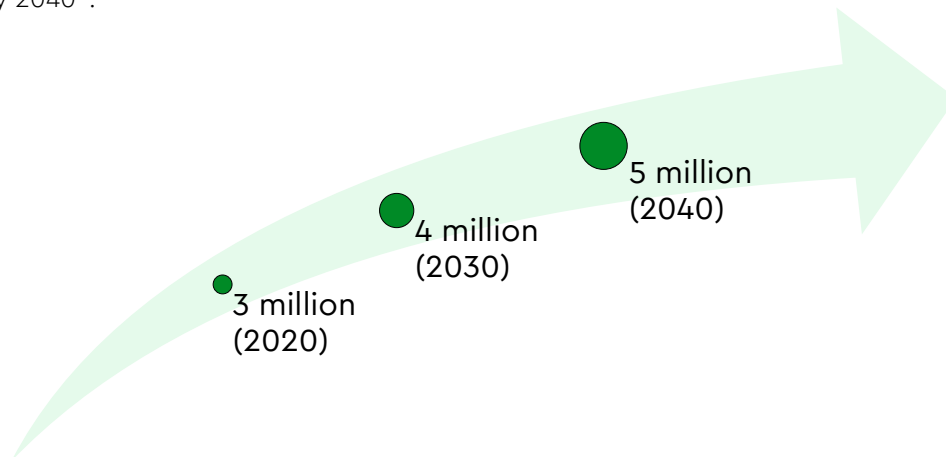


Last updated: February 2023.

Prevalence

The number of people living with cancer.

We estimate that there are currently **3 million people living** with cancer in the UK, rising to 4 million by 2030, and 5 million by 2040 ⁱ.



For more information, please visit [Calculating cancer prevalence](#).

Incidence

New cases of cancer diagnosed each year.

Each year, around **393,000 people** are diagnosed with cancer, in the UK.

On average someone is diagnosed with cancer at least every **90 seconds**, in the UK.

Nation	Each year	Each month	Each week	Each day
England	329,190	27,430	6,310	900
Scotland	33,160	2,760	640	90
Wales	20,060	1,670	390	60
Northern Ireland	10,300	860	200	30
UK	393,000	32,700	7,500	1,100

Cancer incidence in the UK has risen by **40%** since 2002, and by **19%** only in the last decade ⁱⁱ.

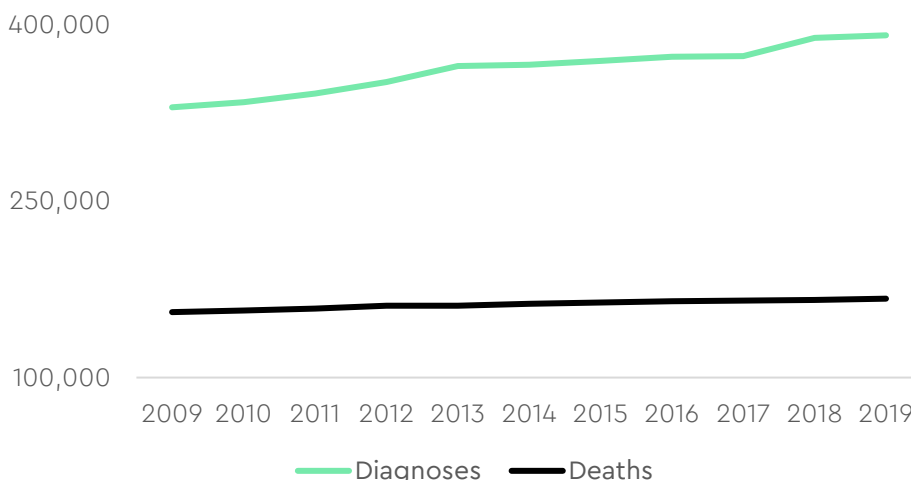
This is likely due to the growing and aging population who are at higher risk of developing cancer, as well as improvements in diagnosis initiatives and public awareness.

Mortality

People dying from cancer.

Each year, around **167,000 people** die from cancer in the UK, an average of **460 people** every day.

However, in comparison to incidence, the number of deaths from cancer in the UK have reported a less dramatic increase, rising by **7%** over 10 years.



Additionally, age-standardised rates of cancer mortality per 100,000 people have decreased by **more than 8%**, on average across UK nations, over the past 10 years ⁱⁱⁱ.

Diagnosis and treatment

Cancer waiting times and the impact of COVID-19.

For many years, published figures on the number of people waiting for a diagnosis or treatment for cancer have shown the huge challenge facing NHS cancer services, with tens of thousands of people waiting for too long for diagnosis or vital treatment across the UK.

Macmillan has calculated estimates of the numbers of people who may have experienced disruption in their cancer care due to COVID-19 by comparing the actual numbers of diagnoses and treatments to predicted values. A cumulative total of **over 50,000 people were thought to be 'missing' a cancer diagnosis**^{iv} by early 2021, with the number of people starting treatment for cancer in the UK between March 2020 and March 2021 being over **40,000** lower than expected^v.

Since then, services have worked hard to catch up, but the impact of the pandemic has only added to existing problems faced by UK health services in meeting the needs of the cancer population, with cancer wait times longer than ever. In England and Wales, 2022 marked the worst year on record for health services meeting national cancer waiting times targets. Our analyses of cancer waiting times are regularly updated and included in Macmillan's [press releases and statements](#).

For further information on NHS England's Cancer Waiting Times, including an explanation of how they are measured and their performance, please read Macmillan's [Think. Improve. Change.](#) blog post. Other data is also available from [NHS England](#). Correspondent datasets on cancer waiting times are published by [Public Health Scotland](#), [GOV.WALES](#) and the [Department of Health](#) in Northern Ireland.

Survival

Following cancer and its treatment.

Survival from cancer has increased considerably, throughout past decades; net survival was 50% at 1 year after diagnosis for patients diagnosed in 1971-72, while it was predicted that for patients diagnosed 40 years later (2010-11), the same value of 50% survival would apply **10 years** after diagnosis^{vi}.

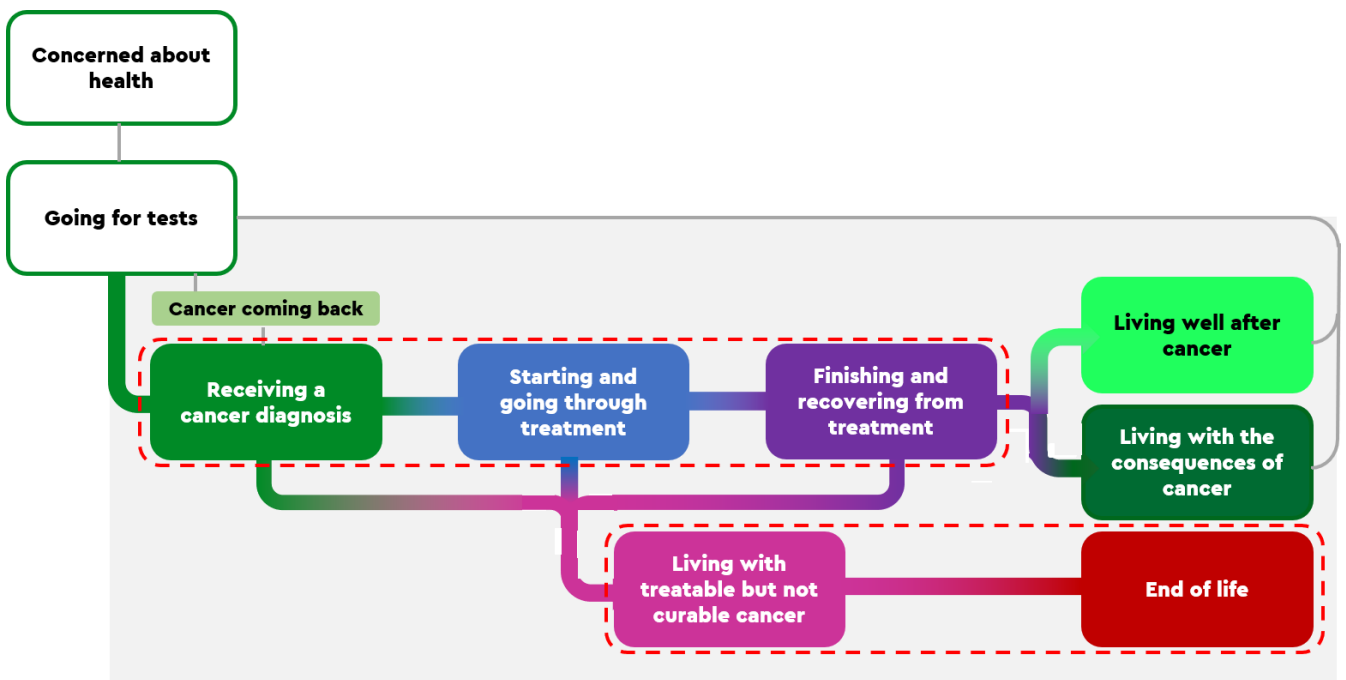
However, as outlined in the latest statistics from NHS Digital (now part of NHS England), there are some noticeable differences in age-standardised net survival rates between different cancer types and sexes, with melanoma of the skin recording the highest 1-year survival for both males (97.3%) and females (98.6%), as well as the highest 5-year survival for females (94.6%). Meanwhile, cancer of the testis presented the highest 5-year survival for males (93.5%). Pancreatic cancer recorded both the lowest 1-year (27.4% and 28.1%) and 5-year (8.4% and 8.2%) survival, for males and females respectively, in England^{vii}.

While it is clearly good news that more people with cancer are living longer, progress can be a double-edged sword. '[Throwing Light on the Consequences of Cancer and its Treatment](#)' (and the accompanying lay summary report '[Cured – But at What Cost?](#)') reveals another vital aspect of the changing cancer story. We estimate around **one in four** (25%) people with cancer are living with the long-term consequences of cancer or its treatment^{viii}.

Times of need

The cancer journey

Macmillan has identified stages along people's cancer journey when experiences are commonly shared, with five key moments ([diagnosis](#), [treatment](#), [recovery](#), [living with treatable but not curable cancer](#) and [end of life](#)) where there is a particularly high level of unmet need.



Experience

Holistic Needs Assessment (HNA)

The [Holistic Needs Assessment](#) (HNA or eHNA, in its electronic format) is a questionnaire to identify the concerns of people living with cancer at any stage of the cancer pathway, to facilitate a conversation about their needs and to develop a Personalised Care and Support Plan, through their cancer journey.

In 2021, **44,000** electronic holistic needs assessments were carried out through Macmillan's platform, which helped identify tens of thousands of concerns from people living with cancer. This was a 16% increase on 2020 ^{ix}.

Cancer Patient Experience Survey (CPES)

The Cancer Patient Experience Survey (CPES) is a survey to understand the experiences of people living with cancer, run by NHS England, and by Macmillan jointly with the Welsh Cancer Network, Scottish government and the Public Health Agency, and Health and Social Care Board in Northern Ireland.

The most recent national surveys reported mostly positive results (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is 'very good') with key areas for improvement:

- In **England**, although respondents to the most recent survey (2021) gave an average rating of 8.92 for overall care, only 71.7% of them said they were able to have a discussion about their needs or concerns prior to treatment.
- In **Northern Ireland**, on average respondents rated their overall care as 9 out of 10, in 2018.
- In **Scotland**, also in 2018, 95% of respondents to the survey said their care was positive overall, rating it 7 or more, with an area of improvement identified in the provision of emotional or psychological support by healthcare professionals during their treatment, due to 45% of respondents saying they didn't receive this.
- In **Wales**, 92% of more than 6,000 people treated for cancer in 2020 who took part in the 2021 survey, rated their cancer care as 7 or above out of 10, with 45% assessing this as 'very good' (10 out of 10). However, more than two thirds (70%) of respondents said they had not been offered a written care plan, which should be routinely offered to every person with cancer in Wales.

Unfortunately, in terms of variation in experience, analyses of CPES England for 2021 highlighted the following:

- For **socio-economic variation**, people from socio-economically deprived areas in England report a worse experience of their cancer care than people from the least deprived areas, with patients in the 20% least deprived areas reporting the highest score for overall care (8.93 out of 10), against patients in the 20% most deprived areas the lowest score (8.87 out of 10).
- In terms of **ethnic variation**, CPES responses in England have consistently shown, since their first publication in 2010, that people from minority ethnic groups overall report a poorer experience of cancer services than White British people. In 2021, White patients gave a score of 8.94 out of 10 for overall experience of care, in comparison with scores of 8.71 (Mixed), 8.55 (Black), 8.54 (Asian) and 8.59 (Other ethnic groups), within the survey.

For a summary of the results from the latest CPES publications from each nation, please visit the dedicated [Cancer Patient Experience Survey](#) on Macmillan's website.

Cancer Quality of Life Survey

Conducted by NHS England and NHS Digital, the [Cancer Quality of Life Survey](#) is a national survey composed of two questionnaires, focused on general health and quality of life, completed by people with cancer around 18 months after their diagnosis and, for comparison, the general population, in England.

Results from the Cancer Quality of Life Survey, including questionnaire responses received up to 31st July 2022, highlighted a lowest score for its respondents with cancer on overall health (74.3 out of 100), in comparison to that of the general population (81.8 out of 100), with respondents with cancer reporting the lowest average score in the quality of life functional categories of work or leisure (74.7 out of 100) activities. Furthermore, the latest analysis of the survey indicated difficulty sleeping (26.5%) as one of the symptoms experienced by respondents with cancer which may benefit from further investigation.

Services

The reach and impact of Macmillan's services.

We estimate that nearly **2.4 million people** were reached by Macmillan's services, in 2021:

- Approximately **811,000 people** received 'Person to Person' support from our Macmillan Professionals or services.
- **103,000 people** were supported by the Macmillan Support Line by email, phone or webchat.
- **Over 3,000 people living with cancer** were supported by **678 Macmillan Buddies**.
- **£84.6 millions of financial gains** for people living with cancer were identified through Macmillan's services.

For more information see our latest [Annual Report and Accounts](#).

References

References.

- i. Analysis based on time-limited cancer prevalence published for each nation in the UK. The relationship to complete cancer prevalence is derived from 2013 complete prevalence ([Macmillan-NCRAS Cancer Prevalence Project](#)). This is projected forwards using the UK growth rates in [Maddams et al. \(2012\)](#). This includes all people who have ever had a cancer diagnosis, some people in this group may no longer consider themselves to be living with cancer. See also [Calculating Cancer Prevalence](#). Note that the diameter and distance of the circles in the presented diagram are approximative representations of these data for complete cancer prevalence.
- ii. Based on aggregated UK-wide figures for 2002 and 2019, for all countries in the UK. Figures include all malignant neoplasms excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) (ICD-10 codes C00-97 excl. C44. Scotland does not use C97):
[Cancer Registration and Analysis Service, NHS Digital \(NHSD\)](#),
[Public Health Scotland](#)
[Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit \(WCISU\)](#)
[N.Ireland Cancer Registry, Queen's University Belfast](#).
- iii. Based on aggregated UK-wide figures and average of age-standardised rates for 2009 and 2019, for all countries in the UK. Figures include all malignant neoplasms excluding non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) (ICD-10 codes C00-97 excl. C44. Scotland does not use C97):
[Cancer Registration and Analysis Service, NHS Digital \(NHSD\)](#)
[Public Health Scotland](#)
[Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit \(WCISU\)](#)
[N.Ireland Cancer Registry, Queen's University Belfast](#).
- iv. The diagnosis-missing population is calculated by Macmillan Cancer Support independently for each nation utilising diagnostic activity indicators from different datasets:
[New cancer diagnoses \("Rapid Cancer Registration Dataset", England\)](#)
[Patients with pathological confirmation of cancer \("Cancer Pathology dashboard", Scotland\)](#)
[\("Patients with Pathology Samples Indicating Cancer report", Northern Ireland\)](#)
[First definitive cancer treatments at one month lag \("Cancer Waiting Times", Wales\)](#).
- v. The drop in first cancer treatments in England between March 2020 and March 2022 has been estimated by calculating the difference between the reported number of first cancer treatments ([NHS England, 2022](#)) across the above period and that calculated using the 2019 average.
- vi. Quaresma M, Coleman MP, Rachet B. 40-year trends in an index of survival for all cancers combined and survival adjusted for age and sex for each cancer in England and Wales, 1971-2011: a population-based study. *Lancet*. 2015 Mar 28;385(9974):1206-18. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(14)61396-9. Epub 2014 Dec 3. Available at: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25479696>
- vii. NHS Digital. Cancer Survival in England, cancers diagnosed 2015 to 2020, followed up to 2021. <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/cancer-survival-in-england/cancers-diagnosed-2016-to-2020-followed-up-to-2021>
- viii. Macmillan Cancer Support (2013). Throwing light on the consequences of cancer and its treatment. <https://www.macmillan.org.uk/documents/aboutus/research/researchandevaluationreports/throwinglightonthesequenceofcanceranditstreatment.pdf>
- ix. Macmillan Cancer Support. Annual Report and Accounts 2021. <https://www.macmillan.org.uk/dfsmedia/1a6f23537f7f4519bb0cf14c45b2a629/8478-10061/Annual%20Report%20and%20Accounts%202021>