CANCER REGISTRIES

Track and monitor cancer trends over time and provide vital information for allocating resources, implementing prevention, screening and treatment programs, and evaluating the impact and effectiveness of cancer programs and policies.

GLOBAL CANCER BURDEN
In 2012 there were 14.1 million new cancer cases, which is estimated to rise 54% by 2030.

- 43% New cancer cases
- 35% Cancer deaths
- 52% Living with cancer

Resource Limited Areas

SCARCITY OF CANCER DATA
Percentage of population covered by high-quality cancer registries

- 95% North America
- 42% Europe
- 41% Asia
- 78% Oceania
- 8% Africa
- 8% Latin America and Caribbean

FACTORS THAT AFFECT COSTS
Cancer registries can improve operations and efficiency

- Size of area served
- Volume of cases
- Data collection procedures (paper vs. electronic)
- Quality of data available
- Number of reporting sources
- Staff turnover and training requirements
- Organization and funding structure
- Work mix
- Cost of living

COST AT THE POPULATION LEVEL
Spread over the population covered by the registries. Registry costs per person are low

- < 1¢ (Mumbai)
- 1¢ (Kampala)
- 3¢ (Nairobi)
- 5¢ (Barranquilla)
- 11¢ (Bucaramanga)
- 13¢ (Manizales)
- 18¢ (Cali)
- 22¢ (Pasto)

To learn more, visit www.cancerepidemiology.net

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

1 Subramanian, Sujha et al. Developing and testing a cost data collection instrument for noncommunicable disease registry planning. Cancer Epidemiology, 2016.

2 Tangka, Florence et al. Resource requirements for cancer registration in areas with limited resources: Analysis of cost data from four low- and middle-income countries. Cancer Epidemiology, 2016.