



Cancer in the ACT Incidence and Mortality 2011

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Enquiries about this publication should be directed to Epidemiology Branch, Level 1, Building 5, The Canberra Hospital PO Box 11, Woden ACT 2606 or via email to janet.li@act.gov.au or healthinfo@act.gov.au.

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Executive summary

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

Cancer in the ACT, Incidence and Mortality 2011 is the 7th report of the ACT Cancer Registry. It provides an epidemiological overview of cancer cases recorded in the ACT Cancer Registry over the period January 2004 to December 2008. In addition, the report provides an overview of trends of cancer incidence and mortality from 1985 to 2008.

Incidence

- In 2008, 1,433 new cases of cancer were diagnosed in the ACT (Male: 56%; Females: 44%).
- The overall crude rate was 439 per 100,000 population for males and 365 per 100,000 population 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.
- The top five most common cancers accounted for 64 per cent of all cancers combined. These were: cancer of prostate (18%), breast cancer (15%), colorectal cancer (13%), melanoma of skin (10%), and lung cancer (7%).
- During 2004-08, an average of 67% of new cases in males and 54% in females were in people aged 60 years and above.
- In 2004-08, leukaemia was the most common cancer in children under 14 years. Melanoma of skin, testicular cancer, and female breast cancer were the most common cancers in the 15-39 years age group. Melanoma of skin, prostate, lung, female breast and colorectal cancers were the most common cancers in the 40-69 years and 65 years and over age groups.
- The median age of diagnosis was 65 years for males and 61 years for females.
- ACT residents compared favourably for all risk factors other than vegetable consumption and alcohol risk.

Prevalence

- At the end of 2007, there were 2,561 males and 2,333 females who were living in the ACT following a diagnosis of cancer within the previous five years.
- Prostate and female breast cancers were the most prevalent types of cancer in the ACT.

Mortality

- Although cancer-related deaths could occur at any age, most were reported in the oldest age groups.
- In 2008, 451 ACT residents died of cancer (Male: 51%; Females: 49%).
- The overall crude mortality rate was 137 per 100,000 population for males and 117 per 100,000 population for females for the period 2004-08.
- The risk of dying from cancer before the age of 85 years was 1 in 4 for males and 1 in 7 for females for the period 2004-08.
- The most common cancer-related deaths were due to: lung cancer, colorectal cancer, breast cancer and prostate cancer.

Trends

- The incidence rate for all cancers combined increased steadily and significantly over time. An average increase in incidence rate of 0.9% for males and 0.6% for females per year was estimated for the period of 1985 to 2008.
- Cancers that showed a significant increasing incidence trend over time included female breast, prostate, melanoma of skin (males), Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (males) and lung (females).
- The mortality rate for all cancers combined decreased steadily and significantly over time. An average decrease in mortality rate of 1.4% for males and 1.2% for females per year was estimated for the period of 1985 to 2008.
- Cancers that showed a significant decreasing trend in mortality over time included colorectal cancer in both sexes, lung cancer in males and cervical cancer in females.

1. INTRODUCTION

Cancer is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the ACT and nationally. In 2008, cancer was the most common cause of death (34 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 in relation to ACT residents to the ACT Cancer Registry.

Cancer in the ACT, Incidence and Mortality 2011, is the seventh biennial report in the ACT cancer series, covering the period 2004-08. The first report was published in 1994 for the period of 1982-91. At the time of writing this report, the ACT Cancer Registry held information on cancer statistics in up to the end of 2008. This report presents incidence and mortality of cancer in the ACT for calendar years 2004-08, in addition to cancer prevalence in the ACT for 2007 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, e.g. 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 (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.

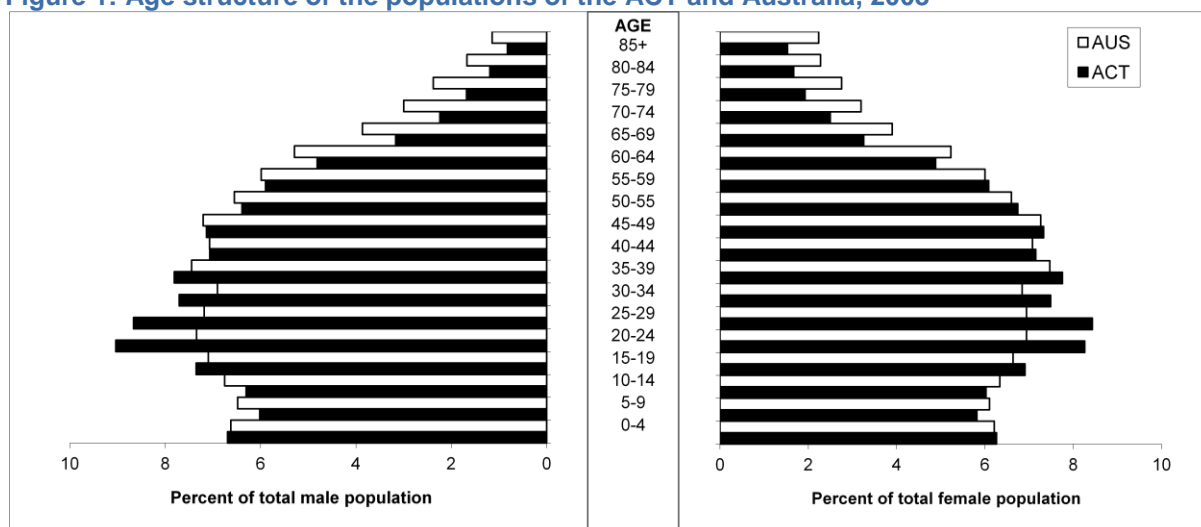
Population growth

In 2004 the population of the ACT was 327,475 and by 2008 it had grown to 344,236 (1.6 per cent of the Australian population).³ 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.⁴

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 2008, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over was 9 per cent in the ACT and 12 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, 2008

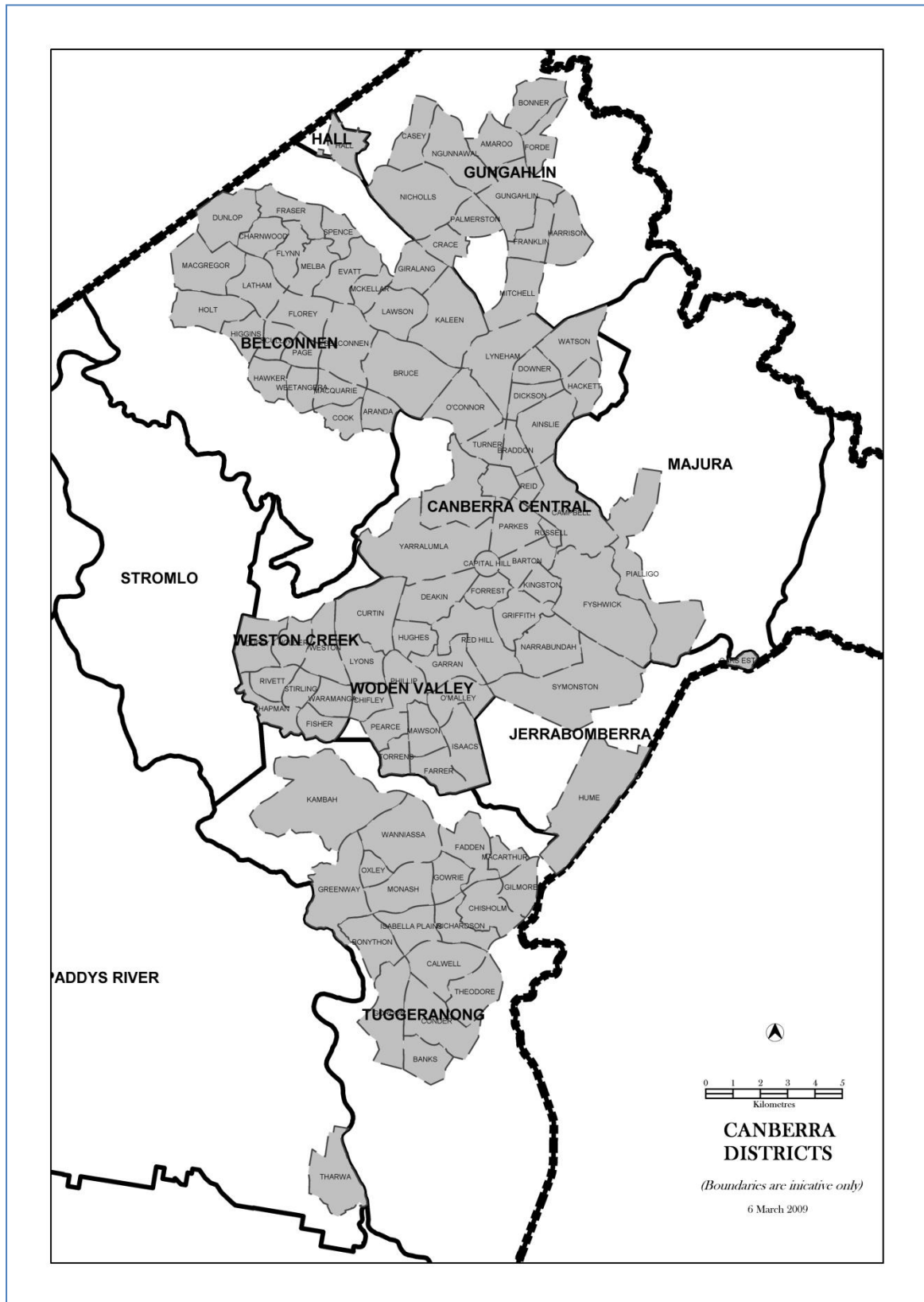


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

(1) Estimated resident population by sex and age, Australian Capital Territories. Catalogue No. 3201.0 Table 8

(2) Estimated Resident Population by single year of age, Australia. Catalogue No. 3201.0 Table 9

Figure 2: Map of the Australian Capital Territory and surrounding region



Ethnicity, education and employment

About 76 per cent of the ACT population are Australia-born.⁴ Of migrants, 21 per cent have come from the United Kingdom and Ireland, 15 per cent from other countries in Europe and 21 per cent from countries in Asia.

On average, ACT residents have more formal education than the average for Australia. In 2010, 89.5 per cent of the ACT population (15-64 years) completed Year 12, compared to 85.6 per cent for the rest of Australia.⁵ Further, the ACT had the highest proportion (44.6 per cent) of its population (15-64 years) with a bachelor degree compared to the rest of Australia (26.9 per cent).⁵ 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.⁶

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.⁷ Canberra has the highest average disposable income of any Australian capital city.⁸ The gross average weekly wage of a Canberra resident was \$1,244 compared with an Australian wide average of \$1,050.⁹

In 2008, the ACT had the highest median score and quartile values in the index of relative advantage and disadvantage.¹⁰ On this basis it can be assumed that the ACT is the most advantaged of the states and territories.

2.2. Risk factors for cancer

Risk factors for cancer depend on the cancer type. Certain risk factors cause a particular type of cancer. Generally speaking, a person's cancer risk can be reduced by receiving regular medical care, avoiding tobacco, limiting alcohol use, avoiding excessive exposure to ultraviolet rays from the sun and tanning beds, eating a diet rich in fruits and vegetables, maintaining a healthy weight, and being physically active.

Information on cancer risk are limited, however data collected from the 2007-08 National Health Survey¹¹ shows that ACT residents compare favourably with the rest of the country in regards to several key risk factors such as smoking, obesity and exercise. The ACT compares less favourably on vegetable consumption and alcohol risk (Table 1).

Table 1: Health risk factors (%), ACT and Australia, 2007-08

	ACT	Australia
Current smoker	18.6	20.1
Alcohol risk (medium to high risk)	11.6	7.4
Obesity (overweight to obese)	57.8	61.4
Exercise (moderate to high)	31.8	27.8
Fruit intake (2 or more serves/day)	54.0	51.3
Vegetables intake (5 or more serves /day)	7.2	8.8

Sources: National Health Survey: Summary of results, 2007-08.
ABS Catalogue no. 4364.0. National Health Survey: Summary of results, State Tables (ACT) 2007-08. ABS

3. All cancers

3.1. Incidence

In 2008, there were 1,433 new cases of cancer diagnosed in ACT residents (Table 2). Fifty-six per cent of the new cases were males and 44 per cent were females. For the period of 2004-08, there was an average of 1,346 new cases of cancer were diagnosed per year (5-year total: 6,730). The overall crude rate for 2004-08 was 439 per 100,000 population for males and 365 per 100,000 population 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.

Table 2: All cancers, incidence, number per year and average, ACT, 2004-08

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average
All cancers						(2004-08)
Male	700	698	683	754	805	728
Female	587	632	607	636	628	618
Persons	1,287	1,330	1,290	1,390	1,433	1,346

Note: All cancers excluding non-melanocytic skin cancers.

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 3: All cancers, incidence, rates and lifetime risk, ACT, 2004-08

All cancers	Crude rate	ASR	Lifetime risk	Lifetime risk
	(per 100,000)	(per 100,000)	To age 75	To age 85
Male	439	540	1 in 3	1 in 2
Female	365	384	1 in 4	1 in 3
Persons	402	304	1 in 3	1 in 2

Notes: All cancers excluding non-melanocytic skin cancers.

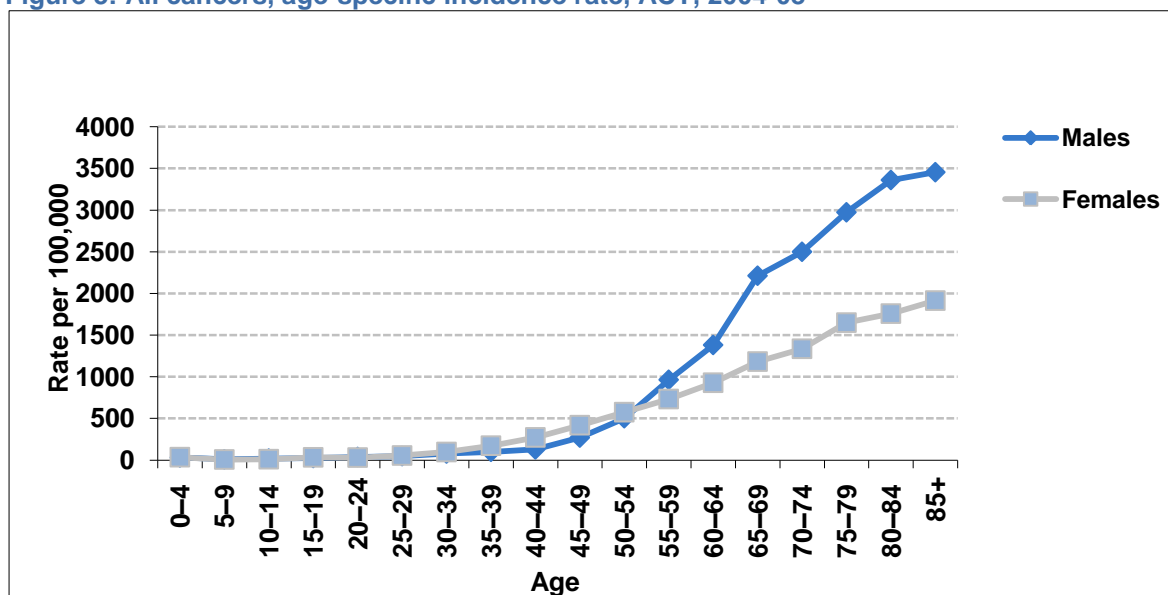
ASR: Age-standardised rate using Australian population 2001 as the standard.

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Incidence of cancer increases with age and primarily affects older people. During 2004-08, an average of 67 per cent of new cases in males and 54 per cent in females were in people aged 60 years and above. The median age of diagnosis was 65 years for males and 61 years for females.

The age-specific incidence rate for all cancers combined increased steadily with age. Cancer incidence in males was notably higher than females after the age of 55 years. This was due to the higher incidence in males in melanoma of skin, prostate, lung and colorectal cancers. For the 40-49 years group, incidence was slightly higher in females than males. This was mainly due to the incidence of breast cancer in females. The highest incidence rate was noted in 85 years and older age group for both males and females.

Figure 3: All cancers, age-specific incidence rate, ACT, 2004-08



Note: Age-specific rate was an annualised average per 100,000 population for the period 2004-08.
 Source: ACT Cancer Registry

3.2. Mortality

In 2008, there were 451 ACT residents who died of cancer (Table 4). For the period of 2004-08, there was an average of 426 cancer-related deaths per year (5-year total: 2128). The overall crude mortality rate for 2004-08 was 137 per 100,000 population for males and 117 per 100,000 population for females. The risk of dying from cancer before the age of 85 years was 1 in 4 for males and 1 in 7 for females (Table 5).

Table 4: All cancers, cancer-related deaths, number per year and average, ACT, 2004-08

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average
All cancers						(2004-08)
Male	233	182	226	262	232	227
Female	161	214	198	201	219	199
Persons	394	396	424	463	451	426

Note: All cancers excluding non-melanocytic skin cancers.
 Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 5: All cancers, mortality, rates and lifetime risk, ACT, 2004-08

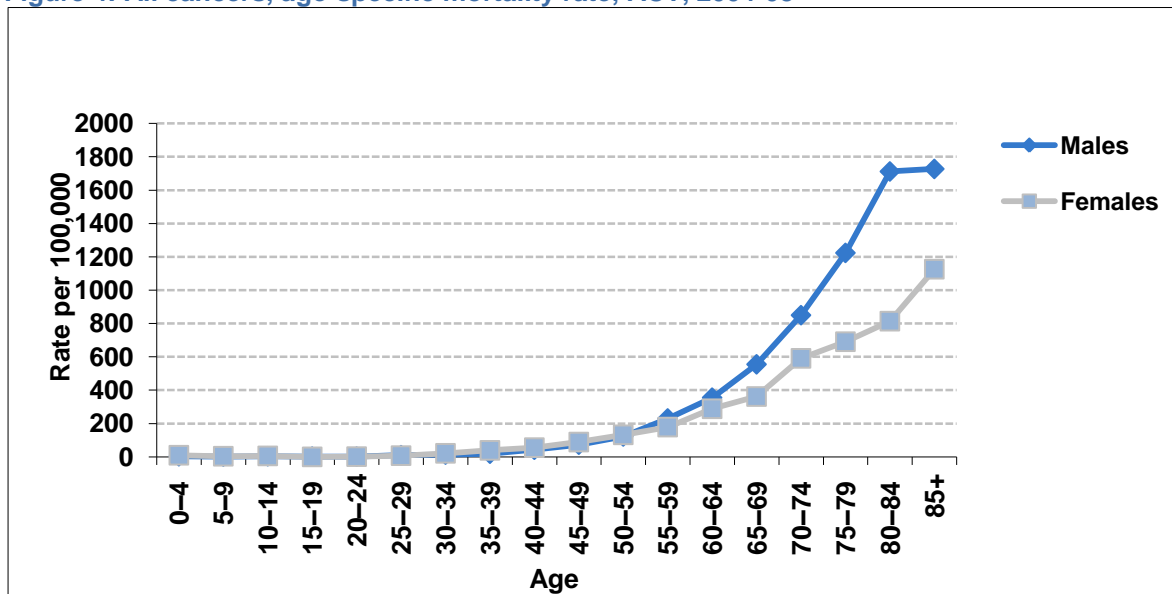
All cancers	Crude rate	ASR	Lifetime risk	Lifetime risk
	(per 100,000)	(per 100,000)	To age 75	To age 85
Male	137	181	1 in 9	1 in 4
Female	117	127	1 in 12	1 in 7
Persons	127	150	1 in 10	1 in 5

Notes: All cancers excluding non-melanocytic skin cancers.
 ASR: Age-standardised rate using Australian population 2001 as the standard.
 Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Although cancer-related deaths could occur at any age, most were reported in the oldest age groups. About 75 per cent of the cancer-related deaths occurred in males; and 58 per cent in females over the age of 60 years. The median age at death was 76 years for males and 75 years for females.

Similar to the incidence rate, the age-specific mortality rate for all cancers combined also increased steadily with age. The highest incidence rate was noted in 85 years and older age group for both males and females.

Figure 4: All cancers, age-specific mortality rate, ACT, 2004-08



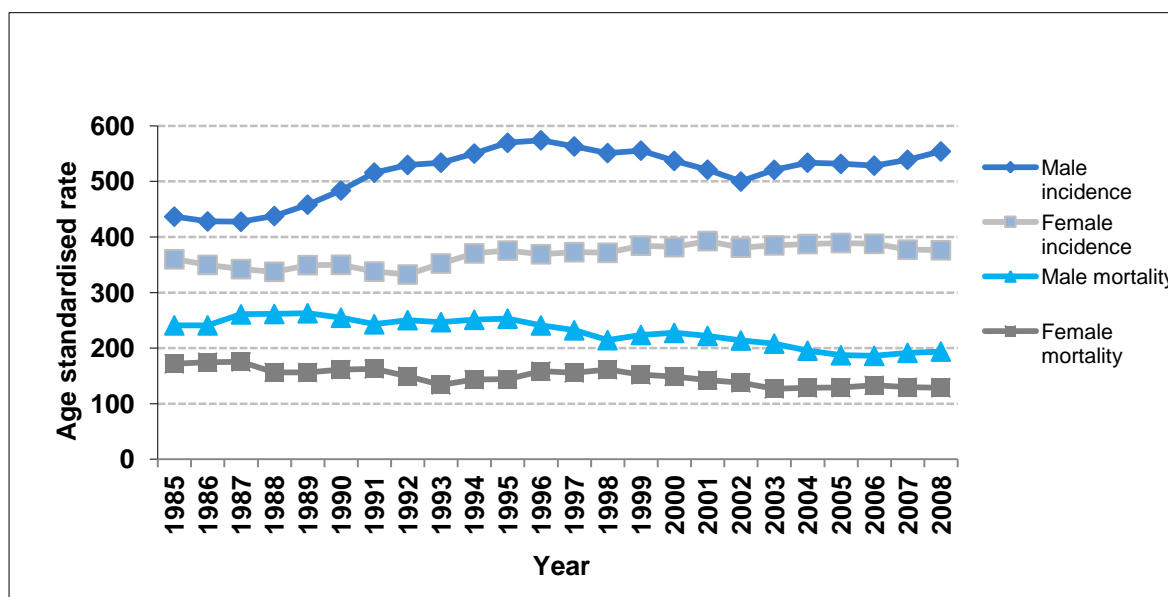
Note: Age-specific rate was an annualised average per 100,000 population for the period 2004-08.
 Source: ACT Cancer Registry

3.3. Time trends

The age-standardised incidence rate for all cancers increased slightly, but steadily over time in males and females. Time trends over the period of 1985 to 2008 (joinpoint regression analysis) found that the age-standardised incidence rate increased at an average of 0.9 per cent per year ($p < 0.05$) in males; 0.6 per cent per year in females ($p < 0.05$).

The age-standardised mortality rate decreased at an average of 1.4 per cent per year in males ($p < 0.05$) and 1.2 per cent in females ($p < 0.05$) from 1985 to 2008.

Figure 5: All cancers, age-standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), by sex, ACT, 1985-2008



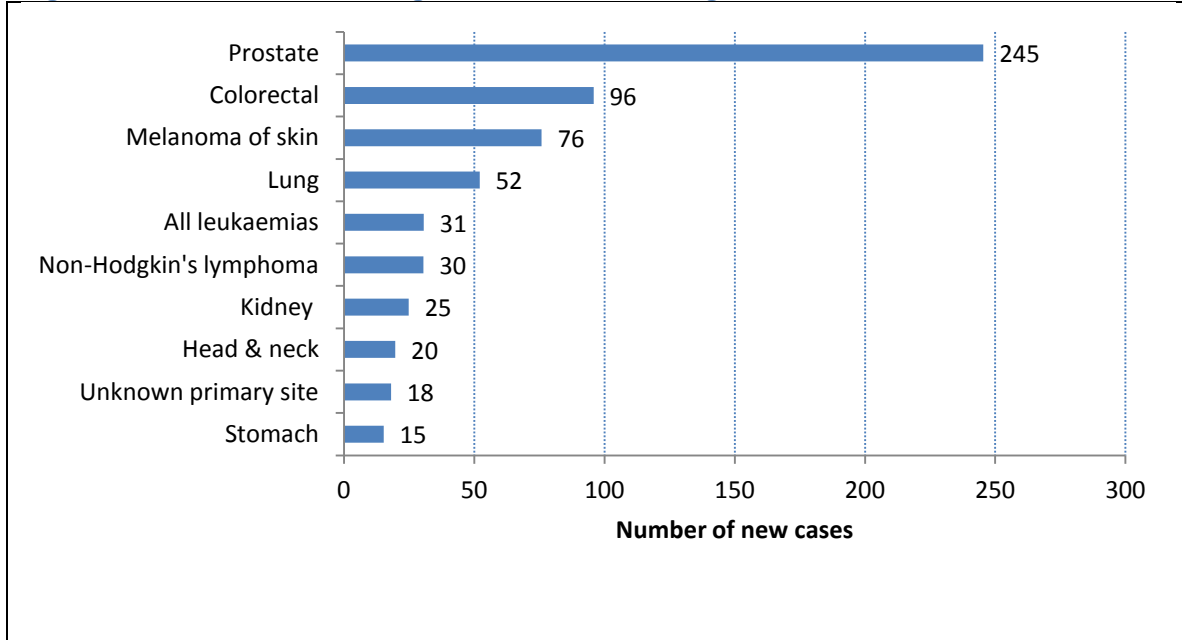
Note: Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population using the Australian Standard Population (2001) as the standard.

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

3.4. Common cancers in the ACT

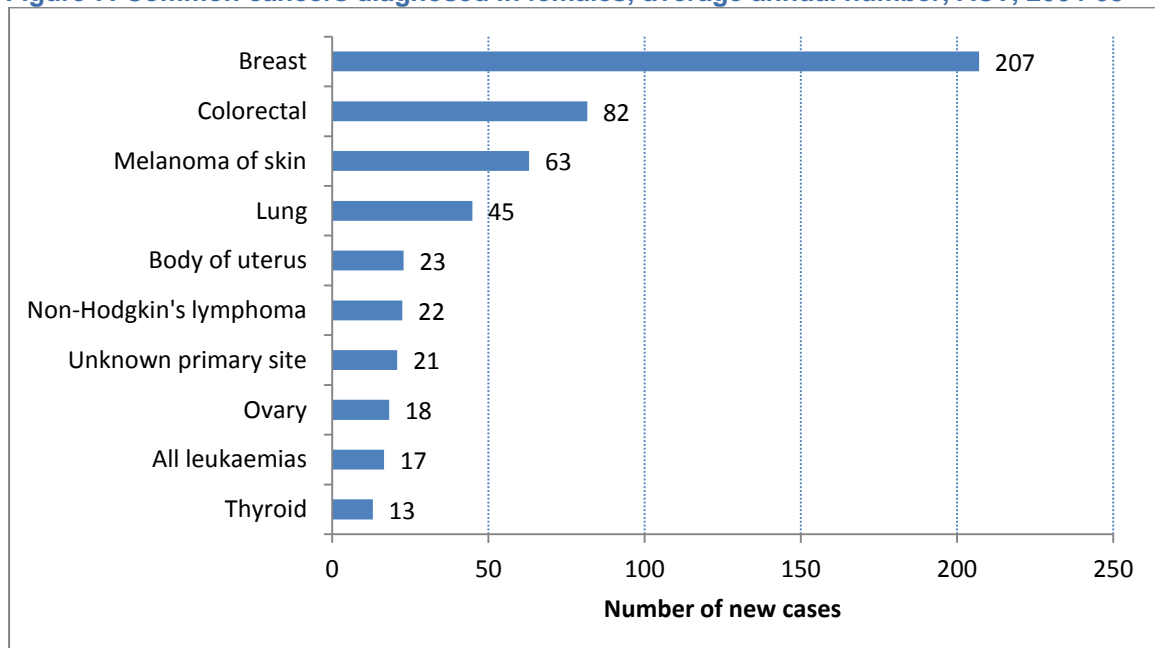
The top five most common cancers accounted for 64 per cent of all cancers. These were: cancer of prostate (18.2%), breast cancer (15.3%), colorectal cancer (13.2%), melanoma of skin (10.3%), and lung cancer (7.2%).

Figure 6: Common cancers diagnosed in males, average annual number, ACT, 2004-08



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Figure 7: Common cancers diagnosed in females, average annual number, ACT, 2004-08

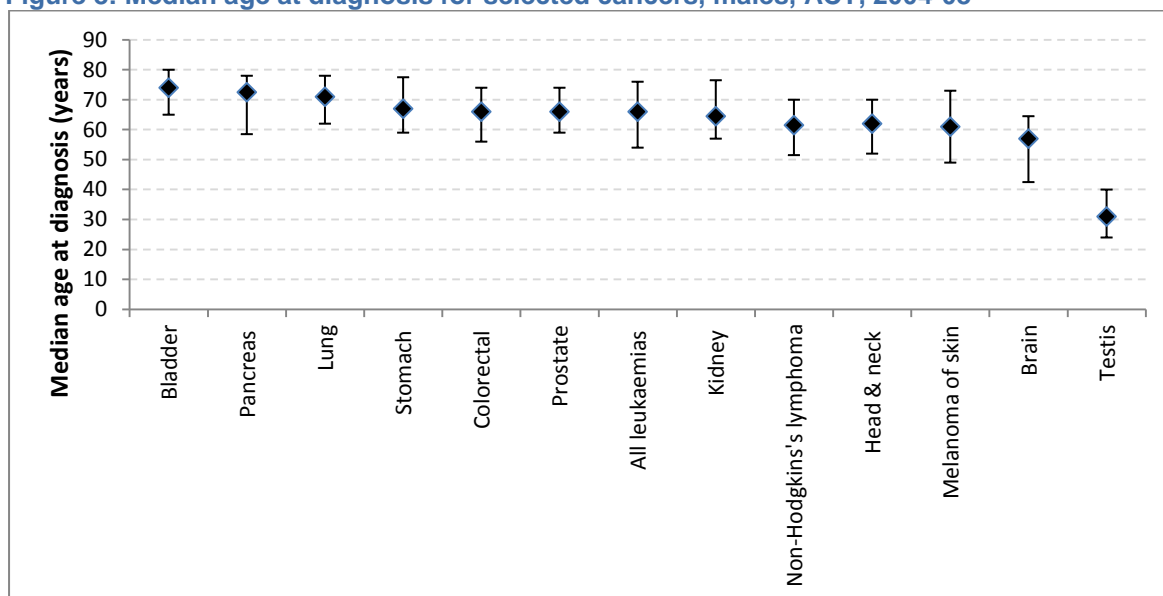


Source: ACT Cancer Registry

3.4.1. Median age at diagnosis

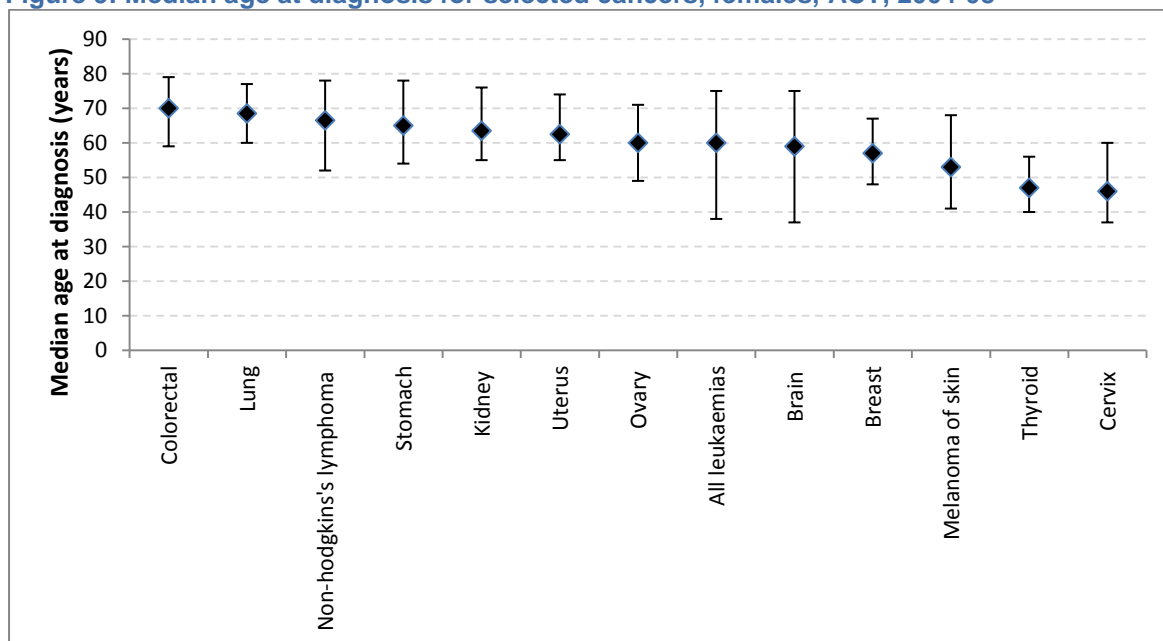
Of the leading cancers; testicular cancer (males), thyroid cancer and cervical cancer (females) had the youngest median age at diagnosis. Bladder cancer (males), and colorectal cancer (females) had the highest median age at diagnosis.

Figure 8: Median age at diagnosis for selected cancers, males, ACT, 2004-08



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

Figure 9: Median age at diagnosis for selected cancers, females, ACT, 2004-08

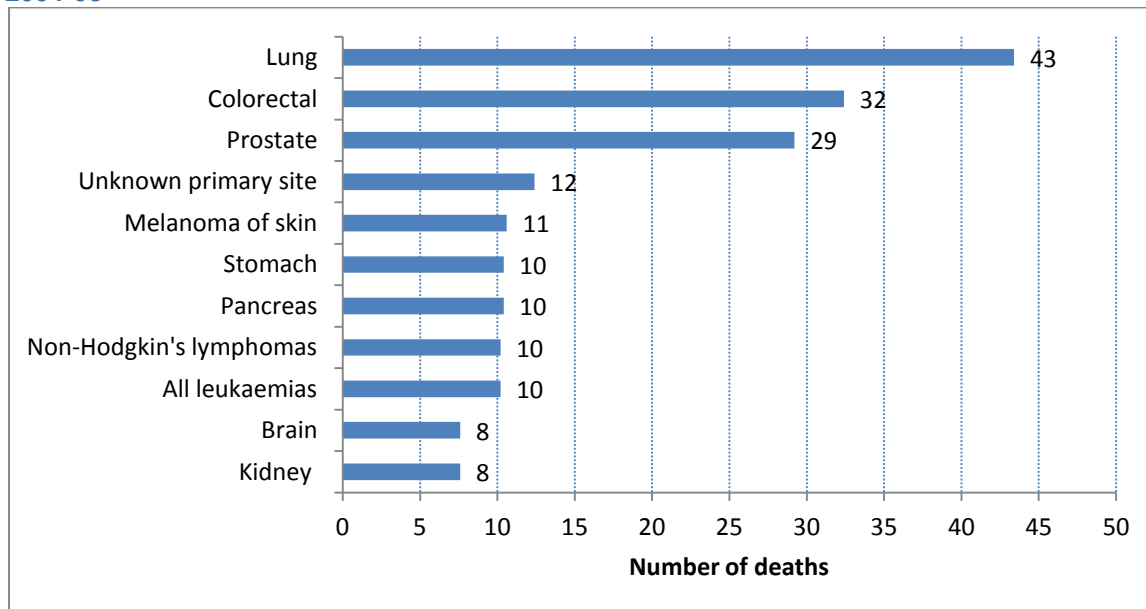


Note: The median age, with the interquartile range (25% and 75%) indicated by the H bar.
Source: ACT Cancer Registry

3.5. Common cancer-related deaths in the ACT

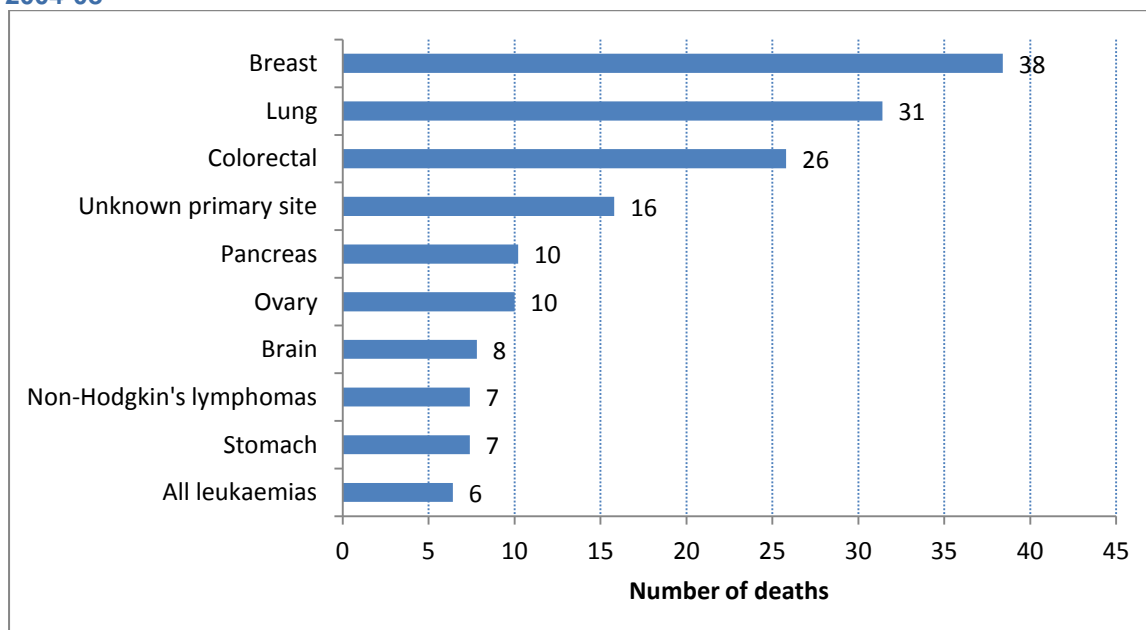
The most common causes of cancer-related deaths were due to: lung cancer, colorectal cancer, breast cancer and prostate cancer. The primary site of 6.6 per cent of all cancer-related deaths was unknown.

Figure 10: Common causes of cancer-related deaths, average annual number, ACT, males, 2004-08



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Figure 11: Common causes of cancer-related deaths, average annual number, ACT, females, 2004-08

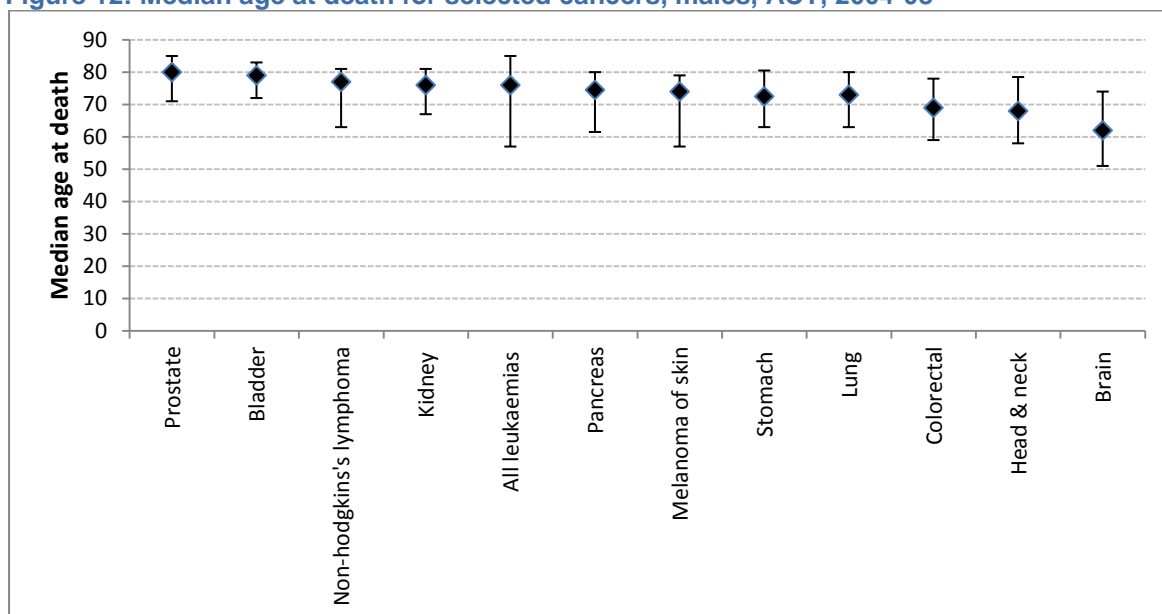


Source: ACT Cancer Registry

3.5.1. Median age at death

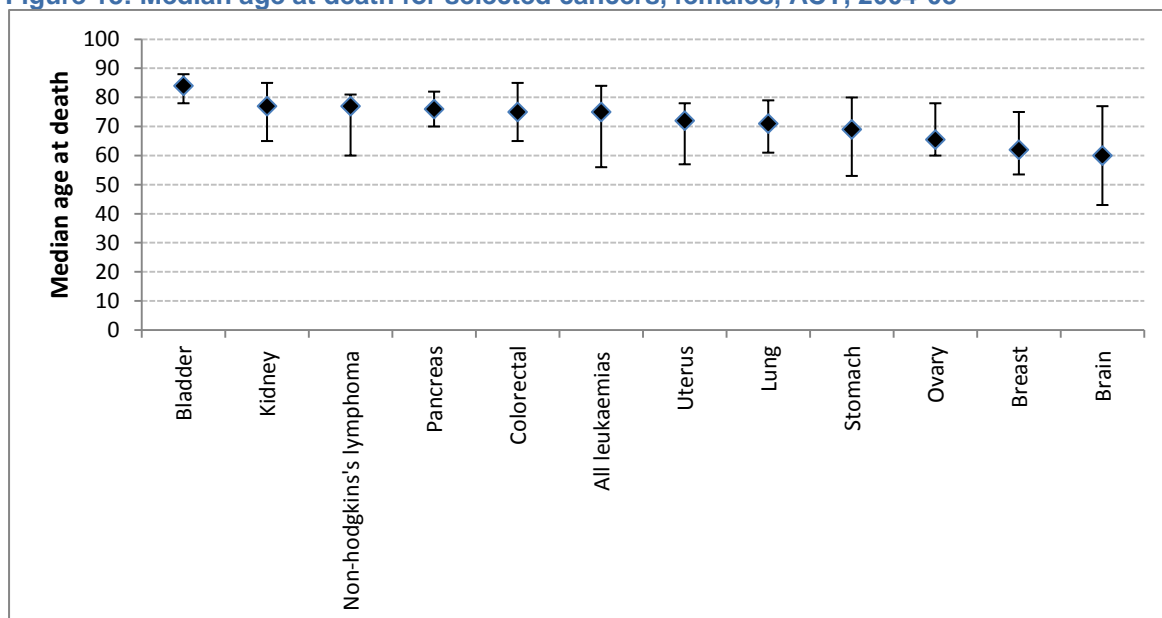
Of the leading cancers, brain cancer and breast cancer (females) had a slightly younger median age at death than for other types. Bladder cancer and prostate cancer (males) had the highest median age at death.

Figure 12: Median age at death for selected cancers, males, ACT, 2004-08



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

Figure 13: Median age at death for selected cancers, females, ACT, 2004-08

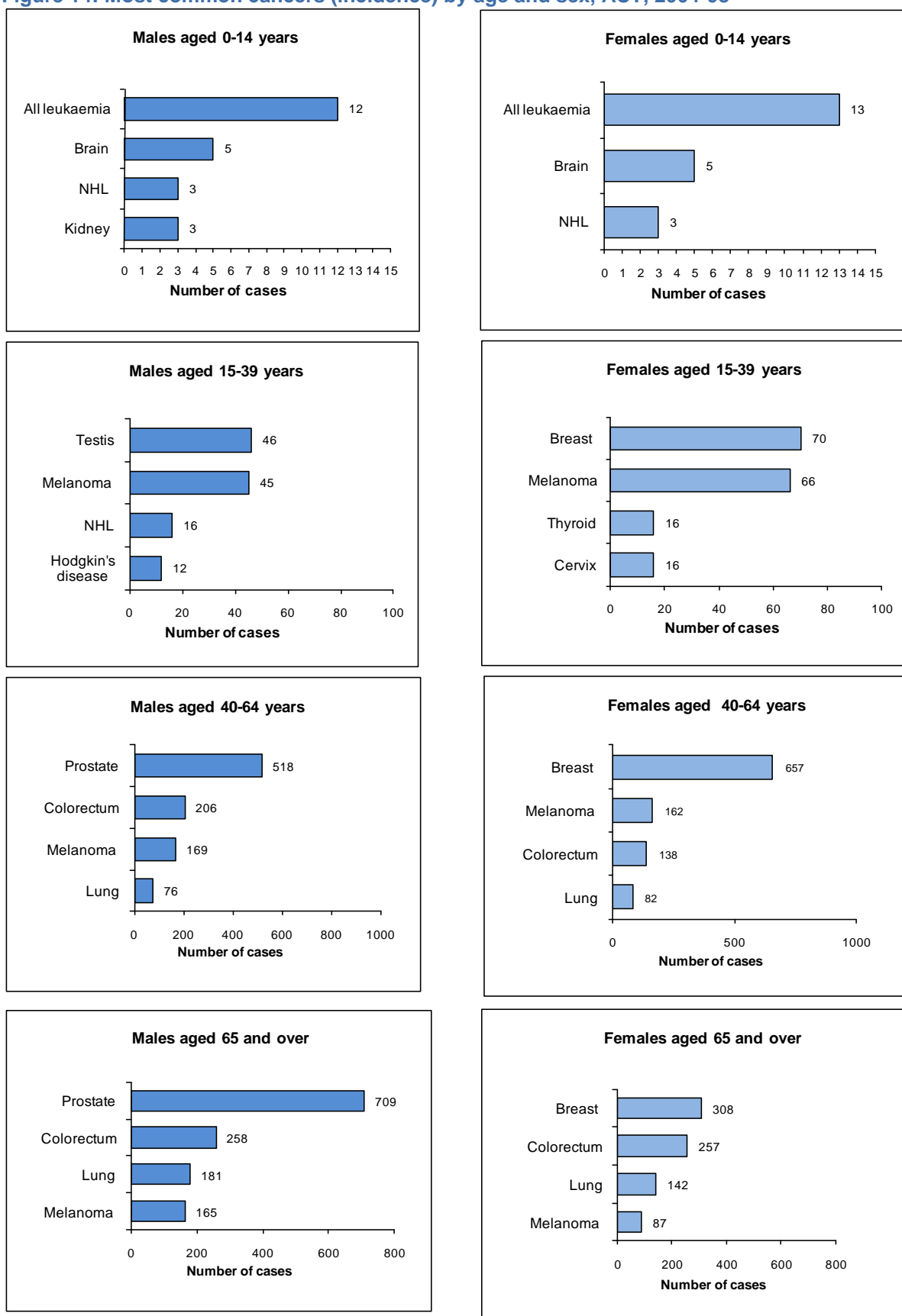


Note: The median age, with the interquartile range (25% and 75%) indicated by the H bar.
Source: ACT Cancer Registry

3.6. Common cancers across the life course

Over the period in 2004-08, leukaemia was the most common cancer in children under 14 years. Melanoma of skin, testicular cancer, and female breast cancer were the most common cancers in the 15-39 years age group. Melanoma of skin, prostate, lung, female breast and colorectal cancers were the most common cancers in the 40-64 years and 65 years and over age groups.

Figure 14: Most common cancers (incidence) by age and sex, ACT, 2004-08



Source: ACT Cancer Registry
 Note: NHL= Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

4. Trends for selected cancers

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

4.1. Female breast cancer

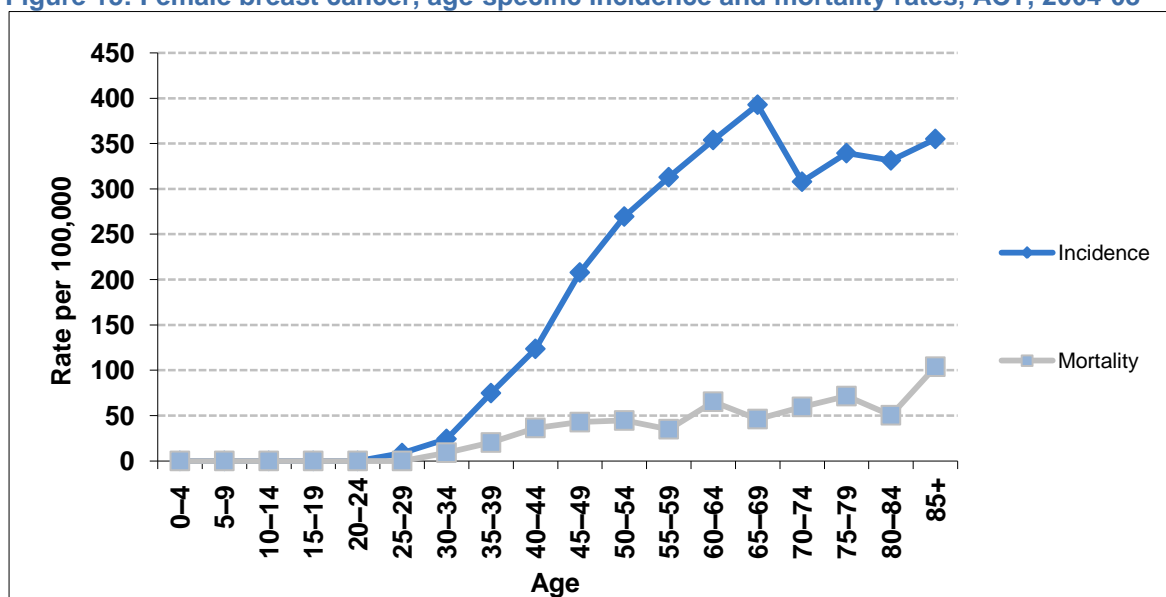
Breast cancer was the most common cancer occurring in females, and the highest cause of cancer related death in females in the ACT. In 2008, there were 207 new cases of female breast cancer diagnosed in ACT female residents (5-year total: 1035). In 2004-08, the crude incidence rate was 122 cases per 100,000 population. One in eight females in the ACT developed breast cancer before the age of 85 years. The crude mortality rate was 23 deaths per 100,000 population. The risk of dying from breast cancer before the age of 85 years was one in 42 females.

Table 6: Female breast cancer, incidence, number per year and average, ACT, 2004-08

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average (2004-08)
	209	202	216	201	207	207

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Figure 15: Female breast cancer, age-specific incidence and mortality rates, ACT, 2004-08



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

The median age at diagnosis was 57 years and the median age at death was 62 years.

As for most cancers, incidence and mortality of female breast cancer increased with age. Seven per cent of cases were diagnosed under 40 years of age; 20 per cent from 40-49 years of age, 53 per cent from 50-69 years (target group for the BreastScreen program); 20 per cent from 70 years and above.

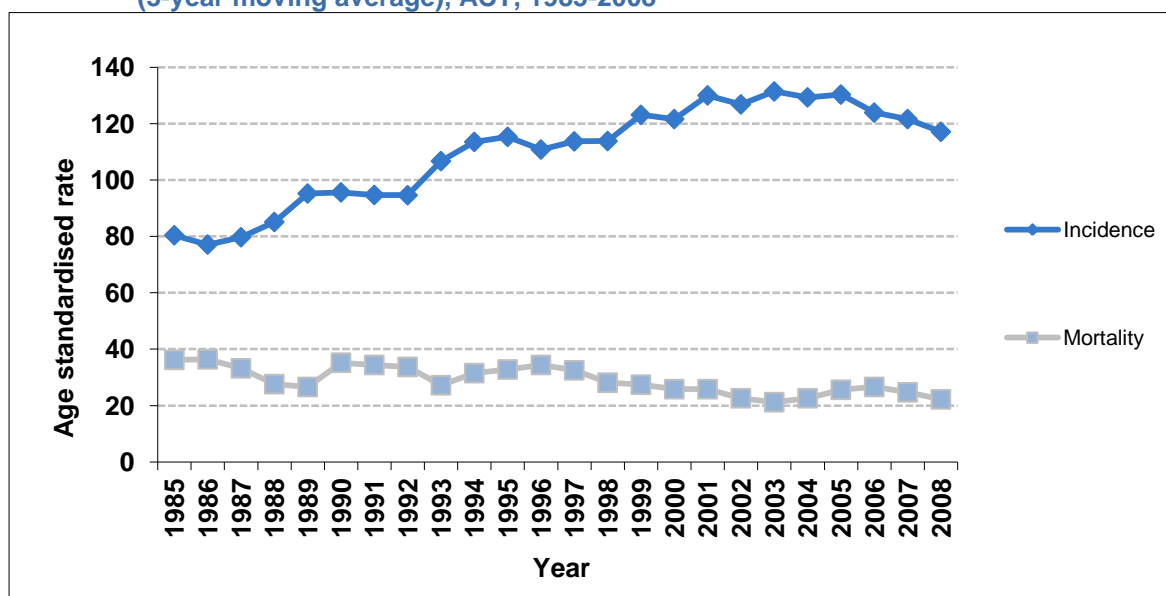
Time trends

The age-standardised incidence rate increased significantly at an average of 3.2 per cent per year from 1985 to 2002 ($p < 0.05$). This upward trend could be due to the introduction of mandatory cancer notification in 1994 in the ACT, resulting in increased notification. Further, increased screening and early detection as a result of the introduction of the BreastScreen program in 1993 for women 50-69 years may also have contributed to this increase.

From 2002 to 2008, the incidence rate decreased at an average of two 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%; 2004-05: 15.6%).¹² This downward trend in incidence of female breast cancer since 2002 was also reflected at the national level.¹³

The age-standardised mortality rate decreased over time. The mortality rate decreased at an average of 0.5 per cent per year from 1985 to 1996; 2.8 per cent decrease per year from 1996 to 2008. However, none of these trends were statistically significant.

Figure 16: Female breast cancer, age-standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), ACT, 1985-2008



Note: Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population using the Australian Standard Population (2001) as the standard.

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

4.2. Prostate cancer

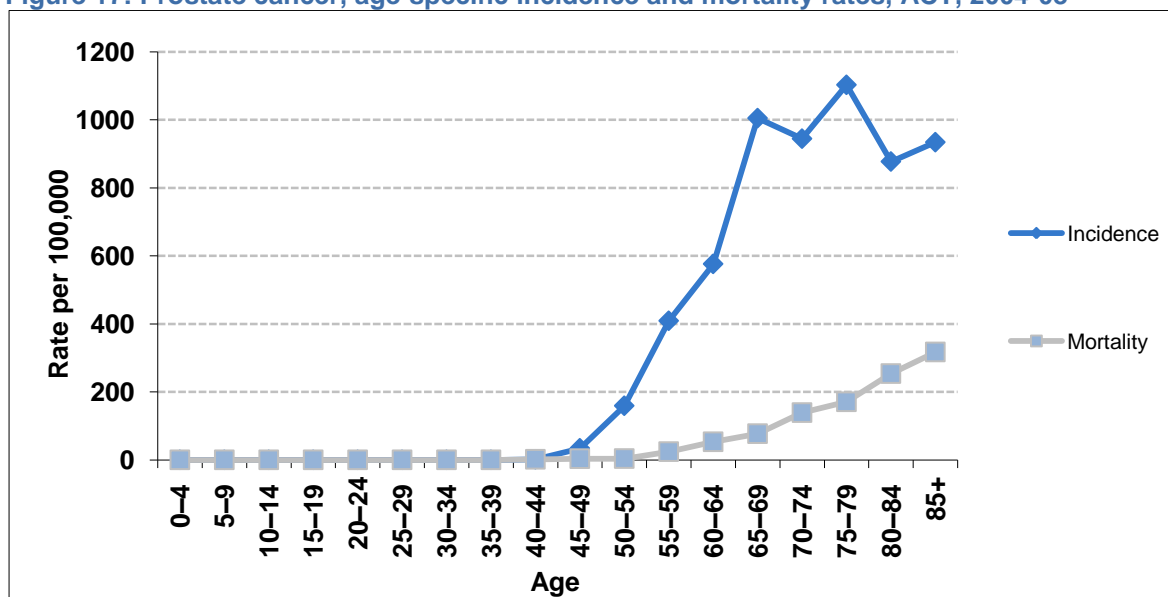
Prostate cancer was the most common cancer occurring in males, and the third highest cause of cancer related death in males in the ACT. In 2008, there were 313 new cases of prostate cancer diagnosed in ACT male residents, representing an average of 245 new cases per year for the period of 2004-08 (5-year total:1,227). In 2004-08, the crude rate for incidence was 148 cases per 100,000 population. One in four males in the ACT developed prostate cancer before the age of 85 years. The crude mortality rate in 2004-08 was 18 deaths per 100,000 population. The risk of dying from prostate cancer before the age of 85 years was one in 28 males.

Table 7: Prostate cancer, incidence, number per year and average, ACT, 2004-08

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average (2004-08)
	244	202	212	256	313	245

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Figure 17: Prostate cancer, age-specific incidence and mortality rates, ACT, 2004-08



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

The median age at diagnosis was 66 years and median age at death was 80 years.

Incidence and mortality of prostate cancer increased with age. Age-specific incidence increased sharply from 50 year of age. This rise was partly due to age and more importantly due to increasing awareness of prostate cancer that leads to screening. The Prostate Cancer Foundation Australia recommends that men from 50 years with no family history of prostate cancer and men from 40 years with a family history should discuss prostate cancer and assess their prostate risk with their doctor each year.

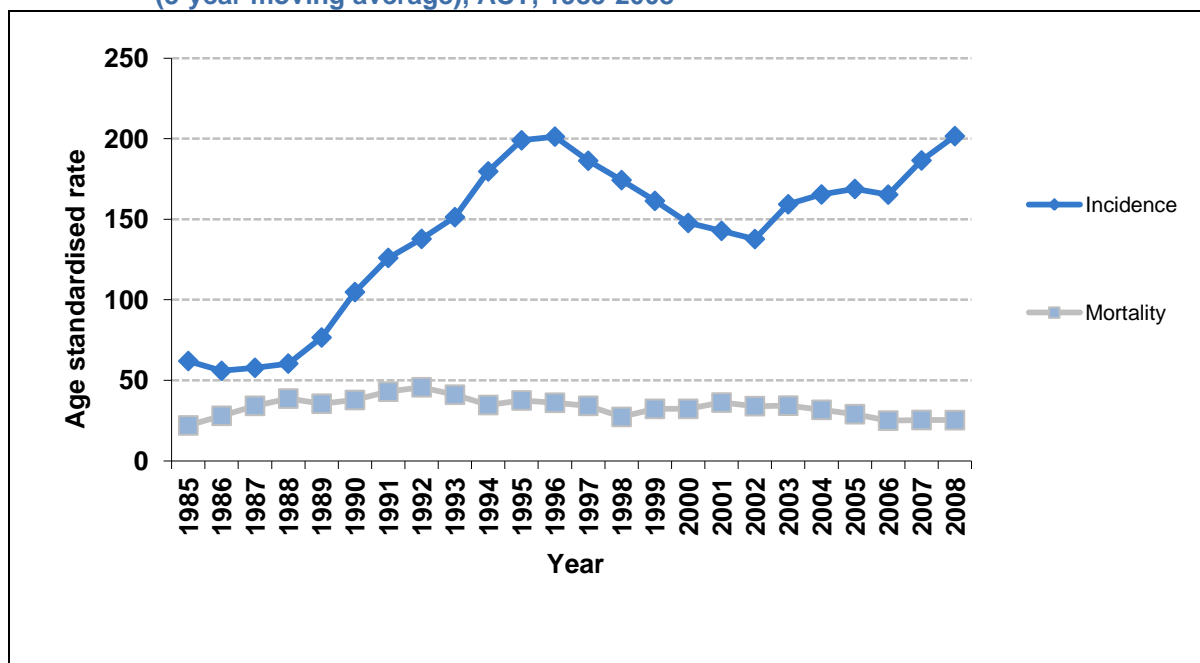
Age-specific mortality increased gradually with age and rose steadily from 60 years and above.

Time trends

The age-standardised incidence rate increased at an average of 16 per cent per year from 1985 to 1995 significantly ($p < 0.05$). The upward trend has been attributed to improvement in diagnostic testing using Prostate Specific Antigen Test. This results in earlier diagnosis of clinically silent prostate cancers. The peak incidence occurred in the mid 1990s. An increase in incidence since 2002 was also seen nationally¹³.

The age-standardised mortality rate has been stable over time.

Figure 18: Prostate cancer, age-standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), ACT, 1985-2008



Note: Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population using the Australian Standard Population (2001) as the standard.
Source: ACT Cancer Registry

4.3. Colorectal (large bowel) cancer

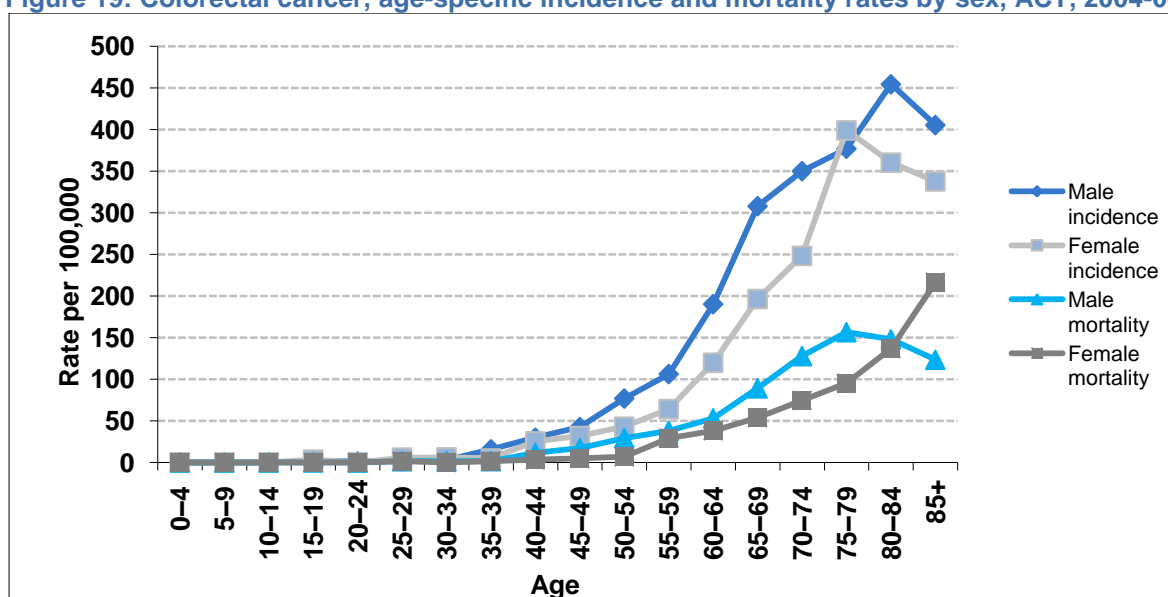
Colorectal cancer was the second most common cancer, and the second highest cause of cancer related death males and third highest for females in the ACT. In 2008, there were 109 males and 89 females diagnosed as new cases of colorectal cancer among ACT residents, representing an average of 96 new cases for males (5-year total: 479) and 82 for females (5-year total: 408) per year for the period of 2004-08. The crude incidence rate in 2004-08 was 58 cases per 100,000 males and 48 cases per 100,000 females. One in 11 males and one in 14 females in the ACT developed colorectal cancer before the age of 85 years. The crude mortality rate in 2004-08 was 20 deaths per 100,000 males, and 15 deaths per 100,000 females. The risk of dying from colorectal cancer before the age of 85 years was one in 30 males and one in 45 females.

Table 8: Number of colorectal cancer per year and average by sex, ACT, 2004-08

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average (2004-08)
Males	93	94	96	87	109	96
Females	65	76	83	95	89	82

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Figure 19: Colorectal cancer, age-specific incidence and mortality rates by sex, ACT, 2004-08



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

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

Incidence and mortality rates of colorectal cancer increased with age for both genders. Incidence increased sharply after 60 years for both genders. Mortality reached its peak in 75-79 years in males and 85+ years in females.

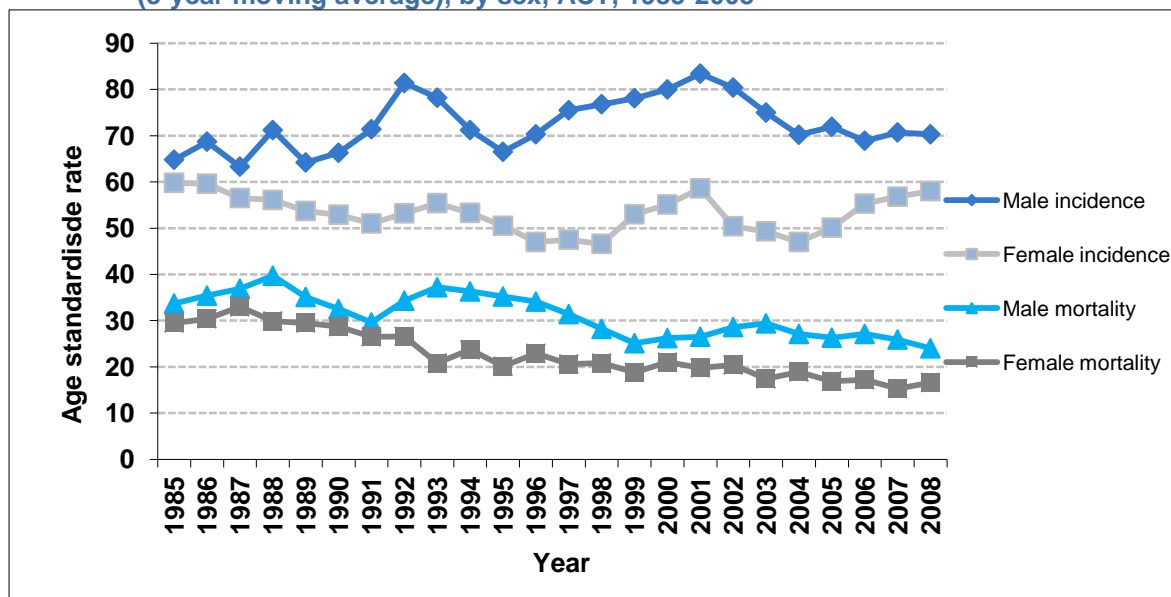
Time trends

The age-standardised incidence rates fluctuated in both genders over time without significant changes. There was an average decrease of incidence among males at 2 per cent per year from 2001 to 2008. There was an average increase of incidence in females at 0.9 per cent per year from 1995 to 2008. Overall, the incidence rate for females was lower than males during the entire period.

The age-standardised mortality rate decreased significantly in both males and females. Male mortality rate decreased at an average of 1.9 per cent per year ($p < 0.05$); female rate at 2.9 per cent per year ($p < 0.05$). This downward trend in both males and females was also seen nationally¹³.

The National Bowel Cancer Screening Program commenced in 2006, but it is too early to detect any impact on trends.

Figure 20: Colorectal cancer, age-standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), by sex, ACT, 1985-2008



Note: Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population using the Australian Standard Population (2001) as the standard.

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

4.4. Melanoma of skin

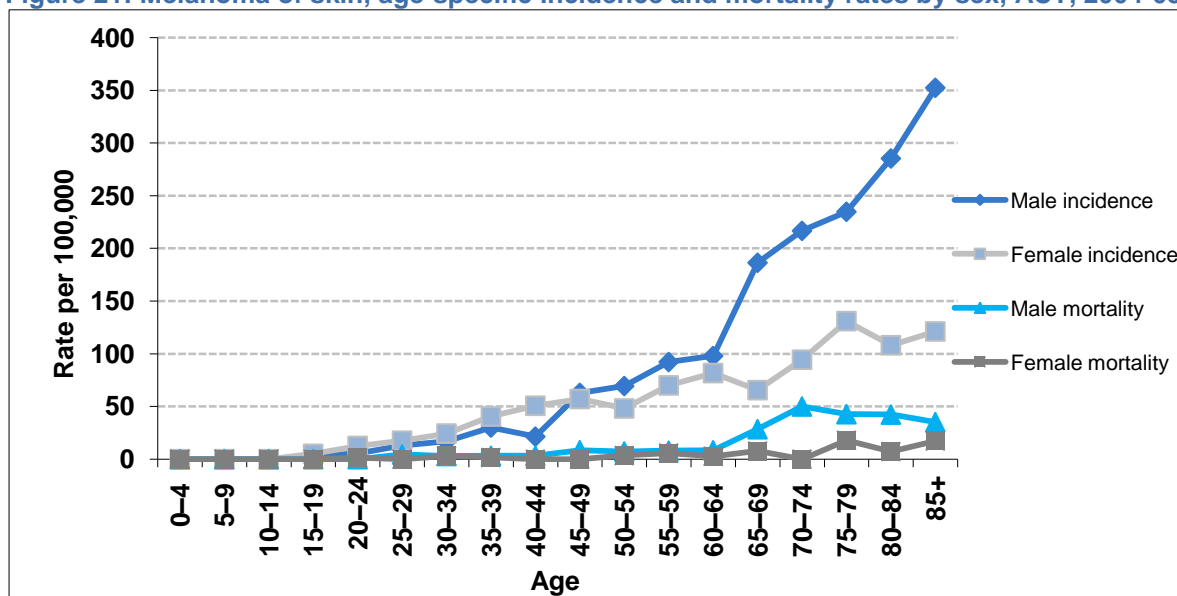
Melanoma of skin was the third most common cancer for both genders. It was the fifth most common cause of cancer related death in males and 13th in females in the ACT. In 2008, there were 84 males and 60 females diagnosed as new cases of melanoma of skin in ACT residents. An average of 76 cases for males (5-year total: 379) and 63 cases for females (5-year total: 315) per year for the period of 2004-08. The crude incidence rate in 2004-08 was 46 cases per 100,000 males and 37 cases per 100,000 females. One in 15 males and one in 25 females in the ACT developed melanoma of skin before the age of 85 years. The crude mortality rate in 2004-08 was 6 deaths per 100,000 males, and 2 deaths per 100,000 females. The risk of dying from melanoma of skin before the age of 85 years was one in 96 males and one in 395 females.

Table 9: Number of melanoma of skin per year and average by sex, ACT, 2004-08

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average (2004-08)
Males	73	98	67	57	84	76
Females	63	81	62	49	60	63

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Figure 21: Melanoma of skin, age-specific incidence and mortality rates by sex, ACT, 2004-08



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

The median age at diagnosis was 61 years in males and 53 years in females. The median age at death was 74 years in males and 66 years in females.

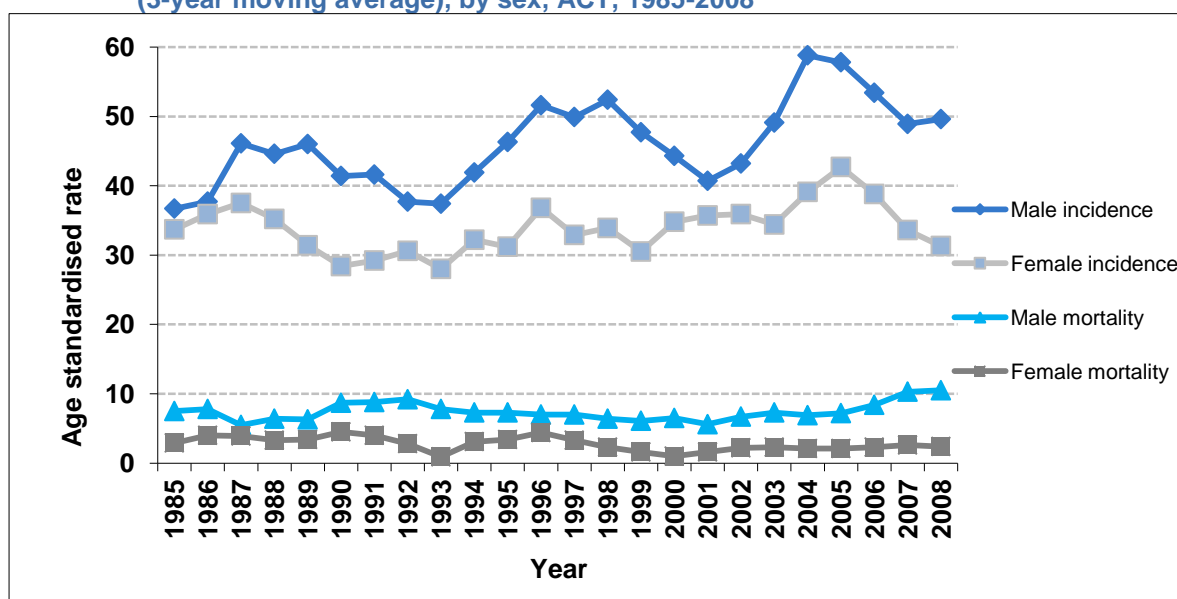
Melanoma of skin increased slightly with age until 40 years and then increased more steeply, especially in males. Incidence rates in males and females were similar up to the age of fifty but increased much more rapidly in males thereafter. Male and female mortality rates were very close until the mid-60s but then rose much more steeply with age for males.

Time trends

The age-standardised incidence rate of melanoma of skin has increased for both males and females. For males, the incidence rate increased at an average of 1.4 per cent per year from 1985 to 2008 ($p < 0.05$). The incidence rate for females increased slightly at an average of 0.5 per cent per year from 1985 to 2008 ($p = 0.4$). A similar trend in both genders was also seen nationally¹³. However, the incidence rate for males and females in the ACT appeared to decrease slightly from 2005 to 2008, but it is too early to determine statistical significance.

The age-standardised mortality rates have been stable over time in both males and females, with males having a higher rate than females.

Figure 22: Melanoma of skin, age-standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), by sex, ACT, 1985-2008



Note: Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population using the Australian Standard Population (2001) as the standard.
 Source: ACT Cancer Registry

4.5. Lung cancer

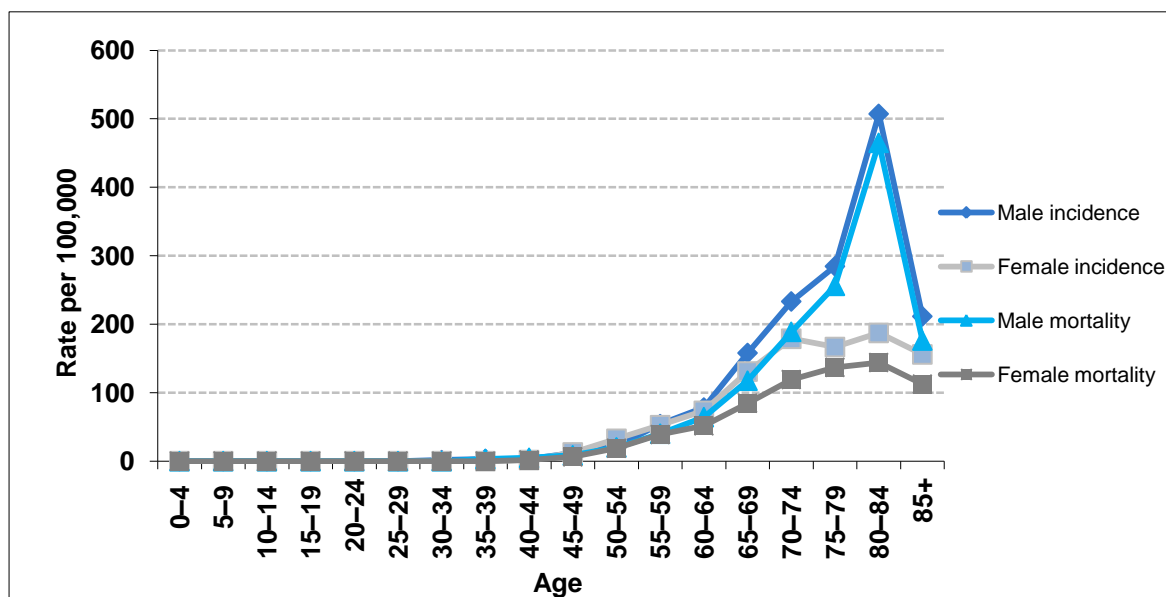
Lung cancer was the fourth most common cancer for both genders. It was the most common cause of cancer related death for males and second for females in the ACT. In 2008, there were 50 males and 56 females diagnosed as new cases of lung cancer among ACT residents, representing an average of 52 cases for males (5-year total: 260) and 45 cases for females per year (5-year total: 224) for the period of 2004-08. The crude incidence rate in 2004-08 was 31 cases per 100,000 males and 27 cases per 100,000 females. One in 15 males and one in 24 females in the ACT developed lung cancer before the age of 85 years. The crude mortality rate in 2004-08 was 26 deaths per 100,000 males, and 18 deaths per 100,000 females. The risk of dying from lung cancer before the age of 85 years was one in 18 males and one in 34 females.

Table 10: Lung cancer incidence, number per year and average by sex, ACT, 2004-08

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average (2004-08)
Males	53	49	52	56	50	52
Females	25	52	41	50	56	45

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Figure 23: Lung cancer, age-specific incidence and mortality rates by sex, ACT, 2004-08



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

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

Incidence of lung cancer is rare before 50 years of age. Incidence and mortality rates for males and females were similar up to the age of mid sixties but increased more rapidly in males thereafter.

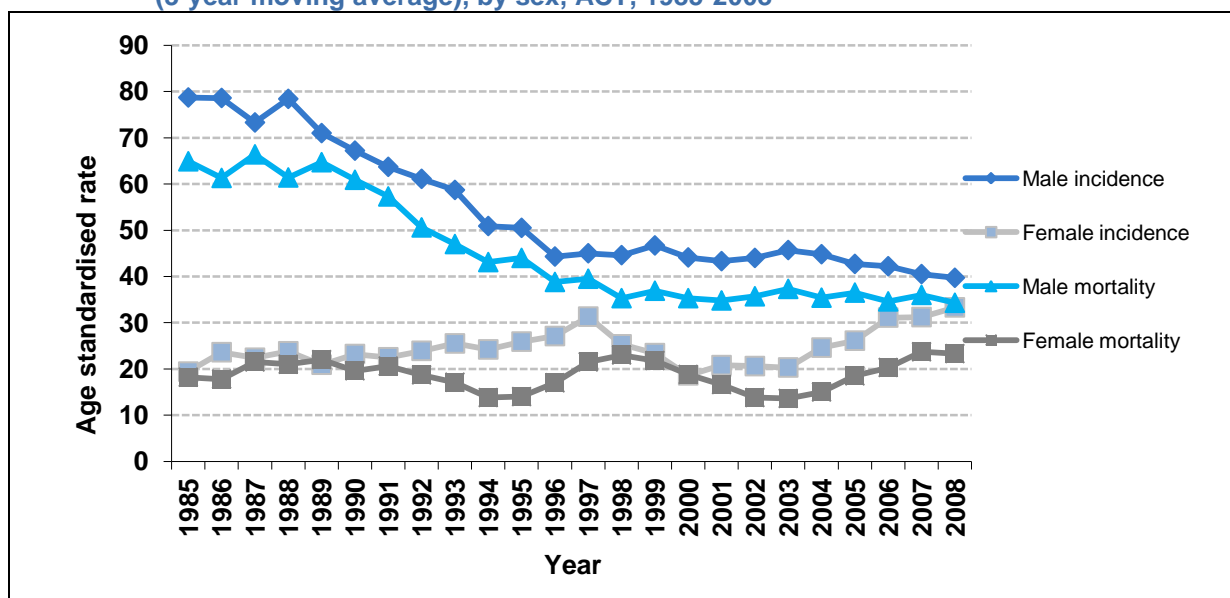
Time trends

Between 1985 and 2008, the age-standardised incidence rates for lung cancer decreased for males, but increased for females. The incidence rates for males decreased significantly at an average of 3.2 per cent per year ($p < 0.05$) over time. The incidence rate in females increased slightly at an average of 1.1 per cent per year ($p = 0.16$) over time. This increase is not significant.

The observed pattern of lung cancer for males and females was probably due to different histories of tobacco smoking between the genders. Most Australian males smoked (72%) in the 1950s compared to 26% of Australian females¹⁴. In the following decades, tobacco smoking declined in males in response to the emerging evidence of adverse health outcomes from smoking in 1950s and 1960s¹⁴. Australian females have always had a lower prevalence of smoking than males, but smoking among females continued to increase in the 1970s¹⁴. With a latency period of 20 years for lung cancer, this may explain the decreasing trend for males and increasing trend for females.

Trends in the mortality rate from lung cancer were quite different. The age standardised mortality rate in males decreased significantly over time at an average of 3.2 per cent per year ($p < 0.05$). This trend mirrored the downward trend in male incidence. The trend in female mortality did not have a notable change over time.

Figure 24: Lung cancer, age-standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), by sex, ACT, 1985-2008



Note: Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population using the Australian Standard Population (2001) as the standard.

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

4.6. Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

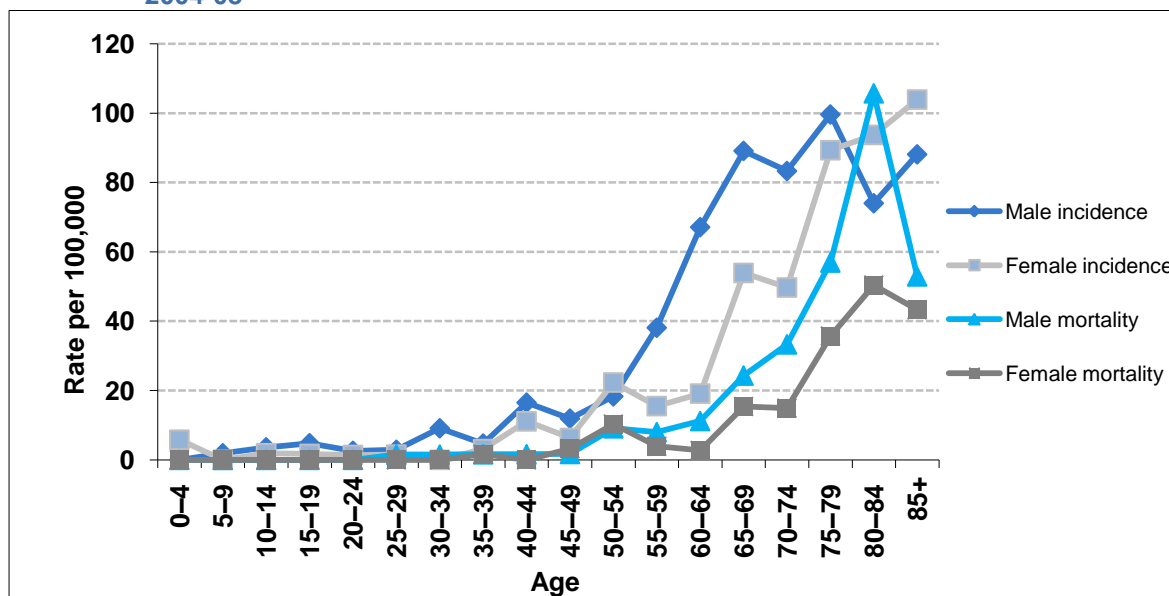
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) was the sixth most common cancer for both males and females. It was the eighth most common cause of cancer related death in males and sixth in females in the ACT. In 2008, there were 35 males and 28 females diagnosed as new cases of NHL among ACT residents, representing an average of 30 cases for males (5-year total: 152) and 22 cases for females per year (5-year total: 112) for the period of 2004-08. The crude incidence rate in 2004-08 was 18 cases per 100,000 males and 13 cases per 100,000 females. One in 38 males and one in 54 females in the ACT developed NHL before the age of 85 years. The crude mortality rate in 2004-08 was 6 deaths per 100,000 males, and 4 deaths per 100,000 females. The risk of dying from NHL before the age of 85 years was one in 78 males and one in 145 females.

Table 11: Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, number per year and average by sex, ACT, 2004-08

Year	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Average (2004-08)
Males	37	25	34	21	35	30
Females	19	22	13	30	28	22

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Figure 25: Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, age-specific incidence and mortality rates by sex, ACT, 2004-08



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

The median age at diagnosis was 62 years for males and 67 years for females and median age at death was 77 years for both genders.

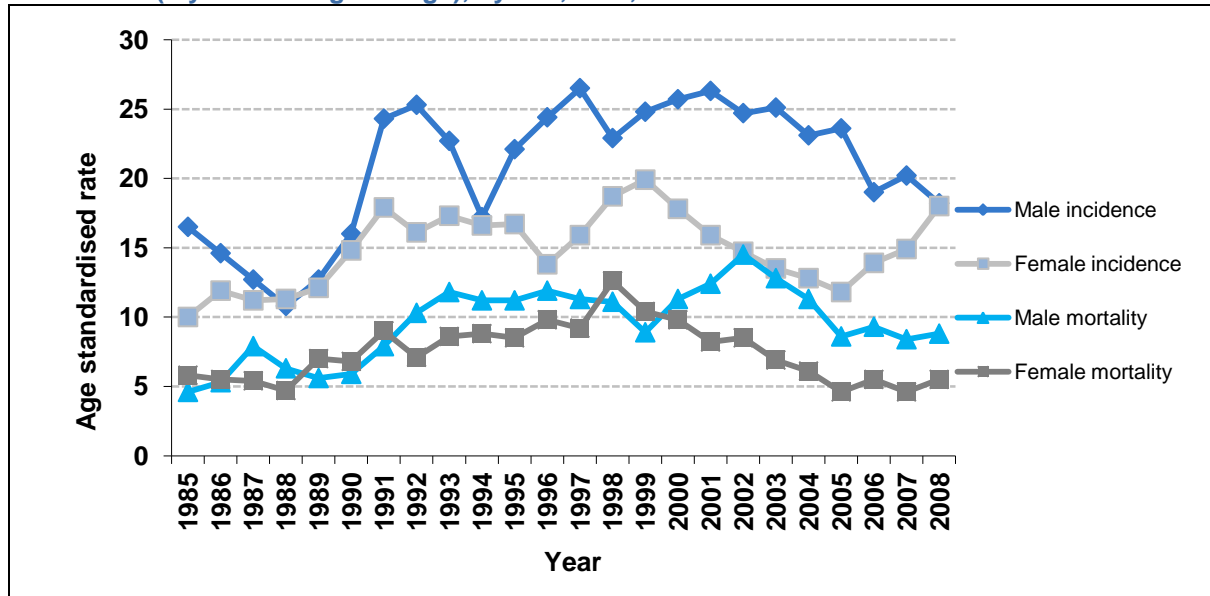
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is rare before 40 years of age. Incidence rates for males and females were similar up to the age of mid fifty but increased much more rapidly for males thereafter. Similar trends were noted in mortality rates for males and females.

Time trends

The age-standardised incidence rate for males increased significantly at an average of 2.1 per cent per year from 1985 to 2008 ($p=0.02$). The age-standardised incidence rate for females fluctuated, but did not have significant trends over time.

The age-standardised mortality rate for males increased at an average of 4.5 per cent per year from 1985 to 2008 ($p=0.03$). The mortality rate for females showed no clear trend. The fluctuation of age-standardised rates in NHL is due to small numbers.

Figure 26: Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, age-standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), by sex, ACT, 1985-2008



Note: Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population using the Australian Standard Population (2001) as the standard.
 Source: ACT Cancer Registry

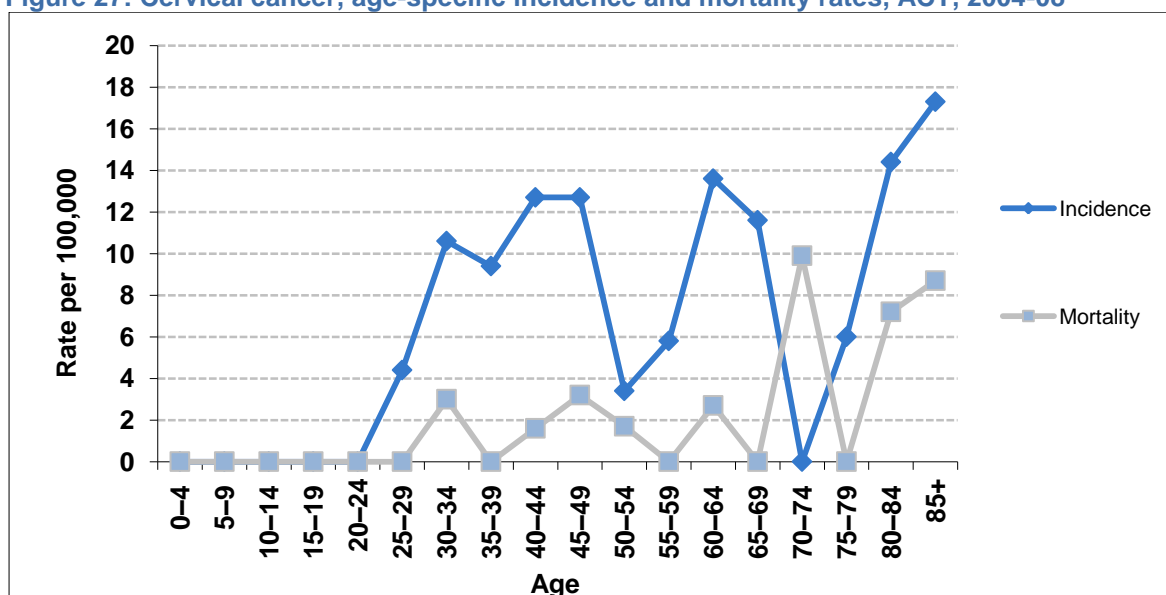
4.7. Gynaecological cancer

Recent developments in Australian cancer policy and priorities have included a focus on gynaecological cancers, services and frameworks. Three major gynaecological cancers have been included in this report. Details of less frequently occurring gynaecological cancers can be found at Table 12.

4.7.1. Cervical cancer

Cervical cancer was the 14th most common cancer occurring in females, and a low cause of cancer related death in females in the ACT. In 2004-08, an average of 10 new cases of cervical cancer per year (5-year total: 50) was diagnosed in ACT female residents. The crude incidence rate in 2004-08 was 6 cases per 100,000 population. One in 192 females in the ACT developed cervical cancer before the age of 85 years. The crude mortality rate in 2004-08 was 1.3 deaths per 100,000 population. The risk of dying from cervical cancer before the age of 85 years was one in 681 females. The fluctuation of age-specific rates is due to small numbers in each age group.

Figure 27: Cervical cancer, age-specific incidence and mortality rates, ACT, 2004-08



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

The median age at diagnosis was 46 years and median age at death was 56 years.

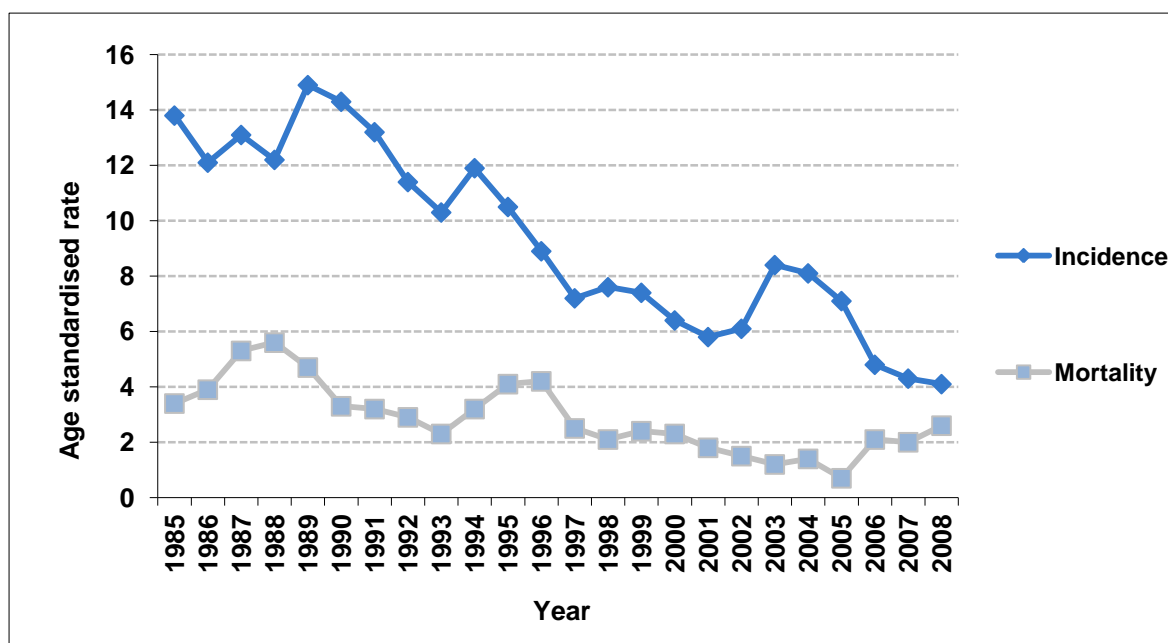
Cervical cancer is rare before 25 years of age. Cervical cancer affected all age groups after 25 years of age. Death related to cervical cancer is rare, however, mortality did occur as young as 30-34 years of age.

Time trends

The age-standardised incidence and mortality rates of cervical cancer decreased significantly over time. The incidence rate decreased at an annual average of 5 per cent ($p < 0.01$) and mortality at 5.3 per cent ($p = 0.005$) from 1985 to 2008.

Due to the 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 further with the introduction of the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccination program in 2007.

Figure 28: Cervical cancer, age-standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), ACT, 1985-2008

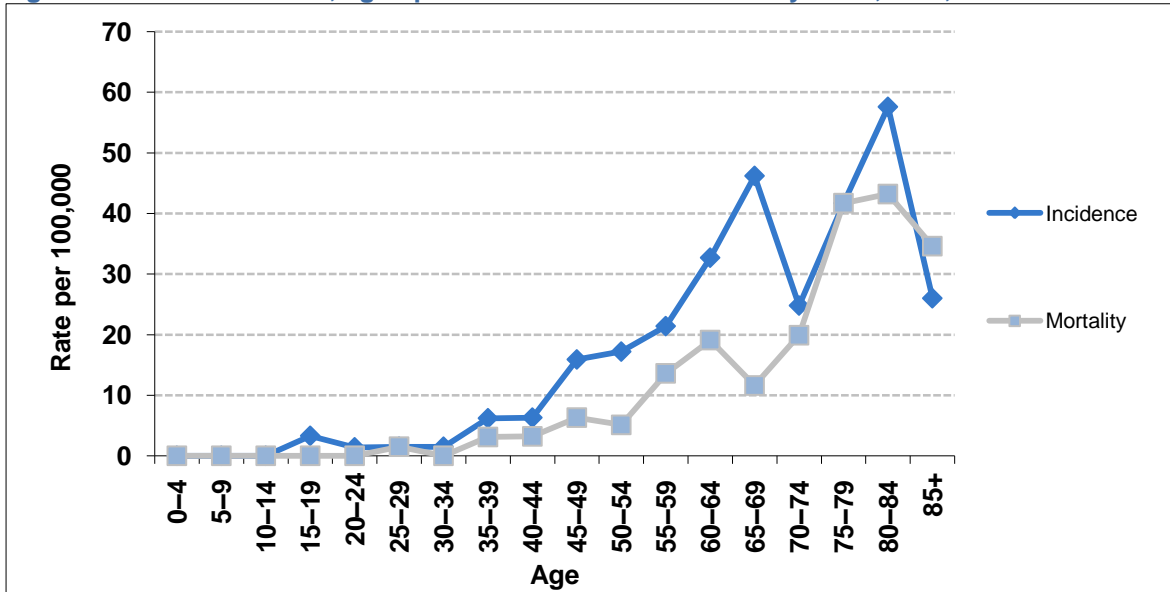


Note: Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population using the Australian Standard Population (2001) as the standard.
 Source: ACT Cancer Registry

4.7.2. Ovarian cancer

Ovarian cancer was the seventh most common cancer (excluding cancer of unknown primary site) occurring in females, and the fifth most common cause of cancer related death (excluding cancer of unknown primary site) in females in the ACT. In 2004-08, an average of 18 new cases of ovarian cancer per year (5-year total: 91) was diagnosed in ACT female residents. The crude incidence rate in 2004-08 was 11 cases per 100,000 population. One in 73 females in the ACT developed ovarian cancer before the age of 85 years. The crude mortality rate in 2004-08 was 6 deaths per 100,000 population. The risk of dying from ovarian cancer before the age of 85 years was one in 119 females.

Figure 29: Ovarian cancer, age-specific incidence and mortality rates, ACT, 2004-08



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

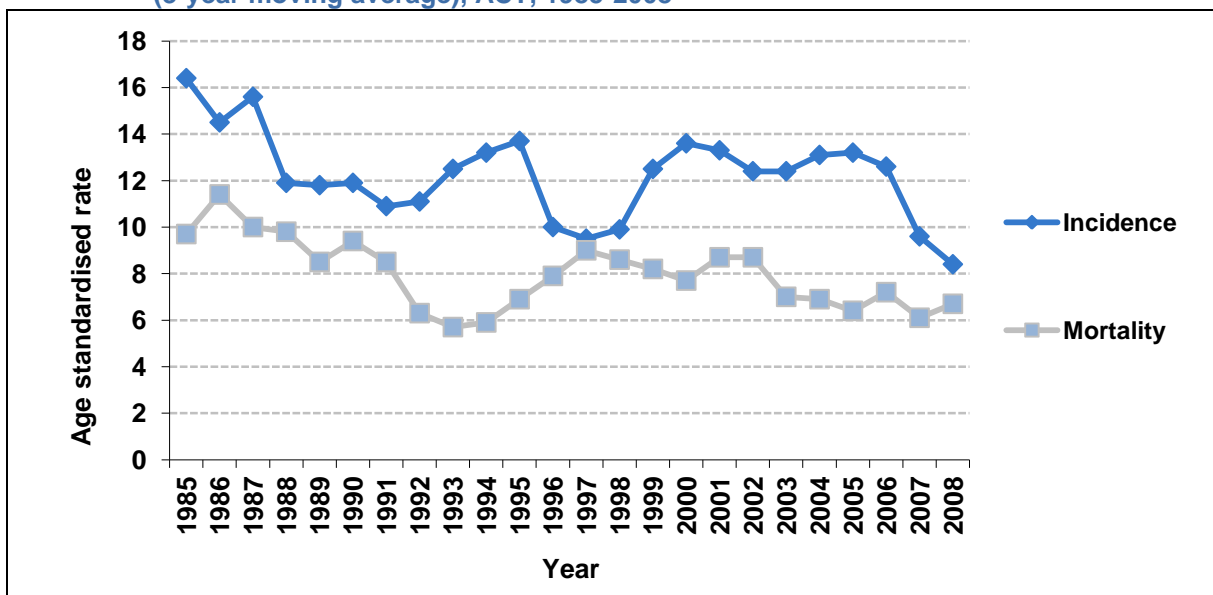
The median age at diagnosis was 60 years and median age at death was 66 years.

Ovarian cancer is rare before 45 years of age. Both incidence and mortality rates increased with age.

Time trends

The age-standardised incidence and mortality rates of ovarian cancer although appearing to decrease, did not change significantly over time. The fluctuation of rates is due to small numbers recorded per year.

Figure 30: Ovarian cancer, age-standardised incidence and mortality rates (3-year moving average), ACT, 1985-2008

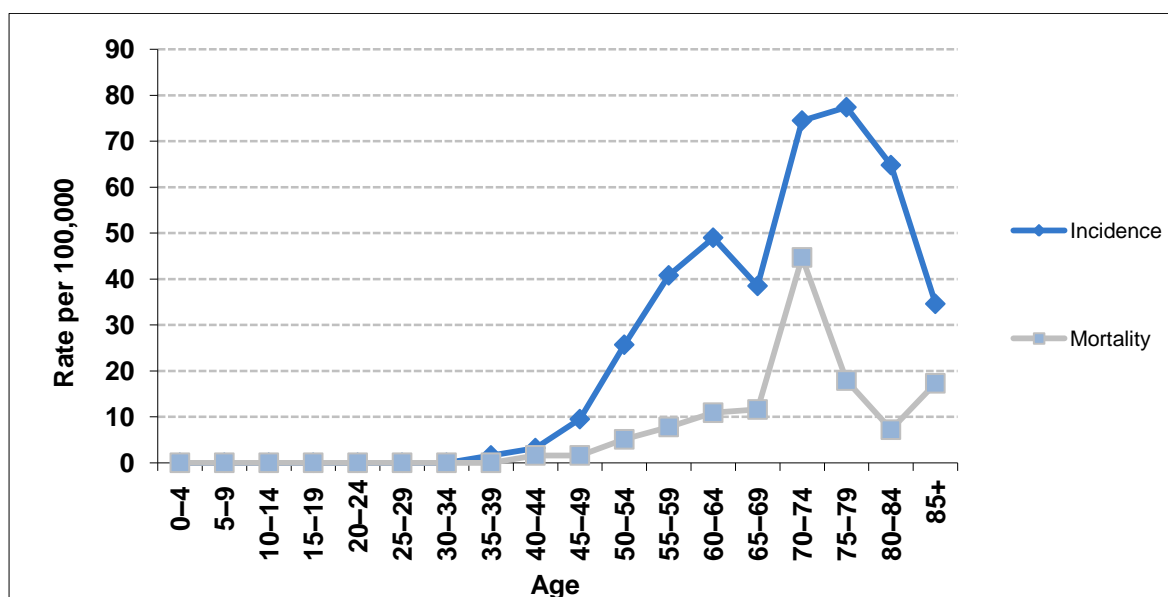


Note: Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population using the Australian Standard Population (2001) as the standard.
 Source: ACT Cancer Registry

4.7.3. Uterine cancer

Uterine cancer was the fifth most common cancer occurring in females, and the 11th most common cause of cancer related death in females in the ACT. In 2004-08, an average of 23 new cases of uterine cancer per year (5-year total: 114) was diagnosed in ACT female residents. The crude incidence rate in 2004-08 was 13.5 cases per 100,000 population. One in 52 females in the ACT developed uterine cancer before the age of 85 years. The crude mortality rate in 2004-08 was four deaths per 100,000 population. The risk of dying from uterine cancer before the age of 85 years was one in 185 females.

Figure 31: Uterine cancer, age-specific incidence and mortality rates, ACT, 2004-08



Source: ACT Cancer Registry

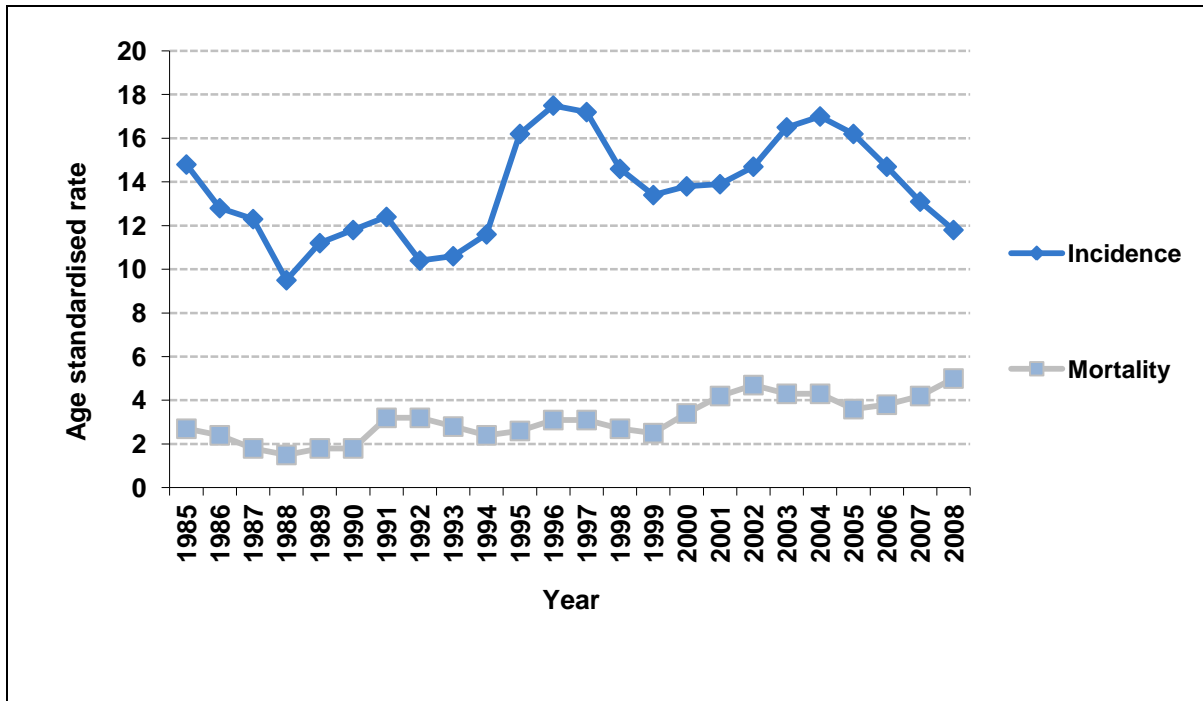
The median age at diagnosis was 63 years and median age at death was 72 years.

Uterine cancer was rare before 45 years of age. Both incidence and mortality rates increased with age. The fluctuation of rates is due to small numbers in each age group.

Time trends

The age-standardised incidence rate remained stable over time, but the age-standardised mortality rate increased at an average of 3.6 per cent per year from 1985 to 2008 ($p < 0.05$). Caution must be taken when interpreting changes in rates because of the small numbers of uterine cancer. The average number of deaths per year was 2 from 1985 to 1995; and five deaths per year from 1996 to 2008. A small change in the number of cases/deaths could lead to a substantial change in the incidence/mortality rates.

Figure 32: Uterine cancer, age-standardised incidence and mortality (3-year moving average), ACT, 1985-2008



Note: Age-standardised rate per 100,000 population using the Australian Standard Population (2001) as the standard.
 Source: ACT Cancer Registry

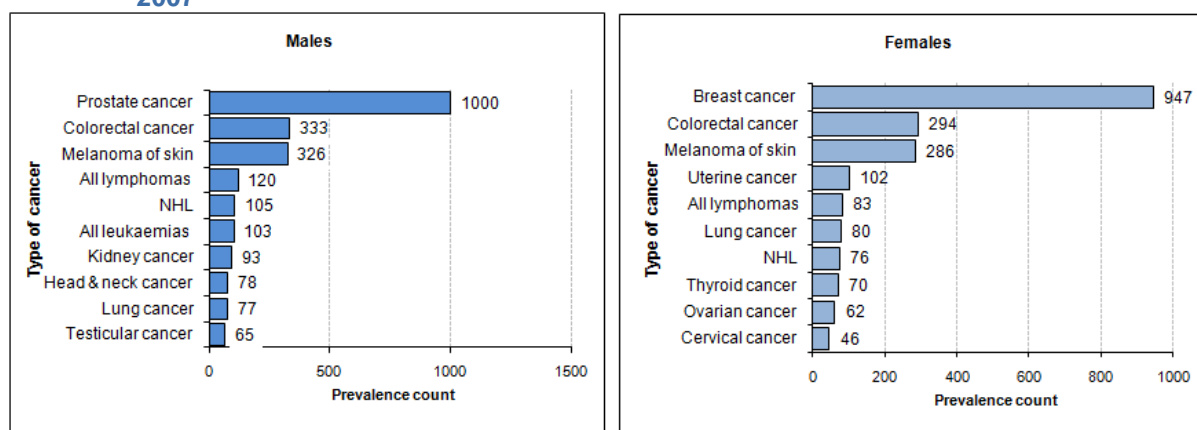
5. Prevalence of selected cancers

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 five years after diagnosis, which 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 health perspective, it is useful to estimate the number of persons living with cancer in the population, to identify the burden of disease and to influence health care planning in terms of allocation of resources and services.

As at the end of 2007, there were 2,561 males and 2,333 females who were living in the ACT following a diagnosis of cancer within the previous five years. There were 4,083 males and 3,959 females within the previous ten years.

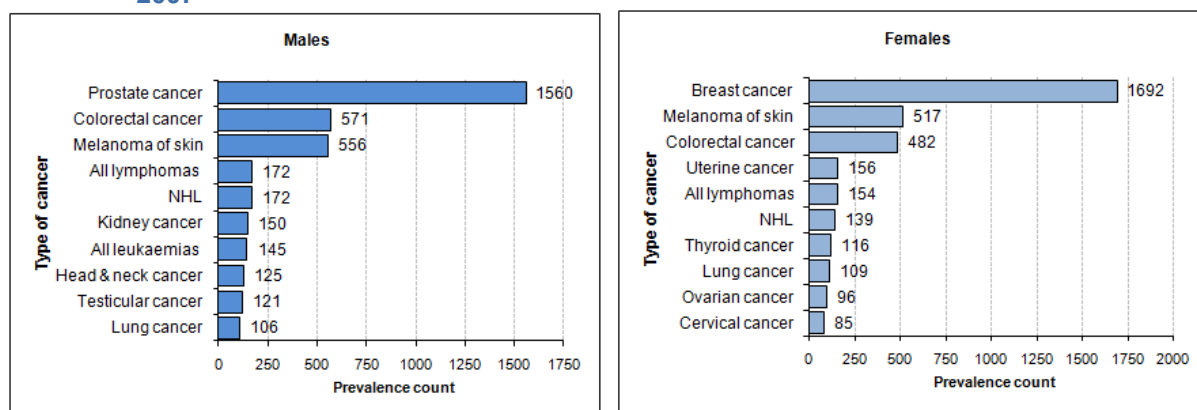
Prostate and female breast cancers were the most prevalent types of cancer in the ACT.

Figure 33: 5-year prevalence for the most prevalent types of cancer, number, by sex, ACT, 2007



Notes: Prevalence data were as at 31 December 2007; NHL Non-hodgkin's lymphoma.
Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Figure 34: 10-year prevalence for the most prevalent types of cancer, number, by sex, ACT, 2007



Notes: Prevalence data were as at 31 December 2007; NHL Non-hodgkin's lymphoma.
Source: ACT Cancer Registry

6. Cancer incidence and mortality tables

This section contains tables of cancer incidence and mortality statistics for the ACT, 2004-08, 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 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08

		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	1	0	3	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	16						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	10						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	2	3	0	4	2	3	2	2	2	26						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.6	0.0	1.6	3.4	1.8	0.0	5.6	4.1	5.6	7.1	10.6	35.2	1.9	1 in 716	1 in 439	1.5	2.3		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	5.4	3.9	9.9	6.0	7.2	0.0	1.2	1 in 825	1 in 535	0.9	1.3		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.6	1.6	2.7	0.0	5.5	3.9	7.9	6.5	8.6	11.6	1.6	1 in 764	1 in 485	1.2	1.7		
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	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
	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	7.2	0.0	0.1	n.a.	1 in 2777	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	4.3	0.0	0.1	n.a.	1 in 4669	0.0	0.1		
C01, C02. Tongue																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	7	5	2	3	1	0	1	0	26						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	9						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	1	9	5	3	4	2	1	1	1	35						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.2	4.9	1.7	12.8	10.0	5.6	12.2	5.6	0.0	10.6	0.0	3.1	1 in 349	1 in 295	2.5	3.2		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.7	3.9	5.0	6.0	0.0	8.7	1.1	1 in 1103	1 in 830	0.8	1.2		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.6	4.0	0.8	8.0	4.9	4.1	7.9	5.2	3.2	4.3	5.8	2.1	1 in 536	1 in 446	1.6	2.2		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	9						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	5						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	1	0	1	1	14						
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	3.7	4.0	2.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1 in 751	1 in 751	0.9	1.1		
	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	2.7	0.0	5.0	0.0	7.2	8.7	0.6	1 in 2127	1 in 1205	0.4	0.6		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.0	2.8	7.9	2.6	0.0	4.3	5.8	0.8	1 in 1117	1 in 902	0.7	0.9		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	7						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0	1	8						
	P	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	3	2	0	1	15						
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	2.8	4.1	11.1	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1 in 944	1 in 707	0.8	1.1		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	11.6	5.0	6.0	0.0	8.7	0.9	1 in 1001	1 in 772	0.7	1.1		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	7.9	7.9	6.5	0.0	5.8	0.9	1 in 975	1 in 741	0.8	1.1		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2						
	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	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4						
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 5755	1 in 5755	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.2	1 in 5194	1 in 5194	0.2	0.3		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.2	1 in 5454	1 in 5454	0.2	0.3		
C07, C08. Salivary glands																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	14						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	7						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3	5	2	1	2	1	2	21						
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	3.7	2.0	2.8	8.1	5.6	14.2	10.6	35.2	1.7	1 in 786	1 in 398	1.3	2.2		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1 in 1228	1 in 1228	0.7	0.8		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.8	3.0	6.9	3.9	2.6	6.5	4.3	11.6	1.3	1 in 972	1 in 638	0.9	1.4		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4						
	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	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	6						
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	2.0	0.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 in 1702	1 in 1702	0.4	0.5		
	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	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 4714	1 in 4714	0.2	0.2		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1 in 2537	1 in 2537	0.3	0.4		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	0	1	4	5	2	3	1	1	0	1	18						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	3	3	1	2	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	7.3	10.0	5.6	12.2	5.6	7.1	0.0	17.6	2.2	1 in 473	1 in 405	1.7	2.4		
	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	2.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 in 3320	1 in 1670	0.3	0.5		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	4.4	4.9	4.1	5.9	2.6	6.5	0.0	5.8	1.3	1 in 821	1 in 663	1.0	1.4		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	7						
	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	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	0	1	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	0.0	4.0	2.8	0.0	5.6	7.1	0.0	17.6	0.8	1 in 1428	1 in 947	0.6	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	n.a.	1 in 3359	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	0.0	2.0	1.4	0.0	2.6	6.5	0.0	5.8	0.5	1 in 2949	1 in 1508	0.3	0.6		
C11. Nasopharynx																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3					
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.2	1 in 12134	1 in 1638	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	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 10290	1 in 10290	0.1	0.1		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.2	1 in 11145	1 in 3291	0.1	0.2		
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	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
	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	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
	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	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	5						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	8						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.6	1 in 2123	1 in 2123	0.5	0.7			
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.4	1 in 5666	1 in 5666	0.2	0.3			
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	2.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.5	1 in 3107	1 in 3107	0.3	0.5			
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3							
	F	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	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	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	2.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.4	1 in 4167	1 in 4167	0.3	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	8.7	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	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.2	1 in 8453	1 in 8453	0.2	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	1	1							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	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	17.6	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	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	1.9	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.5	1 in 2074	1 in 2074	0.4	0.5			
	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	3.9	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.3	1 in 4053	1 in 4053	0.2	0.3			
Deaths	M	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	1	0	2	0	0	0	3							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.1	n.a.	n.a.	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	1.9	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1 in 2074	1 in 2074	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	3.9	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.2	1 in 4053	1 in 9318	0.2	0.3			

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	1	1	1	0	3	6	4	14	13	12	14	8	8	7	6	98						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	4	8	6	6	3	3	2	5	44						
	P	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	9	6	18	21	18	20	11	11	9	11	142						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.0	4.7	9.9	6.8	25.6	26.1	33.6	56.7	44.4	56.9	74.0	105.7		11.8	1 in 95	1 in 59	9.4	14.1	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.8	3.2	6.9	15.5	16.3	23.1	14.9	17.9	14.4	43.3		5.2	1 in 228	1 in 167	3.7	5.4	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.5	2.4	7.3	4.9	15.9	20.7	24.8	39.5	28.8	35.7	38.6	63.9		8.5	1 in 136	1 in 90	6.4	9.4	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	6	4	6	2	4	2	4	36						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	5	18						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	5	7	7	9	3	6	3	9	54						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.9	0.0	7.3	12.0	11.2	24.3	11.1	28.5	21.1	70.5		4.3	1 in 277	1 in 164	3.4	5.4	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.9	8.2	11.6	5.0	11.9	7.2	43.3		2.1	1 in 670	1 in 409	1.4	2.3	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	4.4	6.9	9.7	17.8	7.9	19.4	12.9	52.3		3.2	1 in 396	1 in 242	2.3	3.7	
C15. Oesophagus																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	5	2	4	5	5	7	2	35						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	1	2	2	15						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	5	6	7	8	6	9	4	50						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.7	10.0	5.6	16.2	27.8	35.6	74.0	35.2		4.2	1 in 294	1 in 113	3.0	5.5	
	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	10.9	11.6	14.9	6.0	14.4	17.3		1.8	1 in 536	1 in 347	1.3	2.0	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.8	4.9	8.3	13.8	21.0	19.4	38.6	23.2		3.0	1 in 384	1 in 182	2.1	3.6	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	2	1	4	4	5	1	25						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	3	3	2	2	16						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	5	3	7	7	7	3	41						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	12.0	5.6	4.1	22.2	28.5	52.8	17.6		3.0	1 in 424	1 in 156	2.1	3.9	
	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	8.2	7.7	14.9	17.9	14.4	17.3		1.9	1 in 616	1 in 309	1.3	2.2	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	5.9	6.9	5.9	18.4	22.7	30.0	17.4		2.4	1 in 506	1 in 217	1.7	2.9	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	1	0	2	0	0	3	6	9	11	11	11	8	10	4	76						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	5	1	5	4	2	5	4	4	37						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	6	11	10	16	15	13	13	14	8	113						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	11.0	18.0	30.8	44.6	61.1	56.9	105.7	70.5		9.2	1 in 115	1 in 60	7.1	11.5	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	1.6	4.8	8.6	1.9	13.6	15.4	9.9	29.8	28.8	34.6		4.4	1 in 331	1 in 168	3.0	4.7	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	2.4	0.8	4.9	9.7	9.9	22.1	29.6	34.1	42.1	60.0	46.5		6.7	1 in 173	1 in 92	4.9	7.8	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	4	7	7	8	5	11	3	52						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	3	0	4	4	3	2	4	2	27						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	4	6	4	11	11	11	7	15	5	79						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.4	5.5	8.0	19.6	28.4	44.4	35.6	116.3	52.9		6.3	1 in 178	1 in 76	4.7	8.2	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.2	5.1	0.0	10.9	15.4	14.9	11.9	28.8	17.3		3.2	1 in 370	1 in 211	2.3	3.5	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.6	1.6	3.3	5.3	3.9	15.2	21.7	28.8	22.7	64.3	29.0		4.7	1 in 244	1 in 119	3.4	5.5	
C17. Small intestine																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	11						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	5						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	2	3	16						
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	5.5	2.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	7.1	10.6	35.2		1.3	1 in 1344	1 in 615	1.0	1.7	
	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	5.0	6.0	7.2	8.7		0.6	1 in 3053	1 in 1015	0.3	0.7	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	2.7	1.0	0.0	2.0	2.6	6.5	8.6	17.4		1.0	1 in 1872	1 in 778	0.6	1.1	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	1	1	3	12						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	2	3	15						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	7.1	10.6	52.9		1.4	1 in 936	1 in 512	1.2	2.0	
	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	6.0	14.4	0.0		0.4	n.a.	1 in 983	0.1	0.4	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.0	6.5	12.9	17.4		0.9	1 in 1922	1 in 673	0.6	1.1	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	1	0	0	1	6	9	15	16	28	38	50	37	34	29	14	278						
	F	0	0	0	2	0	4	4	1	11	13	16	19	26	37	38	50	29	28	278						
	P	0	0	0	3	0	4	5	7	20	28	32	47	64	87	75	84	58	42	556						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	9.5	14.8	25.5	29.2	56.1	106.3	202.6	205.5	241.9	306.5	246.7		33.5	1 in 31	1 in 17	26.6	42.2	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	5.8	6.1	1.6	17.4	20.6	27.5	36.9	70.8	142.5	188.7	297.8	208.9	242.5		32.8	1 in 39	1 in 20	22.5	36.8	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.9	3.8	5.5	16.2	23.0	28.3	46.4	88.3	171.8	196.7	272.3	248.5	243.9		33.2	1 in 35	1 in 19	24.4	39.3	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5	5	12	15	16	19	14	10	4	105						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	8	8	14	13	12	11	17	91						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	7	7	20	23	30	32	26	21	21	196						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	4.9	8.5	9.1	24.1	41.9	64.8	105.5	99.6	105.7	70.5		12.7	1 in 77	1 in 43	10.0	16.0	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	3.2	3.2	3.4	15.5	21.8	53.9	64.6	71.5	79.3	147.2		10.8	1 in 119	1 in 63	7.0	11.9	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.6	4.0	5.7	6.2	19.7	31.7	59.2	83.9	84.3	90.0	121.9		11.7	1 in 94	1 in 52	8.5	14.0	
C19- C21. Rectum, rectosigmoid, anus																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	9	10	26	25	30	26	26	19	14	9	201						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	9	14	18	14	12	17	21	11	130						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	14	17	35	39	48	40	38	36	35	20	331						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	6.3	14.8	17.0	47.5	50.1	83.9	105.3	144.4	135.2	148.0	158.6		24.2	1 in 43	1 in 27	19.3	29.2	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	7.9	11.1	15.4	27.2	49.0	53.9	59.6	101.2	151.3	95.3		15.4	1 in 88	1 in 42	10.2	16.6	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	4.7	11.3	13.9	31.0	38.5	66.2	79.0	99.6	116.7	149.9	116.1		19.8	1 in 58	1 in 33	14.6	22.5	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	11	7	4	6	4	8	4	3	57						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	6	0	2	4	8	8	38						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	6	13	14	10	6	6	12	12	11	95						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	6.6	8.5	20.1	14.0	11.2	24.3	22.2	56.9	42.3	52.9		6.9	1 in 185	1 in 97	5.3	8.3	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.4	13.6	16.3	0.0	9.9	23.8	57.6	69.3		4.5	1 in 446	1 in 159	2.5	4.6	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.9	11.5	13.8	13.8	11.8	15.7	38.9	51.4	63.9		5.7	1 in 265	1 in 121	3.9	6.4	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	1	1	1	2	10	18	25	42	53	68	76	63	53	43	23	479						
	F	0	0	0	2	0	4	4	3	16	20	25	33	44	51	50	67	50	39	408						
	P	0	0	0	3	1	5	6	13	34	45	67	86	112	127	113	120	93	62	887						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.3	1.5	3.0	15.8	29.7	42.5	76.8	106.2	190.2	307.9	350.0	377.0	454.4	405.4		57.8	1 in 18	1 in 11	45.8	71.4	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	5.8	6.1	4.7	25.3	31.7	42.9	64.1	119.8	196.4	248.3	399.0	360.2	337.8		48.2	1 in 27	1 in 14	32.7	53.4	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.7	3.6	4.6	10.2	27.5	36.9	59.3	84.9	154.5	250.8	296.3	389.0	398.4	360.0		52.9	1 in 22	1 in 12	39.0	61.9	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	7	10	16	19	19	22	23	22	14	7	162						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	4	15	14	14	15	16	19	25	129						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	9	13	20	34	33	36	38	38	33	32	291						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	11.5	17.0	29.2	38.1	53.1	89.1	127.8	156.5	148.0	123.4		19.5	1 in 54	1 in 30	15.3	24.3	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	3.2	4.8	6.9	29.2	38.1	53.9	74.5	95.3	136.9	216.5		15.2	1 in 94	1 in 45	9.5	16.6	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	1.6	7.3	10.7	17.7	33.5	45.5	71.1	99.6	123.2	141.4	185.8		17.4	1 in 70	1 in 37	12.4	20.5	
C22. Liver																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	3	6	8	7	7	5	4	3	49						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	2	4	2	2	3	24						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	4	10	12	9	11	7	6	6	73						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	6.8	5.5	12.0	22.4	28.4	38.9	35.6	42.3	52.9		5.9	1 in 171	1 in 103	4.7	7.3	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	7.8	10.9	7.7	19.9	11.9	14.4	26.0		2.8	1 in 393	1 in 259	2.0	3.0	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.1	3.5	9.9	16.6	17.8	28.8	22.7	25.7	34.8		4.4	1 in 242	1 in 153	3.3	5.0	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	5	6	4	4	4	4	3	36						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	3	2	1	3	16						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	6	9	6	7	6	5	6	52						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.4	3.7	10.0	16.8	16.2	22.2	28.5	42.3	52.9		4.3	1 in 266	1 in 137	3.3	5.5	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.9	8.2	7.7	14.9	11.9	7.2	26.0		1.9	1 in 584	1 in 375	1.3	2.1	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.5	1.8	5.9	12.4	11.8	18.4	19.4	21.4	34.8		3.1	1 in 369	1 in 211	2.3	3.6	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	1	0	0	3	1	2	4	3	2	2	18						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	0	8	4	22						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	3	4	8	3	10	6	40					
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	6.0	2.8	8.1	22.2	21.3	21.1	35.2		2.2	1 in 491	1 in 241	1.6	3.0	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.9	5.4	7.7	19.9	0.0	57.6	34.6		2.6	1 in 546	1 in 213	1.5	2.8	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	3.9	4.1	7.9	21.0	9.7	42.8	34.8		2.4	1 in 518	1 in 220	1.6	2.9	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	11						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	4	3	12						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	3	6	4	23						
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	4.0	2.8	4.1	5.6	21.3	21.1	17.6		1.3	1 in 1219	1 in 340	0.9	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	1.9	2.7	3.9	9.9	0.0	28.8	26.0		1.4	1 in 1085	1 in 424	0.8	1.5	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.8	3.9	7.9	9.7	25.7	23.2		1.4	1 in 1141	1 in 378	0.8	1.7	
C25. Pancreas																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	8	8	5	7	14	7	6	64						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	12	12	10	6	11	60						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	7	11	10	17	19	24	13	17	124						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	6.8	7.3	16.0	22.4	20.3	38.9	99.6	74.0	105.7		7.7	1 in 177	1 in 70	5.7	10.2	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.8	5.4	46.2	59.6	59.6	43.2	95.3		7.1	1 in 162	1 in 89	4.7	8.2	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.3	6.2	10.9	13.8	33.6	49.8	77.8	55.7	98.7		7.4	1 in 169	1 in 80	5.2	9.1	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	4	8	4	5	11	7	6	52						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	7	11	11	5	10	51						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	4	7	9	11	16	22	12	16	103						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	5.1	5.5	8.0	22.4	16.2	27.8	78.3	74.0	105.7		6.3	1 in 232	1 in 84	4.6	8.5	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.7	5.8	2.7	27.0	54.6	65.5	36.0	86.6		6.0	1 in 211	1 in 102	3.8	7.0	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.1	3.5	6.9	12.4	21.7	42.0	71.3	51.4	92.9		6.1	1 in 219	1 in 94	4.2	7.7	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	6						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	5						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	11						
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	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.1	5.6	14.2	0.0	0.0		0.7	1 in 1419	1 in 706	0.6	0.9	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	8.7		0.6	1 in 1893	1 in 1893	0.4	0.6	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.4	2.0	5.2	6.5	0.0	5.8		0.7	1 in 1630	1 in 1067	0.5	0.8	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	6						
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	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0		0.4	1 in 5969	1 in 1912	0.3	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	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3		0.4	1 in 7346	1 in 7346	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	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	11.6		0.4	1 in 6611	1 in 3192	0.2	0.4	
C32. Larynx																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	2	4	1	19						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	4	2	2	6	1	22						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	8.4	16.2	11.1	14.2	42.3	17.6		2.3	1 in 493	1 in 206	1.8	2.9	
	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	14.4	0.0		0.4	1 in 12625	1 in 1251	0.2	0.4	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.1	7.9	5.2	6.5	25.7	5.8		1.3	1 in 974	1 in 380	0.9	1.5	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	7						
	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	1	0	1	3	2	1	8						
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	2.8	0.0	5.6	14.2	21.1	17.6		0.8	1 in 2395	1 in 458	0.6	1.3	
	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	6.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	n.a.	1 in 3359	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	1.4	0.0	2.6	9.7	8.6	5.8		0.5	1 in 4998	1 in 898	0.3	0.6	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	0	0	1	2	2	7	12	27	28	39	42	40	48	12	260						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	19	27	27	34	36	28	26	18	224						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	15	31	54	55	73	78	68	74	30	484						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.2	3.3	11.9	21.9	54.1	78.3	158.0	233.3	284.6	507.3	211.5		31.4	1 in 36	1 in 15	23.4	41.4	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	12.7	32.6	52.5	73.5	130.9	178.8	166.7	187.3	155.9		26.5	1 in 42	1 in 24	18.4	29.3	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	2.4	12.3	27.4	53.3	75.9	144.1	204.5	220.4	317.0	174.2		28.9	1 in 39	1 in 19	20.6	34.5	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	11	20	23	29	34	36	44	10	217						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	11	20	19	22	24	23	20	13	157						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	9	22	40	42	51	58	59	64	23	374						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.9	8.5	20.1	40.1	64.3	117.5	188.9	256.1	465.0	176.2		26.2	1 in 45	1 in 18	19.2	34.9	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.3	18.9	38.9	51.7	84.7	119.2	137.0	144.1	112.6		18.5	1 in 63	1 in 34	12.6	20.6	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.2	7.4	19.5	39.5	57.9	100.7	152.1	191.3	274.2	133.6		22.3	1 in 53	1 in 24	15.6	26.8	
C37, C38. Other thoracic organs																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.5	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 in 7041	1 in 7041	0.2	0.2	
	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	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	1 in 4642	1 in 4642	0.2	0.2	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	1 in 5498	1 in 5498	0.2	0.2	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2						
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	1 in 13130	1 in 13130	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	6.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	n.a.	1 in 3359	0.1	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0		0.1	1 in 26282	1 in 4997	0.1	0.1	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4						
	F	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6						
	P	0	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	10						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 in 4129	1 in 1673	0.4	0.5		
	F	0.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1 in 1831	1 in 1831	0.8	0.7		
	P	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1 in 2539	1 in 1799	0.6	0.6		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	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	5.6	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 3601	1 in 1579	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	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 10290	1 in 10290	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	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 5542	1 in 2920	0.1	0.2		
C43. Melanoma of skin																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	2	4	9	11	19	13	37	38	46	35	46	39	33	27	20	379						
	F	0	0	0	3	9	12	16	26	32	36	28	36	30	17	19	22	15	14	315						
	P	0	0	0	5	13	21	27	45	45	73	66	82	65	63	58	55	42	34	694						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	5.3	13.1	16.8	30.0	21.4	62.9	69.4	92.2	97.9	186.4	216.7	234.8	285.4	352.5	45.7	1 in 25	1 in 15	36.2	54.3		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	12.5	17.5	24.3	40.5	50.7	57.1	48.1	70.0	81.7	65.5	94.4	131.0	108.1	121.2	37.2	1 in 36	1 in 25	28.0	38.0		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	8.8	15.3	20.5	35.3	36.4	59.9	58.4	80.9	89.7	124.4	152.1	178.3	179.9	197.4	41.4	1 in 30	1 in 20	31.6	45.0		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	5	4	4	3	7	9	6	4	2	53						
	F	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	2	3	1	2	0	3	1	2	18						
	P	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	3	2	5	6	7	4	9	9	9	5	4	71						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	3.0	3.2	3.3	8.5	7.3	8.0	8.4	28.4	50.0	42.7	42.3	35.2	6.4	1 in 161	1 in 96	5.1	7.9		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	5.8	2.7	7.7	0.0	17.9	7.2	17.3	2.1	1 in 779	1 in 395	1.4	2.2		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.6	4.1	5.3	6.9	5.5	17.8	23.6	29.2	21.4	23.2	4.2	1 in 274	1 in 162	3.2	4.8		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	1	3	2	6	2	6	1	0	22							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	6							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	2	7	2	6	1	2	28							
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	6.0	5.6	24.3	11.1	42.7	10.6	0.0		2.7	1 in 396	1 in 193	2.1	3.3		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.3		0.7	1 in 2199	1 in 2199	0.5	0.7		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.8	3.9	2.8	13.8	5.2	19.4	4.3	11.6		1.7	1 in 686	1 in 378	1.2	2.0		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	4	2	4	1	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	1	3	4	1	5	2	4	1	1	22							
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	6.0	2.8	16.2	11.1	28.5	10.6	0.0			2.2	1 in 481	1 in 249	1.7	2.7		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7		0.5	1 in 2710	1 in 2710	0.3	0.5		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.7	3.9	1.4	9.9	5.2	13.0	4.3	5.8		1.3	1 in 837	1 in 486	1.0	1.5		
C46. Kaposi's sarcoma																											
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	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	1	0	1							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2							
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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	1 in 12134	1 in 12134	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	7.2	0.0		0.1	n.a.	1 in 2777	0.0	0.1		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0		0.1	1 in 24758	1 in 3928	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	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		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
	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	7.2	0.0		0.1	n.a.	1 in 2777	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	4.3	0.0		0.1	n.a.	1 in 4669	0.0	0.1		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	2	4	5	7	1	36						
	F	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	3	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	22						
	P	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	8	3	5	2	4	7	8	1	58						
Incidence per 100,000	M	3.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	4.9	3.4	3.7	6.0	5.6	8.1	22.2	35.6	74.0	17.6	4.3	1 in 320	1 in 117	3.5	5.5		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.8	2.9	1.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.0	11.9	7.2	0.0	2.6	1 in 594	1 in 379	2.1	2.6		
	P	1.9	1.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	3.1	2.4	1.6	7.1	3.0	6.9	3.9	10.5	22.7	34.3	5.8	3.5	1 in 422	1 in 192	2.7	3.8		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	8						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	5						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	3	0	13						
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	4.1	0.0	28.5	21.1	0.0	1.0	1 in 3478	1 in 362	0.6	1.4		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	6.0	7.2	0.0	0.6	1 in 3425	1 in 1053	0.4	0.6		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.0	16.2	12.9	0.0	0.8	1 in 3482	1 in 575	0.5	1.0		
C50. Breast																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	4						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	6	16	48	78	131	157	161	130	102	62	57	46	41	1035						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	6	16	48	78	131	158	161	130	103	62	58	47	41	1039						
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	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	7.1	10.6	0.0	0.5	1 in 3402	1 in 849	0.3	0.6		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.7	24.3	74.8	123.6	207.8	269.5	312.9	353.9	392.8	307.9	339.4	331.4	355.1	122.3	1 in 10	1 in 8	91.5	125.0		
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
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	6	13	23	27	26	18	24	12	12	12	7	12	192							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	6	13	23	27	27	18	24	12	12	12	7	12	193							
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 10945	1 in 10945	0.1	0.1		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	20.3	36.4	42.8	44.6	35.0	65.3	46.2	59.6	71.5	50.4	103.9	22.7	1 in 56	1 in 42	16.8	23.4			
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	3	7	6	8	8	2	3	5	3	0	1	2	2	2	50	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	10.6	9.4	12.7	12.7	3.4	5.8	13.6	11.6	0.0	6.0	14.4	17.3	5.9	5.9	1 in 238	1 in 192	4.6	5.9	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.6	3.2	1.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	9.9	0.0	7.2	8.7	1.3	1.3	1 in 903	1 in 681	0.9	1.4	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C54, C55. Uterus																										
Cases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	15	21	18	10	15	13	9	4	114	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.2	9.5	25.7	40.8	49.0	38.5	74.5	77.4	64.8	34.6	13.5	13.5	1 in 83	1 in 52	9.7	14.4	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	4	3	9	3	1	2	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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	5.1	7.8	10.9	11.6	44.7	17.9	7.2	17.3	3.7	3.7	1 in 241	1 in 185	2.7	4.2	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	0	2	1	1	1	4	4	10	10	11	12	12	5	7	8	3	91	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	6.2	6.3	15.9	17.2	21.4	32.7	46.2	24.8	41.7	57.6	26.0	10.8	10.8	1 in 113	1 in 73	8.1	11.2	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deaths	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	4	3	7	7	3	4	7	6	4	50	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality per 100,000	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.1	3.2	6.3	5.1	13.6	19.1	11.6	19.9	41.7	43.2	34.6	5.9	5.9	1 in 241	1 in 119	4.0	6.3	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C58. Placenta																										
Cases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	1 in 6577	1 in 6577	0.2	0.2	
	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	0.1	1 in 12625	1 in 12625	0.1	0.1	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	0	1	1	4	5	5	2	2	3	1	4	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence 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	6.9	9.7	13.6	7.7	9.9	17.9	7.2	34.6	3.3	1 in 393	1 in 263	2.3	3.4		
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deaths	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	
	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	3.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.0	7.2	17.3	0.8	1 in 2259	1 in 909	0.4	0.9		
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
C61. Prostate																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	87	204	206	248	170	155	83	53	1227	-	-	-	-	-	
	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	34.0	159.0	408.9	576.1	1004.8	944.4	1102.7	877.2	934.1	147.9	1 in 7	1 in 4	118.6	182.4		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	12	19	19	25	24	24	18	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	3.4	3.7	24.1	53.1	77.0	138.9	170.7	253.6	317.2	17.6	1 in 67	1 in 28	13.2	24.6		
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	13	9	13	5	7	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	62					
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	17.1	13.1	19.8	7.9	11.5	3.4	3.7	8.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	1 in 207	1 in 207	6.4	6.8	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2					
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Mortality 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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 6306	1 in 6306	0.2	0.2	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
C60, C63. Other male genital organs																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6					
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1 in 1791	1 in 1094	0.6	0.8	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	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	0.0	0.1	1 in 12652	1 in 12652	0.1	0.1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	1	1	0	1	9	8	18	21	14	14	14	10	10	124							
	F	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	2	5	14	4	3	7	7	8	5	62							
	P	2	1	0	0	2	1	3	2	2	11	13	32	25	17	21	21	18	15	186							
Incidence per 100,000	M	3.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.6	15.3	14.6	36.1	58.7	56.7	77.8	99.6	105.7	176.2	15.0	1 in 75	1 in 43	12.0	18.6			
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	3.0	3.1	1.6	3.2	8.6	27.2	10.9	11.6	34.8	41.7	57.6	43.3	7.3	1 in 188	1 in 98	4.8	7.7			
	P	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	2.3	1.6	1.6	9.0	11.5	31.6	34.5	33.6	55.1	68.1	77.1	87.1	11.1	1 in 108	1 in 61	8.2	12.6			
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	6	4	9	5	3	38							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4	1	2	1	4	5	21							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	3	8	7	6	10	9	8	59							
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.7	4.0	11.2	24.3	22.2	64.0	52.8	52.9	4.6	1 in 284	1 in 107	3.4	6.2			
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	10.9	3.9	9.9	6.0	28.8	43.3	2.5	1 in 635	1 in 302	1.5	2.6			
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.3	2.7	3.0	11.0	13.8	15.7	32.4	38.6	46.5	3.5	1 in 398	1 in 165	2.4	4.3			
C67. Bladder																											
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	8	7	10	9	12	16	8	73							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	1	2	1	0	4	6	7	27							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	9	9	11	9	16	22	15	100							
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.8	16.0	19.6	40.5	50.0	85.4	169.1	141.0	8.8	1 in 153	1 in 52	6.3	12.2			
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	6.3	1.7	1.9	5.4	3.9	0.0	23.8	43.2	60.6	3.2	1 in 958	1 in 228	1.7	3.3			
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	4.9	1.8	8.9	12.4	21.7	23.6	51.9	94.3	87.1	6.0	1 in 270	1 in 91	3.8	7.2			
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	3	9	6	5	33							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	5	10							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	5	3	3	10	8	10	43							
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	6.0	14.0	8.1	16.7	64.0	63.4	88.1	4.0	1 in 447	1 in 117	2.8	5.7			
	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	3.9	0.0	6.0	14.4	43.3	1.2	1 in 3678	1 in 776	0.6	1.2			
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.0	6.9	5.9	7.9	32.4	34.3	58.1	2.6	1 in 818	1 in 220	1.6	3.2			

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	3	3	3	1	2	1	0	1	16						
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	8						
	P	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	5	4	3	1	4	1	0	1	24					
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	5.5	6.0	8.4	4.1	11.1	7.1	0.0	17.6	1.9	1 in 523	1 in 441	1.5	2.2		
	F	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1 in 980	1 in 980	0.9	1.0		
	P	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	0.0	4.4	3.9	4.1	2.0	10.5	3.2	0.0	5.8	1.4	1 in 687	1 in 618	1.2	1.6		
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	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	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	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 3577	1 in 3577	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	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 2993	1 in 2993	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	0.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 3192	1 in 3192	0.2	0.3		
C71. Brain																										
Cases	M	4	1	0	1	0	2	3	3	4	3	6	6	12	2	5	5	2	1	60						
	F	2	1	2	0	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	8	6	2	3	7	4	5	57						
	P	6	2	2	1	3	5	6	5	5	5	6	8	14	18	4	8	12	6	6	117					
Incidence per 100,000	M	7.4	1.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.9	4.6	4.7	6.6	5.1	11.0	12.0	33.6	8.1	27.8	35.6	21.1	17.6	7.2	1 in 158	1 in 109	6.4	8.0		
	F	3.9	2.0	3.8	0.0	4.2	4.4	4.6	3.1	1.6	4.8	3.4	15.5	16.3	7.7	14.9	41.7	28.8	43.3	6.7	1 in 222	1 in 125	5.3	7.0		
	P	5.7	1.9	1.8	0.8	2.0	3.6	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.9	7.1	13.8	24.8	7.9	21.0	38.9	25.7	34.8	7.0	1 in 186	1 in 116	5.9	7.6		
Deaths	M	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	2	6	7	1	6	4	2	1	38						
	F	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	2	5	4	1	3	4	3	4	39						
	P	3	3	2	0	1	2	0	2	4	5	4	11	11	2	9	8	5	5	77						
Mortality per 100,000	M	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.4	3.7	12.0	19.6	4.1	33.3	28.5	21.1	17.6	4.6	1 in 229	1 in 146	3.9	5.4		
	F	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.1	1.6	4.8	3.4	9.7	10.9	3.9	14.9	23.8	21.6	34.6	4.6	1 in 307	1 in 181	3.8	4.9		
	P	2.9	2.9	1.8	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.0	1.6	3.2	4.1	3.5	10.9	15.2	3.9	23.6	25.9	21.4	29.0	4.6	1 in 264	1 in 163	3.8	5.1		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6					
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3					
	P	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9					
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1 in 1887	1 in 1887	0.8	0.7	
	F	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1 in 3810	1 in 3810	0.4	0.4	
	P	1.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 in 2505	1 in 2505	0.6	0.5	
Deaths	M	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2						
	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	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	1.8	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	0.0	0.2	1 in 5895	1 in 5895	0.3	0.2	
	F	1.9	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 5459	1 in 5459	0.3	0.2	
	P	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	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 5642	1 in 5642	0.3	0.2	
C73. Thyroid																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	8	4	2	6	3	1	1	1	0	37	37.0					
	F	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	6	9	10	11	6	5	4	3	1	0	0	65	65.0					
	P	0	0	0	2	2	3	6	11	12	18	15	8	11	7	4	2	1	0	102	102.0					
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	7.9	4.9	13.6	7.3	4.0	16.8	12.2	5.6	7.1	10.6	0.0	4.5	1 in 261	1 in 212	3.7	4.7		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.8	4.4	4.6	9.4	14.3	15.9	18.9	11.7	13.6	15.4	14.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	1 in 156	1 in 149	6.3	7.6		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.4	2.2	4.6	8.6	9.7	14.8	13.3	7.9	15.2	13.8	10.5	6.5	4.3	0.0	6.1	1 in 194	1 in 176	5.0	6.2		
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	0	0	1	0	0	0	1						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	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	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.2	1 in 4937	1 in 1368	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	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 4028	1 in 4028	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	2.0	2.6	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.2	1 in 4352	1 in 2253	0.1	0.2		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2					
	F	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4					
	P	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	6					
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	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1 in 5579	1 in 5579	0.2	0.2	
	F	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 in 2144	1 in 2144	0.7	0.5	
	P	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1 in 3092	1 in 3092	0.4	0.4	
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1					
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	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 13729	1 in 13729	0.1	0.1	
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	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 27503	1 in 27503	0.1	0.1	
C81. Hodgkin's disease																										
Cases	M	0	0	1	0	3	5	2	2	1	3	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	22						
	F	0	0	0	5	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10						
	P	0	0	1	5	5	5	3	4	1	3	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	32						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.0	7.3	3.0	3.2	1.6	5.1	1.8	0.0	5.6	4.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1 in 466	1 in 466	2.4	2.6		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	2.8	0.0	1.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1 in 1267	1 in 1267	1.3	1.1		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.1	3.4	3.6	2.3	3.1	0.8	2.5	0.9	0.0	2.8	2.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1 in 691	1 in 691	1.8	1.8		
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 3601	1 in 3601	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
	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	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1 in 7628	1 in 7628	0.1	0.1		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	0	1	2	3	2	2	6	3	10	7	10	19	24	22	15	14	7	5	152						
	F	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	7	4	13	8	7	14	10	15	13	12	112						
	P	3	1	3	4	3	3	6	5	17	11	23	27	31	36	25	29	20	17	264						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	1.9	3.6	4.8	2.6	2.9	9.1	4.7	16.5	11.9	18.3	38.1	67.1	89.1	83.3	99.6	74.0	88.1	18.3	1 in 57	1 in 38	15.2	21.3		
	F	5.8	0.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.0	3.1	11.1	6.3	22.3	15.5	19.1	53.9	49.7	89.3	93.7	103.9	13.2	1 in 104	1 in 54	9.5	14.4		
	P	2.9	1.0	2.8	3.3	2.0	2.2	4.6	3.9	13.7	9.0	20.4	26.6	42.8	71.1	65.6	94.0	85.7	98.7	15.8	1 in 74	1 in 45	12.3	17.8		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	4	6	6	8	10	3	51						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	2	1	4	3	6	7	5	37						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	11	6	5	10	9	14	17	8	88						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	9.1	8.0	11.2	24.3	33.3	56.9	105.7	52.9	6.1	1 in 214	1 in 78	4.5	8.1		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.2	10.3	3.9	2.7	15.4	14.9	35.7	50.4	43.3	4.4	1 in 386	1 in 145	2.6	4.8		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	2.5	9.7	5.9	6.9	19.7	23.6	45.4	72.8	46.5	5.3	1 in 277	1 in 106	3.5	6.3		
C81- C85. All lymphomas																										
Cases	M	0	1	3	3	5	7	8	5	11	10	11	18	24	20	16	13	7	4	166						
	F	3	0	1	6	3	1	1	4	7	4	13	8	7	13	10	13	13	12	119						
	P	3	1	4	9	8	8	9	9	18	14	24	26	31	33	26	26	20	16	285						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	1.9	5.4	4.8	6.6	10.2	12.2	7.9	18.1	17.0	20.1	36.1	67.1	81.0	88.9	92.5	74.0	70.5	20.0	1 in 54	1 in 37	16.8	22.7		
	F	5.8	0.0	1.9	10.0	4.2	1.5	1.5	6.2	11.1	6.3	22.3	15.5	19.1	50.1	49.7	77.4	93.7	103.9	14.1	1 in 98	1 in 54	10.5	15.1		
	P	2.9	1.0	3.7	7.3	5.4	5.8	6.8	7.1	14.5	11.5	21.2	25.7	42.8	65.2	68.2	84.3	85.7	92.9	17.0	1 in 70	1 in 44	13.6	18.9		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	4	6	6	8	9	2	49						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	2	1	4	3	6	7	5	37						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	11	6	5	10	9	14	16	7	86						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	9.1	8.0	11.2	24.3	33.3	56.9	95.1	35.2	5.9	1 in 214	1 in 82	4.3	7.7		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.2	10.3	3.9	2.7	15.4	14.9	35.7	50.4	43.3	4.4	1 in 386	1 in 145	2.6	4.8		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	2.5	9.7	5.9	6.9	19.7	23.6	45.4	68.5	40.6	5.1	1 in 277	1 in 108	3.5	6.1		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	2	7	11	8	3	7	6	4	6	55							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	2	3	2	4	4	5	4	33							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	13	13	11	5	11	10	9	10	88							
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	12.8	22.0	22.4	12.2	38.9	42.7	42.3	105.7	6.6	1 in 177	1 in 101	5.0	8.3			
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.2	10.3	3.9	8.2	7.7	19.9	23.8	36.0	34.6	3.9	1 in 366	1 in 175	2.5	4.2			
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.3	11.5	12.8	15.2	9.9	28.8	32.4	38.6	58.1	5.3	1 in 241	1 in 130	3.7	6.0			
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	5	3	1	3	0	1	4	20							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	2	17							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	6	5	2	5	3	4	6	37							
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	1.8	10.0	8.4	4.1	16.7	0.0	10.6	70.5	2.4	1 in 453	1 in 366	1.9	3.1			
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	1.9	5.4	3.9	9.9	17.9	21.6	17.3	2.0	1 in 760	1 in 304	1.2	2.2			
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.5	5.9	6.9	3.9	13.1	9.7	17.1	34.8	2.2	1 in 572	1 in 324	1.5	2.5			
C91.0. Acute lymphoid leukaemia																											
Cases	M	8	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14							
	F	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14							
	P	16	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	28							
Incidence per 100,000	M	14.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1 in 684	1 in 684	2.5	1.8			
	F	15.6	2.0	3.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1 in 701	1 in 701	2.8	1.8			
	P	15.2	1.0	3.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1 in 697	1 in 697	2.6	1.8			
Deaths	M	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	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	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8							
Mortality per 100,000	M	1.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1 in 1553	1 in 1553	0.7	0.7			
	F	1.9	0.0	1.9	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 3693	1 in 3693	0.5	0.4			
	P	1.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1 in 2235	1 in 2235	0.6	0.5			

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	10	13	7	15	6	6	5	69							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	2	4	3	2	4	6	28							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	7	13	15	11	18	8	10	11	97							
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.4	7.3	20.0	36.4	28.4	83.3	42.7	63.4	88.1	8.3	1 in 111	1 in 70	6.6	10.6			
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	5.1	5.8	5.4	15.4	14.9	11.9	28.8	52.0	3.3	1 in 414	1 in 225	2.1	3.5			
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.5	6.2	12.8	20.7	21.7	47.2	25.9	42.8	63.9	5.8	1 in 179	1 in 111	4.2	6.8			
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	2	2	2	1	12							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	0	1	2	10							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	4	2	3	3	22							
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	6.0	2.8	4.1	11.1	14.2	21.1	17.6	1.4	1 in 835	1 in 338	1.0	1.9			
	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	2.7	11.6	9.9	0.0	7.2	17.3	1.2	1 in 772	1 in 604	0.9	1.3			
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.0	2.8	7.9	10.5	6.5	12.9	17.4	1.3	1 in 801	1 in 452	0.9	1.6			
C92.0. Acute myeloid leukaemia																											
Cases	M	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	5	2	2	3	4	1	1	3	4	31							
	F	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	1	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	28							
	P	2	2	0	1	2	0	5	2	0	6	3	5	6	7	3	3	5	7	59							
Incidence per 100,000	M	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.6	2.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.5	3.7	4.0	8.4	16.2	5.6	7.1	31.7	70.5	3.7	1 in 359	1 in 212	3.2	4.5			
	F	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	3.1	0.0	1.6	1.7	5.8	8.2	11.6	9.9	11.9	14.4	26.0	3.3	1 in 386	1 in 256	2.6	3.5			
	P	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	3.8	1.6	0.0	4.9	2.7	4.9	8.3	13.8	7.9	9.7	21.4	40.6	3.5	1 in 372	1 in 236	2.9	3.9			
Deaths	M	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	3	3	1	1	2	4	22							
	F	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	3	2	3	17							
	P	1	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	4	0	3	3	5	2	4	4	7	39							
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.6	5.1	0.0	2.0	8.4	12.2	5.6	7.1	21.1	70.5	2.7	1 in 508	1 in 296	2.2	3.4			
	F	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	7.7	5.0	17.9	14.4	26.0	2.0	1 in 865	1 in 361	1.4	2.2			
	P	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.8	3.3	0.0	3.0	4.1	9.9	5.2	13.0	17.1	40.6	2.3	1 in 644	1 in 327	1.7	2.7			

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	3	1	0	2	2	3	3	4	9	2	30							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	8							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	3	3	4	5	5	9	3	38							
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.7	0.0	4.0	5.6	12.2	16.7	28.5	95.1	35.2		3.6	1 in 430	1 in 118	2.5	4.9		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.9	2.7	3.9	9.9	6.0	0.0	8.7		0.9	1 in 999	1 in 770	0.7	1.1		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.6	0.0	3.0	4.1	7.9	13.1	16.2	38.6	17.4		2.3	1 in 608	1 in 229	1.5	2.7		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	3	10							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	5	3	12							
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	5.6	7.1	52.8	52.9		1.2	1 in 3601	1 in 306	0.7	2.0		
	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	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	1 in 4506	1 in 4506	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	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.6	3.2	21.4	17.4		0.7	1 in 4093	1 in 677	0.4	0.9		
C93- C95. Other and unspecified leukaemias																											
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	3	0	1	9							
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	4							
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	13							
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	2.0	2.8	0.0	11.1	21.3	0.0	17.6		1.1	1 in 1128	1 in 512	0.8	1.5		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0		0.5	1 in 2734	1 in 1378	0.3	0.5		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.0	1.4	2.0	5.2	9.7	4.3	5.8		0.8	1 in 1637	1 in 763	0.5	0.9		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	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	0	0	0	0	1	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	7.1	0.0	17.6		0.2	n.a.	1 in 2812	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.		
	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	3.2	0.0	5.8		0.1	n.a.	1 in 6170	0.1	0.2		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	8	9	15	19	14	22	14	18	12	153						
	F	9	2	2	1	0	0	5	2	0	4	5	8	6	10	7	5	7	10	83						
	P	18	3	4	2	2	1	7	3	3	12	14	23	25	24	29	19	25	22	236						
Incidence per 100,000	M	16.7	1.9	3.6	1.6	2.6	1.5	3.0	1.6	4.9	13.6	16.4	30.1	53.1	56.7	122.2	99.6	190.2	211.5	18.4	1 in 61	1 in 33	15.7	23.3		
	F	17.5	3.9	3.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	7.6	3.1	0.0	6.3	8.6	15.5	16.3	38.5	34.8	29.8	50.4	86.6	9.8	1 in 127	1 in 85	8.5	10.5		
	P	17.1	2.9	3.7	1.6	1.4	0.7	5.3	2.4	2.4	9.8	12.4	22.7	34.5	47.4	76.0	61.6	107.1	127.8	14.1	1 in 84	1 in 49	11.8	16.2		
Deaths	M	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	3	2	4	4	4	5	5	9	9	51						
	F	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	2	5	3	3	3	5	32						
	P	3	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	2	4	4	6	6	9	8	8	12	14	83						
Mortality per 100,000	M	1.9	0.0	1.8	1.6	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.6	5.1	3.7	8.0	11.2	16.2	27.8	35.6	95.1	158.6	6.1	1 in 245	1 in 95	4.8	8.4		
	F	3.9	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	3.4	3.9	5.4	19.3	14.9	17.9	21.6	43.3	3.8	1 in 340	1 in 204	2.9	4.1		
	P	2.9	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.7	2.3	0.0	1.6	3.3	3.5	5.9	8.3	17.8	21.0	25.9	51.4	81.3	5.0	1 in 287	1 in 136	3.7	5.8		
C26, C39, C48, C76, C80. Indefinite & unspecified site																										
Cases	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	11	6	12	11	11	11	17	90						
	F	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	3	6	12	8	8	13	11	16	21	104						
	P	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	5	13	23	14	20	24	22	27	38	194						
Incidence per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	3.4	12.8	22.0	16.8	48.6	61.1	78.3	116.3	299.6	10.9	1 in 120	1 in 56	8.1	15.1		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.6	3.2	4.8	10.3	23.3	21.8	30.8	64.6	65.5	115.3	181.9	12.3	1 in 122	1 in 58	7.6	13.3		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	2.4	4.1	11.5	22.7	19.3	39.5	62.9	71.3	115.7	220.7	11.6	1 in 121	1 in 57	7.7	13.9		
Deaths	M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	6	5	7	7	8	7	15	62						
	F	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	4	7	5	14	10	13	17	79						
	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	10	10	12	12	21	18	20	32	141						
Mortality per 100,000	M	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	9.1	12.0	14.0	28.4	38.9	56.9	74.0	264.4	7.5	1 in 190	1 in 85	5.6	10.7		
	F	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.6	7.8	19.1	19.3	69.5	59.6	93.7	147.2	9.3	1 in 154	1 in 71	5.6	10.4		
	P	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.6	8.9	9.9	16.6	23.7	55.1	58.3	85.7	185.8	8.4	1 in 169	1 in 77	5.5	10.4		

Source: ACT Cancer Registry

Table 12: Cancer incidence and mortality, by age, sex and site, ACT, 2004-08 (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	17	5	10	16	29	33	52	63	78	159	275	481	494	546	450	418	318	196	3640						
	F	18	4	6	20	22	38	64	111	172	264	335	377	341	307	269	277	244	221	3090						
	P	35	9	16	36	51	71	116	174	250	423	610	858	835	853	719	695	562	417	6730						
Incidence per 100,000	M	31.6	9.6	18.1	25.4	38.2	47.9	79.2	99.6	128.6	270.2	502.5	964.1	1381.4	2212.2	2499.9	2973.6	3360.8	3454.4		438.9	1 in 3	1 in 2	349.3	540.3	
	F	35.1	7.8	11.3	33.4	30.7	55.4	97.3	173.0	272.5	418.9	575.0	732.8	928.4	1182.3	1335.9	1649.6	1757.9	1913.9		365.1	1 in 4	1 in 3	265.8	384.4	
	P	33.3	8.7	14.8	29.3	34.5	51.6	88.3	136.6	202.0	347.1	539.9	846.6	1151.9	1684.2	1885.3	2252.9	2407.7	2421.5		401.6	1 in 3	1 in 2	304.0	453.2	
Deaths	M	2	1	2	1	1	7	9	12	26	43	67	115	127	137	153	172	162	98	1135						
	F	5	2	3	0	1	5	14	25	35	56	77	92	106	94	119	116	113	130	993						
	P	7	3	5	1	2	12	23	37	61	99	144	207	233	231	272	288	275	228	2128						
Mortality per 100,000	M	3.7	1.9	3.6	1.6	1.3	10.2	13.7	19.0	42.9	73.1	122.4	230.5	355.1	555.1	850.0	1223.6	1712.1	1727.2		136.9	1 in 9	1 in 4	103.6	180.6	
	F	9.7	3.9	5.7	0.0	1.4	7.3	21.3	39.0	55.4	88.8	132.2	178.8	288.6	362.0	591.0	690.8	814.1	1125.8		117.3	1 in 12	1 in 7	79.6	127.2	
	P	6.7	2.9	4.6	0.8	1.4	8.7	17.5	29.0	49.3	81.2	127.5	204.3	321.4	456.1	713.2	933.6	1178.1	1324.0		127.0	1 in 10	1 in 5	90.2	150.1	

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 number of cases, and particularly of deaths, from cancers at most sites. Annual 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 2004-08.

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.

The most common cancers and cancer-related deaths are reported separately in Figures 6-14. Common cancers by sex and age groups are presented. For each selected cancer, age-specific incidence and mortality rates, and trend over time using 3-year moving averages, were presented in separate sections.

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 identified. 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 2004 and 31 December 2008.

Cancer mortality is defined as the number of people being resident in the ACT when diagnosed with cancer, who died from cancer between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2008.

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 12). 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 territory for the period of 2004-08, 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 2004-08 with the latest report on national and jurisdictional figures of all cancer combined, *Cancer in Australia: an overview, 2010*, 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 this report.

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 2004-08. 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 31 December 2008. 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 2004-08 data are provided in Appendix E.

Most routine quality control measures on the Registry's data are in line with the NSW Cancer Registry¹⁵ 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 (0.1% of new cases in 2004-2008) and those notified only by death certificate (1.4%). 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 31 December 2008.

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 2004 and 31 December 2008.

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 2004 and 2008 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 (1.4%) and those diagnosed at post mortem (0.1%) 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 2004 and 2008 (Appendix D).

In this report, average annual cancer rates over the period 2004-08 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 and 0-84 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; and from birth to 84 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 2007) 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 2007 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.

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.

7.4. Appendix D: Population data

Table 13: Australian Standard Population and World Standard Population

Age (in years)	Australian Standard Population (2001)	World Standard Population (1960)
0-4	1,282,357	12,000
5-9	1,351,664	10,000
10-14	1,353,177	9,000
15-19	1,352,745	9,000
20-24	1,302,412	8,000
25-29	1,407,081	8,000
30-34	1,466,615	6,000
35-39	1,492,204	6,000
40-44	1,479,257	6,000
45-49	135,594	6,000
50-54	1,300,777	5,000
55-59	1,008,799	4,000
60-64	822,024	4,000
65-69	682,513	3,000
70-74	638,380	2,000
75-79	519,356	1,000
80-84	330,050	500
85+	265,235	500
Total	19,413,240	100,000

Sources: Australian Standard Population (2001): ABS, Australian Demographic statistics, March quarter 2004. Catalogue no. 3101.0.
World Standard Population (1960): Parkin D, et al, Cancer incidence in five continents. IACR Scientific publications No. 143. 1997.

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*²⁰ 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 2004-08, 89% 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%.²¹

For 2004-08, 97 DCO cases were registered and these cases have been included in the incidence data in the reporting period. This is equivalent to 1.4% of new cancers.

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%.²¹

In 2004-08, the percentage of all cases classified as PSU was 2.9%.

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.

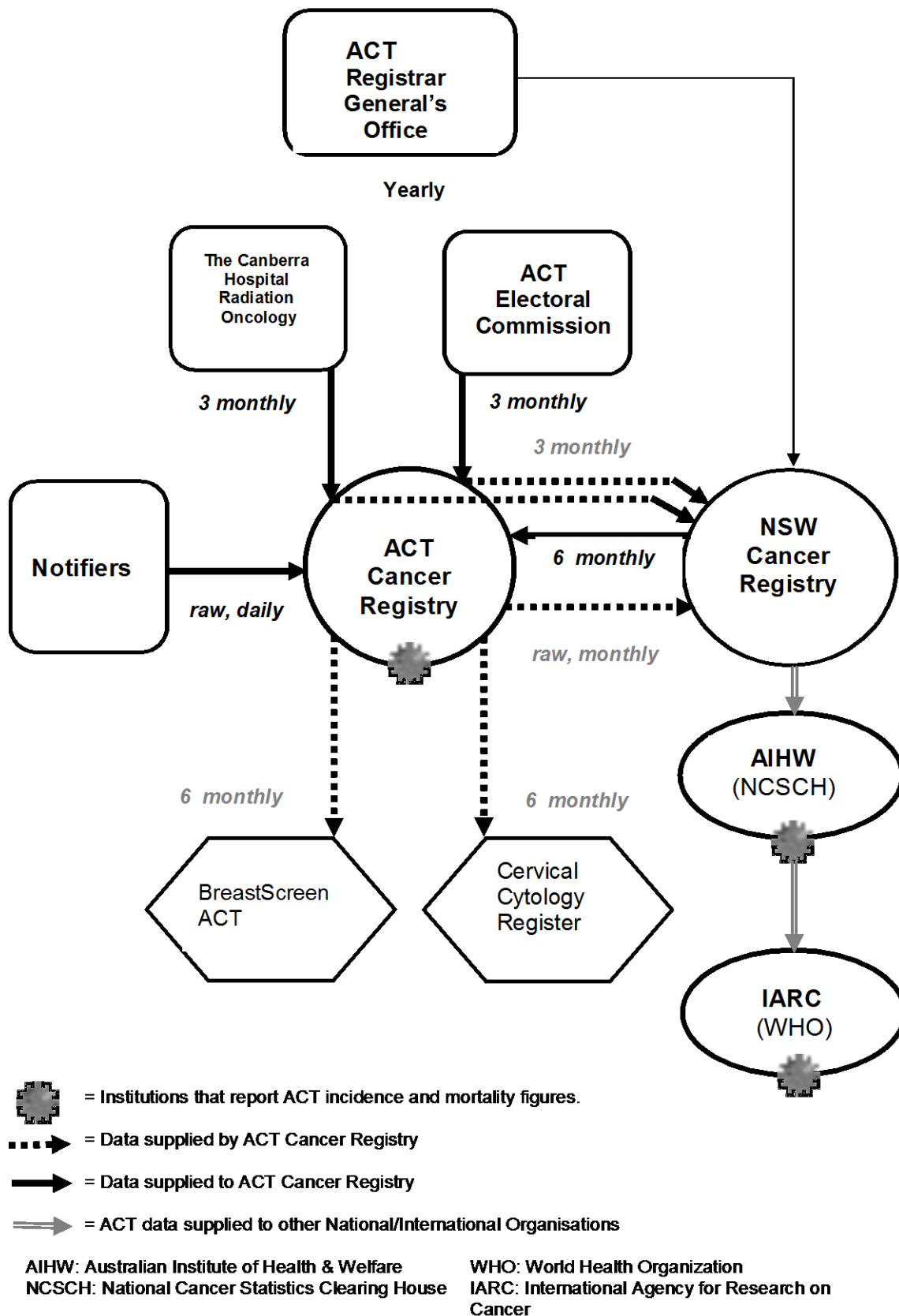
Disclosure of information on the cancer register

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



8. References

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