

Canstat



Leading
the fight...

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Canstat: A digest of facts and
figures on cancer

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Cancer in Victoria 2005

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The registry staff are to be praised for their patience and hard work during this period and their diligence in ensuring the quality of the data upon which this volume is based.

The Victorian Cancer Registry has now completed its second year using our new database, with modifications to workflow and procedures for processing electronic records still being refined. The Victorian Cancer Registry Internet Portal (VCRIP), which allows secure electronic transfer of data files or individual web-based E-forms, has been widely adopted by our notifiers for which we commend them.

Our new system will enhance our ability to provide timely and relevant data to clinicians and researchers and for health service planning and evaluation. We are currently piloting the introduction of additional data elements for tumour staging, treatment and recurrence with a view to further enhancing the value of the Victorian Cancer Registry to Victorian efforts in cancer control.

This publication is a compendium of statewide cancer statistics for 2005. Data are available in more detail in terms of cancer site, histological type and demographics on request – we process almost 400 such requests each year. We are very willing to discuss your data requirements with you – please do not hesitate to ask.



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Cancer incidence reporting

The incidence data in this report are the 2005 statistics as they stood in December 2007.

Future requests for data and publications may not exactly correspond to the figures in this report, as they will reflect subsequent additions to the dataset.

Incidence

Cancer incidence is defined as the occurrence of new cancers in a defined population in a specified time period.

This report includes all cancers notified to the registry that were first diagnosed in Victorian residents between January 1st and December 31st 2005. For all tumours diagnosed since 2003 both tumour morphology and topography have been coded to the International Classification of Diseases for Oncology, Third Edition (ICDO-3)¹.

In this report, cancers are grouped by ICD-10² as described in Table 1 (pages 6–7). Figures include chronic myeloproliferative disorders and myelodysplastic syndromes which are classified as malignant in ICDO-3 (though these conditions have uncertain behaviour codes in ICD-10).

Multiple primary tumours

Incidence reflects the number of primary tumours rather than the number of individuals with cancer. The Victorian Cancer Registry database records multiple primary cancers in the same person, of which only some are counted for incidence purposes according to the rules of the International Agency for Research on Cancer and the International Association of Cancer Registries^{1,3}.

The rules, in brief, state that:

1. *The recognition of the existence of two or more primary cancers does not depend on time.*
2. *A primary cancer is one that originates in a primary site or tissue and is not an extension, nor a recurrence, nor a metastasis.*
3. *Only one tumour is recognised as arising in an organ or pair of organs or tissue. Some groups of codes are considered to be a single organ for the purposes of defining multiple tumours - in this report we use the ICDO-3 groups defined by IARC³. Multifocal tumours - discrete masses apparently not in continuity with other primary cancers originating in the same primary site or tissue, for example bladder - are counted as a single cancer.*
4. *Rule 3 does not apply in two circumstances:
Systemic (or multicentric) cancers potentially involving many different*

organs are only counted once in any individual. These are Kaposi sarcoma (group 15) and tumours of the haematopoietic system (groups 8-14 in IARC).

Neoplasms of different morphology should be regarded as multiple cancers (even if they are diagnosed simultaneously in the same site). If the morphological diagnoses fall into one category, and arise in the same primary site, they are considered to be the same morphology for the purpose of counting multiple primaries. If the morphological diagnoses fall into two or more of the categories, even if they concern the same site, the morphology is considered to be different, and two or more cases should be counted.

If, however, one morphology is not specific (groups 5, 14 and 17) and a specific morphology is available, the case should be reported with the specific histology and the non-specific diagnosis ignored.

Publication of incidence reports

There is usually about twelve months from year of diagnosis to publication of incidence data. This is due to the time delay between the date of cancer diagnosis and receipt of all relevant notifications to the Victorian Cancer Registry, and to the considerable time spent on matching, classifying and checking of cases at the registry.

It should also be noted that despite intensive efforts to ensure the completeness of incidence data before publication, the incidence rates for a given time period change by a small percentage over time. The registry will continue to receive notifications for cases already counted in incidence, and the tumour morphology (based on microscopic diagnosis) or date of diagnosis may be amended as a result of this later notification. Reports for previously uncounted cases diagnosed in a particular year will continue to arrive at the registry for some years after the incidence for that period has been published. The database is therefore continually being updated and the quality of data improved across the entire period of cancer reporting.

1. Fritz A, Percy C Jack A et al eds. International Classification of Diseases for Oncology. Third Edition. World Health Organization, Geneva, 2000.

2. National Centre for Classification in Health. The International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems. Tenth Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM). Fourth edition. University of Sydney 2005.

3. International rules for multiple primary cancers (ICDO 3rd Edition). Internal Report No. 2004/2. IARC, Lyon, 2004. http://www.iacr.com.fr/MPrules_July2004.pdf

The Victorian Cancer Registry

The Victorian Cancer Registry has been a population-based registry since 1982. This was enabled by amendments to the Cancer Act in 1981, which made it mandatory for all hospitals and pathology laboratories to notify the cancer registry of the presence of cancer in patients or human tissues.

All malignant neoplasms are registered, as are in situ carcinoma of breast and cervix and in situ melanoma. Basal and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin are not registered except for those occurring in genital and perianal skin and the vermilion border of lip.

Non-melanocytic skin cancers are not registered by the Victorian Cancer Registry (or most other registries) as many are treated in doctors' surgeries using destructive techniques which preclude histological confirmation and also as they vastly outnumber all other forms of cancer.

Currently, about 250 hospitals and 50 pathology laboratories notify cancer to the registry, increasingly via electronic media. In preparing the 2005 incidence data, around 100,000 notifications were processed. In addition, death certificates are obtained from the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in computerised format on a regular basis.

The first task at the registry is to match incoming notifications against the register to see if the case has already been registered from another source. Demographic details and codes for tumour site and histology are entered on the system and data are checked for internal consistency and completeness. Further notifications for cancers already on the system are also processed, with any differences being resolved by follow-up, and a censoring date for survival analysis

obtained. Additional information is recorded for breast cancer (size and TNM stage), prostate cancer (Gleason score and TNM) and for malignant melanoma (Clark's level and Breslow's thickness). Specially trained staff interpret and code pathology reports, assisted by a consultant pathologist.

The information contained in this publication is intended to give a brief outline of registry procedures and a summary of incidence and mortality statistics in Victoria for 2005. Canstat No 37 "A Guide to the Victorian Cancer Registry" describes in more detail the legislation, history, purpose and operation of the registry. This publication and more detailed statistics are available on request.

The incidence tables on pages 18–28 give site, sex and age-specific numbers and rates for most 3-digit ICD-10 rubrics. Age standardised rates (ASR) with standard errors (SE) are given for each site. Confidence limits (95%) for each rate may be obtained by calculating $(ASR \pm 1.96 \times SE)$. A brief explanation of the statistical methods used may be found on page 10.

The minimum data set collected for each cancer consists of:

- registry identification number
- name(s)
- residential address
- date of birth
- country of birth
- sex
- vital status
- date of last contact
- number of primary tumours
- date of diagnosis
- site of cancer
- cancer histology
- method of diagnosis.

In preparing the 2005 incidence data, over 100,000 notifications were processed from around 250 hospitals and 50 pathology laboratories.

Table 1: Details of cancer sites and groups used in this report by ICD-10 codes

Figures include chronic myeloproliferative disorders and myelodysplastic syndromes which are classified as malignant in ICDO-3 (though these conditions have uncertain behaviour codes in ICD-10).

ICD-10 description	ICD-10	Label in tables
LIP, ORAL CAVITY & PHARYNX (C00–C14)		
Lip	C00	Lip
Tongue	C01,C02	Tongue
Gum	C03	Gum
Floor of mouth	C04	Floor of mouth
Other & unspecified parts of mouth	C05,C06	Other mouth
Oral Cavity	C01–C06	Oral Cavity
Major salivary glands	C07,C08	Salivary glands
Oropharynx	C09,C10	Oropharynx
Nasopharynx	C11	Nasopharynx
Hypopharynx including pyriform sinus	C12,C13	Hypopharynx
Pharynx	C09–C13	Pharynx
Other & unspecified sites of lip, oral cavity & pharynx	C14	Other oral
DIGESTIVE ORGANS (C15–C26)		
Oesophagus	C15	Oesophagus
Stomach	C16	Stomach
Small intestine including duodenum	C17	Small intestine
Colon	C18	Colon
Rectum including rectosigmoid, anal canal and anus	C19–C21	Rectum
Bowel	C18–C21	Bowel
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts	C22	Liver
Gallbladder & other biliary tract	C23,C24	Gallbladder
Pancreas	C25	Pancreas
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM & INTRATHORACIC ORGANS (C30–C39)		
Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear & accessory sinuses	C30,C31	Nasal cavities
Larynx	C32	Larynx
Trachea, bronchus & lung	C33,C34	Lung
Thymus, heart, mediastinum & pleura	C37,C38	Thymus etc
BONES, JOINTS & ARTICULAR CARTILAGE (C40–C41)		
Bone & articular cartilage	C40,C41	Bone
MELANOMA (C43)		
Melanoma of skin	C43	Melanoma
MESOTHELIAL & SOFT TISSUE (C45–C49)		
Mesothelioma	C45	Mesothelioma
Kaposi sarcoma	C46	Kaposi sarcoma
Retroperitoneum & peritoneum	C48	Peritoneum
Other connective tissue (incl. peripheral nerves etc)	C47,C49	Connective tissue
BREAST (C50) and FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS (C51–C58)		
Breast	C50	Breast
Cervix uteri	C53	Cervix
Body of uterus	C54, C55	Uterus
Ovary	C56	Ovary
Placenta	C58	Placenta
Vulva & other/unspecified female genital organs	C51, C52, C57	Vulva etc

ICD-10 description	ICD-10	Label in tables
MALE GENITAL ORGANS (C60–C63)		
Prostate	C61	Prostate
Testis	C62	Testis
Penis & other male genital organs	C60,C63	Penis etc
URINARY TRACT (C64–C68)		
Kidney, except renal pelvis	C64	Kidney
Bladder	C67	Bladder
Renal pelvis & other/unspecified urinary organs	C65,C66,C68	Renal pelvis etc
EYE, BRAIN & OTHER PARTS OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (C69–C72)		
Eye	C69	Eye
Meninges	C70	Meninges
Brain	C71	Brain
Cranial nerves, spinal cord & unspecified CNS	C72	Other CNS
Brain & CNS	C70–C72	Brain & CNS
THYROID & OTHER ENDOCRINE GLANDS (C73–C75)		
Thyroid gland	C73	Thyroid
Other endocrine glands and related structures	C74,C75	Other endocrine
UNKNOWN PRIMARY SITE (C26, C39, C76–C80)		
Other and ill-defined sites	C26, C39, C76–79	Ill-defined sites
Unspecified site	C80	Unspecified site
MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF LYMPHOID, HAEMATOPOIETIC AND RELATED TISSUE (C81–96, D45–47)		
Hodgkin lymphoma	C81	Hodgkin lymphoma
Nodular non-Hodgkin lymphoma	C82	Nodular NHL
Diffuse non-Hodgkin lymphoma	C83	Diffuse NHL
Peripheral & cutaneous T-cell lymphoma	C84	T-cell lymphoma
Other/unspecified non-Hodgkin lymphoma	C85	Other NHL
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	C82–85	All NHL
All lymphoma	C81–85	Lymphoma
Malignant immunoproliferative disease	C88	Immunoproliferative
Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	C90	Multiple myeloma
Lymphoid leukaemia	C91	Lymphoid leukaemia
<i>Acute lymphoid leukaemia</i>	<i>C91.0</i>	
<i>Chronic lymphoid leukaemia</i>	<i>C91.1</i>	
Myeloid leukaemia	C92	Myeloid leukaemia
<i>Acute myeloid leukaemia</i>	<i>C92.0</i>	
<i>Chronic myeloid leukaemia</i>	<i>C92.1</i>	
Monocytic leukaemia	C93	Monocytic leukaemia
Other specified leukaemia	C94	Other leukaemia
Unspecified cell leukaemias	C95	Unspecified leukaemia
All leukaemia	C91–C95	All leukaemia
Other & unspecified haematopoietic neoplasms	C96	Other haematopoietic
Chronic myeloproliferative & myelodysplastic syndromes	D45–D47	Myeloproliferative
ALL MALIGNANT TUMOURS	C00–C96, D45–D47	All malignant tumours or Cancer
The following in situ tumours are also reported:		
In situ melanoma	D03	
Carcinoma in situ of breast	D05	
Carcinoma in situ of cervix	D06	

Overview of 2005 statistics

In 2005, 24,408 Victorians were diagnosed with malignant cancer and 9,784 died from cancer¹

¹ Non-melanocytic skin cancer (NMSC) is excluded from both figures (see page 9 for statistics on NMSC mortality)

Both figures include the myelodysplastic syndromes and myeloproliferative disorders that are classified as malignant neoplasms in ICDO-3 (the classification used by IARC) but not in ICD-10 (as reported in Australian Bureau of Statistics publications).

Figure 1: Leading causes of death, Victoria 2005. The proportion of all deaths and years of potential life lost (YPLL) are shown for each cause

YPLL measures the extent of "premature" mortality, assumed to be any death between 1 and 78 years. YPLL estimates enable assessment of the relative significance of specific causes of premature death.

IHD=Ischaemic heart disease; CVD=Cerebrovascular disease (stroke); CLRD=Chronic lower respiratory disease (asthma & emphysema).

Source: Causes of Death, Australia 2005 (Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat. No. 3303.0)

Numbers

Each year, around 24,500 Victorians develop cancer, other than NMSC, and nearly 10,000 deaths are caused by it. In 2005, 13,449 men and 10,959 women presented with new cancers and 5,396 men and 4,388 women died from cancer.

Age and sex

Cancer was very age-dependent with less than 1% of tumours occurring before age 15 and 58% in persons over 65 years. More men than women developed cancer: 123 for every 100 females. The male excess was largely due to tobacco-related cancers.

Incidence

The standardised incidence rates (per 100,000) were 349 for males and 262 for females. The cumulative rates per cent to age 75 were 41.1% for males and 29.0% for females. These represented risks of over 1 in 3 for men and almost 1 in 4 for women. At least one in three Victorians will develop a cancer other than non-melanocytic skin cancer by the age of 75.

A summary table of incidence rates by sex and individual sites is given on page 14.

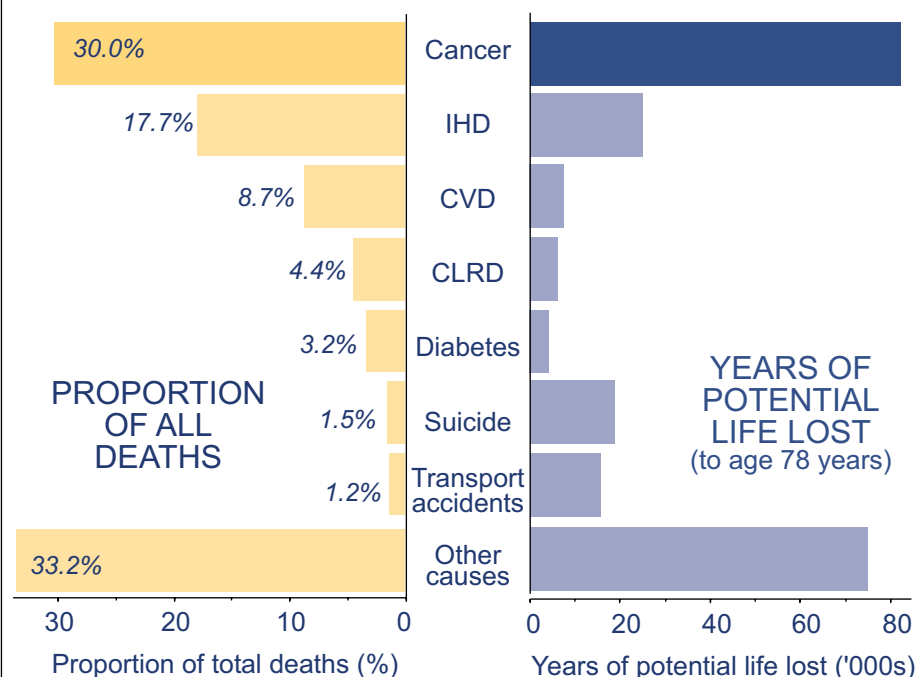
Mortality

In 2005, more Victorians died from cancer¹ (9,784 30.0% of all deaths) than from all heart disease (7,669, 23.5%). Together these caused more than half of all deaths in Victoria.

Age-standardised mortality rates for cancer were 124.3 per 100,000 males and 85.4 per 100,000 females. These rates are higher than those for both ischaemic heart disease (men 65.2, women 33.6) and all heart disease (men 82.5, women 47.4).

Cancer death rates for men and women continue to decrease at about 1.2% and 1.0% per year respectively. The years of potential life lost (YPLL) to age 75 were 31,258 for males and 28,914 for females.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of deaths in Victoria 2005 caused by cancer and the years of potential life lost compared with other leading causes of death.



Cancer is the leading cause of death in Victoria and caused 9,784 deaths (30% of total) in 2005.

Note:

Some tumour types changed their behaviour codes in ICDO-3 (in which the Victorian Cancer Registry has coded since 2003). These changes affect the range of tumours included in incidence reporting. In particular, ovarian tumours of borderline malignancy and superficial (non-invasive) transitional cell cancers of the bladder are no longer coded as malignant tumours and are therefore not included. Conversely, myelodysplastic syndromes and myeloproliferative disorders are now classified as malignant and are included in this report.

Changes to reported rates prior to and after 2003 may reflect these coding changes. Please refer to ICDO-3 for further details (see page 4).

A table summarising mortality rates by sex and individual sites is given on page 15. In 2005, there were also 82 deaths from non-melanocytic skin cancer (60 male and 22 female). These include squamous and basal cell carcinomas and the less common skin cancers, including Merkel cell tumours, dermatofibroma protuberans (DFSP) and skin appendage tumours, which are not included elsewhere in this report.

Leading sites

The leading sites for cancer in Victorians are shown in Figures 2 & 3 (pages 12–13).

Prostate cancer was again the leading site of new cancer in 2005 (3,970 cases, 16% of all cancers and 30% of cancers in men). Incidence rates rose steeply between 1987 and 1995 largely due to detection of early cancers by Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) testing. After falling sharply from 1995 to 1997, rates are now increasing again. Prostate cancer was the third ranking cause of cancer death (737 deaths, 8%) in 2005.

In 2005, bowel (colon and rectum) cancer was the second most common new cancer in Victorians with 3,441 cases (14% of all cancers). It was the second ranking site of fatal cancer (1,173 deaths, 12%).

Breast cancer was the third most common new cancer, accounting for 13% (3,067) of new cases and 28% of all cancers in women. It was the fourth ranking cause of cancer death (707 deaths, 7%). Incidence rates have stabilised recently after a decade of increase largely due to mammographic detection whilst mortality rates have shown a downward trend since 1994.

Melanoma overtook lung cancer in 2005 as the fourth ranking new cancer in Victorians (2,347

cases, 8% of total) and was the thirteenth cause of cancer death (245 deaths, 3% of total). Mortality rates continue to decrease whilst incidence is increasing.

Lung cancer has fallen below melanoma as the fifth site of new cancer (2,292 new cases) and remains the leading cause of cancer death (1,790 deaths, 18% of all cancer deaths). Incidence and mortality rates continue to decline in males and increase slightly in females.

The difference in rank orders of incidence and mortality reflects the differing survivorship of patients with different tumours. Lung cancer is both common and quickly fatal and, therefore, ranks high in both new cancers and cancer deaths. Pancreatic cancer is not so common but is usually rapidly lethal so its mortality ranking is higher than its incidence ranking.

Cancers of unspecified primary site form a substantial group of new cancers with 692 (3%). We do not include cancers of unknown primary site in our leading sites figures as these are a very heterogeneous group and not really one type of cancer. However, numerically these cancers would appear in the top ten cancer sites for incidence and, because they are often advanced or widespread at the time of diagnosis, the top five for mortality.

In addition to the cancers included in this report there are estimated to be nearly 40,000 new diagnoses in Victoria each year of the common types of NMSC (squamous cell and basal cell carcinomas). There were also 87 new diagnoses in 2005 of the rarer NMSC (including 50 Merkel cell tumours and 18 DFSP). None of these NMSC are included in the remainder of the report.

Statistical methods

The following statistical terms and abbreviations have been used in this report.

Incidence and mortality rates

Incidence and mortality rates were calculated using the estimated resident population for Victoria for 2005 (page 31) and expressed as diagnoses or deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Crude rates

The crude rate is defined as the number of new cases (or deaths) divided by the whole population at risk in the specified time period, and is expressed as an annual rate per 100,000 population.

Age-specific rates

Age-specific rates are calculated in the same way as the crude rate by dividing the number of cases in each five-year age and sex stratum by the Australian Bureau of Statistics' population estimate for that stratum and multiplying by 100,000 (to give rates per 100,000).

Age-standardised rates

Rates are adjusted to enable comparisons between populations having different age structures. The Victorian standardised rates (ASR) in this publication were based on the World Standard Population (Cancer Incidence in Five Continents, Volume IV, 1982, IARC). These rates are calculated using the direct method by summation of the weighted age-specific rates. The standard error (SE) of each ASR is given in the tables; a 95% confidence interval for the rate can be estimated by $(\text{rate} \pm 1.96 \text{ SE})$.

Cumulative rates (to age 75 years)

Five-year age–sex specific rates per person are multiplied by five and summed over age groups from 0–4 to 70–74. This rate is then expressed as a percentage. The rate is a good estimator of lifetime risk.

Risk to age 75 years

This risk is a measure of the risk of contracting a particular cancer by the age of 75 years if the risks at the time of calculation continued throughout life. It is calculated from the cumulative rate using the formula below and expressed as a “1 in x” proportion.

$$\text{Risk to age 75} = 1/\text{cumulative risk}$$

$$\text{where Cumulative risk} = 1 - e^{-(\text{cumulative rate})/100}$$

Years of Potential Life Lost (to age 75 years)

Years of potential life lost (YPLL) is a measure of the number of years of life lost per year due to premature death from a particular cause given population life expectancy. All deaths in age groups from 0–4 to 70–74 were used in calculations, as deaths before the age of 75 years are considered premature.

In situ cancers 2005

Incidence rates are reported for in situ melanomas and carcinoma in situ of female breast and cervix. In situ cancers are localised lesions that have not invaded beyond the epithelial layer. If untreated, some in situ neoplasms may progress to become invasive cancer and metastasise to other body sites through the lymphatics or bloodstream.

The *BreastScreen* and *PapScreen Victoria* programs provide women in Victoria with access to regular breast and cervical screening. These services offer two-yearly screening with the aim of maximising early detection of cancer or pre-malignant abnormalities. The *SunSmart* program has made considerable

impact on the early detection of melanoma with extensive education programs for medical practitioners and the general public.

The reporting of in situ incidence of these cancers will be of interest in monitoring the effects of interventions. We would expect to see in situ incidence increasing with early detection, to be accompanied eventually by decreasing numbers of invasive cancers.

Note: For the purposes of this report, carcinoma in situ of the cervix includes CIN II-III lesions (moderate to severe dysplasia) as well as CIN III lesions (severe dysplasia).

	Cervix Female		Breast Female		Melanoma Male		Melanoma Female	
	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate
0-4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-14	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
15-19	51	31.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	3.0
20-24	331	188.5	2	1.1	4	2.2	4	2.3
25-29	483	282.7	0	0.0	10	5.8	10	5.9
30-34	430	222.9	1	0.5	14	7.5	16	8.3
35-39	236	124.2	12	6.3	29	15.7	24	12.6
40-44	157	82.3	38	19.9	32	17.1	39	20.4
45-49	103	56.9	46	25.4	53	29.9	74	40.9
50-54	40	24.2	84	50.8	80	50.0	75	45.4
55-59	35	22.9	82	53.6	83	55.4	73	47.8
60-64	18	15.7	62	54.0	89	77.6	80	69.7
65-69	11	11.2	48	48.9	104	110.8	82	83.6
70-74	8	9.5	37	44.0	73	96.8	71	84.4
75-79	1	1.3	33	42.2	89	138.8	65	83.1
80-84	1	1.6	11	17.8	89	214.3	38	61.5
85+	1	1.8	5	9.1	37	143.2	23	41.7
Total cases	1,906		461		787		679	
Cumulative rate (%)		5.4		1.5		2.4		2.1
Lifetime risk (to age 75)		1 in 19		1 in 66		1 in 43		1 in 48
Age-standardised rate		73.0		13.0		21.2		18.4

Leading cancer sites 2005

Figure 2:
Leading cancer sites, Victoria 2005

The ten top-ranking sites for cancer incidence and mortality in Victoria are included for males, females and persons. The bars represent the percentages of total new cases or deaths in each site. Numbers of cases/deaths are also shown on the graphs.

ALL CANCER

Incidence

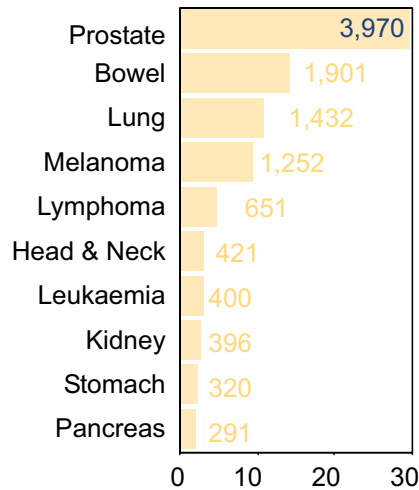
Male	13,449
Female	10,959
Persons	24,408

Mortality

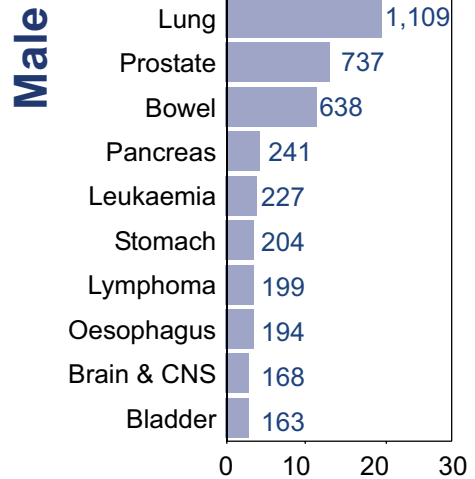
Male	5,396
Female	4,388
Persons	9,784

Note: All Head and neck cancers have been combined in this graph. This includes ICD-10 sites C01–C14 and C30–C32. The definition of this group has been changed from previous years on advice from clinical specialists working in this area.

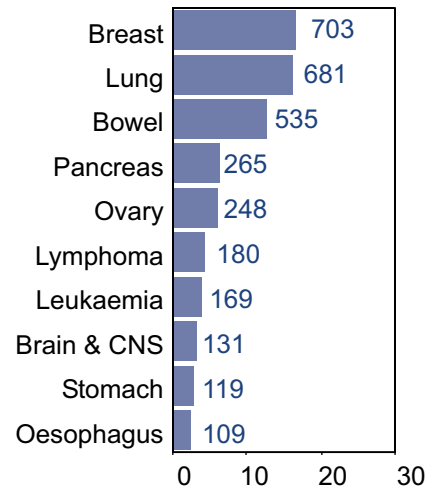
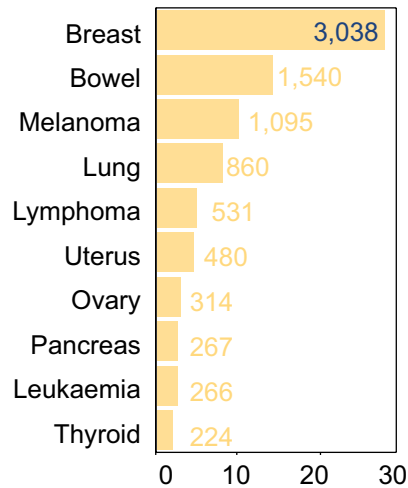
Incidence



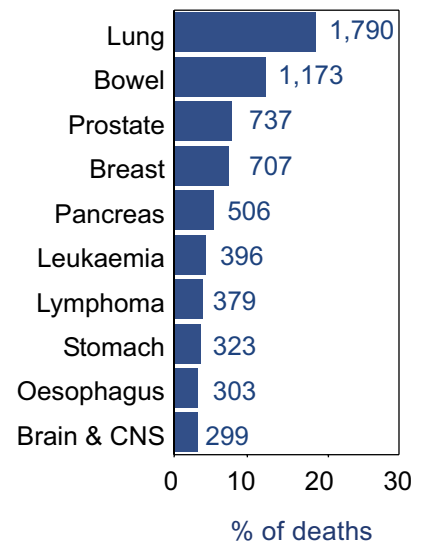
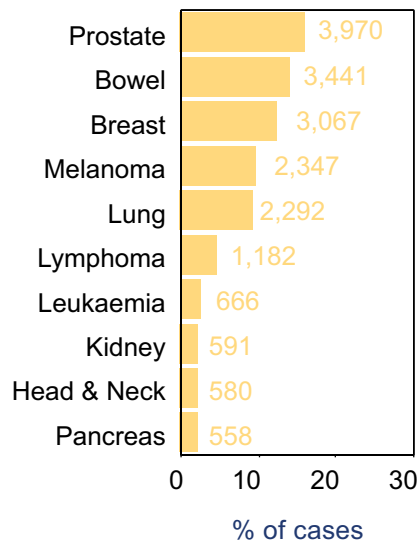
Mortality



Female



Person



Leading cancer sites by age

Figure 3:

Leading sites for cancer incidence, Victoria 2005 by sex and age group

For each age group and sex the five top ranking new cancer sites in 2005 are included. The percentage of total new cancers in that age group are plotted together with the numbers of cases.

ALL CANCER

Incidence by age group and sex

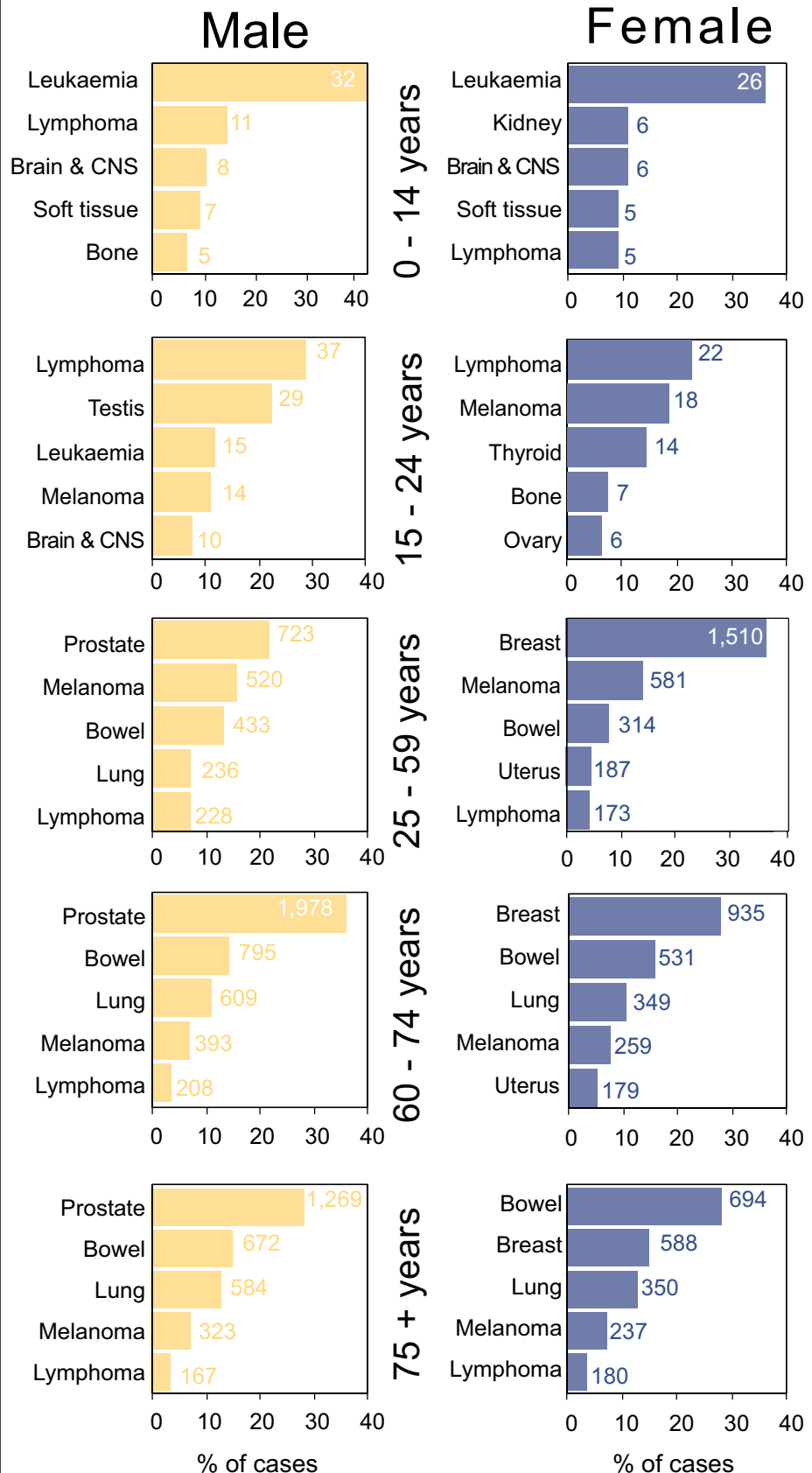
Male

0-14	74
15-24	127
25-59	3,315
60-74	5,498
75+	4,435

Female

0-14	54
15-24	97
25-59	3,933
60-74	3,307
75+	3,568

Note: Malignant cancers in children under 15 years were grouped following the "International Classification Scheme for Childhood Cancer" Birch JM and Marsden HB. Int J Cancer 40; 620-624 [1987].



Incidence summary table 2005

ICD	Site	Males				Females			
		N	CR	CR%	SR	N	CR	CR%	SR
C00	Lip	117	4.7	0.3	3.1	52	2.0	0.1	1.0
C01,C02	Tongue	65	2.6	0.2	1.8	38	1.5	0.1	0.9
C07,C08	Salivary glands	26	1.0	0.1	0.7	28	1.1	0.1	0.7
C03	Gum	10	0.4	0.0	0.3	10	0.4	0.0	0.2
C04	Floor of mouth	25	1.0	0.1	0.7	6	0.2	0.0	0.1
C05, C06	Other mouth	30	1.2	0.1	0.9	9	0.4	0.0	0.2
C01-C06	Oral cavity	130	5.2	0.4	3.5	63	2.5	0.2	1.4
C09, C10	Oropharynx	55	2.2	0.2	1.6	9	0.4	0.0	0.3
C11	Nasopharynx	25	1.0	0.1	0.8	11	0.4	0.0	0.3
C12, C13	Hypopharynx	26	1.0	0.1	0.7	6	0.2	0.0	0.1
C09-C13	Pharynx	106	4.3	0.4	3.1	26	1.0	0.1	0.7
C14	Other oral	13	0.5	0.0	0.3	7	0.3	0.0	0.1
C15	Oesophagus	200	8.1	0.6	5.1	107	4.2	0.2	1.7
C16	Stomach	320	12.9	0.9	7.8	195	7.7	0.4	3.9
C17	Small intestine	39	1.6	0.1	1.0	30	1.2	0.1	0.8
C18	Colon	1,114	44.9	3.2	26.8	1,042	41.0	2.3	20.2
C19-C21	Rectum	787	31.7	2.6	20.6	498	19.6	1.4	11.4
C18-C21	Bowel	1,901	76.7	5.8	47.4	1,540	60.5	3.7	31.6
C22	Liver	193	7.8	0.7	5.3	90	3.5	0.2	1.7
C23, C24	Gallbladder	77	3.1	0.2	2.0	97	3.8	0.2	1.9
C25	Pancreas	291	11.7	0.7	6.9	267	10.5	0.6	4.9
C30, C31	Nasal cavities	39	1.6	0.1	1.1	18	0.7	0.0	0.4
C32	Larynx	107	4.3	0.4	2.8	17	0.7	0.0	0.4
C33, C34	Lung	1,432	57.8	4.2	34.5	860	33.8	2.3	18.4
C37, C38	Thymus etc	12	0.5	0.0	0.5	9	0.4	0.0	0.2
C40, C41	Bone	29	1.2	0.1	1.1	22	0.9	0.1	0.9
C43	Melanoma	1,252	50.5	3.7	34.1	1,095	43.1	3.0	29.4
C45	Mesothelioma	94	3.8	0.3	2.3	23	0.9	0.1	0.5
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	13	0.5	0.0	0.3	3	0.1	0.0	0.1
C48	Peritoneum	7	0.3	0.0	0.3	19	0.7	0.1	0.6
C47, C49	Connective tissue	71	2.9	0.2	2.1	53	2.1	0.1	1.5
C50	Breast	29	1.2	0.1	0.7	3,038	119.4	9.2	80.1
C53	Cervix					166	6.5	0.4	4.9
C54, C55	Uterus					480	18.9	1.5	12.2
C56	Ovary					314	12.3	0.8	7.5
C58	Placenta					4	0.2	0.0	0.1
C51, C52, C57	Vulva etc					98	3.9	0.2	2.2
C61	Prostate	3,970	160.2	13.1	101.5				
C62	Testis	177	7.1	0.5	6.4				
C60, C63	Penis etc	21	0.8	0.0	0.4				
C64	Kidney	396	16.0	1.3	10.8	195	7.7	0.6	4.8
C67	Bladder	252	10.2	0.6	5.6	96	3.8	0.2	1.6
C65, C66, C68	Renal pelvis etc	42	1.7	0.1	1.0	37	1.5	0.1	0.7
C69	Eye	27	1.1	0.1	0.7	36	1.4	0.1	0.9
C70	Meninges	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5	0.2	0.0	0.1
C71	Brain	217	8.8	0.7	6.8	160	6.3	0.5	4.3
C72	Other CNS	7	0.3	0.0	0.2	11	0.4	0.0	0.4
C70-C72	Brain & CNS	225	9.1	0.7	7.0	176	6.9	0.5	4.8
C73	Thyroid	73	2.9	0.2	2.3	224	8.8	0.6	6.9
C74, C75	Other endocrine	12	0.5	0.0	0.4	9	0.4	0.0	0.4
C26,C39,C76-C79	Ill-defined sites	13	0.5	0.0	0.3	25	1.0	0.0	0.4
C80	Unspecified site	324	13.1	0.9	7.6	325	12.8	0.6	5.5
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	98	4.0	0.3	3.6	75	2.9	0.2	2.8
C82	Nodular NHL	110	4.4	0.4	3.2	109	4.3	0.3	2.9
C83	Diffuse NHL	290	11.7	0.9	7.8	222	8.7	0.5	4.6
C84	T-cell lymphoma	35	1.4	0.1	0.9	36	1.4	0.1	0.9
C85	Other NHL	118	4.8	0.3	2.9	89	3.5	0.2	1.8
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	553	22.3	1.7	14.8	456	17.9	1.2	10.2
C88	Immunoproliferative	18	0.7	0.0	0.4	7	0.3	0.0	0.2
C90	Multiple myeloma	143	5.8	0.4	3.4	147	5.8	0.3	3.0
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	183	7.4	0.5	5.9	91	3.6	0.2	2.4
C91.0	Acute lymphatic leukaemia	44	1.8	0.1	2.4	26	1.0	0.1	1.2
C91.1	Chronic lymphatic leukaemia	125	5.0	0.3	3.0	61	2.4	0.1	1.1
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	195	7.9	0.6	5.1	148	5.8	0.3	3.6
C92.0	Acute myeloid leukaemia	107	4.3	0.3	2.9	83	3.3	0.2	2.0
C92.1	Chronic myeloid leukaemia	39	1.6	0.1	1.0	26	1.0	0.1	0.7
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	9	0.4	0.0	0.3	9	0.4	0.0	0.3
C94	Other leukaemia	4	0.2	0.0	0.2	2	0.1	0.0	0.0
C95	Unspecified Leukaemia	9	0.4	0.0	0.2	16	0.6	0.0	0.3
C91-C95	All leukaemia	400	16.1	1.1	11.7	266	10.5	0.6	6.6
D45-D47	Myeloproliferative etc	244	9.8	0.5	5.4	205	8.1	0.4	3.8
C00-C96, D45-D47	All malignant tumours	13,449	542.5	41.1	348.8	10,959	430.9	29.0	261.6

N Number CR Crude Rate SR Standard Rate CR% Cumulative Rate to age 75

Mortality summary table 2005

ICD	Site	Males				Females			
		N	CR	YPLL	SR	N	CR	YPLL	SR
C00	Lip	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C01,C02	Tongue	18	0.7	227	0.5	11	0.4	98	0.3
C07,C08	Salivary glands	19	0.8	67	0.4	5	0.2	63	0.1
C03	Gum	2	0.1	49	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0
C04	Floor of mouth	2	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1	2	0.0
C05, C06	Other mouth	9	0.4	115	0.3	9	0.4	37	0.1
C01-C06	Oral cavity	31	1.3	391	0.9	24	0.9	138	0.5
C09, C10	Oropharynx	21	0.8	222	0.6	8	0.3	96	0.2
C11	Nasopharynx	12	0.5	164	0.4	2	0.1	14	0.1
C12, C13	Hypopharynx	12	0.5	107	0.3	5	0.2	19	0.1
C09-C13	Pharynx	45	1.8	494	1.3	15	0.6	129	0.4
C14	Other oral	11	0.4	96	0.3	2	0.1	19	0.1
C15	Oesophagus	194	7.8	1,100	4.6	109	4.3	464	1.8
C16	Stomach	204	8.2	1,184	4.9	119	4.7	691	2.2
C17	Small intestine	13	0.5	200	0.4	14	0.6	147	0.3
C18	Colon	373	15.0	1,639	8.2	357	14.0	1,583	6.3
C19-C21	Rectum	265	10.7	1,727	6.5	178	7.0	951	3.4
C18-C21	Bowel	638	25.7	3,375	14.7	535	21.0	2,539	9.7
C22	Liver	155	6.3	995	3.8	97	3.8	351	1.7
C23, C24	Gallbladder	25	1.0	130	0.6	49	1.9	231	0.9
C25	Pancreas	241	9.7	1,524	5.8	265	10.4	1,024	4.8
C30, C31	Nasal cavities	9	0.4	43	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.0
C32	Larynx	37	1.5	257	1.0	3	0.1	12	0.1
C33, C34	Lung	1,109	44.7	5,625	25.7	681	26.8	3,744	13.5
C37, C38	Thymus etc	7	0.3	154	0.2	3	0.1	0	0.0
C40, C41	Bone	15	0.6	353	0.5	5	0.2	80	0.1
C43	Melanoma	159	6.4	1,484	4.0	86	3.4	957	1.9
C45	Mesothelioma	92	3.7	473	2.1	18	0.7	98	0.4
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C48	Peritoneum	3	0.1	22	0.1	14	0.6	86	0.3
C47, C49	Connective tissue	33	1.3	312	0.8	24	0.9	293	0.6
C50	Breast	4	0.2	31	0.1	703	27.6	7,829	16.3
C53	Cervix	0	0.0	0	0.0	39	1.5	523	0.9
C54, C55	Uterus	0	0.0	0	0.0	84	3.3	475	1.7
C56	Ovary	0	0.0	0	0.0	248	9.8	1,664	5.0
C58	Placenta	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C51, C52, C57	Vulva etc	0	0.0	0	0.0	27	1.1	65	0.4
C61	Prostate	737	29.7	1,255	14.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
C62	Testis	6	0.2	160	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
C60, C63	Penis etc	5	0.2	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
C64	Kidney	139	5.6	1,043	3.4	85	3.3	614	1.7
C67	Bladder	163	6.6	540	3.4	60	2.4	107	0.9
C65, C66, C68	Renal pelvis etc	18	0.7	24	0.3	12	0.5	24	0.2
C69	Eye	1	0.0	54	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0
C70	Meninges	1	0.0	11	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
C71	Brain	165	6.7	2,479	4.7	131	5.2	1,587	3.3
C72	Other CNS	2	0.1	45	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
C70-C72	Brain & CNS	168	6.8	2,536	4.8	131	5.2	1,587	3.3
C73	Thyroid	7	0.3	47	0.2	12	0.5	51	0.2
C74, C75	Other endocrine	8	0.3	269	0.3	5	0.2	175	0.2
C26, C39, C76-C79	Ill-defined sites	110	4.4	477	2.5	119	4.7	449	1.8
C80	Unspecified site	355	14.3	1,806	7.9	278	10.9	1,000	4.4
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	8	0.3	62	0.2	10	0.4	100	0.2
C82	Nodular NHL	8	0.3	102	0.2	6	0.2	68	0.2
C83	Diffuse NHL	30	1.2	126	0.6	34	1.3	195	0.7
C84	T-cell lymphoma	11	0.4	82	0.3	11	0.4	142	0.3
C85	Other NHL	142	5.7	756	3.3	119	4.7	429	2.0
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	191	7.7	1,066	4.4	170	6.7	833	3.1
C88	Immunoproliferative	2	0.1	2	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0
C90	Multiple myeloma	89	3.6	331	1.9	77	3.0	317	1.4
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	74	3.0	1,003	2.1	45	1.8	263	0.8
C91.0	Acute lymphatic leukaemia	24	1.0	732	0.9	14	0.6	213	0.4
C91.1	Chronic lymphatic leukaemia	46	1.9	224	1.1	27	1.1	26	0.4
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	141	5.7	842	3.2	107	4.2	790	2.1
C92.0	Acute myeloid leukaemia	103	4.2	713	2.5	80	3.1	664	1.7
C92.1	Chronic myeloid leukaemia	17	0.7	70	0.3	12	0.5	74	0.2
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	57	0.1
C94	Other leukaemia	2	0.1	11	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
C95	Unspecified Leukaemia	9	0.4	22	0.2	15	0.6	37	0.2
C91-C95	All leukaemia	227	9.2	1,880	5.5	169	6.6	1,147	3.2
D45-D47	Myeloproliferative etc	55	2.2	68	1.0	63	2.5	68	0.7
C00-C96, D45-D47	All malignant tumours	5,396	217.7	31,258	124.3	4,388	172.5	28,914	85.4

N Number

CR Crude Rate

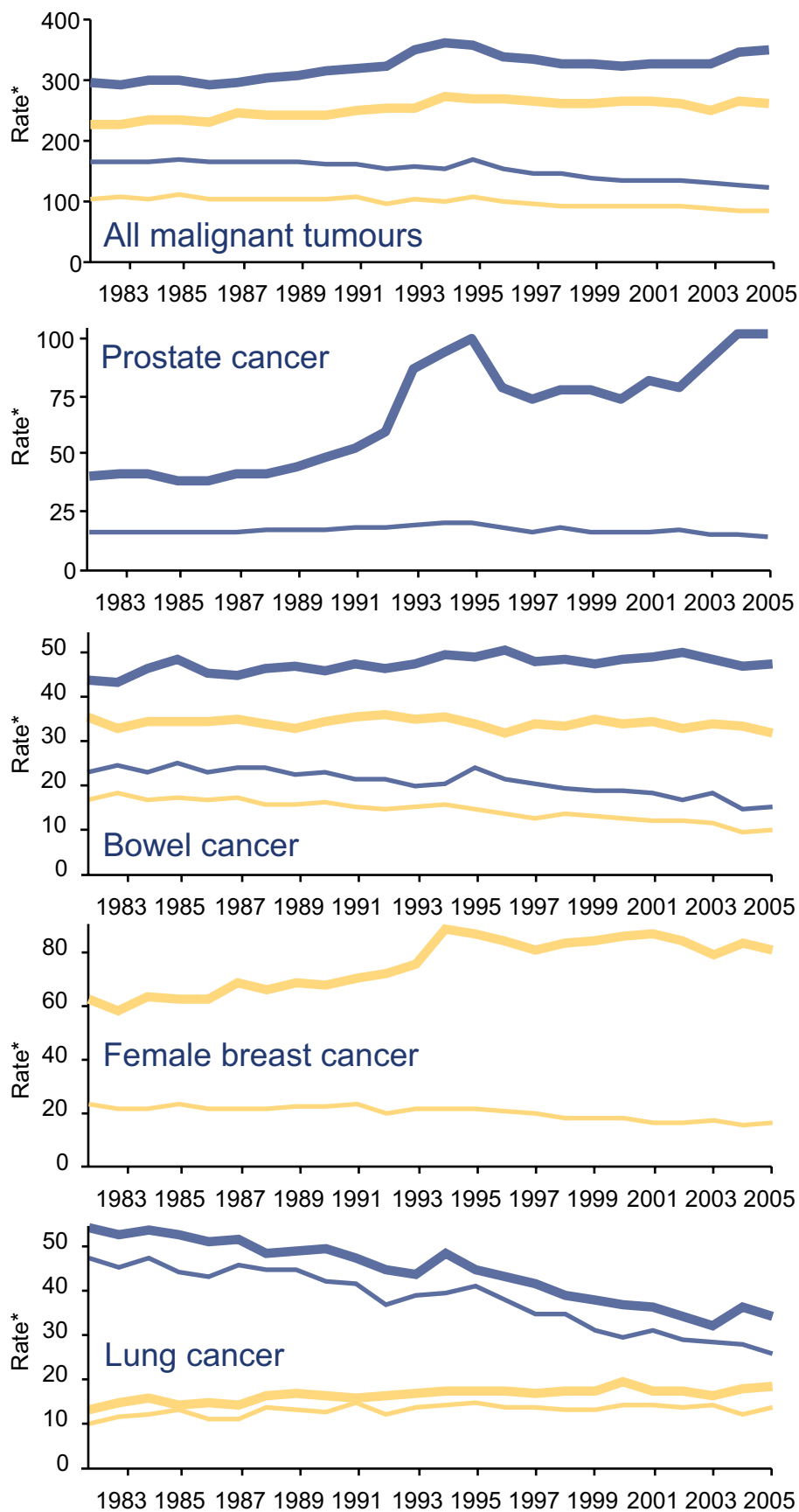
SR Standard Rate

YPLL Years of potential life lost to age

75

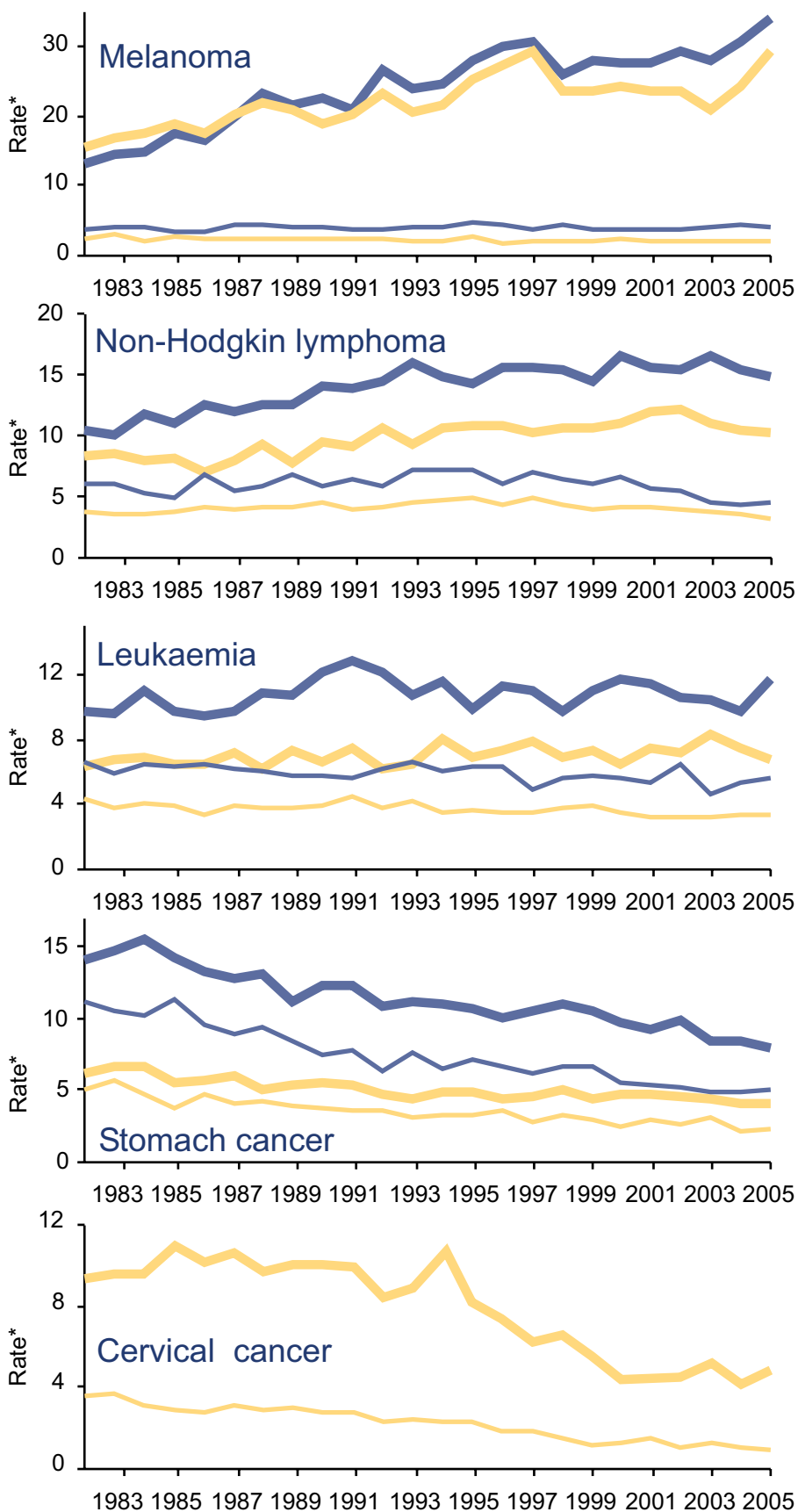
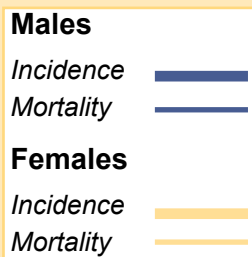
Figure 4:
Incidence and mortality trends by sex in Victoria 1982–2005 for all cancer and selected common cancers

Cancer trends 1982–2005



*Rate = Annual age- standardised incidence/ mortality rate per 100,000 persons.

Incidence and Mortality



Cancer incidence in Victoria 2005 by age, sex and site

Age	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+	Total	CR	ASR	SE
C00 Lip																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	7	6	10	12	11	12	11	16	15	5	117			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	3.7	3.4	3.4	6.2	8.0	9.6	12.8	14.6	25.0	36.1	19.4	4.7	3.1	0.3	
Females	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	4	6	9	9	9	52			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.7	4.1	7.1	11.5	14.6	16.3	2.0	1.0	0.2	
C01, C02 Tongue																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	4	8	10	9	7	3	10	5	3	65			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.3	5.0	6.7	7.9	7.5	4.0	15.6	12.0	11.6	2.6	1.8	0.2	
Females	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	1	3	7	7	0	3	7	4	2	4	38			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.1	0.6	1.8	4.6	4.6	0.0	3.1	8.3	5.1	3.2	7.3	1.5	0.9	0.2	
C07, C08 Salivary glands																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	6	2	3	3	2	6	26			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.2	2.1	4.0	4.7	4.8	23.2	1.1	0.7	0.2	
Females	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	1	2	2	4	28			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	3.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	2.6	3.2	7.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	
C03 Gum																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	0	10			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	4.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	10			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.4	1.3	3.2	3.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	
C04 Floor of mouth																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	4	3	4	3	2	1	25			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.6	2.7	3.5	3.2	5.3	4.7	4.8	3.9	1.0	0.7	0.2	
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	6			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	

Numbers (Blue) and age-specific rates (Black) CR=Crude incidence rate ASR=Age-standardised rate SE=Standard error of ASR All rates are per 100,000

Cancer incidence in Victoria 2005 by age, sex and site

Age	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+	Total	CR	ASR	SE
C05, C06 Other mouth																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	5	3	8	4	2	2	0	30			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.7	1.3	3.3	2.6	8.5	5.3	3.1	4.8	0.0		1.2	0.9	0.2
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	9			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	3.2	1.8		0.4	0.2	0.1
C01-C06 Oral cavity																						
Males	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	5	10	11	20	17	19	14	17	17	9	4	130			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	2.7	5.6	6.9	13.3	14.8	20.3	18.6	26.5	21.7	15.5			5.2	3.5	0.3
Females	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	3	5	10	0	5	10	6	6	6	9	63			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	3.1	1.7	3.0	6.5	0.0	5.1	11.9	7.7	9.7	16.3			2.5	1.4	0.2
C09,C10 Oropharynx																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	8	14	5	14	3	3	3	0	0	55			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.4	5.0	9.3	4.4	14.9	4.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0		2.2	1.6	0.3
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	9			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0		0.4	0.3	0.1
C11 Nasopharynx																						
Males	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	1	4	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	25			
	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	2.5	2.0	0.9	2.1	4.0	1.6	2.4	0.0		1.0	0.8	0.2
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	11			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0		0.4	0.3	0.1
C12,C13 Hypopharynx																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	6	3	7	3	2	0	26			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.3	5.2	3.2	9.3	4.7	4.8	0.0	0.0		1.1	0.7	0.2
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.8		0.2	0.1	0.1

Numbers (Blue) and age-specific rates (Black) CR=Crude incidence rate ASR=Age-standardised rate SE=Standard error of ASR All rates are per 100,000

Cancer incidence in Victoria 2005 by age, sex and site

Age	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+	Total	CR	ASR	SE
C09-C13 Pharynx																						
Males	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	6	7	14	19	12	19	13	7	3	0	106			
	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.2	4.0	8.7	12.7	10.5	20.3	17.2	10.9	7.2	0.0		4.3	3.1	0.3
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	5	5	4	1	1	1	2	1	26			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	3.2	1.8		1.0	0.7	0.2
C15 Oesophagus																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	6	18	31	32	34	34	17	17	200			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	3.4	3.8	12.0	27.0	34.1	45.1	53.0	40.9	65.8		8.1	5.1	0.4
Females	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	7	6	9	9	15	32	23	107			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.8	4.6	5.2	9.2	10.7	19.2	51.8	41.7		4.2	1.7	0.2
C16 Stomach																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	5	13	17	21	33	42	55	52	45	31	320			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.6	2.7	7.3	10.6	14.0	28.8	44.8	72.9	81.1	108.4	119.9		12.9	7.8	0.5
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	8	9	14	15	23	17	41	26	31	195			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	3.1	4.4	5.4	9.2	13.1	23.4	20.2	52.4	42.1	56.2		7.7	3.9	0.3
C17 Small intestine																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	2	6	6	3	8	1	5	39			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	5.2	6.4	4.0	12.5	2.4	19.4		1.6	1.0	0.2
Females	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	9	1	2	5	4	2	1	30			
	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	5.9	0.9	2.0	6.0	5.1	3.2	1.8		1.2	0.8	0.2
C18 Colon																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	7	14	25	46	104	115	163	179	211	160	84	1,114			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.1	3.8	7.5	14.1	28.7	69.4	100.3	173.7	237.3	329.1	385.3	325.0		44.9	26.8	0.8
Females	0	0	0	1	0	3	7	10	18	22	39	69	92	102	155	160	193	171	1,042			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.8	3.6	5.3	9.4	12.2	23.6	45.1	80.2	103.9	184.3	204.6	312.1	309.9		41.0	20.2	0.6

Numbers (Blue) and age-specific rates (Black) CR=Crude incidence rate ASR=Age-standardised rate SE=Standard error of ASR All rates are per 100,000

Cancer incidence in Victoria 2005 by age, sex and site

Age	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+	Total	CR	ASR	SE
C19-C21 Rectum																						
Males	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	8	20	29	74	96	103	110	125	114	67	36	787			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.1	4.3	10.7	16.4	46.2	64.0	89.8	117.2	165.7	177.8	161.3	139.3		31.8	20.6	0.8
Females	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	11	22	25	30	50	54	62	66	58	68	44	498			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.1	5.8	11.5	13.8	18.1	32.7	47.1	63.2	78.5	74.2	110.0	79.8		19.6	11.4	0.5
C18-C21 Bowel																						
Males	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	15	34	54	120	200	218	273	304	325	227	120	1,901			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	4.3	8.1	18.1	30.5	74.9	133.4	190.1	290.9	403.1	506.9	546.7	464.3		76.7	47.4	1.1
Females	0	0	0	1	0	5	13	21	40	47	69	119	146	164	221	218	261	215	1,540			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.9	6.7	11.1	21.0	26.0	41.7	77.8	127.3	167.1	262.8	278.8	422.1	389.7		60.6	31.6	0.8
C22 Liver																						
Males	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	5	12	15	22	26	31	35	23	15	4	193			
	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	2.7	6.8	9.4	14.7	22.7	33.0	46.4	35.9	36.1	15.5		7.8	5.3	0.4
Females	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	4	2	5	8	8	8	24	13	13	90			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	2.2	1.2	3.3	7.0	8.2	9.5	30.7	21.0	23.6		3.5	1.8	0.2
C23,C24 Gallbladder																						
Males	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	6	1	11	8	14	10	10	12	3	77			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.6	7.3	7.0	14.9	13.3	15.6	28.9	11.6		3.1	2.0	0.3
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	5	3	9	6	12	11	20	13	14	97			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	2.8	1.8	5.9	5.2	12.2	13.1	25.6	21.0	25.4		3.8	1.9	0.2
C25 Pancreas																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	9	14	20	28	45	35	56	45	32	291			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.2	5.1	8.7	13.3	24.4	48.0	46.4	87.3	108.4	123.8		11.7	6.9	0.4
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	8	16	22	33	34	51	50	49	267			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	4.8	10.5	19.2	33.6	40.4	65.2	80.9	88.8		10.5	4.9	0.3

Numbers (Blue) and age-specific rates (Black) CR=Crude incidence rate ASR=Age-standardised rate SE=Standard error of ASR All rates are per 100,000

Cancer incidence in Victoria 2005 by age, sex and site

Age	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+	Total	CR	ASR	SE
C30, C31 Nasal cavities																						
Males	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	3	5	8	3	4	4	2	39			
	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.6	2.0	4.4	8.5	4.0	6.2	9.6	7.7		1.6	1.1	0.2
Females	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	2	4	1	4	18			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	2.4	5.1	1.6	7.3		0.7	0.4	0.1
C32 Larynx																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	12	17	21	15	15	10	6	107			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	5.0	8.0	14.8	22.4	19.9	23.4	24.1	23.2		4.3	2.8	0.3
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	1	1	1	4	1	17			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.0	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.3	6.5	1.8		0.7	0.4	0.1
C33,C34 Lung																						
Males	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	3	19	19	69	124	154	212	243	310	171	103	1,432			
	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.6	10.1	10.7	43.1	82.7	134.3	225.9	322.2	483.5	411.8	398.5		57.8	34.5	0.9
Females	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	10	26	41	77	102	102	145	147	116	87	860			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.6	5.2	14.4	24.8	50.4	88.9	103.9	172.4	188.0	187.6	157.7		33.8	18.4	0.6
C40,C41 Bone																						
Males	0	2	3	5	0	3	0	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	0	29			
	0.0	1.2	1.8	2.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.1	2.7	1.6	2.4	0.0		1.2	1.1	0.3
Females	0	0	4	3	4	1	2	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	22			
	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.8	2.3	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0		0.9	0.9	0.2
C43 Melanoma																						
Males	0	1	1	5	9	19	39	53	66	105	96	142	134	118	141	153	112	58	1,252			
	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.9	5.0	11.0	20.8	28.7	35.2	59.2	59.9	94.7	116.9	125.7	186.9	238.6	269.7	224.4		50.5	34.1	1.0
Females	0	0	0	3	15	42	57	65	96	92	111	118	89	107	63	84	90	63	1,095			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	8.5	24.6	29.6	34.2	50.3	50.8	67.1	77.2	77.6	109.0	74.9	107.4	145.5	114.2		43.1	29.4	0.9

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Cancer incidence in Victoria 2005 by age, sex and site

Age	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+	Total	CR	ASR	SE
C45 Mesothelioma																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	14	16	16	15	9	13	94			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.1	3.3	12.2	17.1	21.2	23.4	21.7	50.3		3.8	2.3	0.3
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	4	3	3	4	1	23			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	3.5	4.1	3.6	3.8	6.5	1.8		0.9	0.5	0.1
C46 Kaposi sarcoma																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	13			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	3.1	2.4	11.6		0.5	0.3	0.1
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3			
	0.0	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	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.1	0.1
C48 Peritoneum																						
Males	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	7			
	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.7	1.6	0.0	0.0		0.3	0.3	0.2
Females	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	5	2	3	3	0	0	19			
	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.6	5.1	2.4	3.8	0.0	0.0		0.8	0.6	0.2
C47,C49 Connective tissue																						
Males	1	2	1	2	1	1	5	3	5	5	6	5	3	7	7	11	2	4	71			
	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	2.7	1.6	2.7	2.8	3.8	3.3	2.6	7.5	9.3	17.2	4.8	15.5		2.9	2.1	0.3
Females	1	0	0	2	0	3	4	3	2	0	6	2	5	8	3	6	4	4	53			
	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.0	3.6	1.3	4.4	8.2	3.6	7.7	6.5	7.3		2.1	1.5	0.2
C50 Breast																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	1	3	5	5	3	3	29			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.9	2.7	0.9	3.2	6.6	7.8	7.2	11.6		1.2	0.7	0.2
Females	0	0	0	0	5	11	48	122	206	349	376	398	348	316	271	225	187	176	3,038			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	6.4	24.9	64.2	108.0	192.7	227.4	260.4	303.3	322.0	322.2	287.7	302.4	319.0		119.4	80.1	1.5

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Cancer incidence in Victoria 2005 by age, sex and site

Age	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+	Total	CR	ASR	SE
C53 Cervix																						
Females	0	0	0	0	5	13	9	25	22	16	12	12	16	7	3	13	5	8	166			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	7.6	4.7	13.2	11.5	8.8	7.3	7.9	14.0	7.1	3.6	16.6	8.1	14.5		6.5	4.9	0.4
C54,C55 Uterus																						
Females	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6	15	33	55	73	75	63	41	47	34	32	480			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	3.2	7.9	18.2	33.3	47.8	65.4	64.2	48.8	60.1	55.0	58.0		18.9	12.2	0.6
C56 Ovary																						
Females	0	0	1	4	2	1	5	10	15	13	28	35	31	36	31	41	26	35	314			
	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.4	1.1	0.6	2.6	5.3	7.9	7.2	16.9	22.9	27.0	36.7	36.9	52.4	42.1	63.4		12.4	7.5	0.4
C51,C52,C57 Vulva etc																						
Females	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	5	4	7	6	9	14	9	15	17	98			
	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	3.1	2.8	2.4	4.6	5.2	9.2	16.7	11.5	24.3	30.8		3.9	2.2	0.2
C61 Prostate																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	47	192	480	586	763	629	570	396	303	3,970			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	26.5	119.9	320.1	511.1	813.0	834.0	889.0	953.6	1172.3		160.2	101.6	1.6
C62 Testis																						
Males	0	0	0	6	23	28	33	34	22	8	8	6	4	1	2	1	0	1	177			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	12.7	16.2	17.6	18.4	11.7	4.5	5.0	4.0	3.5	1.1	2.7	1.6	0.0	3.9		7.1	6.4	0.5
C60,C63 Penis etc																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	3	6	4	21			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	2.1	2.7	4.7	14.5	15.5		0.9	0.4	0.1

Numbers (Blue) and age-specific rates (Black) CR=Crude incidence rate ASR=Age-standardised rate SE=Standard error of ASR All rates are per 100,000

Cancer incidence in Victoria 2005 by age, sex and site

Age	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+	Total	CR	ASR	SE
C64 Kidney																						
Males	2	0	0	0	0	2	11	5	13	20	42	48	59	45	57	48	30	14	396			
	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	5.9	2.7	6.9	11.3	26.2	32.0	51.5	48.0	75.6	74.9	72.2	54.2		16.0	10.8	0.6
Females	5	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	7	11	15	29	16	18	29	23	22	15	195			
	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	3.7	6.1	9.1	19.0	14.0	18.3	34.5	29.4	35.6	27.2		7.7	4.8	0.4
C67 Bladder																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	10	12	16	34	33	53	42	43	252			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	3.4	6.2	8.0	14.0	36.2	43.8	82.7	101.1	166.4		10.2	5.6	0.4
Females	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	2	6	10	13	17	23	19	96			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.3	5.2	10.2	15.5	21.7	37.2	34.4		3.8	1.6	0.2
C65,C66,C68 Renal pelvis etc																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	5	5	6	5	9	5	42			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	2.7	4.4	5.3	8.0	7.8	21.7	19.4		1.7	1.0	0.2
Females	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	4	12	7	4	37			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	2.6	4.1	4.8	15.3	11.3	7.3		1.5	0.7	0.1
C69 Eye																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	3	1	4	4	4	3	27			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.3	2.0	2.6	1.1	5.3	6.2	9.6	11.6		1.1	0.7	0.2
Females	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	5	6	0	3	8	3	4	2	36			
	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.0	3.9	0.0	3.1	9.5	3.8	6.5	3.6		1.4	0.9	0.2
C70-C72 Brain & CNS																						
Males	3	3	2	6	4	12	12	7	9	16	27	18	24	25	19	24	10	4	225			
	1.9	1.8	1.2	3.5	2.2	6.9	6.4	3.8	4.8	9.0	16.9	12.0	20.9	26.6	25.2	37.4	24.1	15.5		9.1	7.0	0.5
Females	4	2	1	2	3	3	5	12	9	7	19	17	14	16	19	17	14	12	176			
	2.7	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.6	6.3	4.7	3.9	11.5	11.1	12.2	16.3	22.6	21.7	22.6	21.8		6.9	4.8	0.4

Numbers (Blue) and age-specific rates (Black) CR=Crude incidence rate ASR=Age-standardised rate SE=Standard error of ASR All rates are per 100,000

Cancer incidence in Victoria 2005 by age, sex and site

Age	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+	Total	CR	ASR	SE
C73 Thyroid																						
Males	0	0	0	3	1	2	5	9	6	5	8	8	9	5	5	3	3	1	73			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.6	1.2	2.7	4.9	3.2	2.8	5.0	5.3	7.9	5.3	6.6	4.7	7.2	3.9		2.9	2.3	0.3
Females	0	0	0	6	8	9	19	27	36	24	27	27	10	5	10	11	2	3	224			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	4.6	5.3	9.9	14.2	18.9	13.3	16.3	17.7	8.7	5.1	11.9	14.1	3.2	5.4		8.8	6.9	0.5
C74,C75 Other endocrine																						
Males	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	12			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9		0.5	0.4	0.1
Females	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	9			
	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0		0.4	0.4	0.2
C80 Unspecified site																						
Males	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	8	16	23	28	48	47	50	61	37	324			
	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	4.5	10.0	15.3	24.4	51.2	62.3	78.0	146.9	143.2		13.1	7.6	0.4
Females	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	3	3	5	14	15	18	22	39	52	71	78	325			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	3.2	1.6	1.6	2.8	8.5	9.8	15.7	22.4	46.4	66.5	114.8	141.4		12.8	5.5	0.3
C81 Hodgkin lymphoma																						
Males	0	1	2	15	15	6	9	10	5	4	12	2	3	2	6	5	1	0	98			
	0.0	0.6	1.2	8.8	8.3	3.5	4.8	5.4	2.7	2.3	7.5	1.3	2.6	2.1	8.0	7.8	2.4	0.0		4.0	3.7	0.4
Females	0	1	4	5	12	13	7	8	5	1	3	3	3	4	0	2	1	3	75			
	0.0	0.7	2.5	3.0	6.8	7.6	3.6	4.2	2.6	0.6	1.8	2.0	2.6	4.1	0.0	2.6	1.6	5.4		3.0	2.8	0.4
C82 Nodular NHL																						
Males	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	8	7	13	17	15	17	9	8	5	4	110			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.6	4.3	4.0	8.1	11.3	13.1	18.1	11.9	12.5	12.0	15.5		4.4	3.2	0.3
Females	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	5	8	14	12	16	18	8	13	8	3	109			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	2.6	4.4	8.5	7.9	14.0	18.3	9.5	16.6	12.9	5.4		4.3	2.9	0.3

Numbers (Blue) and age-specific rates (Black) CR=Crude incidence rate ASR=Age-standardised rate SE=Standard error of ASR All rates are per 100,000

Cancer incidence in Victoria 2005 by age, sex and site

Age	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+	Total	CR	ASR	SE
C83 Diffuse NHL																						
Males	1	3	2	3	1	6	3	8	13	14	20	26	29	26	48	39	34	14	290			
	0.6	1.8	1.2	1.8	0.6	3.5	1.6	4.3	6.9	7.9	12.5	17.3	25.3	27.7	63.6	60.8	81.9	54.2		11.7	7.8	0.5
Females	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	5	4	7	13	22	13	25	32	32	40	23	222			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	1.6	2.6	2.1	3.9	7.9	14.4	11.3	25.5	38.1	40.9	64.7	41.7		8.7	4.6	0.3
C84 T-cell lymphoma																						
Males	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	2	1	2	6	1	3	5	6	3	1	35			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.3	4.0	0.9	3.2	6.6	9.4	7.2	3.9		1.4	0.9	0.2
Females	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	6	4	3	5	4	3	36			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.7	5.2	4.1	3.6	6.4	6.5	5.4		1.4	0.9	0.2
C85 Other NHL																						
Males	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	3	4	6	7	10	9	25	18	18	11	118			
	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.3	3.8	4.7	8.7	9.6	33.2	28.1	43.4	42.6		4.8	2.9	0.3
Females	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	2	8	9	5	7	7	12	16	15	89			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.1	4.8	5.9	4.4	7.1	8.3	15.3	25.9	27.2		3.5	1.8	0.2
C82-C85 Non-Hodgkin lymphoma																						
Males	2	3	3	3	4	8	7	16	26	26	41	56	55	55	87	71	60	30	553			
	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	4.6	3.7	8.7	13.9	14.7	25.6	37.3	48.0	58.6	115.4	110.7	144.5	116.1		22.3	14.8	0.7
Females	0	0	0	1	4	3	7	10	14	18	37	44	40	54	50	62	68	44	456			
	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.3	1.8	3.6	5.3	7.3	9.9	22.4	28.8	34.9	55.0	59.5	79.3	110.0	79.8	17.9		10.2	0.5	
C90 Multiple myeloma																						
Males	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	8	13	14	18	20	30	16	16	143			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.8	5.0	8.7	12.2	19.2	26.5	46.8	38.5	61.9		5.8	3.4	0.3
Females	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	7	9	15	9	19	17	28	21	18	147			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.9	5.4	9.8	7.8	19.4	20.2	35.8	34.0	32.6		5.8	3.0	0.3

Numbers (Blue) and age-specific rates (Black) CR=Crude incidence rate ASR=Age-standardised rate SE=Standard error of ASR All rates are per 100,000

Cancer incidence in Victoria 2005 by age, sex and site

Age	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+	Total	CR	ASR	SE
C91 Lymphoid leukaemia																						
Males	14	9	2	5	3	0	2	2	5	6	12	11	18	24	13	22	20	15	183			
	8.9	5.5	1.2	2.9	1.7	0.0	1.1	1.1	2.7	3.4	7.5	7.3	15.7	25.6	17.2	34.3	48.2	58.0		7.4	5.9	0.5
Females	6	2	5	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	3	7	6	7	8	15	12	15	91			
	4.0	1.3	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.8	4.6	5.2	7.1	9.5	19.2	19.4	27.2		3.6	2.4	0.3
C92 Myeloid leukaemia																						
Males	3	0	1	3	2	2	2	5	5	6	8	12	13	23	35	28	22	25	195			
	1.9	0.0	0.6	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.7	2.7	3.4	5.0	8.0	11.3	24.5	46.4	43.7	53.0	96.7		7.9	5.1	0.4
Females	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	7	11	11	8	8	11	16	14	17	27	148			
	2.0	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.1	3.7	6.1	6.7	5.2	7.0	11.2	19.0	17.9	27.5	48.9		5.8	3.6	0.3
C91-C95 All leukaemia																						
Males	18	10	4	8	7	2	4	7	10	12	21	26	33	49	51	54	44	40	400			
	11.5	6.1	2.3	4.7	3.9	1.2	2.1	3.8	5.3	6.8	13.1	17.3	28.8	52.2	67.6	84.2	106.0	154.8		16.1	11.7	0.6
Females	9	4	7	2	3	2	3	7	10	14	16	16	15	19	27	32	31	49	266			
	6.0	2.6	4.3	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.6	3.7	5.2	7.7	9.7	10.5	13.1	19.4	32.1	40.9	50.1	88.8		10.5	6.6	0.4
D45-D47 Myeloproliferative & myelodysplastic																						
Males	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	4	6	5	16	17	23	27	45	47	48	244			
	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.2	2.1	3.4	3.4	3.1	10.7	14.8	24.5	35.8	70.2	113.2	185.7		9.8	5.4	0.4
Females	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	6	5	7	8	4	11	10	30	28	33	57	205			
	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	3.2	2.6	3.9	4.8	2.6	9.6	10.2	35.7	35.8	53.4	103.3		8.1	3.8	0.3
C00-C96, D45-D47 All malignant tumours																						
Males	30	25	19	58	69	95	151	187	289	430	799	1,364	1,587	1,960	1,951	2,032	1,434	969	13,449			
	19.1	15.3	11.1	33.9	38.1	54.9	80.7	101.2	154.2	242.5	498.9	909.6	1384.1	2088.5	2586.7	3169.1	3453.3	3749.1		542.5	348.8	3.0
Females	26	9	19	32	65	111	206	357	517	715	906	1,121	1,044	1,116	1,147	1,260	1,199	1,109	10,959			
	17.4	5.8	11.6	19.5	37.0	65.0	106.8	187.9	270.9	394.7	547.9	733.3	909.9	1137.0	1363.9	1611.1	1938.9	2010.0		430.9	261.6	2.5

Numbers (Blue) and age-specific rates (Black) CR=Crude incidence rate ASR=Age-standardised rate SE=Standard error of ASR All rates are per 100,000

Indices of data quality

¹ Muir C, Waterhouse J, Mack T, et al. *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents Vol V. IARC Scientific Publication No 88. Lyon: International Agency for Research on Cancer, 1987.*

Three indices of data quality are shown in the following table. These indices, as defined in *Cancer Incidence in Five Continents Vol. V*¹ are

Death certificate 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. A high DCO% suggests incomplete incidence notification, and such diagnoses may be less accurate. Registry staff seek additional information for cancers first notified by death certificate to identify possible missed registrations. If no further information is available, the cancer 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.

Histological verification (HV%) – the proportion of cases registered which had histological verification of diagnosis. A low HV% suggests incomplete registration of pathology reports and consequently poorer verification of diagnoses and incomplete registration of cancers for which this is often the only source of notification, such as melanoma. The higher the HV% for cancers of less accessible sites, like brain and pancreas, the more confident one can be that the neoplasm existed and that it was primary rather than metastatic.

The mortality to incidence ratio (M/I%) – ratio of the number of deaths attributed to a specific cancer with the number of new cases of the same cancer diagnosed during the same period in the same population. If registration is complete and the incidence of the cancer is not changing rapidly, the mortality to incidence ratio should reflect long-term survival. If survival rates are comparable in two populations, a more complete case ascertainment is suggested by a lower M/I% .

Cancer site	DCO (%)	HV (%)	M/I (%)
All malignant tumours	1.8	91	40
Head & neck	1.2	96	34
Oesophagus	1.3	89	99
Stomach	1.4	93	63
Bowel	0.8	93	34
Liver	2.1	53	89
Gallbladder	2.9	79	43
Pancreas	5.0	54	91
Lung	3.2	79	78
Melanoma	0.3	99	10
Breast	1.4	97	23
Cervix	0.6	98	23
Uterus	0.4	98	18
Ovary	2.5	88	79
Prostate	1.5	94	19
Testis	0.0	99	3
Kidney	2.9	82	38
Bladder	1.1	87	64
Brain & CNS	1.7	86	75
Thyroid	0.3	98	6
Unspecified site	4.5	63	98
Lymphoma	0.6	99	32
Multiple myeloma	2.1	98	57
Leukaemia	4.4	96	59

Demography

Population

In 2005, the population of Victoria was 5,022,346 making it the second most populous state after New South Wales. One in four Australians live in Victoria with nearly three-quarters of these in Metropolitan Melbourne. Most of the remainder live in small provincial cities with only 0.1% in remote areas.

At the 2001 census, the Aboriginal population was 25,078 making up 0.5% of the Victorian population and 6% of the national Indigenous population.

Victoria has an area of 227,420 km² and makes up less than 3% of the Australian continent. It is the most densely populated state with an average population density of 22 persons per km² (Australia 2.5 persons per km²) ranging from below 2 per km² in the Wimmera to 462 in the Melbourne Statistical Division.

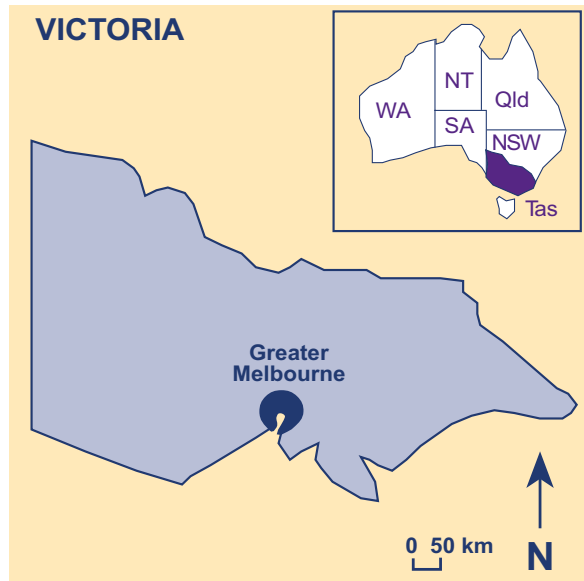
Age and sex

The age-sex distribution is illustrated opposite. Although the shape of its pyramid has been modified by its immigrant history, Victoria has the type of population distribution expected in a country of late demographic transition. With a declining birth rate, a steady ageing of the population is occurring and the pyramid will become increasingly rectangular as more people survive to older ages and the younger strata are not replaced.

In 2005, 19% of Victorians were aged under 15 years and 13% over 65 years. By 2021 these proportions are expected to be 16% aged less than 15 years and 19% over 65 years.

Ethnicity

At the 2001 census, 23% of the population (1,025,106 persons)



was described as overseas born. Of these migrants, 22% were from Southern Europe (Italy 9%, former Yugoslavia 6%, Greece 6%), 21% from Great Britain, 20% from the Middle East, 12% from Asia (Vietnam 6%, China 5%, India 3%, Sri Lanka 2%), 7% from the rest of Europe and the USSR with smaller numbers from South and North America, Africa and Oceania.

Vital statistics

The birth rate has been steadily declining since the early 1970s. In 2003, the crude rate was 12.4 per 1,000 population.

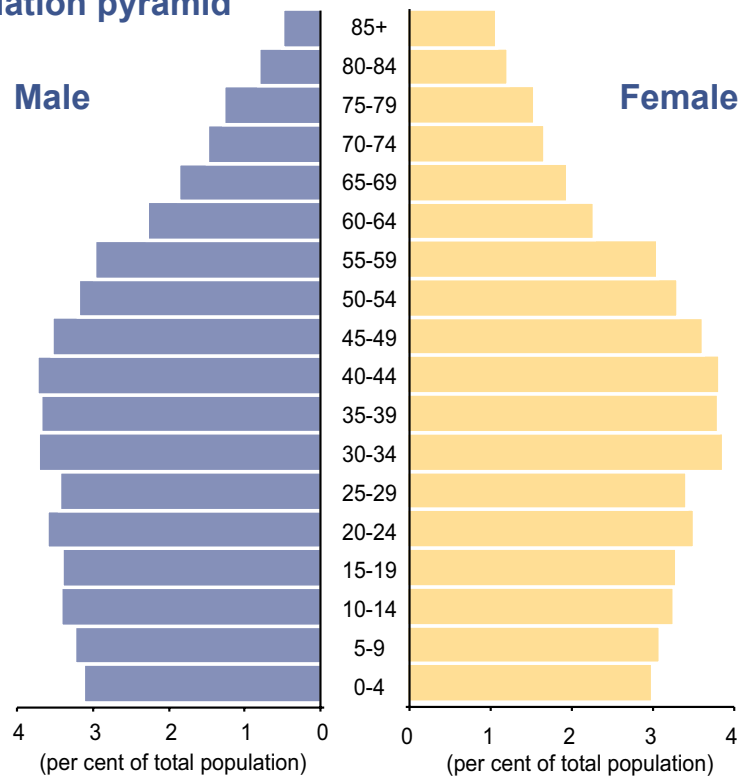
Life expectancy at birth was, in 1999–2005, 77.0 years for males and 82.4 for females. Since 1981 this has increased by 6 and 4 years in males and females respectively.

There were 32,522 deaths of Victorian residents in 2005. Male deaths (16,438) outnumber female (16,084) with a ratio of 102 male to every 100 female deaths.

Cancer caused 30.0% of all deaths, ischaemic heart disease 17.7%, cerebrovascular disease 8.7%, chronic lower respiratory disease 4.4%, diabetes 3.2%, suicide 1.5% and transport accidents 1.2%.

Population, Victoria 2005

Population pyramid



Estimated resident population, Victoria 2005

Age	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	156,774	149,576	306,350
5-Sep	162,925	154,557	317,482
Oct-14	171,564	163,200	334,764
15-19	171,089	164,376	335,465
20-24	181,272	175,646	356,918
25-29	172,974	170,863	343,837
30-34	187,124	192,883	380,007
35-39	184,883	189,961	374,844
40-44	187,389	190,832	378,221
45-49	177,348	181,133	358,481
50-54	160,158	165,369	325,527
55-59	149,962	152,872	302,834
60-64	114,656	114,733	229,389
65-69	93,846	98,150	191,996
70-74	75,424	84,098	159,522
75-79	64,119	78,206	142,325
80-84	41,526	61,838	103,364
85+	25,846	55,174	81,020
Total	2,478,879	2,543,467	5,022,346

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics. Population by age and sex: Australian states and territories. (Cat. No. 3201.0)

Victorian Cancer Registry publications

Canstats

Annual Victorian Cancer Registry statistical reports were produced for the years 1982–1990. From 1991 these annual data are published in the Canstat series.

Other Canstat titles include:

- Cancer in Adolescents and Young Adults
- Prostate Cancer
- Testicular Cancer
- Trends in Cancer Mortality, Australia 1910–1999
- Lung Cancer
- A Guide to the Victorian Cancer Registry
- Breast Cancer
- Skin Cancer
- Ovarian Cancer

Reports

English D, Farrugia H, Thursfield V, Chang P, Giles G. April 2007. Cancer Survival Victoria 2007. Estimates of survival in 2004 (and comparison with earlier periods)

To receive **Canstat**, photocopy and return this coupon.

Please pass this issue of **Canstat** to anyone who is interested.

The Cancer Council Victoria is an independent volunteer-based charity which relies on public support to maintain vital education and patient welfare programs and to fund major scientific and behavioural research projects. This task is made possible by the generosity of Victorians, a staff of over 350 and the commitment of over 20,000 volunteers and supporters.

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