

Cancer in the Northern Territory 1991–2010:

Incidence, mortality and survival

Xiaohua Zhang
John Condon
Karen Dempsey
Lindy Garling

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General enquiries about this publication should be directed to:

Director, Health Gains Planning Branch
Department of Health
PO Box 40596, Casuarina, NT 0811

Phone: (08) 8985 8074

Email: ntghealth.gains@nt.gov.au

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Summary

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

This report presents summary statistics and trends among NT residents diagnosed with cancer or died due to a cancer-related cause during the various reporting periods.

Summary statistics are shown for all new cases of cancer diagnosed during the most recent 10-year period 2001–2010 and all cancer deaths that occurred during the 6-year period 2001–2006.

Trends in cancer incidence, mortality and survival are presented for the entire duration of available data; 20 years for incidence and survival trends (1991–2010) and 16 years for mortality trends (1991–2006).

The report provides statistics on all cancers and each cancer site or site group for the entire NT population; for males and females; and for Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. Equivalent summary statistics for the total Australian population are included for comparison. To allow comparison within the NT population and with the wider Australian population, the incidence and mortality rates are age-adjusted 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 2001–2010 a total of 5579 new cases of cancer were diagnosed among NT residents (3303 males and 2276 females). The majority (81%) of cases occurred among non-Indigenous Territorians (4500), with the remainder in the Indigenous population (1079).
- The incidence of all cancers combined was lower for Indigenous Territorians compared with non-Indigenous (392 and 447 per 100,000 population respectively) but mortality was higher (258 and 189 per 100,000 population respectively).
- Breast cancer was the leading type of cancer diagnosed among NT females, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous (in 2001–2010). For males, prostate cancer was the leading type of cancer for non-Indigenous males, while lung cancer was the leading cancer for Indigenous males.
- The average number of new cases diagnosed each year in the NT almost doubled from 313 in early 1990s to 621 in later 2000s.
- Cancer incidence (all cancers combined) increased between 1991 and 2010 for Indigenous Territorians, while there was little change for the non-Indigenous population.
- For the Indigenous population, the incidence of several cancers increased between 1991 and 2010, including cancers of prostate, breast, uterus, oral cavity and pharynx, and bowel. For the non-Indigenous population, there was no significant increase with the exception of liver cancer incidence.

- During the 6-year period of 2001–2006, a total of 1128 NT residents died from cancer, around 188 deaths per year. These deaths comprised 706 males and 422 females, 345 Indigenous and 783 non-Indigenous people.
- Lung cancer was the leading cause of cancer deaths during 2001–2006 for Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, both males and females.
- The average number of cancer deaths each year increased from 151 in the early 1990s to 188 in the most recent period of available data 2001–2006.
- Cancer mortality (all cancers combined) decreased for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Territorians, although for Indigenous people the decrease was restricted to females only.
- For cancers of the lung and larynx, incidence and mortality also decreased since 1991, but only for the non-Indigenous population for whom lung cancer incidence decreased by 41% and mortality by 55%. For the Indigenous population lung cancer incidence was unchanged; there was a 24% decrease in mortality but this trend was not statistically significant.
- Cervical cancer has become much less common since 1991; the incidence rate decreased by 56% (to 2010) and the mortality rate by 89% (to 2006), with similar decreases for Indigenous and non-Indigenous women.
- Survival rates of people diagnosed with cancer improved, between 1991 and 2010, for all cancers combined and for several specific cancers. However, survival was generally worse among Indigenous than non-Indigenous people. Survival rates improved more for Indigenous than non-Indigenous, thus reducing the survival disadvantage for Indigenous people diagnosed with cancer.

Introduction

Background

This report presents cancer incidence and mortality statistics as well as trends over time for the population of the Northern Territory (NT). Incidence rates are derived from 20 years of cancer data (1991–2010) held in the Northern Territory Cancer Registry (NTCR) and mortality rates from 16 years of deaths data (1991–2006) held in the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Cause of Death Unit Record File. The last year for which cancer deaths data are currently available is 2006.

Because Indigenous cancer incidence and mortality profiles are very different to other Australians, cancer statistics are presented for the total NT population and separately for Indigenous and non-Indigenous Territorians.¹ Total Australian cancer incidence and mortality statistics are also presented for comparison, although for slightly different periods. Australian cancer incidence statistics are provided for the period 1991–2008 (two years less than NT) and mortality for 1991–2006 (same as NT).

The term *cancer* in this report refers to all invasive malignant tumours or neoplasms but does not include non-melanoma skin cancer (NMSC) or in-situ cancers. NMSC is by far the most commonly diagnosed cancer in Australia although it only counts for 1% of cancer deaths.² Around two-thirds of Australians will experience at least one NMSC during their lifetime before the age of 70 years. However, unlike other cancers, NMSC is not generally reported to cancer registries. National incidence rates for NMSC have been estimated using medically-verified self-reporting in population surveys³ or counts of treatment claims in Medicare⁴. The NTCR collects information about squamous-cell carcinomas of the lip and anus, as well as in-situ cancers i.e. melanoma and in-situ carcinomas of the breast and bladder, however these cancers are excluded from reporting because they are either not yet malignant (in-situ cancers), or are very common and rarely fatal.

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).¹ For several rare 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 rare cancers were either grouped with similar cancer sites in the same region to form more aggregated sites (such as “Cancer of the brain and central nervous system”) or left out to form a collected group of the “Cancer of the other sites” (such as cancer of the eye) (see Appendix 1).

This report provides an overview of cancer in the NT and statistical tables for all cancers and for individual cancer sites. Incidence statistics for the most recent time period 2001–2010 and mortality statistics for 2001–2006 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 more common cancers where counts are sufficiently large.

Time trends are presented as figures and tables. The figures show age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for each population group per annum, whereas the tables provide trends across specific time periods as follows:

- Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates over five-year periods.
- Overall and annual percentage change in rates across the entire period of available data i.e. from 1991 to 2010 for incidence data and 1991 and 2006 for mortality.

- Relative survival rates across two decades to identify improvements in survival. Survival rates are provided as the percentage of persons diagnosed with cancer who were alive at one year and five years after cancer diagnosis.

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 Registry is maintained by the Health Gains Planning Branch of the NT Department of Health. It operates under the *NT Cancer (Registration) Act*, which specifies which information is recorded 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 Registry 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*.⁵

Death data

The ABS Cause of Death Unit Record Files (CODURF) includes all deaths registered in Australia, together with the coded causes of death and demographic information of the deceased. The CODURF was available to all jurisdictional Cancer Registries until 2007. 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. An extract of all-cause deaths of Indigenous Territorians was also used to derive the background survival rate of the NT Indigenous population for the analysis of cancer survival.

Population data

The Estimated Resident Population data of the NT from the ABS, stratified by age, sex, year and Indigenous status, were used as denominators in the calculation of incidence or mortality rates.

Methods

Statistical measures include: the number of 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; lifetime risk (0-74 years) of a person being diagnosed with, or dying from, each type of cancer; and the survival rate following the diagnosis of cancer.

Additional or corrected methods are presented in Appendix 2.

Incidence and mortality

Cancer incidence is the annual number of people diagnosed with each cancer per 100,000 population. Similarly, the cancer mortality rate is the number of people who died from cancer per 100,000 population. The 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population (ERP) was used to adjust for differences in age structures among the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations.

Trends in incidence and mortality

Trends in cancer incidence and mortality in the NT are shown in figures as trend lines. In tables they are shown as the average percentage change per year and the total percentage change between 1991 and 2010 for incidence or 1991 to 2006 for mortality. Trends in cancer incidence over twenty years and in cancer mortality over sixteen years were estimated by using a negative binomial regression model. The model generated the annual change (the rate ratio by year of diagnosis) in cancer incidence and mortality rate for each cancer site, by sex and Indigenous status.

The trend lines were constructed by fixing the middle year with the average incidence or mortality rate of the whole period and sequentially applying the annual change for each year before or after.

Survival after diagnosis

The 'relative survival' method was used to calculate survival rates. Relative survival is defined as the ratio of observed survival rate in a particular group of people diagnosed with cancer, to the background survival rate of the general population with the same demographical characteristics.

Background survival of the Indigenous population was derived from all-cause deaths of the NT Indigenous population. For non-Indigenous cases, background survival of the total Australian population (derived from life tables published by the ABS) was used.

The calculation of relative survival was performed using the analysis program (*strs.ado*⁶) for STATA statistical software. Follow-up for survival calculations was to 31 December 2011.

This report presents survival rates as '1-year survival rate' and '5-year survival rate'. The 1-year survival rate is the proportion of people who have not died from their cancer one year after being diagnosed. This is an indicator of mortality in the period immediately after cancer diagnosis. Similarly, the 5-year survival rate is the proportion of people who have not died from their cancer five years after being diagnosed. For most cancers, survival for at least five years is a good indication of cancer 'cure'; people who survive at least five years after diagnosis are unlikely to die from their cancer.

The survival rate presented in this report was not age adjusted. For most cancer sites, people diagnosed at a younger age have a better chance of survival than those diagnosed at older ages. Therefore, age adjustment allows for a fairer comparison of survival. On the other hand, the unadjusted survivals provide more direct information about the experience of NT people diagnosed with cancer. Since the age difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people diagnosed with cancer in the NT is relatively small, direct comparison of their non-adjusted survival rates is appropriate. However, the NT cancer survival rates published here cannot be directly compared with national rates published elsewhere because the median age of people diagnosed with cancer nationally is older than that of the NT and cancer survival is generally lower for old people.

Limitations

There are limitations to the statistics provided in this report:

- For the period 1991–2001 there was an overestimate in non-Indigenous people's cancer incidence rates by 2-3% and an underestimate in Indigenous people's rates by 15-20%. This error was attributed to under-ascertainment of cases and, more importantly, misclassification of Indigenous status in NT cancer registrations in 1991–1999.⁷ In more recent years there may 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.
- The population in the NT, especially the Indigenous population, is small and relatively young compared to the total Australian population (see Appendix 3). In 2006 for example the NT population was just over 210,000 people with only 5% aged 65 years and over. As a result, fewer than 700 new cases of cancers are registered in the NT each year. 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 were considered too few for publication.

Cancer in the Northern Territory

All cancers combined

Incidence

On average, 558 people were diagnosed with cancer each year in the NT during the 10-year period of 2001–2010; 59% were males and 19% were Indigenous (Table 1).

Northern Territory all-cancer incidence was lower than that of the total Australia (434 compared with 470 per 100,000 population, respectively) (Table 1). For females, both NT non-Indigenous and Indigenous, all-cancer incidence was lower than the total Australian rate by around 12%. For males, all-cancer incidence among NT non-Indigenous Territorians was 7% lower than that of Australian males while Indigenous incidence was 18% lower.

The age-standardised incidence rate of all cancers combined was higher among NT males than females, for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations (Table 1). For Indigenous males, cancer incidence was 12% lower than that of non-Indigenous males, while for females, cancer incidence was similar in both population groups.

Despite having a lower overall incidence relative to non-Indigenous Territorians, Indigenous Territorians did not have a lower rate in every age-group (Table 2). In younger age groups (<45 years), all-cancer incidence was similar for both populations, whereas incidence was higher among Indigenous middle-aged people; 28% higher in the 45 to 54 year age-group and 17% higher in the 55 to 64 year age-group (for males and females combined).

In contrast, in the old age-groups all-cancer incidence was much lower among Indigenous Territorians compared with non-Indigenous; 16% lower in the 65 to 74 year age-group and 43% lower in the 75 years and over age-group (for males and females combined).

For the NT non-Indigenous population, cancer incidence was similar to that of Australia, with the exception of melanoma, breast and prostate cancer which were slightly lower, and lung cancer and cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx which were marginally higher (Table 3). In comparison to non-Indigenous Territorians, the NT Indigenous population had a significantly lower incidence of melanoma and cancers of the bowel, breast and prostate, and a much greater incidence of cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx, liver, lung and unknown primary, most of which are related to smoking or excessive alcohol consumption.

Mortality

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the NT after cardiovascular disease.⁹ During the period 2001–2006 cancer was the underlying cause for 22% of NT deaths i.e. 13% of Indigenous deaths and 30% of non-Indigenous deaths.

All-cancer mortality in the NT was higher among males than females and higher among Indigenous than non-Indigenous Territorians (Table 1). All-cancer mortality for the NT non-Indigenous population was similar to the total Australian rate. For the NT Indigenous population, all-cancer mortality was 42% higher than the total Australian rate (48% higher for males, 37% higher for females), even though their all-cancer incidence was lower.

Incidence and mortality trends

For the NT non-Indigenous population, all-cancer incidence has remained relatively stable since 1991 (Table 6), although the incidence of several cancers increased (liver, prostate, leukaemia) while some smoking-related cancers decreased (lung and larynx). Non-Indigenous all-cancer mortality rate decreased moderately over time (by 38%). This decline was similar for both males and females (Table 7).

In contrast, all-cancer incidence increased by 34% among the NT Indigenous population (44% for males, 29% for females) (Table 6). Incidence increased for cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx, bowel, breast, uterus and prostate, while the incidence of cervical cancer decreased. The number of liver cancer cases among Indigenous females increased greatly from an average of one case every two years in the first decade 1991–2000 to more than two cases per year in 2001–2010. Despite this rise in cases, their incidence rate was still only half of that of Indigenous males in 2001–2010. The incidence of cancer of unknown primary also decreased, indicating that the diagnosis of cancer has improved since 1991. This may explain some (but not all) of the increase in incidence for specific cancer sites.

The small decrease in the mortality rate (11%) for the NT Indigenous population was not statistically significant (Table 7).

Survival

Survival rates for all cancers combined were much lower among NT Indigenous Territorians relative to their non-Indigenous counterparts (Figure 5) and for many specific cancers including cancers of the oral cavity and pharynx, bowel, breast, cervix, non-Hodgkin lymphoma and leukaemia. The disparity in survival was greatest in the first year after cancer diagnosis.

Although 5-year survival improved considerably for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous Territorians diagnosed with cancer between 1991 and 2010 (Table 8), the gap between survival of Indigenous and non-Indigenous people narrowed marginally, from 29 percentage points among those diagnosed during the period 1991–1995 (22.6% compared with 51.6%) to 23 percentage points in 2006–2010 (42.1% compared with 65.4%).

Most common cancers

The most common types of cancer diagnosed during 2001–2010 are shown in Figure 3 and ranked according to the highest age-standardised incidence rates within each category of sex and Indigenous status. The most common cancers differed among the two NT population groups (Figure 3). For the non-Indigenous population, the most common cancers were prostate, lung and bowel for males, and breast, bowel and melanoma of skin for females. This pattern is similar to the total Australian population. For the Indigenous population, the most common cancers were lung, oral cavity and pharynx and cancer of unknown primary for males, and breast, lung and unknown primary for females.

Prostate cancer

Prostate cancer was the most common cancer for NT males, but mainly among non-Indigenous males for whom it accounted for 23% of all cancer cases and 10% of cancer deaths. The incidence rate for NT non-Indigenous males was 19% lower than the total Australian rate, although their mortality rate was similar (Table 77). For Indigenous males, both incidence and mortality were much lower than total Australian rates; incidence was 74% lower and mortality 81% lower.

Despite the low incidence, the incidence of prostate cancer increased greatly among Indigenous males between 1991 and 2010 (Table 79). This large increase started from a very low level in the five years 1991–1995 when there were only four cases. By 2006–2010 their incidence rate was still around a third of the total Australian rate.

For NT non-Indigenous people the change in incidence over time differed according to age group (Table 80). The incidence of prostate cancer increased in the young and middle age groups, but declined slightly in the older age group (age 70 and over). This trend was similar to the trends found among Australians diagnosed with prostate cancer.

Survival for people diagnosed with prostate cancer is relatively high. For non-Indigenous people, 5-year survival was 80% among those diagnosed during the ten-year period 1991–2000 and increased to 89% among those diagnosed in the period 2001–2010 (Table 81). For Indigenous, 5-year survival was only 54% in the earlier period, but increased to 94% in the more recent period.

Screening for prostate cancer using the PSA blood test has become more common in recent years. This may have increased the diagnosis of prostate cancers in elderly men who might otherwise have died before the disease ever caused symptoms. PSA screening may therefore be partly responsible for the increase in both incidence and survival rates for prostate cancer in recent years.

Breast cancer

Breast cancer was the most common type of cancer diagnosed among NT females, both Indigenous and non-Indigenous (Table 59). It accounted for 29% of all cancer cases and 14% of cancer deaths. The incidence rate for NT non-Indigenous females was 16% lower than the total Australian rate and their mortality rate 35% lower. For Indigenous females, incidence was 45% lower than the total Australian rate but mortality was only marginally lower (reflecting the low survival of Indigenous people diagnosed with breast cancer, see below).

There was little change in breast cancer incidence for NT non-Indigenous females between 1991 and 2010, which is consistent with the stable total Australian rates (Table 61). However, for Indigenous females incidence more than doubled, although by 2006–2010 their incidence was still 38% lower than the total Australian rate.

Survival was much lower for Indigenous than non-Indigenous women diagnosed with breast cancer (Table 62). Five-year survival increased from 62% for Indigenous women diagnosed in 1991–2000 to 71% for those diagnosed in 2001–2010, but remained below that of non-Indigenous women (87% in 2001–2010).

Lung cancer

Lung cancer is one of the most common cancers accounting for 11% of cases in the NT. For the NT non-Indigenous population in 2001–2010, lung cancer incidence was 20% higher than the total Australian rate for males, but similar for females (Table 44). Lung cancer incidence was much higher for the NT Indigenous population, 85% higher than the total Australian rate for males and 66% for females.

The much higher incidence in the Indigenous population was restricted to people aged less than 65 years. In the 20–49 year age group, lung cancer incidence among Indigenous Territorians almost doubled that of Australians in this age group and in the 50–64 year age group it was more than three times higher. Among people aged 65 years and over however, the difference was less marked between the NT Indigenous and total Australian rates (Table 45).

Although not the leading cause of cancer incidence in the NT (except for Indigenous males), lung cancer was the leading cause of cancer death among all Territorians

accounting for 23% of cancer deaths (Figure 3). The lung cancer mortality rate for the NT Indigenous population was more than double the rate for Australian males and more than 50% higher for females (Table 44).

Lung cancer incidence and mortality has decreased considerably since 1991 for the NT non-Indigenous population: incidence by 41% and mortality by 55% (Table 46). These improvements are greater than for Australia as a whole (total Australian incidence remained relatively stable while mortality decreased by 26%). NT non-Indigenous incidence and mortality was much higher than total Australian rates in the early 1990s and, despite the large decreases, remained higher in 2006–2010.

There was little change over time in lung cancer incidence for the NT Indigenous population between 1991 and 2010 (Table 46), for either males or females (Table 47). Their mortality rate decreased by a moderate amount (24%) between 1991 and 2006 but this change was not statistically significant.

Five-year survival for men diagnosed with lung cancer is low. During the most recent time period less than 10% of males survived past five years and there was little difference between Indigenous and non-Indigenous (Table 48). In contrast to males, for whom survival worsened marginally over time, survival rates improved considerably among all female Territorians, though this increase was not statistically significant. Survival among females diagnosed in 2001–2010 more than doubled that of males diagnosed during the same period.

Bowel cancer

Bowel cancer was one of the leading causes of cancer incidence for the NT non-Indigenous population but was less common for the NT Indigenous population (Figure 3). It accounted for 12% of cancer cases and 11% of cancer deaths among non-Indigenous Territorians. For the non-Indigenous population, bowel cancer incidence was slightly lower than total Australian rates (Table 23) and changed little over time (Table 25). For the Indigenous population, bowel cancer incidence was much lower than total Australian rates: 55% lower for males and 70% lower for females (Table 23), but more than doubled between 1991 and 2010 (Table 25). This increase was from very low base in the early 1990s however, and despite the rise over time, by 2006–2010 NT Indigenous rates were still much lower than total Australian rates.

Bowel cancer mortality for the NT non-Indigenous population was similar to Australia, both of which decreased by around 37% between 1991 and 2006 (Table 25). For the NT Indigenous population, bowel cancer mortality was lower than Australia: 56% lower for males, 38% lower for females in 2001–2006. However, since 1991 bowel cancer mortality has increased (88%) among Indigenous Territorians, possibly related to the large rise in incidence.

Survival was lower for Indigenous people diagnosed with bowel cancer than their non-Indigenous counterparts but improved over time, for both non-Indigenous and Indigenous (Table 27).

Melanoma

Melanoma of skin was the fourth most common cancer for the NT non-Indigenous population but rare in the NT Indigenous population. Non-Indigenous incidence rates were slightly lower than the total Australian rate (Table 52) and relatively stable over time (Table 54), while mortality rates decreased considerably from a high level (relative to the total Australian rate) in the early 1990s.

Oral and pharyngeal cancer

Cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx was more common in the NT than in Australia generally (Table 12).

For the non-Indigenous population, both males and females, incidence was much higher than the total Australian rate and mortality was more than double (Table 12). There was little change in incidence between 1991 and 2010 but mortality decreased by 37% between 1991 and 2006, which was similar to the decrease in the total Australian rate (Table 14).

For the NT Indigenous population, the incidence of cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx was five times higher than total Australian rates for males and three times higher for females, while mortality was around six times higher than total Australian mortality rates for both males and females (Table 12). The incidence more than doubled for the Indigenous population, while mortality increase occurred to a lesser extent (Table 14).

Survival was higher for non-Indigenous than Indigenous people diagnosed with cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx (Table 16). Survival was higher among people diagnosed in 2001–2010 than those diagnosed in 1991–2000, for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous.

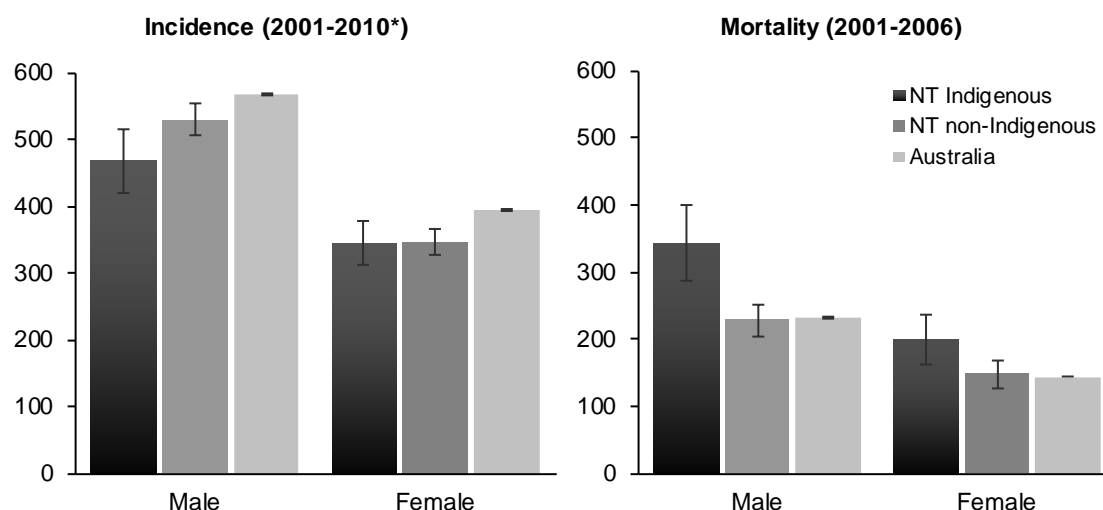
Unknown primary

Cancer of unknown primary is one of the common cancers diagnosed as well as a common cause of cancer death for the NT Indigenous population (Table 112). Both incidence and mortality rates were much higher for the Indigenous population than NT non-Indigenous or total Australian rates, especially for males. The incidence of unknown primary cancer decreased in both Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations, an indication of improvement in cancer diagnosis (Table 114). Survival was very low for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous people diagnosed with cancer of unknown primary (Table 115).

Statistical tables and figures

All cancers combined

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



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

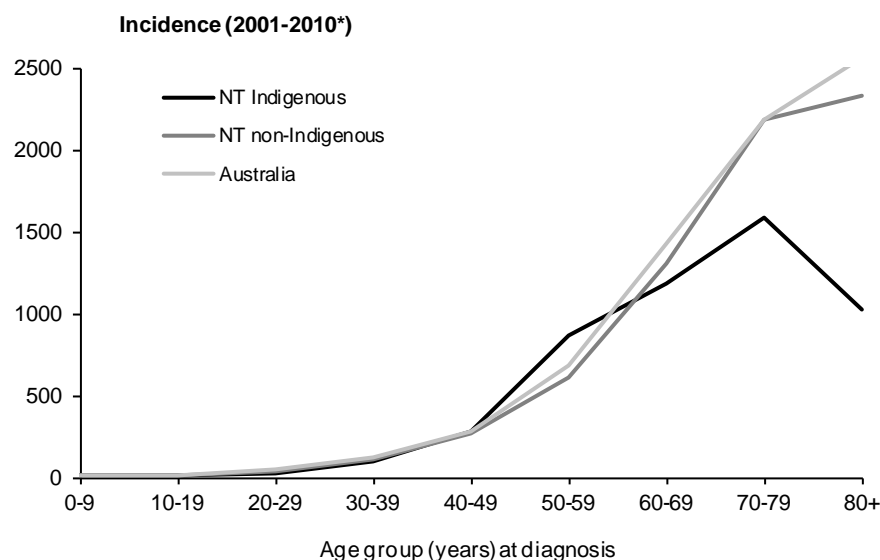
*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

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

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	1079	4500	5579		345	783	1128	
Crude rate	169.7	305.9	264.8	487.6	94.0	92.2	92.7	187.0
AS rate	392.3	447.4	434.2	470.3	257.9	189.2	202.0	181.3
(95% CI)	(365-419)	(432-463)	(421-448)	(469-471)	(226-289)	(174-205)	(188-216)	(181-182)
Lifetime risk	1 in 4	1 in 3	1 in 3	1 in 3	1 in 5	1 in 9	1 in 8	1 in 9
MALE								
Number	520	2783	3303		201	505	706	
Crude rate	166.2	355.5	301.4	548.3	111.2	111.4	111.3	211.4
AS rate	467.8	529.7	516.2	568.2	342.7	227.3	242.6	232.1
(95% CI)	(419-516)	(506-554)	(495-538)	(567-570)	(287-399)	(203-252)	(221-264)	(231-233)
Lifetime risk	1 in 3	1 in 3	1 in 3	1 in 3	1 in 4	1 in 8	1 in 7	1 in 8
FEMALE								
Number	559	1717	2276		144	278	422	
Crude rate	173.1	249.6	225.1	427.8	77.3	70.2	72.5	162.9
AS rate	344.4	346.4	345.1	392.9	197.7	147.2	159.1	144.0
(95% CI)	(312-376)	(327-366)	(329-361)	(392-394)	(160-235)	(128-167)	(142-176)	(143-145)
Lifetime risk	1 in 4	1 in 4	1 in 4	1 in 4	1 in 8	1 in 11	1 in 10	1 in 11

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

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

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

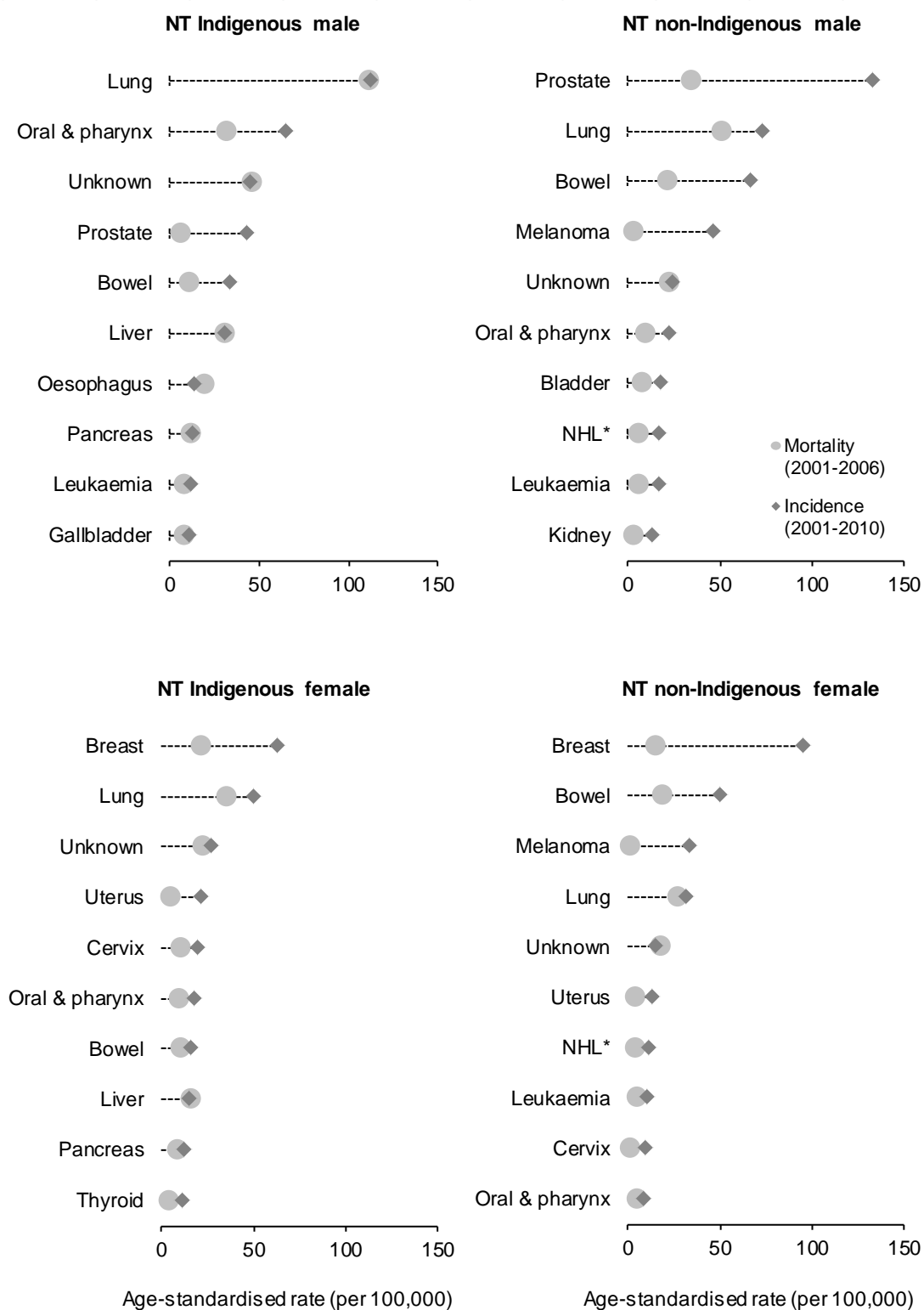
Table 2. Age-specific rates of incidence and mortality for all cancers, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
<25	11.5	18.0	15.3	21.0	6.4	1.7	3.6	3.2
25-34	55.6	68.6	64.9	78.1	22.8	6.4	11.1	9.2
35-44	179.5	179.9	179.8	180.4	64.0	17.1	28.1	30.5
45-54	524.7	410.6	431.8	440.2	253.8	92.7	122.1	102.4
55-64	1022.3	877.2	900.0	1010.0	638.9	263.1	323.6	288.7
65-74	1471.7	1758.3	1701.1	1844.4	1107.8	788.0	855.0	702.4
75+	1403.8	2474.6	2265.7	2479.1	1217.9	1560.0	1493.3	1480.3
MALE								
<25	11.8	22.4	18.1	22.0	6.8	2.0	3.9	3.6
25-34	38.9	61.8	55.5	69.2	16.8	7.5	10.0	9.2
35-44	144.0	136.3	138.0	134.5	78.5	18.6	31.9	27.0
45-54	546.0	399.5	424.0	389.7	345.8	95.5	136.3	101.4
55-64	1256.7	1026.1	1054.5	1171.1	917.2	308.1	385.0	329.7
65-74	1808.2	2199.3	2146.0	2416.7	1775.8	911.7	1034.3	887.3
75+	1999.1	3279.0	3075.6	3468.0	1158.0	1961.1	1830.4	2015.7
FEMALE								
<25	11.1	13.1	12.3	19.8	6.0	1.4	3.3	2.9
25-34	71.3	75.9	74.5	87.1	28.5	5.3	12.2	9.1
35-44	213.1	228.7	224.7	225.8	50.2	15.4	24.1	33.9
45-54	505.9	423.3	440.3	490.1	172.3	89.6	106.4	103.4
55-64	840.2	673.6	706.7	847.5	417.9	198.6	243.9	247.1
65-74	1263.7	1086.6	1136.2	1300.9	700.1	596.5	627.1	527.3
75+	1036.7	1703.4	1552.1	1808.3	1255.9	1185.5	1201.2	1121.9

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 3 Age-standardised rates of incidence and mortality of most common cancer sites, by sex and Indigenous status, NT



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

Most common cancer sites are ranked by age-standardised incidence rates in each population group.

*NHL stands for non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

Table 3. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, by cancer site and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT	NT non-	NT	Australia	NT	NT non-	NT	Australia
	Indigenous	Indigenous	total		Indigenous	Indigenous	total	
Lip	0.6	4.4	3.6	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oral cavity & pharynx	38.5	16.6	20.8	9.1	19.4	7.7	10.0	3.1
Oesophagus	8.2	8.2	8.1	5.6	10.1	7.4	7.8	5.3
Stomach	8.0	6.4	6.6	9.1	4.4	5.3	5.2	5.6
Bowel	23.3	59.4	52.4	62.9	10.9	20.6	18.6	20.7
Anus	3.7	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.3
Liver	21.1	4.5	7.6	5.1	22.2	5.5	8.7	4.4
Gallbladder	10.7	3.7	4.9	2.9	7.7	1.2	2.4	1.4
Pancreas	12.5	7.6	8.6	10.4	10.0	8.5	8.8	9.4
Larynx	5.9	5.2	5.3	2.8	2.4	4.5	4.0	1.1
Lung	75.3	54.1	57.3	43.8	66.2	41.2	45.5	35.1
Bone	2.7	4.2	3.7	4.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8
Melanoma of skin	2.9	40.7	32.9	48.5	2.8	2.4	2.4	5.7
Mesothelioma	0.8	1.9	1.7	2.9	0.0	1.7	1.4	2.5
Breast (female)	63.1	95.5	88.3	114.0	21.6	15.6	17.6	24.0
Vulva	10.9	3.5	5.3	2.2	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
Cervix	19.8	9.7	12.0	6.9	10.9	1.1	3.4	2.1
Uterus	21.9	13.0	14.8	16.3	4.6	4.3	4.2	2.9
Ovary	8.3	8.5	8.4	11.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	7.5
Prostate	43.0	133.3	119.4	163.7	6.6	34.3	29.3	33.9
Testis	1.5	6.1	4.9	6.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Kidney	4.0	10.5	9.2	13.0	2.4	4.9	4.5	4.4
Bladder	5.2	11.0	9.8	10.7	4.4	5.4	5.1	4.3
Brain	4.1	6.7	6.2	7.2	3.8	4.4	4.4	5.4
Thyroid	9.6	3.8	5.0	7.5	4.3	0.0	0.8	0.5
Hodgkin lymphoma	1.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.3
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	10.8	14.8	14.2	18.6	8.0	5.2	5.7	7.1
Myeloma	1.7	4.5	4.0	5.9	4.3	4.5	4.5	3.5
Leukaemia	10.1	13.7	12.9	13.6	6.9	5.7	6.2	6.9
Unknown primary	34.2	20.0	22.7	14.5	32.8	19.7	22.2	15.3
Others	8.4	5.6	6.0	6.3	4.3	2.4	2.8	3.5
All cancers	392.3	447.4	434.2	470.3	257.9	189.2	202.0	181.3

Table 4. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, by cancer site and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, males

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT	NT non-	NT	Australia	NT	NT non-	NT	Australia
	Indigenous	Indigenous	total		Indigenous	Indigenous	total	
Anus	3.2	0.9	1.3	1.3	4.2	0.2	0.9	0.3
Bladder	10.4	17.9	16.6	18.1	10.3	7.4	7.6	7.2
Bone	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.9
Bowel	33.6	67.0	61.8	75.1	11.1	21.8	20.1	25.5
Brain	2.1	8.6	7.4	8.6	2.2	5.2	4.9	6.6
Gallbladder	11.3	3.1	4.1	2.8	8.3	1.8	2.8	1.2
Hodgkin lymphoma	1.6	3.0	2.9	2.6	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.4
Kidney	4.2	12.9	11.5	17.4	0.0	3.0	2.6	5.9
Larynx	10.6	9.4	9.6	5.2	3.9	8.3	7.6	2.1
Leukaemia	11.4	16.6	15.3	17.6	8.2	6.1	6.6	9.1
Lip	0.9	7.4	6.3	6.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Liver	30.5	7.3	10.8	7.8	31.1	5.4	8.9	6.4
Lung	112.1	72.9	77.9	60.5	111.6	51.1	59.2	50.5
Melanoma of skin	3.9	46.7	39.5	59.3	6.1	2.8	3.2	8.4
Mesothelioma	1.9	3.1	2.9	5.3	0.0	3.1	2.6	4.6
Myeloma	4.6	5.2	5.1	7.4	11.6	3.9	5.1	4.4
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	9.4	17.1	16.1	22.0	2.6	5.7	5.3	8.6
Oesophagus	13.8	11.0	11.4	8.4	19.6	9.9	11.2	8.1
Oral cavity & pharynx	65.3	22.5	29.5	13.1	31.6	9.9	13.6	4.8
Pancreas	12.7	10.2	10.5	11.9	11.8	11.0	10.9	10.6
Prostate	43.0	133.3	119.4	163.7	6.6	34.3	29.3	33.9
Stomach	10.2	10.0	9.7	13.0	6.7	6.3	6.2	7.9
Testis	1.5	6.1	4.9	6.6	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
Thyroid	6.8	2.2	2.9	3.8	3.4	0.0	0.5	0.4
Unknown primary	44.8	24.0	26.9	17.0	46.4	22.3	26.1	18.1
Others	10.0	5.5	5.9	7.6	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.6
All cancers	467.8	529.7	516.2	568.2	342.7	227.3	242.6	232.1

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001-2008 data.

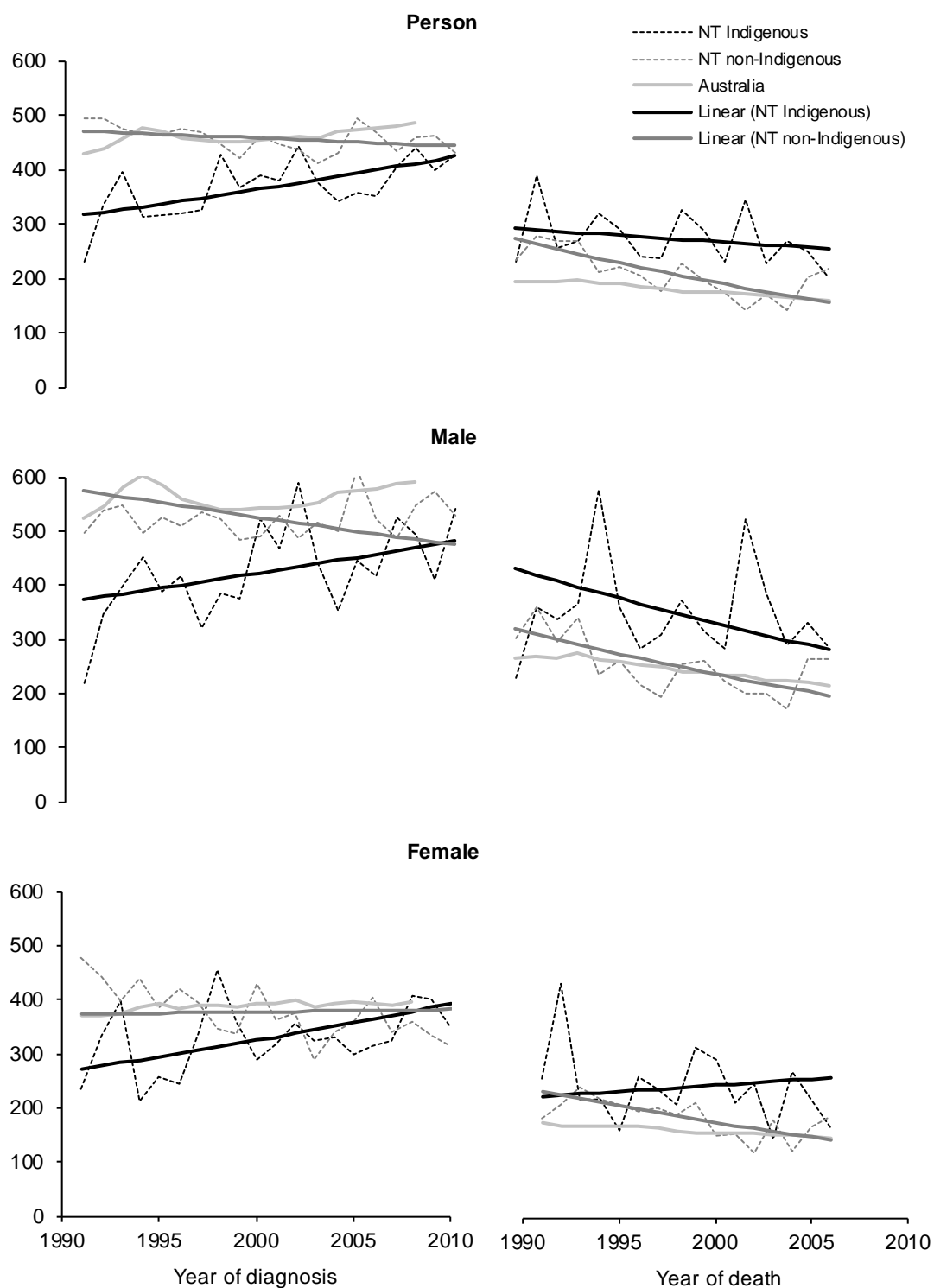
Table 5. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, by cancer site and Indigenous status, NT and Australia, females

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT	NT non-	NT	Australia	NT	NT non-	NT	Australia
	Indigenous	Indigenous	total		Indigenous	Indigenous	total	
Anus	4.3	1.3	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.3
Bladder	1.5	3.1	2.8	4.9	1.0	2.8	2.4	2.3
Bone	0.6	2.8	2.2	4.2	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.7
Bowel	15.7	49.8	41.6	52.4	10.3	19.0	16.9	16.7
Brain	5.3	4.3	4.6	5.9	4.6	3.2	3.4	4.3
Breast	63.1	95.5	88.3	114.0	21.6	15.6	17.6	24.0
Cervix	19.8	9.7	12.0	6.9	10.9	1.1	3.4	2.1
Gallbladder	10.4	4.1	5.7	3.0	7.2	0.8	2.2	1.5
Hodgkin lymphoma	0.7	2.2	1.8	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.3
Kidney	3.9	7.3	6.5	9.1	4.1	6.7	6.1	3.2
Larynx	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Leukaemia	9.5	10.8	10.6	10.3	6.3	4.6	5.4	5.2
Lip	0.3	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liver	14.7	1.2	4.4	2.7	15.7	5.6	8.2	2.7
Lung	50.3	31.8	35.4	30.3	35.8	27.2	29.1	22.9
Melanoma of skin	2.1	33.3	25.7	39.7	0.8	1.8	1.5	3.5
Mesothelioma	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.8
Myeloma	0.0	3.8	2.9	4.7	0.0	4.8	3.6	2.8
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	11.7	11.8	11.9	15.6	11.5	4.3	5.9	5.9
Oesophagus	3.6	4.6	4.3	3.2	3.1	4.5	4.1	2.9
Oral cavity & pharynx	18.3	8.5	10.7	5.3	9.5	5.1	5.9	1.6
Ovary	8.3	8.5	8.4	11.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	7.5
Pancreas	12.0	4.2	6.1	9.0	8.4	6.7	7.1	8.3
Stomach	6.8	3.0	3.8	5.9	3.2	4.6	4.3	3.8
Thyroid	11.8	5.8	7.3	11.2	4.6	0.0	1.2	0.5
Uterus	21.9	13.0	14.8	16.3	4.6	4.3	4.2	2.9
Vulva	10.9	3.5	5.3	2.2	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
Unknown primary	27.4	15.3	18.6	12.5	22.8	17.6	18.7	13.2
Others	7.0	5.7	6.0	5.3	4.2	0.2	1.1	2.6
All cancers	344.4	346.4	345.1	392.9	197.7	147.2	159.1	144.0

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 4. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for all cancers, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Table 6. Trend in age-standardised incidence rates for all cancers, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>
PERSON						
1991-2010*	1740	372.4 (352-393)	7435	452.1 (440-464)	433.4 (423-444)	462.4 (462-463)
1991-1995	287	319.0 (276-362)	1277	476.8 (443-510)	434.8 (408-462)	455.3 (454-457)
1996-2000	374	366.0 (323-409)	1658	454.1 (428-480)	433.4 (411-456)	453.5 (452-455)
2001-2005	469	377.3 (337-417)	2007	443.4 (420-466)	428.9 (409-449)	464.3 (463-466)
2006-2010*	610	405.4 (369-442)	2493	450.1 (429-471)	437.6 (420-456)	479.2 (478-481)
% change in rate						
Overall		33.8		-5.9	0.9	5.5
Annual (95%CI)		1.5 (0, 3)		-0.3 (-1, 0)	0.0 (-1, 1)	0.3 (0, 1)
MALE						
1991-2010*	834	432.7 (398-467)	4492	522.4 (503-541)	503.3 (487-520)	562.0 (561-563)
1991-1995	136	363.7 (293-435)	725	520.7 (470-571)	482.0 (441-523)	567.7 (565-570)
1996-2000	178	407.4 (338-477)	984	507.8 (468-547)	486.1 (452-521)	545.9 (544-548)
2001-2005	234	457.7 (386-529)	1225	526.1 (490-562)	512.8 (481-545)	557.3 (555-559)
2006-2010*	286	478.1 (412-544)	1558	532.4 (500-565)	517.6 (489-546)	584.6 (582-587)
% change in rate						
Overall		43.9		2.2	7.7	3.8
Annual (95%CI)		1.9 (0, 4)		0.1 (-1, 1)	0.4 (0, 1)	0.2 (0, 1)
FEMALE						
1991-2010*	906	332.0 (307-357)	2943	365.4 (350-381)	357.0 (344-370)	388.4 (387-389)
1991-1995	151	287.2 (234-341)	552	427.2 (383-472)	387.0 (352-422)	379.1 (377-381)
1996-2000	196	337.4 (282-393)	674	384.1 (349-419)	373.3 (344-403)	388.2 (386-390)
2001-2005	235	324.2 (277-372)	782	344.3 (316-373)	339.6 (315-364)	393.2 (391-395)
2006-2010*	324	360.8 (317-404)	935	348.2 (322-374)	349.1 (327-371)	392.6 (391-395)
% change in rate						
Overall		28.7		-17.5	-8.8	4.9
Annual (95%CI)		1.3 (0, 3)		-1.0 (-2, 0)	-0.5 (-1, 0)	0.3 (-1, 0)

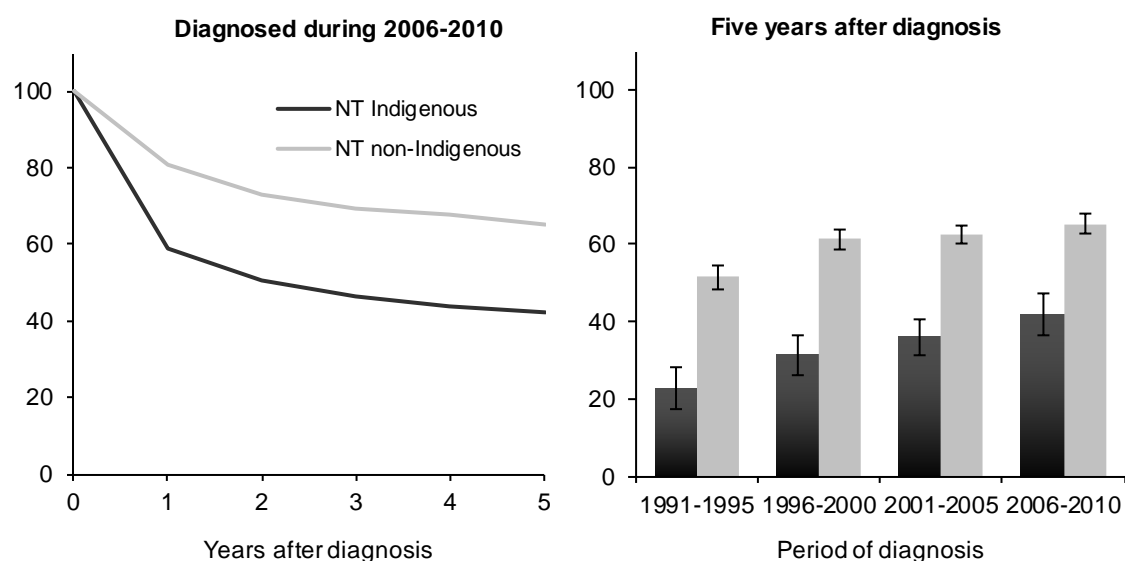
Incidence rates are expressed as number of cases per 100,000 population and age-standardised to 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Table 7. Trend in age-standardised mortality rates for all cancers, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
PERSON						
1991-2006	820	274.3 (252-296)	1905	210.7 (200-222)	222.7 (213-233)	192.1 (192-193)
1991-1995	230	295.2 (251-339)	527	255.1 (228-282)	261.3 (239-284)	205.9 (205-207)
1996-2000	245	280.5 (239-322)	595	215.0 (195-235)	227.5 (209-246)	194.1 (193-195)
2001-2006	345	257.9 (226-289)	783	189.2 (174-205)	202.0 (188-216)	181.3 (181-182)
%change in rate						
Overall		-11.3		-38.2	-30.3	-26.4
Annual (95%CI)		-0.8 (-3, 1)		-3.2 (-5, -2)	-2.4 (-4, -1)	-2.0 (-3, -1)
MALE						
1991-2006	442	346.0 (308-384)	1218	248.0 (231-265)	261.5 (246-277)	249.1 (248-250)
1991-1995	120	367.8 (292-443)	345	301.9 (260-344)	311.4 (275-347)	271.1 (269-273)
1996-2000	121	326.9 (259-395)	368	243.6 (213-274)	255.9 (228-284)	253.1 (252-255)
2001-2006	201	342.7 (287-399)	505	227.3 (203-252)	242.6 (221-264)	232.1 (231-233)
%change in rate						
Overall		15.5		-38.8	-27.4	-28.1
Annual (95%CI)		1.0 (-1, 3)		-3.2 (-5, -2)	-2.1 (-4, -1)	-2.2 (-3, -1)
FEMALE						
1991-2006	378	223.2 (197-249)	687	167.5 (153-182)	181.3 (169-194)	151.3 (151-152)
1991-1995	110	240.5 (188-293)	182	199.5 (166-233)	209.2 (181-238)	161.1 (160-162)
1996-2000	124	246.7 (196-297)	227	179.2 (153-205)	196.5 (173-220)	152.4 (151-153)
2001-2006	144	197.7 (160-235)	278	147.2 (128-167)	159.1 (142-176)	144.0 (143-145)
%change in rate						
Overall		-32.5		-35.1	-35.1	-24.9
Annual (95%CI)		-2.6 (-5, 0)		-2.8 (-4, -1)	-2.8 (-4, -1)	-1.9 (-3, -1)

Mortality rates are expressed as number of deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Figure 5. Relative survival rates for all cancers, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

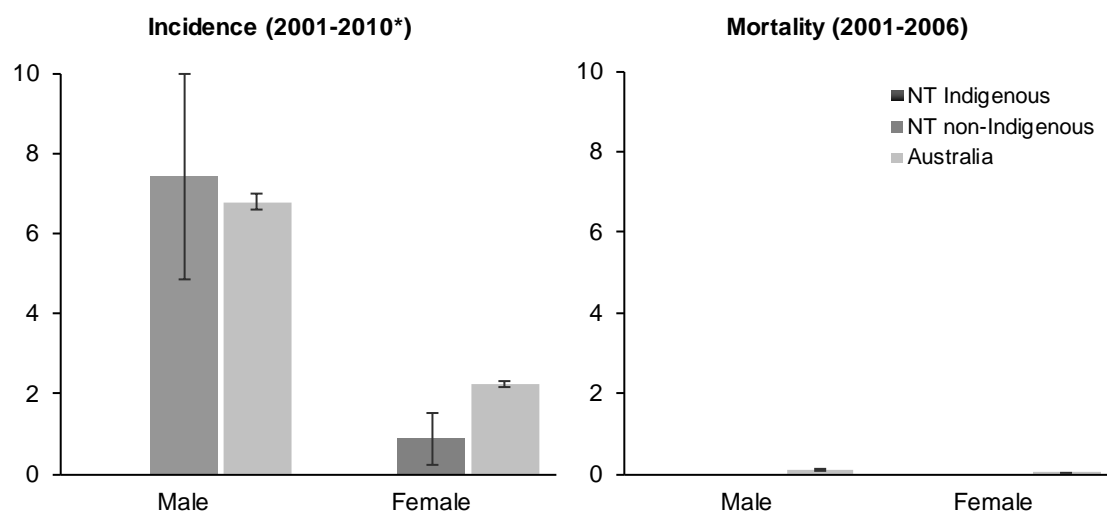
Table 8. Relative survival rate for cancer of all cancers, by sex, Indigenous status and period of diagnosis, NT

Diagnosed during	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
1991-1995	36.5 (31-42)	22.6 (18-28)	71.5 (69-74)	51.6 (49-54)
1996-2000	47.5 (42-53)	31.4 (26-37)	76.3 (74-78)	61.3 (59-64)
2000-2005	53.1 (48-58)	36.1 (31-41)	79.9 (78-82)	62.7 (60-65)
2006-2010	59.1 (55-63)	42.1 (37-48)	80.6 (79-82)	65.4 (63-68)
MALE				
1991-1995	31.5 (24-40)	18.8 (12-27)	65.2 (62-69)	43.8 (40-48)
1996-2000	34.5 (27-42)	25.5 (19-33)	73.2 (70-76)	56.2 (53-60)
2000-2005	46.0 (39-53)	27.7 (22-34)	77.0 (74-79)	59.1 (56-62)
2006-2010	53.6 (47-59)	41.0 (33-49)	77.5 (75-80)	59.8 (56-63)
FEMALE				
1991-1995	40.9 (33-49)	26.0 (19-34)	79.6 (76-83)	61.6 (57-66)
1996-2000	59.2 (52-66)	36.9 (30-44)	80.8 (78-84)	68.7 (65-72)
2000-2005	60.0 (53-66)	44.2 (37-51)	84.4 (82-87)	68.3 (65-72)
2006-2010	63.8 (58-69)	43.3 (36-51)	85.7 (83-88)	74.3 (71-78)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the lip

Figure 6. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the lip, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Incidence of NT Indigenous and mortality of NT Indigenous and NT non-Indigenous are not shown because of small number (1-4) of cases and deaths.

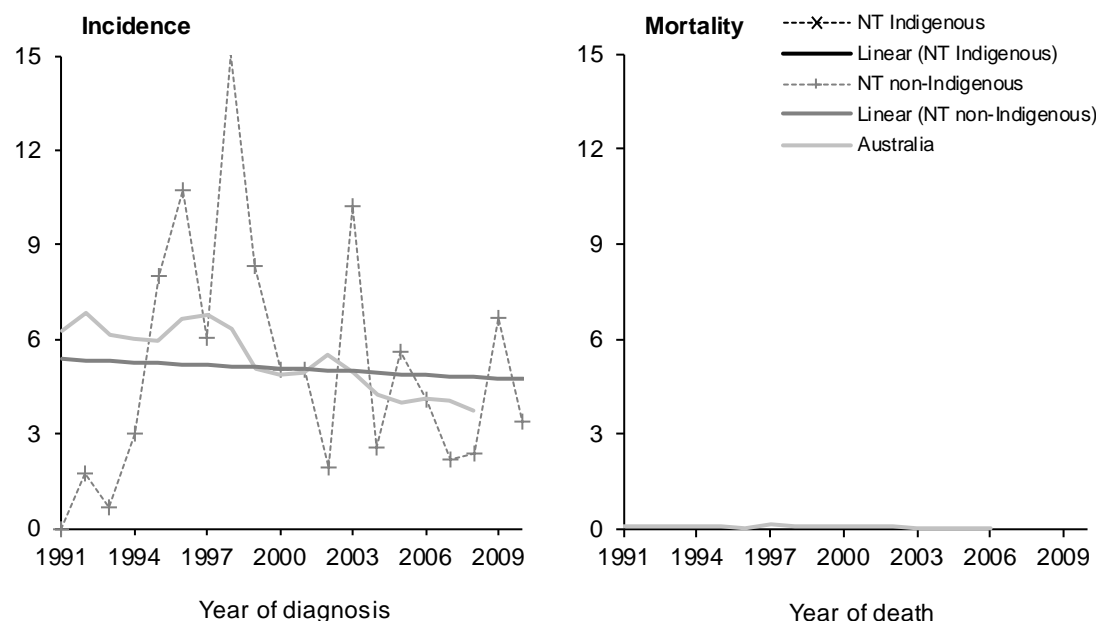
Table 9. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the lip, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	3	54	57		0	1	1	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	3.7	2.7	4.5	0.0	np	np	0.1
AS rate	np	4.4	3.6	4.4	0.0	np	np	0.1
(95% CI)	(np)	(3-6)	(3-5)	(4-5)	-	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Lifetime risk	np	1 in 299	1 in 365	1 in 305	-	np	np	1 in 31037
MALE								
Number	2	47	49		0	1	1	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	6.0	4.5	6.6	0.0	np	np	0.1
AS rate	np	7.4	6.3	6.8	0.0	np	np	0.1
(95% CI)	(np)	(5-10)	(4-8)	(7-7)	-	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Lifetime risk	np	1 in 186	1 in 217	1 in 198	-	np	np	1 in 18075
FEMALE								
Number	1	7	8		0	0	0	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	1.0	0.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AS rate	np	0.9	0.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
(95% CI)	(np)	(0-2)	(0-1)	(2-2)	-	-	-	(0-0)
Lifetime risk	np	1 in 1598	1 in 1822	1 in 649	-	-	-	1 in 103692

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 7. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the lip, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

Table 10. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the lip, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

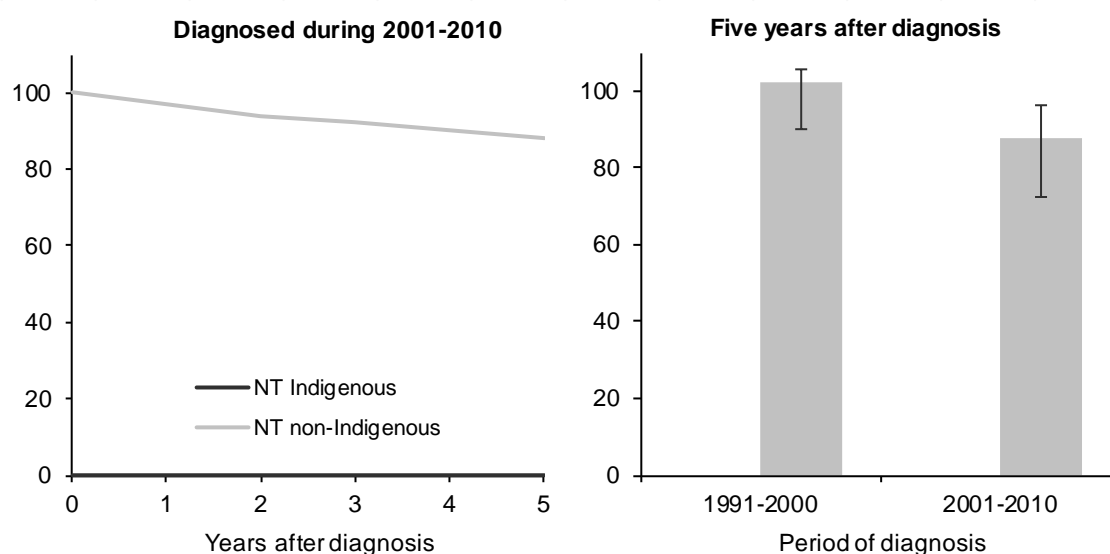
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	5	0.9 (0-2)	103	5.1 (4-6)	4.2 (3-5)	5.2 (5-5)
1991-1995	0	0.0	10	2.8 (1-5)	2.2 (1-4)	6.2 (6-6)
1996-2000	2	np (np)	39	8.9 (5-13)	7.7 (5-11)	5.9 (6-6)
2001-2005	2	np (np)	28	5.0 (3-7)	4.1 (2-6)	4.7 (5-5)
2006-2010*	1	np (np)	26	3.8 (2-5)	3.2 (2-5)	4.0 (4-4)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-11.8	-7.0	-43.2
Annual (95%CI)		-		-0.7 (-4, 3)	-0.4 (-4, 3)	-3.3 (-4, -2)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	0	0.0	2	np (np)	np (np)	0.1 (0-0)
1991-1995	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1 (0-0)
1996-2000	0	0.0	1	np (np)	np (np)	0.1 (0-0)
2001-2006	0	0.0	1	np (np)	np (np)	0.1 (0-0)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-	-	-49.6
Annual (95%CI)		-		-	-	-4.5 (-8, -1)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 8. Relative survival rate for cancer of the lip, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Survival rates of NT Indigenous are not shown because of small number (<5) of cases.

Table 11. Relative survival rate for cancer of the lip, by sex, Indigenous status and period of diagnosis, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	99.2 (87-101)	102.2 (90-105)	97.1 (87-100)	87.9 (72-96)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	100.7 (101-101)	101.4 (87-104)	98.8 (87-101)	91.7 (76-99)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	92.9 (49-102)	106.0 (56-116)	85.9 (33-98)	57.7 (8-89)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx

Figure 9. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

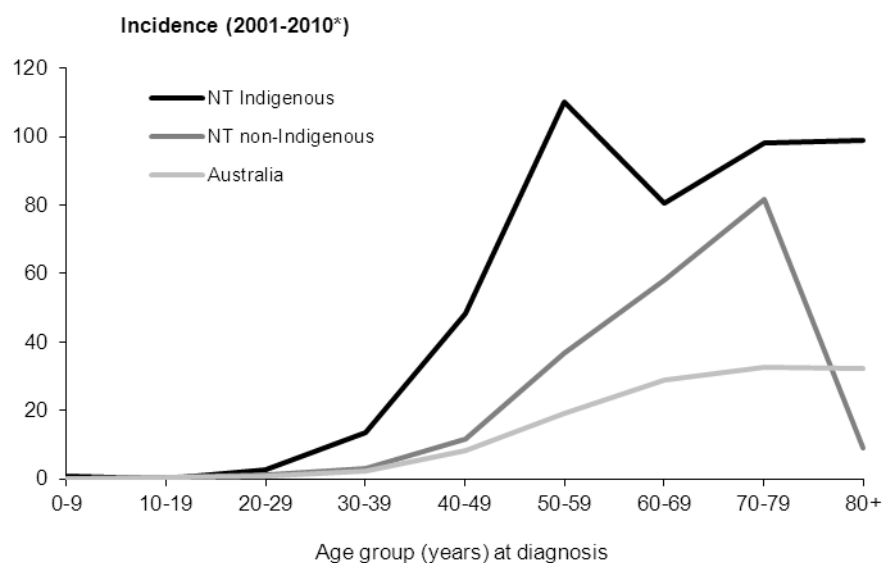
Table 12. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	118	195	313		31	36	67	
(% of all cancers)	(11)	(4)	(6)	(2)	(9)	(5)	(6)	(2)
Crude rate	18.6	13.3	14.9	9.4	8.4	4.2	5.5	3.2
AS rate	38.5	16.6	20.8	9.1	19.4	7.7	10.0	3.1
(95% CI)	(30-47)	(14-19)	(18-23)	(9-9)	(11-27)	(5-11)	(7-13)	(3-3)
Lifetime risk	1 in 37	1 in 67	1 in 58	1 in 133	1 in 69	1 in 150	1 in 124	1 in 418
MALE								
Number	86	156	242		24	26	50	
(% of all cancers)	(17)	(6)	(7)	(2)	(12)	(5)	(7)	(2)
Crude rate	27.5	19.9	22.1	13.1	13.3	5.7	7.9	4.6
AS rate	65.3	22.5	29.5	13.1	31.6	9.9	13.6	4.8
(95% CI)	(48-83)	(19-26)	(25-34)	(13-13)	(16-47)	(5-14)	(9-18)	(5-5)
Lifetime risk	1 in 25	1 in 47	1 in 41	1 in 91	1 in 42	1 in 138	1 in 101	1 in 264
FEMALE								
Number	32	39	71		7	10	17	
(% of all cancers)	(6)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(1)
Crude rate	9.9	5.7	7.0	5.8	3.8	2.5	2.9	1.8
AS rate	18.3	8.5	10.7	5.3	9.5	5.1	5.9	1.6
(95% CI)	(11-25)	(5-12)	(8-14)	(5-5)	(1-18)	(2-9)	(3-9)	(1-2)
Lifetime risk	1 in 62	1 in 165	1 in 119	1 in 243	1 in 155	1 in 174	1 in 173	1 in 964

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 10. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

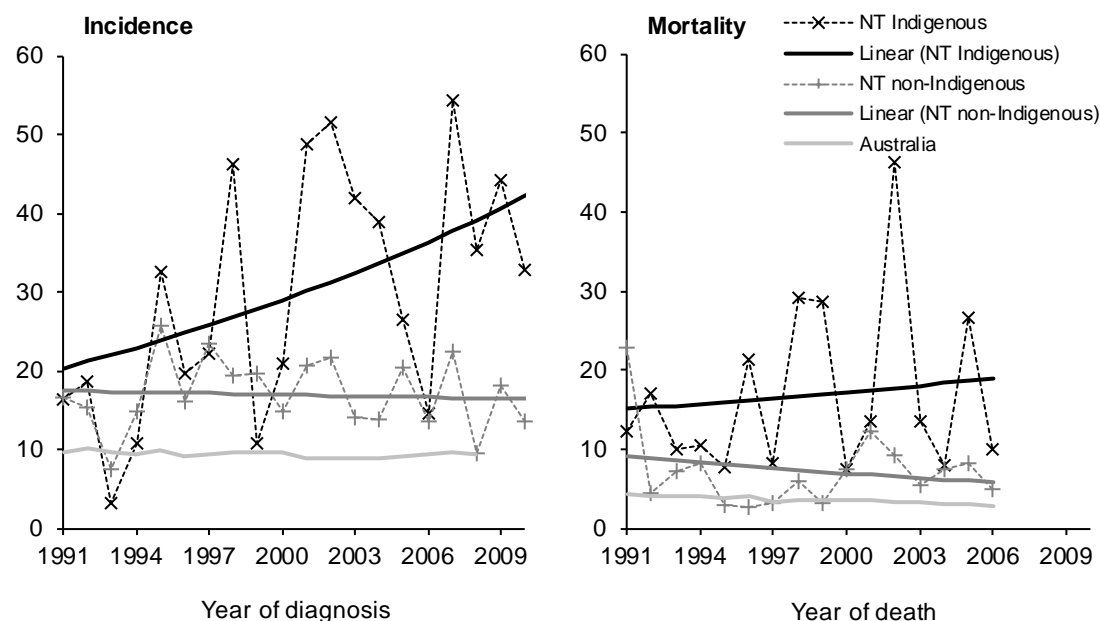
Table 13. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

Age group (years)	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
0-19	1	np (np)	1	np (np)	0.2 (0-0)
20-49	48	17.3 (12-22)	40	5.3 (4-7)	3.7 (4-4)
50-64	53	105.9 (77-134)	105	40.7 (33-48)	20.9 (20-21)
65+	16	83.8 (43-125)	49	63.5 (46-81)	32.4 (32-33)

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 11. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Table 14. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	166	31.0 (26-36)	326	16.8 (15-19)	19.5 (18-22)	9.3 (9-9)
1991-1995	21	16.5 (9-24)	53	16.2 (11-21)	15.6 (12-20)	9.7 (10-10)
1996-2000	27	23.8 (14-34)	78	18.6 (14-23)	19.5 (15-24)	9.5 (9-10)
2001-2005	56	40.9 (28-54)	93	18.1 (14-22)	22.5 (18-27)	8.9 (9-9)
2006-2010*	62	36.5 (26-47)	102	15.4 (12-19)	19.3 (16-23)	9.4 (9-10)
%change in rate						
Overall		104.4		-6.1	22.6	0.8
Annual (95%CI)		3.8 (0, 7)		-0.3 (-3, 2)	1.1 (-1, 3)	0.0 (-1, 1)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	65	17.2 (12-22)	78	7.1 (5-9)	9.0 (7-11)	3.5 (3-4)
1991-1995	13	11.3 (5-18)	23	8.6 (5-13)	8.8 (6-12)	4.1 (4-4)
1996-2000	21	18.9 (10-28)	19	4.6 (2-7)	7.5 (5-10)	3.6 (3-4)
2001-2006	31	19.4 (11-27)	36	7.7 (5-11)	10.0 (7-13)	3.1 (3-3)
%change in rate						
Overall		25.1		-36.6	-14.7	-31.0
Annual (95%CI)		1.5 (-4, 7)		-3.0 (-8, 2)	-1.1 (-5, 3)	-2.4 (-4, -1)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Table 15. Change over time in age-standardised incidence rates for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

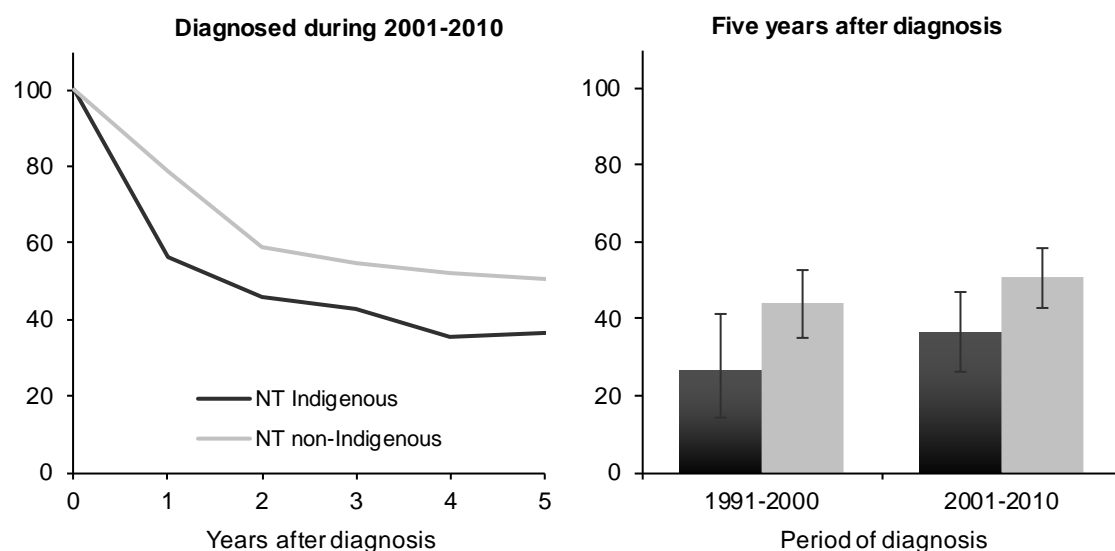
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>
MALE						
1991-2010*	118	50.4 (39-61)	270	23.8 (21-27)	28.5 (25-32)	13.6 (13-14)
1991-1995	13	22.0 (10-34)	47	24.3 (16-33)	23.3 (16-30)	14.3 (14-15)
1996-2000	19	39.5 (19-60)	67	28.0 (20-36)	30.1 (22-38)	13.7 (13-14)
2001-2005	41	66.9 (40-94)	76	25.1 (19-32)	32.2 (25-39)	12.8 (13-13)
2006-2010*	45	63.2 (41-86)	80	20.4 (16-25)	27.1 (22-32)	13.6 (13-14)
%change in rate						
Overall		132.3		-19.6	10.6	-1.7
Annual (95%CI)		4.5 (1, 8)		-1.1 (-4, 1)	0.5 (-2, 3)	-0.1 (-2, 1)
FEMALE						
1991-2010*	48	15.6 (11-20)	56	7.2 (5-9)	9.1 (7-11)	5.5 (5-6)
1991-1995	8	11.6 (3-20)	6	4.5 (0-9)	6.0 (2-10)	5.5 (5-6)
1996-2000	8	11.3 (3-19)	11	6.1 (2-10)	7.4 (4-11)	5.6 (5-6)
2001-2005	15	20.5 (8-33)	17	8.2 (4-13)	11.1 (7-16)	5.2 (5-5)
2006-2010*	17	16.8 (9-25)	22	8.8 (5-13)	10.4 (7-14)	5.4 (5-6)
%change in rate						
Overall		71.4		105.2	86.7	1.5
Annual (95%CI)		2.9 (-2, 8)		3.9 (-1, 9)	3.3 (0, 7)	0.1 (-1, 1)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Figure 12. Relative survival rate for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by Indigenous status, NT



Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

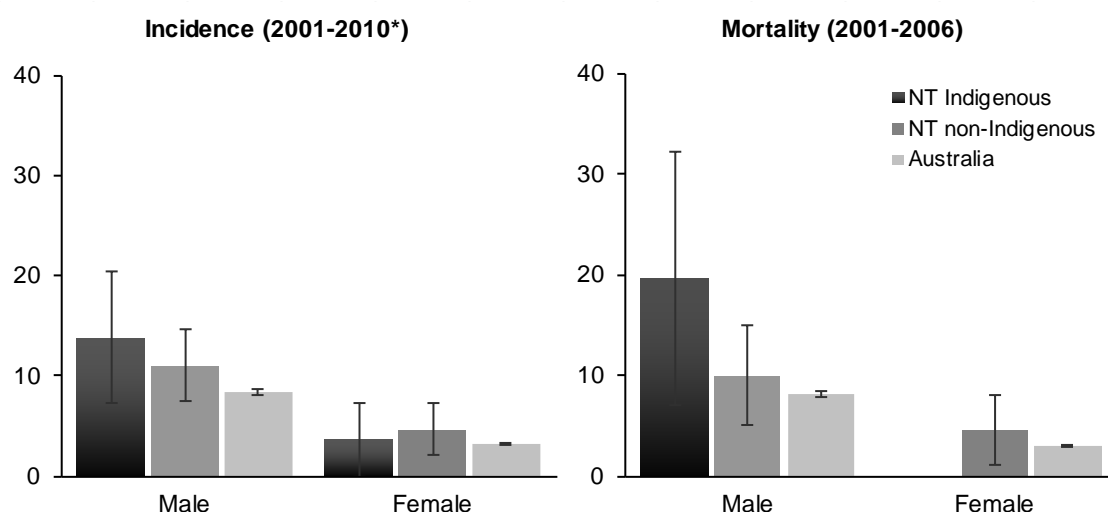
Table 16. Relative survival rate for cancer of the oral cavity and pharynx, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	42.7 (28-56)	26.6 (14-41)	56.1 (46-65)	36.5 (26-47)
NT non-Indigenous	77.1 (69-84)	44.2 (35-53)	78.6 (72-84)	50.7 (43-58)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	41.8 (25-58)	25.7 (11-44)	53.2 (42-64)	31.4 (20-44)
NT non-Indigenous	73.6 (64-81)	38.0 (29-47)	75.7 (68-82)	49.0 (40-57)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	44.6 (20-67)	28.3 (9-53)	63.8 (44-78)	49.6 (29-68)
NT non-Indigenous	100.6 (101-101)	85.3 (57-97)	90.4 (76-97)	57.5 (39-73)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the oesophagus

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



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of NT Indigenous female is not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

Table 17. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the oesophagus, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

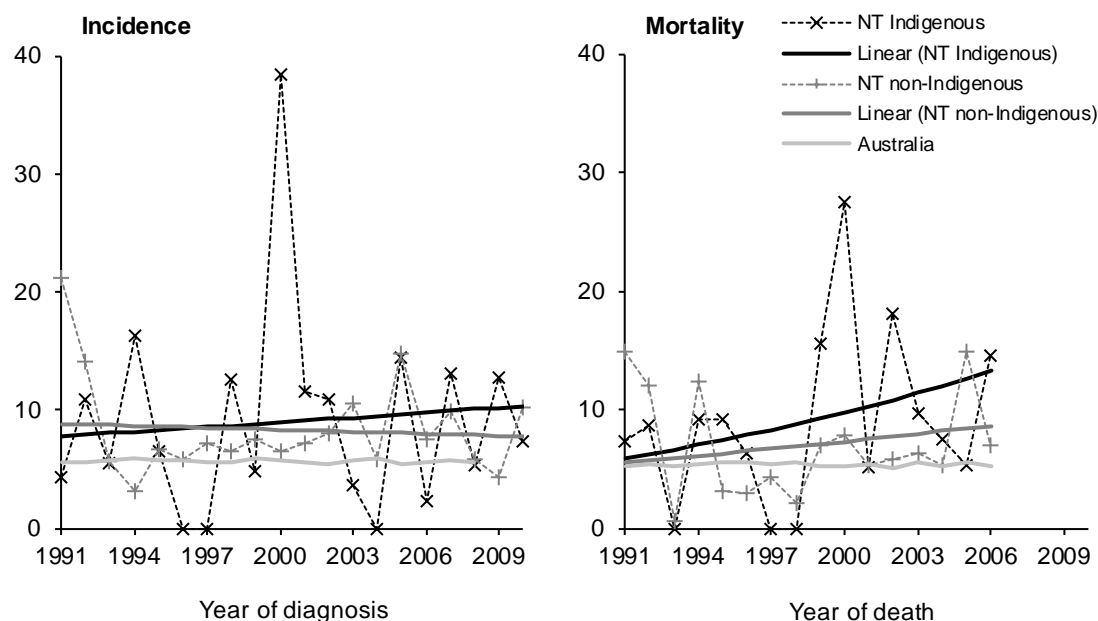
	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	25	71	96		16	30	46	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(3)
Crude rate	3.9	4.8	4.6	5.9	4.4	3.5	3.8	5.5
AS rate	8.2	8.2	8.1	5.6	10.1	7.4	7.8	5.3
(95% CI)	(5-12)	(6-10)	(6-10)	(5-6)	(5-16)	(4-10)	(5-10)	(5-5)
Lifetime risk	1 in 157	1 in 180	1 in 177	1 in 253	1 in 120	1 in 172	1 in 161	1 in 279
MALE								
Number	20	56	76		13	23	36	
(% of all cancers)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(6)	(5)	(5)	(4)
Crude rate	6.4	7.2	6.9	8.0	7.2	5.1	5.7	7.6
AS rate	13.8	11.0	11.4	8.4	19.6	9.9	11.2	8.1
(95% CI)	(7-20)	(7-15)	(8-15)	(8-9)	(7-32)	(5-15)	(7-16)	(8-8)
Lifetime risk	1 in 78	1 in 127	1 in 116	1 in 166	1 in 67	1 in 127	1 in 111	1 in 177
FEMALE								
Number	5	15	20		3	7	10	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)
Crude rate	1.5	2.2	2.0	3.7	np	1.8	1.7	3.4
AS rate	3.6	4.6	4.3	3.2	np	4.5	4.1	2.9
(95% CI)	(0-7)	(2-7)	(2-6)	(3-3)	(np)	(1-8)	(1-7)	(3-3)
Lifetime risk	1 in 635	1 in 450	1 in 500	1 in 519	np	1 in 366	1 in 360	1 in 629

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 14. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the oesophagus, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

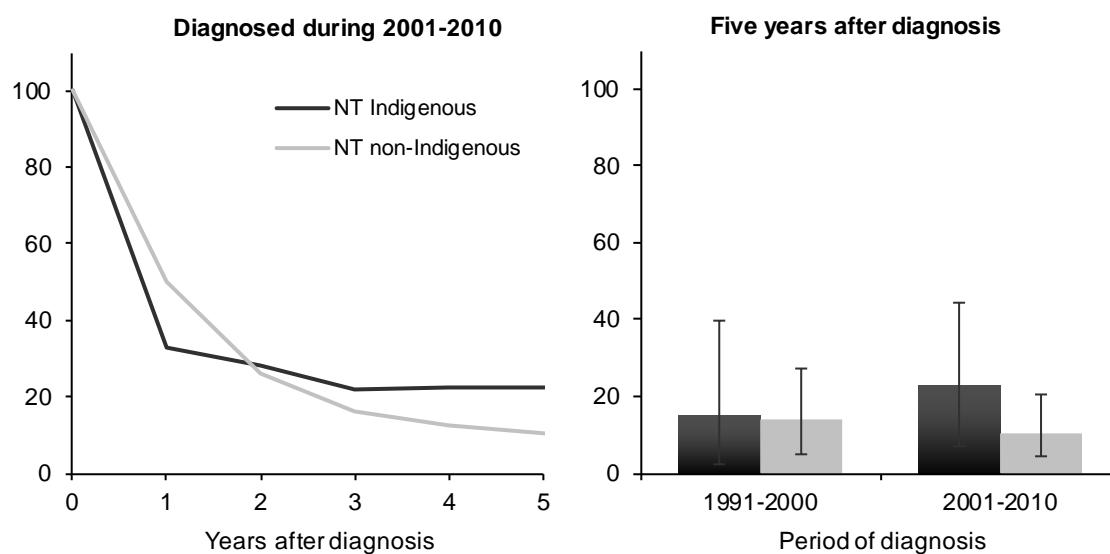
Table 18. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the oesophagus, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	42	9.0 (6-12)	109	8.0 (6-10)	8.1 (7-10)	5.7 (6-6)
1991-1995	8	8.7 (2-15)	18	9.4 (4-15)	8.9 (5-13)	5.7 (6-6)
1996-2000	9	11.5 (3-20)	20	6.7 (3-10)	7.5 (4-11)	5.8 (6-6)
2001-2005	10	8.0 (2-14)	36	9.4 (6-13)	9.0 (6-12)	5.6 (5-6)
2006-2010*	15	8.2 (4-13)	35	7.5 (5-10)	7.6 (5-10)	5.6 (5-6)
%change in rate						
Overall		32.2		-12.0	-0.4	2.7
Annual (95%CI)		1.5 (-4, 7)		-0.7 (-4, 3)	0.0 (-3, 3)	0.2 (-1, 2)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	30	9.2 (5-13)	55	6.8 (5-9)	7.1 (5-9)	5.3 (5-5)
1991-1995	6	6.8 (1-13)	12	8.3 (3-14)	7.5 (3-12)	5.4 (5-6)
1996-2000	8	10.1 (2-18)	13	5.0 (2-8)	5.9 (3-9)	5.3 (5-5)
2001-2006	16	10.1 (5-16)	30	7.4 (4-10)	7.8 (5-10)	5.3 (5-5)
%change in rate						
Overall		119.6		53.7	70.7	-1.9
Annual (95%CI)		5.4 (-3, 14)		2.9 (-3, 9)	3.6 (-1, 9)	-0.1 (-2, 1)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Figure 15. Relative survival rate for cancer of the oesophagus, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 19. Relative survival rate for cancer of the oesophagus, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	19.5 (5-42)	15.1 (3-40)	32.9 (16-52)	22.7 (7-44)
NT non-Indigenous	40.6 (25-56)	14.0 (5-27)	50.1 (38-61)	10.5 (4-20)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	21.0 (3-50)	13.4 (1-48)	35.9 (16-57)	29.3 (9-54)
NT non-Indigenous	33.1 (17-51)	11.4 (3-27)	52.6 (39-65)	8.6 (2-20)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	17.0 (1-53)	17.7 (1-55)	20.5 (1-60)	0.0 (0-0)
NT non-Indigenous	61.3 (26-85)	21.3 (3-51)	40.8 (17-64)	14.4 (2-37)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the stomach

Figure 16. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the stomach, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of Indigenous is not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

Table 20. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the stomach, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

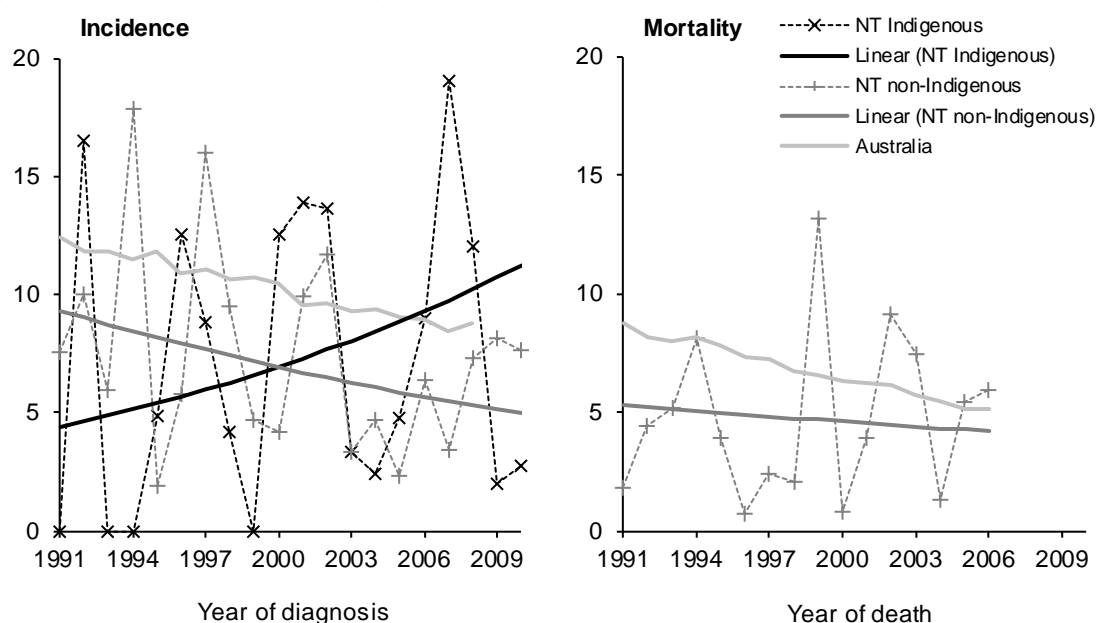
	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	22	54	76		6	22	28	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Crude rate	3.5	3.7	3.6	9.5	1.6	2.6	2.3	5.8
AS rate	8.0	6.4	6.6	9.1	4.4	5.3	5.2	5.6
(95% CI)	(4-12)	(4-8)	(5-8)	(9-9)	(1-8)	(3-8)	(3-7)	(5-6)
Lifetime risk	1 in 133	1 in 197	1 in 183	1 in 158	1 in 181	1 in 327	1 in 281	1 in 290
MALE								
Number	10	39	49		3	13	16	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)
Crude rate	3.2	5.0	4.5	12.3	np	2.9	2.5	7.2
AS rate	10.2	10.0	9.7	13.0	np	6.3	6.2	7.9
(95% CI)	(3-18)	(6-14)	(6-13)	(13-13)	(np)	(2-11)	(2-10)	(8-8)
Lifetime risk	1 in 119	1 in 165	1 in 157	1 in 112	np	1 in 383	1 in 283	1 in 209
FEMALE								
Number	12	15	27		3	9	12	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Crude rate	3.7	2.2	2.7	6.7	np	2.3	2.1	4.4
AS rate	6.8	3.0	3.8	5.9	np	4.6	4.3	3.8
(95% CI)	(3-11)	(1-5)	(2-5)	(6-6)	(np)	(1-8)	(1-7)	(4-4)
Lifetime risk	1 in 141	1 in 280	1 in 233	1 in 259	np	1 in 275	1 in 286	1 in 461

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 17. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the stomach, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Table 21. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the stomach, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

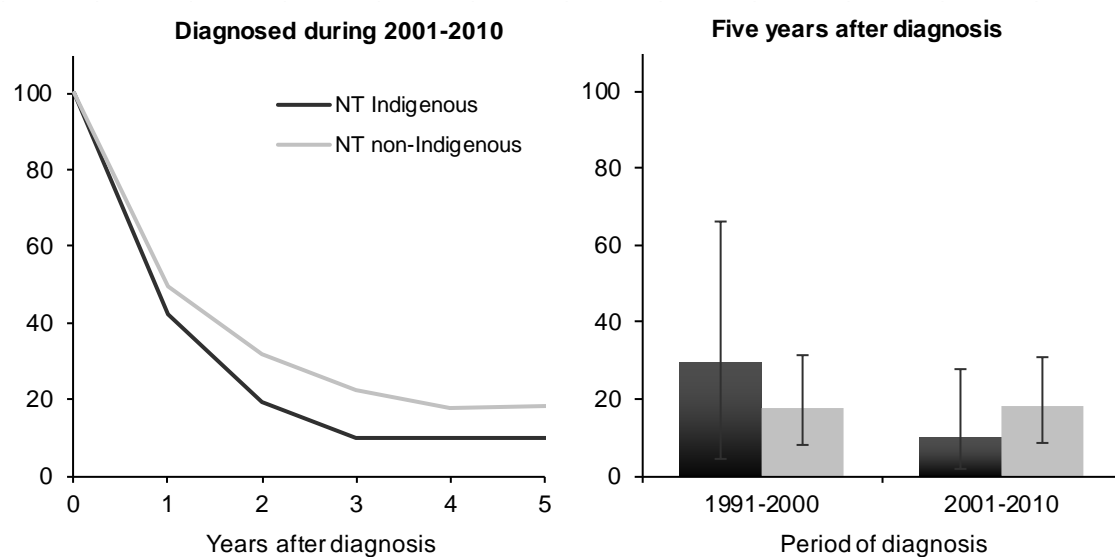
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	30	7.2 (4-10)	98	7.0 (5-9)	6.9 (6-8)	10.2 (10-10)
1991-1995	2	np (np)	23	8.6 (4-13)	7.7 (4-11)	11.8 (12-12)
1996-2000	6	7.6 (1-14)	21	7.8 (4-12)	7.7 (4-11)	10.7 (11-11)
2001-2005	10	7.3 (2-12)	23	6.3 (3-9)	6.5 (4-9)	9.3 (9-10)
2006-2010*	12	8.7 (3-14)	31	6.6 (4-9)	6.7 (4-9)	8.7 (8-9)
%change in rate						
Overall		147.9		-47.3	-24.8	-26.6
Annual (95%CI)		4.9 (-2, 13)		-3.3 (-7, 0)	-1.5 (-5, 2)	-1.8 (-3, -1)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	13	4.0 (2-6)	47	4.9 (3-7)	4.7 (3-6)	6.7 (7-7)
1991-1995	3	np (np)	14	4.8 (2-8)	4.4 (2-7)	8.2 (8-8)
1996-2000	4	np (np)	11	4.0 (1-7)	4.0 (2-6)	6.8 (7-7)
2001-2006	6	4.4 (1-8)	22	5.3 (3-8)	5.2 (3-7)	5.6 (5-6)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-20.7	-15.1	-38.5
Annual (95%CI)		-		-1.5 (-8, 5)	-1.1 (-6, 5)	-3.2 (-4, -2)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 18. Relative survival rate for cancer of the stomach, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 22. Relative survival rate for cancer of the stomach, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

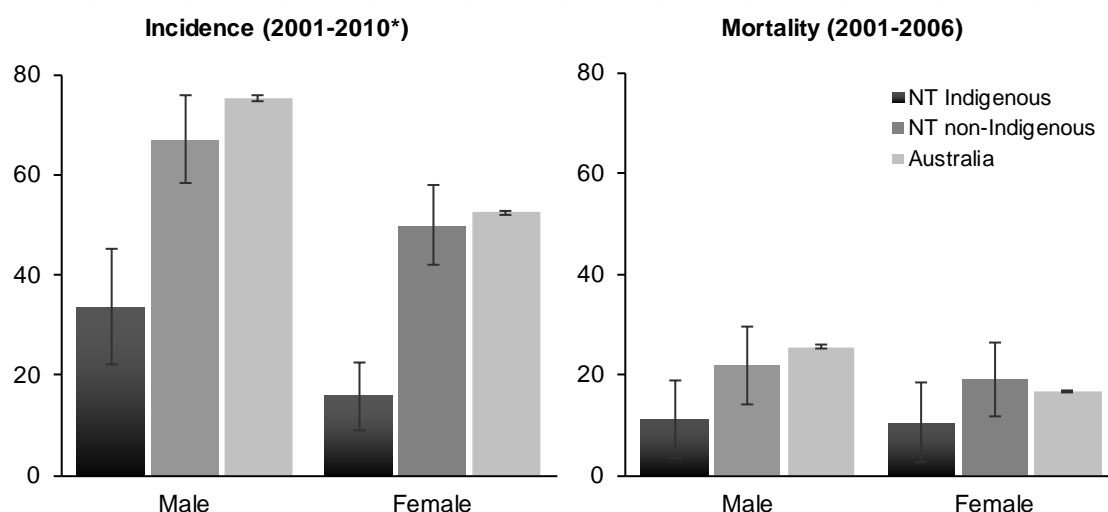
	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	39.6 (9-71)	29.7 (4-66)	42.1 (21-62)	10.1 (2-28)
NT non-Indigenous	55.6 (40-69)	17.8 (8-31)	49.3 (35-62)	18.1 (8-31)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	43.3 (6-82)	25.0 (1-73)	41.7 (13-70)	0.0 (0-0)
NT non-Indigenous	55.7 (37-71)	13.7 (4-29)	47.6 (31-63)	16.6 (6-32)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	42.5 (16-68)	18.2 (3-45)
NT non-Indigenous	55.4 (23-79)	30.0 (7-59)	53.6 (26-75)	23.2 (6-48)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Cancer of the bowel

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



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

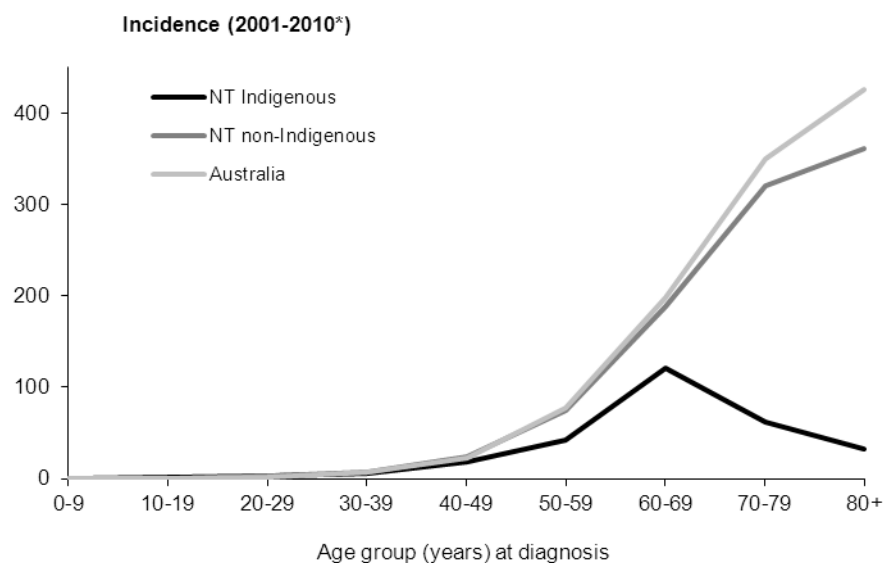
*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Table 23. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the bowel, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	69	550	619		17	85	102	
(% of all cancers)	(6)	(12)	(11)	(13)	(5)	(11)	(9)	(11)
Crude rate	10.9	37.4	29.4	65.4	4.6	10.0	8.4	21.3
AS rate	23.3	59.4	52.4	62.9	10.9	20.6	18.6	20.7
(95% CI)	(17-29)	(54-65)	(48-57)	(63-63)	(5-17)	(15-26)	(14-23)	(20-21)
Lifetime risk	1 in 43	1 in 22	1 in 24	1 in 22	1 in 103	1 in 84	1 in 87	1 in 76
MALE								
Number	43	350	393		9	52	61	
(% of all cancers)	(8)	(13)	(12)	(13)	(4)	(10)	(9)	(11)
Crude rate	13.7	44.7	35.9	72.2	5.0	11.5	9.6	23.4
AS rate	33.6	67.0	61.8	75.1	11.1	21.8	20.1	25.5
(95% CI)	(22-45)	(58-76)	(54-69)	(74-76)	(3-19)	(14-29)	(14-26)	(25-26)
Lifetime risk	1 in 29	1 in 19	1 in 20	1 in 18	1 in 87	1 in 77	1 in 78	1 in 61
FEMALE								
Number	26	200	226		8	33	41	
(% of all cancers)	(5)	(12)	(10)	(14)	(6)	(12)	(10)	(12)
Crude rate	8.1	29.1	22.4	58.7	4.3	8.3	7.0	19.3
AS rate	15.7	49.8	41.6	52.4	10.3	19.0	16.9	16.7
(95% CI)	(9-22)	(42-58)	(35-48)	(52-53)	(2-18)	(12-26)	(11-23)	(16-17)
Lifetime risk	1 in 65	1 in 27	1 in 32	1 in 27	1 in 119	1 in 95	1 in 102	1 in 99

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

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

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Table 24. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the bowel, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

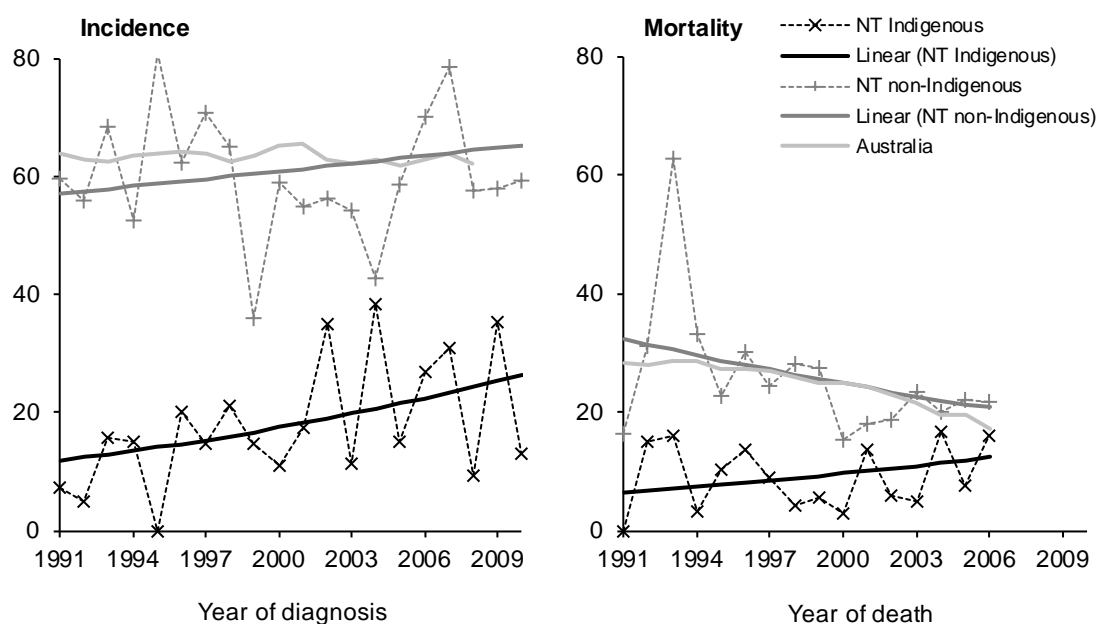
Age group (years)	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
0-19	2	np (np)	0	0.0	0.2 (0-0)
20-49	21	7.6 (4-11)	85	11.3 (9-14)	10.4 (10-11)
50-64	28	55.9 (35-77)	234	90.7 (79-102)	99.2 (98-100)
65+	18	94.3 (51-138)	231	299.2 (261-338)	340.7 (338-343)

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates statistical measures which are not published due to small number (1-4) of cases.

Figure 21. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the bowel, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Table 25. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the bowel, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	97	18.9 (15-23)	856	59.6 (55-64)	51.1 (47-55)	63.1 (63-63)
1991-1995	9	8.6 (3-15)	130	64.3 (50-78)	49.8 (40-60)	63.2 (63-64)
1996-2000	19	16.3 (8-24)	176	58.1 (48-68)	49.0 (41-57)	63.8 (63-64)
2001-2005	34	23.4 (14-32)	231	53.0 (45-61)	47.2 (40-54)	62.9 (62-63)
2006-2010*	35	23.0 (15-31)	319	63.9 (56-72)	55.9 (49-63)	62.9 (62-64)
%change in rate						
Overall		119.0		14.3	26.3	11.7
Annual (95%CI)		4.2 (0, 8)		0.7 (-1, 2)	1.2 (0, 3)	0.7 (-1, 2)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	32	9.2 (6-13)	206	24.2 (20-28)	20.9 (18-24)	24.2 (24-24)
1991-1995	7	9.0 (1-17)	57	32.9 (22-44)	26.4 (19-34)	28.1 (28-29)
1996-2000	8	6.9 (2-12)	64	24.6 (18-32)	20.7 (15-26)	25.8 (25-26)
2001-2006	17	10.9 (5-17)	85	20.6 (15-26)	18.6 (14-23)	20.7 (20-21)
%change in rate						
Overall		88.4		-36.3	-22.5	-37.1
Annual (95%CI)		4.3 (-4, 13)		-3.0 (-6, 0)	-1.7 (-4, 1)	-3.0 (-4, -2)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

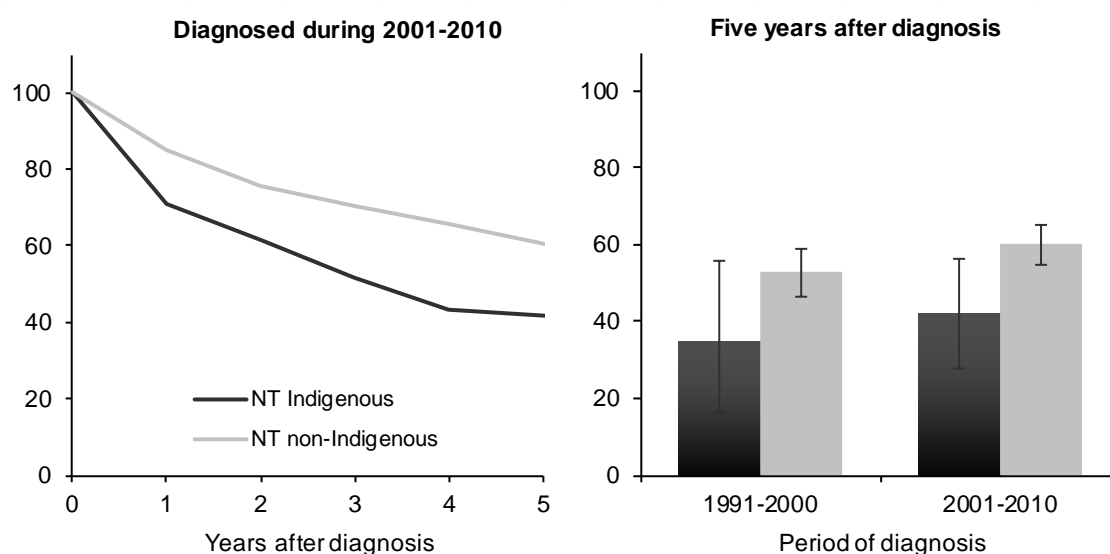
Table 26. Change over time in age-standardised incidence rates for cancer of the bowel, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>
MALE						
1991-2010*	60	27.8 (20-36)	539	64.9 (58-72)	58.4 (53-64)	75.7 (75-76)
1991-1995	7	18.9 (5-33)	77	61.8 (43-80)	51.1 (37-65)	75.8 (75-77)
1996-2000	10	21.0 (6-35)	112	60.7 (47-75)	53.6 (42-65)	77.2 (76-78)
2001-2005	19	26.4 (13-39)	152	64.1 (51-77)	58.2 (47-69)	75.4 (75-76)
2006-2010*	24	39.0 (21-57)	198	68.8 (57-81)	64.0 (54-74)	74.6 (74-76)
%change in rate						
Overall		138.2		22.4	34.1	7.3
Annual (95%CI)		4.7 (0, 10)		1.1 (-1, 3)	1.6 (0, 3)	0.4 (-1, 2)
FEMALE						
1991-2010*	37	12.5 (8-17)	317	52.0 (45-59)	42.2 (37-47)	52.6 (52-53)
1991-1995	2	np (np)	53	64.5 (44-85)	46.5 (32-61)	53.2 (53-54)
1996-2000	9	13.4 (4-23)	64	52.6 (38-67)	42.3 (31-53)	52.8 (52-53)
2001-2005	15	20.7 (8-33)	79	41.1 (31-52)	35.9 (28-44)	52.2 (52-53)
2006-2010*	11	11.8 (4-19)	121	56.6 (45-68)	45.8 (37-55)	52.7 (52-53)
%change in rate						
Overall		103.8		8.4	19.1	7.7
Annual (95%CI)		3.8 (-3, 11)		0.4 (-2, 3)	0.9 (-1, 3)	0.4 (-1, 2)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Figure 22. Relative survival rate for cancer of the bowel, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 27. Relative survival rate for cancer of the bowel, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	53.5 (33-71)	35.0 (17-56)	71.1 (58-81)	41.9 (28-56)
NT non-Indigenous	79.3 (74-84)	52.8 (46-59)	85.0 (82-88)	60.3 (55-65)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	52.1 (26-74)	46.2 (19-74)	72.0 (55-84)	37.4 (20-56)
NT non-Indigenous	79.3 (72-85)	50.7 (43-58)	85.1 (81-89)	59.1 (52-65)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	55.5 (23-79)	19.9 (3-48)	69.4 (47-84)	48.5 (25-70)
NT non-Indigenous	79.3 (70-86)	56.2 (46-66)	84.8 (79-89)	62.7 (54-70)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the anus

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



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of NT Indigenous and NT non-Indigenous are not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

Table 28. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the anus, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

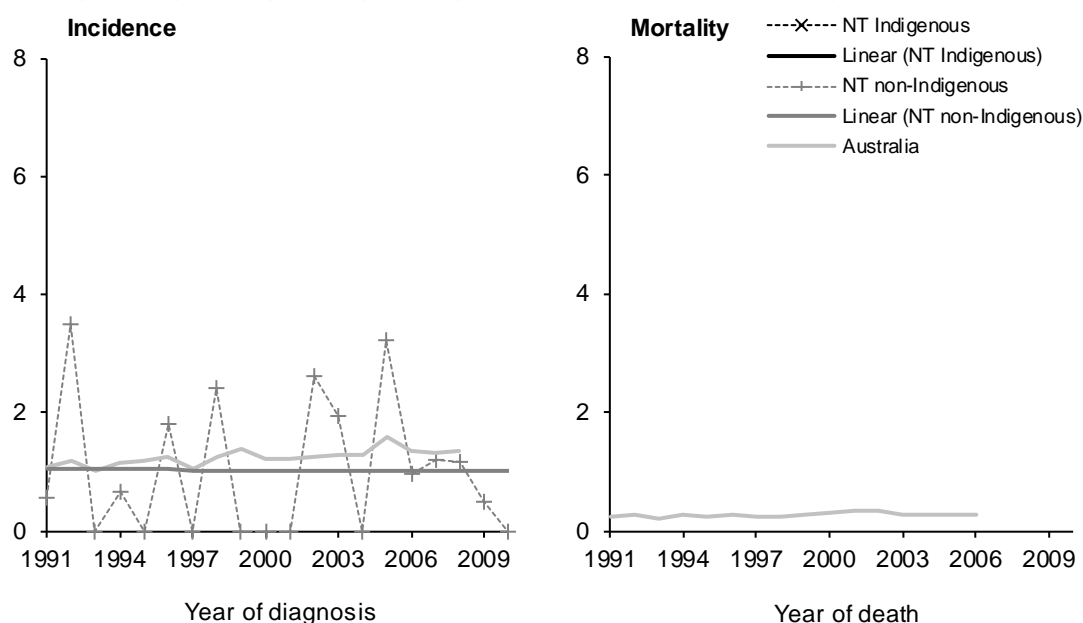
	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	15	14	29		4	2	6	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
Crude rate	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.4	np	np	0.5	0.3
AS rate	3.7	1.1	1.6	1.3	np	np	0.7	0.3
(95% CI)	(2-6)	(0-2)	(1-2)	(1-1)	(np)	(np)	(0-1)	(0-0)
Lifetime risk	1 in 312	1 in 852	1 in 650	1 in 955	np	np	1 in 1129	1 in 5208
MALE								
Number	6	7	13		4	1	5	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(0)
Crude rate	1.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	np	np	0.8	0.3
AS rate	3.2	0.9	1.3	1.3	np	np	0.9	0.3
(95% CI)	(0-6)	(0-2)	(1-2)	(1-1)	(np)	(np)	(0-2)	(0-0)
Lifetime risk	1 in 362	1 in 1065	1 in 803	1 in 1020	np	np	1 in 1118	1 in 4440
FEMALE								
Number	9	7	16		0	1	1	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	2.8	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.0	np	np	0.3
AS rate	4.3	1.3	1.9	1.4	0.0	np	np	0.3
(95% CI)	(1-7)	(0-2)	(1-3)	(1-1)	-	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Lifetime risk	1 in 279	1 in 650	1 in 527	1 in 898	-	np	np	1 in 6225

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 24. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the anus by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Table 29. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the anus, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

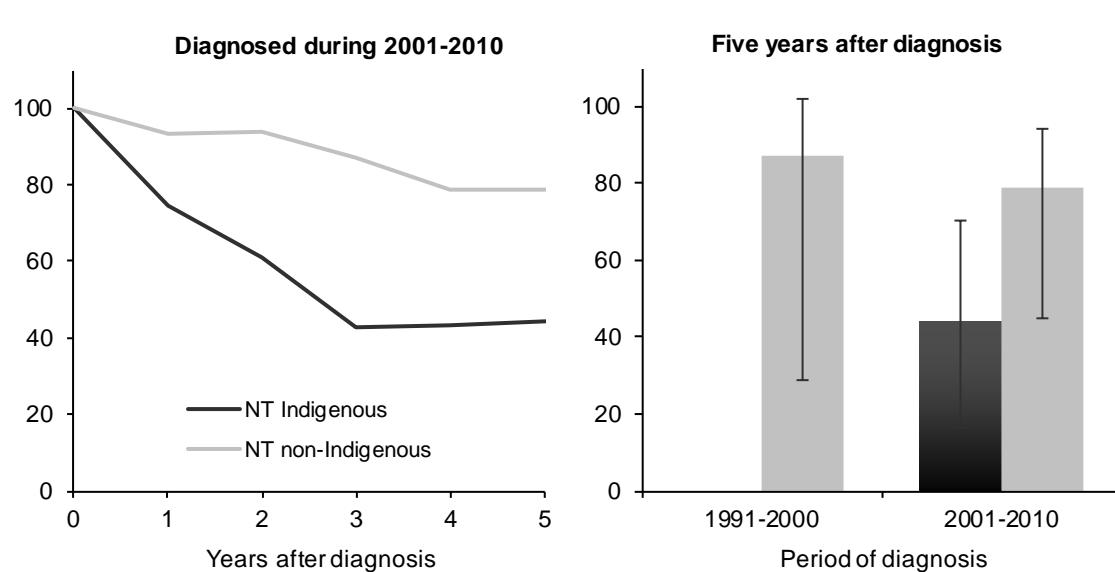
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	19	2.8 (1-4)	20	1.0 (1-1)	1.4 (1-2)	1.3 (1-1)
1991-2000	4	np (np)	6	0.9 (0-2)	1.0 (0-2)	1.2 (1-1)
2001-2010*	15	3.7 (2-6)	14	1.1 (0-2)	1.6 (1-2)	1.3 (1-1)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-3.5	66.2	44.5
Annual (95%CI)		-		-0.2 (-8, 8)	2.7 (-3, 9)	2.2 (1, 3)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	9	2.1 (0-4)	3	np (np)	0.7 (0-1)	0.3 (0-0)
1991-2000	5	2.2 (0-5)	1	np (np)	0.6 (0-1)	0.3 (0-0)
2001-2006	4	np (np)	2	np (np)	0.7 (0-1)	0.3 (0-0)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-	-12.5	20.9
Annual (95%CI)		-		-	-0.9 (-13, 13)	1.3 (0, 3)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 25. Relative survival rate for cancer of the anus, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Survival rates of NT Indigenous diagnosed in 1991–2000 are not shown because of small number (<5) of cases.

Table 30. Relative survival rate for cancer of the anus, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

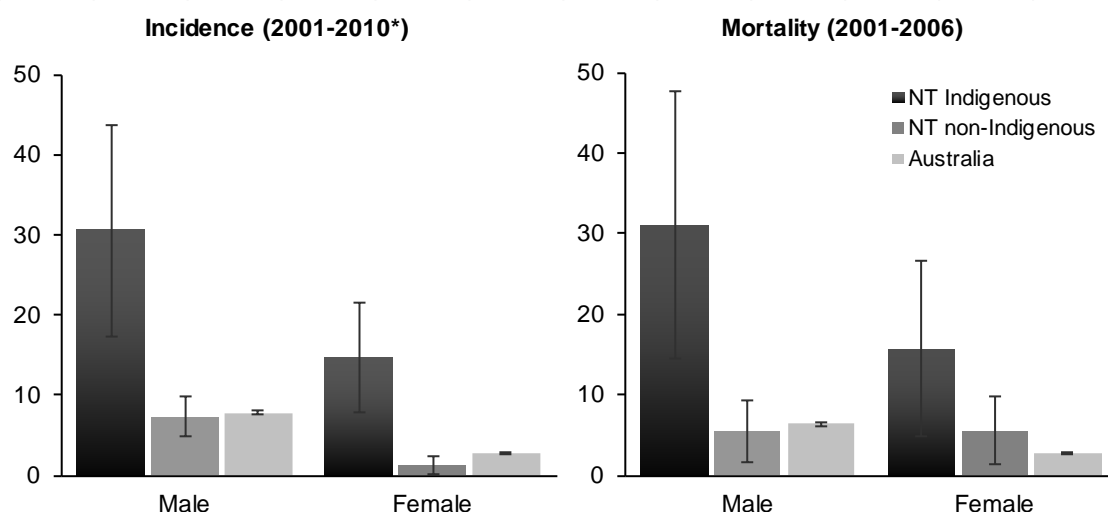
	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	74.5 (44-90)	44.1 (16-70)
NT non-Indigenous	84.3 (28-99)	87.4 (29-102)	93.4 (59-100)	78.9 (45-94)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	68.0 (20-92)	43.6 (4-84)
NT non-Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	100.7 (101-101)	67.8 (18-93)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	78.8 (37-95)	44.3 (12-75)
NT non-Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	86.1 (34-98)	87.6 (34-100)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Cancer of the liver

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



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

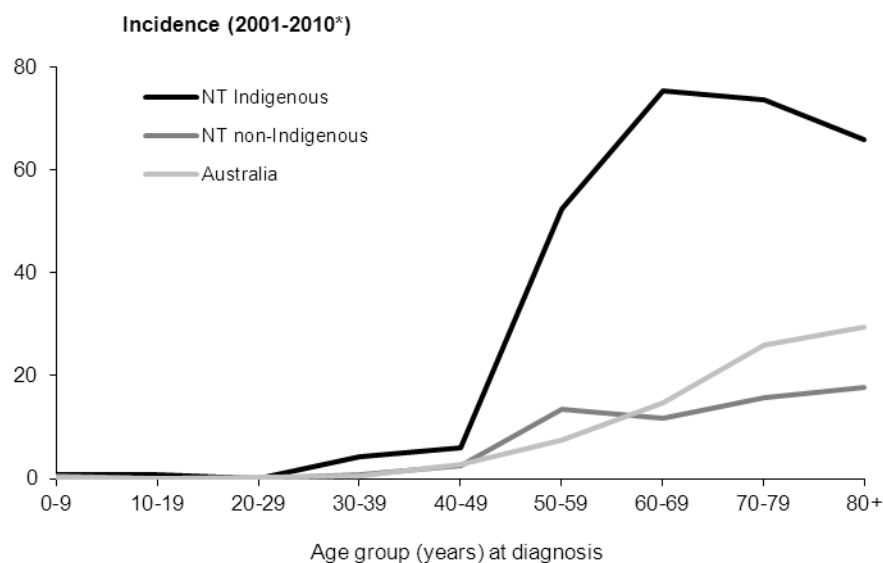
*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Table 31. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the liver, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	53	54	107		28	20	48	
(% of all cancers)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(8)	(3)	(4)	(2)
Crude rate	8.3	3.7	5.1	5.3	7.6	2.4	3.9	4.5
AS rate	21.1	4.5	7.6	5.1	22.2	5.5	8.7	4.4
(95% CI)	(15-28)	(3-6)	(6-9)	(5-5)	(13-32)	(3-8)	(6-12)	(4-5)
Lifetime risk	1 in 62	1 in 273	1 in 168	1 in 260	1 in 50	1 in 674	1 in 197	1 in 323
MALE								
Number	30	47	77		18	13	31	
(% of all cancers)	(6)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(9)	(3)	(4)	(3)
Crude rate	9.6	6.0	7.0	7.5	10.0	2.9	4.9	6.0
AS rate	30.5	7.3	10.8	7.8	31.1	5.4	8.9	6.4
(95% CI)	(17-44)	(5-10)	(8-14)	(8-8)	(14-48)	(2-9)	(5-13)	(6-7)
Lifetime risk	1 in 46	1 in 183	1 in 130	1 in 171	1 in 32	1 in 676	1 in 179	1 in 222
FEMALE								
Number	23	7	30		10	7	17	
(% of all cancers)	(4)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(7)	(3)	(4)	(2)
Crude rate	7.1	1.0	3.0	3.0	5.4	1.8	2.9	3.1
AS rate	14.7	1.2	4.4	2.7	15.7	5.6	8.2	2.7
(95% CI)	(8-22)	(0-2)	(3-6)	(3-3)	(5-27)	(1-10)	(4-12)	(3-3)
Lifetime risk	1 in 83	1 in 810	1 in 261	1 in 531	1 in 84	1 in 612	1 in 227	1 in 577

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 27. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the liver, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Table 32. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the liver, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

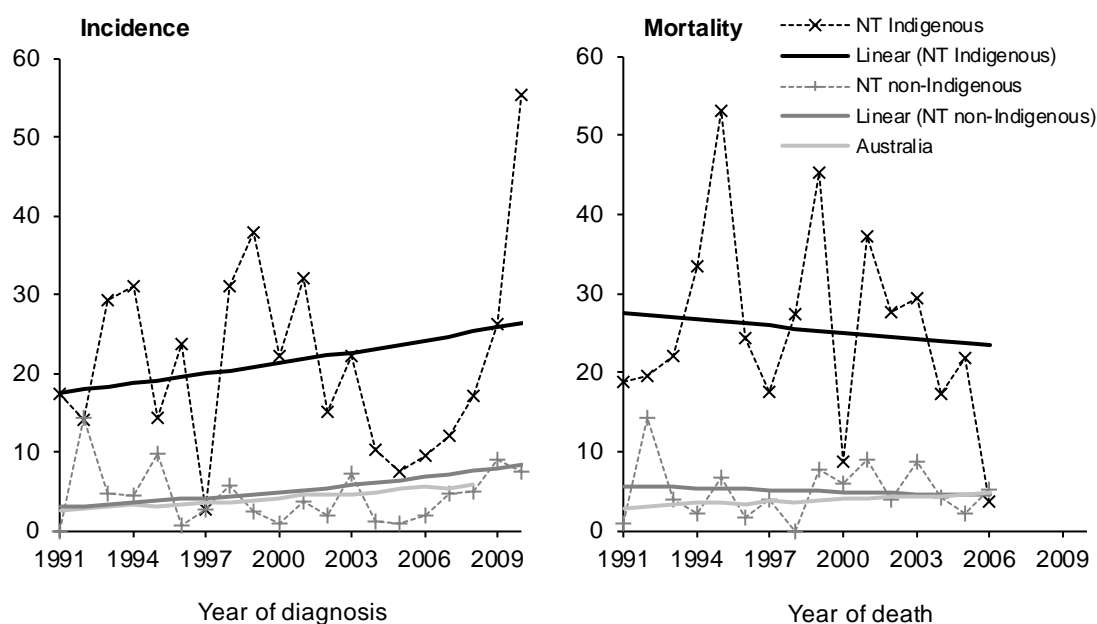
Age group (years)	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
0-19	2	np (np)	1	np (np)	0.2 (0-0)
20-49	8	2.9 (1-5)	8	1.1 (0-2)	1.2 (1-1)
50-64	26	51.9 (32-72)	34	13.2 (9-18)	8.8 (8-9)
65+	17	89.1 (47-131)	11	14.2 (6-23)	24.6 (24-25)

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates statistical measures which are not published due to small number (1-4) of cases.

Figure 28. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the liver, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

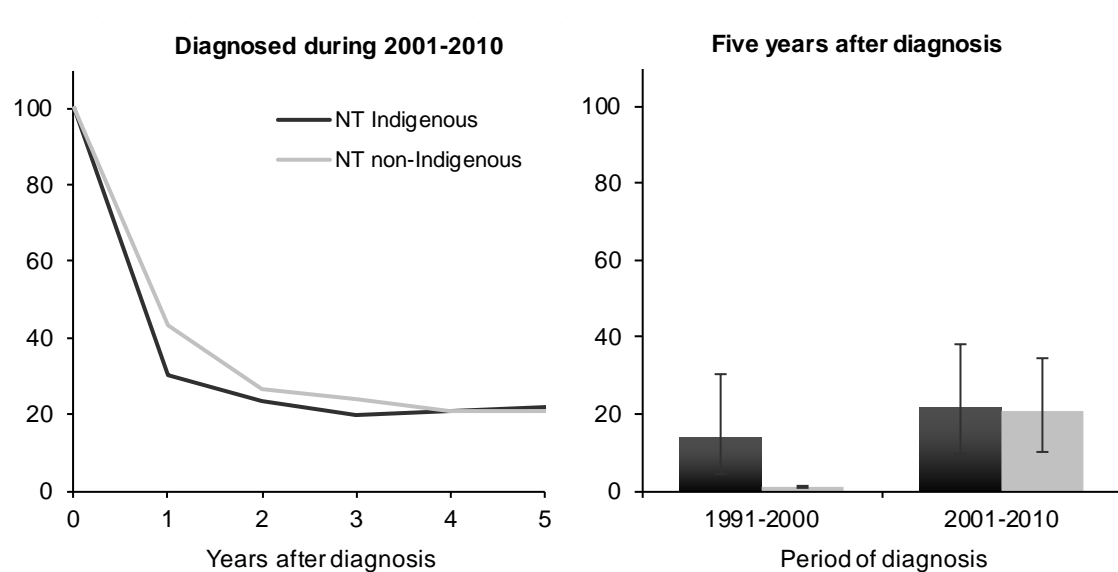
Table 33. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the liver, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	89	21.7 (17-27)	74	4.3 (3-5)	7.8 (6-9)	4.2 (4-4)
1991-1995	15	21.2 (9-33)	13	6.7 (2-11)	10.2 (6-15)	2.9 (3-3)
1996-2000	21	23.7 (12-35)	7	2.5 (0-5)	6.9 (4-10)	3.6 (4-4)
2001-2005	21	16.9 (9-25)	14	2.9 (1-5)	5.6 (3-8)	4.8 (5-5)
2006-2010*	32	24.8 (15-35)	40	5.7 (4-8)	9.2 (7-12)	5.6 (5-6)
% change in rate						
Overall		49.8		173.5	77.1	101.2
Annual (95%CI)		2.1 (-2, 6)		5.4 (1, 11)	3.1 (0, 6)	4.2 (3, 6)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	63	24.9 (18-32)	42	5.0 (3-7)	9.2 (7-11)	3.9 (4-4)
1991-1995	18	29.7 (14-45)	12	5.5 (2-9)	11.6 (7-17)	3.2 (3-3)
1996-2000	17	24.7 (11-38)	10	4.0 (1-7)	8.3 (5-12)	3.7 (4-4)
2001-2006	28	22.2 (13-32)	20	5.5 (3-8)	8.7 (6-12)	4.4 (4-5)
% change in rate						
Overall		-15.2		-21.9	-27.3	50.3
Annual (95%CI)		-1.1 (-6, 4)		-1.6 (-8, 5)	-2.1 (-6, 2)	2.8 (1, 4)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Figure 29. Relative survival rate for cancer of the liver, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 34. Relative survival rate for cancer of the liver, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

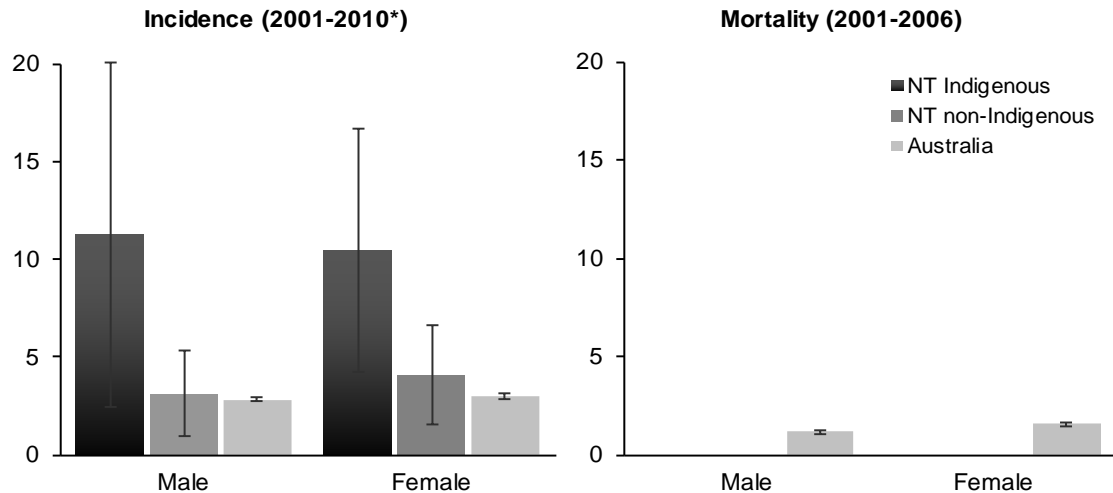
	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	26.2 (13-42)	14.2 (5-30)	30.4 (18-44)	22.0 (10-38)
NT non-Indigenous	15.4 (4-34)	0.0 (0-0)	43.0 (30-56)	20.9 (10-34)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	30.5 (15-48)	16.5 (5-35)	28.7 (14-46)	29.2 (12-51)
NT non-Indigenous	18.0 (4-39)	0.0 (0-0)	38.7 (25-52)	18.6 (8-32)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	0.0 (0-0)	0.0 (0-0)	32.6 (15-52)	14.7 (2-39)
NT non-Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	71.7 (26-92)	39.1 (6-73)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Cancer of the gallbladder and bile ducts

Figure 30. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the gallbladder and bile ducts, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of NT Indigenous and NT non-Indigenous are not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

Table 35. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the gallbladder and bile ducts, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

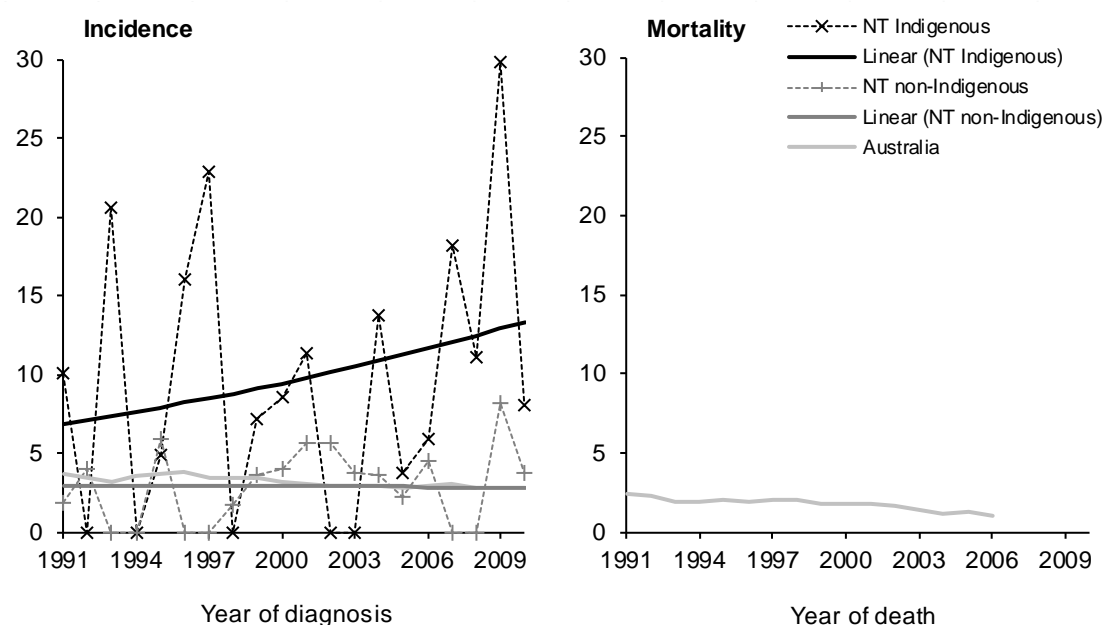
	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	21	22	43		6	4	10	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	3.3	1.5	2.0	3.0	1.6	np	0.8	1.4
AS rate	10.7	3.7	4.9	2.9	7.7	np	2.4	1.4
(95% CI)	(6-16)	(2-5)	(3-7)	(3-3)	(1-15)	(np)	(1-4)	(1-1)
Lifetime risk	1 in 121	1 in 744	1 in 377	1 in 524	1 in 434	np	1 in 1880	1 in 1261
MALE								
Number	8	10	18		3	3	6	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)
Crude rate	2.6	1.3	1.6	2.6	np	np	0.9	1.1
AS rate	11.3	3.1	4.1	2.8	np	np	2.8	1.2
(95% CI)	(2-20)	(1-5)	(2-6)	(3-3)	(np)	(np)	(0-6)	(1-1)
Lifetime risk	1 in 128	1 in 876	1 in 494	1 in 540	np	np	1 in 1252	1 in 1522
FEMALE								
Number	13	12	25		3	1	4	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	4.0	1.7	2.5	3.4	np	np	np	1.8
AS rate	10.4	4.1	5.7	3.0	np	np	np	1.5
(95% CI)	(4-17)	(2-7)	(3-8)	(3-3)	(np)	(np)	(np)	(1-2)
Lifetime risk	1 in 118	1 in 616	1 in 296	1 in 510	np	np	np	1 in 1082

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 31. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the gallbladder and bile ducts, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Table 36. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the gallbladder and bile ducts, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT		NT		NT	Australia
	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		total	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>	<i>Rate (95%CI)</i>
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	35	9.9 (6-14)	34	3.2 (2-4)	4.5 (3-6)	3.2 (3-3)
1991-2000	14	9.0 (4-14)	12	2.3 (1-4)	3.7 (2-5)	3.5 (3-4)
2001-2010*	21	10.7 (6-16)	22	3.7 (2-5)	4.9 (3-7)	2.9 (3-3)
%change in rate						
Overall		93.0		-5.5	28.7	-25.9
Annual (95%CI)		3.5 (-3, 10)		-0.3 (-6, 6)	1.3 (-3, 6)	-1.7 (-3, -1)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	15	8.3 (4-13)	9	1.4 (0-3)	2.9 (2-4)	1.7 (2-2)
1991-2000	9	8.7 (3-15)	5	1.7 (0-3)	3.3 (1-5)	2.0 (2-2)
2001-2006	6	7.7 (1-15)	4	np (np)	2.4 (1-4)	1.4 (1-1)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-	-55.2	-49.7
Annual (95%CI)		-		-	-5.2 (-13, 3)	-4.5 (-6, -3)

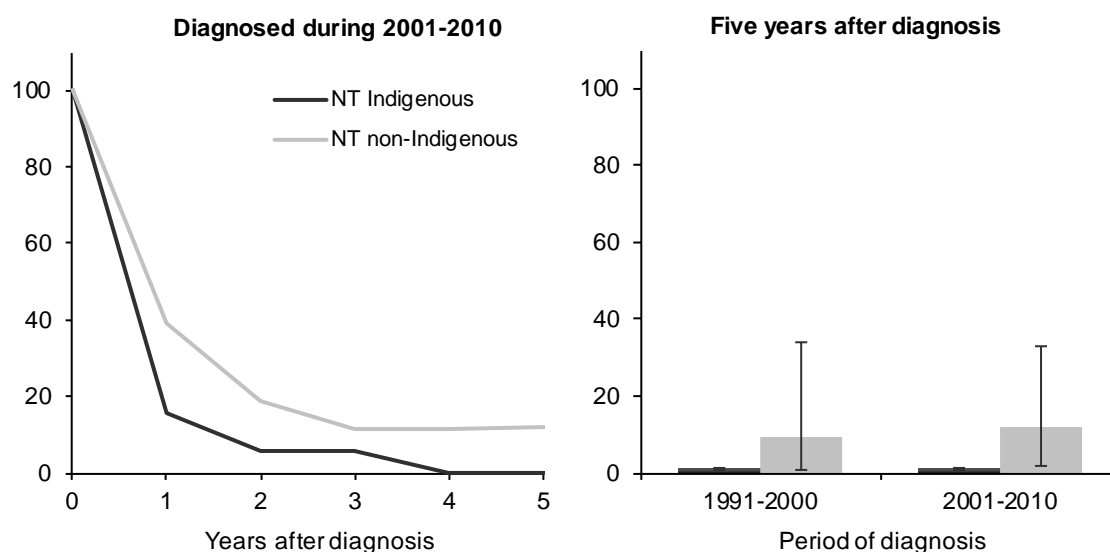
Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 32. Relative survival rate for cancer of the gallbladder and bile ducts, by Indigenous status, NT



Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 37. Relative survival rate for cancer of the gallbladder and bile ducts, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

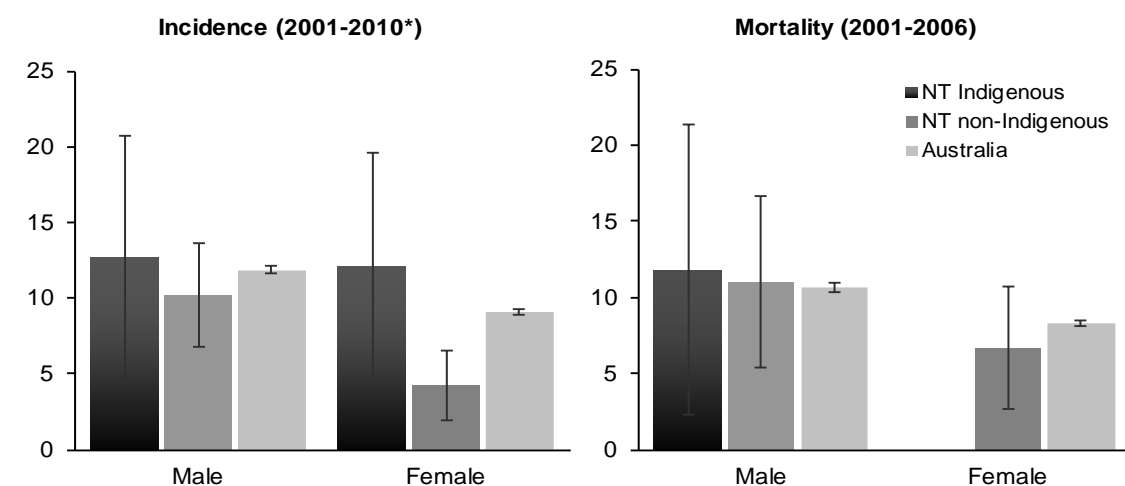
	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	14.9 (2-38)	0.0 (0-0)	15.6 (4-35)	0.0 (0-0)
NT non-Indigenous	25.6 (6-52)	9.2 (1-34)	39.2 (19-59)	11.8 (2-33)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	17.6 (1-55)	0.0 (0-0)	30.1 (4-64)	0.0 (0-0)
NT non-Indigenous	34.3 (8-64)	12.2 (1-43)	57.1 (21-83)	0.0 (0-0)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	12.9 (1-44)	0.0 (0-0)	7.9 (0-30)	0.0 (0-0)
NT non-Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	25.8 (6-52)	26.7 (6-54)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Cancer of the pancreas

Figure 33. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the pancreas, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of NT Indigenous females is not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

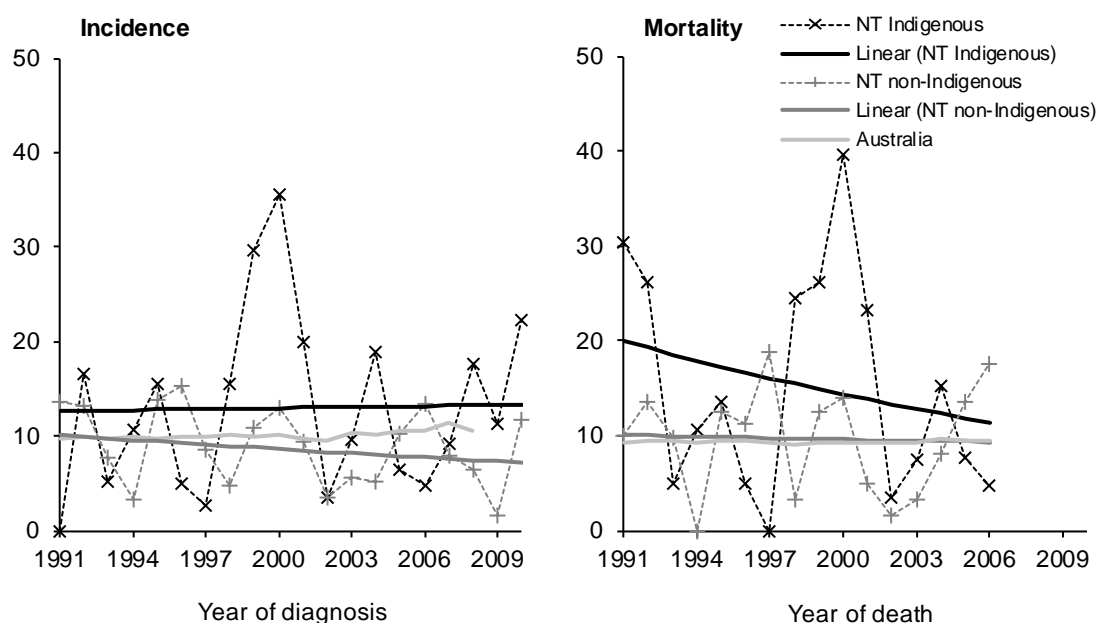
Table 38. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the pancreas, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	25	62	87		11	34	45	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(5)
Crude rate	3.9	4.2	4.1	10.8	3.0	4.0	3.7	9.7
AS rate	12.5	7.6	8.6	10.4	10.0	8.5	8.8	9.4
(95% CI)	(7-18)	(5-10)	(7-11)	(10-11)	(3-17)	(5-12)	(6-12)	(9-10)
Lifetime risk	1 in 113	1 in 152	1 in 144	1 in 145	1 in 135	1 in 150	1 in 149	1 in 165
MALE								
Number	13	46	59		7	20	27	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(5)
Crude rate	4.2	5.9	5.4	11.2	3.9	4.4	4.3	9.9
AS rate	12.7	10.2	10.5	11.9	11.8	11.0	10.9	10.6
(95% CI)	(5-21)	(7-14)	(7-14)	(12-12)	(2-21)	(5-17)	(6-16)	(10-11)
Lifetime risk	1 in 87	1 in 110	1 in 106	1 in 122	1 in 73	1 in 145	1 in 128	1 in 140
FEMALE								
Number	12	16	28		4	14	18	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(4)	(6)
Crude rate	3.7	2.3	2.8	10.4	np	3.5	3.1	9.5
AS rate	12.0	4.2	6.1	9.0	np	6.7	7.1	8.3
(95% CI)	(4-20)	(2-7)	(4-9)	(9-9)	(np)	(3-11)	(3-11)	(8-8)
Lifetime risk	1 in 148	1 in 367	1 in 261	1 in 176	np	1 in 159	1 in 183	1 in 201

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data. np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 34. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the pancreas, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

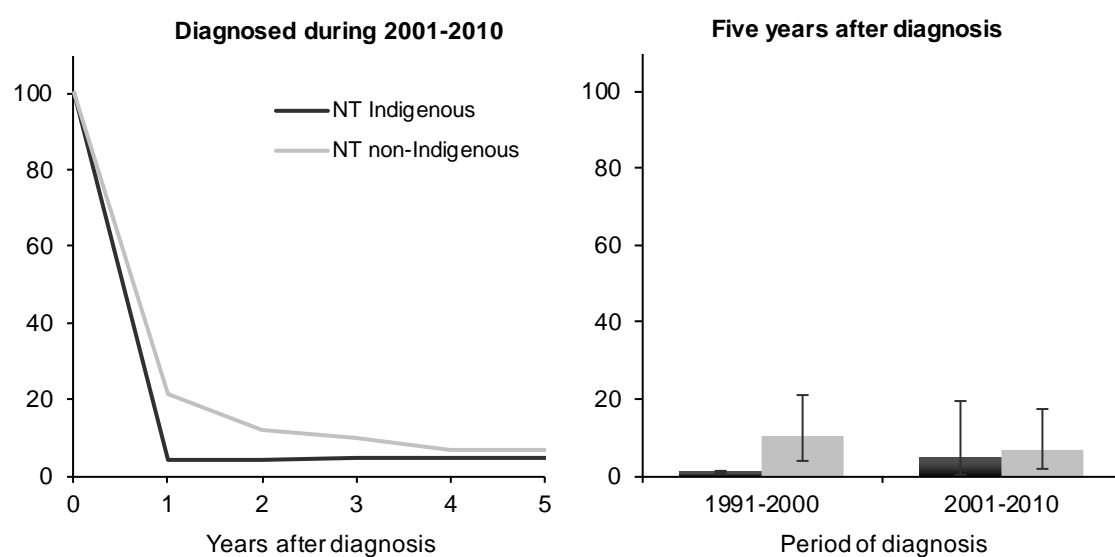
Table 39. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the pancreas, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	49	13.2 (9-17)	112	8.6 (7-10)	9.5 (8-11)	10.1 (10-10)
1991-1995	8	9.8 (2-18)	21	10.2 (5-15)	10.0 (6-14)	9.8 (10-10)
1996-2000	16	18.2 (8-29)	29	10.3 (6-15)	11.9 (8-16)	10.0 (10-10)
2001-2005	12	11.5 (4-19)	24	6.8 (4-10)	7.7 (5-11)	10.0 (10-10)
2006-2010*	13	13.4 (5-21)	38	8.2 (5-11)	9.2 (6-12)	10.8 (11-11)
% change in rate						
Overall		5.3		-29.2	-23.5	10.0
Annual (95%CI)		0.3 (-5, 6)		-1.8 (-5, 2)	-1.4 (-4, 2)	0.6 (-1, 2)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	40	14.7 (9-20)	81	9.6 (7-12)	10.6 (8-13)	9.4 (9-9)
1991-1995	12	17.0 (6-28)	18	9.1 (4-14)	10.9 (6-16)	9.3 (9-10)
1996-2000	17	19.6 (9-30)	29	11.9 (7-17)	13.4 (9-18)	9.3 (9-9)
2001-2006	11	10.0 (3-17)	34	8.5 (5-12)	8.8 (6-12)	9.4 (9-10)
% change in rate						
Overall		-43.6		-7.3	-24.0	-5.1
Annual (95%CI)		-3.7 (-10, 3)		-0.5 (-6, 5)	-1.8 (-6, 3)	-0.3 (-2, 1)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Figure 35. Relative survival rate for cancer of the pancreas, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

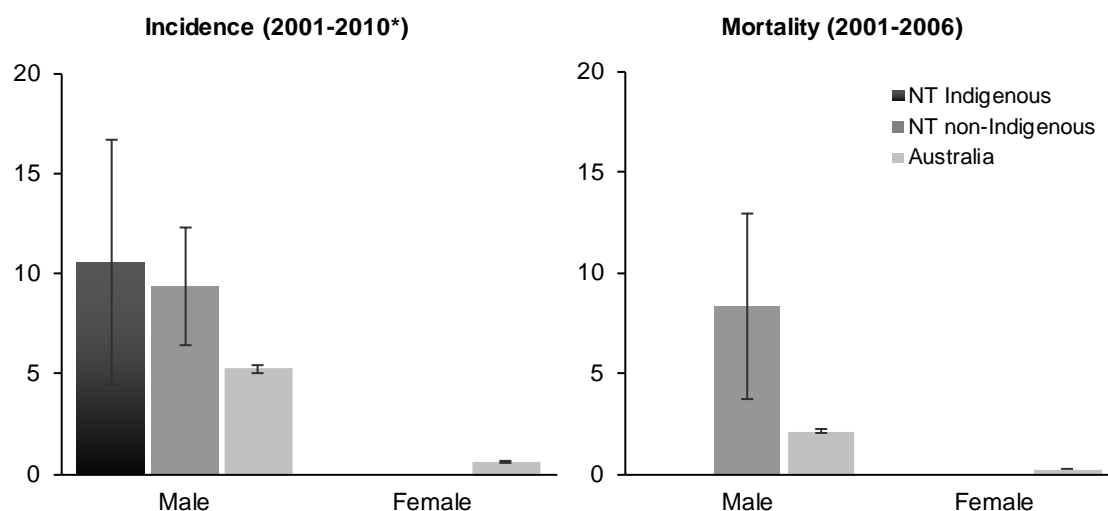
Table 40. Relative survival rate for cancer of the pancreas, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	0.0 (0-0)	0.0 (0-0)	4.4 (0-18)	4.6 (0-19)
NT non-Indigenous	18.4 (9-30)	10.5 (4-21)	21.4 (12-32)	6.7 (2-17)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	0.0 (0-0)	0.0 (0-0)	8.0 (1-30)	8.5 (1-32)
NT non-Indigenous	14.1 (4-29)	10.7 (3-25)	15.5 (7-28)	9.0 (3-20)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	0.0 (0-0)	0.0 (0-0)	0.0 (0-0)	0.0 (0-0)
NT non-Indigenous	24.3 (9-44)	10.1 (2-28)	38.0 (16-61)	0.0 (0-0)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the larynx

Figure 36. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the larynx, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Incidence and mortality of NT females and mortality of NT Indigenous males are not shown because of small number (1-4) of cases and deaths.

Table 41. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the larynx, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

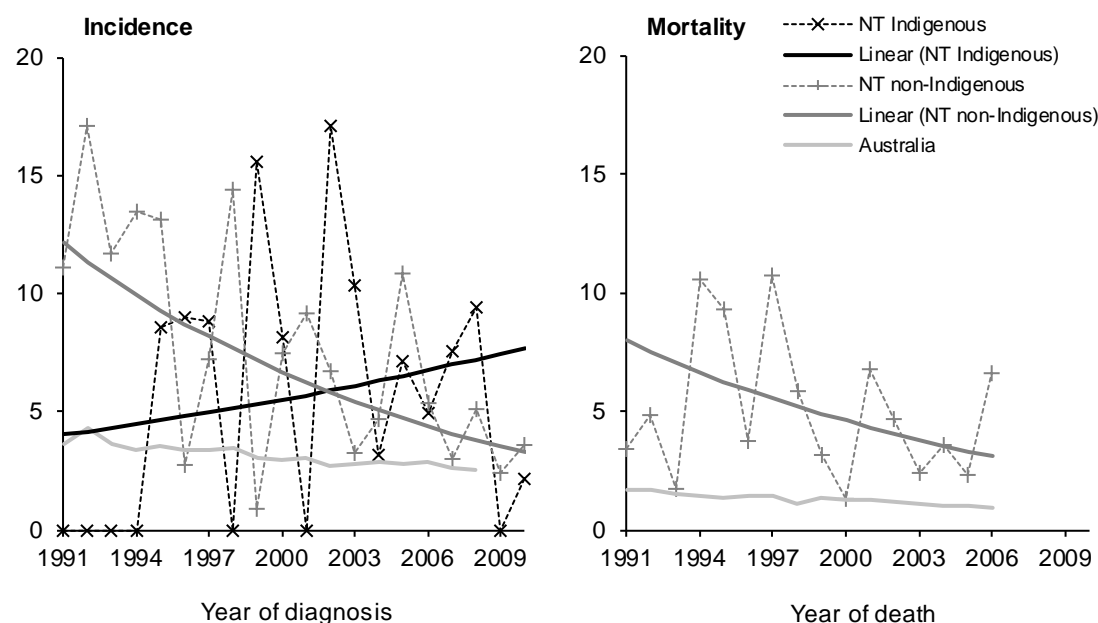
	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	18	56	74		4	17	21	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)
Crude rate	2.8	3.8	3.5	2.9	np	2.0	1.7	1.1
AS rate	5.9	5.2	5.3	2.8	np	4.5	4.0	1.1
(95% CI)	(3-9)	(4-7)	(4-7)	(3-3)	(np)	(2-7)	(2-6)	(1-1)
Lifetime risk	1 in 163	1 in 227	1 in 211	1 in 413	np	1 in 316	1 in 340	1 in 1142
MALE								
Number	14	56	70		3	17	20	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(1)
Crude rate	4.5	7.2	6.4	5.2	np	3.7	3.2	2.0
AS rate	10.6	9.4	9.6	5.2	np	8.3	7.6	2.1
(95% CI)	(4-17)	(6-12)	(7-12)	(5-5)	(np)	(4-13)	(4-12)	(2-2)
Lifetime risk	1 in 88	1 in 132	1 in 123	1 in 226	np	1 in 190	1 in 199	1 in 627
FEMALE								
Number	4	0	4		1	0	1	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	0.0	np	0.6	np	0.0	np	0.3
AS rate	np	0.0	np	0.6	np	0.0	np	0.2
(95% CI)	(np)	-	(np)	(1-1)	(np)	-	(np)	(0-0)
Lifetime risk	np	-	np	1 in 2185	np	-	np	1 in 5509

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 37. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the larynx, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Table 42. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the larynx, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

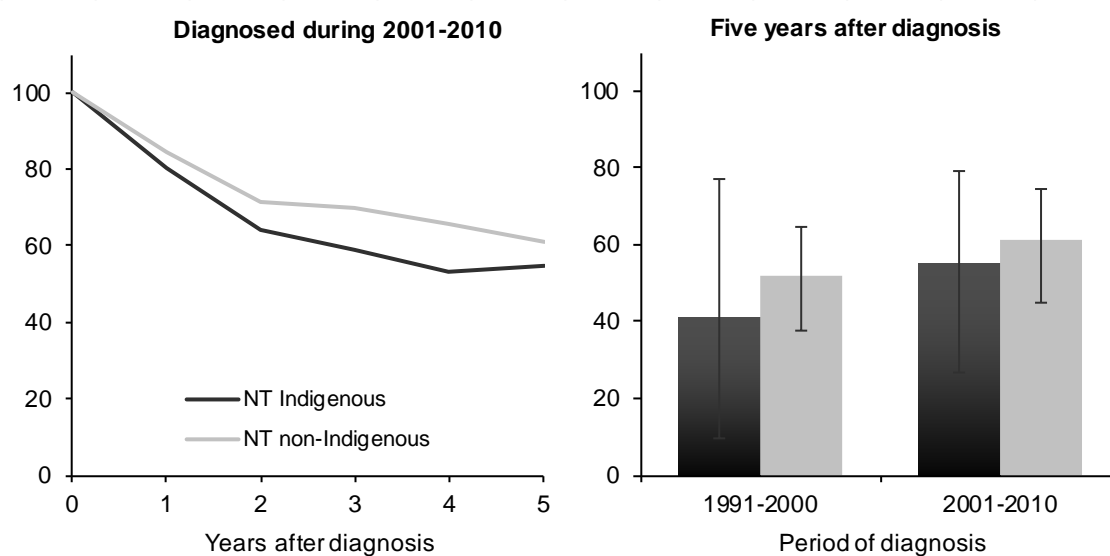
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	27	5.6 (3-8)	117	6.7 (5-8)	6.5 (5-8)	3.1 (3-3)
1991-1995	2	np (np)	36	13.3 (8-18)	10.5 (7-14)	3.7 (4-4)
1996-2000	7	8.4 (2-15)	25	6.6 (4-10)	7.0 (4-10)	3.2 (3-3)
2001-2005	10	7.5 (3-12)	32	6.9 (4-10)	7.0 (5-10)	2.8 (3-3)
2006-2010*	8	4.7 (1-8)	24	3.9 (2-6)	4.0 (2-6)	2.7 (3-3)
%change in rate						
Overall		89.9		-73.5	-61.3	-39.8
Annual (95%CI)		3.4 (-4, 11)		-6.8 (-10, -4)	-4.9 (-8, -2)	-2.9 (-5, -1)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	9	2.8 (1-5)	48	5.0 (3-7)	4.5 (3-6)	1.3 (1-1)
1991-1995	1	np (np)	16	6.2 (3-10)	4.9 (2-7)	1.5 (1-2)
1996-2000	4	np (np)	15	4.8 (2-8)	4.8 (2-7)	1.3 (1-1)
2001-2006	4	np (np)	17	4.5 (2-7)	4.0 (2-6)	1.1 (1-1)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-62.2	-46.9	-47.2
Annual (95%CI)		-		-6.3 (-13, 1)	-4.1 (-10, 2)	-4.2 (-6, -2)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 38. Relative survival rate for cancer of the larynx, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 43. Relative survival rate for cancer of the larynx, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

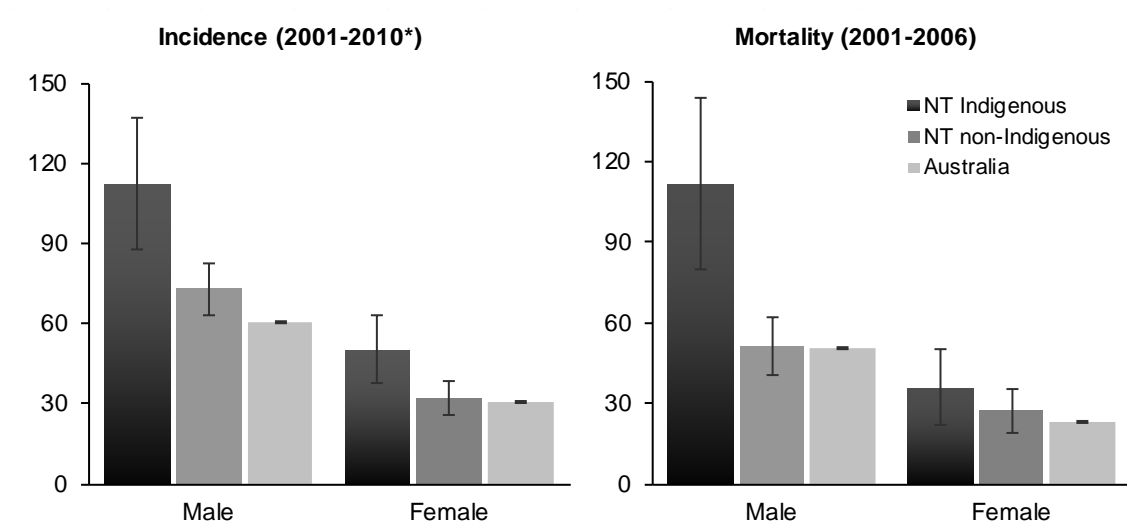
	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	46.3 (14-75)	41.1 (10-77)	80.1 (53-94)	55.0 (27-79)
NT non-Indigenous	83.2 (71-91)	51.7 (38-65)	84.6 (72-92)	61.1 (45-74)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	52.3 (12-84)	43.7 (6-89)	81.2 (49-96)	55.6 (24-83)
NT non-Indigenous	83.1 (70-91)	51.6 (37-65)	84.6 (72-92)	61.1 (45-74)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	84.2 (28-98)	52.1 (12-84)	np (np)	np (np)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Cancer of the lung

Figure 39. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the lung, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

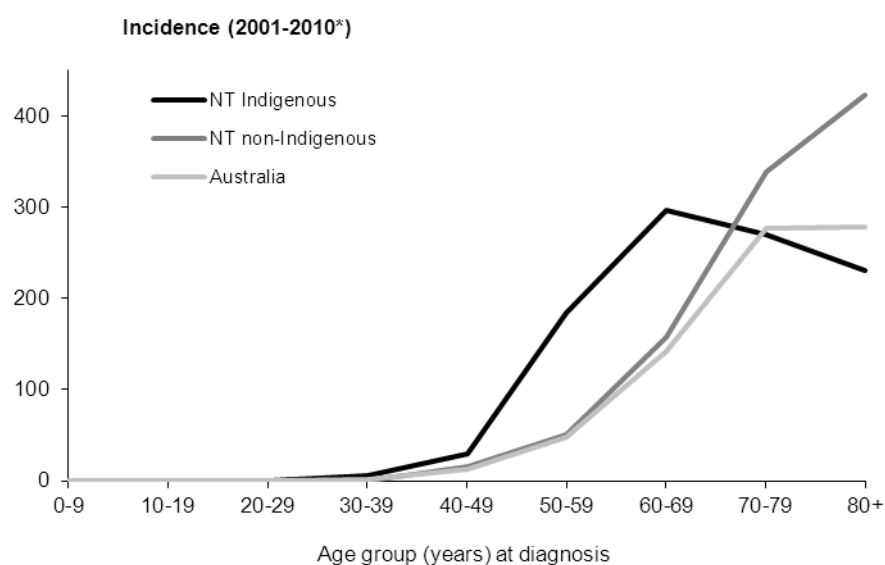
*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Table 44. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the lung, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	183	443	626		87	176	263	
(% of all cancers)	(17)	(10)	(11)	(9)	(25)	(22)	(23)	(19)
Crude rate	28.8	30.1	29.7	45.4	23.7	20.7	21.6	36.1
AS rate	75.3	54.1	57.3	43.8	66.2	41.2	45.5	35.1
(95% CI)	(63-88)	(48-60)	(52-62)	(43-44)	(51-81)	(34-48)	(39-52)	(35-35)
Lifetime risk	1 in 16	1 in 26	1 in 24	1 in 30	1 in 15	1 in 32	1 in 27	1 in 40
MALE								
Number	109	324	433		59	126	185	
(% of all cancers)	(21)	(12)	(13)	(10)	(29)	(25)	(26)	(22)
Crude rate	34.8	41.4	39.5	57.5	32.6	27.8	29.2	47.0
AS rate	112.1	72.9	77.9	60.5	111.6	51.1	59.2	50.5
(95% CI)	(87-137)	(63-82)	(69-87)	(60-61)	(80-144)	(41-62)	(49-69)	(50-51)
Lifetime risk	1 in 12	1 in 21	1 in 19	1 in 23	1 in 9	1 in 26	1 in 20	1 in 29
FEMALE								
Number	74	119	193		28	50	78	
(% of all cancers)	(13)	(7)	(8)	(8)	(19)	(18)	(18)	(16)
Crude rate	22.9	17.3	19.1	33.5	15.0	12.6	13.4	25.4
AS rate	50.3	31.8	35.4	30.3	35.8	27.2	29.1	22.9
(95% CI)	(38-63)	(25-38)	(30-41)	(30-31)	(22-50)	(19-36)	(22-36)	(23-23)
Lifetime risk	1 in 22	1 in 39	1 in 34	1 in 43	1 in 29	1 in 48	1 in 43	1 in 60

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 40. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the lung, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

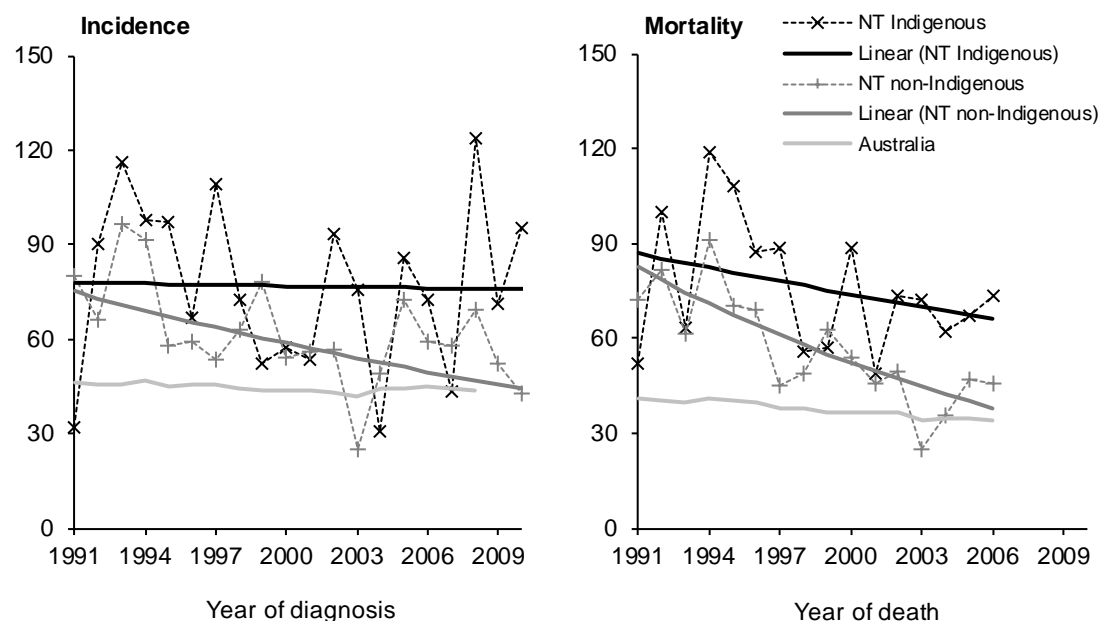
*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Table 45. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the lung, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

Age group (years)	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
0-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.1 (0-0)
20-49	25	9.0 (5-13)	39	5.2 (4-7)	4.8 (5-5)
50-64	104	207.8 (168-248)	174	67.4 (57-77)	66.3 (65-67)
65+	54	282.9 (207-358)	230	297.9 (259-336)	248.2 (246-250)

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 41. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the lung, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

Table 46. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the lung, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	316	76.9 (67-86)	783	58.9 (54-64)	61.7 (58-66)	44.5 (44-45)
1991-1995	68	87.7 (64-111)	165	77.8 (63-92)	79.2 (67-91)	45.9 (45-46)
1996-2000	65	71.0 (52-90)	175	61.8 (52-72)	62.9 (54-72)	44.6 (44-45)
2001-2005	74	67.9 (51-85)	192	52.0 (44-60)	54.3 (47-62)	43.4 (43-44)
2006-2010*	109	82.0 (65-99)	251	55.9 (48-64)	59.7 (53-67)	44.2 (44-45)
%change in rate						
Overall		-2.8		-41.2	-33.6	-8.3
Annual (95%CI)		-0.1 (-3, 2)		-2.8 (-4, -1)	-2.1 (-4, 0)	-0.5 (-2, 1)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	218	74.9 (64-86)	475	52.3 (47-58)	56.5 (52-61)	37.4 (37-38)
1991-1995	66	88.8 (64-113)	148	74.9 (60-90)	77.5 (65-90)	40.5 (40-41)
1996-2000	65	75.3 (55-96)	151	55.8 (46-66)	59.1 (50-68)	37.6 (37-38)
2001-2006	87	66.2 (51-81)	176	41.2 (34-48)	45.5 (39-52)	35.1 (35-35)
%change in rate						
Overall		-24.0		-54.9	-48.9	-25.5
Annual (95%CI)		-1.8 (-5, 2)		-5.2 (-8, -2)	-4.4 (-7, -2)	-1.9 (-4, 0)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

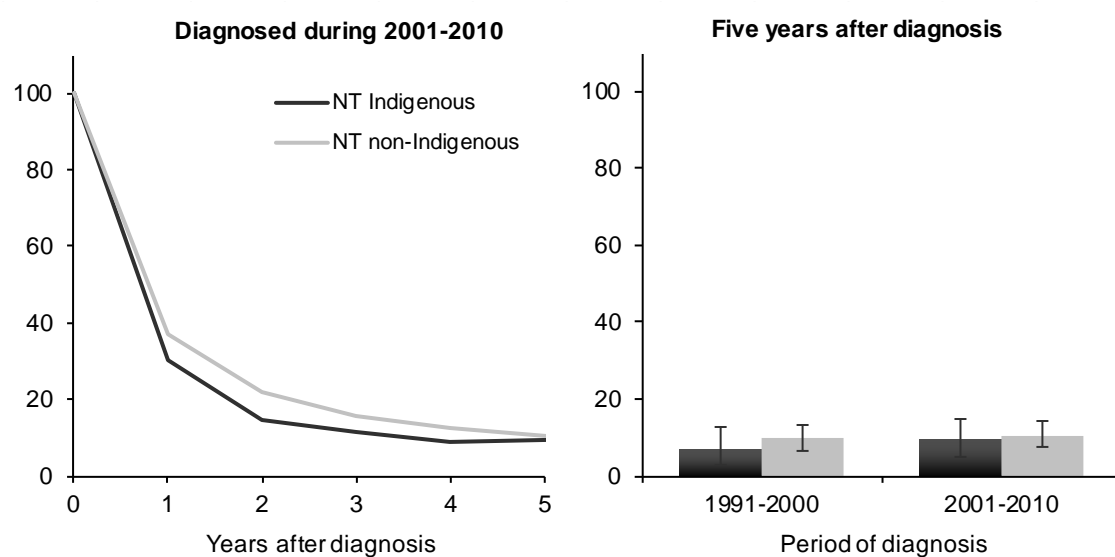
Table 47. Change over time in age-standardised incidence rates for cancer of the lung, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
MALE						
1991-2010*	192	112.4 (94-131)	573	76.6 (69-84)	81.5 (75-88)	65.2 (65-66)
1991-1995	38	117.9 (77-159)	122	99.3 (77-122)	101.5 (82-121)	72.7 (72-74)
1996-2000	45	108.6 (74-143)	127	73.4 (59-88)	78.5 (65-92)	67.2 (66-68)
2001-2005	46	105.1 (70-140)	140	70.7 (57-85)	75.1 (62-88)	61.2 (60-62)
2006-2010*	63	119.4 (84-155)	184	74.9 (62-88)	80.3 (68-92)	59.3 (58-60)
%change in rate						
Overall		10.3		-40.6	-32.2	-25.5
Annual (95%CI)		0.5 (-2, 4)		-2.7 (-4, -1)	-2.0 (-4, 0)	-1.7 (-3, 0)
FEMALE						
1991-2010*	124	51.3 (41-61)	210	36.9 (31-43)	39.9 (35-45)	28.1 (28-28)
1991-1995	30	64.4 (38-91)	43	50.5 (33-68)	54.3 (40-69)	25.0 (24-25)
1996-2000	20	43.3 (22-65)	48	43.7 (30-57)	42.8 (32-54)	26.8 (26-27)
2001-2005	28	42.7 (25-60)	52	29.5 (20-39)	31.9 (24-40)	29.3 (29-30)
2006-2010*	46	56.8 (39-74)	67	33.9 (25-43)	38.1 (30-46)	31.9 (31-32)
%change in rate						
Overall		-10.4		-35.1	-29.1	22.7
Annual (95%CI)		-0.6 (-4, 3)		-2.2 (-5, 0)	-1.8 (-4, 0)	1.2 (0, 3)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Figure 42. Relative survival rate for cancer of the lung, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

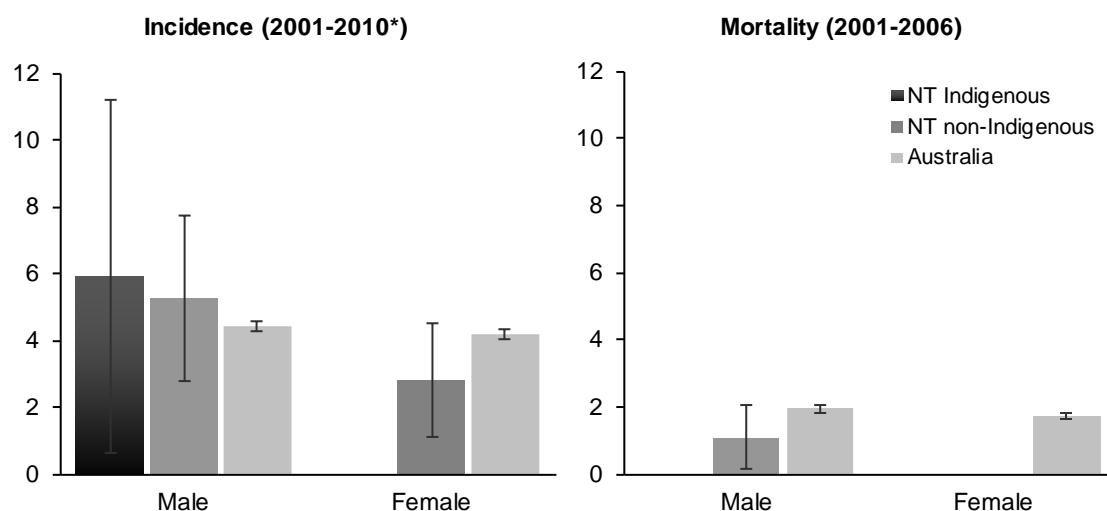
Table 48. Relative survival rate for cancer of the lung, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	22.3 (15-30)	6.7 (3-13)	30.3 (24-37)	9.3 (5-15)
NT non-Indigenous	28.9 (24-34)	9.6 (7-13)	37.0 (32-42)	10.5 (7-14)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	19.4 (11-29)	6.5 (2-15)	18.5 (12-27)	5.7 (2-12)
NT non-Indigenous	29.5 (24-35)	9.3 (6-13)	33.7 (29-39)	7.7 (5-12)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	27.1 (15-40)	7.0 (2-17)	47.2 (35-58)	14.6 (7-26)
NT non-Indigenous	27.5 (19-37)	10.7 (5-18)	45.6 (36-54)	17.9 (11-26)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the bone and soft tissues

Figure 43. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the bone and soft tissues, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Incidence of NT Indigenous females and mortality of NT Indigenous and NT non-Indigenous females are not shown because of small number (1-4) of cases and deaths.

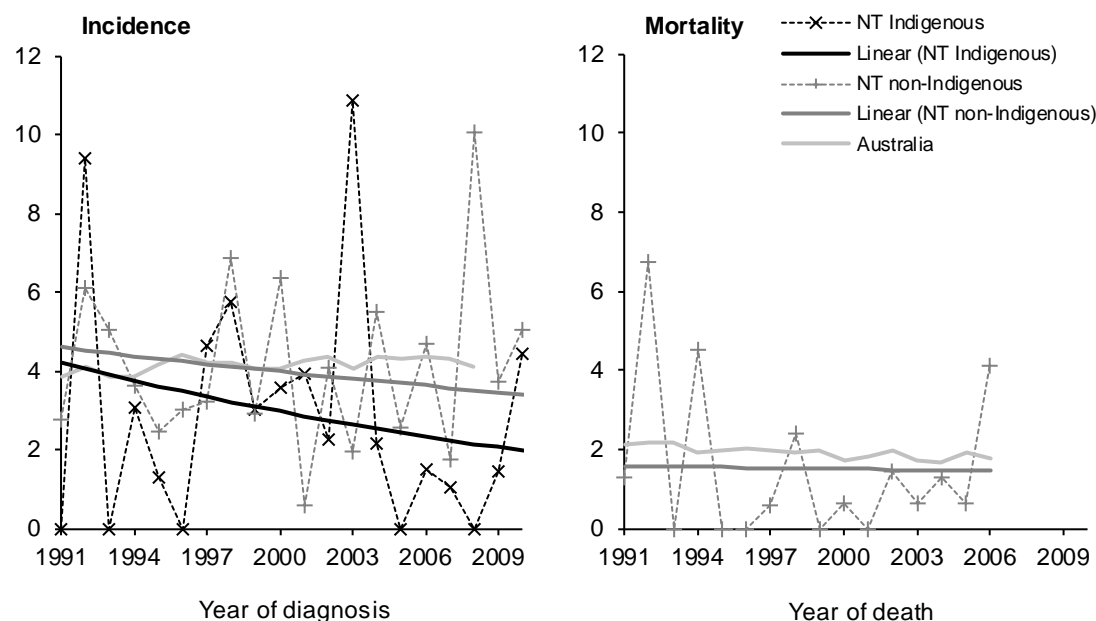
Table 49. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the bone and soft tissues, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	9	46	55		5	8	13	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	1.4	3.1	2.6	4.4	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.8
AS rate	2.7	4.2	3.7	4.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.8
(95% CI)	(1-5)	(3-6)	(2-5)	(4-4)	(0-3)	(0-3)	(0-2)	(2-2)
Lifetime risk	1 in 329	1 in 405	1 in 398	1 in 308	1 in 1127	1 in 1543	1 in 1367	1 in 782
MALE								
Number	8	30	38		2	5	7	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	2.6	3.8	3.5	4.3	np	1.1	1.1	1.8
AS rate	5.9	5.3	5.1	4.4	np	1.1	1.1	1.9
(95% CI)	(1-11)	(3-8)	(3-7)	(4-5)	(np)	(0-2)	(0-2)	(2-2)
Lifetime risk	1 in 140	1 in 303	1 in 269	1 in 316	np	1 in 1125	1 in 1190	1 in 781
FEMALE								
Number	1	16	17		3	3	6	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	np	2.3	1.7	4.4	np	np	1.0	1.9
AS rate	np	2.8	2.2	4.2	np	np	1.6	1.7
(95% CI)	(np)	(1-4)	(1-3)	(4-4)	(np)	(np)	(0-3)	(2-2)
Lifetime risk	np	1 in 764	1 in 943	1 in 302	np	np	1 in 1678	1 in 785

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 44. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the bone and soft tissues, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

Table 50. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the bone and soft tissues, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

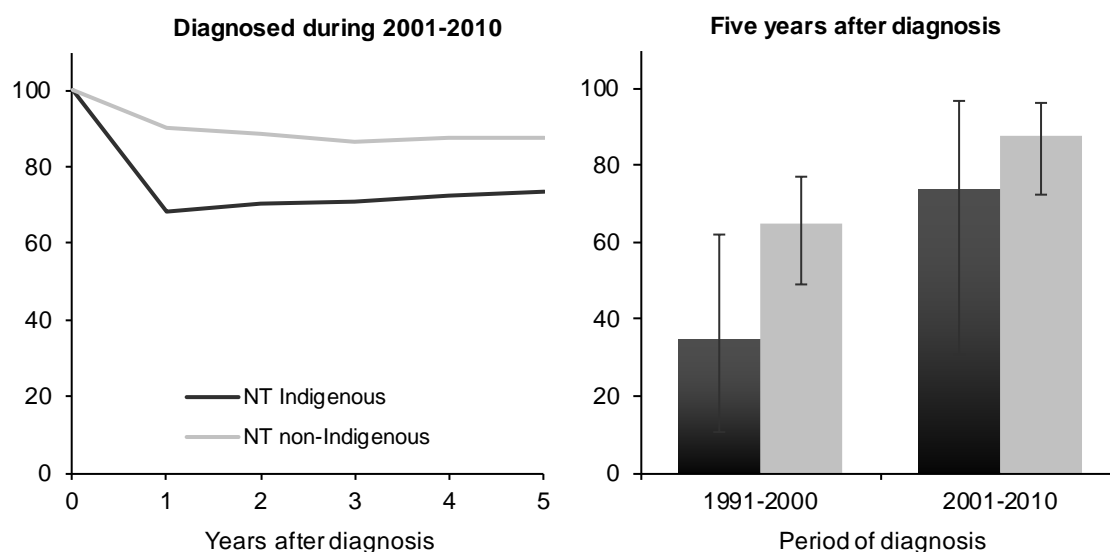
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	21	2.9 (1-4)	92	4.3 (3-5)	3.9 (3-5)	4.2 (4-4)
1991-1995	5	2.7 (0-5)	22	3.9 (2-6)	3.6 (2-5)	4.0 (4-4)
1996-2000	7	3.4 (0-6)	24	4.6 (2-7)	4.2 (2-6)	4.2 (4-4)
2001-2005	5	3.8 (0-7)	22	2.9 (2-4)	2.9 (2-4)	4.3 (4-4)
2006-2010*	4	np (np)	24	5.1 (3-8)	4.4 (2-6)	4.3 (4-4)
%change in rate						
Overall		-53.7		-26.0	-33.4	8.2
Annual (95%CI)		-4.0 (-11, 3)		-1.6 (-5, 2)	-2.1 (-5, 1)	0.5 (0, 1)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	8	1.4 (0-3)	19	1.3 (1-2)	1.4 (1-2)	1.9 (2-2)
1991-1995	1	np (np)	6	2.4 (0-5)	2.0 (0-4)	2.1 (2-2)
1996-2000	2	np (np)	5	0.7 (0-1)	1.0 (0-2)	1.9 (2-2)
2001-2006	5	1.3 (0-3)	8	1.4 (0-3)	1.4 (0-2)	1.8 (2-2)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-8.4	63.2	-18.0
Annual (95%CI)		-		-0.6 (-11, 11)	3.3 (-5, 13)	-1.3 (-2, 0)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 45. Relative survival rate for cancer of the bone and soft tissues, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 51. Relative survival rate for cancer of the bone and soft tissues, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

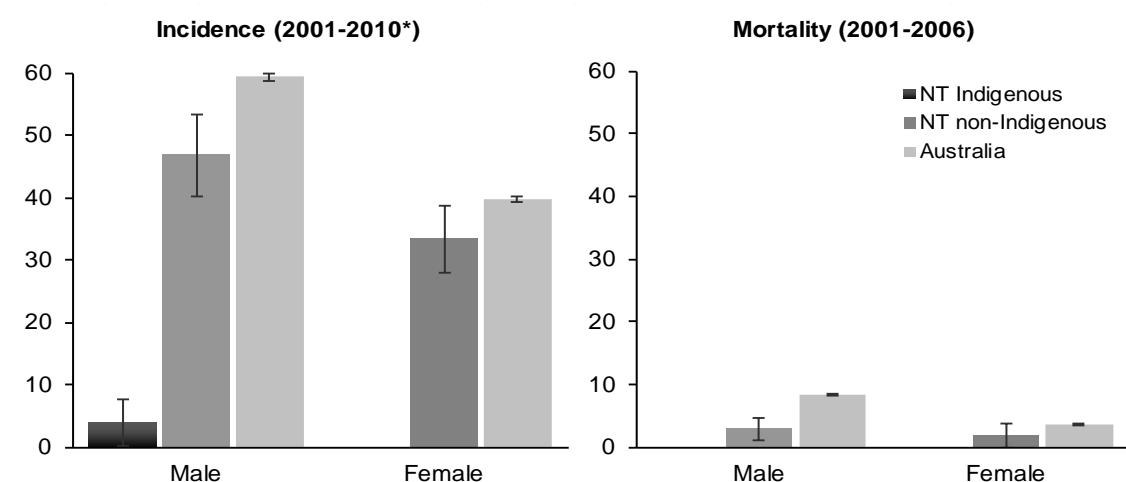
	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	76.1 (41-92)	35.0 (11-62)	68.5 (29-90)	73.5 (31-97)
NT non-Indigenous	85.2 (71-93)	64.8 (49-77)	90.4 (77-97)	87.8 (72-96)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	50.9 (11-82)	35.8 (5-72)	77.2 (32-96)	82.8 (35-103)
NT non-Indigenous	84.8 (67-94)	61.3 (42-76)	91.4 (73-98)	85.8 (65-96)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	101.0 (101-101)	34.4 (5-70)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	86.0 (54-97)	72.9 (41-90)	88.7 (59-98)	91.5 (61-101)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Melanoma of the skin

Figure 46. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for melanoma of the skin, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Incidence and mortality of NT Indigenous females and mortality of NT Indigenous males are not shown because of small number (1-4) of cases and deaths.

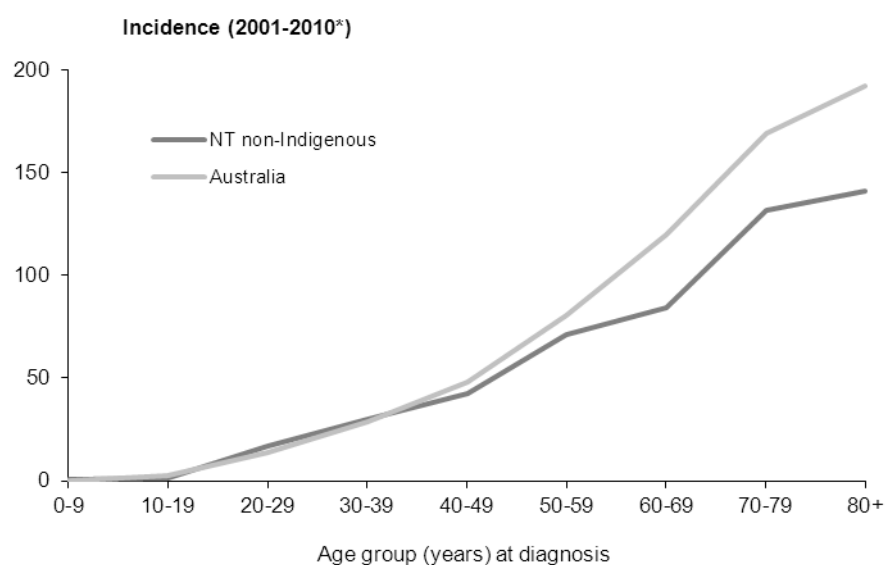
Table 52. Incidence and mortality for melanoma of the skin, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	9	506	515		3	17	20	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(11)	(9)	(10)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Crude rate	1.4	34.4	24.4	49.9	np	2.0	1.6	5.8
AS rate	2.9	40.7	32.9	48.5	np	2.4	2.4	5.7
(95% CI)	(1-5)	(36-45)	(30-36)	(48-49)	(np)	(1-4)	(1-4)	(6-6)
Lifetime risk	1 in 309	1 in 33	1 in 41	1 in 27	np	1 in 516	1 in 564	1 in 263
MALE								
Number	5	303	308		2	12	14	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(11)	(9)	(11)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)
Crude rate	1.6	38.7	28.1	57.8	np	2.6	2.2	7.8
AS rate	3.9	46.7	39.5	59.3	np	2.8	3.2	8.4
(95% CI)	(0-8)	(40-53)	(34-45)	(59-60)	(np)	(1-5)	(1-5)	(8-9)
Lifetime risk	1 in 220	1 in 30	1 in 35	1 in 23	np	1 in 532	1 in 542	1 in 188
FEMALE								
Number	4	203	207		1	5	6	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(12)	(9)	(10)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Crude rate	np	29.5	20.5	42.1	np	1.3	1.0	3.9
AS rate	np	33.3	25.7	39.7	np	1.8	1.5	3.5
(95% CI)	(np)	(28-39)	(22-30)	(39-40)	(np)	(0-4)	(0-3)	(3-4)
Lifetime risk	np	1 in 40	1 in 51	1 in 33	np	1 in 476	1 in 605	1 in 431

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 47. Age-specific incidence rates for melanoma of the skin, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Incidence of NT Indigenous is not shown because of very small numbers of cases in all 10-year age groups.

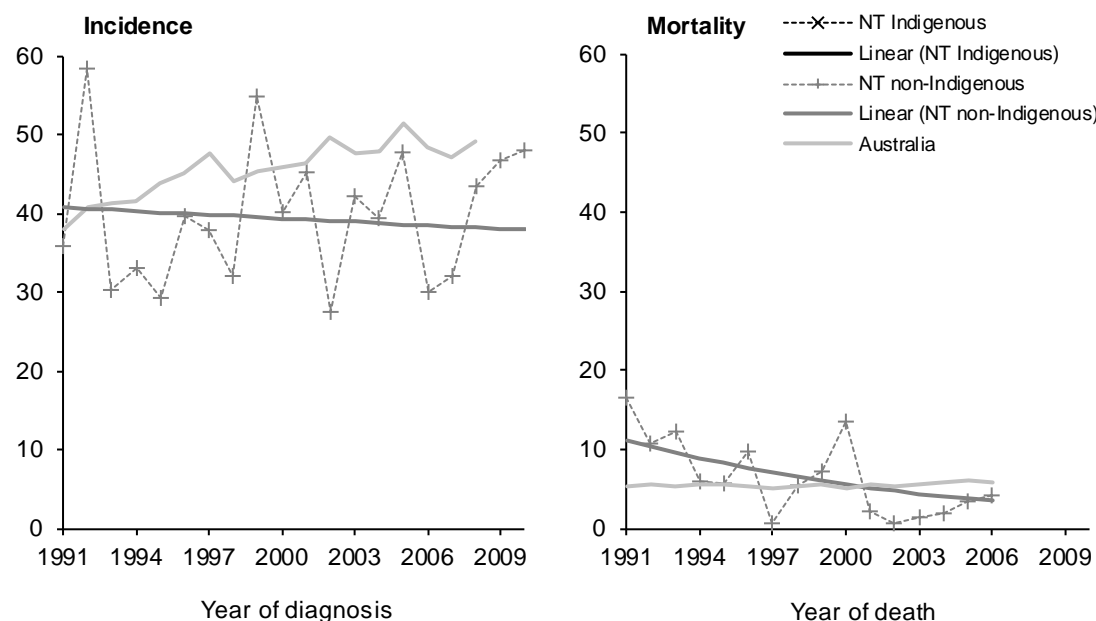
Table 53. Age-specific incidence rates for melanoma of the skin, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

Age group (years)	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
0-19	0	0.0	3	np (np)	1.3 (1-1)
20-49	4	np (np)	225	30.0 (26-34)	30.5 (30-31)
50-64	2	np (np)	190	73.7 (63-84)	88.1 (87-89)
65+	3	np (np)	88	114.0 (90-138)	165.0 (163-167)

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates statistical measures which are not published due to small number (1-4) of cases.

Figure 48. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for melanoma of the skin, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

Table 54. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for melanoma of the skin, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

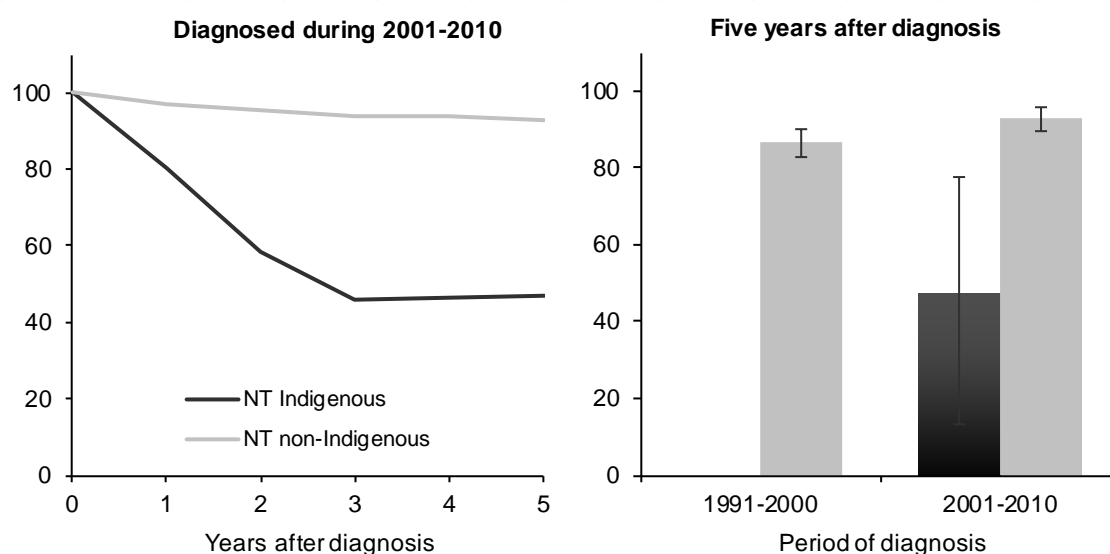
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	13	2.1 (1-3)	889	40.5 (37-44)	32.4 (30-35)	46.1 (46-46)
1991-1995	1	np (np)	160	36.8 (29-45)	28.2 (22-34)	41.1 (41-42)
1996-2000	3	np (np)	223	41.1 (34-48)	32.9 (28-38)	45.6 (45-46)
2001-2005	4	np (np)	244	40.2 (34-46)	32.5 (28-37)	48.6 (48-49)
2006-2010*	5	3.2 (0-6)	262	40.6 (35-46)	32.9 (28-38)	48.2 (48-49)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-7.1	-6.1	-0.3
Annual (95%CI)		-		-0.4 (-2, 1)	-0.3 (-2, 1)	0.0 (-2, 2)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	3	np (np)	66	5.5 (4-7)	4.6 (3-6)	5.5 (5-6)
1991-1995	0	0.0	24	9.6 (5-15)	7.3 (4-11)	5.5 (5-6)
1996-2000	0	0.0	25	7.5 (4-11)	6.0 (3-9)	5.3 (5-5)
2001-2006	3	np (np)	17	2.4 (1-4)	2.4 (1-4)	5.7 (6-6)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-70.2	-61.5	-7.1
Annual (95%CI)		-		-7.8 (-13, -3)	-6.2 (-11, -1)	-0.5 (-1, 0)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 49. Relative survival rate for melanoma of the skin, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.
Survival rates of NT Indigenous diagnosed in 1991–2000 are not shown because of small number (<5) of cases.

Table 55. Relative survival rate for melanoma of the skin, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	80.0 (38-97)	47.0 (13-78)
NT non-Indigenous	94.9 (92-97)	86.8 (83-90)	97.0 (95-98)	93.0 (90-96)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	83.0 (21-101)	44.9 (6-84)
NT non-Indigenous	93.0 (89-96)	82.8 (77-88)	97.0 (94-99)	91.4 (86-95)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	97.4 (93-99)	92.1 (86-96)	97.0 (93-99)	95.2 (90-98)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.
np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Mesothelioma

Figure 50. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for mesothelioma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Incidence and mortality of NT Indigenous males and NT females are not shown because of small number (1-4) of cases and deaths.

Table 56. Incidence and mortality for mesothelioma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

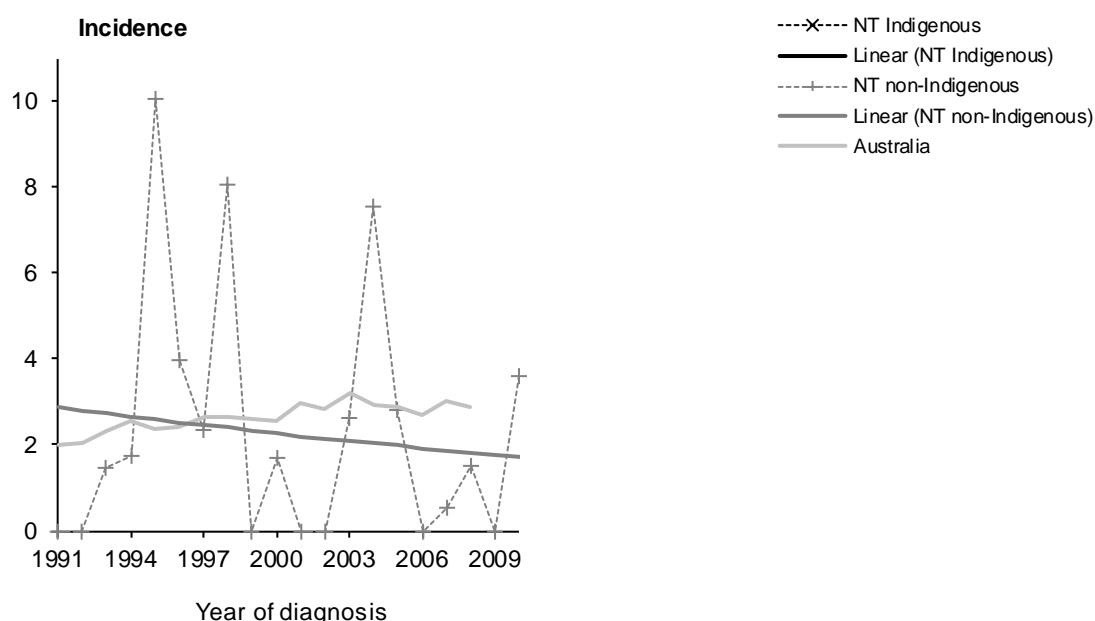
	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	2	16	18		0	8	8	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude rate	np	1.1	0.9	3.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	2.6
AS rate	np	1.9	1.7	2.9	0.0	1.7	1.4	2.5
(95% CI)	(np)	(1-3)	(1-3)	(3-3)	-	(0-3)	(0-3)	(2-3)
Lifetime risk	np	1 in 882	1 in 925	1 in 459	-	1 in 614	1 in 771	1 in 558
MALE								
Number	2	13	15		0	7	7	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Crude rate	np	1.7	1.4	5.0	0.0	1.5	1.1	4.3
AS rate	np	3.1	2.9	5.3	0.0	3.1	2.6	4.6
(95% CI)	(np)	(1-5)	(1-5)	(5-5)	-	(0-6)	(0-5)	(4-5)
Lifetime risk	np	1 in 592	1 in 571	1 in 269	-	1 in 382	1 in 442	1 in 326
FEMALE								
Number	0	3	3		0	1	1	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(1)
Crude rate	0.0	np	np	1.1	0.0	np	np	0.9
AS rate	0.0	np	np	0.9	0.0	np	np	0.8
(95% CI)	-	(np)	(np)	(1-1)	-	(np)	(np)	(1-1)
Lifetime risk	-	np	np	1 in 1422	-	np	np	1 in 1788

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 51. Trend in age-standardised incidence rates for mesothelioma, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Trend in mortality rates is not available for the period 1991–2006 because mesothelioma was not coded as cause of death until 1997.

Table 57. Change over time in age-standardised incidence rates for mesothelioma, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	3	np (np)	31	2.2 (1-3)	2.0 (1-3)	2.7 (3-3)
1991-1995	0	0.0	6	2.9 (0-5)	2.2 (0-4)	2.3 (2-2)
1996-2000	1	np (np)	9	3.1 (1-5)	2.8 (1-5)	2.6 (2-3)
2001-2005	1	np (np)	10	2.7 (1-5)	2.3 (1-4)	2.9 (3-3)
2006-2010*	1	np (np)	6	1.2 (0-2)	1.1 (0-2)	2.9 (3-3)
% change in rate						
Overall	-	-	-40.6	-30.9	-9.6	-
Annual (95%CI)	-	-	-2.7 (-9, 4)	-1.9 (-8, 4)	-0.6 (-2, 1)	-

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

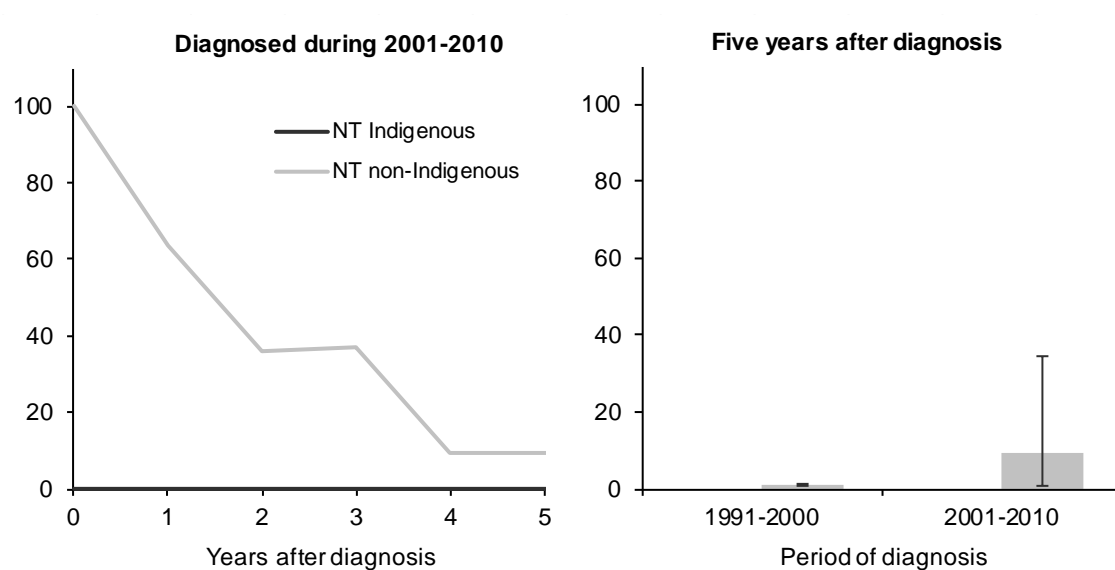
Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases.

Change over time in mortality rates is not available for the period 1991–2006 because mesothelioma was not coded as cause of death until 1997.

Figure 52. Relative survival rate for mesothelioma, by Indigenous status, NT



Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Survival rates of NT Indigenous are not shown because of small number (<5) of cases.

Table 58. Relative survival rate for mesothelioma, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

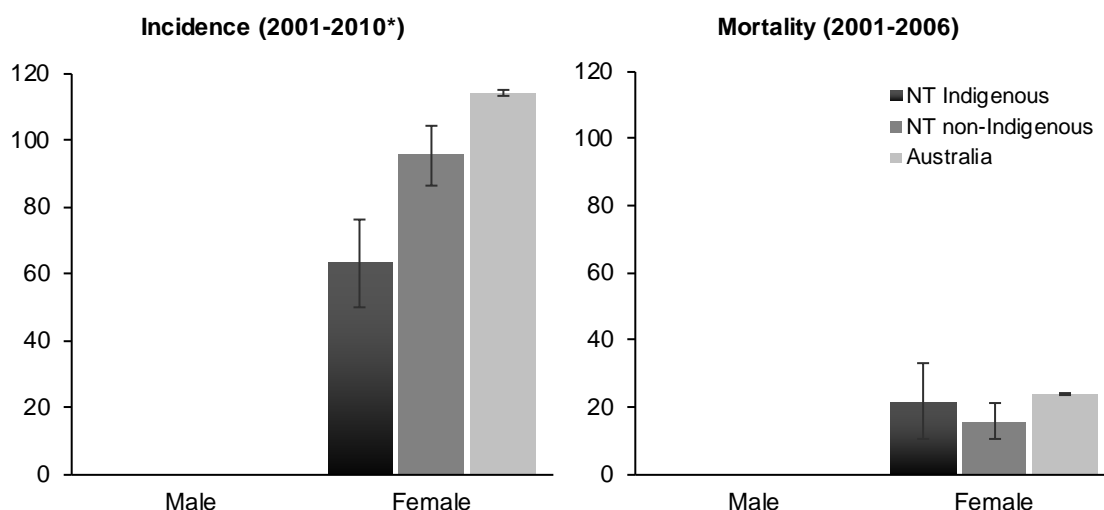
	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	13.6 (2-35)	0.0 (0-0)	63.7 (36-83)	9.5 (1-34)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	13.6 (2-35)	0.0 (0-0)	63.0 (32-84)	13.1 (1-44)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Cancer of the breast

Figure 53. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the breast in females, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

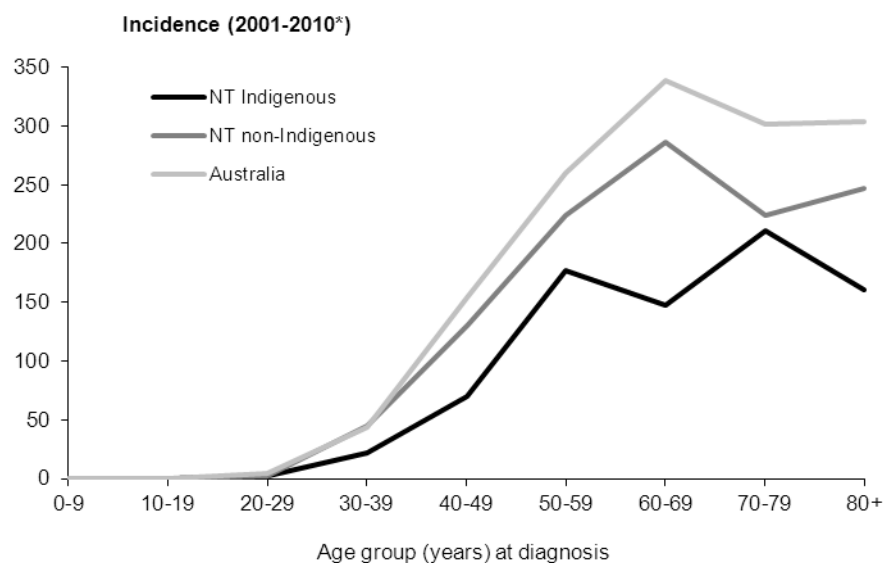
Table 59. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the breast, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
MALE								
Number	2	4	6		0	1	1	
(% of all cancers)	(0.4)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Crude rate	np	np	0.5	1.0	0.0	np	np	0.2
AS rate	np	np	0.7	1.0	0.0	np	np	0.2
(95% CI)	(np)	(np)	(0.1-1.3)	(1.0-1.1)	-	(np)	(np)	(0.2-0.3)
Lifetime risk	np	np	1 in 1385	1 in 1314	-	np	np	1 in 8626
FEMALE								
Number	104	563	667		19	42	61	
(% of all cancers)	(19)	(33)	(29)	(28)	(13)	(15)	(14)	(16)
Crude rate	32.2	81.8	66.0	121.3	10.2	10.6	10.5	26.4
AS rate	63.1	95.5	88.3	114.0	21.6	15.6	17.6	24.0
(95% CI)	(50-76)	(87-104)	(81-96)	(113-115)	(10-33)	(10-21)	(13-23)	(24-24)
Lifetime risk	1 in 18	1 in 13	1 in 14	1 in 11	1 in 48	1 in 94	1 in 72	1 in 58

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 54. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the breast in females, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

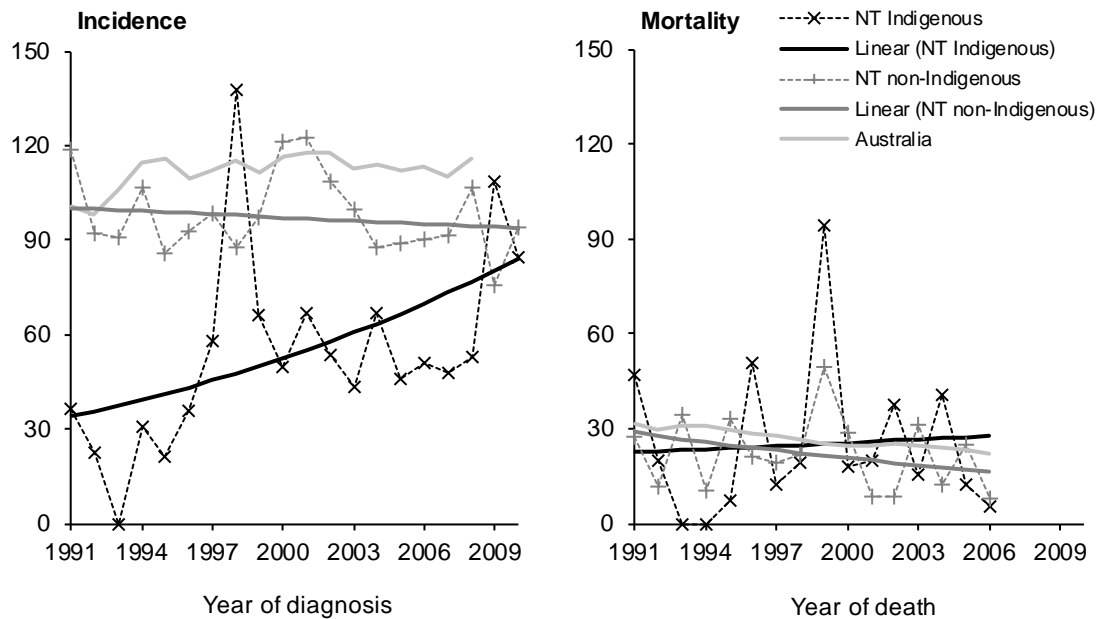
*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Table 60. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the breast in females, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

Age group (years)	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
0-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	np (np)
20-49	36	25.3 (17-34)	210	58.9 (51-67)	68.6 (68-69)
50-64	44	159.1 (112-206)	275	242.9 (214-272)	279.8 (277-283)
65+	24	203.4 (122-285)	78	234.1 (182-286)	314.1 (311-317)

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 55. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the breast in females, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

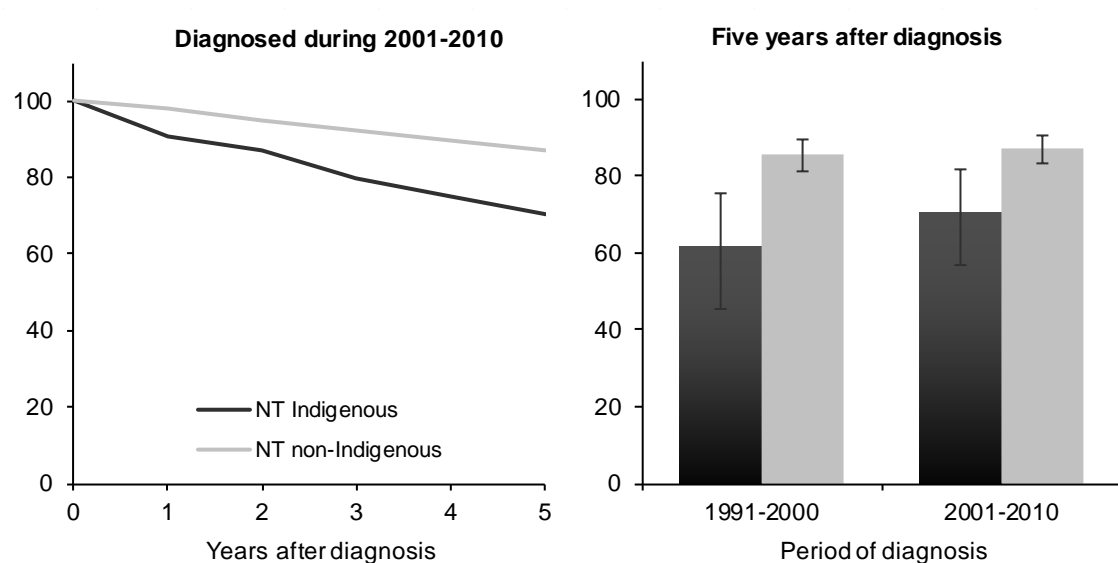
Table 61. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the breast in females, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	156	56.8 (47-67)	933	96.7 (90-104)	87.7 (82-94)	112.1 (112-113)
1991-1995	13	22.2 (8-36)	159	97.8 (79-116)	77.4 (64-91)	107.2 (106-108)
1996-2000	39	69.6 (44-95)	211	100.2 (84-116)	93.2 (80-107)	112.9 (112-114)
2001-2005	41	54.7 (36-73)	266	100.5 (87-115)	90.5 (79-102)	114.6 (114-116)
2006-2010*	63	70.0 (51-89)	297	91.5 (80-103)	86.6 (77-97)	113.1 (112-114)
% change in rate						
Overall		143.1		-6.3	6.8	7.5
Annual (95%CI)		4.8 (2, 8)		-0.3 (-2, 1)	0.3 (-1, 2)	0.4 (-2, 3)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	44	24.7 (16-33)	123	21.2 (17-26)	22.1 (18-26)	26.5 (26-27)
1991-1995	6	14.2 (1-27)	34	23.3 (14-32)	20.5 (13-28)	30.3 (30-31)
1996-2000	19	39.0 (17-60)	47	29.0 (20-39)	30.8 (22-39)	26.6 (26-27)
2001-2006	19	21.6 (10-33)	42	15.6 (10-21)	17.6 (13-23)	24.0 (24-24)
% change in rate						
Overall		22.4		-43.3	-28.9	-33.7
Annual (95%CI)		1.4 (-5, 8)		-3.7 (-8, 1)	-2.2 (-6, 1)	-2.7 (-5, 0)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Figure 56. Relative survival rate for cancer of the breast in females, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

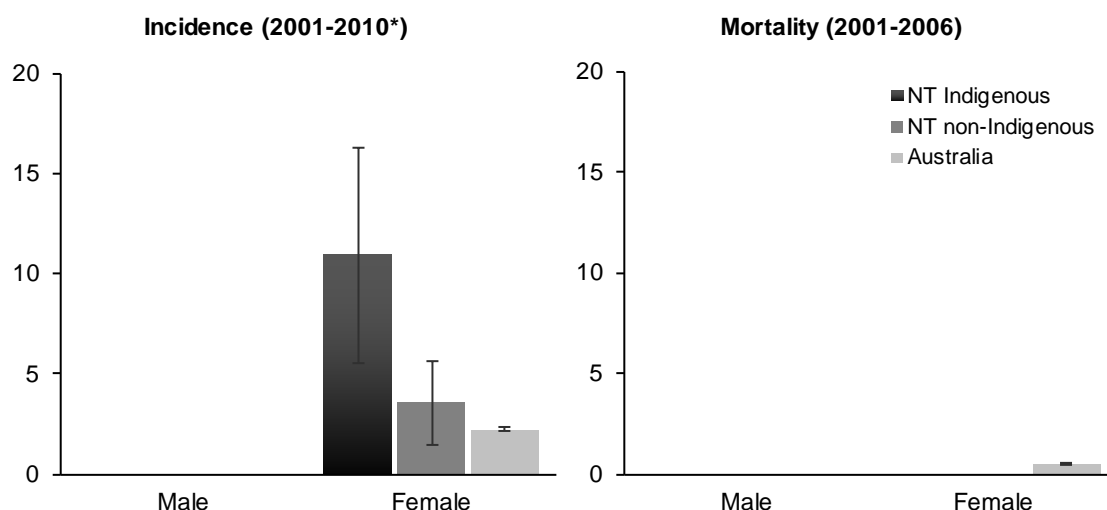
Table 62. Relative survival rate for cancer of the breast in females, by time period and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	82.8 (69-92)	61.8 (45-76)	90.5 (82-95)	70.6 (57-82)
NT non-Indigenous	96.9 (94-98)	85.8 (81-89)	98.3 (97-99)	87.3 (83-90)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the vulva

Figure 57. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the vulva, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of NT Indigenous and NT non-Indigenous are not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

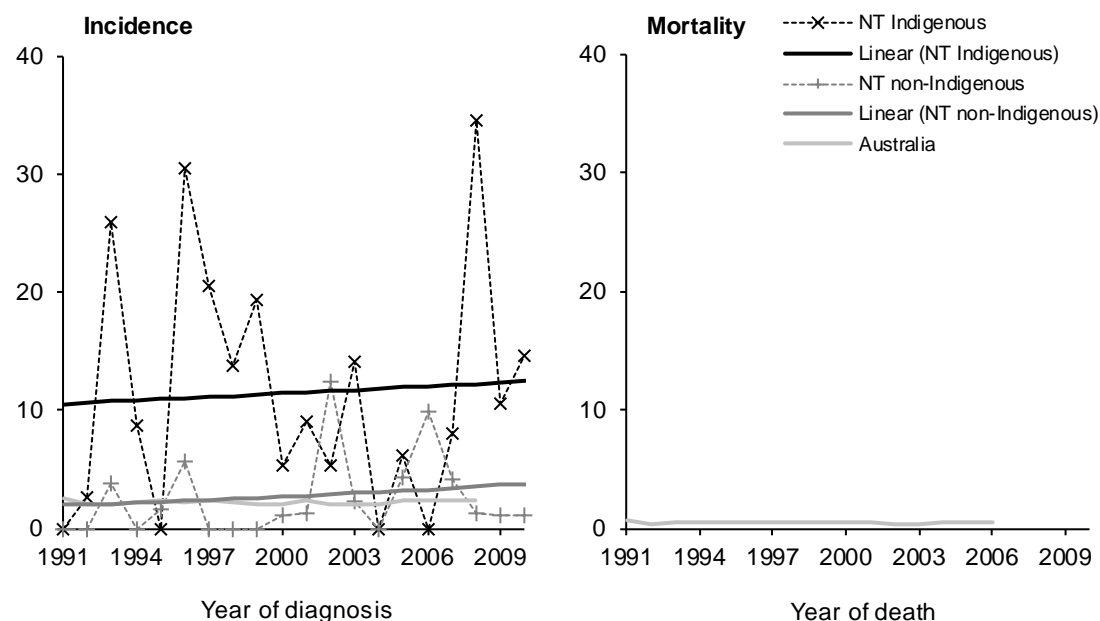
Table 63. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the vulva, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
FEMALE								
Number	22	15	37		2	1	3	
(% of all cancers)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(0)
Crude rate	6.8	2.2	3.7	2.5	np	np	np	0.6
AS rate	10.9	3.5	5.3	2.2	np	np	np	0.5
(95% CI)	(6-16)	(1-6)	(3-7)	(2-2)	(np)	(np)	(np)	(0-1)
Lifetime risk	1 in 127	1 in 598	1 in 312	1 in 689	np	np	np	1 in 5449

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 58. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the vulva, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

Table 64. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the vulva, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

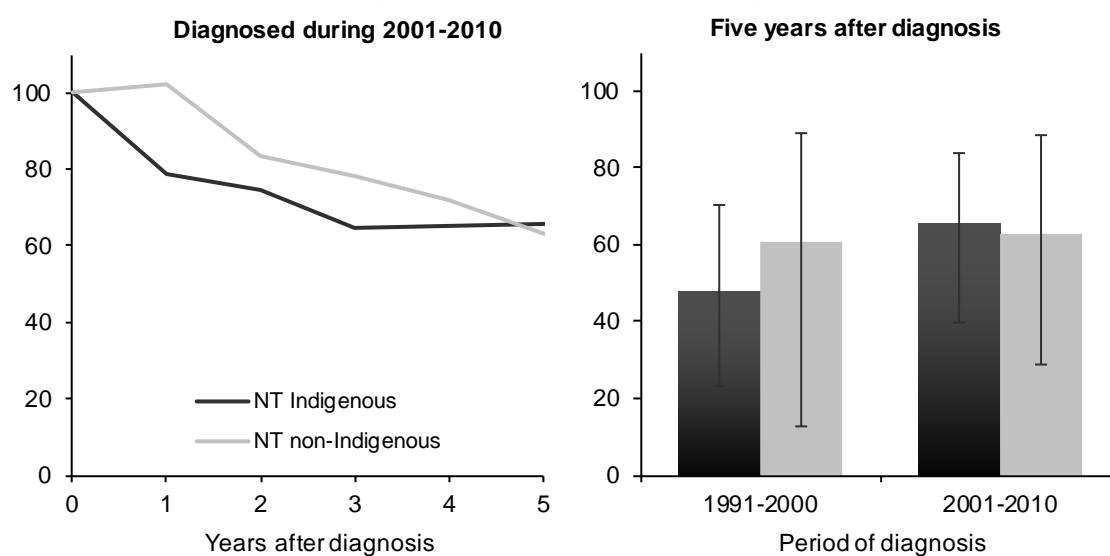
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	40	11.7 (7-16)	20	2.7 (1-4)	4.9 (3-6)	2.2 (2-2)
1991-2000	18	13.1 (6-20)	5	1.1 (0-2)	4.2 (2-6)	2.2 (2-2)
2001-2010*	22	10.9 (6-16)	15	3.5 (1-6)	5.3 (3-7)	2.2 (2-2)
% change in rate						
Overall		18.2		92.5	37.4	2.0
Annual (95%CI)		0.9 (-5, 7)		3.5 (-5, 12)	1.7 (-3, 7)	0.1 (-1, 1)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	5	2.0 (0-4)	2	np (np)	0.7 (0-1)	0.5 (0-1)
1991-2000	3	np (np)	1	np (np)	np (np)	0.5 (0-1)
2001-2006	2	np (np)	1	np (np)	np (np)	0.5 (0-1)
% change in rate						
Overall		-		-	-	-11.2
Annual (95%CI)		-		-	-	-0.8 (-2, 1)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 59. Relative survival rate for cancer of the vulva, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 65. Relative survival rate for cancer of the vulva, by time period and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	73.6 (47-89)	48.0 (23-70)	78.5 (55-91)	65.6 (40-84)
NT non-Indigenous	100.3 (100-100)	60.6 (13-89)	102.0 (102-102)	62.9 (29-88)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the cervix

Figure 60. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the cervix, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

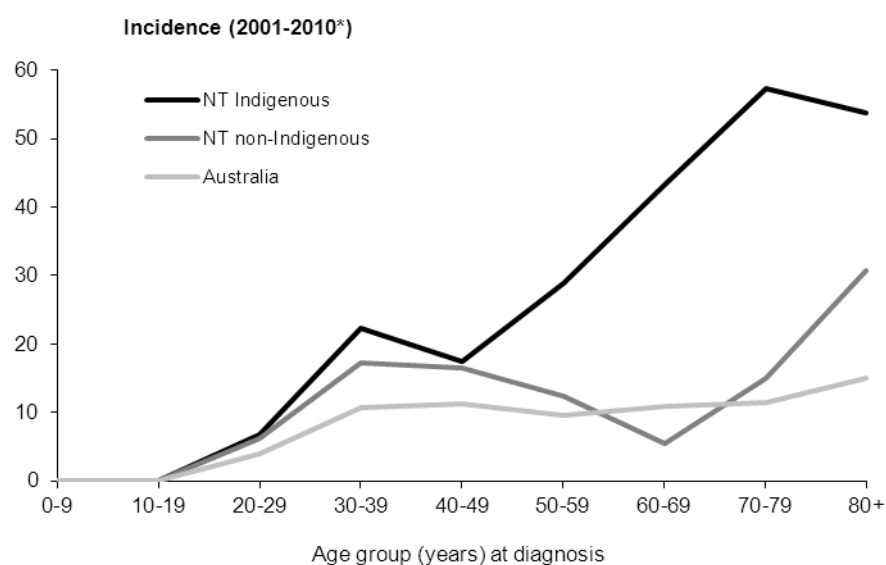
*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Table 66. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the cervix, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia
FEMALE								
Number	36	65	101		7	5	12	
(% of all cancers)	(6)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(5)	(2)	(3)	(1)
Crude rate	11.1	9.4	10.0	7.2	3.8	1.3	2.1	2.3
AS rate	19.8	9.7	12.0	6.9	10.9	1.1	3.4	2.1
(95% CI)	(12-27)	(7-12)	(9-15)	(7-7)	(1-21)	(0-2)	(1-6)	(2-2)
Lifetime risk	1 in 70	1 in 138	1 in 112	1 in 195	1 in 204	1 in 1232	1 in 538	1 in 679

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 61. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the cervix, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

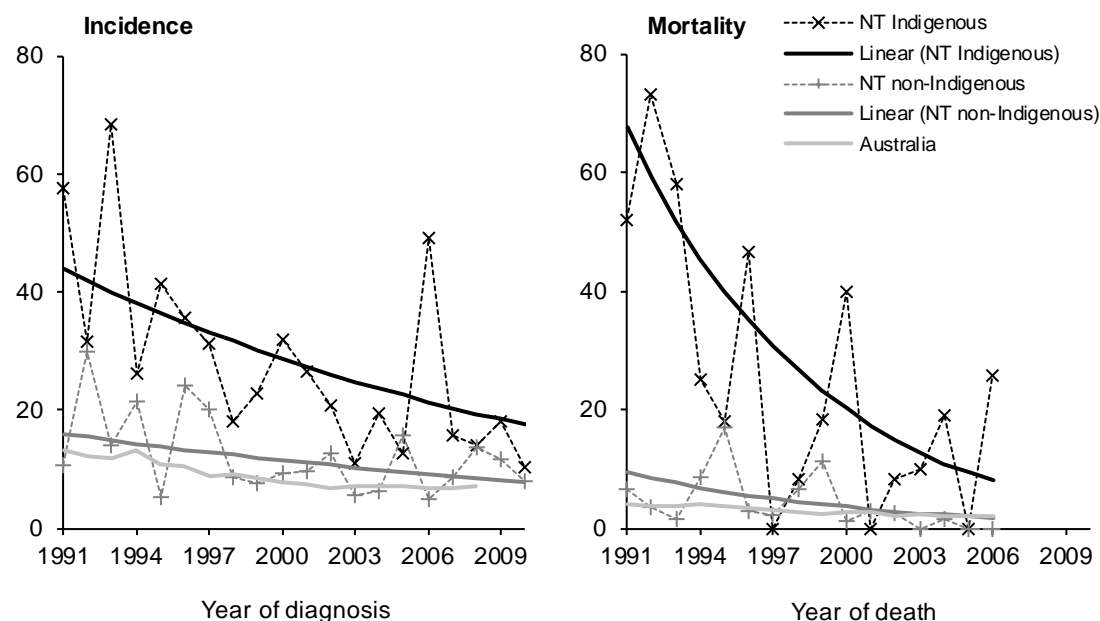
*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Table 67. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the cervix, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

Age group (years)	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
0-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0 (0-0)
20-49	21	14.7 (8-21)	48	13.5 (10-17)	8.7 (8-9)
50-64	7	25.3 (7-44)	11	9.7 (4-15)	9.6 (9-10)
65+	8	67.8 (21-115)	6	18.0 (4-32)	12.6 (12-13)

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 62. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the cervix, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

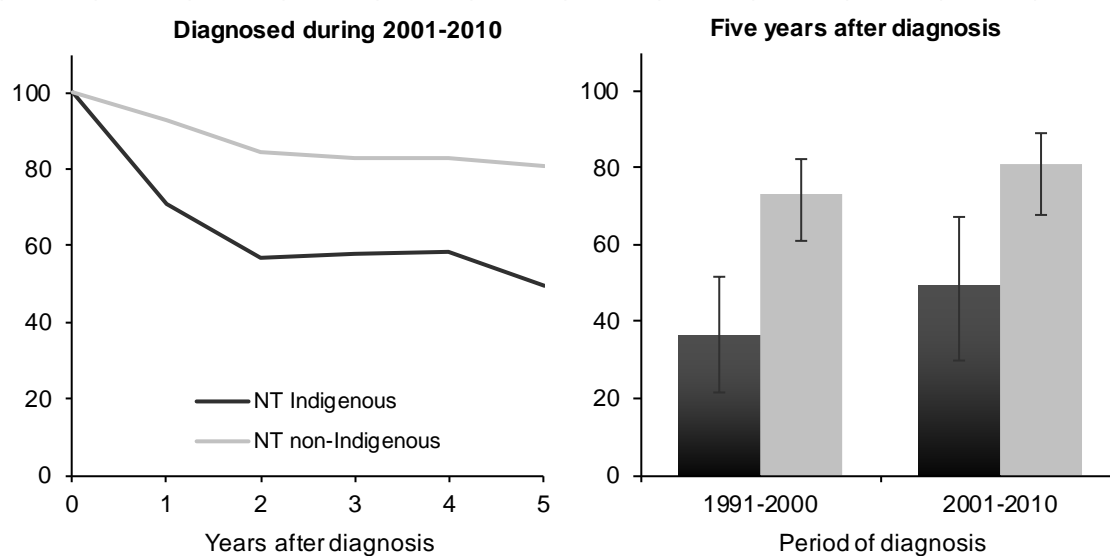
Table 68. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the cervix, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	78	26.0 (19-33)	133	11.5 (9-14)	15.0 (13-17)	8.7 (9-9)
1991-1995	22	44.8 (23-66)	35	16.1 (9-23)	23.9 (16-32)	12.2 (12-13)
1996-2000	20	27.8 (14-42)	33	13.6 (8-19)	16.9 (11-22)	8.9 (9-9)
2001-2005	14	17.9 (7-29)	31	9.8 (6-14)	12.1 (8-16)	7.0 (7-7)
2006-2010*	22	21.2 (11-32)	34	9.4 (6-13)	12.1 (8-16)	6.8 (7-7)
%change in rate						
Overall		-61.0		-51.3	-55.8	-47.8
Annual (95%CI)		-4.8 (-9, -1)		-3.7 (-7, -1)	-4.2 (-7, -2)	-3.8 (-6, -2)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	39	22.6 (14-31)	24	3.7 (2-6)	8.4 (6-11)	2.8 (3-3)
1991-1995	21	44.5 (22-67)	10	7.7 (2-14)	17.5 (10-25)	3.9 (4-4)
1996-2000	11	21.9 (7-37)	9	4.9 (1-9)	9.1 (4-14)	2.8 (3-3)
2001-2006	7	10.9 (1-21)	5	1.1 (0-2)	3.4 (1-6)	2.1 (2-2)
%change in rate						
Overall		-89.7		-83.1	-88.8	-55.2
Annual (95%CI)		-14.1 (-21, -7)		-11.2 (-19, -3)	-13.6 (-18, -8)	-5.2 (-6, -4)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Figure 63. Relative survival rate for cancer of the cervix, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 69. Relative survival rate for cancer of the cervix, by time period and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	58.5 (42-72)	36.3 (21-52)	70.9 (53-84)	49.4 (30-67)
NT non-Indigenous	93.0 (84-97)	73.2 (61-82)	92.7 (83-97)	80.8 (68-89)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the uterus

Figure 64. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the uterus, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of NT Indigenous females is not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

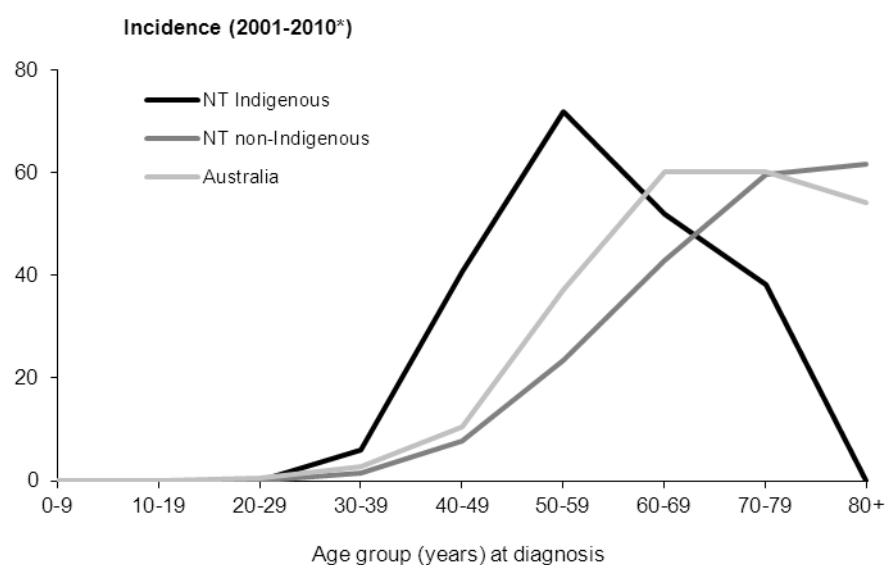
Table 70. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the uterus, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
FEMALE								
Number	40	60	100		3	6	9	
(% of all cancers)	(7)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Crude rate	12.4	8.7	9.9	17.6	np	1.5	1.5	3.2
AS rate	21.9	13.0	14.8	16.3	np	4.3	4.2	2.9
(95% CI)	(15-29)	(9-17)	(11-18)	(16-17)	(np)	(1-8)	(1-7)	(3-3)
Lifetime risk	1 in 56	1 in 106	1 in 90	1 in 71	np	1 in 251	1 in 322	1 in 488

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 65. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the uterus, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

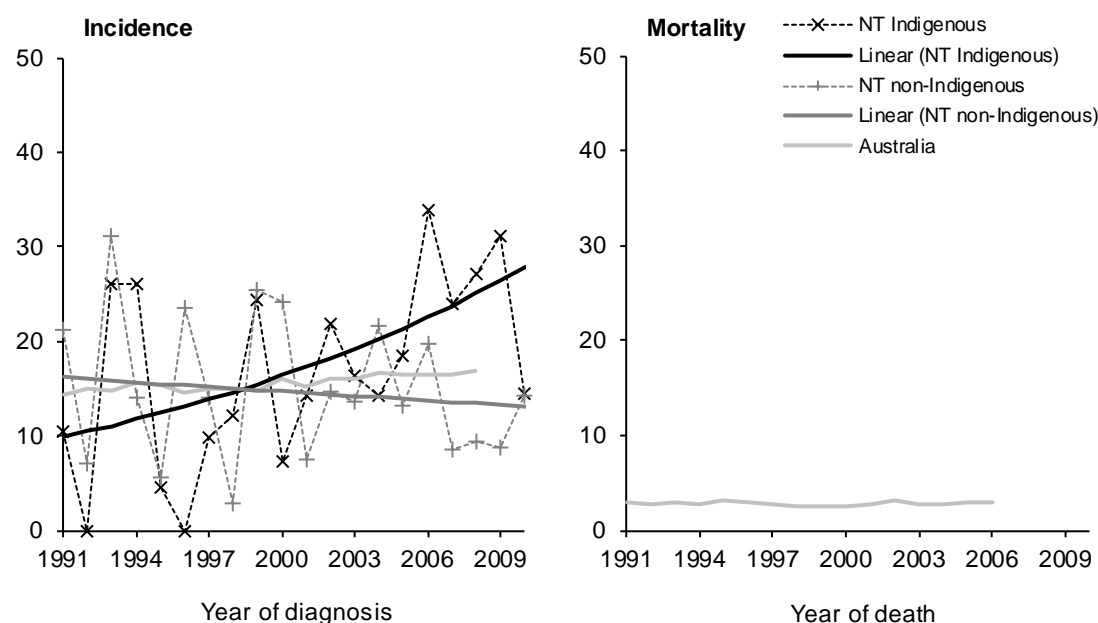
Table 71. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the uterus, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

Age group (years)	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
0-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	np (np)
20-49	17	11.9 (6-18)	11	3.1 (1-5)	4.6 (4-5)
50-64	20	72.3 (41-104)	32	28.3 (18-38)	42.7 (42-44)
65+	3	np (np)	17	51.0 (27-75)	59.4 (58-61)

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates statistical measures which are not published due to small number (1-4) of cases.

Figure 66. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the uterus, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

Table 72. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the uterus, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

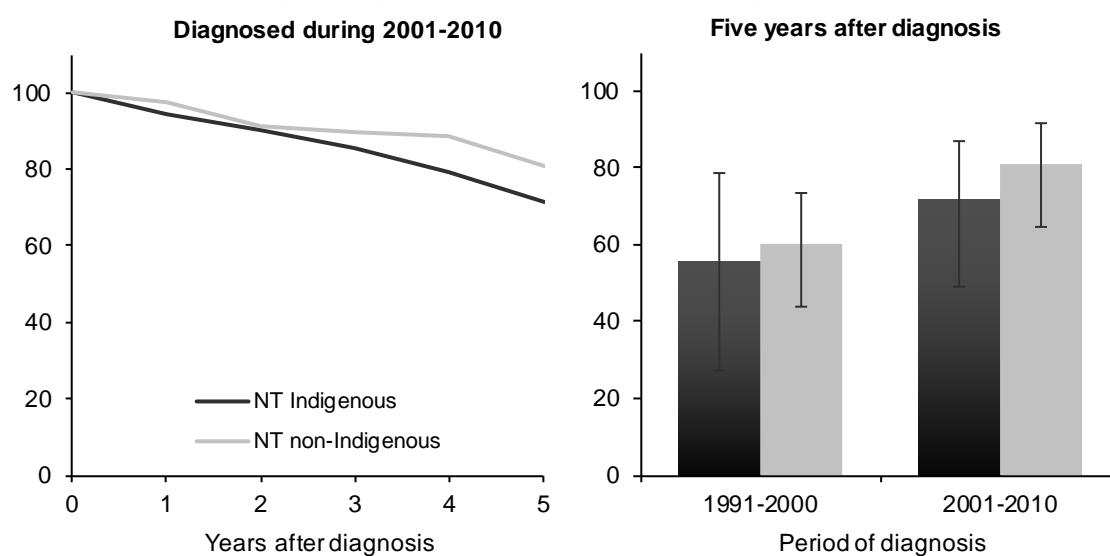
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	56	17.9 (13-23)	105	14.3 (11-17)	14.9 (12-18)	15.7 (15-16)
1991-1995	9	13.5 (4-23)	19	15.8 (8-24)	14.5 (8-21)	15.1 (15-15)
1996-2000	7	11.0 (3-19)	26	18.1 (10-26)	16.2 (10-22)	15.1 (15-15)
2001-2005	14	17.0 (7-27)	24	14.1 (8-21)	14.3 (9-20)	16.1 (16-16)
2006-2010*	26	25.7 (16-36)	36	12.1 (8-17)	15.1 (11-19)	16.6 (16-17)
%change in rate						
Overall		173.0		-18.8	21.1	21.9
Annual (95%CI)		5.4 (0, 11)		-1.1 (-5, 3)	1.0 (-2, 4)	1.2 (-1, 3)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	9	6.3 (2-11)	15	4.7 (2-7)	5.0 (3-7)	2.8 (3-3)
1991-1995	5	13.2 (0-27)	2	np (np)	6.1 (1-11)	2.9 (3-3)
1996-2000	1	np (np)	7	6.4 (1-11)	5.6 (1-10)	2.6 (2-3)
2001-2006	3	np (np)	6	4.3 (1-8)	4.2 (1-7)	2.9 (3-3)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-	-41.6	9.4
Annual (95%CI)		-		-	-3.5 (-12, 5)	0.6 (-1, 2)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 67. Relative survival rate for cancer of the uterus, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 73. Relative survival rate for cancer of the uterus, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	70.3 (41-88)	55.3 (27-79)	94.1 (80-99)	71.4 (49-87)
NT non-Indigenous	76.5 (61-87)	60.1 (44-73)	97.5 (88-100)	81.0 (65-92)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the ovary

Figure 68. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the ovary, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of NT Indigenous females is not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

Table 74. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the ovary, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

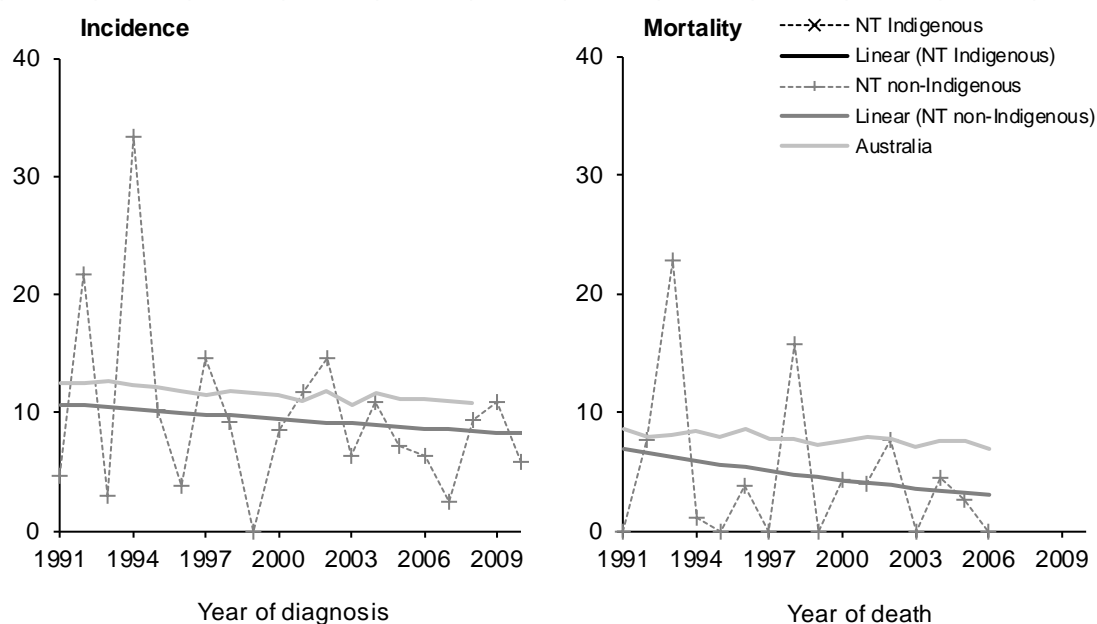
	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
FEMALE								
Number	11	51	62		1	10	11	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(5)
Crude rate	3.4	7.4	6.1	12.1	np	2.5	1.9	8.3
AS rate	8.3	8.5	8.4	11.1	np	3.0	3.0	7.5
(95% CI)	(2-14)	(6-11)	(6-11)	(11-11)	(np)	(1-5)	(1-5)	(7-8)
Lifetime risk	1 in 339	1 in 157	1 in 178	1 in 116	np	1 in 323	1 in 429	1 in 186

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 69. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the ovary, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Table 75. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the ovary, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

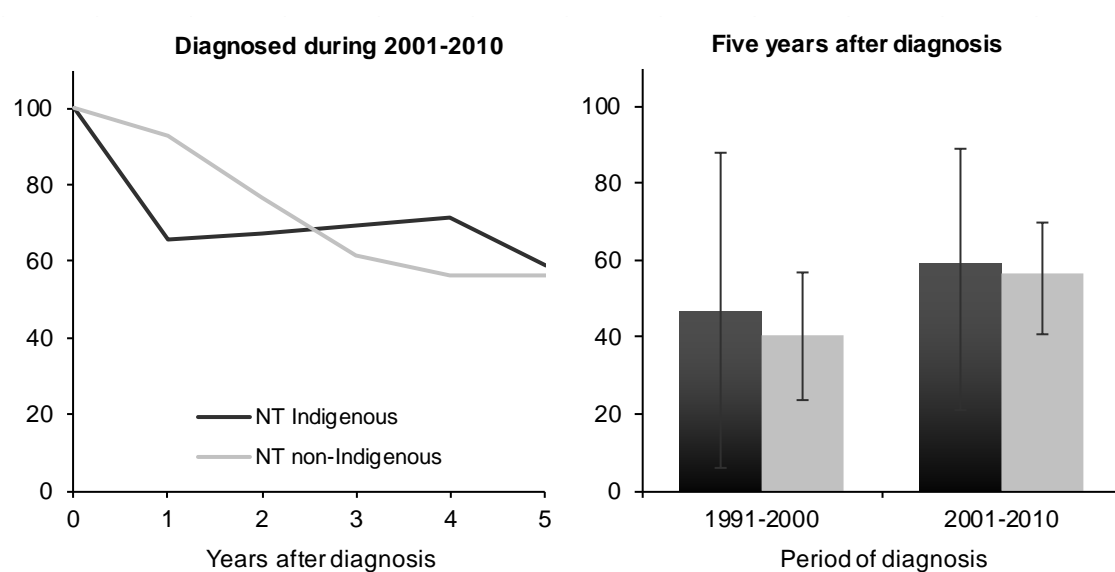
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	17	7.2 (3-11)	85	9.0 (7-11)	8.6 (7-11)	11.6 (11-12)
1991-1995	3	np (np)	18	14.6 (6-23)	12.2 (6-19)	12.4 (12-13)
1996-2000	3	np (np)	16	7.1 (3-11)	7.1 (3-11)	11.6 (11-12)
2001-2005	6	11.1 (0-22)	29	10.3 (6-15)	10.4 (6-14)	11.2 (11-12)
2006-2010*	5	6.3 (0-13)	22	7.0 (4-10)	6.9 (4-10)	10.9 (11-11)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-23.4	-17.4	-13.9
Annual (95%CI)		-		-1.4 (-5, 2)	-1.0 (-4, 2)	-0.9 (-2, 0)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	9	5.8 (2-10)	24	4.1 (2-6)	4.7 (3-7)	7.7 (8-8)
1991-1995	1	np (np)	8	6.0 (0-11)	4.6 (1-9)	8.2 (8-8)
1996-2000	7	13.7 (3-24)	6	4.7 (0-9)	7.6 (3-12)	7.7 (7-8)
2001-2006	1	np (np)	10	3.0 (1-5)	3.0 (1-5)	7.5 (7-8)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-57.6	-54.1	-24.2
Annual (95%CI)		-		-5.6 (-14, 4)	-5.1 (-13, 4)	-1.8 (-3, 0)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 70. Relative survival rate for cancer of the ovary, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 76. Relative survival rate for cancer of the ovary, by time period and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	82.6 (21-100)	46.8 (6-88)	65.8 (31-87)	59.1 (21-89)
NT non-Indigenous	76.8 (58-88)	40.4 (24-57)	92.7 (81-98)	56.5 (41-70)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the prostate

Figure 71. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the prostate, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of NT Indigenous males is not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

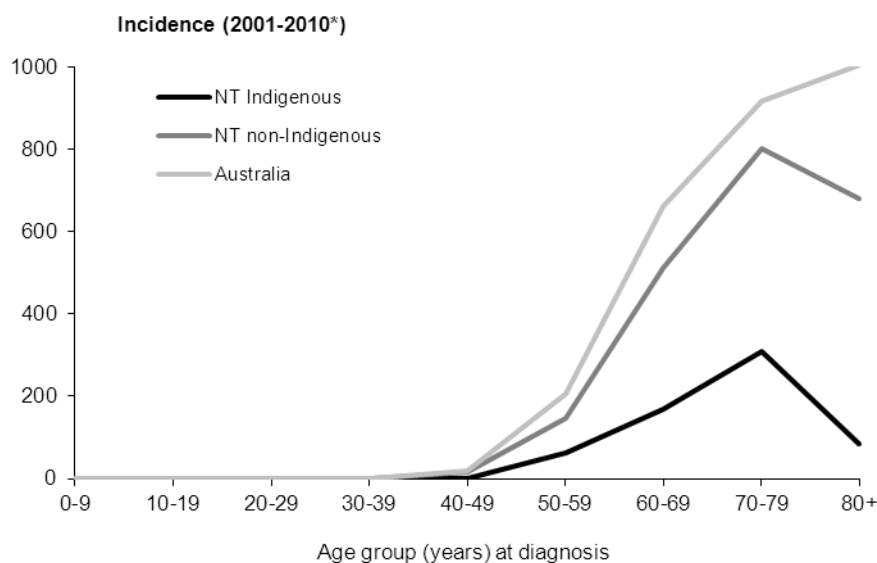
Table 77. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the prostate, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
MALE								
Number	35	647	682		2	48	50	
(% of all cancers)	(7)	(23)	(21)	(29)	(1)	(10)	(7)	(14)
Crude rate	11.2	82.6	62.2	159.1	np	10.6	7.9	28.6
AS rate	43.0	133.3	119.4	163.7	np	34.3	29.3	33.9
(95% CI)	(27-59)	(121-146)	(109-130)	(163-165)	(np)	(23-46)	(20-39)	(33-34)
Lifetime risk	1 in 27	1 in 10	1 in 11	1 in 8	np	1 in 119	1 in 130	1 in 85

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 72. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the prostate, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

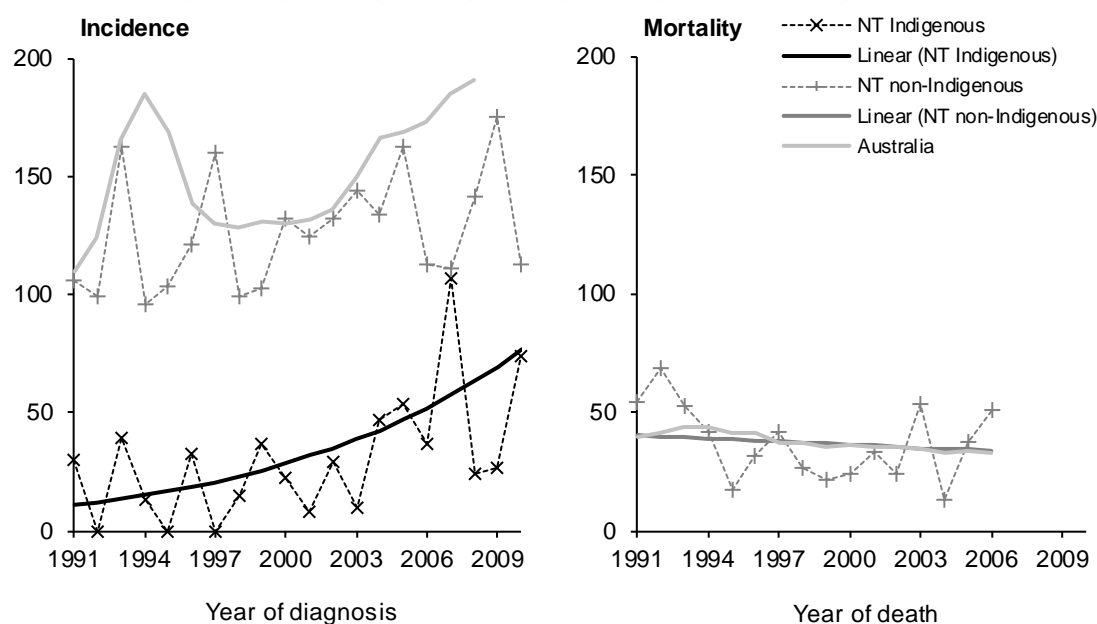
Table 78. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the prostate, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

Age group (years)	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
0-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0 (0-0)
20-49	0	0.0	21	5.3 (3-8)	6.1 (6-6)
50-64	18	80.4 (43-118)	297	205.2 (182-229)	296.7 (294-300)
65+	17	233.2 (122-344)	329	749.7 (669-831)	905.7 (900-912)

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 73. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the prostate, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

The trend line for NT non-Indigenous incidence is omitted in this figure. See the next page for age-stratified analysis.

Table 79. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the prostate, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	46	32.8 (22-43)	910	127.1 (117-137)	111.4 (103-120)	151.7 (151-152)
1991-1995	4	np (np)	90	113.5 (86-141)	90.6 (69-112)	151.3 (150-153)
1996-2000	7	21.7 (4-39)	173	122.7 (101-145)	104.9 (87-123)	131.4 (130-133)
2001-2005	10	30.1 (9-51)	271	137.2 (118-157)	120.7 (104-137)	150.9 (150-152)
2006-2010*	25	53.3 (30-77)	376	130.4 (114-147)	118.2 (104-132)	182.9 (181-184)
% change in rate						
Overall		547.9		-	124.2	228.5
Annual (95%CI)		10.3 (4, 17)		-	4.3 (2, 7)	7.2 (4, 10)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	9	12.3 (4-21)	98	34.1 (26-42)	29.5 (23-36)	36.9 (37-37)
1991-1995	5	24.2 (1-47)	23	43.6 (23-64)	37.4 (22-53)	41.9 (41-43)
1996-2000	2	np (np)	27	27.8 (15-40)	24.3 (14-34)	37.2 (37-38)
2001-2006	2	np (np)	48	34.3 (23-46)	29.3 (20-39)	33.9 (33-34)
% change in rate						
Overall		-		-16.4	-24.0	-26.8
Annual (95%CI)		-		-1.2 (-6, 3)	-1.8 (-6, 2)	-2.1 (-3, -1)

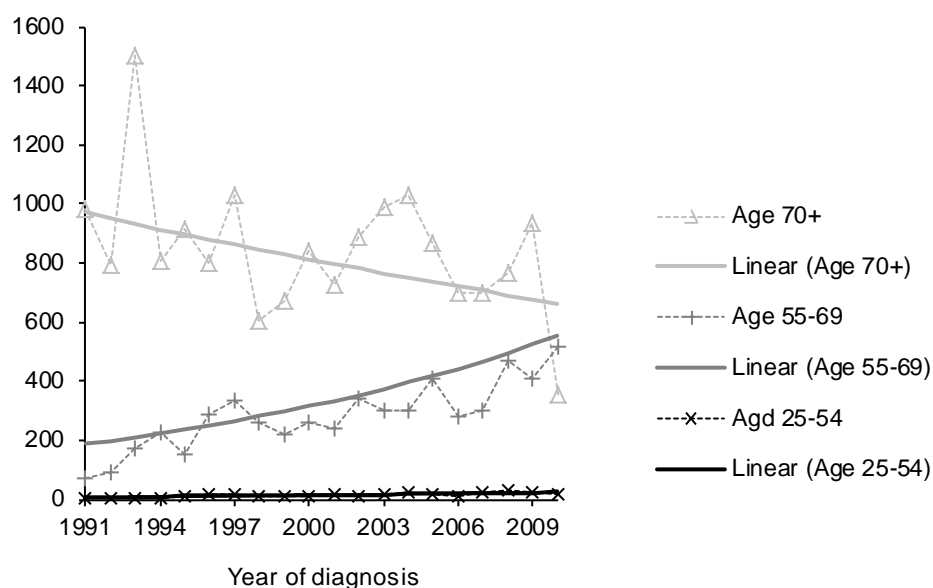
Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Change over time for NT non-Indigenous incidence is omitted in this table. See the next page for age-stratified analysis.

Figure 74. Trend in age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the prostate, NT non-Indigenous

Incidence rates are expressed as number of cases per 100,000 population.
There is no case in the age less than 25 group.

Table 80. Change over time in age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the prostate, NT non-Indigenous and Australia

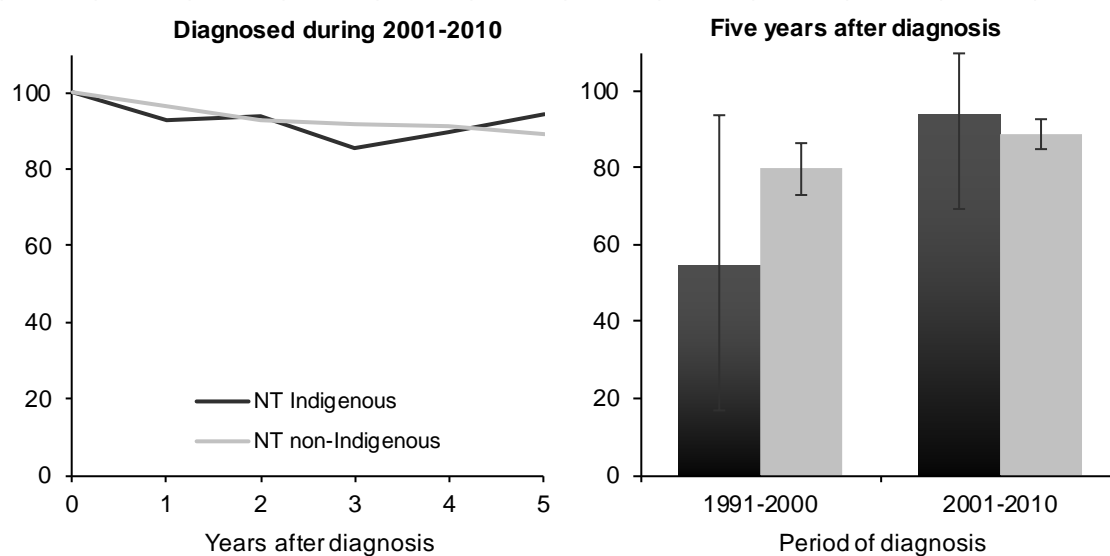
	NT non-Indigenous						Australia		
	Age		Age		Age		Age	Age	Age
	25-54		55-69		70+		25-54	55-69	70+
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate	Rate	Rate
1991-2010*	113	14.9	510	315.3	287	807.6	15.8	433.8	968.6
1991-1995	9	16.6	34	113.5	47	90.6	6.2	351.0	1123.4
1996-2000	27	21.7	87	122.7	59	104.9	11.1	347.3	884.1
2001-2005	34	30.1	146	137.2	91	120.7	19.2	451.0	913.7
2006-2010*	43	53.3	243	130.4	90	118.2	31.0	610.5	993.5
%change in rate									
Overall		174.7		191.2		-31.6	846.0	177.8	-20.9
Annual		5.5		5.8		-2.0	12.6	5.5	-1.2
(95%CI)		(2, 9)		(4, 8)		(-4, 0)	(11, 14)	(4, 7)	(-2, -1)

There is no case in the age less than 25 group of NT non-Indigenous.

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Figure 75. Relative survival rate for cancer of the prostate, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 81. Relative survival rate for cancer of the prostate, by time period and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
MALE				
NT Indigenous	78.3 (40-97)	54.4 (17-94)	92.9 (76-100)	94.1 (69-110)
NT non-Indigenous	94.5 (90-97)	80.0 (73-86)	96.5 (94-98)	88.9 (85-93)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the testis

Figure 76. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the testis, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Incidence of NT Indigenous and mortality of NT Indigenous and NT non-Indigenous are not shown because of small number (1-4) of cases and deaths.

Table 82. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the testis, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

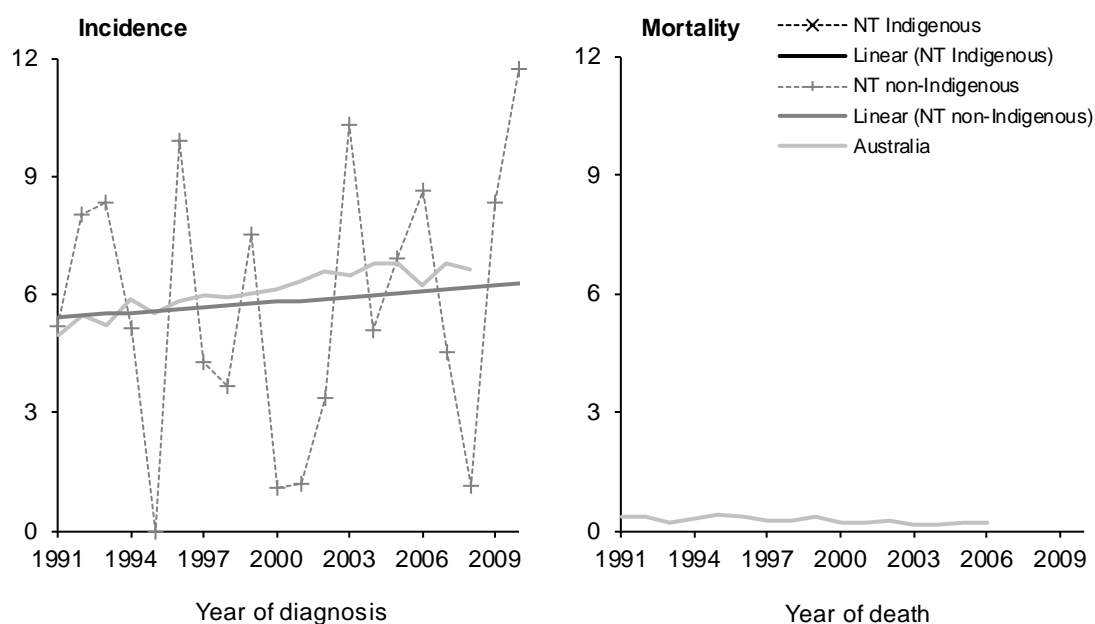
	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
MALE								
Number	4	53	57		1	1	2	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	6.8	5.2	6.5	np	np	np	0.2
AS rate	np	6.1	4.9	6.6	np	np	np	0.2
(95% CI)	(np)	(4-8)	(4-6)	(6-7)	(np)	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Lifetime risk	np	1 in 226	1 in 277	1 in 216	np	np	np	1 in 6947

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 77. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the testis, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Table 83. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the testis, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

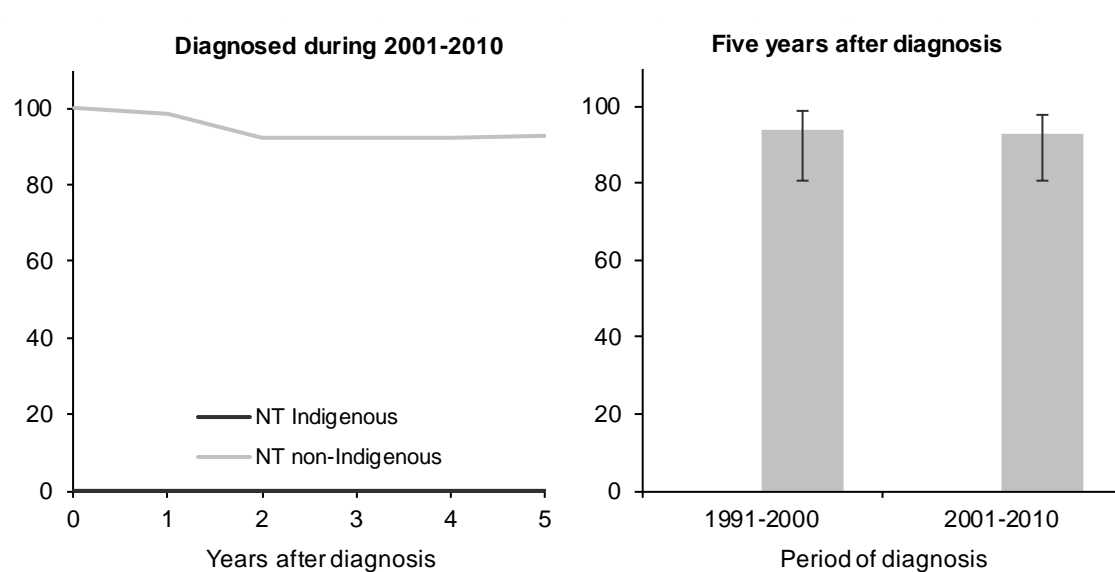
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	7	1.4 (0-3)	96	5.7 (5-7)	4.6 (4-6)	6.1 (6-6)
1991-1995	1	np (np)	20	5.3 (3-8)	4.4 (2-6)	5.4 (5-6)
1996-2000	2	np (np)	23	5.2 (3-7)	4.3 (3-6)	6.0 (6-6)
2001-2005	1	np (np)	23	5.4 (3-8)	4.2 (2-6)	6.6 (6-7)
2006-2010*	3	np (np)	30	6.9 (4-9)	5.7 (4-8)	6.5 (6-7)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		15.6	17.6	17.4
Annual (95%CI)		-		0.8 (-3, 5)	0.9 (-3, 5)	0.9 (-1, 3)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	2	np (np)	4	np (np)	0.4 (0-1)	0.3 (0-0)
1991-1995	0	0.0	3	np (np)	np (np)	0.3 (0-0)
1996-2000	1	np (np)	0	0.0	np (np)	0.3 (0-0)
2001-2006	1	np (np)	1	np (np)	np (np)	0.2 (0-0)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-	-	-48.1
Annual (95%CI)		-		-	-	-4.3 (-7, -2)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 78. Relative survival rate for cancer of the testis, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Survival rates of NT Indigenous are not shown because of small number (<5) of cases.

Table 84. Relative survival rate for cancer of the testis, by time period and Indigenous status, NT

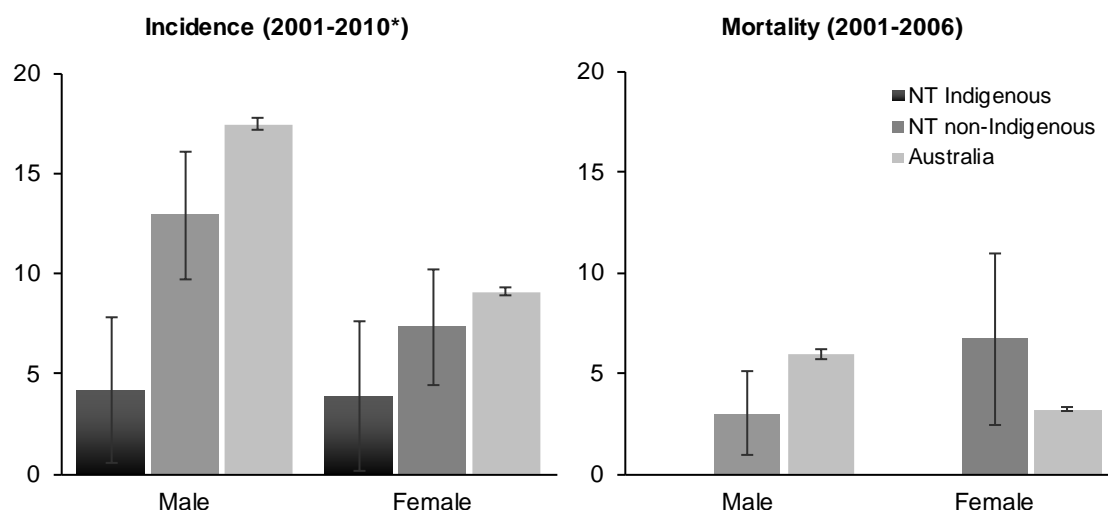
	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
MALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	97.8 (85-100)	93.9 (81-99)	98.3 (88-100)	92.7 (80-98)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Cancer of the kidney and other urinary organs

Figure 79. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the kidney and other urinary organs, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of NT Indigenous are not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

Table 85. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the kidney and other urinary organs, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

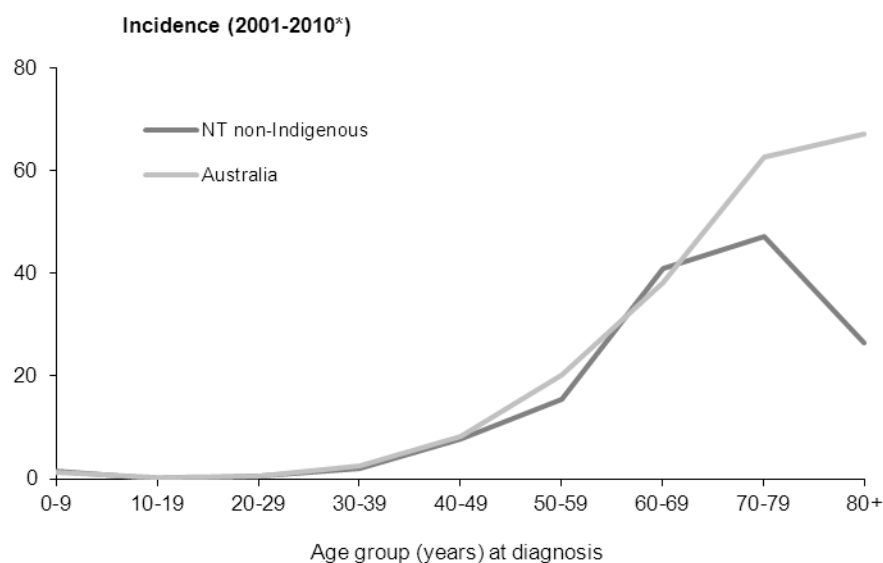
	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	12	115	127		3	22	25	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(2)
Crude rate	1.9	7.8	6.0	13.4	np	2.6	2.1	4.6
AS rate	4.0	10.5	9.2	13.0	np	4.9	4.5	4.4
(95% CI)	(1-7)	(8-13)	(7-11)	(13-13)	(np)	(3-7)	(2-7)	(4-5)
Lifetime risk	1 in 317	1 in 108	1 in 124	1 in 99	np	1 in 303	1 in 363	1 in 351
MALE								
Number	6	84	90		0	10	10	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(3)
Crude rate	1.9	10.7	8.2	17.0	0.0	2.2	1.6	5.5
AS rate	4.2	12.9	11.5	17.4	0.0	3.0	2.6	5.9
(95% CI)	(1-8)	(10-16)	(9-14)	(17-18)	-	(1-5)	(1-4)	(6-6)
Lifetime risk	1 in 213	1 in 82	1 in 90	1 in 75	-	1 in 267	1 in 311	1 in 268
FEMALE								
Number	6	31	37		3	12	15	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(2)
Crude rate	1.9	4.5	3.7	10.0	np	3.0	2.6	3.7
AS rate	3.9	7.3	6.5	9.1	np	6.7	6.1	3.2
(95% CI)	(0-8)	(4-10)	(4-9)	(9-9)	(np)	(2-11)	(3-10)	(3-3)
Lifetime risk	1 in 480	1 in 195	1 in 231	1 in 145	np	1 in 371	1 in 444	1 in 505

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 80. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the kidney and other urinary organs, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Incidence of NT Indigenous are not shown because of very small numbers of cases in all 10-year age groups.

Table 86. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of the kidney and other urinary organs, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

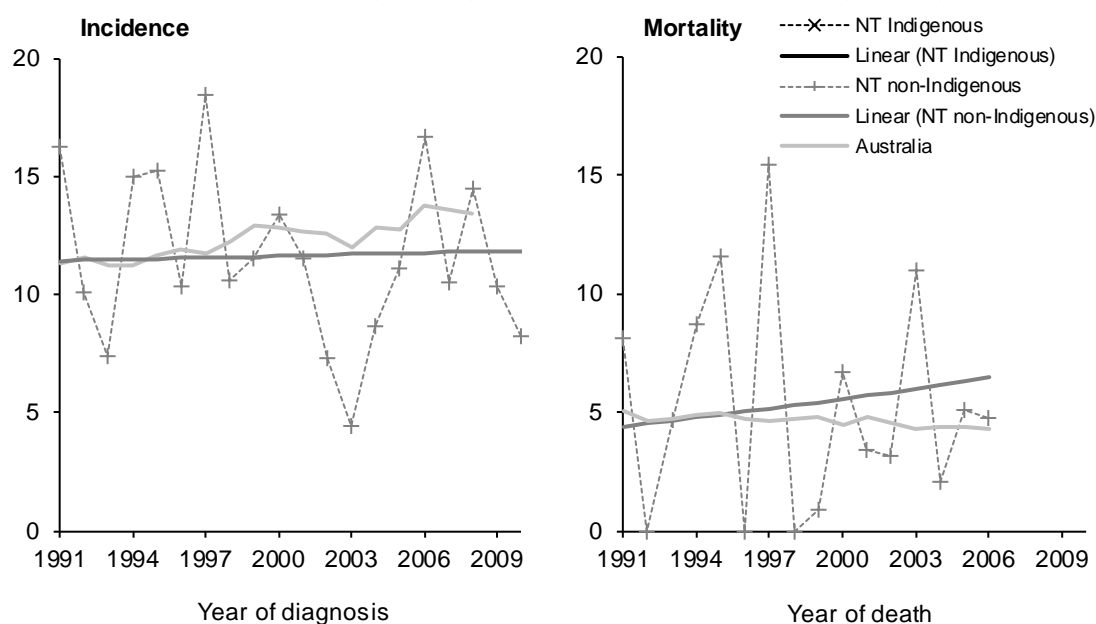
Age group (years)	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
0-19	2	np (np)	3	np (np)	0.6 (1-1)
20-49	3	np (np)	25	3.3 (2-5)	3.8 (4-4)
50-64	5	10.0 (1-19)	49	19.0 (14-24)	23.7 (23-24)
65+	2	np (np)	38	49.2 (34-65)	58.7 (58-60)

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates statistical measures which are not published due to small number (1-4) of cases.

Figure 81. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the kidney and other urinary organs, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Table 87. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the kidney and other urinary organs, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

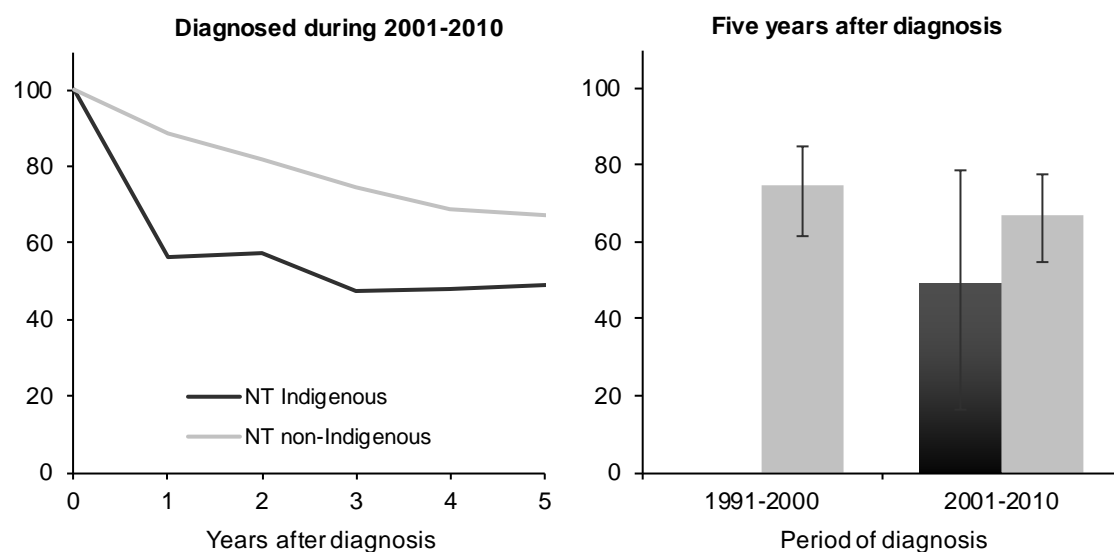
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	14	2.6 (1-4)	197	11.4 (10-13)	9.5 (8-11)	12.4 (12-13)
1991-1995	1	np (np)	32	13.0 (7-19)	9.9 (6-14)	11.4 (11-12)
1996-2000	1	np (np)	50	13.0 (9-17)	10.3 (7-14)	12.3 (12-13)
2001-2005	3	np (np)	40	8.6 (6-12)	7.1 (5-10)	12.6 (12-13)
2006-2010*	9	6.3 (1-11)	75	11.9 (9-15)	10.8 (8-13)	13.6 (13-14)
% change in rate						
Overall		-		3.7	19.5	20.2
Annual (95%CI)		-		0.2 (-2, 3)	0.9 (-2, 4)	1.1 (-1, 3)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	4	np (np)	43	5.3 (3-7)	4.4 (3-6)	4.6 (5-5)
1991-1995	1	np (np)	9	6.8 (2-11)	5.2 (2-9)	4.8 (5-5)
1996-2000	0	0.0	12	4.6 (2-8)	3.6 (1-6)	4.6 (4-5)
2001-2006	3	np (np)	22	4.9 (3-7)	4.5 (2-7)	4.4 (4-5)
% change in rate						
Overall		-		45.7	69.0	-19.6
Annual (95%CI)		-		2.5 (-4, 10)	3.6 (-3, 11)	-1.4 (-3, 0)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 82. Relative survival rate for cancer of the kidney and other urinary organs, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Survival rates of NT Indigenous diagnosed in 1991–2000 are not shown because of small number (<5) of cases.

Table 88. Relative survival rate for cancer of the kidney and other urinary organs, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

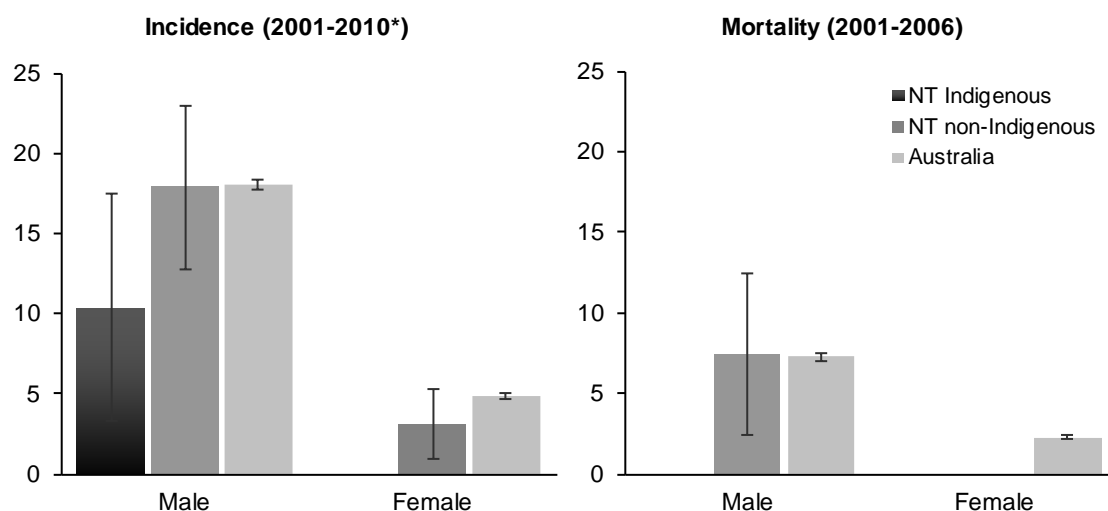
	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	56.1 (24-80)	49.3 (17-79)
NT non-Indigenous	84.1 (73-91)	74.7 (62-85)	88.6 (80-94)	67.2 (55-77)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	62.0 (13-91)	0.0 (0-0)
NT non-Indigenous	85.4 (72-93)	79.4 (64-90)	94.0 (85-98)	65.7 (51-78)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	51.2 (11-82)	56.0 (12-90)
NT non-Indigenous	80.8 (56-93)	63.0 (38-81)	72.6 (50-86)	71.0 (48-86)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Cancer of the bladder

Figure 83. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the bladder, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Incidence of NT Indigenous females and mortality of NT females and NT Indigenous males are not shown because of small number (1-4) of cases and deaths.

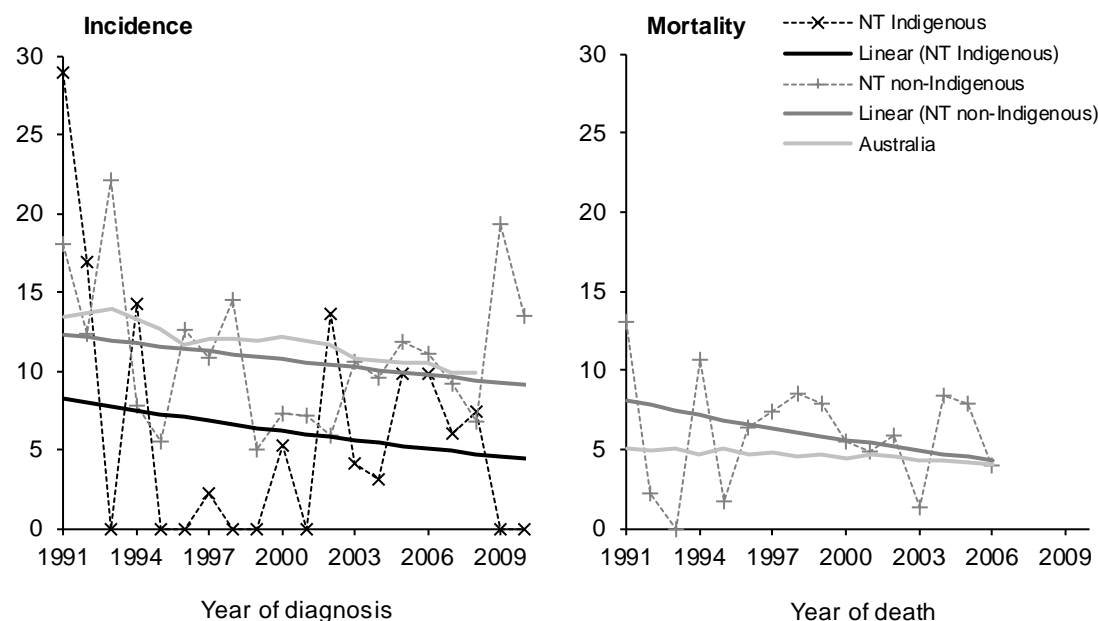
Table 89. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the bladder, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	13	79	92		5	15	20	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Crude rate	2.0	5.4	4.4	11.2	1.4	1.8	1.6	4.5
AS rate	5.2	11.0	9.8	10.7	4.4	5.4	5.1	4.3
(95% CI)	(2-8)	(8-14)	(8-12)	(11-11)	(0-8)	(2-8)	(3-8)	(4-4)
Lifetime risk	1 in 206	1 in 160	1 in 169	1 in 149	1 in 170	1 in 445	1 in 336	1 in 496
MALE								
Number	11	70	81		4	11	15	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Crude rate	3.5	8.9	7.4	16.7	np	2.4	2.4	6.3
AS rate	10.4	17.9	16.6	18.1	np	7.4	7.6	7.2
(95% CI)	(3-17)	(13-23)	(12-21)	(18-18)	(np)	(2-12)	(3-12)	(7-7)
Lifetime risk	1 in 116	1 in 106	1 in 108	1 in 93	np	1 in 279	1 in 195	1 in 318
FEMALE								
Number	2	9	11		1	4	5	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Crude rate	np	1.3	1.1	5.7	np	np	0.9	2.8
AS rate	np	3.1	2.8	4.9	np	np	2.4	2.3
(95% CI)	(np)	(1-5)	(1-5)	(5-5)	(np)	(np)	(0-5)	(2-2)
Lifetime risk	np	1 in 608	1 in 578	1 in 349	np	np	1 in 3832	1 in 1067

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 84. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the bladder, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

Table 90. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the bladder, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

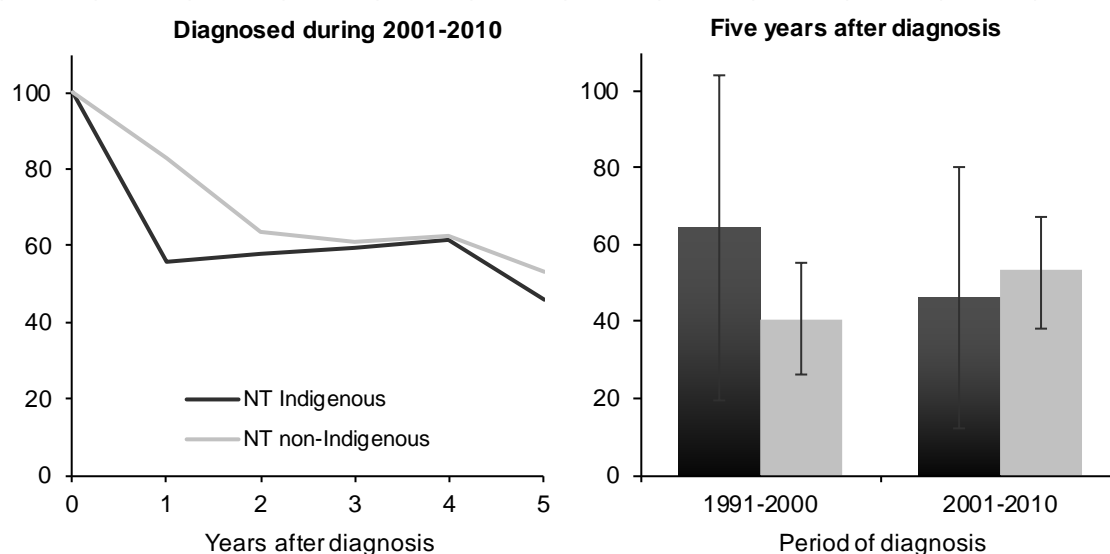
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	22	5.7 (3-8)	133	11.0 (9-13)	9.9 (8-12)	11.7 (12-12)
1991-1995	7	11.7 (3-21)	28	12.6 (7-19)	12.3 (7-17)	13.4 (13-14)
1996-2000	2	np (np)	26	9.8 (6-14)	8.1 (5-11)	12.0 (12-12)
2001-2005	6	6.2 (1-12)	29	9.4 (5-13)	8.7 (5-12)	11.1 (11-11)
2006-2010*	7	4.3 (1-8)	50	12.3 (8-16)	10.7 (8-14)	10.1 (10-10)
%change in rate						
Overall		-47.4		-26.2	-29.5	-40.9
Annual (95%CI)		-3.3 (-10, 4)		-1.6 (-5, 2)	-1.8 (-5, 1)	-3.0 (-4, -2)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	9	3.8 (1-6)	40	6.0 (4-8)	5.5 (4-7)	4.6 (5-5)
1991-1995	4	np (np)	10	5.3 (2-9)	5.9 (2-9)	4.9 (5-5)
1996-2000	0	0.0	15	7.2 (3-11)	5.6 (2-9)	4.6 (4-5)
2001-2006	5	4.4 (0-8)	15	5.4 (2-8)	5.1 (3-8)	4.3 (4-4)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-46.9	-38.7	-22.9
Annual (95%CI)		-		-4.1 (-10, 3)	-3.2 (-9, 3)	-1.7 (-3, -1)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 85. Relative survival rate for cancer of the bladder, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 91. Relative survival rate for cancer of the bladder, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

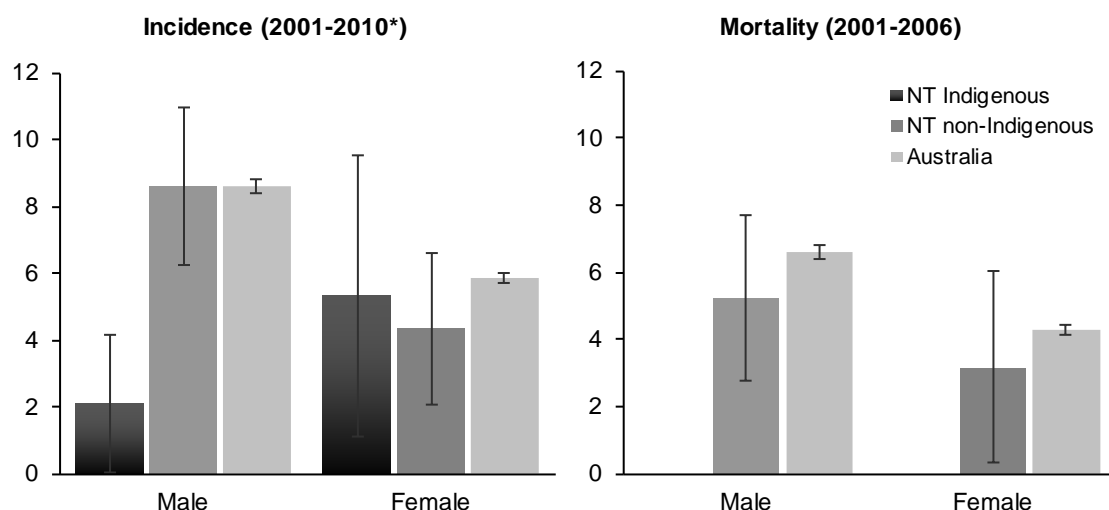
	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	59.1 (22-86)	64.4 (20-104)	56.0 (26-79)	46.0 (12-80)
NT non-Indigenous	71.5 (57-82)	40.6 (26-55)	82.9 (72-90)	53.3 (38-67)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	61.2 (18-90)	84.5 (25-124)	66.3 (31-88)	54.4 (14-90)
NT non-Indigenous	71.5 (55-83)	39.0 (24-55)	87.7 (77-94)	56.0 (39-71)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	71.6 (34-91)	47.9 (15-80)	46.0 (14-74)	33.9 (7-66)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Cancer of the brain and central nervous system

Figure 86. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the brain and central nervous system, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of NT Indigenous are not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

Table 92. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the brain and central nervous system, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

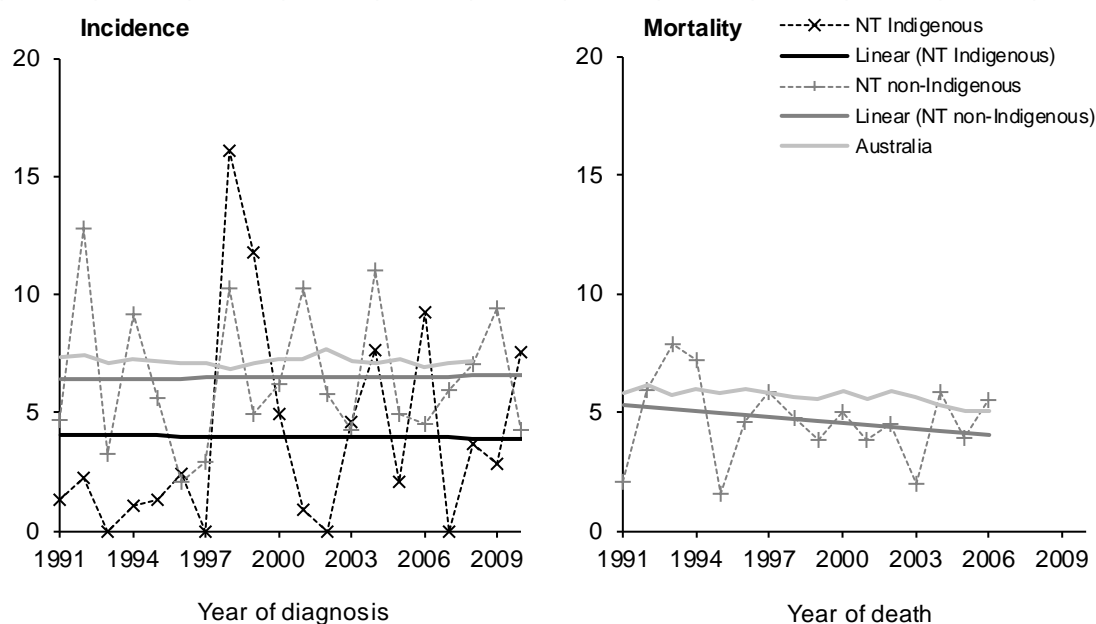
	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	15	80	95		6	27	33	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Crude rate	2.4	5.4	4.5	7.4	1.6	3.2	2.7	5.5
AS rate	4.1	6.7	6.2	7.2	3.8	4.4	4.4	5.4
(95% CI)	(1-7)	(5-8)	(5-8)	(7-7)	(0-8)	(2-6)	(3-6)	(5-6)
Lifetime risk	1 in 353	1 in 165	1 in 186	1 in 175	1 in 692	1 in 258	1 in 293	1 in 231
MALE								
Number	5	61	66		3	21	24	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(3)
Crude rate	1.6	7.8	6.0	8.5	np	4.6	3.8	6.5
AS rate	2.1	8.6	7.4	8.6	np	5.2	4.9	6.6
(95% CI)	(0-4)	(6-11)	(5-9)	(8-9)	(np)	(3-8)	(3-7)	(6-7)
Lifetime risk	1 in 663	1 in 121	1 in 140	1 in 146	np	1 in 223	1 in 243	1 in 190
FEMALE								
Number	10	19	29		3	6	9	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Crude rate	3.1	2.8	2.9	6.2	np	1.5	1.5	4.6
AS rate	5.3	4.3	4.6	5.9	np	3.2	3.4	4.3
(95% CI)	(1-10)	(2-7)	(3-7)	(6-6)	(np)	(0-6)	(1-6)	(4-4)
Lifetime risk	1 in 272	1 in 316	1 in 303	1 in 218	np	1 in 321	1 in 399	1 in 292

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 87. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the brain and central nervous system, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Table 93. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the brain and central nervous system, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	28	4.2 (2-6)	132	6.5 (5-8)	6.1 (5-7)	7.2 (7-7)
1991-1995	5	1.2 (0-2)	28	7.1 (4-10)	5.9 (4-8)	7.2 (7-7)
1996-2000	8	7.1 (1-14)	24	5.5 (2-9)	5.8 (3-9)	7.1 (7-7)
2001-2005	7	3.1 (0-6)	41	7.2 (5-10)	6.3 (4-8)	7.3 (7-7)
2006-2010*	8	4.7 (0-9)	39	6.4 (4-9)	6.1 (4-8)	7.1 (7-7)
% change in rate						
Overall		-3.3		2.2	2.4	-3.2
Annual (95%CI)		-0.2 (-6, 6)		0.1 (-3, 3)	0.1 (-3, 3)	-0.2 (-1, 1)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	13	3.0 (1-5)	65	4.7 (3-6)	4.4 (3-6)	5.6 (6-6)
1991-1995	4	np (np)	17	4.9 (2-8)	4.1 (2-6)	5.9 (6-6)
1996-2000	3	np (np)	21	4.8 (2-7)	4.4 (2-7)	5.8 (6-6)
2001-2006	6	3.8 (0-8)	27	4.4 (2-6)	4.4 (3-6)	5.4 (5-6)
% change in rate						
Overall		-		-24.3	-13.9	-13.6
Annual (95%CI)		-		-1.8 (-7, 4)	-1.0 (-6, 4)	-1.0 (-2, 0)

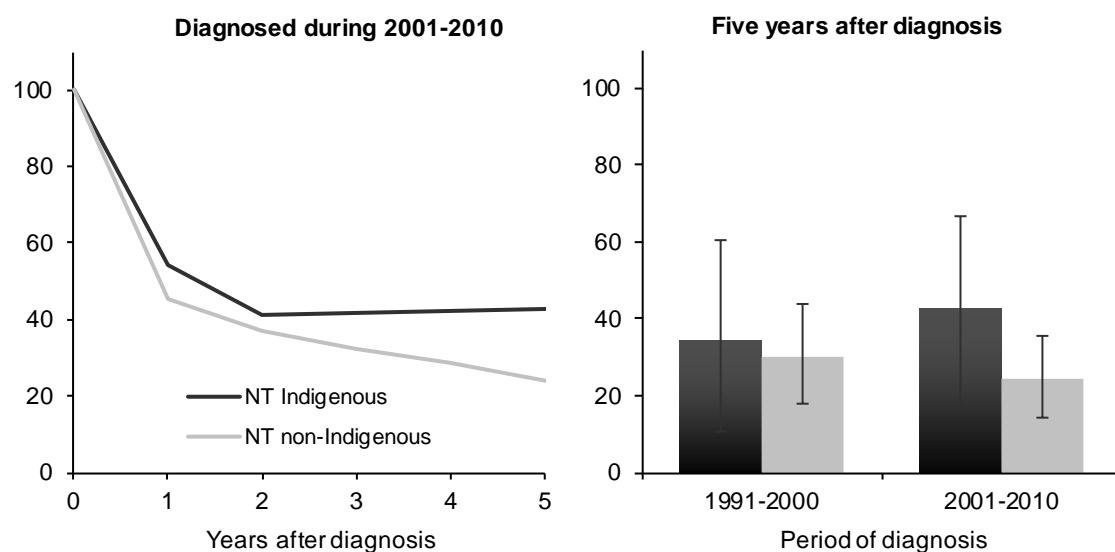
Incidence and mortality rates are expressed as number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population and age-standardised to 2001 Australian Estimated Resident Population.

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 88. Relative survival rate for cancer of the brain and central nervous system, by Indigenous status, NT



Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

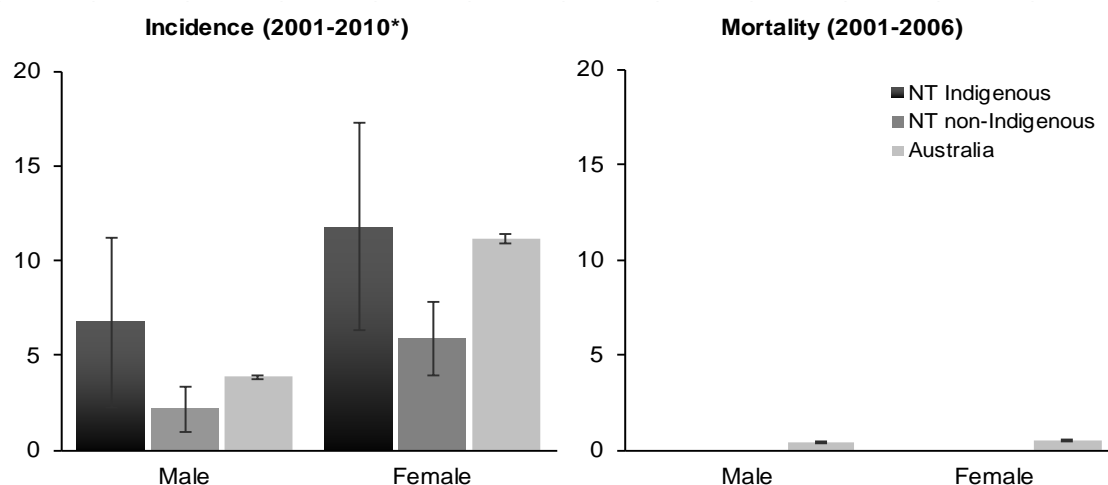
Table 94. Relative survival rate for cancer of the brain and central nervous system, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	42.5 (16-68)	34.2 (11-60)	54.2 (27-76)	42.5 (18-67)
NT non-Indigenous	51.5 (36-65)	30.3 (18-44)	45.5 (34-57)	24.1 (14-36)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	57.4 (17-84)	43.3 (10-74)	80.9 (21-98)	63.3 (13-93)
NT non-Indigenous	46.7 (28-64)	29.0 (14-46)	46.9 (34-59)	28.2 (16-41)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	20.8 (1-61)	20.9 (1-61)	40.8 (13-68)	31.9 (8-61)
NT non-Indigenous	58.5 (34-77)	32.1 (13-53)	40.3 (17-63)	9.6 (1-33)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the thyroid

Figure 89. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the thyroid, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of NT Indigenous and NT non-Indigenous are not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

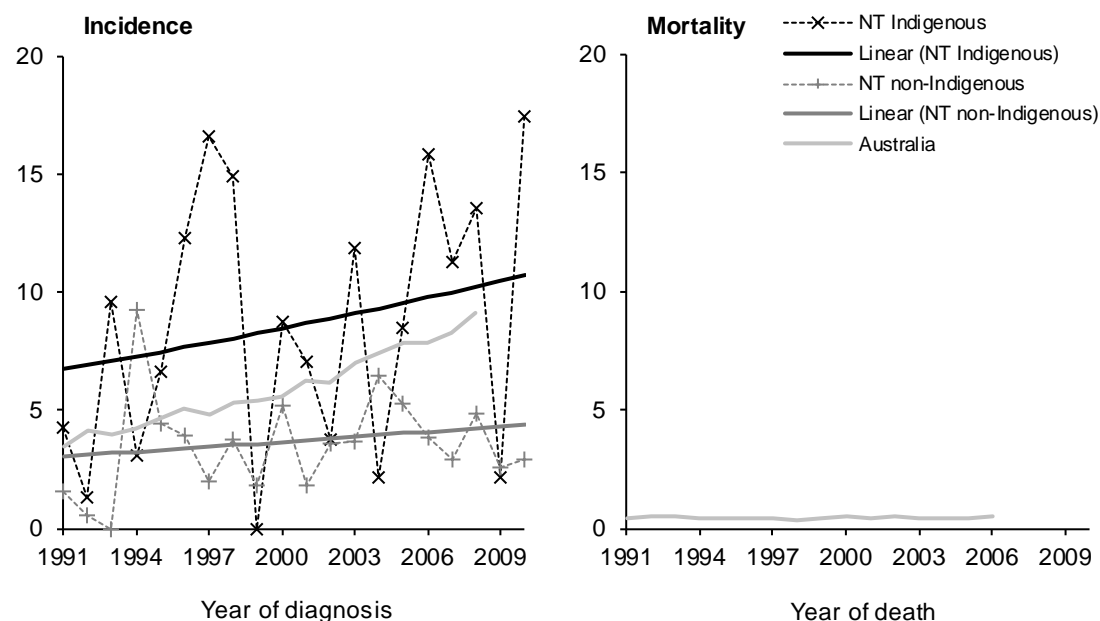
Table 95. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the thyroid, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	33	57	90		4	0	4	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	5.2	3.9	4.3	7.6	np	0.0	np	0.5
AS rate	9.6	3.8	5.0	7.5	np	0.0	np	0.5
(95% CI)	(6-13)	(3-5)	(4-6)	(7-8)	(np)	-	(np)	(0-0)
Lifetime risk	1 in 120	1 in 318	1 in 242	1 in 169	np	-	np	1 in 3248
MALE								
Number	10	16	26		2	0	2	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	3.2	2.0	2.4	3.8	np	0.0	np	0.4
AS rate	6.8	2.2	2.9	3.8	np	0.0	np	0.4
(95% CI)	(2-11)	(1-3)	(2-4)	(4-4)	(np)	-	(np)	(0-0)
Lifetime risk	1 in 145	1 in 618	1 in 422	1 in 324	np	-	np	1 in 3227
FEMALE								
Number	23	41	64		2	0	2	
(% of all cancers)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	7.1	6.0	6.3	11.4	np	0.0	np	0.5
AS rate	11.8	5.8	7.3	11.2	np	0.0	np	0.5
(95% CI)	(6-17)	(4-8)	(5-9)	(11-11)	(np)	-	(np)	(0-1)
Lifetime risk	1 in 106	1 in 198	1 in 163	1 in 115	np	-	np	1 in 3272

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 90. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the thyroid, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

Table 96. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the thyroid, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

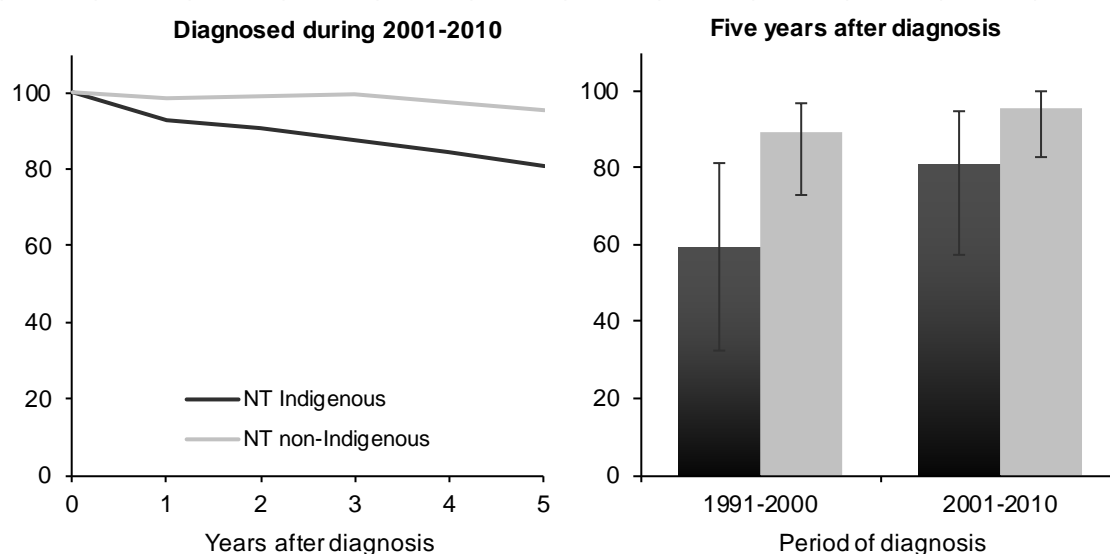
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	52	8.9 (6-12)	91	3.6 (3-4)	4.6 (4-6)	6.1 (6-6)
1991-1995	6	5.0 (0-10)	11	3.3 (0-7)	3.6 (1-6)	4.1 (4-4)
1996-2000	13	10.4 (4-17)	23	3.4 (2-5)	4.8 (3-7)	5.2 (5-5)
2001-2005	14	6.7 (3-11)	31	4.2 (3-6)	4.8 (3-6)	6.9 (7-7)
2006-2010*	19	11.8 (6-18)	26	3.4 (2-5)	5.0 (3-7)	8.4 (8-9)
%change in rate						
Overall		58.2		43.8	42.4	127.5
Annual (95%CI)		2.4 (-3, 8)		1.9 (-2, 6)	1.9 (-1, 5)	5.0 (3, 7)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	10	3.6 (1-6)	5	0.7 (0-1)	1.3 (1-2)	0.4 (0-0)
1991-1995	2	np (np)	2	np (np)	np (np)	0.4 (0-0)
1996-2000	4	np (np)	3	np (np)	2.1 (0-4)	0.4 (0-0)
2001-2006	4	np (np)	0	0.0	np (np)	0.5 (0-0)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-	-78.2	2.9
Annual (95%CI)		-		-	-9.7 (-19, 1)	0.2 (-1, 1)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 91. Relative survival rate for cancer of the thyroid, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 97. Relative survival rate for cancer of the thyroid, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	75.6 (49-90)	59.3 (32-81)	92.7 (76-99)	80.7 (57-95)
NT non-Indigenous	94.6 (79-99)	89.5 (73-97)	98.6 (89-100)	95.3 (83-100)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	41.4 (5-78)	22.4 (1-65)	92.6 (49-101)	70.6 (22-100)
NT non-Indigenous	90.5 (48-99)	71.2 (33-91)	100.7 (101-101)	103.2 (103-103)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	87.6 (55-98)	72.3 (39-94)	92.7 (71-99)	84.6 (57-98)
NT non-Indigenous	96.3 (74-100)	97.1 (75-101)	97.8 (84-100)	92.5 (76-98)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Hodgkin lymphoma

Figure 92. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for Hodgkin lymphoma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Incidence of NT Indigenous females and mortality of NT total are not shown because of small number (1-4) of cases and deaths.

Table 98. Incidence and mortality for Hodgkin lymphoma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	8	34	42		0	4	4	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	1.3	2.3	2.0	2.4	0.0	np	np	0.3
AS rate	1.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	0.0	np	np	0.3
(95% CI)	(0-2)	(2-4)	(2-3)	(2-2)	-	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Lifetime risk	1 in 1253	1 in 536	1 in 593	1 in 558	-	np	np	1 in 4787
MALE								
Number	6	20	26		0	3	3	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	0.0	np	np	0.3
AS rate	1.6	3.0	2.9	2.6	0.0	np	np	0.4
(95% CI)	(0-3)	(2-5)	(2-4)	(3-3)	-	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Lifetime risk	1 in 899	1 in 479	1 in 489	1 in 496	-	np	np	1 in 3832
FEMALE								
Number	2	14	16		0	1	1	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Crude rate	np	2.0	1.6	2.2	0.0	np	np	0.3
AS rate	np	2.2	1.8	2.1	0.0	np	np	0.3
(95% CI)	(np)	(1-4)	(1-3)	(2-2)	-	(np)	(np)	(0-0)
Lifetime risk	np	1 in 657	1 in 801	1 in 635	-	np	np	1 in 6281

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 93. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for Hodgkin lymphoma, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Table 99. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for Hodgkin lymphoma, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

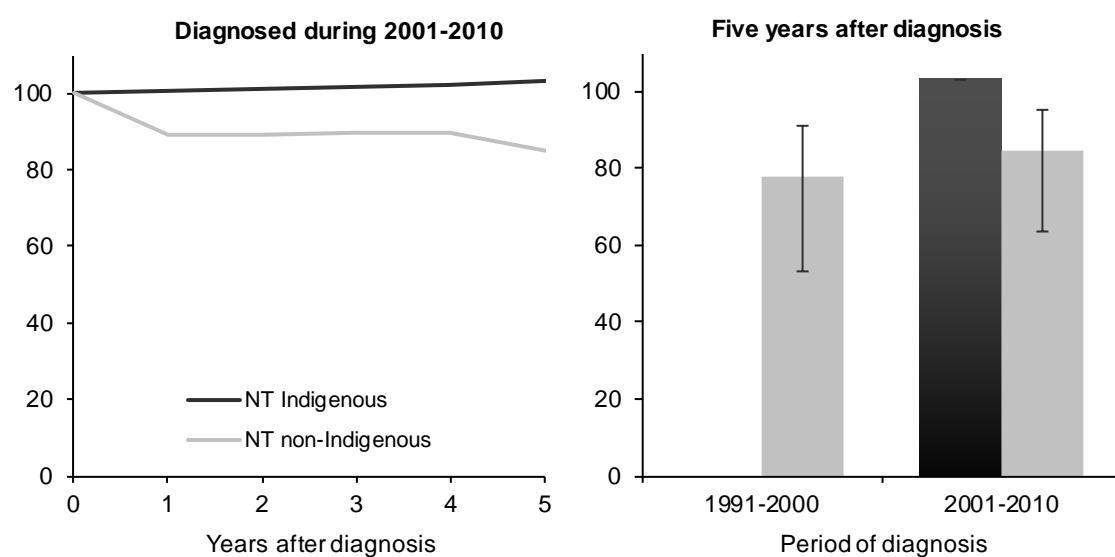
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	9	0.7 (0-1)	55	2.5 (2-3)	2.1 (2-3)	2.2 (2-2)
1991-2000	1	np	21	2.2 (1-3)	1.7 (1-3)	2.0 (2-2)
2001-2010*	8	1.1 (0-2)	34	2.7 (2-4)	2.5 (2-3)	2.4 (2-2)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		89.6	145.3	30.8
Annual (95%CI)		-		3.4 (-2, 9)	4.8 (0, 10)	1.6 (0, 3)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	2	np (np)	4	np (np)	0.6 (0-1)	0.4 (0-0)
1991-2000	2	np (np)	0	0.0	np (np)	0.4 (0-0)
2001-2006	0	0.0	4	np (np)	np (np)	0.3 (0-0)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-	-	-48.7
Annual (95%CI)		-		-	-	-4.4 (-6, -3)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 94. Relative survival rate for Hodgkin lymphoma, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Survival rates of NT Indigenous diagnosed in 1991–2000 are not shown because of small number (<5) of cases.

Table 100. Relative survival rate for Hodgkin lymphoma, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

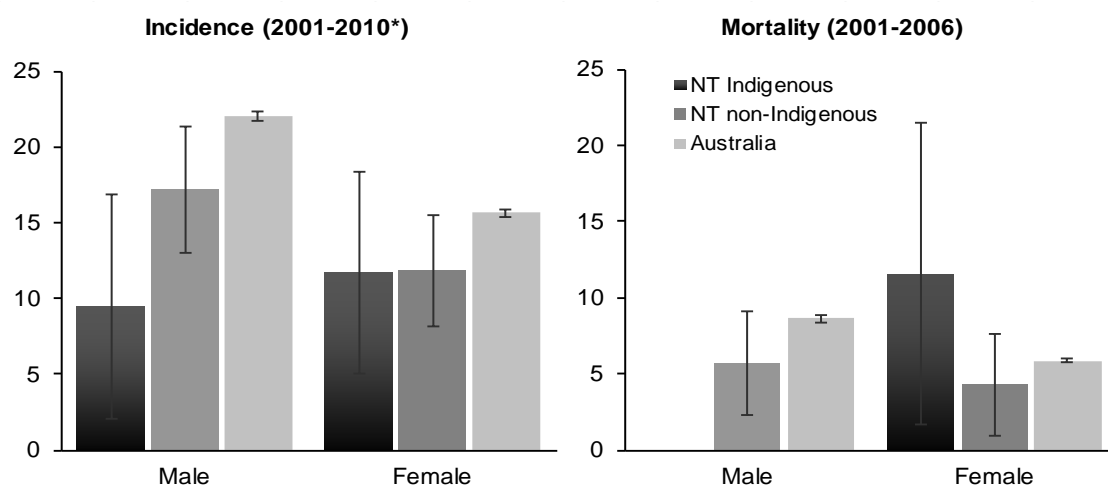
	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	100.5 (100-100)	103.1 (103-103)
NT non-Indigenous	90.9 (67-98)	77.7 (53-91)	88.9 (72-96)	84.8 (64-95)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	100.5 (100-100)	103.0 (103-103)
NT non-Indigenous	93.2 (59-99)	72.4 (41-89)	85.7 (61-96)	78.0 (46-94)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	86.4 (34-99)	88.5 (34-101)	93.4 (59-100)	93.9 (60-100)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma

Figure 95. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of NT Indigenous males is not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

Table 101. Incidence and mortality for non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

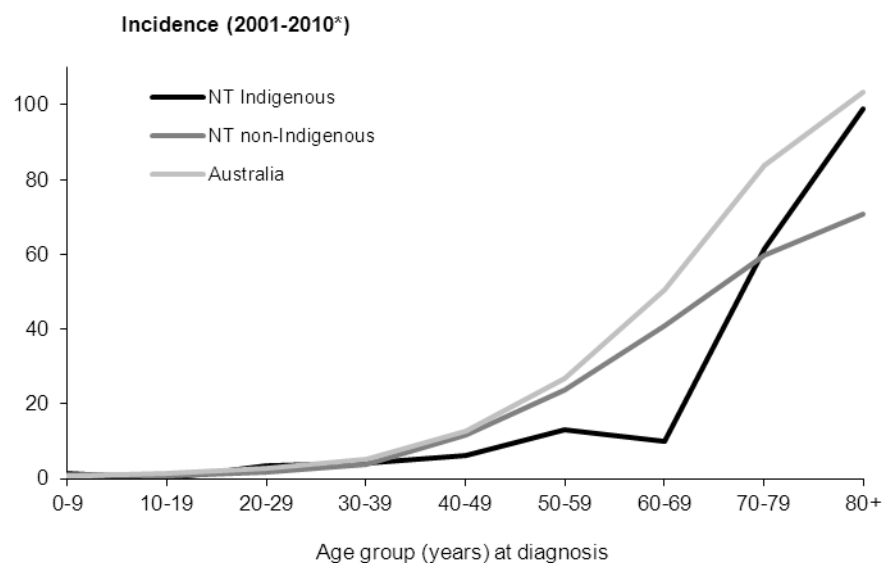
	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	29	158	187		10	24	34	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)
Crude rate	4.6	10.7	8.9	19.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	7.3
AS rate	10.8	14.8	14.2	18.6	8.0	5.2	5.7	7.1
(95% CI)	(6-16)	(12-18)	(12-17)	(18-19)	(2-14)	(3-8)	(3-8)	(7-7)
Lifetime risk	1 in 113	1 in 96	1 in 97	1 in 72	1 in 219	1 in 280	1 in 266	1 in 235
MALE								
Number	13	103	116		3	16	19	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(4)
Crude rate	4.2	13.2	10.6	21.3	np	3.5	3.0	7.9
AS rate	9.4	17.1	16.1	22.0	np	5.7	5.3	8.6
(95% CI)	(2-17)	(13-21)	(12-20)	(22-22)	(np)	(2-9)	(2-8)	(8-9)
Lifetime risk	1 in 128	1 in 78	1 in 82	1 in 62	np	1 in 218	1 in 228	1 in 196
FEMALE								
Number	16	55	71		7	8	15	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(4)
Crude rate	5.0	8.0	7.0	17.2	3.8	2.0	2.6	6.8
AS rate	11.7	11.8	11.9	15.6	11.5	4.3	5.9	5.9
(95% CI)	(5-18)	(8-15)	(9-15)	(15-16)	(2-21)	(1-8)	(2-9)	(6-6)
Lifetime risk	1 in 104	1 in 143	1 in 127	1 in 86	1 in 172	1 in 484	1 in 338	1 in 290

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 96. Age-specific incidence rates for non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

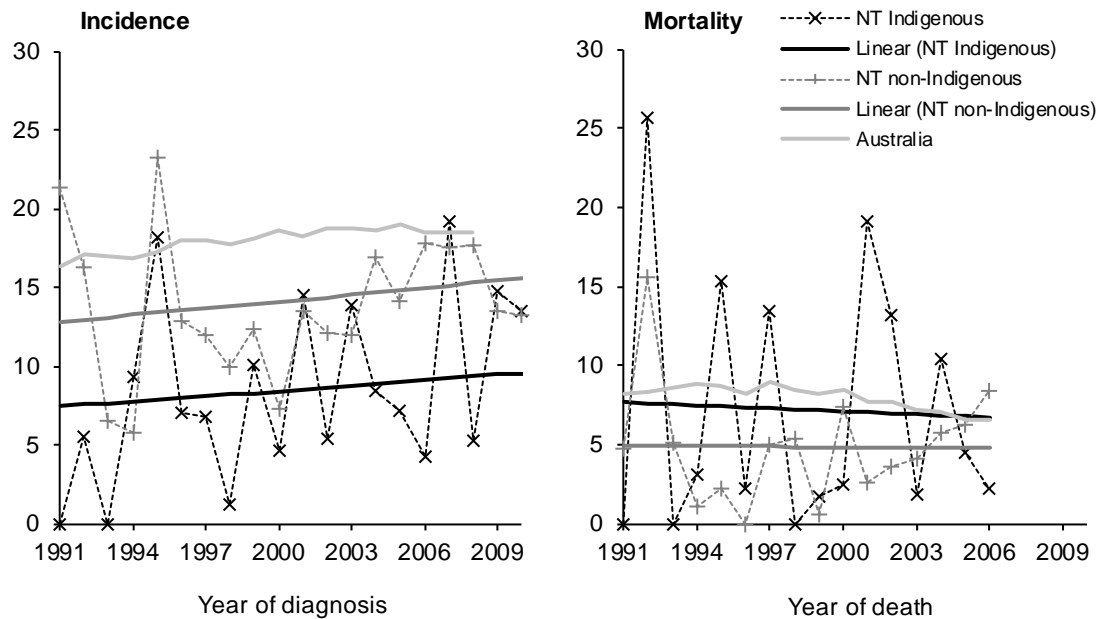
Table 102. Age-specific incidence rates for non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

Age group (years)	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
0-19	2	np (np)	3	np (np)	1.2 (1-1)
20-49	12	4.3 (2-7)	43	5.7 (4-7)	6.9 (7-7)
50-64	5	10.0 (1-19)	66	25.6 (19-32)	31.5 (31-32)
65+	10	52.4 (20-85)	46	59.6 (42-77)	81.8 (81-83)

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates statistical measures which are not published due to small number (1-4) of cases.

Figure 97. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

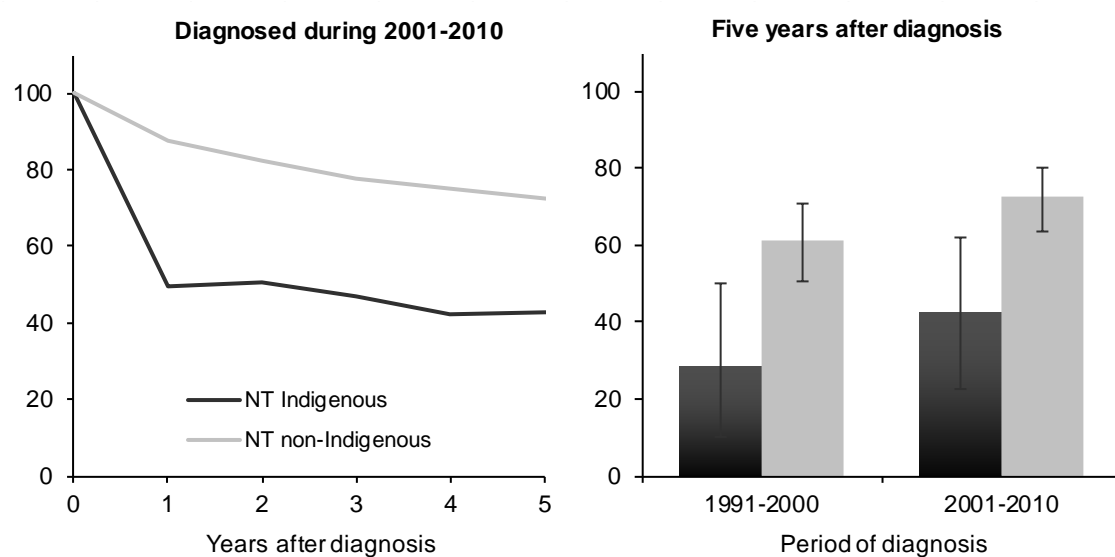
Table 103. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	48	9.0 (6-12)	252	14.0 (12-16)	13.0 (11-15)	18.1 (18-18)
1991-1995	9	6.8 (1-12)	43	14.9 (9-21)	12.7 (8-17)	16.9 (17-17)
1996-2000	10	5.9 (2-10)	51	10.9 (7-14)	9.7 (7-13)	18.1 (18-18)
2001-2005	15	9.5 (3-16)	66	13.7 (10-18)	13.1 (10-16)	18.6 (18-19)
2006-2010*	14	11.6 (5-19)	92	15.8 (12-20)	15.0 (12-18)	18.5 (18-19)
% change in rate						
Overall		28.2		21.4	23.8	6.0
Annual (95%CI)		1.3 (-4, 6)		1.0 (-1, 3)	1.1 (-1, 3)	0.3 (0, 1)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	22	7.0 (3-11)	49	4.8 (3-7)	5.3 (4-7)	7.9 (8-8)
1991-1995	7	8.9 (1-17)	15	5.5 (2-9)	6.5 (3-10)	8.5 (8-9)
1996-2000	5	3.9 (0-8)	10	3.7 (1-7)	3.7 (1-6)	8.4 (8-9)
2001-2006	10	8.0 (2-14)	24	5.2 (3-8)	5.7 (3-8)	7.1 (7-7)
% change in rate						
Overall		-12.6		-2.7	-7.3	-37.3
Annual (95%CI)		-0.9 (-9, 9)		-0.2 (-6, 6)	-0.5 (-6, 5)	-3.1 (-4, -2)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Figure 98. Relative survival rate for non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

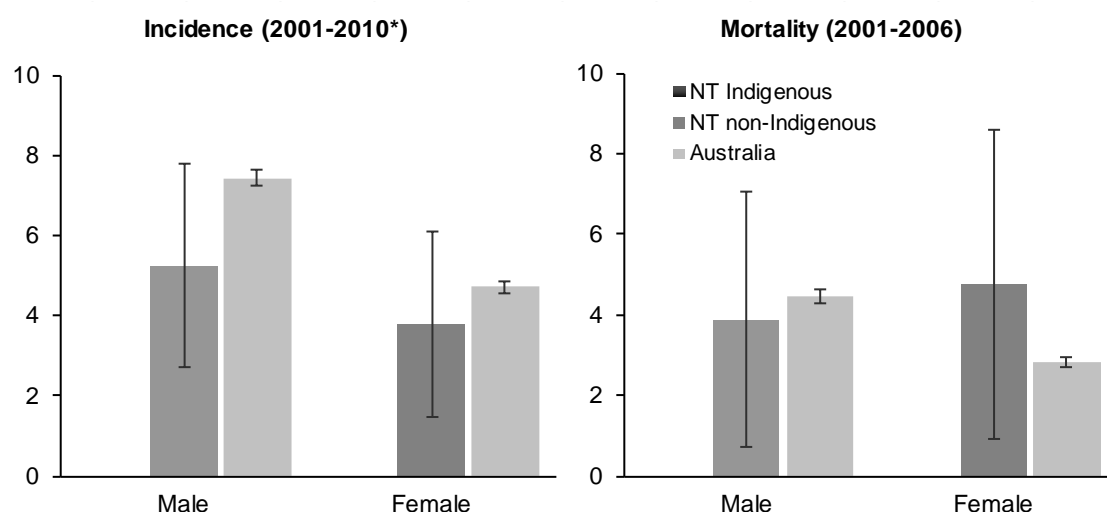
Table 104. Relative survival rate for non-Hodgkin lymphoma, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	37.4 (17-58)	28.3 (10-50)	49.7 (30-67)	42.5 (23-62)
NT non-Indigenous	80.4 (71-87)	61.5 (50-71)	87.8 (81-92)	72.7 (64-80)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	38.1 (9-69)	40.1 (9-72)	63.0 (32-84)	56.3 (24-81)
NT non-Indigenous	81.9 (69-90)	61.4 (47-73)	90.5 (83-95)	73.0 (62-82)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	36.9 (11-64)	19.7 (3-48)	38.7 (16-62)	31.3 (9-58)
NT non-Indigenous	77.9 (60-89)	61.5 (43-76)	82.8 (70-91)	72.5 (56-84)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Myeloma

Figure 99. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for myeloma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Incidence and mortality of NT Indigenous are not shown because of small number (1-4) of cases and deaths.

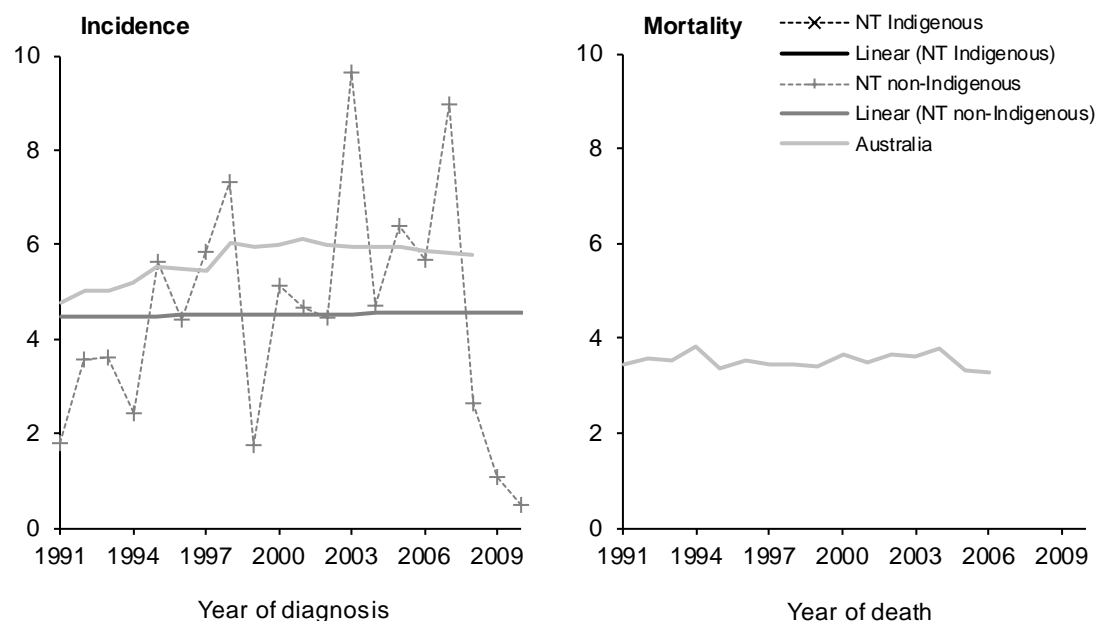
Table 105. Incidence and mortality for myeloma, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non-Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	3	36	39		3	14	17	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Crude rate	np	2.4	1.9	6.2	np	1.6	1.4	3.6
AS rate	np	4.5	4.0	5.9	np	4.5	4.5	3.5
(95% CI)	(np)	(3-6)	(3-5)	(6-6)	(np)	(2-7)	(2-7)	(3-4)
Lifetime risk	np	1 in 331	1 in 339	1 in 237	np	1 in 420	1 in 377	1 in 475
MALE								
Number	3	23	26		3	8	11	
(% of all cancers)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Crude rate	np	2.9	2.4	7.0	np	1.8	1.7	4.0
AS rate	np	5.2	5.1	7.4	np	3.9	5.1	4.4
(95% CI)	(np)	(3-8)	(3-7)	(7-8)	(np)	(1-7)	(2-9)	(4-5)
Lifetime risk	np	1 in 285	1 in 253	1 in 197	np	1 in 374	1 in 270	1 in 398
FEMALE								
Number	0	13	13		0	6	6	
(% of all cancers)	(0)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Crude rate	0.0	1.9	1.3	5.3	0.0	1.5	1.0	3.3
AS rate	0.0	3.8	2.9	4.7	0.0	4.8	3.6	2.8
(95% CI)	-	(1-6)	(1-5)	(5-5)	-	(1-9)	(1-7)	(3-3)
Lifetime risk	-	1 in 430	1 in 579	1 in 294	-	1 in 502	1 in 718	1 in 585

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 100. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for myeloma, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

Table 106. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for myeloma, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

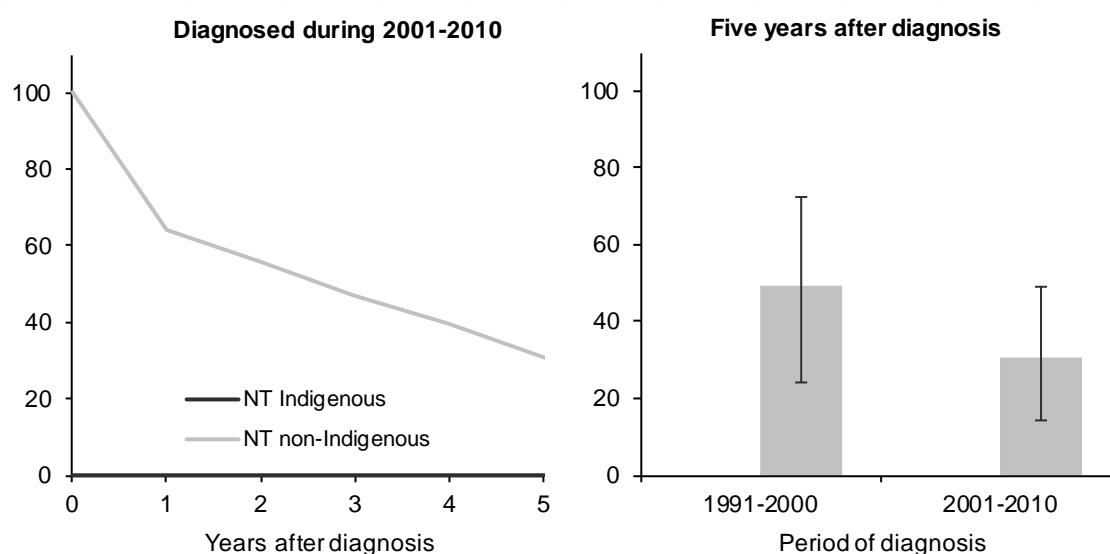
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	5	1.7 (0-3)	55	4.5 (3-6)	3.9 (3-5)	5.7 (6-6)
1991-1995	0	0.0	7	3.5 (0-7)	2.6 (0-5)	5.1 (5-5)
1996-2000	2	np (np)	12	4.8 (1-8)	4.5 (2-7)	5.8 (6-6)
2001-2005	2	np (np)	20	6.0 (3-9)	5.5 (3-8)	6.0 (6-6)
2006-2010*	1	np (np)	16	3.6 (1-6)	3.0 (1-5)	5.8 (6-6)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		2.1	6.0	15.1
Annual (95%CI)		-		0.1 (-5, 5)	0.3 (-5, 5)	0.8 (-1, 2)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	4	np (np)	17	2.8 (1-4)	2.8 (1-4)	3.5 (3-4)
1991-1995	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	3.5 (3-4)
1996-2000	1	np (np)	3	np (np)	np (np)	3.5 (3-4)
2001-2006	3	np (np)	14	4.5 (2-7)	4.5 (2-7)	3.5 (3-4)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-	-	-15.3
Annual (95%CI)		-		-	-	-1.1 (-2, 0)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 101. Relative survival rate for myeloma, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Survival rates of NT Indigenous are not shown because of small number (<5) of cases.

Table 107. Relative survival rate for myeloma, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

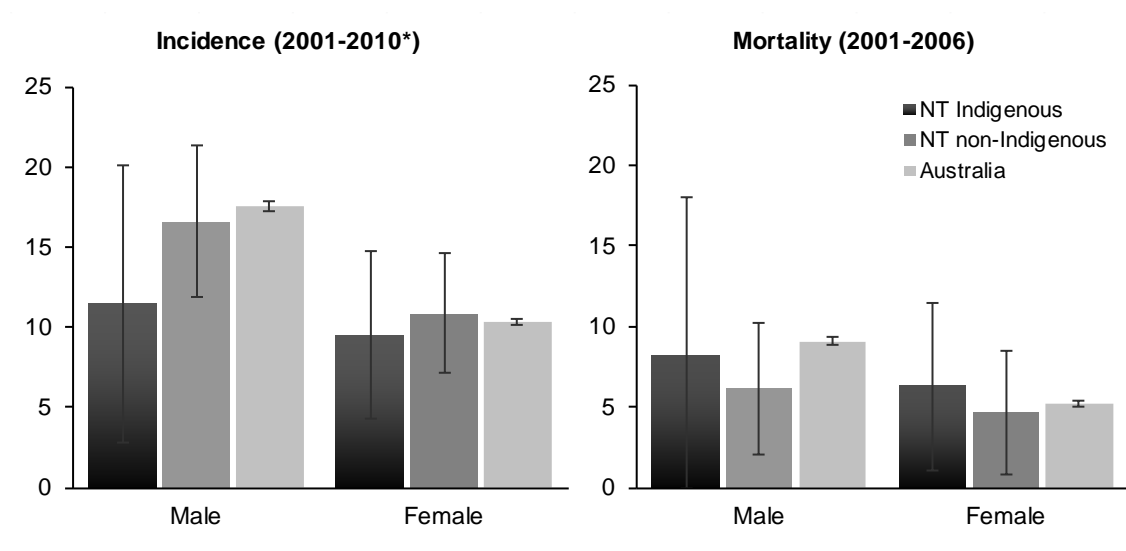
	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	85.6 (58-97)	49.3 (24-72)	64.1 (46-78)	30.5 (14-49)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	85.3 (49-98)	45.5 (17-73)	60.3 (37-78)	31.8 (13-54)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)	np (np)
NT non-Indigenous	86.0 (28-101)	57.0 (13-92)	70.4 (38-89)	26.9 (5-58)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

np indicates survival rates are not published for small number (<5) of cases.

Leukaemia

Figure 102. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for leukaemia, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

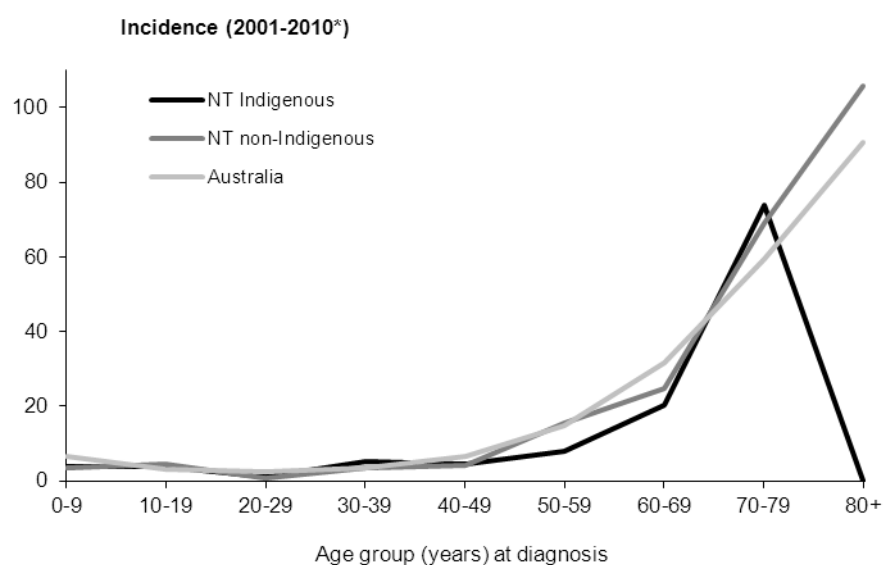
*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Table 108. Incidence and mortality for leukaemia, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	33	124	157		14	19	33	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Crude rate	5.2	8.4	7.5	14.0	3.8	2.2	2.7	7.1
AS rate	10.1	13.7	12.9	13.6	6.9	5.7	6.2	6.9
(95% CI)	(6-15)	(11-17)	(10-15)	(13-14)	(2-12)	(3-9)	(4-9)	(7-7)
Lifetime risk	1 in 127	1 in 115	1 in 117	1 in 106	1 in 169	1 in 529	1 in 347	1 in 245
MALE								
Number	14	80	94		6	13	19	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)
Crude rate	4.5	10.2	8.6	16.8	3.3	2.9	3.0	8.2
AS rate	11.4	16.6	15.3	17.6	8.2	6.1	6.6	9.1
(95% CI)	(3-20)	(12-21)	(11-19)	(17-18)	(0-18)	(2-10)	(3-10)	(9-9)
Lifetime risk	1 in 139	1 in 102	1 in 107	1 in 85	1 in 249	1 in 327	1 in 291	1 in 195
FEMALE								
Number	19	44	63		8	6	14	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(6)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Crude rate	5.9	6.4	6.2	11.3	4.3	1.5	2.4	5.9
AS rate	9.5	10.8	10.6	10.3	6.3	4.6	5.4	5.2
(95% CI)	(4-15)	(7-15)	(8-14)	(10-11)	(1-11)	(1-9)	(2-9)	(5-5)
Lifetime risk	1 in 119	1 in 137	1 in 131	1 in 141	1 in 141	1 in 5535	1 in 455	1 in 327

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 103. Age-specific incidence rates for leukaemia, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

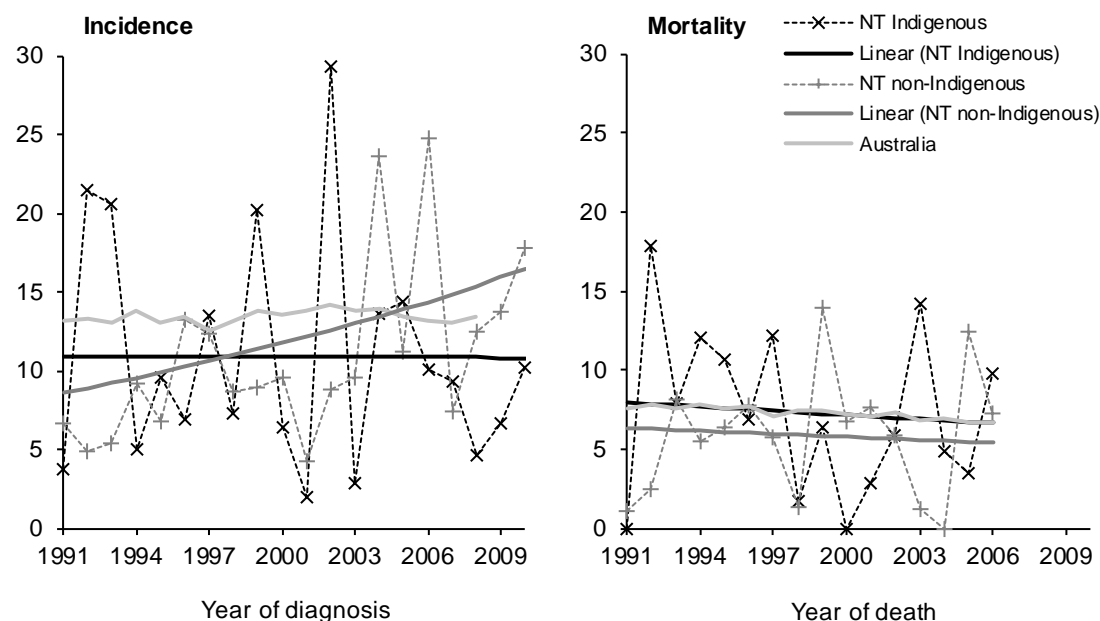
Table 109. Age-specific incidence rates for leukaemia, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

Age group (years)	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
0-19	11	3.8 (2-6)	15	3.9 (2-6)	4.7 (4-5)
20-49	9	3.2 (1-5)	21	2.8 (2-4)	4.1 (4-4)
50-64	4	np (np)	46	17.8 (13-23)	18.0 (17-18)
65+	9	47.2 (16-78)	42	54.4 (38-71)	61.3 (60-62)

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates statistical measures which are not published due to small number (1-4) of cases.

Figure 104. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for leukaemia, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

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

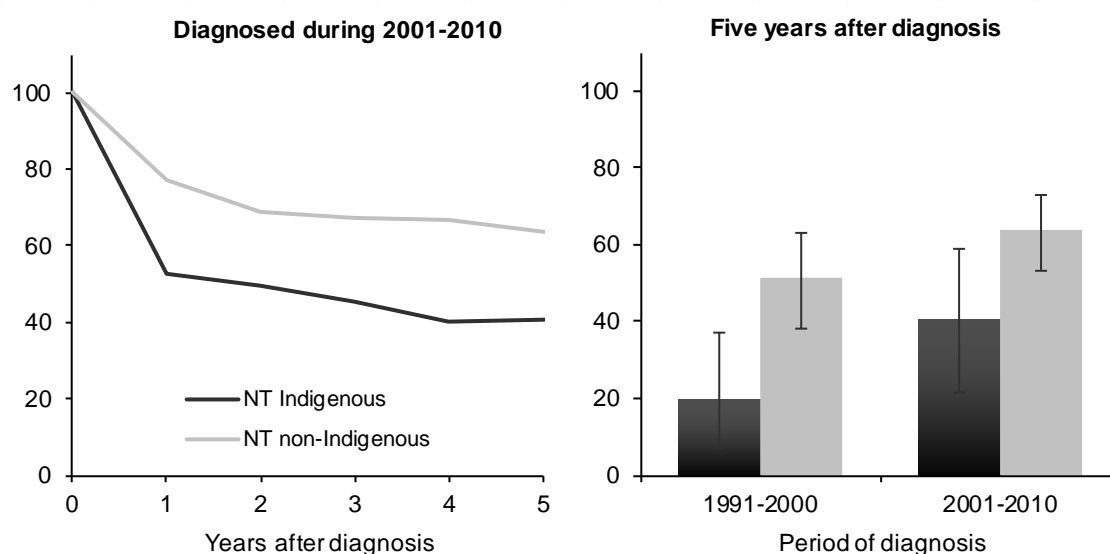
Table 110. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for leukaemia, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	60	10.5 (7-14)	189	12.0 (10-14)	11.6 (10-13)	13.4 (13-14)
1991-1995	13	12.0 (3-21)	23	6.8 (3-10)	8.3 (5-12)	13.3 (13-14)
1996-2000	14	10.9 (2-19)	42	10.4 (6-14)	10.3 (7-14)	13.3 (13-14)
2001-2005	16	12.5 (5-20)	50	11.6 (8-16)	11.7 (8-15)	13.8 (14-14)
2006-2010*	17	8.2 (3-13)	74	15.2 (11-19)	13.7 (10-17)	13.2 (13-14)
%change in rate						
Overall		-1.2		90.2	64.0	6.7
Annual (95%CI)		-0.1 (-5, 5)		3.4 (1, 6)	2.6 (0, 5)	0.4 (-1, 2)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	32	7.2 (4-10)	51	6.0 (4-8)	6.3 (5-8)	7.3 (7-7)
1991-1995	11	9.8 (3-17)	11	4.8 (1-9)	5.9 (3-9)	7.7 (7-8)
1996-2000	7	5.4 (0-11)	21	7.2 (3-11)	6.8 (4-10)	7.4 (7-8)
2001-2006	14	6.9 (2-12)	19	5.7 (3-9)	6.2 (4-9)	6.9 (7-7)
%change in rate						
Overall		-16.5		-14.9	-7.2	-32.8
Annual (95%CI)		-1.2 (-9, 7)		-1.1 (-7, 5)	-0.5 (-6, 5)	-2.6 (-4, -1)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Figure 105. Relative survival rate for leukaemia, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

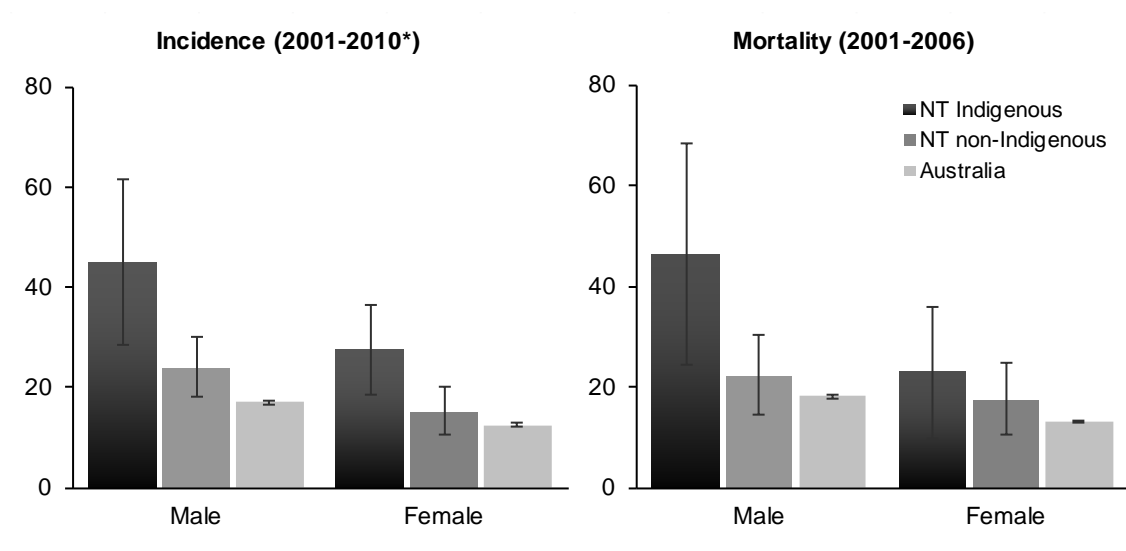
Table 111. Relative survival rate for leukaemia, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	34.4 (17-52)	19.9 (7-37)	52.7 (34-68)	40.5 (22-59)
NT non-Indigenous	66.8 (54-77)	51.3 (38-63)	76.9 (68-84)	63.6 (53-73)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	20.5 (3-49)	10.8 (1-39)	51.5 (24-74)	54.2 (25-78)
NT non-Indigenous	63.2 (46-76)	47.1 (31-62)	76.1 (65-84)	56.6 (43-68)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	42.6 (19-65)	25.2 (8-48)	53.6 (29-73)	34.0 (13-57)
NT non-Indigenous	72.7 (51-86)	58.0 (36-75)	78.4 (63-88)	76.3 (59-88)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of unknown primary

Figure 106. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of unknown primary, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

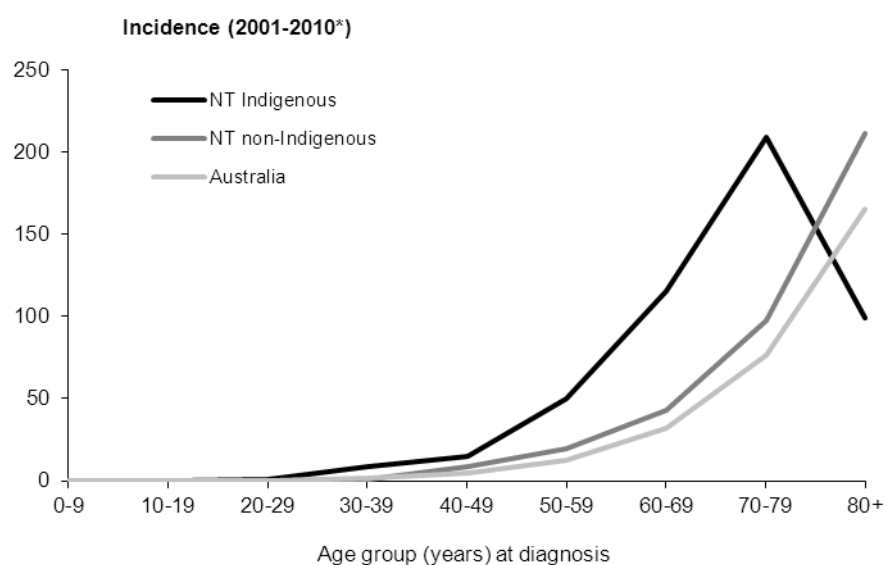
Table 112. Incidence and mortality for cancer of unknown primary, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	81	159	240		41	74	115	
(% of all cancers)	(8)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(12)	(9)	(10)	(8)
Crude rate	12.7	10.8	11.4	15.2	11.2	8.7	9.5	15.9
AS rate	34.2	20.0	22.7	14.5	32.8	19.7	22.2	15.3
(95% CI)	(26-43)	(16-24)	(19-26)	(14-15)	(21-45)	(15-25)	(17-27)	(15-16)
Lifetime risk	1 in 33	1 in 86	1 in 65	1 in 120	1 in 39	1 in 73	1 in 63	1 in 121
MALE								
Number	40	104	144		26	45	71	
(% of all cancers)	(8)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(13)	(9)	(10)	(8)
Crude rate	12.8	13.3	13.1	15.7	14.4	9.9	11.2	16.2
AS rate	44.8	24.0	26.9	17.0	46.4	22.3	26.1	18.1
(95% CI)	(28-61)	(18-30)	(21-32)	(17-17)	(24-68)	(14-30)	(19-34)	(18-18)
Lifetime risk	1 in 29	1 in 69	1 in 58	1 in 102	1 in 27	1 in 71	1 in 57	1 in 102
FEMALE								
Number	41	55	96		15	29	44	
(% of all cancers)	(7)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Crude rate	12.7	8.0	9.5	14.8	8.1	7.3	7.6	15.5
AS rate	27.4	15.3	18.6	12.5	22.8	17.6	18.7	13.2
(95% CI)	(18-37)	(11-20)	(14-23)	(12-13)	(10-36)	(11-25)	(13-25)	(13-13)
Lifetime risk	1 in 35	1 in 132	1 in 76	1 in 145	1 in 59	1 in 78	1 in 73	1 in 148

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 107. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of unknown primary, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

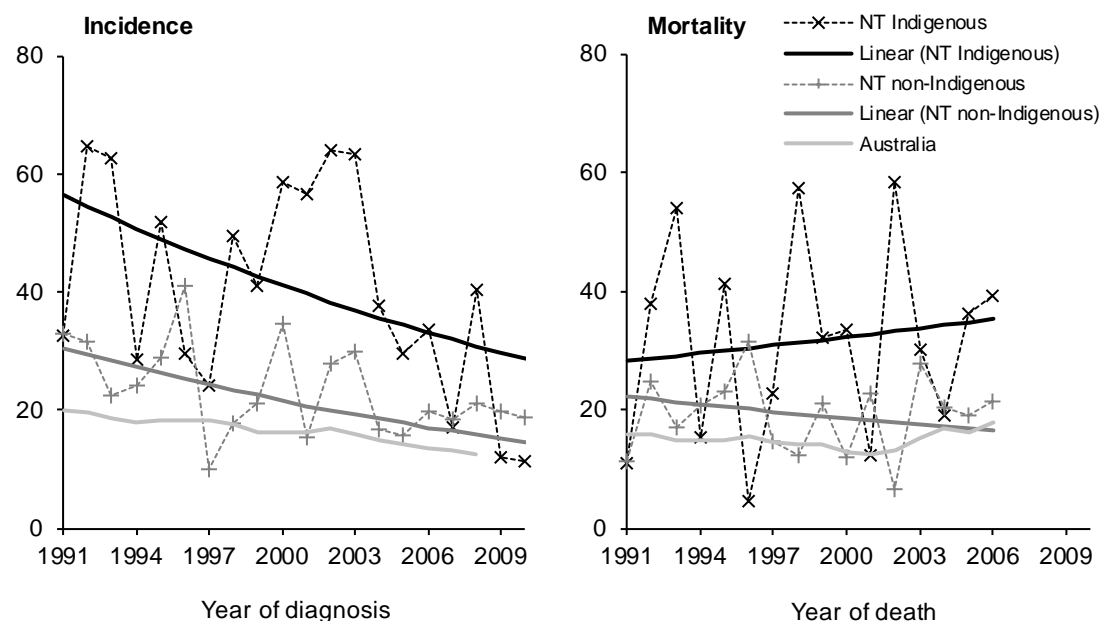
Table 113. Age-specific incidence rates for cancer of unknown primary, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

Age group (years)	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
0-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.2 (0-0)
20-49	19	6.8 (4-10)	25	3.3 (2-5)	2.1 (2-2)
50-64	30	59.9 (38-81)	56	21.7 (16-27)	16.2 (16-17)
65+	32	167.6 (110-226)	78	101.0 (79-123)	89.4 (88-91)

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Figure 108. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of unknown primary, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

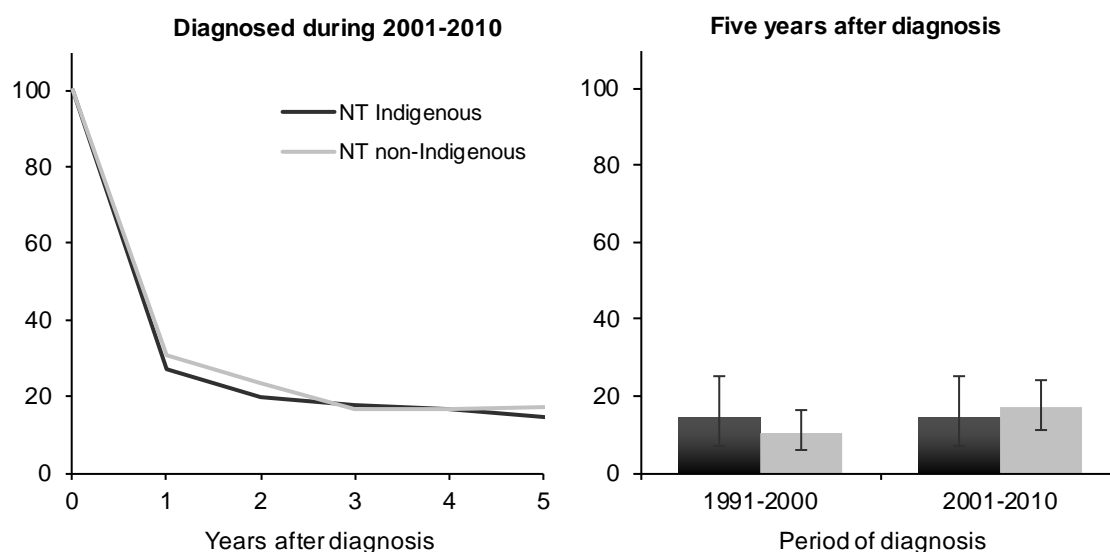
Table 114. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of unknown primary, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	156	38.5 (32-45)	308	22.2 (19-25)	25.4 (23-28)	16.3 (16-16)
1991-1995	40	48.1 (31-65)	73	27.8 (20-36)	32.6 (25-40)	18.8 (18-19)
1996-2000	35	40.8 (25-56)	76	24.8 (18-31)	28.2 (22-34)	17.3 (17-18)
2001-2005	45	49.6 (33-66)	72	21.0 (15-27)	26.6 (21-32)	15.5 (15-16)
2006-2010*	36	22.4 (14-31)	87	19.6 (15-25)	19.9 (16-24)	13.1 (13-13)
%change in rate						
Overall		-49.9		-52.7	-52.4	-37.1
Annual (95%CI)		-3.6 (-6, -1)		-3.9 (-6, -2)	-3.8 (-6, -2)	-2.7 (-3, -2)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	88	31.7 (24-40)	165	19.2 (16-23)	21.7 (19-25)	15.0 (15-15)
1991-1995	24	32.2 (18-47)	42	19.7 (12-27)	22.5 (16-29)	15.1 (15-15)
1996-2000	23	30.3 (15-45)	49	17.7 (12-23)	20.3 (15-26)	14.2 (14-14)
2001-2006	41	32.8 (21-45)	74	19.7 (15-25)	22.2 (17-27)	15.3 (15-16)
%change in rate						
Overall		25.3		-26.8	-13.2	-4.0
Annual (95%CI)		1.5 (-3, 6)		-2.1 (-5, 1)	-0.9 (-4, 2)	-0.3 (-1, 1)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

Figure 109. Relative survival rate for cancer of unknown primary, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

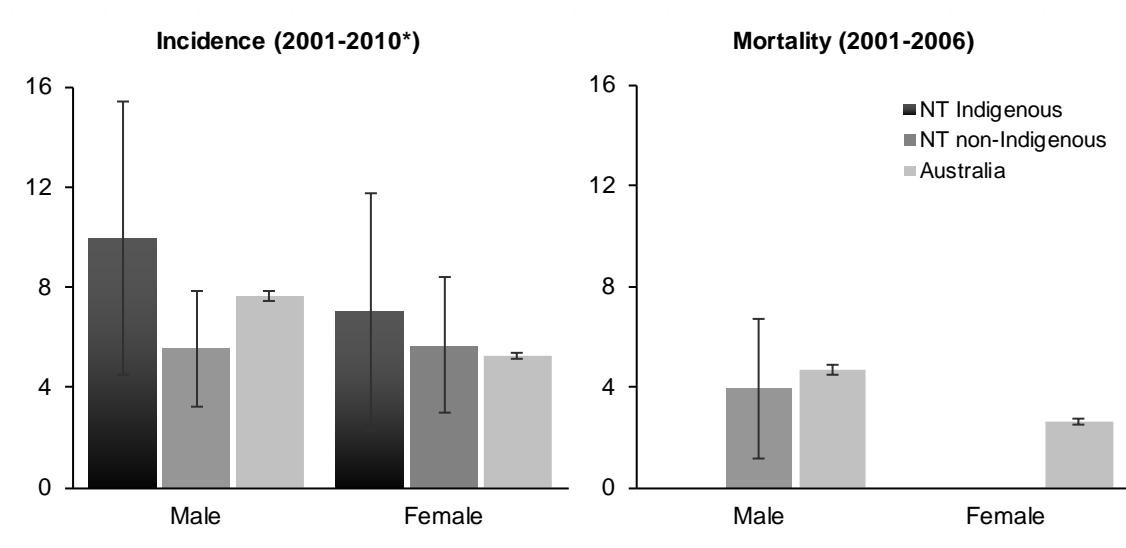
Table 115. Relative survival rate for cancer of unknown primary, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	24.2 (15-35)	14.7 (7-25)	27.3 (18-38)	14.6 (7-25)
NT non-Indigenous	26.1 (19-33)	10.4 (6-16)	30.6 (23-38)	17.0 (11-24)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	21.5 (9-37)	13.4 (4-28)	32.3 (18-48)	11.7 (3-27)
NT non-Indigenous	26.6 (18-36)	11.6 (6-20)	32.4 (23-42)	17.1 (10-26)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	26.6 (14-41)	15.8 (6-31)	22.6 (11-36)	18.5 (8-33)
NT non-Indigenous	25.4 (15-37)	8.7 (3-18)	27.1 (16-40)	16.7 (8-29)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Cancer of the other sites

Figure 110. Age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the other sites, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

Mortality of NT females and NT Indigenous males are not shown because of small number (1-4) of deaths.

Table 116. Incidence and mortality for cancer of the other sites, by sex and Indigenous status, NT and Australia

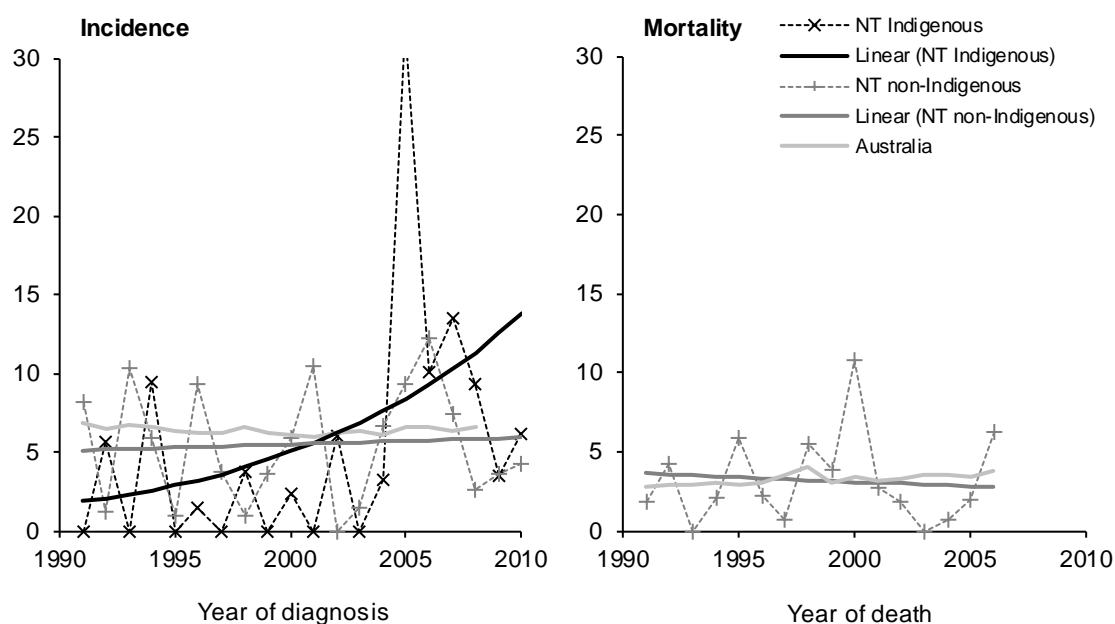
	Incidence (2001-2010*)				Mortality (2001-2006)			
	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia	NT Indigenous	NT non- Indigenous	NT total	Australia
PERSON								
Number	26	57	83		6	10	16	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Crude rate	4.1	3.9	3.9	6.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	3.6
AS rate	8.4	5.6	6.0	6.3	4.3	2.4	2.8	3.5
(95% CI)	(5-12)	(4-7)	(4-8)	(6-6)	(0-9)	(1-4)	(1-4)	(3-4)
Lifetime risk	1 in 132	1 in 240	1 in 213	1 in 208	1 in 537	1 in 353	1 in 390	1 in 492
MALE								
Number	15	34	49		4	9	13	
(% of all cancers)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Crude rate	4.8	4.3	4.5	7.4	np	2.0	2.1	4.2
AS rate	10.0	5.5	5.9	7.6	np	3.9	4.0	4.6
(95% CI)	(5-15)	(3-8)	(4-8)	(7-8)	(np)	(1-7)	(2-6)	(4-5)
Lifetime risk	1 in 97	1 in 197	1 in 177	1 in 178	np	1 in 218	1 in 227	1 in 408
FEMALE								
Number	11	23	34		2	1	3	
(% of all cancers)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(1)	(2)
Crude rate	3.4	3.3	3.4	5.7	np	np	np	3.0
AS rate	7.0	5.7	6.0	5.3	np	np	np	2.6
(95% CI)	(2-12)	(3-8)	(4-8)	(5-5)	(np)	(np)	(np)	(3-3)
Lifetime risk	1 in 184	1 in 342	1 in 285	1 in 250	np	np	np	1 in 611

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

*Australian incidence is based on 2001–2008 data.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 111. Trend in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the other sites, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia



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

Table 117. Change over time in age-standardised incidence and mortality rates for cancer of the other sites, by Indigenous status, NT and Australia

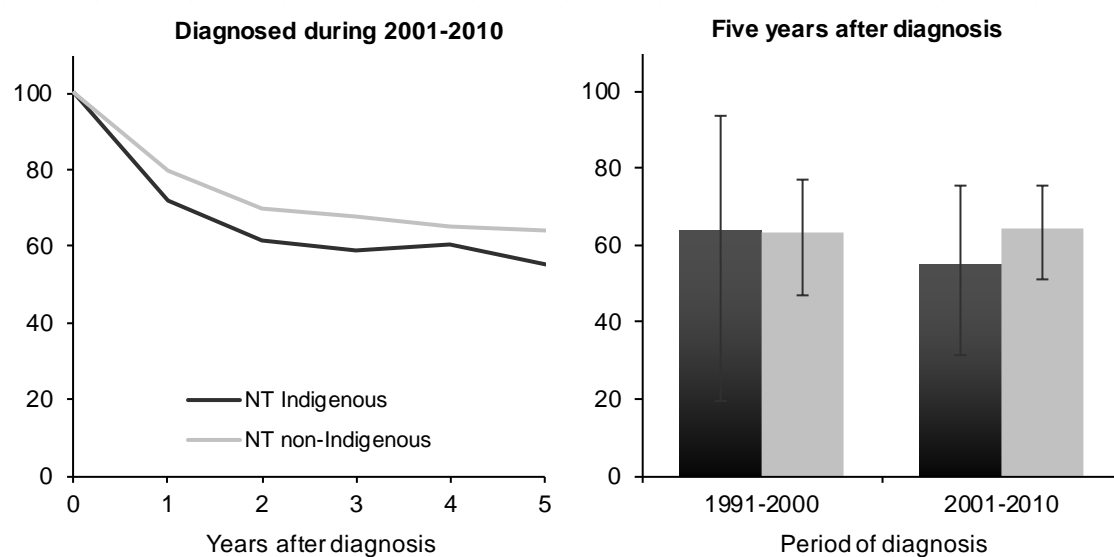
	NT Indigenous		NT non-Indigenous		NT total	Australia
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
INCIDENCE						
1991-2010*	32	5.9 (4-8)	90	5.3 (4-7)	5.3 (4-6)	6.4 (6-6)
1991-1995	2	np (np)	15	5.3 (2-8)	4.8 (2-7)	6.6 (6-7)
1996-2000	4	np (np)	18	4.7 (2-7)	4.0 (2-6)	6.3 (6-6)
2001-2005	10	8.7 (2-15)	23	5.6 (3-8)	6.3 (4-9)	6.2 (6-6)
2006-2010*	16	8.3 (4-13)	34	5.8 (3-8)	5.9 (4-8)	6.5 (6-7)
%change in rate						
Overall		575.7		15.2	75.4	-11.0
Annual (95%CI)		10.6 (3, 19)		0.7 (-3, 5)	3.0 (0, 6)	-0.7 (-2, 0)
MORTALITY						
1991-2006	14	3.5 (1-6)	29	3.3 (2-5)	3.4 (2-5)	3.3 (3-3)
1991-1995	2	np (np)	7	2.9 (1-5)	2.8 (1-5)	2.9 (3-3)
1996-2000	6	3.2 (0-6)	12	5.0 (1-8)	4.6 (2-7)	3.4 (3-4)
2001-2006	6	4.3 (0-9)	10	2.4 (1-4)	2.8 (1-4)	3.5 (3-4)
%change in rate						
Overall		-		-23.2	-1.4	4.5
Annual (95%CI)		-		-1.7 (-9, 6)	-0.1 (-6, 7)	0.3 (-1, 2)

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

Change over time is expressed as percentage change of rates and estimated using a regression model.

*Australian incidence is based on data up to 2008.

np indicates a statistical estimate is not published due to the small number (1-4) of cases or deaths.

Figure 112. Relative survival rate for cancer of the other sites, by Indigenous status, NT

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Table 118. Relative survival rate for cancer of the other sites, by time period, sex and Indigenous status, NT

	Diagnosed during 1991-2000		Diagnosed during 2001-2010	
	Survival rate (95%CI)		Survival rate (95%CI)	
	End of 1-year	End of 5-years	End of 1-year	End of 5-years
PERSON				
NT Indigenous	87.7 (34-100)	64.0 (19-94)	72.1 (51-86)	55.2 (31-76)
NT non-Indigenous	80.6 (66-90)	63.5 (47-77)	80.0 (69-88)	64.3 (51-75)
MALE				
NT Indigenous	85.6 (28-100)	75.1 (22-102)	83.3 (54-96)	66.1 (31-91)
NT non-Indigenous	75.8 (52-90)	73.8 (48-92)	82.3 (68-91)	62.6 (45-77)
FEMALE				
NT Indigenous	np (np)	np (np)	55.7 (23-80)	39.0 (11-69)
NT non-Indigenous	85.0 (64-95)	54.5 (33-73)	76.7 (58-88)	66.1 (45-82)

Survival rates are expressed as per cent of people diagnosed with cancer alive in the end of follow-up period.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Coding of cancer sites

Table A1. Cancer site grouping used in this report

Primary Cancer site	ICD-9	ICD-10
Lip	140	C00
Oral cavity & pharynx	141 - 149	C01 - C14
Oesophagus	150.0 - 150.5, 150.9	C15
Stomach	151	C16
Bowel	153, 154.0 - 154.1	C18 - C20
Anus	154.2 - 154.9	C21
Liver & intrahepatic bile ducts	155	C22
Gallbladder & bile ducts	156	C23 - C24
Pancreas	157	C25
Larynx	161	C32
Lung, trachea & bronchus	162	C33 - C34
Bone & soft tissues	158, 170 - 171	C40 - C41, C47 - C49
Melanoma of skin	172	C43
Non-melanocytic skin cancer	173	C44
Mesothelioma	(no code)	C45
Breast	174 - 175	C50
Vulva	184.1 - 184.4	C51
Cervix	180	C53
Uterus	179, 182	C54 - C55
Ovary	183.0	C56
Prostate	185	C61
Testis	186	C62
Kidney, ureter & urethra	189	C64 - C66, C68
Bladder	188	C67
Brain & central nervous system	191 - 192	C70 - C72
Thyroid	193	C73
Hodgkin lymphoma	201	C81
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	200, 202	C82 - C85, C96
Myeloma	203	C90
Leukaemia	204 - 208	C91 - C95
Unknown primary	150.8, 159, 165, 195 - 199	C26, C39, C80
Others	152, 160, 163 - 164	C17, C30 - C31, C37 - C38
	176, 190, 194	C46, C69, C74 - C75
	181, 183.2 - 183.9, 184.0, 184.8 - 184.9	C52, C57 - C58
	187	C60, C63

Appendix 2 Additional statistical methods

For assessing the change over time in incidence or mortality rates:

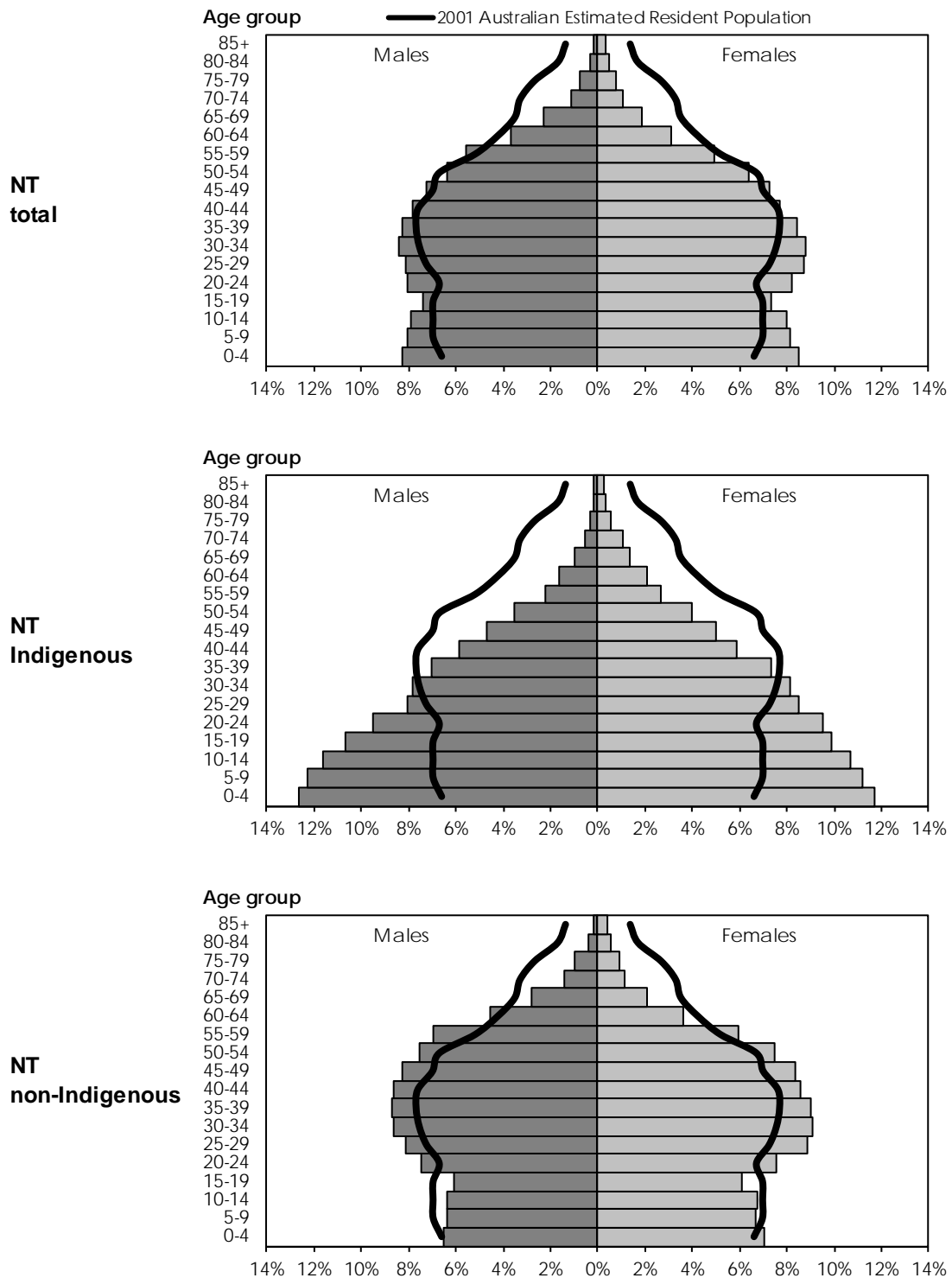
Annual change (%) = $(irr - 1) \times 100$

Overall change for n years (%) = $(irr^{n-1} - 1) \times 100$

irr is the incidence rate ratio by year, as provided by negative binomial regression in STATA statistical software.

Appendix 3 Northern Territory population

Figure A1. Population pyramid of Estimated Resident Population, by sex and Indigenous status, NT, 2006



Appendix 4 Cancer incidence, by region, NT

Table A2. Cancer incidence, by Indigenous status and cancer site, Top End region of the NT

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
Lip	1	np (np)	47	4.4 (3-6)	3.7 (2-5)
Oral cavity & pharynx	89	44.9 (34-56)	169	17.4 (14-20)	21.7 (19-25)
Oesophagus	22	9.9 (6-14)	57	8.1 (6-11)	8.4 (6-11)
Stomach	12	5.7 (2-9)	40	5.7 (4-8)	5.7 (4-8)
Bowel	51	28.0 (19-37)	445	59.8 (53-66)	55.2 (49-61)
Anus	13	4.9 (2-8)	12	1.2 (0-2)	1.8 (1-3)
Liver	39	25.2 (16-35)	45	4.8 (3-6)	7.7 (6-10)
Gallbladder	11	7.6 (3-13)	16	2.9 (1-4)	3.5 (2-5)
Pancreas	15	12.7 (5-21)	53	7.8 (5-10)	8.5 (6-11)
Larynx	16	8.0 (4-12)	46	5.3 (4-7)	5.7 (4-7)
Lung	149	95.4 (78-113)	376	55.5 (49-62)	60.9 (55-67)
Bone	5	2.6 (0-5)	43	4.7 (3-7)	4.2 (3-6)
Melanoma of skin	3	np (np)	406	40.0 (35-45)	33.7 (30-38)
Mesothelioma	2	np (np)	16	2.3 (1-4)	2.1 (1-3)
Breast (female)	74	66.7 (50-84)	465	98.2 (88-108)	92.5 (84-101)
Vulva	18	14.1 (6-23)	11	3.2 (1-5)	5.5 (3-8)
Cervix	25	21.7 (11-32)	56	9.7 (7-12)	12.0 (9-15)
Uterus	25	19.6 (12-27)	40	10.1 (6-14)	11.7 (8-15)
Ovary	7	9.2 (1-18)	37	8.1 (5-11)	8.3 (5-11)
Prostate	23	49.4 (26-73)	540	135.7 (122-150)	125.6 (113-138)
Testis	3	np (np)	45	6.3 (4-8)	5.3 (4-7)
Kidney	8	4.6 (1-9)	95	10.5 (8-13)	9.6 (7-12)
Bladder	8	4.5 (1-8)	64	10.0 (7-13)	9.2 (7-12)
Brain	8	4.7 (0-9)	70	7.4 (5-9)	6.9 (5-9)
Thyroid	23	9.8 (5-14)	48	3.8 (3-5)	4.8 (4-6)
Hodgkin lymphoma	5	1.1 (0-2)	25	2.4 (1-3)	2.3 (1-3)
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	18	8.2 (4-13)	124	14.0 (11-17)	13.2 (11-16)
Myeloma	1	np (np)	32	5.2 (3-7)	4.5 (3-6)
Leukaemia	14	5.8 (1-10)	101	13.5 (10-17)	12.3 (10-15)
Unknown primary	50	29.4 (20-39)	124	19.1 (15-23)	20.7 (17-24)
Others	19	8.9 (4-14)	43	5.0 (3-7)	5.4 (4-7)
All cancers	758	421.2 (386-457)	3695	448.0 (431-465)	442.4 (427-458)

The Top End region includes the health administrative districts of Darwin Urban, Darwin Rural, East Arnhem and Katherine.

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

np indicates statistical measures which are not published due to small number (1-4) of cases.

Table A3. Cancer incidence, by Indigenous status and cancer site, Central Australia region of the NT

	Incidence (2001-2010*)				
	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		Total
	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Number	Rate (95%CI)	Rate (95%CI)
Lip	2	np (np)	7	4.1 (0-8)	3.2 (1-6)
Oral cavity & pharynx	29	27.6 (16-39)	26	12.8 (7-19)	17.1 (12-22)
Oesophagus	3	np (np)	14	8.9 (4-14)	7.1 (3-11)
Stomach	10	11.5 (4-19)	14	9.5 (4-15)	9.8 (5-14)
Bowel	18	16.6 (9-24)	105	58.2 (45-71)	43.5 (35-52)
Anus	2	np (np)	2	np (np)	np (np)
Liver	14	14.2 (6-23)	9	3.3 (1-5)	7.1 (4-11)
Gallbladder	10	15.1 (5-25)	6	7.4 (1-13)	9.9 (5-15)
Pancreas	10	12.6 (4-21)	9	6.3 (1-11)	8.6 (4-13)
Larynx	2	np (np)	10	5.0 (1-9)	4.1 (1-7)
Lung	34	40.3 (26-55)	67	47.3 (34-60)	44.2 (35-54)
Bone	4	np (np)	3	np (np)	2.5 (0-5)
Melanoma of skin	6	4.3 (1-8)	100	44.1 (34-54)	30.1 (24-37)
Mesothelioma	0	0.0 (0-0)	0	0.0 (0-0)	0.0 (0-0)
Breast (female)	30	54.6 (34-75)	98	85.4 (66-104)	74.6 (61-89)
Vulva	4	np (np)	4	np (np)	4.9 (1-9)
Cervix	11	16.8 (6-28)	9	9.0 (2-16)	12.0 (6-18)
Uterus	15	25.1 (12-39)	20	25.1 (12-38)	24.4 (15-33)
Ovary	4	np (np)	14	9.8 (5-15)	9.2 (5-14)
Prostate	12	35.4 (14-57)	107	121.0 (93-149)	96.4 (77-116)
Testis	1	np (np)	8	5.0 (2-8)	3.8 (1-6)
Kidney	4	np (np)	20	10.5 (5-16)	7.9 (4-12)
Bladder	5	6.0 (0-12)	15	15.2 (7-23)	11.6 (6-17)
Brain	7	3.9 (1-7)	10	3.7 (1-6)	3.8 (2-6)
Thyroid	10	9.1 (3-16)	9	3.8 (1-7)	5.6 (3-8)
Hodgkin lymphoma	3	np (np)	9	4.0 (1-7)	2.9 (1-5)
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	11	13.5 (4-23)	34	18.8 (11-26)	17.7 (12-24)
Myeloma	2	np (np)	4	np (np)	2.5 (0-5)
Leukaemia	19	17.2 (8-27)	23	14.2 (7-21)	15.0 (10-20)
Unknown primary	31	40.4 (25-56)	35	24.2 (15-34)	29.5 (21-38)
Others	7	7.3 (2-13)	14	8.7 (3-14)	8.2 (4-12)
All cancers	321	337.8 (297-379)	805	444.7 (409-481)	405.9 (379-433)

The Central Australia region includes the health administrative districts of Barkly, Alice Springs Urban and Alice Springs Rural.

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

np indicates statistical measures which are not published due to small number (1-4) of cases.

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