

# CANCER INEQUALITIES IN IRELAND BY DEPRIVATION 2004-2018

## Key Findings

Although cancer incidence rates have fallen and survival rates have improved over time across the majority of cancers, there is no evidence of any reduction in disparities between the least and most deprived areas

Overall, there was a 7% higher risk of developing cancer for men and a 5% higher risk for women living in most deprived areas compared to those living in the least deprived areas

Higher risk of later stage at presentation for breast and prostate cancer when comparing the least and most deprived groups. No disparities in stage of presentation were found for lung or colorectal cancers

Higher incidence of breast, prostate, and melanoma and non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) in people living in more affluent areas

Overall, there was lower five-year cancer survival rates in patients from the most deprived areas, who have an 28% higher risk of dying from their cancer

Higher incidence of stomach, lung and cervical cancer in people living in more deprived areas