

Overview of Hong Kong Cancer Statistics of 2023

About the Hong Kong Cancer Registry

The Hong Kong Cancer Registry (“HKCaR”) is a population-based registry committed to conducting routine cancer surveillance through the systematic collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of information on all diagnosed cancer cases from public and major private institutions in Hong Kong. Each year, vast amounts of cancer-related data are gathered, consolidated and meticulously validated according to the rules and standards set by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) of WHO. After validation, annual statistics describing key patterns of all cancer types are compiled and made accessible to the public.

The HKCaR has been a reliable source of population-based cancer data for research and healthcare planning in Hong Kong. Despite cancer reporting being voluntary, strong support from healthcare professionals and institutions has secured high-quality data from various sources, with registration coverage reaching 97% each reporting year. Over 85% of cases are morphologically confirmed, and less than 1% rely solely on information from death certificates, meeting the rigorous standards set by the IARC.

A comprehensive cancer registry aids government to allocate resources for cancer control based on the burden of different cancers in the community. It also supports healthcare planners and researchers in improving cancer care, prioritising costly treatments, and implementing cost-effective prevention strategies such as screening programs and public health initiatives.

This report provides an overview of cancer incidence and mortality for 2023 in Hong Kong, along with analyses of survival trend for common solid cancers (2010-2022) and early-onset cancers (2000-2023). Additional resources are also available on the website.

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Key points at-a-glance

Cancer Incidence in 2023

(1) **37,953 New Cases in HK**

The Registry recorded 37,953 new cancer cases in 2023, a 7% increase (2,580 cases) from the previous year, returning to pre-endemic levels. This represents an average of 104 new cases daily, with 19,297 in females and 18,656 in males.

(2) **Top 5 Most Common Cancers (accounted for 58% of all cancers):**

1st Lung: 6,111 cases

2nd Breast: 5,603 cases (including 18 male cases)

3rd Colorectum: 5,467 cases

4th Prostate: 3,031 cases

5th Liver: 1,700 cases

(3) **Breast Cancer Surges:** Breast cancer rose to become the 2nd most common cancer, overtaking Colorectal cancer for two years in a row.

(4) **Top Cancers by Genders:**

- Males: 1) Lung: 3,576 cases; 2) Colorectum: 3,169 cases; 3) Prostate: 3,031 cases
- Females: 1) Breast: 5,585 cases; 2) Lung: 2,535 cases; 3) Colorectum: 2,298 cases

Survival Trends for 20 Major Solid Cancers, 2010-2022

(5) **Survival Improvement:** Among cancer patients aged 15 years and over, the 5-year relative survival rates increased from 49.1% (2010-2013) to 55.7% (2018-2022).

(6) **5-year Survival Rates for Common Solid Cancers:**

- **Best Prognosis:** Thyroid cancer (92.4%), Female breast cancer (86.0%), and Prostate cancer (84.2%)
- **Poor Prognosis:** Pancreatic cancer (13.2%), Oesophageal cancer (16.3%), and Gallbladder & extrahepatic bile duct cancer (17.7%)
- **Most Improved Prognosis:** Pancreatic cancer (109.5% relative change), Lung cancer (88.4% relative change), and Liver cancer (32.7% relative change)

(7) **Factors Driving Survival Improvement:** Advance in treatment, earlier diagnosis and lifestyle changes (e.g. reduced smoking) have all contributed for certain cancers.

Early-onset Cancers

- (8) **Incidence of Early-onset Cancers:** About 4,500 cases (aged 25-49) were reported in 2023, representing 12% of all cancers. These included 3,269 cases in women and 1,230 in men.
- (9) **Most Common Early-onset Cancers:**
- **Women:** Breast cancer topped the list with 1,308 cases
 - **Men:** Colorectal cancer (164 cases) was the most common, followed by nasopharyngeal cancer (161 cases)
- (10) **Incidence Trends of Early-onset Cancers:**
- **Women:** Early-onset cancers are increasing, while most of these cancers in older adults (aged 50-74) are also rising.
 - **Men:** Rates in younger adults (aged 25-49) have stabilised over the past decade, while rates in older adults are gradually declining.
- (11) **Notable Patterns in Early-onset Cancers:**
- **No early occurrence of cancer:** The median age at diagnosis has remained stable at 65-67 years from 2000 to 2023. While some early-onset cancers show increased incidence, most follow similar trends in adults aged 50-74.
 - **Thyroid cancer:** The fastest-growing early-onset cancers in women.
 - **Colorectal cancer:** Rising in younger adults but rates in older adults in both sexes have been declining since 2017.
 - **Liver and Nasopharyngeal Cancers:** Declining in both younger and older adults in both sexes.

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Director, Hong Kong Cancer Registry

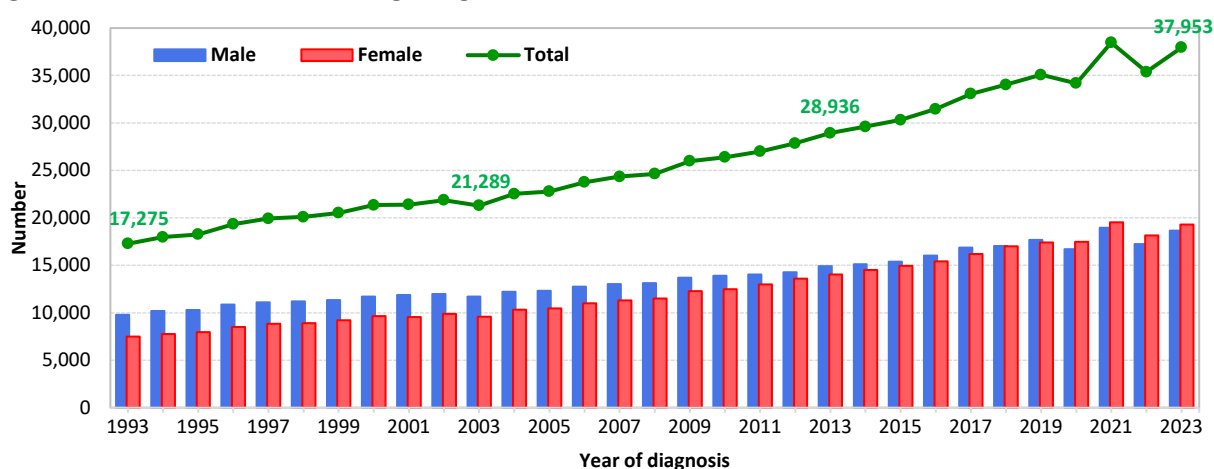
Hospital Authority

August 2025

Chapter 1. New cancer cases

- 1.1. In 2023, there were 37,953 new cancer cases diagnosed in Hong Kong, an increase of 2,580 cases or 7% compared to 2022. On average, 104 new cancer cases were diagnosed every day.
- 1.2. The number of new cancer cases has largely increased over the past three decades, likely due to an ageing and growing population (**Figure 1**). Although new cancer diagnoses fluctuated between 2020 and 2022, the numbers in 2023 appear to have returned to pre-endemic levels for most types of cancer.
- 1.3. Women have surpassed men in new cancer diagnoses since 2020, with 19,297 female cases and 18,656 male cases in 2023. The crude annual incidence rates of cancer per 100,000 population were 543 for males and 471 for females in 2023.
- 1.4. The top five most common cancers were lung (6,111 cases or 16.1%), breast (5,603 cases or 14.8%), colorectum (5,467 cases or 14.4%), prostate (3,031 cases or 8%), and liver (1,700 cases or 4.5%), accounting for 58% of all new cancer cases. Breast cancer, including 18 male cases, became the second most common cancer, overtaking colorectal cancer for two consecutive years.

Figure 1. Cancer incidence in Hong Kong since 1993



- 1.5. Among men, the top five cancers were lung (3,576 cases or 19.2%), colorectum (3,169 cases or 17%), prostate (3,031 cases or 16.2%), liver (1,273 cases or 6.8%) and stomach (736 cases or 3.9%), making up of 63% of all male cancers.
- 1.6. Among women, the top five were breast (5,585 cases or 28.9%), lung (2,535 cases or 13.1%), colorectum (2,298 cases or 11.9%), corpus uteri (1,306 cases or 6.8%) and thyroid (989 cases or 5.1%), accounting for nearly 66% of all female cancers.
- 1.7. The number of newly diagnosed invasive breast cancer cases in women increased by 7.8% to 5,585 in 2023. There were a further 831 new cases of in-situ breast cancer (or known as stage 0 breast cancer) reported during the year. The number of invasive female breast cancer has

increased by 58.5% in recent decade, significantly higher than the overall increase of 37.6% for all female cancers combined.

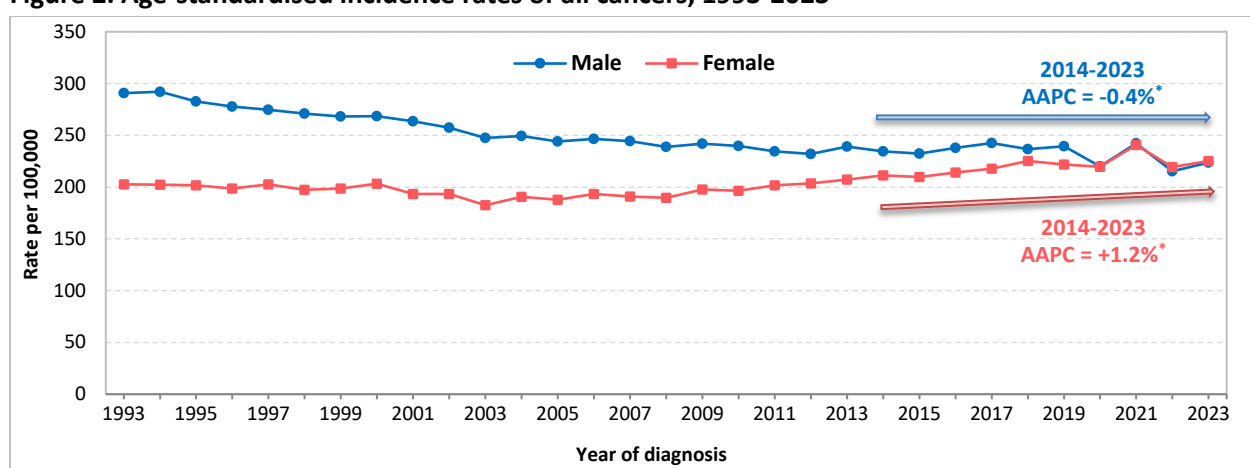
- 1.8. Over the past decade, new cancer cases have surged by over 31%, with an annual growth rate of 2.7%. In contrast, the overall population grew slowly at an annual rate of 0.5%, while the population aged 65 and older grew much faster at 4.9% per year.
- 1.9. The top five cancers have remained largely unchanged over the decade (**Table 1**). Prostate and breast cancers saw the largest increases, rising by about 83% and 58%, respectively. Conversely, the number of new liver cancer cases decreased by 8.2%.

Table 1. Leading new cancers (both genders combined)

Cancer site	2013		2023		Overall change
	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	
Lung	4,631	2	6,111	1	+32.0%
Breast	3,544	3	5,603	2	+58.1%
Colorectum	4,769	1	5,467	3	+14.6%
Prostate	1,655	5	3,031	4	+83.1%
Liver	1,852	4	1,700	5	-8.2%
All cancers sites	28,936	-	37,953	-	+31.2%

- 1.10. Throughout the years, the increase in the overall number of new cancer cases in Hong Kong is largely driven by the ageing population, along with evolving cancer risks and improvements in diagnostic practices. After adjusting for changes in population composition, the age-standardised incidence rate of all cancers slightly decreased for males but showed an increasing trend for females over the last decade (**Figure 2**).

Figure 2. Age-standardised incidence rates of all cancers, 1993-2023



- Age-standardised rates are adjusted to the World Standard Population (Segi 1960).
- AAPC, Average Annual Percent Change, is used to summarise the recent ten-years trends from 2014-2023.
- An asterisk (*) indicates a statistically significant change in trend ($p < 0.05$).

- 1.11. The ten cancers with the largest number of new cases diagnosed by gender in 2023 are displayed in **Appendix I**.

Chapter 2. Cancer deaths registered

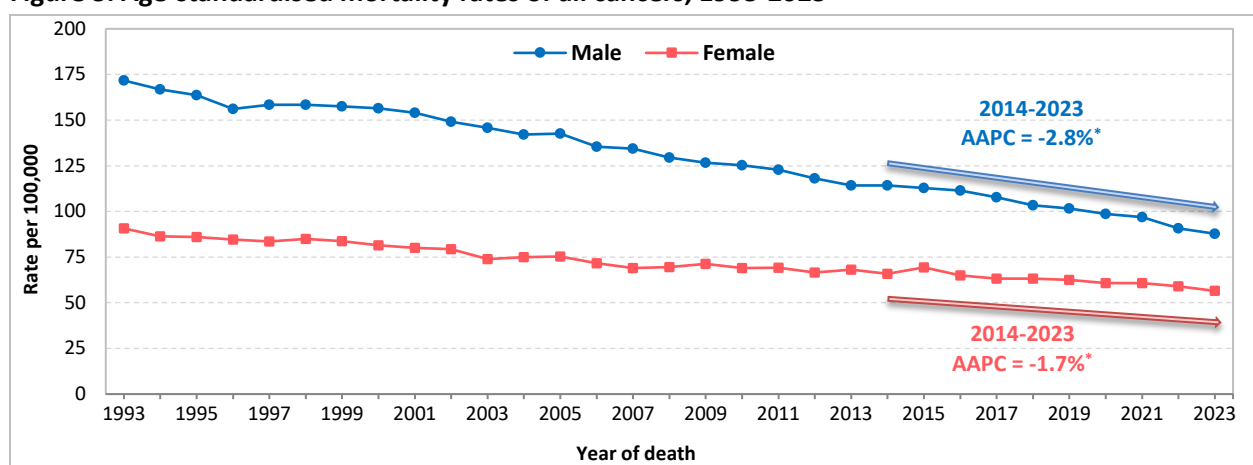
- 2.1 Cancer has long been the number one killer in Hong Kong. In 2023, there were 14,867 cancer deaths, accounting for 26.2% of all deaths. More than half (57%) of cancer deaths were in men. The crude mortality rates per 100,000 people were 247 for males and 156 for females.
- 2.2 The top five cancers causing deaths were lung (3,880 deaths or 26.1%), colorectum (2,266 deaths or 15.2%), liver (1,408 deaths or 9.5%), pancreas (918 deaths or 6.2%), and breast (834 deaths or 5.6%), making up about 63% of all cancer deaths.
- 2.3 For men, the leading causes of cancer deaths were lung (29.2%), colorectum (15.7%) and liver (12.1%), accounting for about 57% of cancer deaths. For women, the leading causes were lung (22.0%), colorectum (14.7%) and breast (13.1%), making up about half of all cancer deaths.
- 2.4 Over the past decade, the number of cancer deaths has risen at an annual rate of 0.9%. The rankings of the top three cancers leading to death remained unchanged (**Table 2**). Marked increases were seen in deaths from pancreatic cancer (+57.2%), breast cancer (+39.0%), and colorectal cancer (+14.4%). Lung cancer (+0.3%) showed a small increase, while liver cancer deaths dropped by 7.6% between 2013 and 2023.

Table 2. Leading cancer deaths (both genders combined)

Cancer site	2013		2023		Overall change
	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	
Lung	3,867	1	3,880	1	+0.3%
Colorectum	1,981	2	2,266	2	+14.4%
Liver	1,524	3	1,408	3	-7.6%
Pancreas	584	6	918	4	+57.2%
Breast	600	5	834	5	+39.0%
All cancers sites	13,589	-	14,867	-	+9.4%

- 2.5 The rise in the number of cancer deaths is attributed to population growth and ageing. After accounting for demographic shifts, age-standardised cancer mortality rates have notably declined by 2.8% per year for men and 1.7% for women in the last decade (**Figure 3**). This indicates that our cancer care delivery system is making progress against cancer.
- 2.6 The ten cancers with the largest number of cancer deaths by gender in 2023 are displayed in **Appendix I**.

Figure 3. Age-standardised mortality rates of all cancers, 1993-2023

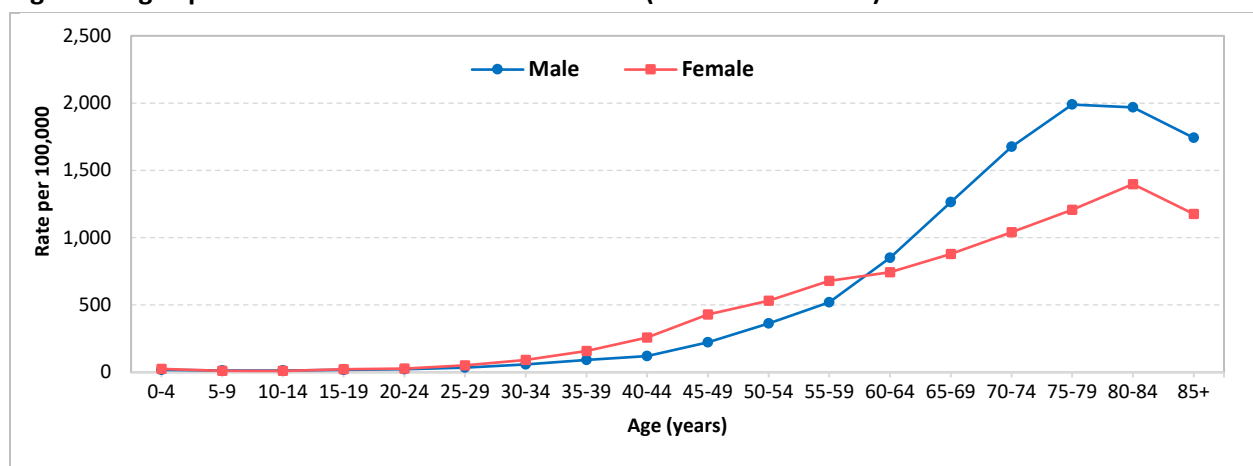


- Age-standardised rates are adjusted to the World Standard Population (Segi 1960).
- AAPC, Average Annual Percent Change, is used to summarise the recent ten-years trends from 2014-2023.
- An asterisk (*) indicates a statistically significant change in trend ($p < 0.05$).

Chapter 3. Cancer and age

- 3.1 The risk of developing cancer increases with age for both genders. Females have higher cancer incidence rates than males between the ages of 30 and 59. However, males exhibit significantly higher age-specific rates from around the age of 60 (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Age-specific cancer incidence rates in 2023 (all sites combined)



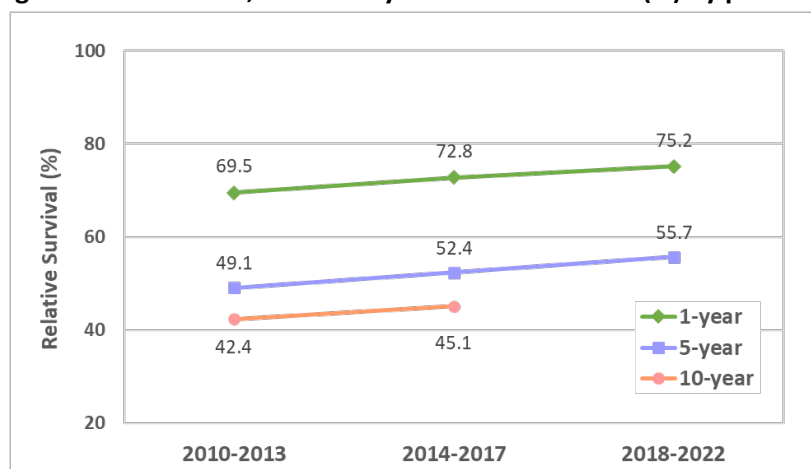
- 3.2 The median age at diagnosis was 67 years (69 for males and 64 for females). This means half of cases occurs in people younger than this age and half in those older. Only 0.5% of cancer cases are diagnosed in children and adolescents under 20 years.
- 3.3 In 2023, there were 172 new cancer cases in children and adolescents under 20 years, with 87 in males and 85 in females. The most common cancers were leukaemia (34.3%), lymphoma (16.3%), brain & spinal (9.9%) and germ-cell & gonadal (9.9%), making up about 70% of all cases in this age group.

- 3.4 Women are more prone to have cancer than men among adults aged 20-49, mainly due to high incidence rates of gender-specific cancers such as breast, cervix, corpus uteri, and ovary & peritoneum. In this age group, women had 1.6 times more cancer cases than men.
- 3.5 More than half (57%) of new cancer cases occur in people aged 65 years and older. With current demographic trends, the burden of cancer among the elderly is expected to rise significantly in the coming decades.
- 3.6 A person's risk of developing or dying from cancer varies with age. According to the 2023 statistics,
- about 1 in 4 men and 1 in 5 women will develop cancer by the age of 75;
 - about 1 in 11 men and 1 in 17 women will die from cancer by the age of 75.
- 3.7 The relative frequency of the five most common cancers by gender and age groups in 2023 is shown in **Appendix II**.

Chapter 4. Survival trends for 20 major solid cancers during 2010-2022

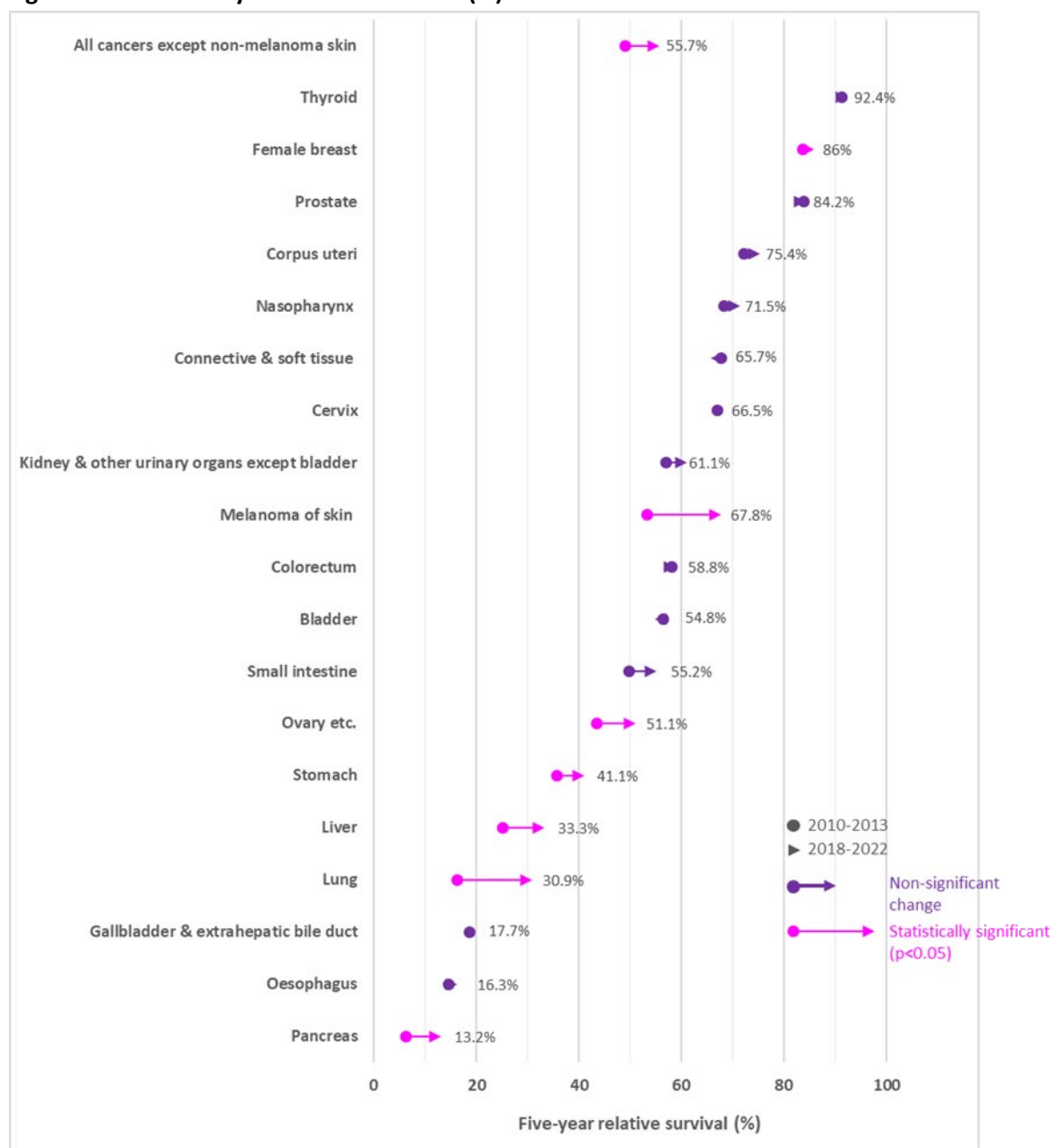
- 4.1 This year, the HKCaR expanded its cancer survival study to include over 370,000 adults (aged 15-99) diagnosed with 20 major solid cancers between 2010 and 2022, with follow-up until the end of 2024. All cancers except non-melanoma skin cancer were grouped as a single entity. Age-standardised relative survival rate, known as “Relative Survival”, is commonly used to assess cancer survival while controlling for demographic changes.
- 4.2 The overall 1-year relative survival for all cancers combined increased from 69.5% in 2010-2013 to 75.2% in 2018-2022. Similarly, the 5-year relative survival improved from 49.1% in 2010-2013 to 55.7% in 2018-2022, marking a 13.4% increase (**Figure 5**).

Figure 5. Trends in 1-, 5- and 10-year relative survival (%) by period of diagnosis



- 4.3 Survival rates varied significantly by cancer types. While some cancers showed notably progress in 5-year survival, others had little to no change over time (**Figure 6**).

Figure 6. Trends in 5-year relative survival (%) of selected cancers



- 5-year relative survival rates (%) for cases diagnosed during 2018-2022 are shown.

- 4.4 High-survival cancers: Thyroid, female breast, and prostate cancers had the highest 5-year survival rates. Female breast cancer showed significant improvement in 5-year survival between 2010-2013 and 2018-2022.
- 4.5 Low-survival cancers: Pancreatic, oesophageal, and gallbladder & extrahepatic bile duct cancers had the lowest 5-year survival rates. Pancreatic cancer, despite having the lowest survival rate, showed a significant improvement in 5-year survival, rising from 6.3% in 2010-2013 to 13.2% in 2018-2022.
- 4.6 Cancer survival is influenced by factors such as age and stage at diagnosis. Improvements in survival may indicate advancements in cancer treatment or earlier diagnosis in certain cancer types. However, disparities between cancer types persist, emphasising the importance of ongoing

research and enhancements in prevention, early detection, and treatment. The HKCaR will continue its role in monitoring cancer trends to guide future improvements.

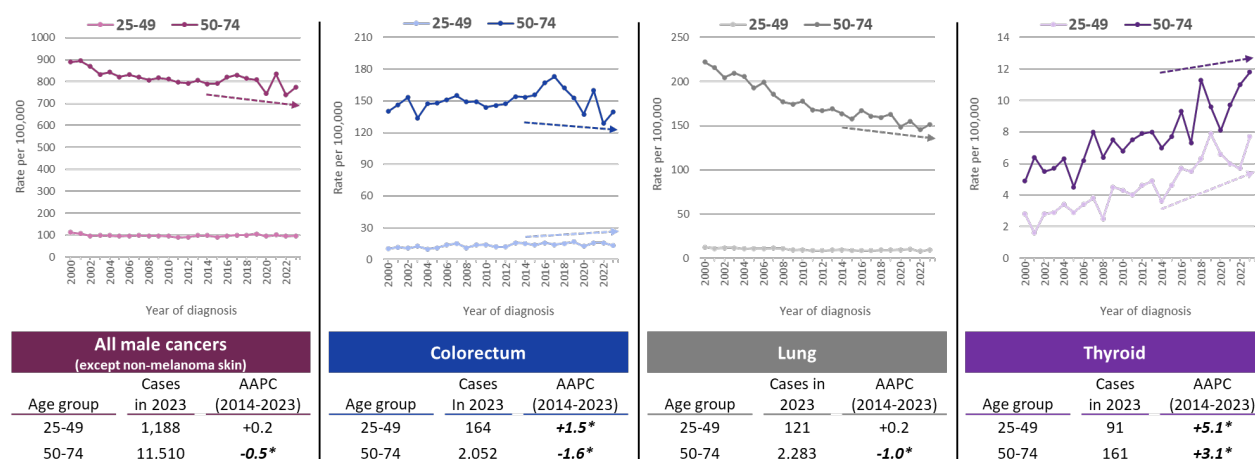
Chapter 5. Early-onset cancers

- 5.1 Cancer Registries track cancer data to monitor and better understand the disease. Recent studies show an increase in early-onset cancers among individuals aged 25-49 in developed countries. This review focuses on common early-onset cancers in Hong Kong including colorectal, liver, lung, nasopharyngeal and thyroid cancers in both sexes; and breast, cervical and corpus uteri cancers in women.
- 5.2 Data from 2000 to 2023 were analysed to calculate incidence rates for younger adults aged 25-49 and older adults aged 50-74, adjusted to the 2000 World Standard Population. Trend analyses were conducted using the Joinpoint Regression Program¹ to identify trends and change points in incidence over time.
- 5.3 Early-onset cancers made up about 20% of all diagnosed cancer cases in Hong Kong in the early 2000s but dropped to about 12% in recent years, with higher incidence rates among females. The Registry recorded around 4,400 cases of early-onset cancer annually from 2000 to 2023. The number of cases in women increased by 32% from 2,472 in 2000 to 3,269 in 2023, while cases in men decreased by 30% from 1,752 in 2000 to 1,230 in 2023, mainly due to changes in the 25-49 age group population.
- 5.4 After adjusting for changes in population composition, the age-standardised incidence rate of early-onset cancers in men decreased by 3.6% per year until 2004 and has since stabilised. Conversely, in women, the rate has increased by 1.3% yearly over the past two decades.
- 5.5 The median age at cancer diagnosis for both sexes combined has stayed consistent at 65-67 years from 2000 to 2023. Although some early-onset cancers show increased incidence, most follow similar trends in adults aged 50-74.
- 5.6 In 2023, breast (1,308 cases), thyroid (407 cases) and corpus uteri (274 cases) were the most common early-onset cancers in women, while colorectal (164 cases), nasopharyngeal (161 cases) and lung (121 cases) cancers topped the list in men.
- 5.7 Among the common early-onset cancers in men, thyroid cancer (+5.1% yearly) and colorectal cancer (+1.5% yearly) showed rising incidence. In women, early-onset cancers in the thyroid (+3.8% yearly), corpus uteri (+3.3% yearly), breast (+1.6% yearly), lung (+1.0% yearly), and colorectum (+0.6% yearly) have been on the rise (**Figure 7**).

¹ Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute (2021). Joinpoint Regression Software, Version 4.9.0.0

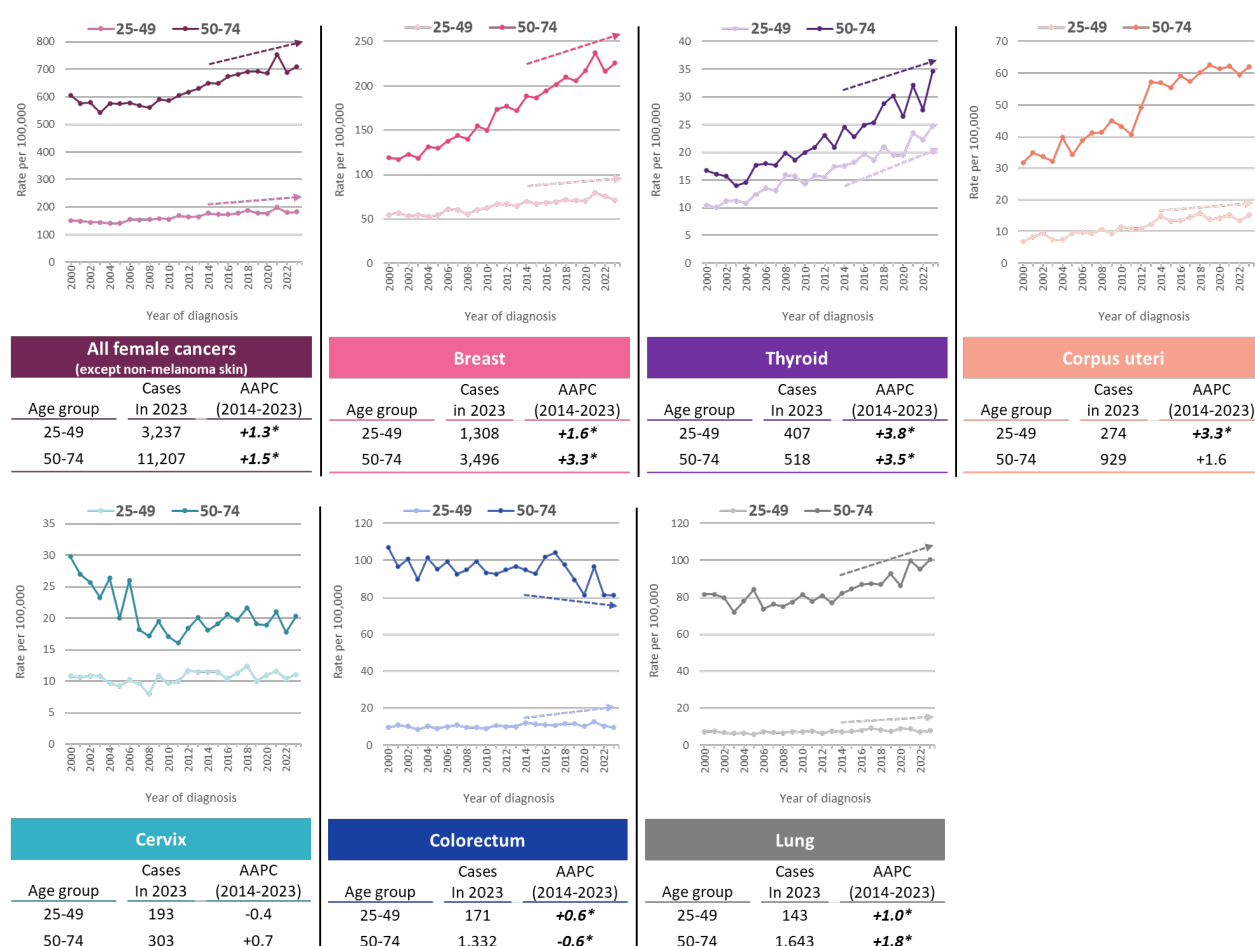
Figure 7. Trends in early-onset (aged 25-49) and older-onset (aged 50-74) cancers, 2014-2023

(a) Selected cancers in males



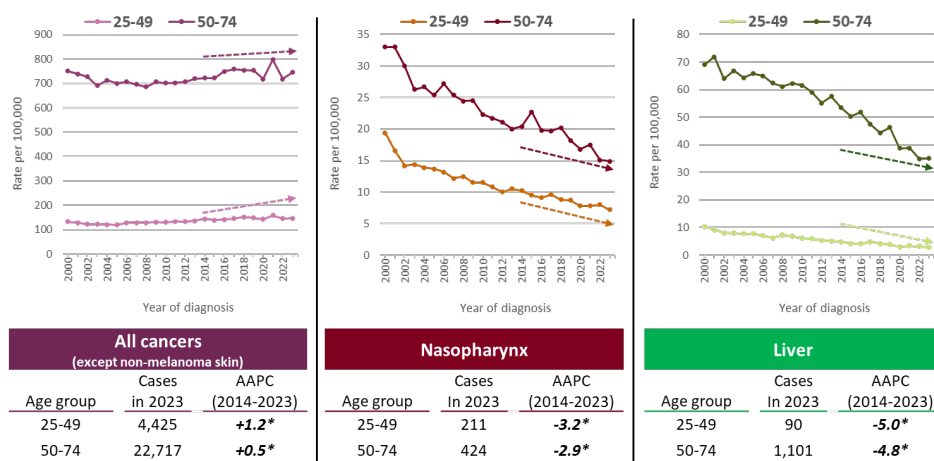
- AAPC, Average Annual Percent Change, summarise the most recent trend from 2014-2023.
- An asterisk (*) indicates a statistically significant change in trend ($p < 0.05$).

(b) Selected cancers in females



- AAPC, Average Annual Percent Change, summarise the most recent trend from 2014-2023.
- An asterisk (*) indicates a statistically significant change in trend ($p < 0.05$).

(c) Selected cancers in both sexes combined[^]



[^] Both sexes combined due to small number of cases in women.

- AAPC, Average Annual Percent Change, summarise the most recent trend from 2014-2023.

- An asterisk (*) indicates a statistically significant change in trend (p<0.05).

Appendix I. Leading Cancer Sites in 2023

10 Most Common Cancers					
Male					
Rank	Site	No. of new cases	Relative frequency	Crude incidence rate*	Median age (yrs)
1	Lung	3,576	19.2%	104.1	70
2	Colorectum	3,169	17.0%	92.3	69
3	Prostate	3,031	16.2%	88.2	71
4	Liver	1,273	6.8%	37.1	67
5	Stomach	736	3.9%	21.4	71
6	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	712	3.8%	20.7	67
7	Kidney & other urinary organs except bladder	598	3.2%	17.4	65
8	Non-melanoma skin	561	3.0%	16.3	72
9	Pancreas	557	3.0%	16.2	70
10	Nasopharynx	549	2.9%	16.0	58
	All sites	18,656	100%	543.1	69
Female					
Rank	Site	No. of new cases	Relative frequency	Crude incidence rate*	Median age (yrs)
1	Breast	5,585	28.9%	136.2	60
2	Lung	2,535	13.1%	61.8	68
3	Colorectum	2,298	11.9%	56.0	69
4	Corpus uteri	1,306	6.8%	31.8	58
5	Thyroid	989	5.1%	24.1	52
6	Ovary & peritoneum	623	3.2%	15.2	57
7	Cervix	576	3.0%	14.0	55.5
8	Stomach	548	2.8%	13.4	69
9	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	533	2.8%	13.0	66
10	Non-melanoma skin	526	2.7%	12.8	74
	All sites	19,297	100%	470.6	64
Both sexes					
Rank	Site	No. of new cases	Relative frequency	Crude incidence rate*	Median age (yrs)
1	Lung	6,111	16.1%	81.1	69
2	Breast	5,603	14.8%	74.3	60
3	Colorectum	5,467	14.4%	72.5	69
4	Prostate	3,031	8.0%	88.2	71
5	Liver	1,700	4.5%	22.6	69
6	Corpus uteri	1,306	3.4%	31.8	58
7	Stomach	1,284	3.4%	17.0	70
8	Thyroid	1,267	3.3%	16.8	54
9	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	1,245	3.3%	16.5	67
10	Non-melanoma skin	1,087	2.9%	14.4	73
	All sites	37,953	100%	503.6	67

10 Major Causes of Cancer Deaths					
Male					
Rank	Site	No. of deaths	Relative frequency	Crude mortality rate*	Median age (yrs)
1	Lung	2,476	29.2%	72.1	73
2	Colorectum	1,329	15.7%	38.7	74
3	Liver	1,031	12.1%	30.0	70
4	Prostate	522	6.1%	15.2	81
5	Pancreas	495	5.8%	14.4	71
6	Stomach	345	4.1%	10.0	73
7	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	253	3.0%	7.4	73
8	Oesophagus	222	2.6%	6.5	70
9	Nasopharynx	206	2.4%	6.0	63
10	Leukaemia	185	2.2%	5.4	71
	All sites	8,489	100%	247.1	73
Female					
Rank	Site	No. of deaths	Relative frequency	Crude mortality rate*	Median age (yrs)
1	Lung	1,404	22.0%	34.2	75
2	Colorectum	937	14.7%	22.8	77
3	Breast	834	13.1%	20.3	65
4	Pancreas	423	6.6%	10.3	73
5	Liver	377	5.9%	9.2	76
6	Ovary & peritoneum	276	4.3%	6.7	63
7	Stomach	249	3.9%	6.1	75
8	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	213	3.3%	5.2	73
9	Cervix	173	2.7%	4.2	65
10	Leukaemia	160	2.5%	3.9	74.5
	All sites	6,378	100%	155.5	73
Both sexes					
Rank	Site	No. of deaths	Relative frequency	Crude mortality rate*	Median age (yrs)
1	Lung	3,880	26.1%	51.5	74
2	Colorectum	2,266	15.2%	30.1	75
3	Liver	1,408	9.5%	18.7	72
4	Pancreas	918	6.2%	12.2	72
5	Breast	834	5.6%	11.1	65
6	Stomach	594	4.0%	7.9	74
7	Prostate	522	3.5%	15.2	81
8	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	466	3.1%	6.2	73
9	Leukaemia	345	2.3%	4.6	73
10	Ovary & peritoneum	276	1.9%	6.7	63
	All sites	14,867	100%	197.3	73

* All rates are expressed per 100,000 population. Rates for gender-specific sites are per 100,000 male or female population.

The figures on deaths are based on deaths registered under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance (Cap. 174, Laws of Hong Kong).

Appendix II. Five Most Common Cancers by Gender and Age Group in 2023

Male		
Age 0-19*		
Site	No. of cases	% of all sites
Leukaemia	29	33.3%
Lymphoma	16	18.4%
Germ-cell & gonadal tumours	8	9.2%
Brain & spinal tumours	7	8.0%
Carcinomas & epithelial neoplasms	7	8.0%
All sites	87	100%
Age 20-49		
Site	No. of cases	% of all sites
Colorectum	166	13.1%
Nasopharynx	163	12.9%
Lung	121	9.6%
Thyroid	94	7.4%
Liver	75	5.9%
All sites	1,266	100%
Age 50-64		
Site	No. of cases	% of all sites
Colorectum	910	18.7%
Lung	876	18.0%
Prostate	590	12.1%
Liver	401	8.3%
Nasopharynx	216	4.4%
All sites	4,859	100%
Age 65-74		
Site	No. of cases	% of all sites
Prostate	1,493	21.5%
Lung	1,407	20.3%
Colorectum	1,142	16.5%
Liver	477	6.9%
Stomach	281	4.1%
All sites	6,934	100%
Age 75 and Over		
Site	No. of cases	% of all sites
Lung	1,172	21.3%
Colorectum	950	17.2%
Prostate	937	17.0%
Liver	316	5.7%
Stomach	250	4.5%
All sites	5,510	100%

Female		
Age 0-19*		
Site	No. of cases	% of all sites
Leukaemia	30	35.3%
Lymphoma	12	14.1%
Brain & spinal tumours	10	11.8%
Germ-cell & gonadal tumours	9	10.6%
Carcinomas & epithelial neoplasms	9	10.6%
All sites	85	100%
Age 20-49		
Site	No. of cases	% of all sites
Breast	1,310	39.5%
Thyroid	420	12.7%
Corpus uteri	276	8.3%
Cervix	193	5.8%
Ovary & peritoneum	182	5.5%
All sites	3,313	100%
Age 50-64		
Site	No. of cases	% of all sites
Breast	2,218	33.7%
Lung	804	12.2%
Corpus uteri	678	10.3%
Colorectum	654	9.9%
Thyroid	364	5.5%
All sites	6,588	100%
Age 65-74		
Site	No. of cases	% of all sites
Breast	1,278	26.3%
Lung	839	17.3%
Colorectum	678	14.0%
Corpus uteri	251	5.2%
Pancreas	163	3.4%
All sites	4,858	100%
Age 75 and Over		
Site	No. of cases	% of all sites
Colorectum	795	17.9%
Breast	779	17.5%
Lung	747	16.8%
Non-melanoma skin	254	5.7%
Stomach	196	4.4%
All sites	4,453	100%

* The classification of cancers in children and adolescents (0-19 years) is based on the morphology according to the "International Classification for Childhood Cancer, Third edition (IARC 2017)", rather than the site of tumour.

Note on the use of data:

1. Cancer surveillance data are key for understanding the burden of cancer on local healthcare system. It is important to note that these figures may vary each year due to special circumstances. Reliable insights into trends in various indicators require observation over a longer period, ideally at least 5 years or more.
2. Survival statistics are derived from data on patients diagnosed in the past and may not reflect each individual's situation.

Suggested citation:

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For more cancer statistics, including access to the Cancer Statistics Query System (CanSQS), please visit our website: <https://www3.ha.org.hk/cancereg>