Incidence of cancer in males

There were 79,686 new cases of cancer diagnosed in males in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

The following local government areas had higher incidence rates than the NSW average: Armidale, Deniliquin, Goulburn, Shoalhaven, Sydney/South Sydney, Tweed and Wyong.

The following local government areas had lower incidence rates than the NSW average: Ashfield, Auburn, Canterbury, Dumaresq, Fairfield, Hornsby, Parramatta, Parry and Rockdale.

Figure 1: Incidence of cancer in males in NSW in 1998 to 2002

Smoothed SIR

1 (low) = 84.9 or less
2 = 85 to 94.9
3 = 95 to 104.9
4 = 105 to 116.9
5 (high) = 117 or more

Significantly lower than NSW average
Significantly higher than NSW average
Figure 2: Incidence of cancer in males in the Sydney Statistical Division in 1998 to 2002

**Smoothed SIR**

- 1 (low) = 84.9 or less
- 2 = 85 to 94.9
- 3 = 95 to 104.9
- 4 = 105 to 116.9
- 5 (high) = 117 or more

- **Significantly lower than NSW average**
- **Significantly higher than NSW average**
Mortality from cancer in males

There were 39,406 deaths from cancer in males in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

The following local government areas had higher mortality rates than the NSW average: Albury, Blacktown, Cessnock, Forbes, Lake Macquarie, Leichhardt, Newcastle, Shellharbour, Shoalhaven, Sydney/South Sydney, Wollongong and Wyong.

The following local government areas had lower mortality rates than the NSW average: Baulkham Hills, Blue Mountains, Canterbury, Hornsby, Ku-ring-gai, Rockdale, Ryde, Sutherland Shire, Tweed, Warringah/Pittwater and Willoughby.

Figure 3: Mortality from cancer in males in NSW in 1998 to 2002

Smoothed SMR

- 1 (low) = 84.9 or less
- 2 = 85 to 94.9
- 3 = 95 to 104.9
- 4 = 105 to 116.9
- 5 (high) = 117 or more

Significantly lower than NSW average
Significantly higher than NSW average
Figure 4: Mortality from cancer in males in the Sydney Statistical Division in 1998 to 2002

Smoothed SMR
- 1 (low) = 84.9 or less
- 2 = 85 to 94.9
- 3 = 95 to 104.9
- 4 = 105 to 116.9
- 5 (high) = 117 or more

- Significantly lower than NSW average
- Significantly higher than NSW average
Incidence of cancer in females

There were 67,021 new cases of cancer diagnosed in females in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

The following local government areas had higher incidence rates than the NSW average: Armidale, Gosford, Hurstville, Sydney/South Sydney and Woollahra.

The following local government areas had lower incidence rates than the NSW average: Bankstown, Burwood, Canterbury, Fairfield and Parramatta.

Figure 5: Incidence of cancer in females in NSW in 1998 to 2002

Smoothed SIR

1 (low) = 84.9 or less
2 = 85 to 94.9
3 = 95 to 104.9
4 = 105 to 116.9
5 (high) = 117 or more

☆ Significantly lower than NSW average
◆ Significantly higher than NSW average
Figure 6: Incidence of cancer in females in the Sydney Statistical Division in 1998 to 2002

Smoothed SIR
- 1 (low) = 84.9 or less
- 2 = 85 to 94.9
- 3 = 95 to 104.9
- 4 = 105 to 116.9
- 5 (high) = 117 or more

- Significantly lower than NSW average
- Significantly higher than NSW average
Cancer Maps for NSW 1998 to 2002

Mortality from cancer in females

There were 29,228 deaths from cancer in females in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

The following local government areas had higher mortality rates than the NSW average: Hurstville, Newcastle, Penrith and Sydney/South Sydney.

The following local government areas had lower mortality rates than the NSW average: Ballina, Byron, Hornsby, Lismore, Maclean and Tweed.

Figure 7: Mortality from cancer in females in NSW in 1998 to 2002

Smoothed SMR

- 1 (low) = 84.9 or less
- 2  = 85 to 94.9
- 3  = 95 to 104.9
- 4  = 105 to 116.9
- 5 (high) = 117 or more

Significantly lower than NSW average
Significantly higher than NSW average
Figure 8: Mortality from cancer in females in the Sydney Statistical Division in 1998 to 2002

Smoothed SMR

- 1 (low) = 84.9 or less
- 2 = 85 to 94.9
- 3 = 95 to 104.9
- 4 = 105 to 116.9
- 5 (high) = 117 or more

- Significantly lower than NSW average
- Significantly higher than NSW average