

Melanoma Statistics

Sourced from Canadian Cancer Statistics 2019

Projected new melanoma cases

Male: 4,294

Female: 3,729

Lifetime probability of developing melanoma

Both sexes: 2.1% or One in 48

Males: 2.4 or One in 42

Females: 1.8% or One in 56

Projected age-standardized incidence rates (ASIR) for melanoma, by sex and province, Canada (excluding Quebec), 2019

Cases per 100,000 in Males									
CA	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	NB	NS	PE	NL
25.1	22.3	19.4	15.3	20.8	28.5	21.7	33.1	36.1	21.4
Cases per 100,000 in Females									
CA	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	NB	NS	PE	NL
19.1	18.7	16.2	14.4	15.2	20.2	20.5	28.5	27.4	16.8

Projected new cases for melanoma, by sex and province, Canada, 2019

Males										
CA	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC*	NB	NS	PE	NL
4,300	610	380	85	130	2,100	590	100	190	30	65
Females										
CA	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC*	NB	NS	PE	NL
3,500	530	340	85	110	1,650	480	95	160	25	55

* Quebec projections were calculated differently from the other provinces and territories because actual data were only available to 2010 for Quebec, whereas they were available to 2015 for the other regions.

Percent distribution of projected melanoma deaths, by sex, Canada, 2019

Males: 1.9%
Females: 1.2%

Lifetime probability of dying from melanoma, Canada (excluding Quebec), 2015

Both Sexes: 0.3% or One in 287
Males: 0.5% or One in 219
Females: 0.2% or One in 402

Projected deaths in 2019 and age-standardized mortality rates (ASMR)* for melanoma, by sex, Canada, 2019

Total: 1,300
Males: 840
Females: 450

Deaths per 100,000:

Both sexes: 3.1
Males: 4.4
Females: 2.0

Projected age-standardized mortality rates (ASMR) for melanoma, by sex and province, Canada,* 2019

Males										
CA	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
4.4	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.9	5.3	3.8	3.5	6.2	4.2	2.6
Females										
CA	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.6	-	1.6

Projected deaths for melanoma by sex and province, Canada, 2019

Males										
CA	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
840	100	65	25	25	390	170	15	35	5	10

Females										
CA	BC	AB	SK	MB	ON	QC	NB	NS	PE	NL
450	60	45	10	15	190	95	10	15	-	5

Mortality rates are increasing for melanoma (1.2%) in males.

For females, five-year net survival was highest for thyroid cancer (99%), melanoma (91%) and breast cancer (88%).

Among youth and young adults (aged 15 to 29 years), the most commonly diagnosed cancers were thyroid (16%), testicular (13%), Hodgkin lymphoma (11%), melanoma (7%) and nonHodgkin lymphoma (7%).

In Canadians aged 30 to 49, the most commonly diagnosed cancers were breast (23%), thyroid (13%), colorectal (8%) and melanoma (7%).

The biggest increases in males were for thyroid (6.4%), multiple myeloma (2.6%) and melanoma (2.2%). In females, liver (2.7%) and melanoma (2.0%) increased the most.

In males, the incidence rate for melanoma has increased steadily at about 2.2% per year since 1984. In females, the incidence rate for melanoma was stable from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s, but it began increasing after 1994 (2.0%).

Exposure to ultraviolet (UV) radiation through sunlight, tanning beds and sun lamps is a well-established risk factor for melanoma. Past increases in sun exposure without corresponding increases in sun safety behaviours likely accounts for the continued rise in melanoma rates.

A Note on Non-Melanoma Skin Cancers:

Non-melanoma skin cancers (neoplasms, NOS; epithelial neoplasms, NOS; basal and squamous) are not included since most PTCRs do not collect incidence data on this type of cancer. These cancers are difficult to register because they may be diagnosed and/or treated in a variety of settings that do not report to the PTCRs, including dermatologist offices.

Find the full report at:

<http://www.cancer.ca/~media/cancer.ca/CW/cancer%20information/cancer%20101/Canadian%20cancer%20statistics/Canadian-Cancer-Statistics-2019-EN.pdf?la=en>