

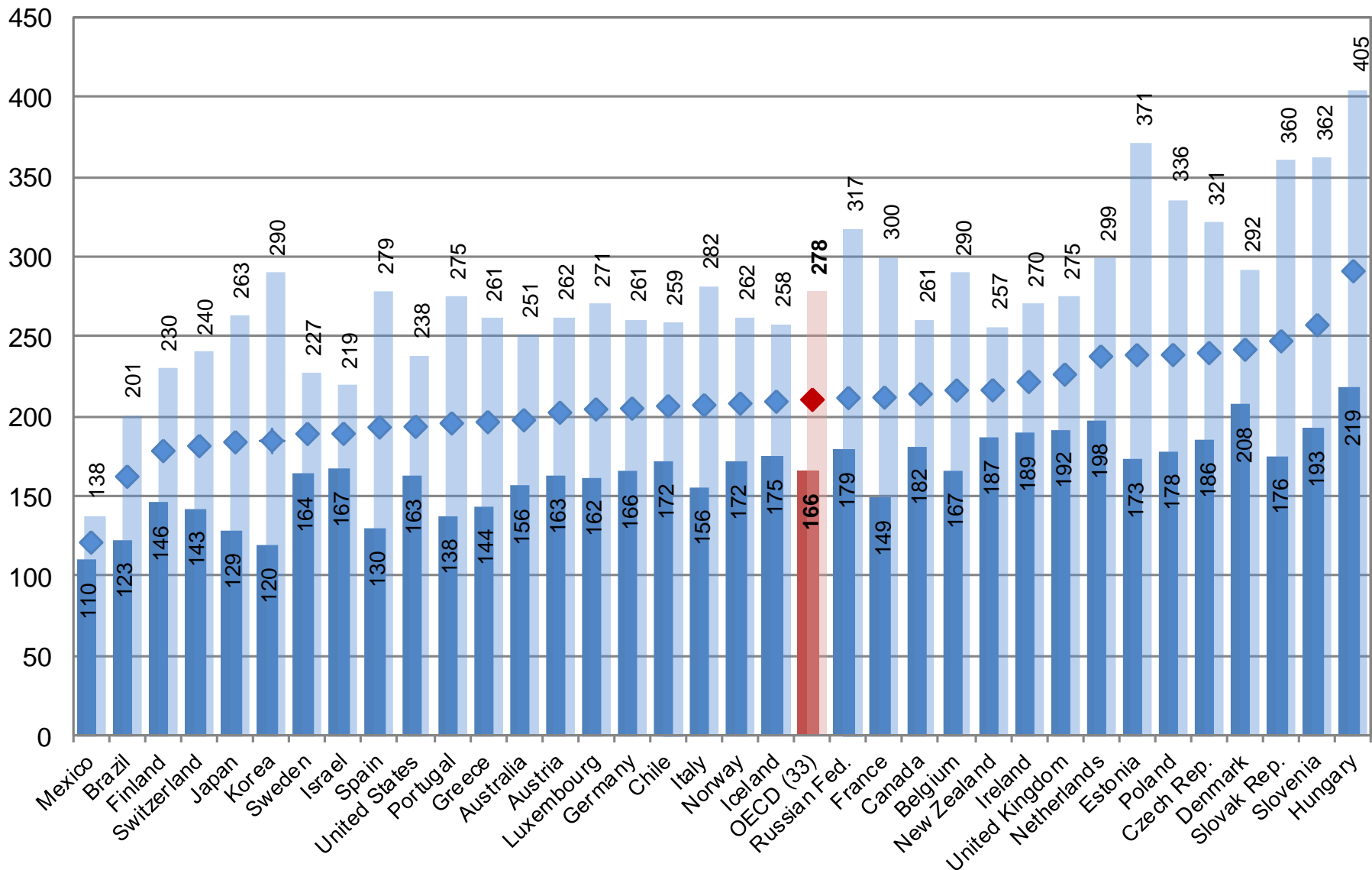
Cancer Care: Chart Set

www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/cancer-care.htm

All cancer mortality rates, total and by gender, 2011 (or nearest year)

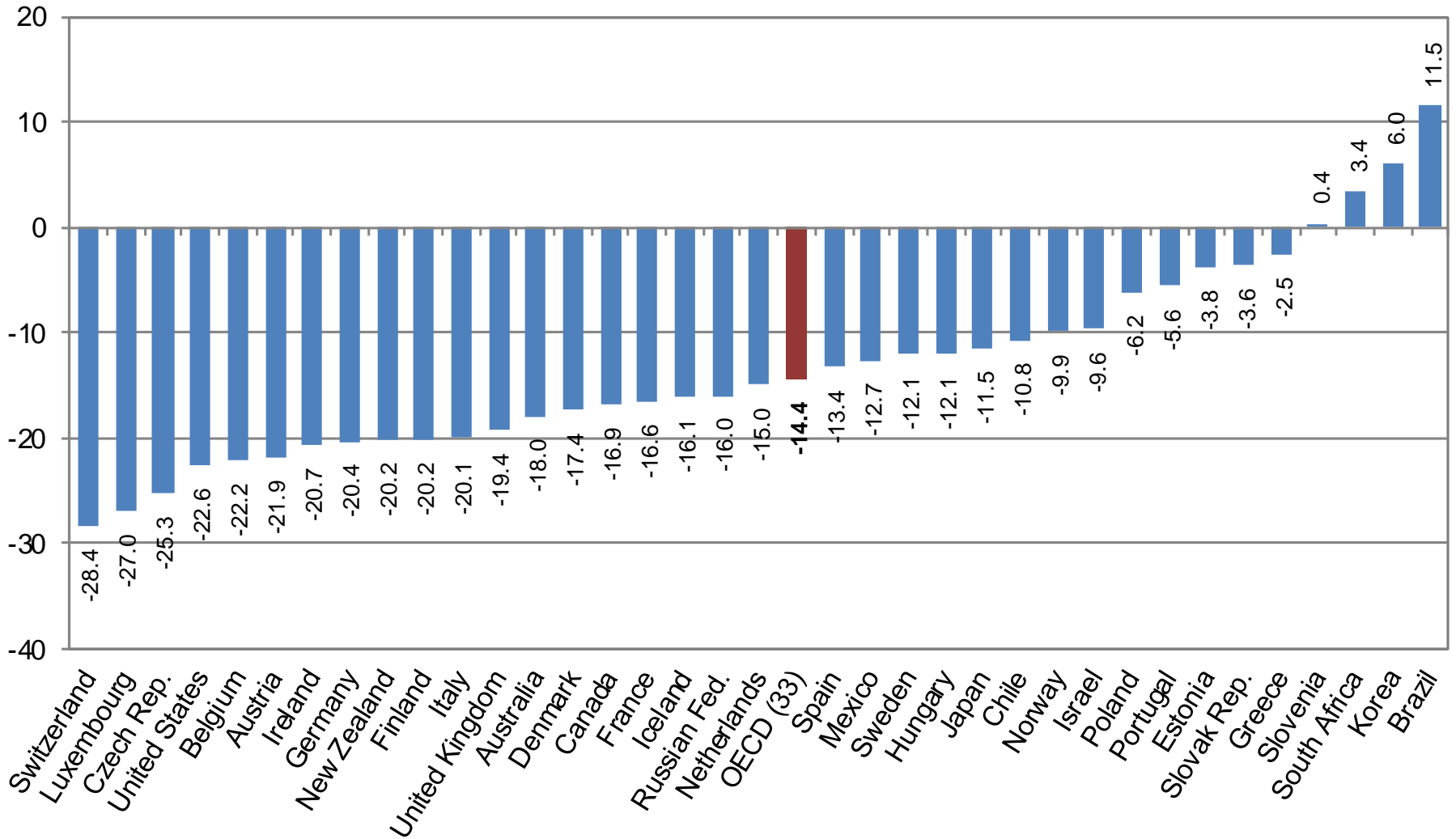
Age-standardised rates per 100 000 population

■ Women ■ Men ◆ Total



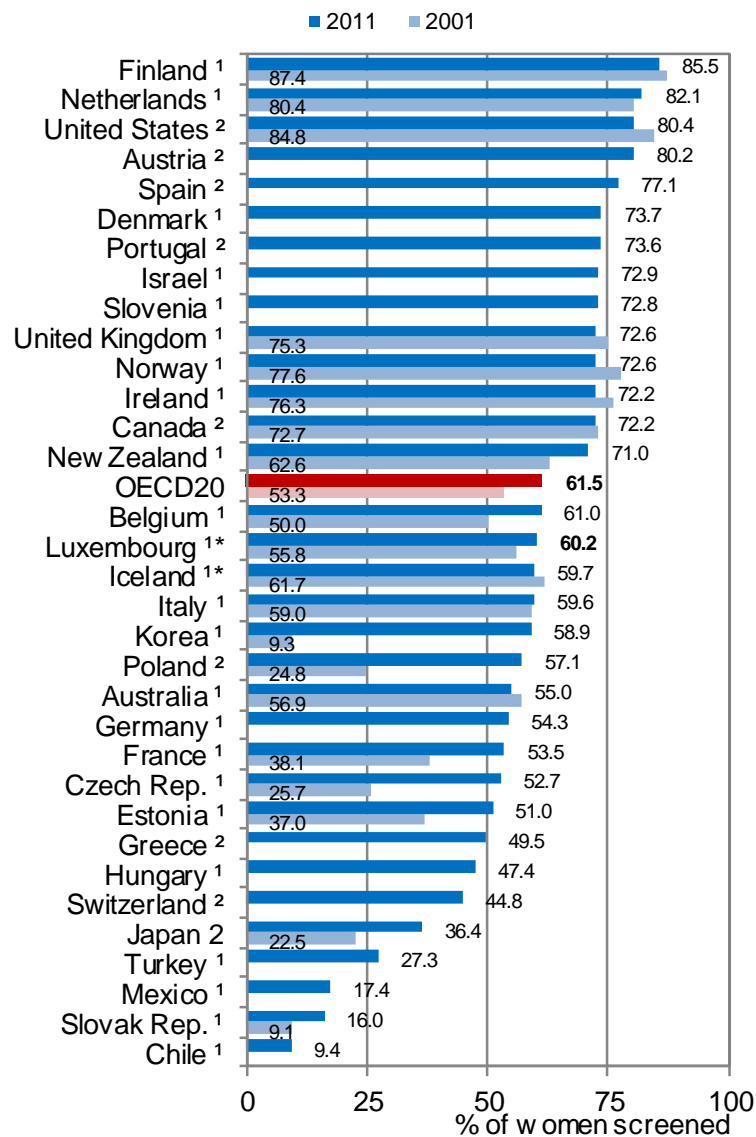
Change in all cancer mortality rates, 1990-2011 (or nearest year)

Change in % over the period



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013 (extracted from WHO), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

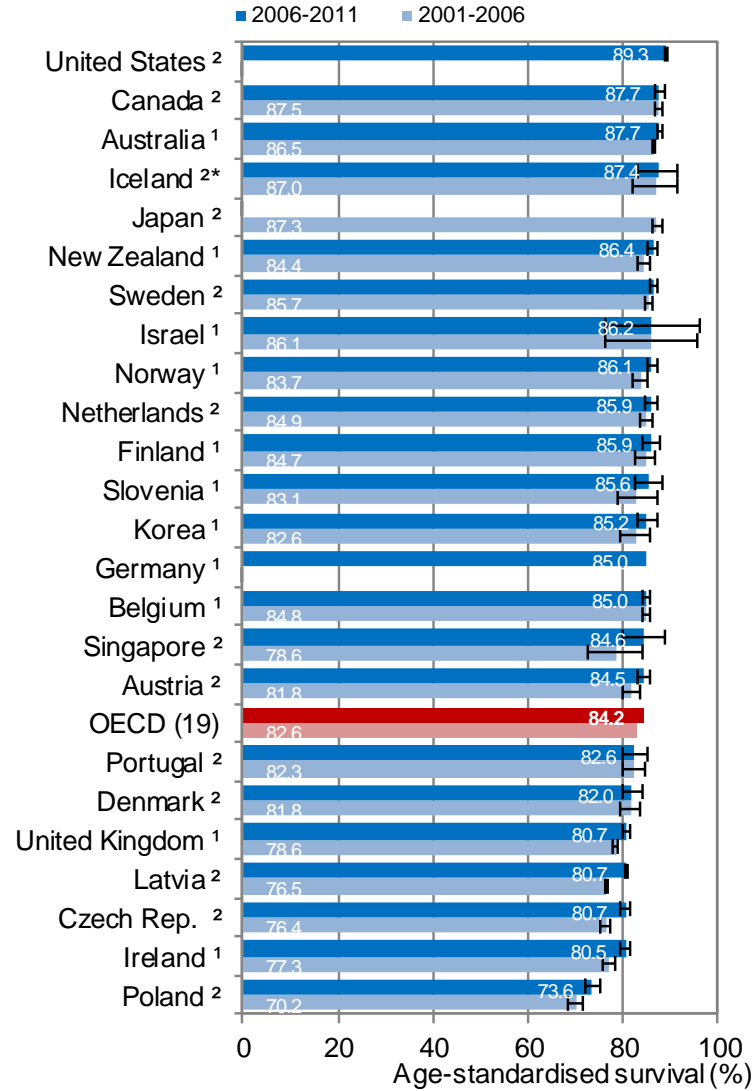
Mammography screening in women aged 50- 69, 2001 to 2011 (or nearest year)



1. Programme. 2. Survey. * Three-year average.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013,
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

Breast cancer five-year relative survival, 2001-2006 and 2006-2011 (or nearest period)



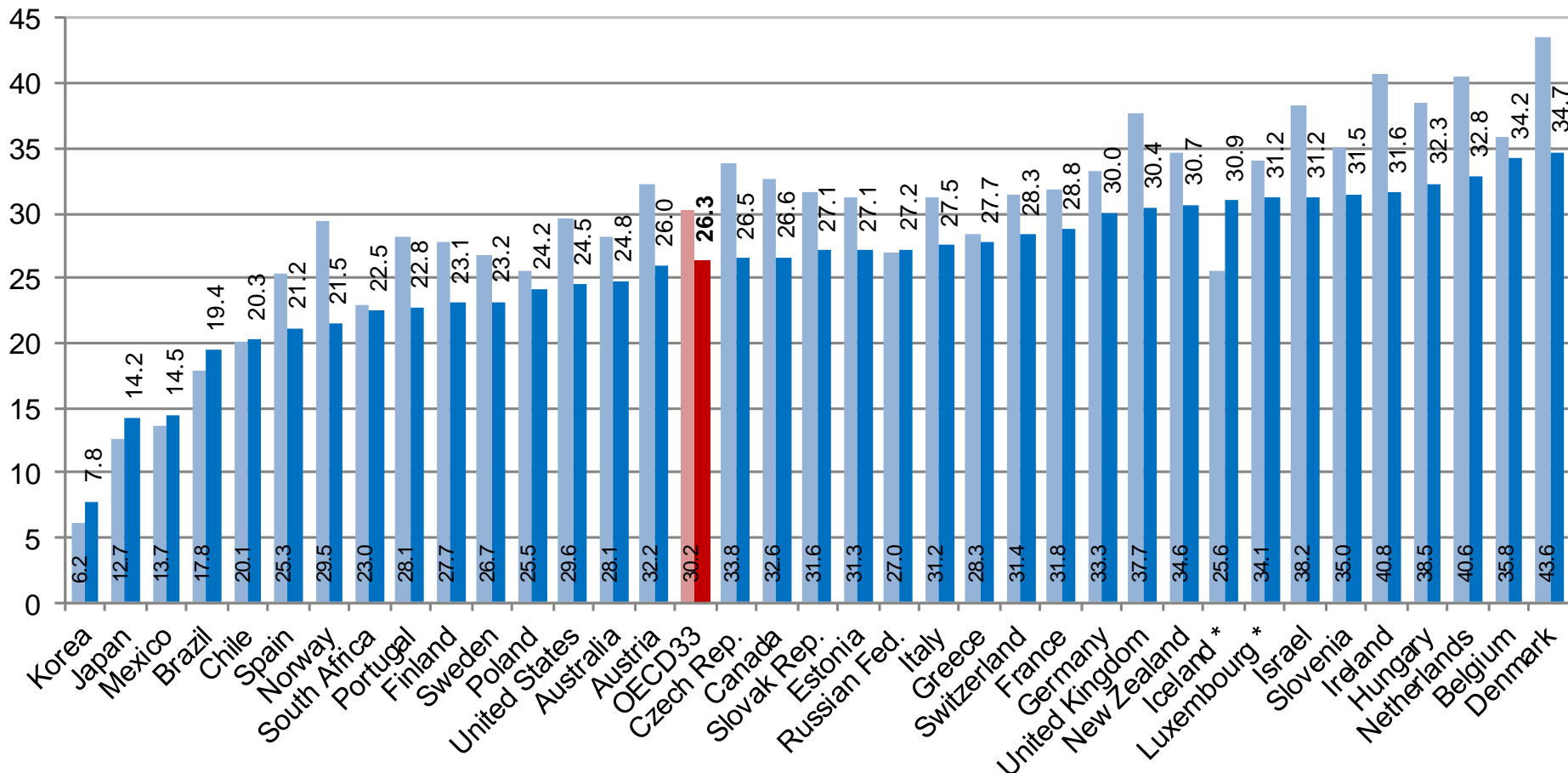
1. Period analysis. 2. Cohort analysis. * Three-period average.
Note: 95% confidence intervals represented by H.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013,
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

Breast cancer mortality in women, 2001 to 2011 (or nearest year)

Age-standardised rates per 100 000 women

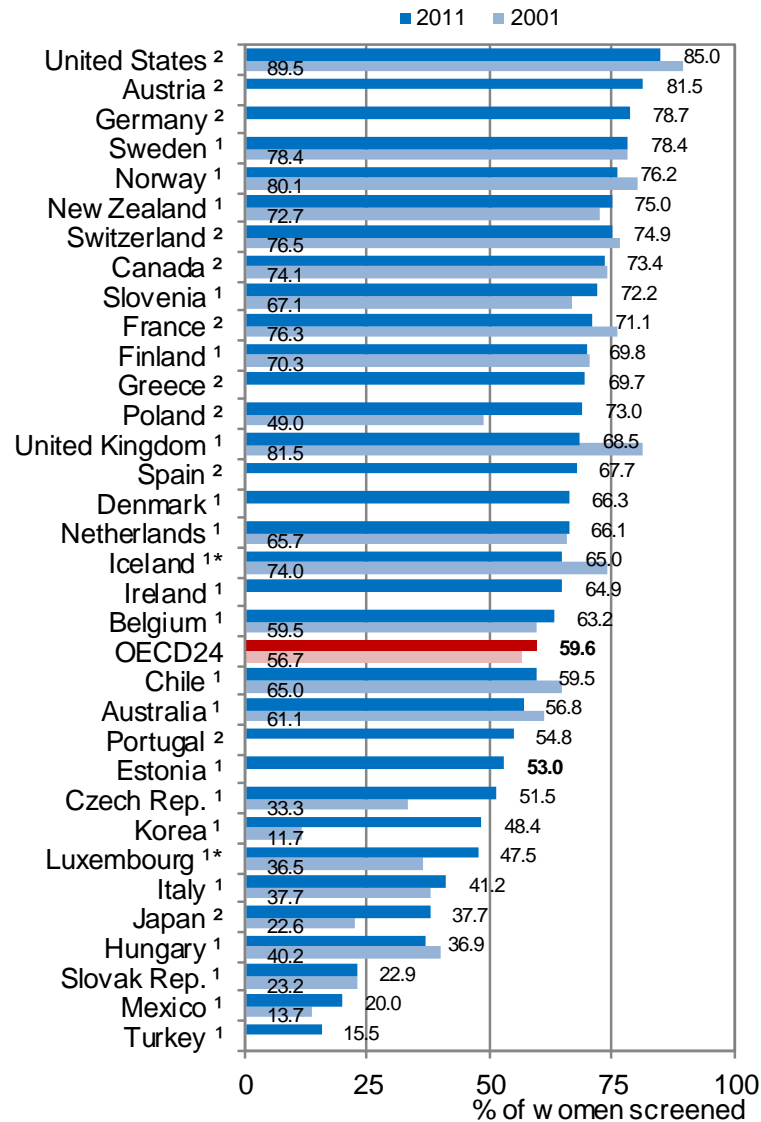
■ 2001 ■ 2011



* Three-year average.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

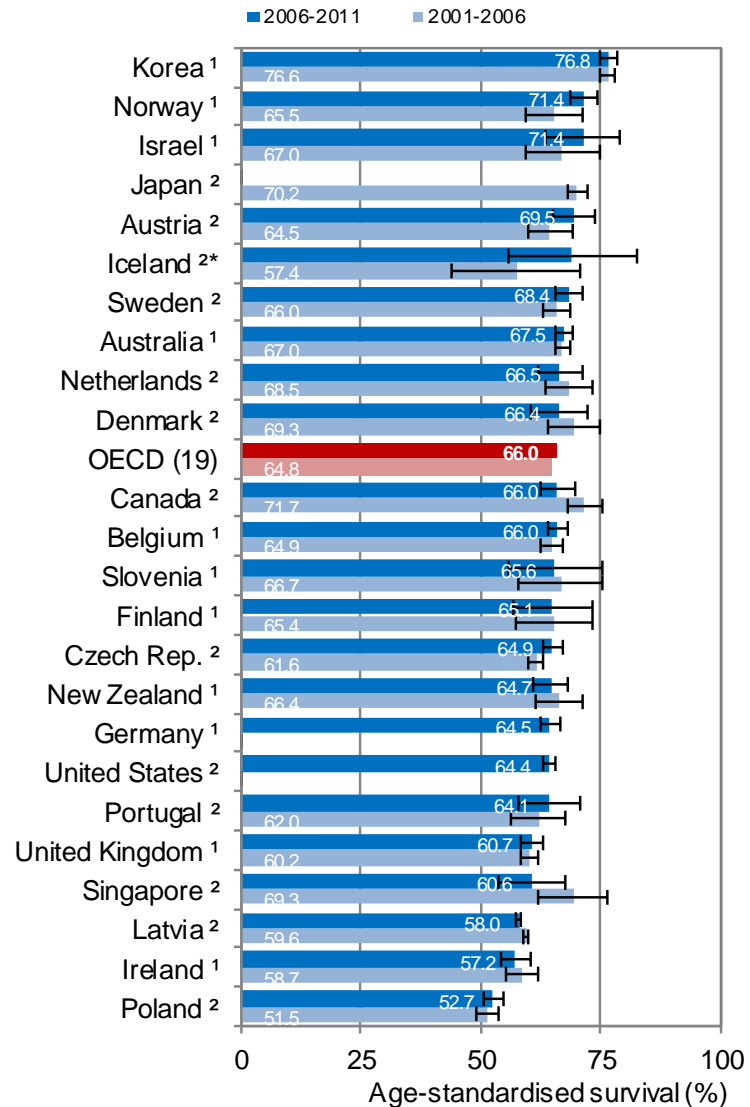
Cervical cancer screening in women aged 20-69, 2001 to 2011 (or nearest year)



1. Programme. 2. Survey. * Three-year average.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013,
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

Cervical cancer five-year relative survival, 2001-2006 and 2006-2011 (or nearest period)



1. Period analysis. 2. Cohort analysis. * Three-period average.

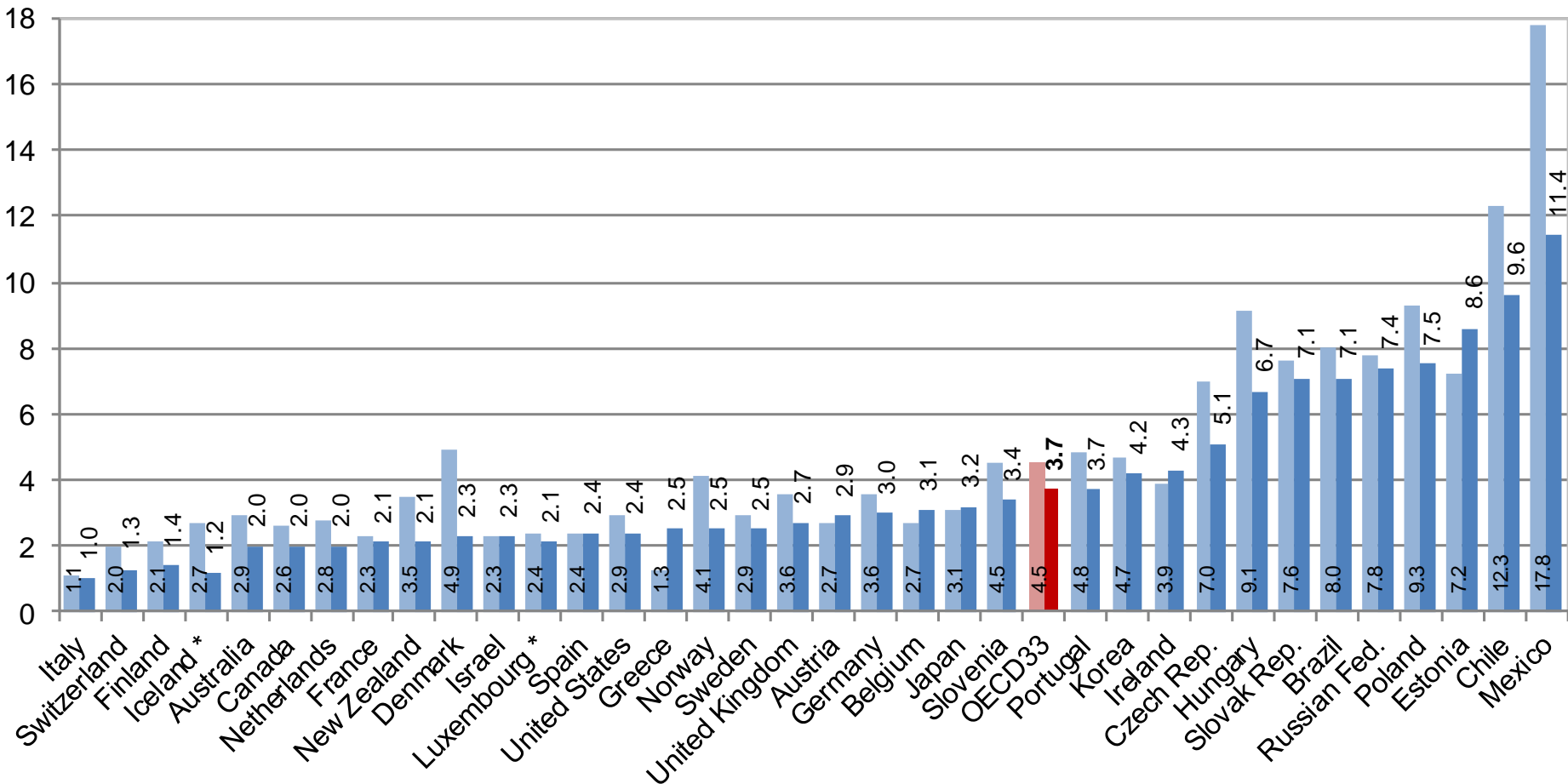
Note: 95% confidence intervals represented by H.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013,
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

Cervical cancer mortality, 2001 to 2011 (or nearest year)

Age-standardised rates per 100 000 w omen

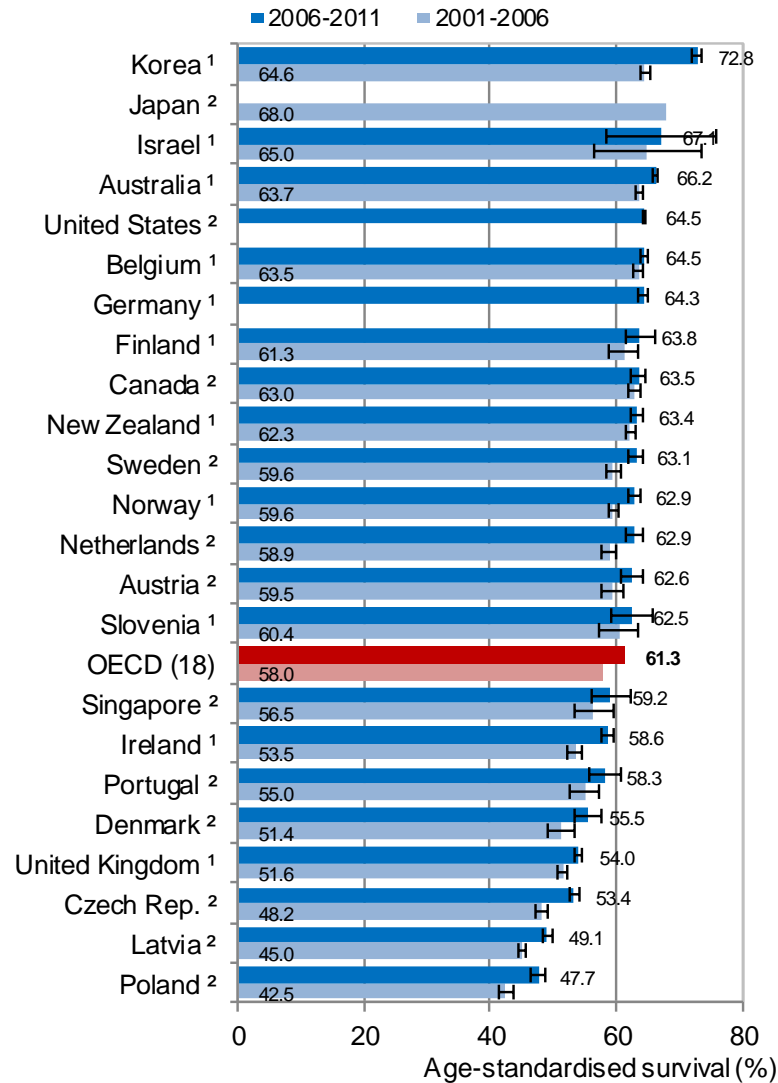
2001 2011



* Three-year average.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

Colorectal cancer, five-year relative survival, 2001-06 and 2006-11 (or nearest period)

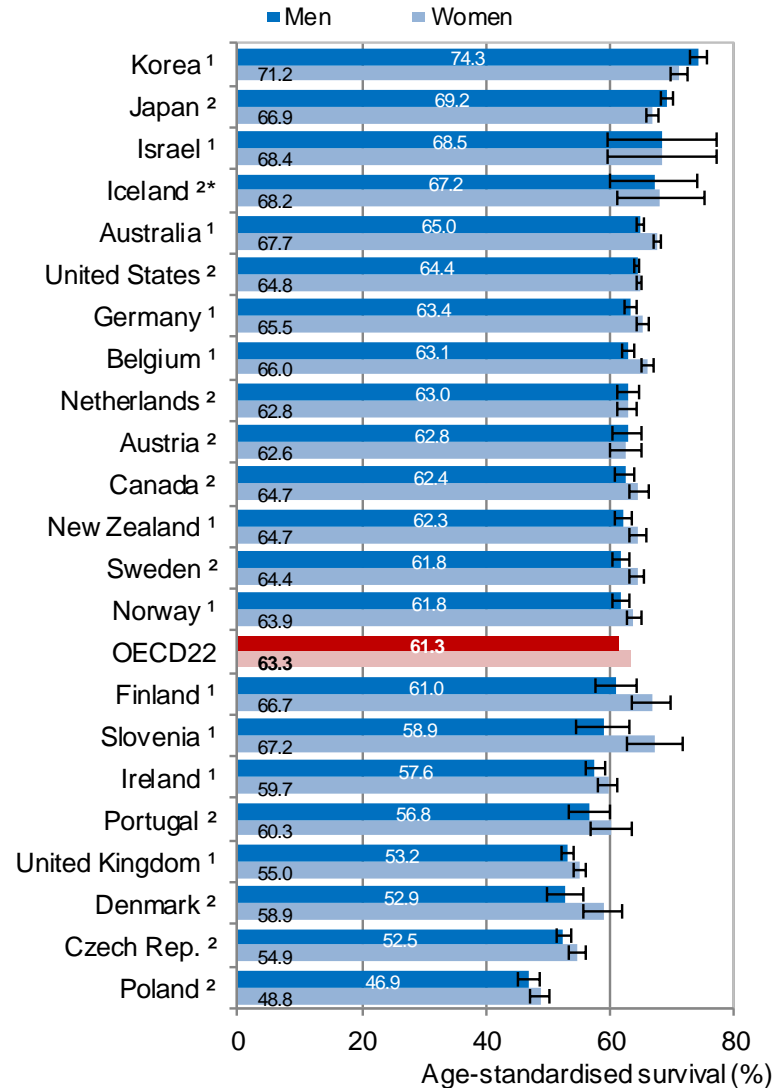


1. Period analysis, 2. Cohort analysis.

Note: 95% confidence intervals represented by H.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013,
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

Colorectal cancer, five-year relative survival by gender, 2006-11 (or nearest period)



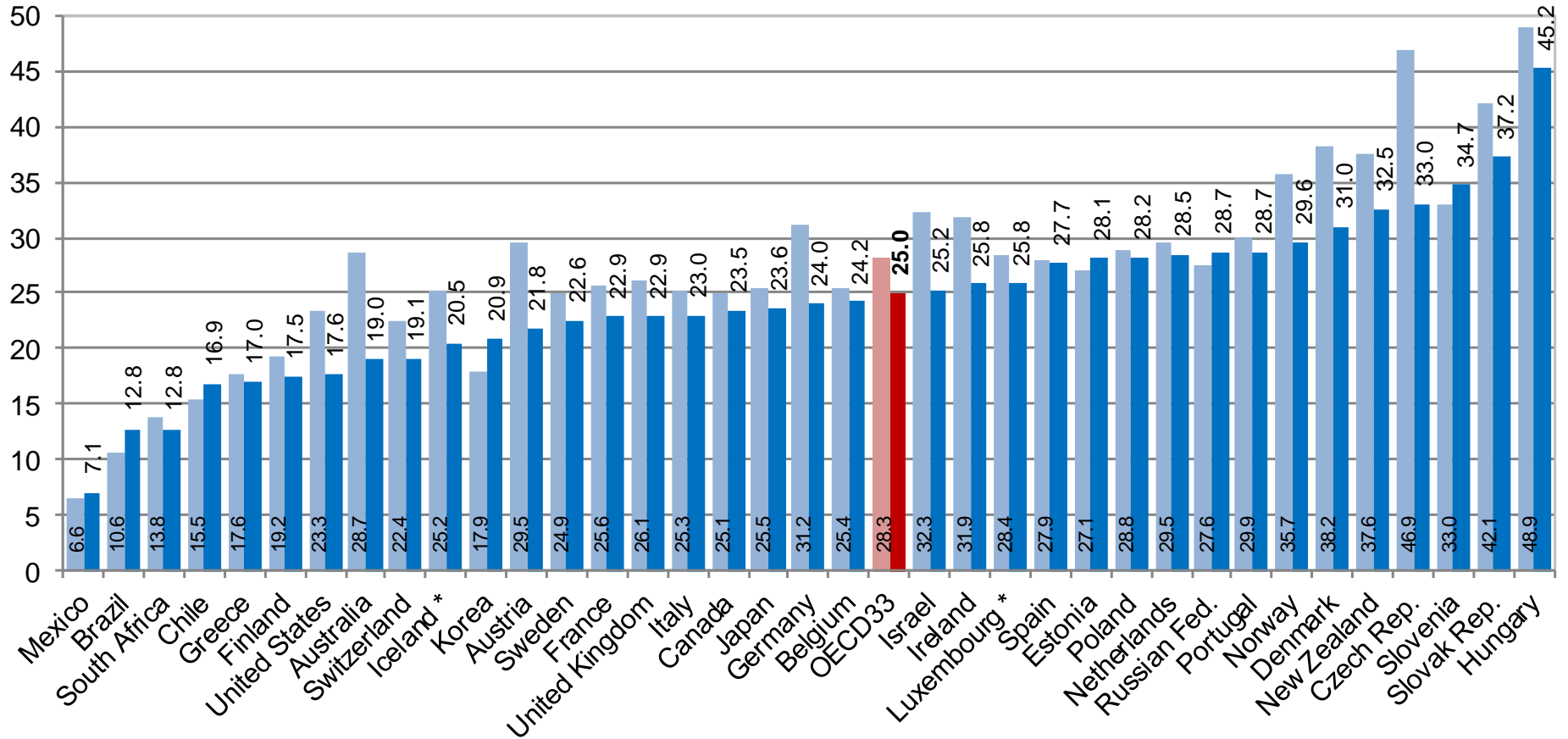
1. Period analysis, 2. Cohort analysis. * Three-period average.
95% confidence intervals represented by H.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013,
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

Colorectal cancer mortality, 2001 to 2011 (or nearest year)

Age-standardised rates per 100 000 population

2001 2011



* Three-year average.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2013, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/health-data-en>.

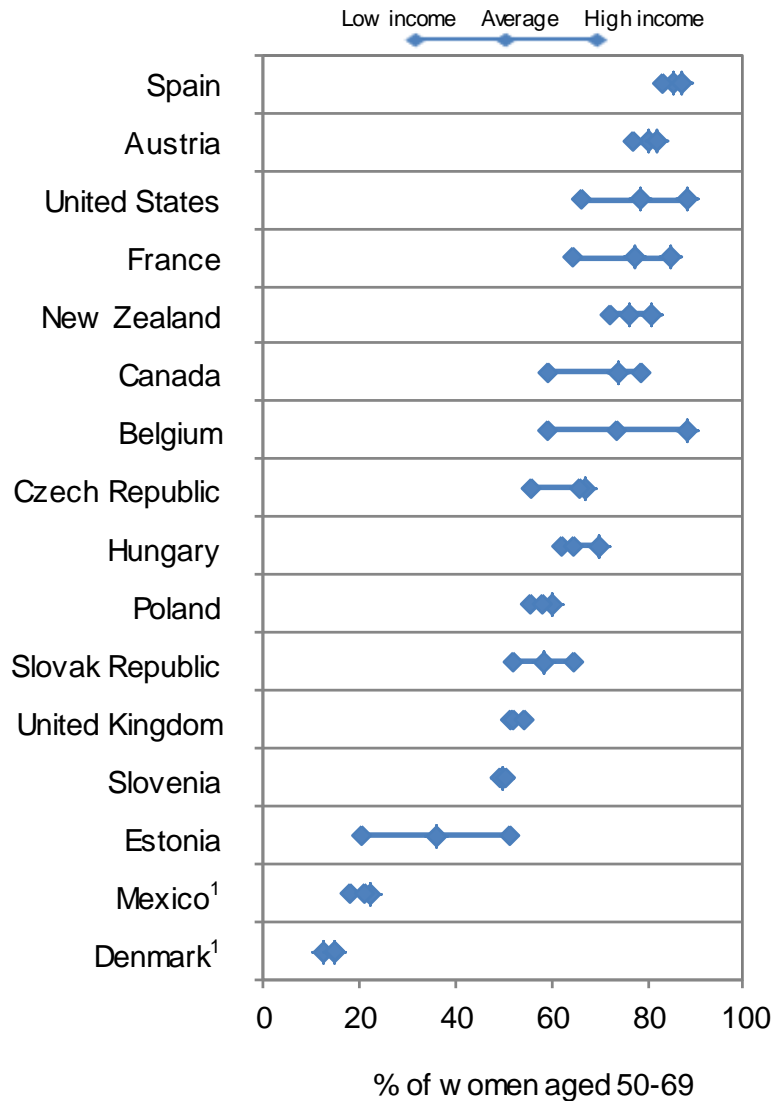
Cervical cancer screening in past 3 years by income level, selected OECD countries, 2009 (or nearest year)



1. Visits in the past 12 months.

Source: Devaux and de Looper (2012).

Breast cancer screening in past 2 years by income level, selected OECD countries, 2009 (or nearest year)



1. Visits in the past 12 months.

Source: Devaux and de Looper (2012).

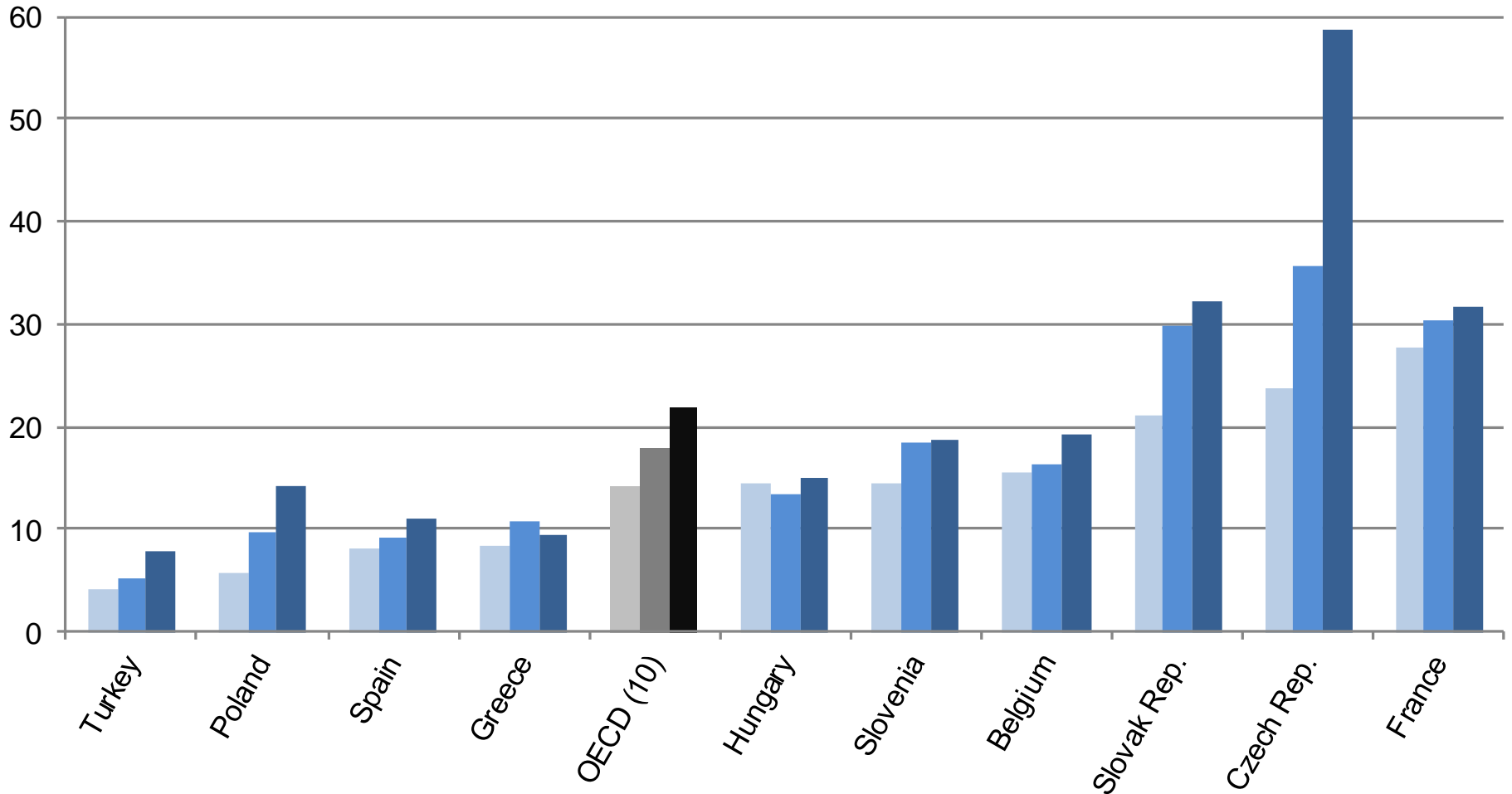
Colorectal cancer screening once in lifetime by educational level, European countries, 2009 (or nearest year)

Lowest educational level

Medium educational level

Highest educational level

% of people aged 50-75



Source: Eurostat Statistics Database 2013.

More information

www.oecd.org/health/health-systems/cancer-care.htm

www.oecd.org/health/healthataglance

www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/oecdhealthdata.htm