

DEATHS		
Consumer Facing Statistics	Supporting Statistics (if different)	Citations/References
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lung cancer is the leading (#1) cancer killer (of men/women)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lung cancer is the leading cancer killer in the U.S. overall and among both men and women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute: <a href="#">SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2018</a>.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It's estimated that lung cancer will represent more than 1 in 5 cancer deaths in 2021</li> <li>It's estimated that more than close to 132,000 Americans will lose their lives to lung cancer in 2021 alone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>131,880 people (69,410 men and 62,470 women) will die from lung cancer in 2021 – about 22% of all cancer deaths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Siegel RL, Miller KD, Jemal A. Cancer Statistics, 2021. CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 2021.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lung cancer kills 382 people every day – that's approximately 16 deaths each hour, or one death about every 4 minutes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lung cancer kills 382 people every day – close to 16 per hour, one death every 3.8 minutes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. CDC WONDER On-line Database, compiled from Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2019.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the last 40 years, the rate of women dying from lung cancer has increased 26%</li> <li>The lung cancer death rate among women has decreased 19% over the last five years</li> <li>Between 2014 and 2019 (the latest year of available data), the lung cancer death rate has decreased 21%</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. WONDER Online Database, compiled from Multiple Cause of Death Files, 1999-2019.</li> </ul>
NEW CASES		
Consumer Facing Statistics	Supporting Statistics (if different)	Citations/References
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every two minutes and 14 seconds someone in the U.S. is told that he or she has lung cancer</li> <li>More than a quarter million Americans will be diagnosed with lung cancer this year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Every two minutes and 14 seconds someone in the U.S. is told they have lung cancer</li> <li>235,760 people (119,100 men and 116,660 women) will be diagnosed with lung cancer in 2021</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Siegel RL, Miller KD, Jemal A. Cancer Statistics, 2021. CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 2021.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the last 44 years, the rate of new lung cancer cases has fallen 43% among men while increasing 79% among women</li> <li>The rate of new lung cancer cases among men has decreased 50% since its peak in 1984, while the rate among women has decreased 19% since its peak in 2005</li> <li>The rate of new lung cancer cases has decreased 22% over the last 10 years</li> <li>The rate of new lung cancer cases among women has decreased 16% over the last 10 years</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute: <a href="#">SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2018</a>.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 in 16 Americans will be diagnosed with lung cancer in their lifetime</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approximately 1 in 16 (6.14%) Americans will be diagnosed with lung cancer sometime in their life</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute: <a href="#">SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2018</a>.</li> </ul>
SURVIVAL		
Consumer Facing Statistics	Supporting Statistics (if different)	Citations/References
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lung cancer has one of the lowest survival rates compared to other major cancers</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute: <a href="#">SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2018</a>.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The lung cancer survival rate has increased 33% over the last 10 years</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute: <a href="#">SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2018</a>.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The five-year survival rate for lung cancer is only 21.7% (one in five)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute: <a href="#">SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2018</a>.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Close to half (48.4%) of all people/one in two of those diagnosed with lung cancer will not even survive one year</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute: <a href="#">SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2018</a>.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lung cancer accounts for the smallest percentage of survivors of all the major cancers</li> <li>Lung cancer accounts for less than 4% of all American cancer survivors (due to its low survival rate)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less than 4% of the 16.4 million people alive today who have ever been diagnosed with cancer were originally diagnosed with lung cancer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute: <a href="#">SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2018</a>.</li> </ul>

SCREENING		
Consumer Facing Statistics	Supporting Statistics (if different)	Citations/References
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early detection and treatment of lung cancer translates to higher survival rates</li> <li>• Unfortunately, most lung cancer cases are not diagnosed until later stages when treatment is less likely to be curative</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute: <a href="#">SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2018</a>.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If lung cancer is caught before it spreads, the likelihood of surviving 5 years or more improves to 60%</li> <li>• 5-year lung cancer survival rates are close to 5 times greater for cases caught before the tumor spreads</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute: <a href="#">SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2018</a>.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only 22% of lung cancer cases are diagnosed early when treatment is more likely to be curative</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only 22% of lung cancer cases are diagnosed early (localized/stage 1) – 19% among men and 24% among women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute: <a href="#">SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2018</a>.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lung cancer mortality can be decreased if detected early by low-dose computed tomography (CT) screening among high-risk populations</li> <li>• Fewer people will die from lung cancer if those at high-risk get screened</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Early detection, by low-dose CT screening, can decrease lung cancer mortality by 14 to 20% among high-risk populations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• De Koning HJ et al. <a href="#">Benefits and Harms of CT Lung Cancer Screening Strategies. A Comparative Modeling Study for the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force</a>. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i>, 2014;160(5):311-20.</li> <li>• The National Lung Cancer Screening Trial Team. <a href="#">Reduced Lung-Cancer Mortality with Low-Dose Computed Tomographic Screening</a>. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i>, August 2011; 365(5):395-409.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If everyone at high-risk were screened, close to 48,000 lives would be saved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 8 million Americans qualify as high risk for lung cancer and are recommended to receive screening with low-dose computed tomography</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pastorino U et al. Prolonged Lung Cancer Screening Reduced 10-year Mortality in the MILD Trial. <i>Annals of Oncology</i>, 2019. DOI: 10.1093/annonc/mdz117.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated guidelines will close to double the number of people eligible for lung cancer screening to 14.2 million</li> <li>• People of color, women, and current smokers have some of the largest increases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated guidelines will increase the number of people eligible for lung cancer screening to 14.2 million (<i>lower age limit decreases from 55 to 50 years; pack years decreases from 30 to 20</i>)</li> <li>• Increases are proportionately greatest for people of color vs white Americans, women vs men, and current vs former smokers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Screening for Lung Cancer: U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Draft Recommendation Statement. July 7, 2020.</li> <li>• Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey, 2015. Analysis performed by the American Lung Association Epidemiology and Statistics Unit using SPSS software.</li> </ul>
CAUSES		
Consumer Facing Statistics	Supporting Statistics (if different)	Citations/References
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• About 140,000 lung cancer deaths each year are caused by smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were 130,659 lung cancer deaths due to smoking each year from 2005-2009 and 7,330 from secondhand smoke exposure in 2006</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. <a href="#">The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General</a>. 2014.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anyone can get lung cancer. About two thirds of lung cancer diagnoses are in never smokers and former smokers</li> <li>• While smoking is the major cause of lung cancer, never smokers and people who have quit also get lung cancer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approximately two thirds of lung cancer diagnoses are in never smokers or former smokers, although the majority of these are former smokers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shareholder consensus based on literature and expert opinion.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each year, about 24,000 people who have never smoked are diagnosed with lung cancer</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samet JM et al. <a href="#">Lung Cancer in Never Smokers: Clinical Epidemiology and Environmental Risk Factors</a>. <i>Clinical Cancer Research</i>, 2009; 15(8):5626-45.</li> <li>• Siegel RL, Miller KD, Jemal A. Cancer Statistics, 2021. <i>CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians</i>, 2021.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Air pollution, radon, asbestos and exposure to secondhand smoke are known causes of lung cancer as well as smoking</li> <li>• Studies show that air pollution is a cause of lung cancer</li> <li>• Air pollution, including both outdoor and indoor (radon gas, secondhand smoke, occupational, environmental), and smoking are known causes of lung cancer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smoking isn't the only cause of lung cancer. Other known causes include exposure to secondhand smoke, air pollution, radon, and asbestos</li> <li>• Major prospective studies support the relationship between particle pollution and lung cancer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alberg, AJ and Samet, J. <a href="#">Epidemiology of Lung Cancer</a>. <i>Chest</i>, January 2003; 123:21S-49S.</li> <li>• Raaschou-Nielsen O, et al. <a href="#">Air Pollution and Lung Cancer Incidence in 17 European Cohorts: Prospective Analyses from the European Study of Cohorts for Air Pollution Effects (ESCAPE)</a>. <i>The Lancet Oncology</i>, August 2013; 14(9):813-22.</li> </ul>
<b>COST</b>		
<b>Consumer Facing Statistics</b>	<b>Supporting Statistics (if different)</b>	<b>Citations/References</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close to \$24 billion was spent on lung cancer care in 2020</li> <li>• Lung cancer care costs each patient over \$200,000 on average</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$23.8 billion was spent on lung cancer care in 2020</li> <li>• Lung cancer care costs each patient over \$200,000 on average</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Institutes of Health. National Cancer Institute. Cancer Trends Progress Report – <a href="#">Financial Burden of Cancer Care</a>. July 2021.</li> </ul>