



About Cancer in Ontario

- 45% of men and 41% of women in Ontario will develop cancer in their lifetime.
- Cancer cases in Ontario are rapidly increasing due to an aging and growing population
- Survival has improved for many of those diagnosed with cancer in the past several years. However, this is not true for all cancer types.
- The most common cancers in Ontario are prostate, breast, colorectal and lung accounting for more than half of new cancer cases and about half of all cancer deaths.
- Due to a variety of factors—including advances in detection (e.g., organized screening) and treatment – there is an improved five-year relative survival ratio for most cancers in Ontario. Most significantly, the greatest relative improvements in survival have occurred for cancer of the pancreas, leukemia and non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Despite these gains, five-year relative survival ratios for some cancers remain consistently low, notably pancreas, lung and stomach cancers.
- By 2019, more than 253,900 Ontarians will have received a diagnosis of cancer in the past five years, compared to 196,300 in 2009.
- Lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer death among both men and women. An estimated 3,700 men will die of lung cancer and an estimated 3,400 women will die of lung cancer in Ontario this year.
- Colorectal cancer is the second-leading cause of cancer deaths for men and the third-leading cause of cancer deaths for women in Ontario.
- Prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer of men. An estimated 9,700 men in Ontario will be diagnosed with prostate cancer in 2015.
- Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer of women. An estimated 9,800 women in Ontario will be diagnosed with breast cancer in 2015.

Source: Cancer Care Ontario: <https://cancercare.on.ca/common/pages/UserFile.aspx?fileId=333871> and the Canadian Cancer Society: <http://www.cancer.ca/en/cancer-information/cancer-101/canadian-cancer-statistics-publication/?region=on>



About Cancer in Canada

- Cancer is the leading cause of death in Canada, and is responsible for 30 per cent of all deaths.
- An estimated 2 in 5 Canadians will develop cancer in their lifetimes, and 1 in 4 will die from it.
- In 2015, an estimated 196,900 new cases of cancer (excluding about 78,300 non-melanoma skin cancers) and 78,000 cancer deaths will occur in Canada.
- Approximately 96,400 Canadian women and 100,500 men will be diagnosed with cancer this year.
- Every day, 539 Canadians will be diagnosed with cancer and 214 will die.
- Every hour, an estimated 22 people will be diagnosed with cancer, and nine will die.
- Breast cancer remains the most common cancer diagnosed in women.
- Prostate cancer remains the most commonly diagnosed cancer in men.
- Lung cancer remains the leading cause of cancer death for both sexes. It is responsible for approximately equal proportions of all cancer deaths in both males and females.
- Four cancers – prostate, breast, lung and colorectal – together are expected to account for more than half (about 51 per cent) of all new cases diagnosed in Canada in 2015.
- Cancer primarily affects Canadians over the age of 50, as 89 percent of all new cases are diagnosed in people in this age group.
- For both Canadian men and women, the median age of cancer diagnosis is between 65 and 69 years of age.
- In 2015, it is estimated that almost all cancer deaths in Canada (89 per cent) will occur in people aged 50 years of age and over. Most of these cancer deaths (43 per cent) will occur in people aged 70 years and over.
- Increases in the number of new cases are largely due to a growing and aging population.
- Based on 2009 statistics, about 810,045 Canadians diagnosed with cancer in the previous 10 years are alive today. This represents 1 in 41 Canadians.

Source: Canadian Cancer Society:

<http://www.cancer.ca/~media/cancer.ca/CW/cancer%20information/cancer%20101/Canadian%20cancer%20statistics/Canadian-Cancer-Statistics-2015-EN.pdf>