

Cancer in the Northern Territory 1991-2015: incidence and mortality

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Acronyms	Full form
ACD	Australian Cancer Database
ACR	Australian Coordinating Registry
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
AS	Age-standardised
CI	Confidence interval
CODURF	Cause of Death Unit Record Files
NMSC	Non-melanoma skin cancer
np	not published
NT	Northern Territory
NTCR	Northern Territory Cancer Registry

Cancer in the Northern Territory

1991-2015:

incidence and mortality

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Summary

The Northern Territory Cancer Registry (NTCR) collects data about NT residents who are either diagnosed with or die from cancer. The NTCR analyses and reports statistics on cancer epidemiology to provide information for health service planning and delivery and to inform the general public.

This report presents summary statistics on NT residents diagnosed with or dying from cancer. The statistics include incidence and mortality during the most recent 10-year period 2006-2015, for all cancers combined and for each cancer site. Time trends are provided for all cancers combined and common cancer sites from 1991 when NTCR data quality became reliable.

The report provides statistics for the entire NT population; for males and females; and for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. Equivalent summary statistics for the total Australian population are included for comparison whenever appropriate. To allow comparison with the NT population and with the wider Australian population, the incidence and mortality rates are age-adjusted using a standard population because the age distribution of the NT population is much younger than the total Australian population. Statistical modelling analysis is used to investigate trends of cancer incidence and mortality over time.

Key findings

- During the 10-year period 2006-2015, a total of 7005 new cancer cases were diagnosed among NT residents (58% males and 42% females). The majority of cases occurred among non-Aboriginal Territorians (81%), with the remainder in Aboriginal peoples (19%).
- Seventy three percent of cancer cases diagnosed during 2006 and 2015 were in residents of the Top End region (5705).
- The average number of new cancer cases diagnosed each year increased two and a half times from 312 in the early 1990s to 770 during the period 2011-2015.
- Based on age-standardised rates, the incidence of all cancers combined was slightly lower for the Aboriginal population compared with the non-Aboriginal population (431 and 474 per 100,000 population respectively), although mortality was higher (309 and 200 per 100,000 population respectively).
- The age-standardised incidence rate of all cancers combined was significantly higher in the Aboriginal peoples of the Top End region than those of the Central region (455.3 and 382.6 per 100,000 population respectively).
- The all-cancer incidence rate increased by 2.0% per year for the Aboriginal population, but remained stable for the non-Aboriginal population. This rise was due to increases in cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx, bowel, liver, breast, uterus, prostate and thyroid.
- Breast cancer was the most common cancer diagnosed among both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females. Prostate cancer was the most common cancer in non-Aboriginal males, whilst lung cancer was the leading cancer type in Aboriginal males.
- The incidence of both lung cancer and cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx were higher in the Top End Aboriginal peoples.
- During the 10-year period 2006-2015, a total of 2635 NT residents died from cancer causes (61.5% males and 38.5% females). The majority of cancer deaths occurred among non-Aboriginal Territorians (68.7%), with the remainder in Aboriginal peoples.
- The average number of all-cancer deaths each year almost doubled from 155 deaths in 1991-1995 to 288 deaths in 2011-2015.

- Since 1991 the rate of all-cancer mortality for the non-Aboriginal population decreased moderately by 1.2% per year. The decline was mostly due to a reduction in deaths from cancers of the lung, bowel and prostate.
- Since 1991 the rate of all-cancer mortality among the Aboriginal population increased by 1.0% per year. The rise was largely due to increased deaths from cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx, bowel, leukaemia and unknown primary.
- Lung cancer was the leading cause of cancer deaths in the NT, for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people, both male and female. Lung cancer caused 62 deaths per year on average during 2006-2015.
- There has been a substantial decrease in rates of cervical cancer incidence and mortality since the early 1990s (-53.9% and -79.9% respectively). To the current reporting period, cervical cancer incidence in Aboriginal females decreased from 46 to 18.9 per 100,000 population, and mortality from 45.5 to 12.1 per 100,000 population.

Introduction

Background

This report presents cancer incidence and mortality statistics for the population of the Northern Territory (NT). Cancer incidence is derived from 25 years of cancer data (1991-2015) held in the Northern Territory Cancer Registry (NTCR) and cancer mortality from deaths data held in the Australian Coordinating Registry (ACR).

Because cancer incidence and mortality profiles are very different in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations in the NT¹, cancer statistics are presented for the total NT population and separately for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Territorians. Total Australian cancer incidence and mortality statistics are also presented for comparison.

The term *cancer* in this report refers to all invasive malignant tumours or neoplasms and, therefore, does not include in-situ cancers. NTCR collects information about in-situ melanoma and in-situ carcinomas of the breast and bladder, however these cancers are excluded from reporting. In-situ cancers rarely cause death.

In this report, cancer incidence also excludes all basal and squamous cell carcinomas of the skin. Therefore, non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) incidence only includes other rare types of skin cancer. Basal and squamous cell skin cancer makes up the vast majority of NMSC and is by far the most commonly diagnosed type of cancer in Australia although it causes few deaths. Around two-thirds of Australians will experience at least one basal or squamous cell skin cancer during their lifetime before the age of 70 years.² However, unlike other cancers, basal and squamous cell skin cancer is not generally reported to cancer registries. National incidence rates for NMSC including basal and squamous cell types have been estimated using medically-verified self-reporting in population surveys³ or counts of treatment claims in Medicare⁴.

In this report, grouping of specific cancer sites are, as far as possible, the same as those used in national cancer incidence and mortality reports produced by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).⁵ For less common types of cancer, statistics could not be presented for the NT because of the small number of cases and the resulting large degree of random variation. These less common cancers were grouped with similar cancer sites in the same body region to form more aggregated sites (such as "Cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx") (see Table A1 in Appendix).

This report provides an overview of cancer in the NT and statistical tables for all cancers and for individual cancer sites. Incidence and mortality statistics for the most recent time period 2006-2015 are presented for each site by sex and Indigenous status together with a comparison with total Australian rates. Age-specific incidence rates are also provided but only for common cancers where counts are sufficiently large.

Time trends are presented for common cancer sites. Figures show a five-year moving average of age-standardised rates between 1991 and 2015, and tables provide overall and annual percentage change in rates across the entire period from 1991-1995 to 2011-2015.

Data sources

Cancer registration data

NT cancer incidence statistics presented in this report were calculated using cancer registration data from the NTCR, which records information about NT residents diagnosed with cancer. The Cancer Registry is maintained by Population and Digital Health in the NT Department of Health. It operates under the *NT Cancer (Registration) Act*, which specifies which information is reportable and by whom, and requires that this information be kept in a secure and strictly confidential manner.

The NTCR also obtains information on all deaths in the NT from the NT Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages. Information on deaths of NT residents who died elsewhere in Australia is obtained by matching the NTCR with the National Deaths Index. This provides regular updates to the vital status of people registered on the NTCR. Death information is not available for people who die overseas after being diagnosed with cancer while resident in the NT.

Background information about the operation of the NTCR can be found in a related publication, *Northern Territory Cancer Registry: Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting Procedures*.⁶

The Australian cancer incidence used for comparing with NT statistics was sourced from the Australian Cancer Database (ACD), which was compiled by the AIHW from data provided by the state and territory cancer registries. The 2015 version of ACD was downloaded from the AIHW website⁷.

Death data

The Cause of Death Unit Record Files (CODURF) from ACR includes all deaths registered in Australia, together with the coded causes of death and demographic information of the deceased. Deaths of NT residents with cancer documented as the underlying cause of death, regardless of whether the death occurred in the NT or elsewhere in Australia, were extracted to source the cancer mortality statistics.

Population data

The Estimated Resident Population data of the NT from the Australian Bureau of Statistics, stratified by age, sex, Indigenous status and health district, were used as denominators in the calculation of incidence or mortality rates⁸.

Statistical methods

Incidence and mortality

Cancer incidence is defined as the number of cases of primary cancers first diagnosed in a population during a specific period. Similarly, cancer mortality refers to deaths from cancer in a given population occurring in a specified period. In this report, incidence and mortality over the period 2006-2015 were provided, rather than a single year. This is mainly because of the relatively small number of NT cancer cases or, particularly, deaths from most cancer sites. Such a situation results in rates which are unreliable in that they may vary widely from year to year. These changes in rates are not meaningful if expressed as a single year, merely reflecting a difference due to a few cases. Use of combined data from ten years provides a larger total number of cases or deaths and a more accurate estimate of the true rate.

Statistical measures reported include: the number of new cases or deaths of each cancer type; its relative proportion among cases or deaths of all cancers; crude and age-standardised rates of incidence or mortality; cumulative risk (to age 75 years) of a person being diagnosed with, or dying from, each type of cancer. All rates are expressed as the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population.

Age-standardised rates are used to facilitate comparisons between populations that have different age structures, e.g. between youthful and ageing communities. In this report, direct standardisation is used in which age-specific rates are used to calculate the number of cases or deaths that would have occurred if the population had the same age distribution as the selected standard population, i.e. 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. This effectively removes the influence of age structure on the summary rate.

Cumulative risk is a more exact measure of risk, which takes account of the sequential removal, from the population at risk, of people who are diagnosed with (for incidence) or die of the cancer. It is expressed as a risk of "one in N". It is calculated from the age-specific rates (incidence and death) from birth to 74 years of age.

Trends in incidence and mortality

Time trend of cancer incidence or mortality was based on five-year moving averages of age-standardised rate. This is because annual rates showed extreme fluctuation due to fewer cancer cases or deaths in the relatively small population in the NT. The 5-year moving rates, therefore, provide a smoothed time trend at annual basis between 1991-1995 and 2011-2015 periods.

The time trend was assessed using the Joinpoint Regression Program (Version 4.8.0.1), a software package developed by the National Cancer Institute of the USA⁹. The join point regression method is similar to the least square regression method¹⁰ and evaluates changing trends over successive segments over time. A joinpoint is the point at which the linear segment changes significantly.

Due to the relatively small number of cases or deaths and short data period of the NT cancer data, it is hard to detect alterations between time segments. This report only attempted to assess an overall linear trend by assuming constant change over the whole period (i.e. zero joinpoint). The model gives an average yearly percentage change in incidence or mortality rates over the whole period, of which positive values indicate an increasing trend whilst negative values indicate a decreasing trend. A trend is taken to be statistically significant if the 95% confidence interval of average annual percentage change does not include zero.

Limitations

This report contains the number of new cases and deaths, and age-specific, crude, cumulative, and age-standardised incidence and mortality rates of NT residents with cancer. They are based on registered cancers diagnosed on or before 31 December 2015.

There are several limitations to the statistics provided in this report.

Indigenous identification

For the period 1991-2001 there was an overestimate of cancer incidence rates in non-Aboriginal people by 2-3% and an underestimate of rates in Aboriginal people by 15-20%. This error was attributed to under-ascertainment of cases and, more importantly, misclassification of Indigenous status in NT cancer registrations between 1991-1999.⁷

In more recent years there should be less misclassification because the NTCR verifies patient demographic information from the Client Master Index of the NT public hospitals client administration system, which is known to have a high level of accuracy in patient demographic information.⁸ However, there has been no validation study of Indigenous identification data in the NTCR since 2001.

Small numbers

The population in the NT, especially the Aboriginal population, is small and relatively young compared to the total Australian population (see Figure A1 in Appendix). For example, in 2011 the NT population was just over 230,000 people with 5.6% aged 65 years and over, compared to the national average of 13.8%. In the same year, fewer than 700 new cases of cancer were registered in the NT. Random variation in the

annual number of cancer cases and deaths, particularly for less common cancer sites, can be considerable and may be responsible for differences in incidence and mortality rates among population groups.

Random variation may also be responsible for small alterations in incidence or mortality trends over time. To address this, 95% confidence intervals were provided for age-standardised incidence and mortality rates and for estimated annual changes of these rates. Statistical estimations were omitted if numbers of cancer cases or deaths (less than 5) were considered too few for publication. Rates based on a numerator of less than 20 counts should always be interpreted with caution due to the inherent uncertainty of the value, as reflected by the large confidence interval.

The analysis aims to limit the effects of random variation by aggregating into 10-year periods (rather than annual) and by grouping similar cancer sites together (e.g. cancer of oral cavity and pharynx). For the same reason, analysis is not performed for geographic breakdowns other than the Top End and Central Australia regions.

Changes to case registration and coding

Interpretation of incidence or mortality trends may be complicated by differences in data capture over time (such as changes to cancer registration rules or coding), as well as the impact of screening or health education activities on health seeking behaviours and diagnosis. An example of this change is from the middle 2000s when polycythaemia vera, myelodysplastic syndromes and other cancers of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue (ICD-10 codes D45–D46, D47.1 and D47.3–D47.5) were added to cancer notifications.

Incomplete data

The *NT Cancer (Registration) Act* stipulates that only hospitals and pathology laboratories must notify cancer cases to the Cancer Registry. This means there may be incomplete ascertainment of cases that are clinically diagnosed, diagnosed on radiological findings, or diagnosed in the primary care or outpatient setting. For example, in 2015 the NTCR commenced active surveillance of liver cancer (diagnosed on radiological findings), which is known to be missed in the usual population registry setting¹¹.

Cancer in the Northern Territory

All cancers combined

Incidence

On average, 700 people were diagnosed with cancer each year in the NT during the 10-year period of 2006-2015; 58% were males and 19% were Aboriginal peoples (Table 1).

Based on crude incidence rates, Territorians were slightly less likely to be diagnosed with a cancer than Australians overall; and within the NT, Aboriginal peoples were less likely to be diagnosed than non-Aboriginal people. This is largely caused by the fact that most types of cancer occur at older ages and, on average, Territorians are younger than the rest of Australia and NT Aboriginal people are younger than NT non-Aboriginal people (see Figure A1 in Appendix). The age-standardised rate provides a 'fairer' appraisal by assuming all population groups in comparison have the same age structure as the standard population.

After being age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population, the NT all-cancer incidence rate was only slightly lower than that of the Australian total (465.4 compared with 497.7 per 100,000 population respectively) (Table 1). Within the NT, the all-cancer incidence rate was less in Aboriginal peoples than in non-Aboriginal people (431.4 versus 474.2 per 100,000).

For both NT Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, the age-standardised incidence rate of all cancers combined was higher among males than females; similar to the overall Australian population (Table 1). Non-Aboriginal Territorian males had a cancer incidence rate similar to that of Australian males, whilst NT Aboriginal males had a much lower rate. Amongst NT females, the cancer incidence rate was considerably higher in Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal females.

Northern Territory non-Aboriginal people had a similar age pattern of cancer incidence as that seen in Australians overall. Aboriginal Territorians had lower rates in the younger age groups (less than 45 years) and the older age groups (over 65 years) (Table 2).

Cancer incidence by primary site often differed between the NT Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations (Table 8, Table 9). Compared to Aboriginal Territorians, non-Aboriginal people had a much greater incidence of skin melanoma, bowel cancer, breast cancer and prostate cancer, most of which are easier to cure and have better survival.¹ Conversely, Aboriginal peoples had a higher incidence of cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx, thyroid and of an unknown primary. Also more common in the Aboriginal population were cancers of all respiratory and intrathoracic organs (including lung and larynx), cancers of digestive organs (including liver, gallbladder and bile ducts, pancreas, anus) and cancers of most female reproductive organs (including vulva and vagina, cervix, uterus).

During 1991-2015, the all-cancer incidence among the NT non-Aboriginal population remained stable (Table 3). The declining incidence of lung cancer was mainly replaced by the rising incidence of skin melanoma.

For the NT Aboriginal population however, all-cancer incidence increased by 2.0% per year (1.8% for males, 2.2% for females) (Table 3, Table 4, Table 5). This rise was attributed to several common primary cancer sites including:

- Cancers of the breast, prostate and bowel (incidence was lower in the Aboriginal peoples initially);
- Cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx, liver and thyroid (incidence was higher in the Aboriginal population and increased further); and

- Cancers of the pancreas and uterus (initially similar incidence to non-Aboriginal Territorians but increased over time).

¹Cervical cancer incidence (and mortality) in Aboriginal females decreased substantially from a very high level in the early 1990s. The incidence of unknown primary cancer also decreased in the Aboriginal population.

Mortality

Cancer has now exceeded cardiovascular disease to become the leading cause of death in the NT for the period 2006-2014¹². Cancer deaths accounted for 25% of all deaths in the NT (compared with 22% cardiovascular deaths), and comprised 17% of all Aboriginal deaths and 33% of all non-Aboriginal deaths.

On average 264 Territorians died from cancer per year during 2006-2015 (Table 1); 60% were males; 31% were Aboriginal peoples.

The age-standardised rate of cancer mortality was higher in the NT than in Australia as a whole (220.1 compared to 172.3 per 100,000 population) (Table 1). Whilst the NT non-Aboriginal rate (200.1 per 100,000) was fractionally higher than the total Australian rate, the NT Aboriginal rate (309.4 per 100,000) was much greater. The higher mortality rate of cancer in the NT, especially among Aboriginal peoples, is in contrast to the relatively lower incidence rate when compared to Australia as a whole.

During 1991-2015, the all-cancer mortality rate among the NT non-Aboriginal population decreased moderately over time (by 1.2% per year) (Table 3). This decline was more pronounced for males than females (Table 4, Table 5), and driven by the reduction in deaths from lung cancer, bowel cancer and prostate cancer. For Aboriginal peoples, all-cancer mortality increased by 1% per year. The mortality rise among the Aboriginal peoples was attributed to several cancer types, including oral cavity and pharynx, bowel, liver, leukaemia and unknown primary.

Most common cancers

The most common types of cancer are shown in Figure 6 and are ranked by the number of new cases diagnosed during 2006-2015 by sex and Indigenous status (Table 6 and Table 7). For non-Aboriginal Territorians, the most common cancer sites were prostate (males), breast (females), followed by bowel, skin melanoma and lung (both males and females). These are comparable to Australia as a whole. Amongst the NT Aboriginal population, the top three common cancer sites in males were lung, oral cavity and pharynx, and liver; and breast, lung and uterus in females.

Cancer of the prostate

Prostate cancer was the most common cancer for NT males, but mostly among non-Aboriginal males for whom it accounted for 22% of all-cancer cases and 9% of cancer deaths during 2006-2015 (Table 52). The incidence rate for all NT males was lower than the Australian rate: by nearly 30% for NT non-Aboriginal males (120.5 versus 169.9 per 100,000) and by almost 80% for NT Aboriginal males (38.2 versus 169.9 per 100,000).

The incidence rate in non-Aboriginal males was relatively stable over the period 1991-2015 with a small decline in the most recent years (since 2008-2012) (Figure 51). Despite remaining at a low level compared with other populations, throughout 1991-2015 the prostate cancer incidence rate among NT Aboriginal increased considerably (by 6.8% per year) (Table 54).

The mortality rate has remained relatively stable among both NT Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal males since 1991, and rates are comparable to Australia as a whole (Table 54).

Cancer of the breast

Breast cancer was the most common type of cancer diagnosed in NT females, both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal. It accounted for 29% of all-cancer cases and 15% of cancer deaths in NT females (Table 41). It was more common in non-Aboriginal females, responsible for almost one third of all cancers diagnosed. The incidence rate for NT non-Aboriginal females was only slightly lower than the Australian rate (119.9 versus 120.4 per 100,000) and for Aboriginal females was 30% lower (84.4 versus 119.9 per 100,000).

Breast cancer incidence rates in NT Aboriginal females increased by 4.7% per year from 1991-2015 (Table 43). This is in contrast to an almost stable trend in NT non-Aboriginal females, similar to the whole of Australia.

Compared with the Australian female breast cancer mortality rate (20.5 per 100,000), the NT Aboriginal rate was higher (40.8 per 100,000) and the NT non-Aboriginal rate was lower (20.1 per 100,000) (Table 9). NT Aboriginal mortality rates have surpassed both NT non-Aboriginal and Australian rates since 1991.

Cancer of the lung

Lung cancer was the third most common type of cancer diagnosed and the top cause of cancer deaths in the whole of NT, accounting for 11% of all-cancer cases, and responsible for 23% of all-cancer deaths (Table 30). Among NT Aboriginal people, it ranked as the most common type of cancer, accounting for 16% of all-cancer cases.

For the NT non-Aboriginal population in 2006-2015, lung cancer incidence and mortality were fractionally higher than the total Australian rate (Table 30). These rates in the NT Aboriginal population were greater again than in non-Aboriginal Territorians: the incidence was over 70% greater than the total Australian rate (76.5 versus 44.0 per 100,000) and the mortality was more than double (72.8 versus 32.7 per 100,000).

Lung cancer is more common in males than females (Table 30). Among the non-Aboriginal population, the female incidence was only half of the males (34.6 versus 70.8 per 100,000). However, the gender difference was much less among Aboriginal peoples. Lung cancer incidence in Aboriginal females was, therefore, nearly two-times that of non-Aboriginal females (61.0 versus 34.6 per 100,000).

NT non-Aboriginal incidence and mortality of lung cancer were much higher than total Australian rates in the early 1990s and decreased considerably during 1991-2015: incidence by 1.7% per year and mortality by 2.7% per year (Table 32). The incidence and mortality in the NT Aboriginal population declined in the first half of 1991-2015, (as did non-Aboriginal Territorians), but trended upward during the mid-2000s (Figure 29). Therefore, there was little change over the whole period for Aboriginal peoples (Table 32).

Cancer of the bowel

Bowel cancer was one of the leading causes of cancer incidence and mortality for the NT non-Aboriginal population, but was less common for the NT Aboriginal population (Table 17). It accounted for 12% of all-cancer cases and deaths among non-Aboriginal Territorians.

For the NT non-Aboriginal population, bowel cancer incidence was almost the same as the total Australian rate (Table 17) and changed little over time (Table 19). Mortality was also similar to the Australian total (Table 17), both of which decreased between 1991 and 2015 (Table 19).

For Aboriginal Territorians, bowel cancer incidence had almost doubled between 1991 and 2015 (Table 19). This increase was from a very low base in the early 1990s (7.7 per 100,000), and despite the rise over time, by 2006-2015 the NT Aboriginal rate was still 60% lower than that of total Australia (Table 17). Their bowel cancer mortality was also well below the non-Aboriginal and Australian rates in the early 1990s (8.7 versus 35.2 and 29.3 per 100,000 respectively). Aboriginal mortality rose in the early 2000s then decreased afterward (Figure 16) resulting in an annual mortality rate of 3%. This is in contrast to the constant decline in non-Aboriginal Territorians and total Australians (-0.9% and -2.1% annually respectively), which narrowed over time and became only fractionally less than the Australian total in 2006-2015 (Table 17).

Bowel cancer was more common among males than females. The incidence rate of Aboriginal males was nearly 70% higher than Aboriginal females (27.9 versus 16.7 per 100,000) and non-Aboriginal males were 34% higher than non-Aboriginal females (69.6 versus 52.0 per 100,000) (Table 17).

Melanoma of the skin

Melanoma of the skin was common in non-Aboriginal people but rare in Aboriginal people (48.5 versus 2.9 per 100,000) (Table 35). On Average, 63 non-Aboriginal people were diagnosed with skin melanoma each year during 2006-2015, accounting for 11% of their all-cancer cases.

Among the NT non-Aboriginal population, in the period 2006-2015 the incidence was similar to the total Australian rate, whilst mortality was 40% lower (Table 35). During 1991-2015 the incidence rate, especially among males, rose from a relatively low level to exceed the Australian incidence rate in 2011-2015 (Figure 34). In contrast, the mortality rate decreased approximately 4% per year, from a relatively high level in 1991-1995 (10.0 per 100,000) to a level well below the Australian rate (4.4 versus 5.9 per 100,000) (Table 37).

Melanoma of the skin occurred more frequently in NT males than females. Among the non-Aboriginal population, the incidence rate in males was over 50% higher than that in females (58.5 versus 37.0 per 100,000) (Table 35).

Cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx

Cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx was more common in the NT than in Australia generally, and more so among Aboriginal than non-Aboriginal Territorians (Table 11).

For the NT non-Aboriginal population, the incidence was about 70% higher than the total Australian rate (17.3 versus 10.2 per 100,000) and the mortality was more than double (6.5 versus 3.0 per 100,000) (Table 11). There was little change in their incidence or mortality during 1991 and 2015 (Table 13).

Incidence in the NT Aboriginal population was three times (34.2 versus 10.2 per 100,000) and mortality was seven times (21.4 versus 3.0 per 100,000) the total Australian rate (Table 11). Between 1991 and 2015 incidence and mortality in the NT Aboriginal population each increased at the rate of 2.6% per year (from 15.7 to 22.3 per 100,000, and from 10.1 to 25.7 per 100,000 respectively) (Table 13).

Cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx was at least 2.5 times more likely in males than females, in every population reviewed (Table 11). For both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Territorians, the male incidence rate was three times the female incidence rate (55.1 versus 16.6 per 100,000 and 24.4 versus 8.8 per 100,000, respectively) (Table 11).

Unknown primary cancer

Cancer of unknown primary is the term used to describe a cancer that has spread (metastasised) from an unknown starting point. This cancer type is usually difficult to treat and, therefore, results in high mortality.

Unknown primary cancer was one of the common cancers diagnosed as well as a common cause of cancer death in the NT, especially among the Aboriginal population. It accounted for 6% of all-cancer cases and 10% of all-cancer deaths in the NT Aboriginal population during 2006-2015 (Table 76).

Age-standardised rates of incidence and mortality were both approximately 1.7 times higher in the NT than the whole of Australia. The incidence and mortality rates for NT Aboriginal females, males and overall were higher than the equivalent NT non-Aboriginal rates. The Aboriginal rates were almost three times the total Australian rates (28.4 versus 10.7 per 100,000 for incidence, 33.1 versus 11.7 per 100,000 for mortality) (Table 76).

Since 1991 the incidence of cancer of unknown primary in the NT decreased by approximately 2-3% per year, suggesting an improvement in cancer diagnosis (Table 78). The decrease however was less consistent among Aboriginal people who, over the same period, also experienced an increased mortality rate, equating to approximately 2% per year (Figure 75).

Cancer of the liver

Liver cancer was the third most commonly diagnosed primary site among NT Aboriginal males, accounting for 9% of their all-cancer cases in the period 2006-2015 (Figure 6) (Table 22). The age-standardised incidence rate of liver cancer in NT Aboriginal peoples was 4.7 times greater than in non-Aboriginal Territorians and Australians as a whole (31.3 versus 6.7 and 6.7 per 100,000, respectively). The age-standardised mortality rate followed a similar pattern (29.6 per 100,000 in Aboriginal Territorians versus 6.9 in non-Aboriginal Territorians and 5.8 in Australia) (Table 22).

Liver cancer incidence was much greater in males than in females. For Aboriginal peoples the incidence in males was four times that of females (56.4 versus 13.8 per 100,000); for non-Aboriginal people the incidence in males was seven times higher (11.0 versus 1.5 per 100,000) (Table 22).

There were substantial fluctuations in the incidence and mortality of liver cancer among the NT Aboriginal population during 1991-2015 (Figure 21). Assessed for the whole period, the incidence in the NT total population rose by 3.2% per year (Table 24).

Cancer of the uterus

Uterine cancer was the third most common type of cancer in NT Aboriginal females, accounting for 8% of their all-cancer cases during the period 2006-2015 (Table 48). The age-standardised incidence rate of uterine cancer was higher among NT Aboriginal females compared with NT non-Aboriginal and all Australian females (28.1 versus 16.3 and 18.2 per 100,000 respectively).

The incidence of uterine cancer in NT Aboriginal females increased by 5.3% per year during the period 1991-2015 (from 13.1 to 28.7 per 100,000), surpassing NT non-Aboriginal and Australian rates (Figure 47) (Table 50).

Cancer incidence in the regions

Table 79 presents the number of cancer cases diagnosed during 2006-2015 in the Top End and Central Australia regions of the NT, by primary site. On average, there were 571 cancer cases diagnosed each year in the Top End of which 17% were in Aboriginal peoples; in the Central region there were approximately 130 cases annually, of which 31% were in Aboriginal peoples.

The incidence rate for all cancers combined and the most common cancer sites in each region are shown in Table 80 and Table 81. The incidence rate for all cancers combined was higher in Top End Aboriginal

peoples than Central Australian Aboriginal peoples (455.3 versus 382.5 per 100,000), while the rates for non-Aboriginal people were similar in the two regions (479.0 and 446.1 per 100,000 respectively). There was little difference in all-cancer incidence rates between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in the Top End region, while in the Central region the Aboriginal rate was much lower than that of the non-Aboriginal people.

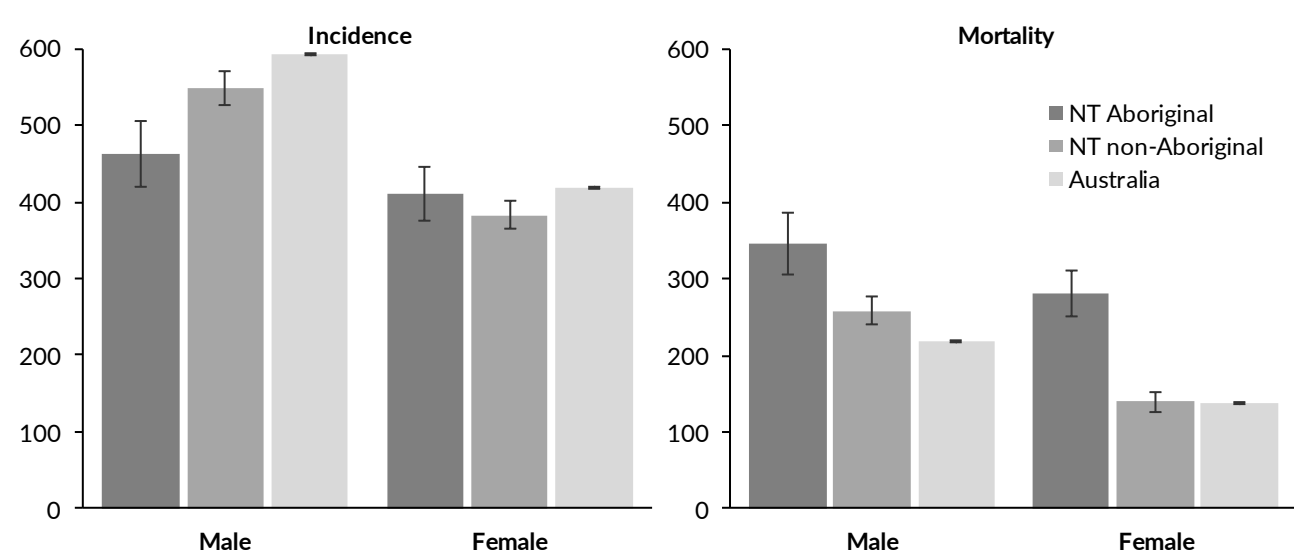
In general, the Top End region had a much greater incidence of lung cancer than the Central region. Aboriginal peoples in the Top End had twice the lung cancer incidence of those in the Central region (94.8 versus 43.4 per 100,000); for non-Aboriginal peoples the difference was less and did not reach statistical significance (56.2 versus 40.7 per 100,000). Similarly, the incidence of oral cavity and pharyngeal cancer was also higher in the Top End for the non-Aboriginal population (18.5 versus 10.8 per 100,000) and Aboriginal peoples (39.4 versus 25.1 per 100,000 but not statistically significant). Both types of cancer are etiologically related to tobacco smoking, which is more common in the Top End region¹³.

Aboriginal peoples in the Central region had a greatly higher incidence of cancer of the gallbladder and bile ducts compared to those in the Top End region (31.2 versus 8.7 per 100,000 population).

Statistical tables and figures

All cancers combined

Figure 1. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for all cancers combined, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

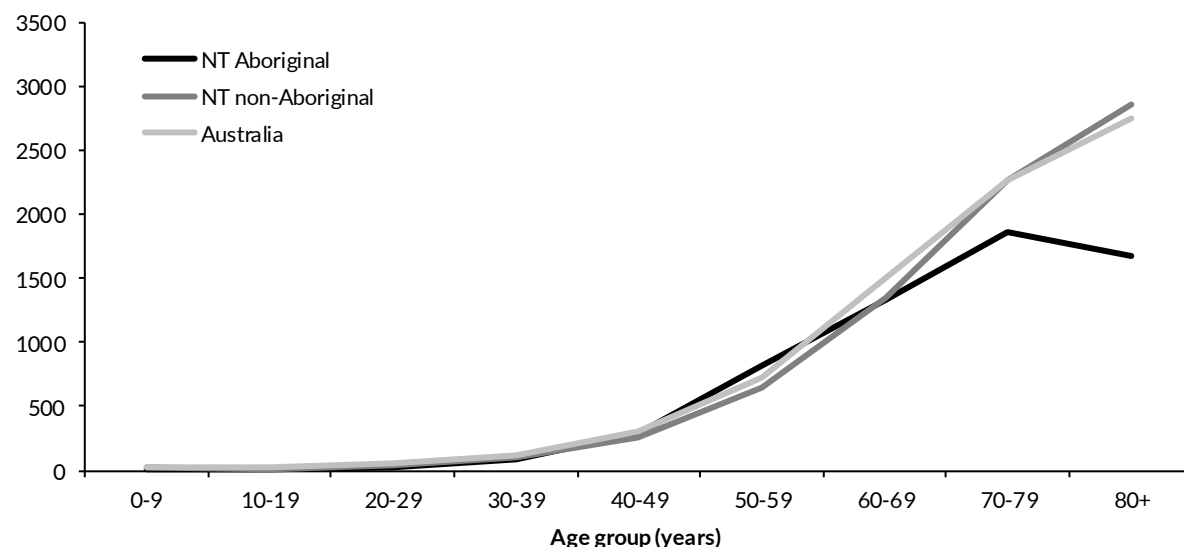


Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Table 1. Incidence and mortality for all cancers combined, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non-Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non-Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	1354	5651	7005		824	1811	2635	
Crude rate	196.0	352.3	305.2	543.9	119.3	112.9	114.8	192.4
AS rate	431.4	474.2	465.4	497.7	309.4	200.1	220.1	172.3
(95% CI)	(405-458)	(460-488)	(453-478)	(497-499)	(285-334)	(189-211)	(210-230)	(172-173)
Risk to age 75	1 in 3	1 in 3	1 in 3	1 in 3	1 in 5	1 in 9	1 in 8	1 in 10
MALE								
Number	641	3448	4089		415	1205	1620	
Crude rate	185.1	403.9	340.7	613.4	119.8	141.2	135.0	218.5
AS rate	462.6	549.2	534.6	591.9	345.4	258.3	270.4	217.9
(95% CI)	(419-506)	(527-571)	(515-554)	(591-593)	(305-385)	(240-276)	(254-287)	(217-219)
Risk to age 75	1 in 3	1 in 3	1 in 3	1 in 3	1 in 4	1 in 8	1 in 7	1 in 9
FEMALE								
Number	713	2203	2916		409	606	1015	
Crude rate	207.0	293.5	266.3	475.2	118.8	80.7	92.7	166.5
AS rate	410.6	382.9	387.4	419.2	281.4	139.6	171.2	137.3
(95% CI)	(376-445)	(365-401)	(371-403)	(418-420)	(251-312)	(127-152)	(159-183)	(137-138)
Risk to age 75	1 in 4	1 in 4	1 in 4	1 in 4	1 in 5	1 in 13	1 in 10	1 in 12

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

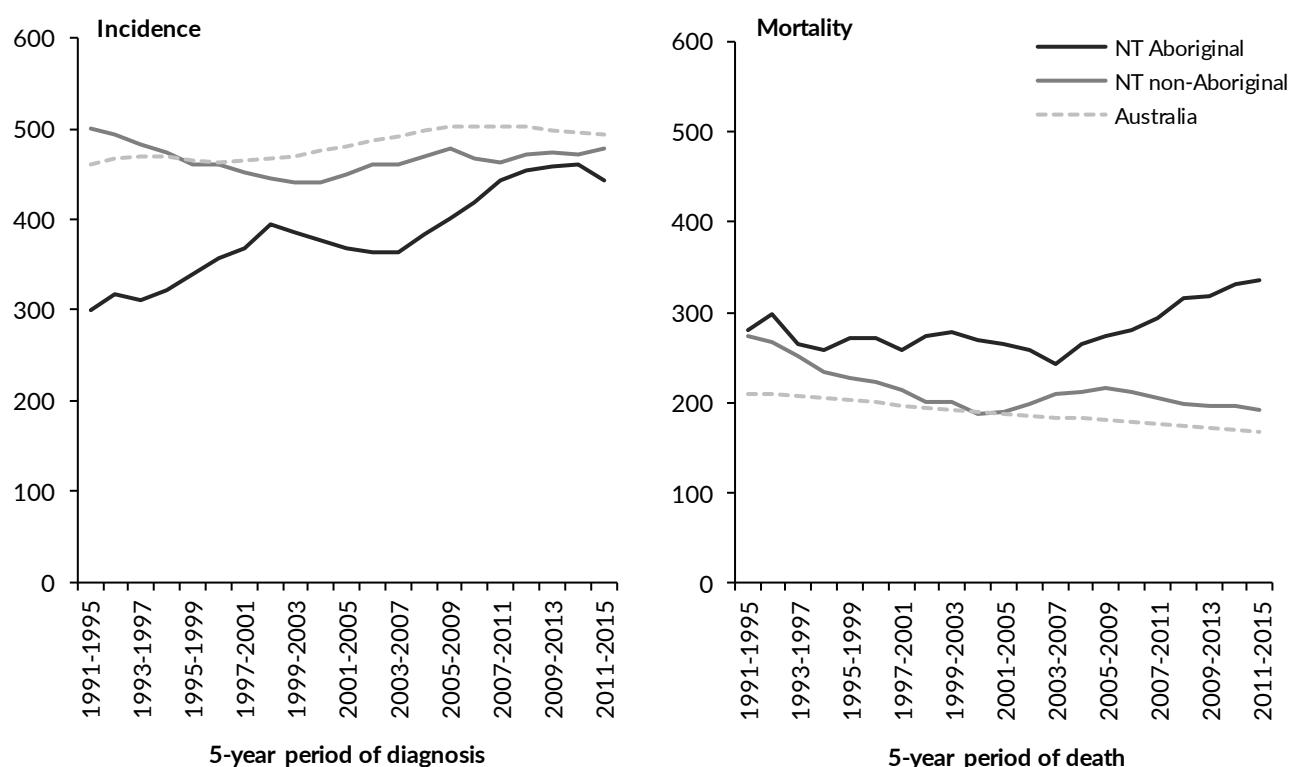
Figure 2. Age-specific incidence rates for all cancers combined, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 2. Age-specific incidence and mortality rates for all cancers combined, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
<20	10.2	16.4	13.7	18.0	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.4
20-34	40.5	52.5	48.9	67.2	11.1	4.3	6.3	6.5
35-44	158.1	175.9	171.2	194.4	77.9	15.1	31.4	27.1
45-54	526.6	418.4	441.5	479.9	274.0	81.4	122.6	92.4
55-64	1071.8	953.5	973.3	1072.8	634.7	266.0	327.5	261.3
65-74	1667.8	1817.8	1793.8	1923.9	1312.4	697.0	795.3	619.1
75+	1860.6	2683.1	2523.7	2631.4	1760.4	1836.9	1822.1	1551.4
MALE								
<20	11.1	20.7	16.6	19.1	1.3	3.5	2.5	2.6
20-34	33.1	46.3	42.5	59.2	12.1	3.1	5.7	6.4
35-44	126.6	128.9	128.3	146.4	79.9	11.5	28.2	24.2
45-54	508.2	388.2	412.3	436.9	293.1	85.3	127.0	92.8
55-64	1157.2	1119.8	1125.2	1269.1	728.4	337.7	394.8	299.8
65-74	1864.5	2277.5	2227.0	2463.1	1561.8	843.0	931.0	760.6
75+	2218.9	3349.3	3172.4	3549.1	1849.1	2409.1	2321.4	2066.7
FEMALE								
<20	9.1	11.8	10.6	16.8	4.9	1.1	2.7	2.2
20-34	48.0	59.5	55.9	75.4	10.0	5.5	6.9	6.5
35-44	188.0	228.5	217.4	241.7	76.0	19.2	34.9	29.8
45-54	544.2	452.2	473.1	522.0	255.7	77.1	117.8	92.0
55-64	994.9	746.4	793.9	879.3	550.4	176.6	248.1	223.4
65-74	1520.0	1170.8	1243.2	1400.7	1125.1	491.5	622.8	481.9
75+	1634.4	2013.7	1927.2	1968.8	1704.4	1262.0	1362.9	1179.2

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population.

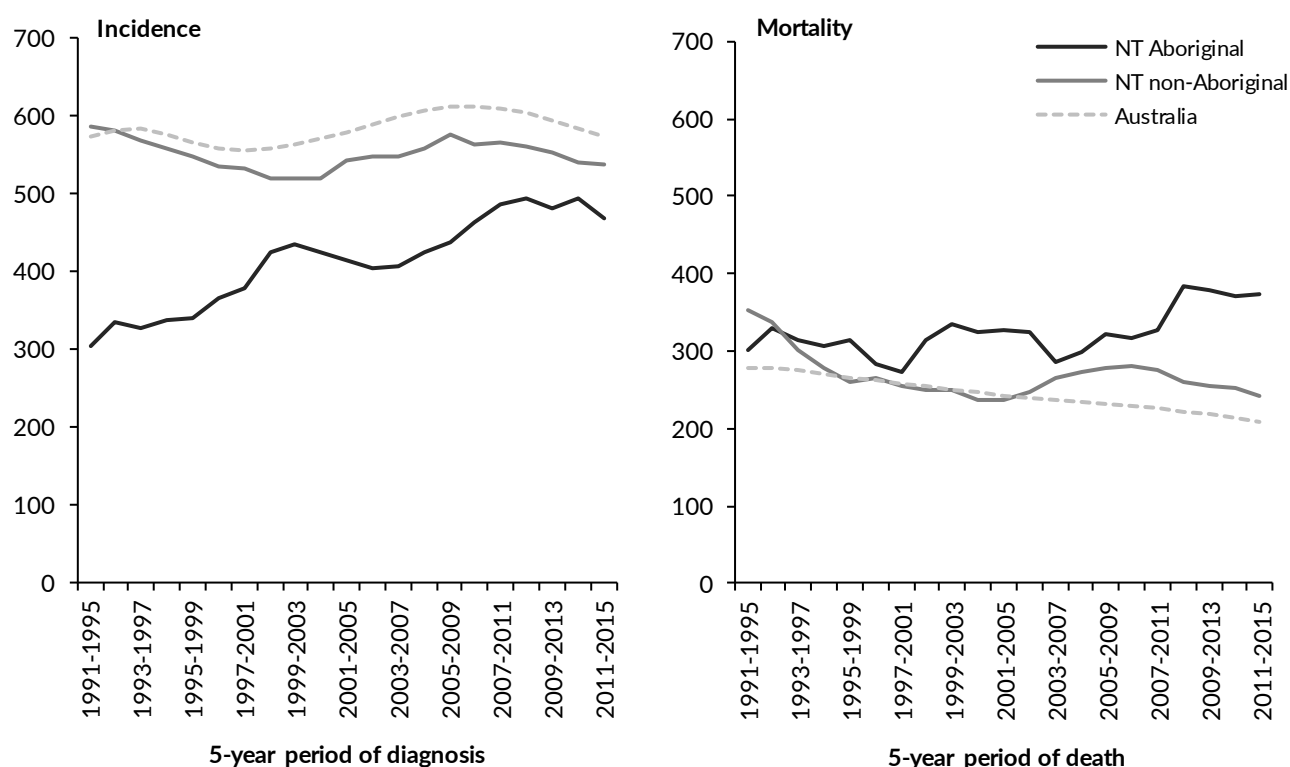
Figure 3. Time trend of incidence and mortality for all cancers combined, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 3. Time trend of incidence and mortality for all cancers combined, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal			NT non-Aboriginal			NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate (95%CI)		Number	Rate (95%CI)		Rate (95%CI)		Rate (95%CI)	
INCIDENCE										
1991-1995	287	299.7	(256-344)	1275	499.7	(464-535)	433.2	(406-460)	461.0	(459-462)
1996-2000	378	357.9	(313-402)	1655	460.8	(434-488)	426.9	(405-449)	463.8	(462-465)
2001-2005	472	368.8	(330-407)	2015	450.5	(427-474)	427.8	(408-448)	481.3	(480-483)
2006-2010	622	419.2	(382-457)	2532	467.7	(446-489)	455.8	(437-475)	502.9	(502-504)
2011-2015	732	444.2	(406-482)	3119	479.4	(460-499)	472.9	(456-490)	493.3	(492-495)
%Change in rate										
Overall		48.6			2.0		12.7		10.5	
Annual (95%CI)		2.0 (1.6, 2.4)			0.1 (-0.2, 0.3)		0.6 (0.5, 0.8)		0.5 (0.4, 0.6)	
MORTALITY										
1991-1995	235	279.3	(235-324)	538	272.9	(245-301)	267.4	(244-290)	210.1	(209-211)
1996-2000	248	270.9	(229-312)	604	223.2	(202-244)	228.2	(210-246)	199.8	(199-201)
2001-2005	294	264.7	(229-300)	631	189.3	(172-207)	201.3	(186-216)	188.5	(188-189)
2006-2010	356	279.6	(247-312)	840	211.8	(195-228)	223.5	(209-238)	178.6	(178-179)
2011-2015	468	334.8	(299-370)	971	191.4	(178-205)	217.8	(205-231)	166.8	(166-168)
%Change in rate										
Overall		22.0			-21.5		-11.3		-21.5	
Annual (95%CI)		1.0 (0.4, 1.6)			-1.2 (-1.7, -0.7)		-0.6 (-1.0, -0.1)		-1.2 (-1.2, -1.1)	

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

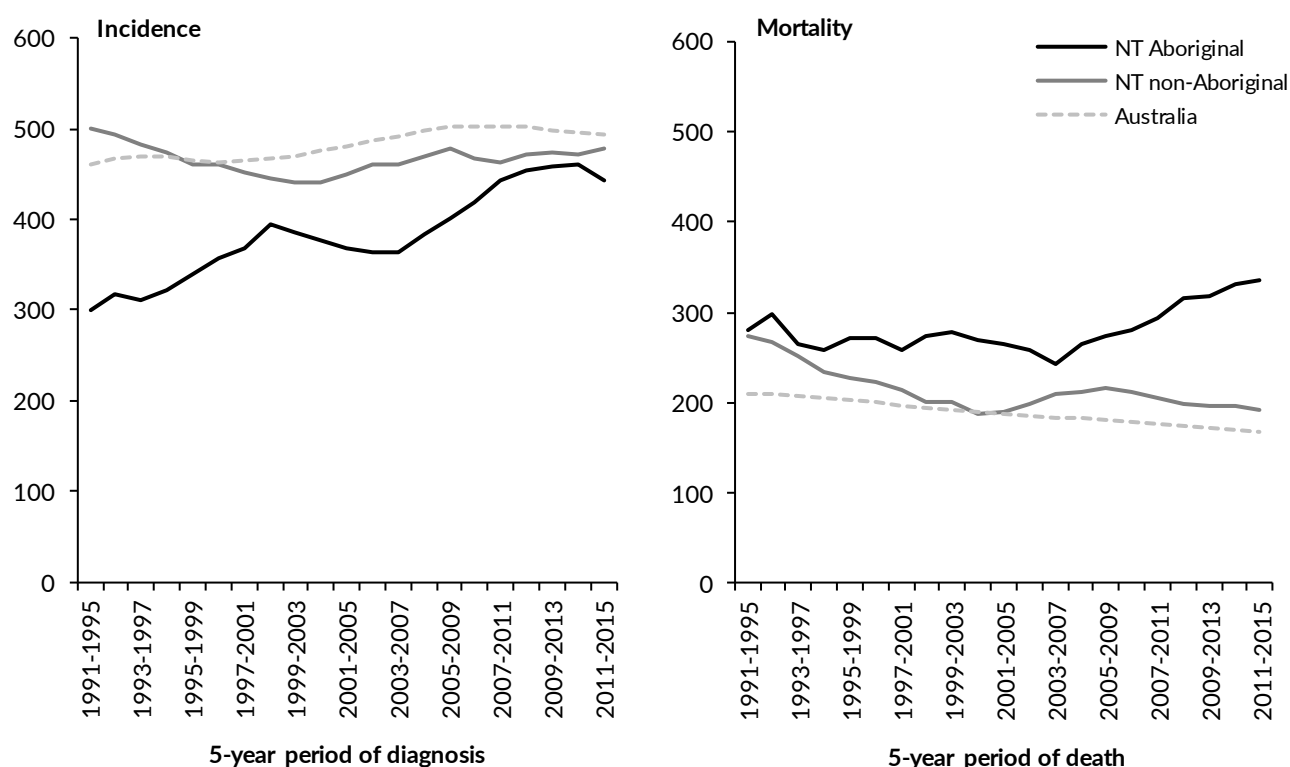
Figure 4. Time trend of incidence and mortality for all cancers combined, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia males, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 4. Time trend of incidence and mortality for all cancers combined, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia males, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)		Rate (95%CI)	
INCIDENCE								
1991-1995	136	303.6 (244-363)	721	587.2 (528-646)	479.1 (438-520)		574.8 (572-577)	
1996-2000	177	365.9 (304-428)	983	535.7 (493-579)	478.5 (444-513)		558.9 (557-561)	
2001-2005	234	413.1 (350-476)	1228	543.5 (505-582)	509.5 (477-542)		579.3 (577-582)	
2006-2010	296	462.7 (401-524)	1582	563.9 (529-599)	542.5 (512-573)		612.3 (610-614)	
2011-2015	345	467.4 (406-529)	1866	538.2 (510-567)	528.3 (502-554)		574.5 (573-576)	
%Change in rate								
Overall		42.9		-2.0	8.3		8.3	
Annual (95%CI)		1.8 (1.3, 2.3)		-0.1 (-0.5, 0.3)	0.4 (0.0, 0.8)		0.4 (0.4, 0.5)	
MORTALITY								
1991-1995	122	302.2 (240-364)	355	353.6 (304-403)	320.1 (284-357)		277.8 (276-280)	
1996-2000	124	282.6 (226-340)	377	264.9 (232-298)	260.2 (232-288)		261.7 (260-263)	
2001-2005	171	327.1 (271-383)	405	237.0 (208-266)	243.4 (219-268)		242.6 (241-244)	
2006-2010	182	316.2 (263-370)	572	281.4 (252-310)	282.1 (257-307)		228.1 (227-229)	
2011-2015	233	374.5 (315-434)	633	241.8 (219-264)	261.8 (241-283)		209.1 (208-210)	
%Change in rate								
Overall		22.0		-31.9	-16.5		-18.2	
Annual (95%CI)		1.0 (0.2, 1.9)		-1.9 (-2.3, -1.4)	-0.9 (-1.4, -0.5)		-1.0 (-1.1, -1.0)	

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 5. Time trend of incidence and mortality for all cancers combined, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia females, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

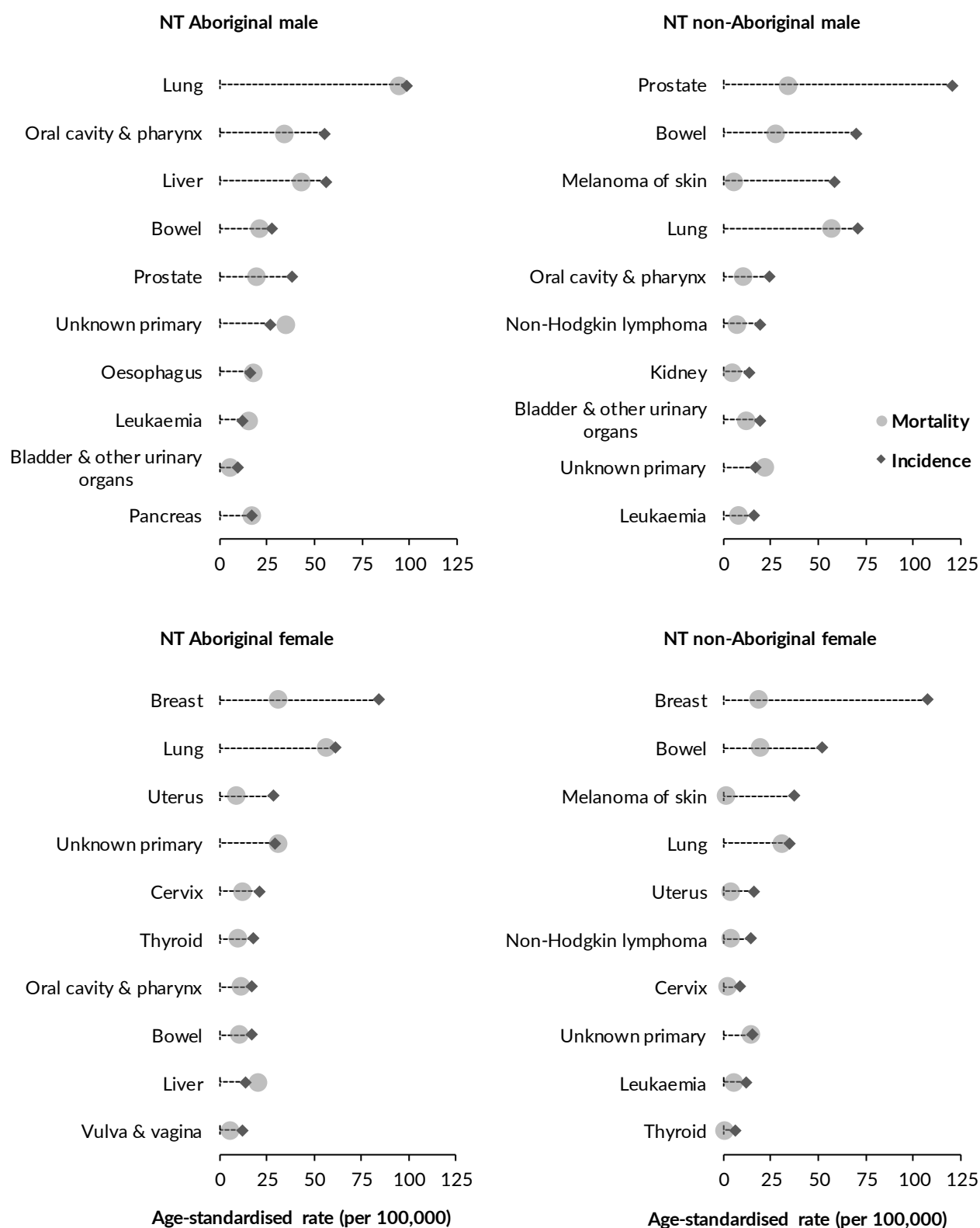
Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 5. Time trend of incidence and mortality for all cancers combined, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia females, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)		Rate (95%CI)	
INCIDENCE								
1991-1995	151	307.7 (238-378)	554	423.8 (380-467)	386.6 (351-422)		383.9 (382-386)	
1996-2000	201	362.0 (295-429)	672	375.7 (341-410)	368.7 (340-398)		396.6 (395-398)	
2001-2005	238	334.2 (286-382)	787	345.1 (316-374)	340.8 (316-365)		406.6 (405-408)	
2006-2010	326	389.6 (342-437)	950	355.4 (329-382)	361.3 (338-384)		412.6 (411-414)	
2011-2015	387	427.7 (379-476)	1253	405.2 (380-430)	408.6 (386-431)		425.2 (424-427)	
%Change in rate								
Overall		54.5		0.0	17.3		6.2	
Annual (95%CI)		2.2 (1.8, 2.6)		0.0 (-0.3, 0.3)	0.8 (0.6, 1.0)		0.3 (0.1, 0.5)	
MORTALITY								
1991-1995	113	271.2 (202-340)	183	196.4 (164-229)	212.2 (184-241)		163.6 (162-165)	
1996-2000	124	266.0 (203-330)	227	175.9 (150-202)	193.6 (170-217)		156.1 (155-157)	
2001-2005	123	218.5 (172-265)	226	142.5 (121-164)	158.1 (139-177)		149.0 (148-150)	
2006-2010	174	250.1 (209-291)	268	142.7 (123-162)	168.1 (150-186)		141.1 (140-142)	
2011-2015	235	304.9 (261-349)	338	137.3 (121-154)	173.9 (158-190)		133.8 (133-135)	
%Change in rate								
Overall		22.0		-14.8	-3.9		-24.6	
Annual (95%CI)		1.0 (0.5, 1.6)		-0.8 (-1.4, -0.1)	-0.2 (-0.7, 0.3)		-1.4 (-1.5, -1.4)	

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 6. Age-standardised rates of incidence and mortality of most common cancer sites, by sex and Indigenous status, NT, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Most common cancer sites are ranked by number of new cases in each population group

Table 6. Incidence and mortality, by cancer site and Indigenous status, NT males, 2006-2015

	Incidence			Mortality		
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total
Lip	3	46	49	0	0	0
Oral cavity & pharynx	95	174	269	52	64	116
Oesophagus	25	67	92	27	47	74
Stomach	15	50	65	8	34	42
Bowel	46	423	469	29	135	164
Anus	6	8	14	5	1	6
Liver	60	82	142	47	56	103
Gallbladder & bile ducts	12	16	28	3	3	6
Pancreas	17	72	89	15	51	66
Other digestive organs	3	15	18	0	12	12
Larynx	17	61	78	10	25	35
Lung	120	379	499	115	275	390
Other respiratory & intrathoracic organs	8	8	16	2	6	8
Bone & articular cartilage	2	5	7	0	2	2
Melanoma of skin	5	395	400	2	41	43
Non-melanoma of skin	2	13	15	4	25	29
Mesothelioma	1	19	20	0	15	15
Soft tissues	5	28	33	2	7	9
Breast	1	8	9	0	1	1
Prostate	42	774	816	13	103	116
Testis	8	53	61	1	4	5
Other male genital organs	5	5	10	1	1	2
Kidney	9	110	119	2	26	28
Bladder & other urinary organs	18	105	123	6	45	51
Eye	1	10	11	0	0	0
Brain & other central nervous system	10	51	61	4	31	35
Thyroid	15	32	47	1	2	3
Other endocrine glands	1	6	7	1	1	2
Hodgkin lymphoma	7	22	29	1	3	4
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	12	121	133	6	39	45
Myeloma	4	33	37	2	12	14
Leukaemia	21	99	120	13	41	54
Other lymphoid & haematopoietic tissues	11	55	66	2	9	11
Unknown primary	34	103	137	41	88	129
All cancers combined	641	3448	4089	415	1205	1620

Incidence and mortality are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths.

Table 7. Incidence and mortality, by cancer site and Indigenous status, NT females, 2006-2015

	Incidence			Mortality		
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total
Lip	2	9	11	0	1	1
Oral cavity & pharynx	33	49	82	18	11	29
Oesophagus	3	13	16	6	12	18
Stomach	10	15	25	9	10	19
Bowel	26	257	283	17	74	91
Anus	7	8	15	3	2	5
Liver	25	12	37	30	17	47
Gallbladder & bile ducts	24	13	37	13	0	13
Pancreas	19	32	51	12	26	38
Other digestive organs	2	13	15	3	2	5
Larynx	6	3	9	3	0	3
Lung	99	168	267	86	140	226
Other respiratory & intrathoracic organs	6	5	11	3	0	3
Bone & articular cartilage	1	7	8	3	1	4
Melanoma of skin	4	236	240	2	11	13
Non-melanoma of skin	1	7	8	11	1	12
Mesothelioma	0	2	2	0	3	3
Soft tissues	7	21	28	3	4	7
Breast	149	702	851	48	102	150
Vulva & vagina	25	12	37	10	1	11
Cervix	41	66	107	17	12	29
Uterus	54	100	154	11	11	22
Ovary	13	46	59	10	26	36
Other female genital organs	6	8	14	0	3	3
Kidney	7	38	45	5	8	13
Bladder & other urinary organs	2	20	22	2	8	10
Eye	0	5	5	0	1	1
Brain & other central nervous system	10	23	33	4	15	19
Thyroid	38	53	91	10	3	13
Other endocrine glands	2	2	4	2	1	3
Hodgkin lymphoma	3	10	13	2	1	3
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	14	77	91	9	12	21
Myeloma	3	16	19	0	10	10
Leukaemia	21	60	81	16	19	35
Other lymphoid & haematopoietic tissues	5	33	38	2	4	6
Unknown primary	45	62	107	39	54	93
All cancers combined	713	2203	2916	409	606	1015

Incidence and mortality are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths.

Table 8. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, by cancer site and Indigenous status, NT males, 2006-2015

Cancer in the Northern Territory 1991-2015: incidence and mortality

	Incidence			Mortality		
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	Australia
Lip	1.1	6.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Oral cavity & pharynx	55.1	24.4	14.7	33.9	10.4	4.6
Oesophagus	16.0	10.7	8.4	18.1	8.0	7.6
Stomach	11.2	9.8	11.9	6.1	8.4	6.4
Bowel	27.9	69.6	71.3	20.9	27.5	25.2
Anus	2.7	0.8	1.3	2.5	0.1	0.3
Liver	56.4	11.0	10.3	42.7	8.3	8.3
Gallbladder & bile ducts	13.0	3.7	3.1	3.4	0.3	0.9
Pancreas	17.1	13.7	13.0	16.8	10.4	11.1
Other digestive organs	1.7	2.5	3.3	0.0	2.5	1.2
Larynx	10.5	8.3	4.5	7.6	4.7	1.7
Lung	98.2	70.8	56.7	94.8	57.0	43.8
Other respiratory & intrathoracic organs	5.0	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.5
Bone & articular cartilage	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.6
Melanoma of skin	3.8	58.5	61.1	1.8	5.7	8.8
Non-melanoma of skin	0.6	3.7	4.6	4.0	6.9	3.2
Mesothelioma	0.9	3.3	5.1	0.0	3.9	4.6
Soft tissues	2.5	4.6	4.2	0.7	1.5	1.4
Breast	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Prostate	38.2	120.5	169.9	19.7	34.0	29.2
Testis	2.6	5.6	6.9	0.4	0.7	0.2
Other male genital organs	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.2
Kidney	5.9	13.3	16.8	1.9	4.9	5.1
Bladder & other urinary organs	9.4	19.4	19.3	5.3	12.0	7.5
Eye	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Brain & other central nervous system	3.4	6.2	8.7	1.8	4.4	6.5
Thyroid	11.5	4.0	5.4	0.6	0.3	0.5
Other endocrine glands	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Hodgkin lymphoma	2.4	2.9	2.9	0.2	0.8	0.4
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	8.9	19.1	22.6	4.4	7.4	7.2
Myeloma	3.4	4.7	8.2	1.4	2.5	4.2
Leukaemia	11.7	16.2	18.4	15.3	8.0	8.6
Other lymphoid & haematopoietic tissues	10.3	11.0	13.5	4.3	3.4	3.5
Unknown primary	27.0	17.1	12.7	35.2	22.1	14.3
All cancers combined	462.6	549.2	591.9	345.4	258.3	217.9

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

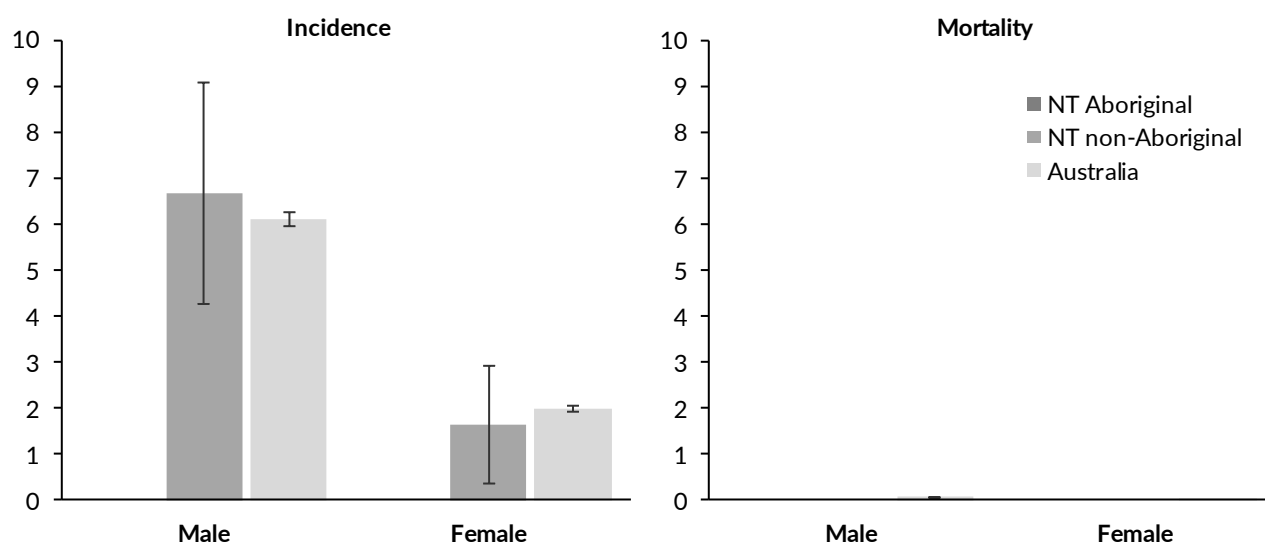
Table 9. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, by cancer site and Indigenous status, NT females, 2006-2015

	Incidence			Mortality		
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	Australia
Lip	0.7	1.6	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Oral cavity & pharynx	16.6	8.8	5.9	11.1	2.1	1.5
Oesophagus	2.2	3.1	3.0	4.5	3.4	2.5
Stomach	6.4	3.1	5.4	6.5	2.7	3.1
Bowel	16.7	52.0	51.2	10.3	19.6	17.0
Anus	2.7	1.3	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.3
Liver	13.8	1.5	3.4	20.2	4.6	3.6
Gallbladder & bile ducts	20.7	3.8	3.1	11.7	0.0	1.2
Pancreas	16.2	6.2	10.0	9.5	6.1	8.5
Other digestive organs	0.9	2.9	2.4	1.8	0.5	0.8
Larynx	3.1	0.7	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.2
Lung	61.0	34.6	33.6	56.3	30.4	23.7
Other respiratory & intrathoracic organs	2.9	1.0	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.2
Bone & articular cartilage	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.8	0.1	0.3
Melanoma of skin	2.2	37.0	40.1	1.3	1.5	3.6
Non-melanoma of skin	0.4	1.4	2.2	7.2	0.4	1.1
Mesothelioma	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.8
Soft tissues	3.6	4.2	3.6	1.4	0.8	1.5
Breast	84.4	107.6	119.9	30.6	18.9	21.3
Vulva & vagina	11.5	2.3	3.1	5.3	0.1	0.7
Cervix	20.5	8.6	7.0	11.6	2.3	1.8
Uterus	28.1	16.3	18.2	8.9	3.5	3.0
Ovary	7.9	7.5	10.7	7.7	5.4	6.8
Other female genital organs	2.9	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.2
Kidney	5.6	6.1	8.3	4.8	1.5	2.4
Bladder & other urinary organs	1.4	5.3	5.9	0.9	2.4	2.5
Eye	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Brain & other central nervous system	5.0	3.9	5.9	1.2	2.9	4.1
Thyroid	17.5	6.5	15.0	9.7	0.6	0.5
Other endocrine glands	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Hodgkin lymphoma	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.8	0.1	0.2
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	9.5	14.2	15.4	6.4	3.5	4.4
Myeloma	2.4	3.3	5.2	0.0	2.8	2.7
Leukaemia	10.3	12.2	10.9	9.0	5.2	4.9
Other lymphoid & haematopoietic tissues	2.7	5.3	8.6	2.9	1.3	1.7
Unknown primary	29.5	15.2	9.1	31.0	14.5	9.7
All cancers combined	410.6	382.9	419.2	281.4	139.6	137.3

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Cancer of the lip

Figure 7. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the lip, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 10. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the lip, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

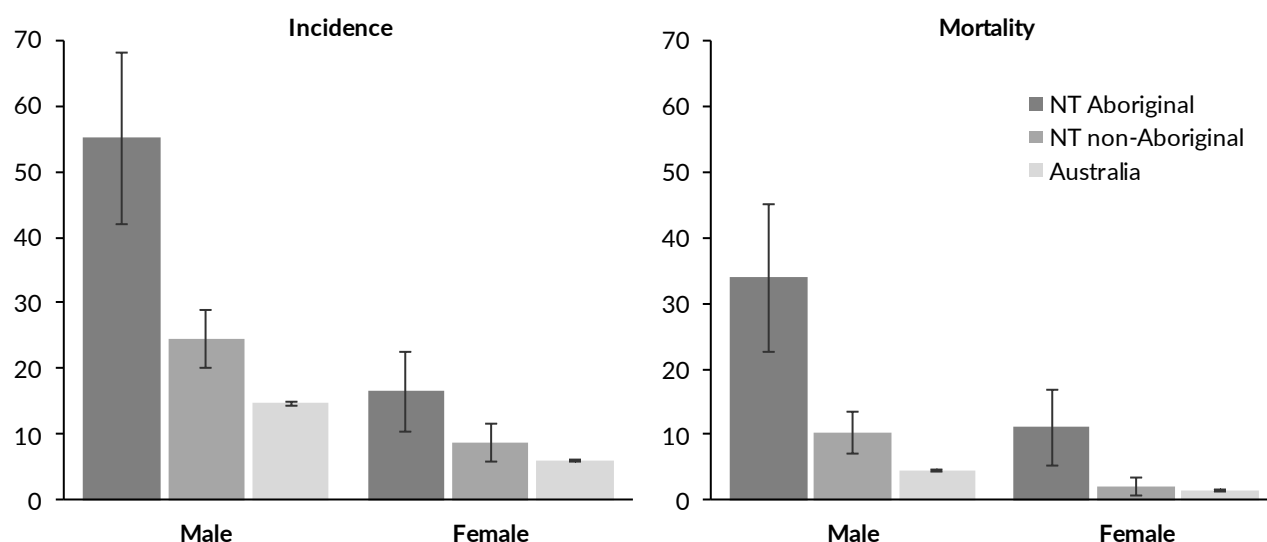
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non-Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non-Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	5	55	60		0	1	1	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	0.7	3.4	2.6	4.3	0.0	np	np	0.0
AS rate	0.9	4.4	3.7	4.0	0.0	np	np	0.0
(95% CI)	(0-2)	(3-6)	(3-5)	(4-4)	-	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	1 in 1589	1 in 359	1 in 415	1 in 339	-	np	np	1 in 39839
MALE								
Number	3	46	49		0	0	0	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	5.4	4.1	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
AS rate	np	6.7	5.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
(95% CI)	(np)	(4-9)	(4-8)	(6-6)	-	-	-	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 225	1 in 256	1 in 219	-	-	-	1 in 23134
FEMALE								
Number	2	9	11		0	1	1	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	1.2	1.0	2.3	0.0	np	np	0.0
AS rate	np	1.6	1.5	2.0	0.0	np	np	0.0
(95% CI)	(np)	(0-3)	(0-3)	(2-2)	-	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 1465	1 in 1536	1 in 732	-	np	np	1 in 134905

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx

Figure 8. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

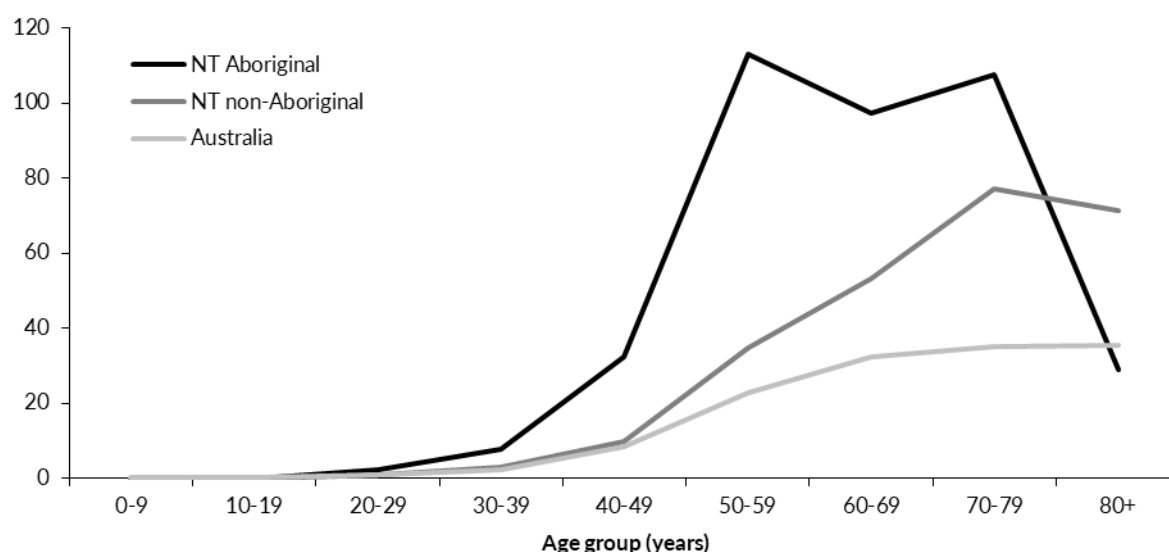


Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Table 11. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	128	223	351		70	75	145	
(% of all cancers)	(9)	(4)	(5)	(2)	(8)	(4)	(6)	(2)
Crude rate	18.5	13.9	15.3	11.1	10.1	4.7	6.3	3.3
AS rate	34.2	17.3	20.6	10.2	21.4	6.5	9.4	3.0
(95% CI)	(28-41)	(15-20)	(18-23)	(10-10)	(16-27)	(5-8)	(8-11)	(3-3)
Risk to age 75	1 in 34	1 in 72	1 in 59	1 in 117	1 in 62	1 in 194	1 in 138	1 in 453
MALE								
Number	95	174	269		52	64	116	
(% of all cancers)	(15)	(5)	(7)	(3)	(13)	(5)	(7)	(2)
Crude rate	27.4	20.4	22.4	15.5	15.0	7.5	9.7	4.7
AS rate	55.1	24.4	29.8	14.7	33.9	10.4	14.3	4.6
(95% CI)	(42-68)	(20-29)	(26-34)	(14-15)	(23-45)	(7-14)	(11-17)	(4-5)
Risk to age 75	1 in 22	1 in 50	1 in 41	1 in 80	1 in 39	1 in 126	1 in 92	1 in 289
FEMALE								
Number	33	49	82		18	11	29	
(% of all cancers)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(1)
Crude rate	9.6	6.5	7.5	6.7	5.2	1.5	2.6	1.9
AS rate	16.6	8.8	10.4	5.9	11.1	2.1	4.2	1.5
(95% CI)	(10-23)	(6-12)	(8-13)	(6-6)	(5-17)	(1-3)	(2-6)	(1-2)
Risk to age 75	1 in 65	1 in 177	1 in 130	1 in 215	1 in 133	1 in 689	1 in 352	1 in 1021

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 9. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

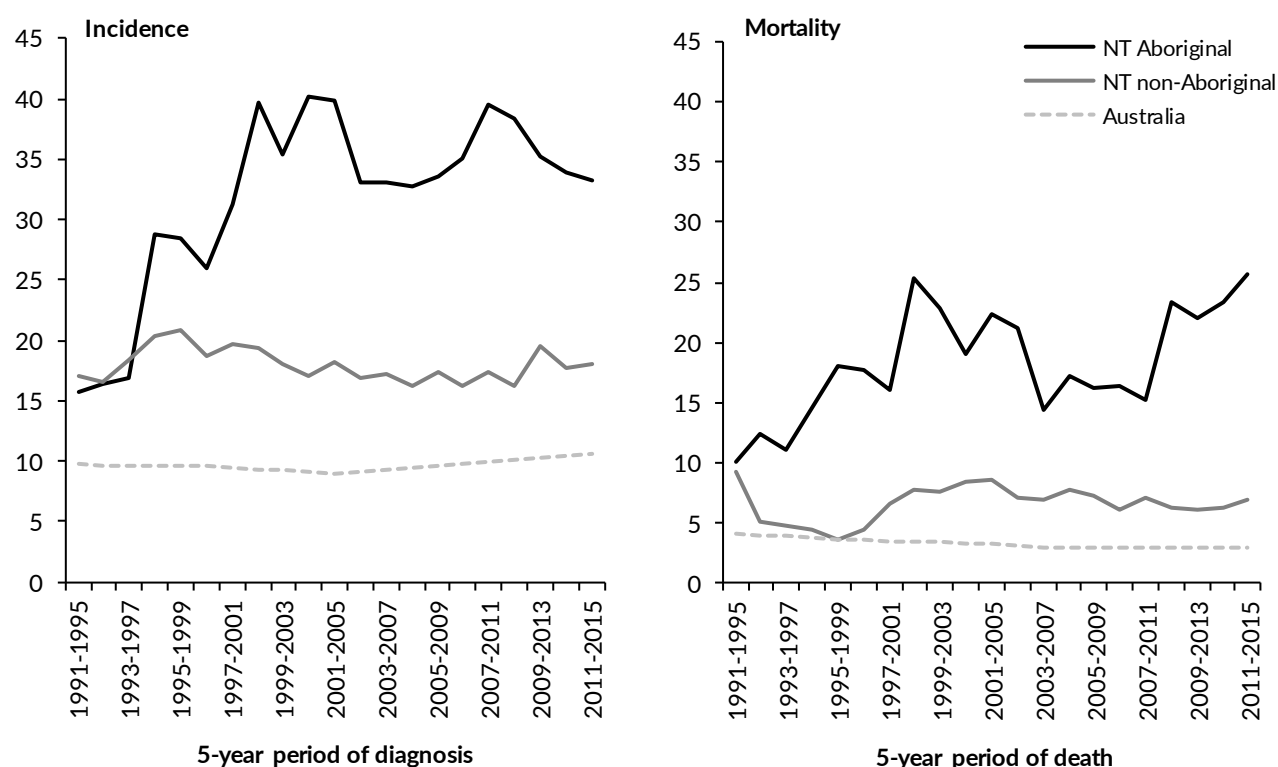
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 12. Age-specific incidence for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal			NT non-Aboriginal			NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)
PERSON										
0-19	0	0.0	(0-0)	0	0.0	(0-0)	0.0	(0-0)	0.2	(0-0)
20-34	6	3.3	(1-6)	7	1.7	(0-3)	2.2	(1-3)	1.2	(1-1)
35-49	31	24.1	(16-33)	29	7.5	(5-10)	11.6	(9-15)	6.7	(7-7)
50-64	75	115.0	(89-141)	114	38.3	(31-45)	52.1	(45-60)	25.0	(25-26)
65+	16	74.0	(38-110)	73	68.9	(53-85)	69.8	(55-84)	35.1	(34-36)
MALE										
0-19	0	0.0	(0-0)	0	0.0	(0-0)	0.0	(0-0)	0.2	(0-0)
20-34	3	np	(np)	4	np	(np)	2.2	(1-4)	1.3	(1-1)
35-49	25	39.8	(24-55)	17	8.3	(4-12)	15.7	(11-20)	9.2	(9-10)
50-64	56	179.1	(132-226)	95	58.7	(47-71)	78.2	(66-91)	38.3	(37-39)
65+	11	122.5	(50-195)	58	97.4	(72-123)	100.7	(77-124)	50.2	(49-51)
FEMALE										
0-19	0	0.0	(0-0)	0	0.0	(0-0)	0.0	(0-0)	0.2	(0-0)
20-34	3	np	(np)	3	np	(np)	2.1	(0-4)	1.1	(1-1)
35-49	6	9.1	(2-16)	12	6.5	(3-10)	7.2	(4-11)	4.3	(4-5)
50-64	19	55.9	(31-81)	19	14.0	(8-20)	22.4	(15-30)	12.0	(12-12)
65+	5	39.6	(5-74)	15	32.3	(16-49)	33.9	(19-49)	22.3	(22-23)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

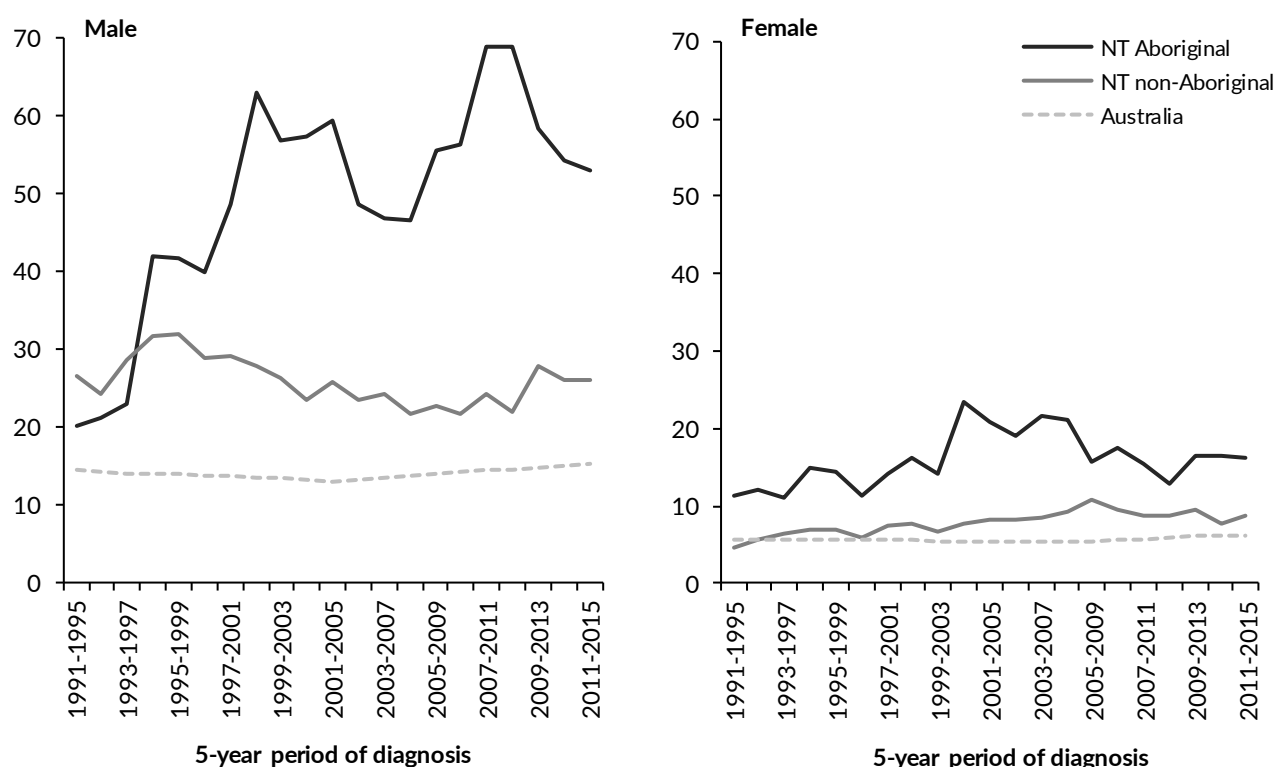
Figure 10. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 13. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	21	15.7 (9-23)	53	17.0 (11-23)	15.6 (12-20)	9.7 (10-10)
1996-2000	27	25.9 (13-39)	78	18.7 (14-24)	19.2 (15-23)	9.5 (9-10)
2001-2005	56	39.8 (27-53)	93	18.3 (14-23)	22.3 (18-27)	9.0 (9-9)
2006-2010	61	35.1 (25-45)	105	16.3 (13-20)	19.9 (17-23)	9.8 (10-10)
2011-2015	67	33.2 (24-42)	118	18.0 (14-22)	21.1 (18-25)	10.5 (10-11)
%Change in rate						
Overall		67.1		-7.7	15.0	10.5
Annual (95%CI)		2.6 (1.0, 4.1)		-0.4 (-1.0, 0.1)	0.7 (0.1, 1.3)	0.5 (0.2, 0.8)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	13	10.1 (4-16)	23	9.3 (5-14)	8.8 (6-12)	4.1 (4-4)
1996-2000	21	17.8 (10-26)	19	4.5 (2-7)	7.4 (5-10)	3.6 (3-4)
2001-2005	27	22.3 (12-33)	31	8.6 (5-12)	10.9 (8-14)	3.2 (3-3)
2006-2010	27	16.3 (9-24)	32	6.0 (4-8)	8.1 (6-11)	3.0 (3-3)
2011-2015	43	25.7 (17-35)	43	6.9 (4-9)	10.4 (8-13)	3.0 (3-3)
%Change in rate						
Overall		67.1		12.7	29.5	-29.0
Annual (95%CI)		2.6 (1.0, 4.1)		0.6 (-1.0, 2.2)	1.3 (0.3, 2.4)	-1.7 (-2.0, -1.5)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 11. Time trend of incidence for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

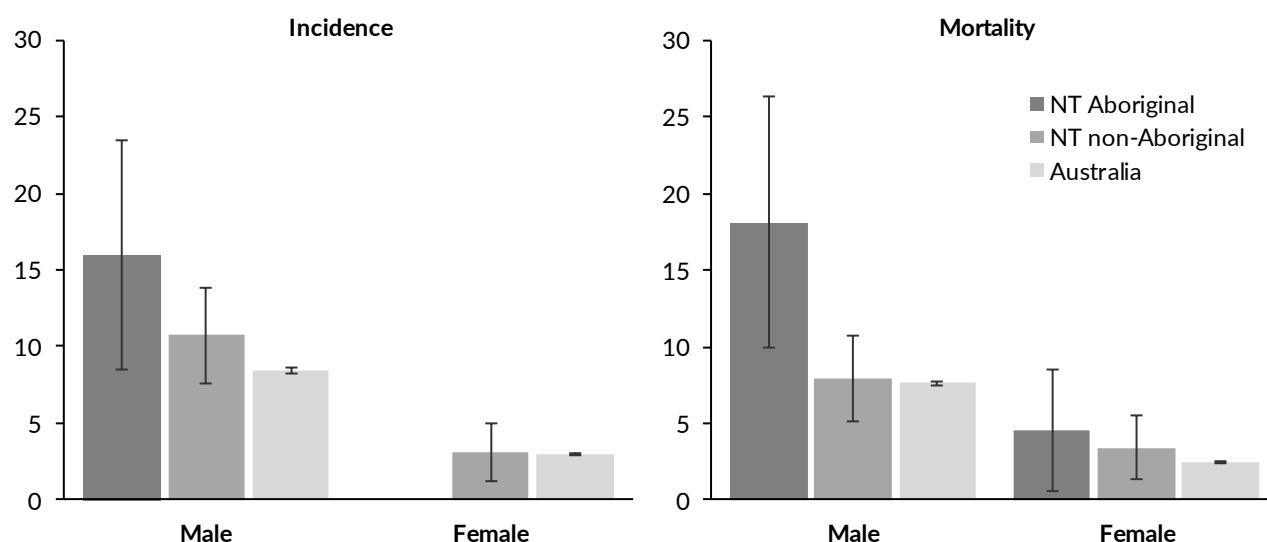
Table 14. Time trend of incidence for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
MALE							
1991-1995	13	20.1 (9-31)	47	26.4 (17-36)	23.3 (16-30)		14.3 (14-15)
1996-2000	19	40.0 (17-63)	67	28.8 (20-37)	29.6 (22-37)		13.8 (13-14)
2001-2005	41	59.5 (36-83)	76	25.6 (19-32)	31.9 (25-39)		12.9 (13-13)
2006-2010	44	56.4 (37-76)	82	21.7 (17-27)	27.9 (22-33)		14.2 (14-15)
2011-2015	51	52.9 (36-70)	92	26.0 (20-33)	31.0 (25-37)		15.2 (15-15)
%Change in rate							
Overall		99.0		-16.5	10.5		8.3
Annual (95%CI)		3.5 (1.7, 5.3)		-0.9 (-1.8, -0.1)	0.5 (-0.1, 1.2)		0.4 (0.1, 0.7)
FEMALE							
7 1991-1995	8	11.3 (3-19)	6	4.7 (0-9)	6.0 (2-10)		5.5 (5-6)
1996-2000	8	11.4 (3-20)	11	6.0 (2-10)	7.2 (4-11)		5.7 (5-6)
2001-2005	15	20.8 (8-33)	17	8.2 (4-13)	11.0 (7-16)		5.3 (5-5)
2006-2010	17	17.5 (9-26)	23	9.4 (5-14)	10.7 (7-14)		5.6 (5-6)
2011-2015	16	16.1 (7-25)	26	8.6 (5-12)	10.2 (7-14)		6.2 (6-6)
%Change in rate							
Overall		29.5		54.5	40.1		10.5
Annual (95%CI)		1.3 (-0.2, 2.8)		2.2 (1.2, 3.2)	1.7 (0.7, 2.7)		0.5 (0.2, 0.8)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Cancer of the oesophagus

Figure 12. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the oesophagus, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 15. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the oesophagus, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

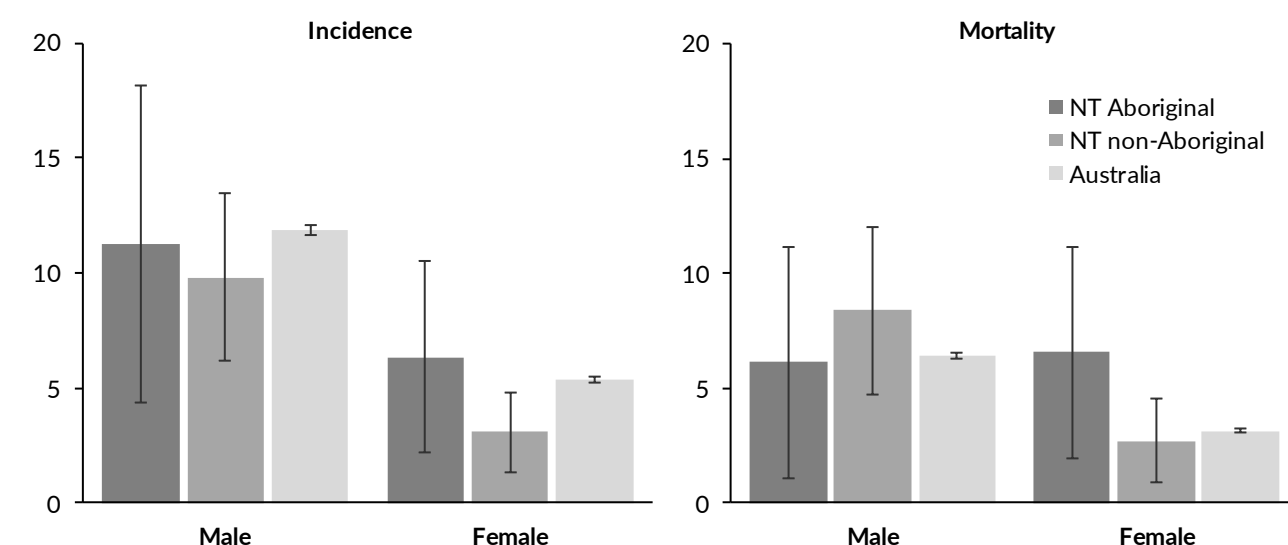
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	28	80	108		33	59	92	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Crude rate	4.1	5.0	4.7	6.2	4.8	3.7	4.0	5.4
AS rate	8.5	7.3	7.6	5.6	10.7	6.0	6.9	4.9
(95% CI)	(5-12)	(5-9)	(6-9)	(5-6)	(7-15)	(4-8)	(5-9)	(5-5)
Risk to age 75	1 in 145	1 in 189	1 in 176	1 in 247	1 in 112	1 in 292	1 in 224	1 in 306
MALE								
Number	25	67	92		27	47	74	
(% of all cancers)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(7)	(4)	(5)	(4)
Crude rate	7.2	7.8	7.7	8.8	7.8	5.5	6.2	7.8
AS rate	16.0	10.7	11.7	8.4	18.1	8.0	9.6	7.6
(95% CI)	(9-23)	(8-14)	(9-15)	(8-9)	(10-26)	(5-11)	(7-12)	(7-8)
Risk to age 75	1 in 69	1 in 128	1 in 111	1 in 158	1 in 69	1 in 199	1 in 153	1 in 188
FEMALE								
Number	3	13	16		6	12	18	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Crude rate	np	1.7	1.5	3.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	3.1
AS rate	np	3.1	2.9	3.0	4.5	3.4	3.7	2.5
(95% CI)	(np)	(1-5)	(1-4)	(3-3)	(1-8)	(1-6)	(2-6)	(2-3)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 519	1 in 596	1 in 546	1 in 250	1 in 736	1 in 507	1 in 787

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the stomach

Figure 13. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the stomach, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

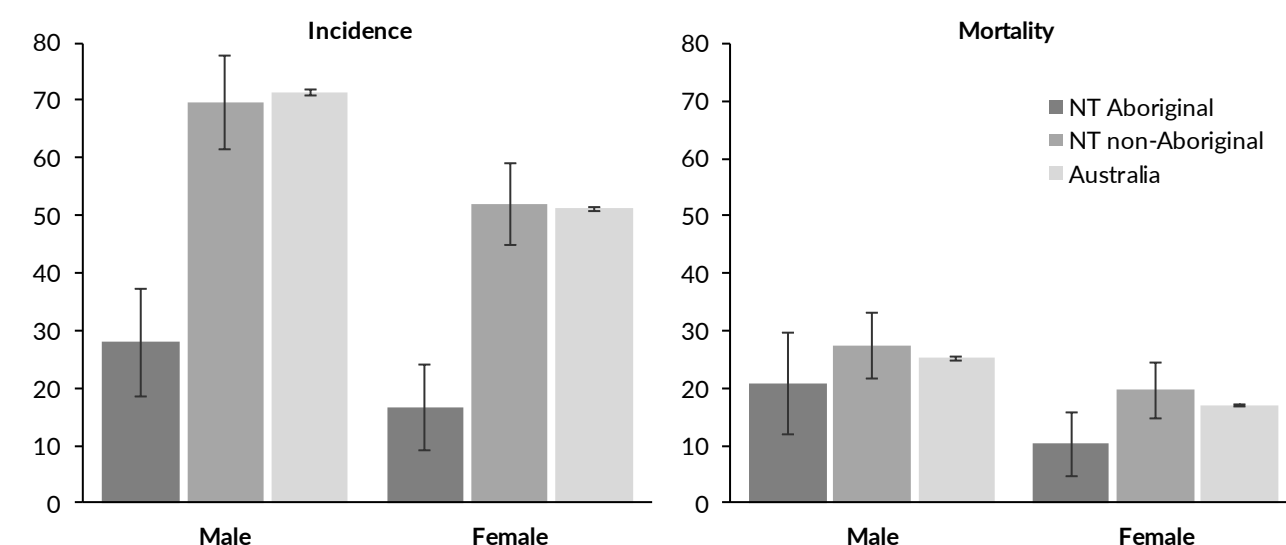
Table 16. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the stomach, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	25	65	90		17	44	61	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Crude rate	3.6	4.1	3.9	9.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	5.1
AS rate	8.5	6.4	6.7	8.4	6.4	5.4	5.5	4.6
(95% CI)	(5-12)	(5-8)	(5-8)	(8-8)	(3-10)	(4-7)	(4-7)	(5-5)
Risk to age 75	1 in 122	1 in 239	1 in 206	1 in 172	1 in 168	1 in 452	1 in 352	1 in 358
MALE								
Number	15	50	65		8	34	42	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Crude rate	4.3	5.9	5.4	12.1	2.3	4.0	3.5	6.5
AS rate	11.2	9.8	10.0	11.9	6.1	8.4	8.0	6.4
(95% CI)	(4-18)	(6-13)	(7-13)	(12-12)	(1-11)	(5-12)	(5-11)	(6-7)
Risk to age 75	1 in 129	1 in 175	1 in 165	1 in 123	1 in 221	1 in 358	1 in 328	1 in 263
FEMALE								
Number	10	15	25		9	10	19	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Crude rate	2.9	2.0	2.3	6.3	2.6	1.3	1.7	3.8
AS rate	6.4	3.1	3.7	5.4	6.5	2.7	3.6	3.1
(95% CI)	(2-10)	(1-5)	(2-5)	(5-5)	(2-11)	(1-5)	(2-5)	(3-3)
Risk to age 75	1 in 123	1 in 460	1 in 295	1 in 283	1 in 146	1 in 667	1 in 381	1 in 554

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Cancer of the bowel

Figure 144. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the bowel, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

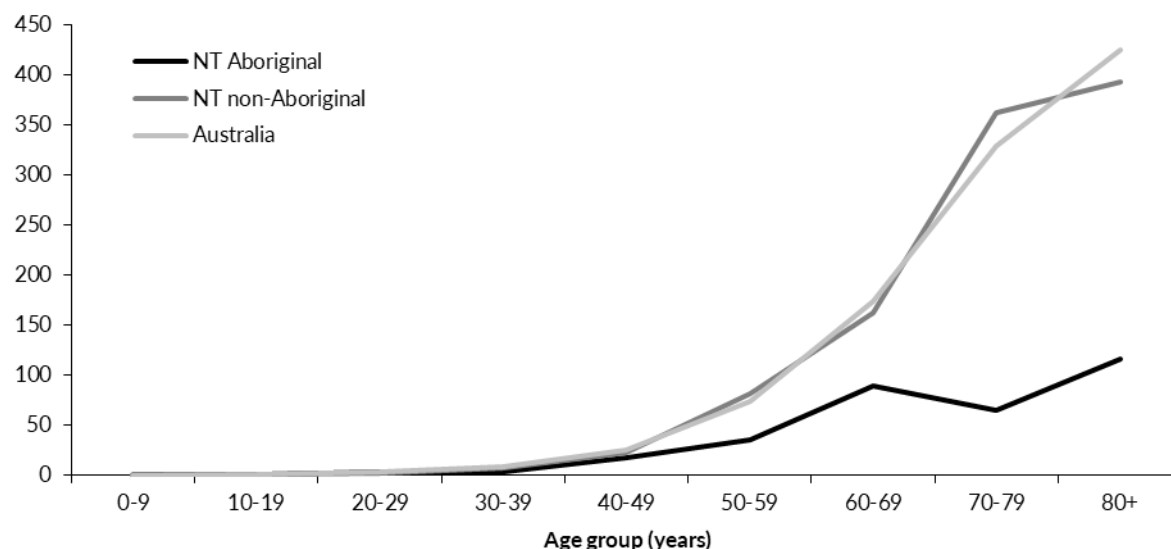


Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 17. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the bowel, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	72	680	752		46	209	255	
(% of all cancers)	(5)	(12)	(11)	(12)	(6)	(12)	(10)	(12)
Crude rate	10.4	42.4	32.8	66.6	6.7	13.0	11.1	23.3
AS rate	22.1	61.5	54.3	60.6	15.0	24.0	22.3	20.7
(95% CI)	(16-28)	(56-67)	(50-59)	(60-61)	(10-20)	(20-28)	(19-26)	(21-21)
Risk to age 75	1 in 51	1 in 23	1 in 25	1 in 23	1 in 66	1 in 82	1 in 78	1 in 85
MALE								
Number	46	423	469		29	135	164	
(% of all cancers)	(7)	(12)	(11)	(12)	(7)	(11)	(10)	(12)
Crude rate	13.3	49.6	39.1	73.4	8.4	15.8	13.7	25.3
AS rate	27.9	69.6	63.3	71.3	20.9	27.5	26.3	25.2
(95% CI)	(19-37)	(62-78)	(56-70)	(71-72)	(12-30)	(22-33)	(21-31)	(25-25)
Risk to age 75	1 in 35	1 in 20	1 in 21	1 in 20	1 in 43	1 in 68	1 in 63	1 in 69
FEMALE								
Number	26	257	283		17	74	91	
(% of all cancers)	(4)	(12)	(10)	(13)	(4)	(12)	(9)	(13)
Crude rate	7.5	34.2	25.8	59.9	4.9	9.9	8.3	21.2
AS rate	16.7	52.0	44.2	51.2	10.3	19.6	17.7	17.0
(95% CI)	(9-24)	(45-59)	(38-50)	(51-52)	(5-16)	(15-25)	(14-22)	(17-17)
Risk to age 75	1 in 81	1 in 28	1 in 32	1 in 28	1 in 110	1 in 114	1 in 113	1 in 110

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 15. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the bowel, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

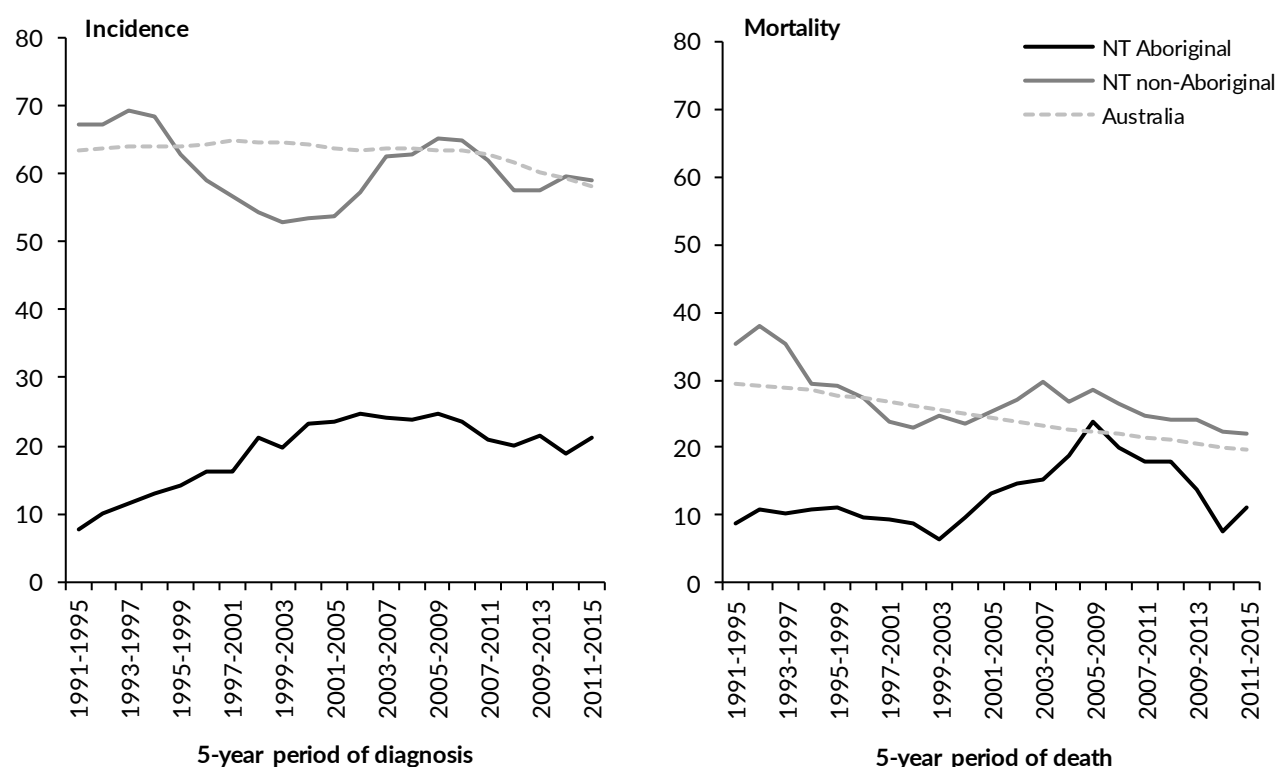
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 18. Age-specific incidence for cancer of the bowel, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)		Rate (95%CI)	
PERSON								
<20	2	np (np)	2	np (np)	np (np)		0.8 (1-1)	
20-34	5	2.8 (0-5)	15	3.5 (2-5)	3.3 (2-5)		4.8 (5-5)	
35-49	16	12.4 (6-19)	69	17.8 (14-22)	16.4 (13-20)		20.4 (20-21)	
50-59	18	35.7 (19-52)	180	81.6 (70-94)	73.1 (63-83)		73.5 (73-75)	
60-74	26	88.5 (54-122)	296	192.6 (171-215)	175.9 (157-195)		204.5 (203-206)	
75+	5	71.6 (9-134)	118	405.9 (333-479)	341.1 (281-401)		404.7 (401-408)	
MALE								
<20	1	np (np)	1	np (np)	np (np)		0.5 (0-1)	
20-34	3	np (np)	8	3.6 (1-6)	3.5 (1-6)		4.4 (4-5)	
35-49	10	15.9 (6-26)	41	20.0 (14-26)	19.0 (14-24)		21.4 (21-22)	
50-59	13	53.2 (24-82)	105	89.0 (72-106)	82.9 (68-98)		85.4 (84-87)	
60-74	18	137.6 (74-201)	202	227.4 (196-259)	215.9 (187-244)		247.1 (244-250)	
75+	1	np (np)	66	453.0 (344-562)	387.9 (295-481)		479.5 (474-485)	
FEMALE								
<20	1	np (np)	1	np (np)	np (np)		1.0 (1-1)	
20-34	2	np (np)	7	3.5 (1-6)	3.1 (1-5)		5.2 (5-6)	
35-49	6	9.1 (2-16)	28	15.3 (10-21)	13.6 (9-18)		19.5 (19-20)	
50-59	5	19.2 (2-36)	75	73.2 (57-90)	62.2 (49-76)		61.9 (61-63)	
60-74	8	49.1 (15-83)	94	144.9 (116-174)	125.7 (101-150)		162.9 (161-165)	
75+	4	np (np)	52	358.6 (261-456)	298.1 (220-376)		350.7 (347-355)	

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

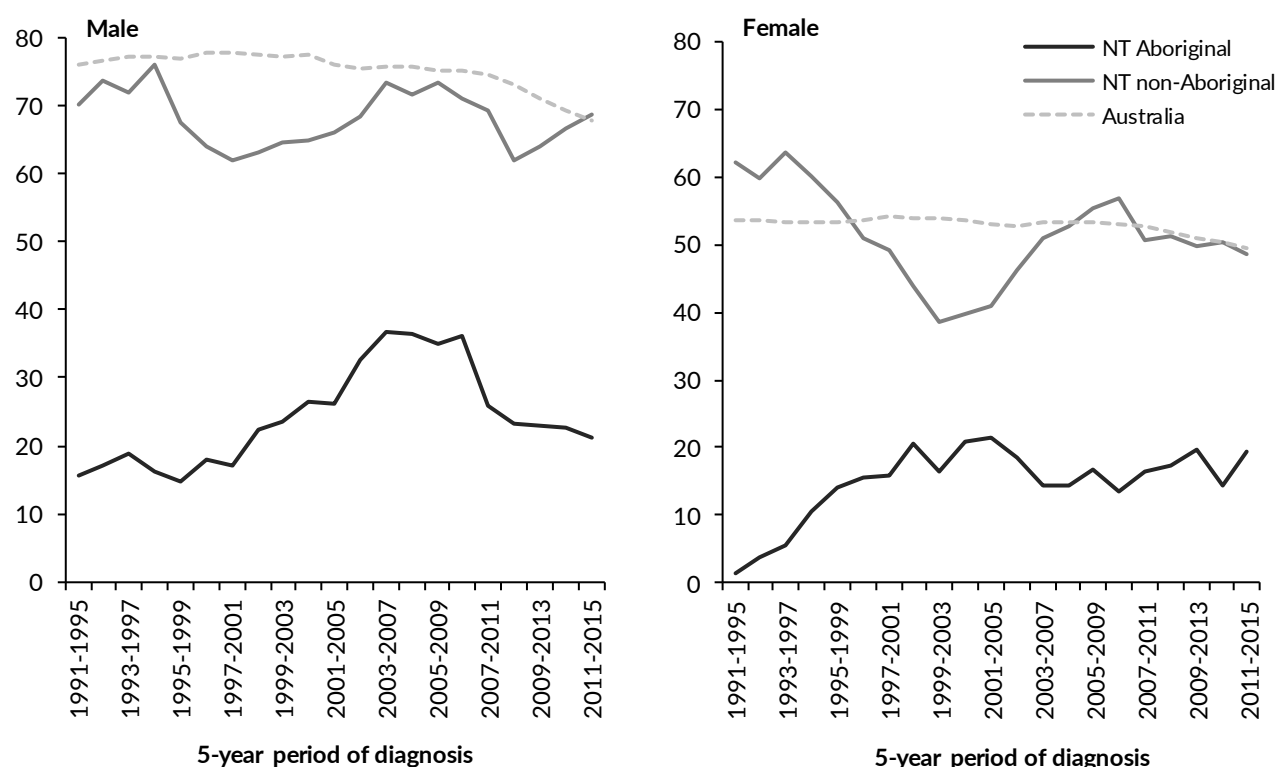
Figure 16. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the bowel, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 19. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the bowel, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	9	7.7 (2-13)	130	67.4 (53-82)	49.8 (40-60)	63.6 (63-64)
1996-2000	20	16.3 (9-24)	175	59.1 (49-70)	48.2 (40-56)	64.5 (64-65)
2001-2005	34	23.6 (15-32)	232	53.7 (45-62)	47.0 (40-54)	63.8 (63-64)
2006-2010	34	23.6 (15-32)	319	65.1 (57-74)	57.2 (50-64)	63.5 (63-64)
2011-2015	38	21.2 (13-29)	361	59.2 (52-66)	52.5 (47-58)	58.2 (58-59)
%Change in rate						
Overall		77.1		-5.8	10.5	-7.7
Annual (95%CI)		2.9 (1.2, 4.6)		-0.3 (-0.9, 0.3)	0.5 (-0.1, 1.0)	-0.4 (-0.5, -0.2)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	8	8.7 (2-15)	61	35.2 (24-46)	27.9 (20-36)	29.3 (29-30)
1996-2000	10	9.7 (2-17)	68	27.3 (20-35)	22.7 (17-29)	27.3 (27-28)
2001-2005	17	13.3 (6-21)	83	25.2 (19-32)	22.8 (17-28)	24.4 (24-25)
2006-2010	27	19.9 (12-28)	103	26.5 (20-32)	25.0 (20-30)	22.0 (22-22)
2011-2015	19	11.1 (5-17)	106	22.1 (17-27)	20.3 (16-24)	19.6 (19-20)
%Change in rate						
Overall		80.6		-27.6	-16.5	-34.6
Annual (95%CI)		3.0 (0.3, 5.7)		-1.6 (-2.4, -0.9)	-0.9 (-1.8, 0.0)	-2.1 (-2.1, -2.0)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 17. Time trend of incidence for cancer of the bowel, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 20. Time trend of incidence for cancer of the bowel, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

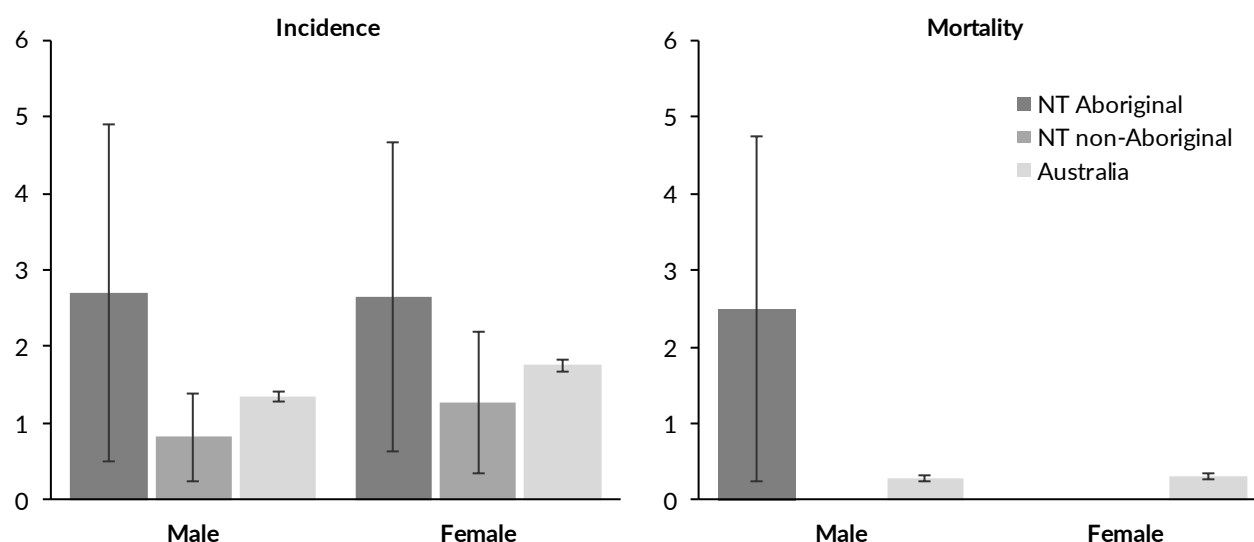
	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
MALE						
1991-1995	7	15.7 (4-28)	77	70.2 (49-91)	50.9 (37-65)	76.1 (75-77)
1996-2000	10	17.9 (6-30)	112	64.0 (49-79)	52.8 (41-64)	77.8 (77-79)
2001-2005	19	26.3 (13-39)	153	66.3 (53-80)	58.0 (47-69)	76.3 (75-77)
2006-2010	23	36.3 (19-53)	198	71.2 (59-84)	65.3 (55-76)	75.3 (75-76)
2011-2015	23	21.2 (12-31)	225	68.9 (58-80)	62.2 (53-72)	68.0 (67-69)
%Change in rate						
Overall		48.6		-2.0	17.3	-9.5
Annual (95%CI)		2.0 (-0.1, 4.2)		-0.1 (-0.6, 0.4)	0.8 (0.3, 1.3)	-0.5 (-0.7, -0.3)
FEMALE						
1991-1995	2	np (np)	53	62.1 (43-81)	46.5 (32-61)	53.7 (53-54)
1996-2000	10	15.5 (5-26)	63	50.9 (37-65)	41.7 (31-53)	53.5 (53-54)
2001-2005	15	21.6 (9-34)	79	41.0 (30-52)	35.6 (27-44)	53.1 (53-54)
2006-2010	11	13.4 (5-22)	121	56.7 (45-68)	47.1 (38-56)	53.1 (53-54)
2011-2015	15	19.3 (8-31)	136	48.7 (39-58)	42.3 (35-50)	49.6 (49-50)
%Change in rate						
Overall		77.1		-9.5	2.0	-5.8
Annual (95%CI)		2.9 (-0.2, 6.1)		-0.5 (-1.4, 0.4)	0.1 (-0.7, 0.8)	-0.3 (-0.4, -0.2)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the anus

Figure 18. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the anus, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 21. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the anus, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

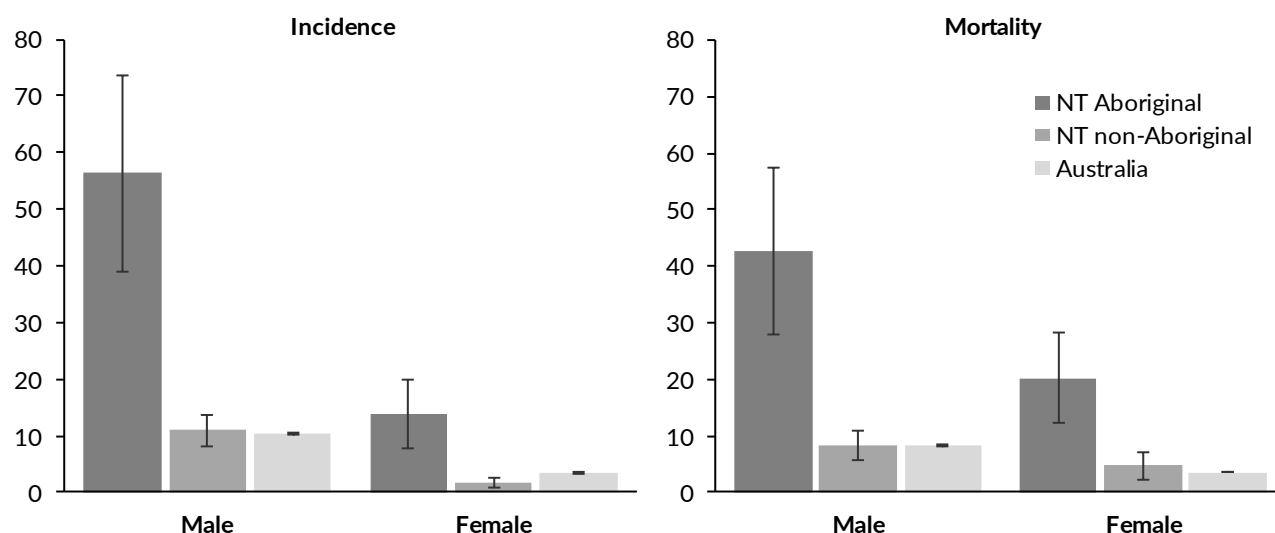
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	13	16	29		8	3	11	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.2	np	0.5	0.3
AS rate	2.7	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.9	np	0.6	0.3
(95% CI)	(1-4)	(0-2)	(1-2)	(2-2)	(1-3)	(np)	(0-1)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	1 in 441	1 in 901	1 in 731	1 in 800	1 in 564	np	1 in 1481	1 in 4676
MALE								
Number	6	8	14		5	1	6	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.4	np	0.5	0.3
AS rate	2.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	2.5	np	0.5	0.3
(95% CI)	(1-5)	(0-1)	(1-2)	(1-1)	(0-5)	(np)	(0-1)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	1 in 434	1 in 1266	1 in 934	1 in 943	1 in 405	np	1 in 2051	1 in 5058
FEMALE								
Number	7	8	15		3	2	5	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	2.0	1.1	1.4	2.0	np	np	0.5	0.4
AS rate	2.7	1.3	1.6	1.8	np	np	0.7	0.3
(95% CI)	(1-5)	(0-2)	(1-2)	(2-2)	(np)	(np)	(0-1)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	1 in 452	1 in 632	1 in 570	1 in 696	np	np	1 in 1105	1 in 4362

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the liver

Figure 19. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the liver, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

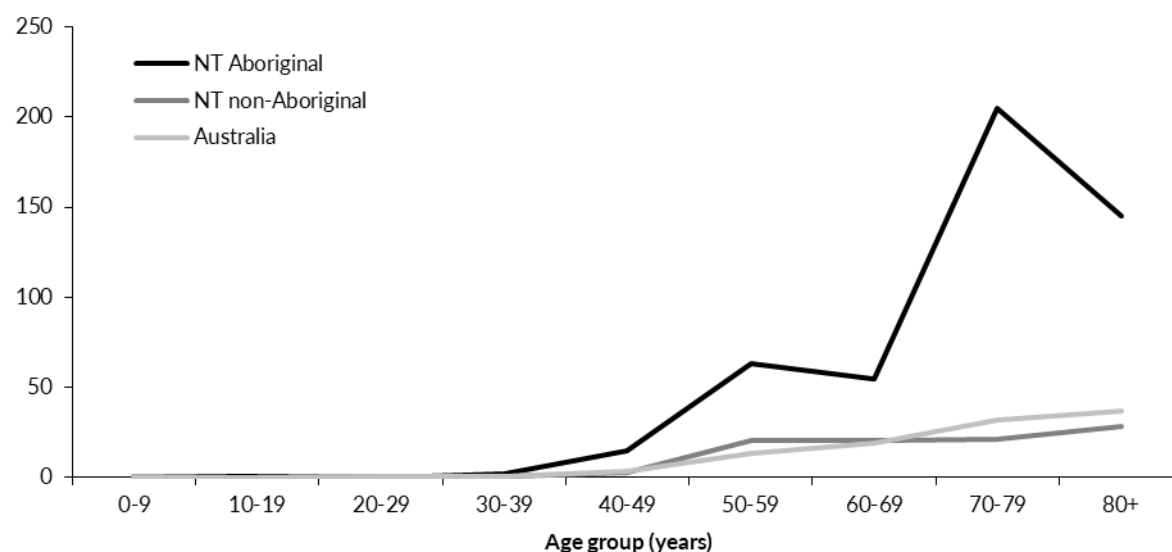


Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Table 22. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the liver, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	85	94	179		77	73	150	
(% of all cancers)	(6)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(9)	(4)	(6)	(3)
Crude rate	12.3	5.9	7.8	7.4	11.1	4.6	6.5	6.4
AS rate	31.3	6.7	11.3	6.7	29.6	6.9	11.1	5.8
(95% CI)	(24-39)	(5-8)	(9-13)	(7-7)	(22-37)	(5-9)	(9-13)	(6-6)
Risk to age 75	1 in 42	1 in 185	1 in 116	1 in 195	1 in 41	1 in 233	1 in 128	1 in 252
MALE								
Number	60	82	142		47	56	103	
(% of all cancers)	(9)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(11)	(5)	(6)	(4)
Crude rate	17.3	9.6	11.8	10.7	13.6	6.6	8.6	8.5
AS rate	56.4	11.0	17.9	10.3	42.7	8.3	13.6	8.3
(95% CI)	(39-74)	(8-14)	(14-21)	(10-10)	(28-58)	(6-11)	(10-17)	(8-8)
Risk to age 75	1 in 25	1 in 118	1 in 78	1 in 126	1 in 28	1 in 160	1 in 98	1 in 175
FEMALE								
Number	25	12	37		30	17	47	
(% of all cancers)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(7)	(3)	(5)	(3)
Crude rate	7.3	1.6	3.4	4.0	8.7	2.3	4.3	4.3
AS rate	13.8	1.5	4.2	3.4	20.2	4.6	8.1	3.6
(95% CI)	(8-20)	(1-2)	(3-6)	(3-4)	(12-28)	(2-7)	(5-11)	(3-4)
Risk to age 75	1 in 86	1 in 682	1 in 278	1 in 414	1 in 64	1 in 563	1 in 209	1 in 442

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 20. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the liver, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

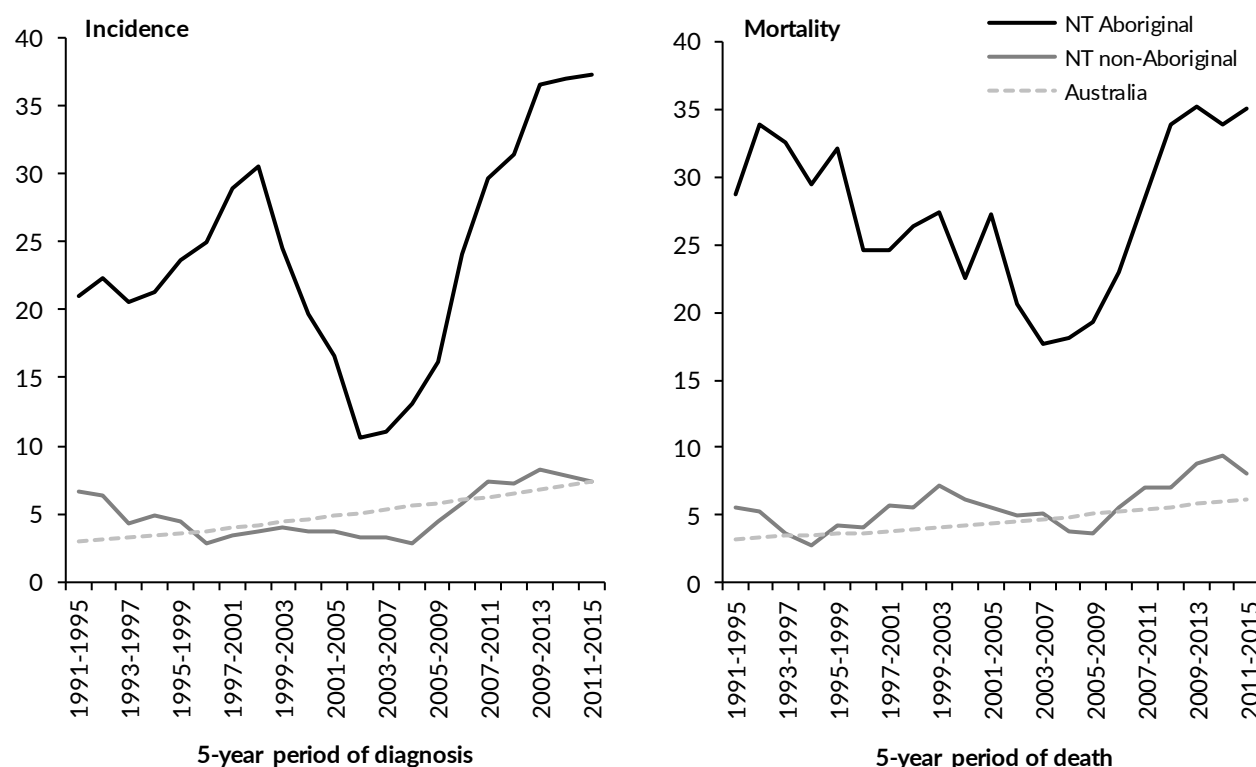
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 23. Age-specific incidence for cancer of the liver, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal			NT non-Aboriginal			NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)
<20	2	np	(np)	1	np	(np)	np	(np)	0.2	(0-0)
20-34	1	np	(np)	1	np	(np)	np	(np)	0.3	(0-0)
35-49	13	10.1	(5-16)	8	2.1	(1-3)	4.1	(2-6)	2.4	(2-2)
50-64	38	58.2	(40-77)	61	20.5	(15-26)	27.3	(22-33)	14.5	(14-15)
65+	31	143.4	(93-194)	23	21.7	(13-31)	42.3	(31-54)	29.9	(29-31)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 21. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the liver, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

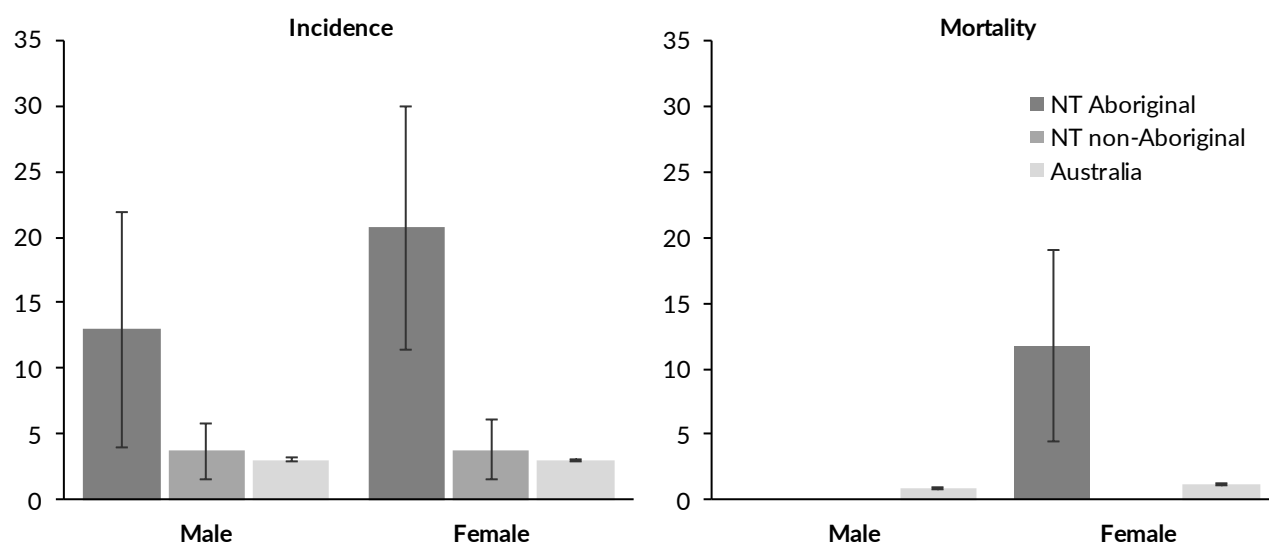
Table 24. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the liver, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	15	21.0 (6-36)	13	6.6 (2-11)	10.2 (6-15)	3.0 (3-3)
1996-2000	21	25.0 (11-39)	8	2.8 (1-5)	6.9 (4-10)	3.7 (4-4)
2001-2005	19	16.6 (7-26)	15	3.6 (1-6)	5.7 (3-8)	4.8 (5-5)
2006-2010	32	24.2 (15-34)	40	5.8 (4-8)	9.4 (7-12)	6.0 (6-6)
2011-2015	53	37.4 (26-49)	54	7.4 (5-10)	12.8 (10-16)	7.3 (7-7)
%Change in rate						
Overall		87.8		114.9	87.8	150.6
Annual (95%CI)		3.2 (0.6, 5.8)		3.9 (1.5, 6.3)	3.2 (1.0, 5.5)	4.7 (4.5, 4.8)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	18	28.8 (12-46)	12	5.5 (2-9)	11.7 (7-17)	3.2 (3-3)
1996-2000	17	24.6 (10-39)	10	4.2 (1-7)	8.2 (5-12)	3.7 (4-4)
2001-2005	28	27.3 (15-39)	16	5.6 (2-9)	9.6 (6-13)	4.3 (4-4)
2006-2010	29	23.0 (14-32)	25	5.5 (3-8)	8.7 (6-11)	5.3 (5-5)
2011-2015	48	35.1 (23-47)	48	8.1 (5-11)	13.0 (10-16)	6.2 (6-6)
%Change in rate						
Overall		22.0		110.8	32.1	99.0
Annual (95%CI)		1.0 (-0.6, 2.7)		3.8 (2.0, 5.6)	1.4 (-0.2, 3.0)	3.5 (3.4, 3.5)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Cancer of the gallbladder and bile ducts

Figure 22. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the gallbladder and bile ducts, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 25. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the gallbladder and bile ducts, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

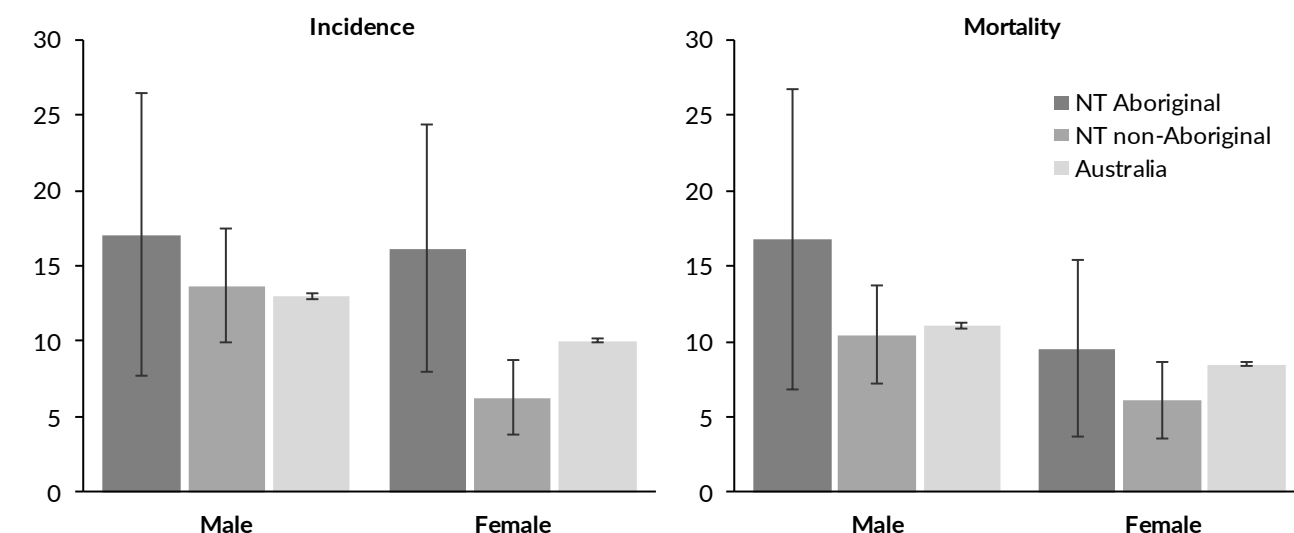
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	36	29	65		16	3	19	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	5.2	1.8	2.8	3.4	2.3	np	0.8	1.2
AS rate	17.5	3.9	6.4	3.1	8.4	np	1.7	1.0
(95% CI)	(11-24)	(2-6)	(5-8)	(3-3)	(4-13)	(np)	(1-3)	(1-1)
Risk to age 75	1 in 114	1 in 737	1 in 379	1 in 497	1 in 307	np	1 in 1299	1 in 1828
MALE								
Number	12	16	28		3	3	6	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	3.5	1.9	2.3	3.1	np	np	0.5	0.9
AS rate	13.0	3.7	5.1	3.1	np	np	0.8	0.9
(95% CI)	(4-22)	(2-6)	(3-7)	(3-3)	(np)	(np)	(0-1)	(1-1)
Risk to age 75	1 in 135	1 in 734	1 in 456	1 in 490	np	np	1 in 1641	1 in 2170
FEMALE								
Number	24	13	37		13	0	13	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(0)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	7.0	1.7	3.4	3.7	3.8	0.0	1.2	1.4
AS rate	20.7	3.8	7.6	3.1	11.7	0.0	2.4	1.2
(95% CI)	(11-30)	(2-6)	(5-10)	(3-3)	(4-19)	-	(1-4)	(1-1)
Risk to age 75	1 in 103	1 in 741	1 in 319	1 in 503	1 in 222	-	1 in 1067	1 in 1584

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the pancreas

Figure 23. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the pancreas, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

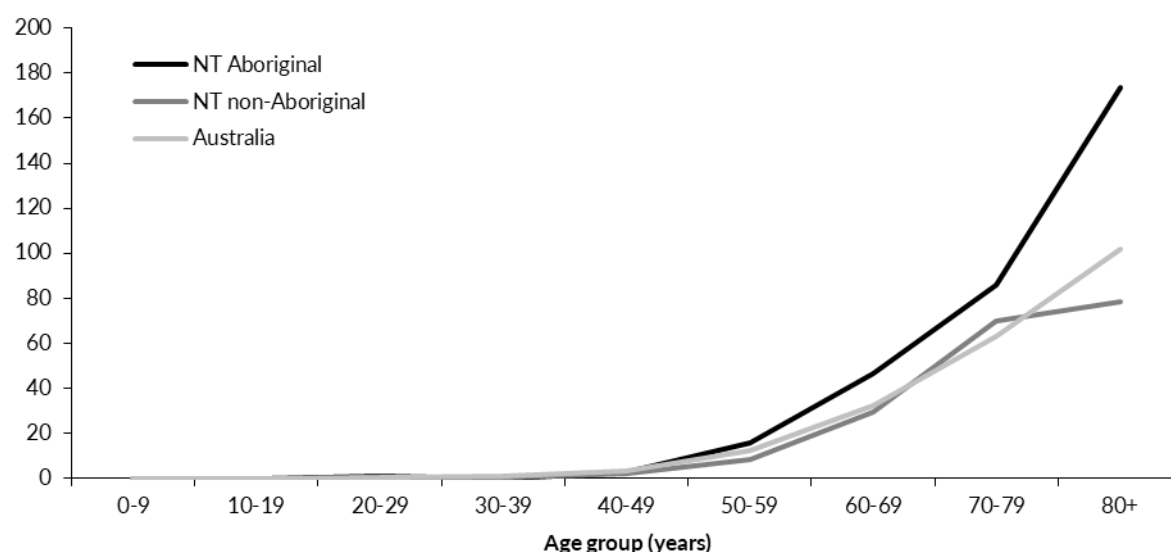


Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Table 26. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the pancreas, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	36	104	140		27	77	104	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(6)
Crude rate	5.2	6.5	6.1	12.7	3.9	4.8	4.5	10.9
AS rate	16.8	10.3	11.5	11.5	12.4	8.5	9.2	9.7
(95% CI)	(11-23)	(8-13)	(9-14)	(11-12)	(7-18)	(6-11)	(7-11)	(10-10)
Risk to age 75	1 in 96	1 in 123	1 in 117	1 in 130	1 in 105	1 in 176	1 in 157	1 in 163
MALE								
Number	17	72	89		15	51	66	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)
Crude rate	4.9	8.4	7.4	13.3	4.3	6.0	5.5	11.3
AS rate	17.1	13.7	14.2	13.0	16.8	10.4	11.4	11.1
(95% CI)	(8-26)	(10-17)	(11-18)	(13-13)	(7-27)	(7-14)	(8-15)	(11-11)
Risk to age 75	1 in 89	1 in 94	1 in 93	1 in 112	1 in 77	1 in 152	1 in 134	1 in 137
FEMALE								
Number	19	32	51		12	26	38	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(6)
Crude rate	5.5	4.3	4.7	12.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	10.4
AS rate	16.2	6.2	8.4	10.0	9.5	6.1	6.9	8.5
(95% CI)	(8-24)	(4-9)	(6-11)	(10-10)	(4-15)	(4-9)	(4-9)	(8-9)
Risk to age 75	1 in 105	1 in 215	1 in 174	1 in 154	1 in 142	1 in 223	1 in 199	1 in 199

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 24. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the pancreas, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

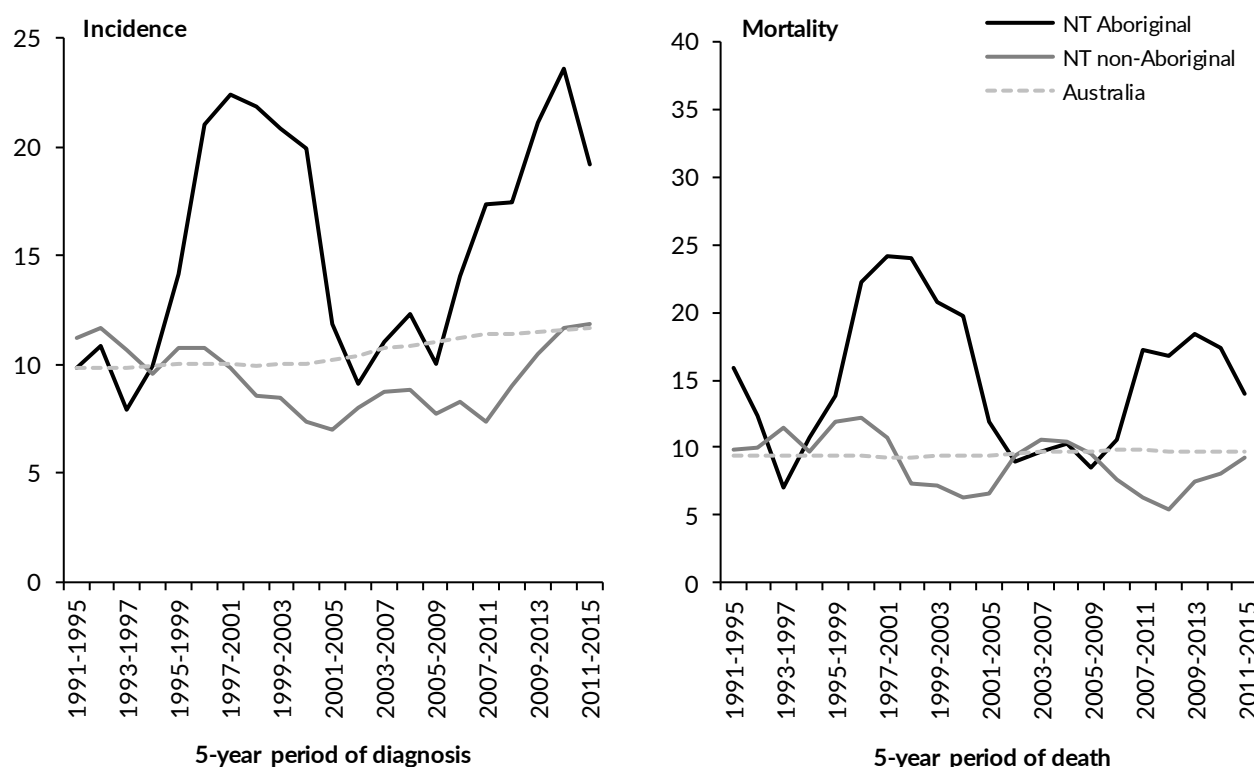
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 27. Age-specific incidence for cancer of the pancreas, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal			NT non-Aboriginal			NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)
<20	0	0.0	(0-0)	0	0.0	(0-0)	0.0	(0-0)	0.0	(0-0)
20-34	1	np	(np)	1	np	(np)	np	(np)	0.3	(0-0)
35-49	2	np	(np)	7	1.8	(0-3)	1.7	(1-3)	2.6	(2-3)
50-64	13	19.9	(9-31)	32	10.8	(7-14)	12.4	(9-16)	16.4	(16-17)
65+	20	92.5	(52-133)	64	60.4	(46-75)	65.8	(52-80)	66.3	(65-67)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 25. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the pancreas, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

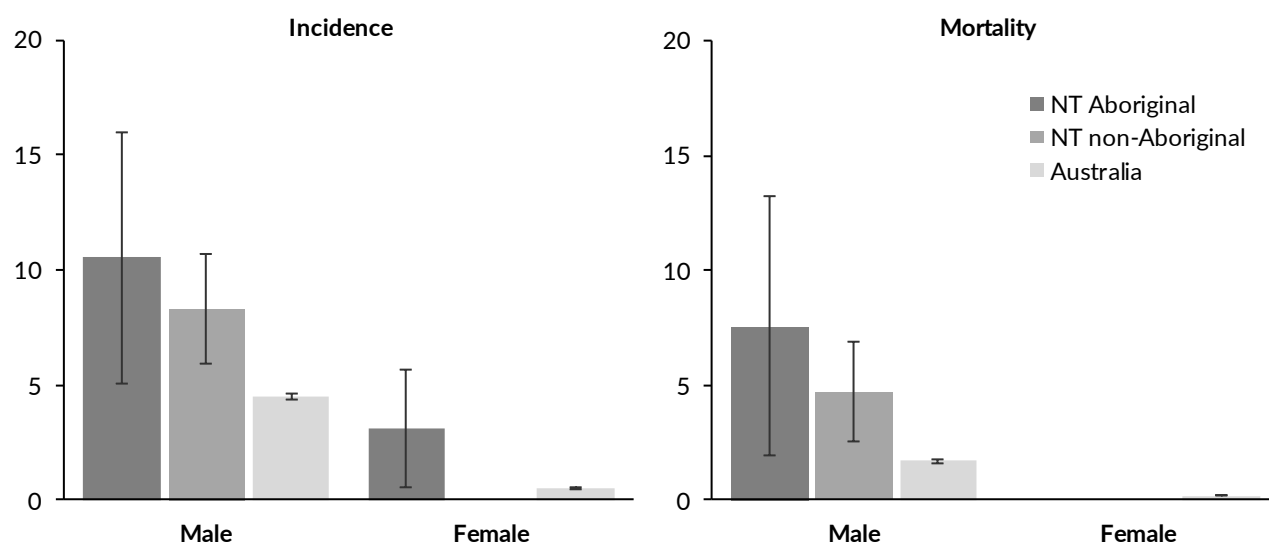
Table 28. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the pancreas, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	8	9.9 (2-18)	21	11.2 (5-17)	9.9 (6-14)	9.8 (10-10)
1996-2000	16	21.0 (7-35)	29	10.7 (6-15)	11.7 (8-16)	10.0 (10-10)
2001-2005	11	11.9 (3-21)	24	7.0 (4-10)	7.5 (5-10)	10.2 (10-10)
2006-2010	13	14.1 (5-23)	37	8.3 (5-11)	9.4 (6-12)	11.2 (11-11)
2011-2015	23	19.2 (10-28)	67	11.9 (9-15)	13.2 (10-16)	11.7 (12-12)
%Change in rate						
Overall		57.6		4.1	26.9	22.0
Annual (95%CI)		2.3 (0.1, 4.6)		0.2 (-1.1, 1.6)	1.2 (-0.1, 2.4)	1.0 (0.9, 1.2)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	12	15.8 (6-26)	18	9.8 (4-15)	10.9 (6-15)	9.4 (9-10)
1996-2000	17	22.2 (8-36)	29	12.3 (7-17)	13.2 (9-18)	9.3 (9-10)
2001-2005	10	11.9 (3-21)	22	6.6 (3-10)	7.3 (4-10)	9.4 (9-10)
2006-2010	10	10.5 (3-18)	31	7.7 (5-11)	8.2 (5-11)	9.8 (10-10)
2011-2015	17	13.9 (6-21)	46	9.3 (6-12)	10.1 (7-13)	9.7 (10-10)
%Change in rate						
Overall		2.0		-29.0	-18.2	6.2
Annual (95%CI)		0.1 (-2.4, 2.6)		-1.7 (-3.2, -0.2)	-1.0 (-2.1, 0.0)	0.3 (0.2, 0.4)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Cancer of the larynx

Figure 26. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the larynx, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 29. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the larynx, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

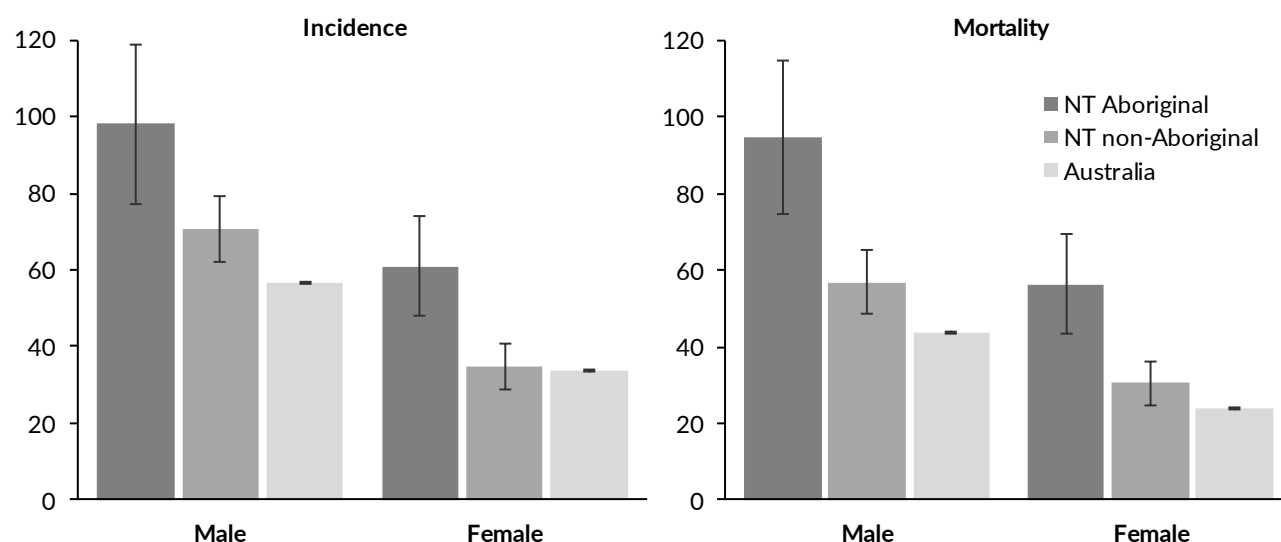
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	23	64	87		13	25	38	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	3.3	4.0	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.0
AS rate	6.5	4.9	5.2	2.4	4.4	2.5	2.8	0.9
(95% CI)	(4-9)	(4-6)	(4-6)	(2-2)	(2-7)	(1-4)	(2-4)	(1-1)
Risk to age 75	1 in 138	1 in 235	1 in 210	1 in 488	1 in 242	1 in 725	1 in 536	1 in 1605
MALE								
Number	17	61	78		10	25	35	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Crude rate	4.9	7.1	6.5	4.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.7
AS rate	10.5	8.3	8.7	4.5	7.6	4.7	5.1	1.7
(95% CI)	(5-16)	(6-11)	(6-11)	(4-5)	(2-13)	(3-7)	(3-7)	(2-2)
Risk to age 75	1 in 84	1 in 139	1 in 127	1 in 271	1 in 157	1 in 412	1 in 333	1 in 903
FEMALE								
Number	6	3	9		3	0	3	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	1.7	np	0.8	0.6	np	0.0	np	0.2
AS rate	3.1	np	1.2	0.5	np	0.0	np	0.2
(95% CI)	(1-6)	(np)	(0-2)	(0-1)	(np)	-	(np)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	1 in 295	np	1 in 1049	1 in 2209	np	-	np	1 in 6574

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the lung

Figure 27. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the lung, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

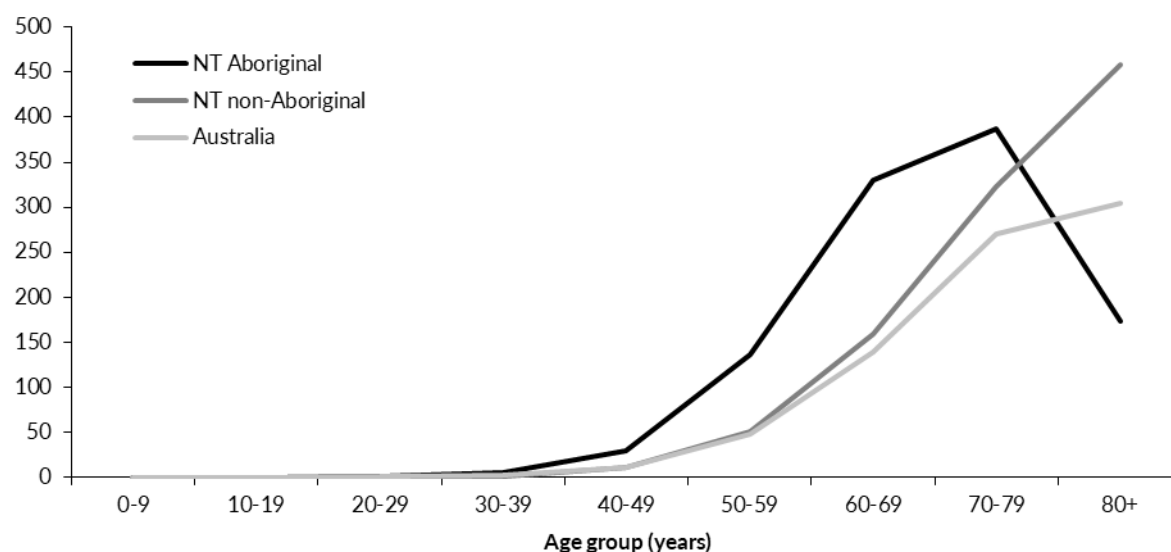


Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Table 30. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the lung, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	219	547	766		201	415	616	
(% of all cancers)	(16)	(10)	(11)	(9)	(24)	(23)	(23)	(19)
Crude rate	31.7	34.1	33.4	48.5	29.1	25.9	26.8	36.2
AS rate	76.5	53.7	57.7	44.0	72.8	44.2	49.1	32.7
(95% CI)	(65-88)	(49-59)	(53-62)	(44-44)	(62-84)	(39-49)	(45-54)	(32-33)
Risk to age 75	1 in 15	1 in 27	1 in 24	1 in 31	1 in 15	1 in 37	1 in 30	1 in 45
MALE								
Number	120	379	499		115	275	390	
(% of all cancers)	(19)	(11)	(12)	(9)	(28)	(23)	(24)	(20)
Crude rate	34.6	44.4	41.6	58.0	33.2	32.2	32.5	44.4
AS rate	98.2	70.8	74.7	56.7	94.8	57.0	62.2	43.8
(95% CI)	(77-119)	(62-79)	(67-83)	(56-57)	(75-115)	(49-65)	(55-70)	(43-44)
Risk to age 75	1 in 13	1 in 23	1 in 20	1 in 26	1 in 12	1 in 32	1 in 26	1 in 36
FEMALE								
Number	99	168	267		86	140	226	
(% of all cancers)	(14)	(8)	(9)	(8)	(21)	(23)	(22)	(17)
Crude rate	28.7	22.4	24.4	39.1	25.0	18.7	20.6	28.0
AS rate	61.0	34.6	40.1	33.6	56.3	30.4	36.1	23.7
(95% CI)	(48-74)	(29-41)	(35-46)	(33-34)	(43-69)	(25-36)	(31-41)	(23-24)
Risk to age 75	1 in 17	1 in 35	1 in 29	1 in 39	1 in 20	1 in 47	1 in 36	1 in 59

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 28. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the lung, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

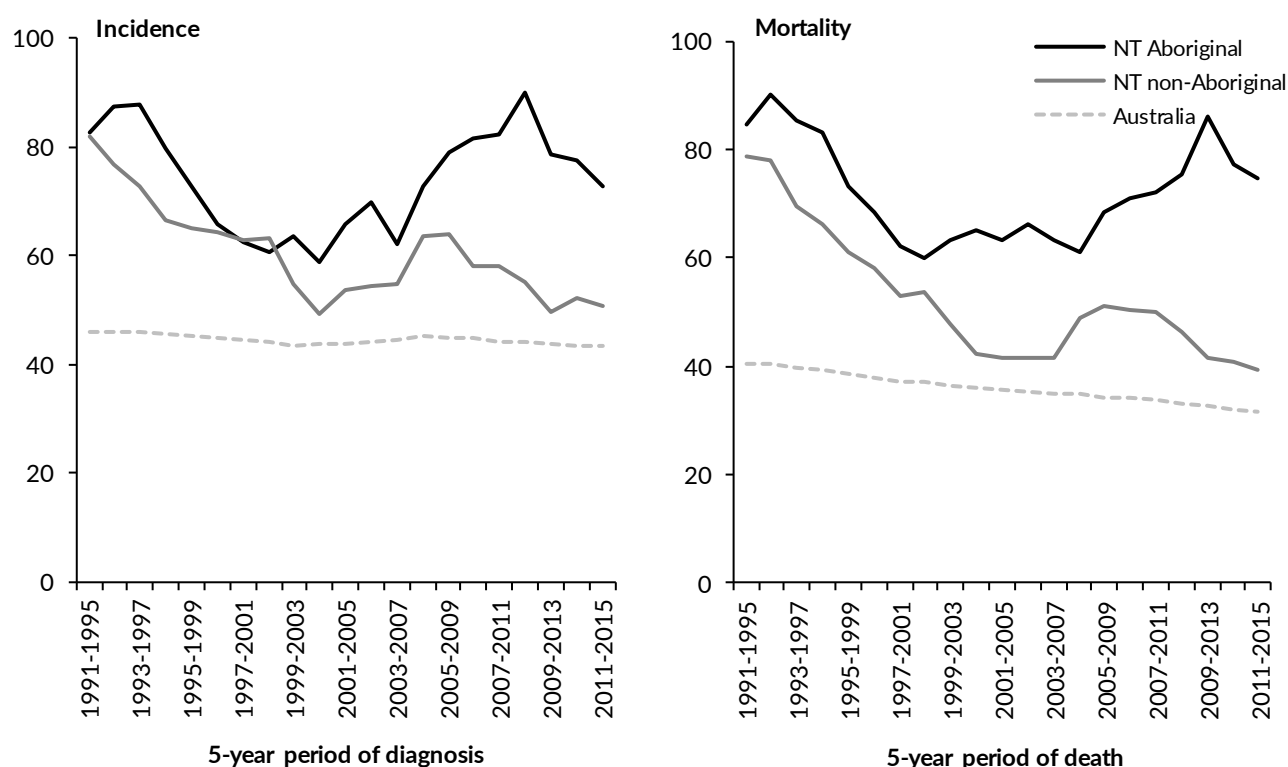
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 31. Age-specific incidence for cancer of the lung, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
PERSON						
<20	0	0.0 (0-0)	0	0.0 (0-0)	0.0 (0-0)	0.1 (0-0)
20-34	1	np (np)	0	0.0 (0-0)	np (np)	0.7 (1-1)
35-49	29	22.5 (14-31)	31	8.0 (5-11)	11.6 (9-15)	8.7 (8-9)
50-64	112	171.7 (140-203)	215	72.3 (63-82)	90.2 (80-100)	66.1 (65-67)
65+	77	356.2 (277-436)	301	284.0 (252-316)	296.3 (266-326)	250.1 (248-252)
MALE						
<20	0	0.0 (0-0)	0	0.0 (0-0)	0.0 (0-0)	0.1 (0-0)
20-34	1	np (np)	0	0.0 (0-0)	np (np)	0.6 (1-1)
35-49	15	23.9 (12-36)	18	8.8 (5-13)	12.3 (8-17)	9.0 (9-9)
50-64	62	198.3 (149-248)	148	91.5 (77-106)	108.8 (94-123)	75.3 (74-77)
65+	42	467.8 (326-609)	213	357.8 (310-406)	372.2 (327-418)	332.2 (329-335)
FEMALE						
<20	0	0.0 (0-0)	0	0.0 (0-0)	0.0 (0-0)	0.1 (0-0)
20-34	0	0.0 (0-0)	0	0.0 (0-0)	0.0 (0-0)	0.8 (1-1)
35-49	14	21.2 (10-32)	13	7.1 (3-11)	10.8 (7-15)	8.4 (8-9)
50-64	50	147.2 (106-188)	67	49.5 (38-61)	69.1 (57-82)	57.0 (56-58)
65+	35	276.9 (185-369)	88	189.5 (150-229)	208.2 (171-245)	180.4 (178-182)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

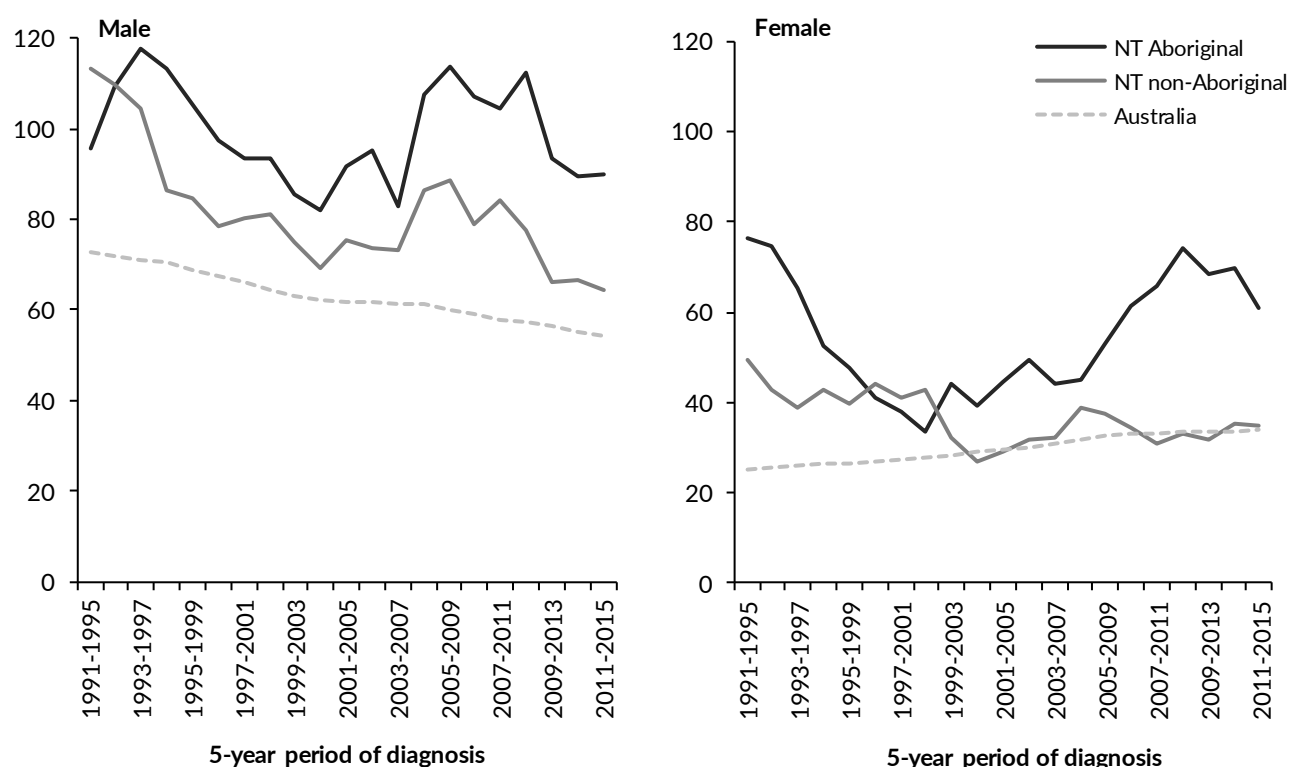
Figure 29. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the lung, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 32. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the lung, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	68	82.7 (59-106)	165	82.0 (67-97)	79.0 (67-91)	46.0 (45-46)
1996-2000	65	65.6 (49-82)	175	64.2 (53-75)	61.9 (53-71)	44.9 (44-45)
2001-2005	74	65.7 (50-82)	195	53.6 (45-62)	54.4 (47-62)	43.9 (43-44)
2006-2010	109	81.5 (65-98)	254	58.0 (50-66)	61.7 (54-69)	44.8 (44-45)
2011-2015	110	72.7 (57-88)	293	50.6 (44-57)	54.3 (48-60)	43.2 (43-44)
%Change in rate						
Overall		6.2		-29.0	-19.8	-3.9
Annual (95%CI)		0.3 (-0.7, 1.3)		-1.7 (-2.3, -1.0)	-1.1 (-1.8, -0.4)	-0.2 (-0.3, -0.1)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	66	84.6 (60-109)	148	78.7 (63-94)	77.3 (65-90)	40.5 (40-41)
1996-2000	65	68.4 (51-86)	151	58.2 (48-69)	58.2 (49-67)	37.9 (37-38)
2001-2005	71	63.2 (48-79)	142	41.4 (34-49)	44.4 (38-51)	35.7 (35-36)
2006-2010	91	70.9 (55-87)	201	50.5 (42-59)	53.7 (47-61)	34.0 (34-34)
2011-2015	110	74.7 (59-90)	214	39.4 (33-46)	45.5 (40-51)	31.4 (31-32)
%Change in rate						
Overall		-2.0		-42.2	-31.9	-21.5
Annual (95%CI)		-0.1 (-1.0, 0.9)		-2.7 (-3.5, -1.8)	-1.9 (-2.8, -1.1)	-1.2 (-1.3, -1.2)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 30. Time trend of incidence for cancer of the lung, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

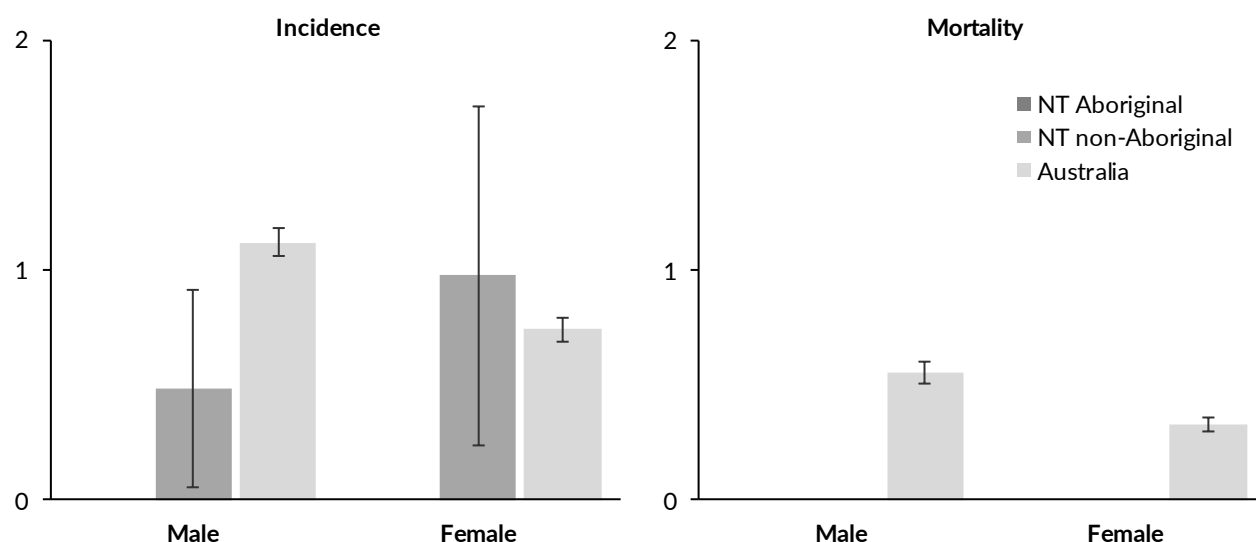
Table 33. Time trend of incidence for cancer of the lung, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
MALE						
1991-1995	38	95.9 (64-128)	122	113.4 (86-140)	100.9 (82-120)	72.9 (72-74)
1996-2000	45	97.4 (68-127)	127	78.4 (62-95)	77.3 (64-91)	67.6 (67-68)
2001-2005	46	91.8 (63-120)	143	75.2 (60-90)	75.5 (63-88)	61.8 (61-62)
2006-2010	63	107.2 (77-138)	186	79.1 (65-93)	82.9 (70-95)	59.3 (59-60)
2011-2015	57	90.2 (62-118)	193	64.5 (54-75)	67.9 (58-78)	54.4 (54-55)
%Change in rate						
Overall		-5.8		-29.0	-19.8	-24.6
Annual (95%CI)		-0.3 (-1.1, 0.5)		-1.7 (-2.5, -0.9)	-1.1 (-1.9, -0.3)	-1.4 (-1.5, -1.3)
FEMALE						
1991-1995	30	76.2 (35-118)	43	49.3 (33-66)	54.2 (40-69)	25.0 (25-25)
1996-2000	20	41.0 (22-60)	48	44.3 (31-58)	42.1 (31-53)	27.0 (27-27)
2001-2005	28	44.6 (27-62)	52	29.1 (20-38)	31.6 (24-39)	29.5 (29-30)
2006-2010	46	61.4 (42-80)	68	34.5 (25-44)	39.7 (31-48)	33.0 (33-33)
2011-2015	53	61.0 (43-79)	100	35.0 (27-43)	40.4 (33-48)	34.1 (34-34)
%Change in rate						
Overall		42.9		-23.0	-7.7	40.1
Annual (95%CI)		1.8 (0.1, 3.5)		-1.3 (-2.2, -0.4)	-0.4 (-1.4, 0.5)	1.7 (1.6, 1.8)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Cancer of the bone and articular cartilage

Figure 31. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the bone and articular cartilage, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 34. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the bone and articular cartilage, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

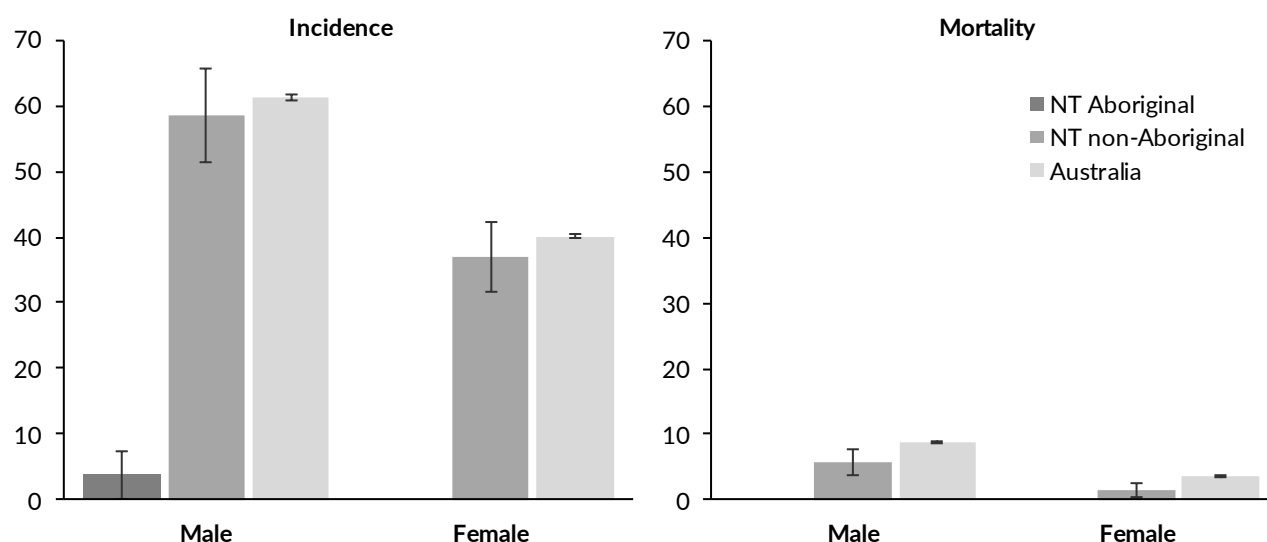
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	3	12	15		3	3	6	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	0.7	0.7	0.9	np	np	0.3	0.5
AS rate	np	0.7	0.6	0.9	np	np	0.3	0.4
(95% CI)	(np)	(0-1)	(0-1)	(1-1)	(np)	(np)	(0-1)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 1829	1 in 2202	1 in 1451	np	np	1 in 2760	1 in 3589
MALE								
Number	2	5	7		0	2	2	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.0	np	np	0.6
AS rate	np	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	np	np	0.6
(95% CI)	(np)	(0-1)	(0-1)	(1-1)	-	(np)	(np)	(1-1)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 2443	1 in 2326	1 in 1213	-	np	np	1 in 2781
FEMALE								
Number	1	7	8		3	1	4	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	0.9	0.7	0.8	np	np	np	0.4
AS rate	np	1.0	0.7	0.7	np	np	np	0.3
(95% CI)	(np)	(0-2)	(0-1)	(1-1)	(np)	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 1462	1 in 2115	1 in 1805	np	np	np	1 in 5047

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Melanoma of the skin

Figure 32. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for melanoma of the skin, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



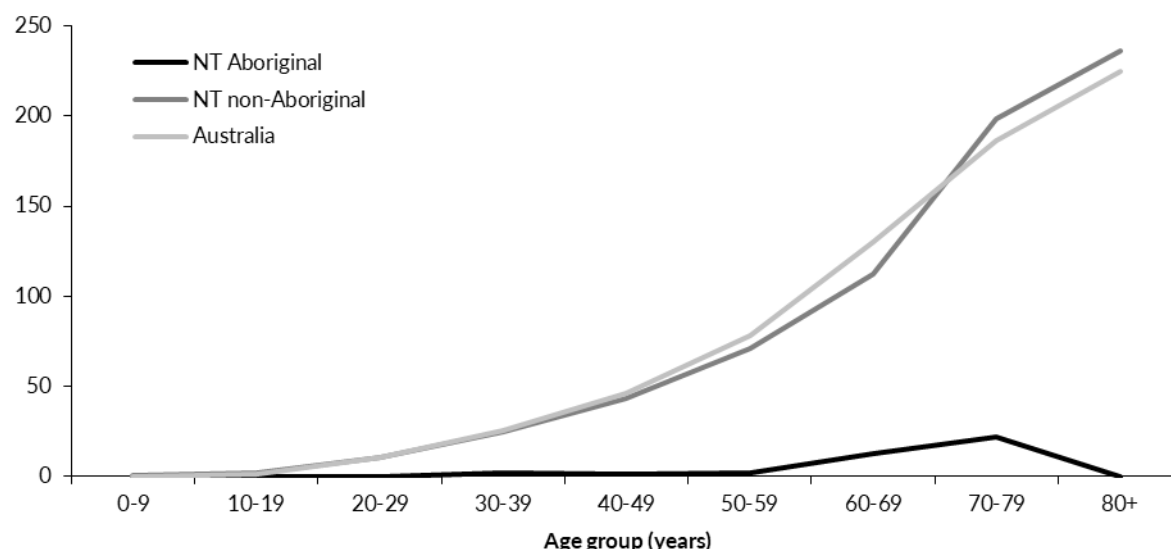
Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 35. Incidence and mortality for melanoma of the skin, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	9	631	640		4	52	56	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(11)	(9)	(10)	(0)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Crude rate	1.3	39.3	27.9	53.5	np	3.2	2.4	6.5
AS rate	2.9	48.5	39.4	49.7	np	3.8	3.4	5.9
(95% CI)	(1-5)	(44-53)	(36-43)	(49-50)	(np)	(3-5)	(2-4)	(6-6)
Risk to age 75	1 in 282	1 in 27	1 in 33	1 in 27	np	1 in 263	1 in 286	1 in 266
MALE								
Number	5	395	400		2	41	43	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(11)	(10)	(10)	(0)	(3)	(3)	(4)
Crude rate	1.4	46.3	33.3	62.8	np	4.8	3.6	8.9
AS rate	3.8	58.5	49.2	61.1	np	5.7	5.1	8.8
(95% CI)	(0-7)	(51-66)	(43-55)	(61-62)	(np)	(4-8)	(3-7)	(9-9)
Risk to age 75	1 in 206	1 in 23	1 in 27	1 in 22	np	1 in 182	1 in 198	1 in 191
FEMALE								
Number	4	236	240		2	11	13	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(11)	(8)	(9)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(3)
Crude rate	np	31.4	21.9	44.2	np	1.5	1.2	4.2
AS rate	np	37.0	28.9	40.1	np	1.5	1.5	3.6
(95% CI)	(np)	(32-42)	(25-33)	(40-40)	(np)	(1-2)	(1-2)	(3-4)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 36	1 in 45	1 in 33	np	1 in 664	1 in 639	1 in 431

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 33. Age-specific incidence rates for melanoma of the skin, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

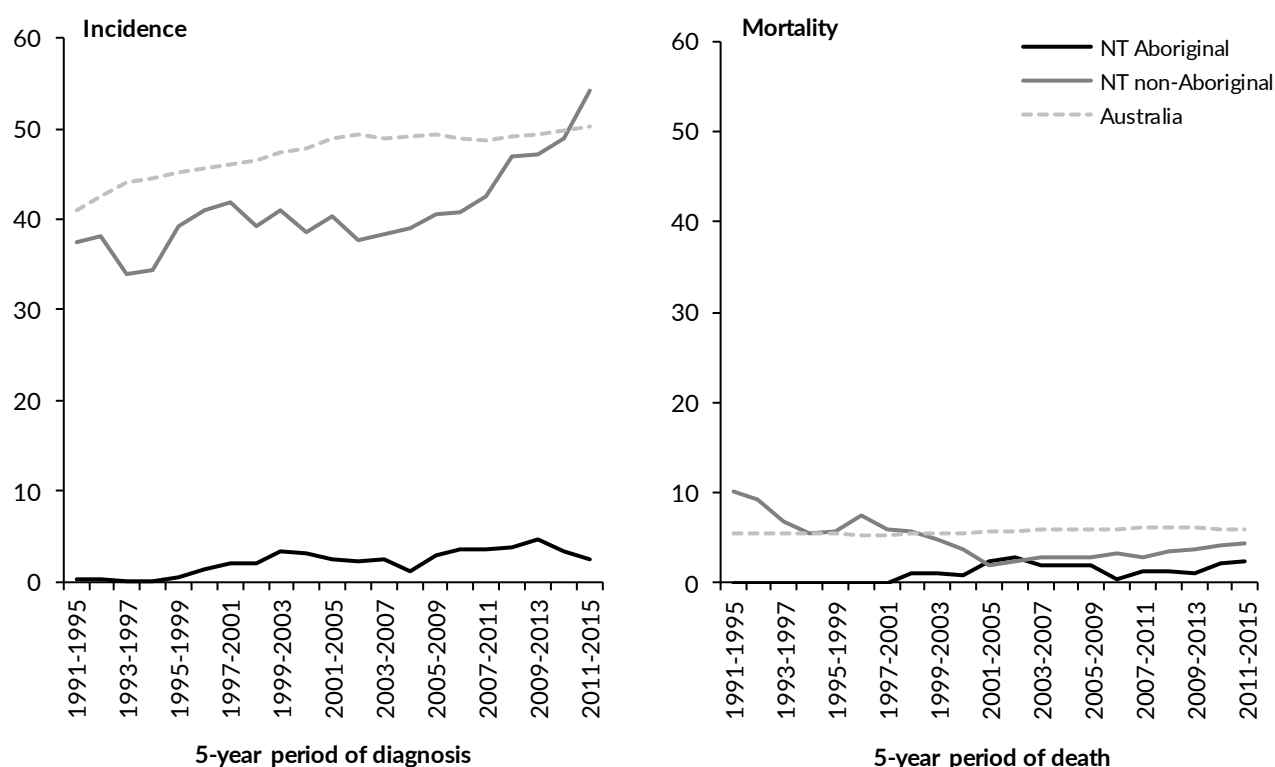
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 36. Age-specific incidence for melanoma of the skin, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)		
PERSON								
<20	0	0.0 (0-0)	4	np (np)	np (np)	0.8 (1-1)		
20-34	1	np (np)	56	13.2 (10-17)	9.5 (7-12)	14.1 (14-14)		
35-49	2	np (np)	154	39.7 (33-46)	30.2 (25-35)	40.8 (40-41)		
50-64	3	np (np)	230	77.4 (67-87)	64.3 (56-73)	89.5 (89-90)		
65+	3	np (np)	187	176.5 (151-202)	148.9 (128-170)	184.6 (183-186)		
MALE								
<20	0	0.0 (0-0)	2	np (np)	np (np)	0.8 (1-1)		
20-34	0	0.0 (0-0)	26	11.6 (7-16)	8.2 (5-11)	12.1 (12-13)		
35-49	1	np (np)	85	41.4 (33-50)	32.1 (25-39)	39.6 (39-40)		
50-64	2	np (np)	147	90.8 (76-106)	77.2 (65-90)	106.9 (105-108)		
65+	2	np (np)	135	226.8 (189-265)	200.0 (166-233)	254.6 (252-257)		
FEMALE								
<20	0	0.0 (0-0)	2	np (np)	np (np)	0.9 (1-1)		
20-34	1	np (np)	30	15.1 (10-21)	10.8 (7-15)	16.1 (16-17)		
35-49	1	np (np)	69	37.7 (29-47)	28.1 (22-35)	42.1 (41-43)		
50-64	1	np (np)	83	61.3 (48-74)	49.6 (39-60)	72.4 (71-74)		
65+	1	np (np)	52	112.0 (82-142)	89.7 (66-114)	125.2 (124-127)		

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 34. Time trend of incidence and mortality for melanoma of the skin, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

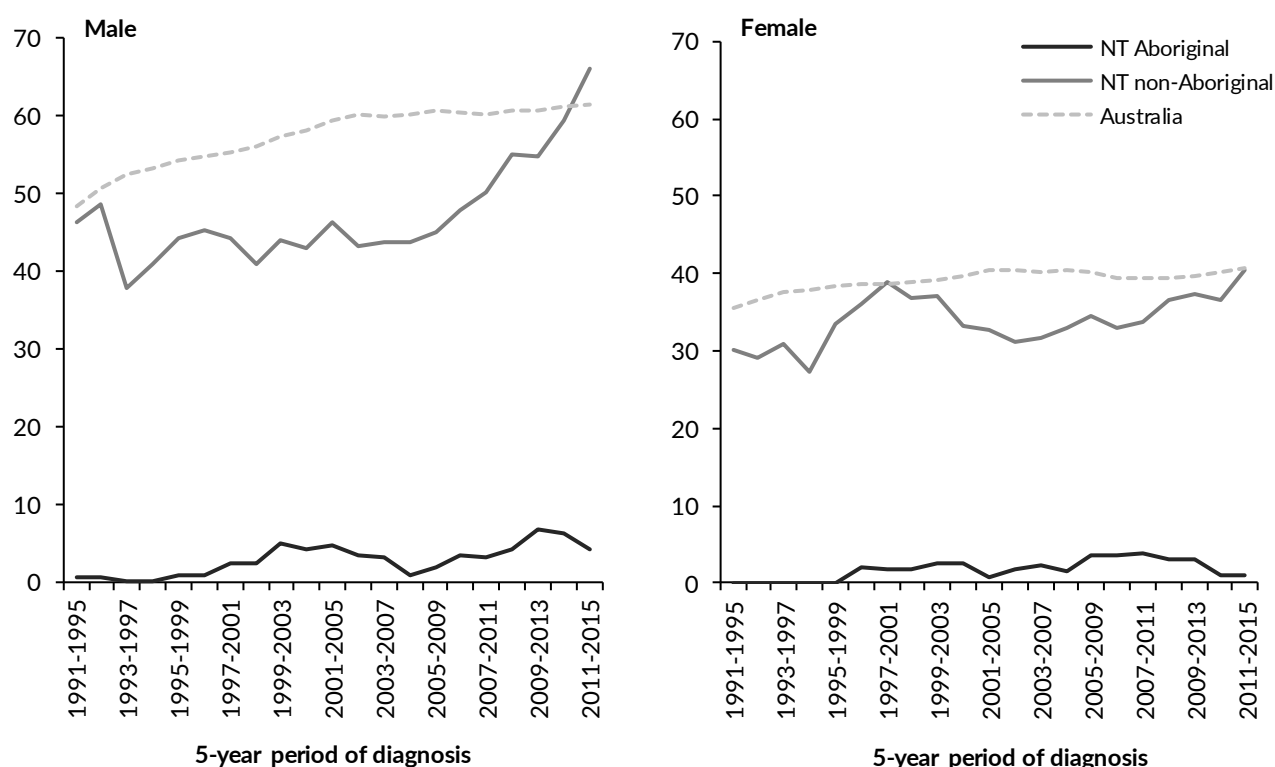
Table 37. Time trend of incidence and mortality for melanoma of the skin, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	1	np (np)	160	37.6 (29-46)	28.1 (22-34)	41.1 (41-42)
1996-2000	3	np (np)	222	40.9 (34-48)	32.2 (27-37)	45.7 (45-46)
2001-2005	4	np (np)	244	40.3 (34-46)	32.2 (27-37)	49.0 (49-49)
2006-2010	5	3.5 (0-7)	259	40.9 (35-47)	33.1 (28-38)	48.9 (49-49)
2011-2015	4	np (np)	372	54.3 (48-61)	44.1 (39-49)	50.4 (50-51)
%Change in rate						
Overall		np		37.4	48.6	17.3
Annual (95%CI)		np (np)		1.6 (1.1, 2.2)	2.0 (1.4, 2.5)	0.8 (0.6, 0.9)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	0	0.0 (0-0)	24	10.0 (5-15)	7.3 (4-11)	5.5 (5-6)
1996-2000	0	0.0 (0-0)	25	7.4 (4-11)	5.9 (3-9)	5.3 (5-5)
2001-2005	2	np (np)	12	2.0 (1-3)	2.1 (1-3)	5.7 (6-6)
2006-2010	1	np (np)	19	3.2 (2-5)	2.7 (1-4)	6.0 (6-6)
2011-2015	3	np (np)	33	4.4 (3-6)	4.0 (3-5)	5.9 (6-6)
%Change in rate						
Overall		np		-56.7	-46.7	15.0
Annual (95%CI)		np (np)		-4.1 (-6.2, -2.0)	-3.1 (-4.9, -1.3)	0.7 (0.5, 0.9)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 35. Time trend of incidence for melanoma of the skin, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015



Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 38. Time trend of incidence for melanoma of the skin, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

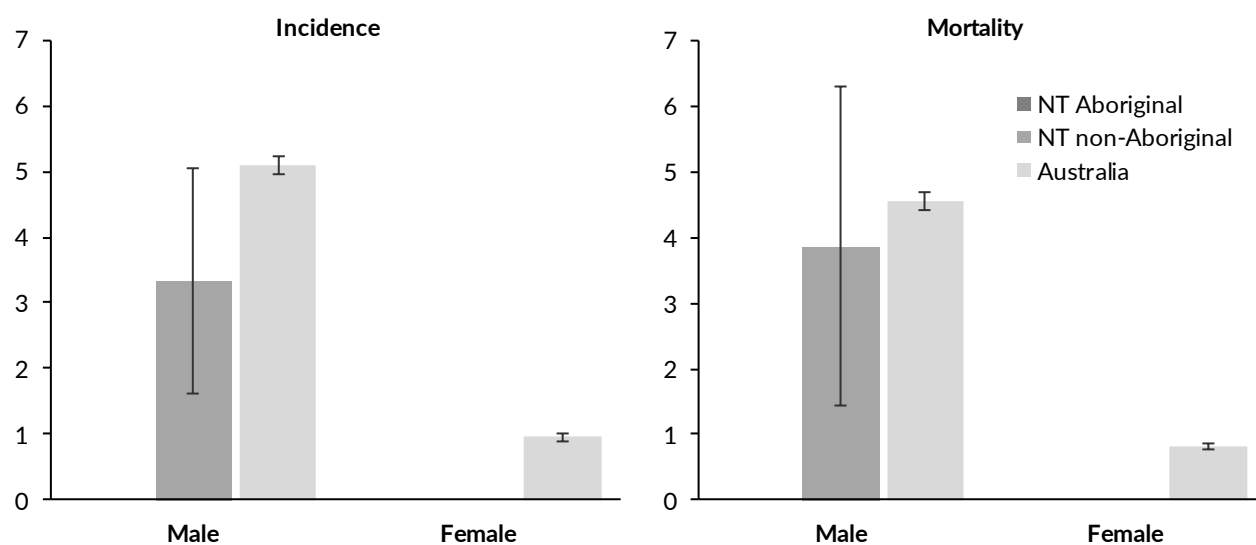
	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
MALE						
1991-1995	1	np (np)	90	46.4 (32-61)	33.1 (24-43)	48.4 (48-49)
1996-2000	1	np (np)	127	45.2 (35-56)	35.8 (28-44)	54.7 (54-55)
2001-2005	3	np (np)	144	46.3 (37-56)	38.4 (31-46)	59.5 (59-60)
2006-2010	2	np (np)	157	47.8 (39-57)	39.6 (32-47)	60.5 (60-61)
2011-2015	3	np (np)	238	66.1 (56-76)	56.1 (47-65)	61.6 (61-62)
%Change in rate						
Overall		np		48.6	67.1	22.0
Annual (95%CI)		np (np)		2.0 (1.3, 2.8)	2.6 (1.9, 3.3)	1.0 (0.8, 1.2)
FEMALE						
1991-1995	0	0.0 (0-0)	70	30.1 (21-39)	22.9 (16-30)	35.6 (35-36)
1996-2000	2	np (np)	95	36.0 (27-45)	27.9 (21-35)	38.7 (38-39)
2001-2005	1	np (np)	100	32.6 (25-40)	24.9 (19-30)	40.6 (40-41)
2006-2010	3	np (np)	102	33.0 (26-40)	26.1 (20-32)	39.3 (39-40)
2011-2015	1	np (np)	134	40.5 (33-48)	31.3 (25-37)	40.8 (40-41)
%Change in rate						
Overall		np		19.6	22.0	8.3
Annual (95%CI)		np (np)		0.9 (0.3, 1.5)	1.0 (0.4, 1.7)	0.4 (0.3, 0.6)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Mesothelioma

Figure 36. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for mesothelioma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 39. Incidence and mortality for mesothelioma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

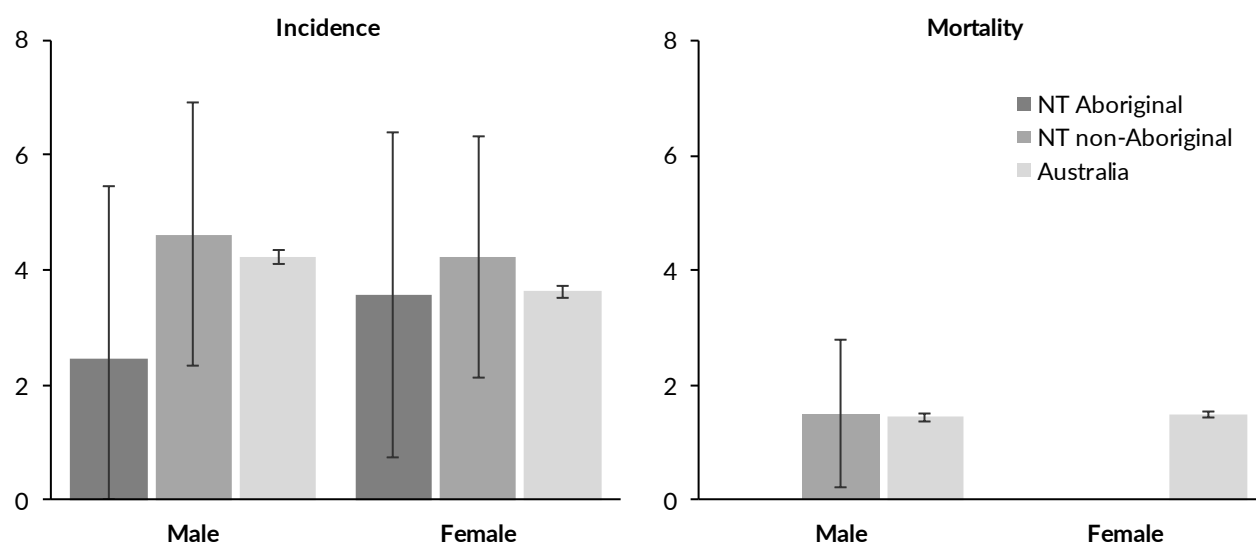
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	1	21	22		0	18	18	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	np	1.3	1.0	3.1	0.0	1.1	0.8	2.8
AS rate	np	2.0	1.7	2.8	0.0	2.1	1.7	2.5
(95% CI)	(np)	(1-3)	(1-2)	(3-3)	-	(1-3)	(1-3)	(2-3)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 638	1 in 720	1 in 514	-	1 in 800	1 in 965	1 in 615
MALE								
Number	1	19	20		0	15	15	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Crude rate	np	2.2	1.7	5.2	0.0	1.8	1.2	4.6
AS rate	np	3.3	3.0	5.1	0.0	3.9	3.2	4.6
(95% CI)	(np)	(2-5)	(1-4)	(5-5)	-	(1-6)	(1-5)	(4-5)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 390	1 in 420	1 in 307	-	1 in 544	1 in 627	1 in 367
FEMALE								
Number	0	2	2		0	3	3	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)
Crude rate	0.0	np	np	1.1	0.0	np	np	1.0
AS rate	0.0	np	np	1.0	0.0	np	np	0.8
(95% CI)	-	(np)	(np)	(1-1)	-	(np)	(np)	(1-1)
Risk to age 75	-	np	np	1 in 1474	-	np	np	1 in 1773

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the soft tissues

Figure 37. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the soft tissues, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 40. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the soft tissues, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

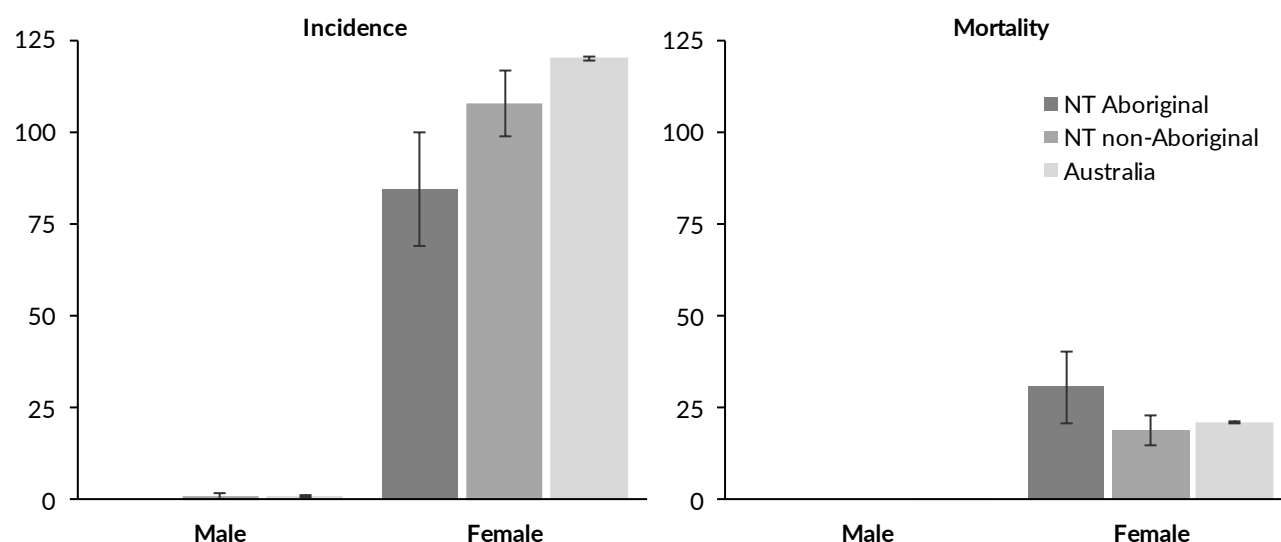
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	12	49	61		5	11	16	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	1.7	3.1	2.7	4.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6
AS rate	3.0	4.4	4.1	3.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5
(95% CI)	(1-5)	(3-6)	(3-5)	(4-4)	(0-2)	(0-2)	(0-2)	(1-2)
Risk to age 75	1 in 292	1 in 359	1 in 347	1 in 343	1 in 907	1 in 1481	1 in 1316	1 in 988
MALE								
Number	5	28	33		2	7	9	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	1.4	3.3	2.7	4.3	np	0.8	0.7	1.5
AS rate	2.5	4.6	4.3	4.2	np	1.5	1.4	1.4
(95% CI)	(0-5)	(2-7)	(2-6)	(4-4)	(np)	(0-3)	(0-2)	(1-2)
Risk to age 75	1 in 344	1 in 313	1 in 318	1 in 335	np	1 in 1145	1 in 1166	1 in 1091
FEMALE								
Number	7	21	28		3	4	7	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	2.0	2.8	2.6	4.0	np	np	0.6	1.7
AS rate	3.6	4.2	4.0	3.6	np	np	0.9	1.5
(95% CI)	(1-6)	(2-6)	(2-6)	(4-4)	(np)	(np)	(0-2)	(1-2)
Risk to age 75	1 in 248	1 in 444	1 in 391	1 in 352	np	np	1 in 1580	1 in 906

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the breast

Figure 38. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the breast, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



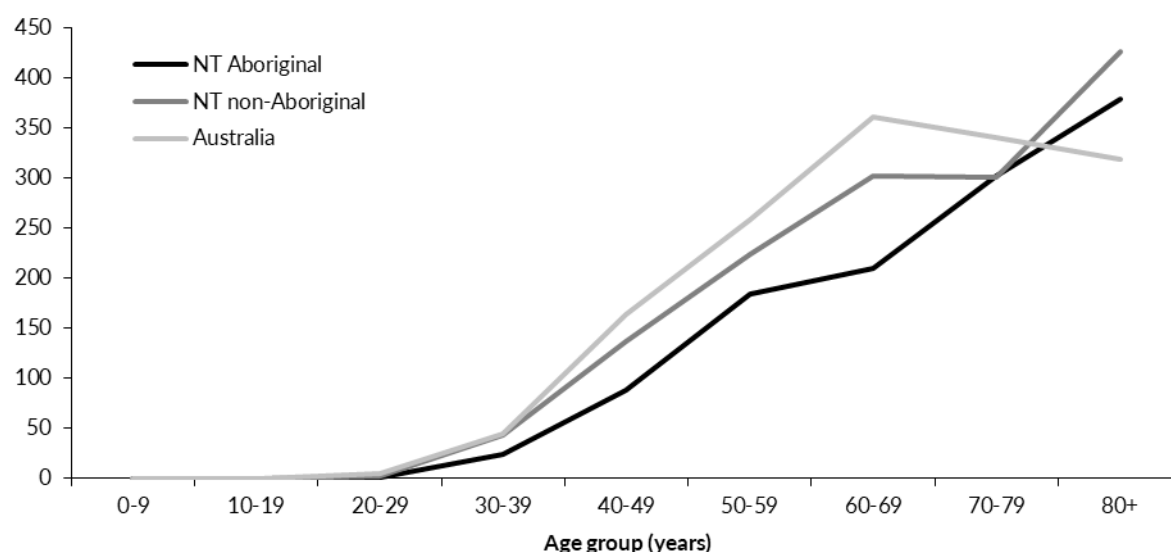
Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 41. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the breast, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
MALE								
Number	1	8	9		0	1	1	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.0	np	np	0.2
AS rate	np	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	np	np	0.2
(95% CI)	(np)	(0-2)	(0-2)	(1-1)	-	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 1127	1 in 1218	1 in 1242	-	np	np	1 in 8029
FEMALE								
Number	149	702	851		48	102	150	
(% of all cancers)	(21)	(32)	(29)	(28)	(12)	(17)	(15)	(15)
Crude rate	43.3	93.5	77.7	132.5	13.9	13.6	13.7	25.2
AS rate	84.4	107.6	102.4	119.9	30.6	18.9	21.6	21.3
(95% CI)	(69-100)	(99-117)	(95-110)	(119-121)	(21-41)	(15-23)	(18-26)	(21-22)
Risk to age 75	1 in 15	1 in 12	1 in 13	1 in 10	1 in 49	1 in 75	1 in 67	1 in 66

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

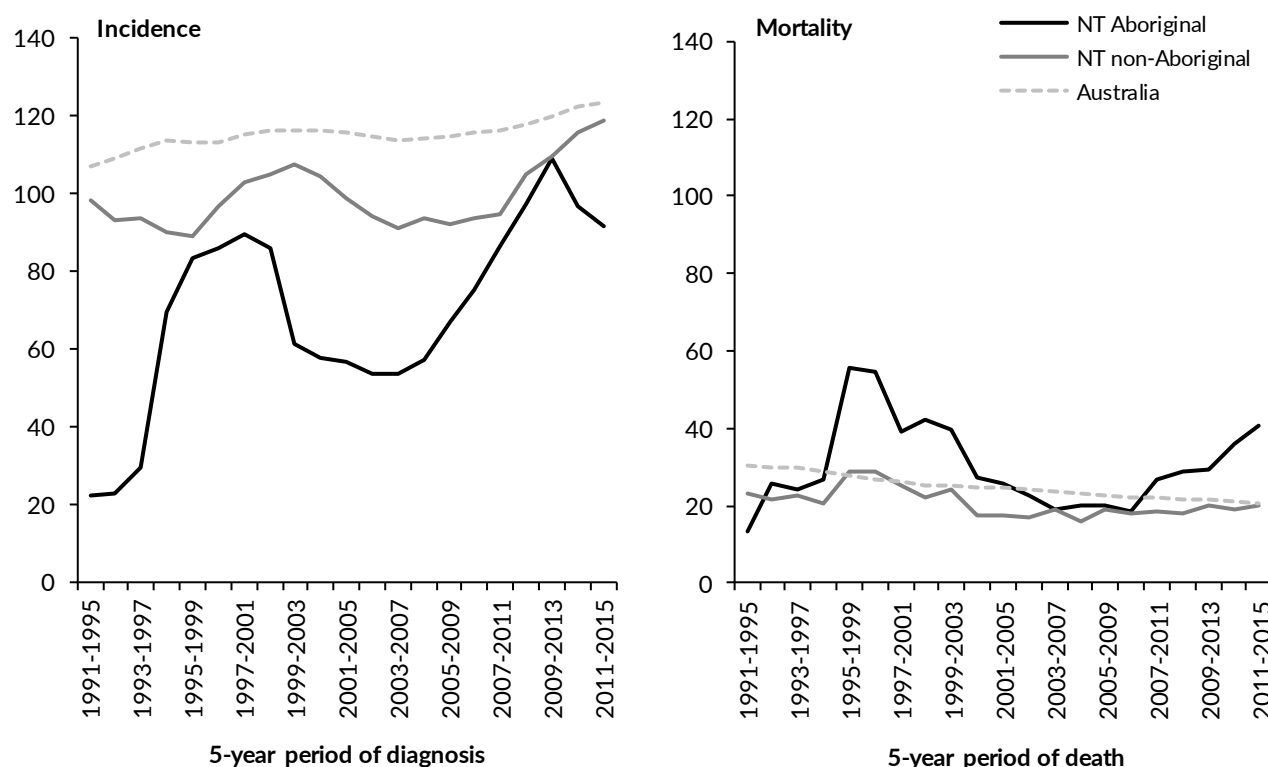
Figure 39. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the breast in females, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 female population.

Table 42. Age-specific incidence for cancer of the breast in females, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
<25	0	0.0 (0-0)	0	0.0 (0-0)	0.0 (0-0)	0.3 (0-0)
25-39	13	16.0 (7-25)	61	29.4 (22-37)	25.6 (20-31)	32.2 (31-33)
40-49	36	87.8 (59-116)	163	136.8 (116-158)	124.3 (107-142)	163.6 (162-166)
50-59	48	184.4 (132-237)	229	223.4 (194-252)	215.5 (190-241)	258.1 (255-261)
60+	39	239.2 (164-314)	198	305.2 (263-348)	292.0 (255-329)	358.6 (356-362)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 female population.
 np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 40. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the breast in females, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 female population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

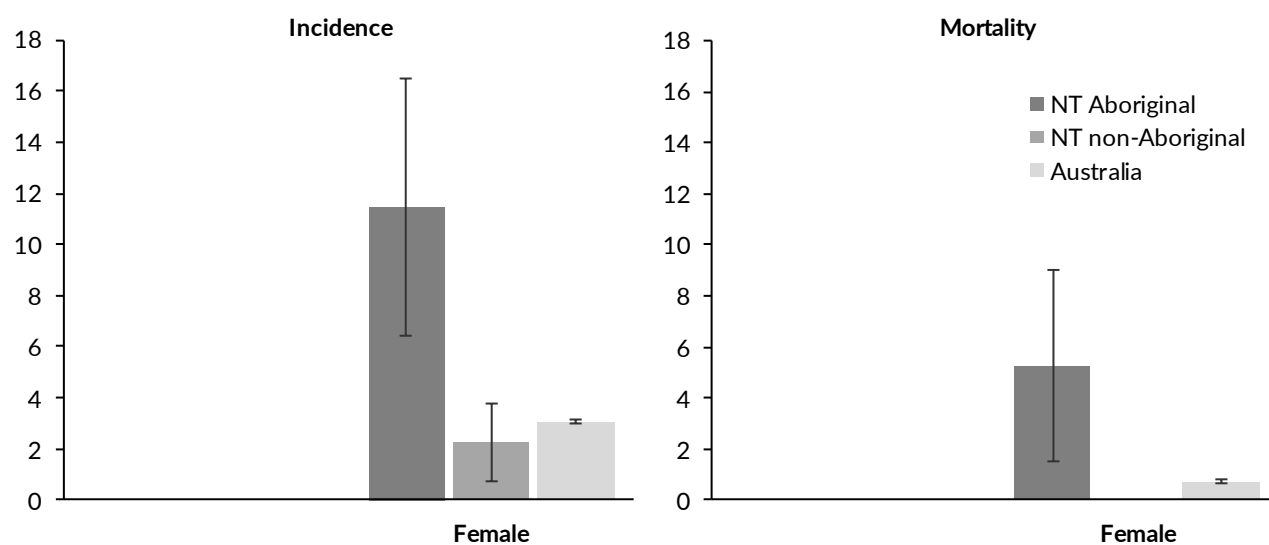
Table 43. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the breast in females, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	13	22.3 (8-36)	160	98.1 (80-117)	77.4 (64-91)	107.2 (106-108)
1996-2000	40	85.8 (45-126)	211	96.5 (81-112)	91.9 (78-105)	113.4 (112-114)
2001-2005	41	56.5 (38-75)	266	98.8 (85-113)	89.7 (78-101)	115.6 (115-117)
2006-2010	64	75.3 (55-96)	299	93.5 (82-105)	89.8 (79-100)	115.8 (115-117)
2011-2015	85	91.7 (69-114)	403	118.9 (106-132)	112.5 (101-124)	123.7 (123-125)
%Change in rate						
Overall		150.6		17.3	34.7	8.3
Annual (95%CI)		4.7 (2.5, 7.0)		0.8 (0.2, 1.4)	1.5 (0.8, 2.1)	0.4 (0.3, 0.6)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	6	13.1 (1-25)	34	22.9 (14-32)	20.4 (13-28)	30.4 (30-31)
1996-2000	19	54.5 (16-93)	47	28.5 (19-38)	30.3 (22-39)	26.7 (26-27)
2001-2005	18	25.5 (12-39)	37	17.5 (11-24)	19.8 (14-26)	24.6 (24-25)
2006-2010	15	18.3 (8-28)	43	17.8 (12-24)	17.9 (13-23)	22.2 (22-23)
2011-2015	33	40.8 (25-57)	59	20.1 (14-26)	24.9 (19-31)	20.5 (20-21)
%Change in rate						
Overall		2.0		-27.6	-11.3	-31.9
Annual (95%CI)		0.1 (-2.7, 3.0)		-1.6 (-2.6, -0.6)	-0.6 (-1.9, 0.7)	-1.9 (-2.0, -1.8)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 female population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Cancer of the vulva and vagina

Figure 41. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the vulva and vagina, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 44. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the vulva and vagina, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

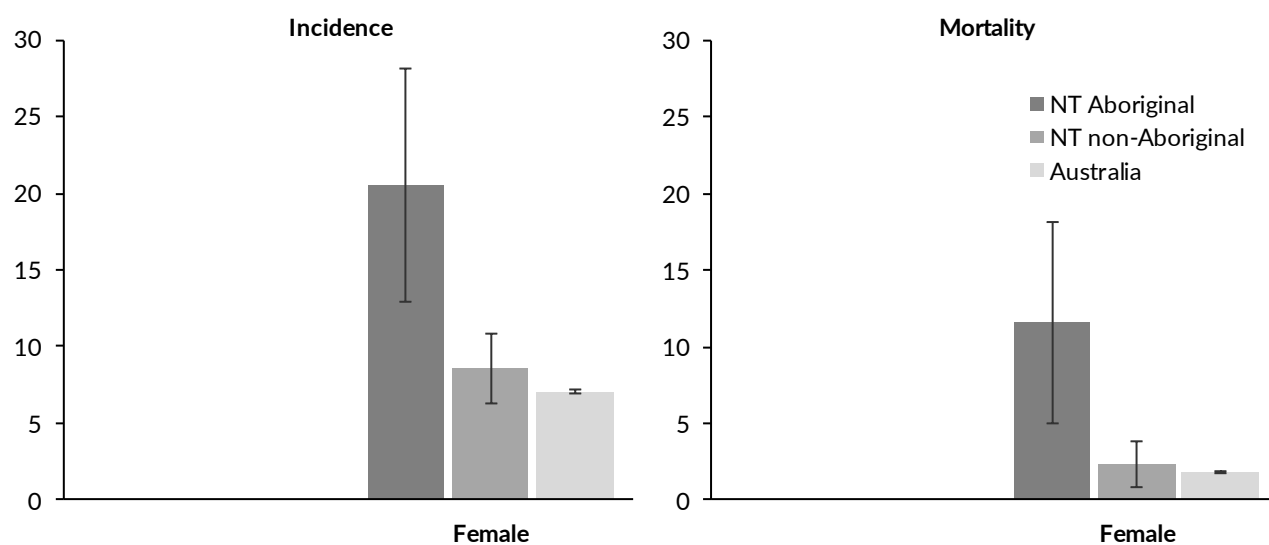
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
FEMALE								
Number	25	12	37		10	1	11	
(% of all cancers)	(4)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	7.3	1.6	3.4	3.5	2.9	np	1.0	0.9
AS rate	11.5	2.3	4.4	3.1	5.3	np	1.3	0.7
(95% CI)	(6-17)	(1-4)	(3-6)	(3-3)	(2-9)	(np)	(0-2)	(1-1)
Risk to age 75	1 in 109	1 in 1087	1 in 361	1 in 468	1 in 264	np	1 in 1140	1 in 2589

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the cervix

Figure 42. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the cervix, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

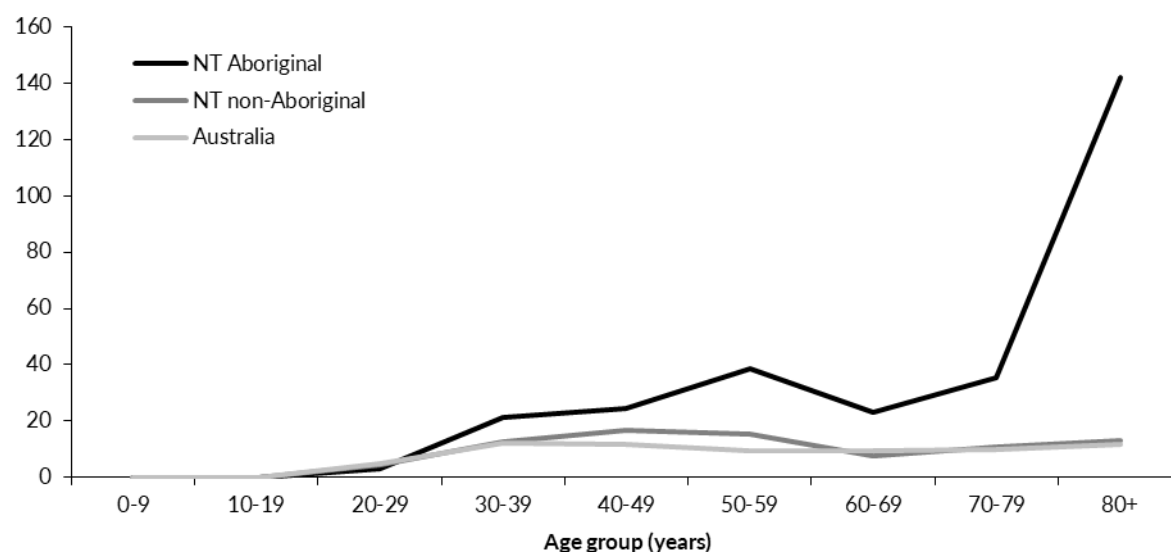


Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Table 45. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the cervix, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
FEMALE								
Number	41	66	107		17	12	29	
(% of all cancers)	(6)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(1)
Crude rate	11.9	8.8	9.8	7.3	4.9	1.6	2.6	2.0
AS rate	20.5	8.6	11.2	7.0	11.6	2.3	4.3	1.8
(95% CI)	(13-28)	(6-11)	(9-14)	(7-7)	(5-18)	(1-4)	(2-6)	(2-2)
Risk to age 75	1 in 89	1 in 163	1 in 139	1 in 191	1 in 179	1 in 570	1 in 394	1 in 754

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 43. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the cervix, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

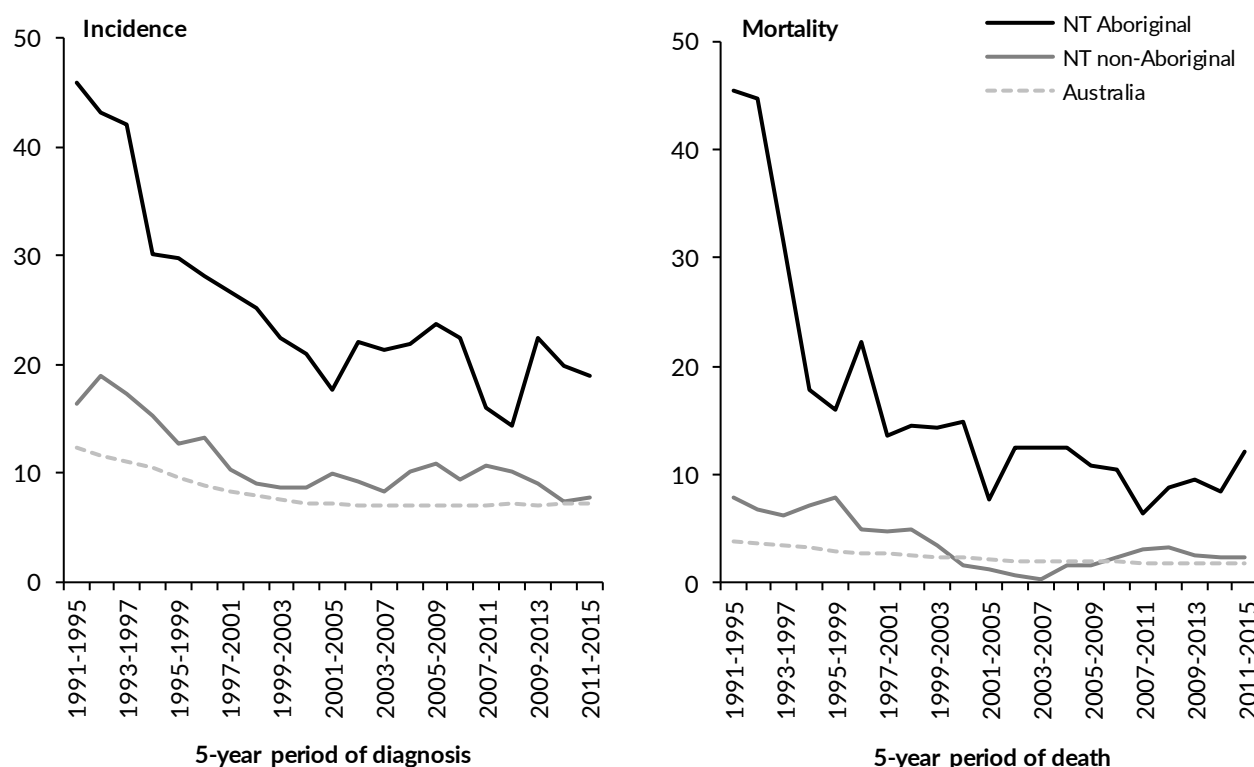
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 46. Age-specific incidence for cancer of the cervix, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal			NT non-Aboriginal			NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)
<20	0	0.0	(0-0)	0	0.0	(0-0)	0.0	(0-0)	0.0	(0-0)
20-34	8	8.9	(3-15)	11	5.5	(2-9)	6.6	(4-10)	7.0	(7-7)
35-49	15	22.8	(11-34)	32	17.5	(11-24)	18.9	(13-24)	11.9	(11-12)
50-74	13	30.7	(14-47)	21	12.5	(7-18)	16.2	(11-22)	9.6	(9-10)
75+	5	116.7	(14-219)	2	np	(np)	37.3	(10-65)	11.1	(10-12)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 44. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the cervix, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 47. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the cervix, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

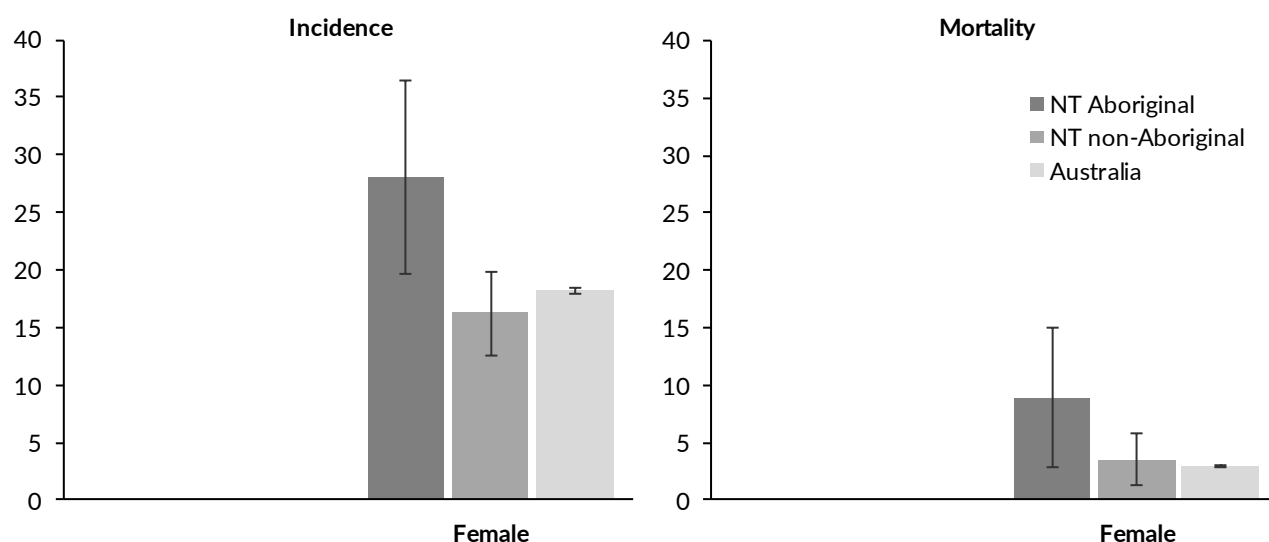
	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	22	46.0 (21-71)	35	16.3 (9-23)	23.8 (16-31)	12.2 (12-13)
1996-2000	21	28.2 (15-42)	32	13.1 (7-19)	16.6 (11-22)	8.9 (9-9)
2001-2005	14	17.7 (7-28)	32	9.9 (6-14)	12.2 (8-16)	7.1 (7-7)
2006-2010	22	22.5 (11-34)	34	9.5 (6-13)	12.3 (9-16)	7.0 (7-7)
2011-2015	19	18.9 (9-29)	32	7.8 (5-11)	10.2 (7-13)	7.1 (7-7)
%Change in rate						
Overall		-54.9		-48.9	-53.9	-42.2
Annual (95%CI)		-3.9 (-5.1, -2.7)		-3.3 (-4.4, -2.1)	-3.8 (-4.7, -2.9)	-2.7 (-3.4, -2.0)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	21	45.4 (20-71)	10	7.8 (2-14)	17.5 (10-25)	3.9 (4-4)
1996-2000	11	22.3 (6-39)	9	4.9 (1-9)	9.0 (4-14)	2.8 (3-3)
2001-2005	4	np (np)	5	1.3 (0-2)	2.7 (1-5)	2.2 (2-2)
2006-2010	9	10.4 (3-18)	5	2.3 (0-5)	4.1 (2-7)	1.9 (2-2)
2011-2015	8	12.1 (2-22)	7	2.3 (0-4)	4.4 (2-7)	1.7 (2-2)
%Change in rate						
Overall		-79.0		-75.5	-79.9	-56.7
Annual (95%CI)		-7.5 (-9.5, -5.4)		-6.8 (-10.2, -3.2)	-7.7 (-9.5, -5.8)	-4.1 (-4.6, -3.6)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the uterus

Figure 45. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the uterus, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

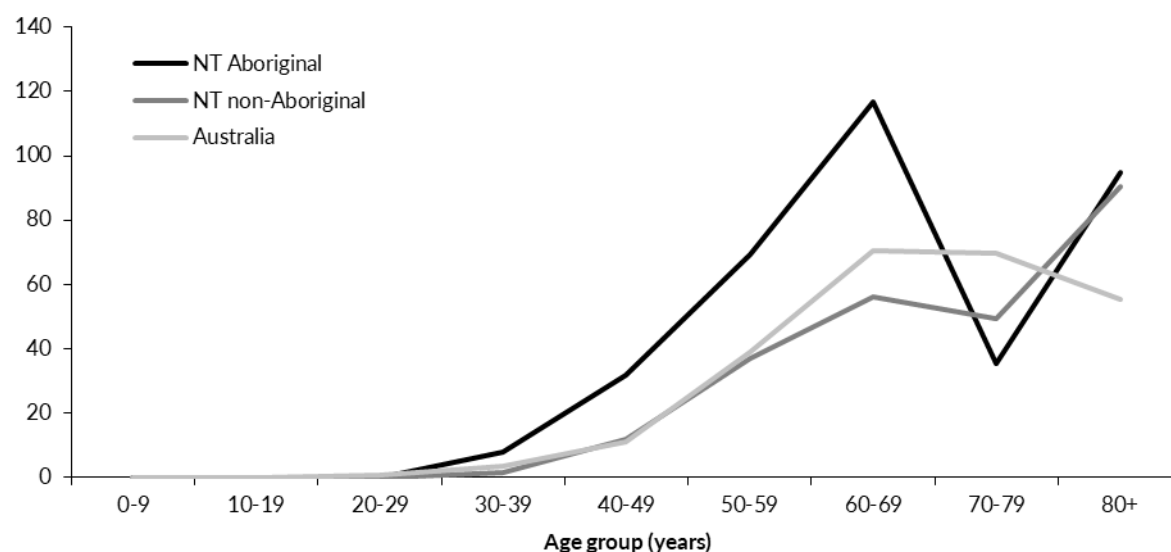


Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Table 48. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the uterus, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
FEMALE								
Number	54	100	154		11	11	22	
(% of all cancers)	(8)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Crude rate	15.7	13.3	14.1	20.6	3.2	1.5	2.0	3.6
AS rate	28.1	16.3	18.7	18.2	8.9	3.5	4.7	3.0
(95% CI)	(20-36)	(13-20)	(15-22)	(18-18)	(3-15)	(1-6)	(3-7)	(3-3)
Risk to age 75	1 in 40	1 in 80	1 in 66	1 in 62	1 in 200	1 in 930	1 in 520	1 in 493

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 46. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the uterus, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

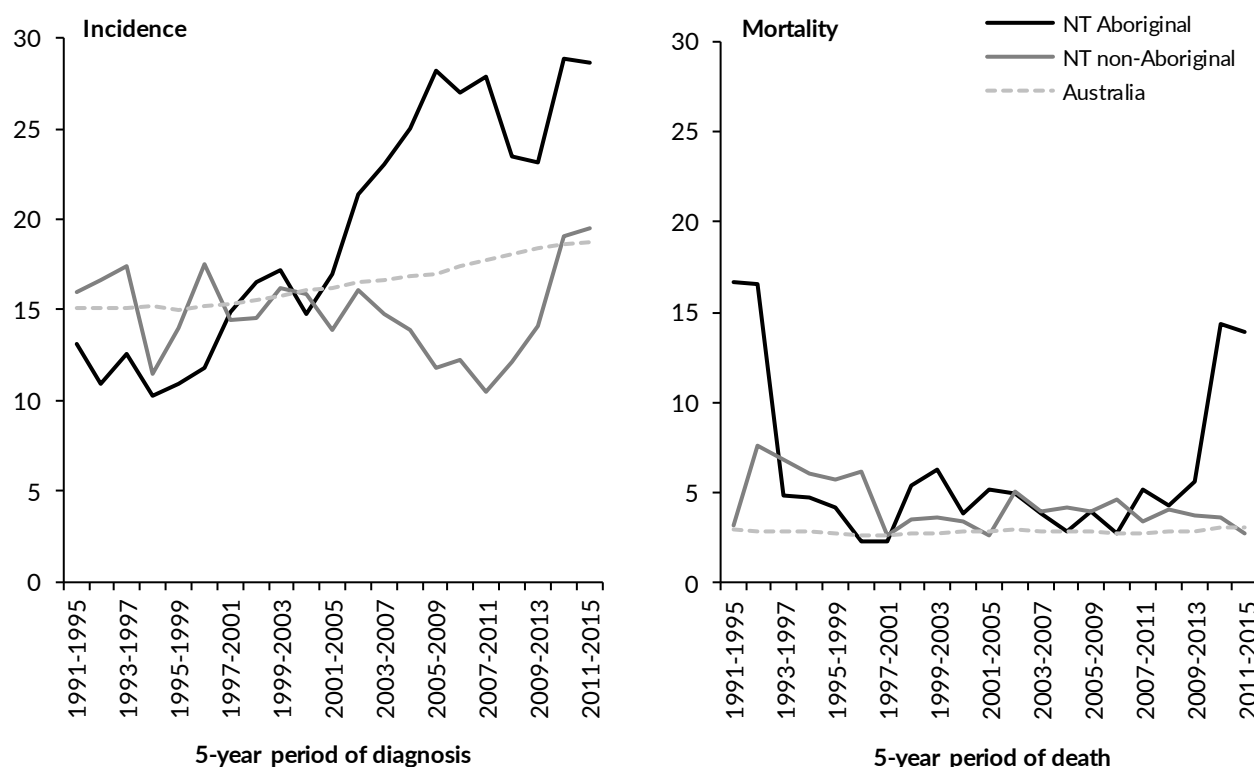
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 49. Age-specific incidence for cancer of the uterus, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal			NT non-Aboriginal			NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)
<20	0	0.0	(0-0)	0	0.0	(0-0)	0.0	(0-0)	np	(np)
20-34	0	0.0	(0-0)	2	np	(np)	np	(np)	1.2	(1-1)
35-49	17	25.8	(14-38)	14	7.6	(4-12)	12.4	(8-17)	9.0	(9-9)
50-64	29	85.4	(54-116)	60	44.3	(33-56)	52.5	(42-63)	47.6	(47-49)
65+	8	63.3	(19-107)	24	51.7	(31-72)	54.2	(35-73)	66.6	(65-68)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 47. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the uterus, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 50. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the uterus, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

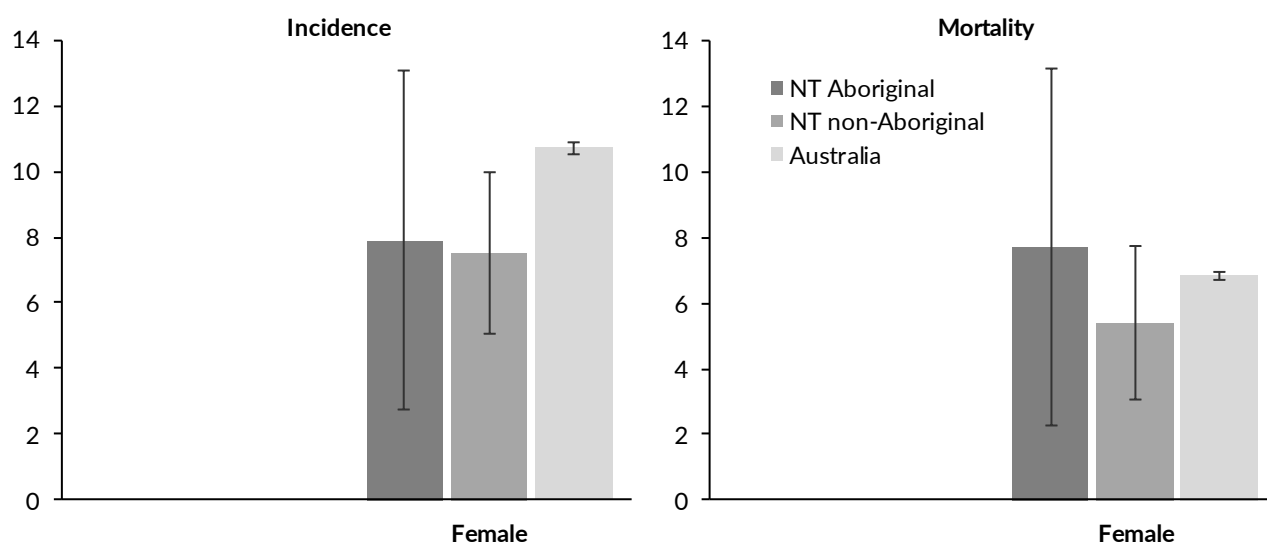
	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	9	13.1 (4-22)	19	16.0 (8-24)	14.5 (8-20)	15.1 (15-15)
1996-2000	7	11.8 (3-21)	26	17.6 (10-25)	16.0 (10-22)	15.2 (15-16)
2001-2005	14	16.9 (7-27)	24	13.9 (7-20)	14.2 (9-20)	16.2 (16-17)
2006-2010	26	27.0 (16-38)	36	12.3 (8-17)	15.3 (11-20)	17.5 (17-18)
2011-2015	28	28.7 (17-41)	64	19.5 (14-25)	21.4 (16-26)	18.8 (18-19)
%Change in rate						
Overall		180.9		4.1	34.7	29.5
Annual (95%CI)		5.3 (4.1, 6.5)		0.2 (-1.3, 1.6)	1.5 (0.5, 2.5)	1.3 (1.1, 1.4)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	5	16.7 (0-37)	2	np (np)	6.2 (1-12)	2.9 (3-3)
1996-2000	1	np (np)	7	6.2 (1-11)	5.5 (1-10)	2.7 (3-3)
2001-2005	3	np (np)	3	np (np)	3.2 (0-6)	2.9 (3-3)
2006-2010	3	np (np)	6	4.6 (1-8)	4.1 (1-7)	2.8 (3-3)
2011-2015	8	13.9 (3-25)	5	2.7 (0-5)	5.1 (2-8)	3.1 (3-3)
%Change in rate						
Overall		34.7		-43.3	-30.5	6.2
Annual (95%CI)		1.5 (-3.0, 6.2)		-2.8 (-4.7, -0.9)	-1.8 (-3.6, 0.1)	0.3 (0.0, 0.6)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the ovary

Figure 48. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the ovary, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

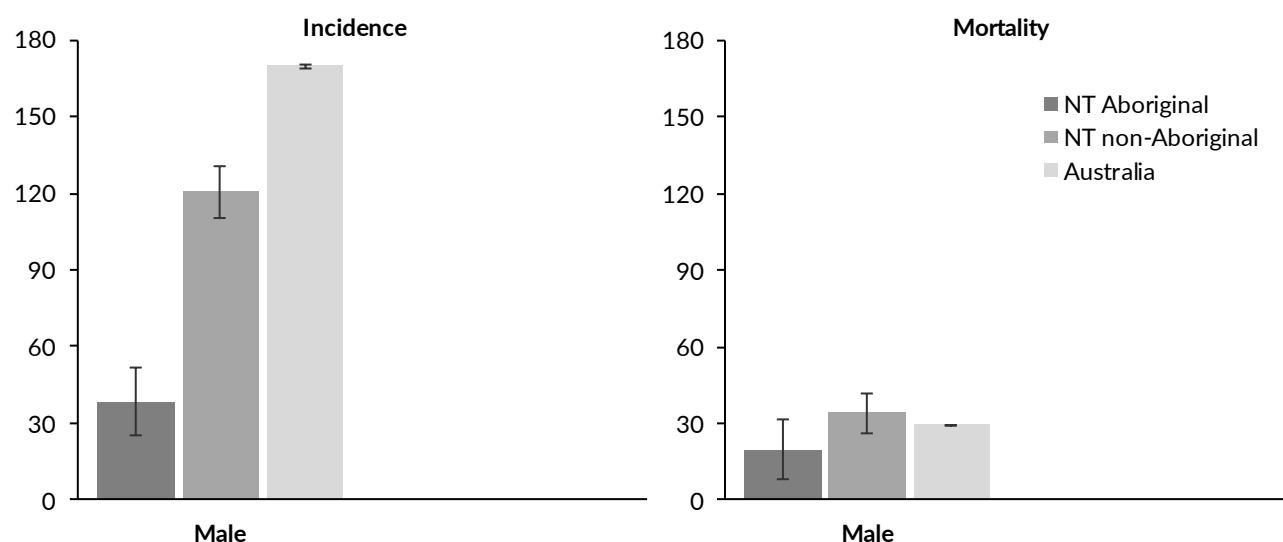
Table 51. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the ovary, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
FEMALE								
Number	13	46	59		10	26	36	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(5)
Crude rate	3.8	6.1	5.4	12.1	2.9	3.5	3.3	8.1
AS rate	7.9	7.5	7.4	10.7	7.7	5.4	5.8	6.8
(95% CI)	(3-13)	(5-10)	(5-10)	(11-11)	(2-13)	(3-8)	(4-8)	(7-7)
Risk to age 75	1 in 184	1 in 185	1 in 188	1 in 121	1 in 166	1 in 248	1 in 226	1 in 204

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Cancer of the prostate

Figure 49. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the prostate, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

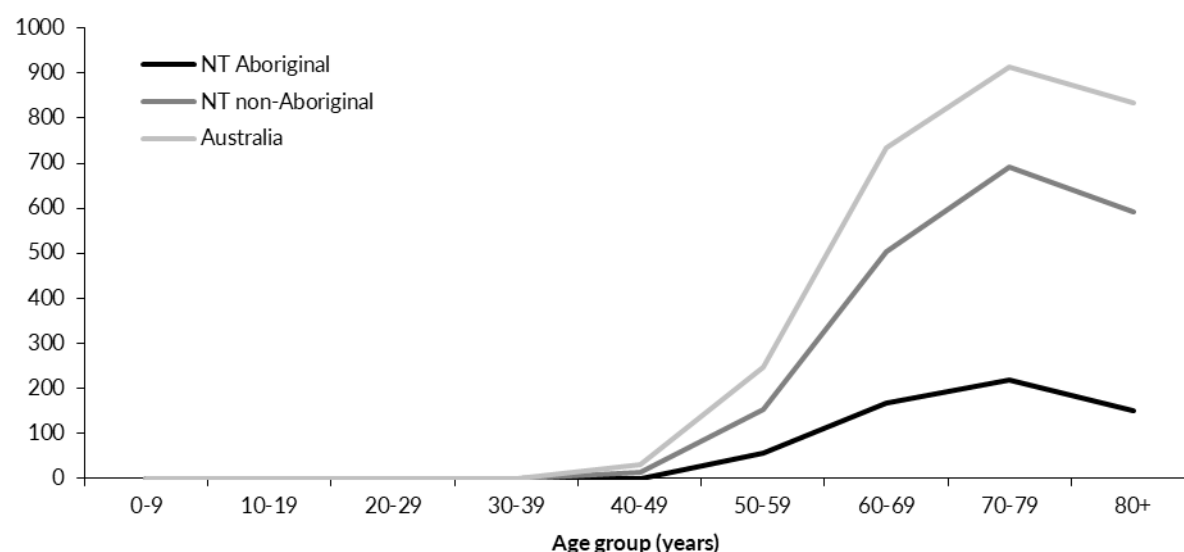


Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Table 52. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the prostate, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
MALE								
<i>Number</i>	42	774	816		13	103	116	
<i>(% of all cancers)</i>	(7)	(22)	(20)	(30)	(3)	(9)	(7)	(13)
<i>Crude rate</i>	12.1	90.7	68.0	181.1	3.8	12.1	9.7	28.2
<i>AS rate</i>	38.2	120.5	108.5	169.9	19.7	34.0	31.4	29.2
<i>(95% CI)</i>	(25-51)	(110-131)	(100-117)	(169-171)	(8-31)	(26-42)	(25-38)	(29-30)
<i>Risk to age 75</i>	1 in 31	1 in 10	1 in 11	1 in 7	1 in 100	1 in 118	1 in 116	1 in 109

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 male population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 50. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the prostate, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

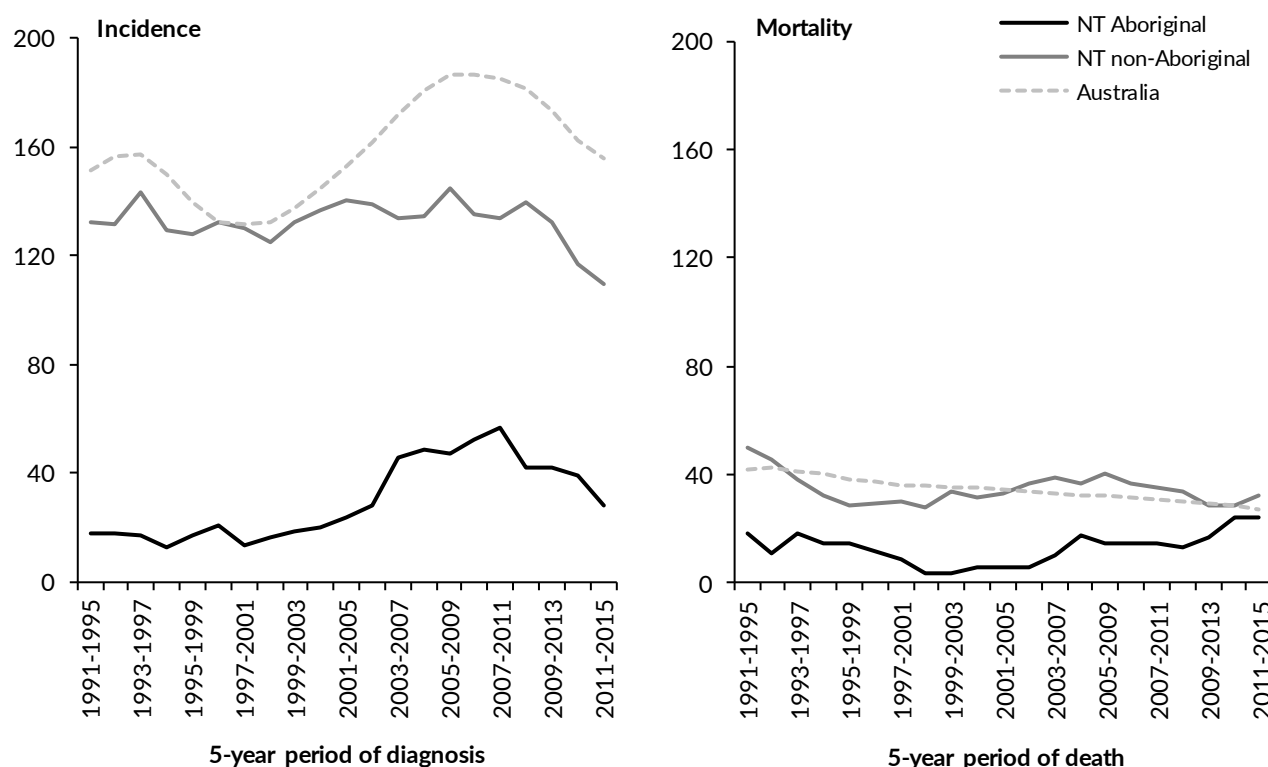
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 male population.

Table 53. Age-specific incidence for cancer of the prostate, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal			NT non-Aboriginal			NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)
<40	0	0.0	(0-0)	0	0.0	(0-0)	0.0	(0-0)	0.2	(0-0)
40-49	0	0.0	(0-0)	20	14.9	(8-21)	11.5	(6-17)	31.1	(30-32)
50-59	14	57.3	(27-87)	182	154.3	(132-177)	137.6	(118-157)	246.1	(243-249)
60-69	18	166.9	(90-244)	366	503.5	(452-555)	460.1	(414-506)	734.2	(729-739)
70+	10	199.8	(76-324)	206	670.6	(579-762)	604.6	(524-685)	885.9	(880-892)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 male population.

Figure 51. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the prostate, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 male population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 54. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the prostate, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

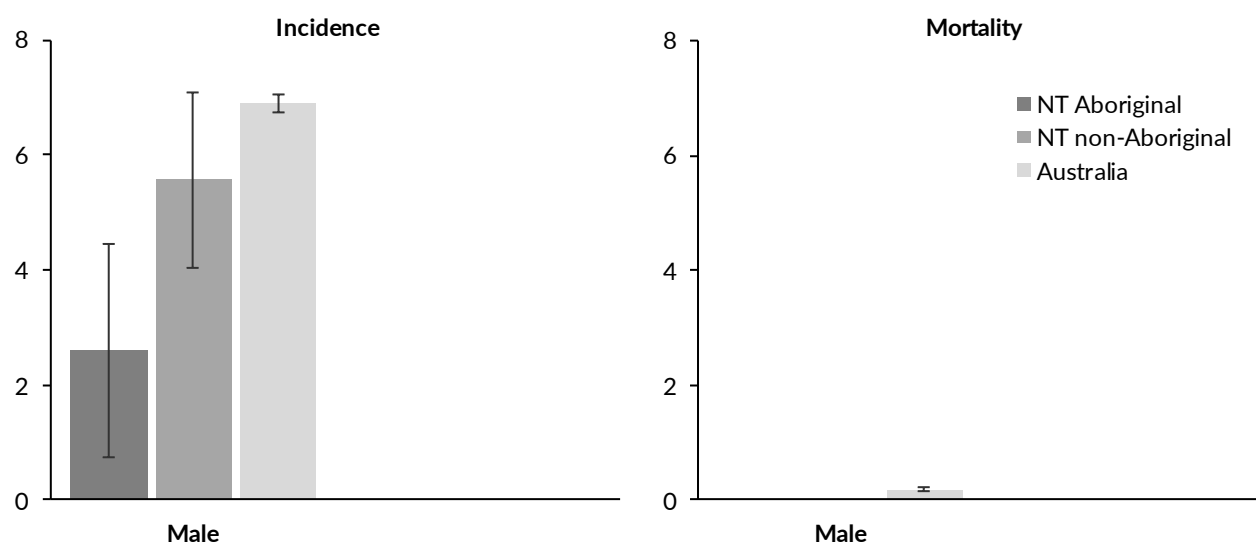
	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	4	np (np)	88	132.2 (99-165)	88.6 (67-110)	151.7 (150-153)
1996-2000	6	20.8 (0-41)	173	132.5 (108-157)	103.2 (85-121)	132.4 (131-134)
2001-2005	10	23.5 (8-39)	269	140.3 (120-161)	118.6 (102-135)	153.1 (152-154)
2006-2010	26	52.2 (30-74)	377	135.3 (118-153)	121.9 (107-137)	186.5 (185-188)
2011-2015	16	27.8 (11-44)	397	109.8 (97-122)	98.5 (88-109)	155.7 (155-157)
%Change in rate						
Overall		272.8		-9.5	17.3	26.9
Annual (95%CI)		6.8 (3.5, 10.2)		-0.5 (-1.1, 0.1)	0.8 (0.1, 1.6)	1.2 (0.4, 1.9)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	5	18.0 (2-34)	23	49.8 (27-72)	37.5 (22-53)	41.9 (41-43)
1996-2000	2	np (np)	27	29.1 (16-42)	23.9 (14-34)	37.4 (37-38)
2001-2005	2	np (np)	36	32.9 (20-45)	26.8 (17-37)	34.5 (34-35)
2006-2010	4	np (np)	43	36.9 (24-50)	32.8 (22-44)	31.5 (31-32)
2011-2015	9	23.8 (7-41)	60	32.1 (23-42)	30.5 (22-39)	27.2 (27-28)
%Change in rate						
Overall		73.7		-13.1	6.2	-33.2
Annual (95%CI)		2.8 (-0.3, 6.0)		-0.7 (-1.8, 0.4)	0.3 (-0.7, 1.4)	-2.0 (-2.1, -1.9)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 male population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the testis

Figure 52. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the testis, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 55. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the testis, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

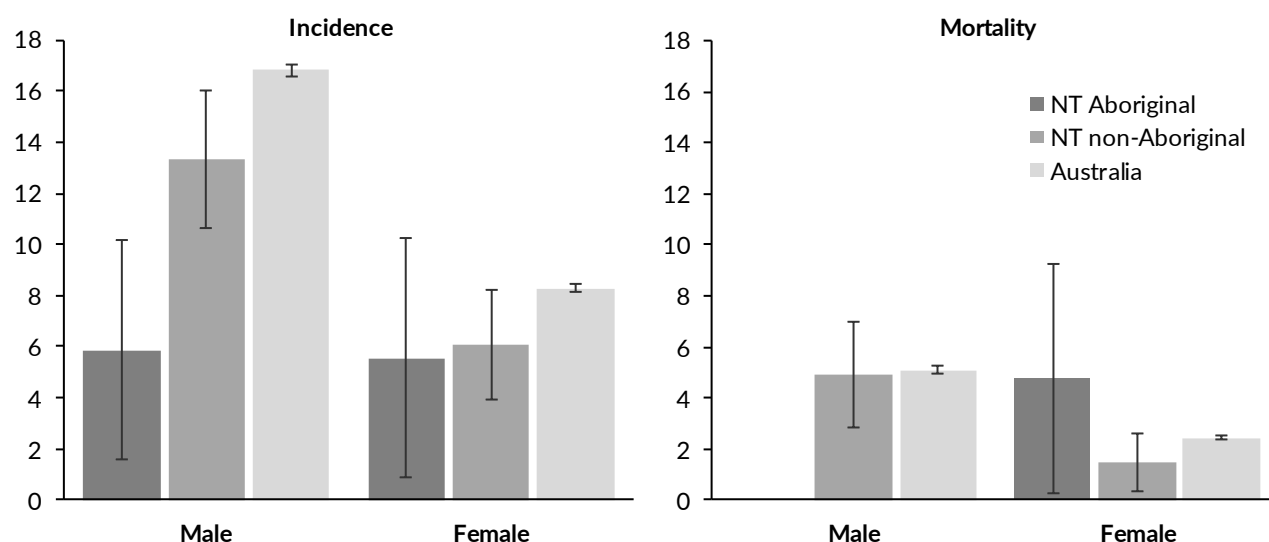
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
MALE								
Number	8	53	61		1	4	5	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	2.3	6.2	5.1	6.8	np	np	0.4	0.2
AS rate	2.6	5.6	4.8	6.9	np	np	0.6	0.2
(95% CI)	(1-4)	(4-7)	(4-6)	(7-7)	(np)	(np)	(0-1)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	1 in 525	1 in 252	1 in 293	1 in 206	np	np	1 in 3743	1 in 7893

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the kidney

Figure 53. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the kidney, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



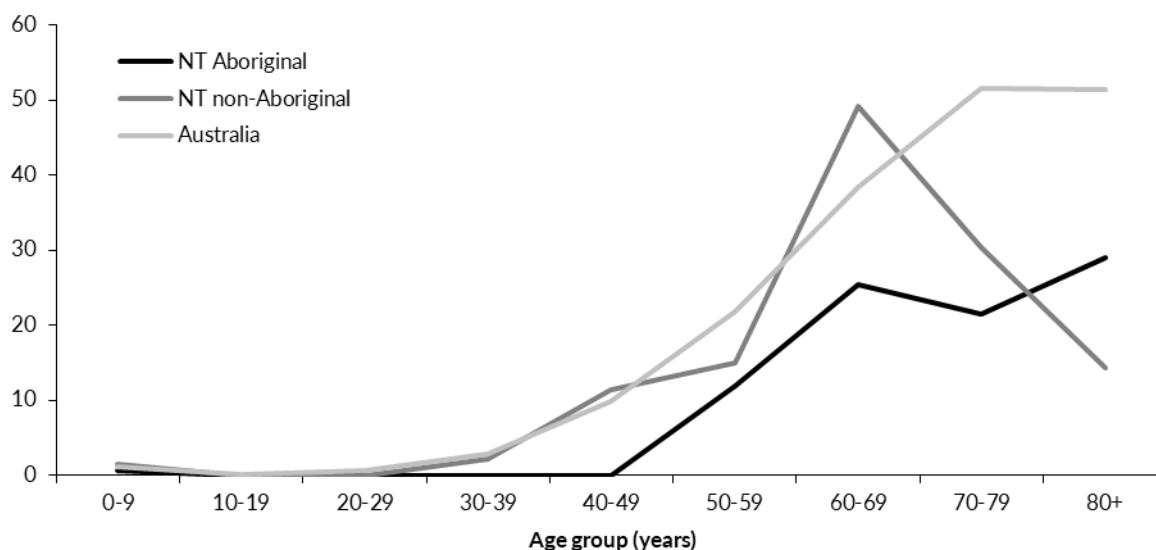
Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 56. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the kidney, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	16	148	164		7	34	41	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Crude rate	2.3	9.2	7.1	13.4	1.0	2.1	1.8	4.1
AS rate	5.9	10.1	9.2	12.3	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6
(95% CI)	(2-9)	(8-12)	(8-11)	(12-12)	(1-7)	(2-5)	(2-5)	(4-4)
Risk to age 75	1 in 207	1 in 105	1 in 116	1 in 100	1 in 280	1 in 358	1 in 343	1 in 446
MALE								
Number	9	110	119		2	26	28	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(0)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Crude rate	2.6	12.9	9.9	17.5	np	3.0	2.3	5.2
AS rate	5.9	13.3	11.9	16.8	np	4.9	4.5	5.1
(95% CI)	(2-10)	(11-16)	(10-14)	(17-17)	(np)	(3-7)	(3-6)	(5-5)
Risk to age 75	1 in 139	1 in 79	1 in 85	1 in 74	np	1 in 257	1 in 270	1 in 320
FEMALE								
Number	7	38	45		5	8	13	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Crude rate	2.0	5.1	4.1	9.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	3.0
AS rate	5.6	6.1	5.8	8.3	4.8	1.5	2.1	2.4
(95% CI)	(1-10)	(4-8)	(4-8)	(8-8)	(0-9)	(0-3)	(1-3)	(2-3)
Risk to age 75	1 in 332	1 in 187	1 in 208	1 in 152	1 in 229	1 in 791	1 in 519	1 in 726

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 54. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the kidney, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

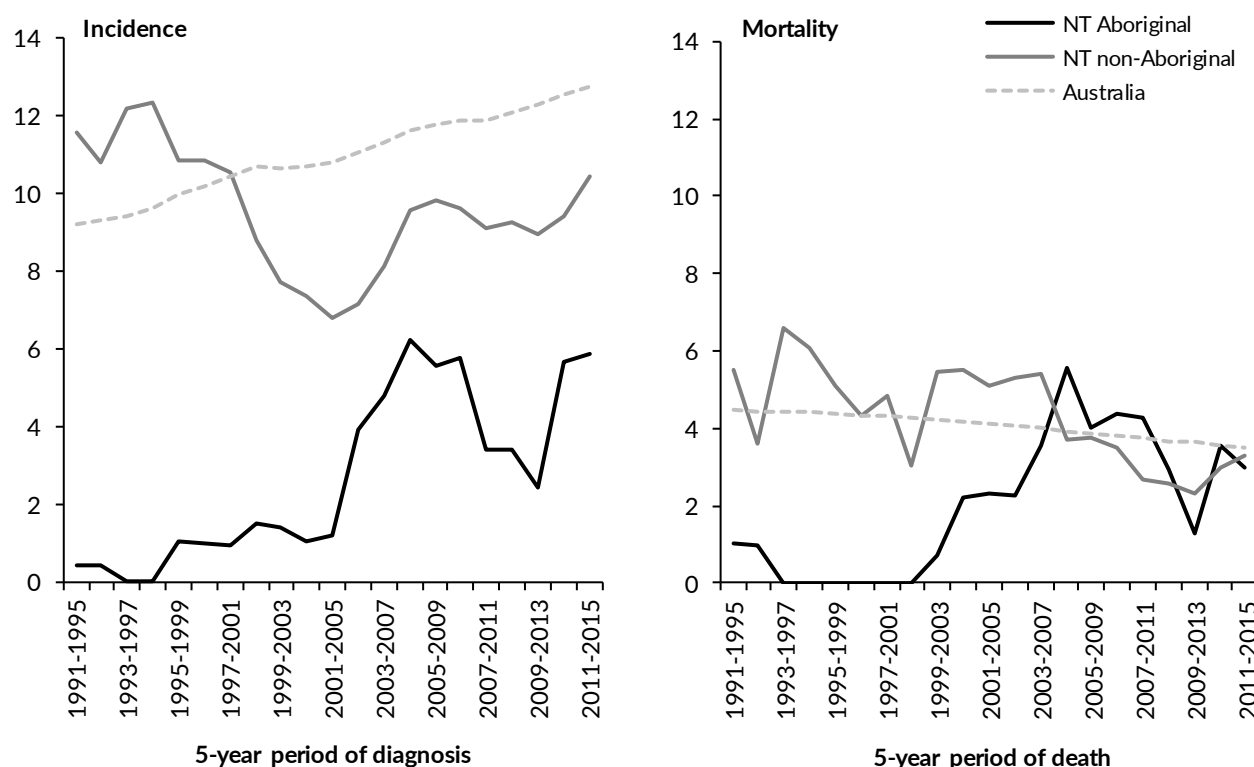
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 57. Age-specific incidence for cancer of the kidney, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal			NT non-Aboriginal			NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)
<20	1	np	(np)	3	np	(np)	np	(np)	0.6	(1-1)
20-34	0	0.0	(0-0)	3	np	(np)	np	(np)	1.0	(1-1)
35-49	0	0.0	(0-0)	32	8.2	(5-11)	6.2	(4-8)	8.0	(8-8)
50-64	10	15.3	(6-25)	66	22.2	(17-28)	21.0	(16-26)	25.8	(25-26)
65+	5	23.1	(3-43)	44	41.5	(29-54)	38.4	(28-49)	48.7	(48-49)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 55. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the kidney, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 58. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the kidney, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

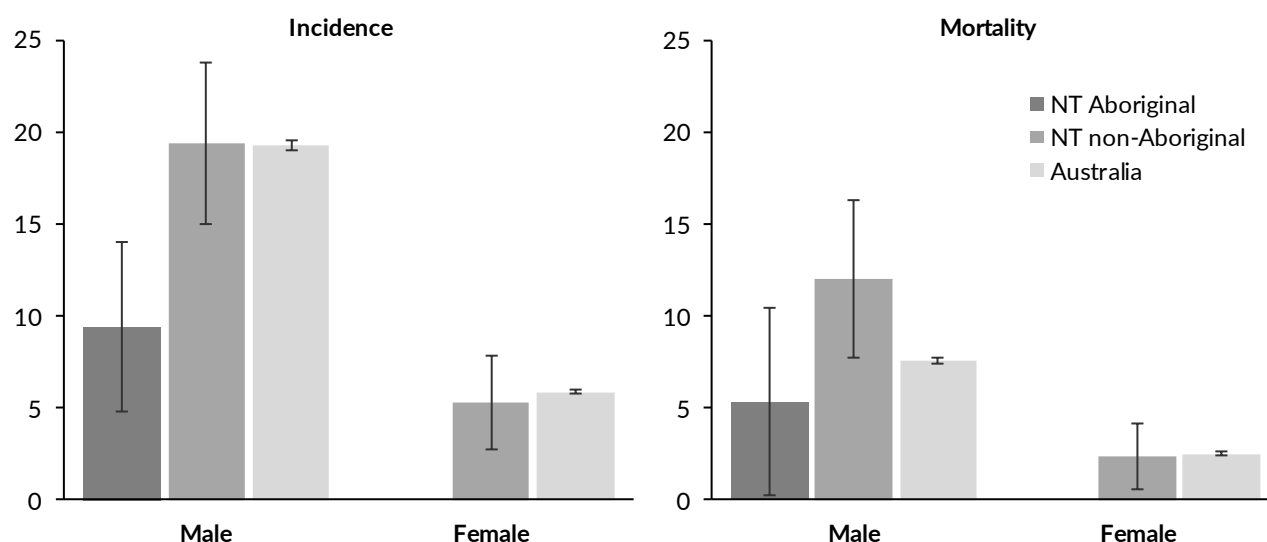
	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	1	np (np)	27	11.6 (6-17)	8.5 (5-12)	9.2 (9-9)
1996-2000	1	np (np)	43	10.9 (7-15)	8.3 (5-11)	10.2 (10-10)
2001-2005	3	np (np)	34	6.8 (4-10)	5.6 (3-8)	10.8 (11-11)
2006-2010	8	5.8 (1-10)	66	9.6 (7-12)	8.8 (7-11)	11.9 (12-12)
2011-2015	8	5.9 (1-11)	82	10.4 (8-13)	9.5 (7-12)	12.8 (13-13)
%Change in rate						
Overall		np		-11.3	10.5	37.4
Annual (95%CI)		np (np)		-0.6 (-1.7, 0.4)	0.5 (-0.6, 1.6)	1.6 (1.5, 1.7)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	1	np (np)	7	5.5 (1-10)	3.8 (1-7)	4.5 (4-5)
1996-2000	0	0.0 (0-0)	11	4.3 (1-7)	3.3 (1-6)	4.3 (4-4)
2001-2005	3	np (np)	17	5.1 (2-8)	4.5 (2-7)	4.1 (4-4)
2006-2010	4	np (np)	18	3.5 (2-5)	3.6 (2-5)	3.8 (4-4)
2011-2015	3	np (np)	16	3.3 (2-5)	3.3 (2-5)	3.5 (3-4)
%Change in rate						
Overall		np		-53.0	-26.1	-23.0
Annual (95%CI)		np (np)		-3.7 (-5.4, -2.0)	-1.5 (-3.5, 0.4)	-1.3 (-1.4, -1.2)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the bladder and other urinary organs

Figure 56. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the bladder and other urinary organs, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

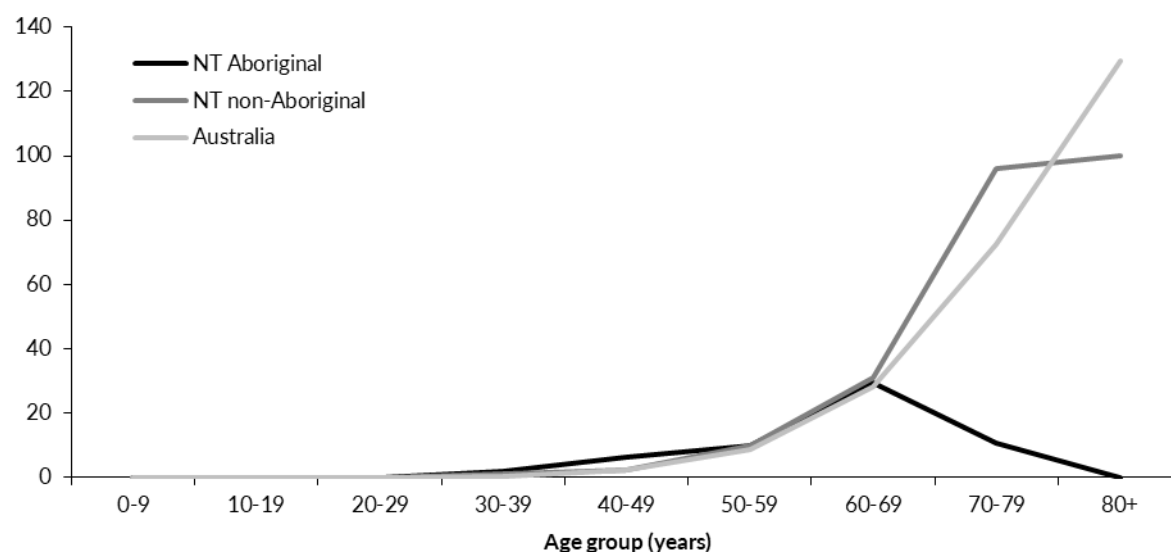
Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 59. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the bladder and other urinary organs, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	20	125	145		8	53	61	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Crude rate	2.9	7.8	6.3	13.2	1.2	3.3	2.7	5.3
AS rate	5.2	12.9	11.5	11.9	2.8	7.0	6.2	4.7
(95% CI)	(3-8)	(10-16)	(9-14)	(12-12)	(1-5)	(5-9)	(4-8)	(5-5)
Risk to age 75	1 in 181	1 in 109	1 in 116	1 in 142	1 in 464	1 in 281	1 in 299	1 in 505
MALE								
Number	18	105	123		6	45	51	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(3)
Crude rate	5.2	12.3	10.2	19.3	1.7	5.3	4.2	7.3
AS rate	9.4	19.4	18.0	19.3	5.3	12.0	10.9	7.5
(95% CI)	(5-14)	(15-24)	(14-22)	(19-20)	(0-10)	(8-16)	(7-15)	(7-8)
Risk to age 75	1 in 104	1 in 72	1 in 74	1 in 92	1 in 258	1 in 188	1 in 193	1 in 340
FEMALE								
Number	2	20	22		2	8	10	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Crude rate	np	2.7	2.0	7.2	np	1.1	0.9	3.3
AS rate	np	5.3	4.4	5.9	np	2.4	2.0	2.5
(95% CI)	(np)	(3-8)	(2-6)	(6-6)	(np)	(1-4)	(1-3)	(2-3)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 355	1 in 381	1 in 298	np	1 in 856	1 in 910	1 in 948

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 57. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the bladder and other urinary organs, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

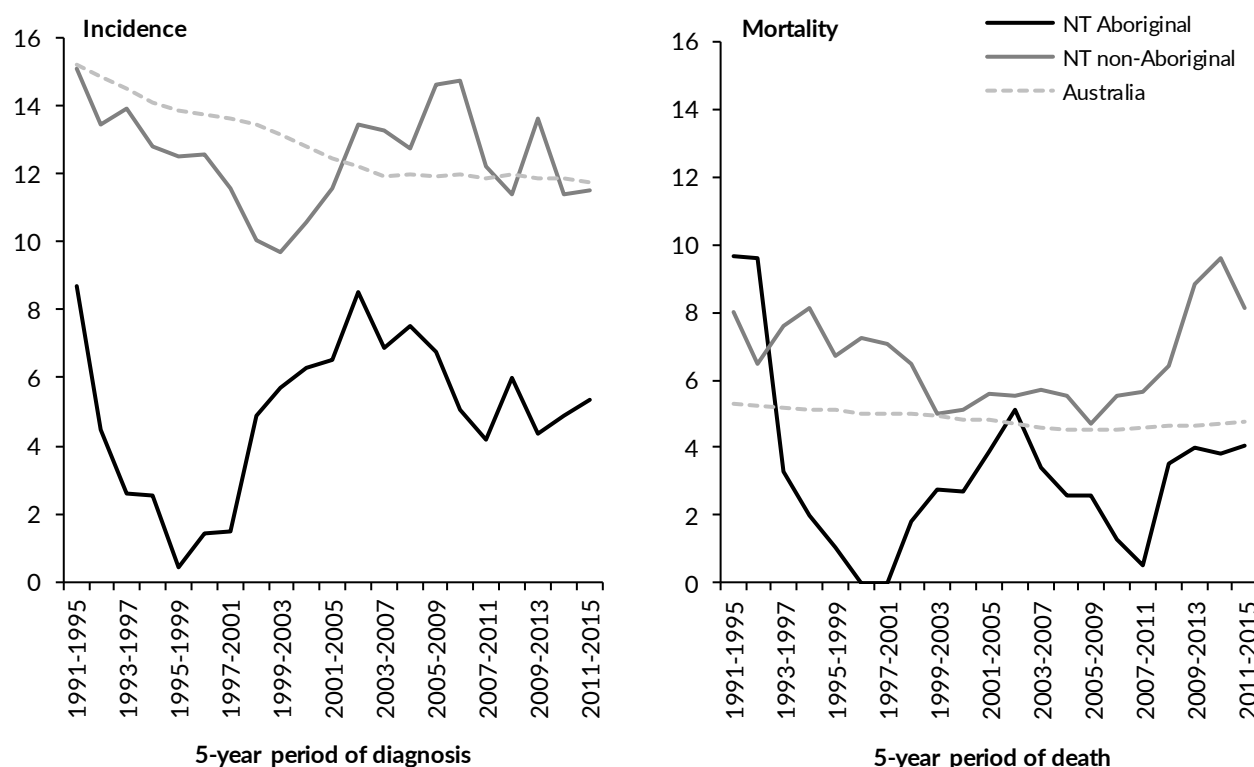
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 60. Age-specific incidence for cancer of the bladder and other urinary organs, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal			NT non-Aboriginal			NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)
<20	0	0.0	(0-0)	0	0.0	(0-0)	0.0	(0-0)	0.0	(0-0)
20-34	0	0.0	(0-0)	3	np	(np)	np	(np)	0.1	(0-0)
35-49	7	5.4	(1-9)	6	1.5	(0-3)	2.5	(1-4)	1.6	(2-2)
50-64	10	15.3	(6-25)	39	13.1	(9-17)	13.5	(10-17)	12.2	(12-13)
65+	3	np	(np)	77	72.7	(56-89)	62.7	(49-76)	77.1	(76-78)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 58. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the bladder and other urinary organs, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 61. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the bladder and other urinary organs, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

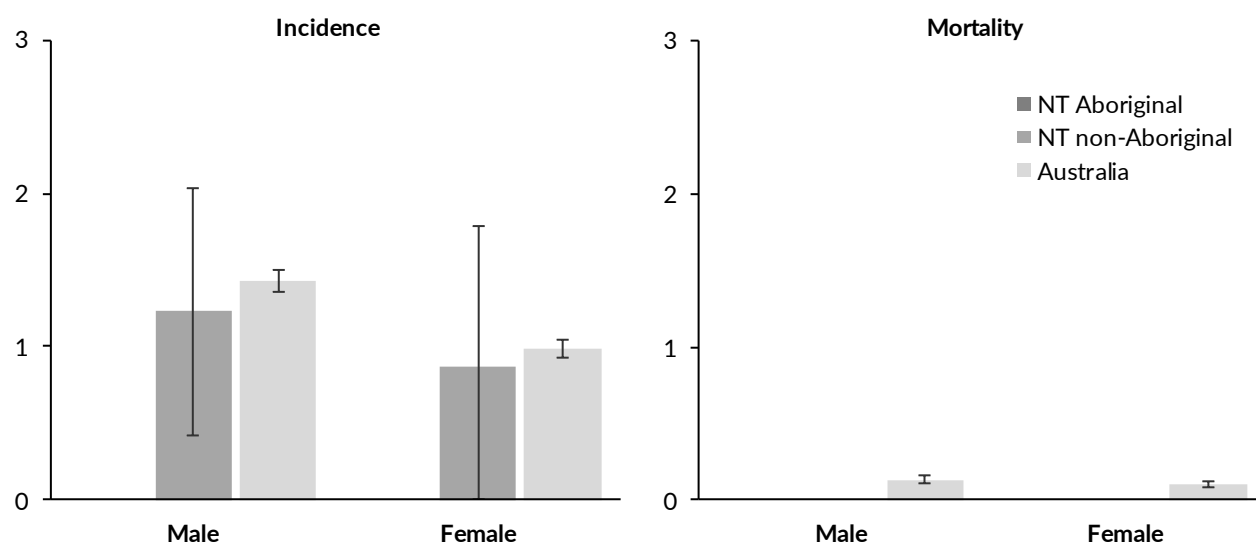
	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	7	8.7 (2-15)	33	15.1 (9-22)	13.7 (9-19)	15.2 (15-16)
1996-2000	2	np (np)	33	12.6 (8-17)	9.8 (6-13)	13.7 (14-14)
2001-2005	7	6.5 (1-12)	36	11.6 (7-16)	10.3 (7-14)	12.5 (12-13)
2006-2010	8	5.1 (1-9)	57	14.8 (10-19)	12.8 (9-16)	12.0 (12-12)
2011-2015	12	5.4 (2-9)	68	11.5 (8-15)	10.5 (8-13)	11.8 (12-12)
%Change in rate						
Overall		17.3		-3.9	8.3	-23.0
Annual (95%CI)		0.8 (-2.6, 4.3)		-0.2 (-1.1, 0.7)	0.4 (-0.6, 1.3)	-1.3 (-1.5, -1.1)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	4	np (np)	12	8.0 (3-13)	7.3 (3-11)	5.3 (5-5)
1996-2000	0	0.0 (0-0)	16	7.3 (3-11)	5.8 (3-9)	5.0 (5-5)
2001-2005	4	np (np)	12	5.6 (2-9)	5.2 (2-8)	4.8 (5-5)
2006-2010	1	np (np)	19	5.5 (3-8)	4.7 (2-7)	4.5 (4-5)
2011-2015	7	4.0 (0-8)	34	8.1 (5-11)	7.4 (5-10)	4.8 (5-5)
%Change in rate						
Overall		np		15.0	19.6	-13.1
Annual (95%CI)		np (np)		0.7 (-0.9, 2.3)	0.9 (-0.6, 2.5)	-0.7 (-0.9, -0.5)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the eye

Figure 59. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the eye, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 62. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the eye, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

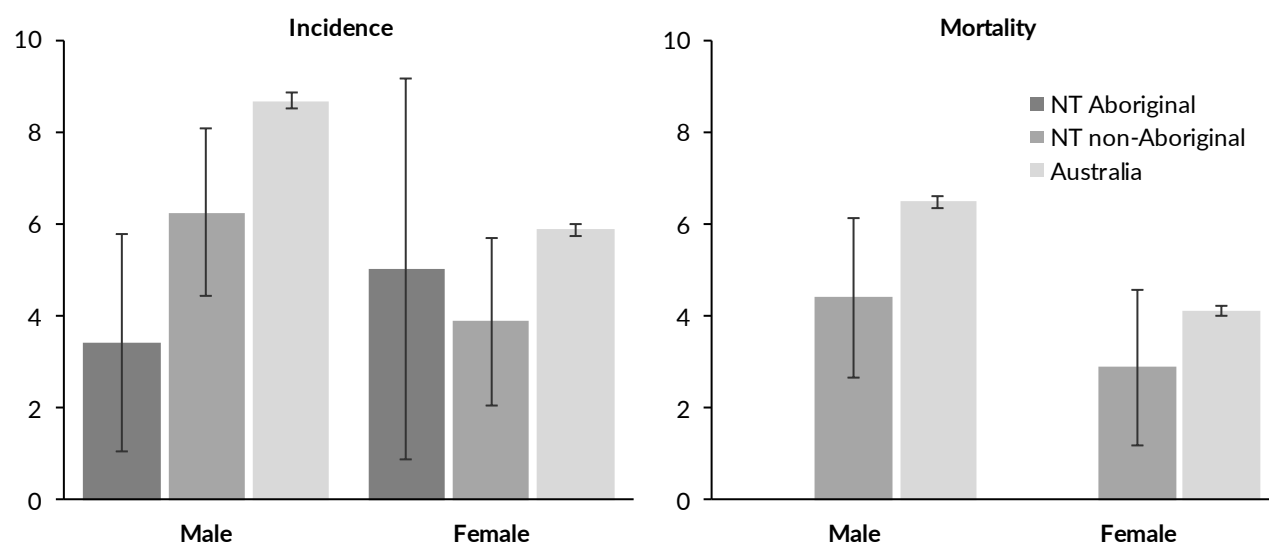
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	1	15	16		0	1	1	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	0.9	0.7	1.3	0.0	np	np	0.1
AS rate	np	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.0	np	np	0.1
(95% CI)	(np)	(0-2)	(0-1)	(1-1)	-	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 982	1 in 1114	1 in 1068	-	np	np	1 in 12986
MALE								
Number	1	10	11		0	0	0	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
AS rate	np	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
(95% CI)	(np)	(0-2)	(0-2)	(1-1)	-	-	-	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 695	1 in 739	1 in 884	-	-	-	1 in 10360
FEMALE								
Number	0	5	5		0	1	1	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.0	np	np	0.1
AS rate	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.0	np	np	0.1
(95% CI)	-	(0-2)	(0-1)	(1-1)	-	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	-	1 in 2286	1 in 3041	1 in 1341	-	np	np	1 in 17219

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the brain and other central nervous system

Figure 60. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the brain and other central nervous system, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 63. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the brain and other central nervous system, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

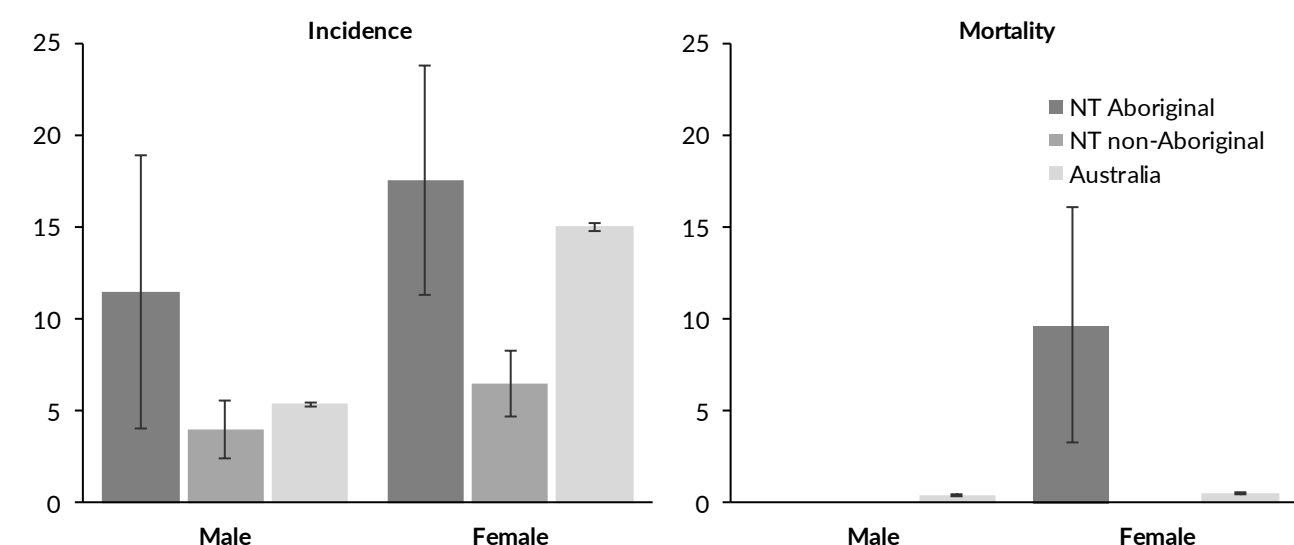
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	20	74	94		8	46	54	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Crude rate	2.9	4.6	4.1	7.7	1.2	2.9	2.4	5.7
AS rate	4.5	5.2	5.1	7.2	1.5	3.8	3.4	5.2
(95% CI)	(2-7)	(4-6)	(4-6)	(7-7)	(0-3)	(3-5)	(2-4)	(5-5)
Risk to age 75	1 in 317	1 in 222	1 in 233	1 in 175	1 in 860	1 in 307	1 in 342	1 in 238
MALE								
Number	10	51	61		4	31	35	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Crude rate	2.9	6.0	5.1	8.9	np	3.6	2.9	6.7
AS rate	3.4	6.2	5.8	8.7	np	4.4	4.0	6.5
(95% CI)	(1-6)	(4-8)	(4-7)	(9-9)	(np)	(3-6)	(3-6)	(6-7)
Risk to age 75	1 in 335	1 in 166	1 in 180	1 in 146	np	1 in 231	1 in 254	1 in 193
FEMALE								
Number	10	23	33		4	15	19	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Crude rate	2.9	3.1	3.0	6.4	np	2.0	1.7	4.6
AS rate	5.0	3.9	4.2	5.9	np	2.9	2.6	4.1
(95% CI)	(1-9)	(2-6)	(3-6)	(6-6)	(np)	(1-5)	(1-4)	(4-4)
Risk to age 75	1 in 319	1 in 390	1 in 360	1 in 218	np	1 in 548	1 in 600	1 in 307

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of the thyroid

Figure 61. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the thyroid, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

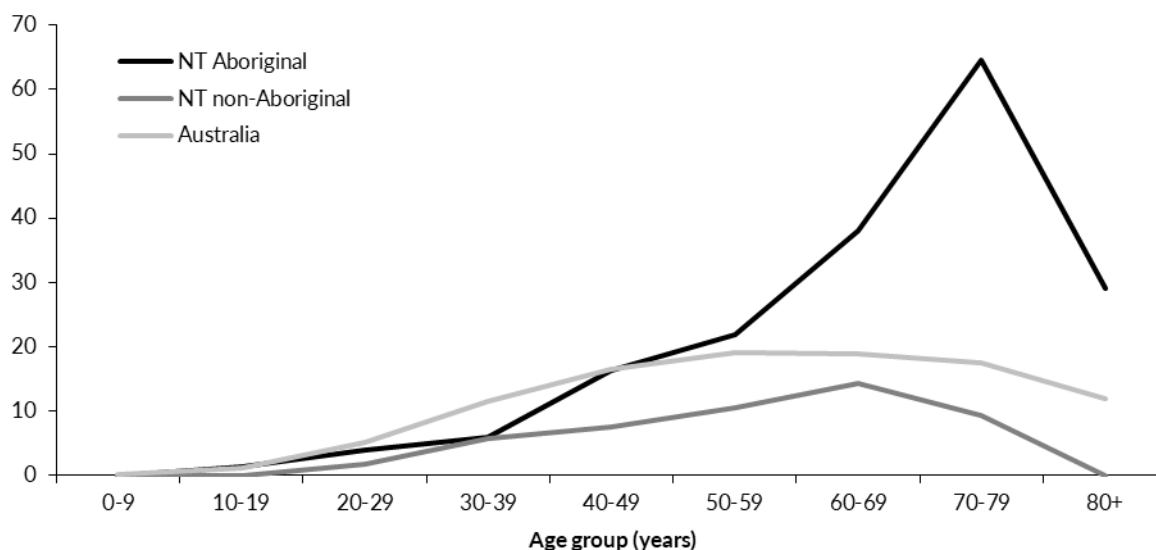
Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 64. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the thyroid, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	53	85	138		11	5	16	
(% of all cancers)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
Crude rate	7.7	5.3	6.0	10.5	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.6
AS rate	14.4	5.2	7.0	10.2	6.1	0.5	1.5	0.5
(95% CI)	(10-19)	(4-6)	(6-8)	(10-10)	(2-10)	(0-1)	(1-2)	(0-1)
Risk to age 75	1 in 89	1 in 229	1 in 177	1 in 123	1 in 265	1 in 3003	1 in 1119	1 in 3389
MALE								
Number	15	32	47		1	2	3	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	4.3	3.7	3.9	5.5	np	np	np	0.5
AS rate	11.5	4.0	5.2	5.4	np	np	np	0.5
(95% CI)	(4-19)	(2-6)	(4-7)	(5-6)	(np)	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	1 in 194	1 in 286	1 in 261	1 in 230	np	np	np	1 in 3459
FEMALE								
Number	38	53	91		10	3	13	
(% of all cancers)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(0)
Crude rate	11.0	7.1	8.3	15.5	2.9	np	1.2	0.6
AS rate	17.5	6.5	9.0	15.0	9.7	np	2.6	0.5
(95% CI)	(11-24)	(5-8)	(7-11)	(15-15)	(3-16)	(np)	(1-4)	(0-1)
Risk to age 75	1 in 62	1 in 190	1 in 130	1 in 84	1 in 166	np	1 in 688	1 in 3322

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 62. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the thyroid, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

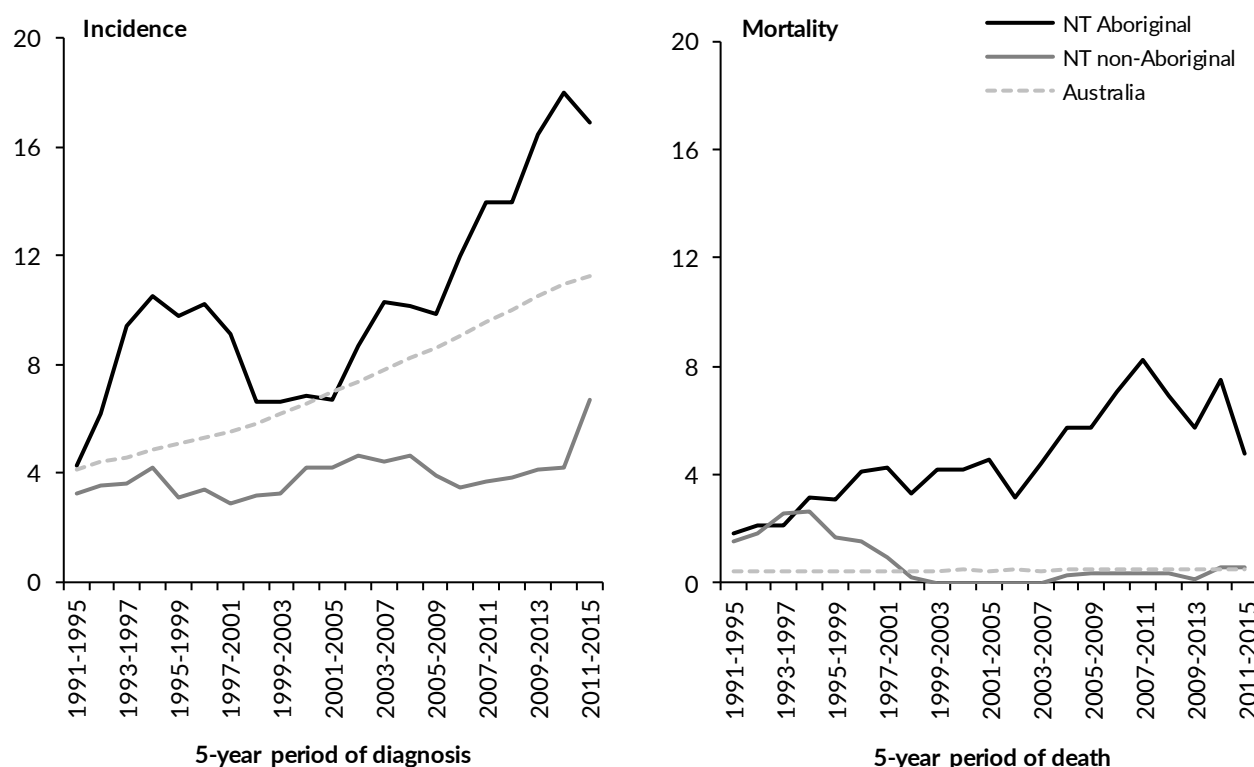
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 65. Age-specific incidence for cancer of the thyroid, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal			NT non-Aboriginal			NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)
<20	2	np	(np)	0	0.0	(0-0)	np	(np)	0.6	(1-1)
20-34	8	4.4	(1-8)	12	2.8	(1-4)	3.3	(2-5)	6.9	(7-7)
35-49	16	12.4	(6-19)	28	7.2	(5-10)	8.5	(6-11)	15.2	(15-16)
50-64	17	26.1	(14-38)	32	10.8	(7-14)	13.5	(10-17)	19.2	(19-20)
65+	10	46.3	(18-75)	13	12.3	(6-19)	18.0	(11-25)	16.3	(16-17)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 63. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the thyroid, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 66. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of the thyroid, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

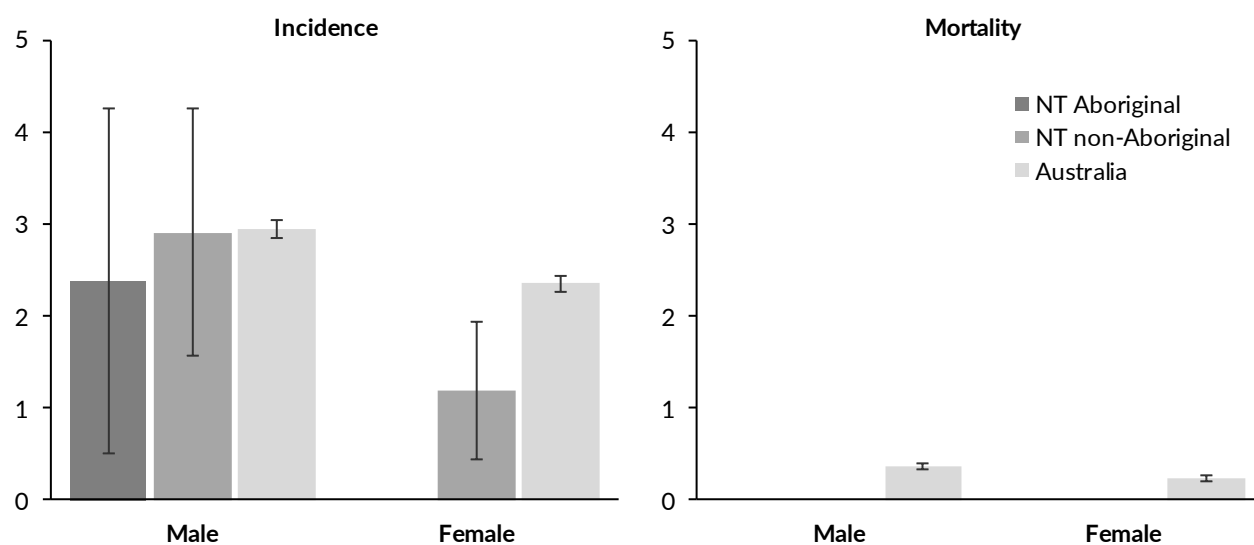
	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	6	4.3 (0-8)	11	3.2 (0-6)	3.6 (1-6)	4.1 (4-4)
1996-2000	13	10.2 (4-16)	23	3.4 (2-5)	4.7 (3-7)	5.3 (5-5)
2001-2005	14	6.7 (3-11)	31	4.2 (3-6)	4.7 (3-6)	7.0 (7-7)
2006-2010	19	12.0 (6-18)	26	3.4 (2-5)	5.0 (3-7)	9.1 (9-9)
2011-2015	34	16.9 (10-24)	59	6.7 (5-8)	8.8 (7-11)	11.3 (11-11)
%Change in rate						
Overall		155.4		67.1	91.4	180.9
Annual (95%CI)		4.8 (3.1, 6.6)		2.6 (1.1, 4.2)	3.3 (2.1, 4.5)	5.3 (5.2, 5.4)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	2	np (np)	2	np (np)	np (np)	0.4 (0-0)
1996-2000	4	np (np)	3	np (np)	2.0 (0-4)	0.4 (0-0)
2001-2005	4	np (np)	0	0.0 (0-0)	np (np)	0.5 (0-0)
2006-2010	6	7.0 (1-13)	3	np (np)	1.7 (0-3)	0.5 (0-1)
2011-2015	5	4.8 (0-10)	2	np (np)	1.3 (0-2)	0.5 (0-1)
%Change in rate						
Overall		214.7		np	-24.6	17.3
Annual (95%CI)		5.9 (4.1, 7.6)		np (np)	-1.4 (-3.9, 1.0)	0.8 (0.6, 1.0)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Hodgkin lymphoma

Figure 64. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for Hodgkin lymphoma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 67. Incidence and mortality for Hodgkin lymphoma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

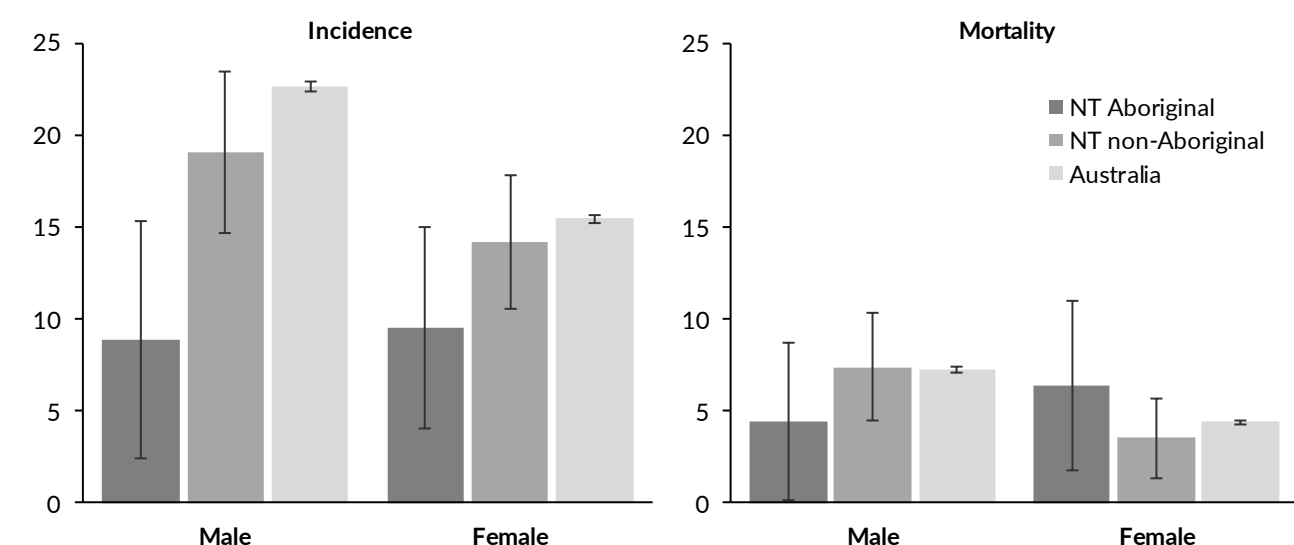
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	10	32	42		3	4	7	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.7	np	np	0.3	0.3
AS rate	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.6	np	np	0.6	0.3
(95% CI)	(1-3)	(1-3)	(1-3)	(3-3)	(np)	(np)	(0-1)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	1 in 795	1 in 636	1 in 664	1 in 507	np	np	1 in 5645	1 in 5509
MALE								
Number	7	22	29		1	3	4	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.0	np	np	np	0.4
AS rate	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	np	np	np	0.4
(95% CI)	(1-4)	(2-4)	(2-4)	(3-3)	(np)	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	1 in 544	1 in 494	1 in 500	1 in 451	np	np	np	1 in 4389
FEMALE								
Number	3	10	13		2	1	3	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	1.3	1.2	2.4	np	np	np	0.3
AS rate	np	1.2	1.1	2.4	np	np	np	0.2
(95% CI)	(np)	(0-2)	(1-2)	(2-2)	(np)	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 997	1 in 1074	1 in 576	np	np	np	1 in 7307

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

Figure 65. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

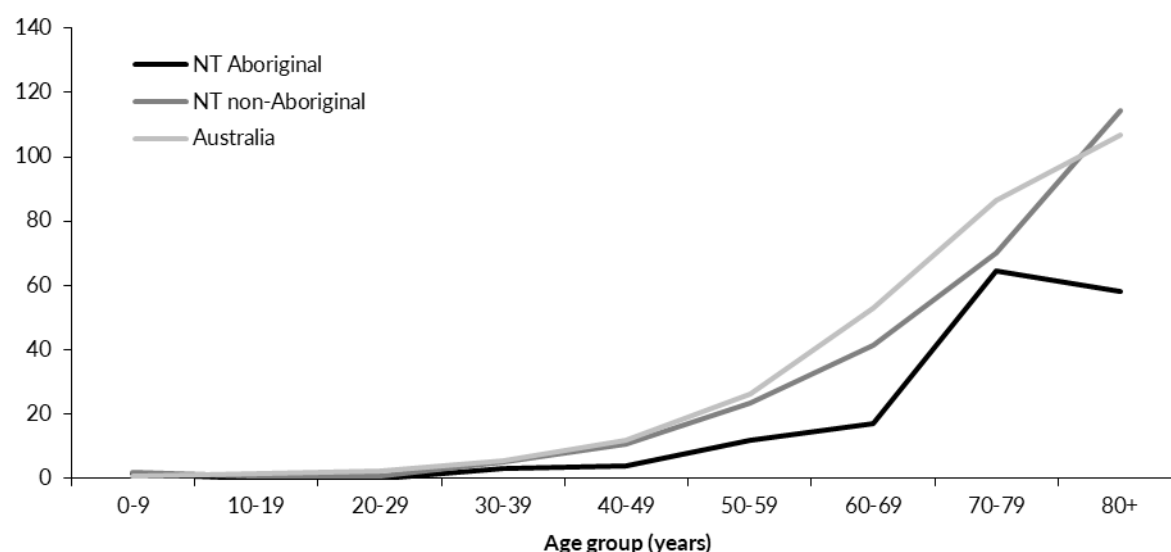


Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Table 68. Incidence and mortality for Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	26	198	224		15	51	66	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Crude rate	3.8	12.3	9.8	20.5	2.2	3.2	2.9	6.4
AS rate	9.2	16.7	15.2	18.8	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7
(95% CI)	(5-13)	(14-19)	(13-18)	(19-19)	(2-9)	(4-7)	(4-7)	(6-6)
Risk to age 75	1 in 124	1 in 84	1 in 90	1 in 72	1 in 166	1 in 288	1 in 252	1 in 328
MALE								
Number	12	121	133		6	39	45	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Crude rate	3.5	14.2	11.1	23.3	1.7	4.6	3.7	7.2
AS rate	8.9	19.1	17.4	22.6	4.4	7.4	7.0	7.2
(95% CI)	(2-15)	(15-23)	(14-21)	(22-23)	(0-9)	(4-10)	(4-9)	(7-7)
Risk to age 75	1 in 119	1 in 73	1 in 77	1 in 60	1 in 180	1 in 186	1 in 183	1 in 250
FEMALE								
Number	14	77	91		9	12	21	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Crude rate	4.1	10.3	8.3	17.7	2.6	1.6	1.9	5.5
AS rate	9.5	14.2	13.0	15.4	6.4	3.5	4.2	4.4
(95% CI)	(4-15)	(11-18)	(10-16)	(15-16)	(2-11)	(1-6)	(2-6)	(4-5)
Risk to age 75	1 in 123	1 in 107	1 in 112	1 in 88	1 in 156	1 in 1079	1 in 459	1 in 468

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 66. Age-specific incidence rates for Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

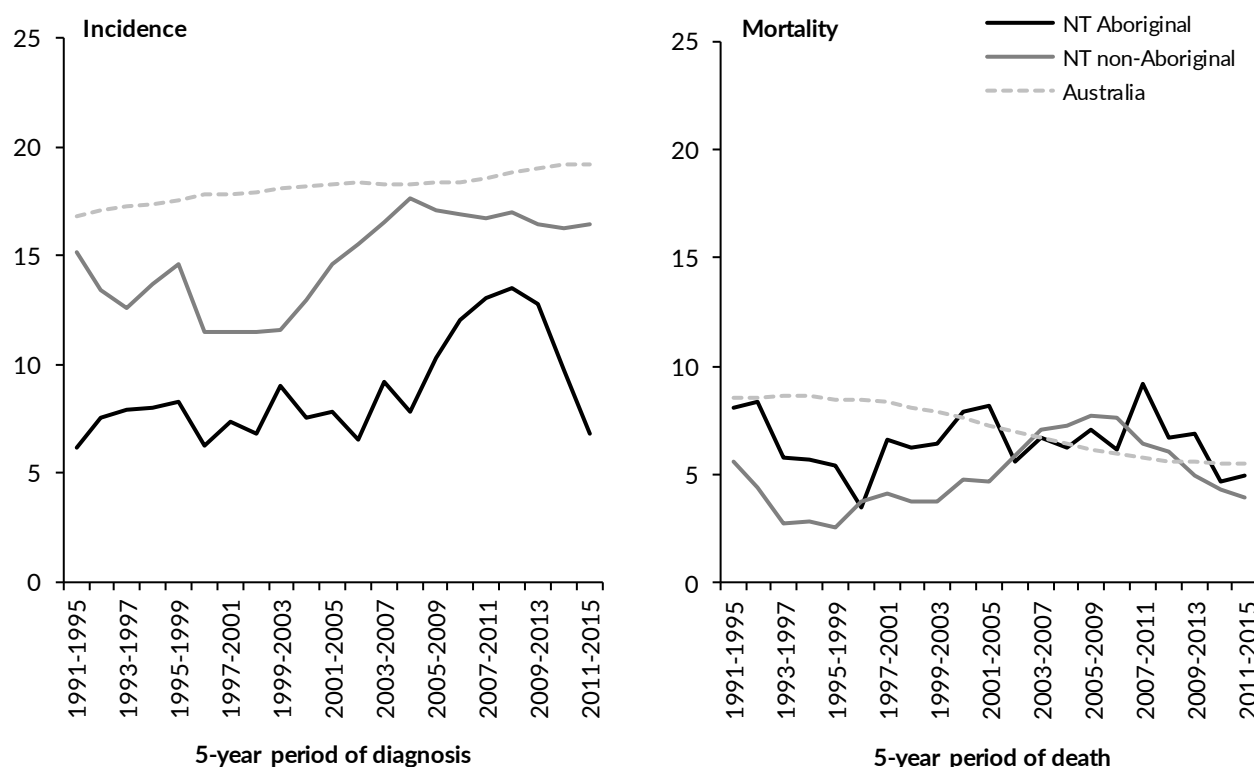
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 69. Age-specific incidence for Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal			NT non-Aboriginal			NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)
<20	2	np	(np)	5	1.3	(0-2)	1.0	(0-2)	1.1	(1-1)
20-34	1	np	(np)	7	1.7	(0-3)	1.3	(0-2)	3.0	(3-3)
35-49	5	3.9	(0-7)	36	9.3	(6-12)	7.9	(6-10)	10.0	(10-10)
50-64	8	12.3	(4-21)	81	27.2	(21-33)	24.6	(19-30)	32.0	(31-33)
65+	10	46.3	(18-75)	69	65.1	(50-80)	61.9	(48-76)	84.3	(83-85)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 67. Time trend of incidence and mortality for Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

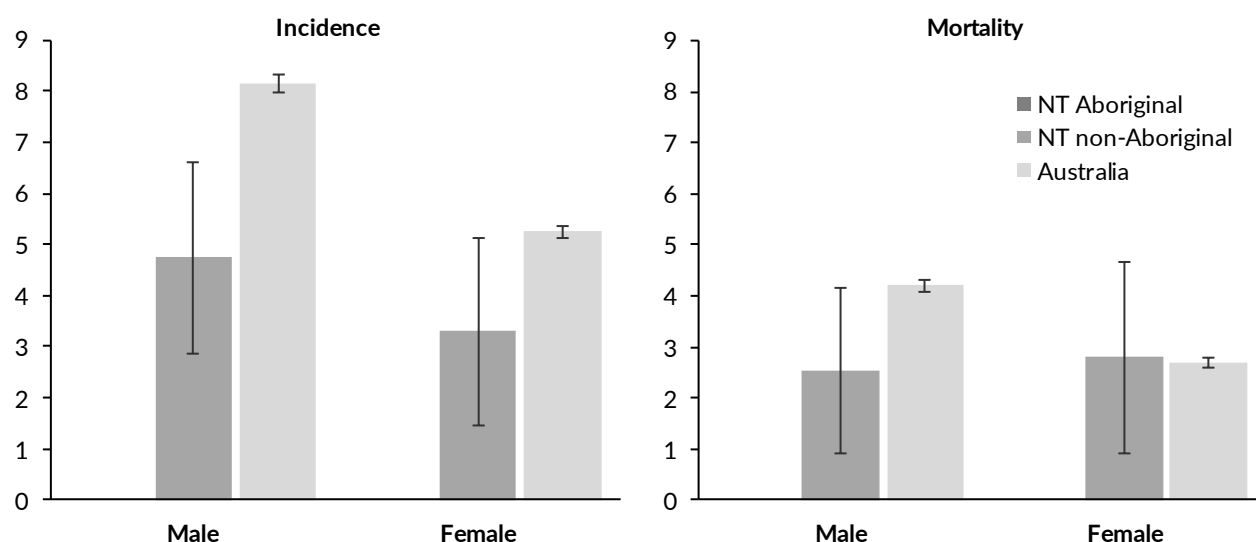
Table 70. Time trend of incidence and mortality for Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	9	6.1 (2-11)	43	15.2 (9-21)	12.7 (8-17)	16.8 (16-17)
1996-2000	10	6.2 (2-11)	50	11.5 (8-15)	10.1 (7-13)	17.8 (18-18)
2001-2005	14	7.9 (2-13)	67	14.6 (10-19)	13.3 (10-17)	18.3 (18-19)
2006-2010	13	12.0 (5-19)	94	16.9 (13-21)	16.0 (12-20)	18.4 (18-19)
2011-2015	13	6.8 (2-11)	104	16.4 (13-20)	14.6 (12-18)	19.2 (19-19)
%Change in rate						
Overall		67.1		42.9	51.5	12.7
Annual (95%CI)		2.6 (1.1, 4.2)		1.8 (1.0, 2.7)	2.1 (1.3, 3.0)	0.6 (0.5, 0.6)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	7	8.1 (0-16)	15	5.6 (2-9)	6.5 (3-10)	8.5 (8-9)
1996-2000	5	3.4 (0-7)	10	3.8 (1-7)	3.7 (1-6)	8.5 (8-9)
2001-2005	9	8.2 (2-14)	17	4.7 (2-7)	5.4 (3-8)	7.3 (7-7)
2006-2010	6	6.2 (1-12)	31	7.6 (4-11)	7.4 (5-10)	5.9 (6-6)
2011-2015	9	5.0 (1-9)	20	4.0 (2-6)	4.2 (2-6)	5.5 (5-6)
%Change in rate						
Overall		-3.9		57.6	29.5	-42.2
Annual (95%CI)		-0.2 (-1.8, 1.5)		2.3 (-0.1, 4.8)	1.3 (-0.6, 3.3)	-2.7 (-3.0, -2.4)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Myeloma

Figure 68. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for myeloma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 71. Incidence and mortality for myeloma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

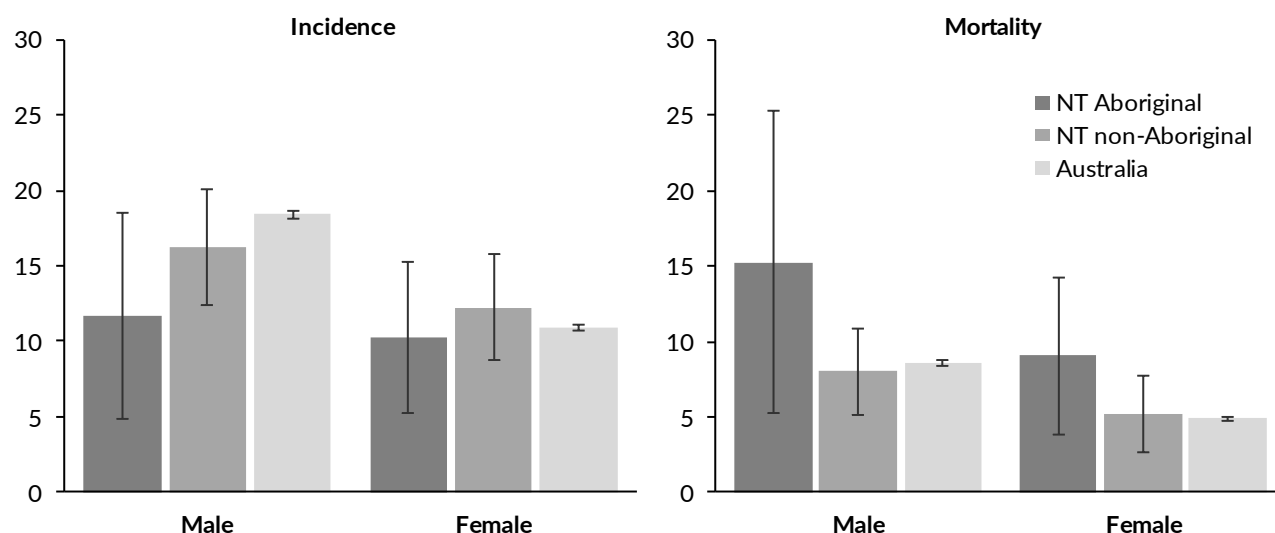
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	7	49	56		2	22	24	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Crude rate	1.0	3.1	2.4	7.3	np	1.4	1.0	3.8
AS rate	2.9	4.2	3.9	6.6	np	2.7	2.3	3.4
(95% CI)	(1-5)	(3-6)	(3-5)	(6-7)	(np)	(1-4)	(1-3)	(3-3)
Risk to age 75	1 in 365	1 in 317	1 in 329	1 in 209	np	1 in 761	1 in 829	1 in 513
MALE								
Number	4	33	37		2	12	14	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Crude rate	np	3.9	3.1	8.4	np	1.4	1.2	4.2
AS rate	np	4.7	4.5	8.2	np	2.5	2.4	4.2
(95% CI)	(np)	(3-7)	(3-6)	(8-8)	(np)	(1-4)	(1-4)	(4-4)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 267	1 in 265	1 in 175	np	1 in 919	1 in 858	1 in 427
FEMALE								
Number	3	16	19		0	10	10	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Crude rate	np	2.1	1.7	6.2	0.0	1.3	0.9	3.3
AS rate	np	3.3	3.1	5.2	0.0	2.8	2.2	2.7
(95% CI)	(np)	(1-5)	(2-5)	(5-5)	-	(1-5)	(1-4)	(3-3)
Risk to age 75	np	1 in 412	1 in 462	1 in 259	-	1 in 615	1 in 804	1 in 637

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Leukaemia

Figure 69. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for leukaemia, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

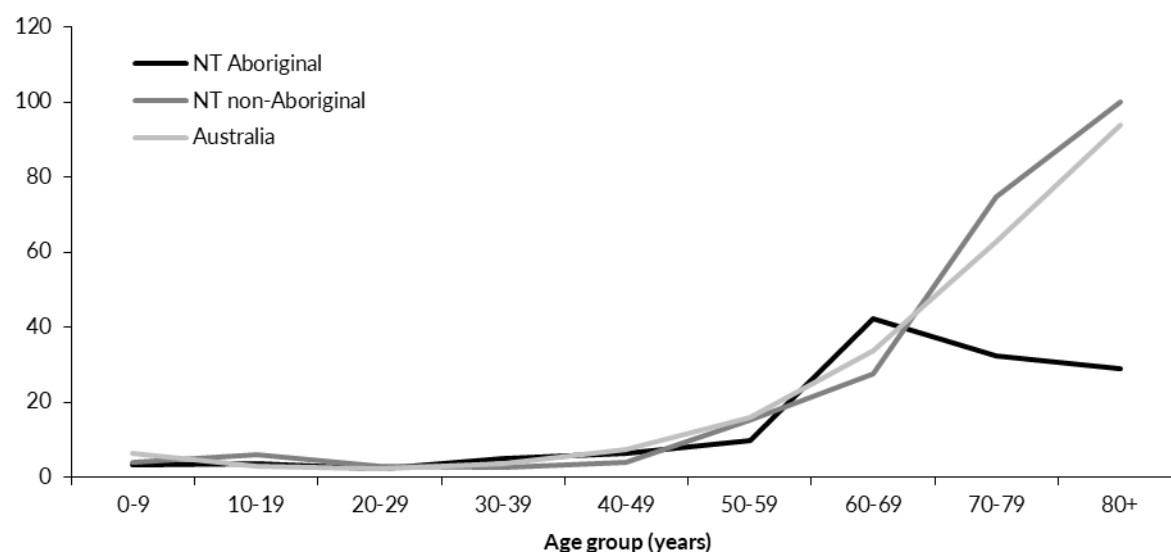


Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Table 72. Incidence and mortality for leukaemia, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	42	159	201		29	60	89	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(4)
Crude rate	6.1	9.9	8.8	15.5	4.2	3.7	3.9	7.2
AS rate	10.7	14.6	13.7	14.4	11.2	6.8	7.7	6.5
(95% CI)	(7-15)	(12-17)	(11-16)	(14-15)	(6-16)	(5-9)	(6-10)	(6-7)
Risk to age 75	1 in 110	1 in 101	1 in 104	1 in 99	1 in 132	1 in 244	1 in 209	1 in 284
MALE								
Number	21	99	120		13	41	54	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)
Crude rate	6.1	11.6	10.0	18.7	3.8	4.8	4.5	8.5
AS rate	11.7	16.2	15.2	18.4	15.3	8.0	9.1	8.6
(95% CI)	(5-19)	(12-20)	(12-19)	(18-19)	(5-25)	(5-11)	(6-12)	(8-9)
Risk to age 75	1 in 120	1 in 87	1 in 92	1 in 79	1 in 118	1 in 179	1 in 168	1 in 226
FEMALE								
Number	21	60	81		16	19	35	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(4)
Crude rate	6.1	8.0	7.4	12.4	4.6	2.5	3.2	6.0
AS rate	10.3	12.2	11.8	10.9	9.0	5.2	6.2	4.9
(95% CI)	(5-15)	(9-16)	(9-15)	(11-11)	(4-14)	(3-8)	(4-9)	(5-5)
Risk to age 75	1 in 103	1 in 127	1 in 122	1 in 131	1 in 141	1 in 475	1 in 301	1 in 381

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

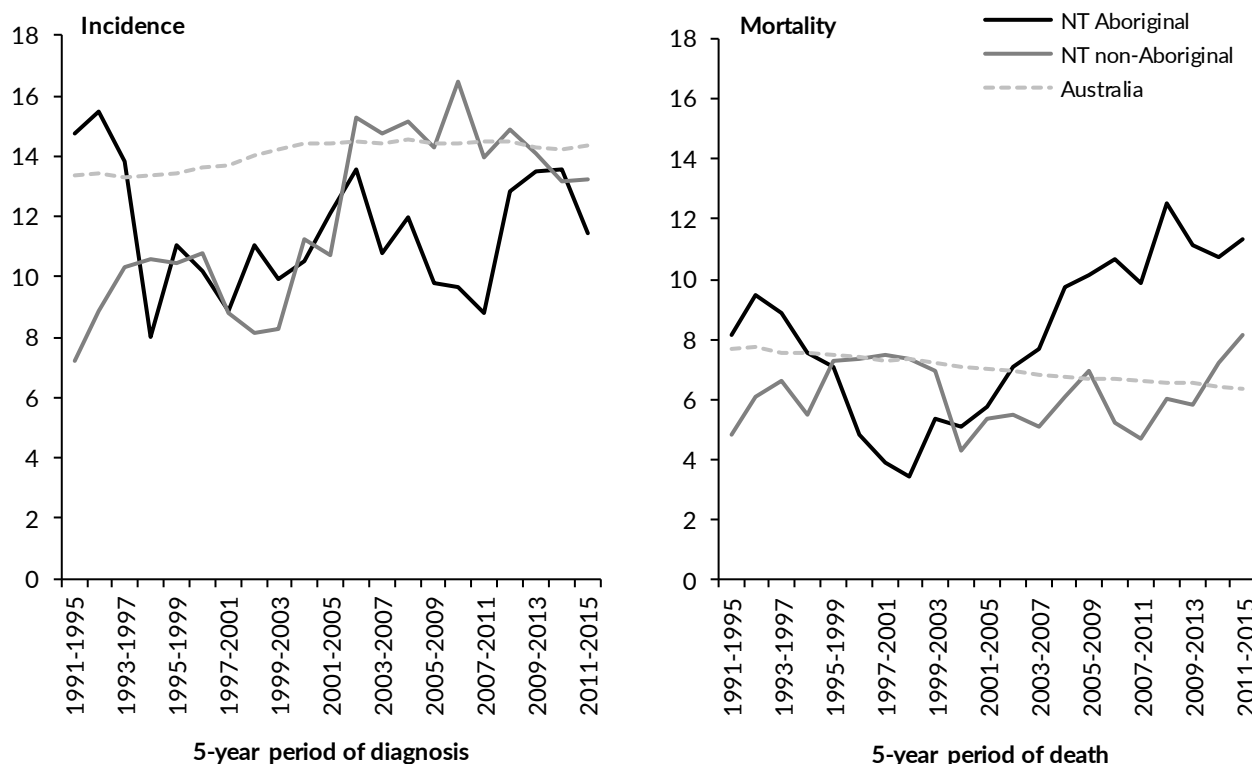
Figure 70. Age-specific incidence rates for leukaemia, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 73. Age-specific incidence for leukaemia, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal			NT non-Aboriginal			NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)
<20	10	3.4	(1-5)	19	4.9	(3-7)	4.2	(3-6)	4.7	(5-5)
20-34	7	3.9	(1-7)	10	2.4	(1-4)	2.8	(1-4)	2.7	(3-3)
35-49	6	4.7	(1-8)	15	3.9	(2-6)	4.1	(2-6)	6.3	(6-7)
50-64	7	10.7	(3-19)	50	16.8	(12-21)	15.7	(12-20)	19.6	(19-20)
65+	12	55.5	(24-87)	65	61.3	(46-76)	60.3	(47-74)	64.3	(63-65)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Figure 71. Time trend of incidence and mortality for leukaemia, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

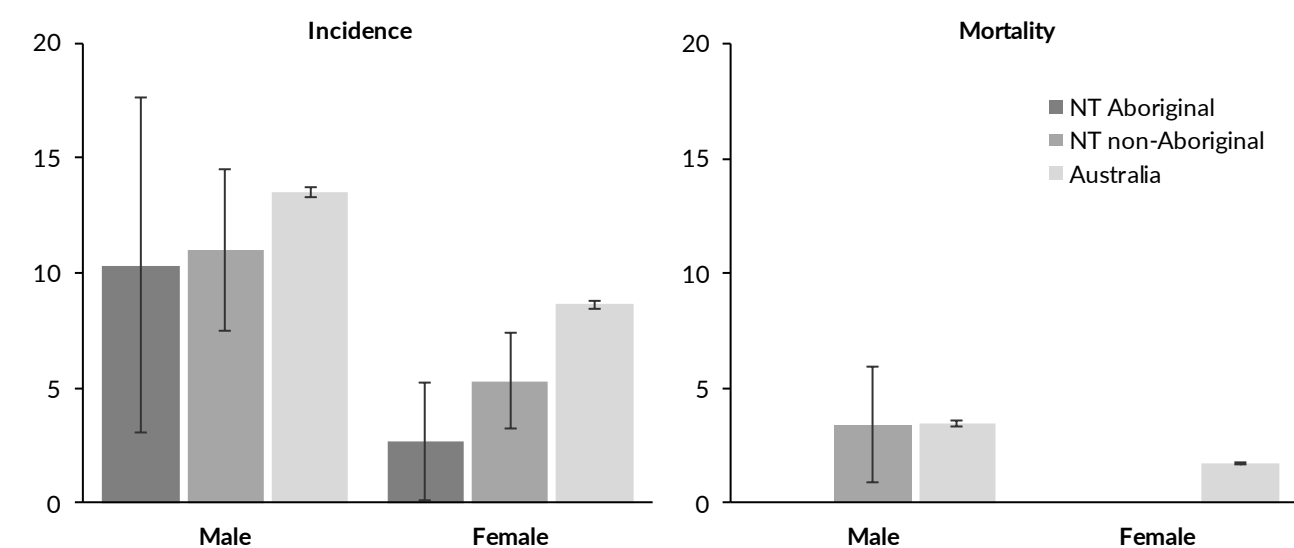
Table 74. Time trend of incidence and mortality for leukaemia, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	13	14.7 (1-28)	22	7.2 (3-11)	8.1 (5-12)	13.4 (13-14)
1996-2000	14	10.2 (3-18)	42	10.8 (7-15)	10.2 (7-14)	13.6 (13-14)
2001-2005	17	12.1 (5-19)	48	10.7 (7-15)	11.2 (8-15)	14.4 (14-15)
2006-2010	20	9.7 (4-15)	78	16.4 (12-21)	15.1 (12-19)	14.4 (14-15)
2011-2015	22	11.5 (6-17)	81	13.2 (10-17)	12.6 (10-15)	14.3 (14-15)
%Change in rate						
Overall		10.5		70.4	60.7	8.3
Annual (95%CI)		0.5 (-0.8, 1.9)		2.7 (1.4, 4.0)	2.4 (1.4, 3.5)	0.4 (0.3, 0.6)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	11	8.1 (3-14)	11	4.8 (1-8)	5.9 (3-9)	7.7 (7-8)
1996-2000	7	4.8 (0-9)	21	7.4 (3-11)	6.7 (4-10)	7.4 (7-8)
2001-2005	10	5.7 (1-10)	12	5.4 (2-9)	5.6 (3-8)	7.0 (7-7)
2006-2010	14	10.6 (4-17)	25	5.2 (3-8)	6.5 (4-9)	6.7 (7-7)
2011-2015	15	11.3 (4-18)	35	8.2 (5-11)	8.7 (6-11)	6.4 (6-7)
%Change in rate						
Overall		73.7		6.2	22.0	-18.2
Annual (95%CI)		2.8 (0.6, 4.9)		0.3 (-1.1, 1.6)	1.0 (0.1, 2.0)	-1.0 (-1.0, -0.9)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Cancer of other lymphoid and haematopoietic tissues

Figure 72. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of other lymphoid and haematopoietic tissues, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015



Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). Statistics for small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths are not published resulting in absent columns.

Table 75. Incidence and mortality for cancer of other lymphoid and haematopoietic tissues, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

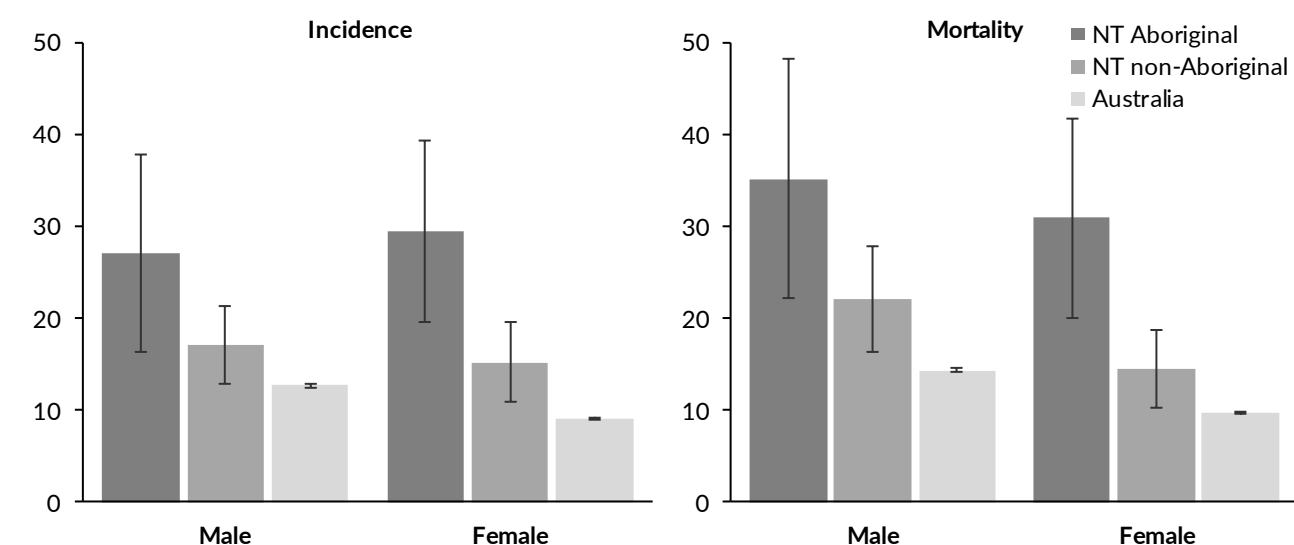
	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	16	88	104		4	13	17	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	2.3	5.5	4.5	11.9	np	0.8	0.7	2.8
AS rate	5.8	8.3	7.8	10.8	np	2.3	2.5	2.4
(95% CI)	(3-9)	(6-10)	(6-10)	(11-11)	(np)	(1-4)	(1-4)	(2-3)
Risk to age 75	1 in 196	1 in 186	1 in 188	1 in 155	np	1 in 5189	1 in 3226	1 in 1386
MALE								
Number	11	55	66		2	9	11	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Crude rate	3.2	6.4	5.5	13.5	np	1.1	0.9	3.3
AS rate	10.3	11.0	10.7	13.5	np	3.4	3.6	3.5
(95% CI)	(3-18)	(7-15)	(8-14)	(13-14)	(np)	(1-6)	(1-6)	(3-4)
Risk to age 75	1 in 127	1 in 152	1 in 148	1 in 131	np	1 in 3941	1 in 2046	1 in 1050
FEMALE								
Number	5	33	38		2	4	6	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	1.5	4.4	3.5	10.3	np	np	0.5	2.4
AS rate	2.7	5.3	4.7	8.6	np	np	1.7	1.7
(95% CI)	(0-5)	(3-7)	(3-6)	(8-9)	(np)	(np)	(0-3)	(2-2)
Risk to age 75	1 in 329	1 in 274	1 in 284	1 in 187	np	np	1 in 11576	1 in 2006

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Cancer of unknown primary

Figure 73. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of unknown primary, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

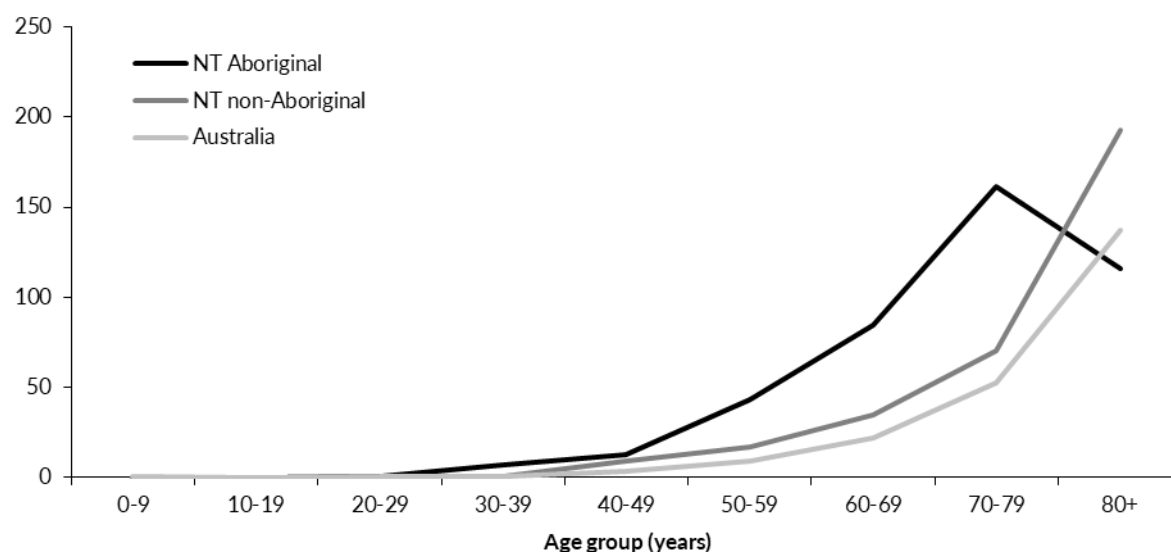


Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population. Vertical bars denote 95% Confidence Intervals (CI).

Table 76. Incidence and mortality for cancer of unknown primary, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

	Incidence				Mortality			
	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia	NT Aboriginal	NT non- Aboriginal	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	79	165	244		80	142	222	
(% of all cancers)	(6)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(10)	(8)	(8)	(7)
Crude rate	11.4	10.3	10.6	12.1	11.6	8.9	9.7	13.3
AS rate	28.4	16.6	18.8	10.7	33.1	18.2	20.9	11.7
(95% CI)	(21-36)	(14-20)	(16-22)	(11-11)	(25-41)	(15-22)	(18-24)	(12-12)
Risk to age 75	1 in 47	1 in 107	1 in 87	1 in 175	1 in 46	1 in 130	1 in 98	1 in 170
MALE								
Number	34	103	137		41	88	129	
(% of all cancers)	(5)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(10)	(7)	(8)	(7)
Crude rate	9.8	12.1	11.4	12.7	11.8	10.3	10.7	14.2
AS rate	27.0	17.1	18.3	12.7	35.2	22.1	23.9	14.3
(95% CI)	(16-38)	(13-21)	(15-22)	(12-13)	(22-48)	(16-28)	(19-29)	(14-15)
Risk to age 75	1 in 40	1 in 84	1 in 73	1 in 145	1 in 41	1 in 113	1 in 89	1 in 142
FEMALE								
Number	45	62	107		39	54	93	
(% of all cancers)	(6)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(10)	(9)	(9)	(7)
Crude rate	13.1	8.3	9.8	11.5	11.3	7.2	8.5	12.4
AS rate	29.5	15.2	18.5	9.1	31.0	14.5	18.2	9.7
(95% CI)	(20-39)	(11-20)	(14-22)	(9-9)	(20-42)	(10-19)	(14-22)	(10-10)
Risk to age 75	1 in 53	1 in 172	1 in 117	1 in 220	1 in 51	1 in 163	1 in 112	1 in 209

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population. Age-standardised (AS) rates are standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 74. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of unknown primary, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

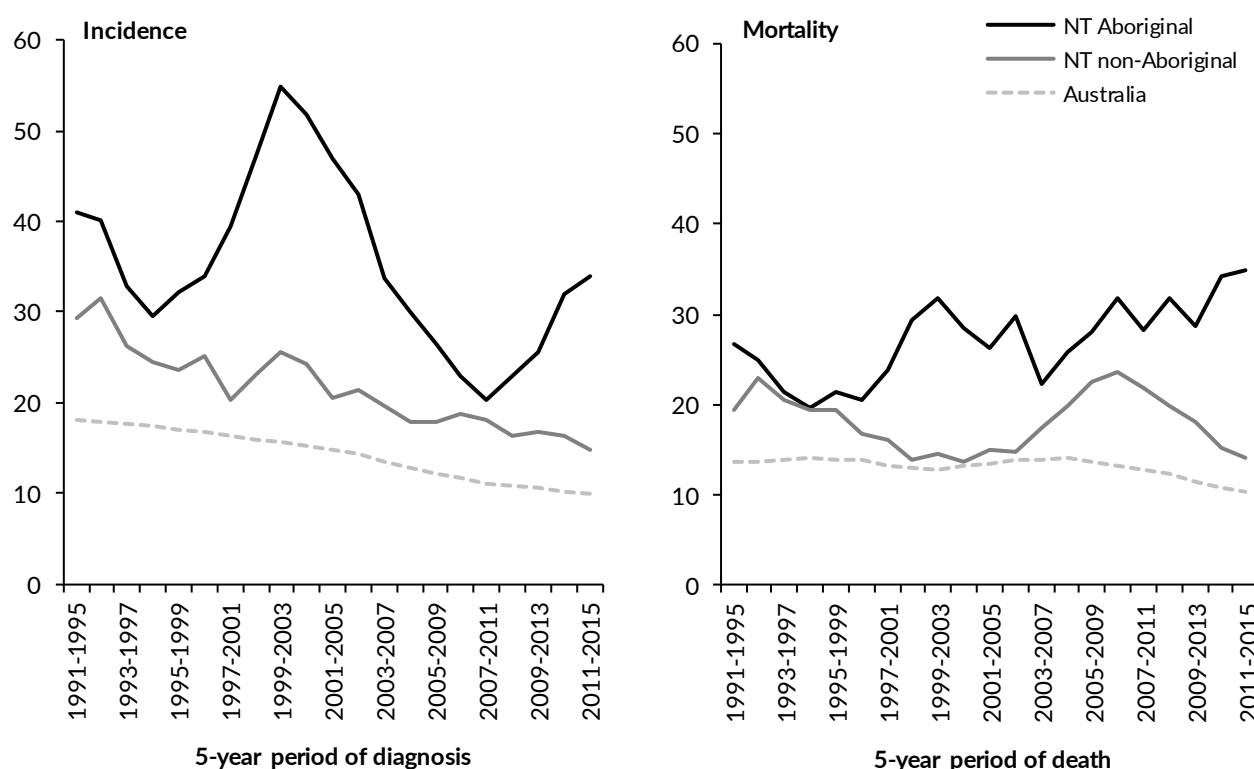
Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

Table 77. Age-specific incidence for cancer of unknown primary, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 2006-2015

Age group (years)	NT Aboriginal			NT non-Aboriginal			NT total		Australia	
	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Number	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)	Rate	(95%CI)
<20	0	0.0	(0-0)	0	0.0	(0-0)	0.0	(0-0)	0.1	(0-0)
20-34	3	np	(np)	1	np	(np)	np	(np)	0.3	(0-0)
35-49	15	11.6	(6-18)	25	6.4	(4-9)	7.7	(5-10)	2.4	(2-3)
50-64	33	50.6	(33-68)	64	21.5	(16-27)	26.8	(21-32)	11.8	(11-12)
65+	28	129.5	(82-178)	75	70.8	(55-87)	80.7	(65-96)	67.7	(67-69)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases per 100,000 population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Figure 75. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of unknown primary, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, moving 5-year periods of 1991-2015

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 78. Time trend of incidence and mortality for cancer of unknown primary, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia, 5-year periods of 1991-2015

	NT Aboriginal		NT non-Aboriginal		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-1995	38	40.9 (26-56)	73	29.4 (21-38)	32.0 (25-39)	18.2 (18-18)
1996-2000	35	33.9 (21-46)	75	25.1 (18-32)	27.2 (21-33)	16.7 (16-17)
2001-2005	44	47.0 (31-63)	67	20.6 (15-26)	25.4 (20-31)	14.8 (15-15)
2006-2010	35	22.9 (14-31)	82	18.8 (14-24)	19.4 (15-24)	11.6 (11-12)
2011-2015	44	34.0 (22-46)	83	14.7 (11-18)	18.2 (15-22)	10.0 (10-10)
%Change in rate						
Overall		-34.6		-46.7	-45.6	-47.8
Annual (95%CI)		-2.1 (-4.0, -0.2)		-3.1 (-3.7, -2.6)	-3.0 (-3.7, -2.2)	-3.2 (-3.5, -2.9)
MORTALITY						
1991-1995	23	26.7 (14-39)	38	19.4 (12-27)	20.9 (15-27)	13.7 (13-14)
1996-2000	21	20.6 (10-31)	47	16.7 (11-22)	17.9 (13-23)	13.8 (14-14)
2001-2005	29	26.4 (15-38)	47	14.9 (10-20)	16.7 (12-21)	13.3 (13-14)
2006-2010	38	31.7 (20-43)	79	23.6 (18-30)	25.0 (20-30)	13.3 (13-13)
2011-2015	42	34.8 (22-47)	63	14.0 (10-18)	17.7 (14-22)	10.4 (10-11)
%Change in rate						
Overall		45.7		-3.9	6.2	-18.2
Annual (95%CI)		1.9 (1.0, 2.8)		-0.2 (-1.6, 1.3)	0.3 (-0.7, 1.3)	-1.0 (-1.5, -0.5)

Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Cancer incidence in the regions

Table 79. Incidence for cancers, by region and Indigenous status, NT, 2006-2015

	Top End			Central Australia		
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total
Lip	3	43	46	2	12	14
Oral cavity & pharynx	95	194	289	33	29	62
Oesophagus	20	65	85	8	15	23
Stomach	16	52	68	9	13	22
Bowel	52	577	629	20	102	122
Anus	10	14	24	3	2	5
Liver	60	78	138	24	16	40
Gallbladder & bile ducts	13	22	35	23	7	30
Pancreas	22	87	109	14	17	31
Other digestive organs	4	20	24	1	8	9
Larynx	19	52	71	4	12	16
Lung	178	474	652	41	73	114
Other respiratory & intrathoracic organs	13	13	26	1	0	1
Bone & articular cartilage	2	12	14	1	0	1
Melanoma of skin	5	534	539	4	97	101
Non-melanoma of skin	1	16	17	2	4	6
Mesothelioma	1	19	20	0	2	2
Soft tissues	9	44	53	3	5	8
Breast	106	580	686	44	130	174
Vulva & vagina	21	9	30	4	3	7
Cervix	28	60	88	13	6	19
Uterus	35	77	112	19	23	42
Ovary	5	37	42	8	9	17
Other female genital organs	5	7	12	1	1	2
Prostate	31	658	689	11	115	126
Testis	4	45	49	4	8	12
Other male genital organs	4	5	9	1	0	1
Kidney	10	124	134	6	24	30
Bladder & other urinary organs	14	105	119	6	20	26
Eye	0	13	13	1	2	3
Brain & other central nervous system	14	62	76	6	12	18
Thyroid	32	75	107	21	10	31
Other endocrine glands	3	8	11	0	0	0
Hodgkin lymphoma	9	25	34	1	7	8
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	18	165	183	8	33	41
Myeloma	5	43	48	2	6	8
Leukaemia	22	130	152	20	29	49
Other lymphoid & haematopoietic tissues	11	71	82	5	17	22
Unknown primary	54	136	190	24	29	53
All cancers combined	954	4751	5705	398	898	1296

Incidence are expressed as the number of new cases.

Table 80. Incidence for most common cancers, by Indigenous status, Top End region, 2006-2015

	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	Cases	Rate (95%CI)	Cases	Rate (95%CI)	Cases	Rate (95%CI)
Prostate	31	20.7 (12.5-28.8)	658	67.3 (61.4-73.1)	689	60.9 (55.7-66.1)
Breast	106	50.1 (38.2-62.0)	580	49.4 (44.8-54.1)	686	49.2 (44.9-53.5)
Lung	178	94.8 (78.8-110.8)	474	56.2 (50.4-62.0)	652	61.8 (56.3-67.3)
Bowel	52	24.8 (16.9-32.8)	577	62.8 (56.8-68.7)	629	57.3 (52.1-62.6)
Melanoma of skin	5	3.2 (0.1-6.2)	534	49.4 (44.5-54.2)	539	41.9 (37.7-46.0)
Oral cavity & pharynx	95	39.4 (30.1-48.7)	194	18.5 (15.5-21.6)	289	22.0 (19.0-24.9)
Unknown primary	54	28.6 (19.5-37.7)	136	16.7 (13.4-20.1)	190	18.6 (15.4-21.7)
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	18	7.2 (3.2-11.1)	165	16.3 (13.4-19.2)	183	14.9 (12.3-17.5)
Leukaemia	22	8.9 (4.3-13.5)	130	14.8 (11.8-17.7)	152	13.7 (11.1-16.3)
Liver	60	33.8 (23.8-43.8)	78	6.8 (5.1-8.5)	138	10.7 (8.7-12.7)
Kidney	10	5.5 (1.5-9.4)	124	10.1 (8.2-12.0)	134	9.3 (7.6-11.0)
Bladder & other urinary organs	14	5.7 (2.4-9.0)	105	12.4 (9.7-15.1)	119	11.5 (9.1-13.9)
Uterus	35	14.2 (8.6-19.8)	77	7.0 (5.2-8.8)	112	8.1 (6.3-9.9)
Pancreas	22	15.0 (7.7-22.2)	87	10.6 (8.0-13.1)	109	11.3 (8.8-13.7)
Thyroid	32	12.5 (7.1-17.8)	75	5.4 (4.1-6.7)	107	6.5 (5.2-7.9)
Cervix	28	10.9 (5.4-16.3)	60	4.2 (3.1-5.3)	88	5.2 (4.0-6.5)
Oesophagus	20	7.6 (3.9-11.3)	65	7.2 (5.2-9.2)	85	7.4 (5.6-9.2)
Other lymphoid & haematopoietic tissues	11	6.7 (2.1-11.2)	71	8.3 (6.1-10.6)	82	8.0 (6.0-10.1)
All cancers combined	954	455.3 (421.0-489.7)	4751	479.0 (463.3-494.7)	5705	475.3 (461.0-489.7)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Table 81. Incidence for most common cancers, by Indigenous status, Central Australia region, 2006-2015

	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	Cases	Rate (95%CI)	Cases	Rate (95%CI)	Cases	Rate (95%CI)
Breast	44	41.3 (27.9-54.7)	130	56.6 (45.3-67.9)	174	51.2 (42.5-59.9)
Prostate	11	10.2 (3.9-16.6)	115	57.6 (45.4-69.8)	126	41.9 (33.7-50.2)
Bowel	20	17.5 (8.8-26.3)	102	53.8 (41.4-66.2)	122	41.7 (33.1-50.2)
Lung	41	43.4 (29.1-57.7)	73	40.7 (29.7-51.7)	114	41.4 (32.7-50.0)
Melanoma of skin	4	np (np)	97	44.4 (34.0-54.8)	101	29.7 (23.0-36.4)
Oral cavity & pharynx	33	25.1 (16.2-34.0)	29	10.8 (6.7-15.0)	62	15.4 (11.4-19.4)
Unknown primary	24	26.8 (14.9-38.7)	29	15.9 (8.8-23.1)	53	19.4 (13.2-25.6)
Leukaemia	20	14.4 (6.9-22.0)	29	13.5 (7.8-19.2)	49	13.9 (9.4-18.4)
Uterus	19	16.8 (8.3-25.3)	23	9.6 (5.0-14.2)	42	12.3 (8.0-16.5)
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	8	11.4 (3.1-19.7)	33	18.6 (10.9-26.3)	41	16.3 (10.6-22.1)
Liver	24	26.0 (14.2-37.9)	16	6.0 (2.6-9.4)	40	13.3 (8.4-18.1)
Pancreas	14	19.1 (8.2-30.1)	17	8.8 (3.8-13.8)	31	12.4 (7.3-17.5)
Thyroid	21	18.1 (9.5-26.7)	10	4.1 (1.2-7.1)	31	8.9 (5.3-12.4)
Gallbladder & bile ducts	23	31.2 (17.2-45.2)	7	6.8 (1.4-12.2)	30	15.2 (9.1-21.3)
Kidney	6	6.5 (0.5-12.4)	24	9.9 (5.4-14.5)	30	8.7 (5.1-12.3)
Bladder & other urinary organs	6	4.5 (0.9-8.1)	20	15.8 (8.1-23.5)	26	11.5 (6.5-16.4)
Oesophagus	8	9.2 (2.2-16.1)	15	7.7 (3.2-12.2)	23	8.2 (4.4-12.1)
Stomach	9	10.2 (3.2-17.2)	13	9.7 (3.5-15.9)	22	9.5 (4.9-14.1)
Other lymphoid & haematopoietic tissues	5	4.7 (0.1-9.3)	17	7.9 (3.3-12.5)	22	6.6 (3.3-9.9)
Cervix	13	11.5 (4.1-18.8)	6	3.2 (0.0-6.4)	19	6.1 (2.7-9.6)
All cancers combined	398	382.6 (340.5-424.7)	898	446.1 (411.7-480.4)	1296	423.1 (396.6-449.7)

Incidence rates are expressed as the number of new cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

np indicates that a statistics estimate is not published due to small number (less than 5) of cases or deaths.

Appendix

Table A1. Cancer sites and coding

Cancer site/type	ICD-10 codes
Lip	C00
Oral cavity & pharynx	C01 - C14
Oesophagus	C15
Stomach	C16
Bowel ¹	C18 - C20
Anus	C21
Liver	C22
Gallbladder & bile ducts	C23 - C24
Pancreas	C25
Other digestive organs ²	C17, C26
Larynx	C32
Lung	C33 - C34
Other respiratory & intrathoracic organs	C30 - C31, C37 - C39
Bone & articular cartilage	C40 - C41, C47 - C49
Melanoma of skin	C43
Non-melanoma skin cancer ³	C44
Mesothelioma	C45
Soft tissues	C46 - C49
Breast	C50
Vulva & vagina	C51 - C52
Cervix	C53
Uterus	C54 - C55
Ovary	C56
Other female genital organs	C57 - C58
Prostate	C61
Testis	C62
Other male genital organs	C60, C63
Kidney	C64
Bladder & other urinary organs	C65 - C68
Eye	C69
Brain & central nervous system	C70 - C72
Thyroid	C73
Other endocrine glands	C74 - C75
Hodgkin lymphoma	C81
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	C82 - C85
Myeloma	C90
Leukaemia	C91 - C95
Other lymphoid & haematopoietic tissues ⁴	C88, C96, D45 - D46, D47.1, D47.3 - D47.5
Unknown primary	C80
All cancers combined⁴	C00 - C96, D45 - D46, D47.1, D47.3 - D47.5

Notes:

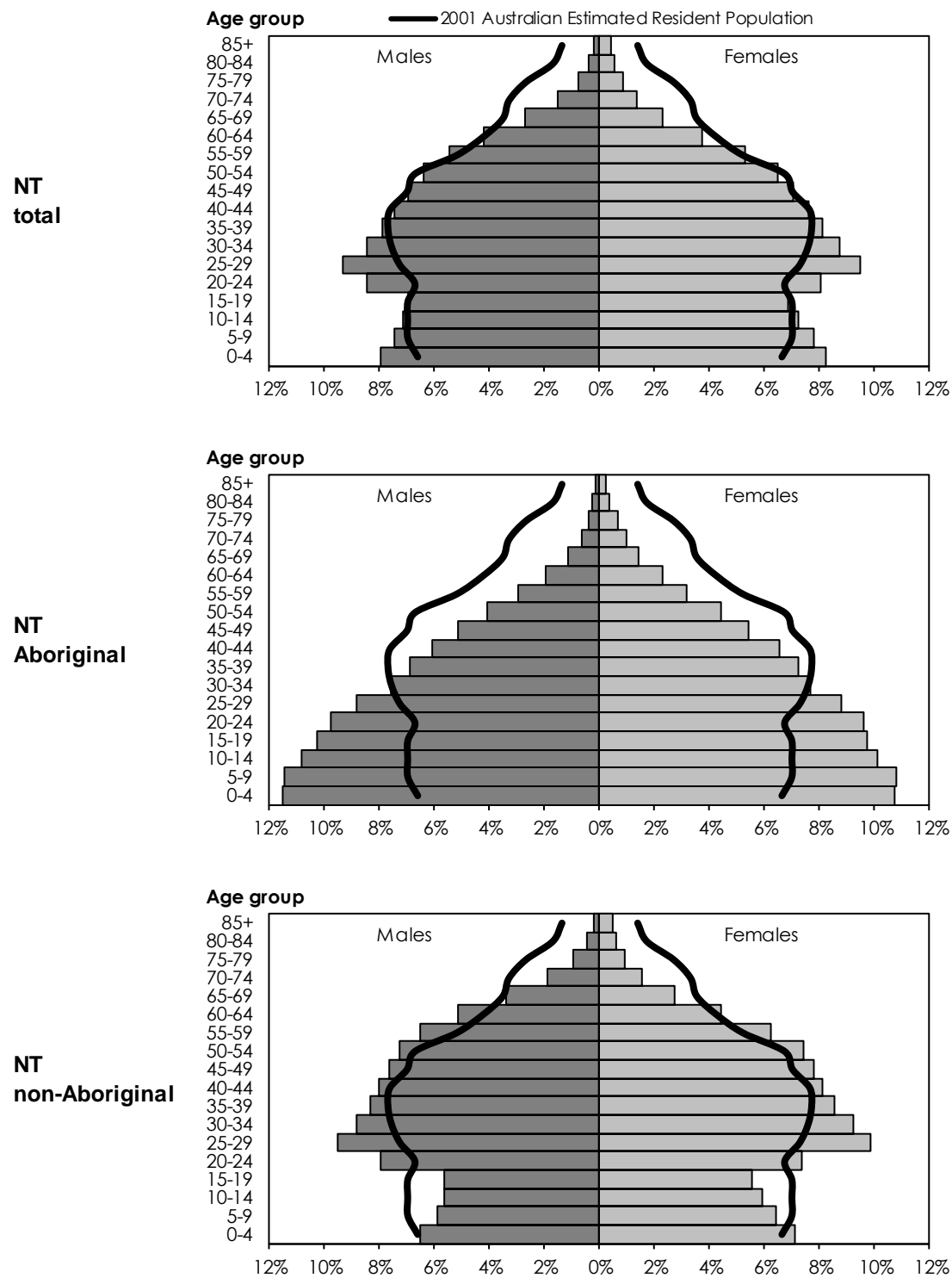
1. Mortality includes C26.0.

2. Mortality excludes C26.0.

3. Incidence excludes basal and squamous cell carcinoma of skin.

4. Mortality includes C97.

Figure A1. Population profile by Indigenous status, NT, 2006-2015



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