

# がんの統計'14

CANCER STATISTICS IN JAPAN — 2014



公益財団法人 がん研究振興財団

Foundation for Promotion of Cancer Research

# 序

がんの統計'14年版が多くの関係者のご協力のもとここに発刊できますことに感謝申し上げます。

本書はがん研究振興財団が1974年から2年に一度、発刊してきており、“わかりやすいがんの統計本”として多くの方々に親しまれてきました。

過去に刊行された「がんの統計」を通覧してみますと、日本人のがんの変貌を実感するとともに、正確な実態把握に基づくがん対策の重要性が再認識されます。

平成19（2007）年6月には「がん対策推進基本計画」が策定され、平成24（2012）年6月に見直されました。この計画は、平成24（2012）年度から平成28（2016）年度までの5年間を対象として、がん対策の総合的かつ計画的な推進を図るため、がん対策の基本的方向を定めるとともに、「都道府県がん対策推進計画」の基本となるものであります。

本書に盛り込まれているがんの各種統計はがん対策を企画立案、推進およびその評価をする上で、極めて重要であります。

このようながんの統計情報に対する社会のニーズに応えるため、2007年より毎年刊行することに致しました。

また要所にワンポイントメッセージを入れる等、一般の方々にもわかりやすく工夫いたしております。なお、今回は新たに①わが国におけるがん対策の歩みに「がん登録」、②2014年がん死亡数・罹患数予測値、③生存率の年次推移の3点を追加いたしました。

多くの方々にご活用いただき、我が国のがん対策の推進に役立てていただければ幸いに存じます。

本書の編集にあたりご協力いただいた編集委員会の皆様に心よりお礼申し上げます。

平成27年3月

理事長 高山昭三

## Preface

It is our great pleasure and honor to publish this brochure on “CANCER STATISTICS IN JAPAN 2014”. On this occasion, we would like to acknowledge every effort made by distinguished members of the “CANCER STATISTICS IN JAPAN 2014” Editorial Board for their cooperation.

The Foundation for Promotion of Cancer Research (FPCR) has been publishing biennial reports on “CANCER STATISTICS IN JAPAN” since 1974, and these documents have been widely acclaimed as very useful statistics texts. The sequential publications have demonstrated dynamic changes in cancer trends over time, illustrating the importance of a high-standard monitoring system to provide the evidence base for cancer control programs.

The Basic plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs based on the Cancer Control Act was launched in June 2007, was revised in June 2012. It covers 5 fiscal years from 2012 to 2016. It defines the basic concept of cancer control and aims to promote comprehensive and well-planned cancer control in Japan. It also provides a model for developing the Prefectural Plan to Promote Cancer Control.

“CANCER STATISTICS IN JAPAN” is being published annually in order to meet the increasing demand for up-to-date cancer statistics since 2007. In the present edition we have also introduced more short explanatory messages, inserted at important points. The following three points were added: (1) “cancer registration” in History of Cancer Control in Japan, (2) predicted numbers of cancer deaths and morbidity in 2014, and (3) annual changes in the survival rates. We hope that many people will use the added information to good effect, so that it accelerates development of effective cancer control policies.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to “CANCER STATISTICS IN JAPAN 2013” Editorial Board Members.

March 2015

Chairman, Board of Directors  
Shozo Takayama, M.D.

History of Cancer Control in Japan	4 ~ 11
<b>Figures and Tables</b>	
<b>1</b> Projection of cancer mortality and incidence in 2014	14
<b>2</b> Number of Deaths, by Cancer Site (2013)	15
<b>3</b> Cancer Deaths by Age Group, Site Distribution (2013)	16
<b>4</b> Mortality Rate by Cancer Site (2013)	17
<b>5</b> Number of Incidence by Cancer Site (2010)	18
<b>6</b> Cancer Incidence by Age Group, Site Distribution (2010)	19
<b>7</b> Incidence Rate by Cancer Site (2010)	20
<b>8</b> Survival Rate, Data from Population-based Cancer Registries (Diagnosed in 2003-2005)	21 ~ 22
<b>9</b> Survival Rate in the Member Hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers (Diagnosed in 2005-2006)	23 ~ 24
<b>10</b> Distribution of Clinical Stage at Designated Cancer Care Hospitals (2012)	25
<b>11</b> Cumulative Cancer Incidence/Mortality Risk	26 ~ 27
<b>12</b> Trends in Crude Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (1947-2013)	28
<b>13</b> Trends in Age-adjusted Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (1947-2013)	29
<b>14</b> Trends in Site-specific Crude Mortality Rate (1965-2013)	30
<b>15</b> Trends in Age-adjusted Mortality Rate (1958-2013)	31 ~ 32
<b>16</b> Trends in Age-specific Mortality Rate (1965, 1990, 2013)	33 ~ 36
<b>17</b> Trends in Site-specific Crude Incidence Rate (1980-2010)	37
<b>18</b> Trends in Age-adjusted Incidence Rate (1985-2007)	38 ~ 39
<b>19</b> Trends in Age-specific Incidence Rate (1980, 2010)	40 ~ 43
<b>20</b> Trends in 5-year Survival Rate, Data from Population-based Cancer Registry (Diagnosed in 1993-1996, 1997-1999, 2000-2002, 2003-2005)	44
<b>21</b> Trends in Cancer Statistics : Age-adjusted Mortality/Incidence Rate	45
<b>22</b> Age-adjusted Cancer Mortality Rate under Age 75 by Prefectures (2013)	46 ~ 50
<b>23</b> Smoking Prevalence	51 ~ 52
<b>24</b> Cancer Screening Rates (2007, 2010, 2013)	53 ~ 55
<b>Tabulated Data</b>	
<b>1</b> Projection of cancer mortality and incidence in 2014	58 ~ 59
<b>2</b> Cancer Mortality by ICD-10 Classification (2013)	60 ~ 63
<b>3</b> Number of Cancer Deaths by Age and Site (2013)	64 ~ 67
<b>4</b> Cancer Mortality Rate by Age and Site (2013)	68 ~ 71
<b>5</b> Number of Cancer Incidence by Age and Site (2010)	72 ~ 75
<b>6</b> Cancer Incidence Rate by Age and Site (2010)	76 ~ 79
<b>7</b> 5-year Survival Rate in Population-based Cancer Registry (Diagnosed in 2003-2005)	80 ~ 81
<b>8</b> Survival Rate in the Member Hospitals of the Association of Clinical Cancer Centers (Diagnosed in 2005-2006)	82 ~ 83
<b>9</b> Trends in Crude Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (1910-2013)	84 ~ 85
<b>10</b> Trends in Age-adjusted Mortality Rate for Leading Causes of Death (1947-2013)	86 ~ 87
<b>11</b> Cancer Mortality Rate by Prefecture	88 ~ 93
<b>12</b> Smoking Prevalence	94 ~ 97
<b>13</b> Cancer Screening Rate (2007, 2010, 2013)	98 ~ 99
<b>14</b> Narcotics for Medical Use	100 ~ 101
<b>15</b> Trends in Consumption of Tobacco, Alcohol and Food	102 ~ 103
<b>16</b> Trends in Estimated Rate of Patients (per day) in Japan (1965-2011)	104
<b>17</b> Trends in Estimates of National Medical Care Expenditure in Japan (1995-2012)	105
Glossary	106 ~ 108
Topics①	109
Topics②	110
Topics③	111
Topics④	112 ~ 113

# わが国におけるがん対策のあゆみ

## History of Cancer Control in Japan

昭和38年(1963)	厚生省がん研究助成金制度の発足
昭和56年(1981)	悪性新生物が死亡原因の第1位となる
昭和59年(1984)	対がん10か年総合戦略の策定(～平成5年度)
平成6年(1994)	がん克服新10か年戦略の策定(～平成15年度)
平成16年(2004)	第3次対がん10か年総合戦略の策定(～平成25年度)
平成17年(2005)5月	がん対策推進本部の設置(厚生労働省)
平成17年(2005)8月	がん対策推進アクションプラン2005の公表
平成18年(2006)6月	がん対策基本法の成立
平成19年(2007)4月	がん対策基本法の施行
平成19年(2007)6月	がん対策推進基本計画の策定(閣議決定)
平成21年(2009)7月	がん検診50%推進本部の設置(厚生労働省)
平成24年(2012)6月	がん対策推進基本計画の見直し(閣議決定)
平成25年(2013)12月	がん登録等の推進に関する法律の成立
平成26年(2014)	がん研究10か年戦略の策定(～平成35年度)

- ・がんは、昭和56(1981)年からわが国の死亡原因の第1位である。政府は、昭和59年度(1984)より「対がん10か年総合戦略」、平成6(1994)年度より「がん克服新10か年戦略」を策定し、がん対策に取り組んできた。さらに、平成16(2004)年からは、「がん罹患率と死亡率の激減」を目指して、がん研究の推進および質の高いがん医療を全国に普及することを目的に、「がん予防の推進」および「がん医療の向上とそれを支える社会環境の整備」を柱とする「第3次対がん10か年総合戦略」を推進してきた。
- ・厚生労働省は、平成17(2005)年5月に、がん対策全般を総合的に推進するため、厚生労働大臣を本部長とする「がん対策推進本部」を設置し、部局横断的な取組を行うとともに、同年8月には、がん対策の飛躍的な向上を目的とした「がん対策推進アクションプラン2005」を策定した。
- ・わが国のがん対策は、これまで様々な取り組みにより進展し、一定の成果を取ってきた。しかし、がんは依然として国民の生命および健康にとって重要な問題となっており、そのような現状にかんがみ、平成18(2006)年6月「がん対策基本法」が成立、翌年4月に施行された。この法律に基づき、がん対策推進協議会の議論を踏まえ、平成19(2007)年6月に、がん対策の総合的かつ計画的な推進を図るため、がん対策の基本的方向について定めた「がん対策推進基本計画」が閣議決定された。
- ・平成21(2009)年7月に、基本計画の個別目標の一つである「がん検診受診率50%」の達成のため、厚生労働大臣を本部長とする「がん検診50%推進本部」を設置し、部局横断的な取組を行うこととした。
- ・がん対策推進基本計画は、がん対策推進協議会及びその下に設置された3つの専門委員会の議論を踏まえ、平成24(2012)年6月に閣議決定された。
- ・平成25(2013)年12月にがん登録等の推進に関する法律が成立し、平成26(2014)年6月に設置されたがん登録部会での検討等を踏まえ、法施工に向けた準備を進めている。
- ・がん研究については「がん対策推進基本計画」に基づく新たながん研究戦略として文部科学省、厚生労働省、経済産業省の3大臣確認のもと、平成26(2014)年3月に「がん研究10か年戦略」が策定され、がんの根治・予防・共生の観点に立ち、患者・社会と協働するがん研究を念頭において推進している。

1963	Subsidy for cancer research by Ministry of Health and Welfare started
1981	Cancer became the leading cause of death
1984	Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control (~1993)
1994	New 10-year Strategy to Overcome Cancer (~2003)
2004	The 3rd-term Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control (~2013)
2005 May.	Headquarters of Cancer Control in Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)
2005 Aug.	Action Plan 2005 for Promotion of Cancer Control
2006 Jun.	Cancer Control Act approved
2007 Apr.	Cancer Control Act implemented
2007 Jun.	Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs approved
2009 Jul.	Headquarters of 50% Cancer Screening Rate (MHLW)
2012 Jun.	Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs revised
2013 Dec.	Cancer Registration Promotion Act was enacted.
2014	Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control was developed (~2023)

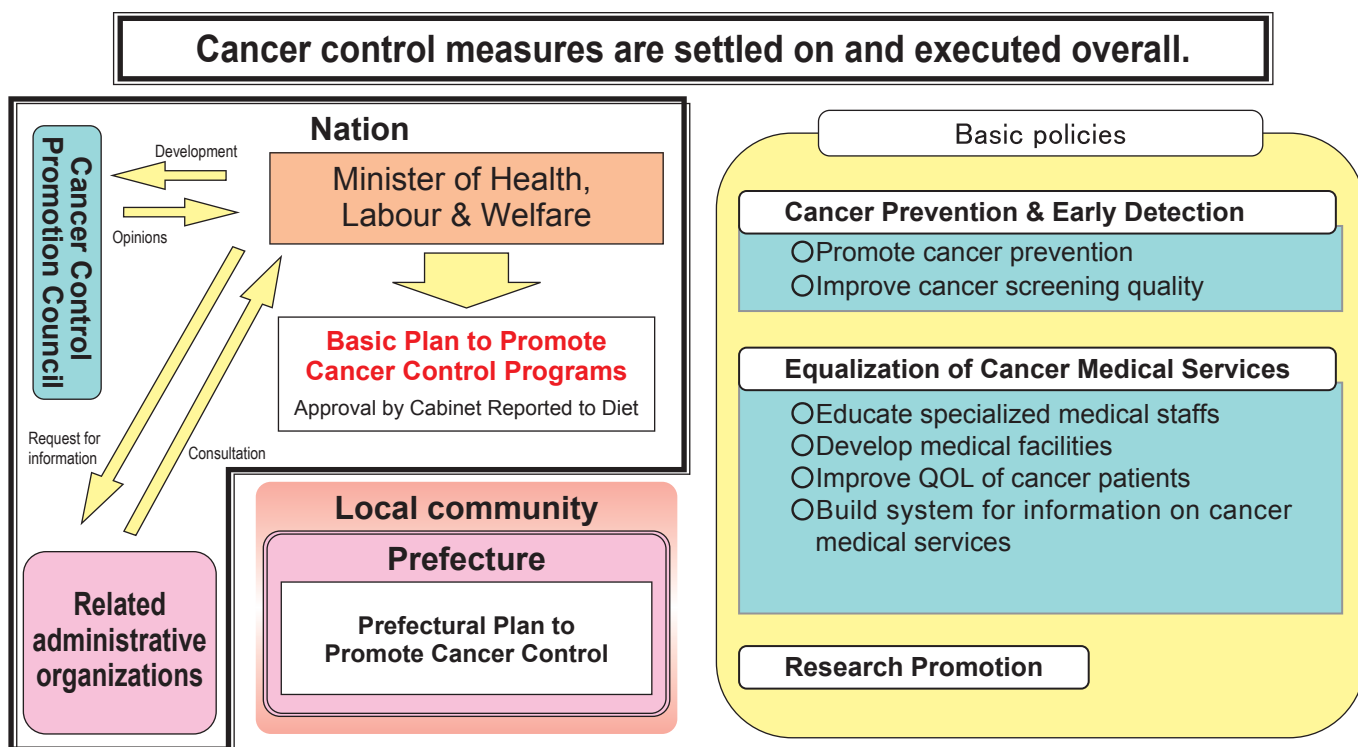
- ・Cancer has been the leading cause of death in Japan since 1981. The Japanese government implemented the Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control (1984-1993) and the New 10-year Strategy to Overcome Cancer (1994-2003) to tackle cancer. Since 2004, the 3rd-term Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control has been implemented in order to promote cancer research and disseminate high-quality cancer medical services, with the slogan "Drastic reduction in cancer morbidity and mortality".
- ・In May 2005, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) developed the Headquarters of Cancer Control in order to promote multidisciplinary activity for comprehensive cancer control, and launched the Action Plan 2005 for Promotion of Cancer Control in August.

- In June 2006, the Cancer Control Act was approved and the law has been implemented since April 2007. Based on this law, the Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control programs was discussed by the Cancer Control Promotion Council and approved by the Japanese Cabinet in June 2007.
- In July 2009, the Japanese MHLW developed the Headquarters of 50% Cancer Screening Rate to promote multidisciplinary activity for cancer screening.
- In June 2012, the Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs was revised based on the discussion at the Cancer Control Promotion Council and three expert committees under the council.
- In December 2013, Cancer Registration Promotion Act was approved, and is being prepared to be implemented through discussion by the Cancer Registration Group established in June 2014.
- As a novel cancer research strategy based on the Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs, Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control was enacted in March 2014, with the approval of the Minister of Education, Culture, Sports, Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, and Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, in order to promote cancer research in cooperation with patients and society, targeting cancer eradication, prevention, and coexistence.

資料：厚生労働省健康局がん対策・健康増進課

Source : *Division of Cancer Control and Health Promotion, Health Services Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare*

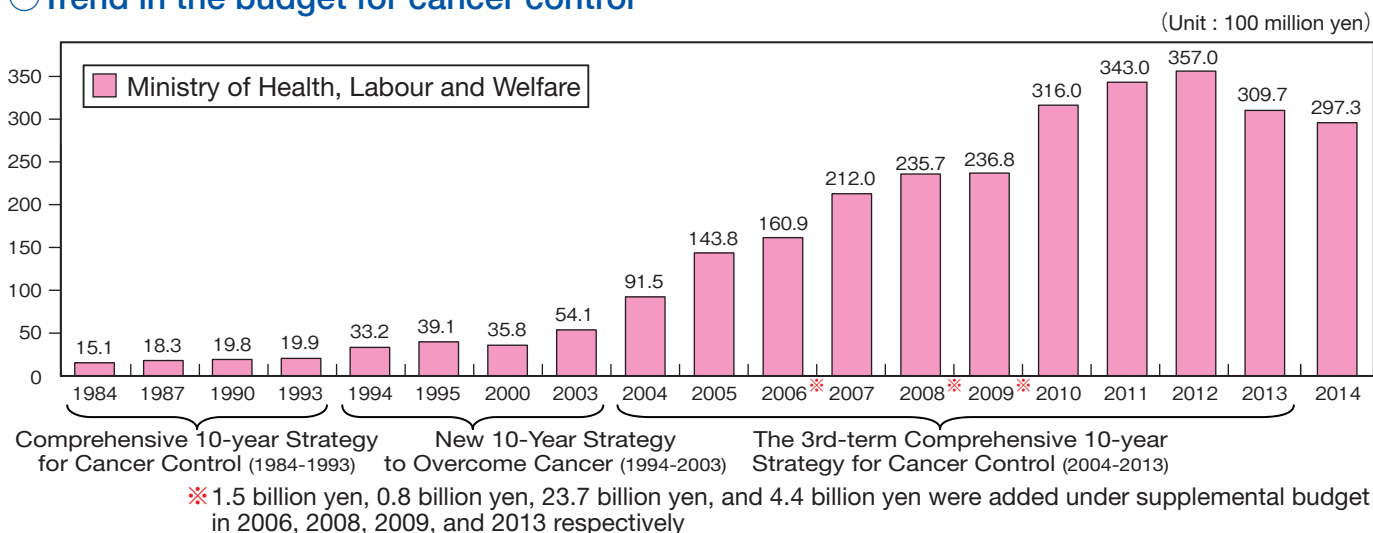
## ○Cancer Control ACT (Jun, 2006)



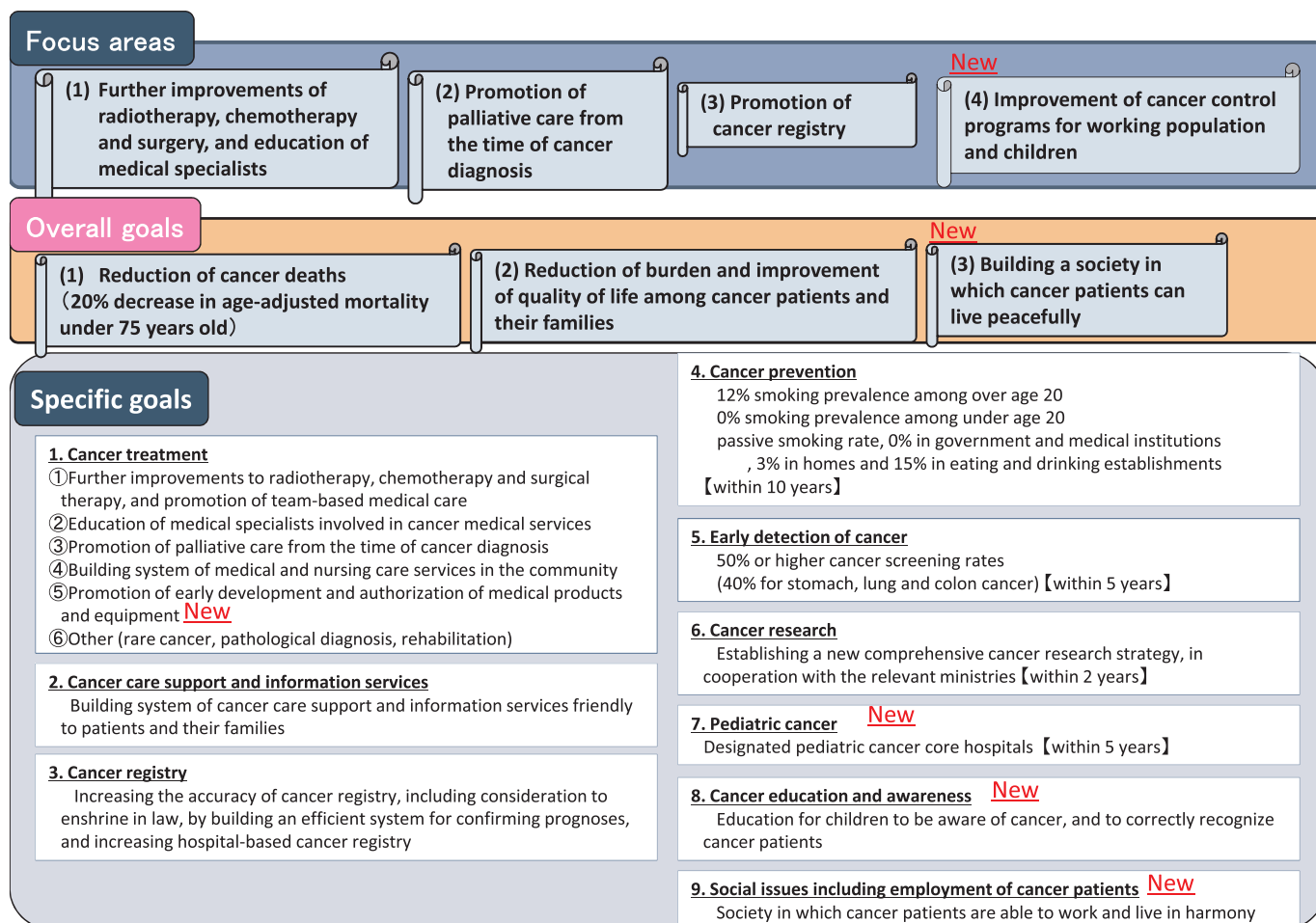
## ○Cancer Control Act

- This law has been implemented since April 2007. Its basic concepts are as follows.
  - ① Promotion of cancer research and utilization of research outcomes
  - ② Equalization of cancer medical services
  - ③ Development of cancer medical services to satisfy patients
- Based on this law, the Japanese government built the Basic Plan to promote Cancer Control Programs. This plan must reflect the opinion of cancer patients and their families, as well as cancer medical specialists and academic experts. Each prefecture is expected to build the Prefectural Plan to Promote Cancer Control modeling the national basic plan. The national government, local communities, medical insurance companies, physicians and surgeons will support each other to realize the above 3 basic concepts.

## ○Trend in the budget for cancer control



Source : Division of Cancer Control and Health Promotion, Health Services Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare



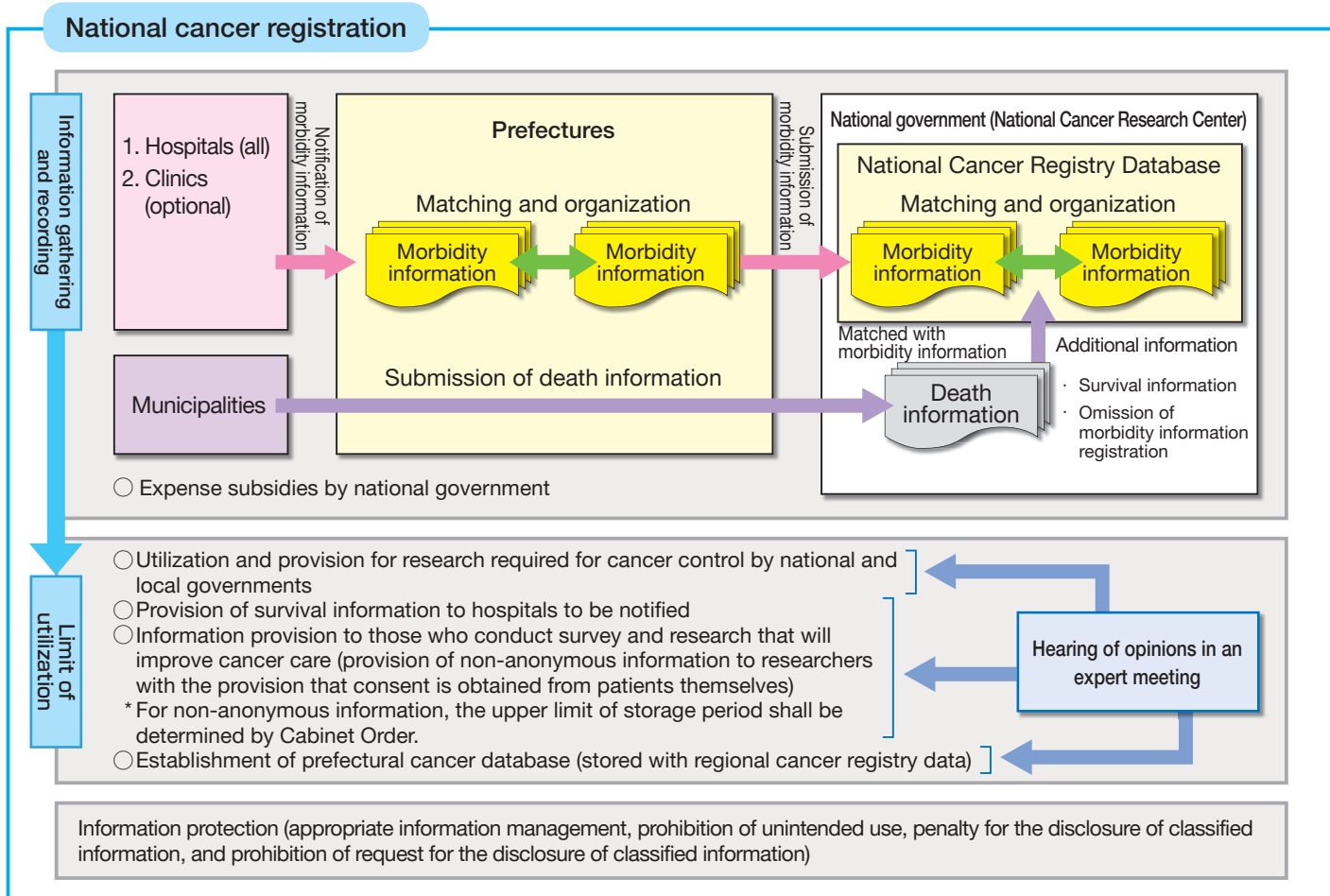
## ○ Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs

- The Basic plan, launched in June 2007, was revised in June 2012. It covers 5 fiscal years from 2012 to 2016. It defines the basic concept of cancer control and aims to promote comprehensive and well-planned cancer control in Japan. It also provides a model for developing the Prefectural Plan to Promote Cancer Control. It needs updating at least every 5 years under Cancer Control Act.
- Three overall goals and nine specific fields
  - Reduction of cancer deaths
  - Reduction of burden and improvement of quality of life among cancer patients and their families
  - Building a society in which cancer patients can live peacefully
  - ① Cancer treatment
  - ② Cancer care support and information services
  - ③ Cancer registry
  - ④ Cancer prevention
  - ⑤ Early detection of cancer
  - ⑥ Cancer research
  - ⑦ Pediatric cancer
  - ⑧ Cancer education and awareness
  - ⑨ Social issues including employment of cancer patients
- Focus areas
  - ① Further improvements of radiotherapy, chemotherapy and surgery, and education of medical specialists.
  - ② Promotion of palliative care from the time of cancer diagnosis
  - ③ Promotion of cancer registry
  - ④ Improvement of cancer control programs for working population and children
- The Japanese government implements cancer control policy in cooperation with local communities; the general public, including cancer patients; medical facilities; health insurance companies; academic associations; patient groups; and the mass-media. The ultimate goal is to realize a society where the general public can know, face and overcome cancer.

Source : Division of Cancer Control and Health Promotion, Health Services Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

# Cancer registration

## ○ Law Concerning the Promotion of Cancer Registration (established in December 2013)



### Promotion of hospital cancer registration

(promotion of hospital cancer registration and system maintenance for cancer information gathering by national government)

### Human resource development

(training required for securing human resources for national and hospital cancer registration)

### Utilization of cancer registry data

- National and prefectural governments → Enhancement of cancer control, information provision to medical institutions, publication of statistics, and consultation support for patients
- Medical institutions → Appropriate information provision to patients, analysis and evaluation of cancer care, and improvement of cancer care
- Researchers who received cancer registry data → Improvement of cancer care

## ○ Law Concerning the Promotion of Cancer Registration

- Law Concerning the Promotion of Cancer Registration was established in December 2013 to facilitate the understanding and analysis of the morbidity, medical care, and outcome of cancer and the other surveys and research of cancer, thereby improving cancer control.
- The basic concepts of this law are as follows:
  - (1) For national cancer registration, morbidity should be accurately understood through a wide range of information gathering;
  - (2) For hospital cancer registration, necessary information should be gathered through national cancer registration to promote its dissemination and enhancement;
  - (3) To enhance cancer control, detailed information should be gathered regarding cancer care;
  - (4) The results of cancer research and survey, including those in private sector, are utilized for the public; and
  - (5) Personal information in cancer registry should be strictly protected.
- Under this law, all hospitals and (some) clinics report cancer incidence information to prefectural governments. Morbidity information, matched and organized by prefectural governments, is notified to the national government (National Cancer Research Center), and is further matched and organized by the National Cancer Registry Database of the National Cancer Research Center and simultaneously with death information notified by municipalities as vital statistics to the national government. Cancer morbidity and death information obtained in Japan is centrally managed by the Japanese government to enhance the provision of information about cancer treatment and prevention and take measures for cancer control based on scientific findings.