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Canstat: A digest of facts and
figures on cancer

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Cancer in Victoria 2007

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

This publication is a compendium of statewide cancer statistics for 2007. All Victorian Cancer Registry publications are available for download from our website, as are a comprehensive set of prepared slides on the latest cancer incidence and mortality in Victoria that can be used in presentations. In May 2009 the Cancer Epidemiology Centre launched its new interactive web reporting tool - this enables external users to select, customise and download a series of figures and tables relating to cancer incidence and mortality in Victoria. Our aim is to ensure that there is easy access to the statistics from the Victorian Cancer Registry in a variety of formats to suit a wide audience and purposes.

Data are also 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 2007 statistics as they stood in December 2009. 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 2007. Tumour morphology and topography are 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 (VCR) 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 at least 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 2007.*

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. Amendments to the Cancer Act in 1981 made it mandatory for all hospitals and pathology laboratories to notify the cancer registry of the presence of cancer in patients or human tissues. Canstat No 37 “A Guide to the Victorian Cancer Registry” describes in more detail the legislation, history, purpose and operation of the registry.

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 only registered when they occur in genital and perianal skin and the vermilion border of lip.

Squamous and basal cell carcinomas of other skin sites are not registered by the Victorian Cancer Registry 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.

All other non-melanocytic skin cancers (NMSC), such as Merkel cell tumour, malignant fibrous histiocytoma (MFH), dermatofibroma protuberans (DFSP), sweat gland and skin appendage tumours are registered and reported as “other skin cancer”.

Currently, about 250 hospitals and 40 pathology laboratories notify cancer to the registry, increasingly via electronic media. In preparing the 2007 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 some cancer sites e.g. size, hormone receptor status and TNM stage for breast cancer, Clark’s level and Breslow’s thickness for malignant melanoma. Specially trained staff interpret pathology reports to extract and code these data elements, assisted by a consultant pathologist.

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
- indigenous status
- country of birth
- sex
- vital status
- date of last contact
- number of primary tumours
- date of diagnosis
- site of cancer
- cancer histology
- tumour grade
- method of diagnosis.

In preparing the 2007 incidence data, over 100,000 notifications were processed from around 250 hospitals and 40 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
OTHER MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF SKIN (C44)		
Other skin cancer (excludes squamous and basal cell carcinomas of skin)	C44	Other skin
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 lymphoblastic leukaemia</i>	C91.0	
<i>Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia</i>	C91.1	
Myeloid leukaemia	C92	Myeloid leukaemia
<i>Acute myeloid leukaemia</i>	C92.0	
<i>Chronic myeloid leukaemia</i>	C92.1	
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 (except squamous & basal cell carcinoma of skin)	C00–C96, D45–D47	All malignant tumours
The following in situ tumours are also reported:		
In situ melanoma	D03	
Carcinoma in situ of breast	D05	

Overview of 2007

In 2007, 26,955 Victorians were diagnosed with malignant cancer¹ and 10,538 died from cancer

¹ Excludes basal and squamous cell carcinomas of skin, the common non-melanocytic skin cancers (NMSC).

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).

Numbers

Each year, nearly 27,000 Victorians develop cancer, other than one of the common NMSC¹, and over 10,500 deaths are caused by it. In 2007, 15,197 men and 11,758 women presented with new cancers and 5,909 men and 4,629 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: 129 for every 100 females. The male excess was largely due to tobacco-related cancers.

Incidence

The standardised incidence rates (per 100,000) were 374.5 for males and 271.7 for females. The cumulative rates per cent to age 75 were 44.3% for males and 30.2% for females. These represented risks of over 1 in 3 for men and 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

See page 10 regarding coding of cancer mortality.

Age-standardised mortality rates for cancer were 128.2 per 100,000 males and 85.9 per 100,000 females.

Cancer death rates for men and women continue to decrease at about 1% per year. The years of potential life lost (YPLL) to age 75 were 33,543 for males and 30,213 for females.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of deaths in Victoria 2007 caused by cancer and the years of potential life lost compared with other leading causes of death.

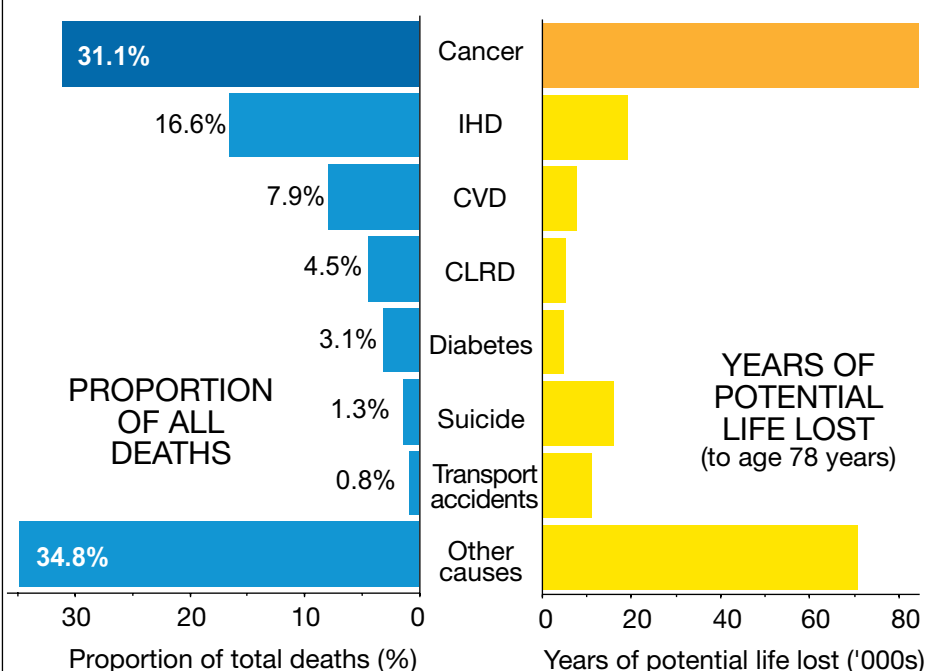
A table summarising mortality rates by sex and individual sites is given on page 15. In 2007, there were 8 deaths from the less common skin cancers, including Merkel cell tumours, DFSP, (MFH) and skin appendage tumours, reported on page 14 & 15 as "other

Figure 1: Leading causes of death, Victoria 2007. 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 2007 (Australian Bureau of Statistics Cat. No. 3303.0)



skin cancer". There were also 69 deaths (54 male and 15 female) from the common non-melanocytic skin cancers - squamous and basal cell carcinomas - 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 2007 (4,680 cases, 17% of all cancers and 31% 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 (856 deaths, 8%) in 2007.

In 2007, bowel (colon and rectum) cancer was the second most common new cancer in Victorians with 3,629 cases (14% of all cancers). It was the second ranking site of fatal cancer (1,363 deaths, 13%).

Breast cancer was the third most common new cancer, accounting for 12% (3,218) of new cases and 27% of all cancers in women. It was the fourth ranking cause of cancer death (717 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.

Lung cancer is again the fourth site of new cancer (2,492 new cases) in 2007, having been briefly overtaken by melanoma in 2005, and remains the leading cause of cancer death (2,099 deaths, 20% of all cancer deaths). Incidence and mortality rates continue to

decline in males and increase slightly in females.

Melanoma is the fifth ranking new cancer in Victorians (2,171 cases, 8% of total) and was the eleventh cause of cancer death (282 deaths, 3% of total). Mortality rates are stable whilst incidence continues to increase.

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 643 (2%) diagnoses in 2007. We do not include cancers of unknown primary site in our leading sites figures as these are a very heterogeneous group. 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, rank second behind lung cancer for mortality.

There are estimated to be nearly 40,000 new diagnoses in Victoria each year of the common types of NMSC (squamous and basal cell carcinomas). These cancers are not collected by the registry and not included in this report. However, incidence of the less common NMSC (including Merkel cell tumours, MFH and DFSP) is reported as "other skin cancer".

Note:

Some tumour types changed their behaviour codes between ICDO editions 2 and 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.

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 in 2007 (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, 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 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 (rate \pm 1.96 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 following formula and expressed as a “1 in x” proportion. Risk to age 75 = 1/ cumulative risk 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.

Mortality Coding

This year, for the first time, VCR staff have coded cause of death for all Victorians dying in 2007 who have ever had a diagnosis of cancer. WHO rules¹ are used to determine the underlying cause of death from information supplied by the certifying doctor on the death certificate. Deaths are coded to the 4-digit ICD10 code if cancer was the underlying cause, otherwise they are recorded as non-cancer deaths.

We present our own cancer mortality figures in this report, having previously reported coded causes of death from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The reasons for this change include;

Consistency with the other Australian cancer registries who all code and report their own mortality data.

Data quality and specificity. The registry has additional information, not available to the ABS, regarding each person’s cancer diagnosis/diagnoses, including recent hospital admissions for recurrent or metastatic disease. This information may assist in deciding whether cancer was the underlying cause of death and in determining the most accurate cancer cause of death code.

Haematological malignancies – there is rarely sufficient information on a death certificate to allow the detailed coding of haematological malignancies. Tumour morphology is required to classify accurately into ICD-10 4-digit rubrics or the WHO haematological groups which we use in reporting. By matching the cause of death to existing registry tumour records we can allocate a more precise code.

Inevitably, there will be some small changes in reported cancer mortality resulting from this change of coding practice. The overall number of cancer deaths coded by VCR is slightly (~3%) higher than was reported by ABS for 2007. Generally we code a slightly higher numbers of deaths to specific cancers and fewer to ill-defined and unknown sites than the ABS. When comparing trends over time, these changes should be taken into account.

¹ *International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, Volume 2. 10th revision, 2nd Edition.* World Health Organisation, Geneva. http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/ICD-10_2nd_ed_volume2.pdf.

In situ cancers 2007

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 as well as CIN III lesions.

	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	29.7	1	0.6	0	0.0	4	2.3
20-24	419	226.9	0	0.0	5	2.6	4	2.2
25-29	576	317.5	1	0.6	7	3.8	10	5.5
30-34	442	237.4	4	2.2	19	10.3	14	7.5
35-39	274	136.0	14	7.0	19	9.7	31	15.4
40-44	154	80.5	30	15.7	23	12.3	37	19.4
45-49	74	39.2	35	18.5	43	23.3	49	26.0
50-54	58	33.8	76	44.4	53	31.6	69	40.3
55-59	20	12.8	66	42.2	88	58.0	89	56.8
60-64	20	15.3	70	53.6	104	81.2	81	62.0
65-69	16	15.7	57	55.9	103	104.5	76	74.5
70-74	1	1.2	37	43.0	103	131.9	57	66.3
75-79	1	1.3	30	39.0	100	154.3	64	83.2
80-84	2	3.2	8	12.7	69	155.9	62	98.0
85+	0	0.0	7	11.8	37	126.2	40	67.3
Total cases	2,108		436		774		687	
Cumulative rate (%)	5.7		1.4		2.4		1.9	
Lifetime risk (to age 75)	1 in 18		1 in 71		1 in 43		1 in 53	
Age-standardised rate	79.2		11.8		19.8		16.9	

Leading cancer sites 2007

Figure 2:
Leading cancer sites,
Victoria 2007

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 15,197

Female 11,758

Persons 26,955

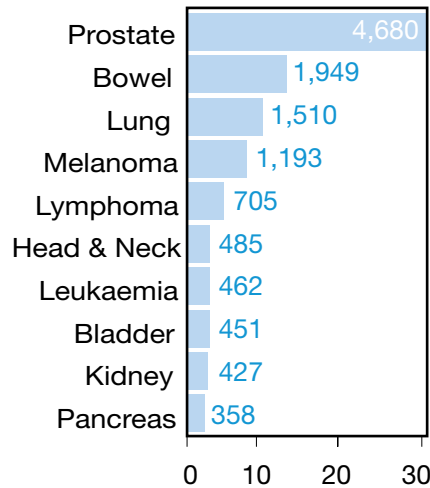
Mortality

Male 5,909

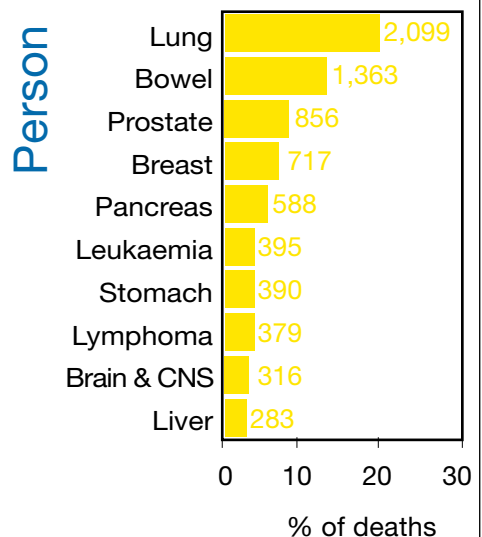
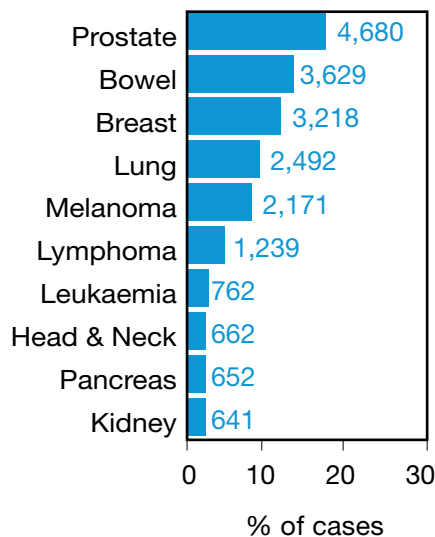
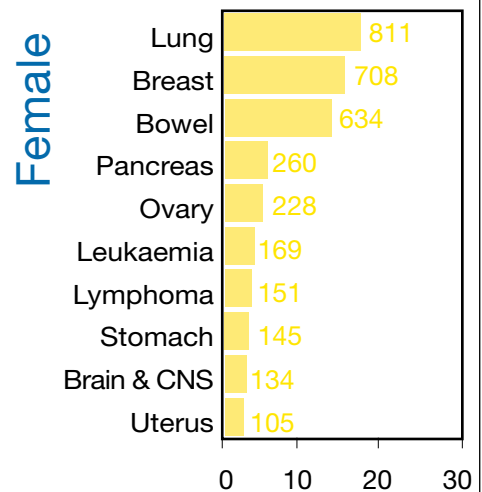
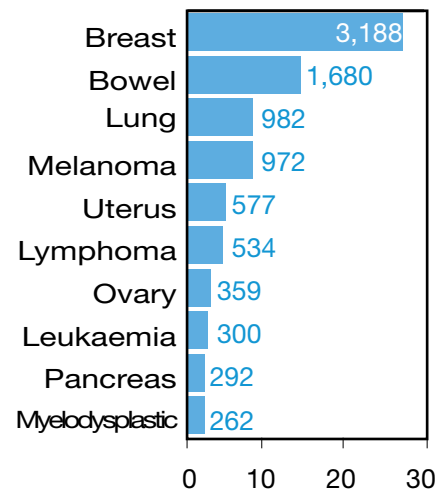
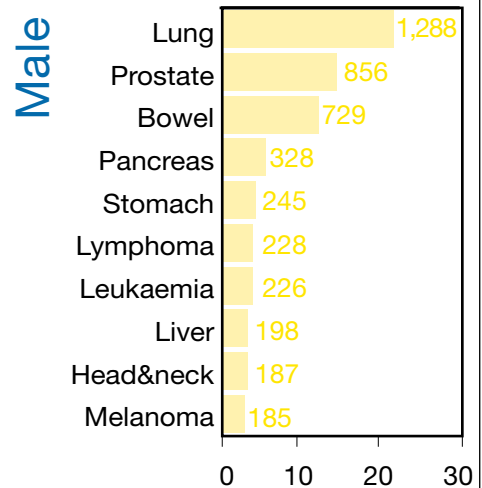
Female 4,629

Persons 10,538

Incidence



Mortality



Note: All Head and neck cancers have been combined in this graph. This includes ICD-10 sites C01-C14 and C30-C32.

Leading cancer sites by age

Figure 3:

Leading sites for cancer incidence, Victoria 2007 by sex and age group

For each age group and sex the five top ranking new cancer sites in 2007 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

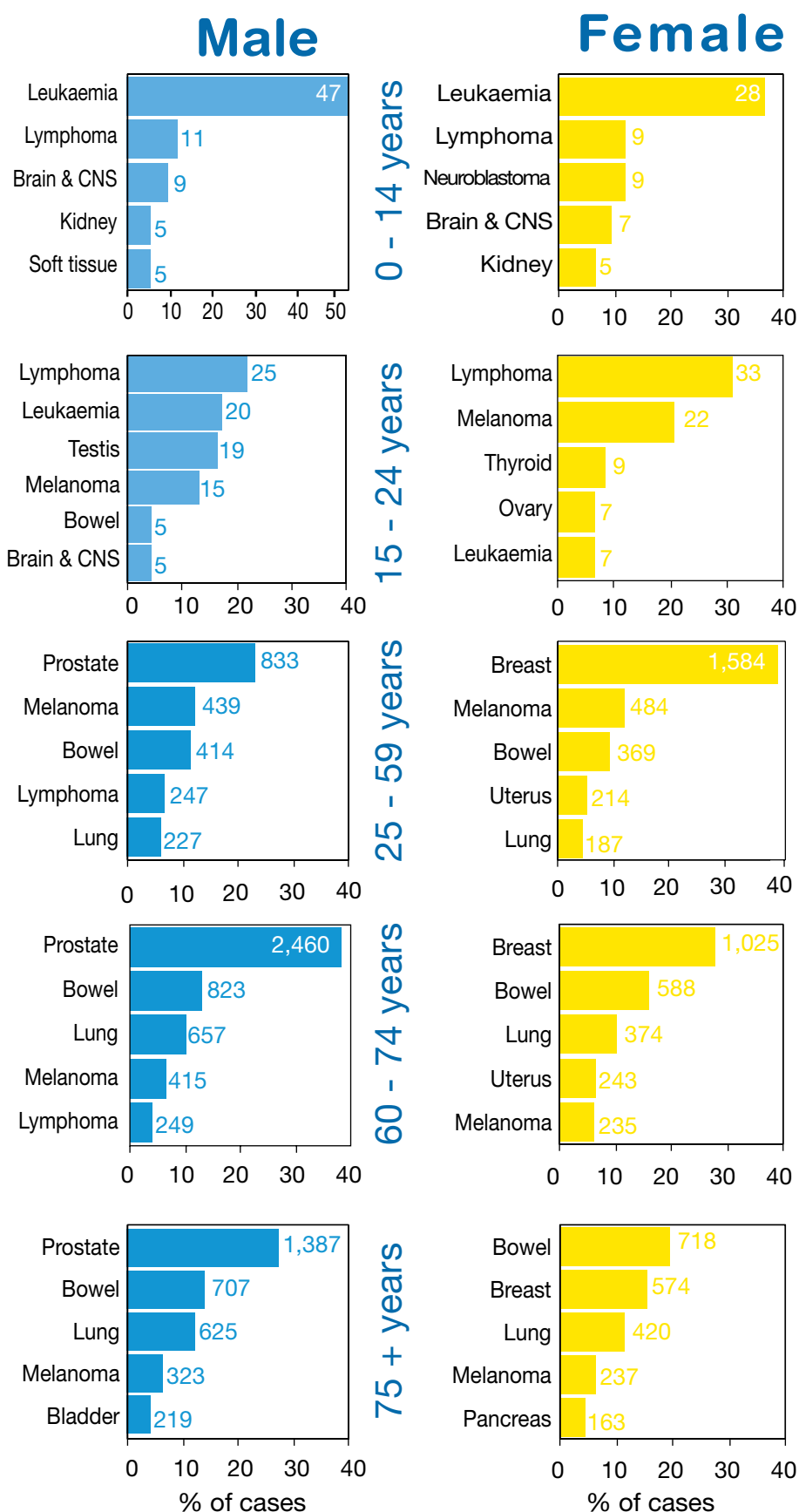
Male

0-14	91
15-24	114
25-59	3,592
60-74	6,373
75+	5,028

Female

0-14	76
15-24	107
25-59	4,119
60-74	3,704
75+	3,752

Note: Malignant cancers in children under 15 years were grouped following the definitions presented in: Steliarova-Foucher E, Stiller C, Lacour B, Kaatsch P. International Classification of Childhood Cancer, Third Edition. Cancer 2005;103:1457-67.



Incidence summary table 2007

ICD	Site	N	Males			Females			
			CR	CR%	SR	N	CR	CR%	SR
C00	Lip	149	5.8	0.4	3.8	65	2.5	0.1	1.3
C01,C02	Tongue	89	3.5	0.3	2.5	48	1.8	0.1	1.1
C07,C08	Salivary glands	32	1.2	0.1	0.8	25	1.0	0.1	0.7
C03	Gum	10	0.4	0.0	0.2	8	0.3	0.0	0.1
C04	Floor of mouth	24	0.9	0.1	0.6	15	0.6	0.0	0.4
C05, C06	Other mouth	34	1.3	0.1	0.8	28	1.1	0.1	0.5
C01-C06	Oral cavity	157	6.1	0.5	4.2	99	3.8	0.2	2.1
C09, C10	Oropharynx	61	2.4	0.2	1.7	17	0.6	0.1	0.5
C11	Nasopharynx	22	0.9	0.1	0.7	9	0.3	0.0	0.3
C12, C13	Hypopharynx	29	1.1	0.1	0.7	2	0.1	0.0	0.0
C09-C13	Pharynx	112	4.3	0.4	3.1	28	1.1	0.1	0.8
C14	Other oral	14	0.5	0.1	0.4	1	0.0	0.0	0.0
C15	Oesophagus	222	8.6	0.6	5.0	109	4.1	0.2	1.8
C16	Stomach	329	12.8	0.9	7.6	198	7.5	0.4	3.8
C17	Small Intestine	59	2.3	0.2	1.5	39	1.5	0.1	0.8
C18	Colon	1,172	45.5	3.2	27.2	1,138	43.3	2.6	22.4
C19-C21	Rectum	777	30.2	2.4	19.1	542	20.6	1.4	11.6
C18-C21	Bowel	1,949	75.7	5.6	46.3	1,680	63.9	4.0	34.0
C22	Liver	232	9.0	0.7	5.9	104	4.0	0.3	2.1
C23, C24	Gallbladder	84	3.3	0.2	1.9	113	4.3	0.3	2.1
C25	Pancreas	358	13.9	0.9	8.2	292	11.1	0.6	5.2
C30, C31	Nasal Cavities	29	1.1	0.1	0.7	16	0.6	0.0	0.3
C32	Larynx	141	5.5	0.4	3.4	8	0.3	0.0	0.1
C33, C34	Lung	1,510	58.6	4.2	34.3	982	37.3	2.4	19.7
C37, C38	Thymus etc	6	0.2	0.0	0.2	9	0.3	0.0	0.5
C40, C41	Bone	25	1.0	0.1	0.8	32	1.2	0.1	1.0
C43	Melanoma	1,193	46.3	3.5	30.6	978	37.2	2.5	24.6
C43	Other skin	66	2.6	0.2	1.6	47	1.9	0.1	1.1
C45	Mesothelioma	133	5.2	0.3	2.9	28	1.1	0.1	0.6
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	18	0.7	0.0	0.4	2	0.1	0.0	0.1
C48	Peritoneum	8	0.3	0.0	0.2	34	1.3	0.1	0.9
C47, C49	Connective tissue	68	2.6	0.2	1.9	75	2.9	0.2	1.9
C50	Breast	30	1.2	0.1	0.7	3,188	121.2	9.3	81.5
C53	Cervix					160	6.1	0.4	4.5
C54, C55	Uterus					577	21.9	1.8	14.2
C56	Ovary					359	13.7	1.0	8.5
C58	Placenta					0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C51, C52, C57	Vulva etc					103	3.9	0.2	2.1
C61	Prostate	4,680	181.8	15.1	115.2				
C62	Testis	182	7.1	0.5	6.4				
C60, C63	Penis etc	27	1.0	0.1	0.6				
C64	Kidney	427	16.6	1.3	11.3	214	8.1	0.6	5.1
C67	Bladder	451	17.5	1.1	10.0	138	5.2	0.3	2.3
C65, C66, C68	Renal pelvis etc	54	2.1	0.1	1.2	29	1.1	0.0	0.4
C69	Eye	37	1.4	0.1	1.0	18	0.7	0.0	0.5
C70	Meninges	4	0.2	0.0	0.1	3	0.1	0.0	0.1
C71	Brain	228	8.9	0.7	6.4	152	5.8	0.4	4.0
C72	Other CNS	5	0.2	0.0	0.1	3	0.1	0.0	0.1
C70-C72	Brain & CNS	237	9.2	0.7	6.6	158	6.0	0.4	4.2
C73	Thyroid	102	4.0	0.3	3.1	250	9.5	0.7	7.5
C74, C75	Other endocrine	16	0.6	0.0	0.6	6	0.2	0.0	0.2
C26,C39,C76-C79	III-defined site	18	0.7	0.1	0.5	32	1.2	0.1	0.5
C80	Unspecified site	332	12.9	0.7	7.0	320	12.2	0.5	5.4
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	79	3.1	0.2	2.7	80	3.0	0.2	3.0
C82	Nodular NHL	134	5.2	0.4	3.7	101	3.8	0.3	2.5
C83	Diffuse NHL	324	12.6	1.0	8.4	205	7.8	0.5	4.6
C84	T-cell lymphoma	41	1.6	0.1	1.1	25	1.0	0.1	0.5
C85	Other NHL	127	4.9	0.3	3.2	123	4.7	0.3	2.7
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	626	24.3	1.9	16.3	454	17.3	1.1	10.4
C88	Immunoproliferative	19	0.7	0.0	0.4	7	0.3	0.0	0.1
C90	Multiple myeloma	194	7.5	0.5	4.5	139	5.3	0.4	2.9
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	225	8.7	0.6	7.1	128	4.9	0.3	4.0
C91.0	Acute lymphatic leukaemia	61	2.4	0.2	3.2	44	1.7	0.1	2.3
C91.1	Chronic lymphatic leukaemia	147	5.7	0.4	3.5	83	3.2	0.2	1.7
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	219	8.5	0.5	5.8	149	5.7	0.3	3.3
C92.0	Acute myeloid leukaemia	97	3.8	0.2	2.6	74	2.8	0.2	1.7
C92.1	Chronic myeloid leukaemia	61	2.4	0.2	1.8	35	1.3	0.1	0.8
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	11	0.4	0.0	0.3	11	0.4	0.0	0.3
C94	Other leukaemia	3	0.1	0.0	0.1	4	0.2	0.0	0.1
C95	Unspecified Leukaemia	4	0.2	0.0	0.1	8	0.3	0.0	0.2
C96	Other haematopoietic	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
C91-C95	All leukaemia	462	17.9	1.2	13.4	300	11.4	0.7	7.9
D45-D47	Myeloproliferative	329	12.8	0.8	7.3	262	10.0	0.5	4.9
C00-C96, D45-D47	All malignant tumours	15,197	590.2	44.3	374.5	11,758	447.1	30.2	271.7

N Number

CR Crude Rate

SR Standard Rate

CR% Cumulative Rate to

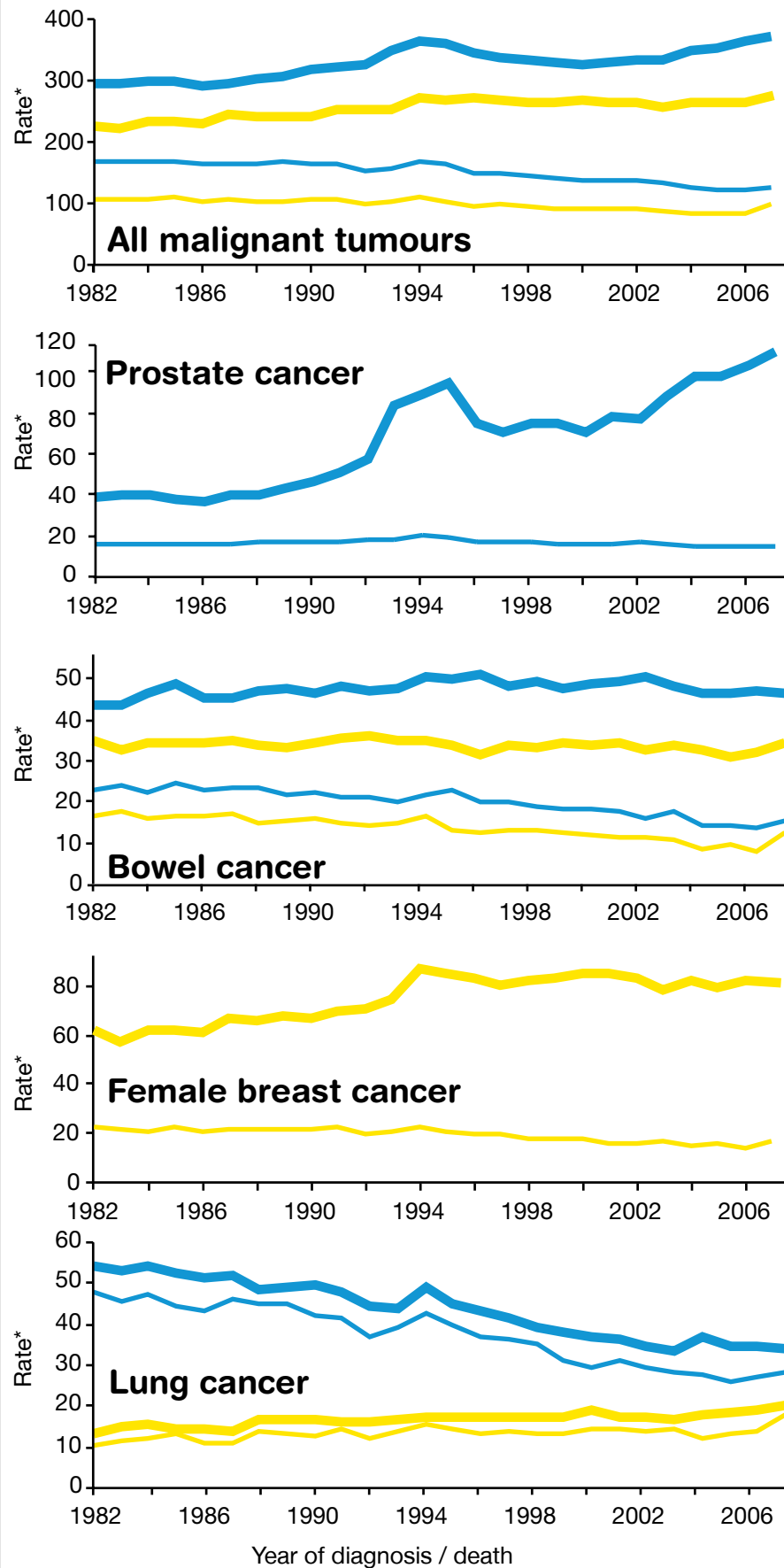
Mortality summary table 2007 (See page 10)

ICD	Site	N	CR	Males		Female		SR	YPLL	SR
				YPLL	SR	N	CR			
C00	Lip	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	21	0.0	
C01,C02	Tongue	31	1.2	364	0.8	23	0.9	145	0.4	
C07,C08	Salivary glands	10	0.4	68	0.2	8	0.3	127	0.2	
C03	Gum	4	0.2	16	0.1	6	0.2	2	0.1	
C04	Floor of mouth	9	0.3	67	0.2	5	0.2	23	0.1	
C05, C06	Other mouth	12	0.5	41	0.3	14	0.5	10	0.2	
C01-C06	Oral cavity	56	2.2	487	1.4	48	1.8	181	0.8	
C09, C10	Oropharynx	23	0.9	278	0.6	4	0.2	28	0.1	
C11	Nasopharynx	3	0.1	33	0.1	6	0.2	104	0.2	
C12, C13	Hypopharynx	27	1.0	191	0.7	3	0.1	28	0.1	
C09-C13	Pharynx	53	2.1	502	1.4	13	0.5	160	0.3	
C14	Other oral	12	0.5	74	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	
C15	Oesophagus	165	6.4	1,006	3.6	77	2.9	159	1.1	
C16	Stomach	245	9.5	1,717	5.7	145	5.5	978	2.6	
C17	Small Intestine	21	0.8	67	0.4	18	0.7	106	0.3	
C18	Colon	453	17.6	2,081	9.6	418	15.9	1,722	6.8	
C19-C21	Rectum	276	10.7	1,742	6.2	216	8.2	1,390	4.0	
C18-C21	Bowel	729	28.3	3,834	15.8	634	24.1	3,118	10.8	
C22	Liver	198	7.7	1,673	4.8	85	3.2	454	1.5	
C23, C24	Gallbladder	60	2.3	349	1.4	88	3.3	428	1.7	
C25	Pancreas	328	12.7	2,023	7.5	260	9.9	1,037	4.6	
C30, C31	Nasal Cavities	7	0.3	9	0.1	7	0.3	23	0.1	
C32	Larynx	48	1.9	218	1.0	7	0.3	30	0.1	
C33, C34	Lung	1,288	50.0	6,192	28.4	811	30.8	4,333	15.2	
C37, C38	Thymus etc	5	0.2	63	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.0	
C40, C41	Bone	12	0.5	411	0.5	8	0.3	189	0.2	
C43	Melanoma	185	7.2	1,621	4.4	97	3.7	1,093	2.0	
C44	Other skin	2	0.1	10	0.1	6	0.2	2	0.1	
C45	Mesothelioma	101	3.9	515	2.2	21	0.8	114	0.4	
C46	Kaposi sarcoma	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
C48	Peritoneum	7	0.3	89	0.2	20	0.8	120	0.4	
C47, C49	Connective tissue	38	1.5	389	0.9	44	1.7	435	0.9	
C50	Breast	9	0.3	11	0.2	708	26.9	7,027	15.3	
C53	Cervix					53	2.0	535	1.1	
C54, C55	Uterus					105	4.0	593	1.9	
C56	Ovary					228	8.7	1,939	4.8	
C58	Placenta					0	0.0	0	0.0	
C51, C52, C57	Vulva etc					37	1.4	249	0.7	
C61	Prostate	856	33.2	1,409	15.2					
C62	Testis	2	0.1	40	0.0					
C60, C63	Penis etc	5	0.2	32	0.1					
C64	Kidney	134	5.2	986	3.1	73	2.8	399	1.4	
C67	Bladder	175	6.8	470	3.4	80	3.0	281	1.1	
C65, C66, C68	Renal pelvis etc	29	1.1	109	0.6	23	0.9	56	0.3	
C69	Eye	10	0.4	56	0.2	6	0.2	88	0.1	
C70	Meninges	1	0.0	35	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	
C71	Brain	179	7.0	2,558	5.0	131	5.0	1,508	3.1	
C72	Other CNS	2	0.1	7	0.0	2	0.1	123	0.1	
C70-C72	Brain & CNS	182	7.1	2,600	5.1	134	5.1	1,633	3.3	
C73	Thyroid	12	0.5	34	0.3	18	0.7	68	0.3	
C74, C75	Other endocrine	6	0.2	104	0.2	5	0.2	125	0.2	
C26, C39, C76-C79	Ill-defined site	15	0.6	106	0.4	21	0.8	66	0.3	
C80	Unspecified site	236	9.2	1,045	4.7	242	9.2	841	3.7	
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	19	0.7	164	0.4	8	0.3	109	0.2	
C82	Nodular NHL	25	1.0	174	0.5	17	0.6	108	0.3	
C83	Diffuse NHL	104	4.0	757	2.4	77	2.9	339	1.3	
C84	T-cell lymphoma	14	0.5	48	0.3	11	0.4	19	0.1	
C85	Other NHL	66	2.6	386	1.4	38	1.4	122	0.6	
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	209	8.1	1,365	4.6	143	5.4	588	2.3	
C88	Immunoproliferative	3	0.1	23	0.1	8	0.3	2	0.1	
C90	Multiple myeloma	109	4.2	582	2.4	93	3.5	395	1.6	
C91	Lymphoid leukaemia	79	3.1	635	1.9	53	2.0	344	0.9	
C91.0	Acute lymphatic leukaemia	18	0.7	458	0.6	10	0.4	253	0.3	
C91.1	Chronic lymphatic leukaemia	55	2.1	164	1.1	39	1.5	80	0.5	
C92	Myeloid leukaemia	141	5.5	859	3.0	103	3.9	792	1.9	
C92.0	Acute myeloid leukaemia	117	4.5	779	2.5	81	3.1	608	1.5	
C92.1	Chronic myeloid leukaemia	11	0.4	51	0.2	10	0.4	47	0.2	
C93	Monocytic leukaemia	2	0.1	13	0.1	6	0.2	0	0.1	
C94	Other leukaemia	1	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2	26	0.1	
C95	Unspecified Leukaemia	3	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	
C96	Other haematopoietic	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	
C91-C95	All leukaemia	226	8.8	1,509	5.0	169	6.4	1,162	3.0	
D45-D47	Myeloproliferative	69	2.7	182	1.3	68	2.6	61	0.7	
C00-C96, D45-D47	All malignant tumours	5,909	229.5	33,543	128.2	4,629	176.0	30,213	85.9	

N Number CR Crude Rate SR Standard Rate YPLL Years of potential life lost

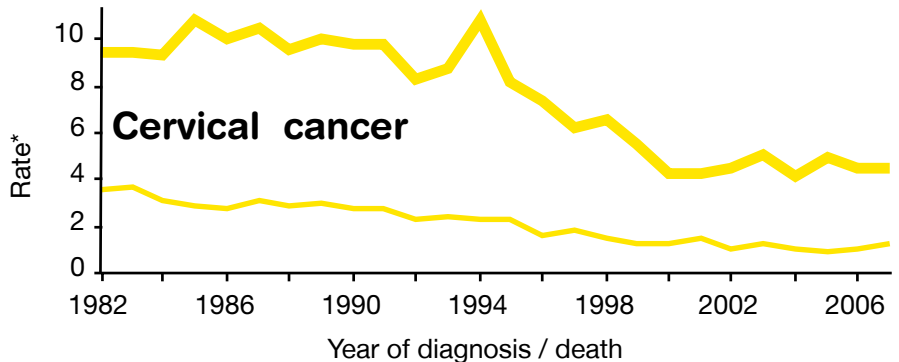
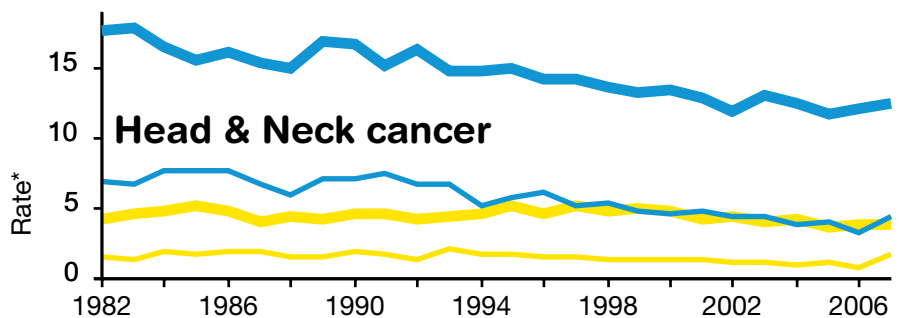
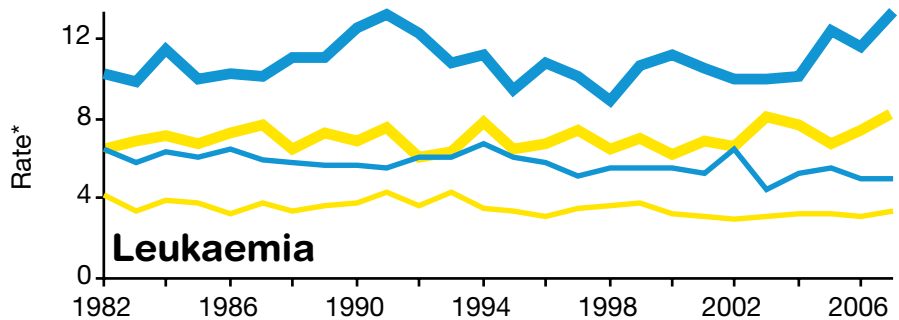
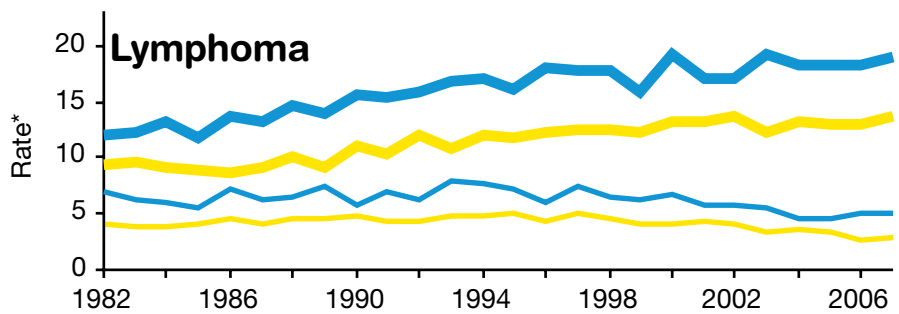
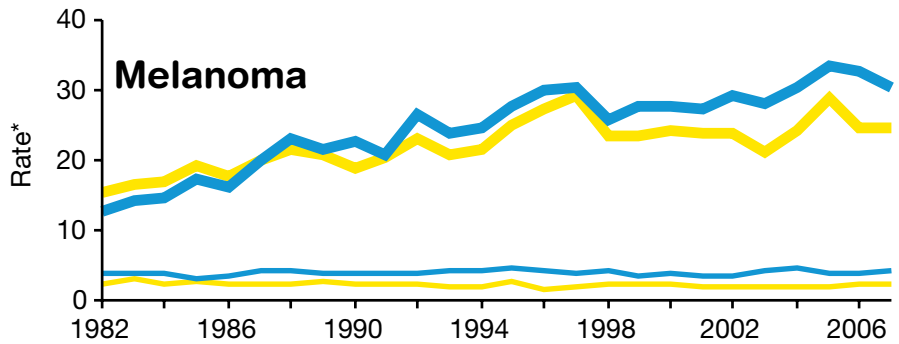
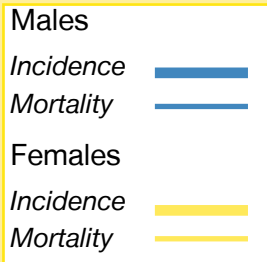
Cancer trends 1982–2007

Figure 4:
Incidence and mortality trends by sex in Victoria 1982–2007 for all cancer and selected common cancers



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

Incidence and Mortality



Note: Mortality data from 2007 was coded by Victorian Cancer Registry staff - prior to this date Australian Bureau of Statistics coded records were used in our reports. This may result in small changes - see Page 10 for details

Cancer incidence in Victoria 2006 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																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	19	12	7	11	15	15	13	23	16	8	149			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	2.5	10.2	6.5	4.2	7.3	11.7	15.2	16.7	35.5	36.1	27.3		5.8	3.8	0.3
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	3	9	6	5	13	10	10	65			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.9	6.9	5.9	5.8	16.9	15.8	16.8		2.5	1.3	0.2
C01, C02 Tongue																						
Male	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	4	8	15	8	14	11	11	8	0	4	89			
	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.5	2.1	4.3	8.9	5.3	10.9	11.2	14.1	12.3	0.0	13.6		3.5	2.5	0.3
Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	5	8	3	4	3	5	7	5	4	48			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.0	2.7	4.7	1.9	3.1	2.9	5.8	9.1	7.9	6.7		1.8	1.1	0.2
C07, C08 Salivary glands																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	4	2	2	3	3	8	32			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.8	1.3	3.1	2.0	2.6	4.6	6.8	27.3		1.2	0.8	0.2
Female	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	6	1	0	5	2	25			
	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	5.9	1.2	0.0	7.9	3.4		1.0	0.7	0.2
C03 Gum																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	4	1	0	10			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	6.2	2.3	0.0		0.4	0.2	0.1
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	3	8			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	5.1		0.3	0.1	0.1
C04 Floor of mouth																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	3	2	4	4	1	0	24			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.0	5.1	6.2	2.3	0.0		0.9	0.6	0.2
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	2	1	3	1	0	15			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	1.9	0.8	2.0	1.2	3.9	1.6	0.0		0.6	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 2006 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
C01-C06 Oral cavity																						
Male	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	6	12	20	16	24	17	20	24	3	7	157			
	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	2.0	3.2	6.5	11.9	10.6	18.7	17.3	25.6	37.0	6.8	23.9		6.1	4.2	0.4
Female	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	6	12	7	8	11	9	16	12	13	99			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	3.2	7.0	4.5	6.1	10.8	10.5	20.8	19.0	21.9		3.8	2.1	0.2
C09, C10 Oropharynx																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	15	10	9	8	4	3	3	0	61			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.7	8.9	6.6	7.0	8.1	5.1	4.6	6.8	0.0		2.4	1.7	0.3
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	17			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	4.7	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.7	0.5	0.2
C11 Nasopharynx																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	3	4	4	2	2	0	0	0	22			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.9	0.7	0.2
Female	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.3	0.3	0.1
C12, C13 Hypopharynx																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	7	4	5	1	2	29			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.7	7.1	5.1	7.7	2.3	6.8		1.1	0.7	0.2
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4		0.1	0.0	0.0
C09-C13 Pharynx																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	7	18	18	19	17	10	8	4	2	112			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	3.7	3.8	10.7	11.9	14.8	17.3	12.8	12.3	9.0	6.8		4.4	3.1	0.3
Female	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	7	10	2	3	1	0	0	0	2	28			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.7	5.8	1.3	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4		1.1	0.8	0.2

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 2006 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
C15 Oesophagus																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	2	10	17	23	33	33	39	40	17	222			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.7	1.1	6.0	11.2	18.0	33.5	42.3	60.2	90.4	58.0		8.6	5.0	0.4
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6	10	6	17	14	21	29	109			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.9	3.8	7.7	5.9	19.8	18.2	33.2	48.8		4.1	1.8	0.2
C16 Stomach																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	14	14	26	40	43	44	48	42	46	329			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.5	3.2	7.6	8.3	17.1	31.2	43.6	56.3	74.0	94.9	156.9		12.8	7.6	0.4
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	12	9	10	13	23	24	25	41	31	198			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	2.6	6.4	5.3	6.4	10.0	22.5	27.9	32.5	64.8	52.2		7.5	3.8	0.3
C17 Small Intestine																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	5	5	10	5	9	6	7	3	59			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.8	3.0	3.3	7.8	5.1	11.5	9.3	15.8	10.2		2.3	1.5	0.2
Female	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	5	3	4	2	2	8	6	39			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.6	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.9	2.3	2.6	12.7	10.1		1.5	0.8	0.2
C18 Colon																						
Male	0	0	0	0	3	5	6	7	11	41	38	106	113	193	178	225	135	111	1,172			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.7	3.3	3.6	5.9	22.2	22.7	69.9	88.2	195.9	227.9	347.1	304.9	378.5		45.5	27.2	0.8
Female	0	0	0	1	2	3	6	11	20	42	62	80	91	146	155	181	173	165	1,138			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.7	3.2	5.5	10.5	22.3	36.2	51.1	69.7	143.1	180.3	235.2	273.5	277.7		43.3	22.4	0.7
C19-C21 Rectum																						
Male	0	0	0	1	1	5	6	6	10	30	49	94	90	124	125	114	81	41	777			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	2.7	3.3	3.1	5.4	16.3	29.2	62.0	70.2	125.8	160.1	175.8	183.0	139.8		30.2	19.1	0.7
Female	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	7	13	24	46	49	48	79	69	68	62	69	542			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.2	3.5	6.8	12.7	26.8	31.3	36.8	77.4	80.3	88.4	98.0	116.1		20.6	11.6	0.5

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

Cancer incidence in Victoria 2006 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
C18-C21 Bowel																						
Male	0	0	0	1	4	10	12	13	21	71	87	200	203	317	303	339	216	152	1,949			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.1	5.4	6.5	6.6	11.2	38.5	51.9	131.8	158.4	321.7	388.0	522.9	487.9	518.4		75.7	46.3	1.1
Female	0	0	0	1	4	3	12	18	33	66	108	129	139	225	224	249	235	234	1,680			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	1.7	6.4	8.9	17.3	35.0	63.0	82.4	106.5	220.5	260.5	323.5	371.5	393.8		63.9	34.0	0.9
C22 Liver																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	6	14	36	24	26	35	30	25	22	10	232			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	3.2	7.6	21.5	15.8	20.3	35.5	38.4	38.6	49.7	34.1		9.0	5.9	0.4
Female	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	6	9	13	18	17	19	12	104			
	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	2.9	3.8	6.9	12.7	20.9	22.1	30.0	20.2		4.0	2.1	0.2
C23, C24 Gallbladder																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	10	11	8	12	16	13	9	84			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.2	6.6	8.6	8.1	15.4	24.7	29.4	30.7		3.3	1.9	0.2
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	15	6	14	17	27	11	17	113			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.8	9.6	4.6	13.7	19.8	35.1	17.4	28.6		4.3	2.1	0.2
C25 Pancreas																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	12	17	33	47	41	51	56	48	44	358			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.5	2.1	6.5	10.1	21.8	36.7	41.6	65.3	86.4	108.4	150.1		13.9	8.2	0.5
Female	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	5	12	16	23	31	34	56	51	56	292			
	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	2.6	2.7	7.0	10.2	17.6	30.4	39.6	72.8	80.6	94.3		11.1	5.2	0.3
C30, C31 Nasal Cavities																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	3	5	5	3	7	1	0	29			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.2	2.0	3.9	5.1	3.8	10.8	2.3	0.0		1.1	0.7	0.2
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	3	0	4	16			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.5	1.0	1.2	3.9	0.0	6.7		0.6	0.3	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 2006 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
C32 Larynx																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	15	27	16	18	24	15	12	141			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2	5.4	9.9	21.1	16.2	23.1	37.0	33.9	40.9		5.5	3.4	0.3
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	1	8			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.0	1.3	4.7	1.7		0.3	0.1	0.1
C33, C34 Lung																						
Male	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	7	9	29	64	115	173	221	263	283	217	125	1,510			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	3.6	4.8	15.7	38.1	75.8	135.0	224.3	336.8	436.5	490.1	426.3		58.6	34.4	0.9
Female	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	11	38	54	78	102	122	150	154	159	107	982			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.0	5.8	20.1	31.5	49.8	78.1	119.6	174.5	200.1	251.3	180.1		37.3	19.7	0.6
C40, C41 Bone																						
Male	0	0	2	1	3	0	4	0	3	2	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	3	25			
	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.6	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	10.2		1.0	0.8	0.2
Female	0	2	2	3	0	1	1	1	0	3	6	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	32			
	0.0	1.3	1.2	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.6	3.5	2.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	2.6	1.6	5.1		1.2	1.0	0.2
C43 Melanoma																						
Male	0	0	1	3	12	14	44	30	49	67	97	138	142	124	149	133	122	68	1,193			
	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	6.3	7.6	23.9	15.3	26.2	36.3	57.8	91.0	110.8	125.8	190.8	205.2	275.6	231.9		46.3	30.6	0.9
Female	0	0	0	4	18	29	49	55	68	85	95	103	94	65	76	89	73	75	978			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	9.8	16.0	26.3	27.3	35.6	45.0	55.4	65.8	72.0	63.7	88.4	115.6	115.4	126.2		37.2	24.6	0.8
C44 Other skin																						
Male	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	5	1	1	2	8	6	3	8	11	5	10	66			
	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.6	2.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	5.3	4.7	3.0	10.2	17.0	11.3	34.1		2.6	1.6	0.2
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	2	8	2	1	6	5	4	9	47			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.3	6.1	2.0	1.2	7.8	7.9	6.7	15.9		1.9	1.1	0.2

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 2006 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																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	7	10	18	27	32	23	9	133		
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.8	4.6	7.8	18.3	34.6	49.4	52.0	30.7		5.2	2.9	0.3
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	2	3	5	5	5	2	28		
	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	1.3	3.1	2.0	3.5	6.5	7.9	3.4		1.1	0.6	0.1
C46 Kaposi sarcoma																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	2	5	0	3	18		
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.7	2.3	0.0	2.6	7.7	0.0	10.2		0.7	0.4	0.1
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2		
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
C48 Peritoneum																						
Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	8		
	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	3.1	2.3	0.0		0.3	0.2	0.1
Female	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5	7	5	7	7	3	3	0	34		
	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.8	0.6	3.8	6.9	5.8	9.1	4.7	4.7	0.0		1.3	0.9	0.2
C47, C49 Connective Tissue																						
Male	2	1	0	4	0	0	3	5	2	4	1	7	8	4	7	15	3	2	68			
	1.2	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.1	2.2	0.6	4.6	6.2	4.1	9.0	23.1	6.8	6.8		2.6	1.9	0.3
Female	1	0	1	0	2	3	3	3	6	3	6	5	4	11	7	7	5	8	75			
	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	10.8	8.1	9.1	7.9	13.5		2.9	1.9	0.3
C50 Breast																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	2	2	5	4	3	3	30			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	4.6	1.6	2.0	6.4	6.2	6.8	10.2		1.2	0.7	0.2
Female	0	0	0	0	5	10	50	123	243	364	372	422	421	342	262	211	182	181	3,188			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	5.5	26.9	61.0	127.1	192.8	217.1	269.5	322.4	335.2	304.7	274.1	287.7	304.6		121.2	81.5	1.5

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

Cancer incidence in Victoria 2006 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																						
Female	0	0	0	1	2	8	14	19	19	19	17	7	14	8	8	9	11	4	160			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.1	4.4	7.5	9.4	9.9	10.1	9.9	4.5	10.7	7.8	9.3	11.7	17.4	6.7		6.1	4.5	0.4
C54, C55 Uterus																						
Female	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	9	13	36	62	86	101	85	57	39	41	39	577			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	2.7	4.5	6.8	19.1	36.2	54.9	77.4	83.3	66.3	50.7	64.8	65.6		21.9	14.2	0.6
C56 Ovary																						
Female	1	1	1	2	5	1	9	8	14	21	42	35	30	47	37	34	41	30	359			
	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	2.7	0.6	4.8	4.0	7.3	11.1	24.5	22.4	23.0	46.1	43.0	44.2	64.8	50.5		13.7	8.5	0.5
C51, C52, C57 Vulva etc																						
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6	6	9	7	11	9	7	15	14	15	103			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	3.1	3.2	5.3	4.5	8.4	8.8	8.1	19.5	22.1	25.3		3.9	2.1	0.2
C61 Prostate																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	58	238	524	809	916	735	618	448	321	4,680			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.4	31.5	141.8	345.4	631.4	929.6	941.1	953.3	1011.9	1094.7		181.8	115.2	1.7
C62 Testis																						
Male	1	0	0	6	13	38	31	29	30	15	8	5	3	0	0	0	3	0	182			
	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	6.8	20.6	16.8	14.8	16.0	8.1	4.8	3.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0		7.1	6.4	0.5
C60, C63 Penis etc																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	3	2	7	5	3	27			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	2.0	1.6	3.0	2.6	10.8	11.3	10.2		1.1	0.6	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 2006 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																						
Male	3	2	0	0	2	3	4	15	21	29	46	48	54	44	63	36	37	20	427			
	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	2.2	7.6	11.2	15.7	27.4	31.6	42.1	44.7	80.7	55.5	83.6	68.2		16.6	11.4	0.6
Female	3	2	0	1	1	1	2	5	9	12	18	24	29	20	21	25	21	20	214			
	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	2.5	4.7	6.4	10.5	15.3	22.2	19.6	24.4	32.5	33.2	33.7		8.1	5.1	0.4
C67 Bladder																						
Male	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	7	16	28	43	60	71	73	61	85	451			
	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.7	3.8	9.5	18.5	33.6	60.9	90.9	112.6	137.8	289.9		17.5	10.0	0.5
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	2	4	8	22	13	20	28	34	138			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.6	6.1	21.6	15.1	26.0	44.3	57.2		5.3	2.3	0.2
C65, C66, C68 Renal pelvis etc																						
Male	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	5	6	10	9	8	7	54			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.2	3.3	3.9	6.1	12.8	13.9	18.1	23.9		2.1	1.2	0.2
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	4	8	6	6	29			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	2.9	4.7	10.4	9.5	10.1		1.1	0.4	0.1
C69 Eye																						
Male	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	3	10	1	2	5	6	2	0	37			
	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.6	1.8	6.6	0.8	2.0	6.4	9.3	4.5	0.0		1.4	1.0	0.2
Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	18			
	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.5	1.0	2.3	3.9	1.6	1.7		0.7	0.5	0.1
C70-C72 Brain & CNS																						
Male	4	4	2	1	4	3	5	11	5	11	23	26	35	27	24	25	17	10	237			
	2.4	2.4	1.2	0.6	2.1	1.6	2.7	5.6	2.7	6.0	13.7	17.1	27.3	27.4	30.7	38.6	38.4	34.1		9.2	6.7	0.5
Female	3	4	0	0	4	5	3	5	15	5	6	18	15	18	17	15	8	17	158			
	1.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.8	1.6	2.5	7.8	2.7	3.5	11.5	11.5	17.6	19.8	19.5	12.7	28.6		6.0	4.2	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 2006 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																						
Male	0	0	0	1	3	6	11	10	8	9	11	11	7	8	7	2	4	4	102			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	3.3	6.0	5.1	4.3	4.9	6.6	7.3	5.5	8.1	9.0	3.1	9.0	13.6		4.0	3.1	0.3
Female	0	0	1	2	7	19	29	24	29	20	35	20	25	11	9	5	7	7	250			
	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	3.8	10.5	15.6	11.9	15.2	10.6	20.4	12.8	19.2	10.8	10.5	6.5	11.1	11.8		9.5	7.5	0.5
C74, C75 Other endocrine																						
Male	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	16			
	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.5	2.3	3.4		0.6	0.6	0.2
Female	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6			
	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.2	0.1
C80 Unspecified site																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	4	8	18	17	20	39	34	61	58	65	332			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.5	2.1	4.3	10.7	11.2	15.6	39.6	43.5	94.1	131.0	221.7		12.9	7.0	0.4
Female	2	0	0	0	2	0	3	6	3	6	11	15	20	28	36	54	51	89	320			
	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.5	1.6	3.2	6.4	9.6	27.4	41.9	70.2	80.6	149.8				12.2	5.5	0.3
C81 Hodgkin lymphoma																						
Male	0	0	3	5	10	12	4	4	4	8	3	6	5	6	3	2	3	1	79			
	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.8	5.2	6.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	4.3	1.8	4.0	3.9	6.1	3.8	3.1	6.8	3.4		3.1	2.7	0.3
Female	0	2	2	13	14	7	8	5	3	3	3	4	2	6	2	1	4	1	80			
	0.0	1.3	1.2	7.6	7.6	3.9	4.3	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.6	1.5	5.9	2.3	1.3	6.3	1.7		3.0	3.0	0.4
C82 Nodular NHL																						
Male	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4	14	13	12	14	16	20	11	13	10	3	134			
	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	7.5	7.1	7.2	9.2	12.5	20.3	14.1	20.1	22.6	10.2		5.2	3.7	0.3
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	12	9	13	19	11	8	7	8	6	101			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	2.1	6.4	5.3	8.3	14.6	10.8	9.3	9.1	12.7	10.1		3.8	2.5	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 2006 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																						
Male	2	1	3	3	3	4	3	9	6	12	28	31	37	45	50	34	36	17	324			
	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	4.6	3.2	6.5	16.7	20.4	28.9	45.7	64.0	52.4	81.3	58.0		12.6	8.4	0.5
Female	0	2	1	1	3	4	1	5	6	6	14	24	23	14	26	30	25	20	205			
	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.6	2.2	0.5	2.5	3.1	3.2	8.2	15.3	17.6	13.7	30.2	39.0	39.5	33.7		7.8	4.6	0.3
C84 T-cell lymphoma																						
Male	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4	4	3	5	5	4	7	5	0	41			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.2	2.4	2.0	3.9	5.1	5.1	10.8	11.3	0.0		1.6	1.1	0.2
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	6	2	2	0	1	5	3	25			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.6	3.8	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.3	7.9	5.1		1.0	0.5	0.1
C85 Other NHL																						
Male	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	3	8	9	8	9	10	14	18	14	21	7	127			
	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.5	1.5	4.3	4.9	4.8	5.9	7.8	14.2	23.1	21.6	47.4	23.9		4.9	3.2	0.3
Female	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	3	6	9	9	9	7	14	14	20	13	14	123			
	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	1.5	3.1	4.8	5.3	5.8	5.4	13.7	16.3	26.0	20.6	23.6		4.7	2.7	0.3
C82-C85 Non-Hodgkin lymphoma																						
Male	3	1	4	6	4	8	6	16	29	38	52	57	68	84	83	68	72	27	626			
	1.8	0.6	2.3	3.3	2.1	4.3	3.3	8.1	15.5	20.6	31.0	37.6	53.1	85.3	106.3	104.9	162.6	92.1		24.3	16.3	0.7
Female	0	2	3	1	5	4	4	10	20	28	33	52	51	41	48	58	51	43	454			
	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.6	2.7	2.2	2.2	5.0	10.5	14.8	19.3	33.2	39.1	40.2	55.8	75.4	80.6	72.4		17.3	10.4	0.5
C90 Multiple myeloma																						
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	13	12	25	28	29	31	28	20	194			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.2	7.8	7.9	19.5	28.4	37.1	47.8	63.2	68.2		7.5	4.5	0.3
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	8	22	13	23	16	15	24	139			
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3.2	4.7	5.1	16.9	12.7	26.8	20.8	23.7	40.4		5.3	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 2007 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																						
Male	19	9	7	4	4	1	0	4	9	9	12	26	28	18	12	19	27	17	225			
	11.5	5.5	4.1	2.2	2.1	0.5	0.0	2.0	4.8	4.9	7.2	17.1	21.9	18.3	15.4	29.3	61.0	58.0		8.7	7.1	0.5
Female	17	5	1	0	2	3	2	4	5	8	9	8	6	9	12	9	14	14	128			
	10.8	3.2	0.6	0.0	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.0	2.6	4.2	5.3	5.1	4.6	8.8	14.0	11.7	22.1	23.6		4.9	4.0	0.4
C92 Myeloid leukaemia																						
Male	7	1	1	6	4	2	5	7	10	11	14	10	14	24	22	34	27	20	219			
	4.2	0.6	0.6	3.3	2.1	1.1	2.7	3.6	5.4	6.0	8.3	6.6	10.9	24.4	28.2	52.4	61.0	68.2		8.5	5.8	0.4
Female	1	2	0	1	2	5	2	1	4	11	6	11	17	10	12	14	26	24	149			
	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.1	2.8	1.1	0.5	2.1	5.8	3.5	7.0	13.0	9.8	14.0	18.2	41.1	40.4		5.7	3.3	0.3
C91-C95 All leukaemia																						
Male	26	11	8	12	8	4	5	11	19	20	28	38	42	43	39	54	55	39	462			
	15.7	6.7	4.6	6.6	4.2	2.2	2.7	5.6	10.2	10.8	16.7	25.1	32.8	43.6	49.9	83.3	124.2	133.0		17.9	13.4	0.7
Female	19	7	1	1	6	8	4	5	11	21	17	21	25	21	25	24	42	42	300			
	12.1	4.5	0.6	0.6	3.3	4.4	2.2	2.5	5.8	11.1	9.9	13.4	19.2	20.6	29.1	31.2	66.4	70.7		11.4	7.9	0.5
D45-D47 Myeloproliferative & myelodysplastic																						
Male	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	5	0	11	11	19	27	35	53	58	52	51	329			
	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.5	0.0	6.0	6.6	12.5	21.1	35.5	67.9	89.5	117.5	173.9		12.8	7.3	0.4
Female	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	4	6	9	14	16	23	20	29	38	41	56	262			
	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	2.0	3.1	4.8	8.2	10.2	17.6	19.6	33.7	49.4	64.8	94.3		10.0	4.9	0.3
C00-C96, D45-D47 All malignant tumours																						
Male	48	20	22	45	69	104	151	191	294	495	880	1,477	1,953	2,241	2,179	2,162	1,665	1,201	15,197			
	29.0	12.1	12.7	24.9	36.2	56.3	81.9	97.2	157.2	268.4	524.4	973.5	1524.2	2274.3	2790.1	3334.8	3760.7	4095.8		590.2	374.5	3.1
Female	38	22	16	32	75	111	207	319	543	803	995	1,141	1,244	1,254	1,206	1,272	1,237	1,243	11,758			
	24.1	14.1	9.8	18.6	40.6	61.2	111.2	158.3	283.9	425.3	580.6	728.6	952.7	1228.9	1402.7	1652.6	1955.4	2092.1		447.1	271.7	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	2.0	92	39
Head & neck	0.5	96	41
Oesophagus	1.5	90	75
Stomach	1.1	91	74
Bowel	1.3	95	37
Liver	3.6	42	85
Gallbladder	2.0	80	75
Pancreas	4.5	59	91
Lung	3.0	81	85
Melanoma	0.4	99	13
Breast	1.2	98	22
Cervix	1.9	96	33
Uterus	0.9	98	18
Ovary	2.8	90	64
Prostate	1.6	95	18
Testis	1.1	97	1
Kidney	1.9	87	33
Bladder	1.7	89	43
Brain & CNS	2.6	86	81
Thyroid	0.9	97	9
Unspecified site	6.5	65	74
Lymphoma	1.0	99	31
Multiple myeloma	2.8	97	62
Leukaemia	5.6	94	53

Demography

Population

In 2007, 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 2006 census, the indigenous population was 30,141 making up 0.6% of the Victorian population and 7% 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 23 persons per km² (Australia 2.7 persons per km²) ranging from below 2 per km² in the Wimmera to over 6,000 per km² in central Melbourne.

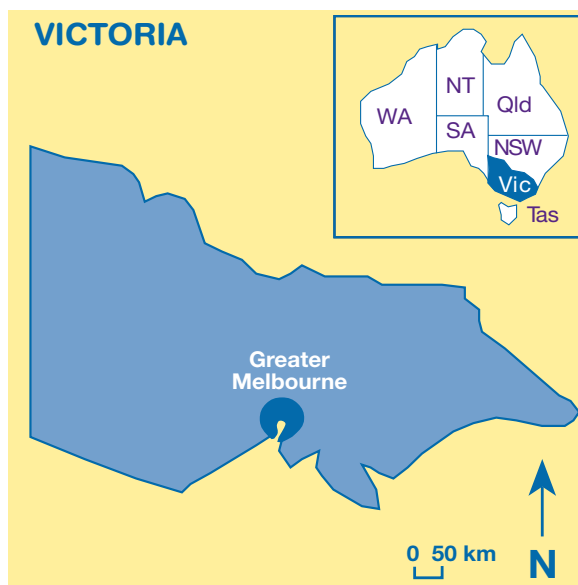
Age and sex

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 2007, 19% of Victorians were aged under 15 years and 14% 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 2006 census, 26% of the population (1,173,206 persons) was



described as overseas born. Of these migrants, 30% were from Asia (Vietnam 5%, China 5%, India 5%, Sri Lanka 3%, Malaysia 3%), 21% from Southern Europe (Italy 7%, Greece 5%), 18% from Great Britain, 10% from the rest of Europe and the USSR, 6% from the Middle East, 6% from New Zealand with smaller numbers from South and North America, Africa and Oceania.

Vital statistics

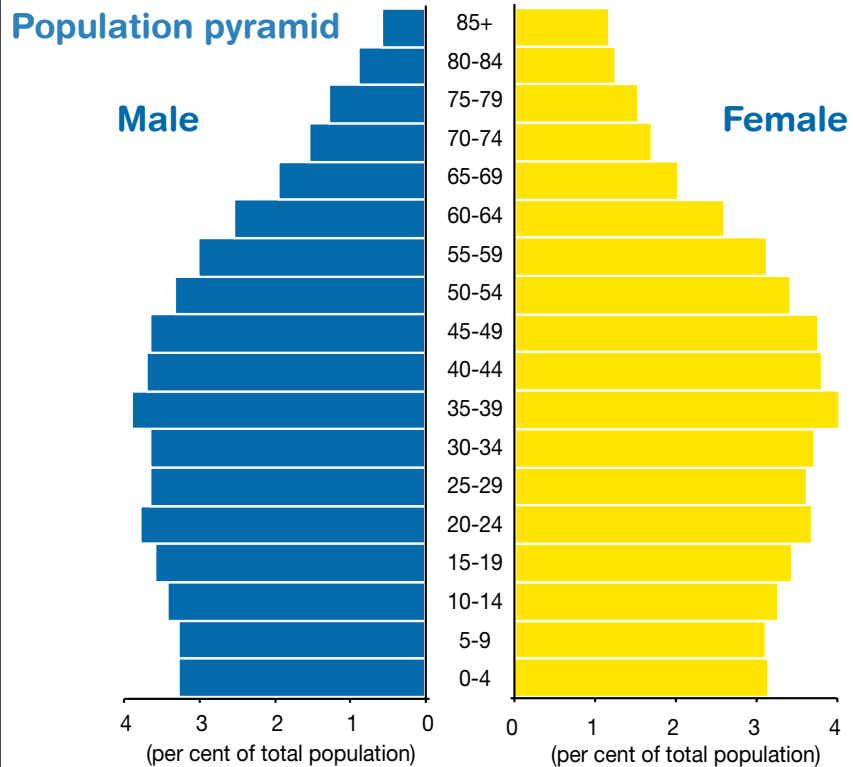
The birth rate has been steadily declining since the early 1970s. In 2007, the crude rate was 13.5 per 1,000 population.

Life expectancy at birth was, in 2005–2007, 79.5 years for males and 83.8 for females. Since 1981 this has increased by 8 and 5 years in males and females respectively.

There were 33,930 deaths of Victorian residents in 2007. Female deaths (16,938) slightly outnumbered male (16,992).

Cancer caused 31% of all deaths, ischaemic heart disease 17%, cerebrovascular disease 8%, chronic lower respiratory disease 5%, diabetes 3%, suicide 1% and transport accidents 1%.

Population, Victoria 2007



Estimated resident population, Victoria 2007

Age	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	165,591	157,713	323,304
5-9	165,092	156,411	321,503
10-14	172,665	163,815	336,480
15-19	181,029	171,935	352,964
20-24	190,762	184,653	375,415
25-29	184,671	181,404	366,075
30-34	184,353	186,216	370,569
35-39	196,555	201,526	398,081
40-44	187,032	191,235	378,267
45-49	184,425	188,805	373,230
50-54	167,807	171,383	339,190
55-59	151,724	156,594	308,318
60-64	128,134	130,577	258,711
65-69	98,535	102,039	200,574
70-74	78,098	85,975	164,073
75-79	64,831	76,969	141,800
80-84	44,274	63,260	107,534
85+	29,323	59,415	88,738
Total	2,574,901	2,629,925	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- 2006 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)

Karahalios E, English D, Thursfield V, Simpson J, Farrugia H, Giles G. Aug 2009. Second primary Cancers in Victoria.

All publications are available for download, in pdf format, from our website at : <http://www.cancervic.org.au/about-our-research/cancer-statistics>

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