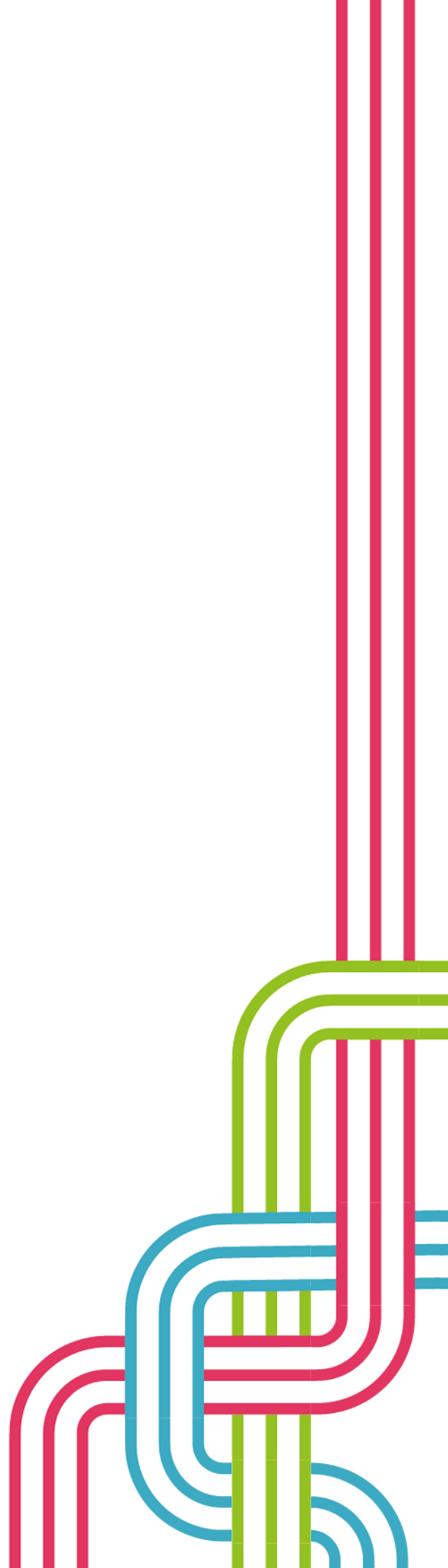


Cancer Survival

Suffolk

2023



Contents

Key points.....	1
An introduction to cancer survival	1
1-year and 5-year survival by ICB (2005-2020)	2
1-year survival by sub-ICB(2005-2020)	4
1-year survival by ICB/STP by cancer type	5
Breast cancer.....	5
Colorectal cancer.....	6
Lung cancer.....	7
1, 5 and 10-year cancer survival for ICBs across Suffolk, and England.....	8
References.....	10

Key points

1. For all cancers in England in 2020, 3 out of every 4 (74.6%) people survive their cancer for the first year after being diagnosed, while rates of survival for some cancers are much higher¹. 1-year survival has improved in England from 65.6% in 2005, to 74.6% in 2020 – in part due to diagnosing cancers earlier.
2. Survival data is only available for colorectal, lung and female breast cancers. Female breast cancers have the highest survival estimates, with 97.3% of women in England surviving for at least 1 year after diagnosis in 2020, and 8 out of 10 (83.3%) of women surviving for at least 10 years after diagnosis in 2011.
3. Survival outcomes are worst for lung cancer, but they have improved between 2005 to 2020. In 2005, just over 1 in 4 (28.9%) of lung cancer patients in England survived for at least 1 year after their diagnosis. In 2020, this percentage has almost doubled, to nearly 1 in 2 (48.1%) surviving for at least 1 year. The impact of the lung screening programme roll-out nationally should continue to improve survival outcomes for those with lung cancer², alongside targeted efforts to reduce smoking further – the leading cause of lung cancer.

An introduction to cancer survival

Cancer survival data is again limited by the geography it is reported at, with the most recent dataset published by the Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) in March 2021 (covering 2003 to 2018), summarising one-year and five-year cancer survival by Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and Sustainability and Transformation Partnership (STP) (now Integrated Care System and Board - ICS/ICB) area. The data includes all cancers; breast cancer; colorectal cancer; and lung cancer. All references to these geographic areas in this document will use their new terminology.

Again, as ICB areas do not match up exactly with the Suffolk boundary – ICB data is presented, but we are unable to provide survival data that covers the entire county.

The index of cancer survival provides a single number that summarises the pattern of net cancer survival, but does not include non-melanoma skin cancer, or prostate cancer. The index combines net survival estimates for female breast cancer, lung cancer, and other cancers.

Many adult cancer patients die from causes unrelated to their cancer diagnosis. As a result, adult survival estimates are net survival estimates. Net survival estimates are calculated by comparing the survival of cancer patients with that expected based on the general population of the same profile of age, sex, and socio-economic status³. More information can be seen on the methodology on [NHS Digital's Cancer Survival Estimates](#).

The index of cancer survival can be compared over time as it is adjusted for any changes in the profile of cancer patients by age, gender, or type of cancer.

Nationally, in 2020 three in every four people survive their cancer the first year after being diagnosed, with rates of survival for some cancers much higher¹. In 2005, 1-year cancer survival in England was 65.6% -- this has improved by almost 10 percentage points, to 74.6% in 2020.

1-year and 5-year survival by ICB (2005-2020)

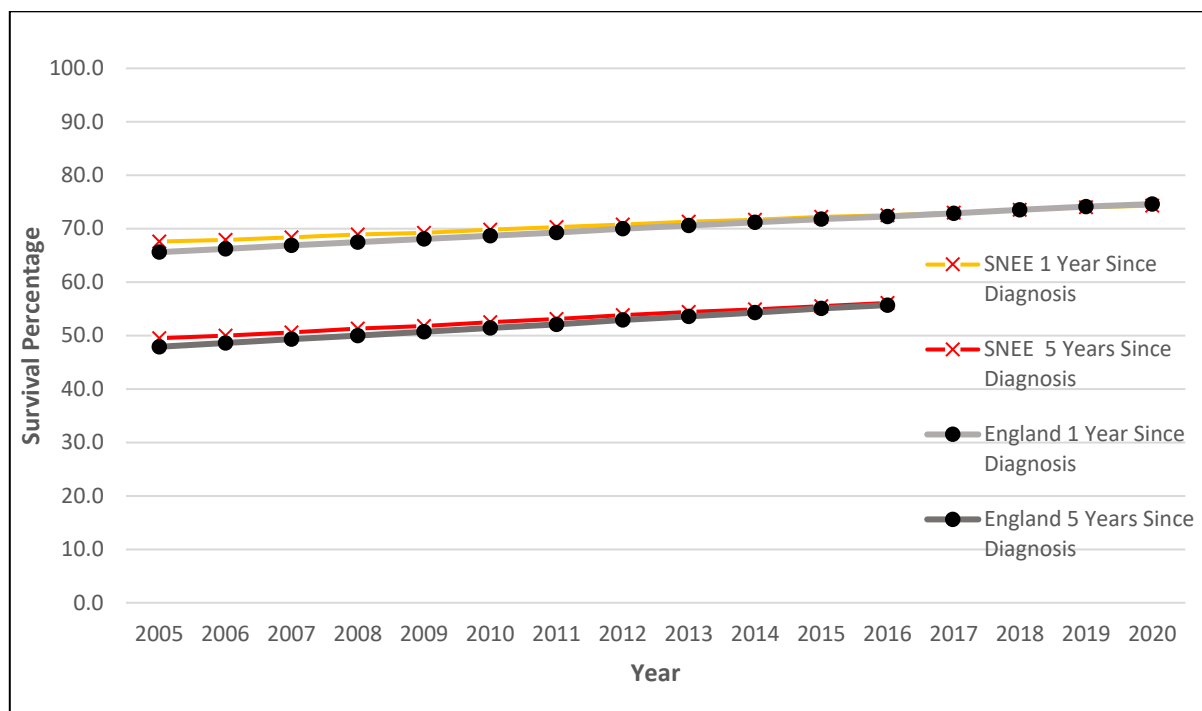
Figure 1 displays the index of cancer survival (%) by calendar year of diagnosis for Adults between 2005 to 2020, for SNEE ICB, compared to England. Cancer survival percentages for both SNEE ICB and Norfolk and Waveney ICB have improved between 2005 to 2020. However, both 1-year and 5-year survival are not improving as well locally as the national survival rates. This could be because survival in SNEE and Norfolk and Waveney has been higher than the England average historically, therefore it is harder to improve at the same rate.

The figure below aggregates data for all cancer types and the difference in survival rates 1 year after initial diagnosis and 5 years after diagnosis.

- In 2020, 74.3% of individuals within Suffolk and North East Essex with any cancer diagnosis survived 1 year after their diagnosis, compared to 74.6% in England.
- 1-year survival for SNEE residents has improved by 6.7 percentage points between 2005-2020, compared to England's 1-year survival improving by 9.0 percentage points.
- For 5-year survival in Suffolk and North East Essex, those with a cancer diagnosis from 2016 onwards – 56.1% of individuals survived 5 years, compared to 55.7% nationally.
- 5-year survival for SNEE residents has improved by 6.6 percentage points between 2005 to 2016, compared to an improvement of 7.8 percentage points nationally.

Previously, Suffolk and North East Essex residents had a higher survival rate than the national average, however the gap between Suffolk and North East Essex survival and England survival statistics has closed between 2005 to 2016/2020 for both 1-year survival and 5-year survival.

Figure 1. Index of cancer survival (%) by ICB and calendar year of diagnosis. Adults between 2005 to 2020 for England, Suffolk and North East Essex (ICB areas).



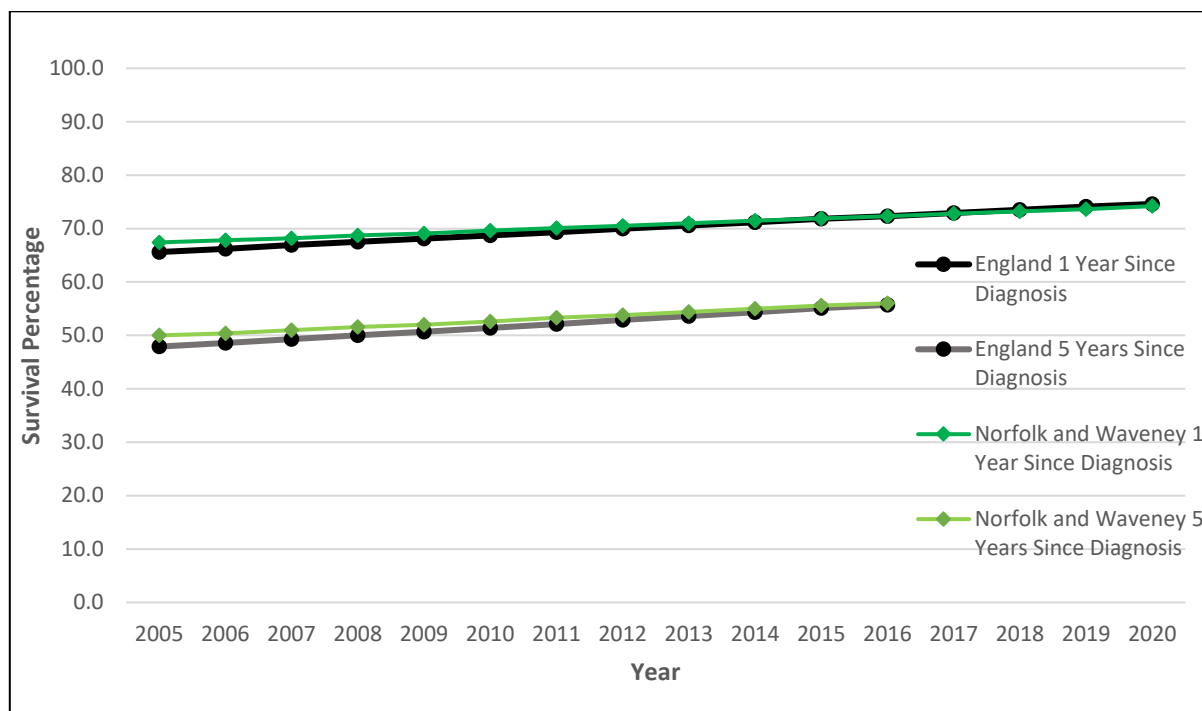
Source: [Cancer survival: index for Clinical Commissioning Groups, 2003 to 2018](#)

Figure 2 shows the index of cancer survival (%) by calendar year of diagnosis for adults between 2005 to 2020, for Norfolk and Waveney ICB, compared to England. Trends for Norfolk and Waveney mirror Suffolk and North East Essex, with the gap to national averages for cancer survival at both 1 and 5 years after diagnosis closing between 2005 to 2020.

74.2% of Norfolk and Waveney residents survive 1 year after their diagnosis in 2020, with 56.0% surviving 5 years after their diagnosis in 2014.

- 1-year survival for Norfolk and Waveney residents has improved by 6.8 percentage points between 2005 to 2020, lower than the England improvement of 9.0 percentage points.
- 5-year survival for Norfolk and Waveney residents has improved by 6.0 percentage points between 2005 to 2016, lower than the 7.8 percentage point improvement nationally over the same period.

Figure 2. Index of cancer survival (%) by ICB and calendar year of diagnosis. Adults between 2005 to 2020 for England, Norfolk and Waveney (ICB areas).



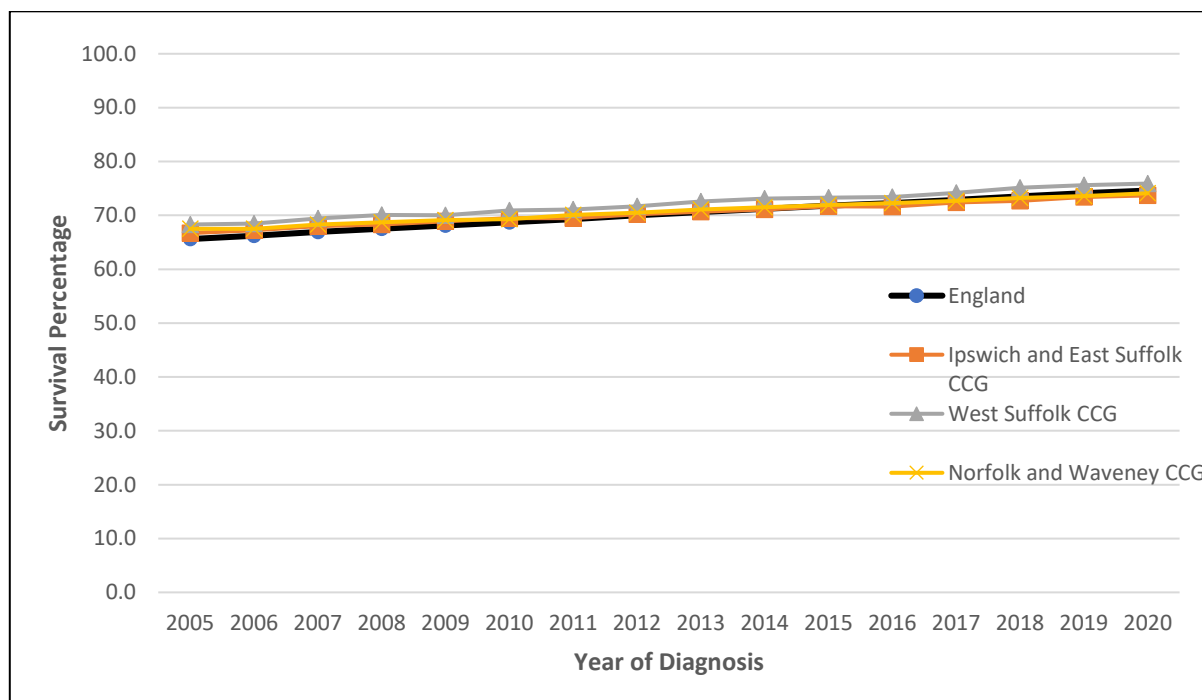
Source: [Cancer survival: index for Clinical Commissioning Groups, 2003 to 2018](#)

1-year survival by sub-ICB(2005-2020)

Figure 3 shows the survival percentage 1 year after diagnosis (all cancers) for all ICB sub-location across Suffolk, compared to England between 2005-2020. Within this time frame, 1 year survival after diagnosis from all cancers has improved nationally, from 65.6% to 74.6%. This trend has also followed in Suffolk ICB sub-locations, with survival rates improving for all locations between 2005 to 2020.

- Suffolk sub-ICB areas all previously reported higher survival percentages than the national average in 2005.
- In 2020, only West Suffolk ICB reported higher survival percentages (75.9%) 1 year after diagnosis than the national average.
- Both Ipswich and East Suffolk ICB (73.7%) and Norfolk and Waveney ICB (74.1%) were below the national average for 1-year survival in 2020.

Figure 3. Survival percentage 1 year after diagnosis (all cancers) by ICB sub-location and England, 2005-2020.



Source: [Cancer survival: index for Clinical Commissioning Groups, 2003 to 2018](#)

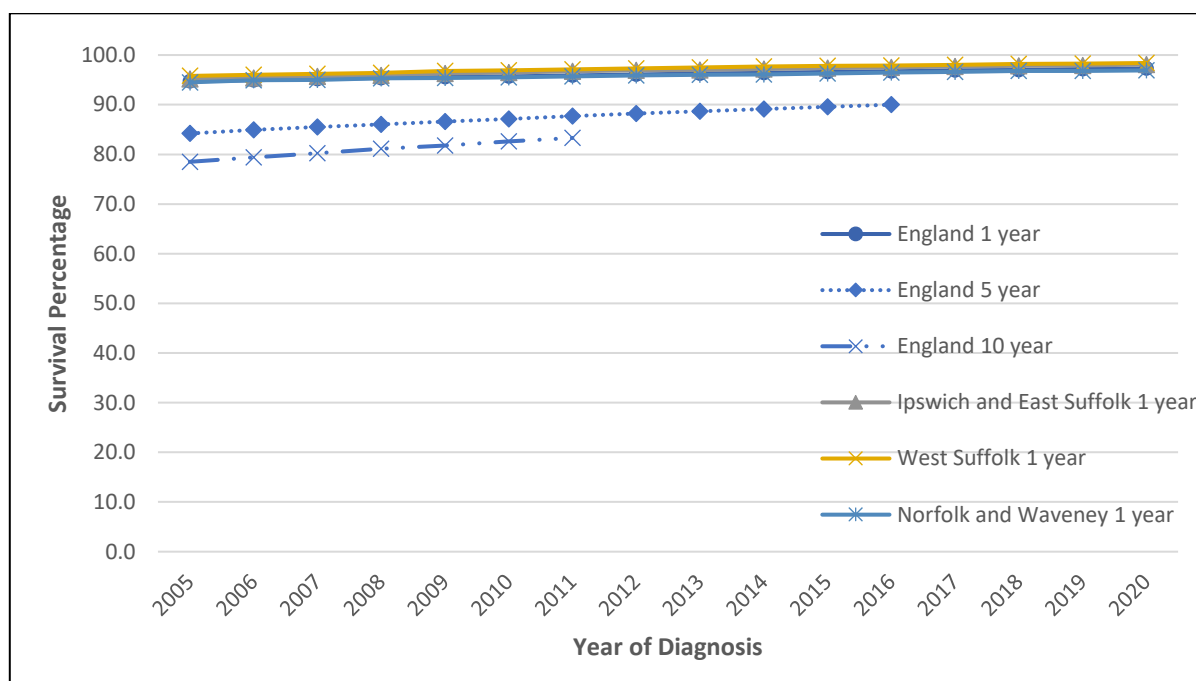
1-year survival by ICB/STP by cancer type

Breast cancer

Figure 4 shows the breast cancer survival percentages for all sub-ICB locations (1-year survival only) across Suffolk, compared to England (1, 5 and 10-year survival) between 2005-2020. There is minimal difference in geographical variation for breast cancer 1-year survival between England and Suffolk's sub-ICB areas. For a specific cancer type at sub-ICB level, only 1-year survival is presented. Therefore, the below figure also displays England 5-year and 10-year survival for breast cancers.

Breast cancer survival nationally is high – with 97.3% of women surviving breast cancer for at least 1 year in England. Over 9 in 10 (90.0%) in 2016 survived breast cancer for at least 5 years, and over 8 in 10 (83.3%) in 2011 survived breast cancer for at least 10 years.

Figure 4. Breast cancer survival percentages for sub-ICB locations (1-year survival only) and England (1, 5 and 10-year survival) between 2005-2020.



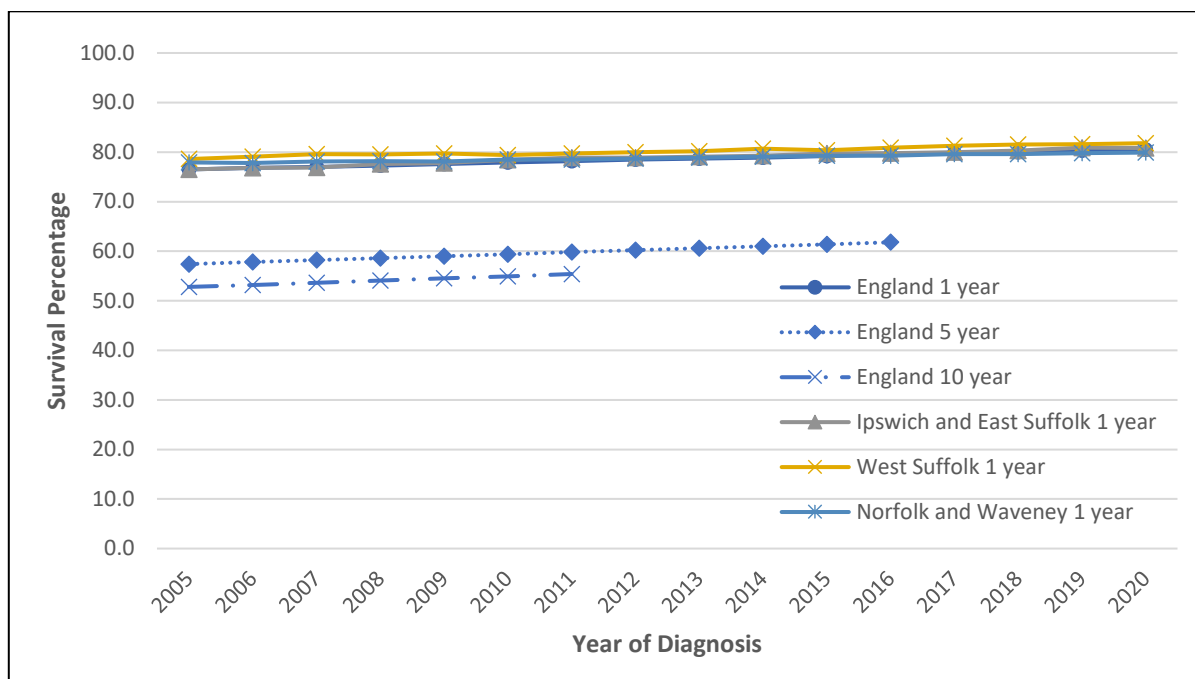
Source: [Cancer survival: index for Clinical Commissioning Groups, 2003 to 2018](#)

Colorectal cancer

Figure 5 shows the colorectal cancer survival percentages for all sub-ICB locations (1-year survival only) across Suffolk, compared to England (1, 5 and 10-year survival) between 2005-2020. Colorectal cancer also had minimal geographical differences for 1-year survival between England and sub-ICB areas. Survival from colorectal cancer has improved in England, with 76.5% of individuals surviving the disease for at least 1 year in 2005, increasing to 80.5% in 2020.

Colorectal 5-year and 10-year cancer survival data is not available at sub-ICB level, so England data is again presented. In 2016, 6 out of 10 (61.8%) of individuals with colorectal cancer in England survived for at least 5 years. In 2011, just over half (55.4%) of individuals survived for 10 years after their diagnosis.

Figure 5. Colorectal cancer survival percentages for sub-ICB locations (1-year survival only) and England (1, 5 and 10-year survival) between 2005-2020.



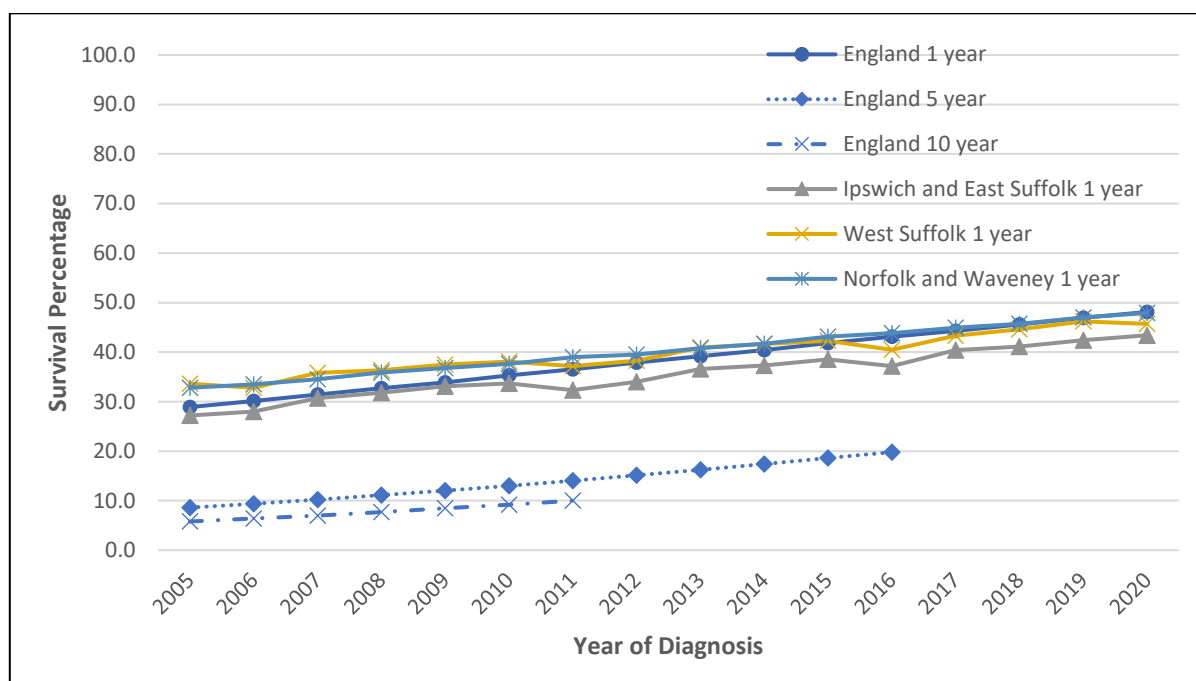
Source: [Cancer survival: index for Clinical Commissioning Groups, 2003 to 2018](#)

Lung cancer

Figure 6 shows lung cancer survival percentages for all sub-ICB locations (1-year survival only) across Suffolk, compared to England (1, 5 and 10-year survival) between 2005-2020. Lung cancer has the worst survival outcomes of the three cancer types available through the Cancer Survival in England dataset. Again, sub-ICB level data only provides 1-year survival estimates, so England data has been displayed for 5-year and 10-year lung cancer survival.

While just under half (48.1%) of lung cancer patients in 2020 survive for 1 year or more after their diagnosis in England, this percentage has almost doubled from 28.9% surviving at least 1 year in 2005. 5-year survival in England is less positive, but again has seen improvements since 2005; when less than 1 in 10 (8.6%) survived for at least 5 years. This has increased to almost 1 in 5 (19.8%) surviving for at least 5 years. With the national roll-out of the lung cancer screening programme⁵, and the aims to make England smokefree by 2030⁶, there is hope that more lung cancers will be diagnosed early, meaning improved survival outcomes for individuals diagnosed with the disease.

Figure 6. Lung cancer survival percentages for sub-ICB locations (1-year survival only) and England (1, 5 and 10-year survival) between 2005-2020.



Source: [Cancer survival: index for Clinical Commissioning Groups, 2003 to 2018](#)

1, 5 and 10-year cancer survival for ICBs across Suffolk, and England.

Tables 1 to 3 compare 1-year survival between England and ICBs for Norfolk and Waveney and Suffolk and North East Essex, by cancer types. As confidence intervals are not reported, we cannot state whether differences are statistically significant – we can still acknowledge the trend over time.

- Both Suffolk ICB locations mirror national trends of improving survival rates for breast cancer, colorectal cancer, and lung cancer between 2005-2020.
- Breast cancer has the highest rate of 1-year survival in 2020 after diagnosis (98.1% for Suffolk and North East Essex, 96.9% in Norfolk and Waveney), followed by colorectal cancer (80.7% in Suffolk and North East Essex, 79.9% in Norfolk and Waveney,).
- Lung cancer has the lowest rates of 1-year survival between the 3 types (47.9% in Norfolk and Waveney, 44.5% in Suffolk and North East Essex in 2020).

Table 1. 1-year, 5-year and 10-year survival for breast cancers, for SNEE ICB, Norfolk and Waveney ICB, compared to the England average.

Geography Name	Years since diagnosis	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
England	1	94.7%	94.9%	95.2%	95.4%	95.6%	95.7%	95.9%	96.1%	96.3%	96.4%	96.6%	96.7%	96.9%	97.0%	97.2%	97.3%
England	5	84.2%	84.9%	85.5%	86.0%	86.6%	87.1%	87.7%	88.2%	88.7%	89.1%	89.6%	90.0%				
England	10	78.5%	79.4%	80.2%	81.1%	81.8%	82.6%	83.3%									
Norfolk and Waveney ICB	1	94.5%	94.9%	95.0%	95.3%	95.4%	95.5%	95.7%	95.9%	96.0%	96.1%	96.3%	96.5%	96.6%	96.8%	96.8%	96.9%
Norfolk and Waveney ICB	5	84.1%	84.8%	85.4%	85.9%	86.3%	86.9%	87.4%	87.8%	88.2%	88.6%	89.0%	89.5%				
Norfolk and Waveney ICB	10	79.2%	80.0%	80.7%	81.4%	82.1%	82.7%	83.4%									
Suffolk and North East Essex ICB	1	94.7%	95.0%	95.3%	95.6%	96.0%	96.2%	96.5%	96.7%	96.9%	97.1%	97.3%	97.5%	97.7%	97.8%	98.0%	98.1%
Suffolk and North East Essex ICB	5	83.2%	84.2%	85.2%	86.1%	87.1%	87.9%	88.7%	89.5%	90.1%	90.8%	91.4%	92.0%				
Suffolk and North East Essex ICB	10	77.7%	79.1%	80.4%	81.6%	82.8%	83.9%	85.0%									

Source: [Cancer survival: Index for sub-Integrated Care Boards, 2005 to 2020](#)

Table 2. 1-year, 5-year and 10-year survival for colorectal cancers, for SNEE ICB, Norfolk and Waveney ICB, compared to the England average.

Geography Name	Years since diagnosis	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
England	1	76.5%	76.8%	77.0%	77.3%	77.6%	77.9%	78.2%	78.5%	78.7%	78.9%	79.2%	79.5%	79.8%	80.0%	80.3%	80.5%
England	5	57.4%	57.8%	58.2%	58.6%	59.0%	59.4%	59.8%	60.2%	60.6%	61.0%	61.4%	61.8%				
England	10	52.8%	53.2%	53.6%	54.1%	54.5%	54.9%	55.4%									
Norfolk and Waveney ICB	1	77.9%	77.8%	78.1%	78.2%	78.1%	78.5%	78.5%	78.7%	78.9%	79.1%	79.3%	79.3%	79.6%	79.6%	79.8%	79.9%
Norfolk and Waveney ICB	5	61.5%	61.6%	61.7%	61.8%	61.4%	61.8%	61.9%	62.1%	62.3%	62.2%	62.6%	62.6%				
Norfolk and Waveney ICB	10	58.9%	59.0%	59.0%	59.1%	58.7%	59.0%	59.1%									
Suffolk and North East Essex ICB	1	76.8%	77.0%	77.2%	77.7%	77.9%	78.2%	78.6%	78.9%	79.1%	79.3%	79.6%	79.7%	80.2%	80.2%	80.7%	80.7%
Suffolk and North East Essex ICB	5	59.7%	59.7%	60.2%	60.6%	60.9%	61.1%	61.5%	61.9%	62.1%	62.3%	62.7%	62.8%				
Suffolk and North East Essex ICB	10	55.7%	55.8%	56.2%	56.5%	56.7%	56.9%	57.3%									

Source: [Cancer survival: Index for sub-Integrated Care Boards, 2005 to 2020](#)

Table 3. 1-year, 5-year and 10-year survival for lung cancers, for SNEE ICB, Norfolk and Waveney ICB, compared to the England average.

Geography Name	Years since diagnosis	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
England	1	28.9%	30.1%	31.4%	32.7%	33.9%	35.3%	36.5%	37.9%	39.2%	40.4%	41.8%	43.1%	44.3%	45.6%	46.9%	48.1%
England	5	8.6%	9.4%	10.2%	11.1%	12.0%	13.0%	14.0%	15.1%	16.2%	17.4%	18.6%	19.8%				
England	10	5.8%	6.4%	7.0%	7.7%	8.5%	9.2%	10.0%									
Norfolk and Waveney ICB	1	32.8%	33.5%	34.5%	35.9%	36.8%	37.6%	39.0%	39.5%	40.8%	41.7%	43.1%	43.8%	44.9%	45.7%	47.0%	47.9%
Norfolk and Waveney ICB	5	10.5%	11.2%	11.9%	12.8%	13.6%	14.3%	15.3%	16.0%	17.2%	17.9%	19.1%	19.8%				
Norfolk and Waveney ICB	10	6.8%	7.3%	7.8%	8.4%	9.3%	10.0%	10.8%									
Suffolk and North East Essex ICB	1	31.5%	31.6%	32.7%	34.0%	34.6%	35.7%	36.5%	37.4%	38.3%	39.2%	40.1%	40.9%	41.9%	42.9%	43.9%	44.5%
Suffolk and North East Essex ICB	5	8.9%	9.4%	10.0%	11.0%	11.8%	12.4%	13.4%	14.3%	15.2%	16.1%	17.1%	18.0%				
Suffolk and North East Essex ICB	10	5.5%	5.9%	6.5%	7.3%	7.9%	8.5%	9.2%									

Source: [Cancer survival: Index for sub-Integrated Care Boards, 2005 to 2020](#)

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