5 Regional cancer differentials

Introduction

The AIHW Rural health and Health inequalities monitoring series provide data on a range of rural health issues including health status, determinants of health and health service provision. *Health inequalities in Australia: mortality* (Queensland University of Technology and AIHW 2004) and *Rural, regional and remote health. Mortality trends* 1992–2003 (AIHW 2006c) include analyses of age-standardised cancer mortality rates by regional area for 'all cancers' and selected major cancers. *Rural, regional and remote health: indicators of health* 2007 (AIHW 2007, in preparation) will include cancer incidence and mortality analyses.

Cancer incidence and mortality data have been analysed in this chapter using the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) which groups geographic areas into five classes. These classes are based on Census Collection Districts (CDs) and defined using the Accessibility/Remoteness Index for Australia (ARIA). ARIA is a measure of the remoteness of a location from the services provided by large towns or cities. A higher ARIA score denotes a more remote location. The five classes of the ASGC Remoteness classification, along with a sixth 'Migratory' class, are listed in Table 5.1.

Region	Collection districts within region
Major cities of Australia (MC)	CDs with an average ARIA index value of 0 to 0.2
Inner regional Australia (IR)	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 0.2 and less than or equal to 2.4
Outer regional Australia (OR)	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 2.4 and less than or equal to 5.92
Remote Australia (R)	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 5.92 and less than or equal to 10.53
Very remote Australia (VR)	CDs with an average ARIA index value greater than 10.53
Migratory	Areas composed of off-shore, shipping and migratory CDs

Table 5.1: Remoteness areas for the ASGC remoteness classification

Source: ABS 2001.

To compare regional and remote age-standardised rates with those for Major City areas for 2001–2003, standardised incidence ratios (SIRs) have been used. The SIR for a regional category is the age-standardised rate for the region divided by the age-standardised rate for Major City areas. Hence the SIR for Major City areas is always 1.00. Similarly the average annual numbers of excess cancer cases by region have been calculated by comparing the actual number with the number expected if each region had the same age-standardised rate as for Major City areas.

In the same way, standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) are used to compare regional and remote age-standardised death rates with those for Major City areas.

Incidence differentials

Cancer incidence differentials are presented for 2001–2003 in tables 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4.

Summary

Preventable cancers associated with excessive sun exposure (melanoma), higher smoking rates (lung, head and neck, and lip) and low Pap smear screening (cervical cancer) were among the main cancers with significantly higher incidence rates in rural and remote areas in 2001–2003. The incidence of cancer of unknown primary site, which is most likely to be diagnosed as an advanced cancer, is also much higher in males in all rural and remote categories and may be related to lower general practitioner consultation rates by males in these areas compared with Major City areas.

The main cancers with significantly lower incidence rates in regional and remote areas included stomach cancer, liver cancer, female breast cancer and lymphoma. In 2001 males and females in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas were 1.6 times as likely as Major City residents to eat four or more serves of fruit and vegetables a day (AIHW 2005a) and this may be a contributor to lower stomach cancer incidence. On the other hand, colorectal cancer incidence was significantly higher (by 4%) in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas.

Key statistics

- Males living in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas had all-cancer incidence 5% higher than the rate for Major City areas. In Very Remote areas incidence was significantly lower, at 93% of the Major City rate.
- Females living in Inner Regional areas had all-cancer incidence 3% higher than for Major City areas. In Very Remote areas incidence was 88% of the Major City rate.
- Melanoma incidence was 20% higher in Inner Regional areas and 8% higher in Outer Regional areas for males, and 30% higher in Inner Regional, 24% higher in Outer Regional and 34% higher in Remote areas for females. Largely because Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have skin pigmentation protective against melanoma, Very Remote areas had significantly lower incidence.
- Lung, head and neck, and lip cancer rates all smoking-related increased significantly with increasing remoteness. Smoking rates in the general Australian population have been declining for many years. In 2004 a record low of 20.4% of the non-Indigenous population aged 14 years and over were current smokers compared with 39.0% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (AIHW 2005b). There may be higher rates of smoking among both the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations in Remote and Very Remote areas that lead to increased rates of smoking-related cancers in these areas.
- Cervical cancer incidence was 20% higher in Outer Regional areas (statistically significant), 35% higher in Remote areas and 26% higher in Very Remote areas (both rates not statistically significant because of small numbers).
- Incidence of cancer of unknown primary site in males was 10% higher in Inner Regional, 23% higher in Outer Regional, 26% higher in Remote and 43% higher in Very Remote areas.
- Incidence of female breast cancer is significantly lower in Inner Regional areas (98% of the Major City rate), Outer Regional areas (91%), Remote areas (89%), and Very Remote areas (78%). This is related to a significantly higher incidence of breast cancer in high socioeconomic status areas; these areas are more prevalent in Major City areas. In 2000–2002 the age-standardised rate of female breast cancer was 133.8 new cases per 100,000 women in the highest socioeconomic status quintile in Australia, compared with

rates of 120.2, 115.8, 116.2 and 110.2 per 100,000 in the other four quintiles (AIHW & National Breast Cancer Centre 2006).

• Stomach cancer, liver cancer and lymphoma also have significantly lower incidence rates in rural and remote areas compared with Major City areas, but it is not known what contributes to these lower rates.

		Male	s				Fema	ales				Per	sons		
Cancer site	МС	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	МС	IR	OR	R	VR
All cancers	27,984	10,542	5,066	652	251	22,881	7,926	3,500	421	156	50,865	18,469	8,566	1,073	407
Bladder	1,068	429	191	23	9	386	135	67	7	2	1,454	564	258	29	11
Brain	532	193	87	11	4	406	145	56	10	2	938	338	143	20	6
Breast	59	21	11	1	1	7,943	2,600	1,126	142	53	8,002	2,622	1,137	143	53
Cervical	—	_	_		—	468	145	84	13	6	468	145	84	13	6
Colorectal	4,383	1,636	806	106	33	3,789	1,351	593	61	18	8,172	2,987	1,399	166	51
Connective & soft tissue	218	77	34	4	3	220	78	27	4	1	438	155	61	8	4
Head & neck	735	269	161	30	19	351	117	51	7	4	1,085	387	211	37	22
Kidney	850	293	143	17	6	490	170	76	9	3	1,341	463	219	25	9
Leukaemia	942	354	171	19	8	704	241	104	11	5	1,646	595	276	30	12
Lip	392	198	111	18	7	153	85	37	4	2	545	284	148	22	9
Liver	449	106	57	6	5	190	39	20	3	3	639	145	76	10	8
Lung	3,349	1,259	645	86	40	1,934	674	320	33	18	5,283	1,933	965	119	58
Lymphoma	1,518	476	209	23	11	1,254	389	158	15	7	2,772	865	367	39	18
Melanoma	3,307	1,371	608	78	28	2,446	1,028	458	66	17	5,753	2,399	1,066	143	46
Pancreas	626	236	105	12	5	599	218	100	12	3	1,225	454	205	24	9
Prostate	7,711	2,933	1,390	173	54	_	_	_	_	_	7,711	2,933	1,390	173	54
Stomach	798	272	116	16	6	480	134	62	4	2	1,277	407	178	20	7
Unknown primary site	1,046	417	222	29	13	1,068	378	162	22	12	2,114	795	384	50	25

 Table 5.2: Average annual cancer incidence: cancer site, sex and remoteness classification, Australia, 2001–2003

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House, AIHW.

			Males					Females					Persons		
Cancer site	МС	IR	OR	R	VR	МС	IR	OR	R	VR	МС	IR	OR	R	VR
All cancers	1.00	*1.05	*1.05	1.02	*0.93	1.00	*1.03	1.00	0.99	*0.88	1.00	*1.04	*1.03	1.01	*0.91
Bladder	1.00	*1.10	1.04	0.98	0.93	1.00	1.03	1.16	1.06	0.9	1.00	*1.08	1.07	1.00	0.93
Brain	1.00	1.07	0.97	0.82	0.74	1.00	1.09	0.91	1.23	*0.44	1.00	*1.07	0.95	0.97	*0.63
Breast	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.03	0.93	1.00	*0.98	*0.91	*0.89	*0.78	1.00	*0.98	*0.92	*0.89	*0.78
Cervical		—	—	_	_	1.00	0.98	*1.20	1.35	1.26	1.00	0.98	*1.20	1.35	1.26
Colorectal	1.00	1.03	*1.05	1.06	*0.81	1.00	*1.05	1.03	0.93	*0.72	1.00	*1.04	*1.04	1.01	*0.77
Connective & soft tissue	1.00	1.04	0.93	0.82	1.42	1.00	1.07	*0.80	0.98	0.51	1.00	1.05	0.87	0.89	1.03
Head & neck	1.00	1.04	*1.25	*1.69	*2.36	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.04	1.36	1.00	1.03	*1.16	*1.51	*2.09
Kidney	1.00	0.97	0.97	0.84	0.70	1.00	1.02	1.02	0.95	0.70	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.87	*0.70
Leukaemia	1.00	1.06	1.07	0.88	0.82	1.00	1.03	0.99	0.89	0.89	1.00	1.05	1.04	0.88	0.84
Lip	1.00	*1.49	*1.69	*1.84	1.56	1.00	*1.66	*1.60	1.47	1.96	1.00	*1.54	*1.66	*1.76	*1.64
Liver	1.00	*0.66	*0.72	*0.60	1.15	1.00	*0.60	*0.69	1.05	2.45	1.00	*0.64	*0.72	0.71	1.44
Lung	1.00	1.02	*1.10	*1.17	*1.36	1.00	1.01	*1.08	0.98	1.36	1.00	1.02	*1.09	1.11	*1.36
Lymphoma	1.00	*0.91	*0.81	*0.65	*0.65	1.00	*0.93	*0.84	*0.67	0.73	1.00	*0.92	*0.82	*0.66	*0.68
Melanoma	1.00	*1.20	*1.08	0.97	*0.79	1.00	*1.30	*1.24	*1.34	*0.78	1.00	*1.24	*1.15	*1.11	*0.78
Pancreas	1.00	1.04	0.97	0.87	0.92	1.00	1.07	1.11	1.18	0.94	1.00	1.05	1.03	1.00	0.93
Prostate	1.00	*1.03	1.02	1.01	*0.78	_	_	_	_	_	1.00	*1.03	1.02	1.01	*0.78
Stomach	1.00	0.94	*0.84	0.92	0.76	1.00	*0.83	*0.86	*0.49	0.55	1.00	*0.90	*0.84	*0.78	*0.69
Unknown primary site	1.00	*1.10	*1.23	*1.26	*1.43	1.00	1.05	1.02	1.26	*1.81	1.00	*1.07	*1.13	*1.26	*1.58

Table 5.3: Standardised incidence ratios: cancer site, sex and remoteness classification, Australia, 2001–2003

* Statistically significant.

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House, AIHW.

			Males					Females					Persons		
Cancer site	МС	IR	OR	R	VR	МС	IR	OR	R	VR	МС	IR	OR	R	VR
All cancers	0	496	223	12	-18	0	258	13	-6	-21	0	771	251	10	-38
Bladder	0	39	7	0	-1	0	4	9	0	0	0	43	16	0	-1
Brain	0	12	-2	-2	-2	0	11	-5	2	-2	0	23	-8	-1	-3
Breast	0	0	0	0	0	0	-62	-106	-17	-15	0	-62	-105	-17	-15
Cervical	—	_	—	—	_	0	-3	14	3	1	0	-3	14	3	1
Colorectal	0	42	40	6	-8	0	59	18	-4	-7	0	102	58	2	-15
Connective & soft tissue	0	3	-3	-1	1	0	5	-7	0	-1	0	8	-9	-1	0
Head & neck	0	10	33	12	11	0	0	-3	0	1	0	10	30	13	12
Kidney	0	-11	-5	-3	-3	0	4	1	0	-1	0	-7	-4	-4	-4
Leukaemia	0	20	11	-3	-2	0	6	-1	-1	-1	0	26	9	-4	-2
Lip	0	65	45	8	2	0	34	14	1	1	0	99	*59	9	4
Liver	0	-56	-22	-4	1	0	-26	-9	0	2	0	-81	-30	-4	2
Lung	0	30	59	12	11	0	9	24	-1	5	0	39	83	12	15
Lymphoma	0	-50	-48	-13	-6	0	-28	-31	-8	-3	0	-77	-78	-20	-8
Melanoma	0	230	47	-2	-8	0	236	89	17	-5	0	467	137	15	-13
Pancreas	0	8	-4	-2	0	0	14	10	2	0	0	22	6	0	-1
Prostate	0	91	31	1	-15	_	_	_	_	_	0	91	31	1	-15
Stomach	0	-17	-23	-1	-2	0	-28	-10	-4	-1	0	-45	-33	-6	-3
Unknown primary site	0	38	42	6	4	0	17	3	4	5	0	55	45	10	9

 Table 5.4: Average annual excess cancer incidence: cancer site, sex and remoteness classification, 2001–2003

Source: National Cancer Statistics Clearing House, AIHW.

Mortality differentials

Cancer death numbers by ASGC region are presented for 2003 for selected cancers in tables 5.5 to 5.12 and for standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) in Table 5.13. The source of these tables is *Rural, regional and remote health. Mortality trends* 1992–2003 (AIHW 2006c).

Notes in interpreting Table 5.13:

- The statistic used to compare rates of death in each area and between years is the ratio of the number of observed cases to the number expected if 'standard rates' applied in each area and each year.
- The standard for all years is the rate, for males and females, of death in Major City areas for each cause in the period 2001–2003.
- A ratio greater than 1 indicates more deaths than expected (that is, a higher death rate than in Major City areas in 2001–2003). A ratio less than 1 indicates fewer deaths than expected (that is, a lower death rate than in Major Cities in 2001–2003).
- In the *Rural, regional and remote health. Mortality trends* 1992–2003 report the statistical significance of differences between death rates in different areas or years was not calculated.

Summary

- In 2003, 38% of male cancer deaths and 35% of female cancer deaths in Australia were of residents of regional and remote areas (Table 5.5).
- Although incidence of 'all cancers' was about 10% lower for males and females in Very Remote areas compared with Major City areas in 2001–2003, mortality was about 10% higher than for Major City areas in 2003 (Table 5.13). Hence cancer survival in these areas must be much poorer than in Major City areas.
- Males living in Outer Regional areas also experienced about 10% higher mortality for 'all cancers'.
- Between 1992 and 2003 there was a reduction in the death rates across all regions for both males and females. However, the reduction was greater in Major City areas than in rural and remote areas.
- Lung cancer incidence and mortality for males was over one third higher in Very Remote areas in 2001–2003 than for Major City areas.
- Colorectal cancer death rates were similar among Major City, Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas, but lower in remote areas in 2003.
- Female breast cancer death rates from 2000 to 2003 were very similar for Major City, Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas. In remote areas the rates were generally lower than in all other areas but fluctuate considerably from year to year because of small numbers.
- Prostate cancer death rates were about 20% higher in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas, and 10% to 40% lower in Remote areas, than in Major City areas in 2001–2003.
- Melanoma death rates for males were 20 to 30% higher in 2002 and 2003 in Inner Regional and Outer Regional areas than in Major City areas. Melanoma death rates for

females in Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote areas were lower than in Major City areas.

	МС	IR	OR	R	VR	Total
Males	13,235	5,202	2,606	292	131	21,466
Females	10,933	3,896	1,749	195	83	16,856

Note: 70 records were missing details of geographic location and have been excluded from the analysis.

Table 5.6: Number of deaths due to lung cancer, 2003

	МС	IR	OR	R	VR	Total
Males	2,759	1,091	557	60	35	4,502
Females	1,623	555	249	26	10	2,463

Note: 11 records were missing details of geographic location and have been excluded from the analysis.

Table 5.7: Number of deaths due to colorectal cancer, 2003

	МС	IR	OR	R	VR	Total
Males	1,526	578	275	28	10	2,417
Females	1,307	481	210	22	6	2,026

Note: 4 records were missing details of geographic location and have been excluded from the analysis.

Table 5.8: Number of deaths due to breast cancer, 2003

	МС	IR	OR	R	VR	Total
Males	7	<3	<3	<3	<3	9
Females	1,744	616	305	24	16	2,705

Note: 8 records were missing details of geographic location and have been excluded from the analysis.

Table 5.9: Number of deaths due to cervical cancer, 2003

	МС	IR	OR	R	VR	Total
Females	147	48	37	4	<3	237

Note: 1 record was missing details of geographic location and has been excluded from the analysis.

Table 5.10: Number of deaths due to prostate cancer, 2003

	МС	IR	OR	R	VR	Total
Males	1,690	745	360	37	9	2,841

Note: 1 record was missing details of geographic location and has been excluded from the analysis.

	МС	IR	OR	R	VR	Total
Males	461	186	97	12	<3	758
Females	247	93	30	<3	<3	372

Table 5.11: Number of deaths due to melanoma, 2003

Note: 2 records were missing details of geographic location and have been excluded from the analysis.

Table 5.12: Number of deaths due to other cancers, 2003

	МС	IR	OR	R	VR	Total
Males	6,792	2,600	1,316	154	76	10,938
Females	5,866	2,103	919	119	47	9,054

Note: 43 records were missing details of geographic location and have been excluded from the analysis.

Fable 5.13: Standardised	mortality ratios, s	selected cancers,	1992 to 2003
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	Males						Females					
Year	МС	IR	OR	R	VR		МС	IR	OR	R	VR	
All can	cers											
1992	1.20	1.20	1.25	1.12	1.33		1.09	1.08	1.14	1.12	1.55	
1993	1.18	1.16	1.26	1.29	1.21		1.12	1.07	1.12	1.12	1.58	
1994	1.20	1.19	1.28	1.36	1.17		1.10	1.07	1.11	1.19	1.15	
1995	1.17	1.15	1.18	1.21	1.06		1.09	1.09	1.11	1.08	1.07	
1996	1.14	1.15	1.27	1.17	1.22		1.09	1.08	1.13	1.18	1.16	
1997	1.10	1.15	1.16	1.11	1.05		1.07	1.08	1.09	0.97	1.36	
1998	1.08	1.13	1.16	1.16	1.33		1.05	1.02	1.03	1.05	1.27	
1999	1.06	1.10	1.13	1.16	1.10		1.03	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.00	
2000	1.03	1.06	1.16	1.12	1.22		1.01	1.01	1.06	0.93	1.11	
2001	1.03	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.05		1.00	1.03	1.07	1.11	1.31	
2002	1.00	1.08	1.12	0.93	0.88		1.01	1.04	1.08	1.00	1.13	
2003	0.97	1.04	1.11	0.98	1.11		0.98	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.15	
Lung c	ancer											
1992	1.35	1.27	1.36	1.51	1.51		0.89	0.84	0.78	0.93	2.16	
1993	1.25	1.27	1.36	1.53	1.73		0.92	0.83	0.91	0.76	1.90	
1994	1.29	1.29	1.40	1.61	1.56		0.93	0.88	0.91	0.77	0.56	
1995	1.25	1.19	1.27	1.46	1.17		0.94	0.92	0.95	1.18	1.34	
1996	1.20	1.25	1.36	1.22	1.76		0.96	0.91	0.98	1.01	1.55	
1997	1.16	1.18	1.20	1.15	1.59		0.96	0.90	0.95	1.18	2.14	
1998	1.16	1.17	1.29	1.41	1.67		0.94	0.88	0.85	1.18	0.89	
1999	1.12	1.11	1.21	1.33	1.56		0.96	0.96	0.87	1.04	1.26	
2000	1.05	1.06	1.25	1.15	1.64		1.00	0.97	1.05	0.70	1.03	
2001	1.04	1.08	1.11	1.29	1.25		1.01	0.96	1.12	1.31	1.67	
2002	1.03	1.07	1.16	0.92	1.29		1.00	1.10	1.22	1.18	1.63	
2003	0.94	1.00	1.08	0.92	1.36		1.00	0.98	1.00	0.93	0.99	

(continued)

			Males		Females						
Year	MC	IR	OR	R	VR	MC	IR	OR	R	VF	
Colore	ctal car	ncer									
1992	1.22	1.32	1.24	1.13	0.98	1.19	1.30	1.51	1.46	0.52	
1993	1.23	1.25	1.39	1.22	0.83	1.27	1.31	1.21	1.21	1.62	
1994	1.29	1.24	1.34	1.29	1.39	1.24	1.38	1.32	1.13	0.55	
1995	1.18	1.33	1.22	0.84	0.68	1.18	1.26	1.31	1.01	1.40	
1996	1.23	1.14	1.34	1.24	1.10	1.17	1.23	1.30	1.46	0.86	
1997	1.19	1.26	1.31	1.21	0.59	1.15	1.33	1.40	0.65	1.04	
1998	1.12	1.26	1.20	1.23	0.57	1.15	1.26	1.20	1.35	1.18	
1999	1.13	1.15	1.13	1.27	1.04	1.08	1.10	1.26	1.14	0.72	
2000	1.09	1.10	1.26	1.14	0.69	1.11	1.14	1.33	0.77	0.47	
2001	1.09	1.11	1.22	1.45	0.70	1.01	1.19	1.20	1.14	1.23	
2002	0.95	1.14	1.11	0.69	0.34	1.05	1.17	1.13	0.74	0.6	
2003	0.96	0.99	1.00	0.81	0.69	0.95	1.02	1.02	0.96	0.77	
Breast	cancer										
1992	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.15	1.18	1.19	0.87	1.66	
1993	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.26	1.17	1.16	1.16	0.99	
1994	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.24	1.14	1.14	1.26	0.77	
1995	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.18	1.14	1.16	0.99	0.90	
1996	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.15	1.13	1.06	1.16	1.26	
1997	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.14	1.11	1.06	0.93	0.44	
1998	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.07	1.07	1.12	0.72	0.99	
1999	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.02	1.00	1.03	1.24	1.3 <i>1</i>	
2000	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.00	0.99	1.02	0.90	1.09	
2001	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.01	0.99	0.95	0.91	0.64	
2002	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	1.01	1.05	1.00	0.81	0.84	
2003	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	0.97	1.01	1.11	0.73	1.24	
Cervic	al cance	er									
1992						1.73	1.72	2.17	2.90	3.01	
1993						1.57	1.73	2.20	2.90	5.49	
1994						1.68	1.72	2.09	3.66	5.2´	
1995						1.67	1.72	1.88	1.40	5.25	
1996						1.43	1.82	1.20	1.17	5.15	
1997						1.36	1.57	1.72	1.58	6.95	
1998						1.25	1.10	1.60	2.72	3.53	
1999						1.05	0.83	1.35	1.43	1.98	
2000						1.22	0.97	1.75	1.99	1.98	
2001						1.09	1.15	1.69	2.50	1.82	
2002						0.95	0.94	1.44	1.05	0.86	

Table 5.13 (continued): Standardised mortality ratios, selected cancers, 1992 to 2003

			Males				Females				
Year	МС	IR	OR	R	VR		МС	IR	OR	R	VR
Prosta	Prostate cancer										
1992	1.21	1.41	1.52	1.14	0.91						
1993	1.30	1.35	1.55	1.58	0.83						
1994	1.25	1.38	1.53	1.84	0.70						
1995	1.22	1.31	1.40	1.29	1.23						
1996	1.18	1.33	1.54	1.32	0.46						
1997	1.08	1.22	1.25	1.30	1.15						••
1998	1.07	1.22	1.32	1.45	1.39						••
1999	1.02	1.15	1.24	1.03	1.11						
2000	1.02	1.21	1.36	1.32	0.98						••
2001	1.03	1.12	1.26	1.17	0.62						••
2002	1.01	1.23	1.25	1.00	0.91						••
2003	0.97	1.16	1.23	1.09	0.73						
Meland	oma										
1992	1.01	1.04	1.03	0.85	0.70		1.19	1.18	1.23	0.76	1.48
1993	1.05	1.09	1.29	0.98	0.39		0.86	1.14	1.00	1.16	0.63
1994	1.15	1.07	1.07	1.14	0.71		0.98	0.86	0.91	0.71	1.44
1995	1.08	1.04	1.21	0.85	0.41		0.97	1.22	1.21	1.03	0.04
1996	1.00	1.08	1.08	1.04	0.09		1.03	0.89	1.28	1.45	0.01
1997	0.93	1.21	1.11	0.41	0.01		1.00	1.01	1.19	0.96	0.72
1998	1.00	1.17	1.07	0.85	0.93		1.06	0.99	1.02	0.99	1.63
1999	0.98	1.25	0.90	1.17	0.34		1.04	1.14	0.95	1.20	0.74
2000	0.93	1.06	1.15	0.99	0.85		0.95	1.18	1.25	0.95	1.58
2001	0.99	1.23	1.07	0.69	0.49		1.05	1.19	1.13	0.19	0.64
2002	0.97	1.25	1.28	0.90	0.61		0.94	0.99	0.91	0.47	0.06
2003	1.04	1.17	1.28	1.23	0.40		1.01	1.13	0.80	0.16	0.57
Other of	cancers										
1992	1.13	1.10	1.15	0.97	1.45		1.09	1.04	1.10	1.13	1.52
1993	1.12	1.06	1.11	1.16	1.23		1.09	1.03	1.12	1.13	1.59
1994	1.12	1.10	1.17	1.19	1.08		1.07	1.02	1.09	1.25	1.43
1995	1.12	1.06	1.08	1.19	1.10		1.07	1.07	1.07	1.08	0.90
1996	1.10	1.06	1.16	1.10	1.27		1.08	1.07	1.15	1.17	1.01
1997	1.08	1.10	1.08	1.07	0.99		1.05	1.05	1.04	0.97	1.39
1998	1.04	1.06	1.06	0.99	1.35		1.04	1.00	0.99	1.02	1.41
1999	1.02	1.06	1.08	1.09	0.98		1.03	1.01	1.02	0.89	0.86
2000	1.02	1.01	1.06	1.08	1.25		0.99	0.98	0.99	1.00	1.23
2001	1.02	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.16		1.00	1.01	1.03	1.12	1.49
2002	1.00	1.02	1.06	0.97	0.85		1.02	1.00	1.06	1.10	1.27
2003	0.98	1.03	1.10	1.01	1.23		0.99	1.04	1.03	1.22	1.28

Table 5.13 (continued): Standardised mortality ratios, selected cancers, 1992 to 2003

Source: AIHW 2006c.