**Incidence of lung cancer in males**

There were 9,133 new cases of lung cancer diagnosed in males in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

The following local government areas had higher incidence rates than the NSW average: Blacktown, Fairfield, Holroyd and Sydney/South Sydney.

The following local government areas had lower incidence rates than the NSW average: Baulkham Hills, Blue Mountains, Hornsby, Ku-ring-gai, Manly, Mosman, Sutherland Shire, Warringah/Pittwater, Willoughby and Woollahra.

**Figure 53: Incidence of lung cancer in males in NSW in 1998 to 2002**

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**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 54: Incidence of lung 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 lung cancer in males

There were 8,738 deaths from lung cancer in males in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

The following local government areas had higher mortality rates than the NSW average: Blacktown, Sydney/South Sydney, Wollongong and Wyong.

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

Figure 55: Mortality from lung cancer in males in NSW in 1998 to 2002
Figure 56: Mortality from lung 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 lung cancer in females

There were 4,570 new cases of lung cancer diagnosed in females in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

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

The following local government areas had lower incidence rates than the NSW average: Hornsby and Rockdale.

Figure 57: Incidence of lung 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 58: Incidence of lung 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**
Mortality from lung cancer in females

There were 4,104 deaths from lung cancer in females in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

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

A lower mortality rate than the NSW average was found in the local government area of Hornsby.

Figure 59: Mortality from lung 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 60: Mortality from lung 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