

# AN OVERVIEW OF CANCER in Yorkshire and the Humber

Compared to average: ★★★★ Better ★★★☆☆ Similar ★☆☆☆☆ Worse

## HEADLINE INDICATORS

### INCIDENCE (RATES)<sup>1</sup>

626.9



The age-standardised cancer incidence rate per 100,000 people in Yorkshire and the Humber is higher than the England average (607.5 per 100,000), and is higher than the UK average (590.5 per 100,000).

29,482



Average number of new cancer cases in Yorkshire and the Humber between 2011 to 2013.

**Lung cancer is the most common cancer in Yorkshire and the Humber.**

### MORTALITY (RATES)<sup>1</sup>

305.8



The age-standardised cancer mortality rate per 100,000 people in Yorkshire and the Humber is higher than the England average (288.2 per 100,000), and is higher than the UK average (164.6 per 100,000).

13,964



Average number of deaths from cancer in Yorkshire and the Humber between 2011 to 2013.

**Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in Yorkshire and the Humber.**

### Premature deaths<sup>2</sup>

151.7



The age-standardised rate per 100,000 people aged under 75 dying of cancer in Yorkshire and the Humber is higher than the England average (141.5 per 100,000), and is higher than the UK average (144.8 per 100,000).

### Preventable premature deaths<sup>3</sup>

89.9

The age-standardised rate per 100,000 people aged under 75 dying of cancer which are considered preventable in Yorkshire and the Humber is higher than the England average (83 per 100,000).

### Years of Life Lost<sup>4</sup>

102,636 years

The estimated number of years of life lost due to cancer in Yorkshire and The Humber between 2012 to 2014.

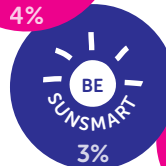


## 4 IN 10 CANCERS CAN BE PREVENTED

These are proven ways to reduce the risk of cancer.<sup>11</sup>

Percentages and circle sizes show the maximum proportion of cancer cases that could be prevented each year in the UK. Percentages shown are based on UK prevalence of risk factors and incidence of cancer types, they are not Yorkshire and the Humber-specific.

### OTHER



### LIFESTYLE



## KEY PREVENTION AREAS

20.1% ★★★★

### ADULT SMOKING RATE<sup>10</sup>

The percentage of adults aged over 18 currently smoking cigarettes in Yorkshire and the Humber is higher than the England average (18%), and is higher than the UK average (18.3%).

67.1% ★★★★

### EXCESS WEIGHT IN ADULTS<sup>8</sup>

The percentage of people who are overweight or obese in Yorkshire and the Humber is higher than the England average (64.6%).

29.2% ★★★★

### INACTIVE ADULTS<sup>9</sup>

The percentage of respondents aged 16 and over doing less than 30 equivalent minutes of at least moderate intensity physical activity per week in bouts of 10 minutes in Yorkshire and the Humber is higher than the England average (27.7%).

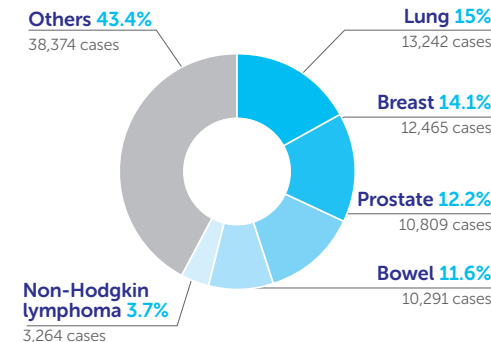
697.2 ★★★★

### ALCOHOL-RELATED HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS<sup>7</sup>

The directly age-standardised rate of hospital admissions attributable to alcohol related conditions per 100,000 population in Yorkshire and the Humber is higher than the England average (645.1 per 100,000).

## COMMON CANCERS

### 5 MOST COMMON CANCERS IN YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER (2011 -2013)<sup>1</sup>



## SCREENING



### CERVICAL SCREENING<sup>5</sup>



The proportion of women aged 25-64 attending cervical cancer screening in Yorkshire and the Humber is higher than the England average (73.5%).



### BREAST SCREENING<sup>6</sup>



The proportion of women aged 53-70 attending breast cancer screening in Yorkshire and the Humber is similar to the England average (75.4%).

## REFERENCES

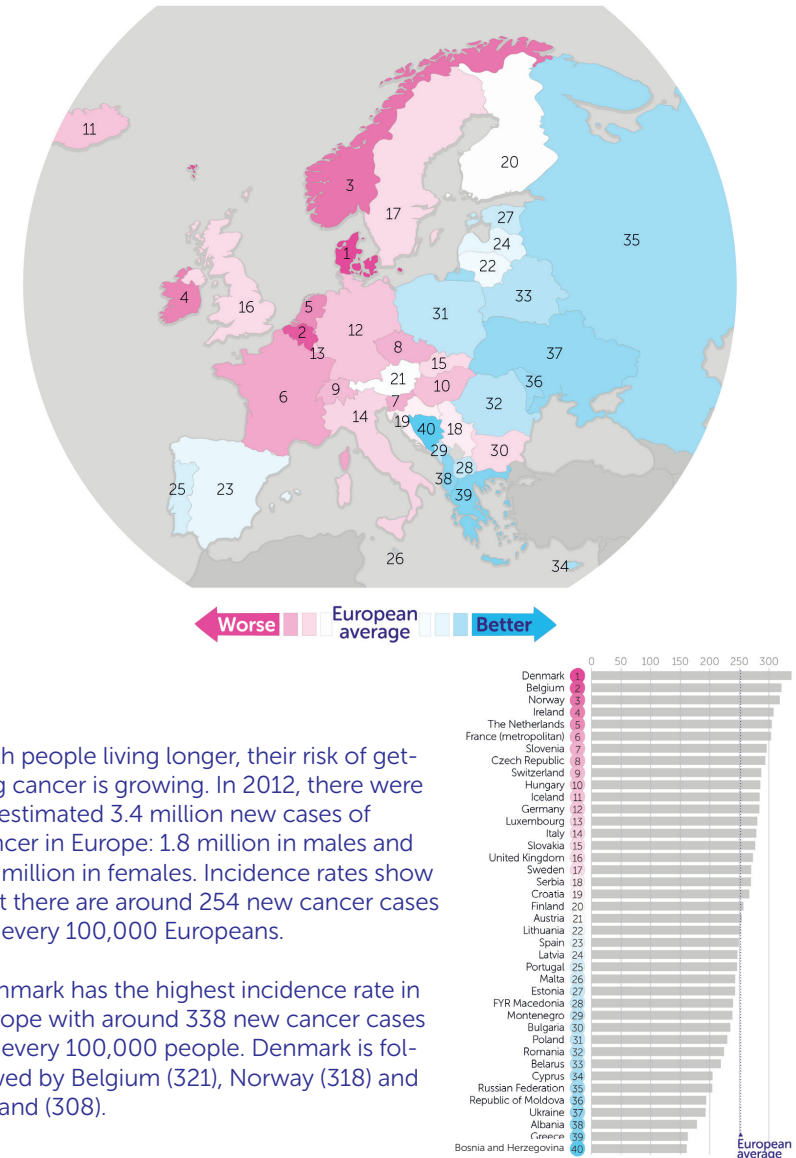
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2. Data extracted from Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework. The European age standardised mortality rate for all cancers per 100,000 people aged under 75 per year for the period 2012-2014. <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>. (Accessed Nov 2015).
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9. Public Health England Public Health Outcomes Framework. Percentage of adults classified as "inactive" 2014. <http://www.phoutcomes.info/>. (Accessed Nov 2015).
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## Accelerating progress to beat cancer sooner



LET'S BEAT CANCER SOONER

## At a glance: Cancer incidence in Europe Cases per 100,000 people, age standardised



With people living longer, their risk of getting cancer is growing. In 2012, there were an estimated 3.4 million new cases of cancer in Europe: 1.8 million in males and 1.6 million in females. Incidence rates show that there are around 254 new cancer cases for every 100,000 Europeans.

Denmark has the highest incidence rate in Europe with around 338 new cancer cases for every 100,000 people. Denmark is followed by Belgium (321), Norway (318) and Ireland (308).