

# がんの統計 2023

CANCER STATISTICS IN JAPAN — 2023



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2023」版が関係各位のご協力を頂き、発刊できましたことに感謝申し上げます。  
本書は1974年に発刊されて以来49年になりますが、日本人のがんの変貌を実感し、正確な実態把握によるがん対策の重要性が再認識されるものとして多くの方々に親しまれてきました。掲載されている各種統計は、我が国のがん対策を推進するうえでも貴重な資料でありますので、広くご活用いただければ幸いに存じます。

本書の編集にご協力いただきました編集委員会の皆様に心より御礼申し上げます。

令和5年3月

公益財団法人がん研究振興財団  
理事長 堀田 知光

## Preface

We would like to thank for the cooperation of parties concerned in publishing cancer statistics 2023 version. This book has been published and read by many people since 1974. "Cancer statistics," published to date, contain valuable information, demonstrating changes in Japanese cancer statuses and reaffirming the importance of cancer control based on their accurate understanding. Various types of cancer statistics, included in this book, are important in promoting cancer control. Hence, we hope many people utilize them to promote cancer control.

We thank the editorial committee for their cooperation in editing this book.

March 2023

Chairman, Board of Directors  
Tomomitsu Hotta, M.D.

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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 enacted
2007 Apr.	Cancer Control Act implemented
2007 Jun.	Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs formulated
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 Mar.	Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control formulated (~2023)
2015 Jun.	Organization of Cancer Summit
2015 Dec.	Formulation of "Acceleration plan for cancer control"
2016 Jan.	Enforcement of Cancer Registration Promotion Act was implemented.
2016 Dec.	Amendment and implementation of a law to revise a part of the Cancer Control Act
2016 Dec.	Organization of Cancer Genome Medical Forum 2016
2018 Mar.	Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs revised
2023 Mar.	Review of Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs

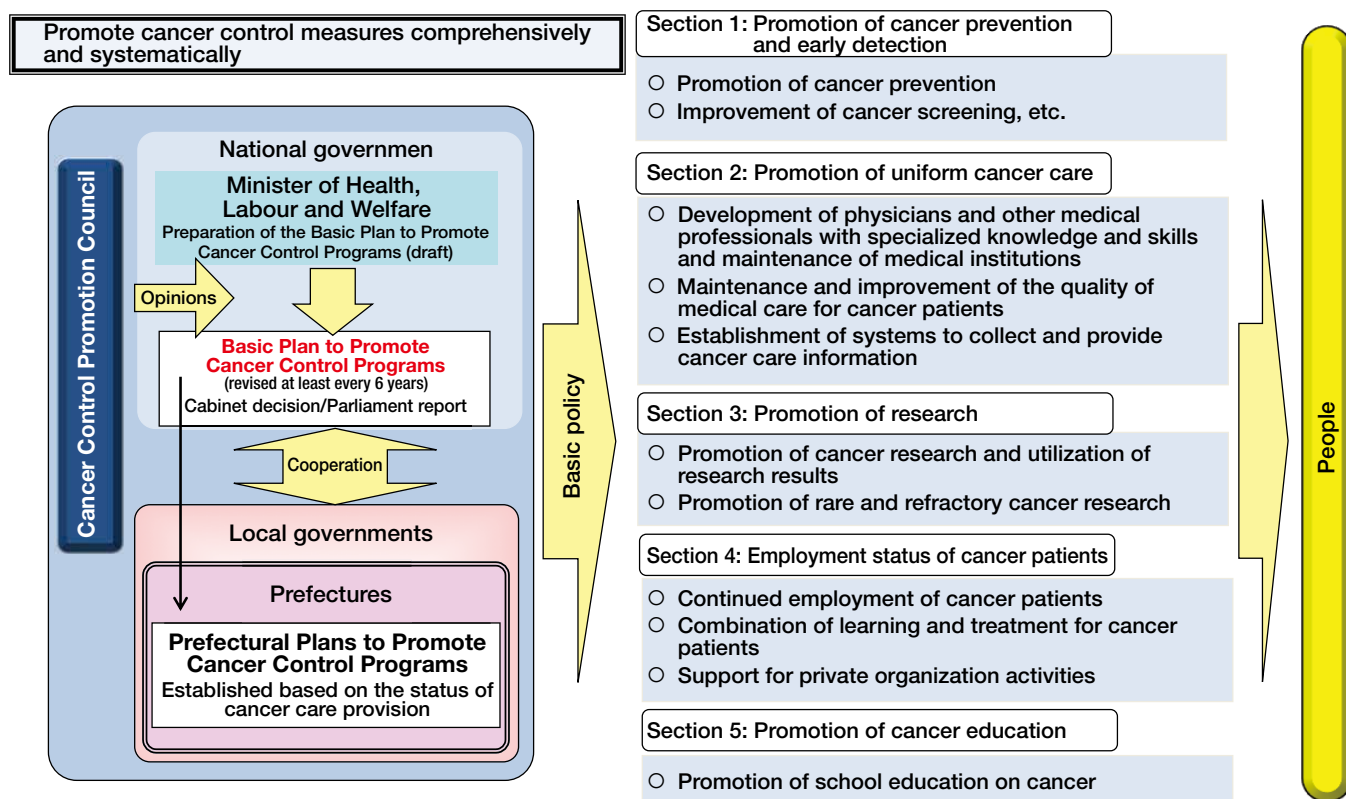
- Cancer has been the leading cause of death in Japan since 1981. The Japanese government formulated the Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control (1984-1993) and the New 10-year Strategy to Overcome Cancer (1994-2003) to tackle cancer. Since 2004, the 3rd-term Comprehensive 10-year Strategy 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 formulated the Action Plan 2005 for Promotion of Cancer Control in August.
- In June 2006, the Cancer Control Act was enacted 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 2nd-term Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs was decided by the Cabinet, based on discussions by the Cancer Control Promotion Council and three expert committees under the council.
- In December 2013, Cancer Registration Promotion Act was enacted, 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 formulated 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.
- In December 2015, the "Acceleration plan for cancer control" was formulated on three areas of "prevention," "treatment/research," and "coexistence with cancer."
- In November 2016, a bill was submitted to revise a part of the Cancer Control Act, which was enacted and implemented in December.
- In December 2016, with a goal to conquer cancer, the Genome Medical Forum 2016 was organized to provide an opportunity to reconstruct the cancer medical system from the viewpoints of patients, survivors, and their families.
- The 3rd-term Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs was decided by the Cabinet in March 2018, based on discussions by the Cancer Control Promotion Council.
- The 4th-term Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs was decided by the Cabinet in March 2023, based on discussions by the Cancer Control Promotion Council.

資料：厚生労働省健康局がん・疾病対策課

Source : Cancer and Disease control Division, Health Services Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

## ○Cancer Control Act (Article No. 98, 2006)

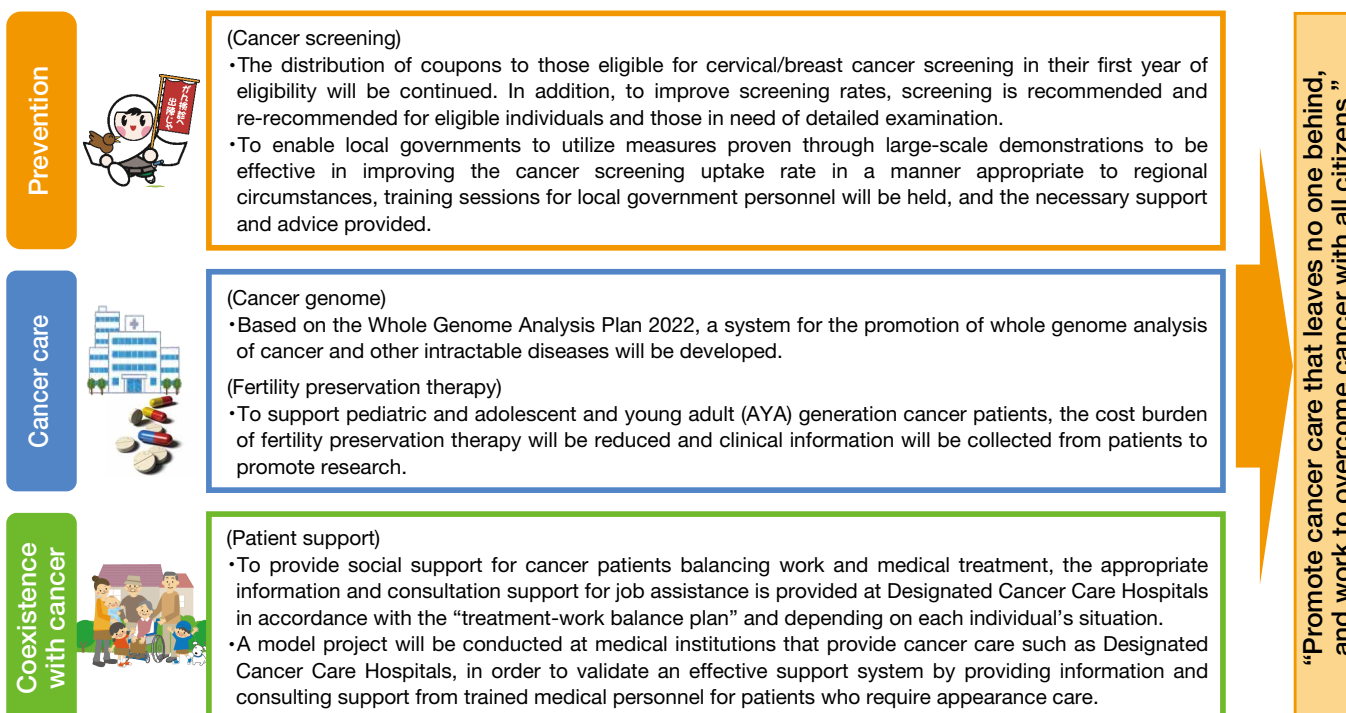
(established in June 2006, enforced in April 2007, and revised and enforced in December, 2016)



## ○Promotion of cancer control measures

Draft budget in FY 2023: 35.4 billion yen (budget in FY 2022: 35.4 billion yen)  
\* Revised budget for FY 2022: 5.8 billion yen

Based on the 4th-term Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs, scheduled for implementation in FY 2022, further measures are taken for cancer control based on the three policies of “cancer prevention,” “cancer care,” and “coexistence with cancer.”



\* The main projects in each domain are listed

## The 4th-term Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs (outline)

### 1. Overall goal and goals of each section / 2. Measures of each section and individual goals

Overall goal: “Promote cancer care that leaves no one behind, and work to overcome cancer with all citizens.”

**“Cancer prevention” section goals**  
Seek to reduce cancer incidence and mortality by learning about and preventing cancer through promoting cancer screening for early detection and early treatment

**“Cancer care” section goals**  
Work to improve the cancer survival rate, reduce the cancer mortality rate, and improve the quality of life of all cancer patients and their families during treatment by improving systems for receiving appropriate care

**“Coexistence with cancer” section goals**  
Work to improve the quality of life of all cancer patients and their families during treatment by achieving a community-inclusive society in which people can live with dignity and peace of mind, even if they have cancer

#### 1. Cancer prevention

- (1) Primary cancer prevention
  - ① Lifestyle habits
  - ② Infection control measures
- (2) Secondary cancer prevention (Cancer screening)
  - ① Measures to improve screening uptake rate
  - ② Cancer screening accuracy management
  - ③ Implementation of cancer screening based on scientific evidence

#### 2. Cancer care

- (1) Systems for provision of cancer care
  - ① Equalization and consolidation of systems for providing care
  - ② Cancer genome medicine
  - ③ Surgery, radiation therapy, and drug therapy
  - ④ Promotion of team medicine
  - ⑤ Cancer rehabilitation
  - ⑥ Promotion of supportive therapy
  - ⑦ Promotion of palliative care after cancer diagnosis
  - ⑧ Fertility preservation therapy
- (2) Treatment of rare and refractory cancers
- (3) Treatment of childhood cancers and cancers in AYA generation patients
- (4) Treatment of cancer in the elderly
- (5) Prompt adoption of new medical pharmaceuticals, equipment, and techniques

#### 3. Coexistence with cancer

- (1) Consultation support and provision of information
  - ① Consultation support
  - ② Provision of information
- (2) Cancer control measures and support for patients undergoing palliative care, etc., based on social cooperation
- (3) Measures to address social problems faced by cancer patients, etc. (Survivorship support)
  - ① Employment support
  - ② Appearance care
  - ③ Measures to prevent suicide after cancer diagnosis
  - ④ Other social problems
- (4) Support for treatment environments as appropriate to life stages
  - ① Children and the AYA generation
  - ② Elderly people

#### 4. Infrastructure to support the above

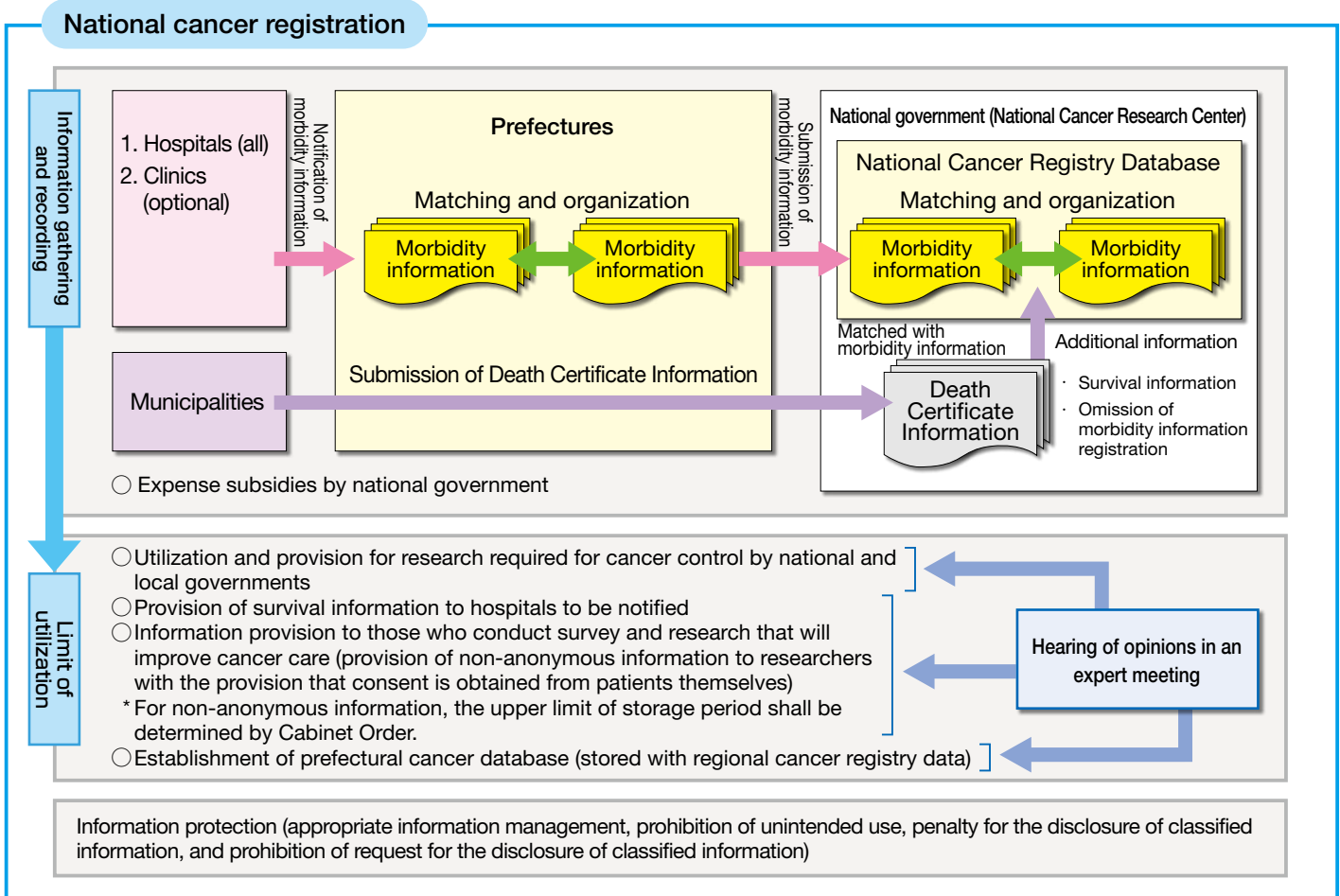
- (1) Further promotion of cancer research, including new techniques for whole genome analysis, etc.
- (2) Improvement of human resource development
- (3) Cancer education and dissemination of knowledge related to cancer
- (4) Promotion of cancer registry utilization
- (5) Promotion of patient and public involvement
- (6) Promotion of the move to digital technology

### 3. Comprehensive and systematic promotion of cancer measures

1. Further cooperation among persons concerned
2. Measures to take in the event of an outbreak, spread of infectious disease, or a disaster
3. Planning by prefectural governments
4. National efforts
5. Necessary financial measures and efficient and prioritized budgets
6. Comprehension of goal achievements
7. Review of basic plans

# Cancer registration

## ○ Cancer Registry Act (established in December 2013)



**Promotion of hospital-based cancer registry**  
(promotion of hospital-based 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-based cancer registry)

**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

## ○ Cancer Registry Act

- Cancer Registry Act 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-based 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 (designated) clinics report cancer incidence information to prefectural governments. Morbidity information, matched and organized by prefectural governments, is notified to the national government (National Cancer Center), and is further matched and organized by the National Cancer Registry Database of the National Cancer Center and simultaneously with death certificate 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.