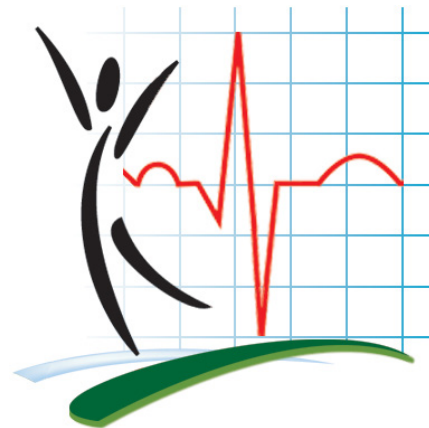


Health Fact Sheets

Cancer incidence in Canada, 2013



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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- ^P preliminary
- ^r revised
- X suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- ^E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Health Fact Sheets Cancer incidence in Canada, 2013



There were more than 180,000 new cases of cancer diagnosed in Canada in 2013. This was an incidence rate of 516.6 cases per 100,000 people. Although this was a 26.0% increase in the incidence rate from 1992, the year the Canadian Cancer Registry was established, the 2011 age standardized rate, which controls for aging in the population decreased by 3.7% to 506.7 cancers per 100,000 people during the same time period. Cancer is also the leading cause of death in Canada. Every year more than 70,000 Canadians die from cancer (malignant neoplasms). **

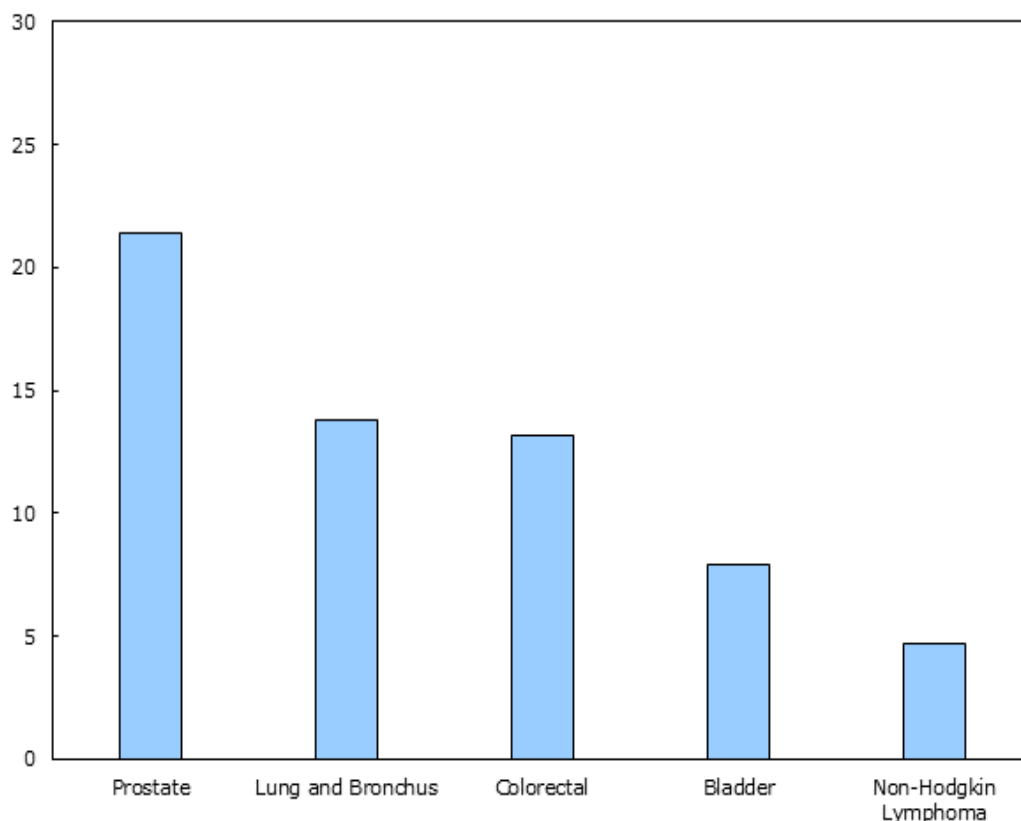
Cancer in Men

In 2013, 91,850 men were diagnosed with cancer. This was an incidence rate of 530.5 cases of cancer for every 100,000 men.

The most frequently diagnosed cancer among males was prostate cancer, which accounted for 21.4% of all new cancer cases diagnosed. This was followed by lung and bronchus (13.8%), colorectal (13.2%), bladder (7.9%) and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (4.7%). These five cancers accounted for 61.0% of all newly diagnosed cancers in men in 2013. The five most common cancers among men are unchanged since 1992.

Chart 1
Five most common cancers in males, Canada, 2013

percent



Source: Canadian Cancer Registry.

The most frequently diagnosed cancers among men differed by age group. For males under the age of 25, testicular cancer accounted for 15.6% of new cancers in this age group. For men between the ages of 25 and 49, colorectal cancer was the most common and accounted for 11.7% of all new cases in this age group. Prostate cancer accounted for 23.0% of all newly diagnosed cancers was the most common cancer among men 50 and older. (Table 1)

In 2013, there were several cancers that had a much higher incidence rate among men than women. These included bladder cancers, where men accounted for 76.1% of new cases, liver cancers at 76.9% and esophageal cancers at 76.0%. For stomach and kidney cancers, men accounted for 64.4% and 63.2% of the new cases respectively.

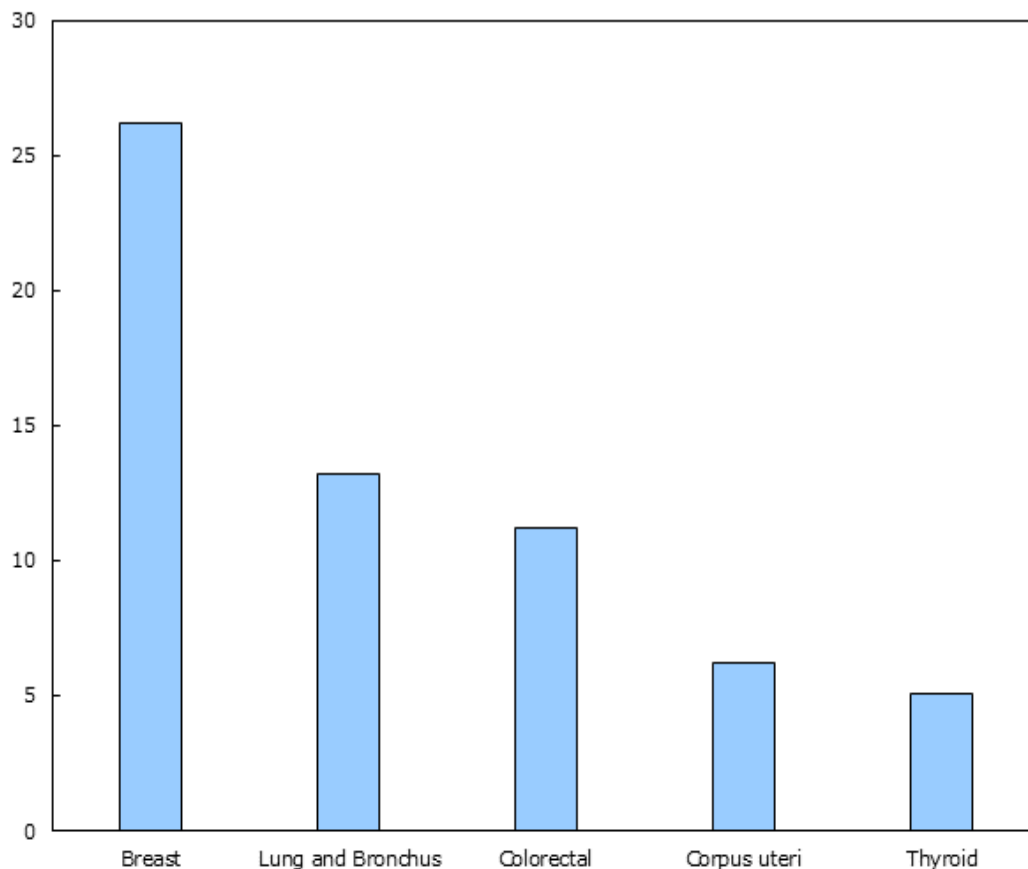
Cancer in Women

The number of women newly diagnosed with cancer in 2013 was 88,615; an incidence rate of 503.0 cases of cancer for every 100,000 women.

Among females, the most frequently diagnosed cancer was breast cancer, which accounted for 26.2% of all new cancer cases in 2013. This was followed by lung and bronchus (13.2%), colorectal (11.2%), uterine (6.2%) and thyroid (5.1%) cancers. The five most common cancers among women accounted for 61.9% of all newly diagnosed cancers in 2013. This was very similar to the proportion reported for the five most common cancers among men.

Chart 2
Five most common cancers in females, Canada, 2013

percent



Source: Canadian Cancer Registry.

The most frequently diagnosed cancers among women differed by age group. For females under the age of 25, thyroid cancer accounted for 14.8% of new cancers followed by acute lymphocytic leukemia (13.3%). Breast cancer was the most common among both women between the ages of 25 and 49 (33.9% of all new cases) and among women 50 years of age and older (25.3% of all new cases).

Cancers diagnosed in women between the ages of 25 and 49 accounted for 64.2% of all newly diagnosed cancers in this age group. Among men, this age group accounted for 35.8% of newly diagnosed cancers. The higher proportion for women in this age group was due to the high incidence rates for both breast and thyroid cancers.

Table 1
Rank, number of new cancers and percentage of all cancers for the top five cancers¹, by age group, by sex, Canada, 2013

Rank	0 to 24 years old			25 to 49 years old			50 years old and over		
	Cancer type	Number	Percentage of all cancers	Cancer type	Number	Percentage of all cancers	Cancer type	Number	Percentage of all cancers
Males									
...	All cancers combined	1,220	100.0	All cancers combined	6,905	100.0	All cancers combined	83,720	100.0
1	Testis	190	15.6	Colon and rectum	805	11.7	Prostate	19,295	23.0
2	Acute lymphocytic leukemia	150	12.3	Testis	665	9.6	Lung and Bronchus	12,425	14.8
3	Brain	150	12.3	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	555	8.0	Colon and rectum	11,310	13.5
4	Hodgkin lymphoma	115	9.4	Thyroid	535	7.7	Bladder	6,915	8.3

	5	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	110	9.0	Melanomas of the skin	490	7.1	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	3,665	4.4
Females										
	...	All cancers combined	1,050	100.0	All cancers combined	12,405	100.0	All cancers combined	75,145	100.0
	1	Thyroid	155	14.8	Breast	4,200	33.9	Breast	19,035	25.3
	2	Acute lymphocytic leukemia	140	13.3	Thyroid	1,990	16.0	Lung and Bronchus	11,200	14.9
	3	Brain	100	9.5	Melanomas of the skin	740	6.0	Colon and rectum	9,170	12.2
	4	Hodgkin lymphoma	95	9.0	Colon and rectum	705	5.7	Corpus uteri	4,965	6.6
	5	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	60	5.7	Cervix Uteri	690	5.6	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	3,120	4.2
... not applicable										
1 Excluding the "Other, ill-defined and unknown sites" category.										
Source: CANSIM tables 103-0550 (www.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a05?lang=eng&id=1030550) and 051-0001 (www.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a05?lang=eng&id=0510001) .										

**** Source:** CANSIM table 102-0563 (www.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a26?lang=eng&retrLang=eng&id=1020563&&pattern=&stByVal=1&p1=1&p2=31&tabMode=dataTable&csid=)