

# StatsUpdate

**Topic:** **New Cases of Primary Cancer**  
2016  
Released by Statistics Canada – January 29, 2019

**Background:** For Nunavut, the rate of new cases of primary cancer in 2016 was **174.8** per 100,000 persons, **down by 8.6%** from 2015.

For all of Canada, the rate of new cases was **523.5** per 100,000 persons, **up by 0.5%** from the previous year.

## **Details:**

Primary Cancer Incidence in Canada, 2016			
	2016	2015	2016 Compared to 2015
	Rate per 100,000 Population		% change
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>174.8</b>	<b>191.2</b>	<b>-8.6</b>
<b>Canada (excluding Quebec)</b>	<b>523.5</b>	<b>520.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	680.7	659.0	3.3
Prince Edward Island	582.0	616.5	-5.6
Nova Scotia	644.6	664.3	-3.0
New Brunswick	621.9	625.4	-0.6
Ontario	544.0	533.7	1.9
Manitoba	480.6	494.8	-2.9
Saskatchewan	474.5	478.3	-0.8
Alberta	422.8	429.9	-1.7
British Columbia	523.3	522.2	0.2
Yukon	393.8	429.1	-8.2
Northwest Territories	369.8	316.6	16.8

### **Note to Readers:**

The Canadian Cancer Registry (CCR) is a population based registry that includes data collected and reported to Statistics Canada by each Provincial/Territorial Cancer Registry. The goal of the person-based CCR is to collect information about each new primary cancer diagnosed among Canadian residents since 1992. For more information, consult the [CCR](#) webpage.

Cancer incidence refers to the number of new cases of cancer in a population over a given period, usually one year. The cancer incidence rate is typically expressed as the number of new cancer cases per 100,000 people.

Cancer incidence data for Quebec are not available for diagnosis years 2011 and onward. For tables 13-10-0111-01 and 13-10-0747-01, cancer incidence estimates for Canada excluding Quebec were produced for all diagnosis years.

As the CCR is updated annually with new records and changes to previous records, the incidence for any given diagnosis year may change from one release to the next. In particular, delays in the reporting of new cases to Statistics Canada typically result in undercounts of cases which are more pronounced in the most recently reported diagnosis year. Generally, the reporting delay ranges from 2% to 3% nationally. In addition, death certificate only cases were not reported by Ontario for data years 2015 and 2016, and for Manitoba since 2013. This would amount to about an additional 1,400 cases for 2016 that are not reflected herein, but that will eventually be reported to the CCR.

For more statistical information, visit our website at <http://www.stats.gov.nu.ca/en/home.aspx>.