

Teenage and young adult cancer statistics for #TYACAM

This is a quick guide to key statistics that might be useful during Teenage and Young Adult Cancer Awareness Month. It would be helpful if we all used the same numbers rather than contradicting each other. We appreciate that organisations work with different age groups; however, most UK statistics for 'young people' are for the 15-24 age group.

- About 2,300 teenagers and young adults are diagnosed with cancer each year in the UK.
- Around 250 young people die from cancer each year in the UK.
- Cancer is the most common cause of death from disease in young people.
- 87% of teenagers and young adults are now cured, compared with fewer than 2 in 10 (less than 20%) in the 1960s.
- Survival is lower in teenagers and young adults than in children for several cancer types, including bone tumours, soft tissue sarcomas and leukaemia.
- Cancer in teenagers and young adults (15 - 24 years old) accounts for less than 1% of all cancer diagnoses in the UK each year.
- 47% of cancer diagnoses are in females, with 53% in males.

The types of cancer seen in teenagers and young adults tend to fall into the following groups:

- Carcinomas
- Melanomas
- Lymphoma
- Germ cell tumours (ovarian and testicular cancer)
- Brain tumours
- Leukaemia
- Sarcoma
- Bone cancer

The five most commonly diagnosed cancers in females aged 15-24 years are:

- Carcinomas
- Lymphomas
- Malignant melanoma
- Brain tumours
- Leukaemia

The five most commonly diagnosed cancers in males aged 15-24 years are:

- Germ cell tumours
- Lymphomas
- Brain tumours
- Leukaemia
- Carcinomas

More information and incidence rates can be found at: <https://www.cclg.org.uk/about-cancer/cancer-children-and-young-people/children-and-young-peoples-cancer-numbers>