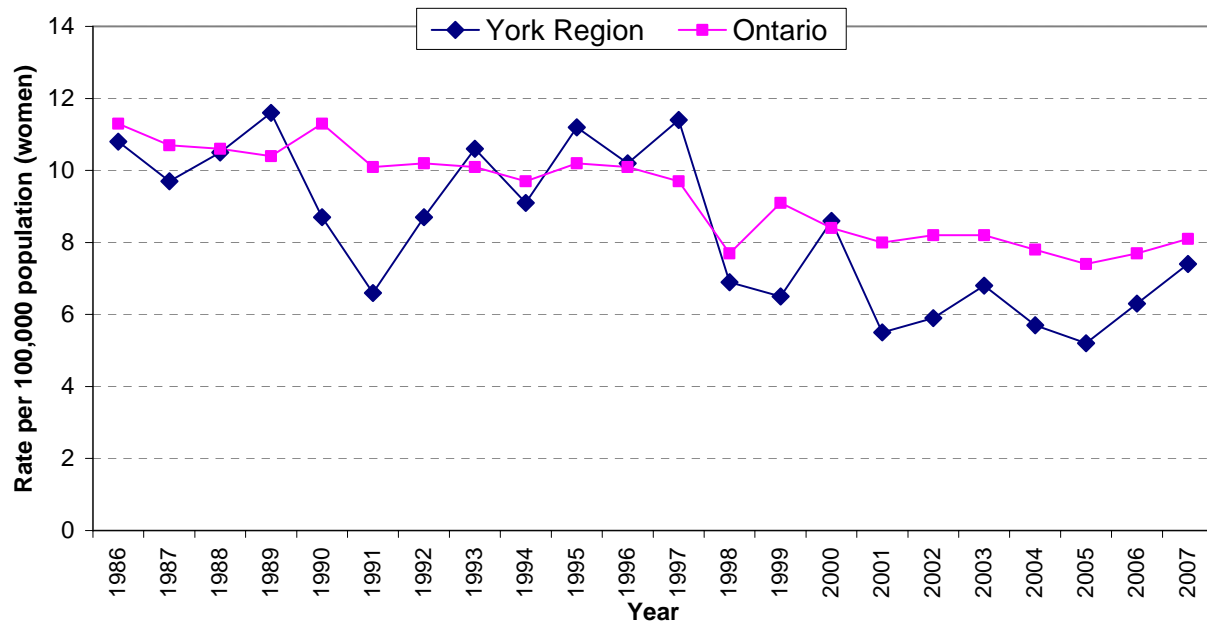


Cervical Cancer Incidence

This summary focuses on the rate (per 100,000) and total number of cases of cervical cancer in York Region and Ontario.

Ontario Public Health Standards, Chronic Diseases and Injuries Program Standards, Chronic Disease Prevention – Req 1.

Age-Standardized Incidence Rate[†] for Cervical Cancer, York Region and Ontario, 1986-2007



[†] Rate age standardized to the 1991 Canadian population standard

Data Source: Ontario SEER*Stat (Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Statistical Program), National Cancer Institute Cancer Incidence and Mortality Database 1986-2007 and Associated Populations Data, Cancer Care Ontario.

Interpretation:

- In 2007, the cervical cancer incidence rate in York Region was 7.4 per 100,000 York Region women compared to a peak of 11.6 per 100,000 in 1989. Between 1986 and 2007, the annual percent change (APC) in cervical cancer incidence in York Region was a decrease of 2.9% per year (statistically significant). A 4.3% decrease per year (statistically significant) was observed during the period of 1995 to 2007.
- The total number of cervical cancer cases in York Region ranged from 16 cases in 1991 and 2001 to 39 cases in 2007. This compares to a range of 475 cases in 1998 to 605 cases in 1990 for Ontario.
- Between 1986 and 2007 the York Region cervical cancer incidence rate was significantly lower than the Ontario rate. Provincial incidence rates for cervical cancer ranged from a low of 7.4 per 100,000 in 2005 to 11.3 per 100,000 in 1986 and 1990.
- In 2007, the age-specific cervical cancer incidence rates for Ontario were:
 - 2.6 per 100,000 for 15-29 year-olds;
 - 14.8 per 100,000 for 30-49 year-olds;
 - 11.5 per 100,000 for 50-64 year-olds;

- 10.4 per 100,000 for 65-79 year-olds; and
- 13.5 per 100,000 for women aged 80 years and older (data not shown).

Stratification by age group was not completed for York Region due to the small sample size.

Age-Standardized Mortality Rate[†] for Cervical Cancer, York Region and Ontario, 1998-2007

Year	York Region		Ontario	
	Rate per 100,000	Number of deaths	Rate per 100,000	Number of deaths
1998	2.1	7	2.6	169
1999	^	^	2.4	159
2000	^	^	2.3	156
2001	1.7	7	2.3	163
2002	1.5	6	1.8	130
2003	1.2	6	2.0	148
2004	1.6	8	2.2	165
2005	^	^	2.1	156
2006	1.2	6	2.2	165
2007	1.2	6	2.0	166

[†] Rate age standardized to the 1991 Canadian population standard. Data Source: Ontario SEER*Stat (Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Statistical Program), National Cancer Institute Cancer Incidence and Mortality Database 1981-2007 and Associated Populations Data, Cancer Care Ontario. ^ Data suppressed due to counts of less than 6

- In 2007, the cervical cancer mortality rate in York Region was 1.2 deaths per 100,000 York Region women compared to 2.1 per 100,000 in 1998. The cervical cancer mortality rate in York Region has remained statistically similar between 1998 and 2007.
- Across all years of reportable data, the cervical cancer mortality rates for York Region women and Ontario women were statistically similar.
- In Ontario, the cervical cancer mortality rate was:
- In 2007, the age-specific cervical cancer mortality rates for Ontario were:
 - 2.4 per 100,000 for 30 to 49 year-olds;
 - 3.2 per 100,000 for 50 to 64 year-olds;
 - 5.8 per 100,000 for 65 to 79 year-olds; and
 - 14.2 per 100,000 women aged 80 years and older (data not shown).

Stratification by age group was not completed for York Region due to the small sample size.

Data Notes:

Cancer incidence data for York Region and Ontario are provided to York Region Community & Health Services Department through the Ontario Cancer Registry of Cancer Care Ontario. The Ontario Cancer Registry (OCR) is responsible for gathering, processing and storing all newly diagnosed cases of cancer. Included in the OCR database are all Ontario residents who have been diagnosed with cancer or have died from cancer. All cancers, with the exception of non-melanoma skin cancer, are registered. Although it is not required legally to report cancer incidents, the Cancer Act provides a legal mandate for Cancer Care Ontario (CCO) to compile and record the data.

Cases of cervical cancer were classified according to the Ontario Cancer Registry site recoding algorithm.

The age standardized incidence rate presented is the total number of cases per 100,000 residents that would occur if York Region had the same age distribution of a chosen standard population. This statistical adjustment minimizes the effects of age differences when comparing rates in different populations or over time.

Annual percent change (APC) is a measure to assess the rate of change over time of an incidence or mortality rate, calculated by fitting a linear model to the annual rates after applying a logarithmic transformation.

Data are analyzed based on the residence of the client. Records were excluded from this analysis if the case was not attributed to a particular public health unit.

Statistical significance was examined using Ontario SEER*Stat (Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Statistical Program) and the Joinpoint Regression Program, The Statistical Research and Applications Branch, National Cancer Institute.