The Wayback Machine - https://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/color…

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE
Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program

Cancer Stat Facts: Colorectal Cancer

(https://seer.cancer.gov)

Statistics at a Glance

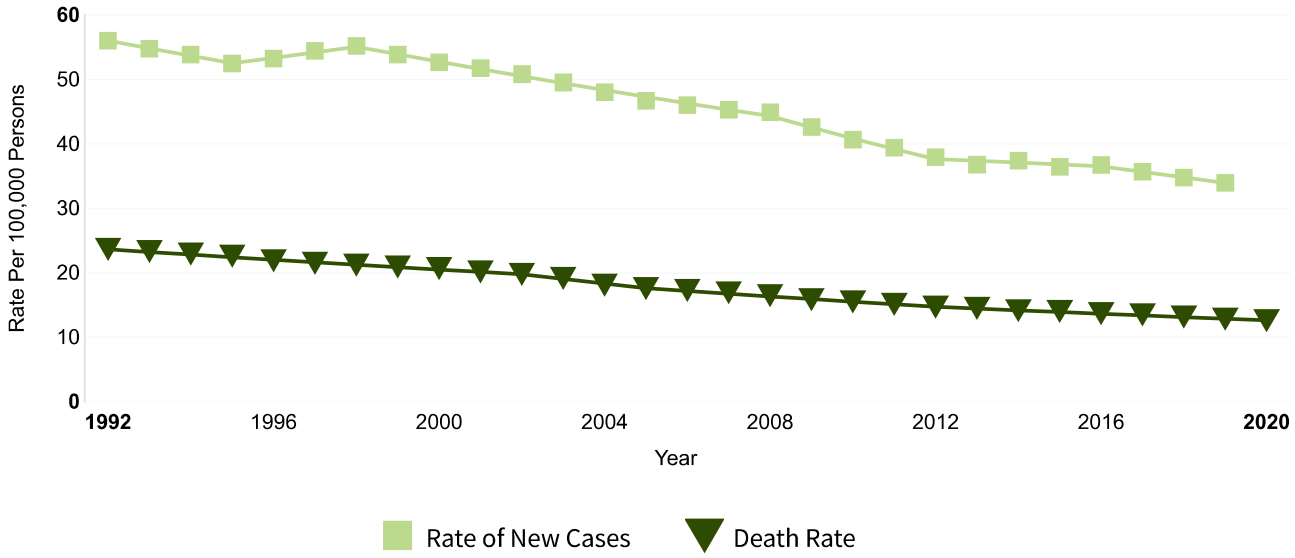
At a Glance

Estimated New Cases in 2022	151,030
% of All New Cancer Cases	7.9%

Estimated Deaths in 2022	52,580
% of All Cancer Deaths	8.6%

5-Year Relative Survival
65.1%
2012–2018

MERCK EX1229
Merck Sharp & Dohme LLC v. The Johns Hopkins University
IPR2024-00240



New cases come from SEER 12. Deaths come from U.S. Mortality.
All Races, Both Sexes. Rates are Age-Adjusted.
Modeled trend lines were calculated from the underlying rates using the Joinpoint Trend Analysis Software.

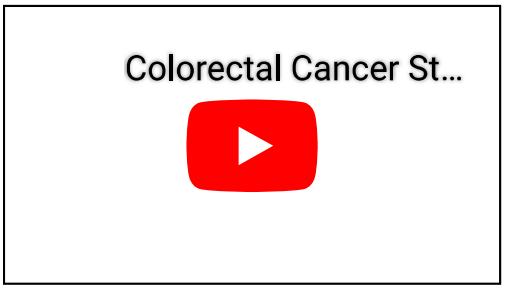
New cases are also referred to as incident cases in other publications. Rates of new cases are also referred to as incidence rates.

Rate of New Cases and Deaths per 100,000: The rate of new cases of colorectal cancer was 37.7 per 100,000 men and women per year. The death rate was 13.1 per 100,000 men and women per year. These rates are age-adjusted and based on 2015–2019 cases and 2016–2020 deaths.

Lifetime Risk of Developing Cancer: Approximately 4.1 percent of men and women will be diagnosed with colorectal cancer at some point during their lifetime, based on 2017–2019 data.

Prevalence of This Cancer: In 2019, there were an estimated 1,369,005 people living with colorectal cancer in the United States.

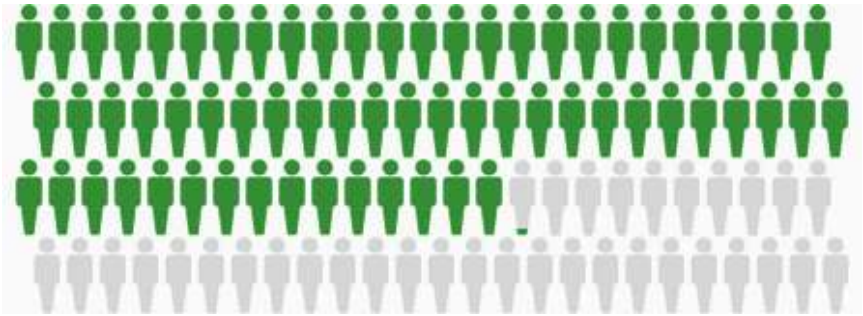
Did You Know? Video Series



Survival Statistics

How Many People Survive 5 Years Or More after Being Diagnosed with Colorectal Cancer?

Relative survival is an estimate of the percentage of patients who would be expected to survive the effects of their cancer. It excludes the risk of dying from other causes. Because survival statistics are based on large groups of people, they cannot be used to predict exactly what will happen to an individual patient. No two patients are entirely alike, and treatment and responses to treatment can vary greatly.



5-Year Relative Survival
65.1%

Based on data from SEER 17 2012–2018. Gray figures represent those who have died from colorectal cancer. Green figures represent those who have survived 5 years or more.

Additional Information

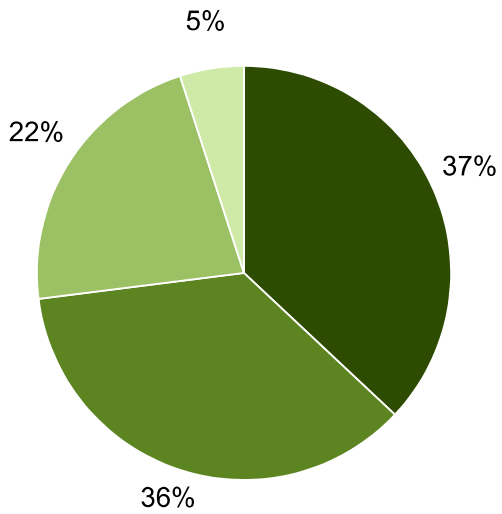
- More about survival statistics (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://surveillance.cancer.gov/survival/measures.html)
- Additional colorectal cancer survival statistics in SEER*Explorer (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://seer.cancer.gov/explorer/application.html?site=020&data_type=4&graph_type=6&compareBy=sex&chk_sex_1=1&chk_sex_3=3&chk_sex_2=2&race=1&age_range=1&stage=101&advopt_precision=1)

Survival by Stage

Cancer stage at diagnosis, which refers to extent of a cancer in the body, determines treatment options and has a strong influence on the length of survival. In general, if the cancer is found only in the part of the body where it started it is *localized* (sometimes referred to as stage 1). If it has spread to a different part of the body, the stage is *regional* or *distant*. The earlier colorectal cancer is caught, the better chance a person has of surviving five years after being diagnosed. For colorectal cancer, 37.2% are diagnosed at the local stage. The 5-year relative survival for localized colorectal cancer is 90.9%.

Percent of Cases & 5-Year Relative Survival by Stage at Diagnosis: Colorectal Cancer

Percent of Cases by Stage



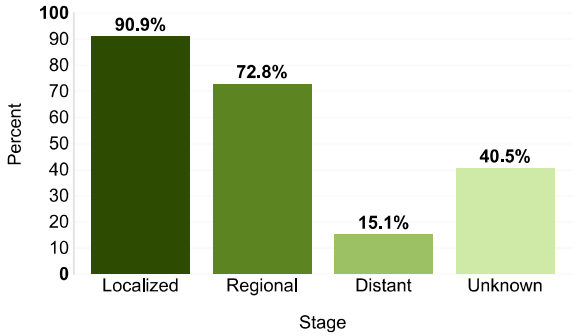
Localized (37%)
Confined to Primary Site

Regional (36%)
Spread to Regional Lymph Nodes

Distant (22%)
Cancer Has Metastasized

Unknown (5%)
Unstaged

5-Year Relative Survival



SEER 17 2012–2018, All Races, Both Sexes by SEER Combined Summary Stage

Additional Information

- More about colorectal cancer staging (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://www.cancer.gov/types/colorectal/patient/colon-treatment-pdq#section/all)
- Additional statistics on colorectal cancer by stage in SEER*Explorer (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://seer.cancer.gov/explorer/application.html?site=020&data_type=4&graph_type=5&compareBy=stage&chk_stage_104=104&chk_stage_105=105&chk_stage_106=106&chk_stage_107=107&series=age_range&chk_age_range_1=1&chk_age_range_9=9&chk_age_range_141=141&chk_age_range_157=157&sex=1&race=1&advopt_precision=1)

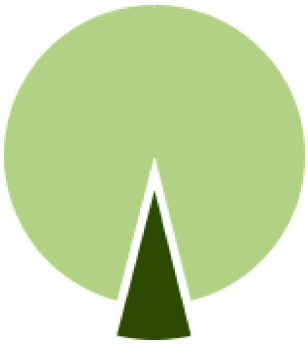
New Cases and Deaths

How Common Is This Cancer?

Compared to other cancers, colorectal cancer is fairly common.

	Common Types of Cancer	Estimated New Cases 2022	Estimated Deaths 2022
1.	Breast Cancer (Female)	287,850	43,250
2.	Prostate Cancer	268,490	34,500
3.	Lung and Bronchus Cancer	236,740	130,180
4.	**Colorectal Cancer**	**151,030**	**52,580**
5.	Melanoma of the Skin	99,780	7,650
6.	Bladder Cancer	81,180	17,100
7.	Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	80,470	20,250
8.	Kidney and Renal Pelvis Cancer	79,000	13,920
9.	Uterine Cancer	65,950	12,550
10.	Pancreatic Cancer	62,210	49,830

Colorectal cancer represents 7.9% of all new cancer cases in the U.S.



In 2022, it is estimated that there will be 151,030 new cases of colorectal cancer and an estimated 52,580 people will die of this disease.

Who Gets This Cancer?

Colorectal cancer is more common in men than women and among those of African American descent. The rate of new cases of colorectal cancer was 37.7 per 100,000 men and women per year based on 2015–2019 cases, age-adjusted.

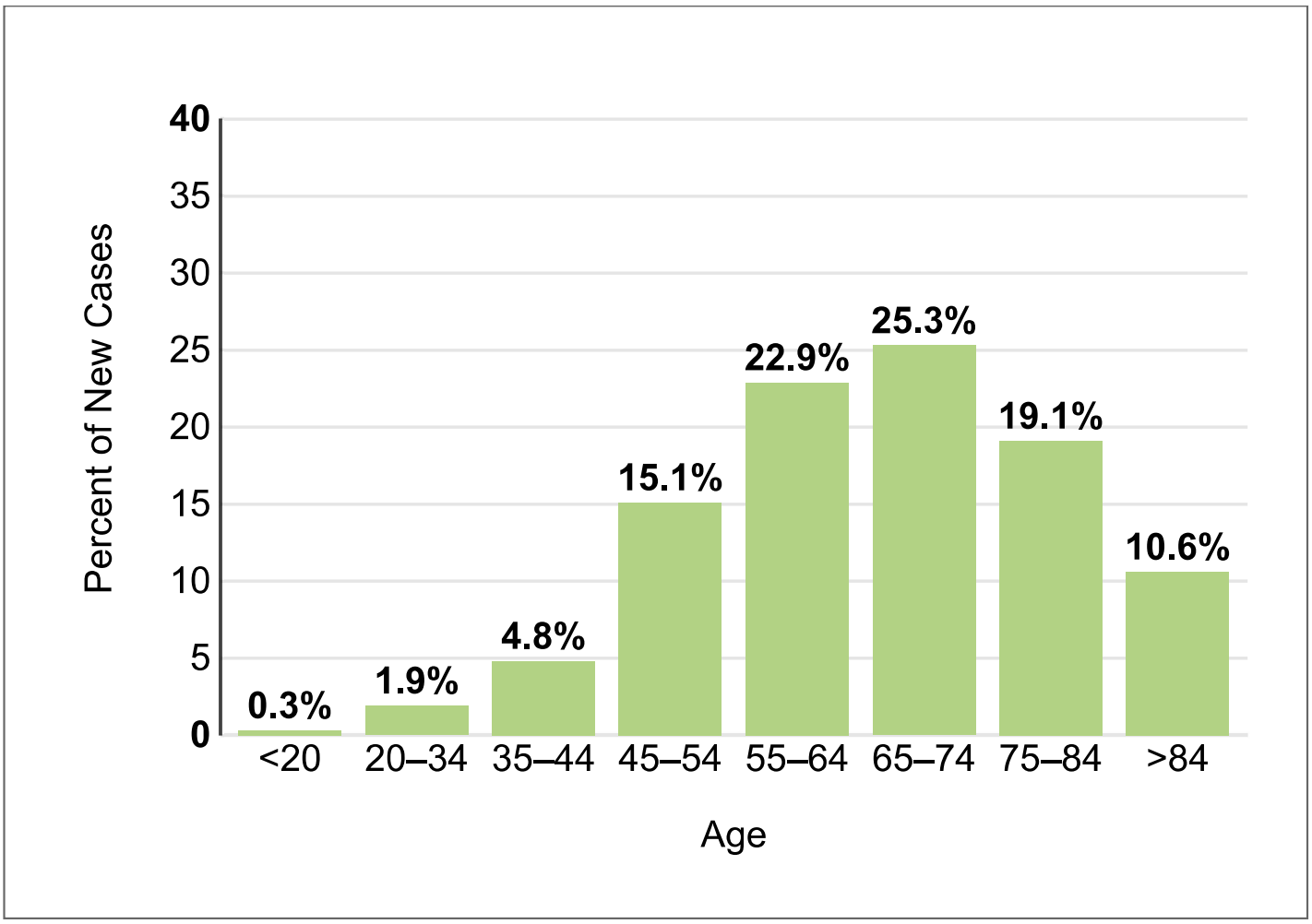
Rate of New Cases per 100,000 Persons by Race/Ethnicity & Sex: Colorectal Cancer

MALES	
All Races	43.4
Non-Hispanic White	43.5
Non-Hispanic Black	52.4
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	36.4
Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native	52.3
Hispanic	41.1

FEMALES	
All Races	32.8
Non-Hispanic White	33.3
Non-Hispanic Black	38.6
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	26.0
Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native	46.5
Hispanic	29.0

SEER 22 2015–2019, Age-Adjusted

Percent of New Cases by Age Group: Colorectal Cancer



Colorectal cancer is most frequently diagnosed among people aged 65–74.

Median Age At Diagnosis
66

SEER 22 2015–2019, All Races, Both Sexes

Who Dies From This Cancer?

For colorectal cancer, death rates increase with age. Colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of cancer death in the United States. The death rate was 13.1 per 100,000 men and women per year based on 2016–2020 deaths, age-adjusted.

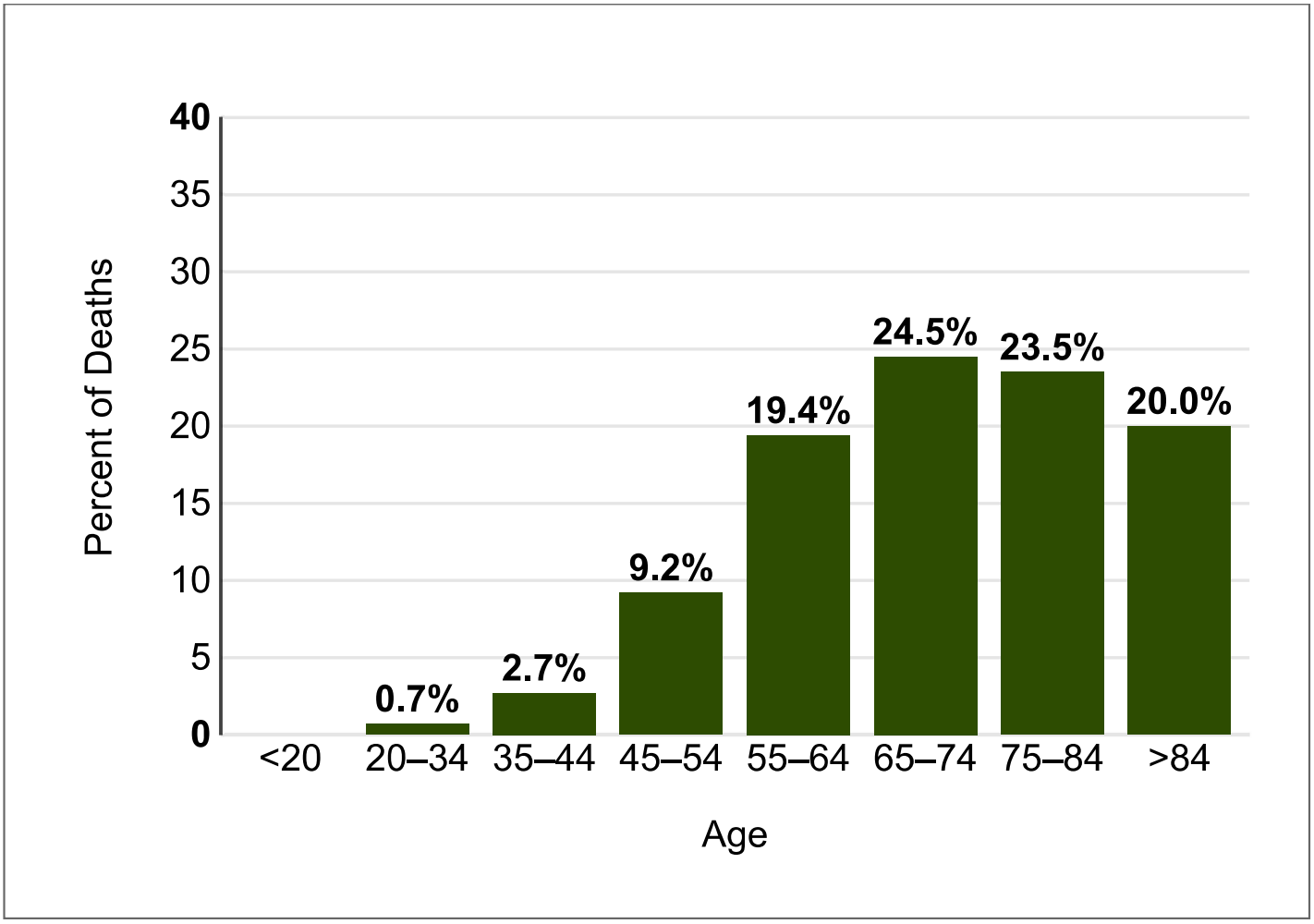
Death Rate per 100,000 Persons by Race/Ethnicity & Sex: Colorectal Cancer

MALES	
All Races	15.7
Non-Hispanic White	15.5
Non-Hispanic Black	22.3
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	10.9
Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native	20.8
Hispanic	13.5

FEMALES	
All Races	11.0
Non-Hispanic White	11.1
Non-Hispanic Black	14.3
Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander	7.7
Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native	14.3
Hispanic	8.5

U.S. 2016–2020, Age-Adjusted

Percent of Deaths by Age Group: Colorectal Cancer



The percent of colorectal cancer deaths is highest among people aged 65–74.

Median Age At Death
72

U.S. 2016–2020, All Races, Both Sexes

Trends in Rates

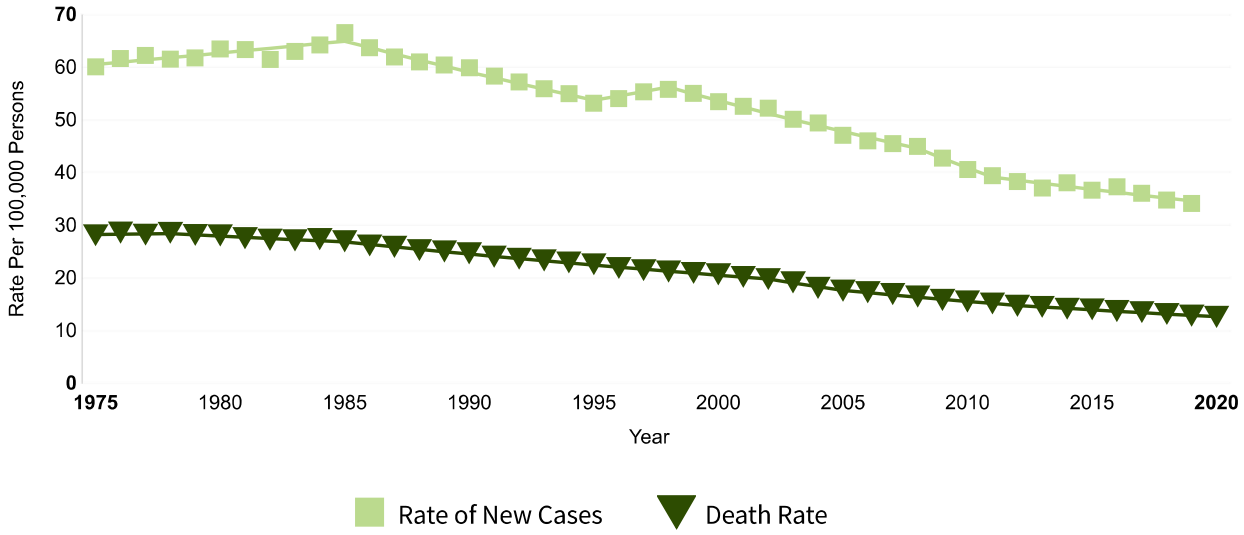
Changes Over Time

Keeping track of new cases, deaths, and survival over time (trends) can help scientists understand whether progress is being made and where additional research is needed to address challenges, such as improving screening or finding better treatments.

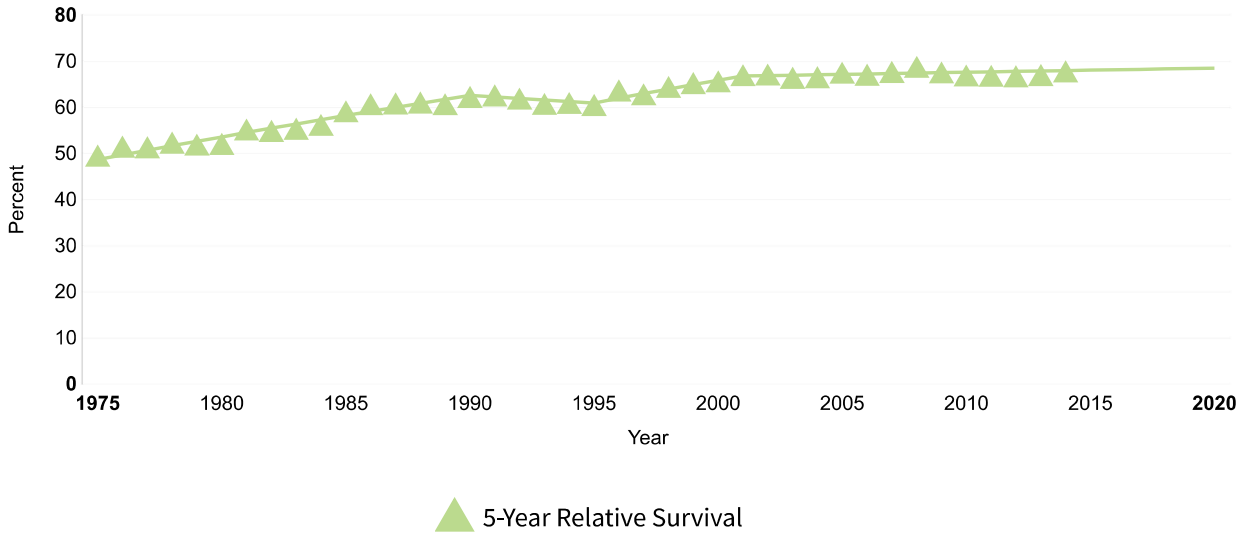
Using statistical models for analysis, age-adjusted rates for new colorectal cancer cases have been falling on average 1.8% each year over 2010–2019. Age-adjusted death rates have been falling on average 2.0% each year

over 2011–2020. 5-year relative survival trends are shown below.

New Cases, Deaths and 5-Year Relative Survival



New cases come from SEER 8. Deaths come from U.S. Mortality.
All Races, Both Sexes. Rates are Age-Adjusted.
Modeled trend lines were calculated from the underlying rates using the Joinpoint Trend Analysis Software.
(https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://surveillance.cancer.gov/joinpoint/)



SEER 8 5-Year Relative Survival Percent from 1975–2014, All Races, Both Sexes.
Modeled trend lines were calculated from the underlying rates using the Joinpoint Survival Model Software.
(https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://analysistools.cancer.gov/jpsurv)

Interactive Statistics with SEER*Explorer

SEER*Explorer is an interactive website that provides easy access to a wide range of SEER cancer statistics. It provides detailed statistics for a cancer site by gender, race, calendar year, age, and for a selected number of cancer sites, by stage and histology.

Explore Additional Colorectal Cancer Statistics
(https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://seer.cancer.gov/explorer/application.html?site=020)

With SEER*Explorer, you can...

- Create custom graphs and tables
- Download data and images
- Share links to results

More About This Cancer

Cancer and the Colon and Rectum

Figure: Anatomy of the Lower Digestive System

Figure: Gastrointestinal (digestive) system anatomy; shows esophagus, liver, stomach, colon, small intestine, rectum, and anus.

Cancer that begins in the colon is called colon cancer, and cancer that begins in the rectum is called rectal cancer. Cancer that starts in either of these organs may also be called *colorectal cancer*.

The digestive system is made up of the esophagus, stomach, and the small and large intestines. The first 6 feet of the large intestine are called the large bowel or colon. The last 6 inches are the rectum and the anal canal.

Additional Information

- Learn more about colorectal cancer (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/treatment/colon/Patient)

More Information

Here are some resources for learning more about colorectal cancer.

- More about risk factors for colorectal cancer (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/treatment/colon/Patient#Keypoint2)
- More about symptoms and diagnosis of colorectal cancer (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/treatment/colon/Patient#Keypoint3)
- More about treatment options for colorectal cancer (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://www.cancer.gov/types/colorectal/patient/colon-treatment-pdq#section/all)
- More about clinical trials (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://www.cancer.gov/clinicaltrials)
- More about cancer prevention (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/pdq/prevention/overview/patient)

References

All statistics in this report are based on statistics from SEER and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics. Most can be found within SEER*Explorer (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://seer.cancer.gov/explorer/).

Suggested Citation

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SEER Cancer Stat Facts: Colorectal Cancer. National Cancer Institute. Bethesda, MD, https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/colorect.html (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/colorect.html)

*These stat facts focus on population statistics that are based on the U.S. population. Because these statistics are based on large groups of people, they cannot be used to predict exactly what will happen to an individual patient. To see tailored statistics, browse SEER*Explorer (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://seer.cancer.gov/explorer/). To see statistics for a specific state, go to the State Cancer Profiles (https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/).*

*The statistics presented in these stat facts are based on the most recent data available, most of which can be found in SEER*Explorer*

(https://seer.cancer.govhttps://web.archive.org/web/20230317191901/https://seer.cancer.gov/explorer/). In some cases, different year spans may be used.

Estimates of new cases and deaths for 2022 are projections made by the American Cancer Society (ACS), based on earlier reported data.

Cancer is a complex topic. There is a wide range of information available. These stat facts do not address causes, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, follow-up care, or decision making, although links are provided to information in many of these areas.