

Supplementary Tables for State of the Nation Report 2026

Supplementary Table 1. Patient and tumour characteristics for people diagnosed with NHL in England 2023 and Wales 2024.

	England 2023		Wales 2024	
	n	%	n	%
Total	15,911	100	707	100
Age at diagnosis				
18–59	3,435	21.6	144	20.4
60–69	3,592	22.6	190	26.9
70–79	5,177	32.5	226	31.9
80+	3,707	23.3	147	20.8
Ethnicity				
White/White British	13,646	90.5	310	97.5
Asian/Asian British	648	4.3	5	1.6
Black/Black British	325	2.1	<5	*
Mixed	119	0.8	0	0
Other	341	2.3	<5	*
Missing (% of total)	832 (5.2)		389 (55)	
Performance Status				
0 - fully active	4,597	51.3	263	46.1
1	2,816	31.5	184	32.2
2	911	10.2	64	11.2
3-4 - limited or no selfcare	628	7.0	60	10.5
Missing (% of total)	6,959 (43.7)		136 (19.2)	
NHL grade				
High grade	7,899	49.6	331	46.8
Low grade	7,873	49.5	371	52.5
Not classified	139	0.9	5	0.7
Binet staging (CLL¹)				
Total	3,897	100	157	100
A	1,153	81.6	50	76.9
B	172	12.2	10–20*	*
C	88	6.2	<5*	*
Missing (% of total)	2,484	63.7	92	58.6
IPI² for DLBCL³				
Total	3,968	100	-	-
Recorded	473	11.9	-	-
Missing	3,495	88.1	-	-
FLIPI⁴ for FL⁵				
Total	2,350	100	-	-

Recorded	221	9.4	-	-
Missing	2,129	90.6	-	-

1. CLL: Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia. 2. IPI: International Prognostic Indices.
3. DLBCL: Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma. 4. FLIPI: Follicular Lymphoma International Prognostic Indices 2.
5. FL: Follicular Lymphoma. * Exact numbers and percentages suppressed to protect patient confidentiality.

Supplementary Table 2. Proportion of people diagnosed with NHL presenting as an emergency in England 2023 and Wales 2024.

Denominator	England 2023	Variation ¹ in England 2023	Wales 2024	Variation ² in Wales 2024
All NHL	29.4%	Median (IQR ³): 29% (26–33%)	29.0%	Median (IQR): 24% (18–37%)
High-grade lymphoma	43.1%	Median (IQR): 43% (36–49%)	46.8%	Median (IQR): 42% (33–54%)
Low-grade lymphoma	16.3%	Median (IQR): 16% (12–20%)	12.9%	Median (IQR): 11% (4–22%)
1. Variation between trusts in England. 2. Variation between hospitals in Wales. 3. Interquartile range.				

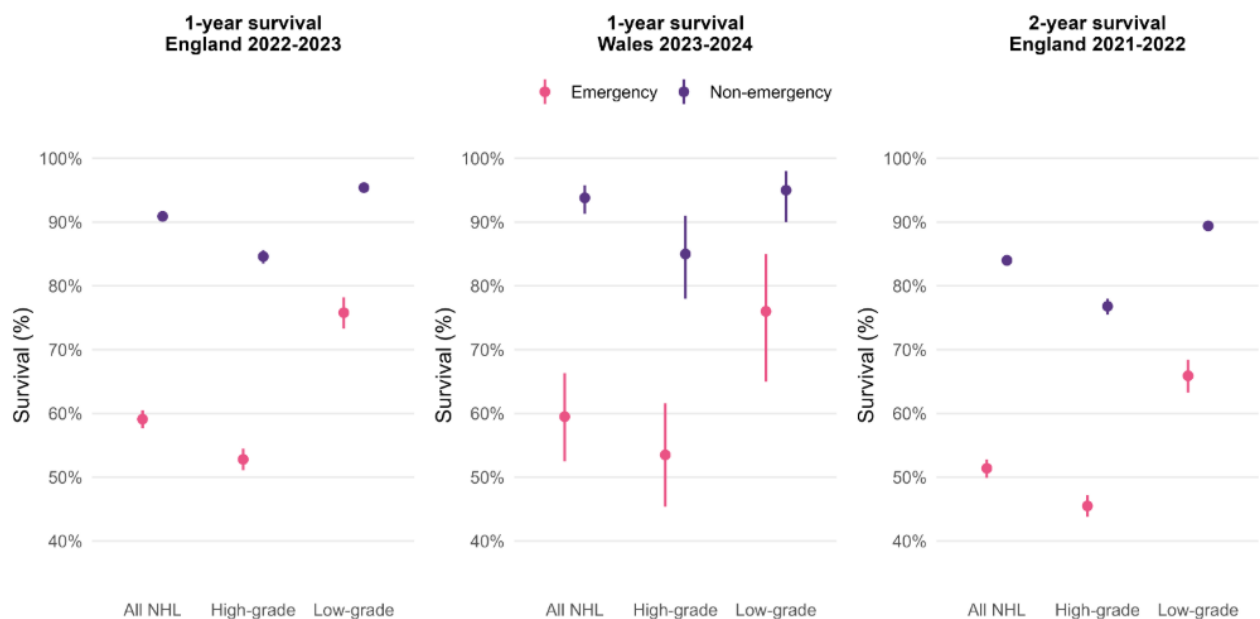
Supplementary Table 3. Proportion of people diagnosed with NHL presenting as an emergency diagnosis, reported by patient and disease characteristics.

	England 2023			Wales 2024		
	Total (N)	Emergency present. (n)	% of row	Total (N)	Emergency present. (n)	% of row
Age at diagnosis						
18–59	3,260	1,030	31.6	144	47	32.6
60–69	3,472	904	26.0	190	53	27.9
70–79	5,045	1,467	29.1	226	64	28.3
80+	3,649	1,278	35.0	147	41	27.9
Sex						
Female	6,483	1,941	29.9	249	85	34.1
Male	8,943	2,738	30.6	369	120	32.5
Missing	0	0	0	89	0	0.0
Ethnicity						
White/White British	13,272	3,957	29.8	310	104	33.5
Asian/Asian British	641	241	37.6	5	*	*
Black/Black British	315	93	29.5	<5*	*	*
Mixed	113	43	38.1	0	0	0
Other	331	126	38.1	<5*	*	*
Missing	754	219	29.0	389	96	24.7
IMD quintiles						
1 - most deprived	2,314	767	33.1	109	38	34.9
2	2,761	865	31.3	128	42	32.8
3	3,250	1,007	31.0	163	40	24.5
4	3,495	1,057	30.2	143	37	25.9
5 - least deprived	3,606	983	27.3	159	48	30.2
Missing	0	0	0	5	0	0
NHL subtype						
Burkitt lymphoma	98	66	67.3	<5*	*	*

Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	3,605	571	15.8	157	11	7.0
Follicular lymphoma	2,308	423	18.3	107	21	19.6
Large B-cell lymphomas	4,118	2,042	49.6	183	93	50.8
Mantle cell lymphoma	594	164	27.6	30	8	26.7
Marginal zone lymphoma	1,216	204	16.8	51	10	19.6
NHL, NOS	1,335	497	37.2	95	28	29.5
Peripheral T-cell lymphomas	626	330	52.7	28	16	57.1
Cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	282	26	9.2	10–20*	*	*
Other	1,244	356	28.6	44	13	29.5

* Exact numbers and percentages suppressed to protect patient confidentiality.

Supplementary Figure 1. Survival following emergency and non-emergency presentation in people diagnosed with NHL in England and Wales, by disease grade.



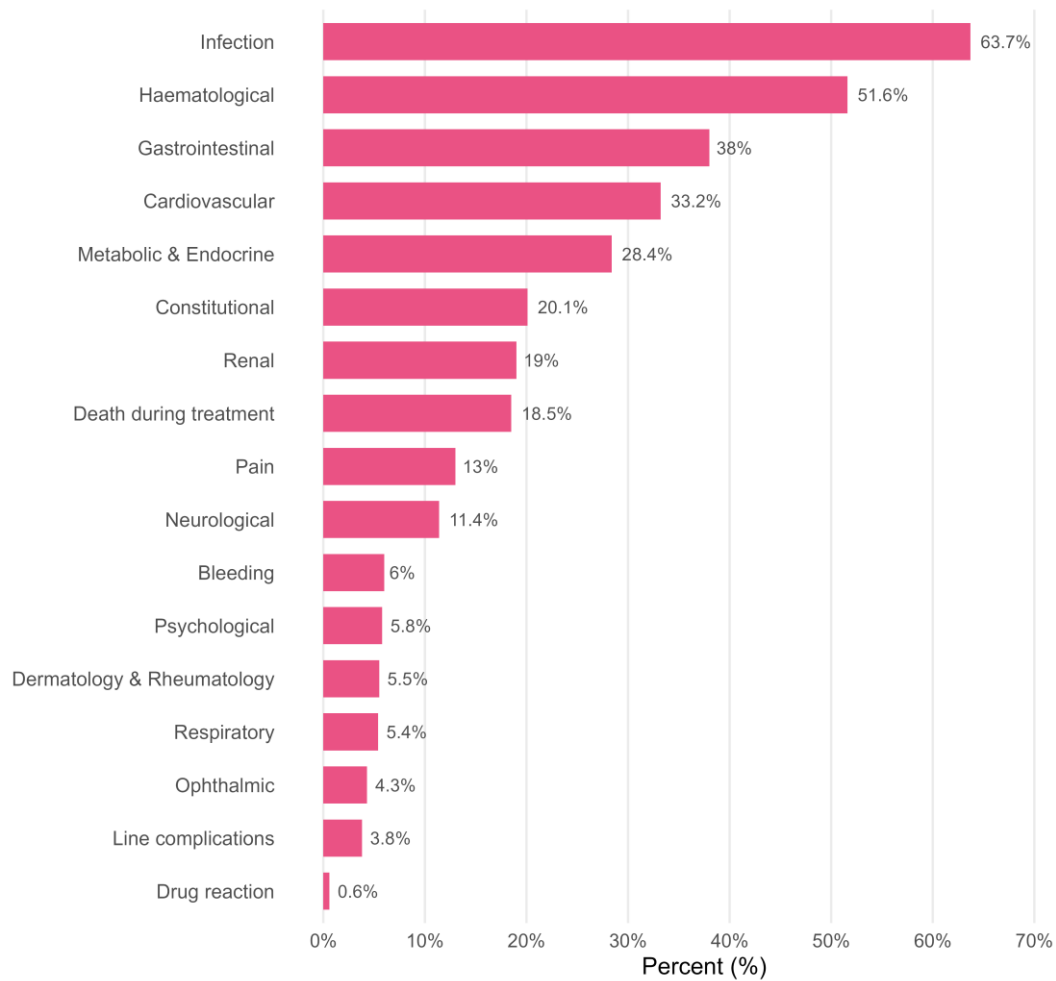
Supplementary Table 4. Proportion of people diagnosed with NHL discussed at a multidisciplinary team (MDT) meeting within 8 weeks of diagnosis.

Denominator	England 2023	Variation ¹ in England 2023	Wales 2024 ²	Variation in Wales 2024
All NHL	85.4%	Median (IQR ³): 86% (80–90%)	-	
High-grade lymphoma	89.5%	Median (IQR): 91% (85–95%)	-	
Low-grade lymphoma	80.8%	Median (IQR): 81% (74–87%)	-	
Burkitt lymphoma	93.3%	Median (IQR): 100% (100–100%)	-	
Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	79.3%	Median (IQR): 81% (72–90%)	-	
Follicular lymphoma	85.0%	Median (IQR): 87% (76–94%)	-	
Large B-cell lymphomas	92.9%	Median (IQR): 94% (89–99%)	-	
Mantle cell lymphoma	90.5%	Median (IQR): 100% (85–100%)	-	
Marginal zone lymphoma	75.2%	Median (IQR): 75% (60–93%)	-	
NHL, NOS	82.4%	Median (IQR): 88% (75–100%)	-	
Peripheral T-cell lymphomas	85.0%	Median (IQR): 100% (78–100%)	-	
Cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	58.0%	Median (IQR): 52% (25–100%)	-	
Other	90.2%	Median (IQR): 100% (86–100%)	-	
1. Variation between trusts in England. 2. Data not available for Wales. 3. Interquartile range.				

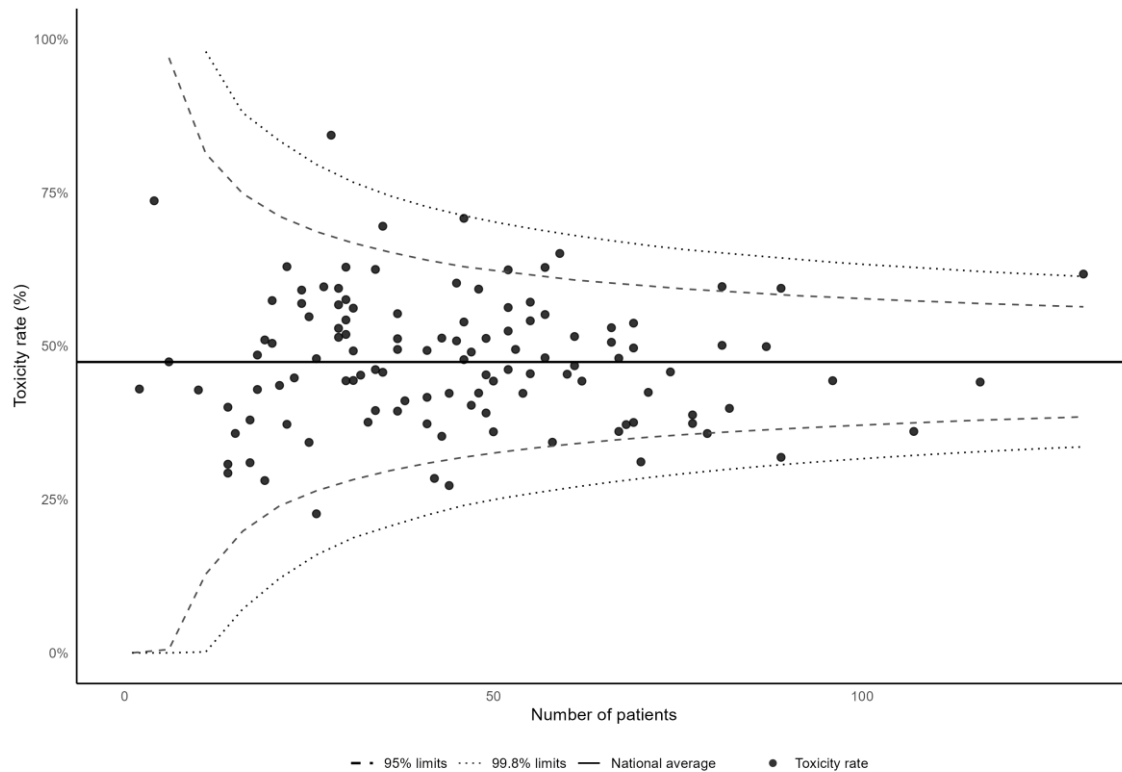
Supplementary Table 5. Proportion of people diagnosed with DLBCL, NOS receiving an acceptable 1st line SACT regime in England 2023, reported by patients and disease characteristics.

	England 2023		
	Total (N)	Acceptable 1 st line SACT regimen (n)	% of row
Age at diagnosis			
18–59	582	567	97.4
60–69	611	596	97.5
70–79	902	883	97.9
80+	484	460	95
Sex			
Female	1,072	1,042	97.2
Male	1,507	1,464	97.1
Ethnicity			
White/White British	2,249	2,191	97.4
Asian/Asian British	110	107	97.3
Black/Black British	43	40	93
Mixed	23	20	87
Other	61	56	91.8
Missing	93	92	98.9
IMD quintiles			
1 - most deprived	394	382	97
2	461	444	96.3
3	564	549	97.3
4	599	583	97.3
5 - least deprived	561	548	97.7
Performance status			
0	803	785	97.8
1	634	623	98.3
2	261	248	95
3/4	140	131	93.6
Missing	741	719	97

Supplementary Figure 2. Types of severe acute toxicity in people with DLBCL following first-line SACT, England 2023



Supplementary Figure 3. Adjusted severe acute toxicity among people with DLBCL receiving first-line SACT by NHS trusts between 1 January 2022 and 31 December 2023, in England (N = 5,265).



Supplementary Table 6. Proportion of people with high-grade lymphoma who receive 1st line SACT (and are due to receive radiotherapy) who then receive radiotherapy within 12 weeks of last administered dose of SACT in England 2023.

	England 2023	Variation ¹ in England 2023	Wales 2024 ²	Variation in Wales 2024
12 weeks	54.1%	Median (IQR ³): 50% (38–77%)	-	
1.Variation between trusts in England. 2.Data not available for Wales. 3.Interquartile range.				

Supplementary Table 7. Percentage of people diagnosed with NHL who received radiotherapy within 1 year of diagnosis in England 2023 and Wales 2024, reported by subtypes.

Denominator	England 2023	Variation ¹ in England 2023	Wales 2024	Variation ² in Wales 2024
All NHL	11.8%	Median (IQR ³): 11% (8–15%)	5.4%	Median (IQR): 3% (0–7%)
Burkitt lymphoma	10.0%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	0%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)
Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	0.4%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	0%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)
Follicular lymphoma	19.0%	Median (IQR): 17% (8–25%)	10.3%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–14%)
Large B-cell lymphomas	20.9%	Median (IQR): 20% (13–27%)	9.3%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–10%)
Mantle cell lymphoma	5.5%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	6.7%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)
Marginal zone lymphoma	17.2%	Median (IQR): 17% (0–25%)	3.9%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)
NHL, NOS	8.3%	Median (IQR): 4% (0–14%)	4.2%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)
Peripheral T-cell lymphomas	11.5%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–20%)	3.6%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)
Cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	19.8%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–25%)	0%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)
Other	3.7%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–4%)	2.3%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)
1.Variation between trusts in England. 2.Variation between hospitals in Wales. 3.Interquartile range.				

Supplementary Table 8. Proportion of people diagnosed with NHL who received radiotherapy within 2 years of diagnosis in England 2023, reported by subtype.

Denominator	England 2023	Variation ¹ in England 2023	Wales 2024 ²	Variation in Wales 2024
All NHL	13.0%	Median (IQR ³): 13% (9–16%)	-	
Burkitt lymphoma	10.0%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	-	
Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	0.6%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	-	
Follicular lymphoma	21.1%	Median (IQR): 19% (12–28%)	-	
Large B-cell lymphomas	22.3%	Median (IQR): 21% (15–29%)	-	

Mantle cell lymphoma	6.7%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–8%)	-	
Marginal zone lymphoma	19.4%	Median (IQR): 19% (6–29%)	-	
NHL, NOS	8.8%	Median (IQR): 5% (0–15%)	-	
Peripheral T-cell lymphomas	12.5%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–22%)	-	
Cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	23.1%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–33%)	-	
Other	4.0%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–5%)	-	

1. Variation between trust in England.

2. Data not available for Wales.

3. Interquartile range.

Supplementary Table 9. Proportion of people diagnosed with NHL who were recorded as having received an episode of care that was delivered as part of a clinical trial in England 2023, reported by subtypes.

Denominator	England 2023	Variation¹ in England 2023	Wales 2024²	Variation in Wales 2024
All NHL	2.6%	Median (IQR ³): 0% (0–4%)	-	
High-grade lymphoma	2.2%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–2%)	-	
Low-grade lymphoma	3.1%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	-	
Burkitt lymphoma	0.0%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	-	
Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	0.0%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	-	
Follicular lymphoma	3.5%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	-	
Large B-cell lymphomas	1.9%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	-	
Mantle cell lymphoma	3.4%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	-	
Marginal zone lymphoma	0.0%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	-	
NHL, NOS	0.0%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	-	
Peripheral T-cell lymphomas	1.1%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	-	
Cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	0.0%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	-	
Other	5.0%	Median (IQR): 0% (0–0%)	-	

1.Variation between trusts in England.

2.Data not available for Wales.

3.Interquartile range.

Supplementary Table 10. Overall 1-year survival of people diagnosed with NHL in England 2023 and Wales 2024, reported by subtype.

Denominator	England 2023	95% CI ¹ in England 2023	Wales 2024	95% CI in Wales 2024
Burkitt lymphoma	55.0%	44.7–65.0%	50.0%	1.3–98.7%
Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	91.7%	90.8–92.6%	94.9%	90.2–97.8%
Follicular lymphoma	93.0%	91.9–94.0%	95.3%	89.4–98.4%
Large B-cell lymphomas	69.3%	67.9–70.7%	73.8%	66.8–80.0%
Mantle cell lymphoma	76.7%	73.1–80.0%	80.0%	61.4–92.3%
Marginal zone lymphoma	93.8%	92.4–95.1%	90.2%	78.6–96.7%
NHL, NOS	71.2%	68.7–73.6%	84.2%	75.3–90.9%
Peripheral T-cell lymphomas	60.0%	56.0–63.8%	50.0%	30.6–69.4%
Cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	92.9%	89.5–95.4%	60.0%	26.2–87.8%
Other	81.7%	79.4–83.8%	81.8%	67.3–91.8%
1. Confidence interval.				

Supplementary Table 11. Overall 2-year survival of people diagnosed with NHL in England 2022, reported by subtype.

Denominator	England 2022	95% CI ¹ in England 2022	Wales 2023 ²	95% CI in Wales 2023
Burkitt lymphoma	53.5%	43.9–62.9%	-	
Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	84.5%	83.3–85.6%	-	
Follicular lymphoma	86.7%	85.3–88.1%	-	
Large B-cell lymphomas	62.8%	61.3–64.3%	-	
Mantle cell lymphoma	66.2%	62.1–70.0%	-	
Marginal zone lymphoma	87.9%	86.0–89.6%	-	
NHL, NOS	64.2%	61.5–66.9%	-	
Peripheral T-cell lymphomas	44.5%	40.5–48.6%	-	
Cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	82.9%	78.5–86.7%	-	
Other	73.8%	71.2–76.3%	-	
1. Confidence interval. 2. Not enough follow-up for Wales.				

Supplementary Figure 4. Longitudinal analysis: Contextualising measure, performance indicators 1,2,4,5,7,8,9, 11.



¹High grade NHL includes Burkitt lymphoma (BL), diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), and high-grade T-cell lymphomas

² Data not available for Wales

Supplementary Table 12. Results of performance indicators in England 2020–2023 and in Wales 2022–2024.

Performance indicator	Denominator	England 2020	England 2021	England 2022	England 2023	Wales 2022	Wales 2023	Wales 2024
Contextualising measure: Proportion of people diagnosed with NHL presenting as an emergency prior to diagnosis.	All NHL	-	30%	28%	29%	-	-	29%
	High-grade lymphoma	-	-	-	43%	-	-	47%
	Low-grade lymphoma	-	-	-	17%	-	-	13%
1. Proportion of people diagnosed with NHL discussed at a multi-disciplinary team (MDT) meeting within 4 weeks of diagnosis.	All NHL	69%	64%	60%	61%	Data not available for Wales		
	High-grade lymphoma	75%	69%	65%	66%			
	Low-grade lymphoma	62%	57%	54%	55%			
2. Proportion of people diagnosed with NHL seen by a clinical nurse specialist (CNS).	All NHL	82%	82%	83%	85%	96%	96%	95%
	High-grade lymphoma	86%	87%	86%	89%	98%	97%	98%
	Low-grade lymphoma	76%	77%	79%	81%	94%	95%	93%
4. Proportion of people with high-grade lymphoma (Burkitt Lymphoma (BL), Diffuse Large B-Cell Lymphoma (DLBCL) or high-grade T-cell) receiving systemic anti-cancer therapy (SACT), who start SACT within 62 days of referral.	High-grade lymphoma	66%	62%	55%	56%	51%	46%	62%

Median time (days) from referral to starting SACT.	High-grade lymphoma	-	-	-	57 days	-	-	52 days
Median time (days) from referral to diagnosis.	High-grade lymphoma	-	-	-	17 days	-	-	15 days
Median time (days) from diagnosis to starting SACT.	High-grade lymphoma	-	-	-	35 days	-	-	33 days
Median time (days) from referral to seeing a haematologist.	High-grade lymphoma	-	-	-	36 days	Data not available for Wales		
Median time (days) seeing a haematologist to starting SACT.	High-grade lymphoma	-	-	-	19 days			
5. First-line systemic anti-cancer therapy (SACT) regimens received by people with high-grade lymphoma (BL, DLBCL or high-grade T-cell).	DLBCL	-	98%	98%	97%	Data not available for Wales		
	Burkitt lymphoma	-	96%	91%	83%			
	Peripheral T-cell lymphomas	-	96%	98%	100%			
6. Proportion of people diagnosed with DLBCL with severe acute toxicity after SACT.	DLBCL	-	-	-	47%	Data not available for Wales		
7. Proportion of people with high-grade lymphoma who start radiotherapy within 8 weeks of end of first-line systemic anticancer therapy (SACT).	High-grade lymphoma	44%	43%	33%	32%	Data not available for Wales		
8. Proportion of people with NHL receiving radiotherapy, reported by subtype.	All NHL	14%	13%	12%	12%	6%	9%	5%
	Burkitt lymphoma	12%	12%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%

	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Follicular lymphoma	19%	18%	17%	19%	4%	17%	10%
	Large B-cell lymphomas	24%	23%	21%	21%	9%	10%	9%
	Mantle cell lymphoma	6%	8%	4%	6%	4%	11%	7%
	Marginal zone lymphoma	20%	20%	19%	17%	0%	19%	4%
	NHL, NOS	10%	9%	8%	8%	9%	12%	4%
	Peripheral T-cell lymphomas	12%	13%	9%	12%	11%	7%	4%
	Cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	23%	23%	21%	20%	13%	20%	0%
	Other	4%	3%	4%	4%	19%	3%	2%
9. Proportion of people diagnosed with NHL who are recorded as having received an episode of care that was delivered as part of a clinical trial, reported by subtype.	All NHL	-	2%	2%	3%	Data not available for Wales		
	High-grade lymphoma	-	2%	3%	2%			
	Low-grade lymphoma	-	1%	1%	3%			
	Burkitt lymphoma	-	0%	0%	0%			
	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	-	0%	0%	0%			
	Cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	-	1%	0%	0%			
	Follicular lymphoma	-	3%	2%	4%			
	Large B-cell lymphomas	-	2%	4%	2%			

	Mantle cell lymphoma	-	4%	2%	3%			
	Marginal zone lymphoma	-	0%	0%	0%			
	NHL, NOS	-	95%	0%	0%			
	Other	-	3%	2%	5%			
	Peripheral T-cell lymphomas	-	2%	2%	1%			
11. Overall 1-year survival of people diagnosed with NHL, reported by subtype.	All NHL	79%	81%	81%	82%	83%	83%	84%
	High-grade lymphoma	69%	71%	71%	71%	72%	75%	73%
	Low-grade lymphoma	90%	91%	91%	93%	93%	94%	94%
	Burkitt lymphoma	53%	65%	61%	55%	75%	67%	50%
	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	89%	90%	90%	92%	96%	95%	95%
	Follicular lymphoma	92%	92%	92%	93%	92%	93%	95%
	Large B-cell lymphomas	69%	71%	71%	69%	67%	70%	74%
	Mantle cell lymphoma	75%	80%	75%	77%	85%	83%	80%
	Marginal zone lymphoma	92%	94%	93%	94%	100%	84%	90%
	NHL, NOS	66%	69%	69%	71%	88%	86%	84%
	Peripheral T-cell lymphomas	56%	56%	54%	60%	78%	74%	50%
	Cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	88%	88%	90%	93%	87%	90%	60%

	Other	76%	77%	81%	82%	72%	81%	82%
11*. Overall 2-year survival of people diagnosed with NHL, reported by subtype.	All NHL	72%	74%	75%	-	Data not available for Wales		
	High-grade lymphoma	61%	63%	64%	-			
	Low-grade lymphoma	84%	85%	86%	-			
	Burkitt lymphoma	49%	63%	54%	-			
	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	82%	84%	85%	-			
	Follicular lymphoma	87%	86%	87%	-			
	Large B-cell lymphomas	62%	63%	63%	-			
	Mantle cell lymphoma	65%	68%	66%	-			
	Marginal zone lymphoma	87%	87%	88%	-			
	NHL, NOS	59%	62%	64%	-			
	Peripheral T-cell lymphomas	42%	45%	45%	-			
	Cutaneous T-cell lymphomas	78%	83%	83%	-			
	Other	67%	70%	74%	-			