

# StatsUpdate

**Topic:** **New Cases of Primary Cancer**  
2017  
Released by Statistics Canada – January 29, 2020

**Background:** For Nunavut, the rate of new cases of primary cancer in 2017 was **226.3** per 100,000 persons, **up by 19.5%** from 2016.

For all of Canada, the rate of new cases was **529.1** per 100,000 persons, **down by 2.4%** from the previous year.

**Details:**

Primary Cancer Incidence in Canada, 2017			
	2017	2016	2017 Compared to 2016
	Rate per 100,000 Population		% change
<b>Nunavut</b>	<b>226.3</b>	<b>189.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>
<b>Canada (excluding Quebec)</b>	<b>529.1</b>	<b>542.1</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	670.0	686.6	-2.4
Prince Edward Island	614.7	605.6	1.5
Nova Scotia	631.8	670.9	-5.8
New Brunswick	631.9	633.4	-0.2
Ontario	562.9	574.2	-2.0
Manitoba	472.7	491.2	-3.8
Saskatchewan	471.8	489.0	-3.5
Alberta	427.7	436.4	-2.0
British Columbia	499.8	515.7	-3.1
Yukon	390.5	428.0	-8.8
Northwest Territories	378.6	380.7	-0.6

**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. A new cancer case can be defined either as a patient diagnosed with cancer (person-based incidence) or as a tumour diagnosed within one patient (tumour-based incidence). Since more than one primary tumour can be diagnosed within one person, tumour-incidence is either equal to or greater than person-based incidence. The estimates presented in tables 13-10-0111-01 and 13-10-0747-01 are tumour-based.

The cancer incidence rate is typically expressed as the number of new cancer cases per 100,000 people.

When trends in cancer incidence are examined, rate can be adjusted to account for changes in the age structure of the population over time. These adjusted rates, called age-standardized incidence rates, indicate whether the risk of being diagnosed with cancer has increased, decreased or remained stable between two time points. The incidence rates were age-standardized using the 2011 Canadian standard population.

Cancer Incidence data for Quebec are not available for diagnosis years 2011 and onward.

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