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BreastScreen Australia Monitoring Report 1998–1999 and 1999–2000

**The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
and the
Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
for the
BreastScreen Australia Program**

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Indicator 1: Participation

Participation rate

The participation rate is the percentage of women in the population screened through the BreastScreen Australia Program in a 24-month period by 5-year age groups (40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+ years) and for the target age group (50–69 years).

The participation indicator

The participation rate is a population-based indicator that measures the proportion of the eligible population attending the screening program within the recommended screening interval. All women who are Australian citizens and those with permanent residency status are eligible for breast screening. It is important that a high proportion of women in the target age group attend for screening if BreastScreen Australia is to realise the anticipated reductions in overall mortality from breast cancer (DHS 1994). The participation rate is a direct measure of this attendance. The indicator also provides information to assist in assessing the effectiveness of the program's communication and education strategies, and can be used to assess whether the target age group is well represented in the screening population.

The focus of this report is on women who have had a mammogram in the BreastScreen Australia Program. However, other mammography for screening and diagnosis (that is, investigating breast symptoms) is conducted outside the program. To some extent, therefore, the results presented in this report are an underestimation of screening on a national basis. This chapter reports on the participation rates for the two-year periods 1998–1999 and 1999–2000. Comparative data are also provided for the three periods 1997–1998, 1998–1999 and 1999–2000.

One of the objectives of the BreastScreen Australia Program is 'To achieve, after five years, a 70 per cent participation in the National Program by women in the target group (50–69)...' (BSANAC & DHAC 2000). The age-standardised national participation rate for women in the target group in 1999–2000 was 56.5%. This rate has been steadily increasing since 1996–1997, when it was 51.4%.

Age-standardised participation rates for women in the target age group (50–69 years), Australia, 1996–1997 to 1999–2000

	Objective ^(a)	1996–1997	1997–1998	1998–1999	1999–2000
Rate (%)	70.0	51.4	54.3	56.0	56.5
95% CI	. .	51.3–51.5	54.2–54.4	55.8–56.1	56.3–56.6

(a) Performance objective of the BreastScreen Australia Program as set out in the National Accreditation Standards (NMQC unpublished).
. . Not applicable.

Note: Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

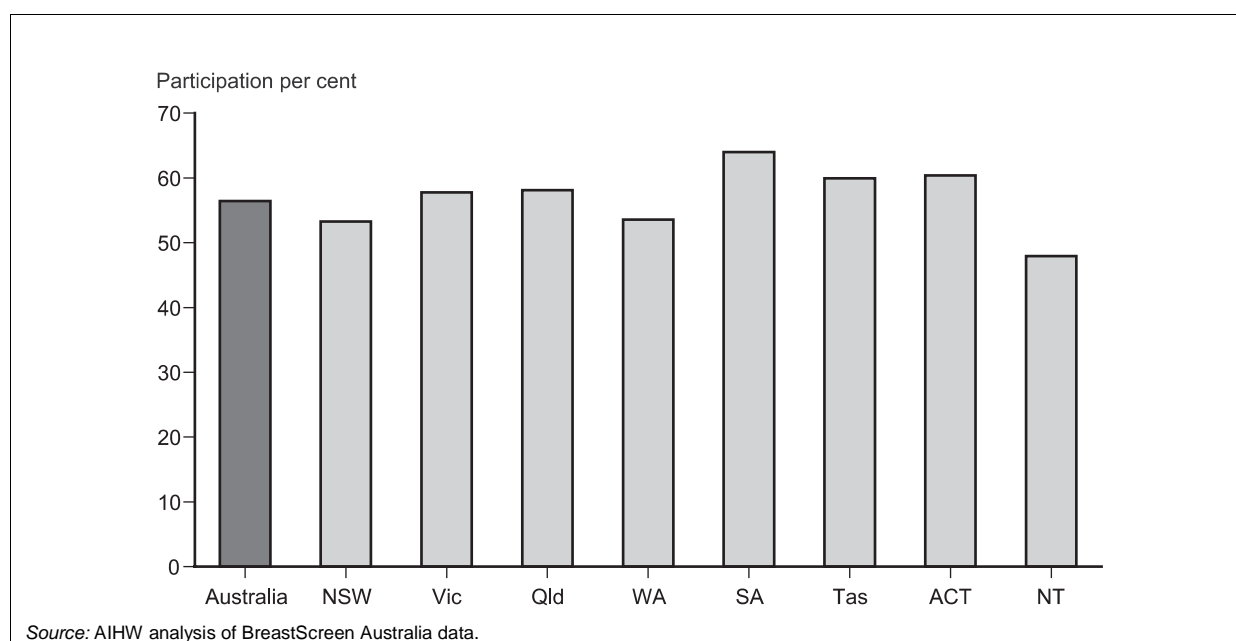
Another BreastScreen Australia objective relating to participation is 'To achieve patterns of participation in the Program which are representative of the socioeconomic, ethnic and cultural profiles of the target population' (BSANAC & DHAC 2000). This chapter reports national participation rates by region, socioeconomic status, Indigenous status, and main language spoken at home.

Participation rates in capital cities and 'other remote areas' were significantly lower than those in other regions. The lower participation rates in capital cities may reflect greater access to private radiology services. Or there may be a group of women in the target age group who are working women and cannot easily access BreastScreen Australia services. For some women, proximity to services may create over familiarity and lead to postponement of screening in order to accommodate other priorities. Lower rates in remote areas may reflect a larger number of Indigenous women in the target age group in these areas who may not find services culturally accessible. However, there are no data to test these hypotheses. Although the participation rate for 'other remote areas' is lower than that for all other regions except capital cities, it is similar to the all-Australia rate. Participation in country areas is encouraged through the use of mobile mammography units.

There was some variation in the participation rates among different socioeconomic groups, but there was no significant difference between the most and least disadvantaged groups. This demonstrates the success of the program in reaching women at all socioeconomic levels, since there is no decline in participation with decreasing socioeconomic status.

Participation among Indigenous women was significantly lower than that of non-Indigenous women. Similarly, participation among women who speak a language other than English at home was significantly lower than that of women who speak English at home. These results should, however, be treated with caution because of the data issues discussed in the report. Results for 1998–1999 and 1999–2000 are reported separately, due to inconsistencies in reporting over the two periods.

Participation of women aged 50–69 years in BreastScreen Australia, 1999–2000



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate (%)	56.5	53.3*	57.8*	58.1*	53.6*	64.0*	59.9*	60.4*	47.9*
95% CI	56.3–56.6	53.1–53.4	57.5–58.0	57.8–58.4	53.2–53.9	63.6–64.4	59.2–60.6	59.4–61.4	46.5–49.3

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

Notes

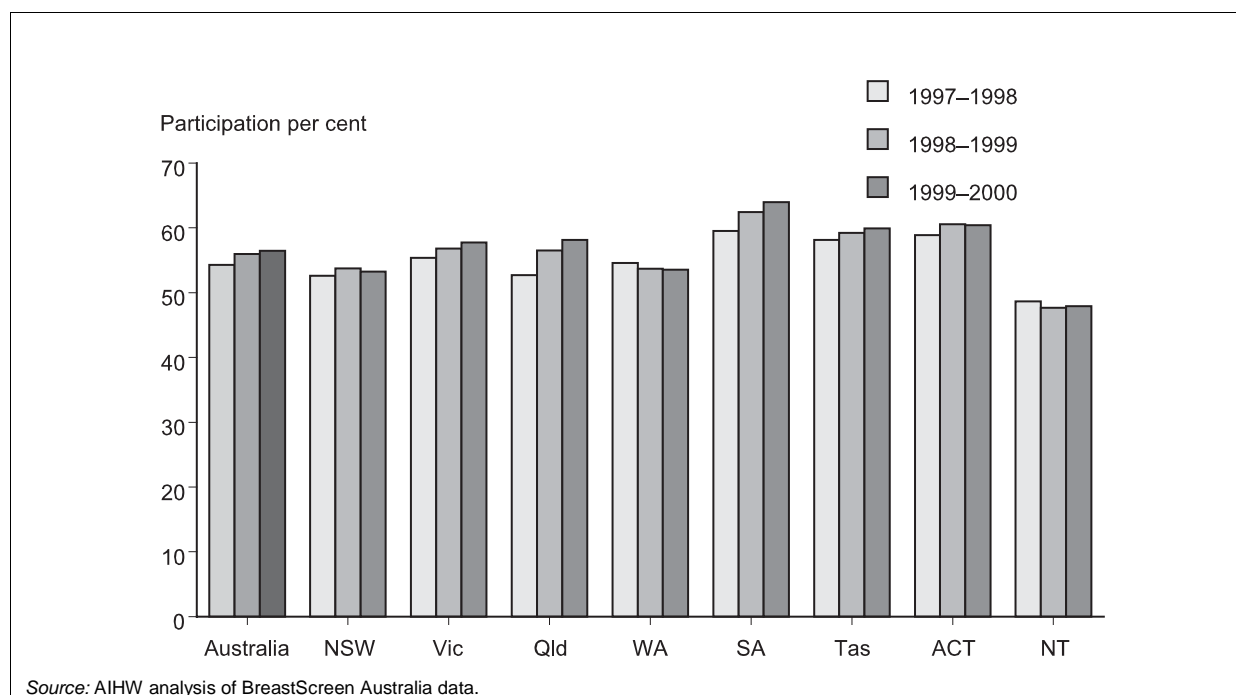
1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
2. Period covers 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.
3. BreastScreen services are not provided in the remote areas of the Northern Territory. Women in these areas are offered a clinical breast examination as part of a well women's screening episode.

- Nationally, 1,496,417 women attended a BreastScreen Australia service in the two-year period 1999–2000. Of these, 1,011,394 (68%) were in the target age group (50–69 years).
- The age-standardised participation rates for Australian women attending BreastScreen Australia were 37.1% for women aged 40 and over and 56.5% for women in the target age group.
- The age-standardised participation rate in the target age group ranged from 47.9% in the Northern Territory to 64.0% in South Australia.

For more information, see:

Tables 1b and 2b.

Participation of women aged 50–69 years in BreastScreen Australia, 1997–1998, 1998–1999 and 1999–2000



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
1997–1998	54.3	52.6	55.4	52.7	54.6	59.5	58.2	58.9	48.6
95% CI	54.2–54.4	52.4–52.8	55.2–55.6	52.5–52.9	54.2–54.9	59.2–59.9	57.6–58.8	58.0–59.7	47.4–49.9
1998–1999	56.0*	53.8*	56.8*	56.5*	53.7	62.4*	59.2	60.6	47.7
95% CI	55.8–56.1	53.6–53.9	56.6–57.0	56.2–56.8	53.3–54.0	62.1–62.9	58.5–59.9	59.5–61.5	46.2–49.2
1999–2000	56.5*	53.3*	57.8*	58.1*	53.6	64.0*	59.9	60.4	47.9
95% CI	56.3–56.6	53.1–53.4	57.5–58.0	57.8–58.4	53.2–53.9	63.6–64.4	59.2–60.6	59.4–61.4	46.5–49.3

*Significantly different from the rate for the previous two-year period.

Notes

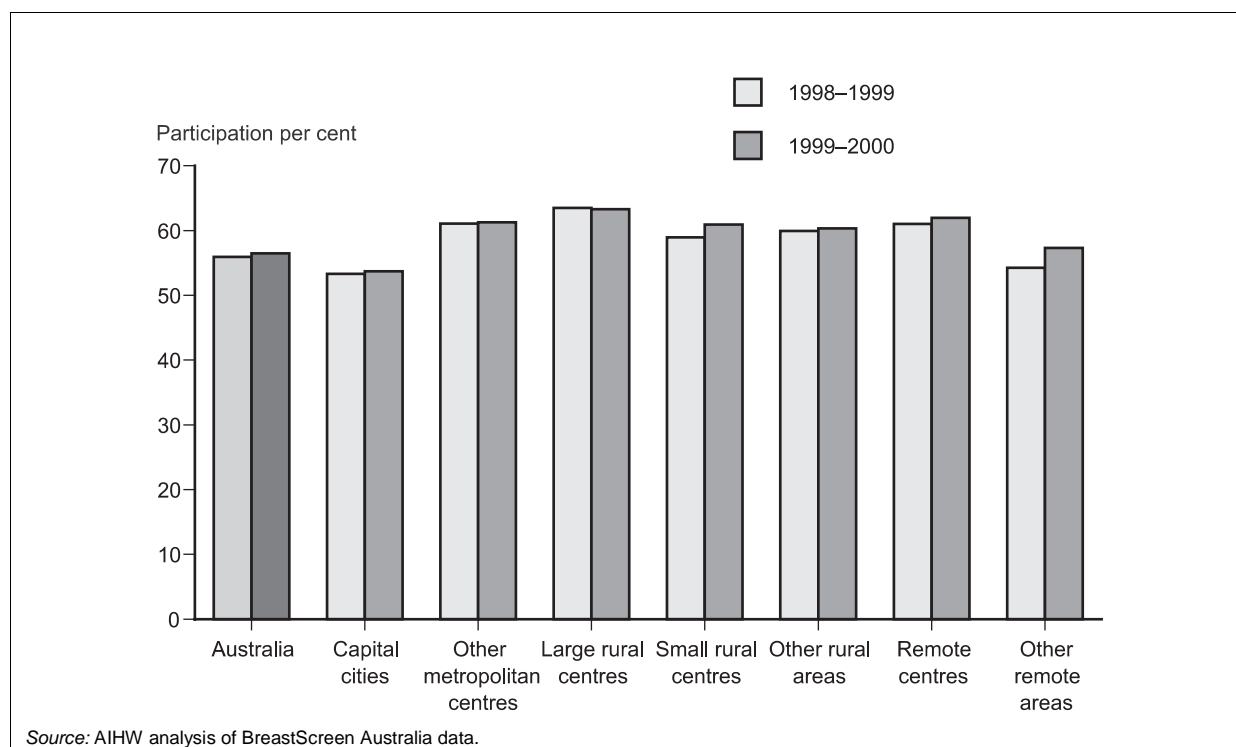
1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
2. Periods cover 1 January 1997 to 31 December 1998, 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999, and 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.
3. BreastScreen services are not provided in the remote areas of the Northern Territory. Women in these areas are offered a clinical breast examination as part of a well women's screening episode.

- The age-standardised participation rate for Australian women in the target age group (50–69 years) increased significantly from 54.3% in 1997–1998 to 56.0% in 1998–1999 and 56.5% in 1999–2000.

For more information, see:

Tables 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b.

Participation of women aged 50–69 years in BreastScreen Australia by region, 1998–1999 and 1999–2000



	Australia	Capital cities metropolitan	Other metropolitan centres	Large rural centres	Small rural centres	Other rural areas	Remote centres	Other remote
1998–1999	55.9	53.3*	61.0*	63.5*	58.9*	59.9*	61.0*	54.2*
95% CI	55.8–56.1	53.2–53.4	60.6–61.4	63.0–64.0	58.5–59.3	59.7–60.2	59.6–62.4	53.4–55.2
1999–2000	56.5	53.7*	61.3*	63.3*	60.9*	60.3*	62.0*	57.3
95% CI	56.3–56.6	53.6–53.9	60.9–61.7	62.8–63.8	60.5–61.3	60.0–60.6	60.6–63.4	56.3–58.3

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate for the corresponding period.

Notes

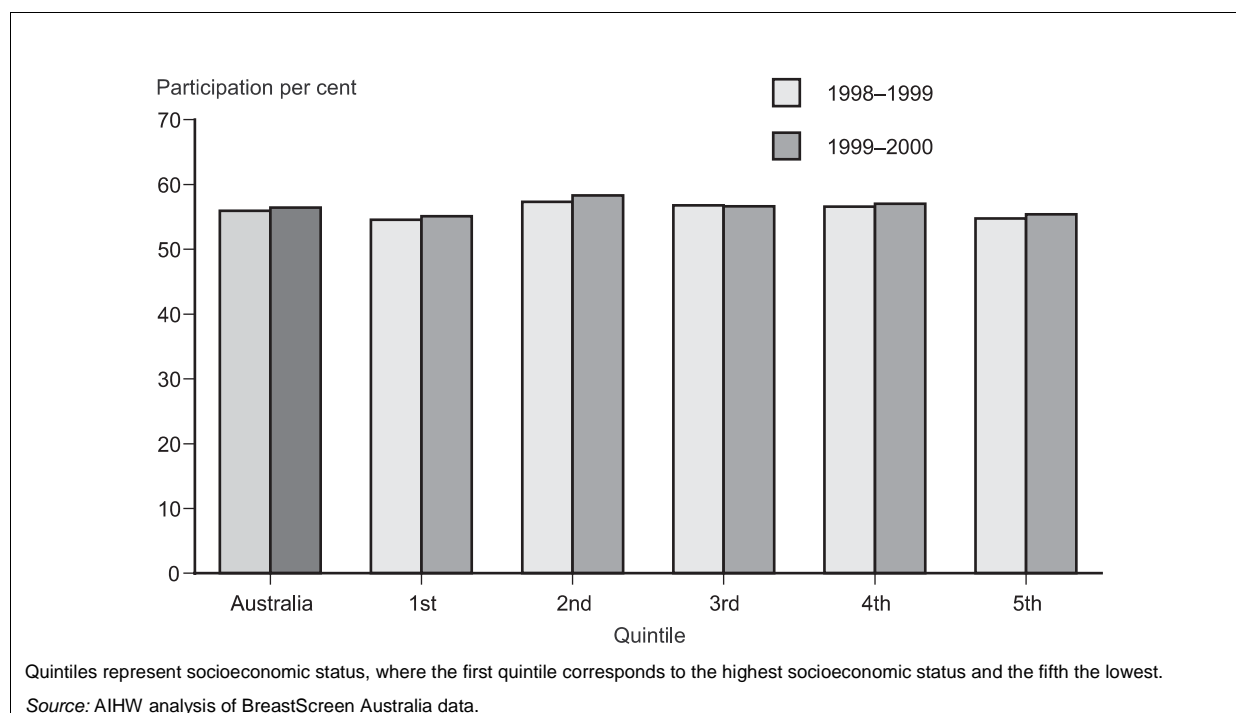
1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
2. Periods cover 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999 and 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.

- Regional participation rates in 1999–2000 for the target age group (50–69 years) ranged from 53.7% in capital cities to 63.3% in large rural centres. The rate in capital cities was significantly lower than the all-Australia rate, and the rate in large rural centres was significantly higher.
- The regional participation rates for 1998–1999 showed a pattern similar to that of 1999–2000.

For more information, see:

Tables 3a and 3b and Appendix A.

Participation of women aged 50–69 years in BreastScreen Australia by socioeconomic status, 1998–1999 and 1999–2000



	Australia	1st quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	5th quintile
1998–1999	55.9	54.6*	57.3*	56.8*	56.6*	54.7*
95% CI	55.8–56.1	54.3–54.8	57.0–57.6	56.5–57.0	56.3–56.8	54.5–55.0
1999–2000	56.5	55.1*	58.3*	56.6	57.0*	55.4*
95% CI	56.3–56.6	54.9–55.4	58.0–58.6	56.4–56.9	56.8–57.3	55.2–55.6

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate for the corresponding period.

Notes

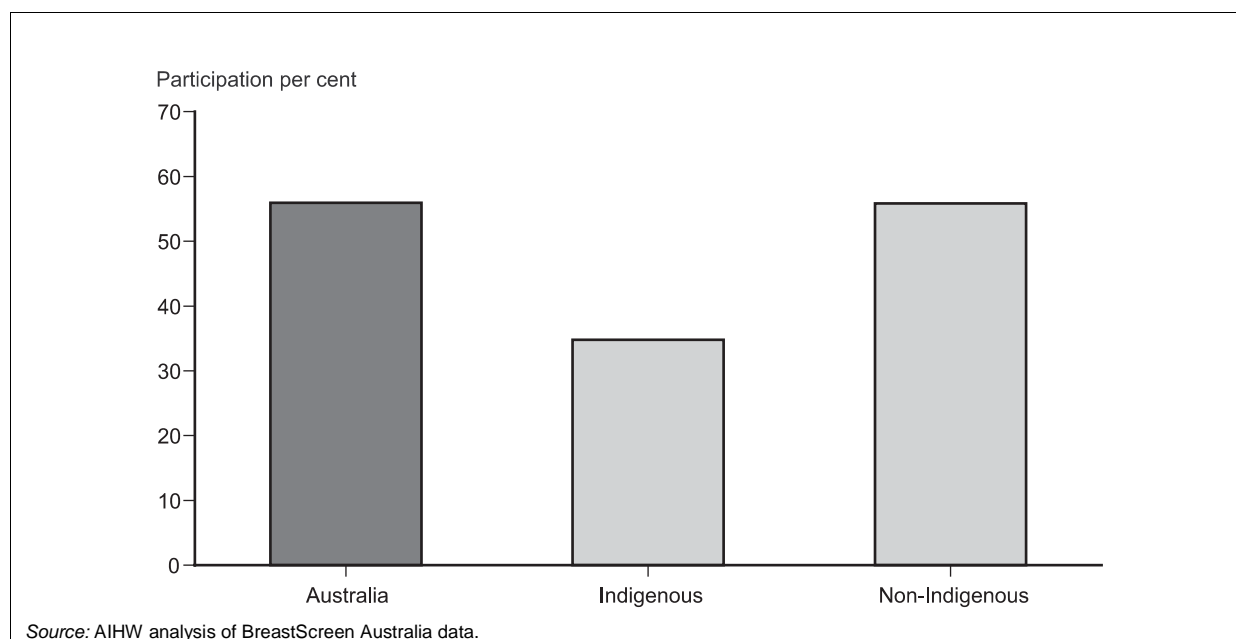
1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
2. Periods cover 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999 and 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.
3. Participants are allocated to quintiles by mapping their postcode to the Index of Relative Socioeconomic Disadvantage (Appendix A). The first quintile corresponds to the highest socioeconomic status and the fifth to the lowest.

- Participation rates by socioeconomic status in 1999–2000 for the target age group (50–69 years) ranged from 55.1% in the highest group (first quintile) to 58.3% in the second quintile. The rates in these two categories were significantly different from the all-Australia rate. There was no significant difference between the most (fifth quintile) and least (first quintile) disadvantaged groups. Rates in 1998–1999 were similar to those in 1999–2000.

For more information, see:

Tables 4a, 4b and Appendix A.

Participation of women aged 50–69 years in BreastScreen Australia by Indigenous status, 1998–1999



	Australia	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Rate (%)	55.9	34.8*	55.9
95% CI	55.8–56.1	33.8–35.7	55.8–56.0

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

Notes

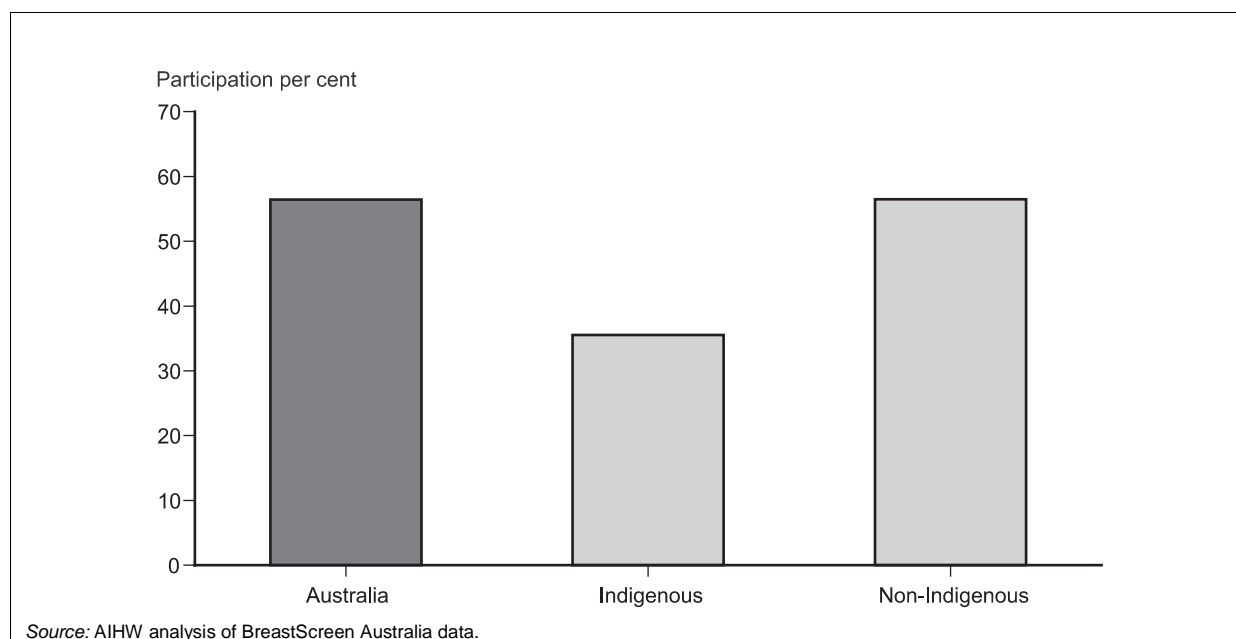
1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
2. Period covers 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999.
3. Women whose Indigenous status was recorded as 'not stated' are included in the analysis for all women but excluded from the analysis by Indigenous status.

- Of the 1,452,263 women screened by BreastScreen Australia in the two-year period 1998–1999, 9,523 (0.7%) identified themselves as Indigenous. While 6,952 women were classified as not stating whether they were Indigenous or non-Indigenous (4,892 women in the target age group), the true figure is higher because some jurisdictions classified women who did not give their Indigenous status as 'non-Indigenous' (Appendix A). The comparison between the participation rates of Indigenous and non-Indigenous women should therefore be treated with caution (Table 5a).
- The participation rate for Indigenous women in the target age group was significantly lower than the rate for all Australian women: 34.8% of Indigenous women attended a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998–1999, compared with 55.9% of all Australian women (Table 5a).

For more information, see:

Table 5a and Appendix A.

Participation of women aged 50–69 years in BreastScreen Australia by Indigenous status, 1999–2000



	Australia	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Rate (%)	56.5	35.5*	56.5
95% CI	56.3–56.6	34.6–36.4	56.4–56.6

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

Notes

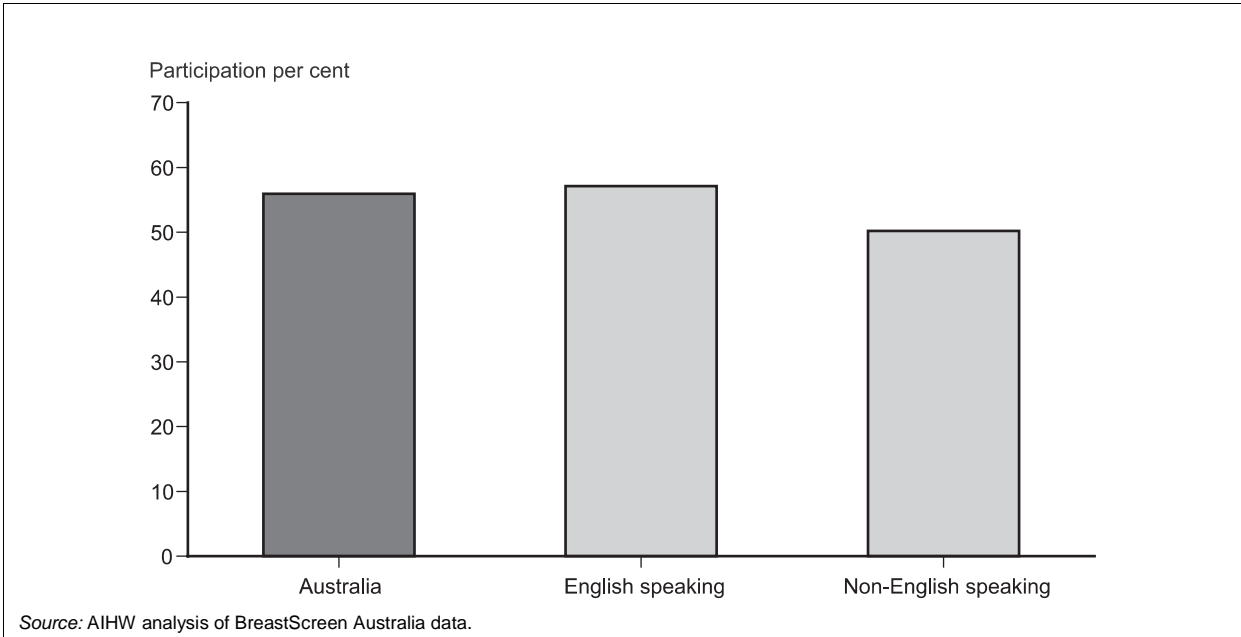
1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
2. Period covers 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.
3. Women whose Indigenous status was recorded as 'not stated' are included in the analysis for all women but excluded from the analysis by Indigenous status.

- Of the 1,496,417 women participating in screening through the BreastScreen Australia Program in 1999–2000, 9,948 (0.7%) identified themselves as being Indigenous. While 3,917 women were classified as not stating whether they were Indigenous or non-Indigenous (2,937 women in the target age group), the true figure is higher because some jurisdictions classified women who did not give their Indigenous status as 'non-Indigenous' (Appendix A). The comparison of participation rates between Indigenous and non-Indigenous women should therefore be treated with caution.
- The participation rate for Indigenous women was significantly lower than the rate for non-Indigenous women. This applied both for women in the target age group and for women aged 40 and over.

For more information, see:

Table 5b and Appendix A.

Participation of women aged 50–69 years in BreastScreen Australia by language spoken at home, 1998–1999



	Australia	English speaking	Non-English speaking
Rate (%)	55.9	57.1*	50.2*
95% CI	55.8–56.1	57.0–57.2	50.0–50.5

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

Notes

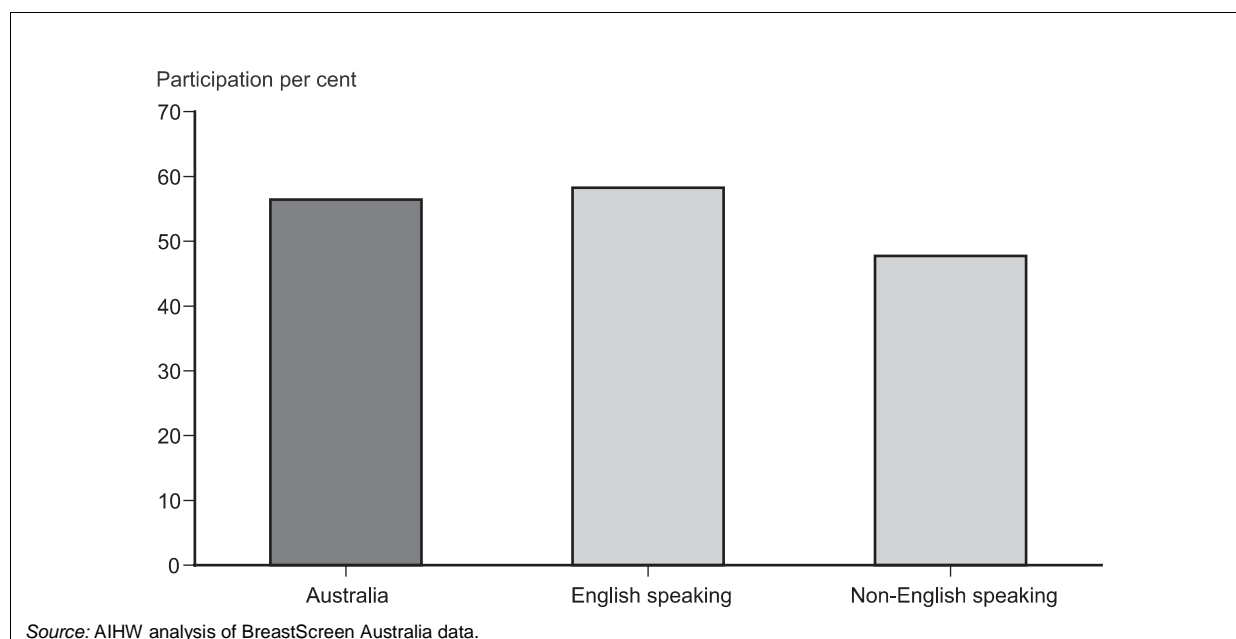
1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
2. Period covers 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999.
3. Women who were recorded as not stating their language spoken at home are included in the analysis for all women but excluded from the analysis by language.

- Of the 1,452,263 women screened by BreastScreen Australia in 1998–1999, 206,880 (14%) women indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home. In the target age group, 50–69 years, the number was 148,369 (Table 6a). While 682 women were classified as not stating whether they spoke English or another language at home (454 in the target age group), the true figure is higher because some jurisdictions did not use the ‘not stated’ classification (Appendix A). Women in these jurisdictions who did not state the language they spoke at home were allocated to one of the other two categories. Comparison of participation rates between English-speaking and non-English speaking women should therefore be treated with caution.
- For women aged 50–69 years, the participation rate for women of non-English speaking background (50.2%) was significantly lower than the rate for English-speaking women (57.1%).

For more information, see:

Table 6a and Appendix A.

Participation of women aged 50–69 years in BreastScreen Australia by language spoken at home, 1999–2000



	Australia	English speaking	Non-English speaking
Rate (%)	56.5	58.3*	47.7*
95% CI	56.3–56.6	58.2–58.4	47.5–48.0

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

Notes

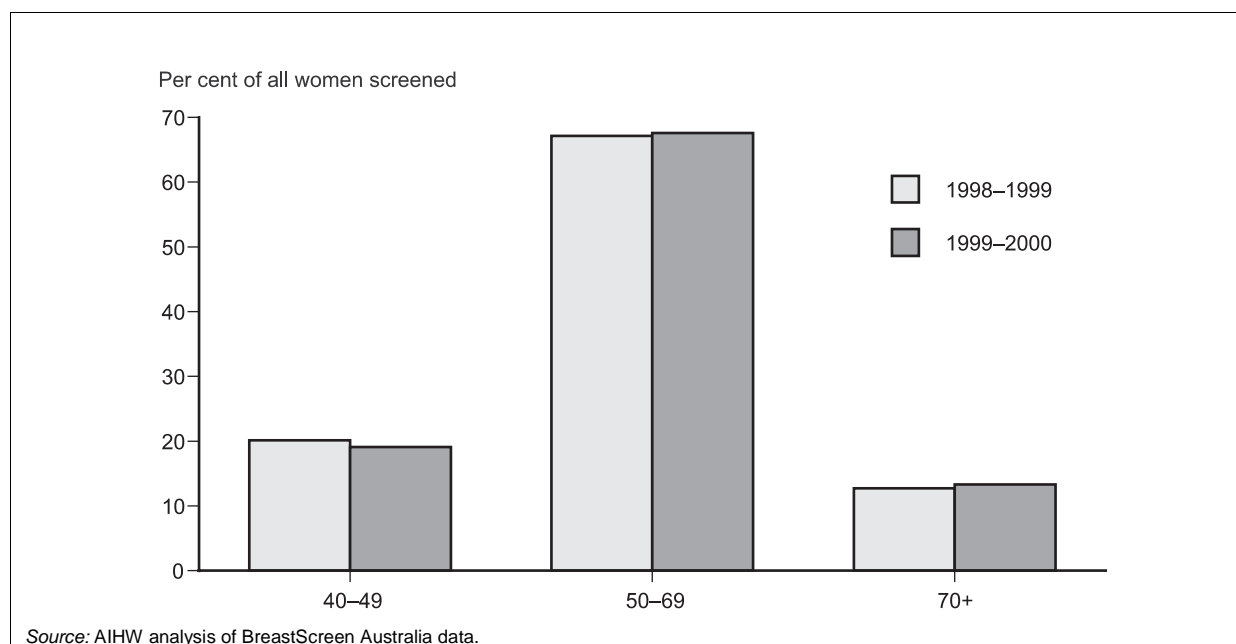
1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
2. Period covers 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.
3. Women who were recorded as not stating their language spoken at home are included in the analysis for all women but excluded from the analysis by language.

- Of the 1,496,417 women participating in screening through the BreastScreen Australia Program in 1999–2000, 199,458 (13%) were classified as non-English speaking (Table 6b). While 157 women were classified as not stating whether they spoke English or another language at home (97 women in the target age group), the true figure is higher because some jurisdictions did not use the 'not stated' classification (Appendix A). Women in these jurisdictions who did not state the language they spoke at home were allocated to one of the other two categories. Comparison of participation rates between English-speaking and non-English speaking women should therefore be treated with caution.
- The age-standardised participation rate for non-English speaking women in the target age group was significantly lower than the rate for English-speaking women.

For more information, see:

Table 6b and Appendix A.

Age distribution of women aged 40 years and over participating in BreastScreen Australia, 1998–1999 and 1999–2000



Age (years)	40–49	50–69	70+
1998–1999 (%)	20.1	67.2	12.7
1999–2000 (%)	19.1	67.6	13.3

Notes

1. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of all women aged 40 or more screened by BreastScreen Australia.
2. Periods cover 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999 and 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.

- The majority (67.6%) of women screened by BreastScreen Australia in 1999–2000 were in the target age group (50–69 years); 19.1% were in the 40–49 years group; and 13.3% were aged 70 or more. The distribution of participants by age showed little change between 1998–1999 and 1999–2000.

For more information, see:

Table 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b.

Indicator 2: Detection of small invasive cancers

Small invasive cancer detection rate (1999)

The detection rate for small invasive cancers is the rate of women with small diameter (≤ 10 mm) invasive breast cancers per 10,000 women screened by five-year age groups (40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+ years) and for the target age group (50–69 years). Detection rates for all invasive cancers are provided by screening round (that is, first round and subsequent rounds), five-year age groups and for the target age group.

Small invasive cancer detection rate (2000)

The detection rate for small invasive cancers is the rate of women with small diameter (≤ 15 mm) invasive breast cancers per 10,000 women screened by five-year age groups (40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, 85+ years) and for the target age group (50–69 years). Detection rates for all invasive cancers are provided by screening round, five-year age groups and for the target age group.

The small invasive cancer detection indicator

The small invasive cancer detection indicator measures the rate of invasive breast cancers that are 15 mm or less in size diagnosed in women attending BreastScreen Australia for screening. This is expressed as the number of small cancers detected for every 10,000 women screened.

Prior to the compilation of this report, small cancers were defined to be those of 10 mm or less in diameter. There is little evidence of important biological or prognostic differences between cancers that are 10 mm or less at diagnosis or 11 to 15 mm. The standard for small cancer detection was therefore increased to tumours of 15 mm or less in diameter (NQMC unpublished).

Data collected for 1999 were subject to the previous definition of small cancers—less than or equal to 10 mm in diameter. As a result, this chapter reports on small cancers for 1999 and 2000 separately.

A greater rate of detection of small cancers within the BreastScreen Australia Program increases the likelihood that the anticipated reductions in morbidity and mortality from breast cancer will be achieved. One of BreastScreen Australia's aims is to maximise the early detection of breast cancers (BSANAC & DHAC 2000). Finding breast cancer early often means that the cancer is small, can be more effectively treated, and is less likely to have spread to other parts of the body. As a result, women who have cancers detected early may suffer less morbidity from breast cancer (Day 1991).

In 2000, 65% of all invasive breast cancers detected by BreastScreen Australia in women aged 40 and over were small diameter cancers (15mm or less).

The table below shows the percentage of all invasive cancers detected that were small diameter invasive breast cancers, by screening round, for women screened in 2000.

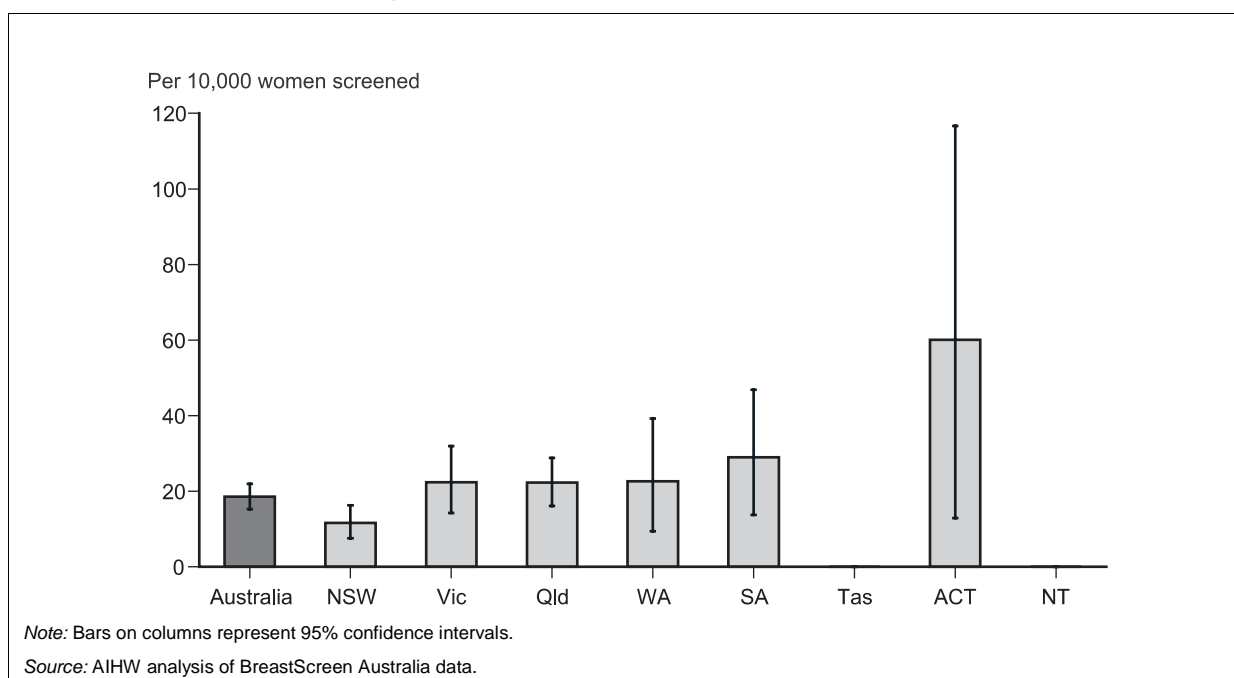
Percentage of invasive cancers detected that were small (≤ 15 mm) in diameter, 2000

	First screening round	Subsequent screening rounds
50–69 years	57.3	67.7
Ages 40 and over	55.1	67.6

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

It is evident that a higher proportion of women attending the program for the first time have larger tumours compared with those who have been screened previously. This is because regular, biennial mammography provides the best chance of detection of early-stage small cancers (AHMAC 1990).

Small (≤ 10 mm) invasive breast cancer detection in women aged 50–69, first screening round, 1999



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	18.6	11.7	22.3	22.3	22.6	29.0	..	60.1	..
95% CI	15.2–22.0	7.6–16.3	14.2–32.0	16.1–28.8	9.4–39.3	13.7–46.9	..	12.9–116.7	..

.. Not applicable—no small invasive breast cancers were found in Tasmania and the Northern Territory at first screening round in 1999.

Notes

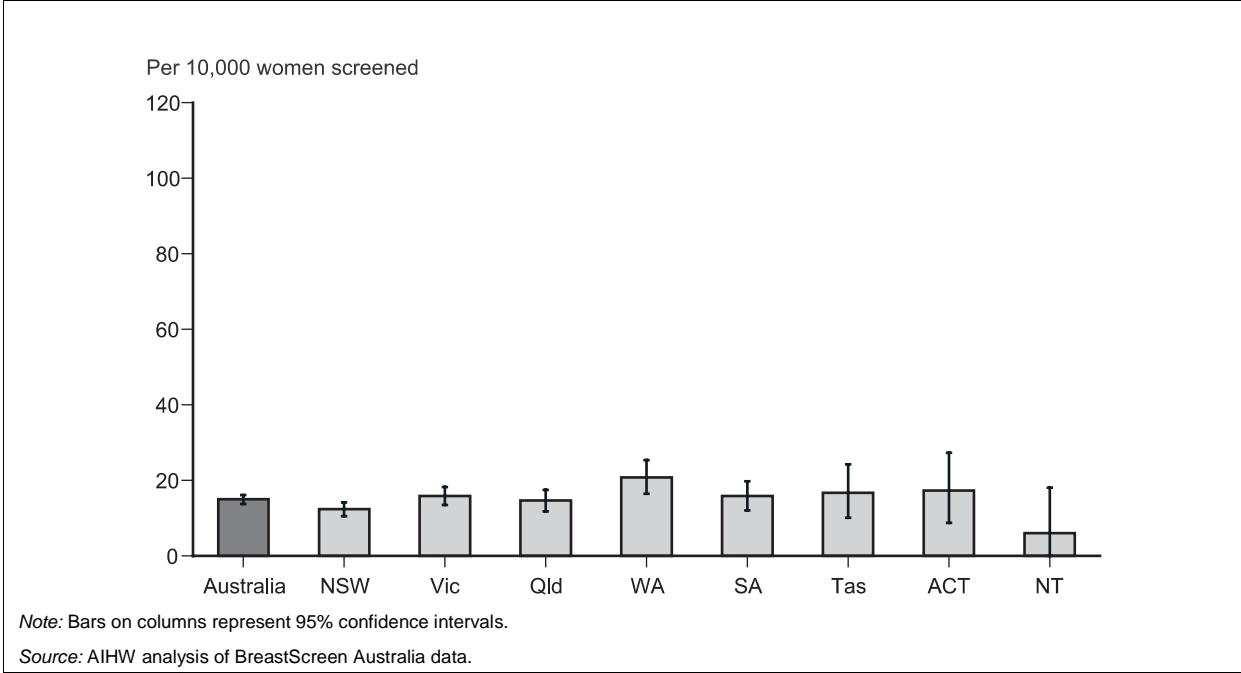
1. Rates are the number of small invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. None of the rates was significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

- The age-standardised rate of detection of small invasive cancers for Australian women attending BreastScreen Australia for the first time in 1999 was 18.1 per 10,000 women screened for women aged 40 and over, and 18.6 per 10,000 women screened for women in the target age group.
- The age-standardised detection rate for small invasive cancers in the target age group ranged from none detected in Tasmania and the Northern Territory to 29.0 per 10,000 women in South Australia.

For more information, see:

Tables 7 and 8.

Small (≤ 10 mm) invasive breast cancer detection in women aged 50–69, subsequent screening rounds, 1999



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	15.0	12.4	15.9	14.7	20.8*	15.9	16.8	17.3	6.0
95% CI	13.8–16.1	10.5–14.2	13.5–18.3	11.8–17.5	16.5–25.4	12.0–19.7	10.1–24.3	8.7–27.3	0.0–18.1

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

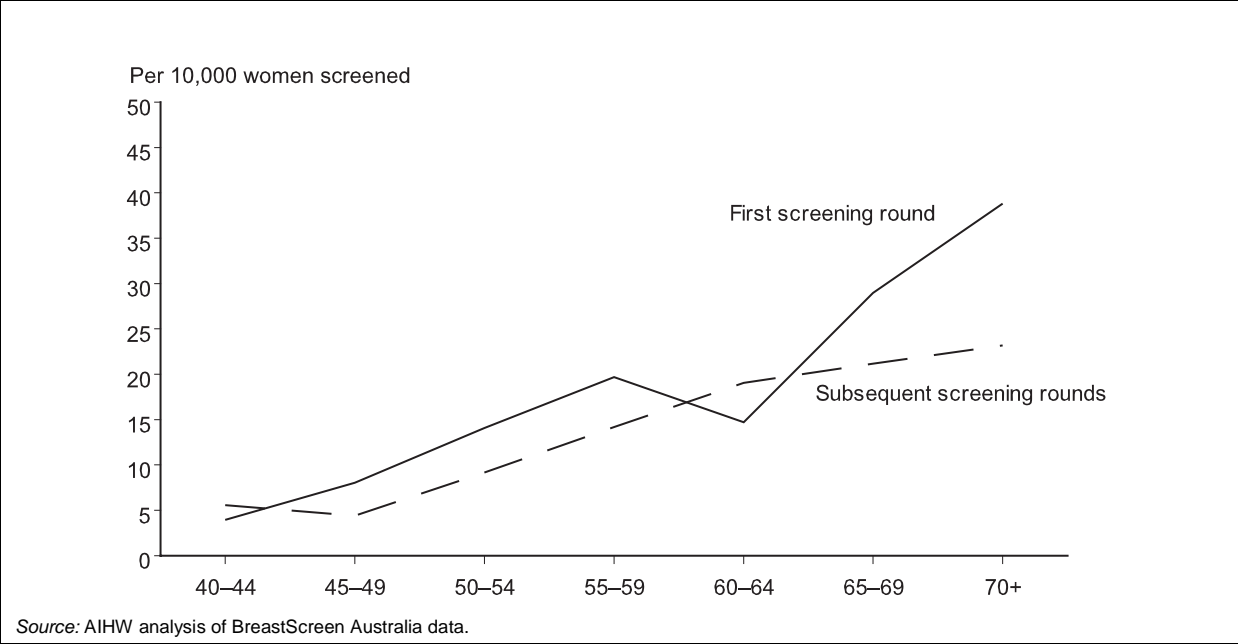
Note: Rates are the number of small invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

- The age-standardised rate of detection of small invasive cancers for Australian women attending BreastScreen Australia in 1999 for their second or subsequent visit was 13.9 per 10,000 women screened for women aged 40 and over, and 15.0 per 10,000 women screened for women in the target age group. The small cancer detection rates for women aged 40 and over attending a second or subsequent screen were significantly lower than for women aged 40 and over attending their first screen. The rates by screening round for women in the target age group were not significantly different.
- The age-standardised small cancer detection rate in the target age group ranged from 6.0 per 10,000 women in the Northern Territory to 20.8 per 10,000 women in Western Australia.

For more information, see:

Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Small (≤ 10 mm) invasive breast cancer detection by age, 1999



	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
First screening round	4.0	8.0	14.1	19.7	14.7	29.0	38.8
Subsequent screening rounds	5.6	4.4	9.2	14.2	19.1	21.2	23.2

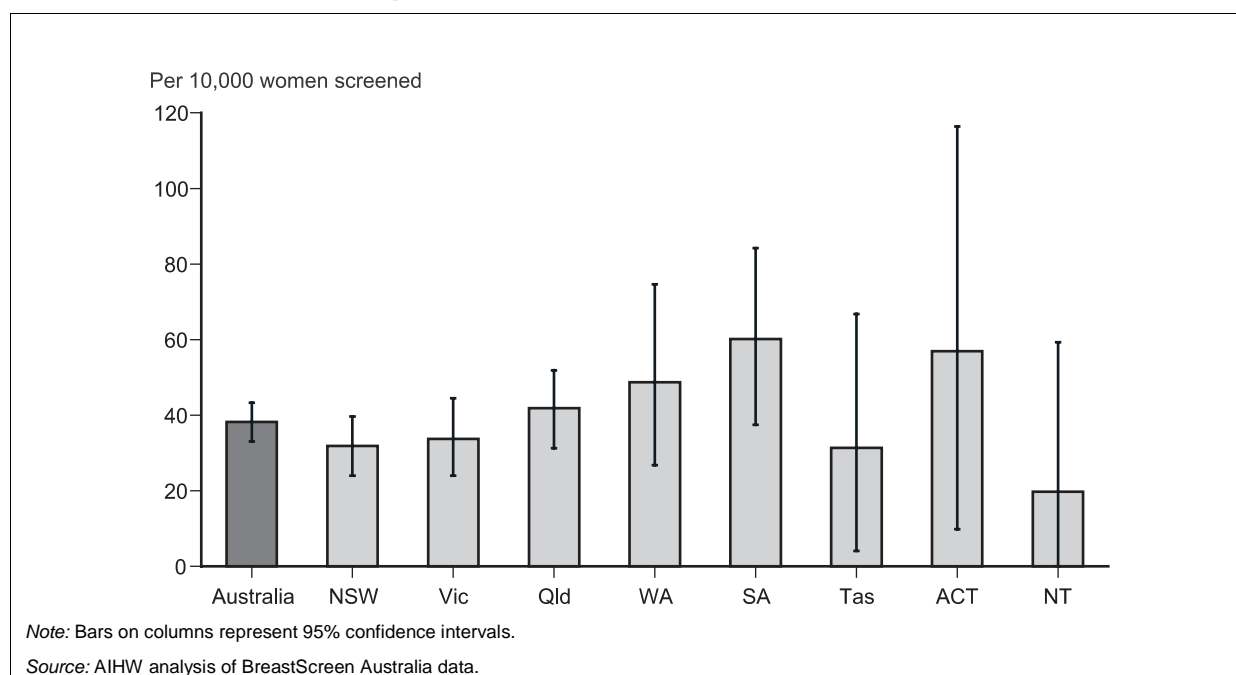
Note: Rates are the number of small invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened.

- The detection rate of small invasive cancers in 1999 increased with age for cancers detected at first screening round and subsequent rounds. This is in line with the increase in breast cancer incidence that occurs with age. The rate of increase is greater for cancers detected at the initial screening round, despite a small decrease from the 55-59 age group to the 60-64 age group.

For more information, see:

Tables 8, 10 and 42.

Small (≤ 15 mm) invasive breast cancer detection in women aged 50–69, first screening round, 2000



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	38.3	31.9	33.7	41.9	48.8	60.2	31.4	57.0	19.8
95% CI	33.1–43.3	24.0–39.6	24.0–44.5	31.3–51.9	26.8–74.7	37.4–84.2	4.1–66.8	9.8–116.4	0.0–59.3

Notes

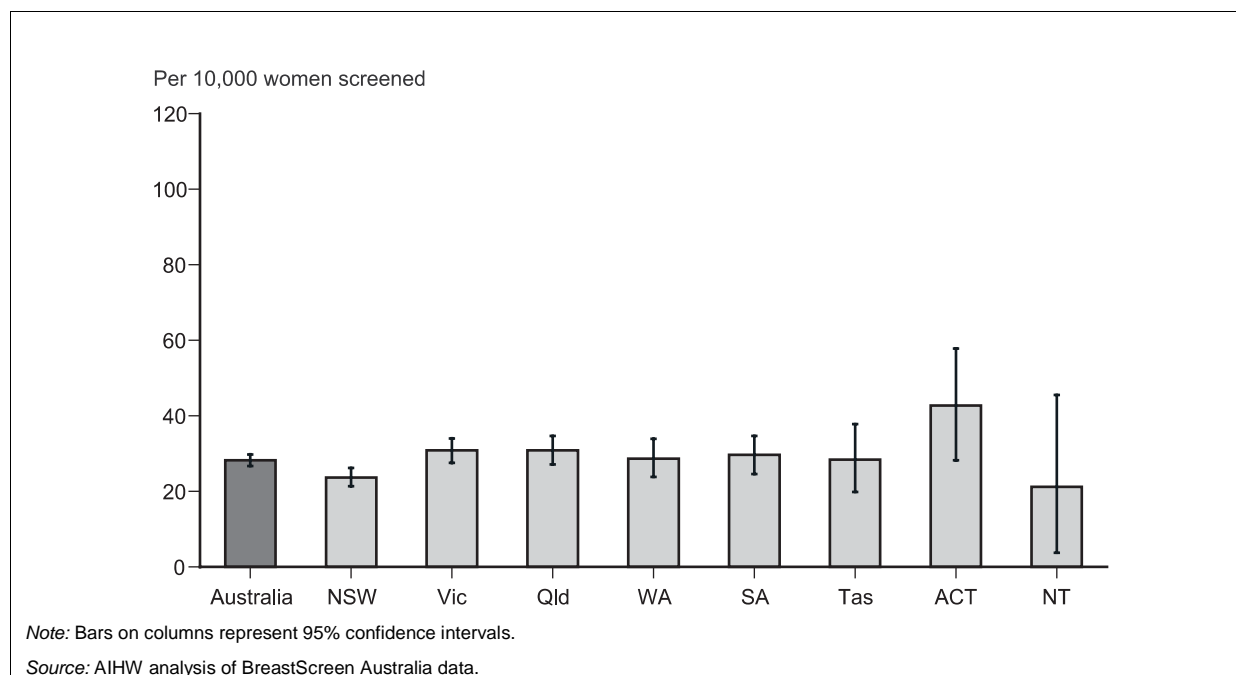
1. Rates are the number of small invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. None of the rates was significantly different from the all-Australia rate.
3. Jurisdictions reported the following number of invasive cancers at initial round with unknown lesion size: NSW—5; Vic—6; Qld—1; SA—2.

- The age-standardised rate of detection of small invasive cancers for Australian women attending BreastScreen Australia for the first time in 2000 was 37.5 per 10,000 women screened for women aged 40 and over, and 38.3 per 10,000 women screened for women in the target age group.
- The age-standardised small cancer detection rate in the target age group ranged from 19.8 per 10,000 women in the Northern Territory to 60.2 per 10,000 women in South Australia.

For more information, see:

Tables 11 and 12.

Small (≤ 15 mm) invasive breast cancer detection in women aged 50–69, subsequent screening rounds, 2000



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	28.3	23.7*	30.9	30.8	28.6	29.7	28.4	42.7	21.2
95% CI	26.7–29.8	21.4–26.2	27.5–34.0	27.1–34.7	23.9–33.9	24.6–34.6	19.9–37.8	28.2–57.8	3.8–45.5

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

Notes

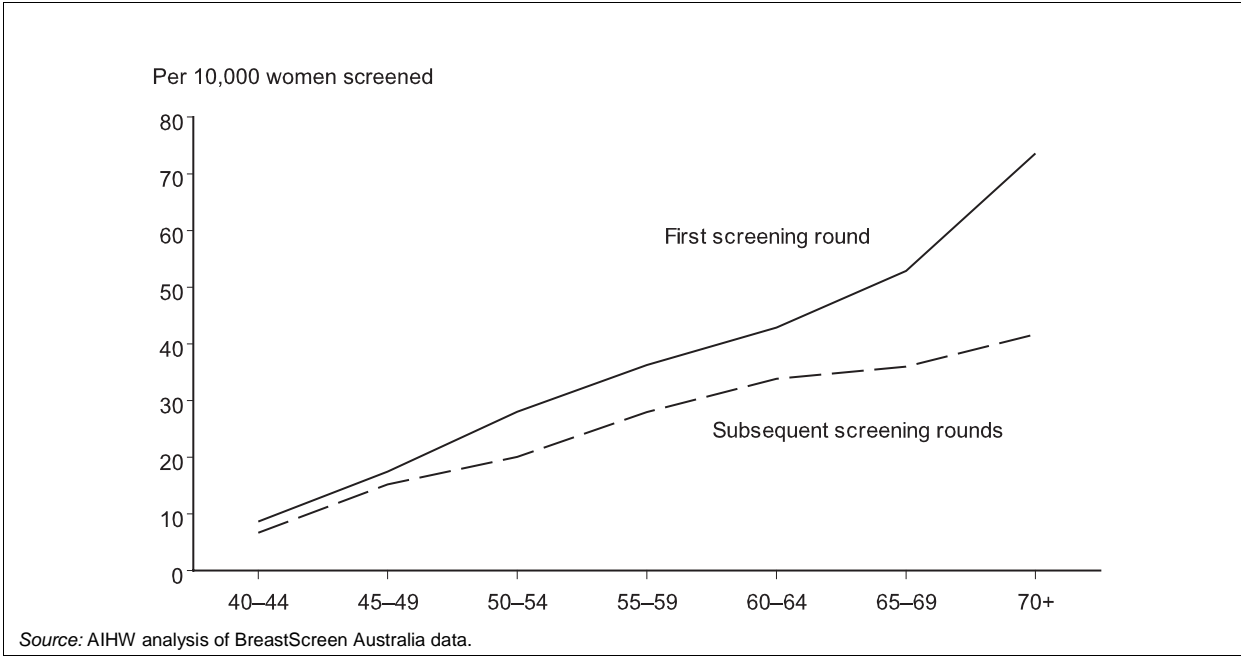
1. Rates are the number of small invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. Jurisdictions reported the following number of invasive cancers at subsequent rounds with unknown lesion size: NSW—16; Vic—8; Qld—5; SA—9.

- The age-standardised rate of detection of small invasive cancers for Australian women attending BreastScreen Australia for their second or subsequent visit was 26.5 per 10,000 women screened for women aged 40 and over, and 28.3 per 10,000 women screened for women in the target age group. These results were significantly lower than the results for women attending for their first screen.
- The age-standardised small cancer detection rate in the target age group ranged from 21.2 per 10,000 women in the Northern Territory to 42.7 per 10,000 women in the Australian Capital Territory.

For more information, see:

Tables 13 and 14.

Small (≤ 15 mm) invasive breast cancer detection by age, 2000



	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
First screening round	8.6	17.4	28.0	36.3	42.9	52.8	73.6
Subsequent screening rounds	6.7	15.0	20.0	28.0	33.9	36.0	41.7

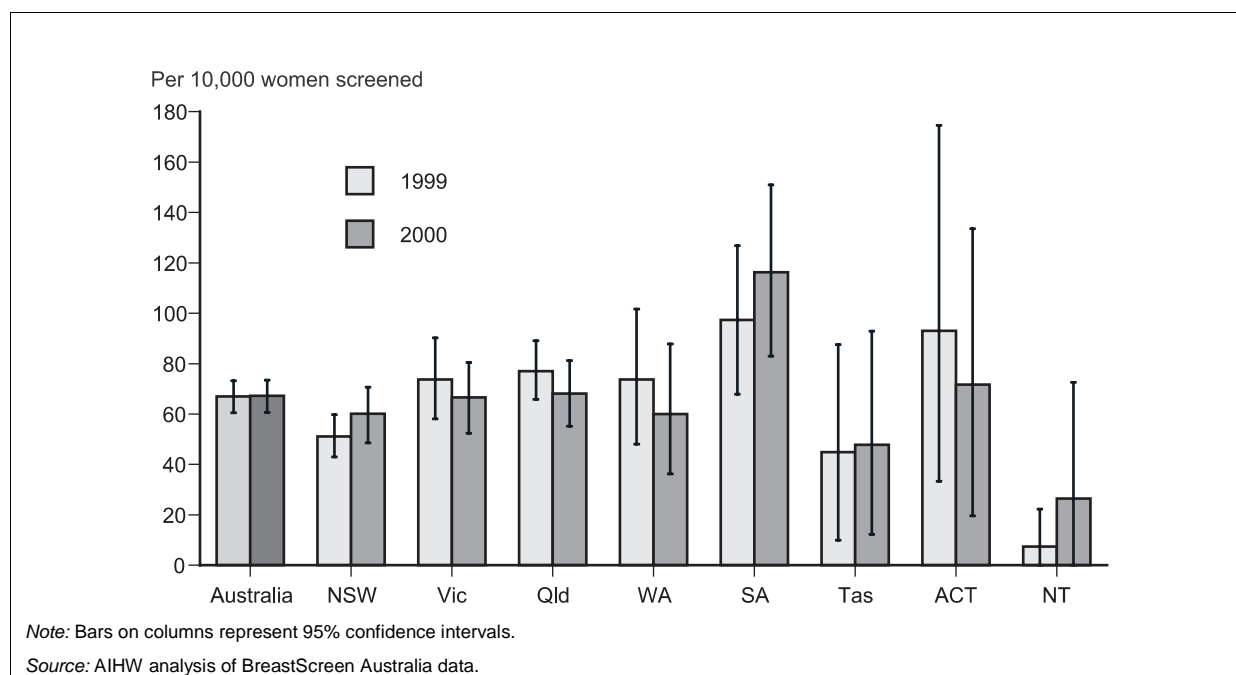
Notes

1. Rates are the number of small invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened.
 2. Jurisdictions reported the following number of invasive cancers with unknown lesion size: NSW—21; Vic—14; Qld—6; SA—11.
- The rate of detection of small invasive cancers in 2000 increased with age for cancers detected at first screening round and subsequent screening rounds. The rate of increase was greater for cancers detected at the first screening round.
 - The same pattern of increasing detection of invasive cancer with increasing age is evident for cancers of all sizes.

For more information, see:

Tables 12, 14, 16b and 18b.

All-size invasive breast cancer detection in women aged 50–69, first screening round, 1999 and 2000



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
1999	66.9	51.0*	73.8	77.1	73.7	97.3	44.9	93.0	7.4*
95% CI	60.5–73.2	42.9–59.8	58.1–90.2	65.8–89.1	48.0–101.6	67.9–126.9	9.9–87.6	33.3–174.6	0.0–22.3
2000	67.2	60.1	66.6	68.1	60.0	116.3*	47.9	71.7	26.4
95% CI	60.6–73.4	48.6–70.7	52.4–80.4	55.2–81.3	36.2–87.8	83.0–151.0	12.2–92.9	19.6–133.6	0.0–72.6

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate for the corresponding period.

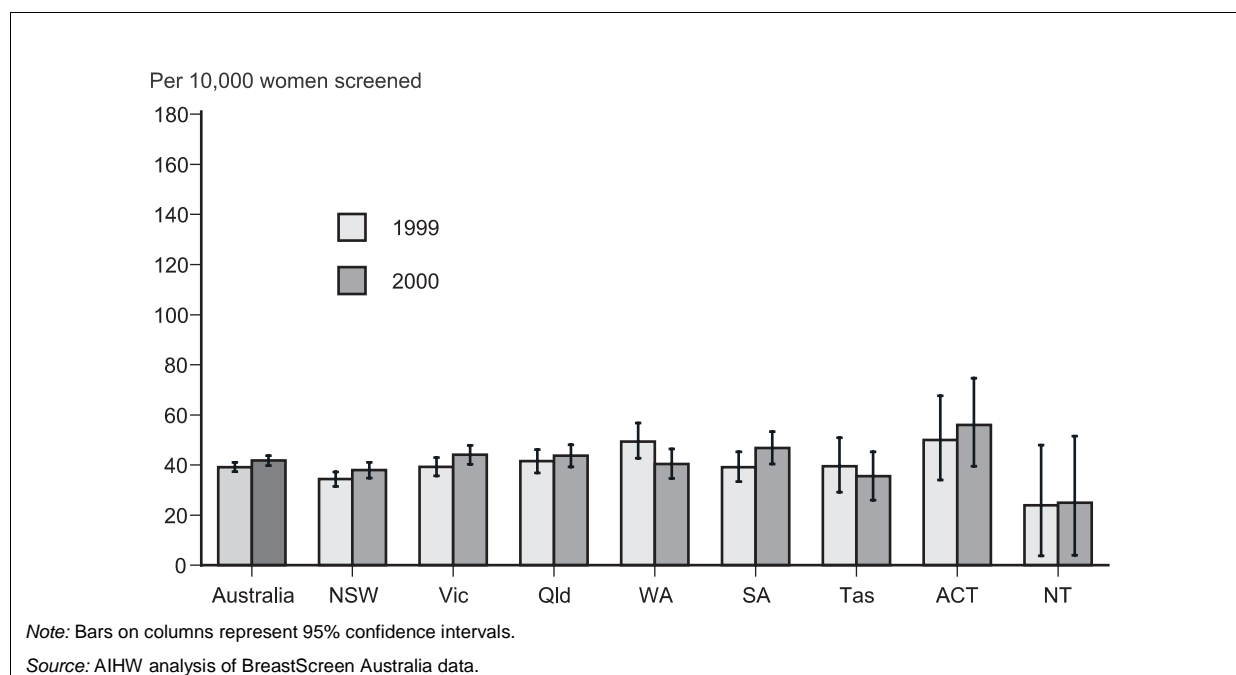
Note: Rates are the number of invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

- The age-standardised rate of detection of invasive cancers of all sizes for Australian women attending BreastScreen Australia for the first time in 2000 was 67.4 per 10,000 women screened for women aged 40 and over, and 67.2 per 10,000 women screened for women in the target age group. In 1999, the rates were 65.1 per 10,000 women screened for women aged 40 and over, and 66.9 per 10,000 women screened for women in the target age group.
- The age-standardised all-size cancer detection rate in 2000 in the target age group ranged from 26.4 per 10,000 women in the Northern Territory to 116.3 per 10,000 women in South Australia. In 1999, the age-standardised cancer detection rate in the target age group ranged from 7.4 per 10,000 women in the Northern Territory to 97.3 per 10,000 women in South Australia.

For more information, see:

Tables 15a, 15b, 16a and 16b.

All-size invasive breast cancer detection in women aged 50–69, subsequent screening rounds, 1999 and 2000



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
1999	39.2	34.4	39.3	41.5	49.4*	39.1	39.6	50.0	23.9
95% CI	37.3–41.0	31.4–37.3	35.6–42.9	36.8–46.1	42.8–56.7	33.3–45.2	29.2–50.8	34.1–67.6	3.7–47.9
2000	41.8	38.0	44.1	43.7	40.5	46.8	35.5	56.0	25.0
95% CI	39.8–43.7	34.8–41.0	40.2–47.8	39.2–48.1	34.6–46.4	40.4–53.3	25.9–45.3	39.5–74.7	4.0–51.5

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate for the corresponding period.

Note: Rates are the number of invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

- The age-standardised rate of detection of invasive cancers of all sizes in Australian women attending BreastScreen Australia in 2000 for their second or subsequent visit was 39.4 per 10,000 women screened for women aged 40 and over, and 41.8 per 10,000 women screened for women in the target age group. In 1999, the rates were 37.0 per 10,000 women screened for women aged 40 and over, and 39.2 per 10,000 women screened for women in the target age group. The 1999 and 2000 rates were not significantly different.
- The 2000 results for subsequent screening rounds were significantly lower than those for women attending their first screen (Tables 16b and 18b).
- The age-standardised all-size cancer detection rate in 2000 in the target age group ranged from 25.0 per 10,000 women in the Northern Territory to 56.0 per 10,000 women in the Australian Capital Territory.

For more information, see:

Tables 16a, 16b, 17a, 17b, 18a and 18b.

Indicator 3: Sensitivity

3a. Interval cancer rate

The interval cancer rate is the rate of invasive breast cancers detected during an interval between two screening rounds per 10,000 women-years. It is stratified by 10-year age groups (40–49, 50–59, 60–69, 70+ years), time since screen (0–12 months, 13–24 months, and 0–24 months) and screening round (first or subsequent).

3b. Program sensitivity

The program sensitivity rate is the percentage of women with screen-detected invasive breast cancer amongst all women diagnosed with invasive breast cancer during the screening interval (screen-detected and interval cancers). It is stratified by 10-year age groups (40–49, 50–59, 60–69, 70+ years), time since screen (0–12 months, 0–24 months) and screening round (first or subsequent).

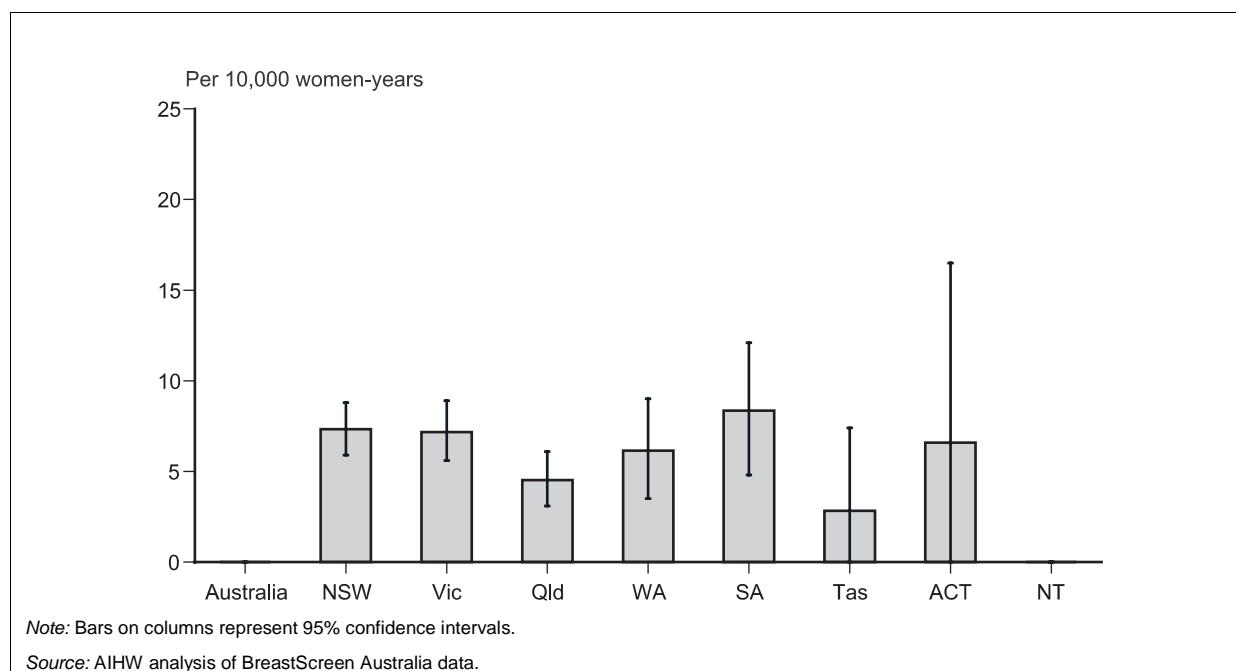
The sensitivity indicator

An interval cancer is an invasive breast cancer that is diagnosed after a screening episode that detected no cancer and before the next scheduled screening episode. The interval cancer rate is expressed per 10,000 women-years (see the glossary for definitions of ‘women-years’ and ‘interval cancers’). It measures how effective the BreastScreen Australia Program is at detecting the presence of breast cancer in well women. A low interval cancer rate suggests that the screening process is effective.

Program sensitivity measures the ability of the Program to detect invasive breast cancers in women attending for screening. The Program needs to achieve a high sensitivity in order to be effective. Program sensitivity is the proportion of invasive breast cancers that are detected within the BreastScreen Australia Program out of all invasive breast cancers (interval cancers plus screen-detected cancers) diagnosed in program-screened women in the screening interval.

In this chapter data for the years 1996, 1997 and 1998 are combined. This aggregation improves the stability of rates, especially those for the small states and territories. Data for the Northern Territory were unavailable at the time this report was compiled. Data for New South Wales were incomplete for 1998, so could not be included for 13–24 months or 0–24 months follow-up.

Interval cancer rate for women aged 50–69 years, screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, first screening round, 0–12 months follow-up



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	n.a.	7.3	7.2	4.5	6.1	8.4	2.8	6.6	n.a.
95% CI	n.a.	5.9–8.8	5.6–8.9	3.1–6.1	3.5–9.0	4.8–12.1	0.0–7.4	0.0–16.5	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

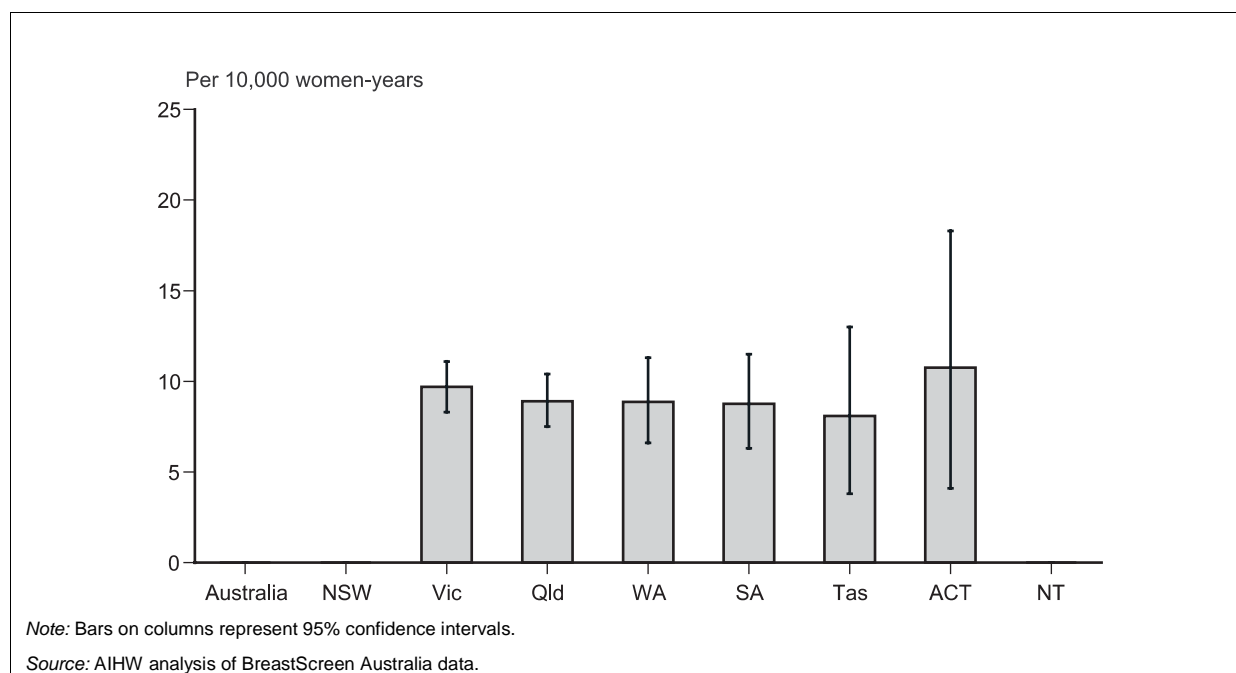
1. Rates are the number of interval cancers detected per 10,000 women-years and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.
3. NSW rates include women with a personal history of breast cancer in the denominator.
4. It is BreastScreen SA policy not to recall symptomatic women to assessment. If breast cancers are diagnosed in these women, they will appear as interval cancers.
5. It is BreastScreen Tasmania policy to only recall symptomatic women if a mammographic abnormality is present.

- Across the states and territories, the age-standardised rates of interval cancer for women in the target age group (50–69 years) 0–12 months after their first screen ranged from 2.8 per 10,000 women-years in Tasmania to 8.4 per 10,000 women-years in South Australia.

For more information, see:

Table 19.

Interval cancer rate for women aged 50–69 years, screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, first screening round, 0–24 months follow-up



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	n.a.	n.a.	9.7	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.1	10.8	n.a.
95% CI	n.a.	n.a.	8.3–11.1	7.5–10.4	6.6–11.3	6.3–11.5	3.8–13.0	4.1–18.3	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

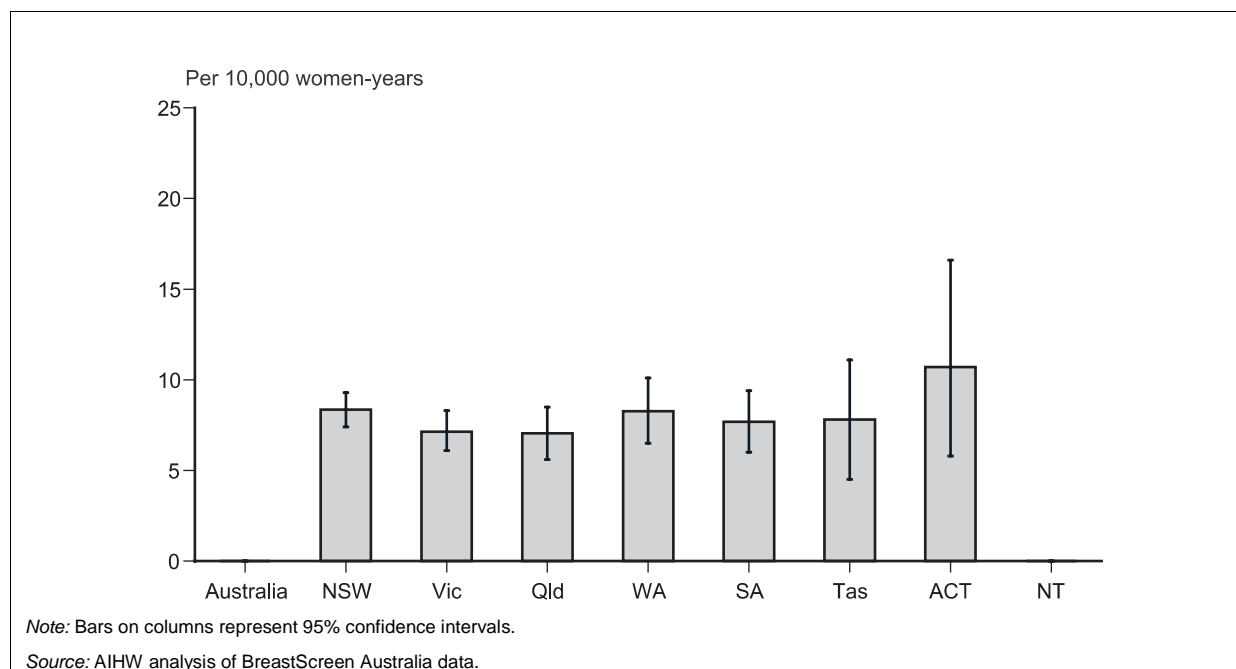
1. Rates are the number of interval cancers detected per 10,000 women-years and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. New South Wales and Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.
3. It is BreastScreen SA policy not to recall symptomatic women to assessment. If breast cancers are diagnosed in these women, they will appear as interval cancers.
4. It is BreastScreen Tasmania policy to only recall symptomatic women if a mammographic abnormality is present.

- Across the states and territories, the age-standardised rates of interval cancer for women in the target age group 0–24 months after their first screen ranged from 8.1 per 10,000 women-years in Tasmania to 10.8 per 10,000 women-years in the Australian Capital Territory.

For more information, see:

Table 21.

Interval cancer rate for women aged 50–69 years, screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, subsequent screening rounds, 0–12 months follow-up



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	n.a.	8.4	7.1	7.0	8.3	7.7	7.8	10.7	n.a.
95% CI	n.a.	7.4–9.3	6.1–8.3	5.6–8.5	6.5–10.1	6.0–9.4	4.5–11.1	5.8–16.6	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

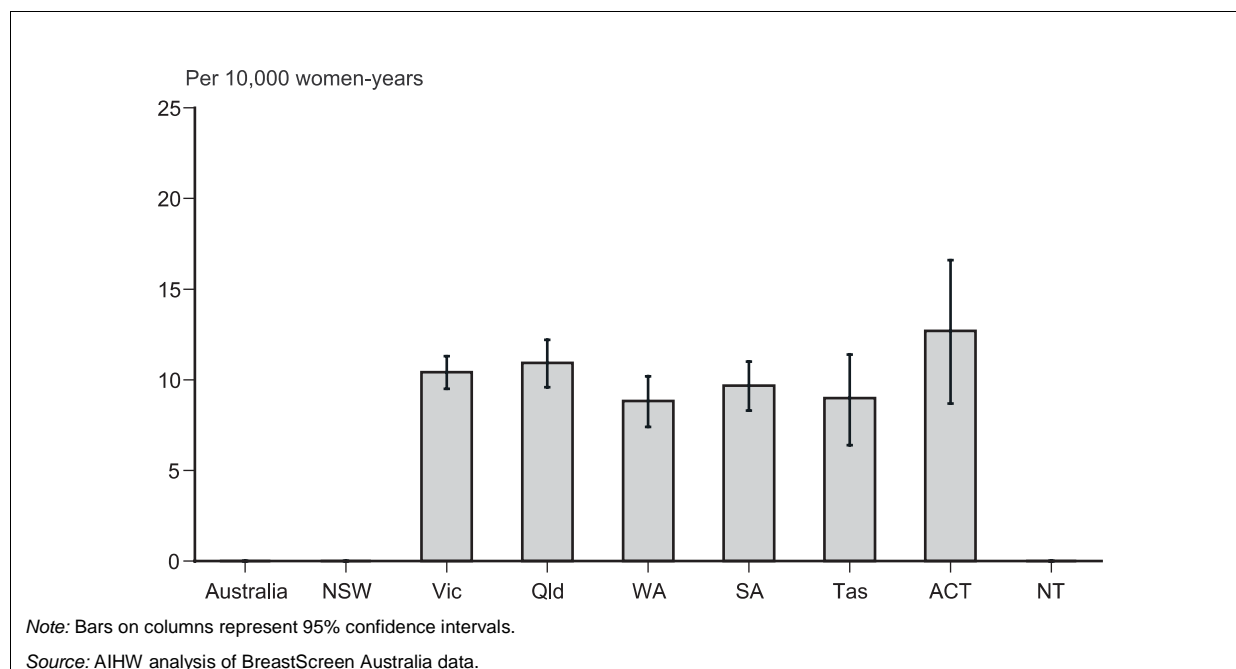
1. Rates are the number of interval cancers detected per 10,000 women-years and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.
3. NSW rates include women with a personal history of breast cancer in the denominator.
4. It is BreastScreen SA policy not to recall symptomatic women to assessment. If breast cancers are diagnosed in these women, they will appear as interval cancers.
5. It is BreastScreen Tasmania policy to only recall symptomatic women if a mammographic abnormality is present.

- Across the states and territories, the age-standardised rates of interval cancer for women in the target age group 0–12 months after their subsequent screen ranged from 7.0 per 10,000 women-years in Queensland to 10.7 per 10,000 women-years in the Australian Capital Territory.

For more information, see:

Table 22.

Interval cancer rate for women aged 50–69 years, screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, subsequent screening rounds, 0–24 months follow-up



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	n.a.	n.a.	10.4	10.9	8.8	9.7	9.0	12.7	n.a.
95% CI	n.a.	n.a.	9.5–11.3	9.6–12.2	7.4–10.2	8.3–11.0	6.4–11.4	8.7–16.6	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

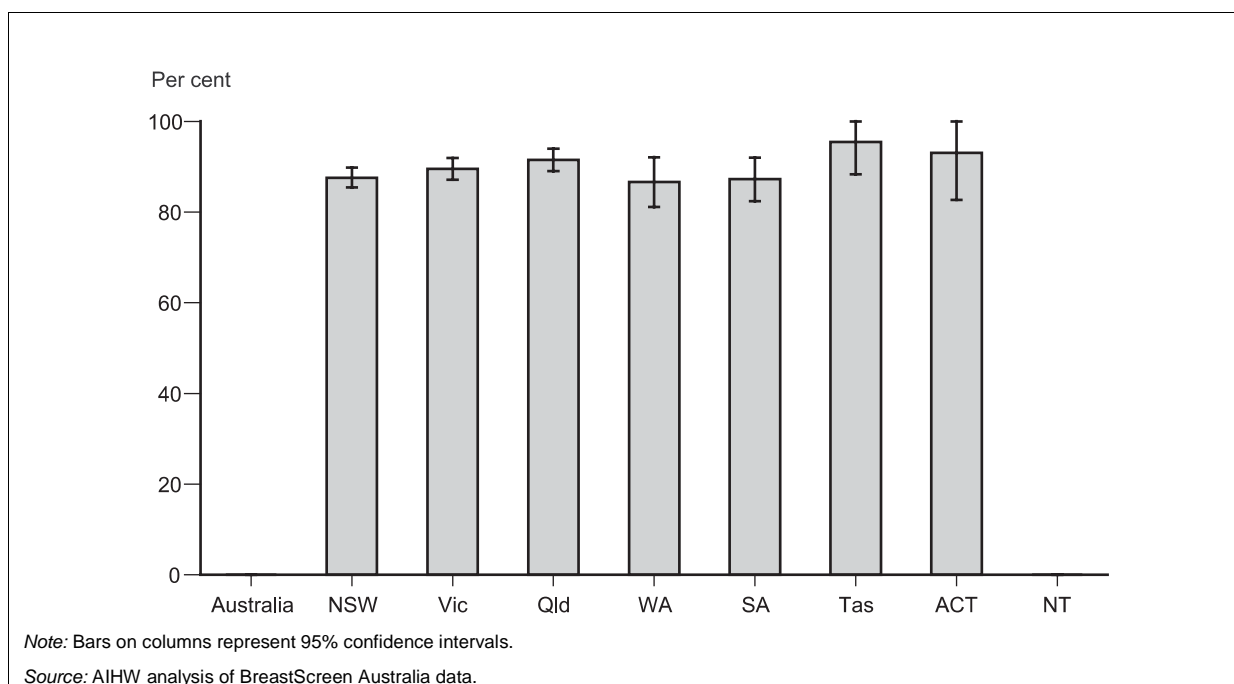
1. Rates are the number of interval cancers detected per 10,000 women-years and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. New South Wales and Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.
3. It is BreastScreen SA policy not to recall symptomatic women to assessment. If breast cancers are diagnosed in these women, they will appear as interval cancers.
4. It is BreastScreen Tasmania policy to only recall symptomatic women if a mammographic abnormality is present.

- Across the states and territories, the age-standardised rates of interval cancer for women in the target age group 0–24 months after their subsequent screen ranged from 8.8 per 10,000 women-years in Western Australia to 12.7 per 10,000 women-years in the Australian Capital Territory.

For more information, see:

Table 24.

Program sensitivity for women aged 50–69 years, screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, first screening round, 0–12 months follow-up



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	n.a.	87.5	89.5	91.5	86.6	87.3	95.5	93.1	n.a.
95% CI	n.a.	85.4–89.8	87.1–91.9	89.0–94.0	81.1–92.1	82.4–92.0	88.3–100.0	82.7–100.0	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

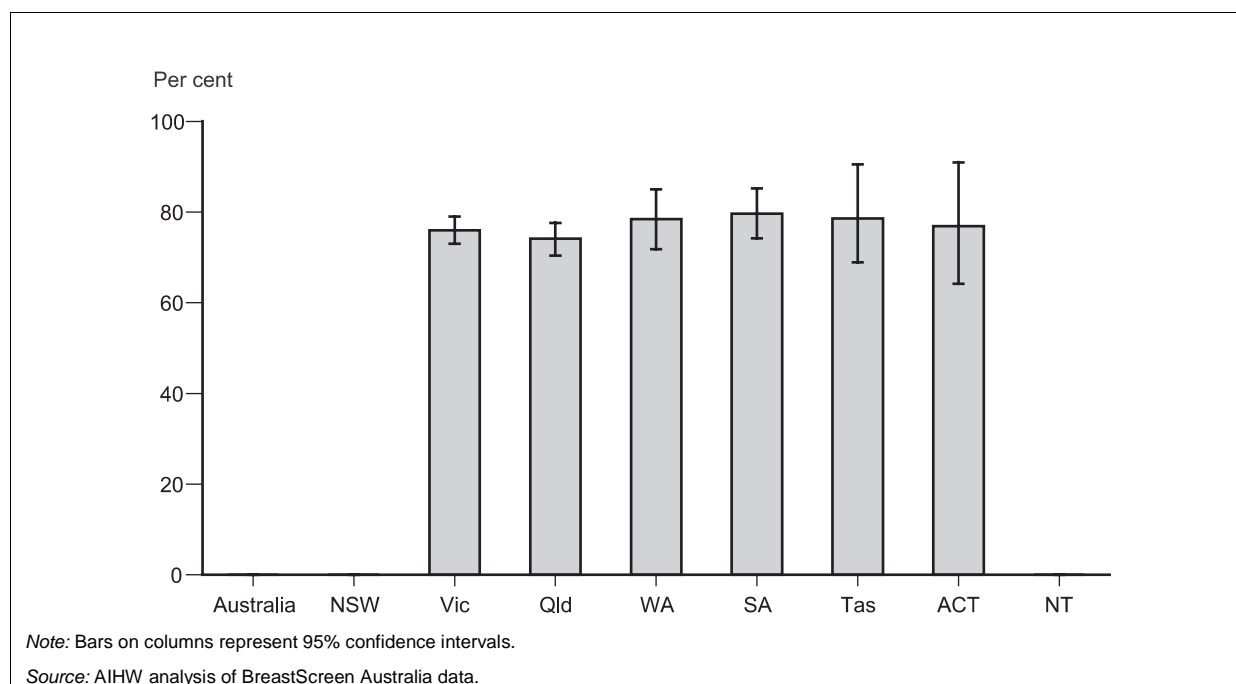
1. Rates are the number of screen-detected cancers as a percentage of all cancers (screen-detected and interval cancers) and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.

- Across the states and territories, the Program sensitivity rate for women in the target age group 0–12 months after their first screen ranged from 86.6% in Western Australia to 95.5% in Tasmania.

For more information, see:

Table 25.

Program sensitivity for women aged 50–69 years, screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, first screening round, 0–24 months follow-up



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	n.a.	n.a.	75.9	74.1	78.4	79.7	78.6	76.9	n.a.
95% CI	n.a.	n.a.	72.9–78.9	70.6–77.8	71.8–85.0	74.1–85.1	66.7–88.3	62.8–89.6	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

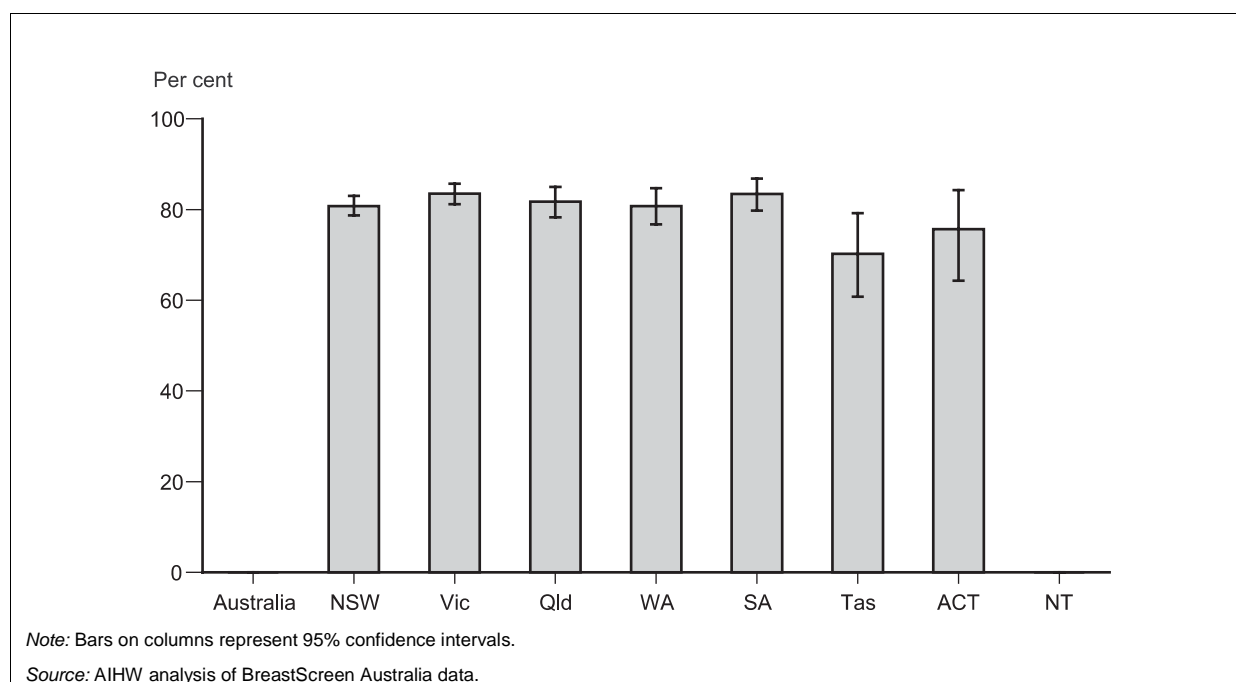
1. Rates are the number of screen-detected cancers as a percentage of all cancers (screen-detected and interval cancers) and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. New South Wales and Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.

- Across the states and territories, the Program sensitivity rate for women in the target age group 0–24 months after their first screen ranged from 74.1% in Queensland to 79.7% in South Australia.

For more information, see:

Table 26.

Program sensitivity for women aged 50–69 years, screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, subsequent screening rounds, 0–12 months follow-up



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	n.a.	80.8	83.5	81.7	80.8	83.5	70.2	75.7	n.a.
95% CI	n.a.	78.7–83.0	81.2–85.7	78.3–85.0	76.7–84.7	79.8–86.8	60.8–79.2	64.9–83.3	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

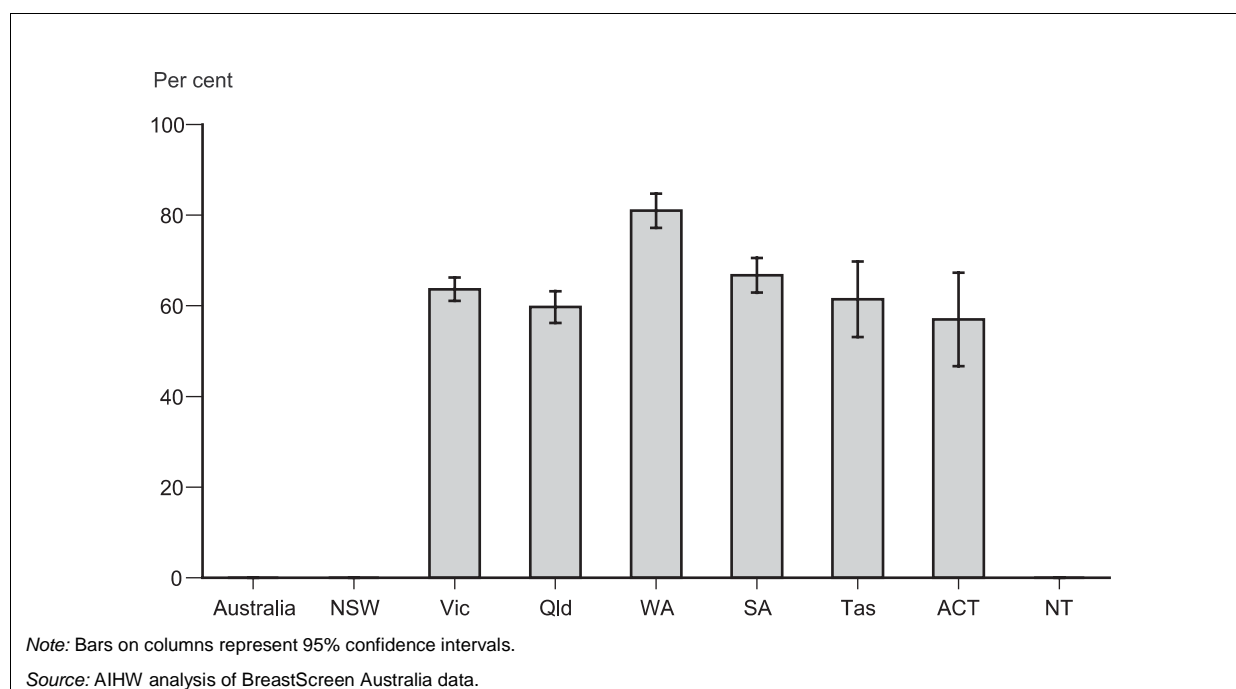
1. Rates are the number of screen-detected cancers as a percentage of all cancers (screen-detected and interval cancers) and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.

- Across the states and territories, the Program sensitivity rate for women in the target age group 0–12 months after their subsequent screen ranged from 70.2% in Tasmania to 83.5% in Victoria and South Australia.

For more information, see:

Table 27.

Program sensitivity for women aged 50–69 years, screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, subsequent screening rounds, 0–24 months follow-up



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	n.a.	n.a.	63.7	59.7	81.0	66.7	61.4	57.0	n.a.
95% CI	n.a.	n.a.	61.1–66.1	56.2–63.3	77.2–84.9	62.9–70.7	53.1–69.5	46.7–67.6	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of screen-detected cancers as a percentage of all cancers (screen-detected and interval cancers) and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. New South Wales and Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.

- Across the states and territories, the Program sensitivity rate for women in the target age group 0–24 months after their subsequent screen ranged from 57.0% in the Australian Capital Territory to 81.0% in Western Australia.

For more information, see:

Table 28.

Indicator 4: Ductal carcinoma in situ

Ductal carcinoma in situ detection rate

The ductal carcinoma in situ detection rate is the rate of women with ductal carcinoma in situ per 10,000 women screened by 10-year age groups (40–49, 50–59, 60–69, 70+ years) and for the target age group (50–69 years).

The DCIS detection indicator

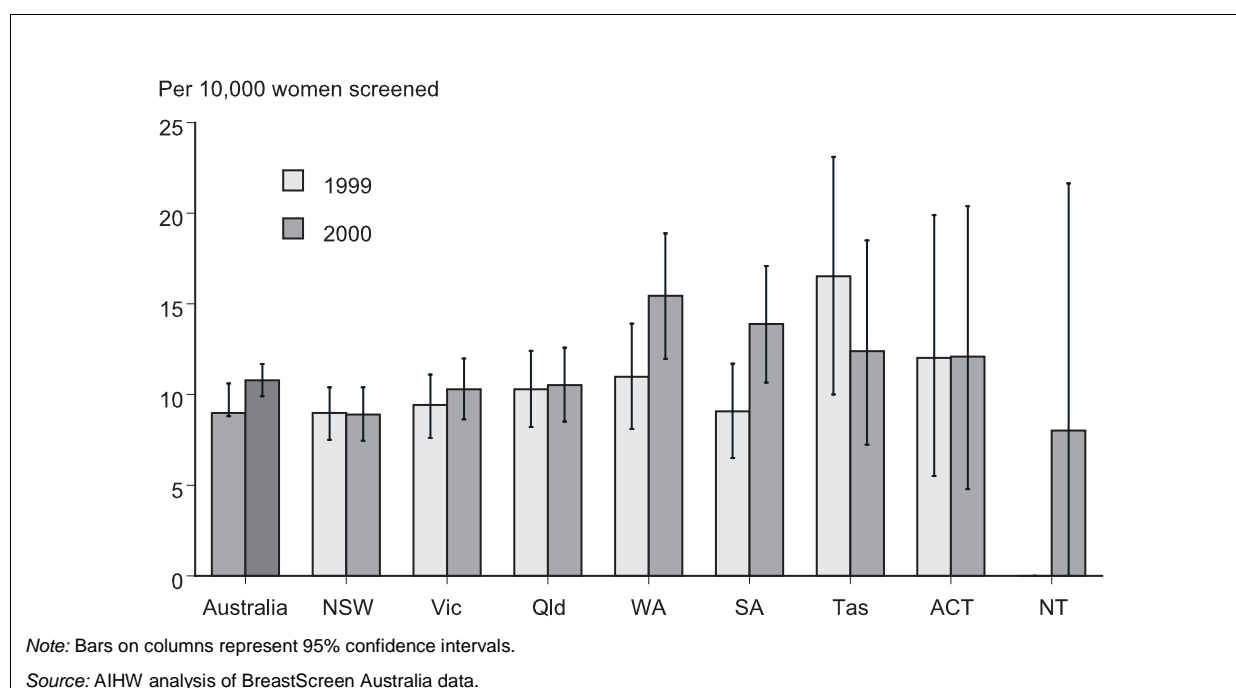
The ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) indicator measures the rate of DCIS diagnosed in women attending a BreastScreen Australia service. This is expressed as the number of cases of DCIS detected for every 10,000 women screened. DCIS is a disease that involves changes in the cells in the lining of the ducts of the breast. Although the changes are like those seen in breast cancer, DCIS has not spread beyond the ducts (NBCC et al. 2000). The natural history of DCIS is still not well understood, although women with the condition are at increased risk of subsequent development of invasive breast cancer (NQMC unpublished).

DCIS is asymptomatic in the majority of cases and is usually detected as a change on a mammogram or as a chance finding on a breast biopsy for another condition (NQMC unpublished). Before the introduction of nationwide mammographic screening in Australia in 1991, DCIS was rarely found. Since then screening mammography has increased the detection rate for DCIS (NBCC et al. 2000).

Early detection of high grade DCIS through screening, and its subsequent treatment, is likely to prevent deaths from breast cancer (NQMC unpublished). The ability to detect DCIS can also be seen as an indicator of the quality of the screening process, since it reflects good-quality imaging and screen-film reading.

In 2000, the national age-standardised rate of DCIS detection was 10.5 cases per 10,000 women aged 40 and over. This is slightly higher than the detection rate for 1999, at 9.3 per 10,000 women screened, but the difference is not statistically significant.

Ductal carcinoma in situ detection in women aged 50–69 years, 1999 and 2000



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
1999	9.7	9.0	9.4	10.3	11.0	9.1	16.5	12.0	..
95% CI	8.8–10.6	7.5–10.4	7.6–11.1	8.2–12.4	8.1–13.9	6.5–11.7	10.0–23.1	5.5–19.9	..
2000	10.8	8.9	10.3	10.5	15.4*	13.9	12.3	12.1	9.3
95% CI	9.9–11.7	7.4–10.4	8.5–12.0	8.4–12.5	12.0–18.8	10.7–17.1	6.5–18.2	5.3–19.9	0.0–26.2

.. Not applicable—no cases of DCIS were found in the Northern Territory in 1999.

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate for the corresponding period.

Note: Rates are the number of cases of DCIS per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

- In 2000, BreastScreen Australia detected 830 cases of DCIS, 573 of these being cases of DCIS in women in the target age group. In 1999, 703 cases of DCIS were detected in women screened, 498 of which were in the target age group (Table 29a).
- Nationally, in 2000 the national age-standardised rate of DCIS detection was 10.5 cases per 10,000 women aged 40 and over, and 10.8 cases per 10,000 women in the target age group. The corresponding rates for 1999 were not significantly different from those for 2000.

For more information, see:

Tables 29a, 29b, 30a and 30b.

Indicator 5: Recall to assessment

Recall to assessment rate

This indicator measures the proportion of all women screened in a calendar year who were recalled for assessment by five-year age groups (40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, and 85+) and for the target age group (50–69 years).

The recall to assessment indicator

The recall to assessment indicator measures the rate of women that are recalled for assessment following attendance for a routine screening at a BreastScreen Australia service. The recall is made because a woman’s screening mammogram shows signs that there may be breast cancer. During assessment, a woman might undergo further tests, such as additional mammography, physical examination, ultrasound and, if required, a fine needle aspiration or a core biopsy.

BreastScreen Australia aims to maximise the number of cancers detected – in particular, the number of small cancers – while minimising the number of unnecessary investigations. Most women recalled to assessment are found not to have breast cancer (BreastScreen SA 1999; BreastScreen Queensland 2000).

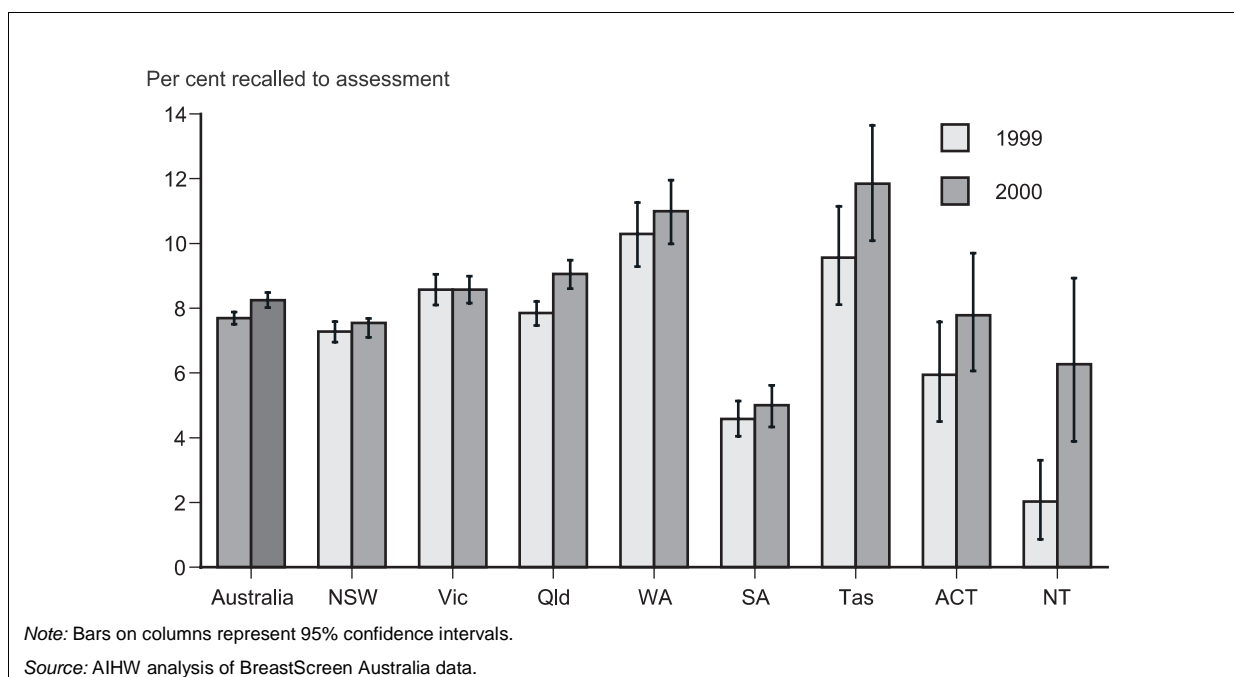
Women attending the program for the first time have a higher all-size cancer detection rate than those who have previously been screened. This is reflected in a higher recall to assessment rate for women who attend for their first screening round compared with those who attend for a subsequent round. The table below shows recall to assessment rates by screening round for 1999 and 2000.

Age-standardised recall to assessment rates for women aged 40 and over, 1999 and 2000

	First screening round	Subsequent screening rounds
1999 rate (%)	7.5	4.0
95% CI	7.4–7.6	4.0–4.1
2000 rate (%)	8.1	4.1
95% CI	8.0–8.3	4.0–4.2

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Recall to assessment rate for women aged 50–69 years, first screening round, 1999 and 2000



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
1999	7.7	7.3	8.6*	7.9	10.3*	4.6*	9.6*	5.9	2.0*
95% CI	7.5–7.9	7.0–7.6	8.1–9.0	7.5–8.2	9.3–11.3	4.0–5.1	8.1–11.1	4.5–7.6	0.9–3.3
2000	8.3	7.5*	8.6	9.1*	11.0*	5.0*	11.8*	7.8	6.3
95% CI	8.0–8.5	7.2–7.9	8.2–9.0	8.6–9.5	10.0–12.0	4.3–5.6	10.1–13.6	6.1–9.7	3.9–8.9

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate for the corresponding year.

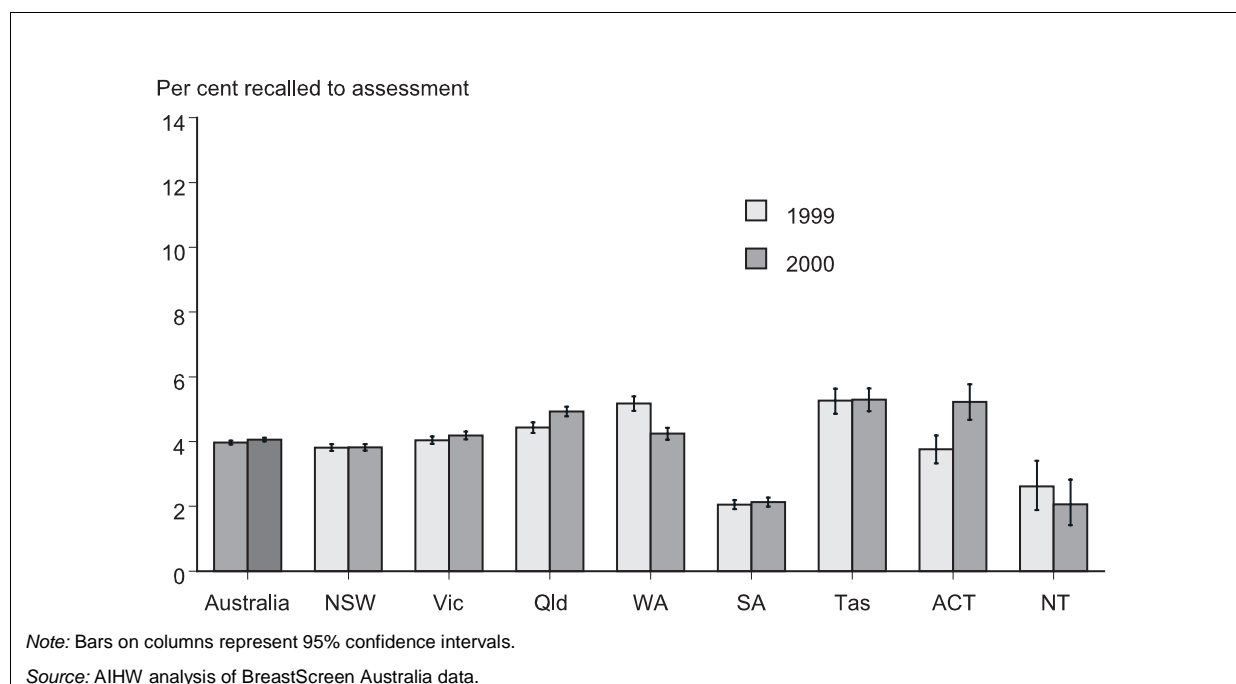
Note: Rates are the number of women recalled for assessment as a percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

- Of women aged 40 and over screened by BreastScreen Australia for the first time in 2000, 8.1% (age-standardised) were recalled for assessment due to an abnormal mammogram result. This was a significant increase from 1999, when the recall to assessment rate was 7.5%. In the target age group, 8.3% of women were recalled in 2000 and 7.7% were recalled in 1999. The rate for 2000 was significantly higher than that for 1999.
- Across the states and territories in 2000, the recall to assessment rate in the target age group ranged from 5.0% in South Australia to 11.8% in Tasmania. Recall rates in Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania were significantly higher than the all-Australia rate, whereas those in New South Wales and South Australia were significantly lower.

For more information, see:

Tables 31a, 31b, 32a and 32b.

Recall to assessment rate for women aged 50–69 years, subsequent screening rounds, 1999 and 2000



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
1999	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.4*	5.2*	2.1*	5.3*	3.8	2.6*
95% CI	3.9–4.0	3.7–3.9	3.9–4.2	4.3–4.6	4.9–5.4	1.9–2.2	4.9–5.7	3.3–4.2	1.9–3.4
2000	4.1	3.8*	4.2	4.9*	4.2	2.1*	5.3*	5.2*	2.1*
95% CI	4.0–4.1	3.7–3.9	4.1–4.3	4.8–5.1	4.1–4.4	2.0–2.3	4.9–5.6	4.7–5.8	1.4–2.8

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate for the corresponding year.

Note: Rates are the number of women recalled for assessment as a percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

- Of women aged 40 and over and of women in the target group, 4.1% who were screened by BreastScreen Australia for a second or subsequent time were recalled for assessment due to a screening mammogram with an abnormal result in 2000. The corresponding rates for 1999 were not significantly different.
- Across the states and territories in 2000, the recall to assessment rate in the target age group ranged from 2.1% in South Australia and the Northern Territory to 5.3% in Tasmania.

For more information, see:

Tables 33a, 33b, 34a and 34b.

Indicator 6: Rescreening

Rescreen rate

The rescreen rate is the proportion of all women screened in 1998 whose screening outcome was a recommendation to return for screening in two years who returned for a screen within 27 months. This rate is reported by five-year age groups (40–44, 45–49, 50–54, 55–59, 60–64, 65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84, and 85+ years) and for the target age group (50–69 years).

The rescreen indicator

The rescreen indicator measures the proportion of women who return for screening in the program within the recommended screening interval. The interval between screens is an important factor influencing the level of detection of cancers within the program. Intervals that are too long may allow tumours to grow to the point where symptoms become evident, thus eliminating the advantage of screening. A high rescreen rate is also important for maintaining the participation rate. The anticipated reductions in mortality can be achieved only if a high proportion of women in the target age group attend for screening every two years. By having a mammogram every two years, a woman can reduce her chance of dying from breast cancer by up to 40% (Duffy et al. 1991; Fletcher et al. 1993; Feig 1998).

Women in the target age group are re-invited biennially. Some states and territories have a policy of re-inviting a proportion of women annually – for example, women with a strong family history of breast cancer. The data for this indicator include women who are recommended for annual screening in addition to those who screen biennially.

The proportion of women who returned for screening within the recommended screening interval increased with the number of screens a woman had previously attended. As can be seen in the table below, the rescreen rate is greater for women who have attended for two previous screens than for women who have been screened only once before, and greater still for women who have previously attended three or more screening episodes.

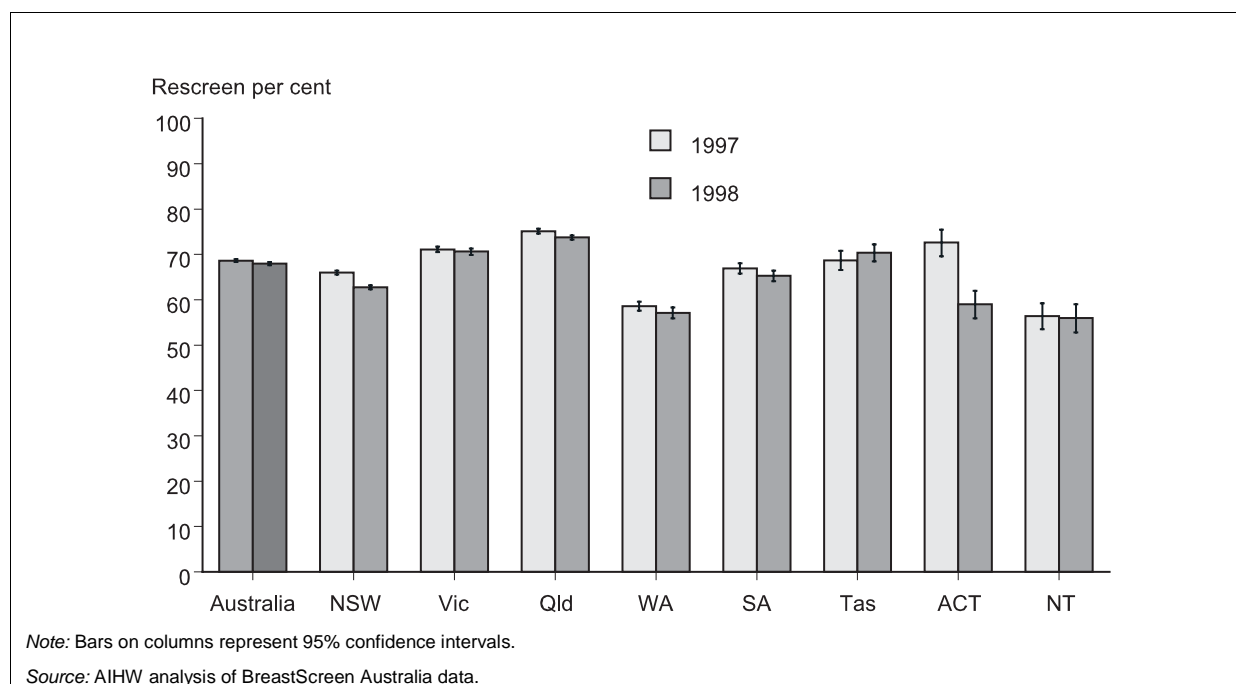
One of the objectives of the BreastScreen Australia Program is ‘To rescreen all women in the Program at two-yearly intervals’ (BSANAC & DHAC 2000).

Age-standardised rescreen rates for women aged 40 years and over, screened during 1998, Australia

	First screening round	Second screening round	Subsequent screening rounds
Rate (%)	64.1	74.5	82.6
95% CI	63.9–64.4	74.3–74.8	82.3–82.9

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Rescreen rate for women aged 50–69 years, screened during 1997 and 1998, first screening round



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
1997	68.6	66.0*	71.1*	75.1*	58.6*	66.9*	68.7	72.6*	56.4*
95% CI	68.3–69.0	65.6–66.4	70.5–71.7	74.6–75.6	57.6–59.5	65.8–68.0	66.6–70.8	69.6–75.4	53.5–59.2
1998	68.0	62.8*	70.6*	73.7*	57.1*	65.3*	70.4*	59.0*	56.0*
95% CI	67.6–68.3	62.3–63.2	69.9–71.3	73.3–74.2	55.9–58.3	64.1–66.4	68.5–72.2	55.9–62.0	52.8–59.0

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate for the corresponding period.

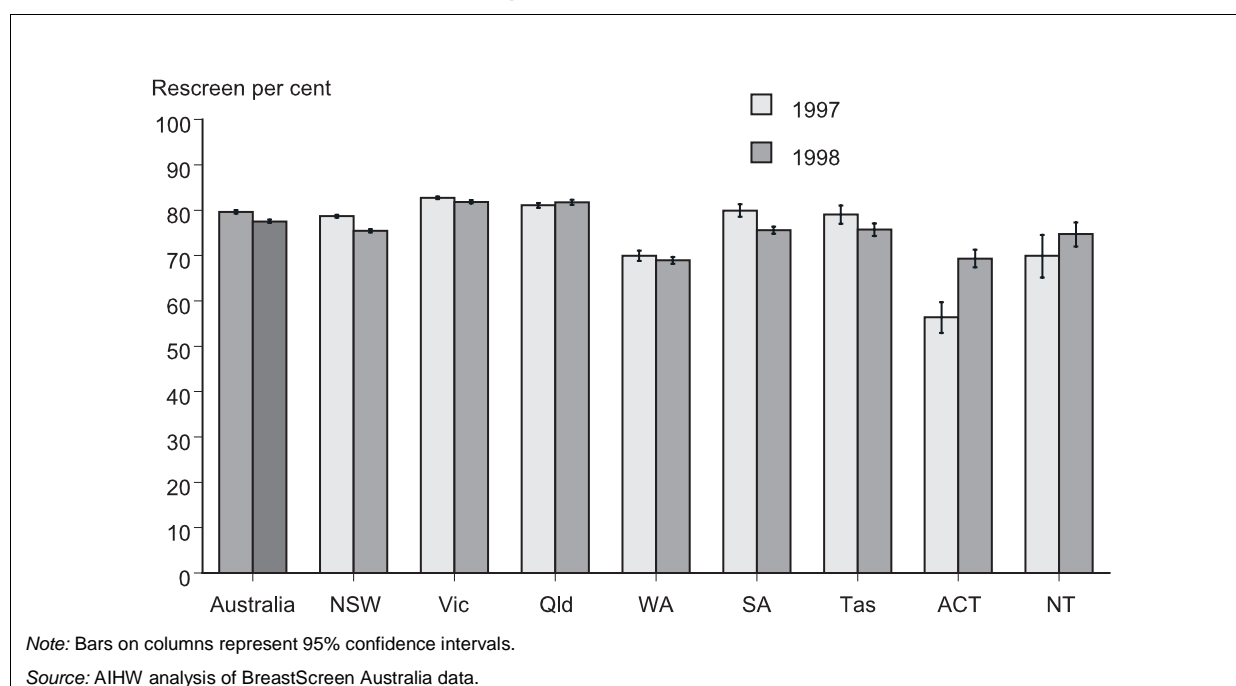
Note: Rates are the number of women attending for rescreening as a percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

- The age-standardised national rescreen rate for women screened in 1998 was 64.1% of women screened for women aged 40 and over, and 68.0% for the target age group.
- Across the states and territories, the age-standardised rescreen rates for the first screening round among women in the target age group screened in 1998 ranged from 56.0% in the Northern Territory to 73.7% in Queensland.

For more information, see:

Tables 35a, 35b, 36a and 36b.

Rescreen rate for women aged 50–69 years, screened during 1997 and 1998, second screening round



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
1997	79.6	78.7*	82.7*	81.1*	70.0*	79.9	79.1	56.4*	70.0*
95% CI	79.3–80.1	78.4–79.0	82.5–83.0	80.6–81.6	68.8–71.1	78.6–81.3	77.0–81.0	52.9–59.7	65.2–74.6
1998	77.5	75.4*	81.8*	81.7*	68.9*	75.6*	75.7*	69.3*	74.8
95% CI	77.2–77.9	75.1–75.8	81.5–82.2	81.2–82.3	68.2–69.7	74.8–76.4	74.3–77.1	67.4–71.3	72.0–77.3

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate for the corresponding period.

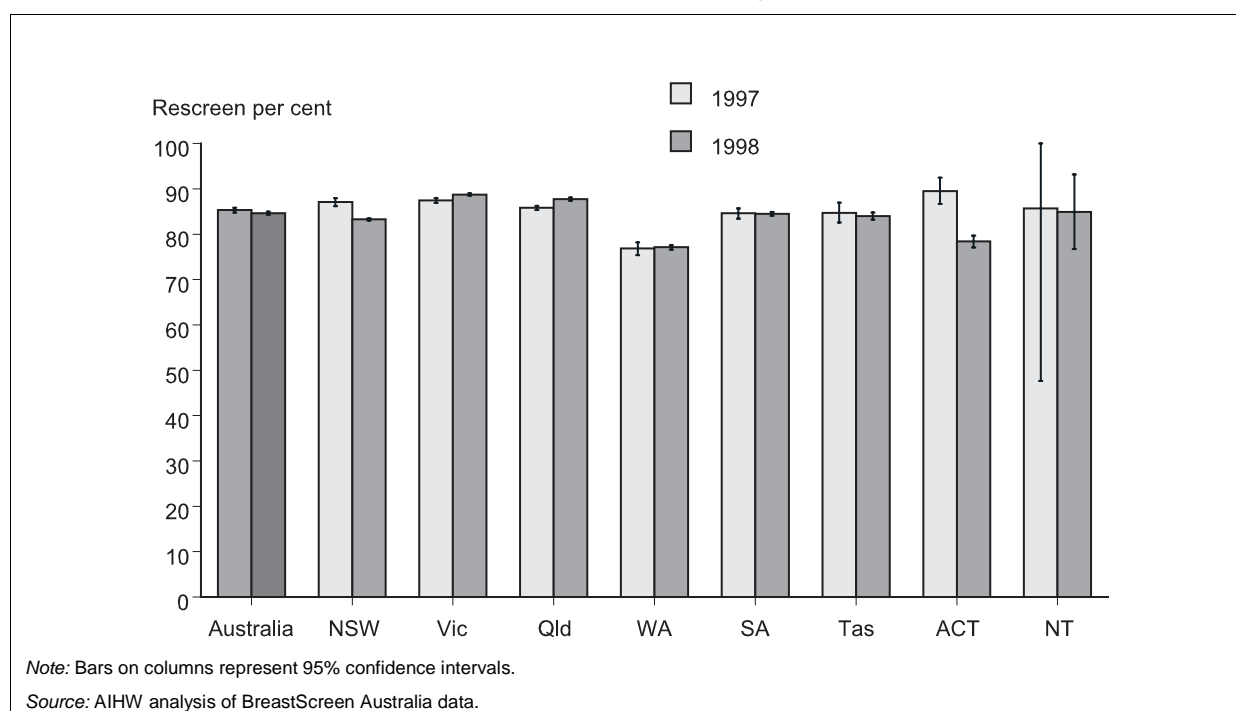
Note: Rates are the number of women attending for rescreening as a percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

- The age-standardised national rescreen rate for women screened in 1998 was 74.5% of women screened for women aged 40 and over and 77.5% for the target age group. These rates were significantly lower than the corresponding rates for 1997.
- Across the states and territories, the age-standardised rescreen rates for women in the target age group attending a second screening round in 1998 ranged from 68.9% in Western Australia to 81.8% in Victoria.

For more information, see:

Tables 37a, 37b, 38a and 38b.

Rescreen rate for women aged 50–69 years, screened during 1997 and 1998, third and subsequent screening rounds



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
1997	85.3	87.1*	87.5*	85.8	76.9*	84.6	84.7	89.5*	85.7
95% CI	84.8–85.8	86.2–88.0	86.9–88.0	85.4–86.3	75.4–78.2	83.5–85.7	82.6–87.0	86.7–92.5	47.6–100.0
1998	84.6	83.3*	88.8*	87.7*	77.1*	84.5*	84.0	78.4*	84.9
95% CI	84.3–85.0	83.0–83.5	88.5–89.0	87.4–88.1	76.6–77.6	74.8–76.4	83.2–84.8	77.1–79.7	76.7–93.2

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate for the corresponding period.

Note: Rates are the number of women attending for rescreening as a percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

- The age-standardised national rescreen rate for women screened in 1998 was 82.6% of women screened for women aged 40 and over and 84.6% for the target age group. These rates were lower than those for women screened in 1997, with the difference in women aged 40 and over being significant.
- Across the states and territories, the age-standardised rescreen rates for women in the target age group attending a third or subsequent screening rounds in 1998 ranged from 77.1% in Western Australia to 88.8% in Victoria.

For more information, see:

Tables 39a, 39b, 40a and 40b.

Indicator 7: Incidence

7a. Incidence of breast cancer

The incidence rate of breast cancer is calculated per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period by five-year age groups (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+ years) and for the target age group (50–69 years).

7b. Incidence of ductal carcinoma in situ

The incidence rate of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) is calculated per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a six-year period by ten-year age groups (0–19, 20–29, 30–39, 40–49, 50–59, 60–69, 70+ years), and for the target age group (50–69 years).

The incidence indicator

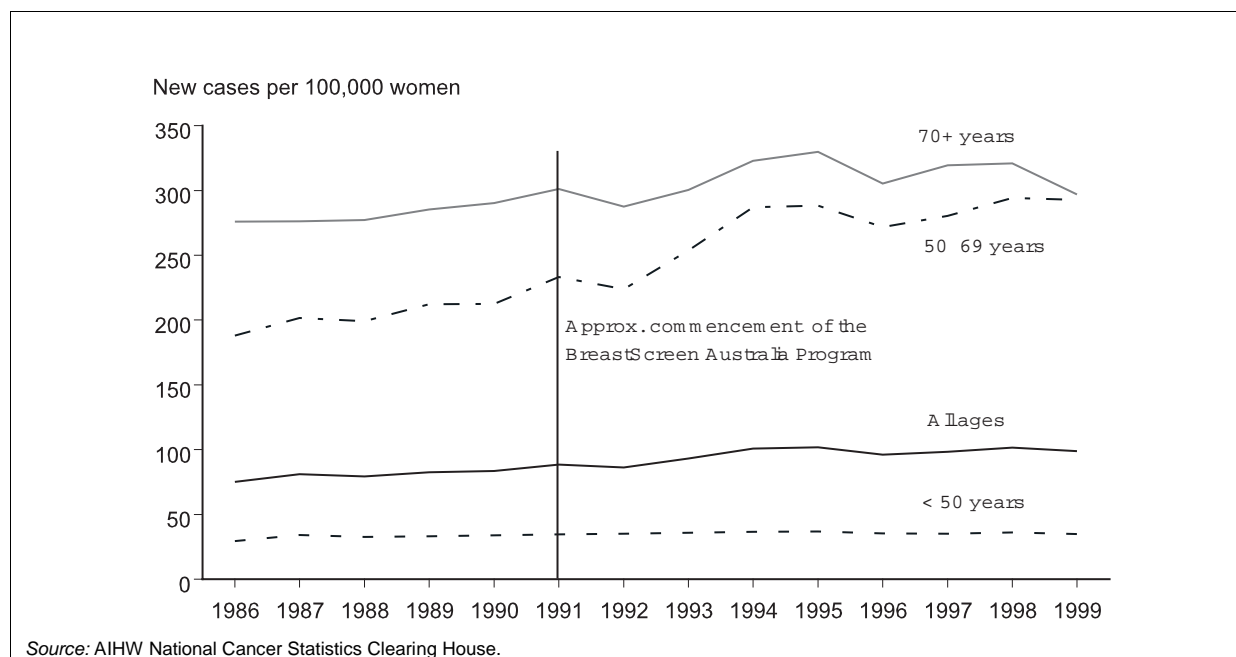
Registration of cancer cases is required by law in each of the states and territories. The data are collected by state and Territory cancer registries and compiled in a national database, the National Cancer Statistics Clearing House, which is held by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. The data include clinical and demographic information about people with newly diagnosed cancer. The incidence indicator measures the number of new cases of breast cancer in the community each year. It does not distinguish between screen-detected cancers and other detection methods.

Incidence data provide information about the underlying risk of breast cancer in the Australian community. This knowledge can be used to assist in developing policies on breast cancer screening. For example, examining the trends in breast cancer incidence in different age groups helps to identify the ages at which women are most at risk of developing breast cancer. Incidence data can also be used to set data performance standards for breast cancer detection.

This chapter reports the rates of breast cancer from 1986 to 1999, the latest national data available. It also reports on breast cancer incidence by state and territory, by geographical region and by size.

Similarly, data on the incidence of ductal carcinoma in situ provide information about the underlying risk to Australian women of developing the condition. Data are required to build more knowledge about DCIS, which was rarely detected before screening was introduced. Since the introduction of screening mammography, the detection of DCIS has increased (NBCC et al. 2000). More information about DCIS is provided in the chapter headed 'Indicator 4'.

Incidence of breast cancer in women, Australia, 1986–1999



	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
All ages	75.1	80.9	79.4	82.6	83.5	88.5	86.3	93.0	100.9	101.9	96.1	98.4	101.6	98.7
< 50	29.5	34.1	32.5	33.1	33.7	34.5	35.0	35.9	36.5	36.8	35.4	35.0	35.9	34.8
50–69	188.1	201.7	199.1	212.2	212.3	233.2	223.9	253.8	287.1	288.3	271.8	280.5	294.4	292.8
70+	276.0	276.1	277.2	285.4	290.2	301.1	287.6	300.3	322.8	329.8	305.3	319.4	321.0	297.1

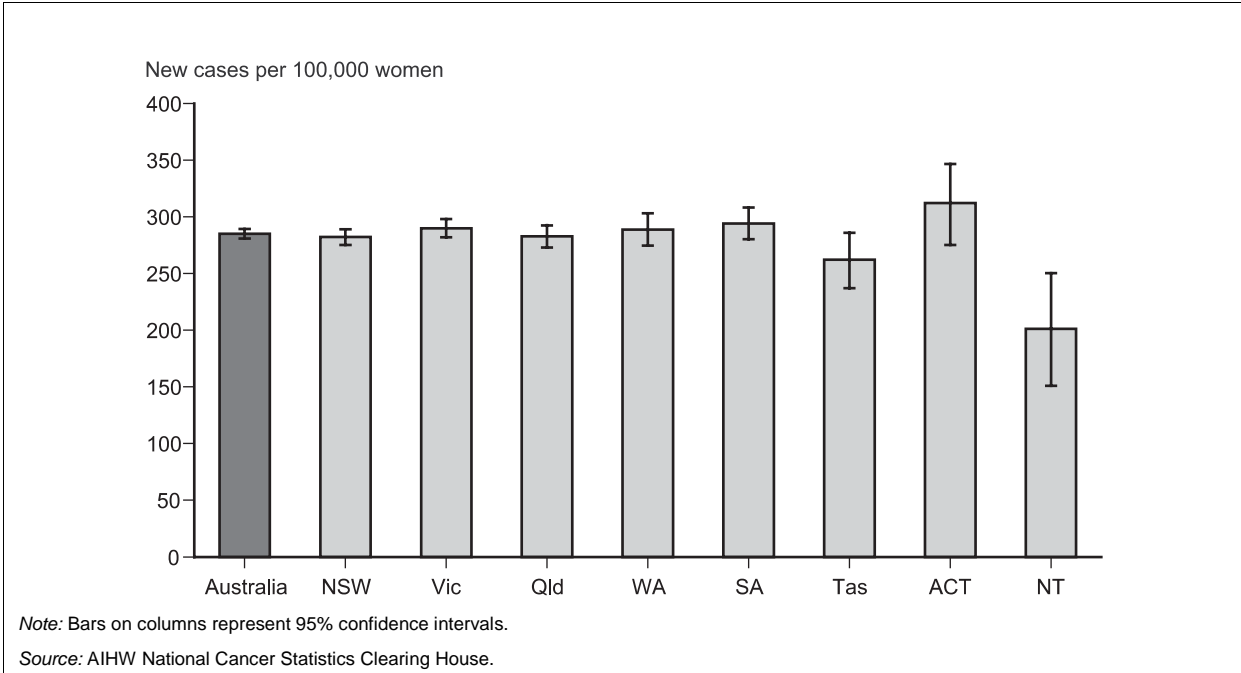
Note: Rates are the number of breast cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

- Age-standardised incidence rates have increased for women in the target age group (50–69 years) from 188.1 cases per 100,000 women in 1986 to 292.8 cases per 100,000 women in 1999. A similar pattern of increase, although of a lesser degree, is evident for women aged 70 and over.
- Age-standardised incidence rates have also increased for women of all ages, from 75.1 new cancers per 100,000 women in 1986 to 98.7 new cancers per 100,000 women in 1999. The rates for women aged less than 50 years remained stable throughout the period.
- The increase in the rate of new cancers, especially in the 50–69 age group, corresponds to the introduction in 1991 of BreastScreen Australia (then known as the National Program for the Early Detection of Breast Cancer). Although the underlying rate for breast cancer is increasing, the sharp increase between 1992 and 1994 is likely to be, at least in part, the result of the early detection of cancers in women who may otherwise have gone undiagnosed for some years.

For more information, see:

Tables 41 and 42.

Incidence of breast cancer in women, aged 50–69, 1996–1999



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	285.1	282.1	289.8	282.7	288.6	294.2	262.1	312.3	201.2*
95% CI	280.8–289.3	275.3–289.0	282.0–298.1	272.9–292.5	274.6–303.2	280.4–308.2	237.2–285.9	275.1–346.6	150.9–250.4

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

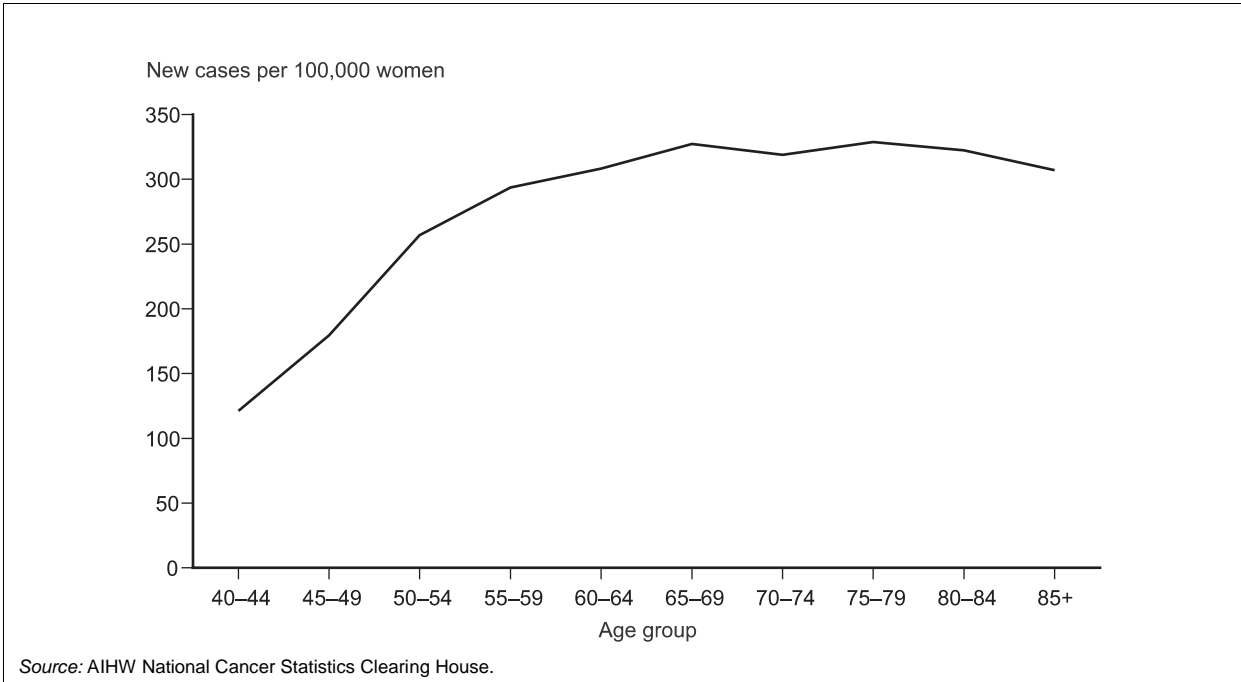
Note: Rates are the number of breast cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

- Incidence data by state and territory provide an indication as to whether a Program needs to be specially tailored to local conditions – for example, high incidence in a particular state or territory – or whether a relatively generic program can be used nationally. Although there are some differences in incidence exist among the states and territories, they are relatively small except for the Northern Territory, where the rate was significantly lower than the all-Australia rate.
- For 1996–1999, the age-standardised incidence rate for women aged 50–69 years was highest in the Australian Capital Territory (312.3 per 100,000 women) and lowest in the Northern Territory (201.2 per 100,000 women). The age-standardised national incidence rate for women aged 50–69 years was 285.1 per 100,000 women.

For more information, see:

Tables 43 and 44.

Age-specific incidence rates for breast cancer in women, Australia 1999



Age	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Rate	115.2	173.2	252.0	287.1	327.0	312.9	298.6	296.2	303.4	285.0

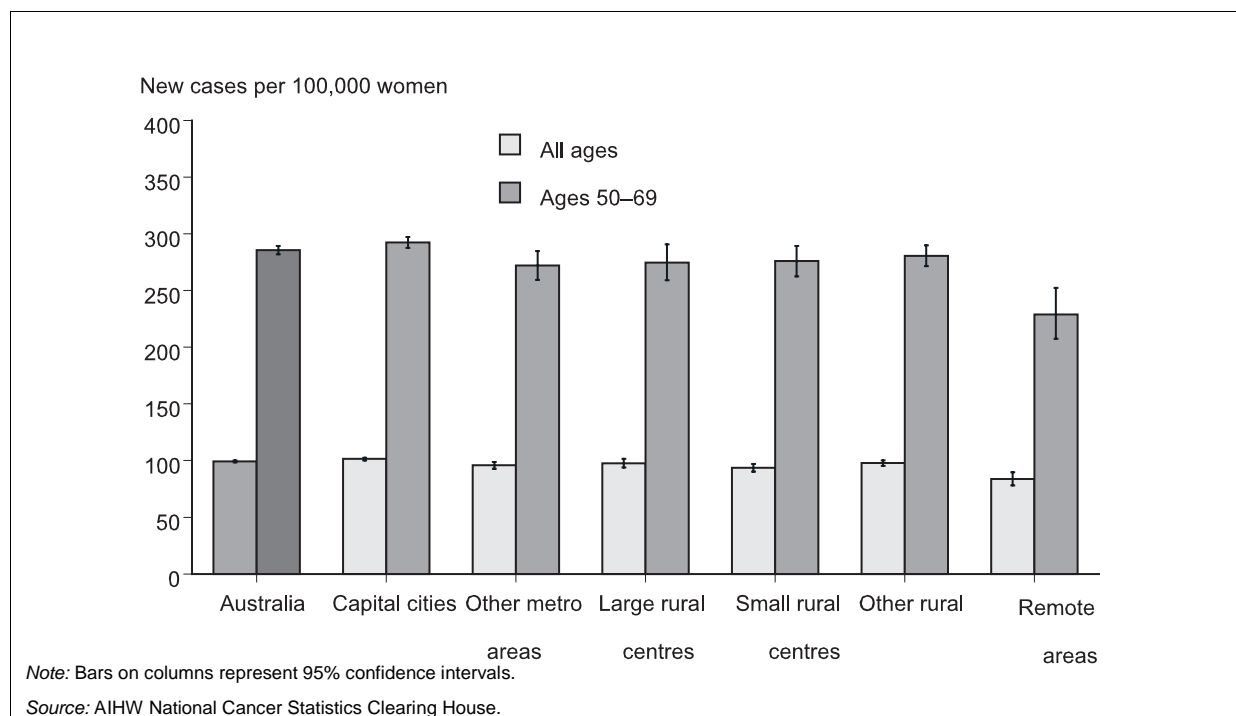
Note: Rates are the number of breast cancers detected per 100,000 women.

- In 1999 the age-specific incidence rates ranged from 115.2 new cancers per 100,000 women aged 40-44 years to 327.0 new cancers per 100,000 women aged 60-64 years.
- All women aged 40 years and over are able to attend for screening with BreastScreen Australia, although the Program is specifically aimed at women aged 50-69 years of age who are without symptoms. In 1999, almost half (48%) of breast cancer cases occurred in women in the target age group.

For more information, see:

Table 42.

Incidence of breast cancer in women by region, 1995–1999



	Australia	Capital cities	Other metropolitan areas	Large rural centres	Small rural centres	Other rural areas	Remote areas
All ages	99.3	101.4	96.0	97.6	93.7*	97.7	83.8*
95% CI	98.5–100.2	100.2–102.5	92.9–98.8	93.9–101.4	90.3–96.9	95.4–100.1	78.1–89.6
Ages 50–69	285.7	292.5	272.2	274.7	275.9	280.5	228.9*
95% CI	282.0–289.4	287.7–297.2	259.5–284.8	259.0–290.7	262.5–289.3	271.6–289.9	207.5–252.2

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

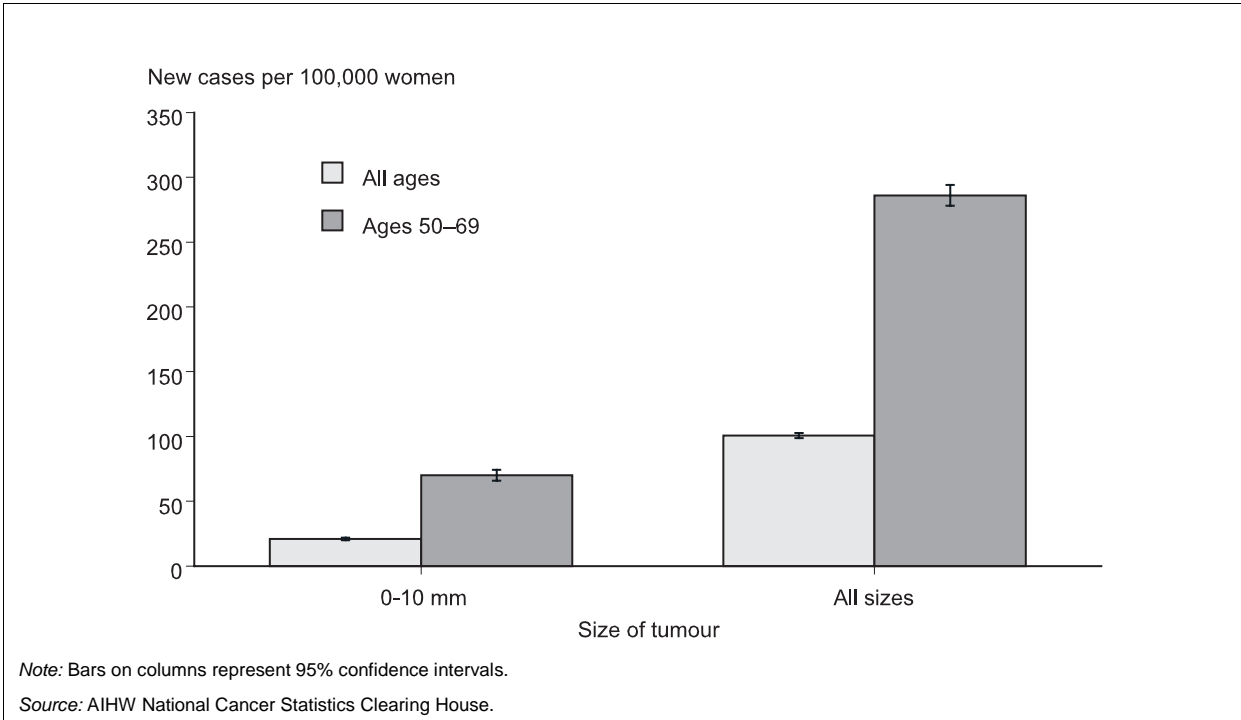
Note: Rates are the number of breast cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

- The incidence of breast cancer by geographical location is of importance for the BreastScreen Australia Program because it can assist in identifying areas that may require specific Program efforts.
- In the period 1995–1999 the age-standardised rate of breast cancer incidence in the target age group (50–69 years) ranged from 228.9 cases per 100,000 women in remote areas to 292.5 cases per 100,000 women in capital cities.

For more information, see:

Tables 45 and 46.

Incidence of invasive cancer in women by tumour size, ages 50–69 and all ages, 1997



Size of tumour	All ages		Ages 50–69 years	
	0–10 mm	All sizes	0–10 mm	All sizes
Rate	20.9	100.7	70.0	285.9
95% CI	20.0–21.9	98.7–102.6	66.0–74.2	278.1–294.2

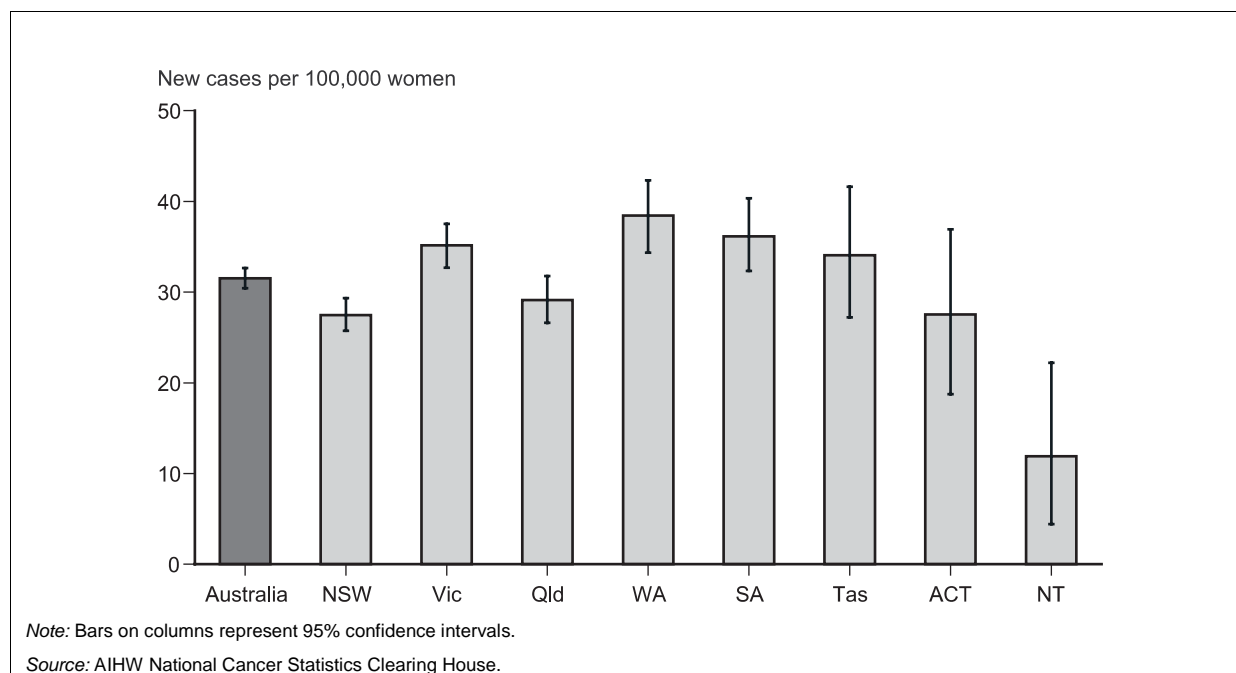
Note: Rates are the number of breast cancers detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

- The age-standardised national incidence rate for small cancers (10 mm or less) was 20.9 per 100,000 women of all ages, and 70.0 per 100,000 women in the target age group. For cancers of all sizes, the rates were 100.7 and 285.9 per 100,000 women respectively.

For more information, see:

Tables 47 and 48.

Incidence of ductal carcinoma in situ, ages 50–69, 1994–1999



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	34.6	29.9*	38.8*	33.6	39.5	38.2	40.3	31.5	13.9*
95% CI	33.4–35.8	28.0–31.6	36.3–41.2	31.0–36.1	35.3–43.8	33.9–42.2	32.9–47.9	22.1–41.0	4.1–24.1

* Significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

Note: Rates are the number of cases of DCIS detected per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

- The age-standardised national incidence rate for ductal carcinoma in situ among women of all ages was 10.2 per 100,000 women; this compares with 34.6 per 100,000 women aged 50–69 years.
- Across the states and territories, for the period 1994–1999, the age-standardised incidence rate of ductal carcinoma in situ for women aged 50–69 years ranged from 13.9 per 100,000 women in the Northern Territory to 39.5 per 100,000 women in Western Australia.

For more information, see:

Tables 49 and 50.

Indicator 8: Mortality

Mortality rate

The mortality rate from breast cancer is calculated per 100,000 estimated resident female population in a 12-month period by five-year age groups (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+ years) and for the target age group (50–69 years).

The mortality indicator

Mortality statistics are one of the most comprehensively collected national data sets. Registration of death is a legal requirement in Australia and, as a result compliance is virtually complete. Registration of deaths is the responsibility of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each state and territory. The Registrars provide the mortality data to the Australian Bureau of Statistics for coding the cause of death and compilation into national statistics. The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare also holds these data in a national mortality database. The data presented here are from the AIHW National Mortality Database and are based on year of registration of the death. Note that about 5% of deaths are not registered until the year following the death (ABS 2002).

Breast cancer is the most common cause of cancer death in Australian women. The number of deaths from breast cancer over the last five years has remained fairly stable, with 2,569 women dying from the disease in 1996, and 2,511 women in 2000. However, over this period the rates of deaths caused by breast cancer have steadily fallen.

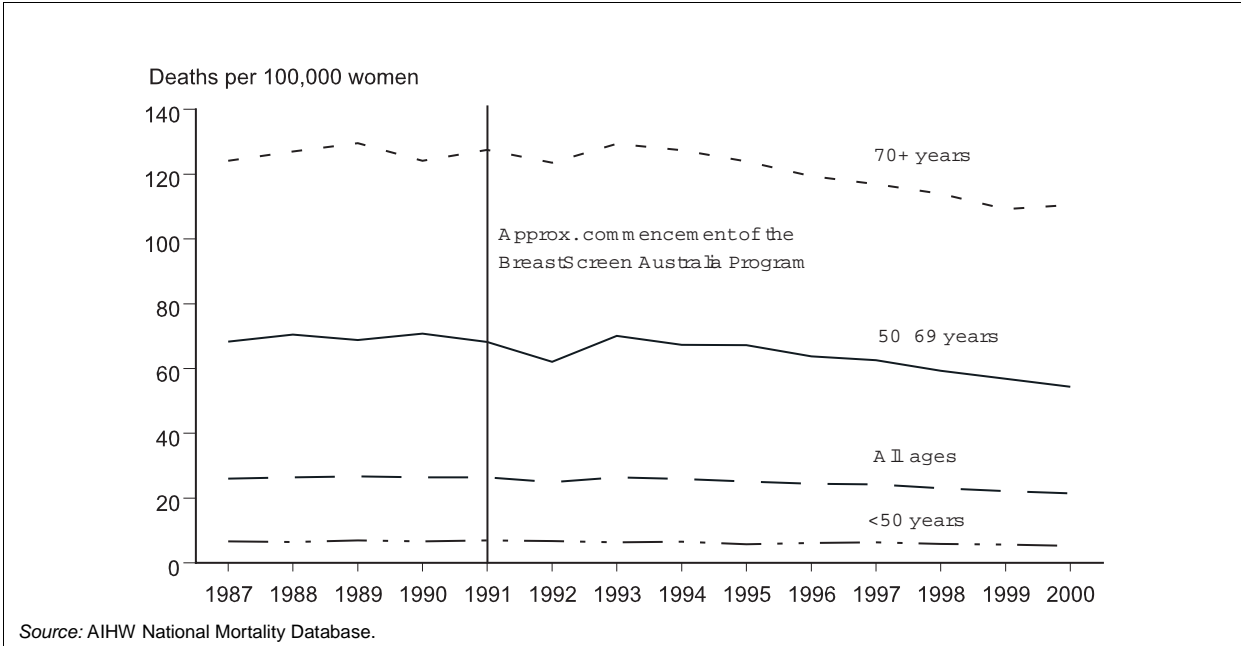
In the longer term, mortality rates from breast cancer are an important indicator of the effectiveness of the screening program. A particularly important indication of the effectiveness of a screening program is the change in mortality rates over time in the target age group for screening. There are, however, two difficulties with using these mortality rates as an indicator of screening effectiveness. The first is that changes in mortality over time may reflect factors additional to screening, such as new and more effective treatments. The second is that changes in the mortality rates may not be apparent for a number of years following the commencement of a screening program. Accordingly, this is a measure that needs to be viewed over the long term and interpreted with caution.

The mortality rates presented in this chapter are for the total female population of Australia, not just for those women who participated in the BreastScreen Australia Program.

This chapter shows the trend in breast cancer mortality from 1987 to 2000, the latest national data available. This chapter also reports on breast cancer mortality by state and territory, by age, by region, and by Indigenous status.

Some changes have been made to the coding and processing of mortality data. These are described in Appendix A.

Mortality from breast cancer, females, Australia, 1987–2000



	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
All ages	26.0	26.4	26.7	26.4	26.4	24.9	26.4	25.9	25.1	24.5	24.2	23.1	22.1	21.5
<50	6.6	6.4	7.0	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.1	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.2
50–69	68.3	70.4	68.8	70.7	68.2	62.1	70.1	67.3	67.2	63.7	62.5	59.3	56.8	54.4
70+	124.2	127.0	129.5	124.1	127.5	123.5	129.3	127.4	123.9	119.4	116.9	113.9	109.2	110.5

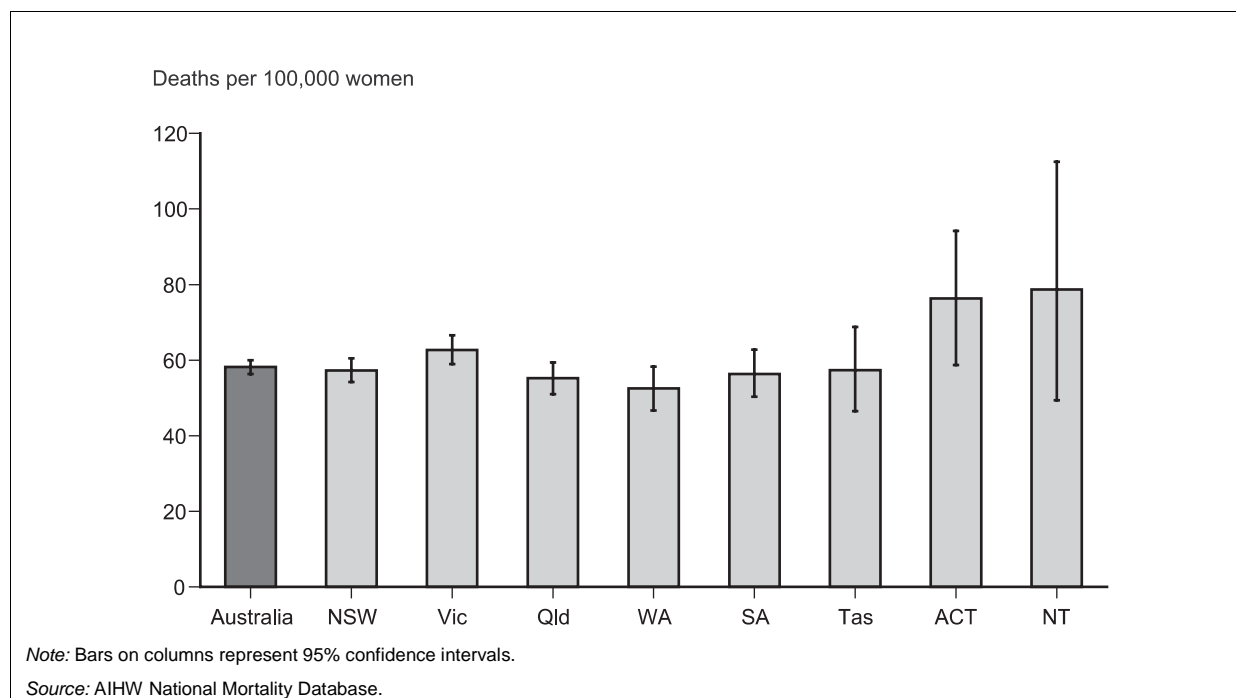
Note: Rates are the number of deaths from breast cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

- The age-standardised mortality rate for women aged 50–69 years fluctuated during the period 1987 to 1993 and thereafter steadily declined. The mortality rates for women of all ages and aged 70 years and over displayed a similar pattern. The mortality rate for women aged less than 50 fluctuated at or below seven deaths per 100,000 women.

For more information, see:

Tables 51 and 52.

Mortality from breast cancer in women aged 50–69, 1997–2000



	Australia	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT
Rate	58.2	57.3	62.7	55.3	52.5	56.4	57.3	76.3	78.7
95% CI	56.3–60.0	54.2–60.5	59.0–66.6	51.0–59.4	46.7–58.3	50.3–62.8	46.5–68.8	58.7–94.2	49.4–112.5

Notes

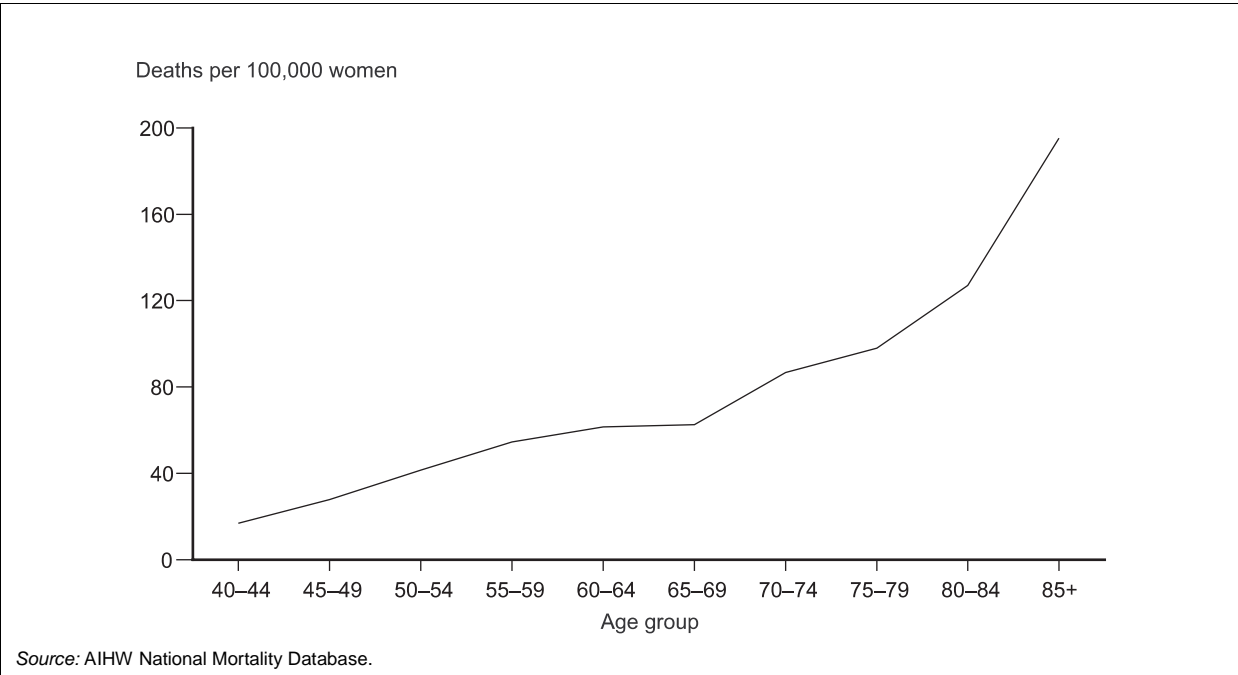
1. Rates are the number of deaths from breast cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
2. None of the rates was significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

- The age-standardised mortality rates for women aged 50–69 years ranged from 52.5 deaths per 100,000 women in Western Australia to 78.7 deaths per 100,000 women in the Northern Territory.

For more information, see:

Tables 53 and 54.

Age-specific mortality rates for breast cancer, females, Australia, 2000



Age	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+
Rate	16.9	27.8	41.6	54.5	61.5	62.5	86.7	98.1	127.1	195.2

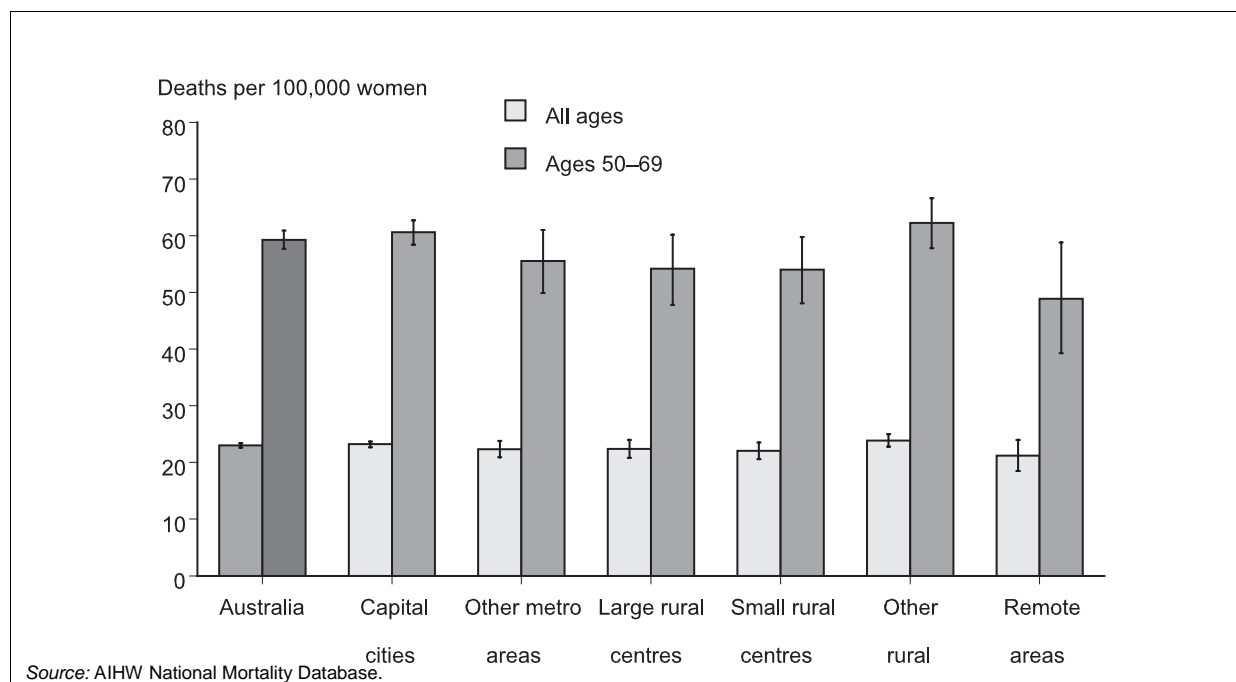
Note: Rates are the number of deaths from breast cancer per 100,000 women.

- Age-specific rates for breast cancer mortality in women increased with age, with the rise becoming sharp for women aged 75 and over. Deaths in females aged less than 20 are uncommon, and the mortality rate for women aged 25-29 is less than one per 100,000.
- The pattern of breast cancer mortality by age group remained the same during the period 1987 to 2000.

For more information, see:

Tables 51 and 52.

Mortality from breast cancer by region, females, 1996–2000



	Australia	Capital cities	Other metropolitan areas	Large rural centres	Small rural centres	Other rural areas	Remote areas
All ages	23.0	23.2	22.3	22.4	22.1	23.9	21.2
95% CI	22.6–23.4	22.7–23.7	20.9–23.8	20.8–24.0	20.6–23.5	22.8–25.0	18.5–24.0
Ages 50–69	59.3	60.6	55.6	54.2	54.0	62.3	48.9
95% CI	57.7–60.9	58.4–62.7	49.9–61.0	47.8–60.2	48.1–59.8	57.8–66.6	39.3–58.8

Notes

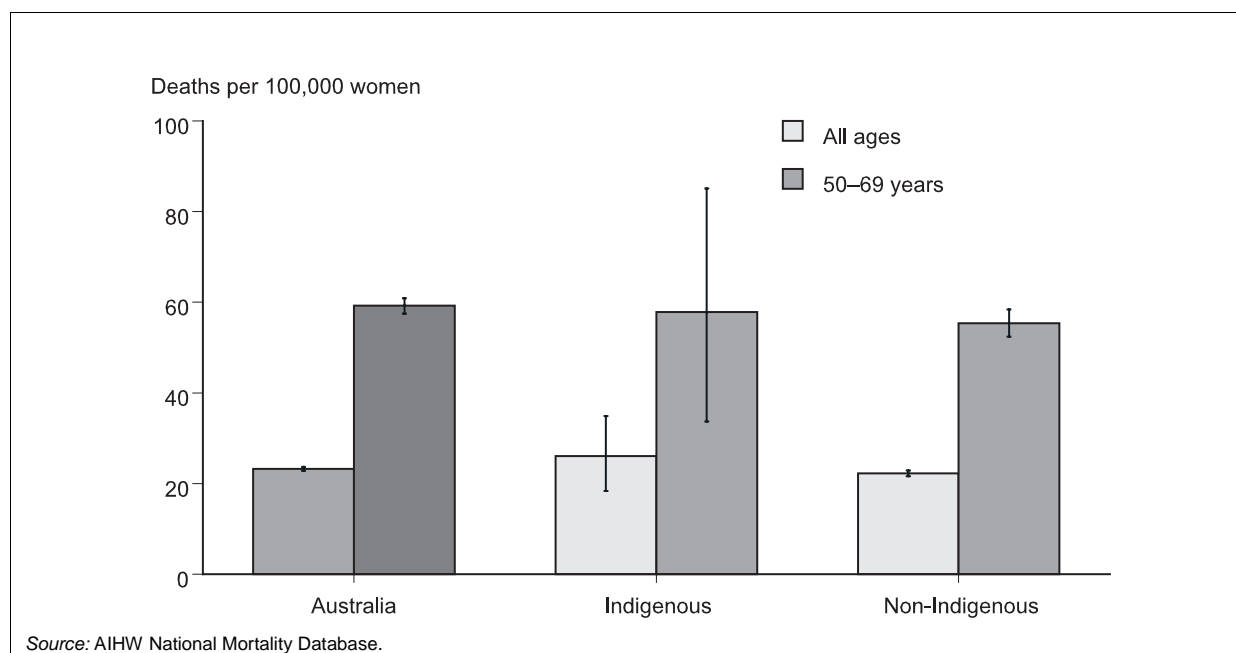
1. Rates are the number of deaths from breast cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
2. The Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas classification (DPIE & DSHS 1994) was used to create the above categories.
3. None of the rates was significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

- Mortality rates in the 50–69 age group ranged from 48.9 deaths per 100,000 women in 'Remote areas' to 62.3 deaths per 100,000 women in 'Other rural areas'. None of the regional rates was significantly different from the all-Australia rate, nor did they differ significantly from one another.

For more information, see:

Tables 55 and 56.

Mortality from breast cancer by Indigenous status, females, 1996–2000



	Australia	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
All ages	23.3	26.1	22.3
95% CI	22.8–23.7	18.4–34.9	21.6–22.9
Ages 50–69	59.3	57.8	55.4
95% CI	57.5–60.9	33.7–85.1	52.4–58.4

Notes

1. Only Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia and the Northern Territory had Indigenous death registration data considered to be of a publishable standard at the time of preparation of this report. Therefore data from these jurisdictions only are included in the analysis by Indigenous status. Data for Queensland are included from 1998 onwards.
2. 'Australia' includes all states and territories.
3. Women whose Indigenous status was recorded as 'not stated' are included in the analysis for all women but excluded from the analysis by Indigenous status.
4. Rates are the number of deaths from breast cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
5. None of the rates was significantly different from the all-Australia rate.

- The age-standardised mortality rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous women are similar in both the target age group (50–69 years) and the all-ages group, with the rate among Indigenous women being a little higher. The difference between the rates is not significant. The wide confidence intervals around the Indigenous rates indicate that the data were based on a small number of deaths.

For more information, see:

Tables 57 and 68.

Tables

Indicator 1: Participation

Table 1a: Number of women participating in BreastScreen Australia in 1998–1999 by age, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	47,124	12,622	31,837	7,525	6,630	3,441	1,822	823	111,824
45–49	71,590	22,806	44,404	16,557	13,442	6,317	3,935	1,382	180,433
50–54	99,774	85,046	59,765	27,969	29,323	8,661	5,965	2,349	318,852
55–59	84,336	63,803	46,276	22,669	23,690	7,287	4,274	1,428	253,763
60–64	73,123	54,835	37,849	19,254	21,012	6,165	3,031	789	216,058
65–69	64,041	48,077	32,769	15,855	17,914	5,153	2,288	488	186,585
70–74	49,291	37,317	22,113	4,335	6,399	1,445	613	249	121,762
75–79	22,300	8,363	11,449	1,730	2,262	600	318	102	47,124
80–84	6,946	1,397	3,508	394	555	129	55	36	13,020
85+	1,482	336	830	68	88	21	16	1	2,842
Ages 40+	520,007	334,602	290,800	116,356	121,315	39,219	22,317	7,647	1,452,263
Ages 50–69	321,274	251,761	176,659	85,747	91,939	27,266	15,558	5,054	975,258

Note: Period covers 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 1b: Number of women participating in BreastScreen Australia in 1999–2000 by age, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	44,436	11,769	31,736	7,399	6,737	2,918	1,714	785	107,494
45–49	70,972	21,856	45,765	15,427	13,315	5,967	3,936	1,364	178,602
50–54	100,922	89,304	63,364	29,026	31,888	8,993	6,188	2,466	332,151
55–59	86,480	66,436	50,170	23,366	24,872	7,492	4,518	1,578	264,912
60–64	74,707	57,686	41,067	19,967	21,697	6,450	3,214	848	225,636
65–69	63,119	49,055	34,058	16,210	18,157	5,318	2,291	487	188,695
70–74	50,389	39,713	24,823	4,372	6,564	1,295	602	296	128,054
75–79	26,031	9,752	12,484	1,745	2,439	556	271	103	53,381
80–84	7,895	1,469	3,828	363	556	119	47	44	14,321
85+	1,725	320	924	66	90	25	18	3	3,171
Ages 40+	526,676	347,360	308,219	117,941	126,315	39,133	22,799	7,974	1,496,417
Ages 50–69	325,228	262,481	188,659	88,569	96,614	28,253	16,211	5,379	1,011,394

Note: Period covers 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 2a: Percentage of women participating in BreastScreen Australia in 1998–1999, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–44	19.9	7.2	24.6	10.5	11.9	19.2	14.8	11.8	15.8
45–49	32.7	14.0	36.7	25.3	25.2	38.0	32.4	23.4	27.5
50–54	51.1	58.6	55.3	50.9	61.0	58.4	58.2	51.3	54.9
55–59	55.9	57.6	57.5	55.2	64.8	62.5	63.9	51.5	57.6
60–64	56.1	57.1	58.1	56.5	65.4	61.3	62.4	44.8	57.7
65–69	52.2	53.3	55.2	52.4	58.3	54.4	57.6	42.2	53.7
70–74	42.0	43.4	39.8	16.0	20.9	16.4	16.9	30.7	36.9
75–79	22.8	11.7	24.9	7.8	8.6	7.9	10.6	19.4	17.1
80–84	10.8	3.0	11.6	2.7	3.2	2.5	3.1	11.4	7.3
85+	2.6	0.8	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.8
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	37.4	32.6	40.3	31.1	35.0	36.9	37.2	30.5	35.8
ASR (A)	38.4	33.5	41.2	32.1	36.8	38.4	37.4	31.5	36.9
95% CI	38.3–38.5	33.4–33.6	41.0–41.3	32.0–32.3	36.6–37.0	38.0–38.8	36.9–37.9	30.7–32.3	36.8–37.0
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	53.6	56.9	56.4	53.5	62.3	59.3	60.4	49.2	55.9
ASR (A)	53.7	56.8	56.5	53.7	62.4	59.2	60.5	47.7	55.9
95% CI	53.6–53.9	56.6–57.0	56.2–56.8	53.3–54.1	62.0–62.8	58.5–59.9	59.5–61.4	46.3–49.2	55.8–56.1

Notes

1. Period covers 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999.
2. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
3. South Australian participation rates only include women resident in South Australia, while other state and Territory rates include women screened in that jurisdiction but resident elsewhere. As only small numbers are involved, the effect of this is likely to be minor.
4. BreastScreen services are not provided in the remote areas of the Northern Territory. Women in these areas are offered a clinical breast examination as part of a well women's screening episode.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 2b: Percentage of women participating in BreastScreen Australia in 1999–2000, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–44	18.5	6.6	24.0	10.2	11.9	16.2	13.8	11.2	15.0
45–49	32.0	13.2	37.0	23.0	24.8	35.4	32.6	22.4	26.8
50–54	50.1	59.4	56.2	50.3	64.2	58.7	57.9	51.0	55.1
55–59	55.0	57.7	58.8	54.4	65.3	62.1	63.7	52.4	57.5
60–64	56.3	58.8	60.5	56.8	66.3	62.5	63.4	46.9	58.8
65–69	52.1	54.6	57.2	53.1	59.8	56.3	56.6	40.3	54.5
70–74	43.0	46.2	44.3	15.9	21.5	14.7	16.4	35.3	38.8
75–79	25.8	13.2	26.2	7.6	9.0	7.1	8.6	19.3	18.8
80–84	12.1	3.1	12.3	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.5	13.5	7.8
85+	2.9	0.7	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.9
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	37.2	33.1	41.4	30.6	35.8	36.1	37.0	30.7	36.1
ASR (A)	38.1	34.0	42.3	31.6	37.5	37.5	37.0	31.8	37.1
95% CI	38.0–38.2	33.9–34.1	42.1–42.5	31.4–31.8	37.3–37.7	37.1–37.9	36.6–37.5	30.9–32.6	37.1–37.2
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	53.1	57.9	58.0	53.3	64.0	59.9	60.3	49.5	56.4
ASR (A)	53.3	57.8	58.1	53.6	64.0	59.9	60.4	47.9	56.5
95% CI	53.1–53.4	57.5–58.0	57.8–58.4	53.2–53.9	63.6–64.4	59.2–60.6	59.4–61.4	46.5–49.3	56.3–56.6

Notes

1. Period covers 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.
2. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
3. BreastScreen services are not provided in the remote areas of the Northern Territory. Women in these areas are offered a clinical breast examination as part of a well women's screening episode.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 3a: Participation in BreastScreen Australia in 1998–1999 by age and region

Age group	Number / Rate	Capital cities	Other metropolitan areas	Large rural centres	Small rural centres	Other rural areas	Remote centres	Other remote areas	Australia
40–44	Number	60,376	12,358	9,242	8,029	17,117	2,147	2,555	111,824
	Rate	13.3	23.8	22.2	17.9	18.2	26.7	23.3	15.8
45–49	Number	104,065	18,247	13,424	12,279	26,050	2,843	3,523	180,433
	Rate	24.3	37.4	35.8	30.0	30.5	42.3	37.7	27.5
50–54	Number	197,911	26,224	20,544	21,156	45,483	3,177	4,357	318,852
	Rate	52.5	59.7	63.2	58.2	58.4	58.7	52.6	54.9
55–59	Number	150,759	21,832	16,544	18,702	40,158	2,203	3,565	253,763
	Rate	54.8	63.0	65.1	60.9	61.6	61.6	56.3	57.6
60–64	Number	125,517	19,268	14,635	17,191	35,188	1,493	2,766	216,058
	Rate	54.9	62.8	65.1	60.8	61.7	63.4	55.5	57.7
65–69	Number	107,731	17,640	12,974	15,515	29,486	1,150	2,089	186,585
	Rate	50.9	58.7	60.2	55.6	58.1	60.7	52.7	53.7
70–74	Number	69,811	13,473	8,880	9,824	17,961	522	1,292	121,762
	Rate	34.2	46.0	42.9	37.0	40.2	35.9	41.0	36.9
75–79	Number	25,997	5,883	3,560	3,669	7,201	262	550	47,124
	Rate	15.0	24.8	20.4	17.2	20.3	23.4	24.6	17.1
80–84	Number	6,770	1,754	1,093	1,026	2,084	96	197	13,020
	Rate	6.0	11.8	9.3	7.6	8.9	11.6	12.0	7.3
85+	Number	1,490	393	230	209	461	19	41	2,842
	Rate	1.4	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	3.1	2.4	1.8
Ages 40+	Number	850,426	137,073	101,126	107,602	221,189	13,912	20,935	1,452,263
	Crude rate	33.1	42.9	41.9	38.2	39.8	43.4	39.8	35.8
	ASR (A)	34.3	43.7	43.6	39.1	40.1	44.1	40.1	36.9
	95% CI	34.2–34.4	43.5–43.9	43.3–43.9	38.8–39.3	40.0–40.3	43.3–44.9	39.6–40.7	36.8–37.0
Ages 50–69	Number	581,917	84,964	64,697	72,565	150,315	8,022	12,777	975,258
	Crude rate	53.3	61.0	63.5	58.9	59.9	60.6	54.2	55.9
	ASR (A)	53.3	61.0	63.5	58.9	59.9	61.0	54.2	55.9
	95% CI	53.2–53.4	60.6–61.4	63.0–64.0	58.5–59.3	59.7–60.2	59.6–62.4	53.4–55.2	55.8–56.1

Notes

1. Period covers 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999.
2. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 3b: Participation in BreastScreen Australia in 1999–2000 by age and region

Age group	Number / Rate	Capital cities	Other metropolitan areas	Large rural centres	Small rural centres	Other rural areas	Remote centres	Other remote areas	Australia
40–44	Number	58,474	12,124	8,567	7,486	16,140	2,043	2,660	107,494
	Rate	12.7	22.8	20.3	16.4	16.9	25.2	24.1	15.0
45–49	Number	102,523	18,435	13,144	12,302	25,686	2,865	3,646	178,602
	Rate	23.6	37.0	34.2	29.4	29.5	41.6	38.4	26.8
50–54	Number	206,473	27,264	21,004	22,407	46,985	3,285	4,732	332,151
	Rate	52.7	59.6	62.1	59.4	58.7	58.6	56.1	55.1
55–59	Number	157,300	22,859	17,220	19,699	41,572	2,384	3,879	264,912
	Rate	54.6	62.6	64.7	61.8	61.6	63.0	59.2	57.5
60–64	Number	130,947	20,023	15,022	18,404	36,686	1,569	2,985	225,636
	Rate	55.9	63.7	65.3	63.8	62.5	65.0	58.4	58.8
65–69	Number	108,481	17,610	13,084	16,281	29,833	1,172	2,234	188,695
	Rate	51.6	59.2	61.0	58.7	58.6	61.7	55.6	54.5
70–74	Number	72,476	14,327	9,514	10,836	18,860	598	1,442	128,054
	Rate	35.7	48.6	45.9	40.4	41.7	40.1	44.5	38.8
75–79	Number	29,312	6,887	4,003	4,301	7,953	277	647	53,381
	Rate	16.3	28.0	22.4	19.5	21.6	24.2	27.5	18.8
80–84	Number	7,475	2,022	1,153	1,148	2,245	81	197	14,321
	Rate	6.5	13.2	9.8	8.3	9.4	9.7	11.4	7.8
85+	Number	1,673	446	249	230	507	19	45	3,171
	Rate	1.5	3.5	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.5	1.9
Ages 40+	Number	875,134	141,997	102,959	113,095	226,468	14,295	22,468	1,496,417
	Crude rate	33.3	43.2	41.7	39.2	39.9	43.5	41.7	36.1
	ASR (A)	34.5	44.0	43.3	40.0	40.1	44.4	42.2	37.1
	95% CI	34.4–34.6	43.7–44.2	43.0–43.5	39.8–40.2	40.0–40.3	43.7–45.2	41.6–42.7	37.1–37.2
Ages 50–69	Number	603,200	87,756	66,329	76,792	155,076	8,410	13,830	1,011,394
	Crude rate	53.7	61.2	63.2	60.8	60.3	61.4	57.3	56.4
	ASR (A)	53.7	61.3	63.3	60.9	60.3	62.0	57.3	56.5
	95% CI	53.6–53.9	60.9–61.7	62.8–63.8	60.5–61.3	60.0–60.6	60.6–63.4	56.3–58.3	56.3–56.6

Notes

1. Period covers 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.
2. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 4a: Participation in BreastScreen Australia in 1998–1999 by age and socioeconomic status

Age group	Number / Rate	1st quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	5th quintile	Australia
40–44	Number	21,293	20,729	22,629	24,037	23,136	111,824
	Rate	13.9	14.3	16.1	17.6	17.6	15.8
45–49	Number	37,814	33,727	35,262	37,785	35,846	180,433
	Rate	24.8	25.2	28.3	30.5	29.6	27.5
50–54	Number	69,407	65,339	62,059	61,338	60,710	318,852
	Rate	52.6	56.9	56.1	55.0	54.1	54.9
55–59	Number	51,192	48,799	49,841	51,762	52,169	253,763
	Rate	56.7	59.0	58.1	58.1	56.1	57.6
60–64	Number	40,501	39,325	43,245	46,410	46,577	216,058
	Rate	57.0	58.3	58.5	58.7	56.2	57.7
65–69	Number	34,575	34,236	37,259	40,055	40,460	186,585
	Rate	52.1	54.9	54.4	54.5	52.5	53.7
70–74	Number	24,127	23,096	25,132	24,967	24,440	121,762
	Rate	36.3	38.6	38.4	37.3	34.5	36.9
75–79	Number	9,243	8,584	9,730	9,621	9,946	47,124
	Rate	15.8	17.0	17.6	17.8	17.5	17.1
80–84	Number	2,550	2,172	2,770	2,699	2,830	13,020
	Rate	6.2	6.4	7.8	8.1	8.0	7.3
85+	Number	540	554	599	532	617	2,842
	Rate	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8
Ages 40+	Number	291,241	276,560	288,526	299,205	296,730	1,452,263
	Crude rate	33.4	35.4	36.4	37.6	36.6	35.8
	ASR (A)	35.3	37.0	37.6	38.1	36.9	36.9
	95% CI	35.2–35.4	36.8–37.1	37.5–37.8	38.0–38.2	36.8–37.0	36.8–37.0
Ages 50–69	Number	195,675	187,699	192,404	199,564	199,916	975,258
	Crude rate	54.4	57.3	56.8	56.5	54.7	55.9
	ASR (A)	54.6	57.3	56.8	56.6	54.7	55.9
	95% CI	54.3–54.8	57.0–57.6	56.5–57.0	56.3–56.8	54.5–55.0	55.8–56.1

Notes

1. Period covers 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999.
2. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
3. The first quintile corresponds to the highest level of socioeconomic status and the fifth to the lowest.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 4b: Participation in BreastScreen Australia in 1999–2000 by age and socioeconomic status

Age group	Number / Rate	1st quintile	2nd quintile	3rd quintile	4th quintile	5th quintile	Australia
40–44	Number	20,977	20,231	21,167	22,995	22,124	107,494
	Rate	13.4	13.8	14.9	16.6	16.6	15.0
45–49	Number	37,444	33,363	34,737	37,510	35,547	178,602
	Rate	24.2	24.5	27.4	29.7	28.8	26.8
50–54	Number	72,493	68,803	63,579	63,567	63,708	332,151
	Rate	52.9	57.8	55.4	55.0	54.7	55.1
55–59	Number	53,974	51,416	51,535	53,889	54,097	264,912
	Rate	57.1	59.5	57.4	57.9	55.6	57.5
60–64	Number	42,277	41,717	44,671	48,214	48,757	225,636
	Rate	58.1	60.3	59.0	59.5	57.4	58.8
65–69	Number	34,660	34,416	37,361	40,997	41,261	188,695
	Rate	52.5	55.5	54.8	56.0	53.8	54.5
70–74	Number	24,964	24,462	26,071	26,624	25,933	128,054
	Rate	37.5	40.8	39.7	39.7	36.5	38.8
75–79	Number	10,605	9,702	10,993	11,088	10,992	53,381
	Rate	17.6	18.6	19.3	19.9	18.7	18.8
80–84	Number	2,856	2,439	3,023	2,969	3,035	14,321
	Rate	6.8	7.0	8.4	8.7	8.5	7.8
85+	Number	606	599	670	611	686	3,171
	Rate	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9
Ages 40+	Number	300,856	287,149	293,808	308,465	306,140	1,496,417
	Crude rate	33.7	35.9	36.3	37.9	36.9	36.1
	ASR (A)	35.6	37.5	37.4	38.3	37.1	37.1
	95% CI	35.5–35.7	37.3–37.6	37.3–37.5	38.2–38.5	37.0–37.2	37.1–37.2
Ages 50–69	Number	203,404	196,354	197,146	206,667	207,823	1,011,394
	Crude rate	54.9	58.3	56.6	56.9	55.4	56.4
	ASR (A)	55.1	58.3	56.6	57.0	55.4	56.5
	95% CI	54.9–55.4	58.0–58.6	56.4–56.9	56.8–57.3	55.2–55.6	56.3–56.6

Notes

1. Period covers 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.
2. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
3. The first quintile corresponds to the highest level of socioeconomic status and the fifth to the lowest.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 5a: Participation in BreastScreen Australia in 1998–1999 by age and Indigenous status

Age group	Number / Rate	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Australia
40–44	Number	1,413	110,311	111,824
	Rate	12.5	15.9	15.8
45–49	Number	1,846	177,366	180,433
	Rate	21.2	27.4	27.5
50–54	Number	2,024	315,034	318,852
	Rate	32.1	54.8	54.9
55–59	Number	1,627	250,937	253,763
	Rate	36.7	57.5	57.6
60–64	Number	1,191	213,861	216,058
	Rate	35.8	57.6	57.7
65–69	Number	880	184,812	186,585
	Rate	35.1	53.5	53.7
70–74	Number	354	120,926	121,762
	Rate	22.9	36.8	36.9
75+	Number	188	62,541	62,986
	Rate	9.6	10.2	10.2
Ages 40+	Number	9,523	1,435,788	1,452,263
	Crude rate	23.8	35.8	35.8
	ASR (A)	24.4	36.7	36.8
	95% CI	23.9–25.0	36.7–36.8	36.7–36.9
Ages 50–69	Number	5,722	964,644	975,258
	Crude rate	34.5	55.8	55.9
	ASR (A)	34.8	55.9	55.9
	95% CI	33.8–35.7	55.8–56.0	55.8–56.1

Notes

1. Period covers 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999.
2. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
3. The number of women whose Indigenous status was 'not stated' was 6,952 for women of all ages, and 4,892 for the target age group, 50–69 years. These women were included in the analysis for all women but excluded from the analysis by Indigenous status.
4. Note that in some jurisdictions, women who do not state their Indigenous status are classified as non-Indigenous.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 5b: Participation in BreastScreen Australia in 1999–2000 by age and Indigenous status

Age group	Number / Rate	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Australia
40–44	Number	1,456	105,981	107,494
	Rate	12.5	15.0	15.0
45–49	Number	1,873	176,120	178,602
	Rate	20.6	26.8	26.8
50–54	Number	2,207	328,778	332,151
	Rate	33.1	55.1	55.1
55–59	Number	1,697	262,520	264,912
	Rate	37.3	57.5	57.5
60–64	Number	1,190	223,867	225,636
	Rate	35.2	58.8	58.8
65–69	Number	934	187,264	188,695
	Rate	37.1	54.5	54.5
70–74	Number	393	127,444	128,054
	Rate	24.1	38.8	38.8
75+	Number	198	70,578	70,873
	Rate	10.2	11.1	11.2
Ages 40+	Number	9,948	1,482,552	1,496,417
	Crude rate	24.0	36.1	36.1
	ASR (A)	24.8	37.0	37.0
	95% CI	24.3–25.4	37.0–37.1	36.9–37.1
Ages 50–69	Number	6,028	1,002,429	1,011,394
	Crude rate	35.2	56.4	56.4
	ASR (A)	35.5	56.5	56.5
	95% CI	34.6–36.4	56.4–56.6	56.3–56.6

Notes

1. Period covers 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.
2. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
3. The number of women whose Indigenous status was 'not stated' was 3,917 for women of aged 40 and over, and 2,937 for the target age group, 50–69 years. These women were included in the analysis for all women but excluded from the analysis by Indigenous status.
4. Note that in some jurisdictions, women who do not state their Indigenous status are classified as non-Indigenous.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 6a: Participation in BreastScreen Australia in 1998–1999 by age and main language spoken at home

Age group	Number / Rate	English speaking	Non-English speaking	Australia
40–44	Number	97,534	14,262	111,824
	Rate	16.5	12.4	15.8
45–49	Number	155,504	24,875	180,433
	Rate	28.2	23.8	27.5
50–54	Number	272,354	46,390	318,852
	Rate	55.4	51.7	54.9
55–59	Number	214,585	39,041	253,763
	Rate	59.4	49.1	57.6
60–64	Number	180,268	35,682	216,058
	Rate	59.1	51.2	57.7
65–69	Number	159,228	27,256	186,585
	Rate	54.6	48.5	53.7
70–74	Number	107,400	14,276	121,762
	Rate	38.4	28.6	36.9
75–79	Number	42,899	4,179	47,124
	Rate	17.6	13.6	17.1
80–84	Number	12,256	752	13,020
	Rate	7.6	4.2	7.3
85+	Number	2,673	167	2,842
	Rate	1.8	1.1	1.8
Ages 40+	Number	1,244,701	206,880	1,452,263
	Crude rate	36.4	32.9	35.8
	ASR (A)	37.8	32.1	36.9
	95% CI	37.8–37.9	31.9–32.2	36.8–37.0
Ages 50–69	Number	826,435	148,369	975,258
	Crude rate	57.0	50.3	55.9
	ASR (A)	57.1	50.2	55.9
	95% CI	57.0–57.2	50.0–50.5	55.8–56.1

Notes

1. Period covers 1 January 1998 to 31 December 1999.
2. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
3. There were 682 women aged 40 and over (454 women in the target age group) who were recorded as not stating their language spoken at home. These women were included in the analysis for all women but excluded from the analysis by language.
4. Note that in some jurisdictions, women who do not state their language spoken at home are allocated to a default category. Some jurisdictions allocate all 'not stated' responses to English speaking while some jurisdictions allocate all 'not stated' responses to non-English speaking.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 6b: Participation in BreastScreen Australia in 1999–2000 by age and main language spoken at home

Age group	Number / Rate	English speaking	Non-English speaking	Australia
40–44	Number	94,716	12,754	107,494
	Rate	15.8	10.9	15.0
45–49	Number	156,550	22,023	178,602
	Rate	27.9	20.7	26.8
50–54	Number	287,583	44,516	332,151
	Rate	56.4	47.9	55.1
55–59	Number	228,146	36,744	264,912
	Rate	60.4	44.2	57.5
60–64	Number	190,059	35,560	225,636
	Rate	60.8	49.8	58.8
65–69	Number	161,178	27,511	188,695
	Rate	55.6	49.2	54.5
70–74	Number	113,381	14,668	128,054
	Rate	40.5	29.3	38.8
75–79	Number	48,684	4,696	53,381
	Rate	19.3	14.8	18.8
80–84	Number	13,491	829	14,321
	Rate	8.2	4.5	7.8
85+	Number	3,014	157	3,171
	Rate	2.0	1.0	1.9
Ages 40+	Number	1,296,802	199,458	1,496,417
	Crude rate	37.1	30.9	36.1
	ASR (A)	38.4	30.3	37.1
	95% CI	38.4–38.5	30.2–30.4	37.1–37.2
Ages 50–69	Number	866,966	144,331	1,011,394
	Crude rate	58.2	47.5	56.4
	ASR (A)	58.3	47.7	56.5
	95% CI	58.2–58.4	47.5–48.0	56.3–56.6

Notes

1. Period covers 1 January 1999 to 31 December 2000.
2. Rates are the number of women screened as a percentage of the eligible female population and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
3. There were 157 women of aged 40 and over (97 women in the target age group) who were recorded as not stating their language spoken at home. These women were included in the analysis for all women but excluded from the analysis by language.
4. Note that in some jurisdictions, women who do not state their language spoken at home are allocated to a default category. Some jurisdictions allocate all 'not stated' responses to English speaking while some jurisdictions allocate all 'not stated' responses to non-English speaking.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Indicator 2: Detection rate for small invasive cancers

Table 7: Numbers of women screened and cases of small diameter (≤ 10 mm) invasive cancers detected in these women, 1999, first screening round, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	14,345	4,965	9,564	2,531	2,340	844	601	244	35,434
	Cases	7	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	14
45–49	Screened	11,902	6,104	7,368	2,874	2,512	688	630	274	32,352
	Cases	5	7	13	0	0	0	0	1	26
50–54	Screened	13,272	13,549	9,505	2,339	4,752	887	758	438	45,500
	Cases	16	18	18	5	4	0	3	0	64
55–59	Screened	6,221	2,628	5,358	1,014	1,332	364	236	134	17,287
	Cases	9	7	10	2	5	0	1	0	34
60–64	Screened	4,788	2,069	4,008	678	864	285	137	89	12,918
	Cases	4	3	7	2	2	0	1	0	19
65–69	Screened	3,647	1,474	3,396	479	682	196	97	44	10,015
	Cases	4	6	13	1	4	0	1	0	29
70–74	Screened	2,237	871	1,872	301	264	120	62	28	5,755
	Cases	6	1	6	2	1	0	0	0	16
75–79	Screened	1,570	689	1,111	203	247	95	33	11	3,959
	Cases	8	3	7	2	1	0	1	0	22
80–84	Screened	504	230	371	50	85	23	12	5	1,280
	Cases	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	5
85+	Screened	123	74	109	12	22	5	2	0	347
	Cases	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ages 40+	Screened	58,609	32,653	42,662	10,481	13,100	3,507	2,568	1,267	164,847
	Cases	59	48	80	16	18	0	7	2	230
Ages 50–69	Screened	27,928	19,720	22,267	4,510	7,630	1,732	1,228	705	85,720
	Cases	33	34	48	10	15	0	6	0	146

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 8: Age-specific rates of small diameter (≤ 10 mm) invasive cancers detected in women screened, 1999, first screening round, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	4.9	4.0	3.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	4.0
45–49	4.2	11.5	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.5	8.0
50–54	12.1	13.3	18.9	21.4	8.4	0.0	39.6	0.0	14.1
55–59	14.5	26.6	18.7	19.7	37.5	0.0	42.4	0.0	19.7
60–64	8.4	14.5	17.5	29.5	23.1	0.0	73.0	0.0	14.7
65–69	11.0	40.7	38.3	20.9	58.7	0.0	103.1	0.0	29.0
70–74	26.8	11.5	32.1	66.4	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8
75–79	51.0	43.5	63.0	98.5	40.5	0.0	303.0	0.0	55.6
80–84	0.0	0.0	80.9	200.0	117.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.1
85+	0.0	135.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.8
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	10.1	14.7	18.8	15.3	13.7	0.0	27.3	15.8	14.0
ASR (A)	12.5	19.3	22.7	25.7	24.8	..	49.4	7.9	18.1
95% CI	9.2–16.2	13.3–26.2	17.6–27.7	13.3–40.9	13.3–38.1	..	15.9–91.5	0–20.5	15.6–20.9
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	11.8	17.2	21.6	22.2	19.7	0.0	48.9	0.0	17.0
ASR (A)	11.7	22.3	22.3	22.6	29.0	..	60.1	..	18.6
95% CI	7.6–16.3	14.2–32.0	16.1–28.8	9.4–39.3	13.7–46.9	..	12.9–116.7	..	15.2–22.0

.. Not applicable.

Note: Rates are the number of small invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 9: Numbers of women screened and cases of small diameter (≤ 10 mm) invasive cancers detected in these women, 1999, subsequent screening rounds, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	8,642	1,224	6,344	1,444	989	592	330	160	19,725
	Cases	5	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	11
45–49	Screened	24,503	5,102	15,765	5,234	4,178	2,240	1,446	421	58,889
	Cases	10	3	8	4	0	1	0	0	26
50–54	Screened	39,046	31,735	21,427	11,727	10,765	3,401	2,471	737	121,309
	Cases	30	33	15	15	11	4	3	0	111
55–59	Screened	38,525	30,251	19,308	10,936	11,729	3,388	2,172	692	117,001
	Cases	52	33	30	20	18	9	4	0	166
60–64	Screened	34,266	25,646	16,359	9,523	10,505	2,970	1,632	367	101,268
	Cases	49	49	33	28	25	4	4	1	193
65–69	Screened	29,992	22,423	13,747	7,961	8,872	2,539	1,232	202	86,968
	Cases	50	63	28	22	15	4	2	0	184
70–74	Screened	24,270	18,174	10,609	1,878	2,940	513	258	110	58,752
	Cases	50	51	27	6	4	1	1	0	140
75–79	Screened	11,745	3,653	5,577	667	860	187	128	32	22,849
	Cases	17	17	11	2	1	0	1	0	49
80–84	Screened	3,654	414	1,670	122	171	38	12	18	6,099
	Cases	8	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	14
85+	Screened	743	91	360	21	18	2	6	0	1,241
	Cases	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ages 40+	Screened	215,386	138,713	111,166	49,513	51,027	15,870	9,687	2,739	594,101
	Cases	273	250	163	98	74	23	15	1	897
Ages 50–69	Screened	141,829	110,055	70,841	40,147	41,871	12,298	7,507	1,998	426,546
	Cases	181	178	106	85	69	21	13	1	654

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 10: Age-specific rates of small diameter (≤ 10 mm) invasive cancers detected in women screened, 1999, subsequent screening rounds, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	5.8	8.2	6.3	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
45–49	4.1	5.9	5.1	7.6	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.4
50–54	7.7	10.4	7.0	12.8	10.2	11.8	12.1	0.0	9.2
55–59	13.5	10.9	15.5	18.3	15.3	26.6	18.4	0.0	14.2
60–64	14.3	19.1	20.2	29.4	23.8	13.5	24.5	27.2	19.1
65–69	16.7	28.1	20.4	27.6	16.9	15.8	16.2	0.0	21.2
70–74	20.6	28.1	25.5	31.9	13.6	19.5	38.8	0.0	23.8
75–79	14.5	46.5	19.7	30.0	11.6	0.0	78.1	0.0	21.4
80–84	21.9	0.0	35.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.0
85+	26.9	0.0	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	12.7	18.0	14.7	19.8	14.5	14.5	15.5	3.7	15.1
ASR (A)	11.7	15.8	14.0	19.0	12.1	13.4	17.2	4.0	13.9
95% CI	10.2–13.1	13.4–18.6	11.8–16.2	14.8–23.6	9.2–15.2	7.8–19.2	8.5–27.8	0.0–12.1	13.0–14.8
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	12.8	16.2	15.0	21.2	16.5	17.1	17.3	5.0	15.3
ASR (A)	12.4	15.9	14.7	20.8	15.9	16.8	17.3	6.0	15.0
95% CI	10.5–14.2	13.5–18.3	11.8–17.5	16.5–25.4	12.0–19.7	10.1–24.3	8.7–27.3	0.0–18.1	13.8–16.1

Note: Rates are the number of small invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 11: Numbers of women screened and cases of small diameter (≤ 15 mm) invasive cancers detected in these women, 2000, first screening round, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	12,625	4,519	9,201	2,253	2,356	754	530	259	32,497
	Cases	13	6	5	2	1	0	1	0	28
45–49	Screened	10,393	5,545	6,411	2,939	2,521	589	589	263	29,250
	Cases	15	12	14	6	3	1	0	0	51
50–54	Screened	12,249	12,395	8,472	3,239	5,281	798	663	490	43,587
	Cases	38	29	21	8	23	1	2	0	122
55–59	Screened	5,245	3,180	4,287	922	1,130	342	201	131	15,438
	Cases	15	11	18	4	5	1	1	1	56
60–64	Screened	4,027	2,471	3,161	706	649	224	129	62	11,429
	Cases	10	8	18	4	5	2	2	0	49
65–69	Screened	2,850	1,750	2,439	459	555	157	83	33	8,326
	Cases	13	9	13	4	5	0	0	0	44
70–74	Screened	1,763	874	1,298	235	247	80	41	20	4,558
	Cases	9	10	8	3	1	1	0	0	32
75–79	Screened	1,264	623	756	171	244	59	24	8	3,149
	Cases	6	9	6	0	1	0	1	0	23
80–84	Screened	467	233	235	48	74	17	11	2	1,087
	Cases	3	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	9
85+	Screened	131	60	79	9	14	10	6	1	310
	Cases	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ages 40+	Screened	51,014	31,650	36,339	10,981	13,071	3,030	2,277	1,269	149,631
	Cases	123	96	107	31	46	6	7	1	417
Ages 50–69	Screened	24,371	19,796	18,359	5,326	7,615	1,521	1,076	716	78,780
	Cases	76	57	70	20	38	4	5	1	271

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 12: Age-specific rates of small diameter (≤ 15 mm) invasive cancers detected in women screened, 2000, first screening round, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	10.3	13.3	5.4	8.9	4.2	0.0	18.9	0.0	8.6
45–49	14.4	21.6	21.8	20.4	11.9	17.0	0.0	0.0	17.4
50–54	31.0	23.4	24.8	24.7	43.6	12.5	30.2	0.0	28.0
55–59	28.6	34.6	42.0	43.4	44.2	29.2	49.8	76.3	36.3
60–64	24.8	32.4	56.9	56.7	77.0	89.3	155.0	0.0	42.9
65–69	45.6	51.4	53.3	87.1	90.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.8
70–74	51.0	114.4	61.6	127.7	40.5	125.0	0.0	0.0	70.2
75–79	47.5	144.5	79.4	0.0	41.0	0.0	416.7	0.0	73.0
80–84	64.2	42.9	127.7	0.0	270.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.8
85+	76.3	166.7	126.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	24.1	30.3	29.4	28.2	35.2	19.8	30.7	7.9	27.9
ASR (A)	30.4	41.0	40.1	46.6	49.0	33.6	52.3	13.2	37.5
95% CI	24.2–36.2	31.1–51.7	31.9–48.3	27.8–67.6	31.0–67.3	6.6–65.1	13.0–100.8	0.0–39.6	33.1–41.7
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	31.2	28.8	38.1	37.6	49.9	26.3	46.5	14.0	34.4
ASR (A)	31.9	33.7	41.9	48.8	60.2	31.4	57.0	19.8	38.3
95% CI	24.0–39.6	24.0–44.5	31.3–51.9	26.8–74.7	37.4–84.2	4.1–66.8	9.8–116.4	0.0–59.3	33.1–43.3

Note: Rates are the number of small invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 13: Numbers of women screened and cases of small diameter (≤ 15 mm) invasive cancers detected in these women, 2000, subsequent screening rounds, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	9,996	1,071	7,354	1,487	1,255	819	300	147	22,429
	Cases	6	1	6	1	0	1	0	0	15
45–49	Screened	26,787	5,155	17,703	5,154	4,514	2,677	1,397	469	63,856
	Cases	24	11	32	6	11	6	5	1	96
50–54	Screened	40,387	31,837	25,878	13,292	11,801	4,249	2,553	863	130,860
	Cases	70	63	58	29	22	8	11	1	262
55–59	Screened	40,586	30,606	23,036	12,042	11,305	3,716	2,124	643	124,058
	Cases	106	103	57	27	35	9	8	2	347
60–64	Screened	35,398	27,735	18,646	10,675	10,321	3,251	1,469	332	107,827
	Cases	86	107	77	38	37	15	6	0	366
65–69	Screened	30,053	23,616	15,338	8,660	8,589	2,678	983	208	90,125
	Cases	91	87	63	35	34	8	5	1	324
70–74	Screened	25,129	19,992	11,762	2,276	3,228	620	248	142	63,397
	Cases	96	85	48	9	14	5	1	0	258
75–79	Screened	13,357	4,857	5,514	821	1,130	223	95	52	26,049
	Cases	52	18	25	5	8	1	0	0	109
80–84	Screened	3,886	610	1,739	165	241	42	13	20	6,716
	Cases	19	2	11	0	2	0	0	0	34
85+	Screened	866	103	420	28	38	9	4	2	1,470
	Cases	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Ages 40+	Screened	226,445	145,582	127,390	54,600	52,422	18,284	9,186	2,878	636,787
	Cases	553	478	379	150	163	53	36	5	1,817
Ages 50–69	Screened	146,424	113,794	82,898	44,669	42,016	13,894	7,129	2,046	452,870
	Cases	353	360	255	129	128	40	30	4	1,299

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 14: Age-specific rates of small diameter (≤ 15 mm) invasive cancers detected in women screened, 2000, subsequent screening rounds, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	6.0	9.3	8.2	6.7	0.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	6.7
45–49	9.0	21.3	18.1	11.6	24.4	22.4	35.8	21.3	15.0
50–54	17.3	19.8	22.4	21.8	18.6	18.8	43.1	11.6	20.0
55–59	26.1	33.7	24.7	22.4	31.0	24.2	37.7	31.1	28.0
60–64	24.3	38.6	41.3	35.6	35.8	46.1	40.8	0.0	33.9
65–69	30.3	36.8	41.1	40.4	39.6	29.9	50.9	48.1	36.0
70–74	38.2	42.5	40.8	39.5	43.4	80.6	40.3	0.0	40.7
75–79	38.9	37.1	45.3	60.9	70.8	44.8	0.0	0.0	41.8
80–84	48.9	32.8	63.3	0.0	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.6
85+	34.6	97.1	47.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.8
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	24.4	32.8	29.8	27.5	31.1	29.0	39.2	17.4	28.5
ASR (A)	22.3	29.2	29.0	26.3	29.5	30.9	36.5	16.9	26.5
95% CI	20.5–24.3	26.1–32.7	26.1–31.9	22.1–30.8	24.7–34.3	22.3–40.6	23.8–51.3	2.7–33.5	25.4–27.7
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	24.1	31.6	30.8	28.9	30.5	28.8	42.1	19.6	28.7
ASR (A)	23.7	30.9	30.8	28.6	29.7	28.4	42.7	21.2	28.3
95% CI	21.4–26.2	27.5–34.0	27.1–34.7	23.9–33.9	24.6–34.6	19.9–37.8	28.2–57.8	3.8–45.5	26.7–29.8

Note: Rates are the number of small invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 15a: Numbers of women screened and cases of invasive cancer detected in these women, 1999, first screening round, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	14,345	4,965	9,564	2,531	2,340	844	601	244	35,434
	Cases	22	11	18	7	4	0	1	3	66
45–49	Screened	11,902	6,104	7,368	2,874	2,512	688	630	274	32,352
	Cases	32	18	34	6	6	4	1	1	102
50–54	Screened	13,272	13,549	9,505	2,339	4,752	887	758	438	45,500
	Cases	58	59	51	19	15	2	6	1	211
55–59	Screened	6,221	2,628	5,358	1,014	1,332	364	236	134	17,287
	Cases	35	19	38	8	15	0	1	0	116
60–64	Screened	4,788	2,069	4,008	678	864	285	137	89	12,918
	Cases	17	16	28	2	7	1	1	0	72
65–69	Screened	3,647	1,474	3,396	479	682	196	97	44	10,015
	Cases	27	18	45	5	14	3	2	0	114
70–74	Screened	2,237	871	1,872	301	264	120	62	28	5,755
	Cases	19	8	16	8	3	4	0	0	58
75–79	Screened	1,570	689	1,111	203	247	95	33	11	3,959
	Cases	25	7	19	5	3	1	2	0	62
80–84	Screened	504	230	371	50	85	23	12	5	1,280
	Cases	1	4	12	1	2	1	0	0	21
85+	Screened	123	74	109	12	22	5	2	0	347
	Cases	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ages 40+	Screened	58,609	32,653	42,662	10,481	13,100	3,507	2,568	1,267	164,847
	Cases	236	164	262	61	69	16	14	5	827
Ages 50–69	Screened	27,928	19,720	22,267	4,510	7,630	1,732	1,228	705	85,720
	Cases	137	112	162	34	51	6	10	1	513

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 15b: Numbers of women screened and cases of invasive cancer detected in these women, 2000, first screening round, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	12,625	4,519	9,201	2,253	2,356	754	530	259	32,497
	Cases	16	12	14	6	4	0	2	0	54
45–49	Screened	10,393	5,545	6,411	2,939	2,521	589	589	263	29,250
	Cases	26	24	26	13	8	3	1	0	101
50–54	Screened	12,249	12,395	8,472	3,239	5,281	798	663	490	43,587
	Cases	65	55	35	15	32	2	5	1	210
55–59	Screened	5,245	3,180	4,287	922	1,130	342	201	131	15,438
	Cases	33	20	24	4	12	1	1	1	96
60–64	Screened	4,027	2,471	3,161	706	649	224	129	62	11,429
	Cases	21	19	30	4	11	2	2	0	89
65–69	Screened	2,850	1,750	2,439	459	555	157	83	33	8,326
	Cases	22	17	24	5	9	1	0	0	78
70–74	Screened	1,763	874	1,298	235	247	80	41	20	4,558
	Cases	14	16	19	3	3	2	0	0	57
75–79	Screened	1,264	623	756	171	244	59	24	8	3,149
	Cases	11	13	13	2	1	0	1	0	41
80–84	Screened	467	233	235	48	74	17	11	2	1,087
	Cases	6	8	6	1	4	0	0	0	25
85+	Screened	131	60	79	9	14	10	6	1	310
	Cases	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Ages 40+	Screened	51,014	31,650	36,339	10,981	13,071	3,020	2,277	1,269	149,631
	Cases	216	186	193	53	84	11	12	2	757
Ages 50–69	Screened	24,371	19,796	18,359	5,326	7,615	1,521	1,076	716	78,780
	Cases	141	111	113	28	64	6	8	2	473

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 16a: Age-specific rates of invasive breast cancers per 10,000 women screened, 1999, first screening round, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	15.3	22.2	18.8	27.7	17.1	0.0	16.6	123.0	18.6
45–49	26.9	29.5	46.1	20.9	23.9	58.1	15.9	36.5	31.5
50–54	43.7	43.5	53.7	81.2	31.6	22.5	79.2	22.8	46.4
55–59	56.3	72.3	70.9	78.9	112.6	0.0	42.4	0.0	67.1
60–64	35.5	77.3	69.9	29.5	81.0	35.1	73.0	0.0	55.7
65–69	74.0	122.1	132.5	104.4	205.3	153.1	206.2	0.0	113.8
70–74	84.9	91.8	85.5	265.8	113.6	333.3	0.0	0.0	100.8
75–79	159.2	101.6	171.0	246.3	121.5	105.3	606.1	0.0	156.6
80–84	19.8	173.9	323.5	200.0	235.3	434.8	0.0	0.0	164.1
85+	0.0	540.5	91.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	144.1
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	40.3	50.2	61.4	58.2	52.7	45.7	54.5	39.5	50.2
ASR (A)	50.9	68.1	74.2	85.5	84.6	72.2	84.0	19.4	65.1
95% CI	44.2–57.9	55.2–81.3	64.6–84.1	60.2–110.7	61.5–108.1	36.3–113.9	36.7–144.0	4.7–38.7	60.3–70.1
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	49.1	56.8	72.8	75.4	66.8	34.6	81.4	14.2	59.8
ASR (A)	51.0	73.8	77.1	73.7	97.3	44.9	93.0	7.4	66.9
95% CI	42.9–59.8	58.1–90.2	65.8–89.1	48.0–101.6	67.9–126.9	9.9–87.6	33.3–174.6	0.0–22.3	60.5–73.2

Note: Rates are the number of invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 16b: Age-specific rates of invasive breast cancers per 10,000 women screened, 2000, first screening round, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	12.7	26.6	15.2	26.6	17.0	0.0	37.7	0.0	16.6
45–49	25.0	43.3	40.6	44.2	31.7	50.9	17.0	0.0	34.5
50–54	53.1	44.4	41.3	46.3	60.6	25.1	75.4	20.4	48.2
55–59	62.9	62.9	56.0	43.4	106.2	29.2	49.8	76.3	62.2
60–64	52.1	76.9	94.9	56.7	169.5	89.3	155.0	0.0	77.9
65–69	77.2	97.1	98.4	108.9	162.2	63.7	0.0	0.0	93.7
70–74	79.4	183.1	146.4	127.7	121.5	250.0	0.0	0.0	125.1
75–79	87.0	208.7	172.0	117.0	41.0	0.0	416.7	0.0	130.2
80–84	128.5	343.3	255.3	208.3	540.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	230.0
85+	152.7	333.3	253.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	193.5
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	42.3	58.8	53.1	48.3	64.3	36.4	52.7	15.8	50.6
ASR (A)	55.0	77.4	72.0	63.9	99.1	59.4	65.8	17.6	67.4
95% CI	46.3–63.7	64.5–90.6	61.1–82.8	42.6–88.3	72.8–125.6	22.1–102.3	22.9–115.9	0.0–48.5	62.0–72.6
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	57.9	56.1	61.6	52.6	84.0	39.4	74.3	27.9	60.0
ASR (A)	60.1	66.6	68.1	60.0	116.3	47.9	71.7	26.4	67.2
95% CI	48.6–70.7	52.4–80.4	55.2–81.3	36.2–87.8	83.0–151.0	12.2–92.9	19.6–133.6	0.0–72.6	60.6–73.4

Note: Rates are the number of invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 17a: Numbers of women screened and cases of invasive cancer detected in these women, 1999, subsequent screening rounds, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	8,642	1,224	6,344	1,444	989	592	330	160	19,725
	Cases	13	1	11	3	2	0	1	1	32
45–49	Screened	24,503	5,102	15,765	5,234	4,178	2,240	1,446	421	58,889
	Cases	35	15	34	12	11	5	3	0	115
50–54	Screened	39,046	31,735	21,427	11,727	10,765	3,401	2,471	737	121,309
	Cases	83	84	61	49	29	12	13	1	332
55–59	Screened	38,525	30,251	19,308	10,936	11,729	3,388	2,172	692	117,001
	Cases	134	99	80	47	47	19	13	2	441
60–64	Screened	34,266	25,646	16,359	9,523	10,505	2,970	1,632	367	101,268
	Cases	152	121	84	61	53	10	7	2	490
65–69	Screened	29,992	22,423	13,747	7,961	8,872	2,539	1,232	202	86,968
	Cases	134	136	72	43	40	8	5	0	438
70–74	Screened	24,270	18,174	10,609	1,878	2,940	513	258	110	58,752
	Cases	126	112	62	17	14	2	4	1	338
75–79	Screened	11,745	3,653	5,577	667	860	187	128	32	22,849
	Cases	47	32	29	7	4	1	1	0	121
80–84	Screened	3,654	414	1,670	122	171	38	12	18	6,099
	Cases	17	2	15	1	1	0	1	0	37
85+	Screened	743	91	360	21	18	2	6	0	1,241
	Cases	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Ages 40+	Screened	215,386	138,713	111,166	49,513	51,027	15,870	9,687	2,739	594,101
	Cases	745	602	450	240	201	57	48	7	2,350
Ages 50–69	Screened	141,829	110,055	70,841	40,147	41,871	12,298	7,507	1,998	426,546
	Cases	503	440	297	200	169	49	38	5	1,701

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 17b: Numbers of women screened and cases of invasive cancer detected in these women, 2000, subsequent screening rounds, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	9,996	1,071	7,354	1,487	1,255	819	300	147	22,429
	Cases	12	1	8	1	1	1	0	0	24
45–49	Screened	26,787	5,155	17,703	5,154	4,514	2,677	1,397	469	63,856
	Cases	44	14	49	8	17	6	7	1	146
50–54	Screened	40,387	31,837	25,878	13,292	11,801	4,249	2,553	863	130,860
	Cases	116	87	89	43	44	10	15	2	406
55–59	Screened	40,586	30,606	23,036	12,042	11,305	3,716	2,124	643	124,058
	Cases	160	140	86	38	58	12	9	2	505
60–64	Screened	35,398	27,735	18,646	10,675	10,321	3,251	1,469	332	107,827
	Cases	154	159	101	53	52	18	8	0	545
65–69	Screened	30,053	23,616	15,338	8,660	8,589	2,678	983	208	90,125
	Cases	136	130	86	48	45	10	7	1	463
70–74	Screened	25,129	19,992	11,762	2,276	3,228	620	248	142	63,397
	Cases	152	123	77	11	19	7	2	0	391
75–79	Screened	13,357	4,857	5,514	821	1,130	223	95	52	26,049
	Cases	64	30	37	8	11	3	0	0	153
80–84	Screened	3,886	610	1,739	165	241	42	13	20	6,716
	Cases	26	5	13	0	2	0	0	0	46
85+	Screened	866	103	420	28	38	9	4	2	1,470
	Cases	5	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	9
Ages 40+	Screened	226,445	145,582	127,390	54,600	52,422	18,284	9,186	2,878	636,787
	Cases	869	690	548	210	250	67	48	6	2,688
Ages 50–69	Screened	146,424	113,794	82,898	44,669	42,016	13,894	7,129	2,046	452,870
	Cases	566	516	362	182	199	50	39	5	1,919

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 18a: Age-specific rates of invasive breast cancers per 10,000 women screened, 1999, subsequent screening rounds, by age, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	15.0	8.2	17.3	20.8	20.2	0.0	30.3	62.5	16.2
45–49	14.3	29.4	21.6	22.9	26.3	22.3	20.7	0.0	19.5
50–54	21.3	26.5	28.5	41.8	26.9	35.3	52.6	13.6	27.4
55–59	34.8	32.7	41.4	43.0	40.1	56.1	59.9	28.9	37.7
60–64	44.4	47.2	51.3	64.1	50.5	33.7	42.9	54.5	48.4
65–69	44.7	60.7	52.4	54.0	45.1	31.5	40.6	0.0	50.4
70–74	51.9	61.6	58.4	90.5	47.6	39.0	155.0	90.9	57.5
75–79	40.0	87.6	52.0	104.9	46.5	53.5	78.1	0.0	53.0
80–84	46.5	48.3	89.8	82.0	58.5	0.0	833.3	0.0	60.7
85+	53.8	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.3
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	34.6	43.4	40.5	48.5	39.4	35.9	49.6	25.6	39.6
ASR (A)	32.1	38.9	39.2	49.1	37.0	34.2	60.9	28.6	37.0
95% CI	29.7–34.4	35.2–42.8	35.5–42.9	42.3–55.9	31.7–42.9	25.2–44.4	40.8–83.4	8.0–55.2	35.5–38.6
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	35.5	40.0	41.9	49.8	40.4	39.8	50.6	25.0	39.9
ASR (A)	34.4	39.3	41.5	49.4	39.1	39.6	50.0	23.9	39.2
95% CI	31.4–37.3	35.6–42.9	36.8–46.1	42.8–56.7	33.3–45.2	29.2–50.8	34.1–67.6	3.7–47.9	37.3–41.0

Note: Rates are the number of invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 18b: Age-specific rates of invasive breast cancers per 10,000 women screened, 2000, subsequent screening rounds, by age, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	12.0	9.3	10.9	6.7	8.0	12.2	0.0	0.0	10.7
45–49	16.4	27.2	27.7	15.5	37.7	22.4	50.1	21.3	22.9
50–54	28.7	27.3	34.4	32.4	37.3	23.5	58.8	23.2	31.0
55–59	39.4	45.7	37.3	31.6	51.3	32.3	42.4	31.1	40.7
60–64	43.5	57.3	54.2	49.6	50.4	55.4	54.5	0.0	50.5
65–69	45.3	55.0	56.1	55.4	52.4	37.3	71.2	48.1	51.4
70–74	60.5	61.5	65.5	48.3	58.9	112.9	80.6	0.0	61.7
75–79	47.9	61.8	67.1	97.4	97.3	134.5	0.0	0.0	58.7
80–84	66.9	82.0	74.8	0.0	83.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.5
85+	57.7	97.1	47.6	0.0	263.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.2
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	38.4	47.4	43.0	38.5	47.7	36.6	52.3	20.8	42.2
ASR (A)	35.6	41.6	41.9	36.6	45.8	41.1	50.5	19.4	39.4
95% CI	33.1–38.0	37.6–45.4	38.1–45.4	31.1–41.8	39.7–51.9	30.1–52.7	35.6–67.1	5.2–37.9	37.8–40.9
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	38.7	45.3	43.7	40.7	47.4	36.0	54.7	24.4	42.4
ASR (A)	38.0	44.1	43.7	40.5	46.8	35.5	56.0	25.0	41.8
95% CI	34.8–41.0	40.2–47.8	39.2–48.1	34.6–46.4	40.4–53.3	25.9–45.3	39.5–74.7	4.0–51.5	39.8–43.7

Note: Rates are the number of invasive cancers detected per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Indicator 3a: Interval cancer rate

Table 19: Numbers and age-specific rates of interval cancers in women screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, first screening round, 0-12 months, states and territories

Age group	Number / Rate	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40-49	Number	72	19	26	14	7	2	3	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	8.4	5.4	5.2	6.1	5.3	3.4	8.4	n.a.	n.a.
50-59	Number	71	49	25	15	22	1	0	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	7.7	7.2	5.0	7.0	12.3	2.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.
60-69	Number	37	21	11	5	2	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	6.8	7.1	3.9	4.9	2.8	12.7	15.8	n.a.	n.a.
70+	Number	20	11	4	1	0	1	0	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	7.6	7.6	3.5	2.8	0.0	10.8	0.0	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 40+	Number	200	100	66	35	31	5	5	n.a.	n.a.
	Crude rate	7.7	6.8	4.7	6.0	7.5	3.5	5.5	n.a.	n.a.
	ASR (A)	7.6	6.9	4.5	5.7	6.7	3.9	6.1	n.a.	n.a.
	95% CI	6.4-8.7	5.5-8.1	3.3-5.7	3.8-7.9	4.3-9.5	0.7-8.3	0.6-13.6	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 50-69	Number	108	70	36	20	24	2	2	n.a.	n.a.
	Crude rate	7.4	7.2	4.6	6.3	9.6	2.6	4.1	n.a.	n.a.
	ASR (A)	7.3	7.2	4.5	6.1	8.4	2.8	6.6	n.a.	n.a.
	95% CI	5.9-8.8	5.6-8.9	3.1-6.1	3.5-9.0	4.8-12.1	0.0-7.4	0.0-16.5	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of interval cancers detected per 10,000 women-years and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.
3. NSW rates include women with a personal history of breast cancer in the denominator.
4. The data include both symptomatic and asymptomatic women.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 20: Numbers and age-specific rates of interval cancers in women screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, first screening round, 13–24 months, states and territories

Age group	Number / Rate	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–49	Number	n.a.	44	38	23	19	5	2	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	12.5	8.0	10.2	15.3	8.8	5.9	n.a.	n.a.
50–59	Number	n.a.	93	65	24	19	7	5	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	13.7	13.4	11.4	10.6	14.1	14.2	n.a.	n.a.
60–69	Number	n.a.	30	37	12	5	3	2	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	10.2	13.4	12.0	7.1	12.7	16.4	n.a.	n.a.
70+	Number	n.a.	17	14	4	1	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	11.8	12.4	11.6	3.1	0.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 40+	Number	n.a.	184	154	63	44	15	9	n.a.	n.a.
	Crude rate	n.a.	12.5	11.4	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.3	n.a.	n.a.
	ASR (A)	n.a.	12.2	12.2	11.3	9.7	10.9	11.3	n.a.	n.a.
	95% CI	n.a.	10.5–14.0	10.1–14.1	8.2–14.4	6.5–12.8	5.4–17.4	4.5–20.5	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 50–69	Number	n.a.	123	102	36	24	10	7	n.a.	n.a.
	Crude rate	n.a.	12.6	13.4	11.6	9.6	13.7	14.7	n.a.	n.a.
	ASR (A)	n.a.	12.2	13.4	11.6	9.2	13.5	15.1	n.a.	n.a.
	95% CI	n.a.	10.1–14.3	10.8–15.9	7.5–15.5	5.4–12.9	5.3–22.4	5.0–28.5	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of interval cancers detected per 10,000 women-years and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. New South Wales and Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 21: Numbers and age-specific rates of interval cancers in women screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, first screening round, 0–24 months, states and territories

Age group	Number / Rate	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–49	Number	n.a.	63	64	37	26	7	5	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	9.0	6.6	8.1	10.1	6.1	7.2	n.a.	n.a.
50–59	Number	n.a.	142	90	39	41	8	5	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	10.5	9.1	9.2	11.4	8.0	7.0	n.a.	n.a.
60–69	Number	n.a.	51	48	17	7	4	4	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	8.6	8.6	8.4	5.0	8.3	16.1	n.a.	n.a.
70+	Number	n.a.	28	18	5	1	1	0	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	9.7	7.9	7.2	1.5	5.0	0.0	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 40+	Number	n.a.	284	220	98	75	20	14	n.a.	n.a.
	Crude rate	n.a.	9.7	8.0	8.5	9.1	7.0	7.9	n.a.	n.a.
	ASR (A)	n.a.	9.5	8.3	8.5	8.1	7.3	8.7	n.a.	n.a.
	95% CI	n.a.	8.4–10.6	7.1–9.5	6.7–10.4	6.3–10.2	4.2–11.0	4.0–13.9	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 50–69	Number	n.a.	193	138	56	48	12	9	n.a.	n.a.
	Crude rate	n.a.	9.9	8.9	8.9	9.6	8.1	9.3	n.a.	n.a.
	ASR (A)	n.a.	9.7	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.1	10.8	n.a.	n.a.
	95% CI	n.a.	8.3–11.1	7.5–10.4	6.6–11.3	6.3–11.5	3.8–13.0	4.1–18.3	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of interval cancers detected per 10,000 women-years and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. New South Wales and Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 22: Numbers and age-specific rates of interval cancers in women screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, subsequent screening rounds, 0–12 months, states and territories

Age group	Number / Rate	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–49	Number	70	15	21	15	18	3	5	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	8.6	9.6	4.3	9.3	12.6	3.3	9.1	n.a.	n.a.
50–59	Number	158	102	55	45	39	15	8	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	9.0	7.5	7.3	8.5	7.5	9.0	7.8	n.a.	n.a.
60–69	Number	113	80	38	33	37	8	9	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	7.5	6.6	6.7	8.0	8.0	6.1	14.8	n.a.	n.a.
70+	Number	48	22	18	2	2	2	1	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	6.0	4.5	5.7	3.5	2.7	10.9	9.9	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 40+	Number	389	219	132	95	96	28	23	n.a.	n.a.
	Crude rate	8.0	6.8	6.2	8.2	8.0	6.9	10.0	n.a.	n.a.
	ASR (A)	8.1	7.3	6.3	7.9	8.1	7.2	10.3	n.a.	n.a.
	95% CI	7.3–9.0	6.1–8.5	5.2–7.4	6.2–9.6	6.4–9.8	4.3–10.4	6.2–14.8	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 50–69	Number	271	182	93	78	76	23	17	n.a.	n.a.
	Crude rate	8.3	7.1	7.0	8.3	7.7	7.7	10.4	n.a.	n.a.
	ASR (A)	8.4	7.1	7.0	8.3	7.7	7.8	10.7	n.a.	n.a.
	95% CI	7.4–9.3	6.1–8.3	5.6–8.5	6.5–10.1	6.0–9.4	4.5–11.1	5.8–16.6	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of interval cancers detected per 10,000 women-years and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.
3. NSW rates include women with a personal history of breast cancer in the denominator.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 23: Numbers and age-specific rates of interval cancers in women screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, subsequent screening rounds, 13–24 months, states and territories

Age group	Number / Rate	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–49	Number	n.a.	16	46	12	18	8	4	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	10.3	10.0	9.2	14.3	9.2	8.0	n.a.	n.a.
50–59	Number	n.a.	191	104	47	58	17	17	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	14.1	14.4	10.3	11.1	10.7	17.9	n.a.	n.a.
60–69	Number	n.a.	159	87	29	58	12	6	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	13.1	15.7	8.3	12.5	9.6	10.6	n.a.	n.a.
70+	Number	n.a.	55	36	3	9	1	2	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	11.3	11.6	6.5	12.1	5.9	20.3	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 40+	Number	n.a.	421	273	91	143	38	29	n.a.	n.a.
	Crude rate	n.a.	13.1	13.3	9.3	12.1	9.8	13.8	n.a.	n.a.
	ASR (A)	n.a.	12.7	13.5	9.1	12.3	9.5	14.1	n.a.	n.a.
	95% CI	n.a.	11.2–14.3	11.9–15.2	7.1–11.1	10.0–14.6	6.5–12.8	8.9–20.1	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 50–69	Number	n.a.	350	191	76	116	29	23	n.a.	n.a.
	Crude rate	n.a.	13.6	15.0	9.5	11.8	10.2	15.2	n.a.	n.a.
	ASR (A)	n.a.	13.7	15.0	9.5	11.7	10.3	14.9	n.a.	n.a.
	95% CI	n.a.	12.2–15.1	12.9–17.0	7.2–11.6	9.5–13.9	6.6–14.3	8.9–20.9	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of interval cancers detected per 10,000 women-years and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. New South Wales and Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 24: Numbers and age-specific rates of interval cancers in women screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, subsequent screening rounds, 0–24 months, states and territories

Age group	Number / Rate	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–49	Number	n.a.	31	67	27	36	11	9	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	9.9	7.1	9.2	13.4	6.2	8.6	n.a.	n.a.
50–59	Number	n.a.	293	159	92	97	32	25	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	10.8	10.8	9.3	9.3	9.8	12.6	n.a.	n.a.
60–69	Number	n.a.	239	125	62	95	20	15	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	9.9	11.2	8.1	10.2	7.8	12.8	n.a.	n.a.
70+	Number	n.a.	77	54	5	11	3	3	n.a.	n.a.
	Rate	n.a.	7.9	8.6	4.8	7.4	8.5	15.0	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 40+	Number	n.a.	640	405	186	239	66	52	n.a.	n.a.
	Crude rate	n.a.	10.0	9.7	8.7	10.0	8.3	11.8	n.a.	n.a.
	ASR (A)	n.a.	10.0	9.8	8.4	10.2	8.3	12.1	n.a.	n.a.
	95% CI	n.a.	9.0–11.0	8.9–10.8	7.1–9.7	8.7–11.6	6.2–10.4	8.5–15.7	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 50–69	Number	n.a.	532	284	154	192	52	40	n.a.	n.a.
	Crude rate	n.a.	10.4	10.9	8.8	9.7	9.0	12.7	n.a.	n.a.
	ASR (A)	n.a.	10.4	10.9	8.8	9.7	9.0	12.7	n.a.	n.a.
	95% CI	n.a.	9.5–11.3	9.6–12.2	7.4–10.2	8.3–11.0	6.4–11.4	8.7–16.6	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of interval cancers detected per 10,000 women-years and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. New South Wales and Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Indicator 3b: Program sensitivity

Table 25: Program sensitivity rates for women screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, first screening round, 0–12 months, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	(Per cent)								
40–49	71.0	81.4	83.2	77.8	82.9	83.3	75.0	n.a.	n.a.
50–59	85.3	87.7	89.4	81.5	80.4	96.7	100.0	n.a.	n.a.
60–69	90.7	92.1	94.5	93.9	97.1	93.8	83.3	n.a.	n.a.
70+	93.9	94.7	97.6	97.6	100.0	91.7	100.0	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	86.3	89.7	91.3	86.9	88.4	92.9	90.0	n.a.	n.a.
ASR (A)	84.9	88.5	90.6	86.2	88.0	92.5	90.2	n.a.	n.a.
95% CI	83.0–86.7	86.1–90.5	88.5–92.7	81.7–90.1	83.8–91.6	84.9–98.3	81.3–97.7	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	87.7	89.5	91.7	87.7	86.7	95.7	93.9	n.a.	n.a.
ASR (A)	87.5	89.5	91.5	86.6	87.3	95.5	93.1	n.a.	n.a.
95% CI	85.4–89.8	87.1–91.9	89.0–94.0	81.1–92.1	82.4–92.0	88.3–100.0	82.7–100.0	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of screen-detected cancers as a percentage of all cancers (screen-detected and interval cancers) and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 26: Program sensitivity rates for women screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, first screening round, 0–24 months, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–49	n.a.	56.8	66.8	68.1	57.6	62.5	64.3	n.a.	n.a.
50–59	n.a.	71.1	70.1	73.3	72.0	78.4	80.8	n.a.	n.a.
60–69	n.a.	82.7	79.7	85.6	90.4	78.9	71.4	n.a.	n.a.
70+	n.a.	87.5	90.2	97.6	97.9	91.7	100.0	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	n.a.	75.5	75.9	79.2	77.7	77.4	76.3	n.a.	n.a.
ASR (A)	n.a.	73.4	74.6	78.7	77.4	76.9	77.2	n.a.	n.a.
95% CI	n.a.	70.6–76.0	71.7–77.6	73.6–83.3	72.5–81.5	67.9–84.9	66.3–87.0	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	n.a.	75.5	74.3	79.4	78.8	78.6	77.5	n.a.	n.a.
ASR (A)	n.a.	75.9	74.1	78.4	79.7	78.6	76.9	n.a.	n.a.
95% CI	n.a.	72.9–78.9	70.6–77.8	71.8–85.0	74.1–85.1	66.7–88.3	62.8–89.6	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of screen-detected cancers as a percentage of all cancers (screen-detected and interval cancers) and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. New South Wales and Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 27: Program sensitivity rates for women screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, subsequent screening rounds, 0–12 months, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–49	63.9	70.0	77.9	65.1	63.3	84.2	66.7	n.a.	n.a.
50–59	78.0	81.0	79.2	77.8	82.4	72.7	80.5	n.a.	n.a.
60–69	84.6	87.0	85.2	84.9	85.0	66.7	69.0	n.a.	n.a.
70+	89.5	92.4	90.9	94.4	63.3	86.7	80.0	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	81.5	85.3	83.8	81.0	79.9	73.4	74.4	n.a.	n.a.
ASR (A)	78.4	81.8	82.1	79.2	76.8	75.2	74.4	n.a.	n.a.
95% CI	76.2–80.3	78.6–84.9	79.2–85.0	74.9–83.1	73.1–80.8	67.4–82.2	62.8–89.6	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	81.4	84.2	82.2	81.5	83.8	69.7	75.7	n.a.	n.a.
ASR (A)	80.8	83.5	81.7	80.8	83.5	70.2	75.7	n.a.	n.a.
95% CI	78.7–83.0	81.2–85.7	78.3–85.0	76.7–84.7	79.8–86.8	60.8–79.2	64.9–83.3	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of screen-detected cancers as a percentage of all cancers (screen-detected and interval cancers) and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 28: Program sensitivity rates for women screened during 1996, 1997 and 1998, subsequent screening rounds, 0–24 months, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–49	n.a.	53.0	52.5	65.1	46.3	59.3	52.6	n.a.	n.a.
50–59	n.a.	59.8	56.9	77.8	65.2	55.6	56.9	n.a.	n.a.
60–69	n.a.	69.1	63.7	84.9	68.9	69.7	57.1	n.a.	n.a.
70+	n.a.	77.7	76.8	94.4	84.1	81.3	57.1	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	n.a.	66.6	62.7	81.7	66.8	63.5	56.3	n.a.	n.a.
ASR (A)	n.a.	63.2	60.3	80.1	64.6	63.5	56.1	n.a.	n.a.
95% CI	n.a.	60.1–66.2	57.2–63.5	75.7–84.0	60.9–68.4	55.9–70.4	46.8–65.5	n.a.	n.a.
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	n.a.	64.6	60.2	81.9	67.1	62.3	57.0	n.a.	n.a.
ASR (A)	n.a.	63.7	59.7	81.0	66.7	61.4	57.0	n.a.	n.a.
95% CI	n.a.	61.1–66.1	56.2–63.3	77.2–84.9	62.9–70.7	53.1–69.5	46.7–67.6	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Notes

1. Rates are the number of screen-detected cancers as a percentage of all cancers (screen-detected and interval cancers) and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.
2. New South Wales and Northern Territory data were unavailable at the time of publication.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Indicator 4: Ductal carcinoma in situ

Table 29a: Numbers of women screened and cases of DCIS detected in these women, 1999, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–49	Screened	59,392	17,395	39,041	12,083	10,019	4,364	3,007	1,099	146,400
	Cases	31	14	20	12	11	2	4	0	94
50–59	Screened	97,064	78,163	55,598	26,016	28,578	8,040	5,637	2,001	301,097
	Cases	78	69	43	31	24	17	9	0	271
60–69	Screened	72,693	51,612	37,510	18,641	20,923	5,990	3,098	702	211,169
	Cases	75	53	52	18	21	6	2	0	227
70+	Screened	44,846	24,196	21,679	3,254	4,607	983	513	204	100,282
	Cases	47	21	24	5	10	2	2	0	111
Ages 40+	Screened	273,995	171,366	153,828	59,994	64,127	19,377	12,255	4,006	758,948
	Cases	231	157	139	66	66	27	17	0	703
Ages 50–69	Screened	169,757	129,775	93,108	44,657	49,501	14,030	8,735	2,703	512,266
	Cases	153	122	95	49	45	23	11	0	498

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 29b: Numbers of women screened and cases of DCIS detected in these women, 2000, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–49	Screened	59,801	16,290	40,669	11,833	10,646	4,839	2,816	1,138	148,032
	Cases	44	25	19	10	6	3	4	1	112
50–59	Screened	98,467	78,018	61,673	29,495	29,517	9,105	5,541	2,127	313,943
	Cases	90	77	62	44	44	11	7	1	336
60–69	Screened	72,328	55,572	39,584	20,500	20,114	6,310	2,664	635	217,707
	Cases	63	60	44	33	25	8	3	1	237
70+	Screened	46,863	27,352	21,803	3,753	5,216	1,060	442	247	106,736
	Cases	55	39	29	7	13	1	1	0	145
Ages 40+	Screened	277,459	177,232	163,729	65,581	65,493	21,314	11,463	4,147	786,418
	Cases	252	201	154	94	88	23	15	3	830
Ages 50–69	Screened	170,795	133,590	101,257	49,995	49,631	15,415	8,205	2,762	531,650
	Cases	153	137	106	77	69	19	10	2	573

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 30a: Age-specific rates of DCIS detected in women screened, 1999, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–49	5.2	8.0	5.1	9.9	11.0	4.6	13.3	0.0	6.4
50–59	8.0	8.8	7.7	11.9	8.4	21.1	16.0	0.0	9.0
60–69	10.3	10.3	13.9	9.7	10.0	10.0	6.5	0.0	10.7
70+	10.5	8.7	11.1	15.4	21.7	20.3	39.0	0.0	11.1
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	8.4	9.2	9.0	11.0	10.3	13.9	13.9	0.0	9.3
ASR (A)	8.4	9.0	9.3	11.3	11.0	14.5	15.6	..	9.2
95% CI	7.2–9.5	7.5–10.5	7.9–10.8	8.5–14.3	8.2–13.8	8.9–20.6	8.0–24.8	..	8.5–9.9
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	9.0	9.4	10.2	11.0	9.1	16.4	12.6	0.0	9.7
ASR (A)	9.0	9.4	10.3	11.0	9.1	16.5	12.0	..	9.7
95% CI	7.5–10.4	7.6–11.1	8.2–12.4	8.1–13.9	6.5–11.7	10.0–23.1	5.5–19.9	..	8.8–10.6

.. Not applicable.

Note: Rates are the number of cases of DCIS per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 30b: Age-specific rates of DCIS detected in women screened, 2000, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–49	7.4	15.3	4.7	8.5	5.6	6.2	14.2	8.8	7.6
50–59	9.1	9.9	10.1	14.9	14.9	12.1	12.6	4.7	10.7
60–69	8.7	10.8	11.1	16.1	12.4	12.7	11.3	15.7	10.9
70+	11.7	14.3	13.3	18.7	24.9	9.4	22.6	0.0	13.6
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	9.1	11.3	9.4	14.3	13.4	10.8	13.1	7.2	10.6
ASR (A)	8.9	11.8	9.6	14.4	13.5	10.7	13.8	8.0	10.5
95% CI	7.8–10.1	10.0–13.5	8.1–11.2	11.4–17.3	10.5–16.6	6.3–15.3	6.7–22.3	0.0–18.6	9.7–11.2
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	9.0	10.3	10.5	15.4	13.9	12.3	12.2	7.2	10.8
ASR (A)	8.9	10.3	10.5	15.4	13.9	12.3	12.1	9.3	10.8
95% CI	7.4–10.4	8.5–12.0	8.4–12.5	12.0–18.8	10.7–17.1	6.5–18.2	5.3–19.9	0.0–26.2	9.9–11.7

Note: Rates are the number of cases of DCIS per 10,000 women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Indicator 5: Recall to assessment rate

Table 31a: Numbers of women screened and women recalled for assessment, first screening round, 1999, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	14,345	4,965	9,564	2,531	2,340	844	601	244	35,434
	Recalled	876	346	693	291	69	70	30	9	2,384
45–49	Screened	11,902	6,104	7,368	2,874	2,512	688	630	274	32,352
	Recalled	862	485	609	365	100	76	41	9	2,547
50–54	Screened	13,272	13,549	9,505	2,339	4,752	887	758	438	45,500
	Recalled	1,019	1,197	754	257	193	84	43	11	3,558
55–59	Screened	6,221	2,628	5,358	1,014	1,332	364	236	134	17,287
	Recalled	449	230	419	93	69	42	19	4	1,325
60–64	Screened	4,788	2,069	4,008	678	864	285	137	89	12,918
	Recalled	354	175	304	72	43	22	5	0	975
65–69	Screened	3,647	1,474	3,396	479	682	196	97	44	10,015
	Recalled	239	118	274	49	29	18	6	1	734
70–74	Screened	2,237	871	1,872	301	264	120	62	28	5,755
	Recalled	155	63	121	29	13	9	7	1	398
75–79	Screened	1,570	689	1,111	203	247	95	33	11	3,959
	Recalled	125	54	74	14	16	9	3	0	295
80–84	Screened	627	230	371	50	85	23	12	5	1,280
	Recalled	42	19	37	3	6	2	0	0	109
85+	Screened	(a)	74	109	12	22	5	2	0	347
	Recalled	(a)	11	13	0	1	0	0	0	25
Ages 40+	Screened	58,609	32,653	42,662	10,481	13,100	3,507	2,568	1,267	164,847
	Recalled	4,121	2,698	3,298	1,173	539	332	154	35	12,350
Ages 50–69	Screened	27,928	19,720	22,267	4,510	7,630	1,732	1,228	705	85,720
	Recalled	2,061	1,720	1,751	471	334	166	73	16	6,592

(a) All women aged 80 years or more in New South Wales were grouped, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 80–84 age group.

Source: BreastScreen Australia.

Table 31b: Numbers of women screened and women recalled for assessment, first screening round, 2000, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	12,625	4,519	9,201	2,253	2,356	754	530	259	32,497
	Recalled	767	344	728	256	88	66	43	8	2,300
45–49	Screened	10,393	5,545	6,411	2,939	2,521	589	589	263	29,250
	Recalled	759	532	612	349	108	68	45	5	2,478
50–54	Screened	12,249	12,395	8,472	3,239	5,281	798	663	490	43,587
	Recalled	988	1,155	819	411	259	100	55	23	3,810
55–59	Screened	5,245	3,180	4,287	922	1,130	342	201	131	15,438
	Recalled	395	284	392	96	52	34	22	9	1,284
60–64	Screened	4,027	2,471	3,161	706	649	224	129	62	11,429
	Recalled	298	191	276	79	31	30	9	5	919
65–69	Screened	2,850	1,750	2,439	459	555	157	83	33	8,326
	Recalled	196	137	202	40	33	18	3	2	631
70–74	Screened	1,763	874	1,298	235	247	80	41	20	4,558
	Recalled	134	72	105	24	12	6	3	1	357
75–79	Screened	1,264	623	756	171	244	59	24	8	3,149
	Recalled	88	52	61	18	10	2	3	0	234
80–84	Screened	467	233	235	48	74	17	11	2	1,087
	Recalled	37	24	27	4	7	0	0	0	99
85+	Screened	131	60	79	9	14	10	6	1	310
	Recalled	7	8	6	2	1	1	0	0	25
Ages 40+	Screened	51,014	31,650	36,339	10,981	13,071	3,030	2,277	1,269	149,631
	Recalled	3,669	2,799	3,228	1,279	601	325	183	53	12,137
Ages 50–69	Screened	24,371	19,796	18,359	5,326	7,615	1,521	1,076	716	78,780
	Recalled	1,877	1,767	1,689	626	375	182	89	39	6,644

Source: BreastScreen Australia.

Table 32a: Age-specific and age-standardised recall to assessment rates, first screening round, 1999, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–44	6.1	7.0	7.2	11.5	2.9	8.3	5.0	3.7	6.7
45–49	7.2	7.9	8.3	12.7	4.0	11.0	6.5	3.3	7.9
50–54	7.7	8.8	7.9	11.0	4.1	9.5	5.7	2.5	7.8
55–59	7.2	8.8	7.8	9.2	5.2	11.5	8.1	3.0	7.7
60–64	7.4	8.5	7.6	10.6	5.0	7.7	3.6	0.0	7.5
65–69	6.6	8.0	8.1	10.2	4.3	9.2	6.2	2.3	7.3
70–74	6.9	7.2	6.5	9.6	4.9	7.5	11.3	3.6	6.9
75–79	8.0	7.8	6.7	6.9	6.5	9.5	9.1	0.0	7.5
80–84	6.7	8.3	10.0	6.0	7.1	8.7	0.0	0.0	7.8
85+	(a)	14.9	11.9	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	7.0	8.3	7.7	11.2	4.1	9.5	6.0	2.8	7.5
ASR (A)	7.2	8.2	7.7	10.5	4.5	9.5	6.4	2.4	7.5
95% CI	6.9–7.4	7.8–8.6	7.4–8.0	9.7–11.2	4.0–4.9	8.3–10.6	5.1–7.7	1.4–3.5	7.4–7.6
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	7.4	8.7	7.9	10.4	4.4	9.6	5.9	2.3	7.7
ASR (A)	7.3	8.6	7.9	10.3	4.6	9.6	5.9	2.0	7.7
95% CI	7.0–7.6	8.1–9.0	7.5–8.2	9.3–11.3	4.0–5.1	8.1–11.1	4.5–7.6	0.9–3.3	7.5–7.9

(a) All women aged 80 years or more in New South Wales were grouped, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 80–84 age group.

Note: Rates are the number of women recalled for assessment as the percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 32b: Age-specific and age-standardised recall to assessment rates, first screening round, 2000, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–44	6.1	7.6	7.9	11.4	3.7	8.8	8.1	3.1	7.1
45–49	7.3	9.6	9.5	11.9	4.3	11.5	7.6	1.9	8.5
50–54	8.1	9.3	9.7	12.7	4.9	12.5	8.3	4.7	8.7
55–59	7.5	8.9	9.1	10.4	4.6	9.9	10.9	6.9	8.3
60–64	7.4	7.7	8.7	11.2	4.8	13.4	7.0	8.1	8.0
65–69	6.9	7.8	8.3	8.7	5.9	11.5	3.6	6.1	7.6
70–74	7.6	8.2	8.1	10.2	4.9	7.5	7.3	5.0	7.8
75–79	7.0	8.3	8.1	10.5	4.1	3.4	12.5	0.0	7.4
80–84	7.9	10.3	11.5	8.3	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1
85+	5.3	13.3	7.6	22.2	7.1	10.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	7.2	8.8	8.9	11.6	4.6	10.7	8.0	4.2	8.1
ASR (A)	7.4	8.6	8.9	11.1	4.8	10.8	7.8	5.1	8.1
95% CI	7.1–7.7	8.3–9.0	8.6–9.3	10.3–11.8	4.3–5.3	9.5–12.1	6.5–9.3	3.4–7.0	8.0–8.3
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	7.7	8.9	9.2	11.8	4.9	12.0	8.3	5.4	8.4
ASR (A)	7.5	8.6	9.1	11.0	5.0	11.8	7.8	6.3	8.3
95% CI	7.2–7.9	8.2–9.0	8.6–9.5	10.0–12.0	4.3–5.6	10.1–13.6	6.1–9.7	3.9–8.9	8.0–8.5

Note: Rates are the number of women recalled for assessment as the percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 33a: Numbers of women screened and women recalled for assessment, subsequent screening rounds, 1999, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	8,642	1,224	6,344	1,444	989	592	330	160	19,725
	Recalled	310	54	285	76	22	35	15	5	802
45–49	Screened	24,503	5,102	15,765	5,234	4,178	2,240	1,446	421	58,889
	Recalled	1,077	244	801	328	85	139	62	12	2,748
50–54	Screened	39,046	31,735	21,427	11,727	10,765	3,401	2,471	737	121,309
	Recalled	1,551	1,304	989	697	194	203	97	20	5,055
55–59	Screened	38,525	30,251	19,308	10,936	11,729	3,388	2,172	692	117,001
	Recalled	1,437	1,222	869	575	247	175	88	16	4,629
60–64	Screened	34,266	25,646	16,359	9,523	10,505	2,970	1,632	367	101,268
	Recalled	1,328	1,043	693	458	239	152	57	6	3,976
65–69	Screened	29,992	22,423	13,747	7,961	8,872	2,539	1,232	202	86,968
	Recalled	1,066	876	588	336	194	112	42	8	3,222
70–74	Screened	24,270	18,174	10,609	1,878	2,940	513	258	110	58,752
	Recalled	857	666	427	86	71	23	11	3	2,144
75–79	Screened	11,745	3,653	5,577	667	860	187	128	32	22,849
	Recalled	414	126	217	32	32	17	2	0	840
80–84	Screened	3,654	414	1,670	122	171	38	12	18	6,099
	Recalled	133	10	78	5	5	3	1	0	235
85+	Screened	(a)	91	360	21	18	2	6	0	1,241
	Recalled	(a)	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	13
Ages 40+	Screened	215,386	138,713	111,166	49,513	51,027	15,870	9,687	2,739	594,101
	Recalled	8,173	5,547	4,958	2,593	1,089	859	375	70	23,664
Ages 50–69	Screened	141,829	110,055	70,841	40,147	41,871	12,298	7,507	1,998	426,546
	Recalled	5,382	4,445	3,139	2,066	874	642	284	50	16,882

(a) All women aged 80 years or more in New South Wales were grouped, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 80–84 age group.

Source: BreastScreen Australia.

Table 33b: Numbers of women screened and women recalled for assessment, subsequent screening rounds, 2000, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	9,996	1,071	7,354	1,487	1,255	819	300	147	22,429
	Recalled	378	54	368	71	24	41	10	1	947
45–49	Screened	26,787	5,155	17,703	5,154	4,514	2,677	1,397	469	63,856
	Recalled	1,137	279	919	278	108	152	82	10	2,965
50–54	Screened	40,387	31,837	25,878	13,292	11,801	4,249	2,553	863	130,860
	Recalled	1,535	1,392	1,267	627	240	247	151	20	5,479
55–59	Screened	40,586	30,606	23,036	12,042	11,305	3,716	2,124	643	124,058
	Recalled	1,623	1,294	1,150	478	257	195	112	11	5,120
60–64	Screened	35,398	27,735	18,646	10,675	10,321	3,251	1,469	332	107,827
	Recalled	1,376	1,174	961	447	209	175	60	6	4,408
65–69	Screened	30,053	23,616	15,338	8,660	8,589	2,678	983	208	90,125
	Recalled	1,063	896	710	338	191	118	52	5	3,373
70–74	Screened	25,129	19,992	11,762	2,276	3,228	620	248	142	63,397
	Recalled	880	737	501	95	78	28	15	4	2,338
75–79	Screened	13,357	4,857	5,514	821	1,130	223	95	52	26,049
	Recalled	424	195	243	33	28	13	7	0	943
80–84	Screened	3,886	610	1,739	165	241	42	13	20	6,716
	Recalled	121	30	73	8	5	0	1	1	239
85+	Screened	866	103	420	28	38	9	4	2	1,470
	Recalled	32	4	15	0	1	0	1	0	53
Ages 40+	Screened	226,445	145,582	127,390	54,600	52,422	18,284	9,186	2,878	636,787
	Recalled	8,569	6,055	6,207	2,375	1,141	969	491	58	25,865
Ages 50–69	Screened	146,424	113,794	82,898	44,669	42,016	13,894	7,129	2,046	452,870
	Recalled	5,597	4,756	4,088	1,890	897	735	375	42	18,380

Source: BreastScreen Australia.

Table 34a: Age-specific and age-standardised recall to assessment rates, subsequent screening rounds, 1999, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–44	3.6	4.4	4.5	5.3	2.2	5.9	4.5	3.1	4.1
45–49	4.4	4.8	5.1	6.3	2.0	6.2	4.3	2.9	4.7
50–54	4.0	4.1	4.6	5.9	1.8	6.0	3.9	2.7	4.2
55–59	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.3	2.1	5.2	4.1	2.3	4.0
60–64	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.8	2.3	5.1	3.5	1.6	3.9
65–69	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.2	2.2	4.4	3.4	4.0	3.7
70–74	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.6	2.4	4.5	4.3	2.7	3.6
75–79	3.5	3.4	3.9	4.8	3.7	9.1	1.6	0.0	3.7
80–84	3.0	2.4	4.7	4.1	2.9	7.9	8.3	0.0	3.4
85+	(a)	2.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	3.8	4.0	4.5	5.2	2.1	5.4	3.9	2.6	4.0
ASR (A)	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.2	2.2	5.5	3.9	2.6	4.0
95% CI	3.7–3.9	4.0–4.3	4.3–4.6	5.0–5.5	2.0–2.3	5.1–5.9	3.5–4.3	2.0–3.3	4.0–4.1
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	3.8	4.0	4.4	5.1	2.1	5.2	3.8	2.5	4.0
ASR (A)	3.8	4.0	4.4	5.2	2.1	5.3	3.8	2.6	4.0
95% CI	3.7–3.9	3.9–4.2	4.3–4.6	4.9–5.4	1.9–2.2	4.9–5.7	3.3–4.2	1.9–3.4	3.9–4.0

(a) All women aged 80 years or more in New South Wales were grouped, and for the purposes of this table they appear in the 80–84 age group.

Note: Rates are the number of women recalled for assessment as the percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 34b: Age-specific and age-standardised recall to assessment rates, subsequent screening rounds, 2000, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–44	3.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	1.9	5.0	3.3	0.7	4.2
45–49	4.2	5.4	5.2	5.4	2.4	5.7	5.9	2.1	4.6
50–54	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.7	2.0	5.8	5.9	2.3	4.2
55–59	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.0	2.3	5.2	5.3	1.7	4.1
60–64	3.9	4.2	5.2	4.2	2.0	5.4	4.1	1.8	4.1
65–69	3.5	3.8	4.6	3.9	2.2	4.4	5.3	2.4	3.7
70–74	3.5	3.7	4.3	4.2	2.4	4.5	6.0	2.8	3.7
75–79	3.2	4.0	4.4	4.0	2.5	5.8	7.4	0.0	3.6
80–84	3.1	4.9	4.2	4.8	2.1	0.0	7.7	5.0	3.6
85+	3.7	3.9	3.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	25.0	0.0	3.6
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	3.8	4.2	4.9	4.3	2.2	5.3	5.3	2.0	4.1
ASR (A)	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.4	2.2	5.2	5.3	2.0	4.1
95% CI	3.7–3.9	4.2–4.5	4.8–5.0	4.2–4.6	2.0–2.3	4.9–5.6	4.8–5.9	1.4–2.6	4.0–4.2
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	3.8	4.2	4.9	4.2	2.1	5.3	5.3	2.1	4.1
ASR (A)	3.8	4.2	4.9	4.2	2.1	5.3	5.2	2.1	4.1
95% CI	3.7–3.9	4.1–4.3	4.8–5.1	4.1–4.4	2.0–2.3	4.9–5.6	4.7–5.8	1.4–2.8	4.0–4.1

Note: Rates are the number of women recalled for assessment as the percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Indicator 6: Rescreen rate

Table 35a: Number of women screened during 1997 and number of those women who returned for screening within 27 months, first screening round, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	14,145	4,655	8,002	2,144	1,555	814	203	367	31,885
	Returned	8,972	883	5,310	1,257	944	567	153	194	18,280
45–49	Screened	14,185	6,554	7,450	3,991	1,986	804	390	486	35,846
	Returned	9,102	2,946	5,111	2,438	1,316	592	269	293	22,067
50–54	Screened	19,916	16,818	9,795	4,492	4,212	958	651	736	57,578
	Returned	13,147	12,247	7,076	2,738	3,120	707	473	397	39,905
55–59	Screened	11,119	4,610	6,337	2,425	1,684	484	284	398	27,341
	Returned	7,223	3,229	4,713	1,499	1,165	352	214	217	18,612
60–64	Screened	8,914	3,499	5,015	1,829	1,231	320	148	217	21,173
	Returned	6,028	2,496	3,957	1,143	848	228	101	124	14,925
65–69	Screened	8,015	2,872	4,272	1,422	1,133	258	104	108	18,184
	Returned	5,271	1,993	3,270	653	563	134	77	67	12,028
70–74	Screened	4,937	2,111	2,308	719	551	163	16	49	10,854
	Returned	3,029	1,207	1,697	94	130	29	6	30	6,222
75–79	Screened	2,682	1,356	1,306	368	353	124	21	16	6,226
	Returned	1,611	109	750	44	82	19	11	11	2,637
80–84	Screened	854	458	387	104	87	26	0	5	1,921
	Returned	453	32	157	6	9	1	0	2	660
85+	Screened	143	89	85	33	11	5	0	0	366
	Returned	53	2	28	0	1	0	0	0	84
Ages 40+	Screened	84,910	43,022	44,957	17,527	12,803	3,956	1,817	2,382	211,374
	Returned	54,889	25,144	32,069	9,872	8,178	2,629	1,304	1,335	135,420
Ages 50–69	Screened	47,964	27,799	25,419	10,168	8,260	2020	1,187	1,459	124,276
	Returned	31,669	19,965	19,016	6,033	5,696	1421	865	805	85,470

Source: BreastScreen Australia.

Table 35b: Number of women screened during 1998 and number of those women who returned for screening within 27 months, first screening round, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	17,699	5,176	11,073	2,603	2,577	1,225	577	299	41,229
	Returned	10,844	848	7,532	1,575	1,541	864	314	174	23,692
45–49	Screened	14,869	6,666	8,952	3,763	3,020	1,059	683	412	39,424
	Returned	9,297	2,851	6,248	2,301	1,989	769	412	256	24,123
50–54	Screened	16,524	17,248	13,870	3,490	4,710	1,280	765	722	58,609
	Returned	10,388	12,697	9,978	2,032	3,395	958	504	415	40,367
55–59	Screened	8,062	3,205	8,530	1,602	1,371	573	280	280	23,903
	Returned	4,937	2,204	6,269	956	919	424	160	153	16,022
60–64	Screened	6,472	2,464	6,510	1,219	978	378	165	158	18,344
	Returned	4,161	1,738	4,904	767	656	285	106	81	12,698
65–69	Screened	5,184	1,942	6,009	920	827	373	129	127	15,511
	Returned	3,261	1,326	4,525	417	409	195	57	77	10,267
70–74	Screened	3,444	1,254	2,424	515	474	172	76	42	8,401
	Returned	2,098	641	1,793	67	109	28	5	19	4,760
75–79	Screened	2,097	1,021	1,272	346	431	136	46	29	5,378
	Returned	1,272	85	740	41	88	9	2	15	2,252
80–84	Screened	630	296	454	105	149	36	10	6	1,686
	Returned	314	20	214	12	17	4	1	1	583
85+	Screened	145	80	127	18	30	9	4	1	414
	Returned	53	2	41	1	2	1	0	0	100
Ages 40+	Screened	75,126	39,352	59,221	14,581	14,567	5,241	2,735	2,076	212,899
	Returned	46,625	22,412	42,244	8,169	9,125	3,537	1,561	1,191	134,864
Ages 50–69	Screened	36,242	24,859	34,919	7,231	7,886	2,604	1,339	1,287	116,367
	Returned	22,747	17,965	25,676	4,172	5,379	1,862	827	726	79,354

Source: BreastScreen Australia.

Table 36a: Age-specific and age-standardised rescreen rates in women screened during 1997, first screening round, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–44	63.4	19.0	66.4	58.6	60.7	69.7	75.4	52.9	57.3
45–49	64.2	44.9	68.6	61.1	66.3	73.6	69.0	60.3	61.6
50–54	66.0	72.8	72.2	61.0	74.1	73.8	72.7	53.9	69.3
55–59	65.0	70.0	74.4	61.8	69.2	72.7	75.4	54.5	68.1
60–64	67.6	71.3	78.9	62.5	68.9	71.3	68.2	57.1	70.5
65–69	65.8	69.4	76.5	45.9	49.7	51.9	74.0	62.0	66.1
70–74	61.4	57.2	73.5	13.1	23.6	17.8	37.5	61.2	57.3
75–79	60.1	8.0	57.4	12.0	23.2	15.3	52.4	68.8	42.4
80–84	53.0	7.0	40.6	5.8	10.3	3.8	(a)	40.0	34.4
85+	37.1	2.2	32.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	(a)	(a)	23.0
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	64.6	58.4	71.3	56.3	63.9	66.5	71.8	56.0	64.1
ASR (A)	64.6	59.8	72.5	53.1	60.8	62.8	68.1	57.1	64.7
95% CI	64.3–64.9	59.4–60.3	72.1–73.0	52.4–53.9	59.9–61.6	61.2–64.4	65.3–71.0	54.7–59.5	64.5–64.9
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	66.0	71.8	74.8	59.3	69.0	70.3	72.9	55.2	68.8
ASR (A)	66.0	71.1	75.1	58.6	66.9	68.7	72.6	56.4	68.6
95% CI	65.6–66.4	70.5–71.7	74.6–75.6	57.6–59.5	65.8–68.0	66.6–70.8	69.6–75.4	53.5–59.2	68.3–69.0

(a) No women screened in 1997 in this group.

Note: Rates are the number of women attending for rescreening as a percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 36b: Age-specific and age-standardised rescreen rates in women screened during 1998, first screening round, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
	(Per cent)								
40–44	61.3	16.4	68.0	60.5	59.8	70.5	54.4	58.2	57.5
45–49	62.5	42.8	69.8	61.1	65.9	72.6	60.3	62.1	61.2
50–54	62.9	73.6	71.9	58.2	72.1	74.8	65.9	57.5	68.9
55–59	61.2	68.8	73.5	59.7	67.0	74.0	57.1	54.6	67.0
60–64	64.3	70.5	75.3	62.9	67.1	75.4	64.2	51.3	69.2
65–69	62.9	68.3	75.3	45.3	49.5	52.3	44.2	60.6	66.2
70–74	60.9	51.1	74.0	13.0	23.0	16.3	6.6	45.2	56.7
75–79	60.7	8.3	58.2	11.8	20.4	6.6	4.3	51.7	41.9
80–84	49.8	6.8	47.1	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.0	16.7	34.6
85+	36.6	2.5	32.3	5.6	6.7	11.1	0.0	0.0	24.2
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	62.1	57.0	71.3	56.0	62.6	67.5	57.1	57.4	63.3
ASR (A)	62.1	58.5	72.0	52.4	59.4	63.6	52.2	55.5	64.1
95% CI	61.7–62.4	58.0–59.1	71.6–72.4	51.5–53.3	58.5–60.3	62.2–65.0	50.1–54.4	52.9–58.0	63.9–64.4
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	62.8	72.3	73.5	57.7	68.2	71.5	61.8	56.4	68.2
ASR (A)	62.8	70.6	73.7	57.1	65.3	70.4	59.0	56.0	68.0
95% CI	62.3–63.2	69.9–71.3	73.3–74.2	55.9–58.3	64.1–66.4	68.5–72.2	55.9–62.0	52.8–59.0	67.6–68.3

Note: Rates are the number of women attending for rescreening as a percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 37a: Number of women screened during 1997 and number of those women who returned for screening within 27 months, second screening round, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	6,338	1,194	3,409	853	634	527	367	81	13,403
	Returned	4,777	503	2,583	597	473	419	194	54	9,600
45–49	Screened	11,970	3,845	5,407	2,698	1,650	1,159	486	198	27,413
	Returned	8,987	2,324	4,021	1,965	1,287	950	293	134	19,961
50–54	Screened	19,852	19,717	7,009	4,414	4,512	1,674	736	392	58,306
	Returned	15,443	16,213	5,526	3,194	3,778	1,399	397	279	46,229
55–59	Screened	18,923	19,326	5,591	4,025	3,151	1,401	398	359	53,174
	Returned	14,844	15,965	4,532	2,955	2,623	1,162	217	253	42,551
60–64	Screened	16,254	16,408	4,519	3,338	2,480	1,116	217	170	44,502
	Returned	13,119	13,812	3,734	2,572	2,102	944	124	118	36,525
65–69	Screened	15,044	15,224	3,897	2,799	2,283	1,052	108	121	40,528
	Returned	11,732	12,505	3,243	1,493	1,452	633	67	79	31,204
70–74	Screened	10,704	10,476	2,641	647	616	330	49	24	25,487
	Returned	8,148	7,457	2,042	172	281	82	30	16	18,228
75–79	Screened	4,348	2,017	1,348	211	267	110	16	15	8,332
	Returned	3,203	324	779	57	118	39	11	10	4,541
80–84	Screened	1,261	339	365	42	51	26	5	3	2,092
	Returned	821	43	185	10	18	7	2	2	1,088
85+	Screened	247	72	67	6	9	1	0	0	402
	Returned	126	13	29	0	2	0	0	0	170
Ages 40+	Screened	104,941	88,618	34,253	19,033	15,653	7,396	2,382	1,363	273,639
	Returned	81,200	69,159	26,674	13,015	12,134	5,635	1,335	945	210,097
Ages 50–69	Screened	70,073	70,675	21,016	14,576	12,426	5,243	1,459	1,042	196,510
	Returned	55,138	58,495	17,035	10,214	9,955	4,138	805	729	156,509

Source: BreastScreen Australia.

Table 37b: Number of women screened during 1998 and number of those women who returned for screening within 27 months, second screening round, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	5,653	1,128	3,896	960	673	548	231	115	13,204
	Returned	4,167	394	3,036	685	492	426	153	96	9,449
45–49	Screened	10,590	3,784	5,936	3,777	1,872	893	458	250	27,560
	Returned	7,526	2,191	4,582	2,814	1,405	690	321	202	19,731
50–54	Screened	17,094	14,246	7,039	6,267	4,301	1,275	929	450	51,601
	Returned	12,836	11,678	5,607	4,492	3,495	1,029	702	335	40,174
55–59	Screened	14,538	11,292	5,240	3,733	2,375	904	595	321	38,998
	Returned	10,971	9,171	4,313	2,668	1,890	702	418	239	30,372
60–64	Screened	12,820	9,664	3,756	3,092	1,780	676	443	170	32,401
	Returned	9,840	8,046	3,116	2,271	1,422	560	327	130	25,712
65–69	Screened	11,248	8,742	3,137	2,248	1,591	603	266	113	27,948
	Returned	8,375	7,066	2,601	1,256	890	342	140	84	20,754
70–74	Screened	8,297	6,845	2,218	592	667	276	91	68	19,054
	Returned	5,932	4,813	1,733	161	251	60	18	52	13,020
75–79	Screened	3,251	1,260	1,101	263	399	128	76	30	6,508
	Returned	2,283	208	652	68	136	32	8	18	3,405
80–84	Screened	1,012	310	313	77	100	28	15	8	1,863
	Returned	606	42	166	18	31	5	1	7	876
85+	Screened	239	63	79	8	13	4	2	0	408
	Returned	112	9	26	2	2	1	0	0	152
Ages 40+	Screened	84,742	57,334	32,715	21,017	13,771	5,335	3,106	1,525	219,545
	Returned	62,648	43,618	25,832	14,435	10,014	3,847	2,088	1,163	163,645
Ages 50–69	Screened	55,700	43,944	19,172	15,340	10,047	3,458	2,233	1,054	150,948
	Returned	42,022	35,961	15,637	10,687	7,697	2,633	1,587	788	117,012

Source: BreastScreen Australia.

Table 38a: Age-specific and age-standardised rescreen rates in women screened during 1997, second screening round, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–44	75.4	42.1	75.8	70.0	74.6	79.5	52.9	66.7	71.6
45–49	75.1	60.4	74.4	72.8	78.0	82.0	60.3	67.7	72.8
50–54	77.8	82.2	78.8	72.4	83.7	83.6	53.9	71.2	79.3
55–59	78.4	82.6	81.1	73.4	83.2	82.9	54.5	70.5	80.0
60–64	80.7	84.2	82.6	77.1	84.8	84.6	57.1	69.4	82.1
65–69	78.0	82.1	83.2	53.3	63.6	60.2	62.0	65.3	77.0
70–74	76.1	71.2	77.3	26.6	45.6	24.8	61.2	66.7	71.5
75–79	73.7	16.1	57.8	27.0	44.2	35.5	68.8	66.7	54.5
80–84	65.1	12.7	50.7	23.8	35.3	26.9	40.0	66.7	52.0
85+	51.0	18.1	43.3	0.0	22.2	0.0	(a)	(a)	42.3
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	77.4	78.0	77.9	68.4	77.5	76.2	56.0	69.3	76.8
ASR (A)	77.4	72.9	78.5	64.9	74.8	73.0	57.1	69.3	76.8
95% CI	77.1–77.6	72.6–73.3	78.0–78.9	64.0–65.8	73.7–75.9	71.5–74.6	54.4–60.0	65.5–73.1	76.5–77.1
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	78.7	82.8	81.1	70.1	80.1	78.9	55.2	70.0	79.6
ASR (A)	78.7	82.7	81.1	70.0	79.9	79.1	56.4	70.0	79.6
95% CI	78.4–79.0	82.5–83.0	80.6–81.6	68.8–71.1	78.6–81.3	77.0–81.0	52.9–59.7	65.2–74.6	79.3–80.1

(a) No women screened in 1997 in this group.

Note: Rates are the number of women attending for rescreening as a percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 38b: Age-specific and age-standardised rescreen rates in women screened during 1998, second screening round, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–44	73.7	34.9	77.9	71.4	73.1	77.7	66.2	83.5	71.6
45–49	71.1	57.9	77.2	74.5	75.1	77.3	70.1	80.8	71.6
50–54	75.1	82.0	79.7	71.7	81.3	80.7	75.6	74.4	77.9
55–59	75.5	81.2	82.3	71.5	79.6	77.7	70.3	74.5	77.9
60–64	76.8	83.3	83.0	73.4	79.9	82.8	73.8	76.5	79.4
65–69	74.5	80.8	82.9	55.9	55.9	56.7	52.6	74.3	74.3
70–74	71.5	70.3	78.1	27.2	37.6	21.7	19.8	76.5	68.3
75–79	70.2	16.5	59.2	25.9	34.1	25.0	10.5	60.0	52.3
80–84	59.9	13.5	53.0	23.4	31.0	17.9	6.7	87.5	47.0
85+	46.9	14.3	32.9	25.0	15.4	25.0	0.0	(a)	37.3
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	73.9	76.1	79.0	68.7	72.7	72.1	67.2	76.3	74.5
ASR (A)	73.9	71.4	79.5	64.6	70.4	69.4	62.6	76.3	74.5
95% CI	73.6–74.2	71.0–71.8	79.1–80.0	63.9–65.2	69.6–71.2	68.2–70.6	60.9–64.3	74.0–78.4	74.3–74.8
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	75.4	81.8	81.6	69.7	76.6	76.1	71.1	74.8	77.5
ASR (A)	75.4	81.8	81.7	68.9	75.6	75.7	69.3	74.8	77.5
95% CI	75.1–75.8	81.5–82.2	81.2–82.3	68.2–69.7	74.8–76.4	74.3–77.1	67.4–71.3	72.0–77.3	77.2–77.9

(a) No women screened in 1998 in this group.

Note: Rates are the number of women attending for rescreening as a percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 39a: Number of women screened during 1997 and number of those women who returned for screening within 27 months, third and subsequent screening rounds, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	1,428	48	1,181	96	127	176	3	6	3,065
	Returned	1,193	28	949	70	104	152	3	5	2,504
45–49	Screened	7,120	511	5,081	726	1,406	932	424	9	16,209
	Returned	6,026	356	4,204	577	1,176	824	370	7	13,540
50–54	Screened	9,726	2,621	6,020	2,806	4,065	1,102	724	10	27,074
	Returned	8,333	2,293	5,051	2,218	3,553	975	643	9	23,075
55–59	Screened	11,718	4,463	6,334	3,122	6,508	1,393	686	9	34,233
	Returned	10,171	3,893	5,452	2,507	5,771	1,237	610	8	29,649
60–64	Screened	10,903	4,085	5,944	2,570	5,996	1,309	589	1	31,397
	Returned	9,602	3,601	5,167	2,164	5,390	1,204	524	1	27,653
65–69	Screened	10,346	3,626	5,575	2,322	5,447	1,165	406	1	28,888
	Returned	9,071	3,152	4,871	1,401	3,738	755	374	0	23,362
70–74	Screened	7,748	2,620	4,015	502	1,101	134	109	0	16,229
	Returned	6,630	1,970	3,311	200	640	59	58	0	12,868
75–79	Screened	2,820	469	2,126	127	187	12	22	1	5,764
	Returned	2,320	104	1,458	52	100	7	17	1	4,059
80–84	Screened	940	35	619	23	32	1	4	0	1,654
	Returned	694	14	361	5	17	0	3	0	1,094
85+	Screened	164	5	127	3	5	0	0	0	304
	Returned	102	3	59	1	3	0	0	0	168
Ages 40+	Screened	62,913	18,483	37,022	12,297	24,874	6,224	2,967	37	164,817
	Returned	54,142	15,414	30,883	9,195	20,492	5,213	2,602	31	137,972
Ages 50–69	Screened	42,693	14,795	23,873	10,820	22,016	4,969	2,405	21	121,592
	Returned	37,177	12,939	20,541	8,290	18,452	4,171	2,151	18	103,739

Source: BreastScreen Australia.

Table 39b: Number of women screened during 1998 and number of those women who returned for screening within 27 months, third and subsequent screening rounds, by age, states and territories

Age group	Number	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
40–44	Screened	2,051	130	1,701	297	225	314	145	12	4,875
	Returned	1,690	87	1,438	252	203	268	125	12	4,075
45–49	Screened	12,439	1,199	7,787	1,647	2,295	1,656	879	34	27,936
	Returned	9,984	853	6,622	1,342	1,958	1,436	676	33	22,904
50–54	Screened	17,790	9,277	9,684	5,581	5,408	2,065	1,279	28	51,112
	Returned	14,551	8,118	8,357	4,469	4,717	1,820	1,051	26	43,109
55–59	Screened	21,087	17,441	9,401	6,737	7,421	2,255	1,208	25	65,575
	Returned	17,463	15,480	8,290	5,439	6,584	2,002	997	20	56,275
60–64	Screened	18,483	15,869	8,260	6,057	7,424	2,061	820	14	58,988
	Returned	15,666	14,193	7,311	4,961	6,631	1,841	691	11	51,305
65–69	Screened	17,420	14,312	7,259	5,398	6,379	1,606	654	6	53,034
	Returned	14,578	12,710	6,433	3,342	4,386	1,039	392	5	42,885
70–74	Screened	14,060	10,834	5,595	1,292	2,186	370	145	2	34,484
	Returned	11,530	8,238	4,707	595	1,153	136	49	2	26,410
75–79	Screened	5,293	1,850	2,809	337	369	52	37	0	10,747
	Returned	4,152	476	2,007	172	205	21	10	0	7,043
80–84	Screened	1,661	152	844	56	62	6	8	0	2,789
	Returned	1,108	54	524	26	32	2	2	0	1,748
85+	Screened	339	28	179	10	5	1	2	0	564
	Returned	181	5	90	5	2	1	0	0	284
Ages 40+	Screened	110,623	71,092	53,519	27,412	31,774	10,386	5,177	121	310,104
	Returned	90,903	60,214	45,779	20,603	25,871	8,566	3,993	109	256,038
Ages 50–69	Screened	74,780	56,899	34,604	23,773	26,632	7,987	3,961	73	228,709
	Returned	62,258	50,501	30,391	18,211	22,318	6,702	3,131	62	193,574

Source: BreastScreen Australia.

Table 40a: Age-specific and age-standardised rescreen rates in women screened during 1997, third and subsequent screening rounds, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–44	83.5	58.3	80.4	72.9	81.9	86.4	100.0	83.3	81.7
45–49	84.6	69.7	82.7	79.5	83.6	88.4	87.3	77.8	83.5
50–54	85.7	87.5	83.9	79.0	87.4	88.5	88.8	90.0	85.2
55–59	86.8	87.2	86.1	80.3	88.7	88.8	88.9	88.9	86.6
60–64	88.1	88.2	86.9	84.2	89.9	92.0	89.0	100.0	88.1
65–69	87.7	86.9	87.4	60.3	68.6	64.8	92.1	0.0	80.9
70–74	85.6	75.2	82.5	39.8	58.1	44.0	53.2	0.0	79.3
75–79	82.3	22.2	68.6	40.9	53.5	58.3	77.3	100.0	70.4
80–84	73.8	40.0	58.3	21.7	53.1	0.0	75.0	(a)	66.1
85+	62.2	60.0	46.5	33.3	60.0	(a)	(a)	(a)	55.3
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	86.1	83.4	83.4	74.8	82.4	83.8	87.7	83.8	83.7
ASR (A)	86.1	83.4	83.9	72.1	80.8	83.8	86.4	83.8	83.7
95% CI	85.3–86.8	82.9–83.9	83.5–84.3	70.8–73.4	79.8–81.8	82.2–85.4	84.1–88.7	62.2–100.0	83.3–84.2
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	87.1	87.5	86.0	76.6	83.8	83.9	89.4	85.7	85.3
ASR (A)	87.1	87.5	85.8	76.9	84.6	84.7	89.5	85.7	85.3
95% CI	86.2–88.0	86.9–88.0	85.4–86.3	75.4–78.2	83.5–85.7	82.6–87.0	86.7–92.5	47.6–100.0	84.8–85.8

(a) No women screened in 1997 in this group.

Note: Rates are the number of women attending for rescreening as a percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Table 40b: Age-specific and age-standardised rescreen rates in women screened during 1998, third and subsequent screening rounds, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
(Per cent)									
40–44	82.4	66.9	84.5	84.8	90.2	85.4	86.2	100.0	83.6
45–49	80.3	71.1	85.0	81.5	85.3	86.7	76.9	97.1	82.0
50–54	81.8	87.5	86.3	80.1	87.2	88.1	82.2	92.9	84.3
55–59	82.8	88.8	88.2	80.7	88.7	88.8	82.5	80.0	85.8
60–64	84.8	89.4	88.5	81.9	89.3	89.3	84.3	78.6	87.0
65–69	83.7	88.8	88.6	61.9	68.8	64.7	59.9	83.3	80.9
70–74	82.0	76.0	84.1	46.1	52.7	36.8	33.8	100.0	76.6
75–79	78.4	25.7	71.4	51.0	55.6	40.4	27.0	(a)	65.5
80–84	66.7	35.5	62.1	46.4	51.6	33.3	25.0	(a)	62.7
85+	53.4	17.9	50.3	50.0	40.0	100.0	0.0	(a)	50.4
Ages 40+									
Crude rate	82.2	84.7	85.5	75.2	81.4	82.5	77.1	90.1	82.6
ASR (A)	82.2	84.7	86.0	74.6	81.1	82.5	72.9	90.1	82.6
95% CI	82.0–82.4	84.4–84.9	85.8–86.3	74.0–75.2	80.6–81.7	81.8–83.2	71.6–74.3	84.3–95.0	82.3–82.9
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	83.3	88.8	87.8	76.6	83.8	83.9	79.0	84.9	84.6
ASR (A)	83.3	88.8	87.7	77.1	84.5	84.0	78.4	84.9	84.6
95% CI	83.0–83.5	88.5–89.0	87.4–88.1	76.6–77.6	74.8–76.4	83.2–84.8	77.1–79.7	76.7–93.2	84.3–85.0

(a) No women screened in 1998 in this group.

Note: Rates are the number of women attending for rescreening as a percentage of women screened and age-standardised to the population of women attending a BreastScreen Australia service in 1998.

Source: AIHW analysis of BreastScreen Australia data.

Indicator 7a: Incidence of breast cancer

Table 41: Number of new cases of breast cancer in women, 1986–1999, by age, Australia

Age group	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	0
20–24	5	5	7	8	4	11	6	14	7	8	6	13	13	11
25–29	47	59	46	44	51	52	46	58	57	60	42	52	51	49
30–34	141	192	164	157	204	183	178	168	198	198	193	174	197	185
35–39	332	365	342	367	341	398	380	414	392	400	425	447	416	439
40–44	484	590	654	653	668	718	707	777	771	753	760	758	851	819
45–49	571	690	666	752	826	855	1,012	1,026	1,139	1,235	1,185	1,153	1,165	1,148
50–54	585	598	632	722	785	854	854	974	1,105	1,238	1,179	1,326	1,465	1,492
55–59	667	692	635	683	687	807	820	925	1,029	1,147	1,120	1,174	1,266	1,294
60–64	716	819	846	883	826	887	783	973	1,097	1,064	1,015	1,076	1,141	1,239
65–69	675	767	767	830	852	943	928	998	1,210	1,102	1,059	1,075	1,141	1,085
70–74	681	628	695	714	752	789	771	899	1,018	999	982	1,027	1,052	984
75–79	528	579	576	621	634	670	656	689	778	848	737	863	881	835
80–84	345	390	382	394	424	484	490	467	524	579	562	569	580	542
85+	298	308	300	328	335	369	366	395	378	410	439	445	479	470
All ages	6,075	6,683	6,712	7,156	7,389	8,020	7,997	8,778	9,703	10,044	9,705	10,155	10,702	10,592
Ages 50–69	2,643	2,876	2,880	3,118	3,150	3,491	3,385	3,870	4,441	4,551	4,373	4,651	5,013	5,110

Source: AIHW National Cancer Statistics Clearing House.

Table 42: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates for breast cancer in women, 1986–1999, Australia

Age group	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0
20–24	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.9	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.9	2.0	1.7
25–29	7.0	8.6	6.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	6.7	8.5	8.4	8.7	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.7
30–34	22.3	29.7	24.8	23.2	29.4	25.7	24.5	23.0	27.0	27.1	26.7	24.4	27.9	26.2
35–39	53.1	58.5	53.9	56.8	51.9	59.9	56.1	60.2	56.2	56.1	58.3	60.3	55.5	58.3
40–44	97.9	110.1	114.7	109.6	108.0	112.3	110.2	120.1	117.3	112.8	111.9	109.5	121.1	115.2
45–49	139.6	163.6	153.0	164.9	172.6	170.1	187.9	179.1	191.1	200.3	185.2	180.1	179.4	173.2
50–54	162.6	162.5	167.5	185.5	195.8	206.7	201.3	224.4	243.9	260.1	237.0	247.3	256.9	252.0
55–59	179.9	188.4	174.7	189.2	191.3	225.0	223.8	246.2	266.8	290.0	274.8	279.7	293.6	287.1
60–64	194.7	222.4	228.6	238.3	222.8	239.7	214.4	270.6	307.3	298.2	284.6	296.5	308.3	327.0
65–69	222.0	242.6	232.9	242.1	244.4	268.5	262.9	280.8	341.4	311.1	298.5	305.6	327.2	312.9
70–74	258.1	235.0	259.8	268.6	277.9	279.5	263.5	296.2	320.8	309.3	300.3	312.8	318.9	298.6
75–79	275.4	291.1	279.8	289.1	287.3	297.1	286.4	299.5	341.5	363.3	302.3	337.5	328.8	296.2
80–84	290.7	315.1	296.0	294.4	304.3	332.8	323.5	295.0	313.5	335.8	318.2	317.9	322.2	303.4
85+	315.0	316.9	300.6	317.8	317.2	335.4	316.5	324.2	296.5	305.2	310.0	298.4	307.0	285.0
All ages														
Crude rate	75.8	82.0	81.0	84.9	86.4	92.5	91.1	99.0	108.2	110.6	105.5	109.1	113.7	111.4
ASR (A)	75.1	80.9	79.4	82.6	83.5	88.5	86.3	93.0	100.9	101.9	96.1	98.4	101.6	98.7
Ages 50–69														
Crude rate	188.5	202.6	200.0	213.0	212.9	233.8	224.3	253.8	286.5	287.6	270.5	278.4	291.4	289.0
ASR (A)	188.1	201.7	199.1	212.2	212.3	233.2	223.9	253.8	287.1	288.3	271.8	280.5	294.4	292.8

Note: Rates are the number of cases of invasive cancers per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: AIHW National Cancer Statistics Clearing House.

Table 43: Number of new cases of breast cancer in women, 1996–1999, by age, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	1	5	2	0	0	0	0	8
20–24	18	9	6	5	4	1	0	0	43
25–29	56	57	37	22	12	4	3	3	194
30–34	237	208	127	79	65	19	11	3	749
35–39	561	400	340	194	139	43	28	22	1,727
40–44	1,083	822	557	299	260	75	58	34	3,188
45–49	1,579	1,164	848	458	396	94	81	31	4,651
50–54	1,827	1,419	946	491	501	145	104	29	5,462
55–59	1,671	1,218	864	456	424	119	78	24	4,854
60–64	1,545	1,152	799	414	379	109	59	14	4,471
65–69	1,510	1,167	739	393	387	97	58	9	4,360
70–74	1,449	1,106	720	295	331	90	46	8	4,045
75–79	1,202	856	550	277	310	87	28	6	3,316
80–84	742	626	396	194	227	47	20	1	2,253
85+	610	510	301	156	195	44	14	3	1,833
All ages	14,090	10,715	7,235	3,735	3,630	974	588	187	41,154
Ages 50–69	6,553	4,956	3,348	1,754	1,691	470	299	76	19,147

Source: AIHW National Cancer Statistics Clearing House.

Table 44: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates for breast cancer in women, 1996–1999, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
20–24	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
25–29	5.7	7.7	6.9	7.8	5.6	6.1	5.7	8.0	6.7
30–34	24.7	28.7	24.6	28.3	29.8	28.0	22.0	8.9	26.3
35–39	55.8	54.2	62.6	66.2	59.3	56.8	54.4	70.1	58.1
40–44	116.1	118.6	109.9	106.5	117.2	105.3	116.4	124.0	114.5
45–49	182.6	180.3	178.1	179.1	186.6	142.4	165.9	134.8	179.4
50–54	246.2	258.8	233.1	238.8	274.9	257.0	271.7	169.9	248.7
55–59	284.6	282.1	281.0	287.5	297.3	260.8	305.9	231.9	284.0
60–64	301.2	304.0	316.4	313.0	299.3	274.9	315.3	209.3	304.5
65–69	303.9	321.6	310.4	325.9	309.4	255.7	367.0	198.4	311.0
70–74	308.8	322.4	328.2	276.4	268.2	254.5	318.4	253.3	307.6
75–79	320.6	315.7	312.2	329.5	308.1	297.6	253.7	295.7	316.0
80–84	291.2	338.9	332.2	331.0	332.0	230.0	292.4	82.4	315.4
85+	284.2	313.4	301.6	298.5	326.8	268.7	272.5	300.6	299.7
All ages									
Crude rate	111.1	114.3	105.8	103.7	121.0	101.7	94.8	52.6	109.9
ASR (A)	97.8	100.7	98.9	99.3	100.4	88.5	100.3	76.6	98.8
95% CI	96.2–99.4	99.0–102.6	96.6–101.3	96.1–102.5	97.1–103.7	82.7–94.2	91.4–109.1	64.0–89.5	97.8–99.6
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	280.1	287.8	278.1	284.2	293.3	261.6	304.2	196.7	282.6
ASR (A)	282.1	289.8	282.7	288.6	294.2	262.1	312.3	201.2	285.1
95% CI	275.3–289.0	282.0–298.1	272.9–292.5	274.6–303.2	280.4–308.2	237.2–285.9	275.1–346.6	150.9–250.4	280.8–289.3

Note: Rates are the number of cases of invasive cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: AIHW National Cancer Statistics Clearing House.

Table 45: Number of new cases of breast cancer in women, 1995–1999, by age and region

Age group	Capital cities	Other metropolitan areas	Large rural centres	Small rural centres	Other rural areas	Remote areas	Australia
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
10–14	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
15–19	6	0	0	1	2	0	9
20–24	38	6	2	2	4	0	51
25–29	182	16	16	11	25	4	254
30–34	672	61	47	43	102	22	947
35–39	1,378	160	118	124	287	60	2,127
40–44	2,614	308	247	219	462	92	3,941
45–49	3,917	404	336	335	767	128	5,886
50–54	4,518	452	346	384	874	127	6,700
55–59	3,811	477	340	394	873	107	6,001
60–64	3,430	429	322	425	839	90	5,535
65–69	3,390	455	329	438	779	71	5,462
70–74	3,155	443	321	373	689	64	5,044
75–79	2,625	331	271	325	564	48	4,164
80–84	1,853	215	173	188	367	37	2,832
85+	1,467	162	149	146	297	22	2,243
All ages	33,057	3,919	3,017	3,408	6,932	872	51,198
Ages 50–69	15,149	1,813	1,337	1,641	3,365	395	23,698

Source: AIHW National Cancer Statistics Clearing House.

Table 46: Age-specific and age-standardised incidence rates for breast cancer in women, 1995–1999, by region

Age group	Capital cities	Other metropolitan areas	Large rural centres	Small rural centres	Other rural areas	Remote areas	Australia
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3
20–24	1.6	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.0	1.5
25–29	7.4	6.2	7.8	5.7	7.0	3.4	7.1
30–34	28.4	23.9	23.1	20.7	23.7	18.8	26.4
35–39	58.2	60.0	54.8	53.2	58.2	54.3	57.7
40–44	117.4	122.5	122.3	100.1	100.6	98.9	114.2
45–49	186.9	170.8	184.8	169.1	184.1	162.5	183.5
50–54	262.2	223.5	231.2	228.1	240.0	198.3	250.8
55–59	290.8	289.5	280.1	268.0	278.7	225.6	285.2
60–64	307.5	286.9	293.7	306.3	303.9	252.9	303.3
65–69	316.1	298.8	302.8	311.4	308.0	245.0	311.0
70–74	309.5	308.2	312.6	287.2	313.4	285.9	308.0
75–79	324.3	302.5	329.1	328.4	338.5	301.6	324.6
80–84	329.3	297.7	294.9	287.6	315.9	319.4	319.4
85+	305.3	293.4	302.7	283.7	301.3	201.2	300.7
All ages							
Crude rate	110.9	111.3	107.2	112.1	114.9	67.3	110.1
ASR (A)	101.4	96.0	97.6	93.7	97.7	83.8	99.3
95% CI	100.2–102.5	92.9–98.8	93.9–101.4	90.3–96.9	95.4–100.1	78.1–89.6	98.5–100.2
Ages 50–69							
Crude rate	290.1	271.1	273.2	275.9	278.9	224.4	283.6
ASR (A)	292.5	272.2	274.7	275.9	280.5	228.9	285.7
95% CI	287.7–297.2	259.5–284.8	259.0–290.7	262.5–289.3	271.6–289.9	207.5–252.2	282.0–289.4

Note: Rates are the number of cases of invasive cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: AIHW National Cancer Statistics Clearing House.

Table 47: Number of new cases of invasive breast cancer in women, 1997, by age and tumour size

Age group	Small cancers (≤ 10 mm)	All cancers
0–19	0	3
20–29	8	65
30–39	124	633
40–49	369	1,967
50–59	634	2,564
60–69	530	2,184
70+	450	2,938
All ages	2,115	10,354
Ages 50–69	1,164	4,748

Source: AIHW National Cancer Statistics Clearing House.

Table 48: Age-specific and age-standardised rates of invasive breast cancer in women, 1997, by tumour size

Age group	Small cancers (≤ 10 mm)	All cancers
0–19	0.0	0.1
20–29	0.6	4.6
30–39	8.5	43.5
40–49	27.7	147.6
50–59	66.3	268.2
60–69	74.2	305.6
70+	49.3	322.1
All ages		
Crude rate	22.7	111.2
ASR (A)	20.9	100.7
95% CI	20.0–21.9	98.7–102.6
Ages 50–69		
Crude rate	69.7	284.2
ASR (A)	70.0	285.9
95% CI	66.0–74.2	278.1–294.2

Note: Rates are the number of cases of invasive cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: AIHW National Cancer Statistics Clearing House.

Indicator 7b: Incidence of ductal carcinoma in situ

Table 49: Number of new cases of ductal carcinoma in situ, 1994–1999, by age, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
20–29	11	9	2	3	2	0	1	0	28
30–39	88	79	49	31	15	6	2	3	273
40–49	426	335	220	140	103	28	27	8	1,287
50–59	564	539	321	192	182	72	30	8	1,908
60–69	461	441	260	159	143	36	15	1	1,516
70+	370	296	177	90	94	24	18	1	1,070
All ages	1,920	1,699	1,030	615	539	166	93	21	6,083
Age 50–69	1,025	980	581	351	325	108	45	9	3,424

Source: AIHW National Cancer Statistics Clearing House.

Table 50: Age-specific and age-standardised rates of ductal carcinoma in situ, 1994–1999, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–29	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
30–39	3.0	3.6	3.1	3.6	2.2	2.7	1.3	3.1	3.1
40–49	16.1	17.0	15.3	17.9	16.0	13.8	18.4	10.9	16.3
50–59	29.4	38.1	31.7	36.8	38.8	48.7	33.3	20.8	34.0
60–69	30.4	39.7	35.7	42.5	37.6	30.9	29.5	6.2	35.3
70+	19.2	21.0	19.8	20.5	18.2	16.1	33.5	9.6	19.8
All ages									
Crude rate	10.2	12.2	10.2	11.6	12.0	11.6	10.1	4.0	11.0
ASR (A)	9.3	11.2	9.8	11.4	10.5	10.4	10.7	5.1	10.2
95% CI	8.9–9.7	10.6–11.7	9.2–10.4	10.4–12.3	9.6–11.4	8.9–12.0	8.5–13.0	2.9–7.8	9.9–10.4
Age 50–69									
Crude rate	29.8	38.8	33.4	39.2	38.3	40.9	31.9	16.5	34.6
ASR (A)	29.9	38.8	33.6	39.5	38.2	40.3	31.5	13.9	34.6
95% CI	28.0–31.6	36.3–41.2	31.0–36.1	35.3–43.8	33.9–42.2	32.9–47.9	22.1–41.0	4.1–24.1	33.4–35.8

Note: Rates are the number of cases of DCIS per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: AIHW National Cancer Statistics Clearing House.

Indicator 8: Mortality

Table 51: Number of deaths from breast cancer in women, 1987–2000, by age, Australia

Age group	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	1
25–29	10	5	7	6	12	4	2	2	5	9	6	7	6	5
30–34	30	26	34	26	25	33	39	19	25	28	37	28	20	23
35–39	75	66	67	63	79	79	74	87	57	90	84	68	59	66
40–44	123	120	137	149	150	136	116	139	120	136	135	128	141	122
45–49	129	152	170	168	177	196	202	211	207	189	211	207	203	187
50–54	206	202	212	228	232	212	225	239	221	230	271	265	247	255
55–59	244	238	217	215	227	219	252	249	248	240	236	227	260	257
60–64	270	291	287	282	258	236	276	262	268	258	239	255	263	239
65–69	254	290	297	328	306	272	316	290	317	289	284	252	212	216
70–74	257	251	251	258	305	287	264	308	288	296	297	268	288	287
75–79	230	254	261	254	249	254	298	274	281	279	291	300	274	281
80–84	166	184	205	205	211	213	257	250	259	252	244	236	232	237
85+	217	222	238	219	229	247	268	271	280	273	273	314	298	335
All ages	2,213	2,301	2,384	2,401	2,462	2,389	2,590	2,602	2,577	2,569	2,609	2,557	2,505	2,511
Ages 50–69	974	1,021	1,013	1,053	1,023	939	1,069	1,040	1,054	1,017	1,030	999	982	967

Source: AIHW National Mortality Database.

Table 52: Age-specific and age-standardised mortality rates for breast cancer in women, 1987–2000, Australia

Age group	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
25–29	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7
30–34	4.6	3.9	5.0	3.7	3.5	4.6	5.3	2.6	3.4	3.9	5.2	4.0	2.8	3.2
35–39	12.0	10.4	10.4	9.6	11.9	11.7	10.8	12.5	8.0	12.3	11.3	9.1	7.8	8.8
40–44	23.0	21.1	23.0	24.1	23.5	21.2	17.9	21.2	18.0	20.0	19.5	18.2	19.8	16.9
45–49	30.6	34.9	37.3	35.1	35.2	36.4	35.3	35.4	33.6	29.5	33.0	31.9	30.6	27.8
50–54	56.0	53.5	54.5	56.9	56.2	50.0	51.8	52.8	46.4	46.2	50.5	46.5	41.7	41.6
55–59	66.4	65.5	60.1	59.9	63.3	59.8	67.1	64.6	62.7	58.9	56.2	52.6	57.7	54.5
60–64	73.3	78.6	77.4	76.1	69.7	64.6	76.8	73.4	75.1	72.3	65.9	68.9	69.4	61.5
65–69	80.3	88.1	86.6	94.1	87.1	77.1	88.9	81.8	89.5	81.5	80.7	72.3	61.1	62.5
70–74	96.2	93.8	94.4	95.3	108.1	98.1	87.0	97.1	89.2	90.5	90.5	81.2	87.4	86.7
75–79	115.7	123.4	121.5	115.1	110.4	110.9	129.5	120.3	120.4	114.4	113.8	112.0	97.2	98.1
80–84	134.1	142.6	153.2	147.1	145.1	140.6	162.4	149.5	150.2	142.7	136.3	131.1	129.8	127.1
85+	223.3	222.4	230.6	207.4	208.1	213.6	219.9	212.5	208.4	192.8	183.1	201.3	180.7	195.2
All ages														
Crude rate	27.2	27.8	28.3	28.1	28.4	27.2	29.2	29.0	28.4	27.9	28.0	27.2	26.3	26.1
ASR (A)	26.0	26.4	26.7	26.4	26.4	24.9	26.4	25.9	25.1	24.5	24.2	23.1	22.1	21.5
Ages 50–69														
Crude rate	68.6	70.9	69.2	71.2	68.5	62.2	70.1	67.1	66.6	62.9	61.7	58.1	55.5	53.2
ASR (A)	68.3	70.4	68.8	70.7	68.2	62.1	70.1	67.3	67.2	63.7	62.5	59.3	56.8	54.4

Note: Rates are the number of deaths from breast cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: AIHW National Mortality Database.

Table 53: Number of deaths from breast cancer in women, 1997–2000, by age, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
25–29	7	7	5	4	1	0	0	0	24
30–34	48	20	20	5	11	1	3	0	108
35–39	78	78	49	28	26	10	5	3	277
40–44	163	146	90	60	43	14	5	5	526
45–49	264	215	125	83	72	20	19	10	808
50–54	319	271	224	97	73	25	18	11	1,038
55–59	324	265	176	84	80	27	17	7	980
60–64	350	282	159	71	88	20	17	9	996
65–69	350	268	129	79	84	32	19	3	964
70–74	382	326	193	82	101	30	22	4	1,140
75–79	388	319	180	87	108	40	21	3	1,146
80–84	342	258	149	69	88	28	11	4	949
85+	363	353	201	135	116	33	17	2	1,220
All ages	3,380	2,810	1,701	885	891	280	174	61	10,182
Ages 50–69	1,343	1,086	688	331	325	104	71	30	3,978

Source: AIHW National Mortality Database.

Table 54: Age-specific and age-standardised mortality rates for breast cancer in women, 1997–2000, states and territories

Age group	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
25–29	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
30–34	5.0	2.8	3.9	1.8	5.1	1.5	6.1	0.0	3.8
35–39	7.7	10.5	8.9	9.5	11.1	13.4	9.8	9.4	9.3
40–44	17.2	20.8	17.4	21.0	19.2	19.5	10.1	17.9	18.6
45–49	30.2	32.9	25.8	31.7	33.8	30.1	39.1	42.3	30.8
50–54	41.1	47.0	52.1	44.3	38.2	42.3	44.2	60.3	44.9
55–59	53.4	59.5	54.3	50.9	54.4	57.6	63.3	62.7	55.3
60–64	67.1	73.2	60.8	52.1	68.4	49.5	87.3	128.7	66.4
65–69	71.3	74.4	54.2	65.2	68.3	84.5	118.8	64.2	69.2
70–74	81.4	94.8	87.1	75.7	82.3	85.2	151.0	122.5	86.4
75–79	99.7	112.7	98.2	99.1	103.3	132.8	177.7	144.4	104.9
80–84	132.2	138.5	122.0	117.3	127.3	135.7	154.3	313.2	131.1
85+	161.4	207.8	190.7	245.5	185.5	190.7	306.7	187.8	190.1
All ages									
Crude rate	26.4	29.7	24.5	24.2	29.6	29.3	28.0	16.9	26.9
ASR (A)	21.9	24.5	21.5	21.7	22.6	23.3	30.7	30.8	22.7
95% CI	21.1–22.6	23.6–25.4	20.5–22.6	20.3–23.2	21.0–24.1	20.5–26.0	26.5–35.3	22.0–39.8	22.2–23.2
Ages 50–69									
Crude rate	56.0	61.4	54.9	51.6	55.1	56.5	68.9	73.1	57.0
ASR (A)	57.3	62.7	55.3	52.5	56.4	57.3	76.3	78.7	58.2
95% CI	54.2–60.5	59.0–66.6	51.0–59.4	46.7–58.3	50.3–62.8	46.5–68.8	58.7–94.2	49.4–112.5	56.3–60.0

Note: Rates are the number of deaths from breast cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: AIHW National Mortality Database.

Table 55: Number of deaths from breast cancer in women, 1996–2000, by age and region

Age group	Capital cities	Other metropolitan areas	Large rural centres	Small rural centres	Other rural areas	Remote areas	Australia
0–4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20–24	3	1	1	0	1	0	6
25–29	20	6	2	3	2	0	33
30–34	80	12	7	12	20	5	136
35–39	234	23	28	24	47	12	367
40–44	410	36	42	49	104	21	662
45–49	665	75	60	60	115	22	997
50–54	799	75	88	86	194	27	1,268
55–59	792	88	67	66	182	26	1,220
60–64	793	97	55	84	206	19	1,254
65–69	788	116	63	92	180	15	1,253
70–74	911	114	77	105	205	24	1,436
75–79	880	130	104	99	199	14	1,425
80–84	787	109	72	81	133	19	1,201
85+	931	120	95	113	219	16	1,493
All ages	8,093	1,002	761	874	1,807	220	12,751
Ages 50–69	3,172	376	273	328	762	87	4,995

Source: AIHW National Mortality Database.

Table 56: Age-specific and age-standardised mortality rates for breast cancer in women, 1996–2000, by region

Age group	Capital cities	Other metropolitan areas	Large rural centres	Small rural centres	Other rural areas	Remote areas	Australia
0–4	0.0	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	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
25–29	0.8	2.3	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.9
30–34	3.4	4.7	3.5	5.9	4.8	4.3	3.8
35–39	9.8	8.5	12.9	10.3	9.5	10.8	9.9
40–44	18.1	14.0	20.4	22.0	22.3	22.3	18.9
45–49	31.2	31.0	32.3	29.6	27.1	27.5	30.5
50–54	44.0	35.2	56.0	48.8	51.2	40.5	45.1
55–59	58.2	51.3	53.3	43.5	56.4	53.0	56.0
60–64	69.9	63.8	49.3	59.8	73.0	52.3	67.5
65–69	74.1	76.7	58.2	65.6	70.9	51.2	71.7
70–74	89.3	78.4	74.7	79.8	92.2	105.0	87.3
75–79	104.4	113.3	122.2	95.7	114.9	84.8	106.7
80–84	138.1	147.0	122.0	121.0	112.9	157.1	133.4
85+	184.4	204.2	183.5	206.6	211.1	138.2	190.1
All ages							
Crude rate	26.8	28.0	26.7	28.5	29.8	16.9	27.1
ASR (A)	23.2	22.3	22.4	22.1	23.9	21.2	23.0
95% CI	22.7–23.7	20.9–23.8	20.8–24.0	20.6–23.5	22.8–25.0	18.5–24.0	22.6–23.4
Ages 50–69							
Crude rate	59.0	54.7	54.3	53.9	61.6	48.0	58.1
ASR (A)	60.6	55.6	54.2	54.0	62.3	48.9	59.3
95% CI	58.4–62.7	49.9–61.0	47.8–60.2	48.1–59.8	57.8–66.6	39.3–58.8	57.7–60.9

Note: Rates are the number of deaths from breast cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.

Source: AIHW National Mortality Database.

Table 57: Number of deaths from breast cancer in women, 1996–2000, by age and Indigenous status, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Northern Territory

Age group	Indigenous ¹	Non-Indigenous ¹	Australia ²
0–4	0	0	0
5–9	0	0	0
10–14	0	0	0
15–19	0	0	0
20–24	0	2	6
25–29	1	10	33
30–34	1	30	136
35–39	4	94	367
40–44	8	205	662
45–49	5	278	997
50–54	7	370	1268
55–59	3	348	1220
60–64	7	327	1254
65–69	5	304	1253
70–74	3	380	1,436
75+	10	1,156	4,119
All ages	54	3,504	12,751
Ages 50–69	22	1,349	4,995

Notes

1. Only Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, and the Northern Territory have Indigenous death registration data considered to be of a publishable standard; therefore data from these jurisdictions only are included in the analysis by Indigenous status. Queensland data are included from 1998 onwards.
2. Includes all states and territories of Australia.
3. Deaths in the 'not stated' category have been included in the column for all women, but they have not been included in the other columns. There were 34 deaths where Indigenous status was in the 'not stated' category.

Source: AIHW National Mortality Database.

Table 58: Age-standardised and age-specific death rates for breast cancer in women, 1996–2000, by Indigenous status, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, Northern Territory

Age group	Indigenous ¹	Non-Indigenous ¹	Australia ²
0–4	0.0	0.0	0.0
5–9	0.0	0.0	0.0
10–14	0.0	0.0	0.0
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0
20–24	0.0	0.0	0.0
25–29	0.2	0.1	0.1
30–34	0.2	0.3	0.4
35–39	1.2	0.9	1.0
40–44	2.9	2.0	1.9
45–49	2.4	2.9	3.1
50–54	4.5	4.4	4.5
55–59	2.8	5.5	5.6
60–64	8.2	6.2	6.8
65–69	8.0	6.3	7.2
70–74	7.6	8.3	8.7
75+	20.2	13.6	13.6
All ages			
Crude rate	10.5	26.0	27.1
ASR (A)	26.1	22.3	23.3
95% CI	18.4–34.9	21.6–22.9	22.8–23.7
Ages 50–69			
Crude rate	53.5	54.3	58.1
ASR (A)	57.8	55.4	59.3
95% CI	33.7–85.1	52.4–58.4	57.5–60.9

Notes

1. Only Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, and the Northern Territory have Indigenous death registration data considered to be of a publishable standard; therefore data from these jurisdictions only are included in the analysis by Indigenous status. Queensland data are included from 1998 onwards.
2. Includes all states and territories of Australia.
3. Rates are the number of deaths from breast cancer per 100,000 women and age-standardised to the Australian population at 30 June 1991.
4. Deaths in the 'not stated' category have been included in the column for all women, but they have not been included in the other columns.

Source: AIHW National Mortality Database.

Appendix A: Data and statistical issues

Data sources

Multiple data sources were analysed to produce this report. These are summarised in Table A1. All data used report are based on calendar years.

TableA1: Sources for data presented in this report

Indicator	Description	Data source
1	Participation	BreastScreen Australia state and territory services
2	Cancer detection	BreastScreen Australia state and territory services
3	Sensitivity	BreastScreen Australia state and territory services
4	DCIS detection	BreastScreen Australia state and territory services
5	Recall to assessment	BreastScreen Australia state and territory services
6	Rescreening	BreastScreen Australia state and territory services
7	Incidence (ICD-9 174)	National Cancer Statistics Clearing House, AIHW
8	Mortality (ICD-9 174, ICD-10 C50)	National Mortality Database, AIHW

Population data

The Australian Bureau of Statistics' estimated resident population (ERP) data were used to calculate screening participation and cancer incidence and mortality rates.

Participation rates were calculated using the average of the 1999 and 2000 estimated resident female populations. The only exceptions to this were participation rates by socioeconomic status, by language spoken at home and by Indigenous status. The population data on which the participation rates are based are found on the web site of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (<http://www.aihw.gov.au>).

The ABS does not calculate ERP by socioeconomic status or language spoken at home. In these cases the denominator was calculated by applying the age-specific distribution of socioeconomic status and language spoken at home from the 1996 ABS Census to the relevant age specific ERP counts. The most recent direct count of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was carried out in the 1996 Census. However, the ABS has released estimates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population for more recent years. These estimates were used as the denominator for rates for Indigenous people.

Statistical analysis of BreastScreen monitoring indicators

Crude rates

A crude rate is defined as the number of events over a specified period (for example, a year) divided by the total population at risk of the event. For example, a crude cancer incidence rate is defined as the number of new cases of cancer in a specified period of time divided by the population at risk.

Age-specific rates

An age-specific rate is defined as the number of events for a specified age group over a specified period (for example, a year) divided by the total population at risk of the event in that age group. Age-specific rates in this report were calculated by dividing the number of deaths, cancer cases or women participating in the screening programs in each specified age group by the corresponding population in the same age group.

Age-standardised rates (ASR)

Age-standardised rates enable comparisons to be made between populations with different age structures. This publication used direct standardisation, in which the age-specific rates are multiplied by a constant population. This effectively removes the influence of the age structure on the summary rate.

The National Health Data Committee has advocated the use of the 1991 Australian total estimated resident population as the standard population until the year 2001. Mortality, incidence and participation rates are age-standardised to the 1991 Australian total population. For statistics based on the population of women screened – that is, cancer detection rates, interval cancer rates and program sensitivity – the rates are standardised to the 1998 population of women screened by BreastScreen Australia. The standard populations used in this report are found on the AIHW web site (<http://www.aihw.gov.au>).

The method used for all of these calculations consists of three steps:

Step 1: Calculate the age-specific rate for each age group.

Step 2: Calculate the expected number of cases in each 5-year age group by multiplying the age-specific rates by the corresponding standard population and dividing by the appropriate factor (i.e. 100,000 for mortality and incidence rates, 10,000 for cancer detection and sensitivity rates and 100 for the participation rate).

Step 3: Sum the expected number of cases in each age group, divide by the total of the standard population and multiply by the appropriate factor (i.e. 100,000 for mortality and incidence rates, 10,000 for cancer detection and sensitivity rates and 100 for the participation rate). This gives the age-standardised rate.

Rate denominators

Death rates and cancer incidence rates are expressed in this report as annual rates per 100,000 population. Rates for cancer detection are calculated per 10,000 women screened. Screening participation rates are expressed as a percentage of the eligible population. Rescreen and recall to assessment rates are expressed as a percentage of women screened.

Confidence intervals

The 95% confidence intervals in this report were calculated using the software package Palisade @Risk (<http://www.palisade.com>). The calculations were based on 1000 simulations using a binomial or Poisson distribution with parameters calculated from the observed data. The confidence intervals represent a range of values within which the true value of the rate is likely to fall in 95% of iterations.

The confidence intervals are used to provide an approximate indication of the differences between rates. Where the confidence intervals of two rates do not overlap, the corresponding rates are statistically significantly different from each other. This is used to compare individual stratified rates with the all-Australia rate. To be truly rigorous, such a comparison should be between a given rate and the rate calculated from the all-Australia data excluding the data underlying the specific rate in the comparison. Presentation of such a comparison in this report would, however, be unnecessarily complex. The approximate comparisons presented might understate the statistical significance of some differences, but they are sufficiently accurate for the purposes of this report.

As with all statistical comparisons, care should be exercised in interpreting the results of the comparison. If two rates are statistically significantly different from each other, this means that the difference is unlikely to have arisen by chance. Judgement should, however, be exercised in deciding whether or not the difference is of any practical significance.

BreastScreen Australia Data Dictionary

A data dictionary has been developed for the BreastScreen Australia Program (AIHW & DoHA forthcoming). Summary definitions of key concepts and terminology used in this report are given in the glossary. More detailed definitions and explanations may be found in the data dictionary.

Stratification variables

The data in this report are presented stratified by the age of the women at the time of screening (for the screening data), at the time of diagnosis (for the cancer incidence data) or at the time of death (for the cancer mortality data). A number of other stratification variables apply to some or all of the data presented:

- state or territory;
- geographic location;
- socioeconomic status;
- Indigenous status;
- main language spoken at home;
- tumour size; and
- screening round.

State or territory

The state or territory reported is the one where screening took place (for the screening data) or where the diagnosis was made (for the cancer incidence data) or where the death was registered (for the cancer mortality data).

This means that it is possible for a woman to be double-counted in the screening data. If she was screened in one jurisdiction and then screened again less than two years later in another jurisdiction, both screens may be included in the participation rate. This should, however, have a negligible effect on the reported participation rates.

Geographic location

Analysis of participation and mortality data by geographic area uses the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (RRMA) classification. This classification, developed in 1994 by the then Department of Primary Industries and Energy and the then Department of Human Services and Health, is used as a framework for examining breast cancer screening participation and mortality data at the national level. Seven categories are included – two metropolitan, three rural and two remote zones (see Table A2).

Table A2: Structure of the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas classification

Zone	Category
Metropolitan	Capital cities
	Other metropolitan centres (urban centre population > 100,000)
Rural	Large rural centres (urban centre population 25,000–99,999)
	Small rural centres (urban centre population 10,000–24,999)
	Other rural areas (urban centre population <10,000)
Remote	Remote centres (urban centre population > 5,000)
	Other remote areas (urban centre population <5,000)

A more recent geographic classification system has been developed using 1996 Population Census data. This system, known as the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) categorises areas according to their distance from 'service centres'. Service centres are urban centres with a population of 5,000 or more as at the 1996 Census. The ARIA system classifies areas as highly accessible, accessible, moderately accessible, remote and very remote.

The ARIA system was not designed as a replacement for the RRMA classification. In particular, it does not allow a comparable categorisation. Accessibility is judged purely on distance to an urban centre. For example, Albury, Tamworth and Inner Sydney all have the same classification (highly accessible) using the ARIA system. An updated rural/remote/metropolitan categorisation is being developed using ARIA. Until that new categorisation becomes available, the existing RRMA system will continue to be used.

The RRMA classification is based on statistical local areas (SLA) and allocates each SLA in Australia to a category based primarily on population numbers and an index of remoteness (DPIE & DSHS 1994). Both the size of SLAs and the distribution of population within them vary considerably. This can mean that within a remote SLA there are pockets that are rural rather than remote and vice versa.

The use of SLAs for coding geographic regions is not straightforward. In particular, SLA boundaries change over time. Coding data to SLAs thus raises difficulties with tracking these changes over time and ensuring that all data are coded consistently. Instead, for this report the data were coded to postcode and a concordance was developed to map postcode to

RRMA. This mapping is not exact, since SLA boundaries may cross postcode boundaries. As a result, the proportion of each postcode that could be mapped to each RRMA category was calculated and used to code the data.

A total of 262 of the 1999–2000 and 507 of the 1998–1999 BreastScreen screening data records had postcodes that could not be mapped to an RRMA classification. These were allocated proportionally between the classifications.

Socioeconomic status

Socioeconomic status was coded according to the Index of Relative Socio-economic Disadvantage (IRSD). The IRSD is one of the socioeconomic indexes for areas (SEIFA indexes) developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to categorise geographic areas according to their social and economic characteristics.

It is important to note that the IRSD relates to the average disadvantage of all people living in a geographic area. Hence any variability between groups based on the IRSD will probably be smaller than if the variability had been measured between individuals.

Like the RRMA classification, the IRSD was developed for SLAs. However, as with the RRMA coding, for this report the data were coded to postcode and a concordance was developed to map postcode to quintile of IRSD. Again, this mapping is not exact, since SLA boundaries can cross postcode boundaries. As a result, the proportion of each postcode that could be mapped to each IRSD quintile was calculated and used to code the data.

A total of 294 of the 1999–2000 and 354 of the 1998–1999 BreastScreen screening data records had postcodes that could not be mapped to an IRSD quintile. These were allocated proportionally between the quintiles.

Indigenous status

The BreastScreen Australia Data Dictionary (AIHW & DoHA forthcoming) specifies that Indigenous status should be coded as

- Aboriginal;
- Torres Strait Islander;
- both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander;
- not Indigenous; or
- not stated.

For the purposes of this report these categories were amalgamated and the data stratified into three categories:

- Indigenous;
- not Indigenous; or
- not stated.

Some jurisdictions do not use the 'Not stated' category. These jurisdictions classify women who do not record their Indigenous status as 'Not Indigenous' rather than 'Not stated'. This means that analyses based upon Indigenous status should be interpreted with caution.

Main language spoken at home

The BreastScreen Australia Data Dictionary (AIHW & DoHA forthcoming) recommends that main language spoken at home be coded according to the four-digit ABS Australian Standard Classification of Languages, 1998 (ABS cat. no. 1267.0). This report has collapsed the classification into the simple dichotomy of 'English' and 'Other language'. If main language spoken at home is not given, this is coded as 'Not stated'.

Although this stratification is reported as 'main language spoken at home', practice varies between the jurisdictions as to how this information is collected. In some jurisdictions there may thus be some lack of comparability with the BreastScreen Data Dictionary definition of 'main language'.

In addition, some jurisdictions do not use the 'Not stated' classification. If main language spoken at home is not given, it is set to a default value. The default used is not the same for all jurisdictions. This means that the analysis based upon main language spoken at home should be interpreted with caution.

Tumour size

Tumour size is the size in millimetres of the malignant lesion, and applies to invasive cancers only. For more details about this stratification, see the definition given in the BreastScreen Australia Data Dictionary (AIHW & DoHA forthcoming).

Screening round

The BreastScreen Australia Data Dictionary distinguishes between a woman's screening round in the national program and her round in the state or territory program. Round in the national program is used for this stratification in this report. However, it is not always possible to determine round in the national program, so for some women this stratification has been collected as round number in the state or territory program.

Mortality data

Mortality data in this report are given for 1987–2000. During this time, changes have been made to the coding and processing of mortality data that affect the comparability of the data. Data holdings for 1987–1996 were coded using the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9). These data were coded manually. Data holdings for 1997 onwards have been coded using ICD-10. These data were coded using an automated system with slightly different coding rules.

The change to the coding and processing of these data has introduced a break in the mortality data time series. The Australian Bureau of Statistics developed comparability factors, which are applied to the pre-1997 data, so that a single time series may still be derived (ABS 2002). For breast cancer, the comparability factor is close to one.

The application of a comparability factor causes the number of deaths prior to 1997 to be non-integer. Rounding has been used to put the number of deaths into whole numbers.

Abbreviations

AACR: Australasian Association of Cancer Registries

ABS: Australian Bureau of Statistics

ACT: Australian Capital Territory

AIHW: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

AHMAC: Australian Health Ministers Advisory Council

ASR: age-standardised rate

ASR(A): age-standardised rate – standardised to the Australian standard population

BSA: BreastScreen Australia

BSANAC: BreastScreen Australia National Advisory Committee

CI: confidence interval (see glossary)

DoHA: Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing

DCIS: ductal carcinoma in situ

DHSH: Department of Human Services and Health (1994 to 1996)

ERP: estimated resident population

NBCC: National Breast Cancer Centre

NHS: National Health Survey

NQMC: National Quality Management Committee

NSW: New South Wales

NT: Northern Territory

Qld: Queensland

SA: South Australia

SES: socioeconomic status

SLA: statistical local area

Tas: Tasmania

Vic: Victoria

WA: Western Australia

WHO: World Health Organization

Glossary

Administrative databases: observations about events that are routinely recorded or required by law to be recorded. Such events include births, deaths, hospital separations and cancer incidence. Administrative databases include the National Mortality Database, the National Hospital Morbidity Database and the National Cancer Statistics Clearing House Database.

Age-specific rate: a rate for a specific age group. The numerator and denominator relate to the same age group.

Age-standardised rate: weighted average of age-specific rates according to a standard distribution of the population by age to eliminate the effect of different age distributions and thus facilitate valid comparison of groups with differing age compositions.

Assessment: further investigation of a mammographic abnormality or symptom reported at screening. This includes women who choose assessment outside the Program.

Benign: not cancerous.

Cancer (malignant neoplasm): a term used to describe one of several diseases that result when the process of cell division, by which tissues normally grow and renew themselves, becomes uncontrolled and leads to the development of malignant cells. These cancer cells multiply in an uncoordinated way, independently of normal growth control mechanisms, to form a tumour. The tumour can expand locally by invasion or systemically by metastasis via the lymphatic or vascular systems. If left untreated, most malignant tumours eventually result in death.

Cancer death: a death where the underlying cause is indicated as cancer. People with cancer but dying of other causes are not counted in the death statistics in this publication.

Confidence interval: a range determined by variability in data, within which there is a specified (usually 95%) chance that the true value of a calculated parameter (for example, relative risk) lies.

Core biopsy: removal of a cylindrical sample of breast tissue under a local or general anaesthetic through a needle for microscopic examination.

Data: refers to the building blocks of health information, including observations from administrative databases and health survey data sets.

Ductal carcinoma in situ: a non-invasive tumour of the mammary gland (breast) arising from cells lining the ducts.

Early review: a woman is screened but not cleared for routine rescreening and instead is referred for further assessment within 6 to 12 months of the index screen.

Epidemiology: the quantitative study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states and events in populations and the application of this study to the control of health problems.

False negative: means that the test has incorrectly observed that the disease is not present.

False positive: means that the test has incorrectly observed that the disease is present.

Film reading: viewing of a radiographic depiction of the breast (a mammogram) to determine the presence or absence of an abnormality indicative of a tumour.

Fine needle aspiration biopsy: the sampling of cells from breast tissue for examination by a pathologist.

Incidence: see **New cancer case**.

Index screening year: the year for which the interval cancer rate and the program sensitivity rate are determined.

Index screens: all screening examinations performed within the index screening year.

Indicators: observations about data that have been analysed to provide a means of comparing measures of health within and between population groups.

Indigenous: a person of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander person and is accepted as such by the community with which he or she is associated.

Information: observations about data that have been analysed to provide a means of comparing measures of health within and between population groups.

International Classification of Diseases: WHO's internationally accepted classification of death and disease. The tenth revision (ICD-10) is currently in use.

Interval cancer – invasive (as defined for national reporting purposes by Kavanagh et al. (1999), with minor changes pending endorsement by the National Advisory Committee):

- an invasive breast cancer diagnosed after completion of a negative screening episode and before the next screening examination (within 24 months from the date of the previous screen).
- a case of invasive breast cancer that is diagnosed at early review or in the interval between assessment and early review, where the recommendation for early review is six months or more from the screening date.
- breast cancer diagnosed in a woman by BreastScreen Australia within 24 months of a negative screen (early rescreen) if the woman presents with a breast lump and/or clear or blood-stained nipple discharge in the breast in which the breast cancer was diagnosed; or
- an invasive breast cancer diagnosed between six and 24 months after a recommendation for assessment is made and a woman fails to attend assessment.

Invasive cancer: a tumour whose cells have invaded healthy or normal tissue.

Lymph node: masses of lymphatic tissue, often bean-shaped, that produce lymphocytes and through which lymph filters. These are located throughout the body.

Mammogram: a radiographic depiction of the breast.

Metastasis: the process by which a disease is transferred from one part of the body to another – for example, via the lymphatic system or the bloodstream.

Mortality: see **Cancer death**.

New cancer case: a person who has a new cancer diagnosed for the first time. One person can have more than one cancer and therefore may be counted twice in incidence statistics if it is decided that the two cancers are not of the same origin. This decision is based on a series of principles set out in more detail in a publication by Jensen et al. (1991).

Next scheduled screening examination: 24 months after previous screen unless the woman is recommended for annual rescreening, when the next scheduled screening examination is 12 months.

Population estimates: official population numbers compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics at both state and territory and statistical local area levels by age and sex, as at 30

June each year. These estimates allow comparisons to be made between geographic areas of differing population sizes and age structures.

Prevalence: the number of instances of a specific disease or other condition in a given population at a designated time.

Recruitment: strategies that aim to promote participation of women in the BreastScreen Australia Program through direct contact with women in the target age group and education of health practitioners and the general public. Women are encouraged to attend every two years.

Rescreening: the next screening examination after the screening episode in the index screening year.

Risk factor: an attribute or exposure that is associated with an increased probability of a specified outcome, such as the occurrence of a disease. Risk factors are not necessarily the causes of disease.

Screening: the performance of tests on apparently well people in order to detect a medical condition at an earlier stage than would otherwise be the case. As a screening test is not intended to be diagnostic, so a person with a positive or suspicious result must be referred for diagnosis and treatment.

Screening episode: includes screening examination and assessment. Early review within 6–12 months of an initial screen is not considered part of the screening episode.

Screening round: the first screening round is a woman's first visit to a mammography screening service; a subsequent screening round means that she has been screened before. If she attends for the fourth screening round, she has been screened three times before.

Screening round (first): a woman's first visit to a BreastScreen Australia mammography screening service.

Screening round (subsequent): a woman's visit to a BreastScreen Australia mammography screening service when she has attended such a service before.

Sensitivity: the proportion of people with a disease who have a positive test result for the disease.

Significant difference: where rates are referred to as significantly different, or one rate is deemed significantly higher or lower than another, these differences are statistically significant. Rates are deemed statistically significantly different when their confidence intervals do not overlap, since their difference is greater than what could be explained by chance. See 'confidence intervals' in Appendix A for more information.

Symptom: any evidence of disease apparent to the patient. For the purposes of this report, symptoms refer to a self-reported breast lump and/or blood-stained or watery nipple discharge.

Torres Strait Islander: a person of Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as a Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives.

Ultrasound: diagnostic method based on the reflection of ultrasonic sound waves generated through scanning of, in this case, the breast. The reflections are viewed on a computer screen or photograph and checked for variations in images.

Unit record file: observations containing person-specific records from health surveys and administrative databases that are unanalysed and not tabulated. This is the most basic form of data and cannot be accessed for general use without appropriate confidentiality measures being in existence.

Women-years at risk: all women screened in the index screening year who are resident in the state or territory in which they are screened who have not reported a personal history of breast cancer.

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