



Cancer in the ACT Incidence and Mortality 2009

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Executive summary

Cancer is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the ACT and is recognised as a major contributor to the total burden of disease in Australia.

Cancer in the ACT, Incidence and Mortality 2009 is the sixth report of the ACT Cancer Registry. It provides an epidemiological review of cancer cases recorded in the ACT Cancer Registry over the period January 2002 to December 2006. In addition, the report provides an overview of trends of cancer incidence and mortality from 1985 to 2006. Cancer survival is reported in a separate publication.

Incidence

- During 2002-06, there were 6266 new cases of cancer diagnosed in residents of the ACT (average of 1253 new cases per year). Fifty-three per cent of these were diagnosed in males and 47 per cent were diagnosed in females. The overall crude rate was 406.3 per 100,000 population for males and 358.4 per 100,000 for females.
- The most common cancers in males were prostate cancer, followed by colorectal cancer, melanoma of skin and lung cancer. The risk of a male being diagnosed with cancer before the age of 75 years was 1 in 3.
- The most common cancers in females were female breast cancer, followed by colorectal cancer, melanoma of skin, and lung cancer. The risk of a female being diagnosed with cancer before the age of 75 years was 1 in 4.

Mortality

- During 2002-06, 2018 ACT residents died of cancer (Table 3): 52 per cent of these deaths were in males and 48 per cent were in females. The overall crude mortality rate was 133.2 per 100,000 population for males and 113.2 per 100,000 population for females.
- The most common cause of cancer related deaths in males was lung cancer (18.2% of all deaths), followed by colorectal cancer (14.9%), and prostate cancer (13.5%). The risk of a male dying from cancer before the age of 75 years was 1 in 9.
- The most common cause of cancer related death in females was breast cancer (18.6% of all deaths), followed by colorectal cancer (13.5%), and lung cancer (12.6%). The risk of a female dying from cancer before the age of 75 years was 1 in 12.

Time trends

- Although the number of new cancer cases and cancer deaths occurring each year has risen since 1985, age standardised incidence and mortality rates have remained relatively stable. This indicates that there were changes in the age structure of the population in the ACT over time rather than changes in the risk of cancer for any particular age group.
- Over the period 1985 to 2006 there was an increase in the age standardised incidence rates of breast cancer in females, prostate cancer and non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in males. In the same period, there was a decrease in the age standardised incidence rate of lung cancer in males and cervical cancer in females.
- Age standardised mortality rates for most cancers did not show a statistically significant change over time. However, there was an increase in the age standardised mortality rate of uterine cancer and a decrease in the age standardised mortality rate of both colorectal and lung cancer in males.

Prevalence

- At the end of 2005, there was a total of 2311 males and 2242 females living in the ACT who had a diagnosis of cancer within the previous five years.
- Prostate and female breast cancers were the most prevalent types of cancers in the ACT.

1. Introduction

Cancer is a major cause of morbidity and mortality nationally and in the ACT. In 2006, cancer was the most common cause of death (31 per cent of all deaths)^[1] and the leading cause of burden of diseases (19 per cent of all causes)^[2] in the ACT. Understanding the epidemiology of cancer is critical for implementing policy and programs for prevention, treatment and control.

In the ACT, information on the incidence of cancer and mortality due to cancer has been collected since 1972. However notification of cancer only became mandatory in 1994, with the establishment of the ACT Cancer Registry under the *Public Health Act*. Since then, it has been a legal requirement that all public and private hospitals, general practitioners, pathology laboratories and nursing homes notify newly diagnosed cancers to the ACT Cancer Registry.

Cancer in the ACT, Incidence and Mortality 2009, is the sixth biennial report in the ACT cancer series, covering the period 2002-2006. The first report was published in 1994 for the period of 1982-1991. At the time of this report, the ACT Cancer Registry held information on cancer statistics up to the end of 2006. This report presents incidence and mortality of cancer in the ACT for calendar years 2002-06, in addition to cancer prevalence in the ACT for 2005 and trends from 1985.

Cancer prevalence defines the number of individuals in a population who at some stage in their life have been diagnosed with cancer and who are alive at a point in time. As cancer survival increases so does prevalence. This information is useful for health services planning. Joinpoint analysis has been used to describe changing trends in cancer rates by identifying statistically significant changes in linear trends (refer Appendix C: Statistical methods).

In this report, average cancer rates over five-year periods are provided, rather than single year rates. This reduces the fluctuation in rates due to small numbers of cases and provides a more accurate estimate of the true rate. Age standardised rates have been produced for both the World population (1960) and the Australian population (2001).

The ACT Cancer Registry

The aims of the ACT Cancer Registry are to:

- monitor the number of new cases of cancer in the ACT population;
- describe the distribution and trends of cancer in the ACT population;
- assist with studies to determine the causes of cancer, and the level of risk from environmental hazards in the ACT;
- assist in planning services and health policy development within the ACT, eg. screening programs and facilities for the treatment of cancer; and
- provide information for use in the control and prevention of cancer.

The ACT Cancer Registry routinely publishes information on cancer incidence and mortality in the ACT for the community, health service providers and planners. The Registry provides data to the National Cancer Statistics Clearing House (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) for national reporting. The ACT Cancer Registry is a full member of the Australasian Association of Cancer Registries (AACR) and the International Association of Cancer Registries (IARC).

Five hospitals, three day-surgeries, nine nursing homes, one hospice care, and two major pathology laboratories notify cancer diagnoses to the Registry. Notifications are also received from other pathology laboratories in the region. Data collected include: identifying and demographic information, brief medical details describing the cancer, and a record of at least one episode of care from each notifier. For breast cancer and cutaneous melanoma, additional prognostic factors are coded from pathology reports and in situ lesions are registered.

2. ACT population

2.1. Demography

The ACT was established as the seat of National Government in 1911 and has been a self-governing territory of Australia since 1989. It has an area of about 2500 square kilometres and is located between latitudes 35 and 36 degrees south, about 150 km from the east coast of Australia. It is bordered on all sides by the state of New South Wales. Almost all the inhabitants of the ACT live in metropolitan Canberra, the National Capital.

During the period covered in this report, there were five hospitals in Canberra, two public and three private. The Canberra Hospital is the principal cancer care provider in the ACT and surrounding NSW region and offers expertise in surgery, medical and radiation oncology and haematology services.

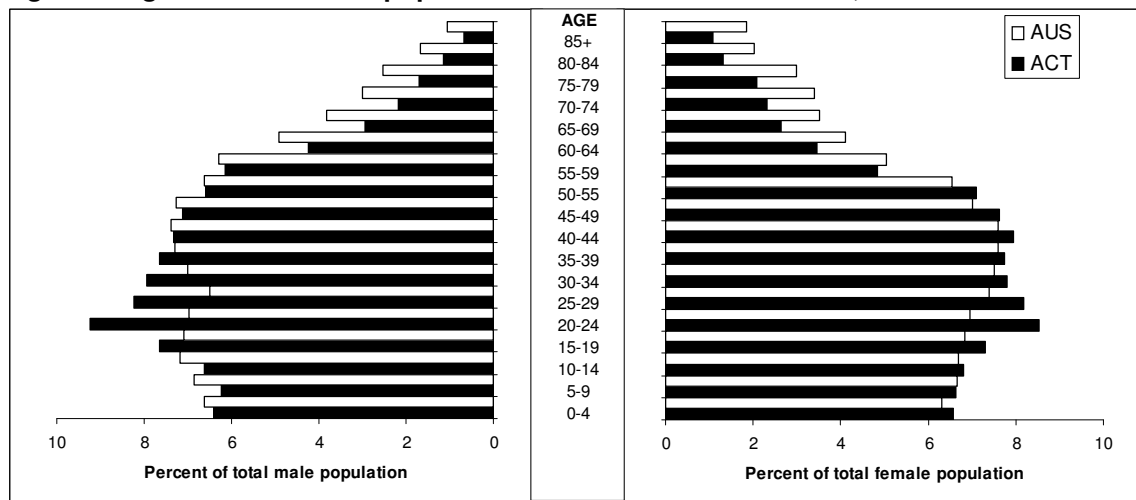
Population growth

In 2002 the population of the ACT was 322,680 and by 2006 it had grown to 336,352 (1.6 per cent of the Australian population).^[3, 4] During the year ended December 2007, the rate of total population growth in the ACT due to natural increase, net interstate migration and net overseas migration was 1.3 per cent per year, compared to 1.6 per cent nationally.^[3]

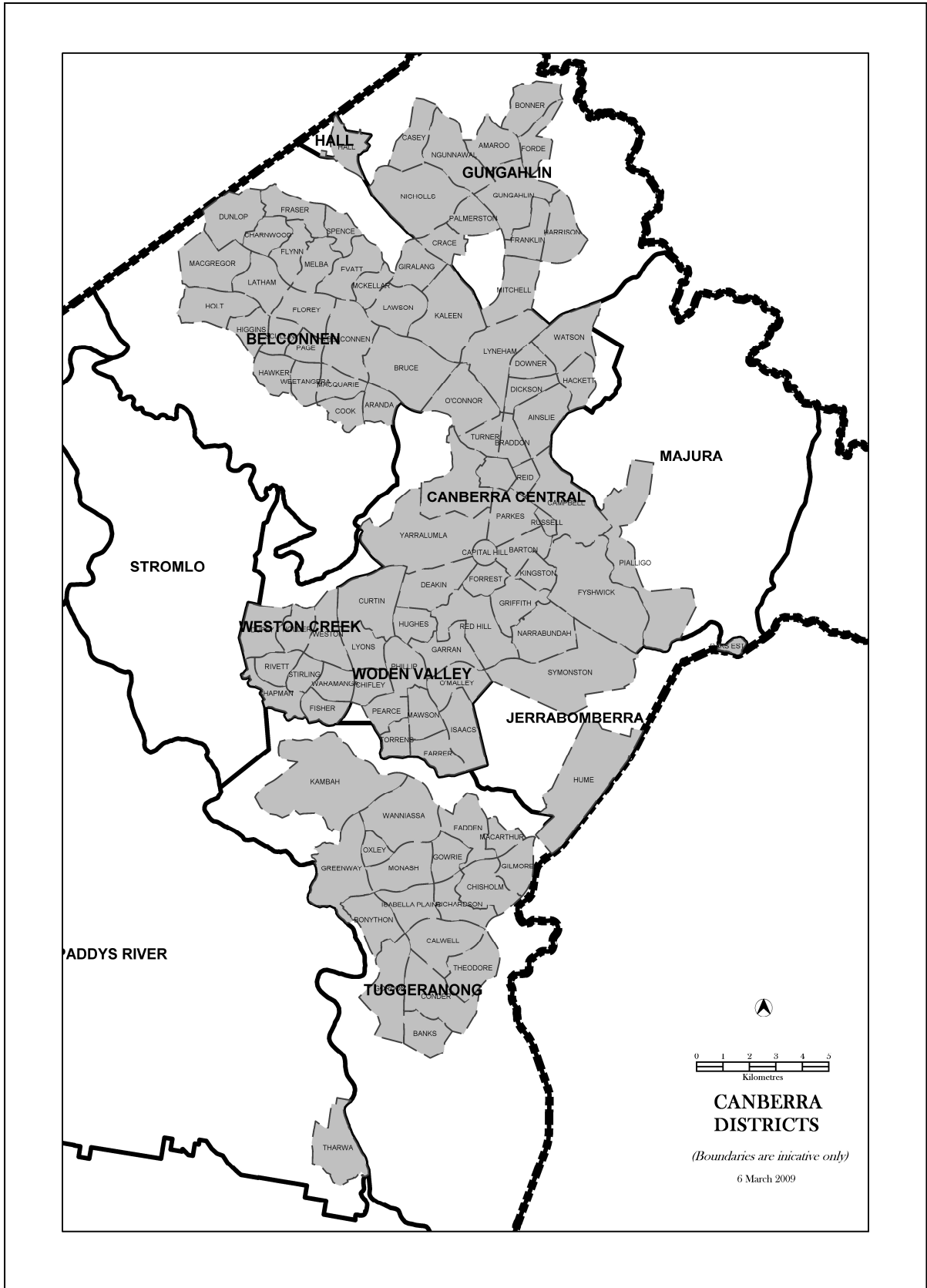
Age distribution

The age structure of the ACT population is much younger than that of the rest of Australia (Figure 1). Because of the young population and low fertility rate in the ACT, the population is ageing at a more rapid rate than the national population. In 2002, 8.7 per cent of the ACT population was aged 65 years and over, compared to the Australian figure of 12.7 per cent of the population. In 2006, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over was 9.5 per cent in the ACT and 13.3 per cent in Australia.^[3, 4] Since many cancers are age-related, this age distribution impacts on present and future cancer incidence and mortality rates.

Figure 1: Age structure of the populations of the ACT and Australia, 2006



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Estimated resident population by sex and age, Australian Capital Territories. Catalogue No. 3201.0
 Australian Bureau of Statistics. Census data 2006.



MAP 1: Map of the Australian Capital Territory and surrounding region

Ethnicity, education and employment

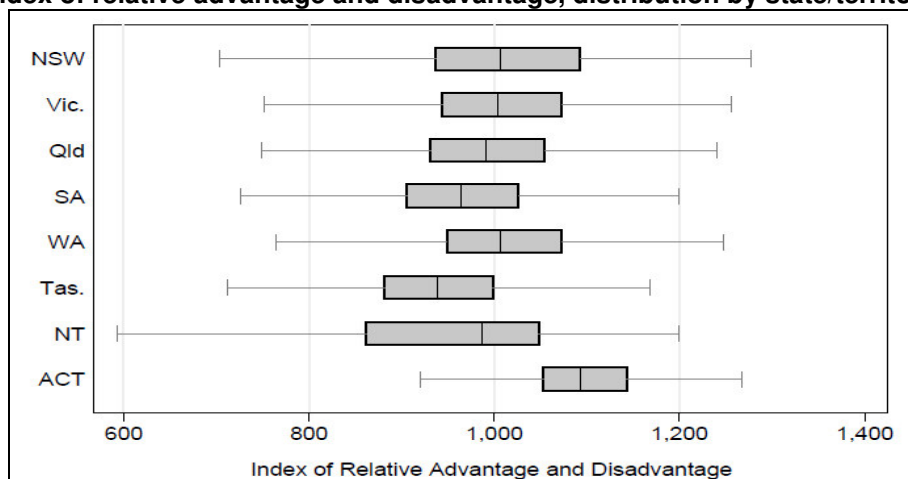
About 73 per cent of the ACT population are Australia-born.^[5] Of migrants, about one third have come from the United Kingdom and Ireland, one quarter from other countries in Europe and another one quarter from countries in Asia.

On average, ACT residents have more formal education than the average for Australia. In 2004, 21 per cent of the ACT population (15-64 years) did not complete Year 12, compared to 32 per cent for the rest of Australia.^[6] Further, the ACT has the highest proportion (30.3 per cent) of its population (15-64 years) with a bachelor degree or above compared to the rest of Australia.^[6] The Adult Literacy and Life Skills Survey (2006) showed that the ACT ranked highest in attaining Level 3 and above in literacy score, numeracy scale and problem solving scale.^[7]

As at November 2008, the unemployment rate in the ACT was 2.2 per cent, well below the national unemployment rate of 4.1 per cent.^[8] Canberra has the highest average disposable income of any Australian capital city.^[9] The gross average weekly wage of a Canberra resident was \$1244 compared with an Australian wide average of \$1050.^[10]

In 2006, the ACT had the highest median score and quartile values in the index of relative advantage and disadvantage (Figure 2).^[11] On this basis it can be assumed that the ACT is the most advantaged of the states and territories.

Figure 2: Index of relative advantage and disadvantage, distribution by state/territory, 2006



Source: ABS Socio-economic indexes for areas (SEIFA)-Technical paper. 2039.0.55.001

2.2. Risk factors for cancer

Certain modifiable risk factors increase the chance that a person will develop cancer. These include: tobacco use, excessive exposure to sunlight and ionizing radiation, poor diet, lack of physical activity, being overweight; and excessive alcohol use.

Information collected from the 2004-05 National Health Survey^[12] shows that ACT residents compare favourably against all risk factors other than vegetable consumption and alcohol risk (Table 1).

Table 1: Health risk factors (percentages), ACT and Australia, 2004-05

	ACT	Australia
Current smokers	17.6	21.3
Alcohol risk (risky to high risk)	14.3	13.5
Exercise level (moderate to high)	36	29.6
Obesity (overweight to obese)	48.7	49.3
Fruit intake (2 or more serves/day)	53.4	54
Vegetables intake (5 or more serves/day)	10.2	14.3

Source: National Health Survey, 2004-05. ABS Catalogue no. 4364.0

3. All Cancers

3.1. Incidence

During 2002-06, there were 6266 new cases of cancer diagnosed in ACT residents (Table 2), representing an average of 1253 new cases per year. Fifty-three per cent of these were diagnosed in men and 47 per cent were diagnosed in females. The overall crude rate was 406.3 per 100,000 population for males and 358.4 per 100,000 for females.

Table 2: Incidence, all cancers, ACT, 2002-06

All cancers	Number of cases	Crude rate (per 100,000)	ASR (per 100,000) (Australia 2001)	ASR (per 100,000) (World 1960)	Lifetime risk
Incidence					
Male	3,292	406.3	520.4	335.7	1 in 3
Female	2,974	358.4	388.2	268.7	1 in 4
Total	6,266	382.1	445.1	298.7	1 in 3

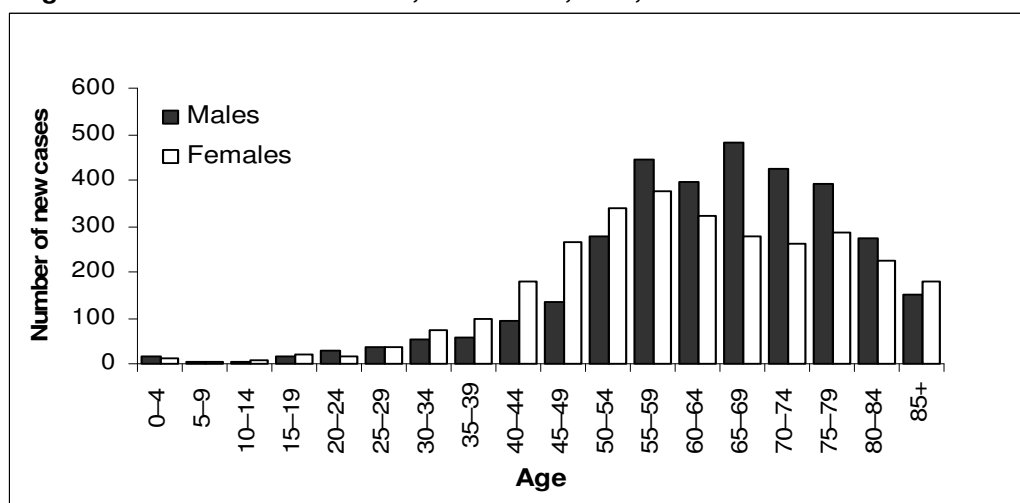
Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: All cancers excluding non-melanocytic skin cancers.

ASR Age Standardised Rate

The number of new cases of cancer increased with age (Figure 3). Ninety per cent of cancers in males and 85 per cent of cancers in females were diagnosed in persons 45 years and over. The highest number of cancer cases occurred in females aged 55-59 years and males aged 65-69 years. The median age at diagnosis was 65 years in males and 60 years in females.

Figure 3: Number of new cases, all cancers, ACT, 2002-06

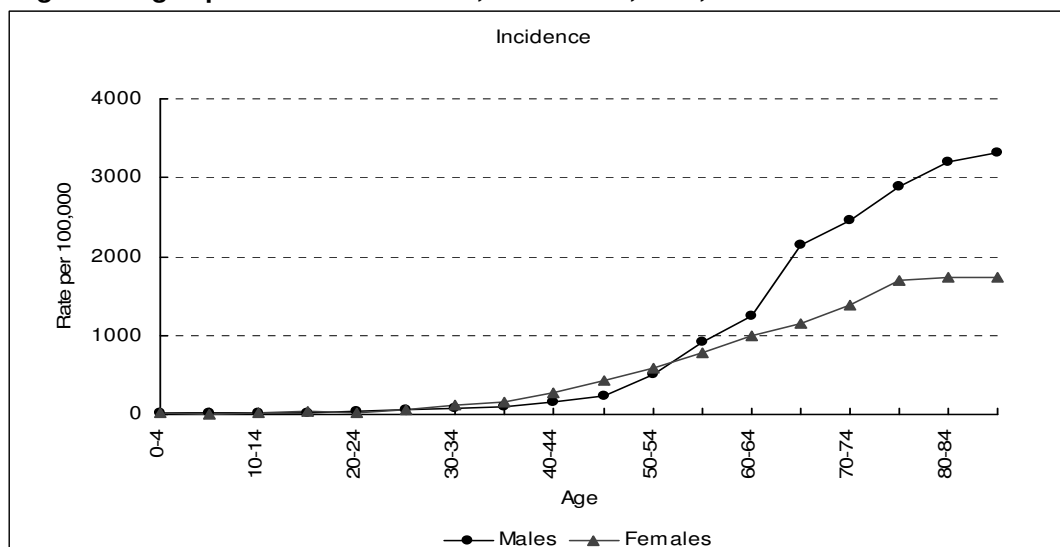


Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Cancer incidence rates in males showed a much larger increase than females after the age of 55 years of age (Figure 4). Skin melanoma, prostate, lung and colorectal cancers were responsible for higher cancer incidence in males after 55 years of age. Between the ages of 30 and 54 years, incidence rates for all cancers were higher in females than males, this was largely due to the incidence of breast cancer in females.

The risk of developing cancer before the age of 75 years was 1 in 3 for males and 1 in 4 for females. The risk of developing cancer before the age of 85 years was 1 in 2 for males and 1 in 3 for females.

Figure 4: Age specific incidence rate, all cancers, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

3.2. Mortality

During 2002-06, 2018 ACT residents died of cancer (Table 3): 52 per cent of these deaths were in males and 48 per cent were in females. The overall crude mortality rate was 133.2 per 100,000 population for males and 113.2 per 100,000 population for females.

Table 3: Mortality, all cancers, ACT, 2002-06

All cancers	Number of cases	Crude rate (per 100,000)	ASR (per 100,000) (Australia 2001)	ASR (per 100,000) (World 1960)	Lifetime risk
Mortality					
Male	1079	133.2	184.5	105.9	1 in 9
Female	939	113.2	128.4	79.7	1 in 12
Total	2018	123.0	152.4	91.3	1 in 10

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

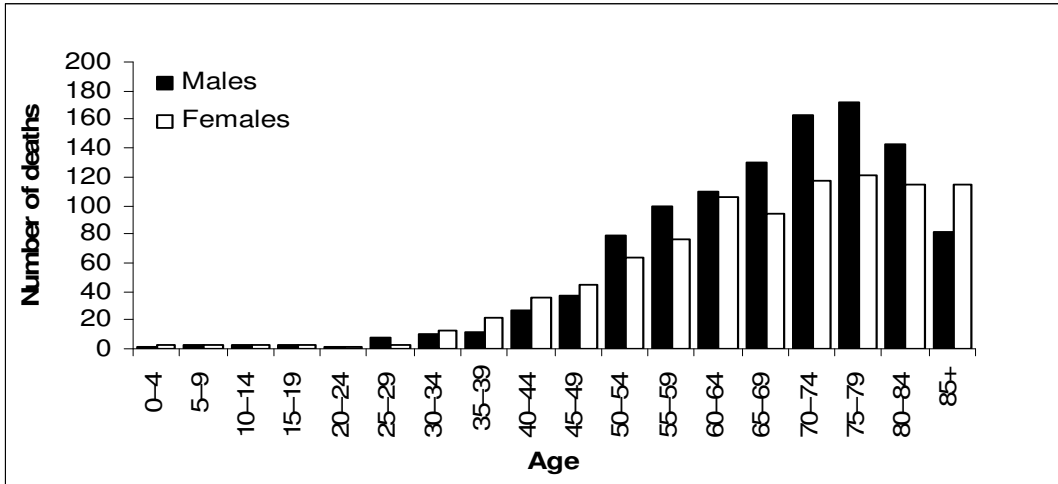
Note: All cancers excluding non-melanocytic skin cancers.

ASR Age Standardised Rate

The number of cancer related deaths increased with age (Figure 5). Deaths due to cancer were uncommon before the age of 30 years. Ninety-six per cent of deaths were in persons aged 45 years and over, and 73 per cent occurred in persons 60 years and over. The median age at death was 73 years for both males and females.

The risk of dying from cancer before the age of 75 years was 1 in 9 for males and 1 in 12 for females. The risk of dying from cancer before the age of 85 years was 1 in 4 for males and 1 in 6 for females.

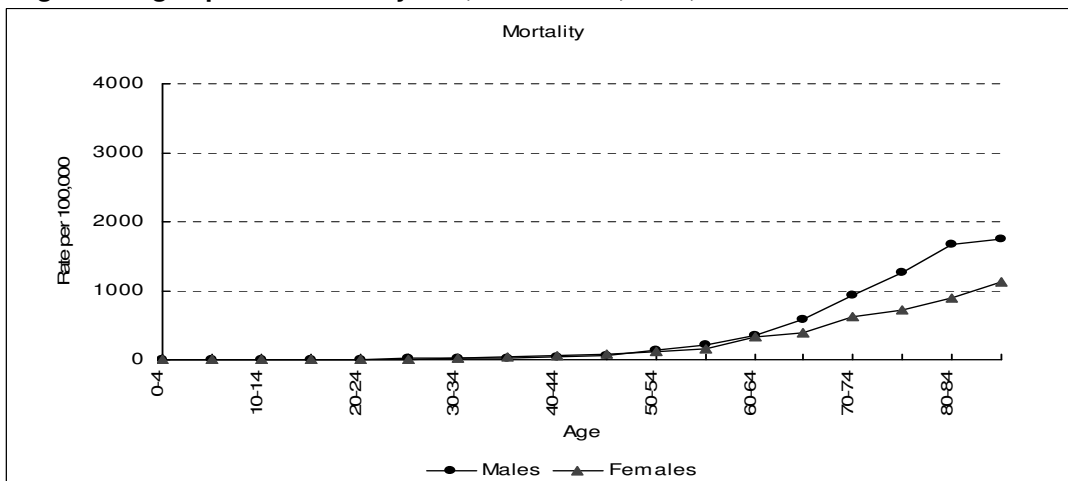
Figure 5: Number of deaths, all cancers, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Cancer mortality rates in males exceeded female rates after 50 years of age (Figure 6). Prostate, lung and colorectal cancers were responsible for the higher mortality in males after 50 years of age.

Figure 6: Age specific mortality rate, all cancers, ACT, 2002-06



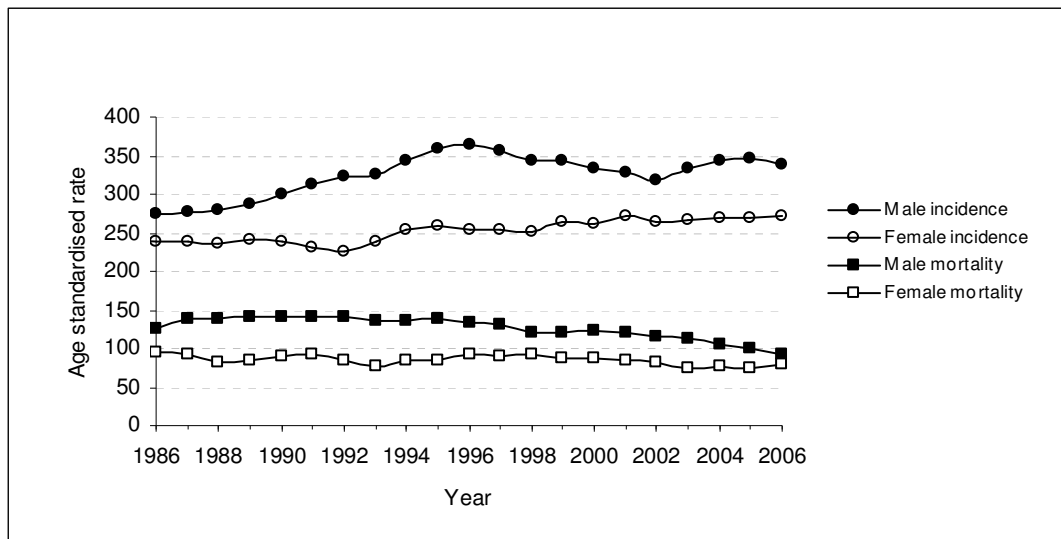
Source: ACT Cancer Registry

3.3. Time trends

The age standardised incidence rate for all cancers increased steadily over time in both males and females. Time trends over the period of 1985 to 2006 (joinpoint regression analysis) found that the age standardised incidence rate increased at an average of one per cent per year ($p < 0.05$) in males; 0.8 per cent per year in females ($p < 0.05$).

The age standardised mortality rate in males decreased at an average of 1.4 per cent per year from 1985 to 2006 ($p = 0.001$). The age standardised mortality rate in females did not show a clear trend (Figure 7).

Figure 7: All cancers, age standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), by sex, ACT, 1985-2006



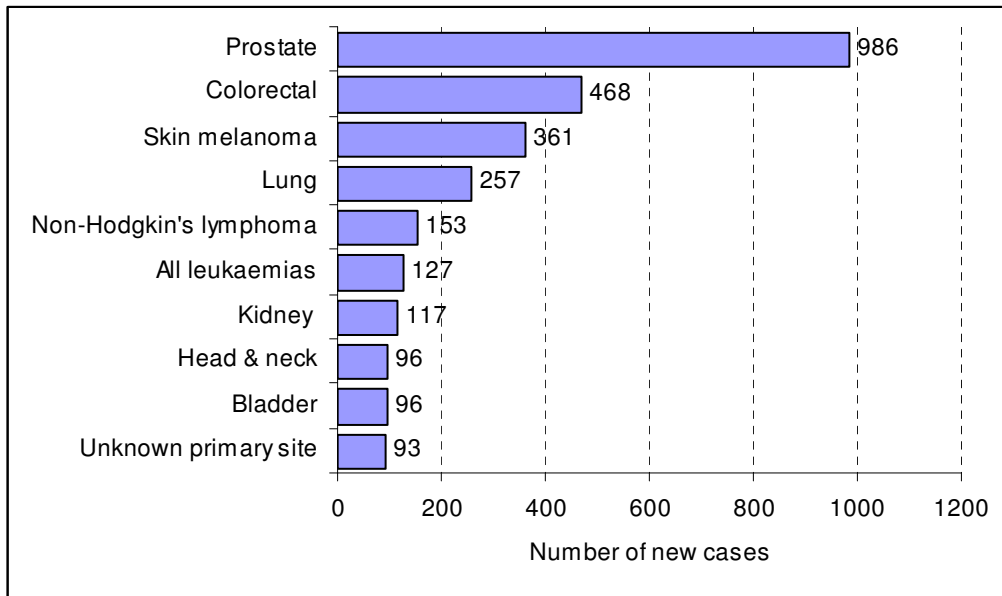
Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Age standardised rate per 100,000 population using the World 1960 population as the standard.

3.4. Common cancers in the ACT

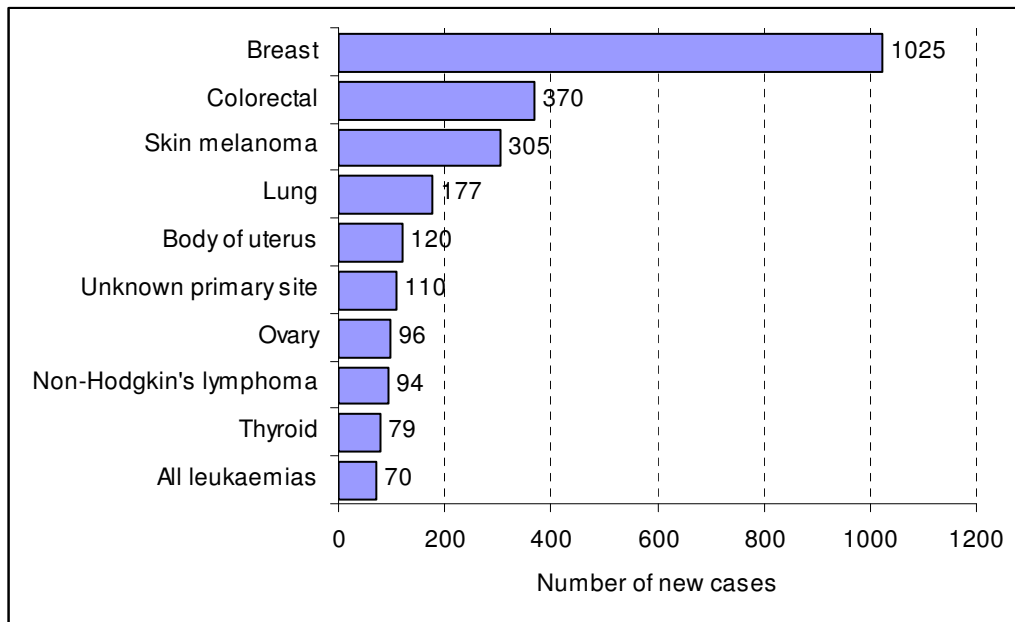
The top five most common cancers accounted for 63 per cent of all cancers. These were: breast cancer (16.4%), cancer of prostate (15.7%), colorectal cancer (13.4%), melanoma of skin (10.6%), and lung cancer (6.9%).

Figure 8: Common cancers diagnosed in males, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Figure 9: Common cancers diagnosed in females, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 4: New cases of cancer, leading sites, ACT, males, 2002-06

Primary site	Number of cases	Per cent of all cases	Crude rate (per 100,000)	ASR (W)* (per 100,000)
All sites	3292	100	406.3	335.7
Prostate	986	30.0	121.7	101.8
Colorectal	468	14.2	57.8	47.8
Skin melanoma	361	11.0	44.6	36.6
Lung	257	7.8	31.7	25.0
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	153	4.6	18.9	16.3
All leukaemias	127	3.9	15.7	13.9
Kidney	117	3.6	14.4	12.0
Bladder	96	2.9	11.8	8.9
Head & neck	96	2.9	10.6	8.4
Unknown primary site	93	2.8	11.5	9.3
Stomach	66	2.0	8.1	6.5
Testis	65	2.0	8.0	6.7
Brain	53	1.6	6.5	5.7
Pancreas	53	1.6	6.5	5.2
Oesophagus	41	1.2	5.1	3.8

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: ASR(W): Age standardised to the World Standard Population (1960)

Colorectal cancer is the combined grouping of colon, rectum, rectosigmoid and anus cancers.

Table 5: New cases of cancer, leading sites, ACT, females, 2002-06

Primary site	Number of cases	Per cent of all cases	Crude rate (per 100,000)	ASR (W)* (per 100,000)
All sites	2974	100	358.4	268.7
Breast	1025	34.5	123.5	94.2
Colorectal	370	12.4	44.6	32.1
Skin melanoma	305	10.3	36.8	27.9
Lung	177	6.0	21.3	15.2
Body of uterus	120	4.0	14.5	10.8
Unknown primary site	110	3.7	13.3	9.2
Ovary	96	3.2	11.6	9.1
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	94	3.2	11.3	8.2
Thyroid	79	2.7	9.5	7.8
All leukaemias	70	2.4	8.4	7.1
Kidney	69	2.3	8.3	6.2
Cervix	57	1.9	6.9	5.4
Pancreas	50	1.7	6.0	4.0
Stomach	47	1.6	5.7	4.0
Brain	47	1.6	5.7	4.3

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

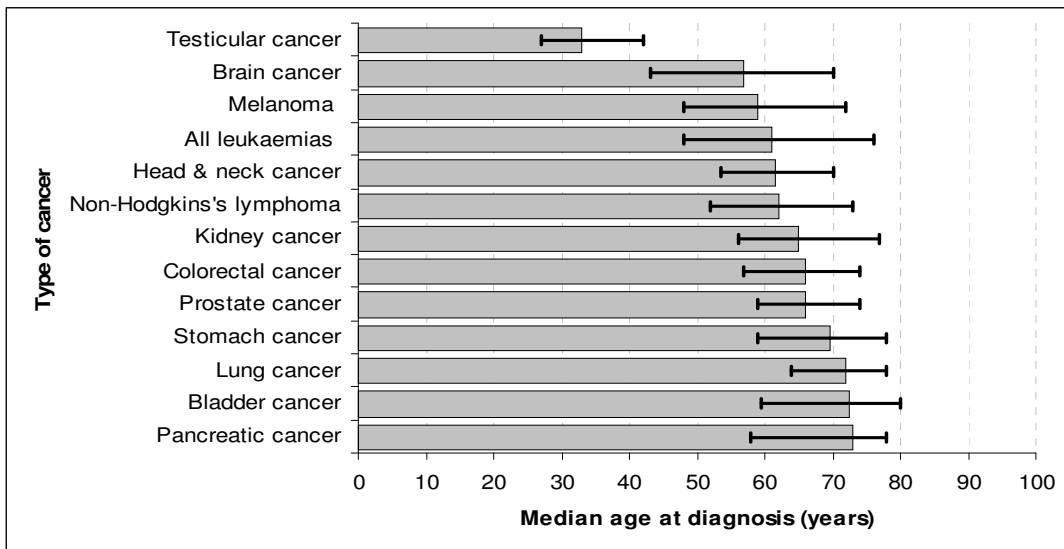
Note: ASR(W): Age standardised to the World Standard Population (1960)

Colorectal cancer is the combined grouping of colon, rectum, rectosigmoid and anus cancers.

3.4.1. Median age at diagnosis

Of the leading cancers; testicular cancer, thyroid cancer (females) and cervical cancer had the youngest median age at diagnosis. Pancreatic cancer (males), bladder cancer (males), stomach cancer (females) and lung cancer (both genders) had the highest median age at diagnosis.

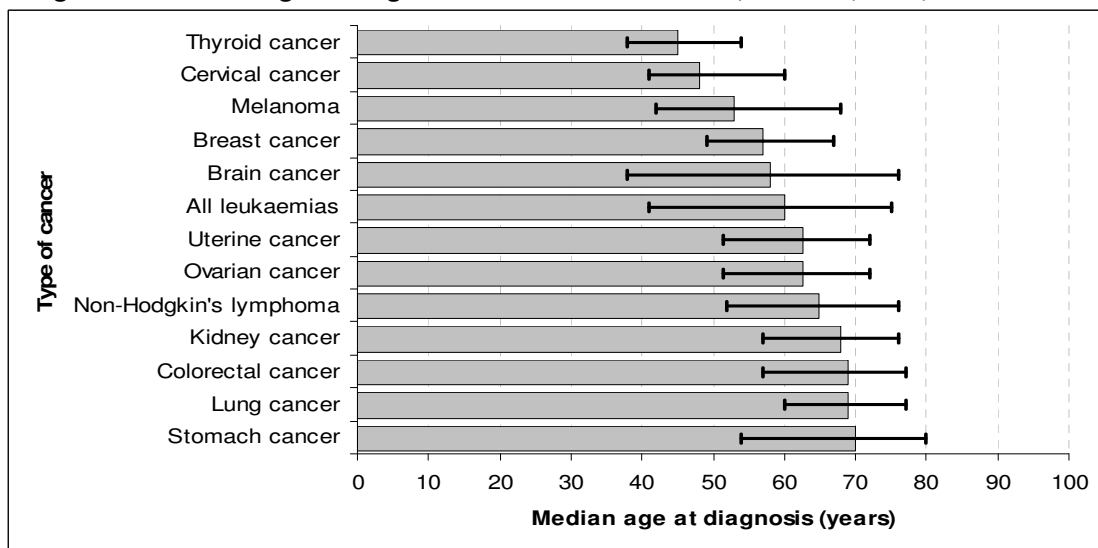
Figure 10: Median age at diagnosis for selected cancers, males, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: The median age, with interquartile range (25% and 75%) indicated by the bolded H bar.

Figure 11: Median age at diagnosis for selected cancers, females, ACT, 2002-06



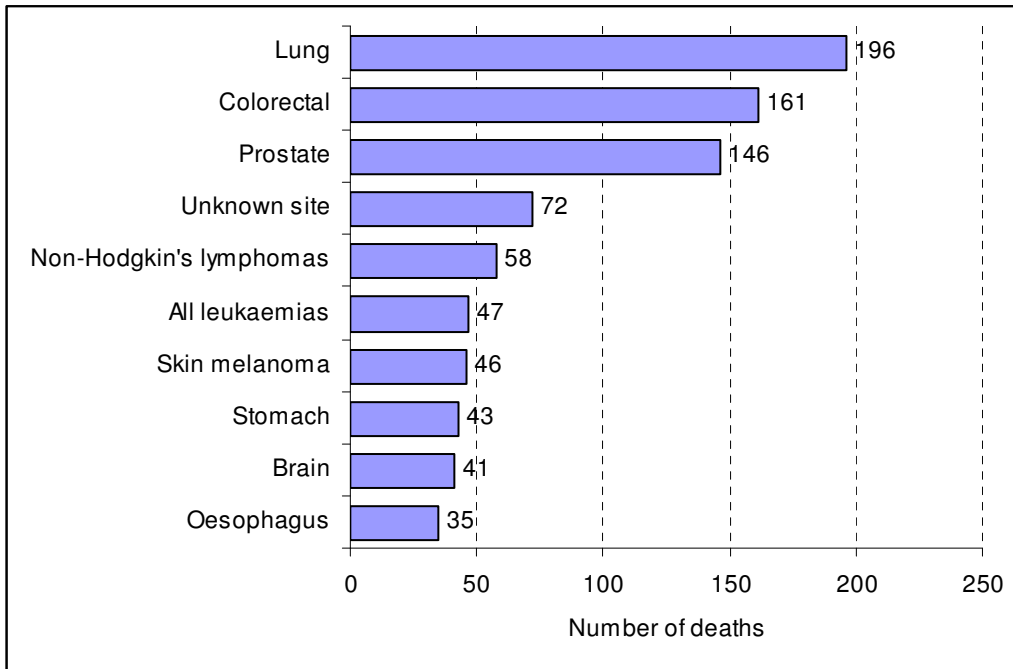
Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: The median age, with interquartile range (25% and 75%) indicated by the bolded H bar.

3.5. Common cancer related deaths in the ACT

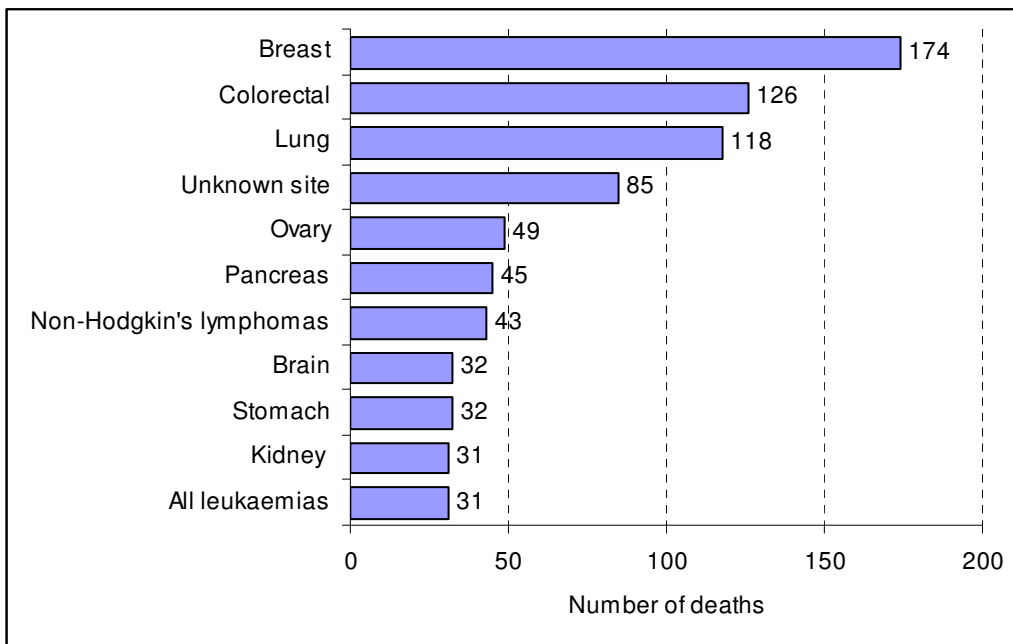
The most common causes of cancer related deaths were due to: lung cancer (15.6%), colorectal cancer(14.2%), breast cancer (8.6%), and prostate cancer (7.2%). The primary site of 7.8 per cent of all cancer deaths was unknown.

Figure 12: Common causes of cancer related deaths, ACT, males, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Figure 13: Common causes of cancer related deaths, ACT, females, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 6: Cancer deaths, leading sites, ACT, males, 2002-06

Primary site	Number of deaths	Per cent of all deaths	Crude rate (per 100,000)	ASR (W)* (per 100,000)
All sites	1079	100	133.2	105.9
Lung	196	18.2	24.2	19.2
Colorectal	161	14.9	19.9	15.7
Prostate	146	13.5	18	14.4
Unknown site	72	6.7	8.9	7.3
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	58	5.4	7.2	5.6
All leukaemias	47	4.4	5.8	4.6
Skin melanoma	46	4.3	5.7	4.9
Stomach	43	4.0	5.3	4.0
Brain	41	3.8	5.1	4.2
Bladder	35	3.2	4.3	3.2
Kidney	35	3.2	4.3	3.3
Oesophagus	35	3.2	4.3	3.3
Head & neck	34	3.2	4.1	3.1
Pancreas	31	2.9	3.8	3.1
Liver	27	2.5	3.3	2.6

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: ASR(W): Age standardised to the World Standard Population (1960)

Per cent of all deaths = number of deaths of primary site / number of deaths of all sites x 100

Colorectal cancer is the combined grouping of colon, rectum, rectosigmoid and anus cancers.

Table 7: Cancer deaths, leading sites, ACT, females, 2002-06

Primary site	Number of deaths	Per cent of all deaths	Crude rate (per 100,000)	ASR (W)* (per 100,000)
All sites	939	100	113.2	79.7
Breast	174	18.6	21.0	15.5
Colorectal	126	13.5	15.2	10.1
Lung	118	12.6	14.2	10.1
Unknown site	85	9.1	10.2	6.8
Ovary	49	5.3	5.9	4
Pancreas	45	4.8	5.4	3.7
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	43	4.6	5.2	3.7
Stomach	32	3.4	3.9	2.7
Brain	32	3.4	3.9	3.0
All leukaemias	31	3.3	3.7	2.8
Kidney	31	3.3	3.7	2.5
Body of uterus	27	2.9	3.3	2.6
Skin melanoma	18	1.9	2.2	1.5
Liver	17	1.8	2	1.3
Multiple myeloma	15	1.6	1.8	1.2

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: ASR(W): Age standardised to the World Standard Population 2002-06

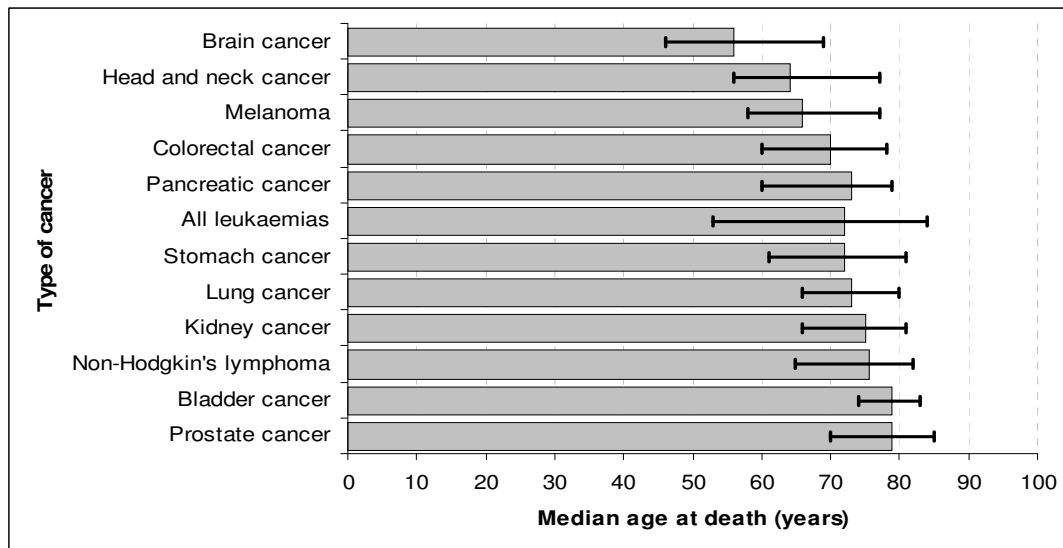
Per cent of all deaths = number of deaths of primary site / number of deaths of all sites x 100

Colorectal cancer is the combined grouping of colon, rectum, rectosigmoid and anus cancers.

3.5.1. Median age at death

Of the leading cancers; brain cancer (both genders) and breast cancer (females) had a much younger median age at death than for other types. Bladder cancer (both genders) and prostate cancer (males) had the highest median age at death.

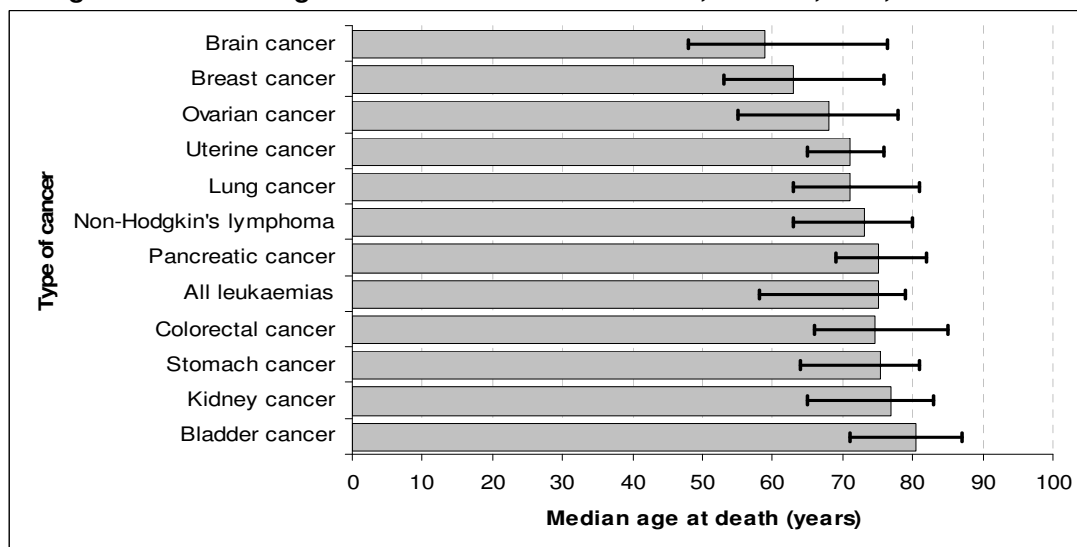
Figure 14: Median age at death for selected cancers, males, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: The median age, with interquartile range (25% and 75%) indicated by the bolded H bar.

Figure 15: Median age at death for selected cancers, females, ACT, 2002-06



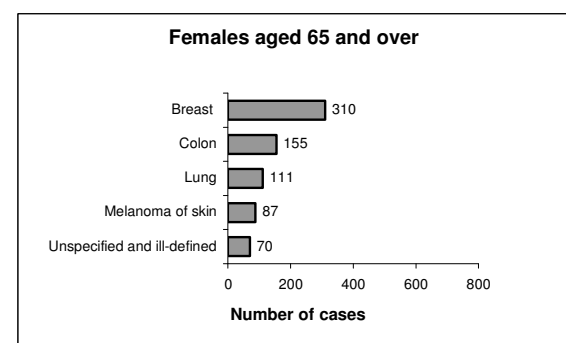
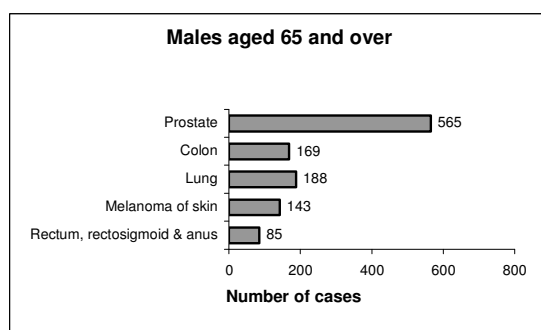
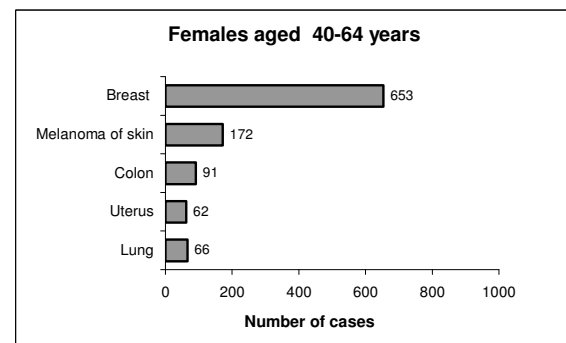
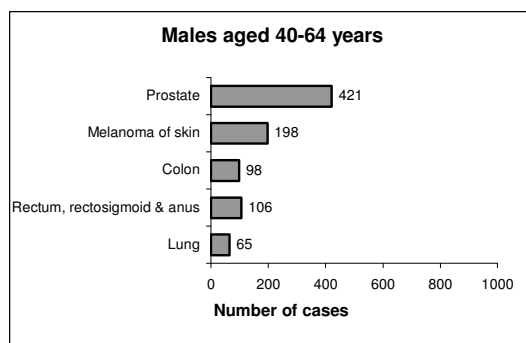
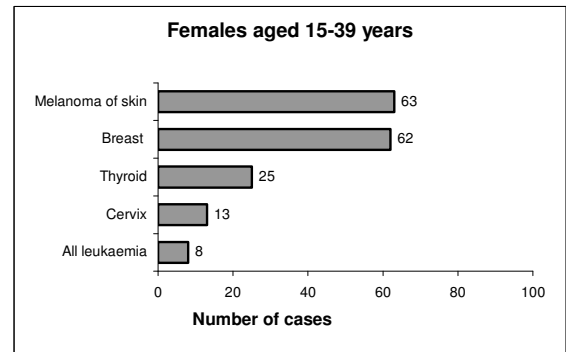
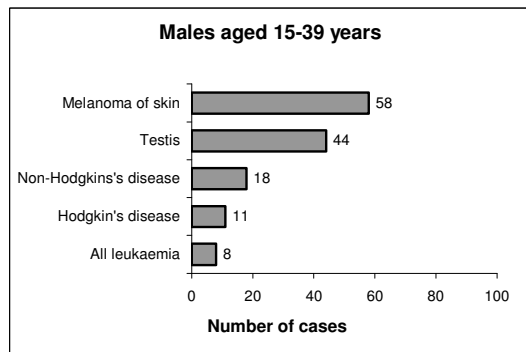
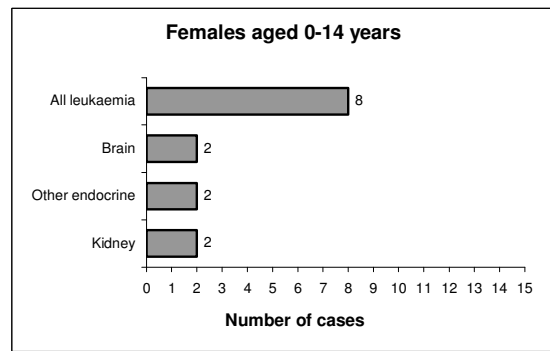
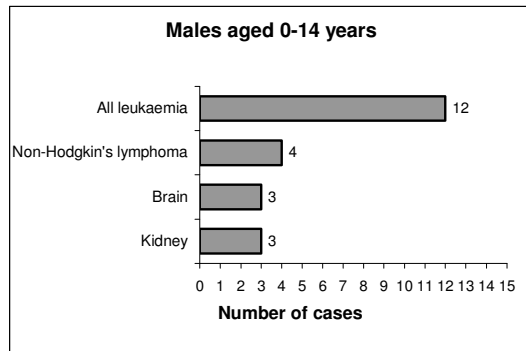
Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: The median age, with interquartile range (25% and 75%) indicated by the bolded H bar.

3.6. Common cancers across the life course

In 2002-06, leukaemia was the most common cancer in children under 14 years. Skin melanoma, testicular cancer, and female breast cancer were the most common cancers in the 15-39 years age group. Melanoma of skin, female breast, prostate, lung, uterus and colorectal cancers accounted for 68 per cent of cancers in the 40-64 years age group. Among the 65 years and over age group, prostate, colorectal, breast, melanoma of skin, and lung cancers accounted for 61 per cent of cancers.

Figure 16: Most common cancers by age and sex, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

4. Trends for selected cancers

Time trends for select cancers were examined using join point regression analysis (refer Appendix C: Statistical methods).

4.1. Female breast cancer

Breast cancer was the most common cancer occurring in females, and the highest cause of cancer related death in women in the ACT. According to cancer statistics in 2002-06, one in ten females in the ACT developed breast cancer before the age of 75 years and one in seven females before the age of 85 years. The risk of dying from breast cancer was one in 61 females before the age of 75 years and one in 41 females before the age of 85 years in the ACT (Table 8 & 15).

Table 8: Female breast cancer, incidence and mortality, ACT, 1985-2006

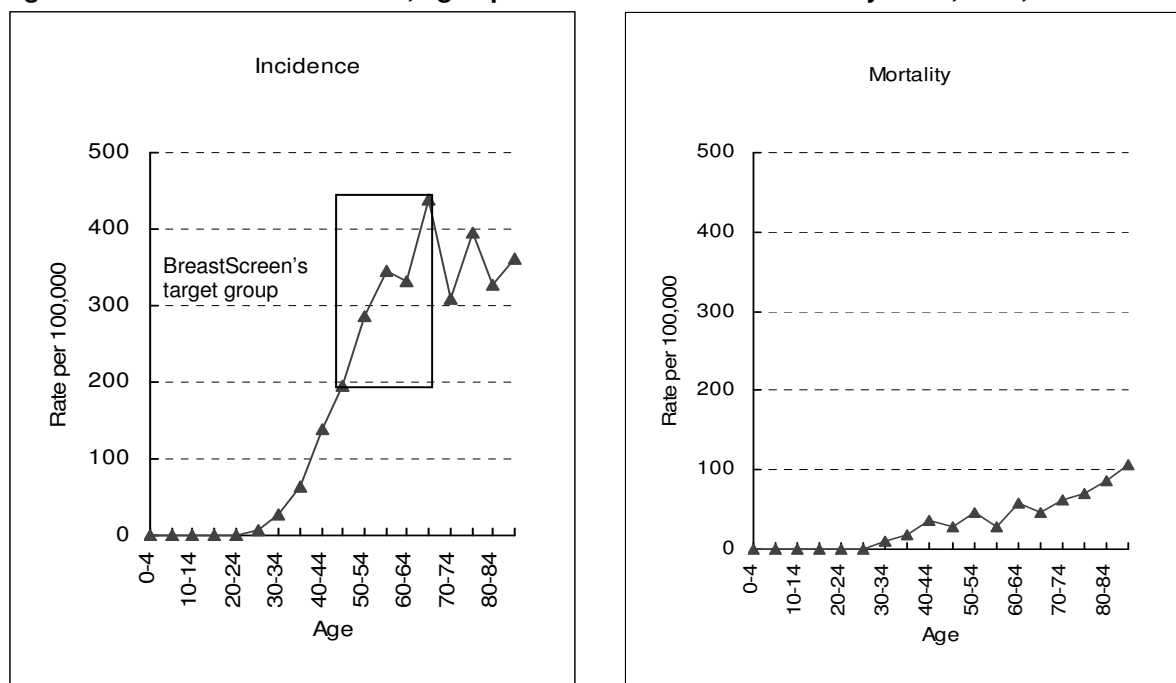
Female breast	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2002-06
Incidence					
Number of cases	376	551	745	979	1025
Per cent of all cancers	25.5	30.5	32.3	35.2	34.5
Crude incidence rate	56.8	75.0	95.7	120.7	123.5
ASR (World 1960)	60.0	74.2	84.1	94.7	94.2
Cumulative Risk*	1 in 16	1 in 12	1 in 11	1 in 10	1 in 10
Mortality					
Number of deaths	80	128	170	163	174
Per cent of all deaths	15.4	19.9	19.4	18.1	18.5
Crude mortality rate	12.1	17.4	21.8	20.1	21.0
ASR (World 1960)	12.6	16.8	19.0	15.2	15.5
Cumulative Risk*	1 in 77	1 in 57	1 in 49	1 in 58	1 in 61

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Crude incidence/mortality rate and age standardised rate (ASR) per 100,000 women.

*Refer Appendix C

Figure 17: Female breast cancer, age specific incidence and mortality rates, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

The median age at diagnosis was 57 years and the median age at death was 63 years.

As for most cancers, incidence and mortality of female breast cancer increased with age. Only six per cent of all breast cancer cases were diagnosed before 40 years of age (no cases were diagnosed under the age of 25 years) and 21 per cent were diagnosed at 40-49 years.

Women in the target age group for breast cancer screening (50-69 years) accounted for 53 per cent of all cases.

Age specific mortality rates increased with age, with no deaths recorded below 30 years of age.

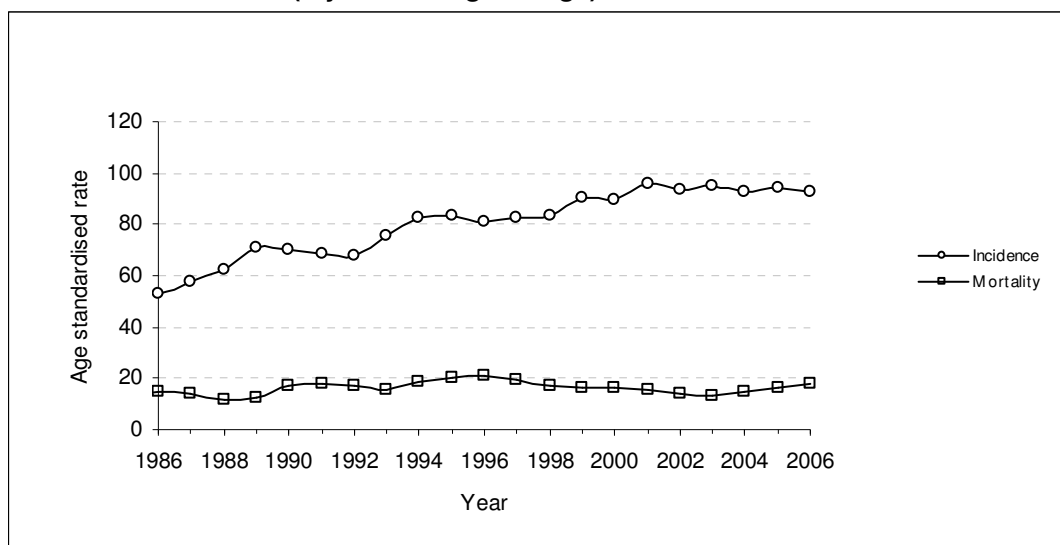
Time trends

The age standardised incidence rate increased significantly at an average of 2.7 per cent per year from 1989 to 2002 ($p=0.004$). This upward trend was the result of two factors. Firstly, the introduction of mandatory cancer notification in 1994 in the ACT, resulting in increased notifications. Secondly, increased screening and early detection as a result of the introduction of the BreastScreen program in 1993 for women 50-69 years.

From 2002 to 2006, the incidence rate decreased at an average of 0.62 per cent per year, but the downward trend was not statistically significant. The decrease in incidence coincided with a fall in the use of hormonal replacement therapy in women over 50 years of age in the ACT (2001:22.4%^[13], 2004-2005: 15.6%^[14]). New South Wales also had a similar overall upward trend until 2002 and a downward trend from 2002 onwards.

The age standardised mortality rate fluctuated over the 21 year period but no significant trends were noted.

Figure 18: Female breast cancer, age standardised incidence and mortality rates, ACT, 1985-2006 (3-year moving average)



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Age standardised rate per 100,000 women using the World 1960 population as the standard.

4.2. Prostate cancer

Prostate cancer was the most common cause of cancer in males, and the third most common cause of cancer related death in males in the ACT. According to cancer statistics in 2002-06, one in eight males in the ACT developed prostate cancer before the age of 75 years and one in five males before the age of 85 years. The risk of dying from prostate cancer was one in 62 males before the age of 75 years and one in 26 males before the age of 85 years in the ACT (Table 9 & 15).

Table 9: Prostate cancer, incidence and mortality, ACT, 1985-2006

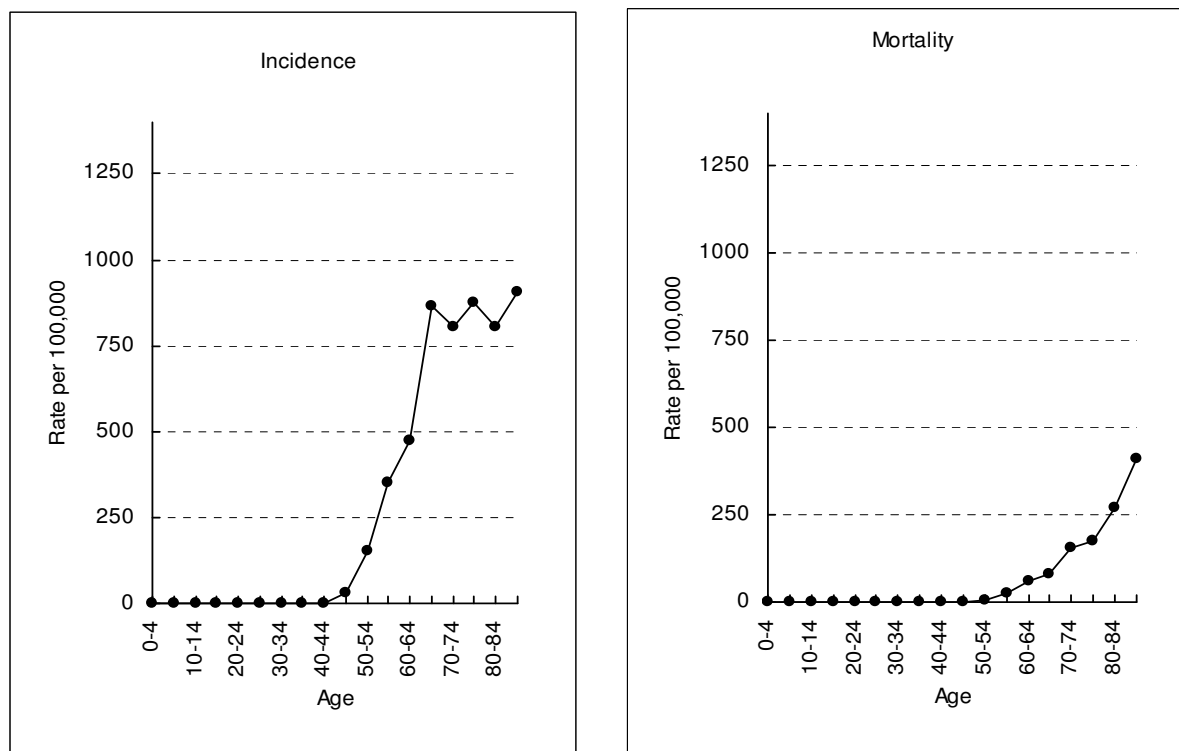
Prostate	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2002-06
Incidence					
Number of cases	129	440	820	858	986
Per cent of all cancers	9.0	21.8	30.2	28.4	30.0
Crude incidence rate	19.5	60.1	107.0	108.3	121.7
ASR (World 1960)	31.2	75.9	111.9	94.0	101.8
Cumulative Risk*	1 in 29	1 in 12	1 in 7	1 in 9	1 in 8
Mortality					
Number of deaths	50	93	111	140	146
Per cent of all deaths	8.0	11.0	11.5	12.6	13.5
Crude mortality rate	7.6	12.7	14.5	17.7	18.0
ASR (World 1960)	12.3	17.0	15.3	14.9	14.4
Cumulative Risk*	1 in 76	1 in 62	1 in 59	1 in 67	1 in 62

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Crude incidence/mortality rate and age standardised rate (ASR) per 100,000 men.

*Refer Appendix C

Figure 19: Prostate cancer, age specific incidence and mortality rates, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

The median age at diagnosis was 66 years and the median age at death was 79 years.

As for most cancers, incidence and mortality of prostate cancer increased with age. About 25 per cent of prostate cancer cases were aged 50-59 years; 61 per cent 60-79 years; and 11 per cent 80 years and above. Only two per cent of cases were diagnosed before the age of 50 and no cases were diagnosed under 40 years of age.

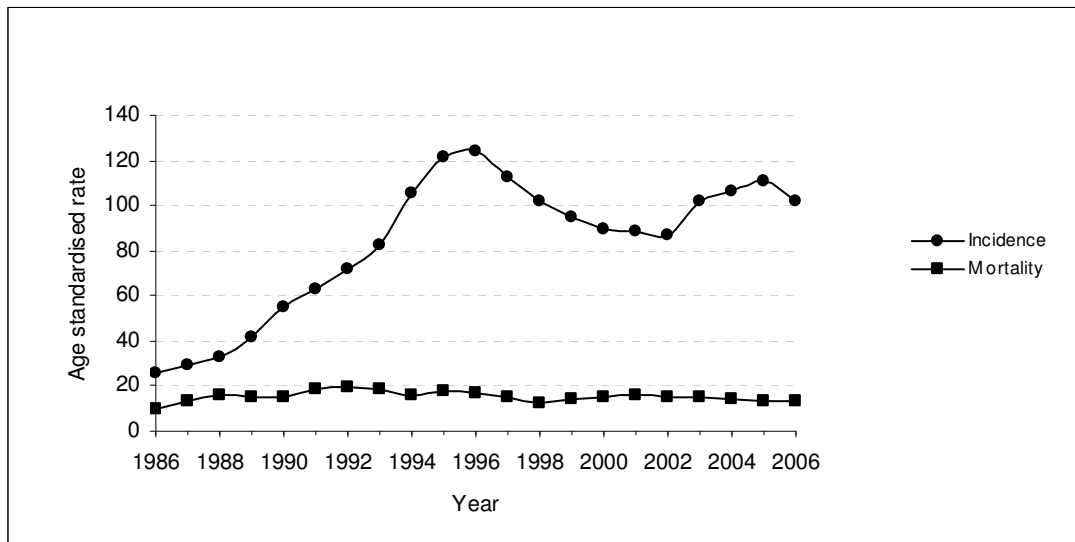
Age specific mortality rates continued to increase with age from the early forties. The age specific mortality rates increased sharply after 50 years of age.

Time trends

The age standardised incidence rate increased by 19 per cent per year from 1985 to 1995 with statistical significance ($p < 0.05$). This upward trend in incidence has been attributed to improvement in diagnostic testing using Prostate Specific Antigen Test (PSA). This results in earlier diagnosis of clinically silent prostate cancers. The peak incidence in the mid 1990s; and an increase in incidence since early 2000's were also seen in New South Wales and Victoria.

The age standardised mortality rate did not change notably over the 21-year period.

Figure 20: Prostate cancer, age standardised incidence and mortality rates, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Age standardised rate per 100,000 men using the World 1960 population as the standard.

4.3. Colorectal cancer (large bowel cancer)

Colorectal cancer is the second most common cancer and the second most common cause of cancer related death for both males and females in the ACT. Colorectal cancer is the combined grouping of cancer of colon, and cancer of rectum, rectosigmoid and anus. In 2002-06, 63 per cent of colorectal cancers were due to cancer of the colon and 37 per cent to cancer of rectum, rectosigmoid and anus.

According to cancer statistics in 2002-06, one in 17 males and one in 26 females in the ACT developed colorectal cancer before the age of 75 years and one in 10 males and one in 15 females before the age of 85 years.

The risk of dying from colorectal cancer was one in 56 males and one in 83 females in the ACT before the age of 75 years; one in 27 males and one in 43 females before 85 years (Table 10 & 15).

Table 10: Colorectal cancer (large bowel), incidence and mortality by sex, ACT, 1985-2006

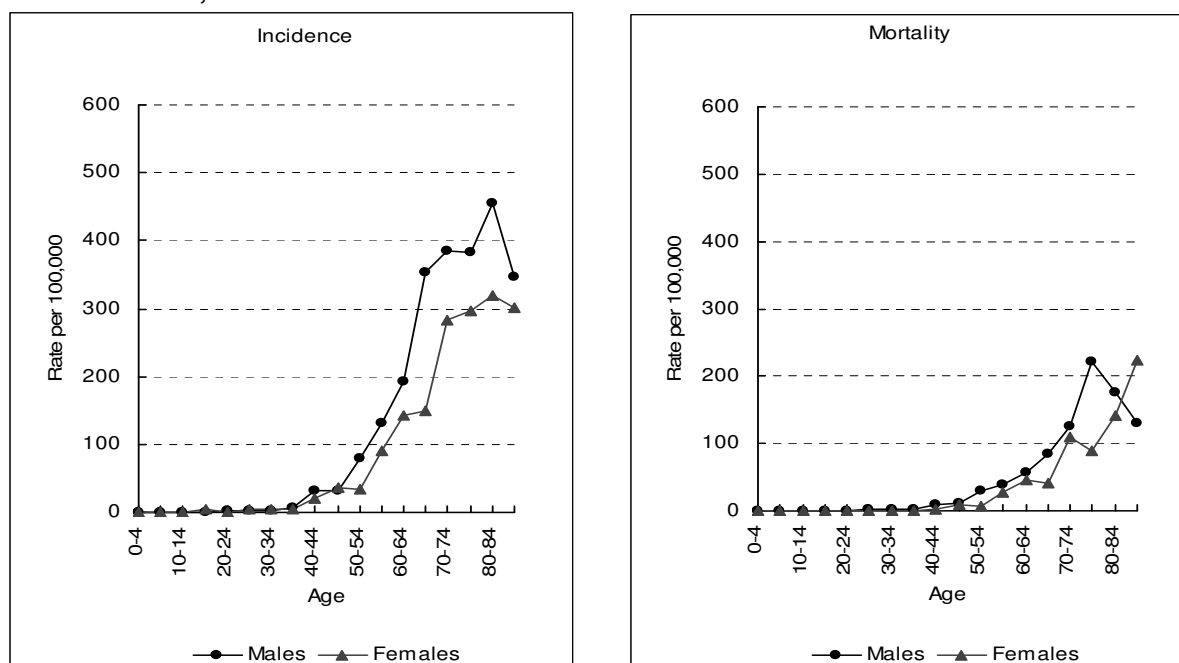
Colorectal (Large bowel)	Males					Females				
	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2002-06	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2002-06
Incidence										
Number of cases	230	291	362	445	468	209	246	262	362	370
Per cent of all cancers	16.0	14.4	13.3	14.7	14.2	14.2	13.6	11.4	13.0	12.4
Crude incidence rate	34.8	39.8	47.3	56.2	57.8	31.5	33.5	33.7	44.6	44.6
ASR (World 1960)	45.1	47.1	47.5	48.0	47.8	34.8	33.0	28.6	32.6	32.1
Sex ratio (M:F)	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative risk*	1in18	1in17	1in18	1in17	1in17	1in26	1in25	1in31	1in27	1in26
Mortality										
Number of deaths	96	119	136	150	161	93	104	121	131	126
Per cent of all deaths	15.4	14.1	14.0	13.5	14.9	18.0	16.2	13.8	14.6	13.4
Crude mortality rate	14.5	16.3	17.8	18.9	19.9	14.0	14.2	15.5	16.1	15.2
ASR (World 1960)	19.3	18.9	18.5	15.9	15.7	15.9	13.7	12.7	11.6	10.1
Sex ratio (M:F)	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative risk*	1in45	1in43	1in42	1in54	1in56	1in58	1in63	1in69	1in75	1in83

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Crude incidence/mortality rate and age standardised rate (ASR) per 100,000 population.

*Refer Appendix C

Figure 21: Colorectal cancer (large bowel), age specific incidence and mortality rates by sex, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

The median age at diagnosis was 66 years in males and 69 years in females. The median age at death was 70 years in males and 75 years in females.

As for most cancers, incidence and mortality increased with age. About 10 per cent of colorectal cancers (8 per cent in males and 10 per cent in females) were aged 40-49 years; about 20 per cent (23 per cent in males; 17 per cent in females) were aged 50-59 years; about 70 per cent (67 per cent in males; 70 per cent in females) were 60 years and above. Colorectal cancer is an uncommon diagnosis in persons under 40 years of age. From 50 years onwards, males were more likely to develop colorectal cancer than females.

Age specific mortality rates increased with age, particularly from 50 years onwards. The mortality rates were highest in males aged 75-79 years and females 85 years and above.

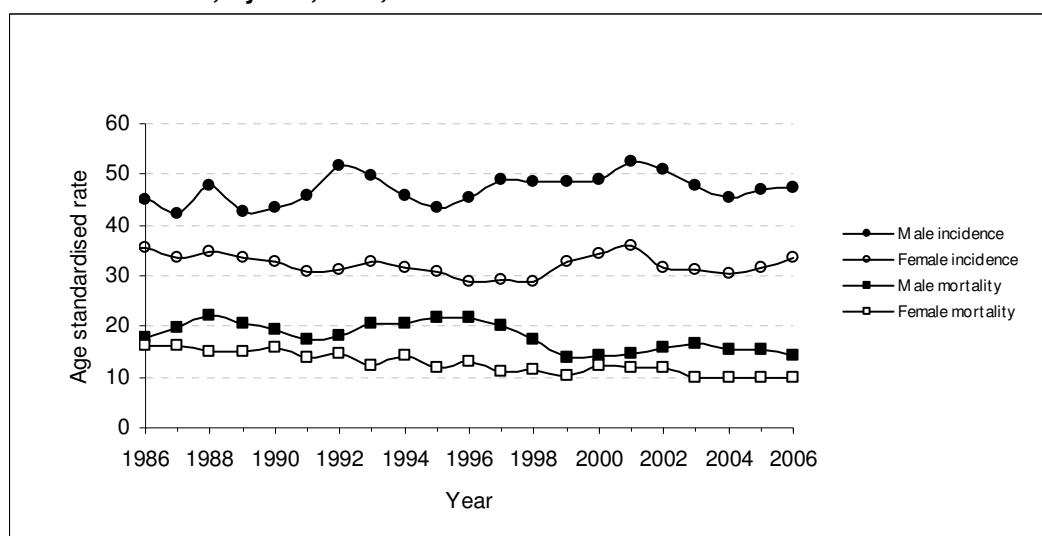
Time trends

The age standardised incident rates in both males and females showed no significant changes from 1982 to 2006. However there was drop of 2.4 per cent per year ($p=0.7$) between 2002 and 2006 in males.

The age standardised mortality rate in both males and females is decreasing. In males the mortality rate decreased at an average of two per cent per year from 1987 to 2006 ($p=0.01$) and in females the age standardised mortality rate decreased at an average of 2.2 per cent per year from 1992 to 2006 ($p=0.06$). The downward trend in both males and females was also seen in New South Wales and Victoria.

The national bowel cancer screening program commenced in 2006-07, but it is too early to notice any impact on trends.

Figure 22: Colorectal cancer (large bowel), age standardised incidence and mortality rates, by sex, ACT, 2002-06



Sources: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Age standardised rate per 100,000 population using the World 1960 population as the standard.

4.4. Skin melanoma

Skin melanoma was the third most common cancer in both males and females. It was the sixth most common cause of cancer related deaths in males and the twelfth in females. According to cancer statistics in 2002-06, one in 25 males and one in 35 females in the ACT developed skin melanoma before the age of 75 years with one in 16 males and one in 24 females in the ACT before the age of 85 years.

The risk of dying from skin melanoma was one in 165 males and one in 605 females in the ACT before the age of 75 years with one in 110 males and one in 310 females in the ACT before the age of 85 years (Table 11 & 15).

Table 11: Melanoma of skin, incidence and mortality by sex, ACT, 1985-2006

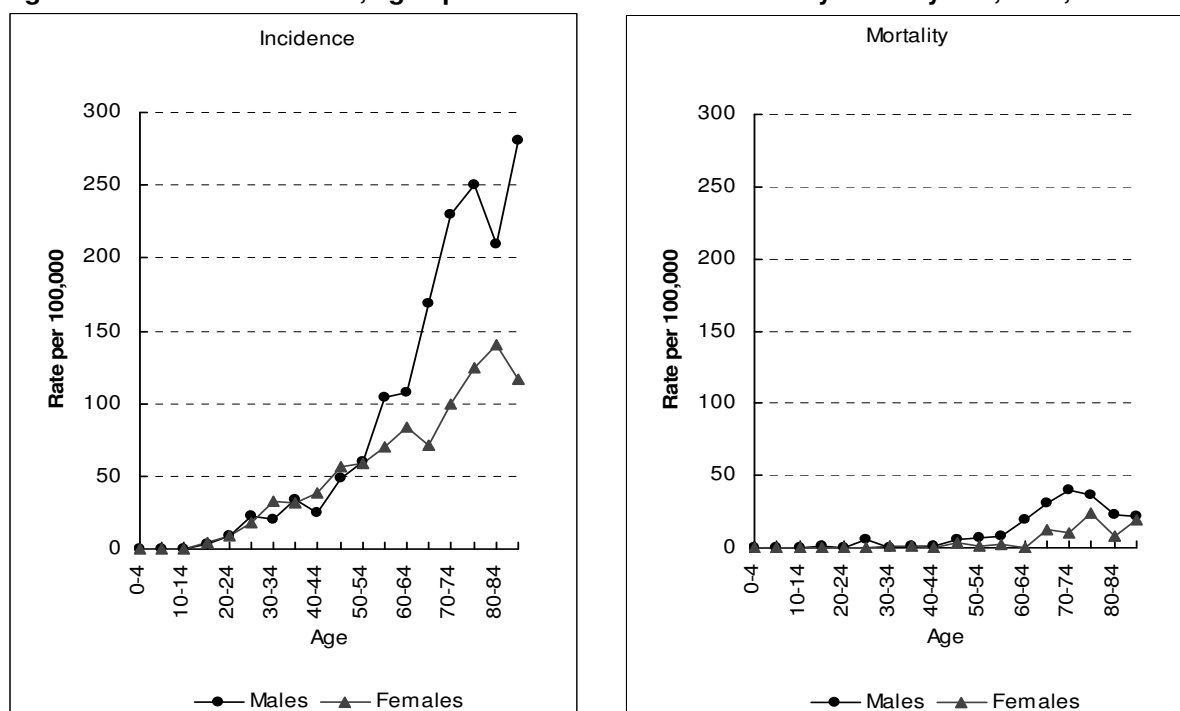
Melanoma of the skin	Males					Females				
	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2002-06	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2002-06
Incidence										
Number of cases	206	197	304	297	361	189	175	236	260	305
Per cent of all cancers	14.3	9.8	11.2	9.8	11.0	12.8	9.7	10.2	9.3	10.3
Crude incidence rate	31.1	26.9	39.7	37.5	44.6	28.5	23.8	30.3	32.0	36.8
ASR (World 1960)	32.6	27.4	37.3	31.2	36.6	28.0	21.8	26.7	24.7	27.9
Sex ratio (M:F)	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative risk*	1in29	1in33	1in23	1in29	1in25	1in37	1in46	1in36	1in40	1in35
Mortality										
Number of deaths	23	35	29	41	46	11	12	17	12	18
Per cent of all deaths	3.7	4.1	3.0	3.7	4.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.9
Crude mortality rate	3.5	4.8	3.8	5.2	5.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.5	2.2
ASR (World 1960)	3.9	5.1	3.7	4.6	4.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.5
Sex ratio (M:F)	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative risk*	1in279	1in153	1in266	1in158	1in165	1in450	1in724	1in574	1in670	1in605

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Crude incidence/mortality rate and age standardised rate (ASR) per 100,000 population.

*Refer Appendix C

Figure 23: Melanoma of skin, age specific incidence and mortality rates by sex, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

The median age at diagnosis was 59 years in males and 53 years in females. The median age at death was 66 years in males and 75 years in females.

As for most cancers, incidence and mortality of melanoma of the skin increased with age. Diagnosis of skin melanoma before the age of 20 is uncommon, with five cases under the age of 20 years diagnosed between 2002-06 in the ACT.

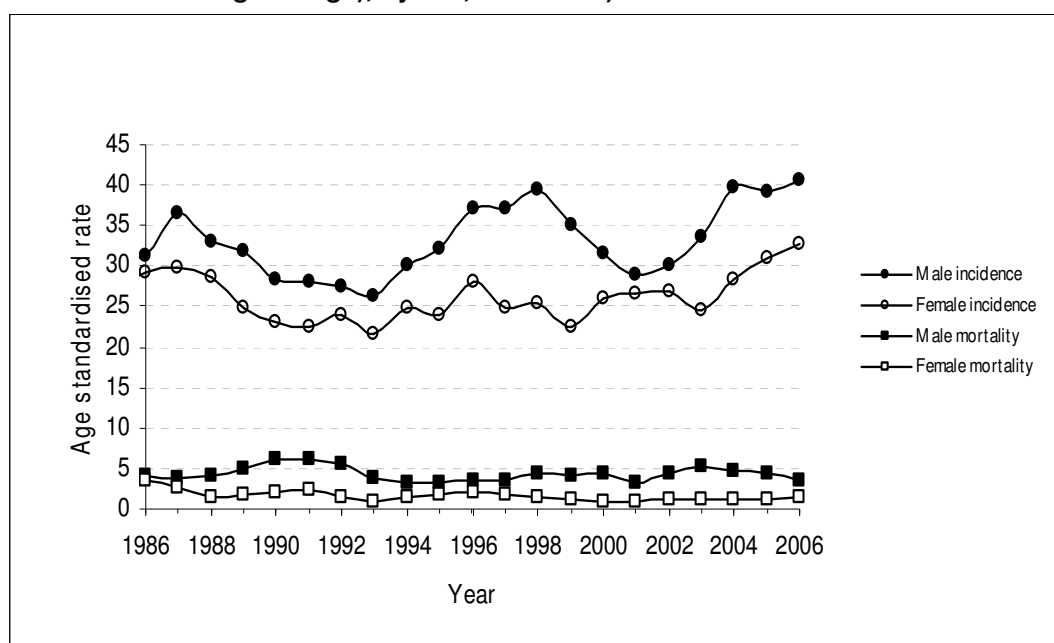
Rates in males and females were similar until 55 years of age when rates increased sharply in males. The highest mortality rates were in males over 55 years of age.

Time trends

There has been an upward trend in skin melanoma age standardised incidence rate in both males and females. Rates in males increased at an average of 1.8 per cent per year from 1992 to 2006 ($p=0.16$) while incidence rates in females increased at an average of 2.4 per cent per year from 1994 to 2006 ($p=0.13$). A similar upward trend in both genders was also seen in New South Wales and Victoria.

There has been no notable change in age standardised mortality rates in either males or females since 1985.

Figure 24: Melanoma of skin, age standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), by sex, 1985-2006)



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Age standardised rate per 100,000 population using the World 1960 population as the standard.

4.5. Lung cancer

Lung cancer was the fourth most common cancer in both males and females. It was the most common cause of cancer related death in males and the third in females. According to cancer statistics in 2002-06, one in 34 males and one in 54 females in the ACT developed lung cancer before the age of 75 years and one in 14 males and one in 28 females in the ACT before the age of 85 years. The risk of dying from lung cancer was one in 43 males and one in 78 females in the ACT before the age of 75 years with one in 18 males and one in 41 females in the ACT before the age of 85 years (Table 12 & 15).

Table 12: Lung cancer, incidence and mortality by sex, ACT, 1985-2006

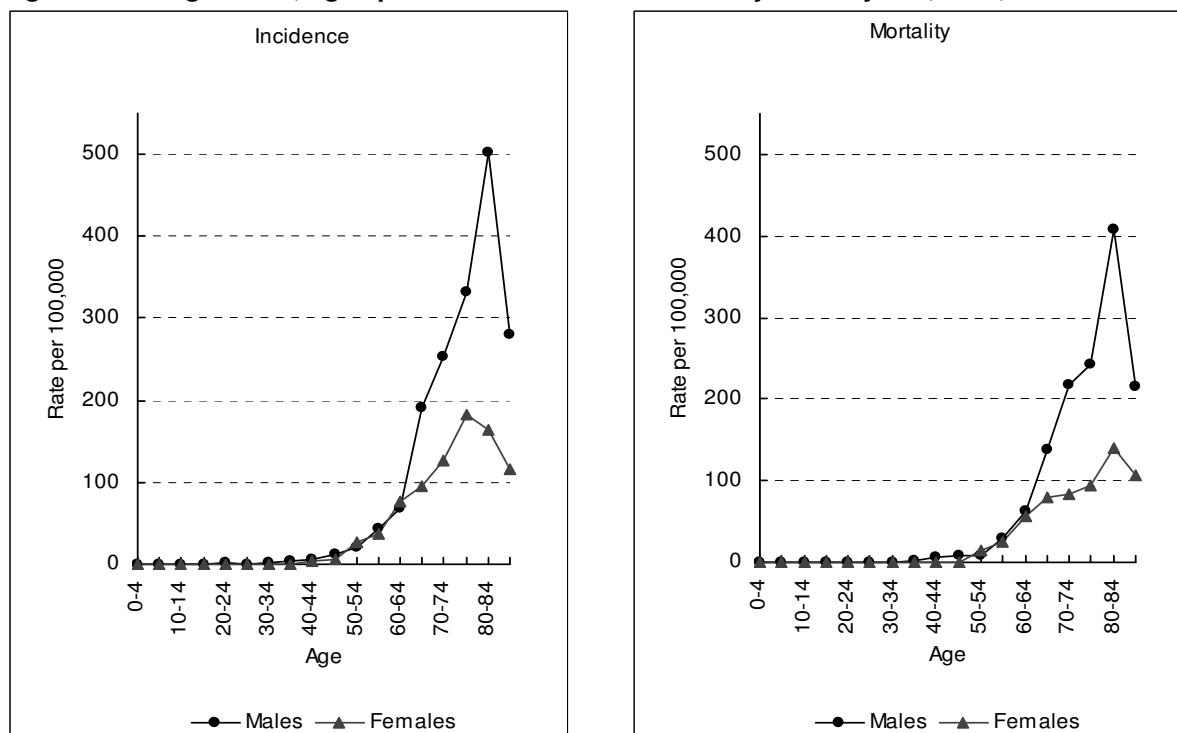
Lung	Males					Females				
	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2002-06	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2002-06
Incidence										
Number of cases	212	216	205	235	257	83	112	145	132	177
Per cent of all cancers	14.7	10.7	7.5	7.8	7.8	5.6	6.2	6.3	4.7	6.0
Crude incidence rate	32.0	29.5	26.8	29.7	31.7	12.5	15.2	18.6	16.3	21.3
ASR (World 1960)	45.4	35.8	27.2	24.5	25.0	14.3	15.1	16.4	12.4	15.2
Sex ratio (M:F)	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative risk*	1in19	1in23	1in30	1in34	1in34	1in58	1in55	1in49	1in64	1in54
Mortality										
Number of deaths	156	216	205	235	257	83	112	145	132	177
Per cent of all deaths	25.0	21.9	17.0	17.5	18.2	13.9	12.8	12.1	11.0	12.6
Crude mortality rate	23.6	25.3	21.5	24.6	24.2	10.9	11.2	13.6	12.2	14.2
ASR (World 1960)	34.0	30.7	21.4	20.8	19.2	12.5	10.9	11.7	9.7	10.1
Sex ratio (M:F)	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative risk*	1in25	1in26	1in40	1in38	1in43	1in66	1in77	1in69	1in82	1in78

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Crude incidence/mortality rate and age standardised rate (ASR) per 100,000 population.

*Refer Appendix C

Figure 25: Lung cancer, age specific incidence and mortality rates by sex, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

The median age at diagnosis was 72 years in males and 69 years in females. The median age at death was 73 years in males and 71 years in females.

As for most cancers, incidence and mortality increased with age, with the youngest cases reported in 20-24 year old males. Incidence rate increased sharply after 55 years of age particularly in males. Similar trends were noted in age specific mortality rates.

The male to female ratio increased notably from 65 years onwards for incidence and mortality rates.

Time trends

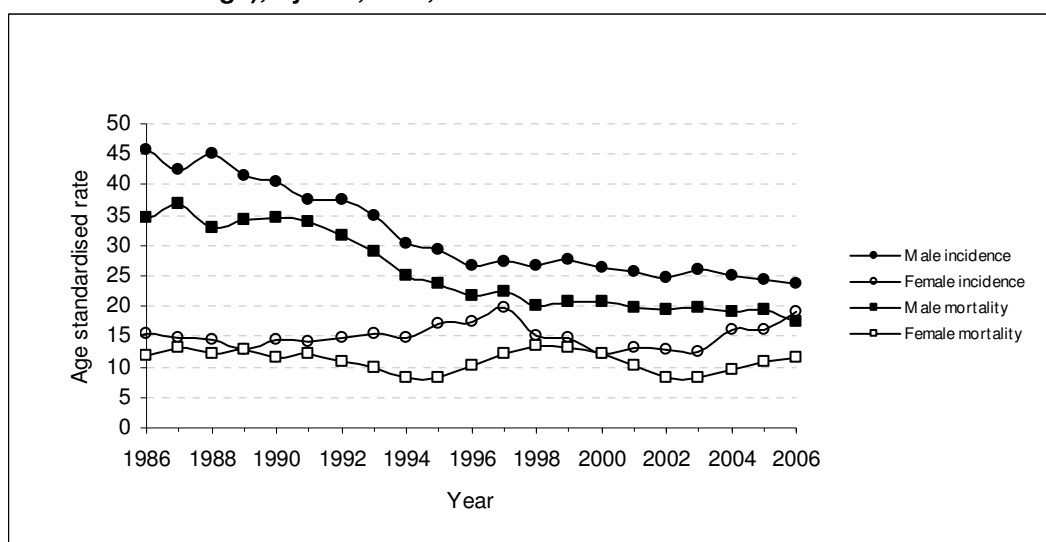
Age standardised incidence and mortality rates have decreased in males since 1985. This trend was not observed in females.

The age standardised incidence rate in males decreased at an average of 3.5 per cent per year from 1985 to 2006 ($p < 0.05$). The downward trend of the incidence rate in males coincides with the decrease in the prevalence of tobacco smoking (daily smoking) over time (26.7 per cent in 1991; 18.6 per cent in 2004).

The age standardised mortality rate in males showed a significant decrease at an average of 3.7 per cent per year from 1985 to 2006 ($p < 0.05$).

By comparison both incidence and mortality rates in females showed no significant trend however both incidence and mortality rates appear to have increased slightly since 2002.

Figure 26: Lung cancer, age standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), by sex, ACT, 1985-2006



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Age standardised rate per 100,000 population using the World 1960 population as the standard.

4.6. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma was the fifth most common cancer in males and the seventh in females. It was the fourth most common cause of cancer related deaths in males and the sixth in females.

According to cancer statistics in 2002-06, one in 54 males and one in 106 females in the ACT developed non-Hodgkin's lymphoma before the age of 75 years and one in 35 males and one in 60 females in the ACT before the age of 85 years. The risk of dying from non-Hodgkin's lymphoma was one in 160 males and one in 212 females in the ACT before the age of 75 years with one in 67 males and one in 111 females in the ACT before the age of 85 years (Table 13 & 15).

Table 13: Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, incidence and mortality by sex, ACT, 1985-2006

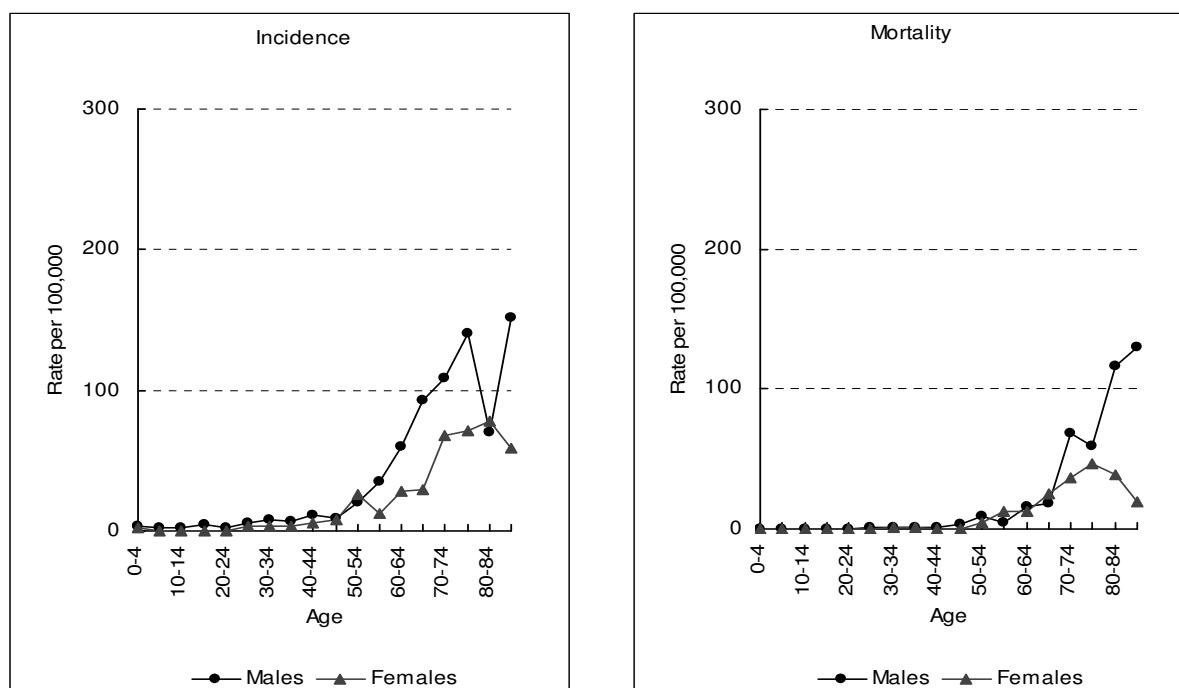
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	Males					Females				
	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2002-06	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2002-06
Incidence										
Number of cases	54	96	117	153	153	47	87	104	102	94
Per cent of all cancers	3.8	4.8	4.3	5.1	4.6	3.2	4.8	4.5	3.7	3.2
Crude incidence rate	8.2	13.1	15.3	19.3	18.9	7.1	11.8	13.4	12.6	11.3
ASR (World 1960)	9.3	14.5	14.8	17.1	16.3	7.7	11.7	11.1	9.8	8.2
Sex ratio (M:F)	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative risk*	1in88	1in65	1in60	1in53	1in54	1in105	1in74	1in78	1in85	1in106
Mortality										
Number of deaths	19	42	47	60	58	15	34	59	46	43
Per cent of all deaths	3.0	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.4	2.9	5.3	6.7	5.1	4.6
Crude mortality rate	2.9	5.7	6.1	7.6	7.2	2.3	4.6	7.6	5.7	5.2
ASR (World 1960)	3.5	6.6	5.8	6.4	5.6	2.6	4.5	6.4	4.1	3.7
Sex ratio (M:F)	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative risk*	1in228	1in124	1in143	1in143	1in160	1in270	1in195	1in122	1in205	1in212

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Crude incidence/mortality rate and age standardised rate (ASR) per 100,000 population.

*Refer Appendix C

Figure 27: Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, age specific incidence and mortality rates by sex, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

The median age at diagnosis was 62 years in males and 65 years in females.

The median age at death was 76 years in males and 73 years in females.

As for most cancers, incidence and mortality rates increased with age. The youngest cases were in the age group 0-4 years.

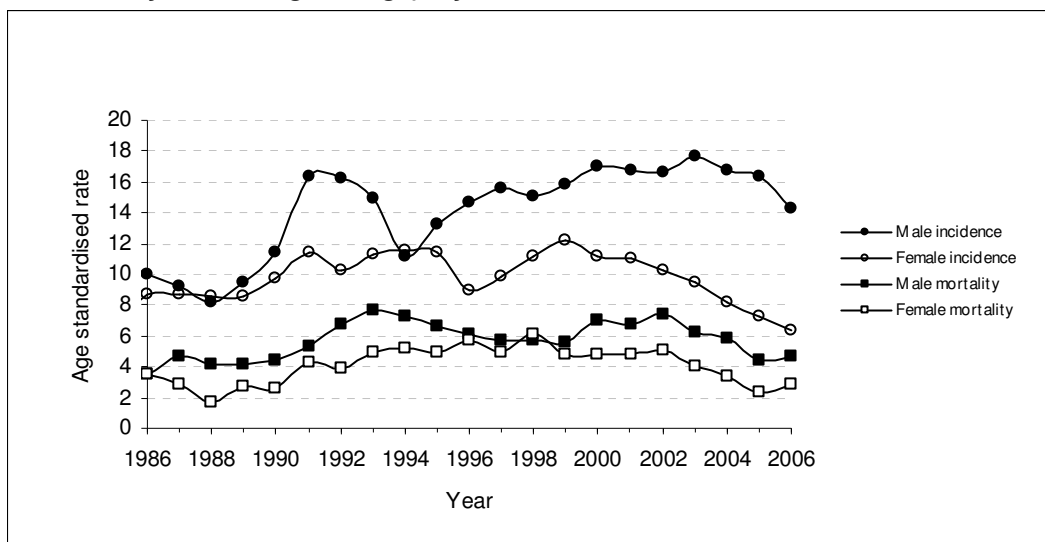
The incidence rate increased notably after 50 years and peaked at 75-79 years in males; 80-84 years in females. After 55 years of age the incidence rates in males was double the incidence rate in females.

Time trends

Overall the age standardised incidence rate in males increased significantly at an average of 2.9 per cent per year from 1985 to 2006 ($p=0.001$). The upward trend in males was also seen in New South Wales. There was no clear trend in the female incidence rate over time, although rates appear to have decreased since 1999.

There was no clear trend in the age standardised mortality rate for either males or females. The fluctuation of age standardised rates in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is probably due to small numbers in each age group.

Figure 28: Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, age standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), by sex, ACT, 1985-2006



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Age standardised rate per 100,000 population using the World 1960 population as the standard.

4.7. Cervical cancer

Cervical cancer was the eleventh most common cancer occurring in females, and the nineteenth most common cause of cancer related deaths in females in the ACT.

According to cancer statistics in 2002-06, one in 178 females in the ACT developed cervical cancer before the age of 75 years; one in 158 females before the age of 85 years.

The risk of dying from cervical cancer was one in 1,198 females before the age of both 75 years and 85 years in the ACT (Table 14 & 15).

Table 14: Cervical cancer, incidence and mortality, ACT, 1985-2006

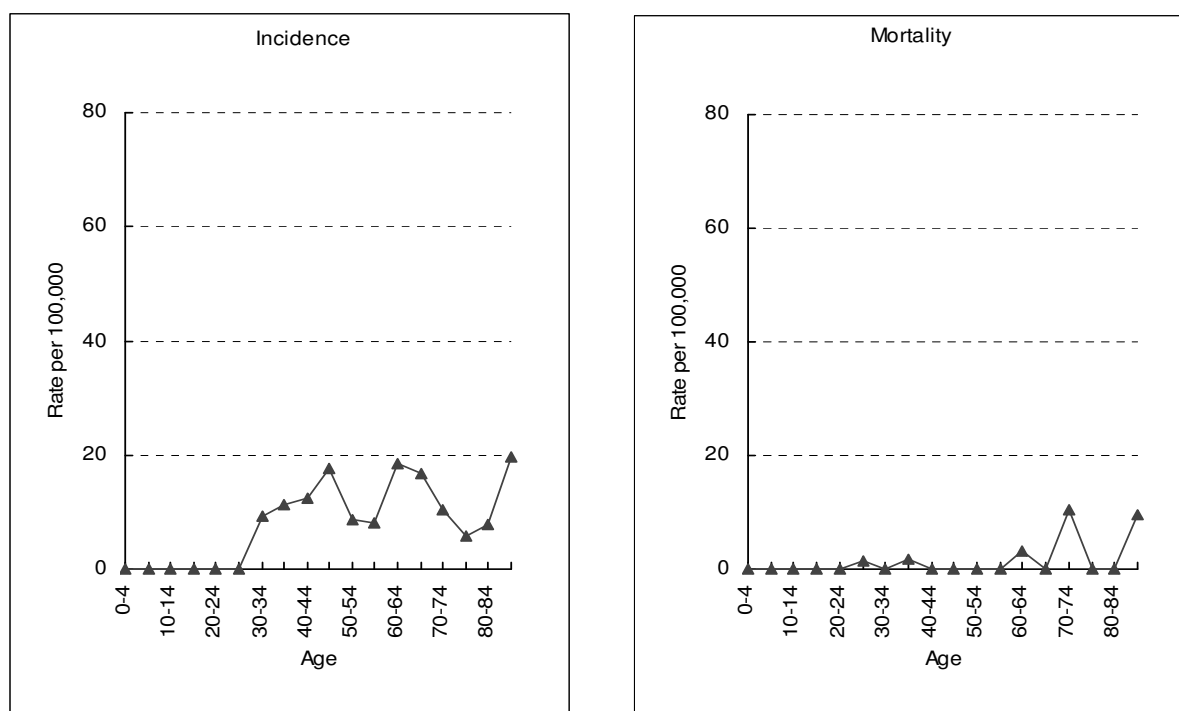
Cervical cancer	1985-89	1990-94	1995-99	2000-04	2002-06
Incidence					
Number of cases	67	75	60	53	57
Per cent of all cancers	4.5	4.2	2.6	1.9	1.9
Crude incidence rate	10.1	10.2	7.7	6.5	6.9
ASR (World 1960)	9.9	9.7	6.4	5.3	5.4
Cumulative Risk*	1 in 94	1 in 89	1 in 152	1 in 188	1 in 178
Mortality					
Number of deaths	16	11	19	12	6
Per cent of all deaths	3.1	1.7	2.2	1.3	0.6
Crude mortality rate	2.4	1.5	2.4	1.5	0.7
ASR (World 1960)	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.3	0.6
Cumulative Risk*	1 in 390	1 in 674	1 in 344	1 in 711	1 in 1198

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Crude incidence/mortality rate and age standardised rate (ASR) per 100,000 women.

*Refer Appendix C

Figure 29: Cervical cancer, age specific incidence and mortality rates, ACT, 2002-06



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

The Median age at diagnosis was 48 years and the median age at death was 68 years.

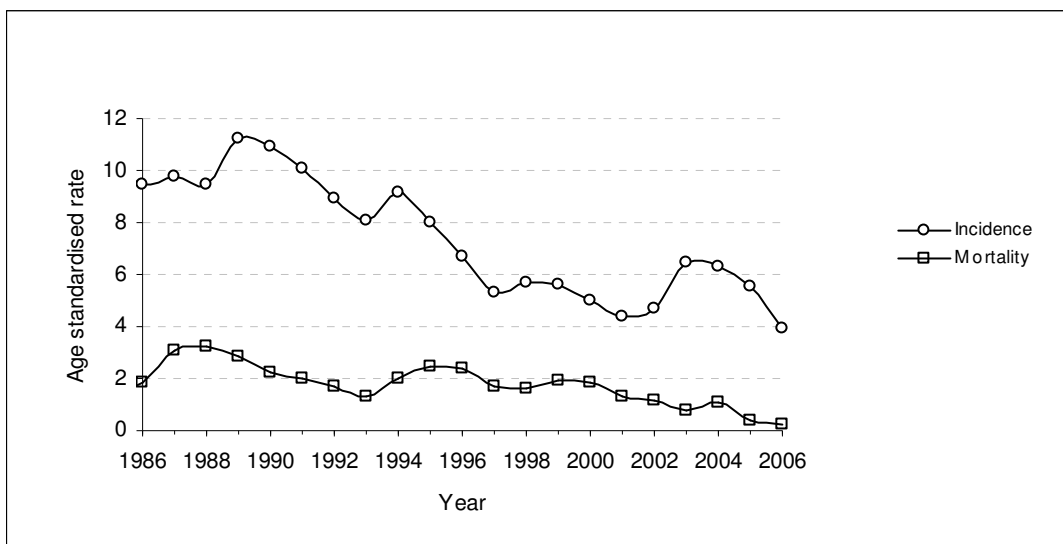
Cervical cancer was the second or third most common cancer in females aged 30 to 39 years. The age specific incidence and mortality rate did not show a clear pattern because of the fluctuation of rates due to the small number of cases and deaths for each age group.

Time trends

The age standardised incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer has almost halved over the past twenty years. The age standardised incidence rate decreased at an average of 4.5 per cent per year from 1985 to 2006 ($p < 0.05$).

Due to widespread screening programs more than 70 per cent of cervical cancers in Australia are now detected in the potentially curable in situ stage. Incidence rates are expected to decrease even further with the introduction of the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccination program.

Figure 30: Cervical cancer, age standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), ACT, 1985-2006



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: Age standardised rate per 100,000 women using the World 1960 population as the standard.

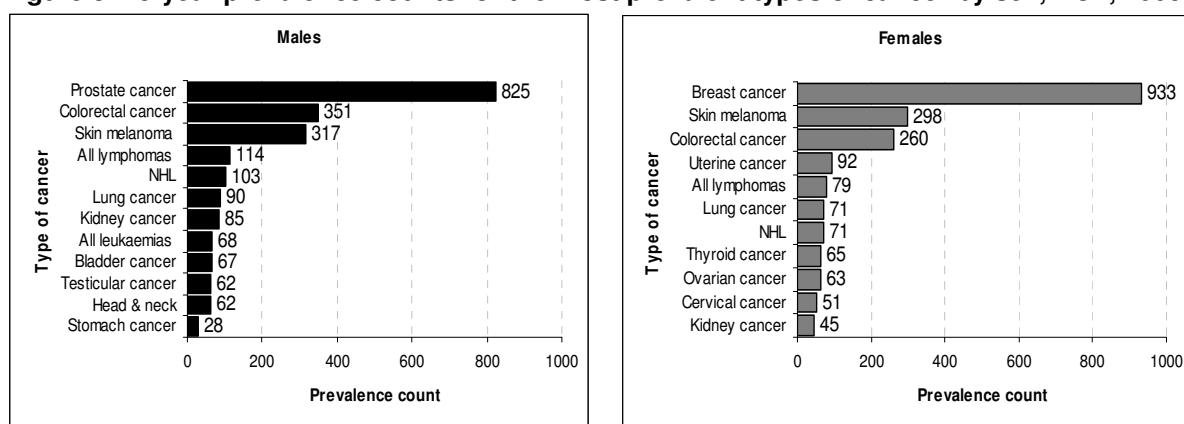
5. Prevalence of selected cancers

Cancer prevalence identifies people who are alive with a prior diagnosis of cancer at a point in time. Prevalence is often divided into subgroups based on health care requirements. Five year prevalence includes everyone who is alive and diagnosed five years after diagnosis, this includes persons who may still be undergoing treatment or have had a recurrence. Ten year prevalence may include persons who are considered to be cured. From a public healthy policy perspective, it is useful to estimate the number of persons living with cancer in the population, to identify the burden of the disease and to influence health care planning in terms of allocation of resources and services.

As at the end of 2005, there was a total of 2311 males and 2242 females who were living in the ACT following a diagnosis of cancer within the previous five years; 3786 males and 3653 females within the previous ten years.

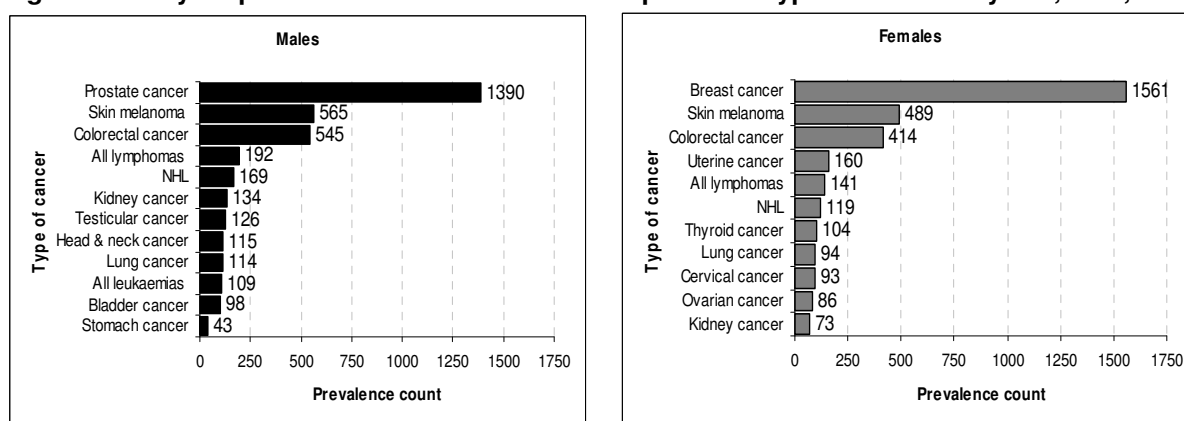
Prostate (5-year prevalence: 825; 10-year prevalence: 1390) and female breast cancers (5-year prevalence: 933; 10-year prevalence: 1561) were the most prevalent types of cancers in the ACT.

Figure 31: 5-year prevalence counts for the most prevalent types of cancer by sex, ACT, 2005



Source: ACT Cancer Registry
 Note: Prevalence data are as at 31st December 2005;
 NHL: Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

Figure 32: 10-year prevalence counts for the most prevalent types of cancer by sex, ACT, 2005



Source: ACT Cancer Registry
 Note: Prevalence data are as at 31 December 2005;
 NHL: Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

6. Cancer incidence and mortality tables 2002-06

This section contains tables of cancer incidence and mortality statistics for the ACT, 2002-06, in relation to:

- number of new cases and deaths;
- age-specific incidence and mortality rates per 100,000;
- crude incidence and mortality rates per 100,000 (Crude Rates);
- cumulative risk of incidence and mortality; and
- age standardised (AS) incidence and mortality rates using Australian Standard Population (2001) and the World Standard Population (1960).

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C00. Lip																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	10						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	9						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	3	3	2	2	1	19						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	8.9	11.5	0.0	11.7	21.6		1.2	1 in 671	1 in 483	1.1	1.7	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.1	4.2	5.2	11.8	7.8	0.0		1.1	1 in 1141	1 in 539	0.8	1.3	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.7	6.4	8.2	6.6	9.4	6.7		1.2	1 in 852	1 in 508	0.9	1.4	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	1 in 11020	1 in 11020	0.1	0.1	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	1 in 22674	1 in 22674	0.0	0.1	
C01, C02. Tongue																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	6	2	2	1	0	1	0	20						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	5	6	2	3	2	1	2	1	28						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.3	1.7	7.3	12.5	6.3	8.9	5.7	0.0	11.7	0.0		2.5	1 in 423	1 in 340	2.0	2.6	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.2	5.9	7.8	9.7		1.0	1 in 1405	1 in 716	0.6	1.1	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.2	0.8	4.4	6.2	3.1	6.4	5.5	3.3	9.4	6.7		1.7	1 in 656	1 in 464	1.3	1.9	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	7						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	3	1	11						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.2	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.5	1 in 1921	1 in 1921	0.4	0.5	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	5.2	0.0	23.4	9.7		0.8	1 in 1991	1 in 598	0.5	0.9	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.7	0.0	14.0	6.7		0.7	1 in 1945	1 in 823	0.5	0.8	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C03- C06. Mouth																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	3	0	2	3	0	0	15						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	7						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	3	3	3	3	3	0	1	22						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.4	6.3	9.4	0.0	11.5	22.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	1 in 584	1 in 355	1.4	2.2		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	12.5	5.2	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.8	1 in 954	1 in 954	0.7	1.0		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.5	3.1	4.7	6.4	8.2	9.8	0.0	6.7	1.3	1 in 727	1 in 536	1.1	1.6		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	7						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1 in 2023	1 in 2023	0.4	0.6		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.2	1 in 4799	1 in 4799	0.2	0.3		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.4	1 in 2849	1 in 2849	0.3	0.4		
C07, C08. Salivary glands																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	7						
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	8						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	5	1	0	0	2	0	15						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.6	0.0	3.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.9	1 in 1546	1 in 552	0.7	1.1		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	12.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1 in 1030	1 in 1030	0.9	0.9		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8	2.1	7.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.9	1 in 1244	1 in 787	0.7	1.0		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.2	1 in 4520	1 in 1244	0.2	0.4		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 4346	1 in 4346	0.2	0.2		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.2	1 in 4478	1 in 2188	0.2	0.3		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C09, C10. Oropharynx																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	6	3	2	1	2	0	1	19						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	3	3	1	2	1	1	22						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	3.6	12.5	9.4	8.9	5.7	14.7	0.0	21.6	2.3	1 in 460	1 in 344	1.9	2.7		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.4	1 in 3399	1 in 1461	0.2	0.4		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.6	6.2	4.7	6.4	2.7	6.6	4.7	6.7	1.3	1 in 821	1 in 562	1.0	1.5		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	6						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	8						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	2.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	1 in 1691	1 in 1042	0.6	0.8		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 5827	1 in 5827	0.2	0.2		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.6	1.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 in 2631	1 in 1838	0.4	0.5		
C11. Nasopharynx																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 4849	1 in 4849	0.2	0.2		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 9643	1 in 9643	0.1	0.1		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C12, C13. Hypopharynx																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 in 2277	1 in 2277	0.4	0.5		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.1	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.1			
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.3	1 in 4635	1 in 4635	0.2	0.3		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	5						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.1	3.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 in 1755	1 in 1755	0.4	0.5		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.1	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.1			
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.3	1 in 3585	1 in 3585	0.3	0.3		
C14. Other oral cavity & pharynx																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	5						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.2	0.2	n.a	n.a	0.2	0.6			
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.4	1 in 3211	1 in 3211	0.3	0.4		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.3	1 in 6283	1 in 6283	0.2	0.4		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.1	n.a	n.a	0.1	0.3			
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 4799	1 in 4799	0.1	0.1		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.1	1 in 9318	1 in 9318	0.1	0.2		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C01-C14, C30- C32. Head & neck																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	14	18	15	9	7	11	6	4	96						
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	3	6	4	6	2	1	3	4	36						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	7	6	17	24	19	15	9	12	9	8	132						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.3	6.6	8.7	25.4	37.5	47.2	39.8	40.2	81.0	70.0	86.5	11.8	1 in 96	1 in 56	9.5	14.4		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.7	1.6	5.1	12.4	12.4	25.0	10.5	5.9	23.4	39.0	4.3	1 in 263	1 in 190	3.3	4.6		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	1.6	5.6	5.0	15.0	24.9	29.6	32.2	24.7	39.4	42.1	53.8	8.0	1 in 142	1 in 90	6.2	9.1		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	7	4	3	2	5	3	2	34						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	2	2	2	3	4	20						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	8	7	7	5	4	7	6	6	54						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	1.7	9.1	14.6	12.6	13.3	11.5	36.8	35.0	43.2	4.2	1 in 304	1 in 146	3.2	5.3		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	9.3	8.3	10.5	11.8	23.4	39.0	2.4	1 in 576	1 in 286	1.6	2.7		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	7.1	7.3	10.9	10.7	11.0	23.0	28.1	40.3	3.3	1 in 400	1 in 198	2.4	3.9		
C15. Oesophagus																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7	3	3	6	6	6	3	41						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	3	2	1	16						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7	4	7	11	9	8	4	57					
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	7.3	14.6	9.4	13.3	34.5	44.2	70.0	64.9	5.1	1 in 238	1 in 101	3.8	6.9		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	16.7	26.2	17.7	15.6	9.7	1.9	1 in 436	1 in 253	1.5	2.5		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.5	7.3	6.2	15.0	30.2	29.5	37.4	26.9	3.5	1 in 310	1 in 152	2.5	4.4		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	6	3	3	4	6	5	2	35						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5	3	4	1	2	18						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	6	4	8	7	10	6	4	53						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	3.5	3.6	12.5	9.4	13.3	23.0	44.2	58.3	43.2	4.3	1 in 292	1 in 117	3.3	5.8		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.1	20.8	15.7	23.7	7.8	19.5	2.2	1 in 465	1 in 269	1.6	2.6		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.7	3.5	6.2	6.2	17.2	19.2	32.8	28.1	26.9	3.2	1 in 360	1 in 172	2.4	4.0		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C16. Stomach																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	5	7	9	12	7	11	3	66						
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	5	0	5	6	6	6	6	6	47						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	6	14	5	12	15	18	13	17	9	113						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.5	16.3	10.4	22.0	39.8	69.0	51.5	128.2	64.9	8.1	1 in 123	1 in 59	6.5	11.1		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	6.4	8.6	0.0	15.5	25.0	31.4	35.5	46.9	58.5	5.7	1 in 219	1 in 116	4.0	6.5		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	5.0	12.3	5.2	18.7	32.2	49.3	42.6	79.5	60.5	6.9	1 in 159	1 in 81	5.2	8.5		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	3	6	3	5	6	9	3	43						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	6	3	5	3	5	5	32						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	7	3	12	6	10	9	14	8	75						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.7	9.1	6.3	18.9	13.3	28.7	44.2	104.9	64.9	5.3	1 in 247	1 in 87	4.0	7.4		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	3.4	0.0	18.6	12.5	26.2	17.7	39.0	48.7	3.9	1 in 306	1 in 164	2.7	4.5		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.6	1.7	6.2	3.1	18.7	12.9	27.4	29.5	65.5	53.8	4.6	1 in 274	1 in 119	3.3	5.7		
C17. Small intestine																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	13						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4	2	1	11						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	3	2	5	2	3	24						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.6	2.1	6.3	8.9	5.7	7.4	0.0	43.2	1.6	1 in 670	1 in 537	1.4	2.2		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	5.2	23.7	15.6	9.7	1.3	1 in 1571	1 in 385	0.8	1.6		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	2.6	1.0	3.1	6.4	5.5	16.4	9.4	20.2	1.5	1 in 946	1 in 427	1.1	1.8		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	2	9						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	3	1	2	12						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	5.7	14.7	0.0	43.2	1.1	1 in 964	1 in 564	1.0	1.8		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	7.8	0.0	0.4	1 in 6464	1 in 1190	0.2	0.4		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.4	2.7	9.8	4.7	13.4	0.7	1 in 1728	1 in 767	0.5	1.0		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C18. Colon																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	8	11	16	32	31	56	46	29	29	9	271						
	F	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	1	9	14	12	26	30	29	41	34	29	22	256						
	P	0	0	0	3	0	4	5	2	17	25	28	58	61	85	87	63	58	31	527						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.1	1.6	13.1	19.1	29.0	66.8	97.6	247.8	264.5	213.5	338.1	194.6		33.4	1 in 27	1 in 16	27.9	43.9	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	4.6	4.5	1.6	14.0	22.5	20.6	53.6	92.8	120.9	214.8	201.1	226.5	214.5		30.8	1 in 37	1 in 21	22.4	35.4	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	3.0	3.8	1.6	13.6	20.9	24.7	60.1	95.2	182.5	238.5	206.6	271.3	208.3		32.1	1 in 31	1 in 18	25.0	39.4	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	8	13	12	15	17	20	12	4	106						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	8	10	10	18	12	11	14	91						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	6	10	21	22	25	35	32	23	18	197						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.3	3.5	14.5	27.1	37.8	66.4	97.7	147.3	139.9	86.5		13.1	1 in 80	1 in 38	10.4	17.6	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	6.4	3.4	16.5	30.9	41.7	94.3	71.0	85.9	136.5		11.0	1 in 102	1 in 57	7.6	12.9	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.2	5.0	8.8	21.8	34.3	53.7	95.9	104.9	107.6	121.0		12.0	1 in 90	1 in 46	8.9	15.2	
C19- C21. Rectum, rectosigmoid, anus																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	11	7	28	31	30	24	21	23	10	7	197						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	9	8	18	16	7	13	16	12	9	114						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	15	16	36	49	46	31	34	39	22	16	311						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.5	0.0	4.9	18.0	12.2	50.8	64.7	94.4	106.2	120.7	169.4	116.6	151.4		24.3	1 in 43	1 in 27	19.9	29.9	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	6.2	14.5	13.7	37.1	49.5	29.2	68.1	94.6	93.7	87.7		13.7	1 in 91	1 in 49	9.7	15.3	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	4.0	12.0	13.4	31.8	50.8	71.8	66.5	93.2	127.9	102.9	107.5		19.0	1 in 58	1 in 35	14.6	22.1	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	5	8	6	6	4	5	10	3	2	55						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	5	0	3	3	7	9	35						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	6	10	11	11	4	8	13	10	11	90						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.3	4.9	8.7	14.5	12.5	18.9	17.7	28.7	73.6	35.0	43.2		6.8	1 in 181	1 in 92	5.4	8.5	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.4	10.3	15.5	0.0	15.7	17.7	54.7	87.7		4.2	1 in 430	1 in 169	2.5	4.7	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.6	2.4	5.0	8.8	11.4	17.2	8.6	21.9	42.6	46.8	73.9		5.5	1 in 258	1 in 120	3.9	6.6	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C18- C21. Colorectal (Large bowel)																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	19	18	44	63	61	80	67	52	39	16	468						
	F	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	3	13	23	20	44	46	36	54	50	41	31	370						
	P	0	0	0	3	1	5	5	7	32	41	64	107	107	116	121	102	80	47	838						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.0	3.1	6.6	31.1	31.3	79.9	131.4	192.0	354.1	385.2	382.9	454.7	345.9	57.8	1 in 17	1 in 10	47.8	73.7		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	20.3	37.0	34.3	90.7	142.3	150.1	282.9	295.7	320.2	302.2	44.6	1 in 26	1 in 15	32.1	50.6		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.7	3.8	3.8	5.7	25.6	34.3	56.5	111.0	166.9	249.0	331.7	334.5	374.1	315.8	51.1	1 in 21	1 in 12	39.6	61.5		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	7	16	19	18	19	22	30	15	6	161						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	4	13	15	10	21	15	18	23	126						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	12	20	32	33	29	43	45	33	29	287						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	3.3	8.2	12.2	29.0	39.6	56.6	84.1	126.5	220.9	174.9	129.7	19.9	1 in 56	1 in 27	15.7	26.1		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	8.0	6.9	26.8	46.4	41.7	110.0	88.7	140.6	224.2	15.2	1 in 83	1 in 43	10.1	17.5		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	5.6	10.0	17.6	33.2	51.5	62.2	117.9	147.6	154.3	194.9	17.5	1 in 67	1 in 34	12.9	21.8		
C22. Liver																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	4	6	5	5	5	4	3	41						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	4	3	2	2	2	4	21						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	4	6	10	8	7	7	6	7	62						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	5.2	7.3	8.3	18.9	22.1	28.7	36.8	46.6	64.9	5.1	1 in 214	1 in 113	4.1	6.7		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.1	12.4	12.5	10.5	11.8	15.6	39.0	2.5	1 in 470	1 in 286	1.8	2.9		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	3.3	3.5	6.2	15.6	17.2	19.2	23.0	28.1	47.0	3.8	1 in 297	1 in 169	2.9	4.6		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	3	2	4	2	3	4	1	27						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	3	2	4	17						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	4	3	4	6	4	6	6	5	44						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.5	7.3	6.3	6.3	17.7	11.5	22.1	46.6	21.6	3.3	1 in 359	1 in 161	2.6	4.3		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	8.3	10.5	17.7	15.6	39.0	2.0	1 in 712	1 in 326	1.3	2.4		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	2.5	3.5	3.1	6.2	12.9	11.0	19.7	28.1	33.6	2.7	1 in 481	1 in 224	2.0	3.3		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C23, C24. Gallbladder																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	3	2	1	1	14						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	0	3	2	4	0	16						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	4	6	4	5	1	30						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	3.1	17.7	17.2	14.7	11.7	21.6	1.7	1 in 477	1 in 293	1.5	2.4		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.1	12.4	0.0	15.7	11.8	31.2	0.0	1.9	1 in 592	1 in 261	1.3	2.2		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	3.1	7.8	8.6	16.4	13.1	23.4	6.7	1.8	1 in 532	1 in 270	1.4	2.3		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	1	3	1	12						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	13						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	3	2	2	4	3	5	1	25						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	0.0	8.9	17.2	7.4	35.0	21.6	1.5	1 in 667	1 in 277	1.1	2.2		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	4.1	6.2	0.0	5.2	11.8	15.6	0.0	1.6	1 in 910	1 in 405	1.1	1.7		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.9	3.1	3.1	4.3	11.0	9.8	23.4	6.7	1.5	1 in 778	1 in 340	1.1	1.9		
C25. Pancreas																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	4	4	6	4	9	11	5	3	53						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	4	12	9	6	9	50						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	5	7	9	8	21	20	11	12	103						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.3	7.0	7.3	8.3	18.9	17.7	51.7	81.0	58.3	64.9	6.5	1 in 173	1 in 79	5.2	9.0		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.7	6.2	9.3	16.7	62.9	53.2	46.9	87.7	6.0	1 in 198	1 in 100	4.0	7.2		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.6	5.0	4.4	7.3	14.0	17.2	57.6	65.6	51.4	80.6	6.3	1 in 185	1 in 89	4.6	8.1		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	4	2	7	6	3	2	31						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	6	10	8	4	9	45						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	4	7	8	17	14	7	11	76						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.5	5.4	2.1	12.6	8.9	40.2	44.2	35.0	43.2	3.8	1 in 270	1 in 131	3.1	5.4		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	6.2	9.3	25.0	52.4	47.3	31.2	87.7	5.4	1 in 209	1 in 115	3.7	6.5		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.3	2.6	4.1	10.9	17.2	46.6	45.9	32.7	73.9	4.6	1 in 234	1 in 122	3.4	6.1		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C30, C31. Nose, sinuses, etc.																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	7						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	9						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.0	3.1	4.4	5.7	7.4	0.0	0.0		0.9	1 in 1087	1 in 777	0.7	1.0	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	1 in 5448	1 in 5448	0.2	0.2	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.7	3.3	0.0	0.0		0.5	1 in 1853	1 in 1421	0.4	0.6	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	7						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	7.4	0.0	0.0		0.5	1 in 2199	1 in 1216	0.4	0.6	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	9.7		0.4	1 in 6464	1 in 2221	0.2	0.4	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.7	6.6	0.0	6.7		0.4	1 in 3365	1 in 1600	0.3	0.5	
C32. Larynx																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	3	2	5	3	1	22						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	4	3	2	5	4	1	24						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.2	12.6	13.3	11.5	36.8	35.0	21.6		2.7	1 in 445	1 in 172	2.1	3.7	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0		0.2	1 in 12839	1 in 2136	0.1	0.3	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.9	2.1	6.2	6.4	5.5	16.4	18.7	6.7		1.5	1 in 881	1 in 346	1.1	1.8	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	8						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	2	1	10						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	5.7	22.1	23.3	21.6		1.0	1 in 2249	1 in 369	0.7	1.6	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	5.9	0.0	0.0		0.2	1 in 3818	1 in 1794	0.2	0.3	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.5	13.1	9.4	6.7		0.6	1 in 2840	1 in 678	0.4	0.8	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C33, C34. Lung																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	7	11	21	22	43	44	45	43	13	257						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	16	18	25	23	24	31	21	12	177						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	7	11	27	39	47	66	68	76	64	25	434						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	3.3	6.6	12.2	20.0	43.8	69.2	190.3	253.0	331.3	501.3	281.1		31.7	1 in 34	1 in 14	25.0	44.6	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	6.4	27.5	37.1	77.4	95.9	125.7	183.3	164.0	117.0		21.3	1 in 54	1 in 28	15.2	24.6	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.6	5.6	9.2	23.8	40.4	73.3	141.7	186.4	249.3	299.3	168.0		26.5	1 in 42	1 in 20	19.6	33.3	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	5	14	20	31	38	33	35	10	196						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	18	19	16	16	18	11	118						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	13	26	38	50	54	49	53	21	314						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.6	8.7	9.1	29.2	62.9	137.2	218.5	243.0	408.1	216.2		24.2	1 in 43	1 in 18	19.2	34.4	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	24.7	55.7	79.2	83.8	94.6	140.6	107.2		14.2	1 in 78	1 in 41	10.1	16.5	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.2	4.2	11.5	27.0	59.3	107.3	148.0	160.7	247.9	141.1		19.1	1 in 56	1 in 26	14.2	24.4	
C37, C38. Other thoracic organs																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	6						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.5	1 in 2187	1 in 2187	0.4	0.5	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0		0.2	1 in 12432	1 in 2659	0.2	0.3	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0		0.4	1 in 3758	1 in 2325	0.3	0.4	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	1 in 4520	1 in 4520	0.1	0.2	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0		0.1	n.a	1 in 3383	0.1	0.2	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0		0.1	1 in 9318	1 in 3686	0.1	0.2	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C40, C41. Bone																										
Cases	M	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7						
	F	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6						
	P	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	13						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	1 in 1389	1 in 920	0.7	1.0		
	F	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1 in 1878	1 in 1878	0.7	0.7		
	P	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1 in 1618	1 in 1279	0.7	0.8		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 2553	1 in 2553	0.2	0.3		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 5294	1 in 5294	0.1	0.1		
C43. Melanoma of skin																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	2	7	15	13	21	15	28	33	50	34	38	40	34	18	13	361						
	F	0	0	0	3	6	12	22	20	25	35	34	34	27	17	19	21	18	12	305						
	P	0	0	0	5	13	27	35	41	40	63	67	84	61	55	59	55	36	25	666						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	9.6	22.8	19.9	34.4	24.6	48.7	59.9	104.3	107.0	168.2	230.0	250.3	209.9	281.1	44.6	1 in 25	1 in 16	36.6	53.5		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	8.5	18.3	33.2	31.9	38.9	56.3	58.4	70.1	83.5	70.9	99.5	124.2	140.6	117.0	36.8	1 in 35	1 in 24	27.9	38.3		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	9.1	20.6	26.6	33.2	32.0	52.7	59.1	87.1	95.2	118.1	161.7	180.4	168.4	168.0	40.6	1 in 29	1 in 20	31.9	45.0		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	1	3	4	4	6	7	7	5	2	1	46						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	2	4	1	2	18						
	P	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	2	1	5	5	5	6	10	9	9	3	3	64						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.1	0.0	1.6	1.6	5.2	7.3	8.3	18.9	31.0	40.2	36.8	23.3	21.6	5.7	1 in 165	1 in 110	4.9	7.0		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.0	3.2	1.7	2.1	0.0	12.5	10.5	23.7	7.8	19.5	2.2	1 in 605	1 in 310	1.5	2.5		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.0	0.8	1.6	0.8	4.2	4.4	5.2	9.4	21.5	24.7	29.5	14.0	20.2	3.9	1 in 263	1 in 167	3.2	4.6		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)		
C45. Mesothelioma																											
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	4	2	5	0	0	18							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	1	5	2	5	0	1	22							
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.6	6.3	3.1	17.7	11.5	36.8	0.0	0.0		2.2	1 in 455	1 in 248	1.8	2.8		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7		0.5	1 in 2552	1 in 2552	0.4	0.5		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	4.1	1.6	10.7	5.5	16.4	0.0	6.7		1.3	1 in 789	1 in 479	1.0	1.6		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	3	3	2	3	0	0	19							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	5	3	3	2	3	0	0	22							
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	7.3	6.3	9.4	13.3	11.5	22.1	0.0	0.0		2.3	1 in 405	1 in 280	1.9	2.8		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.4	1 in 3489	1 in 3489	0.3	0.3		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.5	5.2	4.7	6.4	5.5	9.8	0.0	0.0		1.3	1 in 742	1 in 544	1.1	1.5		
C46. Kaposi's sarcoma																											
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4							
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	1 in 5369	1 in 5369	0.2	0.2		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0		0.2	1 in 11654	1 in 2100	0.1	0.2		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0		0.2	1 in 7359	1 in 2705	0.2	0.3		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1							
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0		0.1	n.a	1 in 2562	0.0	0.1		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0		0.1	n.a	1 in 4277	0.0	0.1		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C47, C49. Connective tissue, peripheral nerves																										
Cases	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	3	7	5	0	31						
	F	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	19						
	P	1	0	0	1	2	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	9	8	0	50						
Incidence per 100,000	M	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.6	4.9	5.2	1.8	4.2	3.1	8.9	17.2	51.5	58.3	0.0		3.8	1 in 385	1 in 124	2.9	4.9	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.8	1.5	1.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	3.4	2.1	3.1	4.2	0.0	11.8	23.4	0.0		2.3	1 in 751	1 in 324	1.7	2.3	
	P	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.1	6.4	8.2	29.5	37.4	0.0		3.0	1 in 517	1 in 190	2.3	3.5	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	8						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	0	12						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	36.8	0.0	0.0		1.0	1 in 2599	1 in 450	0.7	1.4	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	23.4	0.0		0.5	n.a	1 in 682	0.2	0.6	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	19.7	14.0	0.0		0.7	1 in 5345	1 in 535	0.4	1.0	
C50. Breast																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	5						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	40	89	122	167	168	107	105	59	67	42	37	1025						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	4	18	40	89	122	167	168	107	106	60	68	43	37	1030						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.7	7.4	11.7	0.0		0.6	1 in 1732	1 in 655	0.5	0.8	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	27.2	63.9	138.6	196.3	286.6	346.5	331.1	437.6	309.1	396.2	328.0	360.7		123.5	1 in 10	1 in 7	94.2	129.6	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	23	17	27	14	19	11	12	12	11	11	174						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	23	17	27	14	19	11	13	12	11	11	175						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	1 in 3479	1 in 3479	0.1	0.2	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	17.6	35.8	27.4	46.3	28.9	58.8	45.8	62.9	71.0	85.9	107.2		21.0	1 in 61	1 in 41	15.5	22.3	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C47, C49. Connective tissue, peripheral nerves																										
Cases	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	3	7	5	0	31						
	F	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	19						
	P	1	0	0	1	2	1	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	3	9	8	0	50						
Incidence per 100,000	M	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.6	4.9	5.2	1.8	4.2	3.1	8.9	17.2	51.5	58.3	0.0		3.8	1 in 385	1 in 124	2.9	4.9	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.8	1.5	1.5	3.2	1.6	1.6	3.4	2.1	3.1	4.2	0.0	11.8	23.4	0.0		2.3	1 in 751	1 in 324	1.7	2.3	
	P	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	2.3	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.1	6.4	8.2	29.5	37.4	0.0		3.0	1 in 517	1 in 190	2.3	3.5	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	8						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	3	0	12						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	36.8	0.0	0.0		1.0	1 in 2599	1 in 450	0.7	1.4	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	23.4	0.0		0.5	n.a	1 in 682	0.2	0.6	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	19.7	14.0	0.0		0.7	1 in 5345	1 in 535	0.4	1.0	
C50. Breast																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	5						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	40	89	122	167	168	107	105	59	67	42	37	1025						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	4	18	40	89	122	167	168	107	106	60	68	43	37	1030						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	5.7	7.4	11.7	0.0		0.6	1 in 1732	1 in 655	0.5	0.8	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	27.2	63.9	138.6	196.3	286.6	346.5	331.1	437.6	309.1	396.2	328.0	360.7		123.5	1 in 10	1 in 7	94.2	129.6	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	23	17	27	14	19	11	12	12	11	11	174						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	23	17	27	14	19	11	13	12	11	11	175						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	1 in 3479	1 in 3479	0.1	0.2	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	17.6	35.8	27.4	46.3	28.9	58.8	45.8	62.9	71.0	85.9	107.2		21.0	1 in 61	1 in 41	15.5	22.3	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C53. Cervix																										
Cases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	8	11	5	4	6	4	2	1	1	2	57	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	11.2	12.5	17.7	8.6	8.2	18.6	16.7	10.5	5.9	7.8	19.5	6.9	1 in 178	1 in 158	5.4	7.0	-	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.7	1 in 1198	1 in 1198	0.6	0.8	-	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C54, C55. Uterus																										
Cases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	14	19	18	15	13	14	9	6	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	7.8	9.7	24.0	39.2	55.7	62.5	68.1	82.8	70.3	58.5	14.5	1 in 75	1 in 48	10.8	16.0	-	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	4	5	6	3	1	2	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	6.2	12.4	20.8	31.4	17.7	7.8	19.5	3.3	1 in 265	1 in 198	2.6	3.8	-	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C56, C57.0-7. Ovary																										
Cases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	13	9	10	13	16	6	9	7	4	96	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	3.2	3.1	20.9	15.4	20.6	40.2	66.7	31.4	53.2	54.7	39.0	11.6	1 in 96	1 in 63	9.1	12.6	-	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	3	2	7	4	4	4	8	6	4	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	3.4	14.4	12.4	16.7	21.0	47.3	46.9	39.0	5.9	1 in 239	1 in 113	4.0	6.5	-	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C58. Placenta																										
Cases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1 in 4263	1 in 4263	0.3	0.3	-	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 12839	1 in 12839	0.1	0.1	-	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C51, C52, C57.8-9. Other female genital organs																										
Cases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	5	3	0	1	4	1	3	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	3.2	3.4	10.3	9.3	0.0	5.2	23.7	7.8	29.2	2.8	1 in 578	1 in 303	1.9	3.0		
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	7.8	19.5	0.7	1 in 2136	1 in 1165	0.4	0.8		
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C61. Prostate																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	83	168	151	195	140	119	69	42	986	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	31.3	150.6	350.4	475.2	863.0	805.0	876.2	804.5	908.1	121.7	1 in 8	1 in 5	101.8	157.1		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	11	19	18	27	24	23	19	146	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	7.3	22.9	59.8	79.7	155.2	176.7	268.2	410.8	18.0	1 in 62	1 in 26	14.4	27.1		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C62. Testis																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	6	8	7	17	6	11	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	65						
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	11.0	10.6	26.1	9.8	18.0	5.2	7.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	1 in 193	1 in 193	6.7	7.4		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 12201	1 in 12201	0.1	0.1		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C60, C63. Other male genital organs																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	7						
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	13.3	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	1 in 1018	1 in 741	0.8	1.0		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 12204	1 in 12204	0.1	0.1		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C64- C66, C68. Kidney																										
Cases	M	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6	12	14	17	15	11	13	12	8	117						
	F	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	3	3	12	8	6	9	10	7	5	69						
	P	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	4	9	15	26	25	21	20	23	19	13	186						
Incidence per 100,000	M	3.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	6.6	10.4	21.8	29.2	53.5	66.4	63.2	95.7	139.9	173.0	14.4	1 in 77	1 in 41	12.0	18.8		
	F	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	4.8	5.1	24.7	24.8	25.0	47.2	59.1	54.7	48.7	8.3	1 in 142	1 in 79	6.2	9.3		
	P	3.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.8	2.4	3.2	7.5	13.2	27.0	39.0	45.1	54.8	75.4	88.9	87.4	11.3	1 in 101	1 in 56	8.9	13.5		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	2	8	2	7	6	1	35						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4	4	4	5	5	5	31						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	4	6	12	6	12	11	6	66						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	7.3	6.3	6.3	35.4	11.5	51.5	70.0	21.6	4.3	1 in 285	1 in 105	3.3	5.8		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.6	0.0	2.1	12.4	16.7	21.0	29.6	39.0	48.7	3.7	1 in 353	1 in 160	2.5	4.4		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.5	3.5	4.1	9.4	25.8	16.4	39.4	51.4	40.3	4.0	1 in 316	1 in 130	2.9	5.1		
C67. Bladder																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	17	9	10	10	17	18	8	96						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	4	6	6	25						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	4	18	11	11	10	21	24	14	121						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.2	5.4	35.5	28.3	44.3	57.5	125.2	209.9	173.0	11.8	1 in 113	1 in 39	8.9	16.6		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.8	1.7	2.1	6.2	4.2	0.0	23.7	46.9	58.5	3.0	1 in 975	1 in 220	1.7	3.3		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	5.0	3.5	18.7	17.2	23.6	27.4	68.9	112.2	94.1	7.4	1 in 207	1 in 72	5.0	9.2		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	6	10	7	4	35						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	5	12						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	4	6	12	8	9	47						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	9.4	8.9	34.5	73.6	81.6	86.5	4.3	1 in 339	1 in 94	3.2	6.7		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	8.3	0.0	11.8	7.8	48.7	1.4	1 in 1666	1 in 633	0.8	1.6		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.1	4.7	8.6	16.4	39.4	37.4	60.5	2.9	1 in 577	1 in 180	1.9	3.8		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C69. Eye																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	3	1	2	2	0	0	15						
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	3	0	1	2	0	1	1	15						
	P	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	4	6	3	2	4	2	1	1	30						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	3.6	6.3	9.4	4.4	11.5	14.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	1 in 520	1 in 376	1.5	2.1		
	F	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.7	0.0	3.4	6.2	0.0	4.2	10.5	0.0	7.8	9.7	1.8	1 in 616	1 in 496	1.5	1.9		
	P	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.2	0.0	3.5	6.2	4.7	4.3	11.0	6.6	4.7	6.7	1.8	1 in 564	1 in 429	1.5	2.0		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 3178	1 in 3178	0.3	0.3		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.1	n.a	1 in 2562	0.0	0.1		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.2	1 in 6410	1 in 2566	0.1	0.2		
C71. Brain																										
Cases	M	1	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	6	1	6	6	8	2	8	5	1	1	53						
	F	0	2	3	0	0	3	3	2	1	3	2	9	3	0	2	6	5	3	47						
	P	1	4	3	0	0	7	5	2	7	4	8	15	11	2	10	11	6	4	100						
Incidence per 100,000	M	1.9	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	3.1	0.0	9.8	1.7	10.9	12.5	25.2	8.9	46.0	36.8	11.7	21.6	6.5	1 in 155	1 in 113	5.7	7.7		
	F	0.0	3.9	5.5	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.5	3.2	1.6	4.8	3.4	18.6	9.3	0.0	10.5	35.5	39.0	29.2	5.7	1 in 287	1 in 139	4.3	6.0		
	P	1.0	3.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.8	1.6	5.6	3.3	7.1	15.6	17.2	4.3	27.4	36.1	28.1	26.9	6.1	1 in 203	1 in 123	5.0	6.8		
Deaths	M	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	5	4	4	6	3	2	5	3	1	1	41						
	F	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	6	2	0	2	5	4	2	32						
	P	0	4	2	0	1	1	2	3	7	6	5	12	5	2	7	8	5	3	73						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.5	3.1	3.3	8.2	7.0	7.3	12.5	9.4	8.9	28.7	22.1	11.7	21.6	5.1	1 in 215	1 in 158	4.2	5.8		
	F	0.0	5.8	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.1	3.2	1.7	12.4	6.2	0.0	10.5	29.6	31.2	19.5	3.9	1 in 416	1 in 184	3.0	4.2		
	P	0.0	3.8	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.5	2.4	5.6	5.0	4.4	12.4	7.8	4.3	19.2	26.2	23.4	20.2	4.5	1 in 287	1 in 168	3.6	5.0		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C70, C72. Central nervous system																										
Cases	M	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5					
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4					
	P	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9					
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1 in 2369	1 in 2369	0.6	0.6	
	F	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 in 2380	1 in 2380	0.5	0.5	
	P	1.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 in 2361	1 in 2361	0.6	0.6	
Deaths	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2						
	P	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 11337	1 in 11337	0.2	0.1	
	F	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 5405	1 in 5405	0.3	0.2	
	P	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 7248	1 in 7248	0.2	0.2	
C73. Thyroid																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	6	3	2	3	2	0	1	2	0	27						
	F	0	0	0	3	2	5	5	10	11	11	16	7	5	2	1	1	0	0	79						
	P	0	0	0	3	2	5	8	13	13	17	19	9	8	4	1	2	2	0	106						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.9	3.3	10.4	5.4	4.2	9.4	8.9	0.0	7.4	23.3	0.0	3.3	1 in 392	1 in 245	2.7	3.6		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.8	7.6	7.5	16.0	17.1	17.7	27.5	14.4	15.5	8.3	5.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	9.5	1 in 139	1 in 133	7.8	9.3		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.4	3.8	6.1	10.5	10.4	14.2	16.8	9.3	12.5	8.6	2.7	6.6	9.4	0.0	6.5	1 in 203	1 in 175	5.2	6.5		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 4520	1 in 1244	0.2	0.4		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 6464	1 in 2221	0.2	0.3		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.1	0.0	3.3	4.7	0.0	0.2	1 in 5396	1 in 1715	0.2	0.3		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C74, C75. Other endocrine glands																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2					
	F	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4					
	P	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6					
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 4179	1 in 4179	0.2	0.3	
	F	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 in 2816	1 in 2816	0.7	0.5	
	P	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1 in 3385	1 in 3385	0.5	0.4	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	P	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0	
	F	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 10081	1 in 10081	0.2	0.1	
	P	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 20492	1 in 20492	0.1	0.1	
C81. Hodgkin's disease																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	1	5	2	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	17						
	F	0	0	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10						
	P	0	0	0	4	7	4	2	3	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	27						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.9	3.0	1.5	3.3	1.6	3.5	1.8	0.0	3.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1 in 623	1 in 623	1.9	2.0	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1 in 1102	1 in 1102	1.2	1.1	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.9	3.0	1.5	2.4	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.0	1.6	2.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1 in 803	1 in 803	1.5	1.5	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	3						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 3479	1 in 3479	0.1	0.2	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 3211	1 in 3211	0.2	0.3	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 3376	1 in 3376	0.2	0.2	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C82-C85. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma																										
Cases	M	2	1	1	3	2	4	5	4	7	5	11	17	19	21	19	19	6	7	153						
	F	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	4	5	15	6	9	7	13	12	10	6	94						
	P	3	1	1	3	2	6	7	6	11	10	26	23	28	28	32	31	16	13	247						
Incidence per 100,000	M	3.8	1.9	1.8	4.8	2.7	6.1	7.7	6.6	11.5	8.7	20.0	35.5	59.8	92.9	109.2	139.9	70.0	151.4		18.9	1 in 54	1 in 35	16.3	23.6	
	F	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.0	3.2	6.2	8.0	25.7	12.4	27.8	29.2	68.1	71.0	78.1	58.5		11.3	1 in 106	1 in 60	8.2	12.7	
	P	2.9	0.9	0.9	2.4	1.4	4.6	5.3	4.9	8.8	8.4	22.9	23.9	43.7	60.1	87.7	101.7	74.8	87.4		15.1	1 in 72	1 in 44	12.1	17.8	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	5	4	12	8	10	6	58						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	6	4	6	7	8	5	2	43						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	8	8	9	10	19	16	15	8	101						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	3.5	9.1	4.2	15.7	17.7	69.0	58.9	116.6	129.7		7.2	1 in 160	1 in 67	5.6	10.4	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.1	12.4	12.4	25.0	36.7	47.3	39.0	19.5		5.2	1 in 212	1 in 111	3.7	6.0	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.7	7.1	8.3	14.0	21.5	52.1	52.5	70.2	53.8		6.2	1 in 183	1 in 87	4.5	7.8	
C81- C85. All lymphomas																										
Cases	M	1	1	1	4	7	6	6	6	8	7	12	16	19	20	20	18	6	6	164						
	F	1	0	0	3	2	4	3	3	4	5	15	6	9	8	11	10	10	6	100						
	P	2	1	1	7	9	10	9	9	12	12	27	22	28	28	31	28	16	12	264						
Incidence per 100,000	M	1.9	1.9	1.8	6.3	9.6	9.1	9.2	9.8	13.1	12.2	21.8	33.4	59.8	88.5	115.0	132.5	70.0	129.7		20.2	1 in 51	1 in 34	17.4	24.6	
	F	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.8	6.1	4.5	4.8	6.2	8.0	25.7	12.4	27.8	33.3	57.6	59.1	78.1	58.5		12.1	1 in 102	1 in 60	9.1	13.2	
	P	2.0	0.9	0.9	5.7	6.3	7.6	6.8	7.3	9.6	10.0	23.8	22.8	43.7	60.1	85.0	91.8	74.8	80.6		16.1	1 in 69	1 in 44	13.1	18.5	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	5	2	5	4	12	6	8	6	54						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	7	4	7	6	8	5	2	44						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	2	8	9	9	11	18	14	13	8	98						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	3.5	9.1	4.2	15.7	17.7	69.0	44.2	93.3	129.7		6.7	1 in 160	1 in 77	5.3	9.6	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	5.1	14.4	12.4	29.2	31.4	47.3	39.0	19.5		5.3	1 in 210	1 in 110	3.8	6.1	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.7	7.1	9.3	14.0	23.6	49.3	45.9	60.8	53.8		6.0	1 in 183	1 in 93	4.4	7.5	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C88- C90. Multiple myeloma																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	7	7	2	6	5	3	2	41						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	3	6	1	5	3	3	3	31						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	12	10	13	3	11	8	6	5	72						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	12.7	14.6	22.0	8.9	34.5	36.8	35.0	43.2		5.1	1 in 209	1 in 120	4.0	6.4	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	8.6	6.2	18.6	4.2	26.2	17.7	23.4	29.2		3.7	1 in 300	1 in 186	2.7	4.2	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	10.6	10.4	20.3	6.4	30.2	26.2	28.1	33.6		4.4	1 in 247	1 in 148	3.3	5.2	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	2	1	0	1	1	11						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	1	3	3	2	15						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	4	3	2	3	4	3	26						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	6.3	0.0	8.9	5.7	0.0	11.7	21.6		1.4	1 in 769	1 in 531	1.1	1.7	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	12.4	4.2	5.2	17.7	23.4	19.5		1.8	1 in 852	1 in 310	1.2	2.1	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.1	6.2	6.4	5.5	9.8	18.7	20.2		1.6	1 in 811	1 in 376	1.1	1.9	
C91.0. Acute lymphoid leukaemia																										
Cases	M	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13						
	F	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10						
	P	12	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	23						
Incidence per 100,000	M	15.4	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1.6	1 in 776	1 in 776	2.5	1.6	
	F	7.9	3.9	3.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1.2	1 in 939	1 in 939	1.9	1.3	
	P	11.7	2.8	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		1.4	1 in 850	1 in 850	2.2	1.5	
Deaths	M	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5						
	F	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3						
	P	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8						
Mortality per 100,000	M	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.6	1 in 2178	1 in 2178	0.8	0.6	
	F	2.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.4	1 in 3714	1 in 3714	0.5	0.4	
	P	2.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.5	1 in 2752	1 in 2752	0.6	0.5	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C91.1- C91.9. Other lymphoid leukaemia																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	8	4	5	9	4	6	2	45						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	1	5	3	1	20						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	10	6	8	10	9	9	3	65						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.5	7.3	16.7	12.6	22.1	51.7	29.5	70.0	43.2	5.6	1 in 174	1 in 94	4.4	7.3		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.4	4.1	6.2	12.5	5.2	29.6	23.4	9.7	2.4	1 in 605	1 in 233	1.6	2.8		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.5	5.3	10.4	9.4	17.2	27.4	29.5	42.1	20.2	4.0	1 in 275	1 in 139	2.9	4.8		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	3	2	0	11						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	10						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	3	2	1	4	2	1	21						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	6.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	22.1	23.3	0.0	1.4	1 in 1544	1 in 343	0.9	1.7		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.1	6.2	8.3	5.2	5.9	0.0	9.7	1.2	1 in 792	1 in 642	1.0	1.4		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.6	4.1	4.7	4.3	2.7	13.1	9.4	6.7	1.3	1 in 1034	1 in 479	0.9	1.5		
C92.0. Acute myeloid leukaemia																										
Cases	M	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	0	1	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	35						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	26						
	P	0	1	0	3	1	1	6	2	2	10	3	5	5	4	3	5	6	4	61						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	1.9	0.0	4.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.6	13.9	3.6	4.2	6.3	8.9	11.5	14.7	46.6	64.9	4.3	1 in 328	1 in 164	3.7	5.4		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	3.2	1.6	3.2	1.7	6.2	9.3	8.3	5.2	17.7	15.6	9.7	3.1	1 in 433	1 in 252	2.3	3.3		
	P	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.8	4.6	1.6	1.6	8.4	2.6	5.2	7.8	8.6	8.2	16.4	28.1	26.9	3.7	1 in 375	1 in 205	2.9	4.1		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	18						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	3	2	14						
	P	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	5	5	32						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	3.1	8.9	11.5	7.4	23.3	64.9	2.2	1 in 565	1 in 303	1.9	3.1		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	4.2	5.2	17.7	23.4	19.5	1.7	1 in 1244	1 in 350	1.0	1.9		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.1	1.6	6.4	8.2	13.1	23.4	33.6	2.0	1 in 786	1 in 323	1.4	2.4		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C92.1- C92.9. Other myeloid leukaemia																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	2	1	3	2	3	7	2	27						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	0	1	12						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	3	1	4	3	4	3	6	7	3	39						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	6.6	3.5	0.0	4.2	3.1	13.3	11.5	22.1	81.6	43.2	3.3	1 in 459	1 in 136	2.5	4.6		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	4.1	6.2	4.2	5.2	17.7	0.0	9.7	1.4	1 in 868	1 in 491	1.1	1.6		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.5	0.9	4.1	4.7	8.6	8.2	19.7	32.7	20.2	2.4	1 in 607	1 in 235	1.7	2.9		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	3	12						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	4						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	5	3	16						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	7.4	58.3	64.9	1.5	1 in 2216	1 in 268	1.0	2.5		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.1	0.0	5.2	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 in 1991	1 in 1253	0.4	0.6		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.5	6.6	23.4	20.2	1.0	1 in 2099	1 in 507	0.6	1.3		
C93- C95. Other and unspecified leukaemias																										
Cases	M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	7						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
	P	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	8						
Incidence per 100,000	M	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.2	3.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.9	1 in 1191	1 in 1191	0.8	1.1		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 9698	1 in 9698	0.1	0.1		
	P	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.1	1.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.5	1 in 2158	1 in 2158	0.4	0.5		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	0.1	n.a	n.a	0.1	0.3		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.0		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.7	0.1	n.a	n.a	0.0	0.1		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)	
C91- C95. All leukaemias																										
Cases	M	9	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	5	12	9	14	9	10	14	9	17	8	127						
	F	4	2	2	1	0	0	5	2	2	4	4	8	7	7	3	11	5	3	70						
	P	13	4	3	4	1	2	6	3	7	16	13	22	16	17	17	20	22	11	197						
Incidence per 100,000	M	17.3	3.7	1.8	4.8	1.4	3.0	1.5	1.6	8.2	20.9	16.3	29.2	28.3	44.3	80.5	66.3	198.2	173.0		15.7	1 in 77	1 in 38	13.9	20.0	
	F	7.9	3.9	3.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	3.2	3.1	6.4	6.9	16.5	21.7	29.2	15.7	65.1	39.0	29.2		8.4	1 in 158	1 in 87	7.1	9.2	
	P	12.7	3.8	2.7	3.2	0.7	1.5	4.6	2.4	5.6	13.4	11.5	22.8	25.0	36.5	46.6	65.6	102.9	73.9		12.0	1 in 104	1 in 56	10.2	13.9	
Deaths	M	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	2	2	3	5	9	7	47						
	F	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	2	3	3	3	5	3	3	31						
	P	2	1	2	1	0	1	3	2	3	2	7	6	5	5	6	10	12	10	78						
Mortality per 100,000	M	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	3.3	3.5	7.3	8.3	6.3	8.9	17.2	36.8	104.9	151.4		5.8	1 in 301	1 in 96	4.6	8.2	
	F	2.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.6	1.6	0.0	5.1	4.1	9.3	12.5	15.7	29.6	23.4	29.2		3.7	1 in 353	1 in 183	2.8	4.2	
	P	2.0	0.9	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.3	1.6	2.4	1.7	6.2	6.2	7.8	10.7	16.4	32.8	56.1	67.2		4.8	1 in 325	1 in 133	3.6	5.8	
C26, C39, C48, C76, C80. Indefinite & unspecified site																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	7	11	5	15	12	13	7	15	93						
	F	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	2	4	3	7	6	12	7	18	11	16	18	110						
	P	1	0	0	3	1	0	3	3	6	6	14	17	17	22	30	24	23	33	203						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.6	3.3	5.2	12.7	22.9	15.7	66.4	69.0	95.7	81.6	324.3		11.5	1 in 101	1 in 54	9.3	16.7	
	F	2.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	3.2	6.2	4.8	12.0	12.4	37.1	29.2	94.3	65.1	125.0	175.5		13.3	1 in 96	1 in 51	9.2	15.2	
	P	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	2.3	2.4	4.8	5.0	12.3	17.6	26.5	47.2	82.2	78.7	107.6	221.7		12.4	1 in 98	1 in 52	9.1	15.6	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	6	6	7	9	11	10	6	12	72						
	F	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	3	5	1	9	7	13	9	15	16	85						
	P	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	2	3	4	11	7	16	16	24	19	21	28	157						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.3	1.7	10.9	12.5	22.0	39.8	63.2	73.6	70.0	259.5		8.9	1 in 128	1 in 67	7.3	13.1	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.4	0.0	1.5	3.2	1.6	4.8	8.6	2.1	27.8	29.2	68.1	53.2	117.1	156.0		10.2	1 in 132	1 in 63	6.8	11.8	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	2.3	1.6	2.4	3.3	9.7	7.3	25.0	34.3	65.8	62.3	98.2	188.1		9.6	1 in 130	1 in 64	7.0	12.2	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 15: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2002-06 (continued)

		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	cases	Crude Rate	Cumul Risk to 75 Years	Cumul Risk to 85 Years	AS Rate World (1960)	AS Rate AUS (2001)
C00- C96. All sites																									
Cases	M	15	6	6	16	27	38	53	57	95	134	278	443	395	483	426	392	275	153	3292					
	F	12	4	7	19	18	36	73	100	179	266	338	374	321	276	263	287	223	178	2974					
	P	27	10	13	35	45	74	126	157	274	400	616	817	716	759	689	679	498	331	6266					
Incidence per 100,000	M	28.8	11.2	10.6	25.4	37.0	57.8	81.2	93.4	155.7	233.1	504.5	924.1	1243.0	2137.6	2449.4	2886.4	3206.2	3308.1		406.3	1 in 3	1 in 2	335.7	520.4
	F	23.8	7.7	12.9	31.6	25.6	54.9	110.1	159.7	278.9	428.0	580.1	771.3	993.3	1150.4	1377.8	1697.2	1741.5	1735.4		358.4	1 in 4	1 in 3	268.7	388.2
	P	26.4	9.5	11.7	28.4	31.4	56.4	95.8	127.0	218.9	334.3	543.4	847.3	1117.1	1629.2	1888.7	2226.9	2329.1	2224.2		382.1	1 in 3	1 in 2	298.7	445.1
Deaths	M	1	2	2	2	1	8	10	12	27	37	79	100	109	130	163	172	143	81	1079					
	F	3	3	3	2	1	3	13	22	36	44	64	77	106	94	117	121	115	115	939					
	P	4	5	5	4	2	11	23	34	63	81	143	177	215	224	280	293	258	196	2018					
Mortality per 100,000	M	1.9	3.7	3.5	3.2	1.4	12.2	15.3	19.7	44.3	64.4	143.4	208.6	343.0	575.3	937.2	1266.5	1667.2	1751.4		133.2	1 in 9	1 in 4	105.9	184.5
	F	6.0	5.8	5.5	3.3	1.4	4.6	19.6	35.1	56.1	70.8	109.8	158.8	328.0	391.8	613.0	715.6	898.1	1121.2		113.2	1 in 12	1 in 6	79.7	128.4
	P	3.9	4.7	4.5	3.2	1.4	8.4	17.5	27.5	50.3	67.7	126.1	183.6	335.4	480.8	767.5	960.9	1206.6	1317.0		123.0	1 in 10	1 in 5	91.3	152.4

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

7. Appendices

7.1. Appendix A: Methodology

Overview

In this report, average cancer rates over five-year periods are provided, rather than single year rates. This is due to the relatively small numbers of cases, and particularly of deaths, from cancers of most sites. Yearly reporting results in fluctuating rates from year to year. These changes in yearly rates are not meaningful, merely reflecting a difference due to the small number of cases. Use of combined data over five years provides a larger total number of cases and a more accurate estimate of the true rate.

The NSW Cancer Registry undertakes data management and coding on behalf of the ACT Cancer Registry, reflecting both the considerable resources required to collect, code and process cancer registry data, and cross-border use of medical services between the ACT and NSW. The ACT Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages provides mortality data for the monitoring of cancer-related deaths.

Reporting periods

Statistics for all cancers (ICD-10 code: C00-C96 excluding non-melanocytic skin cancers C44) are presented for 2002-06.

Primary site of cancer (topography) and cell type (morphology) are coded according to the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, third edition (ICD-O-3). This report presents data for invasive cancers only (behaviour=3, site C000-C809). In situ cancers and second primary cancers with the same three-digit topography code and related morphologies are not included. Coding practices in the ACT Cancer Registry are consistent with those of the NSW Central Cancer Registry.

Statistics for the 16 most common cancers and cancer related deaths are presented in Tables 3–6. The top ten common cancers and cancer related deaths are reported separately in Figures 12–15. Common cancers by sex and age groups are presented. For disease trends over time, the five most common cancers in males and females plus cancers of relevant importance in the ACT population are presented for further analysis over five time periods: 1985-1989, 1990-1994, 1995-1999, 2000-2004 and 2002-06. For each cancer; crude incidence and mortality rates, age standardised rate (World Standard Population 1960), sex ratio and cumulative risk are presented (Tables 6-14).

Cancers of *unknown primary sites* are routinely recorded in cancer registries and in cancer reports. They are metastatic cancers where the primary site of origin had not been discovered. Patients with these cancers generally have advanced symptoms and poor prognosis.

Data presentation

Cancer incidence is defined as the number of new primary cancers diagnosed in ACT residents between 1 January 2002 and 31 December 2006.

Cancer mortality is defined as the number of people resident in the ACT when diagnosed with cancer, who died from cancer between 1 January 2002 and 31 December 2006.

Incidence and mortality from all cancers in the ACT are presented as five-year averages to minimise the degree of variation in annual rates generated by small numbers, and to protect the confidentiality of individuals with cancer. Time series are presented as three year moving averages.

The cancer incidence and mortality tables are included in this report (Table 15). For each cancer, the tables include:

- number of new cases/deaths for males and females by five-year age group;
- age-specific incidence and mortality rates per 100,000 population;
- crude incidence and mortality rates per 100,000 population (Crude rate);

- cumulative incidence and mortality risks (Cumulative risk) expressed in one in “n” number of people in the population (0-74 years and 0-84 years); and
- age standardised incidence and mortality rates using Australian Standard Population (2001) and the World Standard Population (1960). The World Standard Population (1960) is used by most cancer registries in the world which allows rates to be compared.

Jurisdictional comparisons

When comparing ACT results with the cancer statistics in New South Wales (NSW) and other states and territories for the period of 2002-06, age standardised incidence/mortality rates using the Australian Standard Population 2001 are utilised.

Care should be taken when comparing ACT Cancer Registry results for the period of 2002-06 with the latest report on national and jurisdictional figures of all cancer combined, *Cancer in Australia: an overview, 2008*, published by Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

Due to the coding differences between AIHW and the ACT Cancer Registry, the AIHW report included more cancer cases and cancer deaths when reporting all cancers combined. On this basis the incidence and mortality rates, either jurisdictional or national from the AIHW report, are higher than expected when compared to the ACT.

In the ACT report, ICD-10 codes C00-C96 excluding C44 are used to capture the number of all cancers when reporting incidence and mortality. AIHW calculates incidence rates using ICD-10 codes C00-C96; D45-D47 excluding C44 and mortality rates using ICD-10 coded C00-C97, D45-D47.

Data quality

The incidence and mortality data in this report are based on cancer registrations for the period 2002-06. Despite efforts to ensure the completeness of incidence data, the Registry is continually updated with previously unregistered cases and new information for registered cases. The data in this report were complete as of 30 December 2006. Future publications and responses to requests for data will reflect any subsequent revisions to the data and may not exactly correspond to the figures in this report.

The indices used to measure the quality for the 2002-06 data are provided in Appendix D.

Most routine quality control measures on the Registry’s data are in line with the NSW Cancer Registry^[15] and they include :

- monitoring of notification rates for each notifier;
- extensive data entry validation and checks of consistency with other data items;
- routine periodic checks of the accuracy and reliability of coding and data entry;
- reconciliation of information from multiple sources;
- ongoing computerised scrutiny for multiple registrations of the same person;
- correction of inaccuracies found when data are used;
- maintenance of consistency of coding through regular internal coding meetings and resolution of difficulties in collaboration with medical experts and other cancer registries; and
- International Association of Cancer Registries check program used quarterly.

7.2. Appendix B: Codes of cancer site and combinations

In this report, cancers were tabulated according to equivalent ICD-10 codes.^[16]

Prior to 1999 primary site of cancer was coded to the International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision.^[17] Morphology was coded using SNOMED II morphology codes which is equivalent to ICD-O-I. Cases registered more recently were coded according to the ICD-O-3.^[18]

Though recorded when notified, in situ cancers for breast and melanoma, and secondary primary cancers with the same three-digit topography code and related morphologies for all sites, are not tabulated in this report. However, data include cancers diagnosed at post mortem (0.05% of new cases in 1998-2004) and those notified only by death certificate (0.7%). Multiple primary cancers in the same person are counted according to the rules set out by the International Association of Cancer Registries.^[19]

ICD-10 description	ICD-10 codes
Lip, oral cavity and pharynx (C00-C14, C30-C32)	
Lip	C00
Tongue	C01-C02
Mouth	C03-C06
Salivary glands	C07-C08
Oropharynx	C09-C10
Nasopharynx	C11
Hypopharynx	C12-C13
Other oral cavity and pharynx	C14
Head and neck	C01-C14, C30-C32
Digestive organs (C15-C26)	
Oesophagus	C15
Stomach	C16
Small intestine	C17
Colon	C18
Rectum, rectosigmoid and anus	C19-C21
Large bowel	C18-C21
Liver	C22
Gallbladder	C23-C24
Pancreas	C25
Respiratory system and intrathoracic organs (C30-C39)	
Nose, sinuses, etc.	C30-C31
Larynx	C32
Bronchus, lung	C33-C34
Other thoracic organs	C37-C38
Bones, joints and articular cartilage (C40-C41)	
Bone	C40-C41
Skin (C43-C44)	
Melanoma of skin	C43
Skin cancer (Non-melanocytic)	C44
Mesothelioma and connective tissue (C45-C49)	
Mesothelioma	C45
Kaposi's sarcoma	C46
Connective tissue (includes peripheral nerves etc.)	C47, C49
ICD-10 description	ICD-10 codes

Breast (C50) and female genital organs (C51-C58)	
Breast	C50
Cervix	C53
Body of uterus	C54
Uterus unspecified	C55
Ovary	C56, C57.0-7
Placenta	C58
Other female genital organs	C51, C52, C57.8-9
Male genital organs (C60-C63)	
Prostate	C61
Testis	C62
Other male genital organs	C60, C63
Urinary tract (C64-C68)	
Kidney	C64-C66, C68
Bladder	C67
All urothelial	C65-C68
Eye, brain and other parts of the central nervous system (C69-C72)	
Eye	C69
Brain	C71
Central nervous system	C70, C72
Thyroid and other endocrine glands (C73-C75)	
Thyroid	C73
Other endocrine glands	C74, C75
Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (C81-C96)	
Hodgkin's disease	C81
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	C82-C85
All lymphomas	C81-C85
Multiple myeloma	C88-C90
Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	C91.0
Other lymphoid leukaemia	C91.1- C91.9
Acute myeloid leukaemia	C92.0
Other myeloid leukaemia	C92.1-C92.9
Other and unspecified leukaemia	C93-C95
All leukaemia	C91-C95
Unknown primary site (C80, C26, C39, C48, C76)	
Unspecified site	C80
Other and ill defined sites	C26, C39, C48, C76
All cancers (excluding non-melanocytic skin cancers C44)	C00-C96

7.3. Appendix C: Statistical methods

This report contains the number of new cases and deaths, and age specific, crude, cumulative, and age standardised incidence and mortality rates of ACT residents diagnosed with cancer. They are based on registrations completed by 30 June 2006.

Incidence

Cancer incidence is defined as the number of new cases of cancer in a population during a specific period. The incidence data in this report refer to the number of primary cancers first diagnosed between 1 January 2002 and 31 December 2006.

Median age

Median age at diagnosis is the middle value, i.e. 50 per cent of cancer cases are diagnosed at an older age and 50 per cent are diagnosed at a younger age compared to the median age. The interquartile range represents the age at which 25 per cent of the cases are above and 25 per cent below the median age.

Mortality

Cancer mortality refers to deaths from cancer in a given population occurring in a specified period. These cancers may have been diagnosed during or before the period in question. The mortality data in this report are based on cancer deaths between 2002 and 2006 of people who developed their cancer while residing in the ACT. The death may have occurred outside the ACT. Cases for which a death certificate was the only source of notification (0.7%) and those diagnosed at post mortem (0.05%) are included.

Crude rates (CR)

The crude incidence rate is calculated as the number of new cases of cancer divided by the population at risk in a specified time period. The crude mortality rate substitutes deaths for new cancer cases in this calculation. Both are conventionally expressed as annual rates per 100,000 population. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) supplied the estimated ACT population by age and sex for each year as at 30 June between 2002 and 2006 (Appendix D).

In this report, average annual cancer rates over the period 2002-06 were provided, rather than single year rates. This is mainly because of the relatively small number of cancer cases in the ACT, particularly deaths, from cancers of most sites. Such a situation results in rates which are unreliable in that they may vary widely from year to year. These changes in rates are not meaningful, merely reflecting a difference due to a few cases. Use of combined data from five years provides a larger total number of cases and a more accurate estimate of the true rate.

Age specific rates

Age specific rates are calculated by dividing the number of cases occurring in each specified five-year age group (and sex) by the corresponding population in the same age group (and sex) and are expressed as an annual rate per 100,000 population.

Age standardised rates (ASR)

Rates are adjusted for age to facilitate comparisons between populations that have different age structures, eg. between youthful and ageing communities. In this report, direct standardisation is used in which age-specific rates are used to calculate the number of cases that would have occurred if the population had the same age distribution as the World Standard Population 1960 and the Australian Standard Population 2001. This effectively removes the influence of age structure on the summary rate, which is described as the age standardised rate. The method can be used for both incidence and mortality calculations.

Cumulative rates

A cumulative rate is a directly-standardised rate with equal weights in each age group of interest and zero weight otherwise and is calculated from the age-specific rates. In this report, ages 0-74 years are used as an approximation to an average lifetime. Cumulative rates are often expressed as percentages (rates per 100).

Cumulative risk

Cumulative risk is a more exact measure of risk, which takes account of the sequential removal, from the population at risk, of people who are diagnosed with (for incidence) or die of the disease. It can be calculated from the cumulative rate. It is expressed in this report as a risk of "one in n". It is calculated from the age-specific rates (incidence and death) from birth to 74 years.

Three-year moving average

The 3-year moving average was calculated by summing the age standardised incidence or mortality rates for the 3-year period centred on the year of interest and dividing the total by three. For the first and last years in each series the rates were averaged over two years.

Prevalence

Prevalence is a useful measurement that provides health care planners and cancer support personnel with the number of people who remain alive following a diagnosis of cancer.

Point prevalence is the proportion of existing cases (old and new) in a population at a single point in time. Point prevalence is often referred to as prevalence because it refers to a single point in time. This is different from incidence which is the number of new cases in a given period of time, usually a calendar year.

Prevalence is affected by both the number of new cases with cancer (incidence) and the length of time patients survive after being diagnosed. For example, even though two types of cancer might have similar incidence, if cancer A has low survival rates and cancer B has higher survival rates, then the prevalence of cancer B is expected to be higher.

In this report “limited duration of prevalence”, which counts cases who remain alive at a given time point (i.e. 31 December 2005) as prevalent when they were diagnosed within a specific time period is presented. Limited duration prevalence for major cancers are presented for 5 and 10 year time periods. The time point 31 December 2005 was chosen as the cut point for prevalence because it was the most updated version at the time of writing this report with matching of the ACT cases to the National Death Index.

Joinpoint analysis

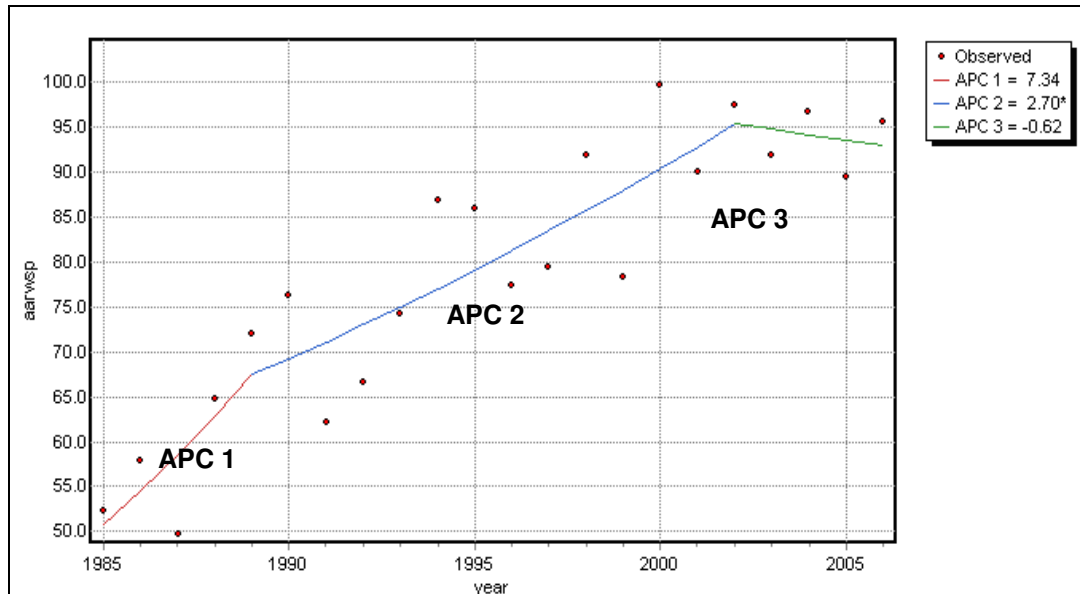
The joinpoint regression method is similar to the least square regression method. The joinpoint method evaluates changing trends over successive segments over time. A joinpoint is the point at which the linear segment changes significantly.

The program starts with the assumption of constant change over time (i.e. no joinpoint). Up to three joinpoints were tested in each model, depending on the number of years of data available and the stability of the yearly estimates. The trend line was tested against the statistical significance using a Monte Carlo Permutation method.

The average annual percentage change (AAPC) is the average yearly increase or decrease in incidence or mortality trends over the specified period, expressed as a percentage. Positive annual percentage change (APC) values indicate an increasing trend whilst negative APC values indicate a decreasing trend. A trend is taken to be statistically significant if the 95% confidence interval does not include zero (refer Figure 33,34).

APC values in this report were calculated using a statistical method called joinpoint regression analysis or segmented regression, with a software, Joinpoint Regression Program 3.3.1, developed by the National Cancer Institute of the USA.

Figure 33: Female breast cancer, joinpoint regression analysis of age standardised incidence (world 1960), ACT, 1985-2006



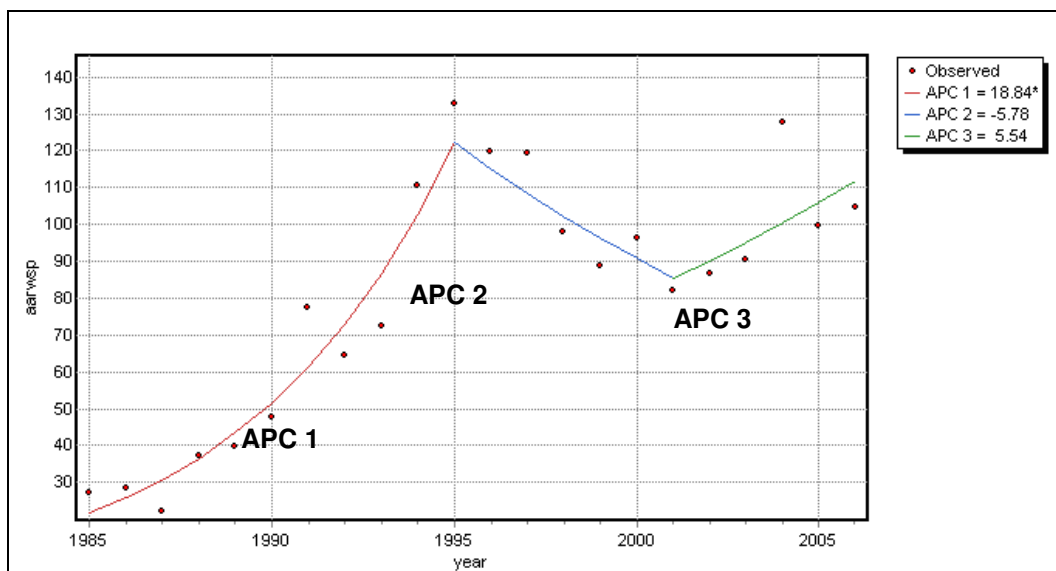
Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: aarwsp: Age standardised incidence using the World 1960 population as the standard.

APC: Annual per cent change.

APC value with * indicates statistical significance with p value less than or equal to 0.05.

Figure 34: Prostate cancer, joinpoint regression analysis of age standardised incidence (world 1960), ACT, 1985-2006



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Note: aarwsp: Age standardised incidence using the World 1960 population as the standard.

APC: Annual per cent change.

APC value with * indicates statistical significance with p value less than or equal to 0.05.

7.4. Appendix D: Population data

Table 16: Australian Standard Population and World Standard Populations

Age	Australian Standard Population (2001)*	World Standard Population (1960)#	World Standard Population (2000)^
0-4	1,282,357	12,000	8.86
5-9	1,351,664	10,000	8.69
10-14	1,353,177	9,000	8.60
15-19	1,352,745	9,000	8.47
20-24	1,302,412	8,000	8.22
25-29	1,407,081	8,000	7.93
30-34	1,466,615	6,000	7.61
35-39	1,492,204	6,000	7.15
40-44	1,479,257	6,000	6.59
45-49	1,358,594	6,000	6.04
50-54	1,300,777	5,000	5.37
55-59	1,008,799	4,000	4.55
60-64	822,024	4,000	3.72
65-69	682,513	3,000	2.96
70-74	638,380	2,000	2.21
75-79	519,356	1,000	1.52
80-84	330,050	500	0.91
85+	265,235	500	0.63
TOTAL	19,413,240	100,000	100.03

*Australian Standard Population (2001)^[20]

#World Standard Population(1960)^[21]

Appendix D: Population data (continued)

Table 17: Population of the ACT by year, sex and age groups, 1985-2006

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Male											
0-4	10,595	10,749	10,828	10,869	10,922	11,175	11,547	11,639	11,632	11,423	11,393
5-9	11,172	11,006	11,143	11,322	11,317	11,393	11,558	11,603	11,544	11,444	11,535
10-14	12,364	12,154	12,082	11,972	11,782	11,632	11,646	11,693	11,752	11,734	11,670
15-19	11,259	12,245	12,507	12,890	13,402	13,823	13,907	13,315	13,051	12,749	12,695
20-24	11,316	12,146	12,208	12,343	12,323	12,705	13,622	14,490	15,039	15,186	14,988
25-29	11,085	11,713	12,135	12,539	12,519	12,489	12,414	12,343	12,343	12,312	12,545
30-34	11,313	11,345	11,539	11,645	11,818	12,177	12,426	12,696	12,820	12,748	12,701
35-39	12,294	12,518	12,325	12,350	12,144	11,941	11,910	12,112	12,183	12,106	12,326
40-44	8,598	9,336	10,297	11,125	11,735	12,319	12,643	12,357	12,198	12,123	11,882
45-49	6,707	7,090	7,563	7,857	8,272	8,695	9,326	10,214	11,039	11,523	11,937
50-54	5,261	5,385	5,585	5,825	6,156	6,516	6,820	7,214	7,450	7,796	8,187
55-59	4,625	4,636	4,759	4,836	4,813	4,915	4,964	5,116	5,380	5,665	5,871
60-64	3,785	3,804	3,854	4,017	4,063	4,083	4,155	4,209	4,221	4,222	4,448
65-69	2,187	2,385	2,636	2,840	3,108	3,267	3,393	3,433	3,533	3,589	3,572
70-74	1,558	1,583	1,666	1,723	1,753	1,895	2,090	2,308	2,491	2,718	2,840
75-79	839	891	947	1,027	1,110	1,188	1,284	1,360	1,427	1,432	1,575
80-84	416	425	438	467	514	561	633	682	724	791	835
85+	175	205	215	247	270	284	298	346	389	418	454
Female											
0-4	10,407	10,402	10,524	10,567	10,627	10,699	10,979	11,114	11,130	11,101	11,009
5-9	10,719	10,826	10,861	10,957	10,954	10,986	10,989	11,029	11,050	11,033	11,033
10-14	11,985	11,766	11,631	11,457	11,310	11,246	11,251	11,239	11,237	11,191	11,208
15-19	10,993	11,771	12,339	12,874	13,159	13,390	13,448	12,988	12,592	12,307	12,247
20-24	11,205	11,812	12,105	12,418	12,498	12,801	13,440	14,260	14,886	14,850	14,692
25-29	11,289	11,699	12,029	12,256	12,272	12,384	12,582	12,561	12,598	12,534	12,679
30-34	11,890	11,828	11,854	12,050	12,135	12,353	12,626	12,809	12,951	12,980	12,999
35-39	11,853	12,499	12,527	12,543	12,515	12,439	12,361	12,544	12,656	12,707	12,878
40-44	8,638	9,094	10,061	10,981	11,509	12,088	12,561	12,549	12,588	12,656	12,664
45-49	6,338	6,751	7,101	7,521	7,903	8,409	8,933	9,859	10,720	11,306	11,805
50-54	4,758	4,937	5,216	5,495	5,810	6,105	6,451	6,749	7,007	7,431	7,971
55-59	4,425	4,285	4,321	4,357	4,426	4,489	4,674	4,893	5,157	5,374	5,617
60-64	3,995	3,967	4,020	4,049	4,065	4,065	4,070	4,134	4,128	4,203	4,309
65-69	2,573	2,756	2,985	3,270	3,509	3,663	3,799	3,840	3,900	3,901	3,902
70-74	2,096	2,148	2,216	2,285	2,352	2,444	2,698	2,892	3,135	3,373	3,501
75-79	1,306	1,379	1,505	1,582	1,695	1,803	1,919	2,016	2,084	2,128	2,256
80-84	762	776	830	904	964	1,038	1,128	1,225	1,325	1,435	1,514
85+	608	598	625	669	708	751	775	843	942	997	1,067

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories. Catalogue No. 3201.0.

Appendix D: Population data (continued)

Table 17 (continued): Populations of the ACT by year, sex and age groups, 1985-2004

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Male											
0-4	11,276	11,130	10,902	10,822	10,633	10,563	10,415	10,356	10,326	10,366	10,591
5-9	11,614	11,581	11,491	11,379	11,352	11,189	11,112	10,872	10,699	10,424	10,326
10-14	11,685	11,561	11,392	11,307	11,381	11,460	11,583	11,528	11,385	11,247	10,941
15-19	12,786	12,511	12,382	12,450	12,493	12,716	12,655	12,644	12,539	12,606	12,651
20-24	14,331	13,963	13,822	13,419	13,095	13,286	13,588	14,298	14,727	15,011	15,252
25-29	13,017	13,149	13,211	13,177	13,159	12,904	12,958	12,929	13,046	13,189	13,608
30-34	12,595	12,250	12,093	12,079	12,212	12,588	12,855	12,959	13,115	13,220	13,103
35-39	12,482	12,522	12,468	12,545	12,388	12,265	12,096	12,057	12,040	12,172	12,653
40-44	11,868	11,834	11,640	11,693	11,914	11,975	12,206	12,292	12,232	12,178	12,093
45-49	12,107	11,790	11,745	11,728	11,481	11,389	11,442	11,379	11,398	11,533	11,743
50-54	8,827	9,687	10,369	10,784	11,349	11,514	11,151	11,085	11,043	10,928	10,892
55-59	6,121	6,497	6,795	7,147	7,488	8,067	8,782	9,337	9,660	10,019	10,141
60-64	4,528	4,621	4,845	5,099	5,339	5,573	5,881	6,058	6,282	6,536	7,020
65-69	3,678	3,750	3,839	3,924	4,016	4,059	4,167	4,344	4,504	4,716	4,864
70-74	2,932	2,978	3,065	3,200	3,262	3,382	3,445	3,454	3,410	3,507	3,576
75-79	1,721	1,926	2,110	2,297	2,438	2,565	2,584	2,685	2,741	2,742	2,829
80-84	912	943	1,011	1,062	1,195	1,340	1,487	1,624	1,745	1,825	1,896
85+	473	510	563	606	645	740	780	835	878	1,008	1,124
Female											
0-4	10,889	10,667	10,511	10,429	10,327	10,272	10,224	10,177	9,956	9,927	10,117
5-9	11,147	11,041	10,957	10,934	10,858	10,824	10,633	10,475	10,351	10,238	10,195
10-14	11,195	11,187	11,027	11,032	11,001	11,073	11,164	10,988	10,834	10,701	10,553
15-19	12,314	11,938	11,689	11,696	11,844	12,060	12,072	12,149	12,031	11,950	11,874
20-24	14,160	13,639	13,157	12,859	12,778	13,122	13,464	13,930	14,135	14,337	14,473
25-29	13,096	13,362	13,492	13,384	13,323	13,030	12,902	12,867	12,939	13,159	13,668
30-34	12,966	12,683	12,444	12,485	12,582	12,838	13,234	13,323	13,327	13,289	13,116
35-39	13,042	13,130	12,952	12,924	12,852	12,849	12,581	12,519	12,326	12,472	12,728
40-44	12,657	12,532	12,447	12,556	12,722	12,815	12,969	12,951	12,928	12,722	12,622
45-49	12,341	12,319	12,339	12,354	12,337	12,302	12,264	12,316	12,459	12,501	12,615
50-54	8,449	9,396	10,179	10,806	11,315	11,817	11,713	11,653	11,642	11,649	11,611
55-59	5,952	6,205	6,554	6,949	7,449	7,906	8,731	9,349	9,793	10,130	10,485
60-64	4,428	4,596	4,832	5,079	5,336	5,594	5,851	6,096	6,390	6,792	7,189
65-69	3,901	3,948	3,943	3,989	4,102	4,265	4,435	4,637	4,764	4,977	5,179
70-74	3,563	3,628	3,652	3,718	3,742	3,731	3,721	3,721	3,794	3,855	3,997
75-79	2,432	2,632	2,868	3,108	3,225	3,320	3,395	3,413	3,413	3,377	3,312
80-84	1,620	1,691	1,792	1,872	1,975	2,159	2,264	2,432	2,581	2,694	2,834
85+	1,146	1,245	1,310	1,434	1,607	1,765	1,871	1,929	2,042	2,167	2,248

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Estimated Resident Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories. Catalogue No. 3201.0.

7.5. Appendix E: Indices of data quality

Three indices of data quality are commonly used by Australian Cancer Registries. These indices are defined in *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents Vol V*^[22] as follows:

- Histological verification (**HV%**) - the proportion of cases registered which had histological verification of diagnosis.
- Death certification only (**DCO%**) - the proportion of cases registered for which no information was available other than a statement on the death certificate that the deceased died from or with cancer.
- Mortality to incidence ratio (**M/I%**) – comparison of number of deaths attributed to a specified cancer in a defined population with the number of cases of the same cancer registered during the same period in the same population.

The ACT Cancer Registry has calculated these indices and also determined the proportion of cancers of unknown primary site (PSU) for the reporting period.

Histological verification (HV%)

An unusually low HV% suggests incomplete histological notification and consequently poorer verification of diagnosis and incomplete registration of cancers such as melanoma, for which histopathology is often the only source of notification. The higher the proportion of histological verification of diagnosis for cancer of sites that are less accessible, like the brain, the more confident one can be that the neoplasm existed and it was primary rather than metastatic.^[19]

For 2002-06, 88% of registered cases had a diagnosis on the basis of tissue examination. HV% included only cancers that were diagnosed following tissue or needle biopsy and did not include diagnosis made on the basis of cytology examination, FNA or biochemical verification.

Death certificate only (DCO%)

A high DCO% suggests incomplete incidence notification, and such diagnosis may be less accurate. The Registry investigates further any cancers first notified by death certificate and confirms or rejects such cases on the basis of additional information obtained. If no further information is available, the cancer case is registered as DCO on the basis of information provided on the death certificate. For DCO cases, the date of diagnosis is taken as the date of death. The recommended range is 1-3%.^[23]

For 2002-06, 69 DCO cases were registered and these cases have been included in the incidence data in the reporting period. This will increase the number of new cancers by 1%.

For DCO cases, the date of diagnosis is taken as the date of death unless there is additional information about the date of diagnosis.

Where there is a low DCO%, as is the case for this Registry, the potential error in registration is decreased.

Mortality to incidence ratio (M/I%)

If registration is complete and the incidence of the cancer in question is not changing rapidly, the mortality to incidence should reflect long-term survival. For cancers with a poor prognosis, the ratio will be close to 100%. If it exceeds 100%, this may indicate that the cancer is being under-registered, but a more likely explanation for this result with uncommon cancers is that it is a result of random fluctuation in the annual number of new cases and deaths.

Unknown primary sites (PSU)

The Registry calculated the percentage of all cancers that were classified as PSU (reported as ICD-10 C26, C39, C48, C76 and C80 Indefinite and unspecified site), because it is one of the quality indicators used for international comparison.^[19] The recommended range is 2-5%.^[23]

In 2002-06, the percentage of all cases classified as PSU was 3.2%.

Table 18: Indices of data quality, ACT, 2002-06

Males	Incidence	Mortality	M/I%	HV%	DCO%
Lip C00	10	1	10	100	0.0
Head & neck C01-C14, C30-C32	96	34	35	96	0.0
Oesophagus C15	41	35	85	80	0.0
Stomach C16	66	43	65	100	0.0
Colon C18	271	106	39	94	0.4
Rectum, rectosigmoid, anus C19-C21	197	55	28	97	0.0
Liver C22	41	27	66	41	0.0
Gallbladder C23, C24	14	12	86	79	0.0
Pancreas C25	53	31	58	45	0.0
Lung C33, C34	257	196	76	54	1.2
Melanoma of skin C43	361	46	13	98	0.0
Mesothelioma C45	18	19	106	94	0.0
Kaposi's sarcoma C46	2	0	0	50	0.0
Breast C50	5	1	20	80	0.0
Prostate C61	986	146	15	95	1.0
Testis C62	65	1	2	98	0.0
Kidney C64-C66, C68	117	35	30	85	0.9
Bladder C67	96	35	36	90	3.1
Brain C71	53	41	77	91	0.0
Thyroid C73	27	2	7	96	0.0
Hodgkin's disease C81	17	1	6	100	0.0
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma C82-C85	153	58	38	82	1.3
All lymphomas C81-C85	164	54	33	84	1.2
Multiple myeloma C88-C90	41	11	27	78	0.0
All leukaemias C91-C95	127	47	37	79	0.8
Indef & unspec site C26, C39, C48, C76, C80	93	72	77	54	4.3
All sites C00-C96	3292	1079	33	88	0.8
Females	Incidence	Mortality	M/I%	HV%	DCO%
Lip C00	9	0	0	100	0.0
Head & neck C01-C14, C30-C32	36	20	56	92	2.8
Oesophagus C15	16	18	113	94	6.3
Stomach C16	47	32	68	87	0.0
Colon C18	256	91	36	93	1.6
Rectum, rectosigmoid, anus C19-C21	114	35	31	96	0.9
Liver C22	21	17	81	29	0.0
Gallbladder C23, C24	16	13	81	69	0.0
Pancreas C25	50	45	90	30	8.0
Lung C33, C34	177	118	67	63	1.7
Melanoma of skin C43	305	18	6	99	0.0
Mesothelioma C45	4	3	75	100	0.0
Kaposi's sarcoma C46	2	1	50	100	0.0
Breast C50	1025	174	17	96	0.8
Cervix C53	57	6	11	100	0.0
Uterus, Body & NOS C54, C55	120	27	23	97	0.8
Ovary C56, C57.0-7	96	49	51	86	2.1
Other female genital organs C51, C52, C57.8-9	23	6	26	100	0.0
Kidney C64-C66, C68	69	31	45	84	0.0
Bladder C67	25	12	48	84	4.0
Brain C71	47	32	68	81	0.0
Thyroid C73	79	2	3	99	0.0
Hodgkin's disease C81	10	2	20	100	0.0
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma C82-C85	94	43	46	85	0.0
All lymphomas C81-C85	100	44	44	87	0.0
Multiple myeloma C88-C90	31	15	48	74	3.2
All leukaemias C91-C95	70	31	44	70	1.4
Indef & unspec site C26, C39, C48, C76, C80	110	85	77	53	14.5
All sites C00-C96	2974	939	32	89	1.5

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

7.6. Appendix F: Access to ACT Cancer Registry data

All information held by the ACT Cancer registry is confidential and held under secure conditions in accordance with the *Public Health Act*, and *Health Records (Privacy and Access) Act*. The Registry cannot release data identifying an individual unless authorised by the Chief Health Officer. The relevant sections of this *Act* are quoted below.

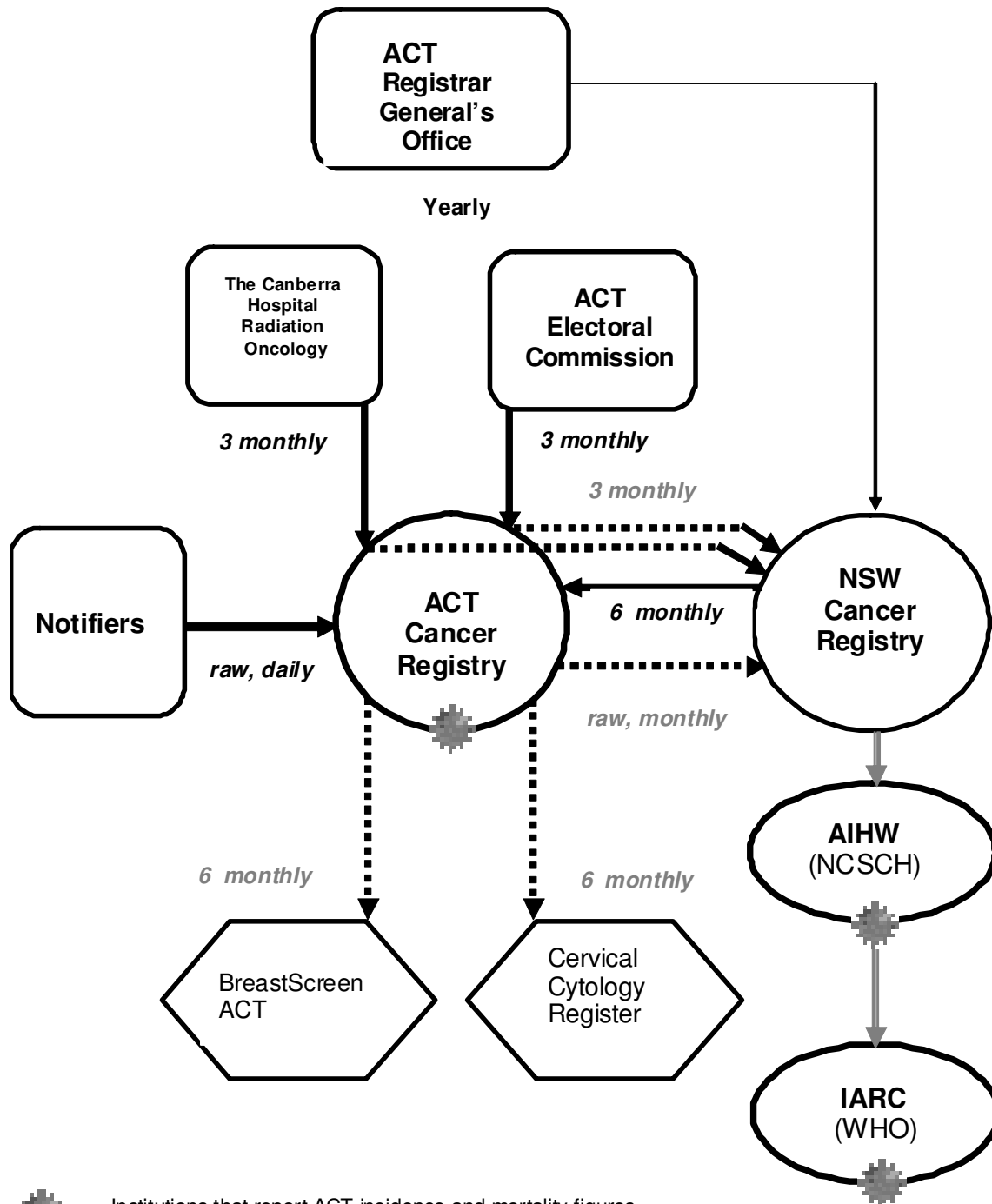
Disclosure of information on the cancer register





Section 47:

- (1) The Chief Health Officer may disclose information on the cancer register about a cancer patient whose usual place of residence is in a State or another Territory to the person responsible for maintaining a cancer registry (if any) established under a law of the State or other Territory.
- (2) The Chief Health Officer may disclose information on the cancer register to a person, approved in writing by the Minister, who is engaged in –
 - (a) the collection of cancer statistics; or
 - (b) medical research.
- (3) The Chief Health Officer may otherwise only disclose information on the cancer register to a person if the information is disclosed in such a way that it is not possible to identify—
 - (a) the person to whom the information relates; or
 - (b) the doctor who attended the person; or
 - (c) the laboratory, hospital or nursing home who notified the Chief Health Officer of the person's cancer.

However, de-identified information is available for research purposes in accordance with the ACT Data Release Policy (2009). Requests for such information can be made direct to the ACT Cancer Registry. Under certain circumstances the requesting agency will be advised to seek approval from the ACT Health Ethics Committee. Approval of an application by a Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC) does not constitute authority to release; it is a prerequisite for an authorisation to occur.

7.7. Appendix G: Flow diagram for cancer data in the ACT



-  = Institutions that report ACT incidence and mortality figures.
-  = Data supplied by ACT Cancer Registry
-  = Data supplied to ACT Cancer Registry
-  = ACT data supplied to other National/International Organisations

AIHW: Australian Institute of Health & Welfare WHO: World Health Organization
 NCSCH: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

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