



Government of **Western Australia**
Department of **Health**

Cancer Incidence, Mortality and Survival in Western Australia, 2017

Contents

Executive Summary	3
Acronyms	5
Introduction	6
About the Western Australian Cancer Registry	6
Legislative basis	6
All cancers	7
Incidence	7
Mortality	10
Survival	13
Common cancers	14
Incidence	14
Mortality	14
Survival	15
Cancer in the Western Australian Aboriginal population	17
Detailed statistics for selected cancers	20
Prostate	21
Breast	23
Head and neck	26
Melanoma	28
Colorectal	30
Lung	32
Pancreas	34
Liver	36
Cervical	38
Mesothelioma	40
Ovary	42
Kidney	44
Lymphoma	46
Leukaemia	48
Bladder and urinary tract	50
Unknown primary	52
Brain	54
Myeloproliferative neoplasm	56
References	58

Cancer incidence, mortality and survival in Western Australia, 2017

A report of the Western Australian Cancer Registry

Statistical Series Number 112

© 2020 Purchasing and System Performance Division, Department of Health, Western Australia

Material in this publication may be reproduced and used, with acknowledgement, for educational, planning, and health research purposes.

Contact regarding enquiries and additional information

Principal Data Management Officer
Western Australian Cancer Registry
Department of Health
1st Floor, C Block
189 Royal St
East Perth WA 6004
AUSTRALIA

Phone: +61 (0)8 9222 4022

E-mail: wacanreg@health.wa.gov.au

Department of Health home page www.health.wa.gov.au

Western Australian Cancer Registry home page:
https://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/Articles/U_Z/Western-Australian-Cancer-Registry

Suggested citation

Department of Health. (2020). *Cancer incidence, mortality and survival in Western Australia, 2017*. Information and Performance Governance Directorate. Department of Health, Perth. Statistical Series Number 112

Executive Summary

All cancers

- In 2017, there were 13,361 new diagnoses of cancer in Western Australia residents, comprising 7,379 cancers diagnosed in males (55.2%) and 5,982 in females (44.8%). Males reported the lowest incidence rate with 549 cases per 100,000 males since 2001.
- In 2017, there were 4,147 deaths due to cancer among Western Australian residents, comprising 2323 deaths in males (56.0%) and 1824 deaths in females (44.0%). Both males and females have reported the lowest rate of deaths due to cancer since 1983.
- In the period 2013-2017 the five-year relative survival rate in WA for all cancers was 71.7%. This increased from 69.2% in the period 2008-2012, and from 60.4% in the period 1993-1997.
- Female residents living in the Kimberley and Pilbara health regions reported a higher number of new cancer cases than males.
- The estimated cumulative risk of being diagnosed with cancer by age 75 years was 1 in 3 for males and 1 in 4 for females.
- The estimated cumulative risk of death due to cancer before age 75 years was 1 in 10 for males and 1 in 13 for females.

Cancer in the Aboriginal population

- In 2017, 180 new cases of cancer were reported for Aboriginal persons, representing 1.3% of all cancers in Western Australia.
- For persons diagnosed in the period 2013-2017, the Aboriginal population reported a five-year observed survival rate of 58.1% compared to the non-Aboriginal population observed survival rate of 72.9%, a difference of 14.8 percentage points.

Selected cancer types

- Prostate cancer was the most commonly reported cancer in males at 2,093 cases, accounting for 28.4% of total male cancer cases. This was followed by melanoma (11.8%), colorectal (9.5%) and lung cancer (8.6%)
- Breast cancer was the most common cancer in females at 1,830 cases, accounting for 30.6% of all female cancer cases. This was followed by colorectal (10.1%), melanoma (9.9%) and lung cancer (7.9%).
- Lung cancer was the most commonly reported death due to cancer in males at 411 deaths, accounting for 17.7% of total male cancer deaths. Prostate (11.6%), colorectal (9.6%), pancreatic (7.1%) and unknown primary cancer types (5.3%) were the next most common cancer deaths in males.
- The most commonly reported cancer death in females was also lung cancer at 306 deaths, accounting for 16.8% of total female cancer deaths. This was followed by breast (14.7%), colorectal (9.1%), pancreatic (7.6%) and unknown primary cancer types (6.4%).
- Thyroid cancer has the highest five-year survival with a rate of 97.2%, followed by prostate (94.5%), melanoma (94.2%), breast (92.8%) and lymphoma cancers (82.1%).
- The poorest five-year survival was reported in mesothelioma (7.6%), pancreatic (14.1%), brain cancer (21.7%), liver (24.5%) and lung (24.6%) cancers.

- Since 2014, the rates of new breast cancer cases are among the highest on record, reporting between 125.4 and 132.2 cases per 100,00 females. However, the mortality in the same period has been the lowest, at 18.2 to 18.6 deaths per 100,000 females.
- Melanoma in men recorded 7.0 deaths per 100,000 males, the lowest rate for 20 years since 6.7 deaths per 100,000 males were reported in 1997.
- Lung cancer incidence in males has been decreasing since collection began, with 2017 reporting the lowest rate on record with 47.9 cases per 100,000 males. In contrast, females diagnosed with lung cancer have steadily increased since collection began. Female incidence rates since 2015 being amongst the highest, reporting between 31.8 and 36.8 cases per 100,000 females.
- Incidence and mortality for persons diagnosed with liver cancer have steadily increased over time. In 2017, the male and female incidence rates were 10.0 cases and 4.2 cases per 100,000 respectively since 2014, more than double the rates 20 years in ago in 1998 when male and female incidence reported 4.7 and 2.1 cases per 100,000 persons.
- Kidney cancer in males has been steadily increasing, with 2017 reporting an incidence rate of 19.2 cases per 100,000 males. In contrast, survival for kidney cancer has improved by more than 20%, increasing from 57.3% in 1993-1997 to 80.7% in 2013-2017.
- Brain cancer survival has remained steady in recent years with 21.7% survival reported in 2013-2017, a marginal decline from the periods 2008-2012 (22.2%), and 2003-2007 (22.9%).
- For 2017, colorectal incidence and mortality are among the lowest on record for both males and females. Males reported 52.9 new cases per 100,000 males and females reported 41.6 new cases per 100,000 females. There were 17.3 deaths per 100,000 males and 10.8 deaths per 100,000 females, approximately half the mortality rate for persons diagnosed through the 1990s.

Acronyms

AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ASR	Age standardised rate
AAR	Age adjusted rate
EMHS	East Metropolitan Health Service
HMDS	Hospital Morbidity Data System
NMHS	North Metropolitan Health Service
Risk	Lifetime risk to age 75 years
SMHS	South Metropolitan Health Service
WA	Western Australia
WACHS	WA Country Health Service
WACR	Western Australian Cancer Registry

Introduction

About the Western Australian Cancer Registry

Since 1982, the Western Australian Cancer Registry (WACR) has provided population-based cancer data for use in the planning of health care services and the support of cancer-related research at local, national and international levels. This report is primarily concerned with invasive tumours, or “cancers”, using standardised collection, coding and epidemiological practices aligned with Australian and international cancer registries. The main statistics presented are cancer incidence and cancer-related mortality counts, age-standardised rates, risk and cancer survival in Western Australian residents.

The latest data on notifiable cancers collected for a complete calendar year by the WACR is presented in this report. Incidence, mortality and risk are presented for 2017 and trends over time where appropriate. Survival is presented for all cases diagnosed in five-year windows from 1993-1997 to 2013-2017.

Information is presented for all cancers combined, common cancers, Aboriginal persons, and detailed summary statistics for the 18 common and selected cancers.

The main information sources are reports from pathologists and haematologists, supplemented by death registrations, hospital statistical discharge (HMDS) records, as well as information from hospital files and clinical information systems, and responses to enquiries directed to treating medical practitioners.

The WACR is managed within the Information and Performance Governance branch of the Purchasing and System Performance Division of the Western Australian Department of Health.

Legislative basis

The WA Cancer Registry operates under the *Health (Western Australian Cancer Register) Regulations 2011*. This legislation describes the legal requirement to notify WACR of a malignant neoplasm within 30 days by appropriate health practitioners. This information is to be kept in a register and used to:

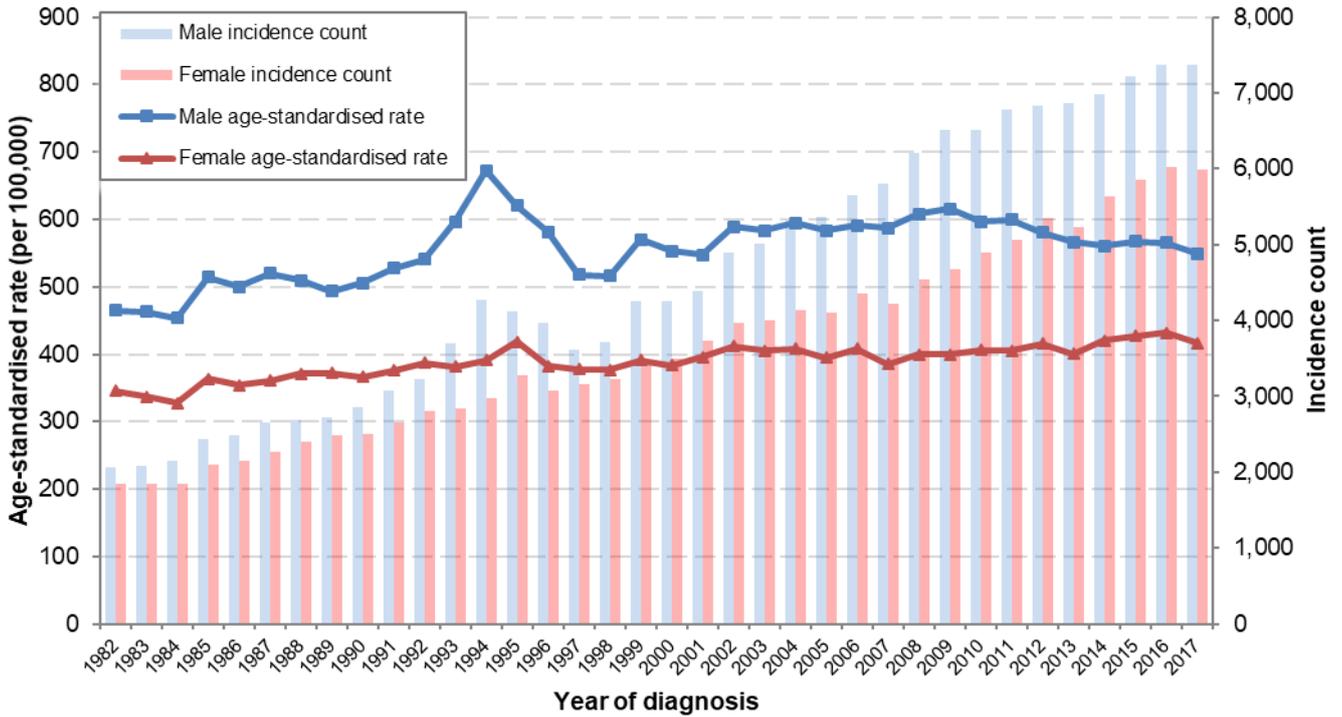
- monitor the number of cases of cancer in Western Australia
- plan, monitor and evaluate services for the control of cancer and the care of cancer patients in Western Australia
- compile and publish general or statistical information relating to cancer
- carry out research into the causes, prevention, screening and treatment of cancer.

All cancers

Incidence

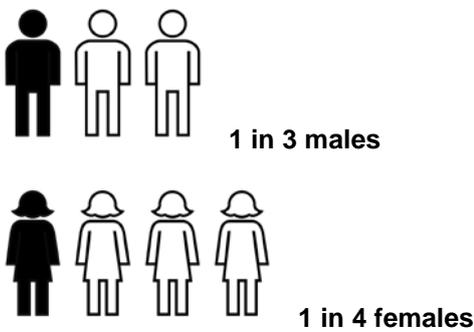
In 2017 there were 13,361 new diagnoses of cancer in Western Australia, representing a 0.3% decrease compared to the 13,397 cases reported in 2016. There were 7,379 cancers diagnosed in males (age-standardised rate (ASR) 549.1 per 100,000 males) and 5,982 in females (ASR 416.4 per 100,000 females) in 2017. Age-standardised rates indicate a marginal reduction of 1.6% per annum in male cancer incidence between 2015 and 2017, as well as a 3.6% decrease for females from 2016 to 2017 (Figure 1). Cancer in males accounted for 55.2% of all cases.

Figure 1. Incidence counts and age-standardised incidence rates, all cancers, Western Australia, 1982-2017



The estimated cumulative risk of being diagnosed with cancer by age 75 years was 1 in 3 for males and 1 in 4 for females (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Lifetime risk to age 75 years, by sex, Western Australia, 2017



Presented in Figure 3 are the 2017 age-specific incidence rate for all cancers. Each age bracket is presented as a proportion of the total population in each five-year age category for the relevant sex distribution.

- For all cancers combined, age-specific incidence rates were higher for females aged 30 to 54 than males, whereas males aged 55 and older were higher than females.

Figure 3. Age-specific incidence rate by five-year age categories and sex, all cancers, Western Australia, 2017

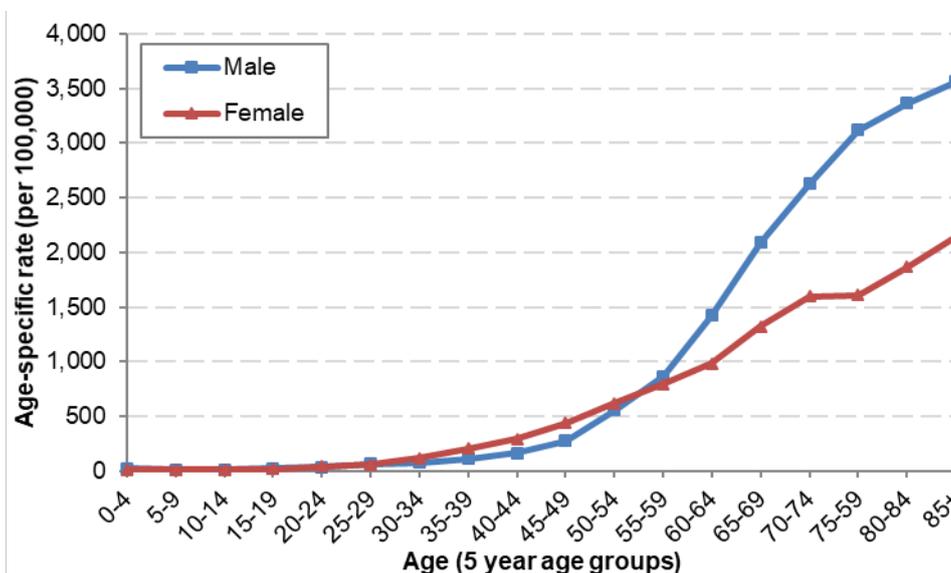


Figure 4 presents the count of cancer cases in each five-year age category as a percentage of the total diagnosed cases, by sex, for all 2017 cancer cases in WA.

- The highest percentage of cancer cases in 2017 occurred in the 65-69 age group for both males and females, with 1,233 cases (16.7% of total cases) diagnosed in 65-69 year old males and 787 cases (13.2%) diagnosed in females.

Figure 4. Incidence age-sex pyramid, all cancers, Western Australia, 2017

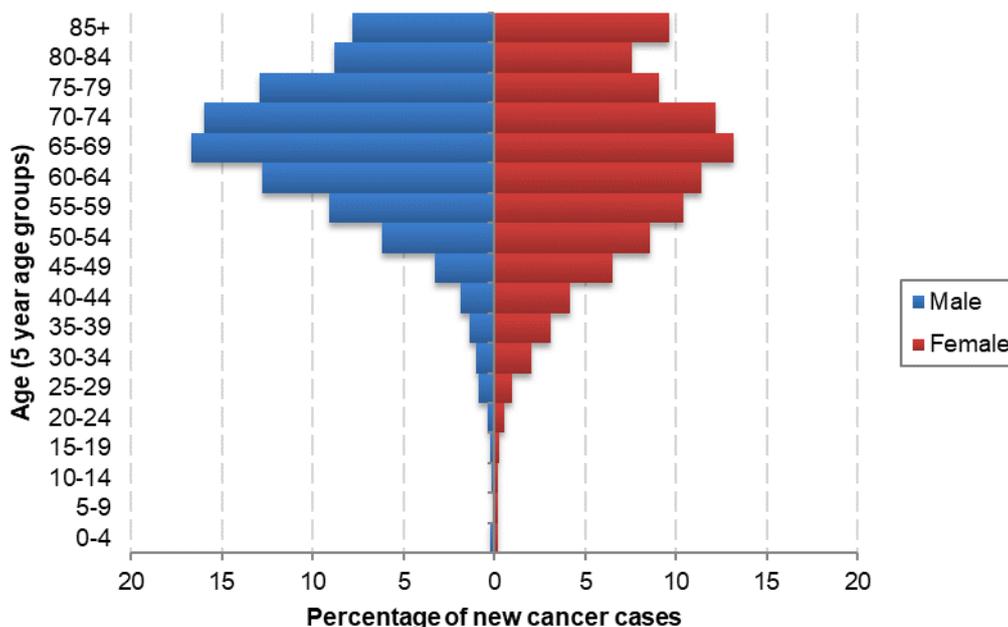


Table 1 describes the number of cancer cases by health service area and region in Western Australia in 2017. The cancer incidence counts for the WA metropolitan area in 2017 was 5,640 for males and 4,712 for females.

- Both the Kimberley and Pilbara health regions reported higher cancer cases for females than males.

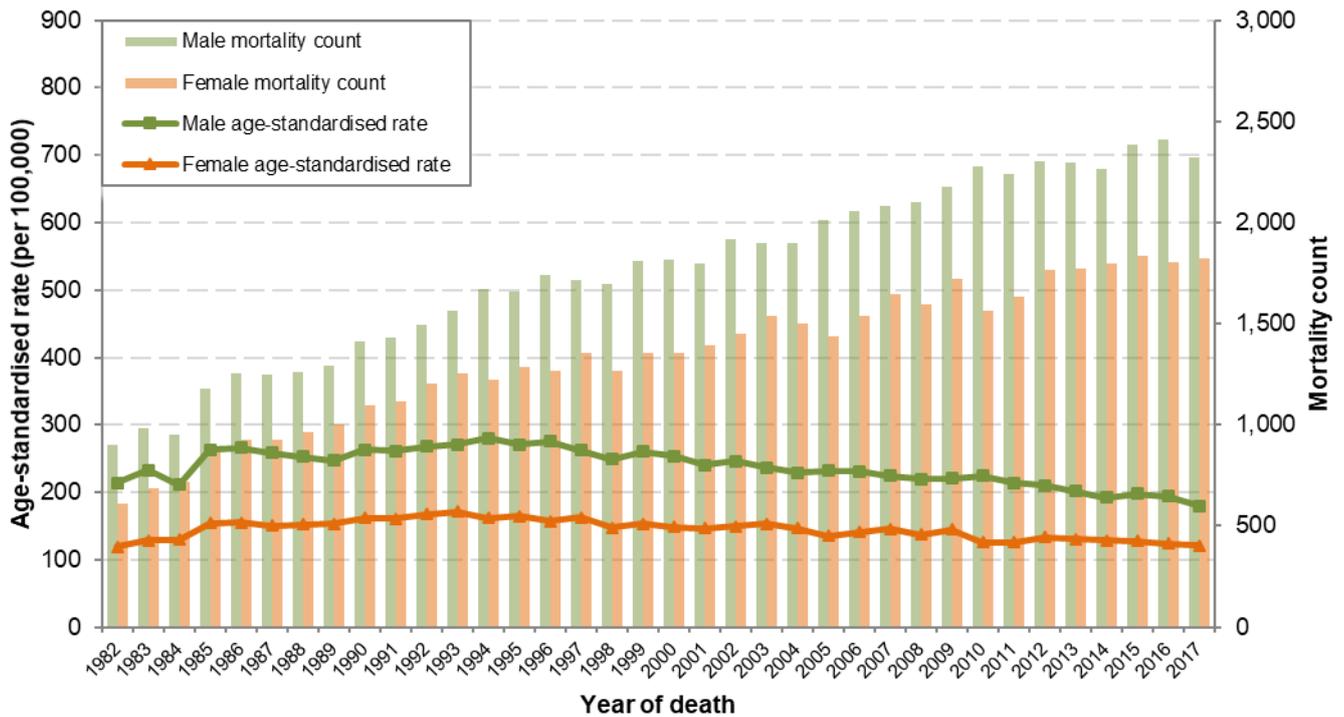
Table 1. Incidence counts, all cancers, by health service area and region, Western Australia, 2017

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male	Female
NMHS	NMHS	1,939	1,614
SMHS	SMHS	1,907	1,507
EMHS	EMHS	1,794	1,591
WACHS	WACHS	1,737	1,269
	<i>Kimberley</i>	71	76
	<i>Pilbara</i>	49	56
	<i>Midwest</i>	271	150
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	286	206
	<i>Goldfields</i>	158	114
	<i>Great Southern</i>	252	149
	<i>South West</i>	650	518
Other WA address		2	1
Total WA		7,379	5,982

Mortality

There were 4,147 deaths due to cancer among Western Australian residents in 2017, representing a 1.7% decrease in all cancer deaths compared to 4,218 deaths in 2016. In 2017, there were 2,323 deaths in males and 1,824 deaths in females. Over the 10-year period between 2008 to 2017, both the male and female ASR decreased significantly, with males reporting 219.3 deaths per 100,000 males in 2008 compared to 180.1 deaths per 100,000 males in 2017, and females reporting 136.7 deaths per 100,000 females in 2008 compared to 120.7 deaths per 100,000 females in 2017.

Figure 5. Mortality counts and age-standardised mortality rate, all cancers, Western Australia, 1982-2017



The estimated cumulative risk of death due to cancer before age 75 years was 1 in 10 for males and 1 in 13 for females, which was unchanged from recent years (Figure 6).

Figure 6. Lifetime risk of death by 75 years



Figure 7 presents the 2017 age-specific mortality rate for all cancers. Each age bracket is presented as a proportion of the total population in each five-year age category for the relevant sex distribution.

- All-cancer death rates in males were consistently higher than females from age 55 onwards.
- Age-specific mortality rate was highest for the 85+ age group at 2,735.1 deaths per 100,000 males and 1,650.0 deaths per 100,000 for females.

Figure 7. Age-specific mortality rate, all cancers, Western Australia, 2017

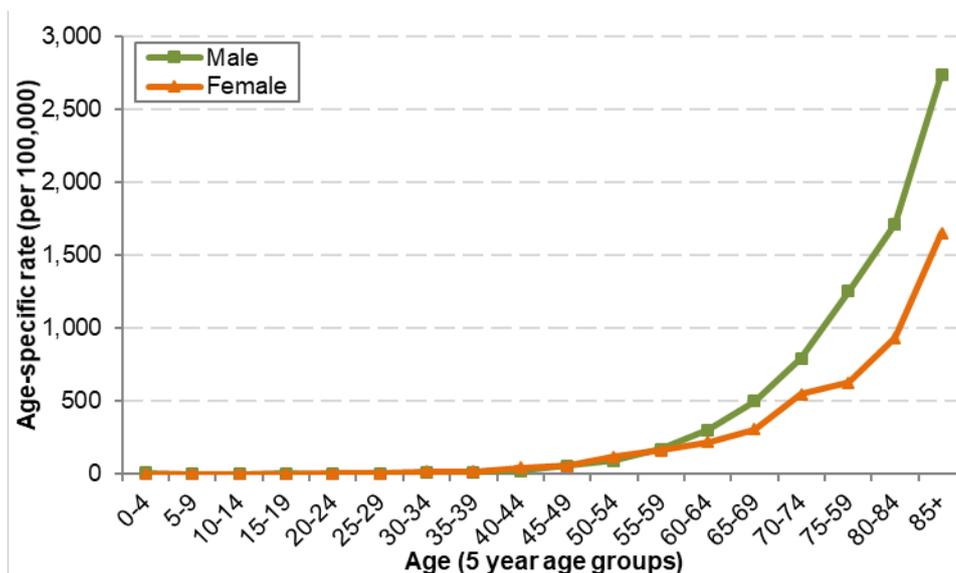


Figure 8 presents the number of cancer deaths in each five-year category as a percentage of total cancer deaths by sex, in Western Australia in 2017

- The highest number of cancer deaths in 2017 occurred in the 85+ age group, with 442 deaths (19% of total) in males and 443 cases (24%) in females.
- However, there was a lower percentage of cancer deaths in females aged 65 to 84 compared to males.

Figure 8. Mortality age-sex pyramid, all cancers, Western Australia, 2017

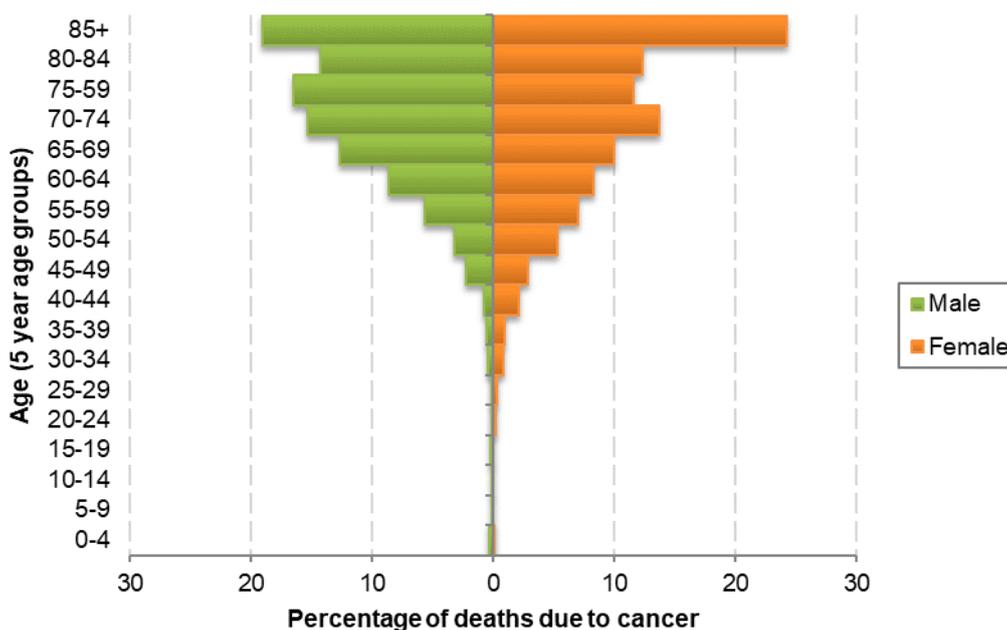


Table 2 details the number of cancer deaths by health service area and region in Western Australia in 2017. The cancer mortality count for the WA metropolitan health service area was 1,730 for males and 1,448 for females. Within the WA country area, the South West region had the highest number of cancer deaths for both males and females.

Table 2. Mortality counts, all cancers, by health service region, Western Australia, 2017

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male	Female
NMHS	NMHS	518	480
SMHS	SMHS	625	479
EMHS	EMHS	587	489
WACHS	WACHS	593	376
	<i>Kimberley</i>	31	19
	<i>Pilbara</i>	18	15
	<i>Midwest</i>	92	44
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	108	76
	<i>Goldfields</i>	55	30
	<i>Great Southern</i>	83	52
	<i>South West</i>	206	140
Other WA address		-	-
Total WA		2,323	1,824

Survival

Relative survival is the primary measure of survival presented throughout this report. Relative survival is an estimate of the net survival where a person cannot die of anything other than the disease of interest, in this case cancer. The survival estimate adjusts for non-cancer related deaths and enables comparisons to be made across time and across jurisdictions where the general population mortality can differ.

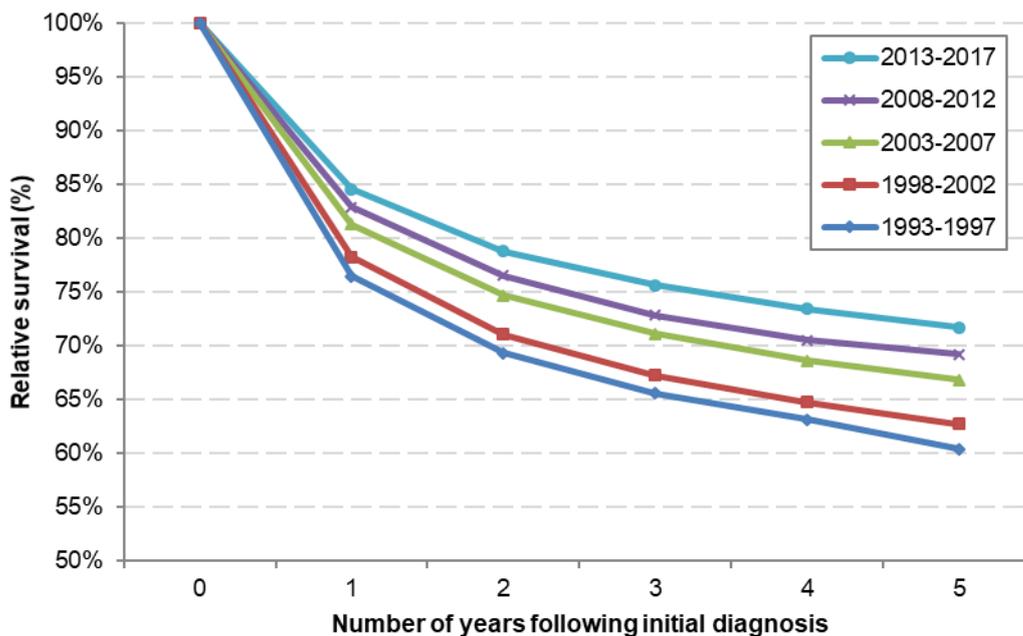
Table 3 and Figure 9 presents survival for each year following diagnoses up to five years, for five time periods 1993-1997 through to 2013-2017.

- In the period 2013-2017 the five-year relative survival rate in WA for all cancers was 71.7%. This increased from 69.2% in the period 2008-2012.
- The one-year survival rate for all cancers increased by 12.1 percentage points, from 76.4% in 1993-1997 to 84.5% in 2013-2017, whereas the five-year survival rate for all cancers increased by 11.3 percentage points from the period 1993-1997 to 2013-2017.

Table 3. Relative survival, all cancers, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, Western Australia

Number of years following initial diagnosis	Survival (%) for period of diagnosis				
	1993-1997	1998-2002	2003-2007	2008-2012	2013-2017
0	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
1	76.4%	78.2%	81.3%	82.9%	84.5%
2	69.3%	71.0%	74.7%	76.5%	78.8%
3	65.6%	67.2%	71.1%	72.8%	75.6%
4	63.1%	64.7%	68.6%	70.5%	73.4%
5	60.4%	62.7%	66.8%	69.2%	71.7%

Figure 9. Relative survival, all cancers, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, Western Australia



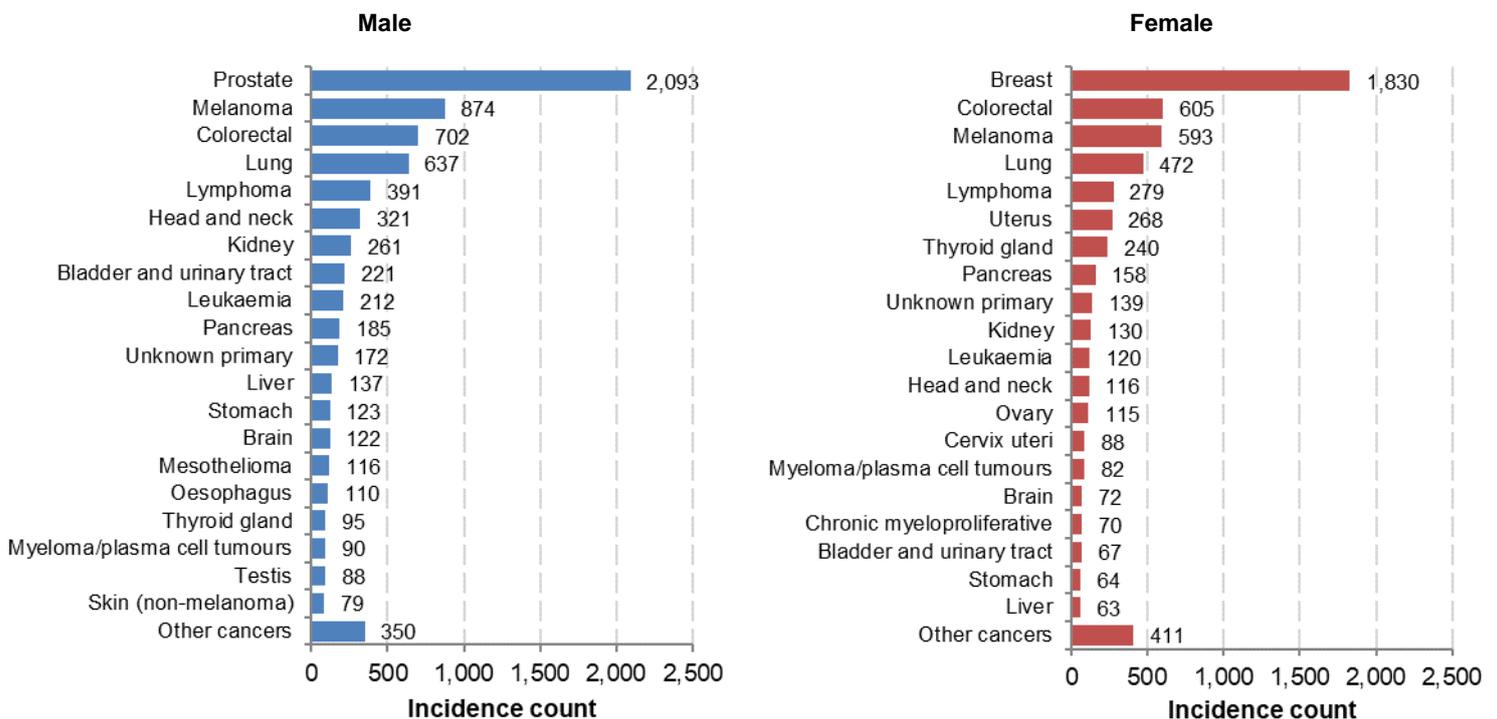
Common cancers

Top 20 cancers for 2017 for both male and female are presented in Figure 10. More details on selected cancers can be found in the subsequent chapters.

- Prostate cancer was the most commonly reported cancer in males at 2,093 new cases, accounting for 28.4% of total male cancer cases. This was followed by melanoma (11.8%), colorectal (9.5%) and lung cancer (8.6%)
- Breast cancer was the most common cancer in females at 1,830 cases, accounting for 30.6% of all female cancer cases. This was followed by colorectal (10.1%), melanoma (9.9%) and lung cancer (7.9%).

Incidence

Figure 10. Top 20 cancer incidence count by sex, Western Australia, 2017

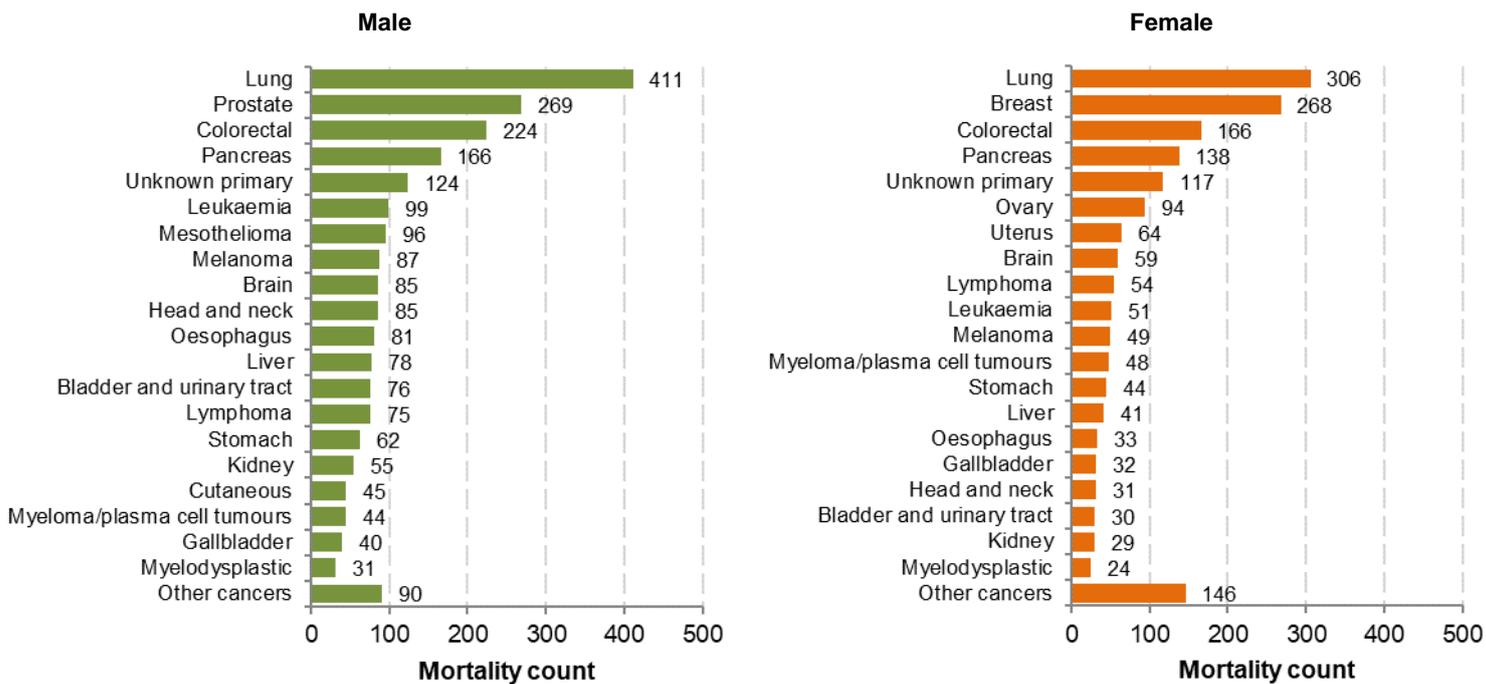


Mortality

Figure 11 depicts the top 20 cancer deaths for males and females in Western Australia in 2017.

- Lung cancer was the most commonly reported cancer death in males at 411 deaths, accounting for 17.7% of total male cancer deaths. Prostate (11.6%), colorectal (9.6%), pancreatic (7.1%) and unknown primary cancer types (5.3%) were the next most common cancer deaths in males.
- The most commonly reported cancer death in females was also lung cancer at 306 deaths, accounting for 16.8% of total female cancer deaths. This was followed by breast (14.7%), colorectal (9.1%), pancreatic (7.6%) and unknown primary cancer types (6.4%).

Figure 11. Top 20 cancer mortality count, Western Australia, 2017



Survival

Figure 12 presents the five-year relative survival and their 95% confidence intervals for major cancer types for the period 2013-2017 in Western Australia.

- Thyroid cancer has the highest five-year survival with a rate of 97.2%, followed by prostate (94.5%), melanoma (94.2%), breast (92.8%) and lymphoma cancers (82.1%).
- The poorest five-year survival was reported in mesothelioma (7.6%), pancreatic (14.1%), and brain cancer cases (21.7%).

Figure 12. Five-year survival, selected cancers, Western Australia, 2013-2017

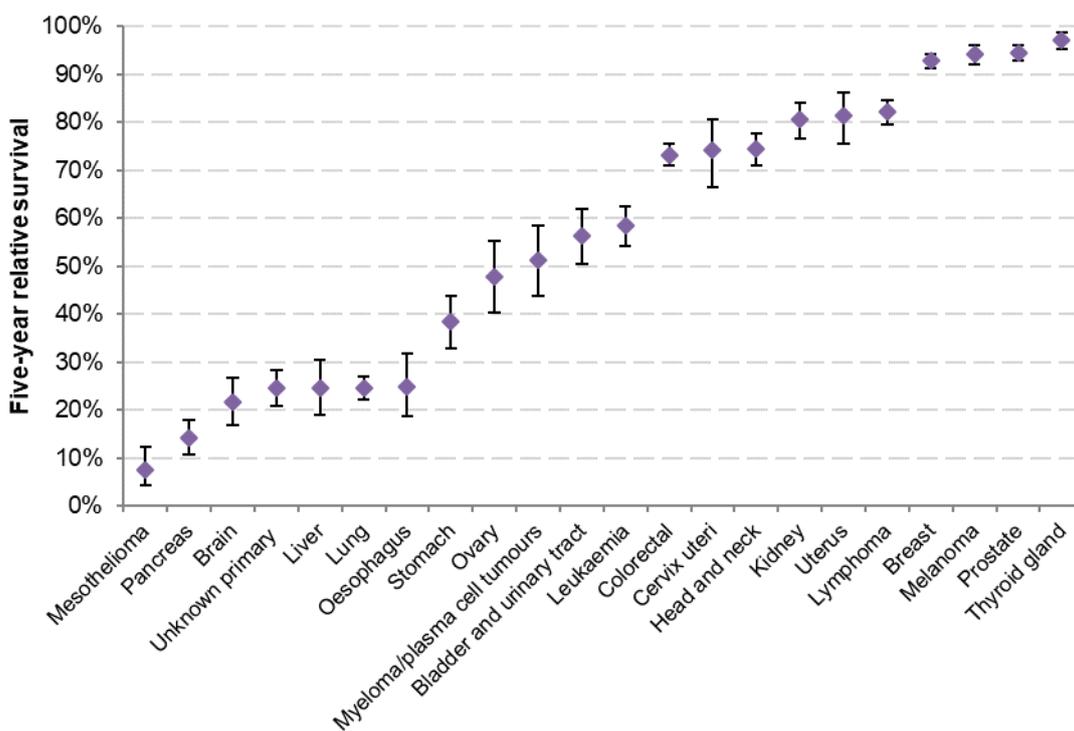


Table 4. Five-year survival, selected cancers, Western Australia, 2013-2017

Cancer Type	Five-year survival (%)
Thyroid gland	97.2%
Prostate	94.5%
Melanoma	94.2%
Breast	92.8%
Lymphoma	82.1%
Uterus	81.3%
Kidney	80.7%
Head and neck	74.4%
Cervix uteri	74.3%
Colorectal	73.2%
Leukaemia	58.4%
Bladder and urinary tract	56.2%
Myeloma/plasma cell tumours	51.2%
Ovary	47.9%
Stomach	38.3%
Oesophagus	24.9%
Lung	24.6%
Liver	24.5%
Unknown primary	24.5%
Brain	21.7%
Pancreas	14.1%
Mesothelioma	7.6%

Cancer in the Western Australian Aboriginal population

The use of the term Aboriginal within this document respectfully refers to Western Australians of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent. This section reports on incidence and mortality counts for the Western Australian Aboriginal population by sex and observed survival against the non-Aboriginal population. Observed survival compares survival rates using the cause of death as coded by WA Cancer Registry officers. It is used in place of relative survival as the background mortality of the Aboriginal population are not available at the jurisdictional level. The primary data sources for identifying Aboriginality includes pathology forms, hospital morbidity records, clinician letters, and death registration certificates. Improving the quality of accurately identifying Aboriginal persons is an ongoing challenge for all health collections.

Figure 13. Incidence counts, Aboriginal population, by sex, Western Australia, 1998-2017

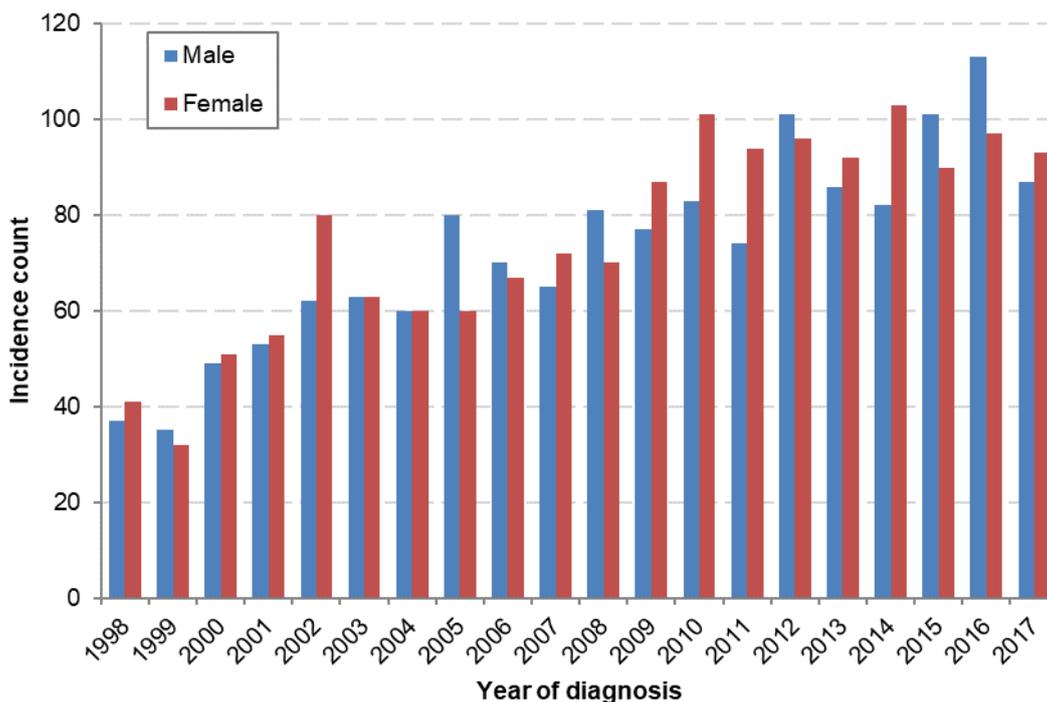
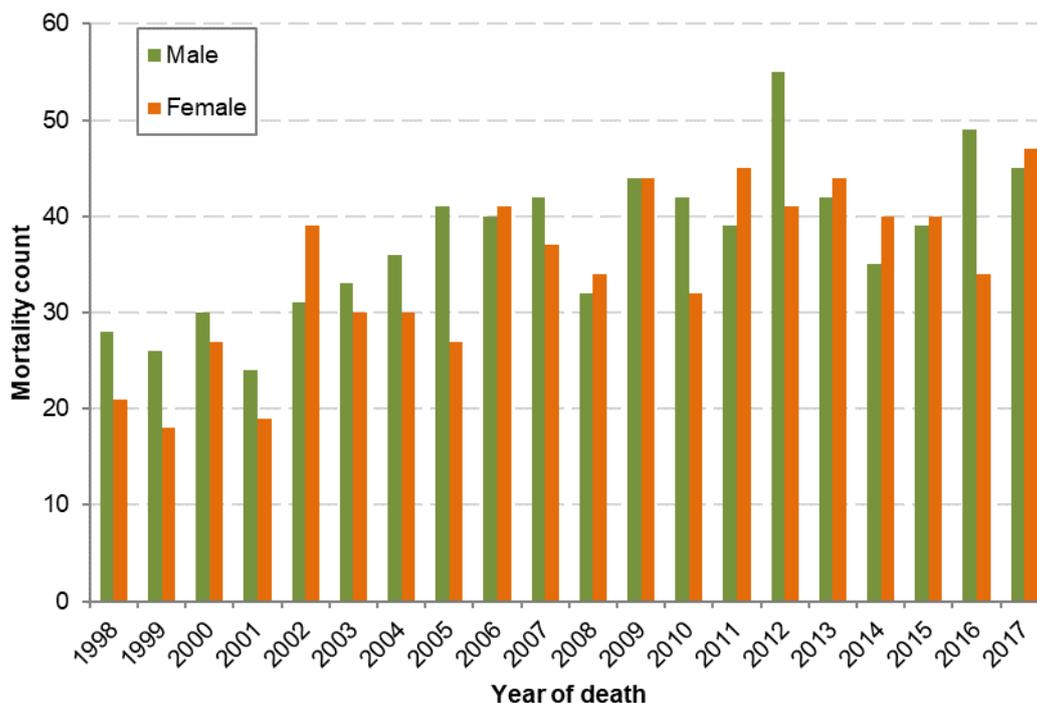


Figure 14. Mortality counts, Aboriginal population, by sex, Western Australia, 1998-2017



- In 2017, Aboriginal females reported 93 new cases, whereas males reported 87 new cases, similar to previous years (Figure 13). For mortality (Figure 14), the number of female deaths was the highest on record with 47 deaths reported in 2017.

Table 5. Incidence and mortality counts, Aboriginal population, by WA health area and region, 2017

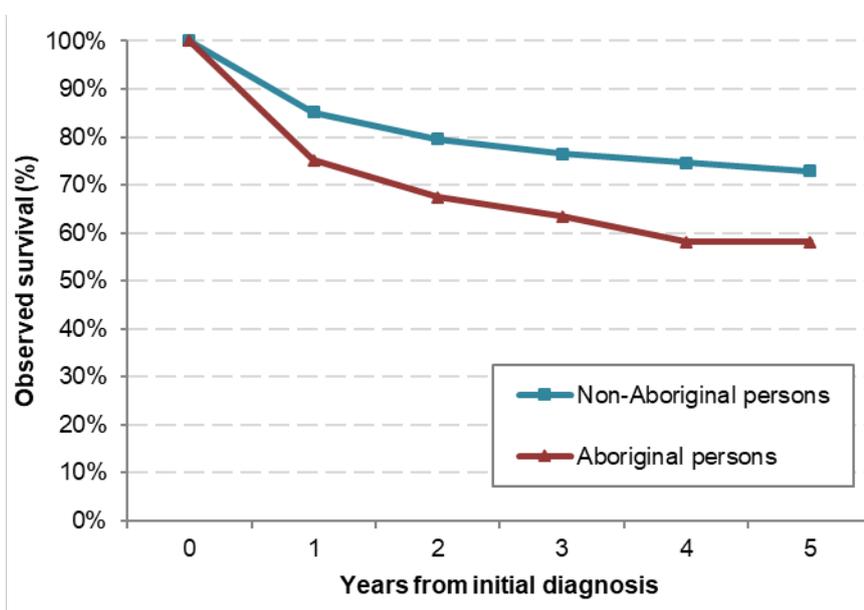
Health Service Area	Health Region	Aboriginal Incidence	Aboriginal Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	14	12
SMHS	SMHS	17	6
EMHS	EMHS	34	17
WACHS	Total	114	58
	<i>Kimberley</i>	43	28
	<i>Pilbara</i>	19	10
	<i>Midwest</i>	25	10
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	7	3
	<i>Goldfields</i>	11	3
	<i>Great Southern</i>	3	3
	<i>South West</i>	6	1
	Other WA address	1	0
	Total WA	180	93

- In the period 2013-2017, the Aboriginal population reported a five-year observed survival rate of 58.1% compared to the non-Aboriginal population observed survival rate of 72.9%.
- For this period, the Aboriginal population was 14.8 percentage points lower than the non-Aboriginal population.

Table 6. Observed survival in Aboriginal person populations, 2013-2017

Number of years following diagnosis	Aboriginal persons	Non-Aboriginal persons
0	100.0%	100.0%
1	75.2%	85.1%
2	67.4%	79.6%
3	63.4%	76.5%
4	58.1%	74.6%
5	58.1%	72.9%

Figure 15. Observed survival in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, 2013-2017



Detailed statistics for selected cancers

This section presents a suite of statistics for 18 selected cancers. The cancer types presented here are common cancers based on 2017 incidence and cancers of interest from various stakeholders throughout the past year. It is intended they serve as a useful two-page reference, easily printed with details of the cancer of interest. Many information requests from health planners, clinicians, and the community are for statistics on specific cancer types and this section fulfils that need.

The first table for each cancer type describes incidence and mortality counts by age group and sex, and the lifetime risk to age 75 for the 2017 calendar year. One-year and five-year relative survival is presented in five-year blocks from 1993-1997 to 2013-2017 is also presented in this table, and visually, in the respective survival graphs.

Under each table are age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, by sex, from 1982-2017. These rates have been standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population. These rates are not comparable to rates in other reports that have been generated using the 1960 world standard population. The second page for each cancer type presents age-specific rates and the incidence and mortality counts for each health service area and region in 2017.

The underlying data for each graph is available online alongside this report or by contacting the WA Cancer Registry.

Prostate

Table 7. Prostate cancer - incidence, mortality by age group, cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence		Mortality		Survival (Males)		
	Male		Male		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	0	0-14 yrs	0	1993-1997	97.6%	88.3%
15-39 yrs	2	15-39 yrs	1	1998-2002	96.3%	87.7%
40-64 yrs	732	40-64 yrs	17	2003-2007	97.7%	91.7%
65+ yrs	1359	65+ yrs	251	2008-2012	99.1%	96.8%
Total	2093	Total	269	2013-2017	98.6%	94.5%
Risk	1 in 8	Risk	1 in 146			

Figure 16 & 17. Prostate cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

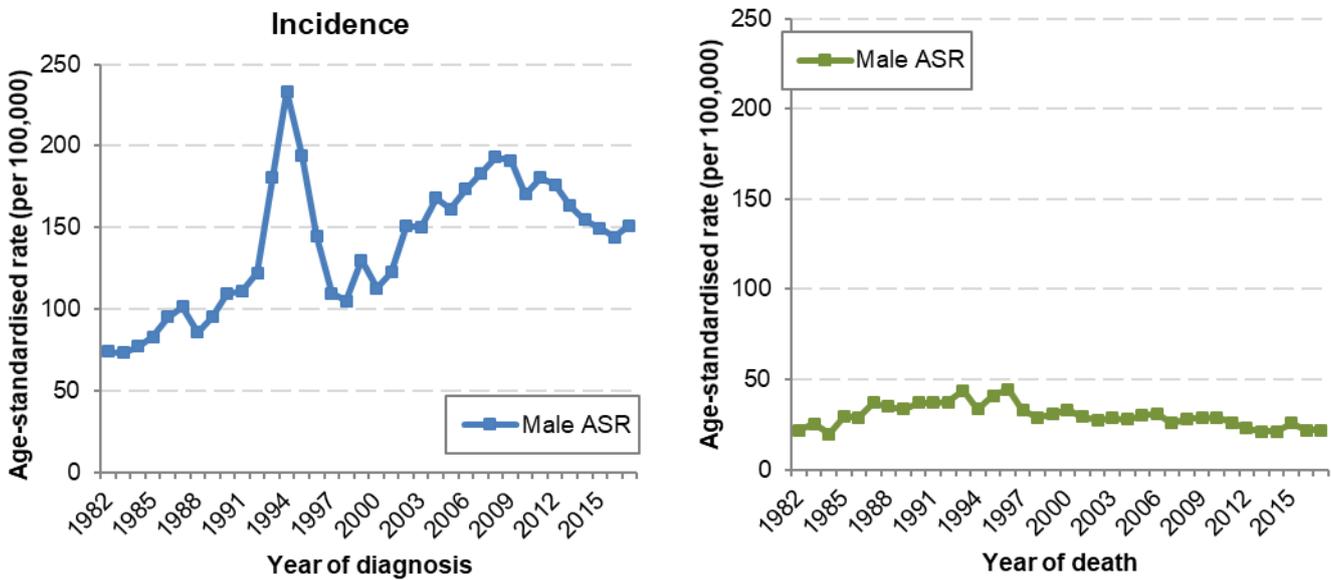


Figure 18. Prostate cancer - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

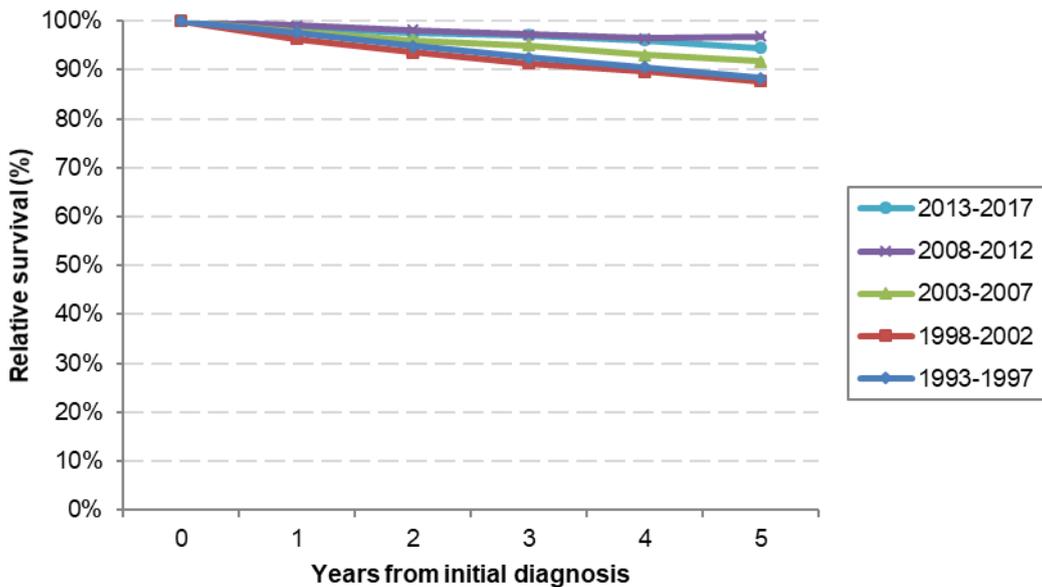


Figure 19 & 20. Prostate cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

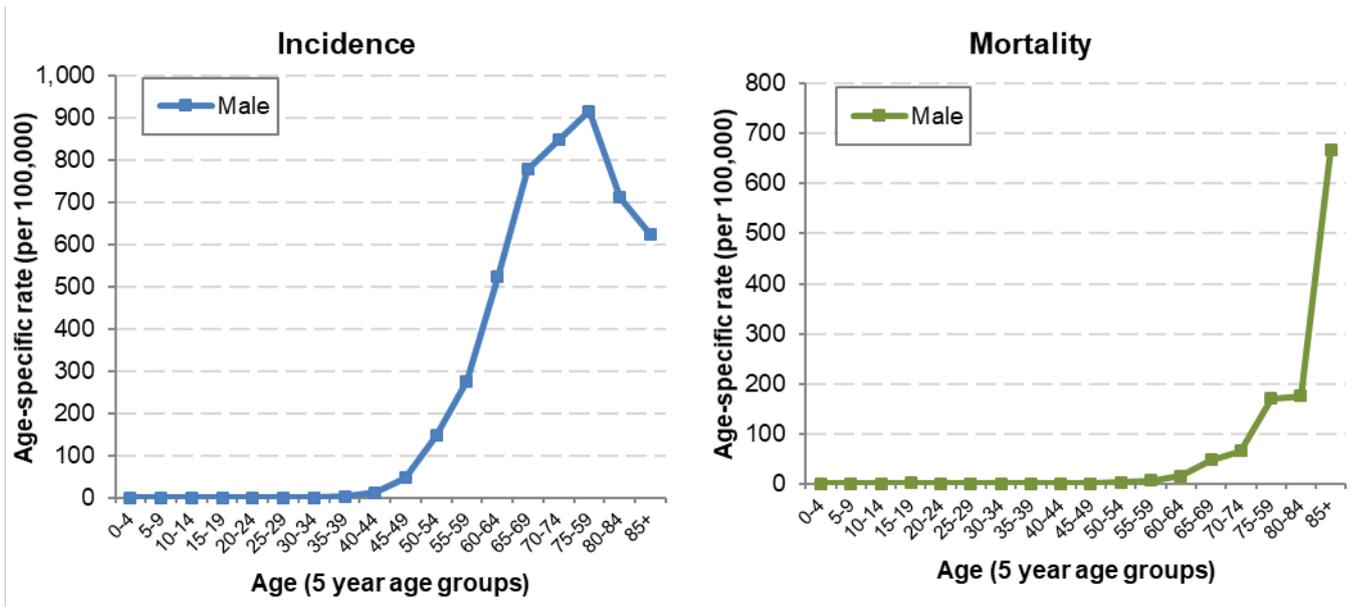


Table 8 & 9. Prostate cancer - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	605	NMHS	NMHS	67
SMHS	SMHS	554	SMHS	SMHS	80
EMHS	EMHS	454	EMHS	EMHS	60
WACHS	WACHS	480	WACHS	WACHS	62
	<i>Kimberley</i>	18		<i>Kimberley</i>	1
	<i>Pilbara</i>	4		<i>Pilbara</i>	1
	<i>Midwest</i>	79		<i>Midwest</i>	15
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	78		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	10
	<i>Goldfields</i>	36		<i>Goldfields</i>	3
	<i>Great Southern</i>	85		<i>Great Southern</i>	12
	<i>South West</i>	180		<i>South West</i>	20
Other WA address		-	Other WA address		-
Total WA		2,093	Total WA		269

Breast

Table 10. Breast cancer - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five -year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (Females)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	0	0	0-14 yrs	0	0	1993-1997	96.4%	82.6%
15-39 yrs	1	109	15-39 yrs	0	9	1998-2002	98.1%	88.5%
40-64 yrs	2	960	40-64 yrs	0	110	2003-2007	98.1%	90.4%
65+ yrs	10	761	65+ yrs	1	149	2008-2012	98.0%	89.8%
Total	13	1830	Total	1	268	2013-2017	98.7%	92.9%
Risk	1 in 1135	1 in 10	Risk	-	1 in 80			

** Male counts included for incidence and mortality only, all survival and rates graphs are for females only.

Figure 21 & 22. Breast cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, females, 1982-2017, WA

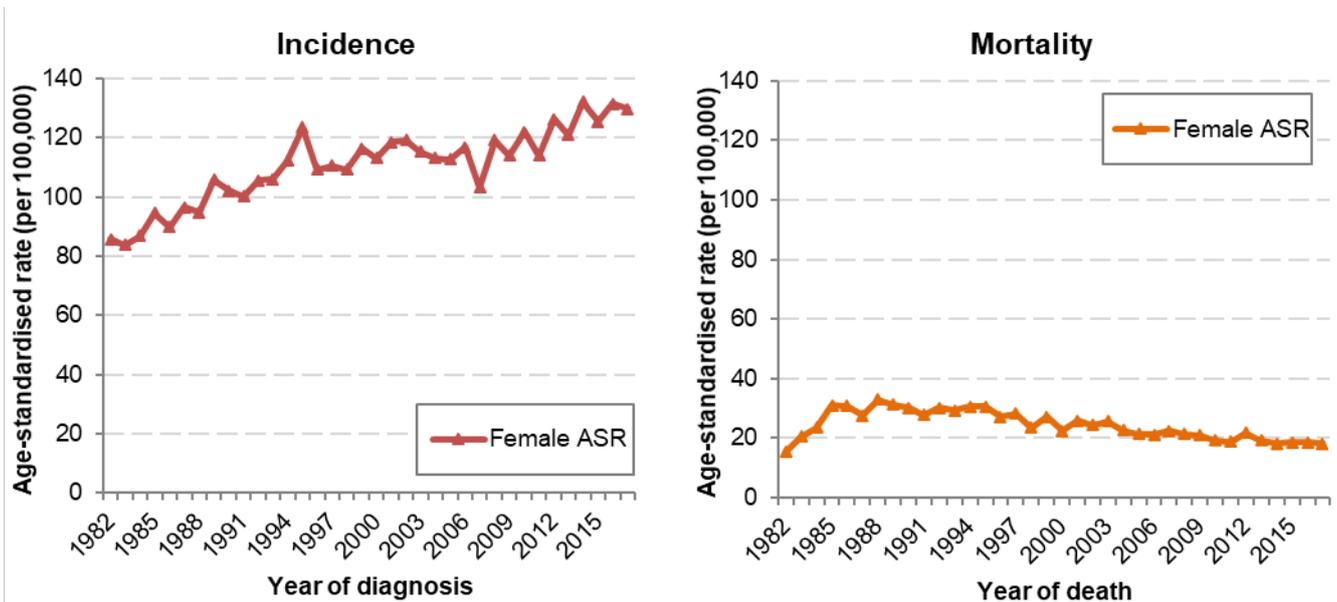


Figure 23. Breast cancer - relative survival, females, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

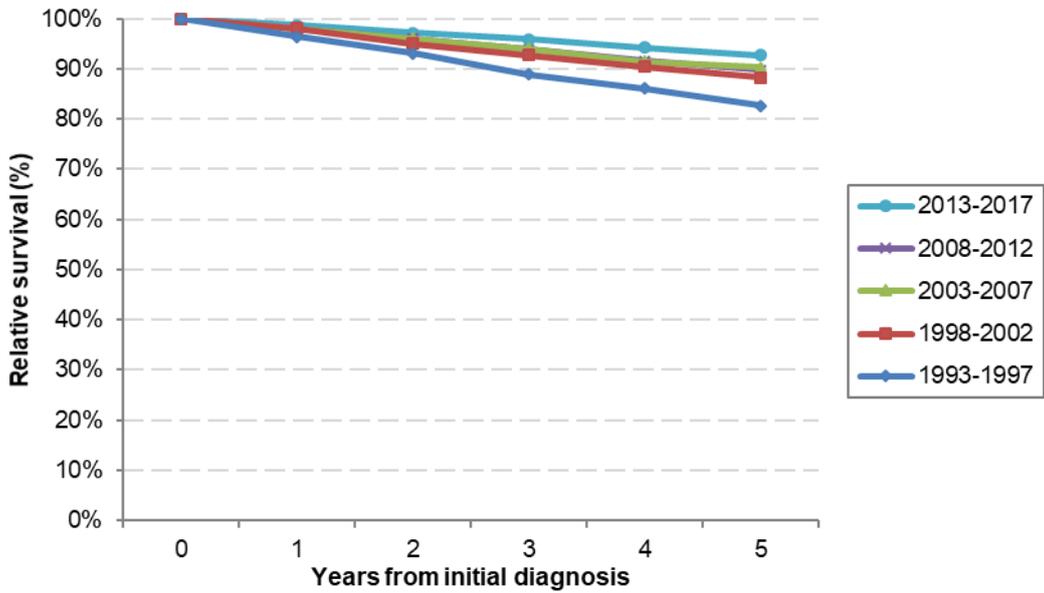


Figure 24 & 25. Breast cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, females, 2017, WA

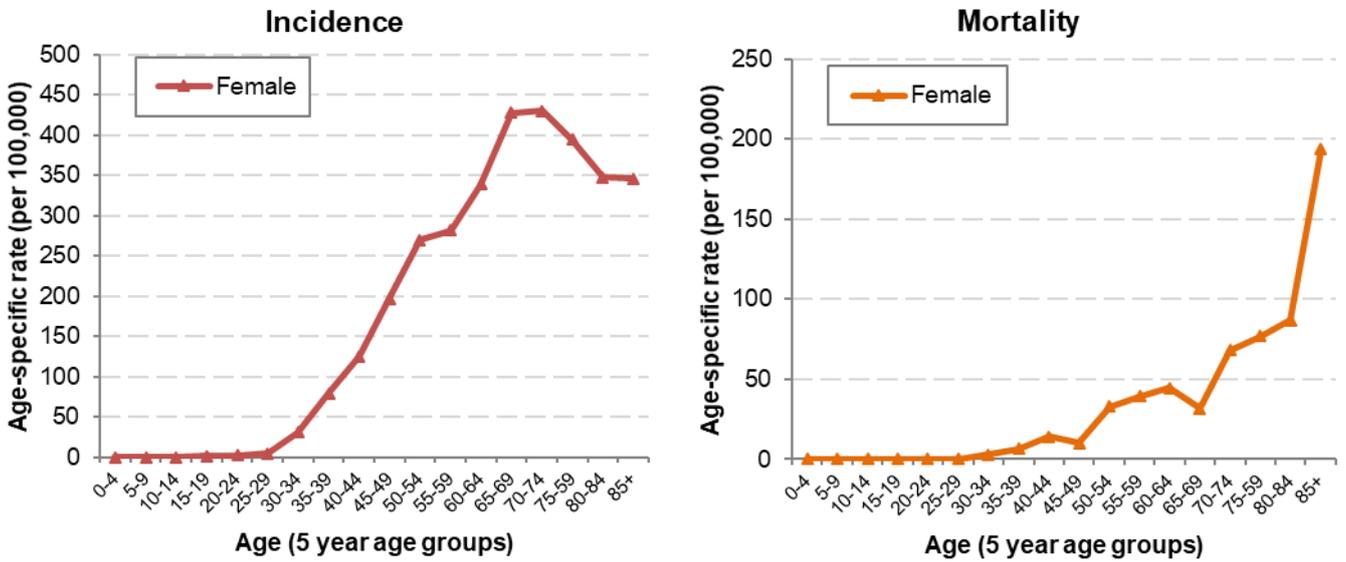


Table 11 & 12. Breast cancer - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, females, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	514	NMHS	NMHS	63
SMHS	SMHS	466	SMHS	SMHS	81
EMHS	EMHS	486	EMHS	EMHS	63
WACHS	WACHS	364	WACHS	WACHS	61
	<i>Kimberley</i>	20		<i>Kimberley</i>	3
	<i>Pilbara</i>	18		<i>Pilbara</i>	3
	<i>Midwest</i>	35		<i>Midwest</i>	8
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	58		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	19
	<i>Goldfields</i>	30		<i>Goldfields</i>	2
	<i>Great Southern</i>	35		<i>Great Southern</i>	7
	<i>South West</i>	168		<i>South West</i>	19
Other WA address		-	Other WA address		-
Total WA		1,830	Total WA		268

Head and neck

Table 13. Head and neck cancer - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five -year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	1	1	0-14 yrs	0	0	1993-1997	85.4%	64.1%
15-39 yrs	10	8	15-39 yrs	0	1	1998-2002	86.2%	68.0%
40-64 yrs	152	49	40-64 yrs	29	9	2003-2007	87.6%	70.1%
65+ yrs	158	58	65+ yrs	56	21	2008-2012	88.0%	69.7%
Total	321	116	Total	85	31	2013-2017	88.3%	74.4%
Risk	1 in 48	1 in 153	Risk	1 in 233	1 in 812			

Figure 26 & 27. Head and neck cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

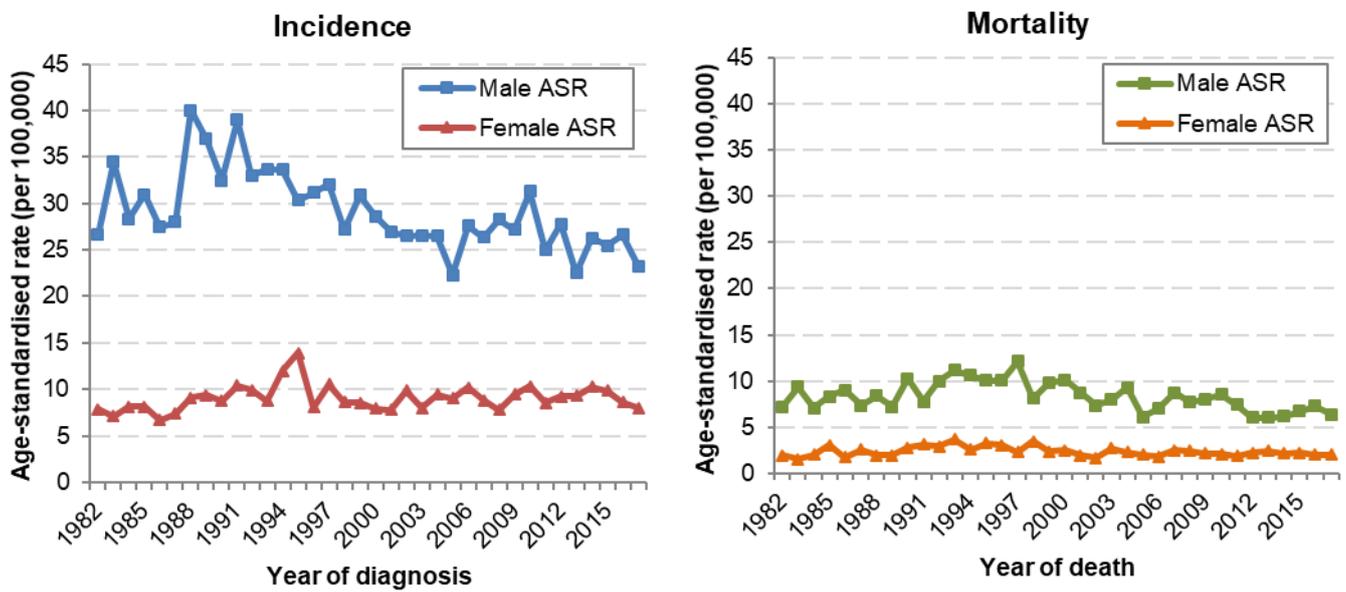


Figure 28. Head and neck cancer - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

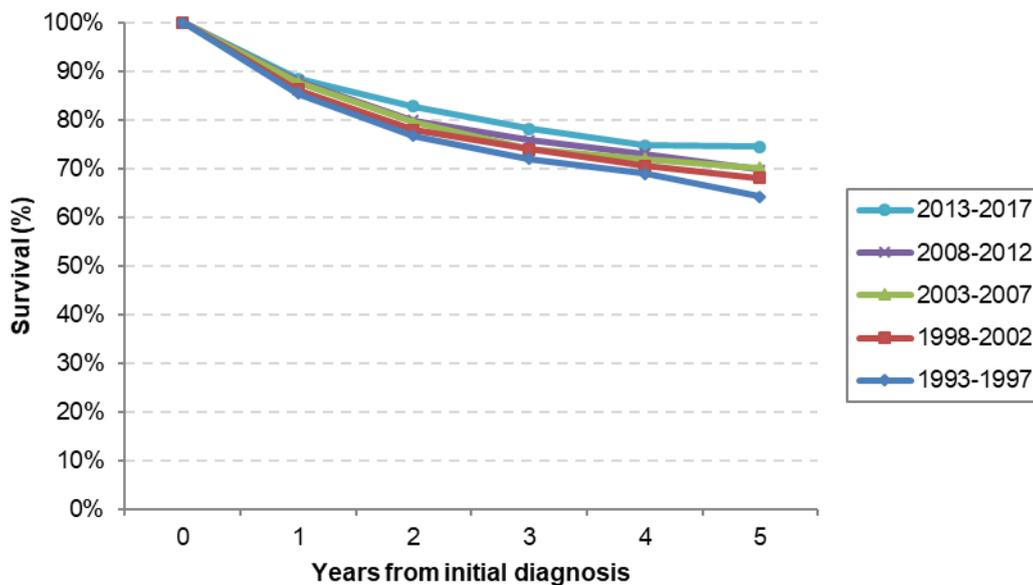


Figure 29 & 30. Head and neck cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

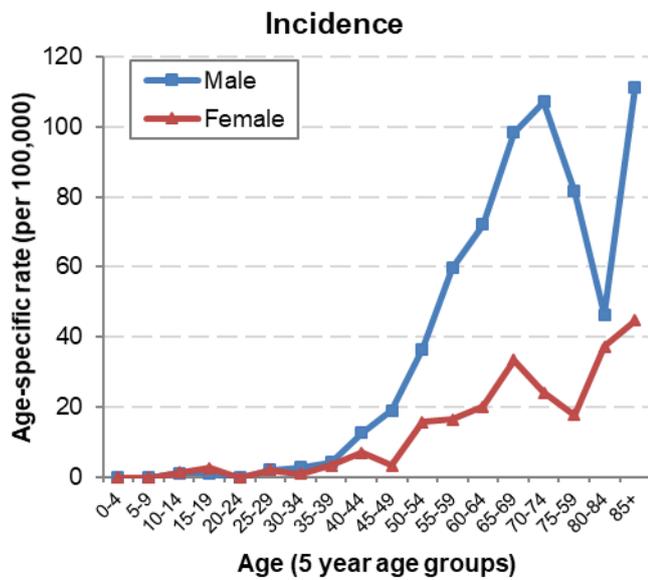


Table 14 & 15. Head and neck cancer - Incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	69	29	NMHS	NMHS	16	9
SMHS	SMHS	81	32	SMHS	SMHS	19	5
EMHS	EMHS	68	37	EMHS	EMHS	18	7
WACHS	WACHS	103	18	WACHS	WACHS	32	10
	Kimberley	10	5	Kimberley	Kimberley	9	1
	Pilbara	5	1	Pilbara	Pilbara	2	4
	Midwest	14	2	Midwest	Midwest	4	-
	Wheatbelt	19	2	Wheatbelt	Wheatbelt	5	1
	Goldfields	9	2	Goldfields	Goldfields	2	-
	Great Southern	11	-	Great Southern	Great Southern	2	2
	South West	35	6	South West	South West	8	2
Other WA address		-	-	Other WA address		-	-
Total WA		321	116	Total WA		85	31

Melanoma

Table 16. Melanoma cancer - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	1	0	0-14 yrs	0	0	1993-1997	98.2%	93.7%
15-39 yrs	53	62	15-39 yrs	4	5	1998-2002	97.9%	92.0%
40-64 yrs	306	252	40-64 yrs	21	12	2003-2007	98.2%	90.8%
65+ yrs	514	279	65+ yrs	62	32	2008-2012	97.4%	90.8%
Total	874	593	Total	87	49	2013-2017	98.2%	94.2%
Risk	1 in 21	1 in 30	Risk	1 in 350	1 in 409			

Figure 31 & 32. Melanoma cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

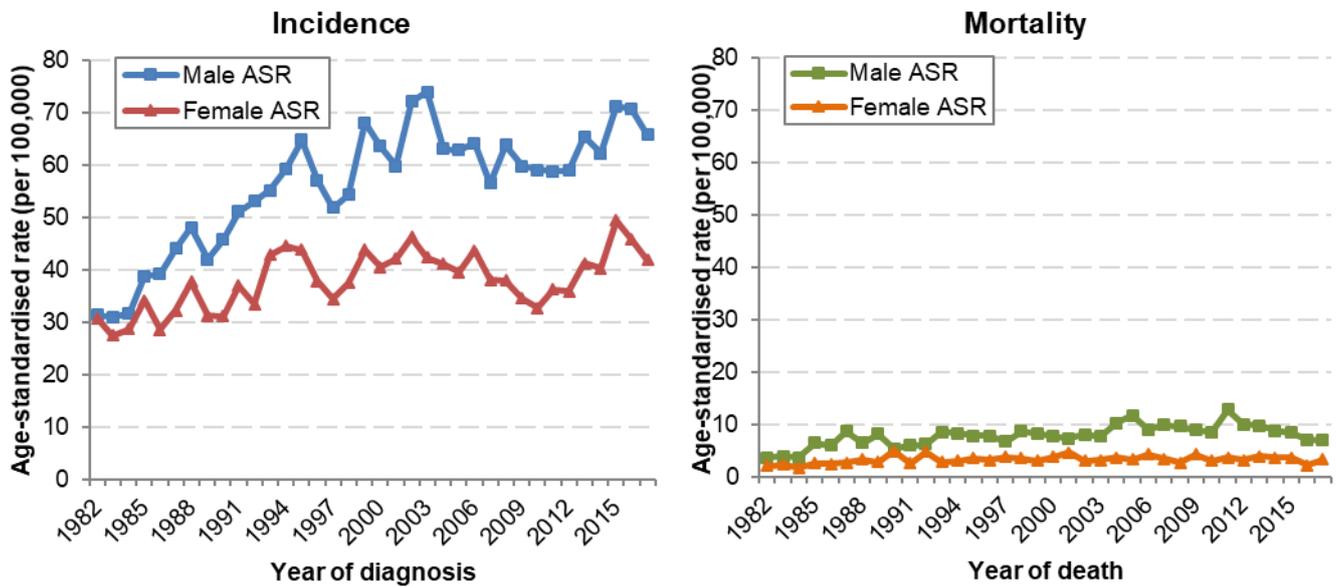


Figure 33. Melanoma cancer - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

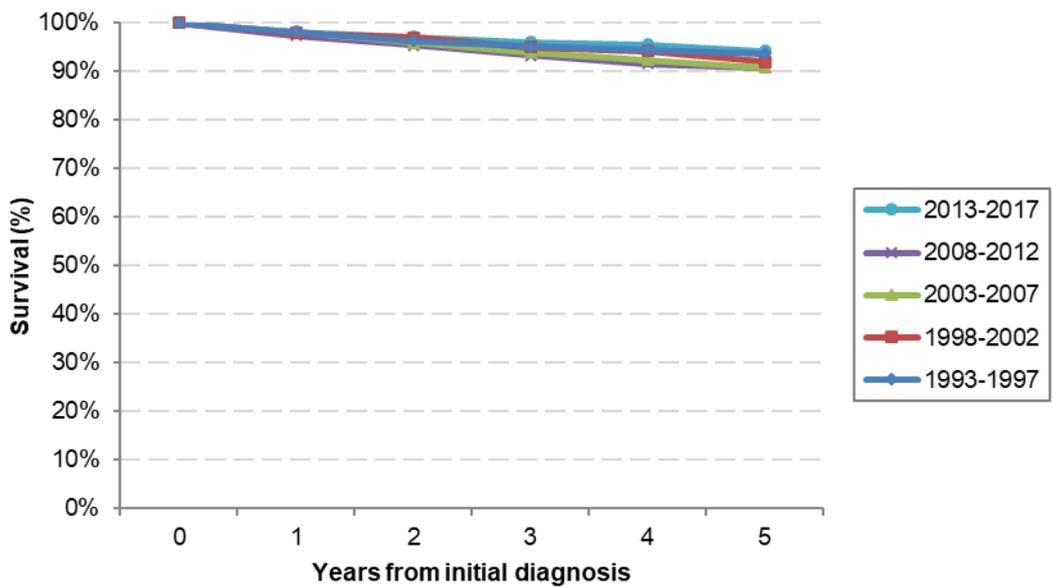


Figure 34 & 35. Melanoma cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

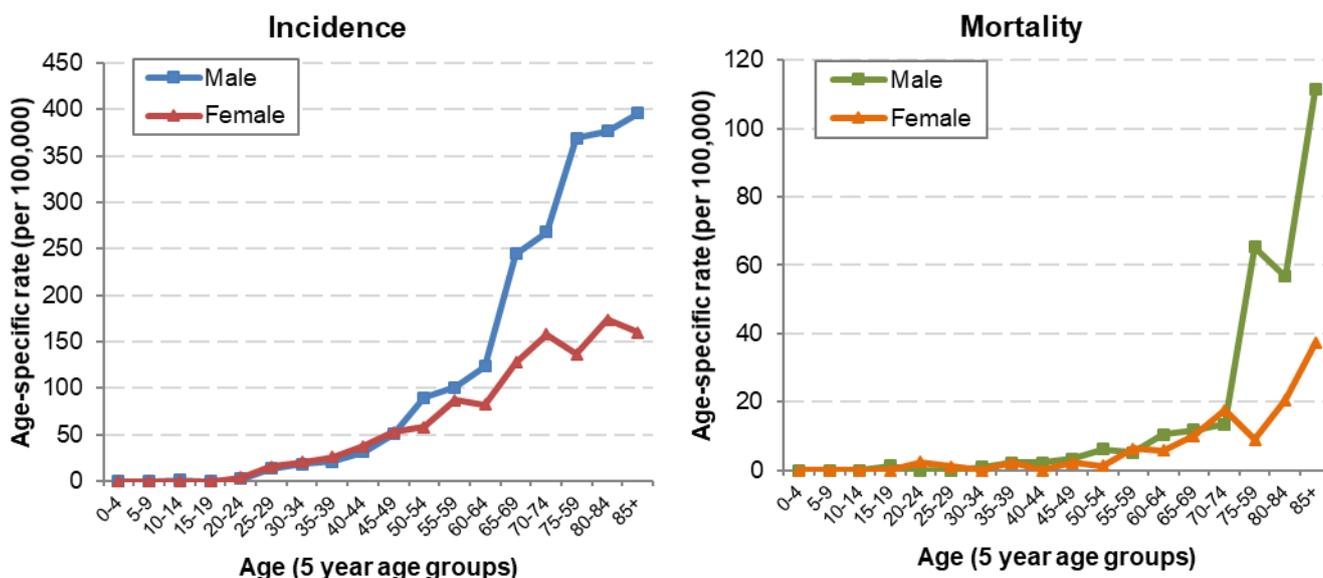


Table 17 & 18. Melanoma cancer - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	250	146	NMHS	NMHS	19	13
SMHS	SMHS	212	152	SMHS	SMHS	26	13
EMHS	EMHS	198	129	EMHS	EMHS	14	15
WACHS	WACHS	214	166	WACHS	WACHS	28	8
	<i>Kimberley</i>	5	11		<i>Kimberley</i>	1	-
	<i>Pilbara</i>	8	4		<i>Pilbara</i>	1	-
	<i>Midwest</i>	29	20		<i>Midwest</i>	5	1
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	30	19		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	7	3
	<i>Goldfields</i>	13	13		<i>Goldfields</i>	2	1
	<i>Great Southern</i>	24	15		<i>Great Southern</i>	3	-
	<i>South West</i>	105	84		<i>South West</i>	9	3
Other WA address		-	-	Other WA address		-	-
Total WA		874	593	Total WA		87	49

Colorectal

Table 19. Colorectal cancer - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	1	2	0-14 yrs	0	0	1993-1997	78.6%	55.1%
15-39 yrs	30	39	15-39 yrs	4	2	1998-2002	80.6%	61.8%
40-64 yrs	231	182	40-64 yrs	46	40	2003-2007	83.6%	65.5%
65+ yrs	440	382	65+ yrs	174	124	2008-2012	86.1%	71.8%
Total	702	605	Total	224	166	2013-2017	87.6%	73.2%
Risk	1 in 26	1 in 33	Risk	1 in 109	1 in 157			

Figure 36 & 37. Colorectal cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

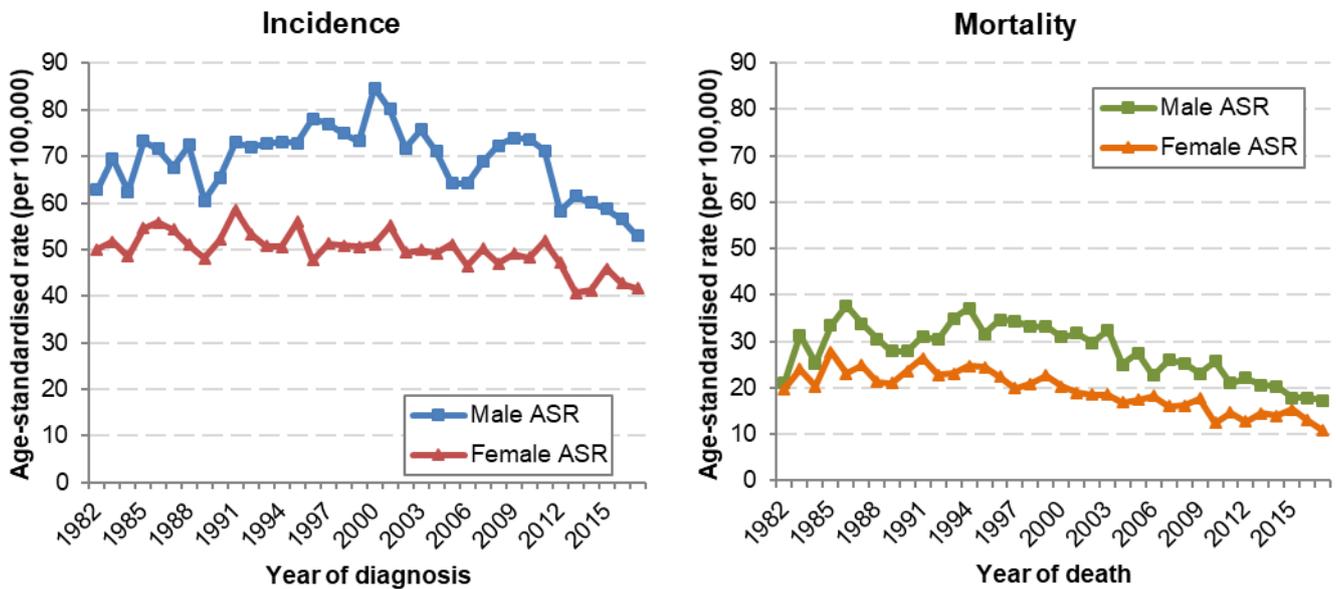


Figure 38. Colorectal cancer - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

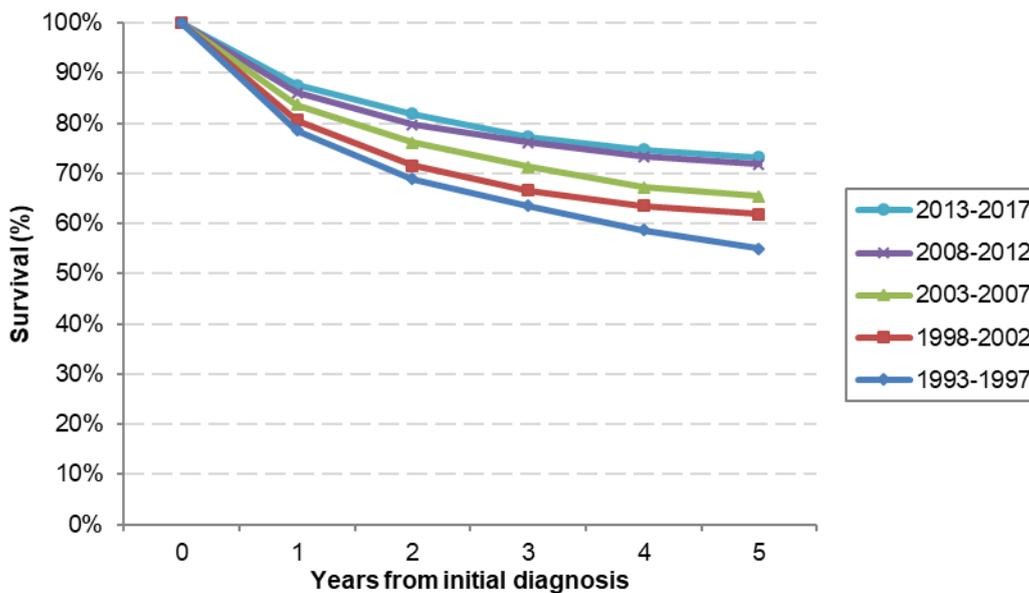


Figure 39 & 40. Colorectal cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

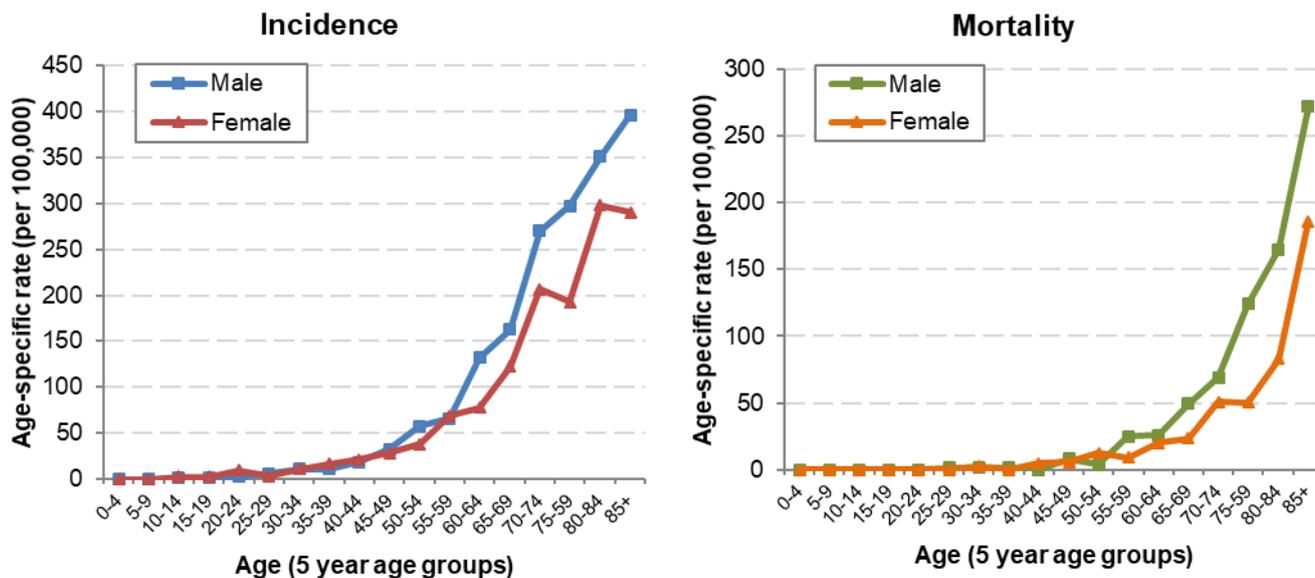


Table 20 & 21. Colorectal cancer - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	157	167	NMHS	NMHS	50	38
SMHS	SMHS	176	145	SMHS	SMHS	41	44
EMHS	EMHS	202	163	EMHS	EMHS	64	49
WACHS	WACHS	167	129	WACHS	WACHS	69	35
	<i>Kimberley</i>	5	5		<i>Kimberley</i>	2	1
	<i>Pilbara</i>	4	2		<i>Pilbara</i>	-	-
	<i>Midwest</i>	36	15		<i>Midwest</i>	15	6
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	28	23		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	11	4
	<i>Goldfields</i>	15	7		<i>Goldfields</i>	9	2
	<i>Great Southern</i>	22	28		<i>Great Southern</i>	10	8
	<i>South West</i>	57	49		<i>South West</i>	22	14
Other WA address		-	1	Other WA address		-	-
Total WA		702	605	Total WA		224	166

Lung

Table 22. Lung cancer - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	0	0	0-14 yrs	0	0	1993-1997	36.0%	13.4%
15-39 yrs	4	4	15-39 yrs	2	1	1998-2002	38.0%	12.7%
40-64 yrs	159	152	40-64 yrs	89	87	2003-2007	40.9%	16.1%
65+ yrs	474	316	65+ yrs	320	218	2008-2012	45.2%	16.9%
Total	637	472	Total	411	306	2013-2017	51.8%	24.6%
Risk	1 in 31	1 in 39	Risk	1 in 49	1 in 67			

Figure 41 & 42. Lung cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

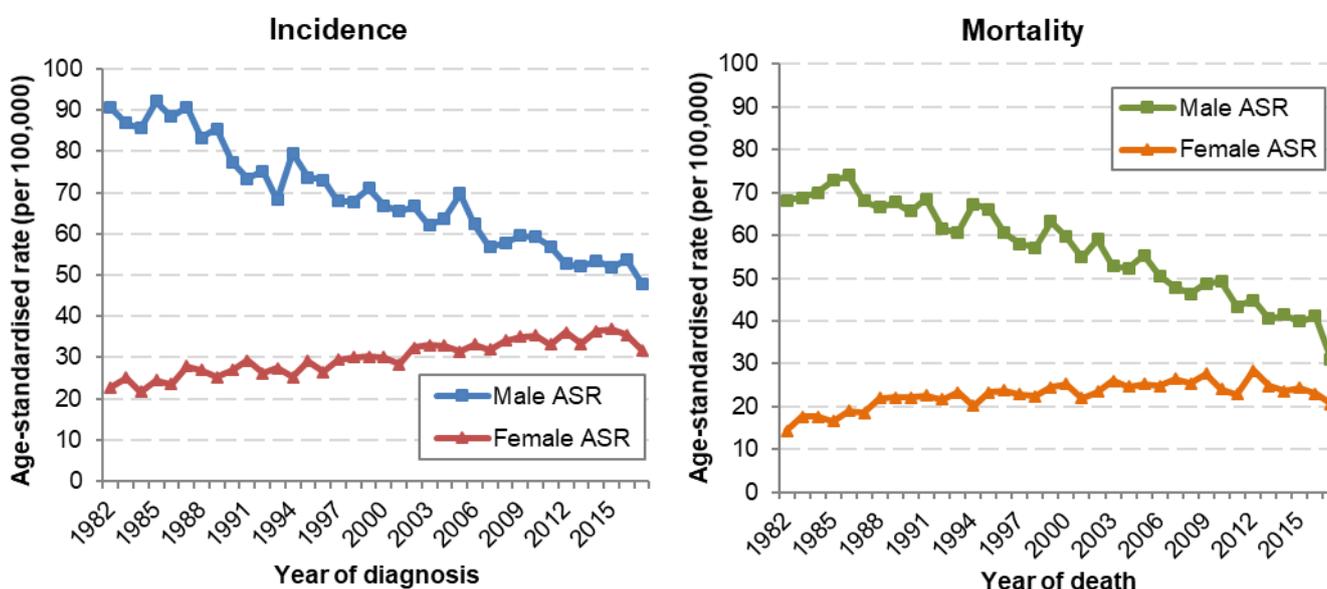


Figure 43. Lung cancer - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

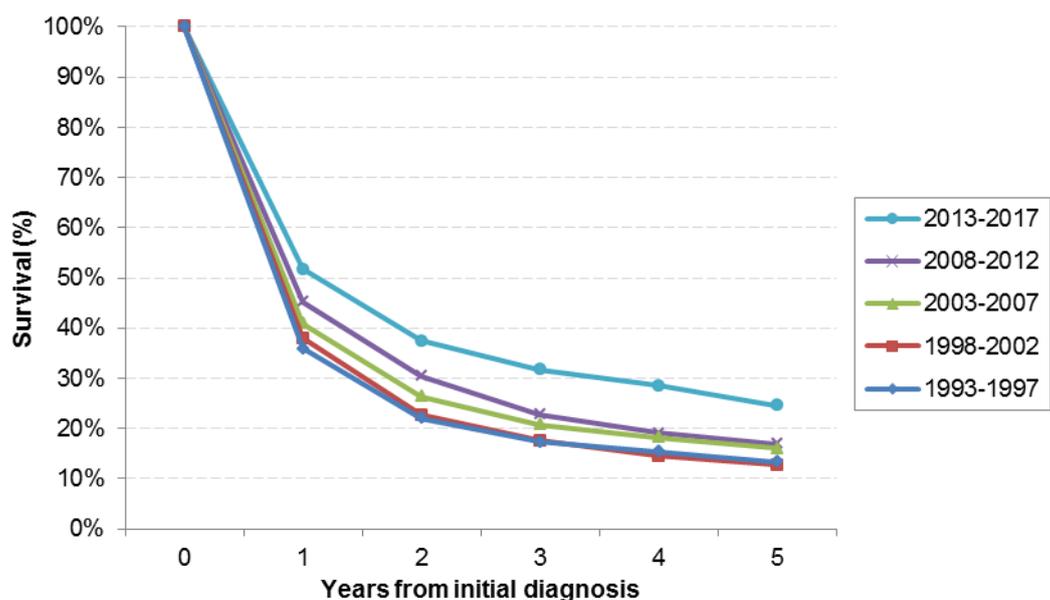


Figure 44 & 45. Lung cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

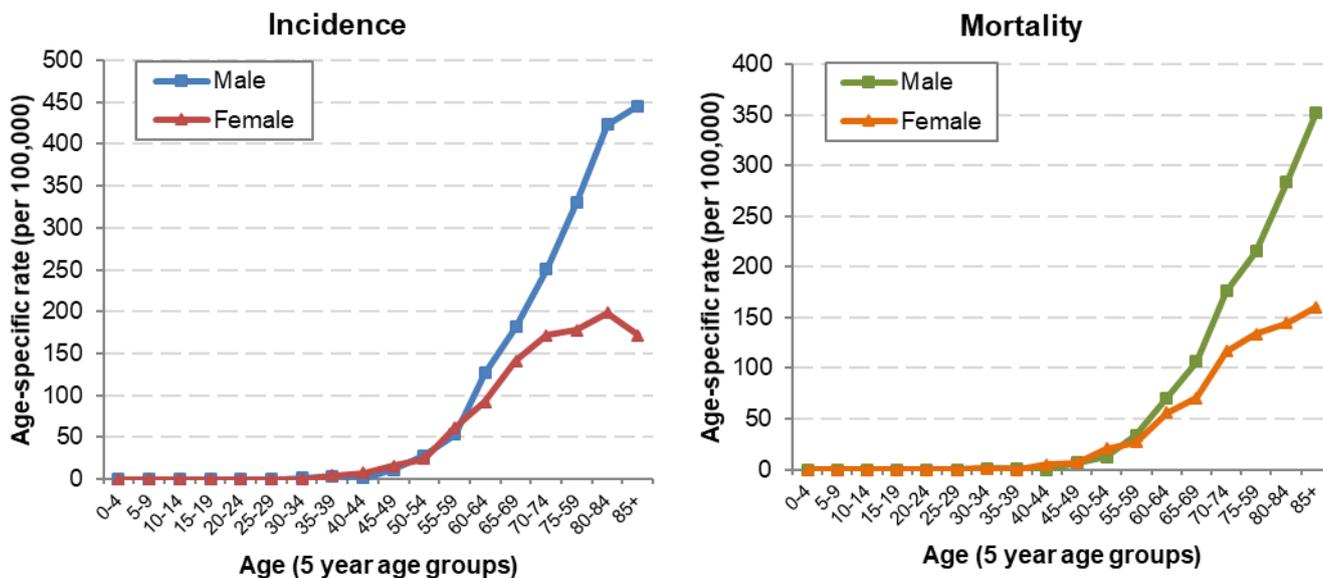


Table 23 & 24. Lung cancer - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	119	117	NMHS	NMHS	74	77
SMHS	SMHS	179	120	SMHS	SMHS	119	84
EMHS	EMHS	178	152	EMHS	EMHS	109	81
WACHS	WACHS	161	83	WACHS	WACHS	109	64
	<i>Kimberley</i>	10	6		<i>Kimberley</i>	9	6
	<i>Pilbara</i>	4	5		<i>Pilbara</i>	4	2
	<i>Midwest</i>	36	10		<i>Midwest</i>	19	6
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	38	16		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	22	13
	<i>Goldfields</i>	15	9		<i>Goldfields</i>	13	5
	<i>Great Southern</i>	20	11		<i>Great Southern</i>	12	6
	<i>South West</i>	38	26		<i>South West</i>	30	26
Other WA address		-	-	Other WA address		-	-
Total WA		637	472	Total WA		411	306

Pancreas

Table 25. Pancreatic cancer - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	0	0	0-14 yrs	0	0	1993-1997	19.7%	8.5%
15-39 yrs	3	5	15-39 yrs	2	1	1998-2002	24.4%	5.4%
40-64 yrs	46	42	40-64 yrs	48	30	2003-2007	26.6%	6.4%
65+ yrs	136	111	65+ yrs	116	107	2008-2012	36.9%	11.3%
Total	185	158	Total	166	138	2013-2017	43.2%	14.1%
Risk	1 in 99	1 in 150	Risk	1 in 129	1 in 193			

Figure 46 & 47. Pancreatic cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

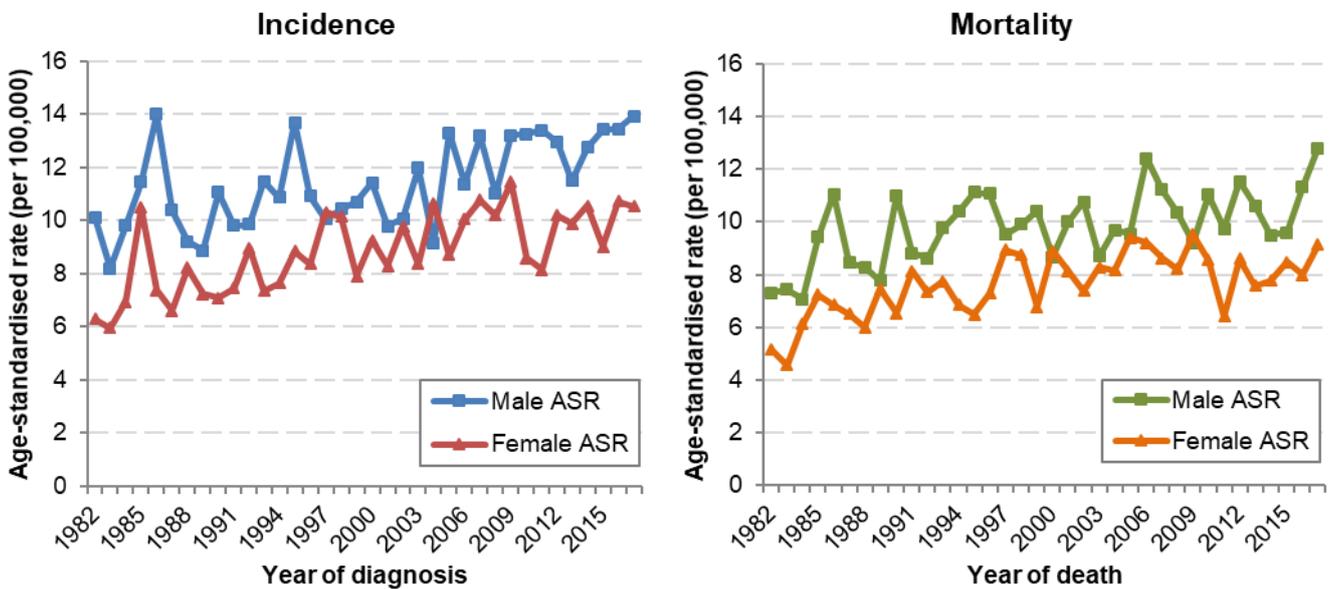


Figure 48. Pancreatic cancer - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

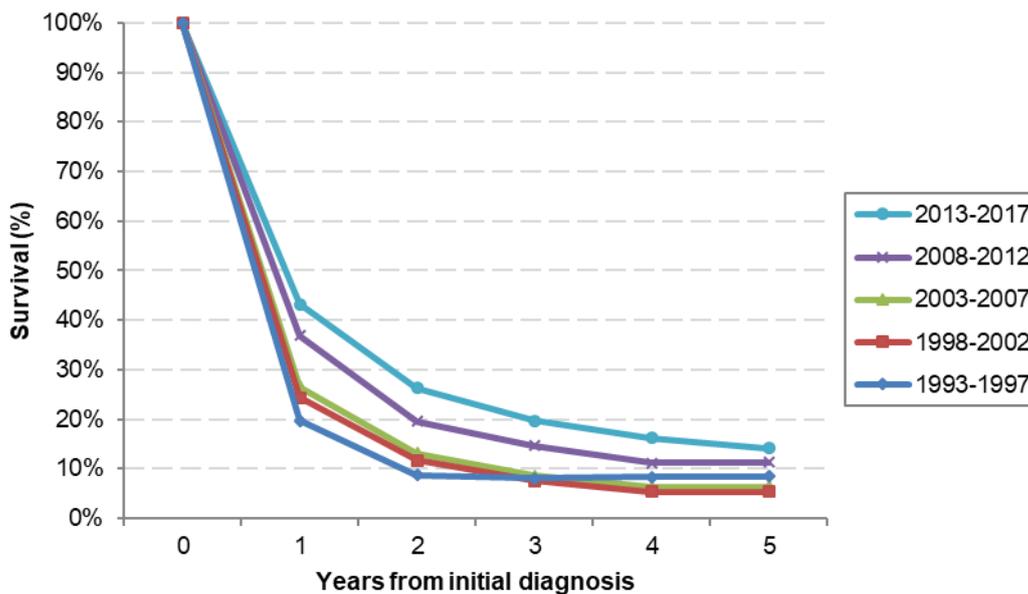


Figure 49 & 50. Pancreatic cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

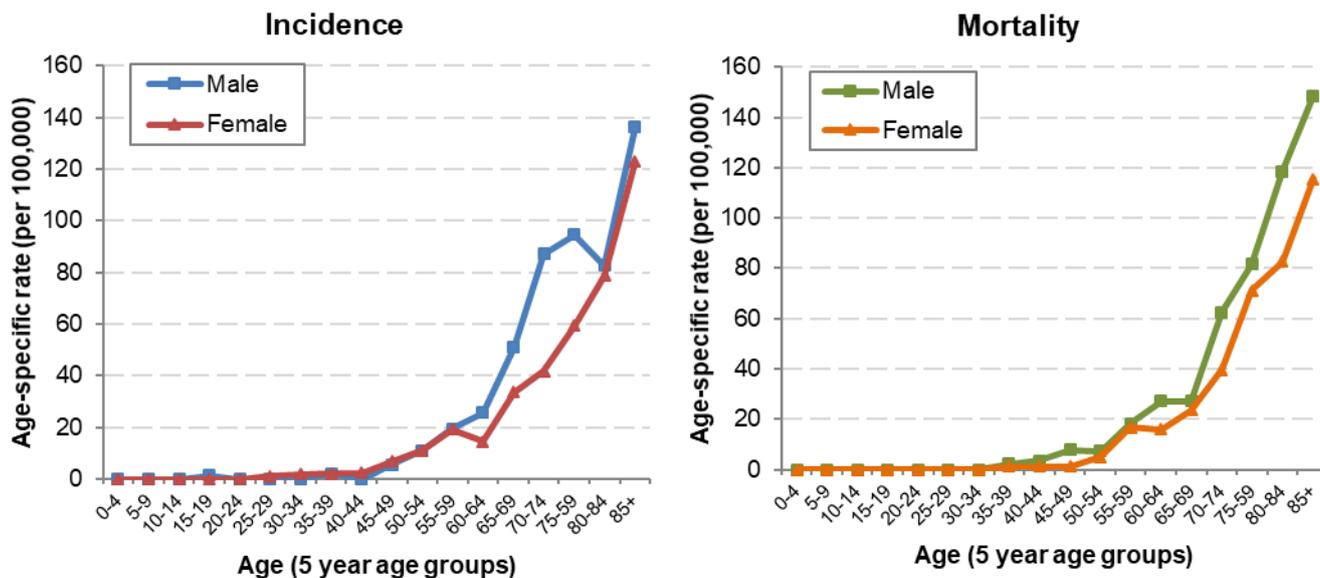


Table 26 & 27. Pancreatic cancer - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	50	40	NMHS	NMHS	40	34
SMHS	SMHS	49	43	SMHS	SMHS	50	34
EMHS	EMHS	46	42	EMHS	EMHS	38	40
WACHS	WACHS	40	33	WACHS	WACHS	38	30
	<i>Kimberley</i>	-	1		<i>Kimberley</i>	2	2
	<i>Pilbara</i>	-	-		<i>Pilbara</i>	2	1
	<i>Midwest</i>	5	4		<i>Midwest</i>	5	2
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	6	9		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	3	7
	<i>Goldfields</i>	4	2		<i>Goldfields</i>	6	2
	<i>Great Southern</i>	3	6		<i>Great Southern</i>	6	7
	<i>South West</i>	22	11		<i>South West</i>	14	9
Other WA address		-	-	Other WA address		0	0
Total WA		185	158	Total WA		166	138

Liver

Table 28. Liver cancer - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year age blocks, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	1	1	0-14 yrs	0	0	1993-1997	29.5%	14.1%
15-39 yrs	2	2	15-39 yrs	1	3	1998-2002	33.0%	14.3%
40-64 yrs	65	23	40-64 yrs	31	12	2003-2007	43.0%	14.5%
65+ yrs	69	37	65+ yrs	46	26	2008-2012	48.1%	23.7%
Total	137	63	Total	78	41	2013-2017	54.2%	24.5%
Risk	1 in 132	1 in 322	Risk	1 in 233	1 in 605			

Figure 51 & 52. Liver cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

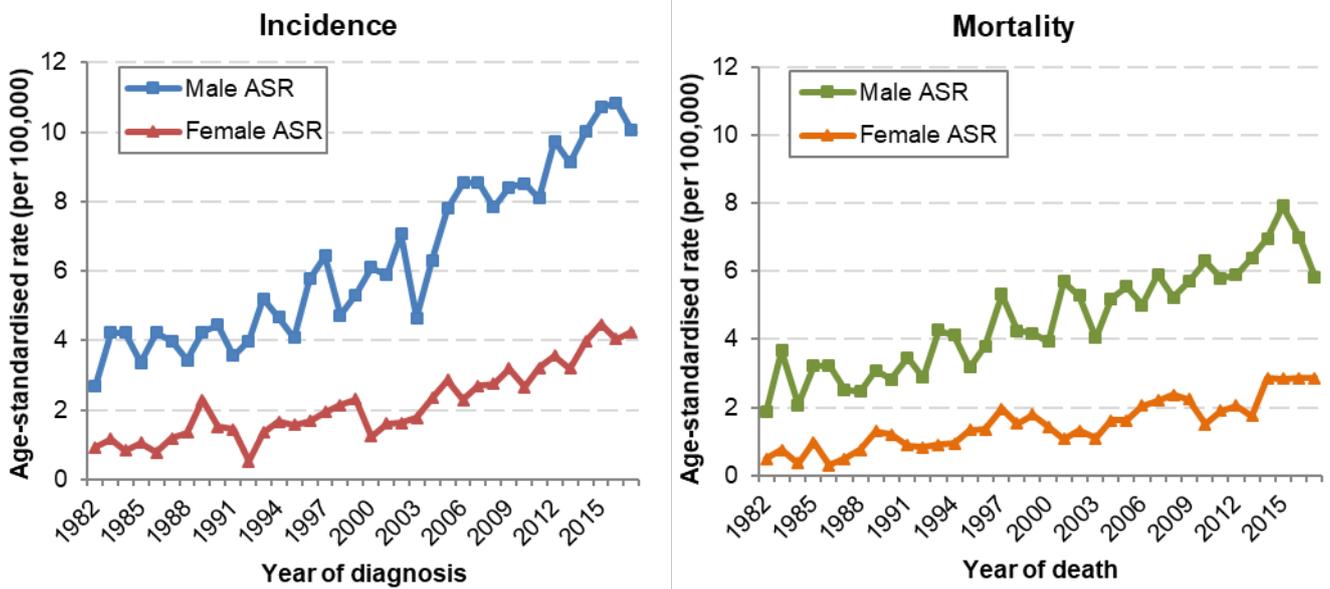


Figure 53. Liver cancer - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

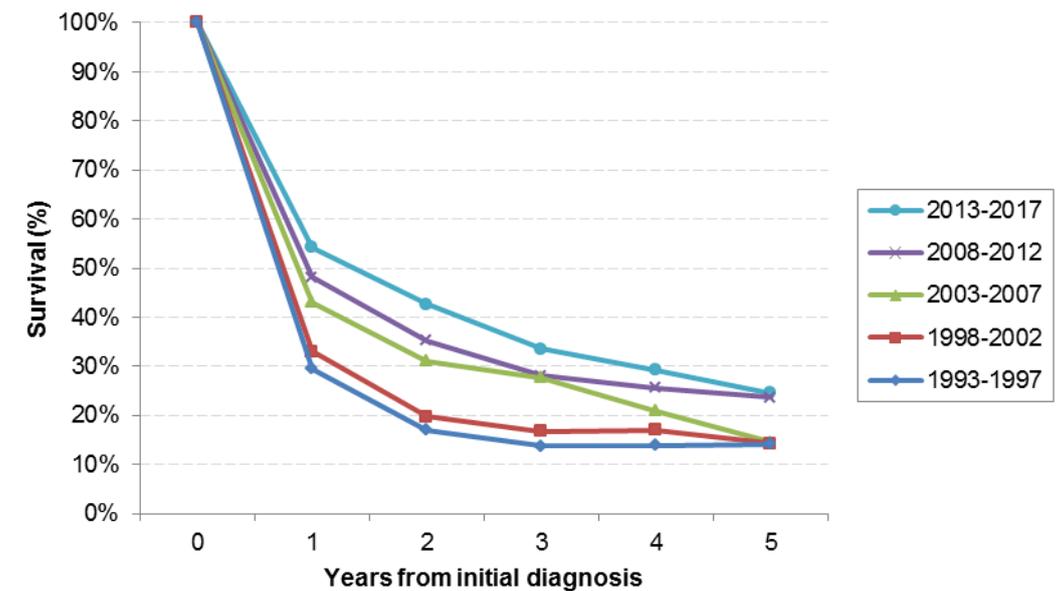


Figure 54 & 55. Liver cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

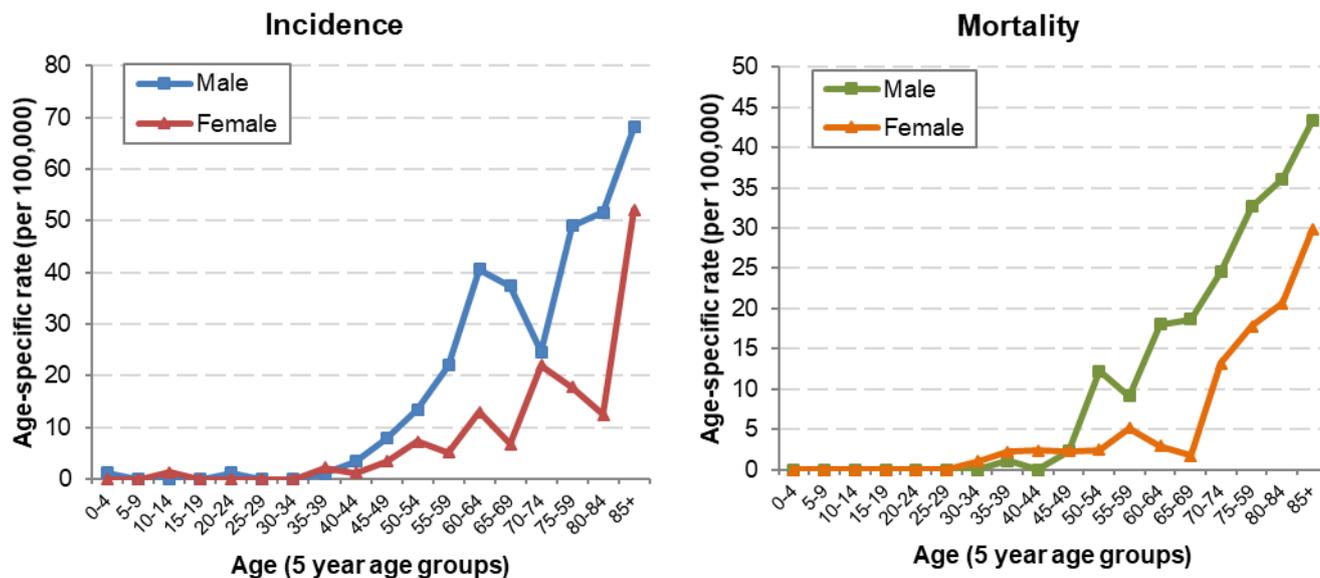


Table 29 & 30. Liver cancer - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	35	13	NMHS	NMHS	16	10
SMHS	SMHS	39	9	SMHS	SMHS	23	11
EMHS	EMHS	28	20	EMHS	EMHS	18	10
WACHS	WACHS	34	21	WACHS	WACHS	21	10
	<i>Kimberley</i>	5	3		<i>Kimberley</i>	2	-
	<i>Pilbara</i>	2	1		<i>Pilbara</i>	1	2
	<i>Midwest</i>	3	6		<i>Midwest</i>	4	3
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	2	6		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	-	3
	<i>Goldfields</i>	4	-		<i>Goldfields</i>	1	-
	<i>Great Southern</i>	3	1		<i>Great Southern</i>	5	-
	<i>South West</i>	15	4		<i>South West</i>	8	2
Other WA address		1	-	Other WA address		-	-
Total WA		137	63	Total WA		78	41

Cervical

Table 31. Cervical cancer - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence		Mortality		Survival (Females)		
	<i>Female</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>1 year</i>	<i>5 year</i>
0-14 yrs	0	0-14 yrs	0	1993-1997	88.8%	75.4%
15-39 yrs	33	15-39 yrs	1	1998-2002	85.2%	67.7%
40-64 yrs	40	40-64 yrs	9	2003-2007	88.4%	71.4%
65+ yrs	15	65+ yrs	10	2008-2012	90.8%	79.4%
Total	88	Total	20	2013-2017	90.9%	74.3%
Risk	1 in 210	Risk	1 in 835			

Figure 56 & 57. Cervical cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

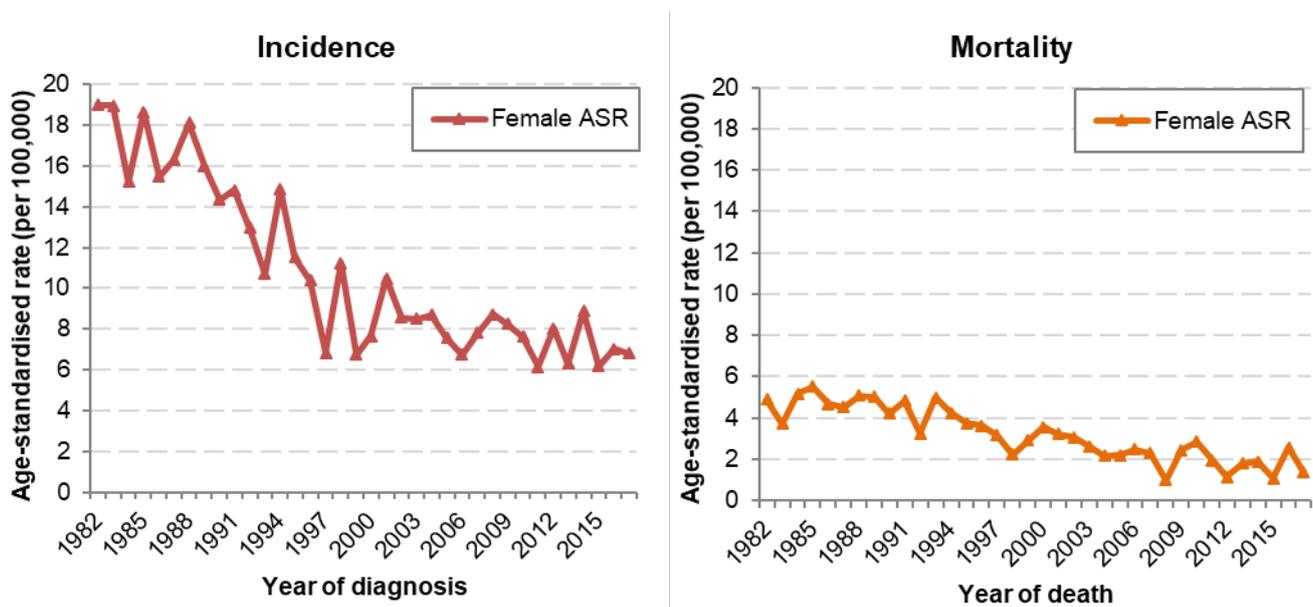


Figure 58. Cervical cancer - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

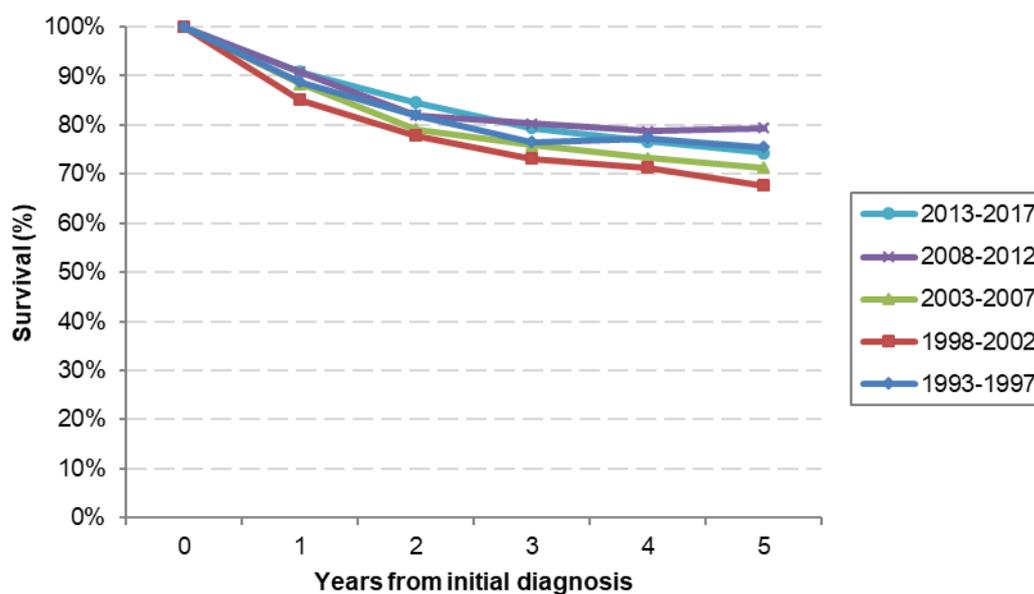


Figure 59 & 60. Cervical cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

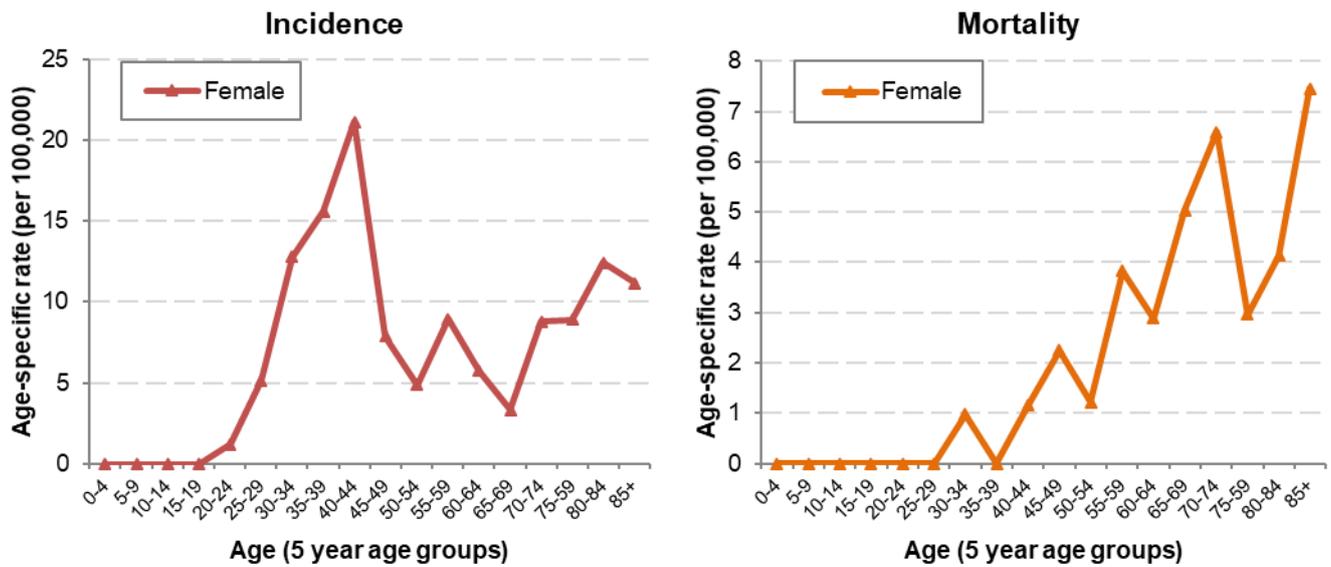


Table 32 & 33. Cervical cancer - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	14	NMHS	NMHS	1
SMHS	SMHS	24	SMHS	SMHS	8
EMHS	EMHS	28	EMHS	EMHS	6
WACHS	WACHS	22	WACHS	WACHS	5
	<i>Kimberley</i>	2		<i>Kimberley</i>	1
	<i>Pilbara</i>	3		<i>Pilbara</i>	-
	<i>Midwest</i>	2		<i>Midwest</i>	-
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	3		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	3
	<i>Goldfields</i>	5		<i>Goldfields</i>	-
	<i>Great Southern</i>	3		<i>Great Southern</i>	-
	<i>South West</i>	4		<i>South West</i>	1
Other WA address		-	Other WA address		-
Total WA		88	Total WA		20

Mesothelioma

Table 34. Mesothelioma cancer - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	0	0	0-14 yrs	0	0	1993-1997	33.8%	1.6%
15-39 yrs	1	0	15-39 yrs	0	0	1998-2002	42.5%	3.3%
40-64 yrs	24	4	40-64 yrs	20	4	2003-2007	49.5%	12.2%
65+ yrs	91	15	65+ yrs	76	18	2008-2012	51.5%	6.3%
Total	116	19	Total	96	22	2013-2017	51.3%	7.6%
Risk	1 in 205	1 in 854	Risk	1 in 236	1 in 823			

Figure 61 & 62. Mesothelioma cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

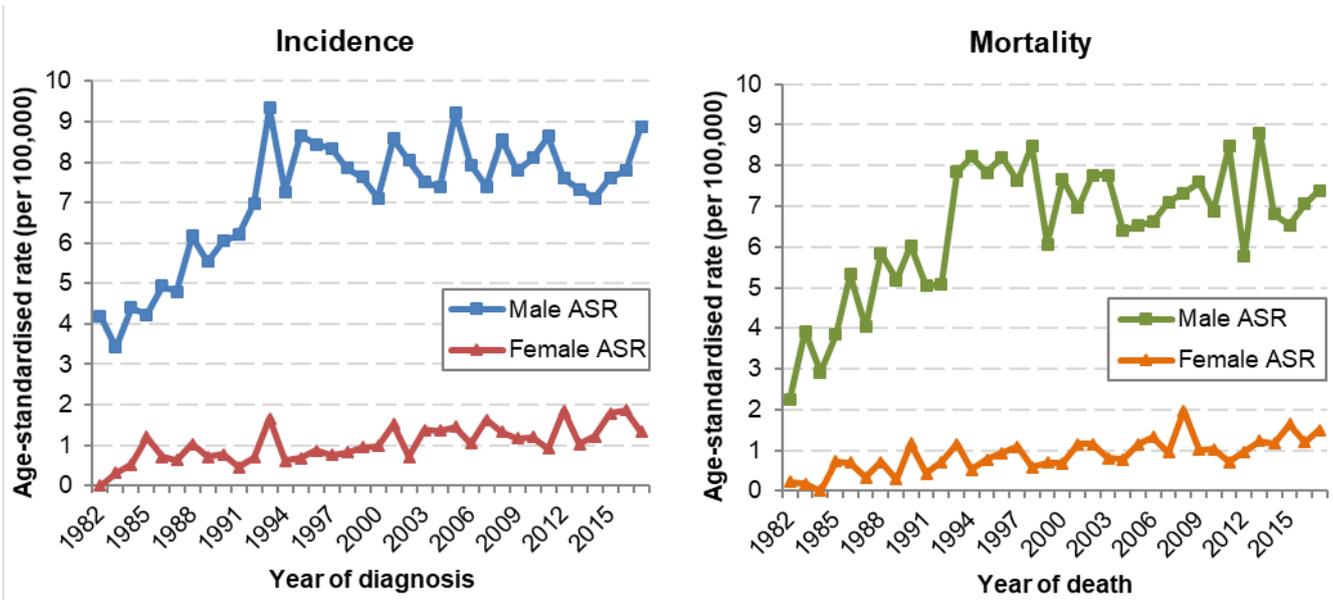


Figure 63. Mesothelioma cancer - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

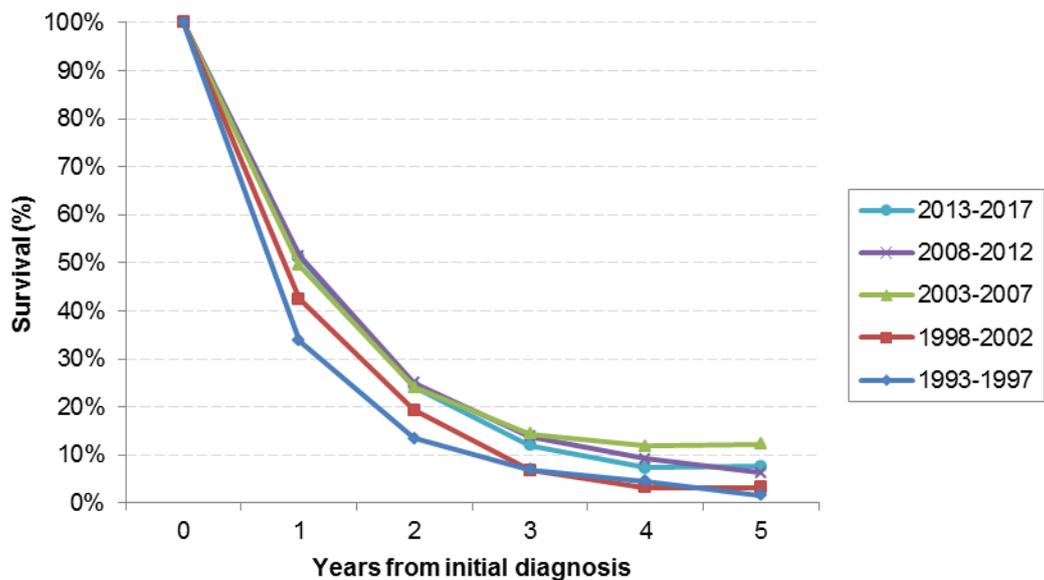


Figure 64 & 65. Mesothelioma cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

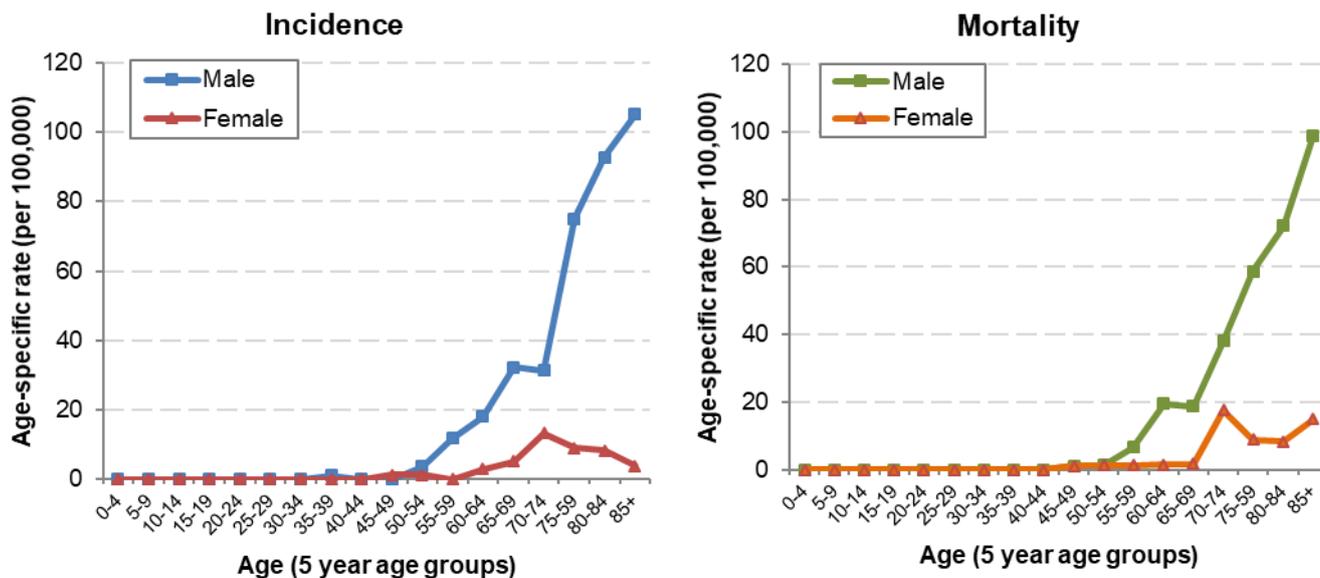


Table 35 & 36. Mesothelioma cancer - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	30	3	NMHS	NMHS	20	5
SMHS	SMHS	31	7	SMHS	SMHS	24	3
EMHS	EMHS	30	4	EMHS	EMHS	33	8
WACHS	WACHS	24	5	WACHS	WACHS	19	6
	<i>Kimberley</i>	-	-		<i>Kimberley</i>	1	-
	<i>Pilbara</i>	1	-		<i>Pilbara</i>	-	1
	<i>Midwest</i>	3	1		<i>Midwest</i>	2	-
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	1	-		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	2	1
	<i>Goldfields</i>	5	1		<i>Goldfields</i>	3	1
	<i>Great Southern</i>	3	-		<i>Great Southern</i>	3	1
	<i>South West</i>	11	3		<i>South West</i>	8	2
Other WA address		1	-	Other WA address		-	-
Total WA		116	19	Total WA		96	22

Ovary

Table 37. Ovarian cancer– incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence		Mortality		Survival (Females)		
	<i>Female</i>		<i>Female</i>		<i>1 year</i>	<i>5 year</i>
0-14 yrs	3	0-14 yrs	1	1993-1997	69.5%	34.8%
15-39 yrs	10	15-39 yrs	5	1998-2002	74.4%	40.4%
40-64 yrs	48	40-64 yrs	22	2003-2007	77.0%	49.4%
65+ yrs	54	65+ yrs	66	2008-2012	80.7%	46.1%
Total	115	Total	94	2013-2017	80.8%	47.9%
Risk	1 in 161	Risk	1 in 217			

Figure 66 & 67. Ovarian cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

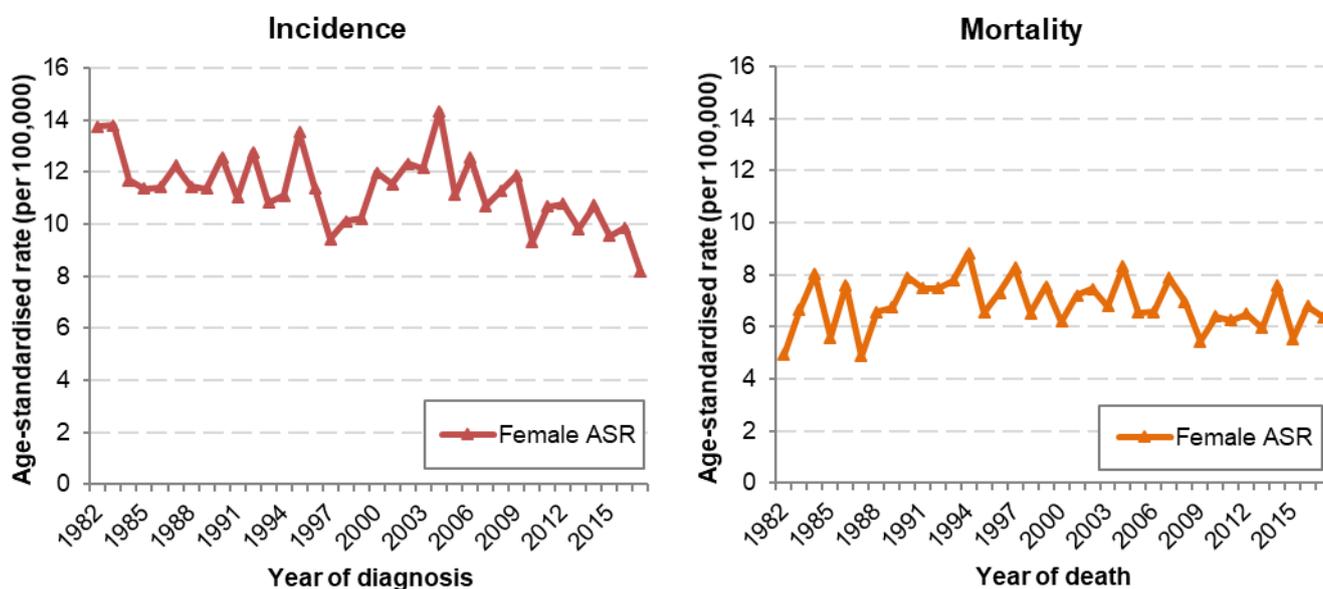


Figure 68. Ovarian cancer - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

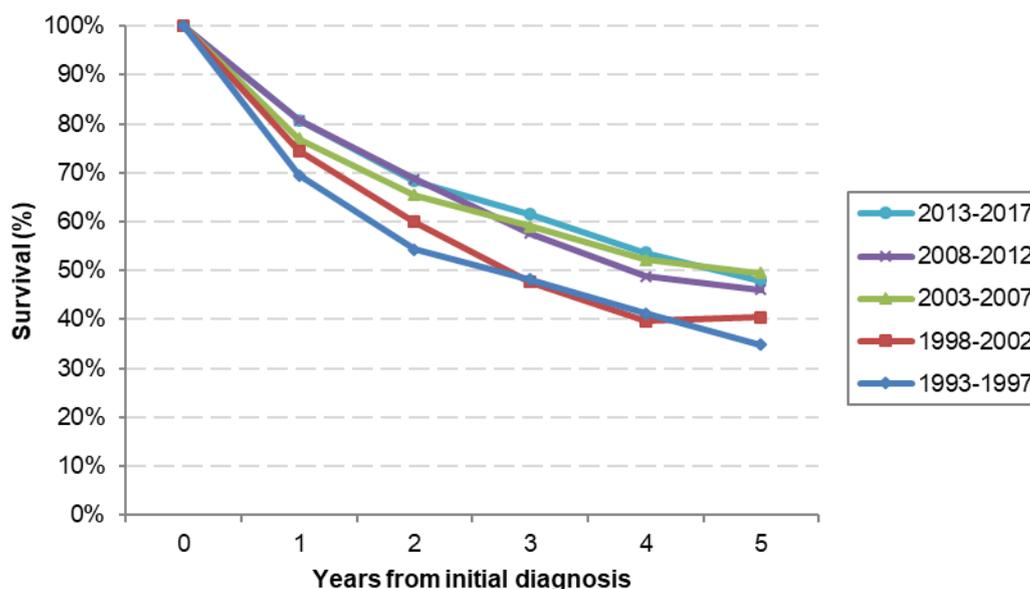


Figure 69 & 70. Ovarian cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

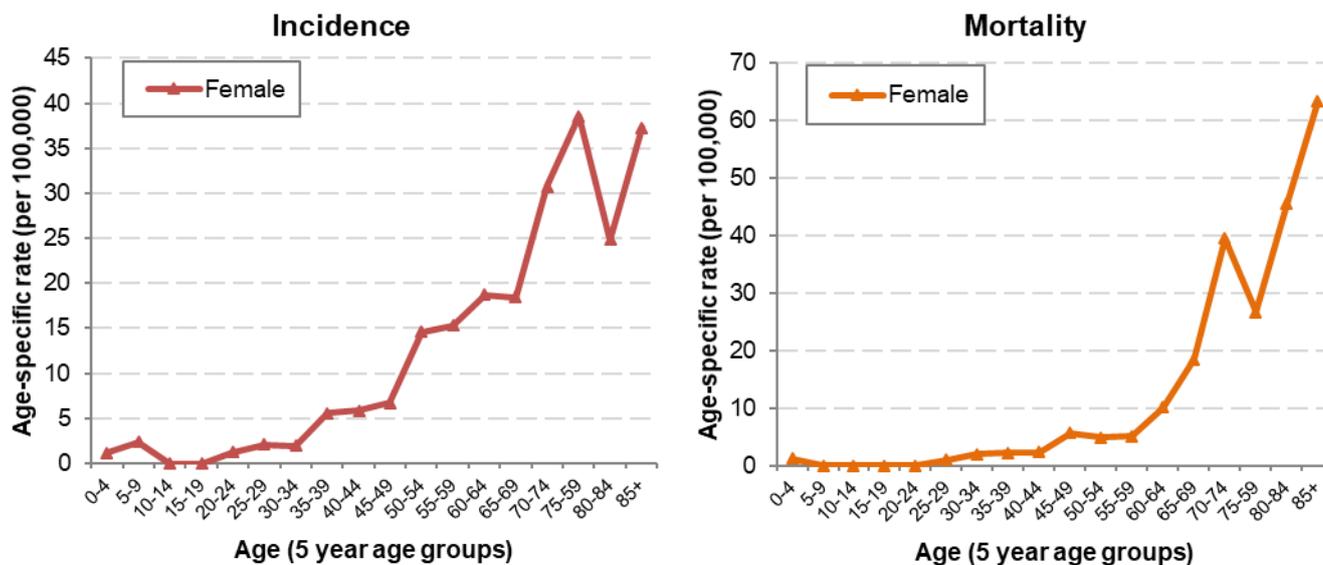


Table 38 & 39. Ovarian cancer - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	38	NMHS	NMHS	16
SMHS	SMHS	29	SMHS	SMHS	28
EMHS	EMHS	18	EMHS	EMHS	30
WACHS	WACHS	30	WACHS	WACHS	20
	<i>Kimberley</i>	1		<i>Kimberley</i>	1
	<i>Pilbara</i>	1		<i>Pilbara</i>	-
	<i>Midwest</i>	-		<i>Midwest</i>	3
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	7		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	4
	<i>Goldfields</i>	3		<i>Goldfields</i>	1
	<i>Great Southern</i>	3		<i>Great Southern</i>	4
	<i>South West</i>	15		<i>South West</i>	7
Other WA address		-	Other WA address		-
Total WA		115	Total WA		94

Kidney

Table 40. Kidney cancer– incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	6	1	0-14 yrs	1	0	1993-1997	76.1%	57.3%
15-39 yrs	7	7	15-39 yrs	0	0	1998-2002	79.9%	67.7%
40-64 yrs	112	53	40-64 yrs	15	9	2003-2007	84.2%	71.2%
65+ yrs	136	69	65+ yrs	39	20	2008-2012	88.3%	75.4%
Total	261	130	Total	55	29	2013-2017	90.7%	80.7%
Risk	1 in 60	1 in 133	Risk	1 in 435	1 in 1282			

Figure 71 & 72. Kidney cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

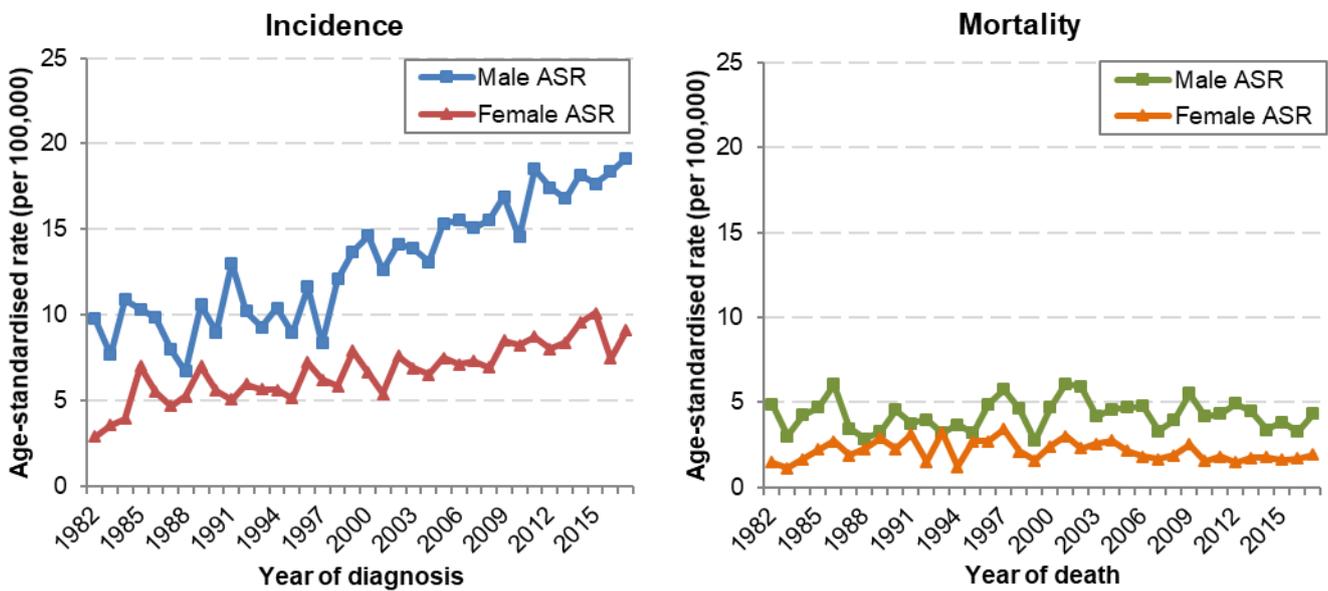


Figure 73. Kidney cancer - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

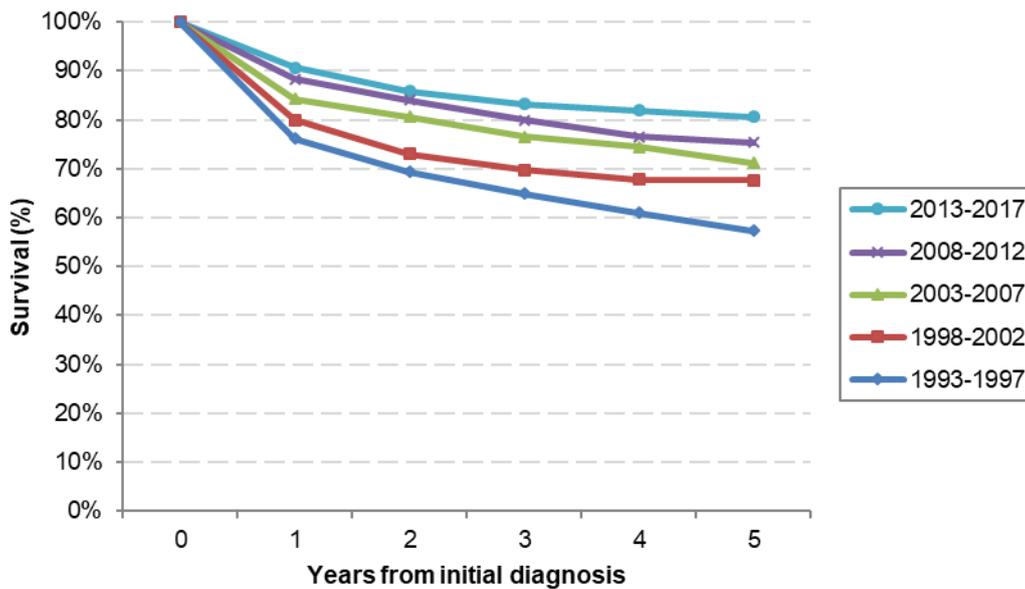


Figure 74 & 75. Kidney cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

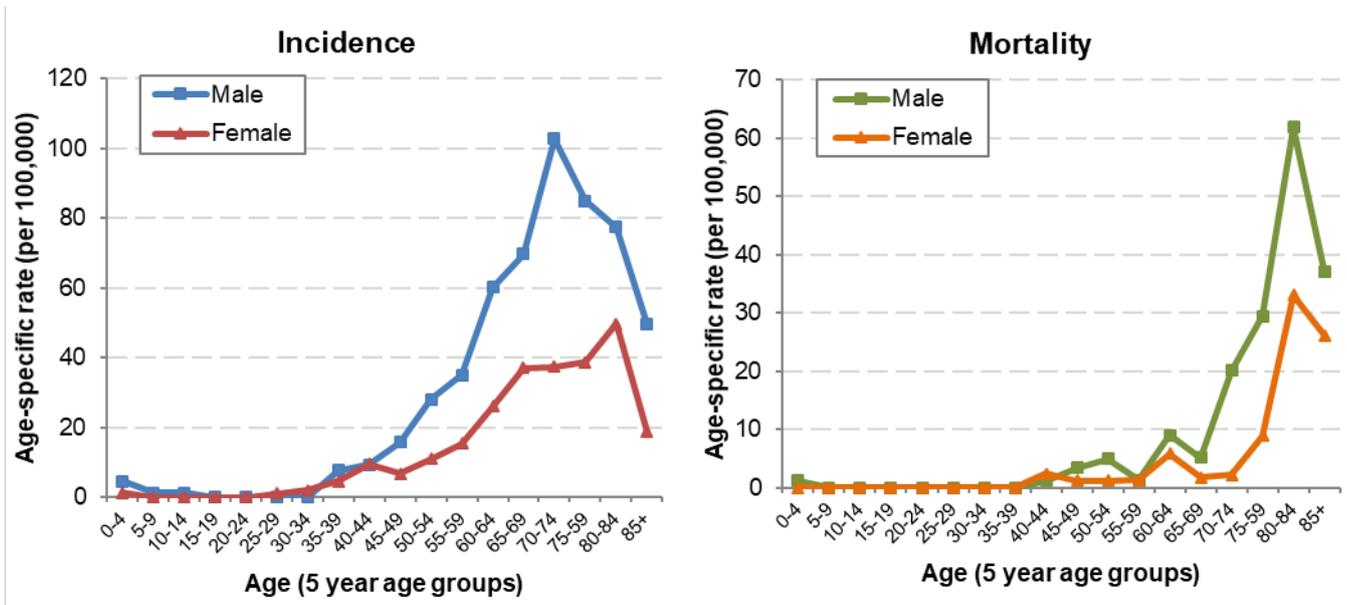


Table 41 & 42. Kidney cancer - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	67	26	NMHS	NMHS	12	10
SMHS	SMHS	59	33	SMHS	SMHS	21	7
EMHS	EMHS	74	40	EMHS	EMHS	11	4
WACHS	WACHS	61	31	WACHS	WACHS	11	8
	<i>Kimberley</i>	3	3		<i>Kimberley</i>	1	-
	<i>Pilbara</i>	3	-		<i>Pilbara</i>	-	-
	<i>Midwest</i>	11	5		<i>Midwest</i>	1	2
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	10	3		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	2	-
	<i>Goldfields</i>	2	3		<i>Goldfields</i>	-	-
	<i>Great Southern</i>	11	6		<i>Great Southern</i>	2	2
	<i>South West</i>	21	11		<i>South West</i>	5	4
Other WA address		-	-	Other WA address		-	-
Total WA		261	130	Total WA		55	29

Lymphoma

Table 43. Lymphoma - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	2	3	0-14 yrs	0	0	1993-1997	76.2%	56.8%
15-39 yrs	36	34	15-39 yrs	0	0	1998-2002	78.7%	63.4%
40-64 yrs	139	92	40-64 yrs	13	6	2003-2007	82.9%	70.4%
65+ yrs	214	150	65+ yrs	62	48	2008-2012	86.0%	75.1%
Total	391	279	Total	75	54	2013-2017	88.1%	82.1%
Risk	1 in 47	1 in 65	Risk	1 in 365	1 in 706			

Figure 76 & 77. Lymphoma - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

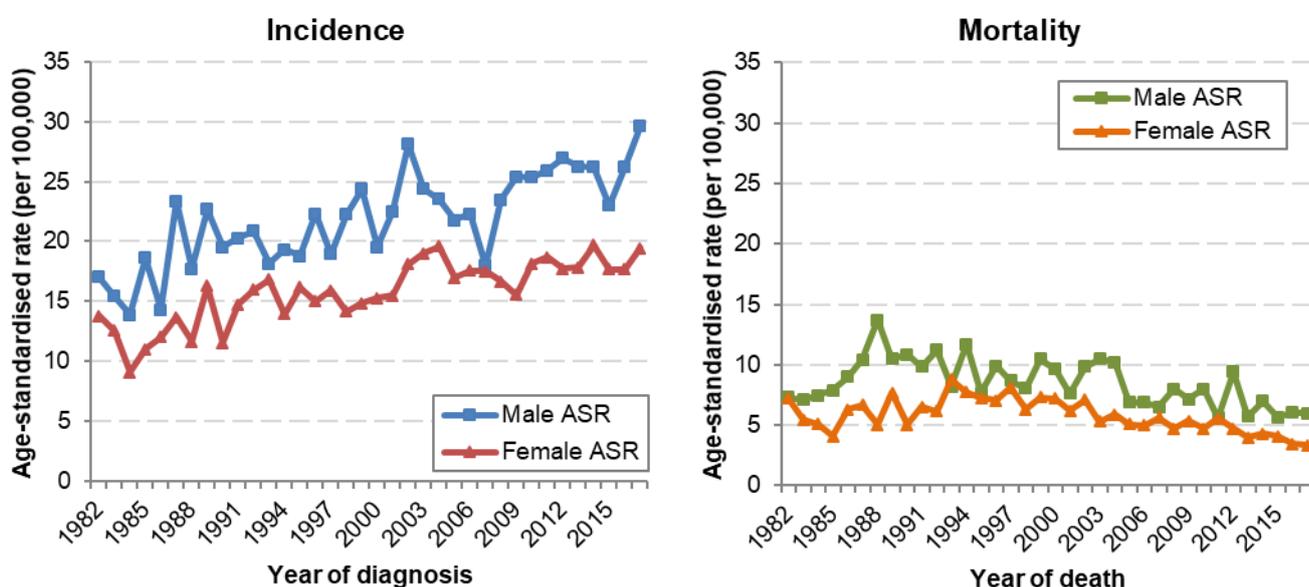


Figure 78. Lymphoma - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

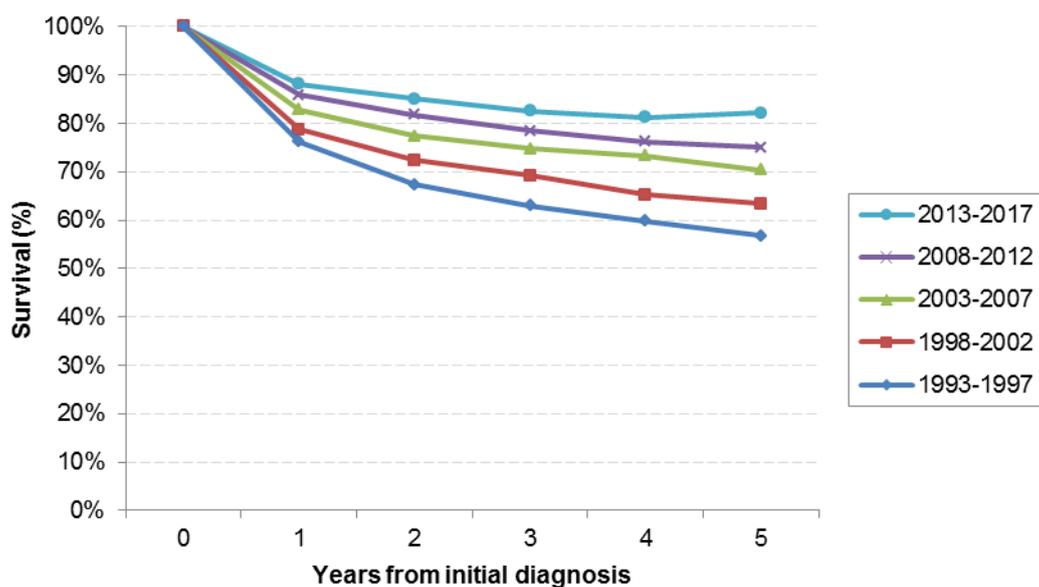


Figure 79 & 80. Lymphoma - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

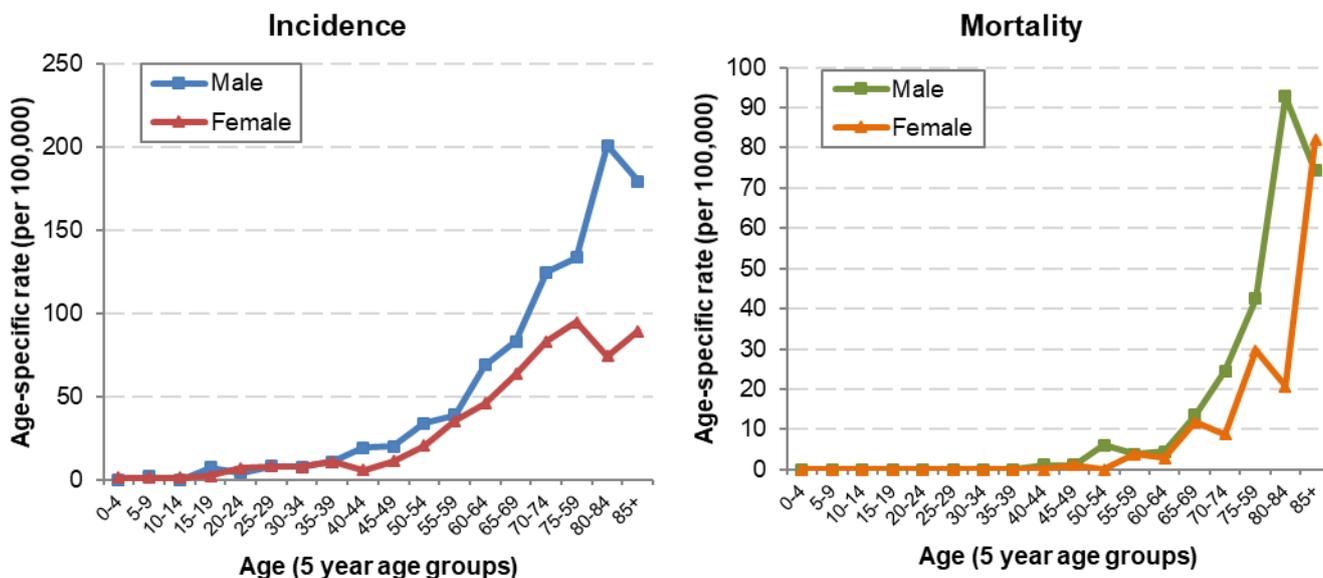


Table 44 & 45. Lymphoma - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	114	80	NMHS	NMHS	17	18
SMHS	SMHS	96	67	SMHS	SMHS	25	15
EMHS	EMHS	85	74	EMHS	EMHS	18	10
WACHS	WACHS	96	58	WACHS	WACHS	15	11
	<i>Kimberley</i>	1	3		<i>Kimberley</i>	-	-
	<i>Pilbara</i>	5	1		<i>Pilbara</i>	-	-
	<i>Midwest</i>	14	10		<i>Midwest</i>	1	-
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	16	9		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	6	1
	<i>Goldfields</i>	11	4		<i>Goldfields</i>	-	1
	<i>Great Southern</i>	15	7		<i>Great Southern</i>	3	1
	<i>South West</i>	34	24		<i>South West</i>	5	8
Other WA address		-	-	Other WA address		-	-
Total WA		391	279	Total WA		75	54

Leukaemia

Table 46. Leukaemia - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	9	9	0-14 yrs	2	0	1993-1997	70.6%	45.3%
15-39 yrs	6	8	15-39 yrs	4	3	1998-2002	71.4%	45.7%
40-64 yrs	58	44	40-64 yrs	12	16	2003-2007	75.6%	57.4%
65+ yrs	139	59	65+ yrs	81	32	2008-2012	77.1%	56.7%
Total	212	120	Total	99	51	2013-2017	74.3%	58.4%
Risk	1 in 91	1 in 155	Risk	1 in 276	1 in 436			

Figure 81 & 82. Leukaemia - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

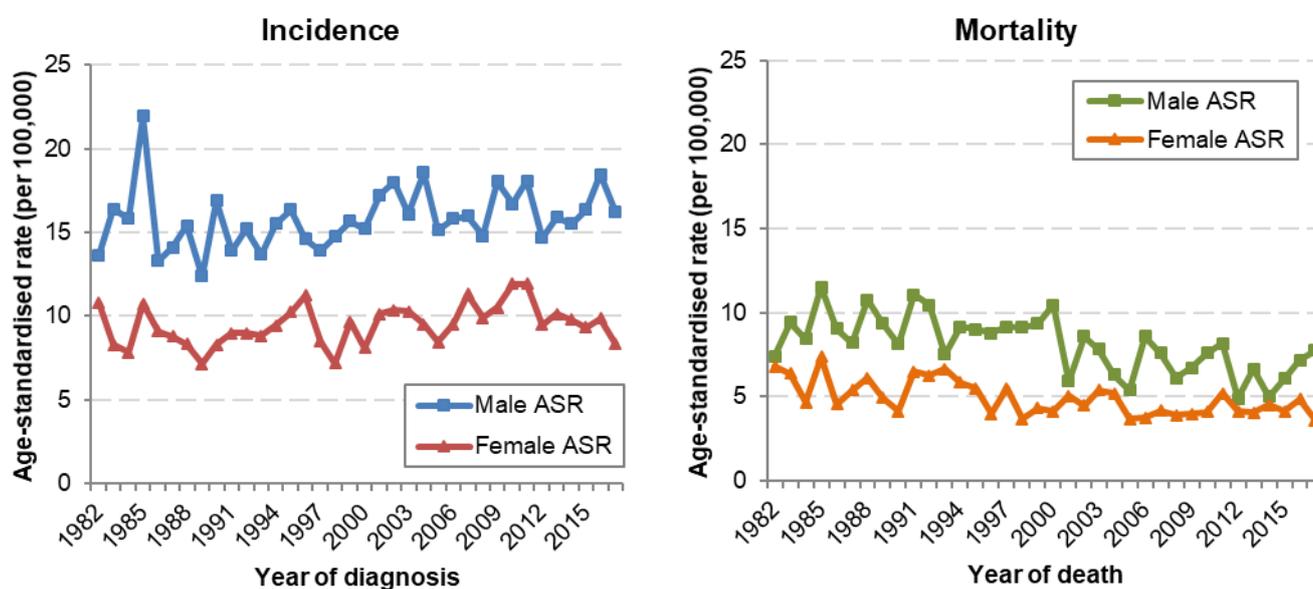


Figure 83. Leukaemia - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

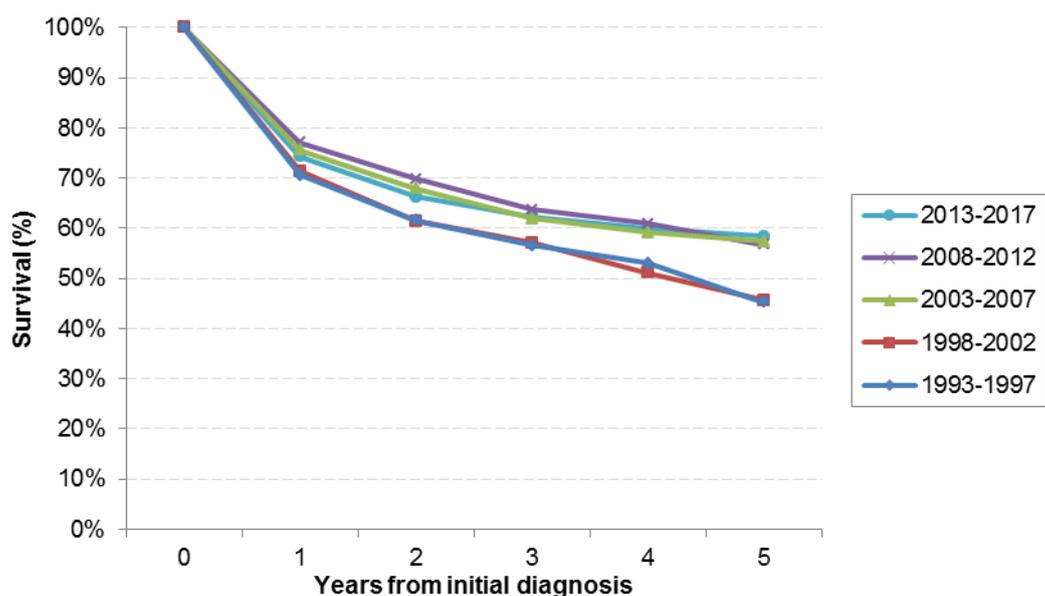


Figure 84 & 85. Leukaemia - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

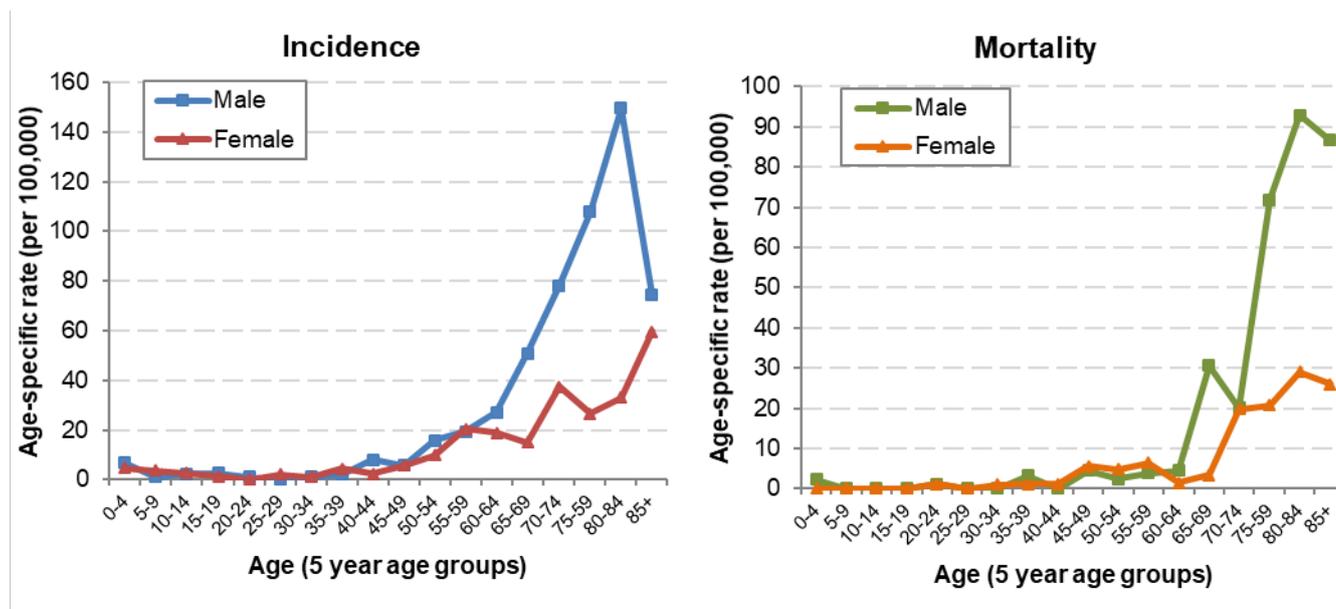


Table 47 & 48. Leukaemia - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	53	42	NMHS	NMHS	24	14
SMHS	SMHS	51	31	SMHS	SMHS	27	16
EMHS	EMHS	53	25	EMHS	EMHS	26	16
WACHS	WACHS	55	22	WACHS	WACHS	22	5
	<i>Kimberley</i>	3	-		<i>Kimberley</i>	-	-
	<i>Pilbara</i>	3	1		<i>Pilbara</i>	-	1
	<i>Midwest</i>	9	1		<i>Midwest</i>	2	-
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	6	7		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	3	1
	<i>Goldfields</i>	3	1		<i>Goldfields</i>	1	-
	<i>Great Southern</i>	11	6		<i>Great Southern</i>	2	3
	<i>South West</i>	20	6		<i>South West</i>	14	-
Other WA address		-	-	Other WA address		-	-
Total WA		212	120	Total WA		99	51

Bladder and urinary tract

Table 49. Bladder and urinary tract cancer - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	0	0	0-14 yrs	0	0	1993-1997	79.0%	60.6%
15-39 yrs	0	1	15-39 yrs	0	0	1998-2002	76.3%	48.7%
40-64 yrs	46	12	40-64 yrs	7	1	2003-2007	77.1%	57.1%
65+ yrs	175	54	65+ yrs	69	29	2008-2012	76.5%	55.7%
Total	221	67	Total	76	30	2013-2017	78.6%	56.2%
Risk	1 in 102	1 in 480	Risk	1 in 395	1 in 1491			

Figure 86 & 87. Bladder and urinary tract cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

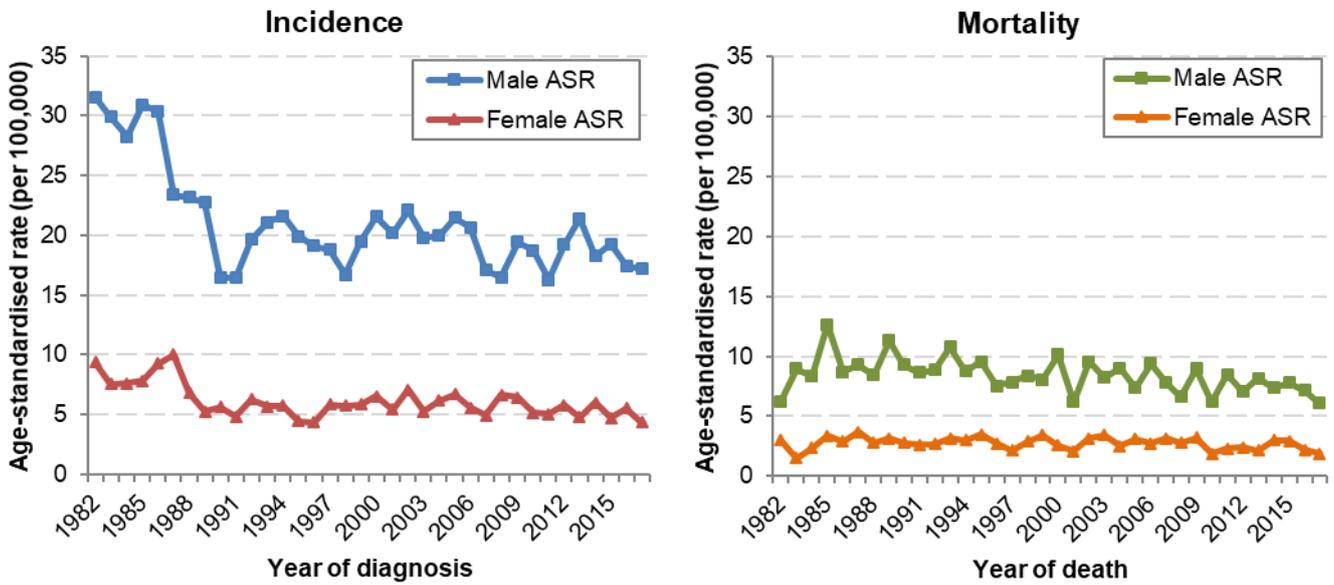


Figure 88. Bladder and urinary tract cancer - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

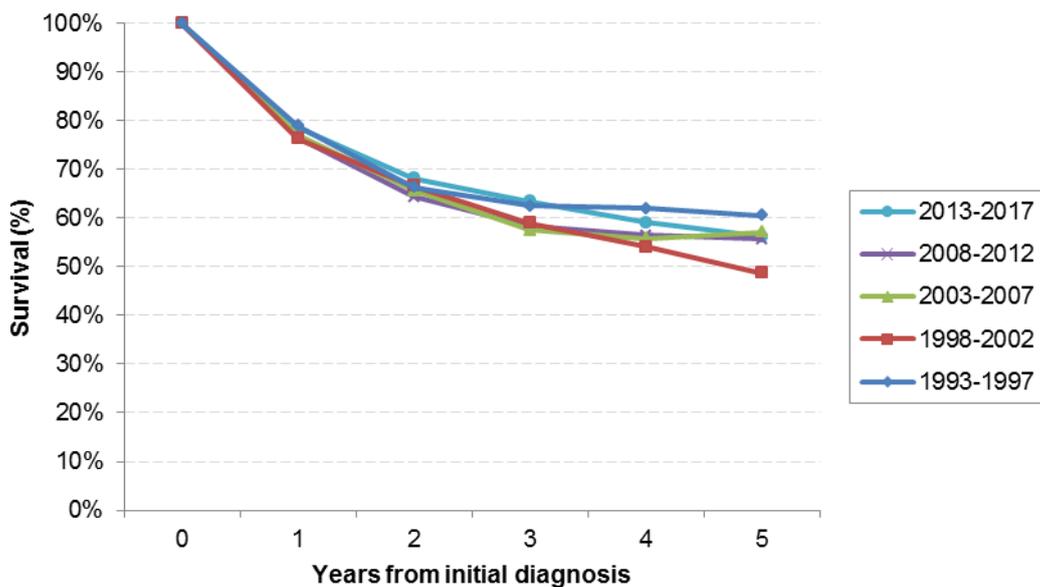


Figure 89 & 90. Bladder and urinary tract cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

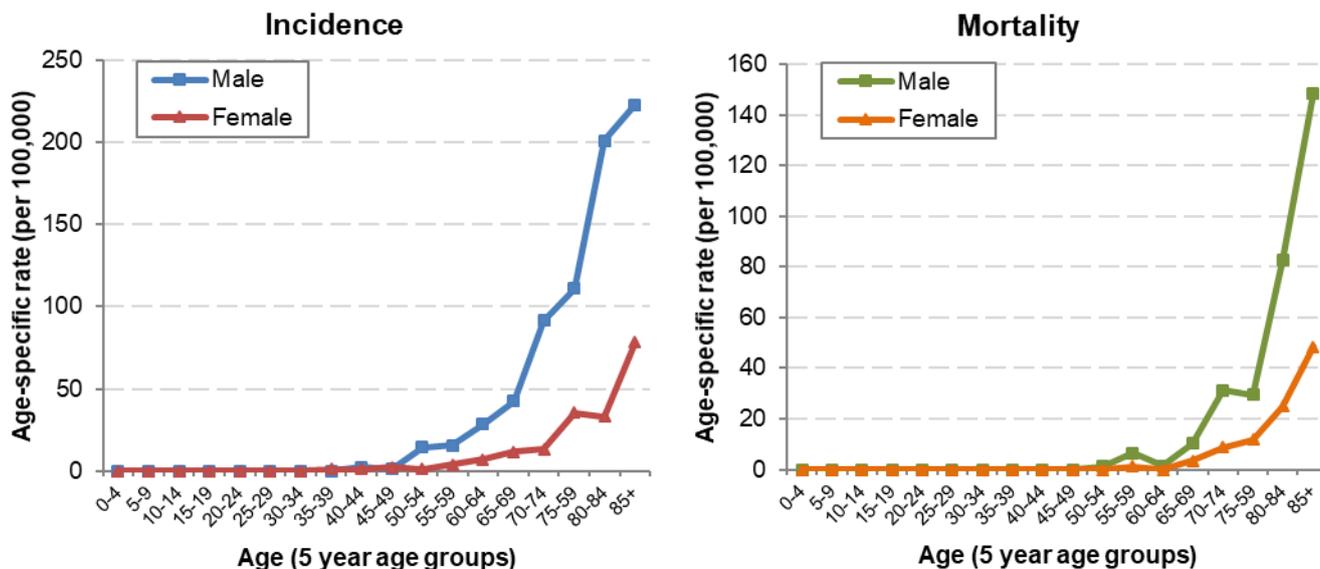


Table 50 & 51. Bladder and urinary tract cancer - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	61	16	NMHS	NMHS	9	6
SMHS	SMHS	66	16	SMHS	SMHS	21	7
EMHS	EMHS	58	22	EMHS	EMHS	27	9
WACHS	WACHS	36	13	WACHS	WACHS	19	8
	<i>Kimberley</i>	1	1		<i>Kimberley</i>	-	-
	<i>Pilbara</i>	-	1		<i>Pilbara</i>	-	-
	<i>Midwest</i>	1	-		<i>Midwest</i>	4	1
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	10	2		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	5	1
	<i>Goldfields</i>	-	-		<i>Goldfields</i>	-	1
	<i>Great Southern</i>	5	4		<i>Great Southern</i>	4	1
	<i>South West</i>	19	5		<i>South West</i>	6	4
Other WA address		-	-	Total WACHS		-	-
Total WA		221	67	Total WA		76	30

Unknown primary

Table 52. Unknown primary - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	0	0	0-14 yrs	0	0	1993-1997	20.4%	11.5%
15-39 yrs	3	5	15-39 yrs	3	2	1998-2002	22.6%	13.3%
40-64 yrs	44	26	40-64 yrs	16	15	2003-2007	26.0%	16.4%
65+ yrs	125	108	65+ yrs	105	100	2008-2012	28.9%	20.3%
Total	172	139	Total	124	117	2013-2017	36.5%	24.5%
Risk	1 in 128	1 in 246	Risk	1 in 242	1 in 348			

Figure 91 & 92. Unknown primary - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

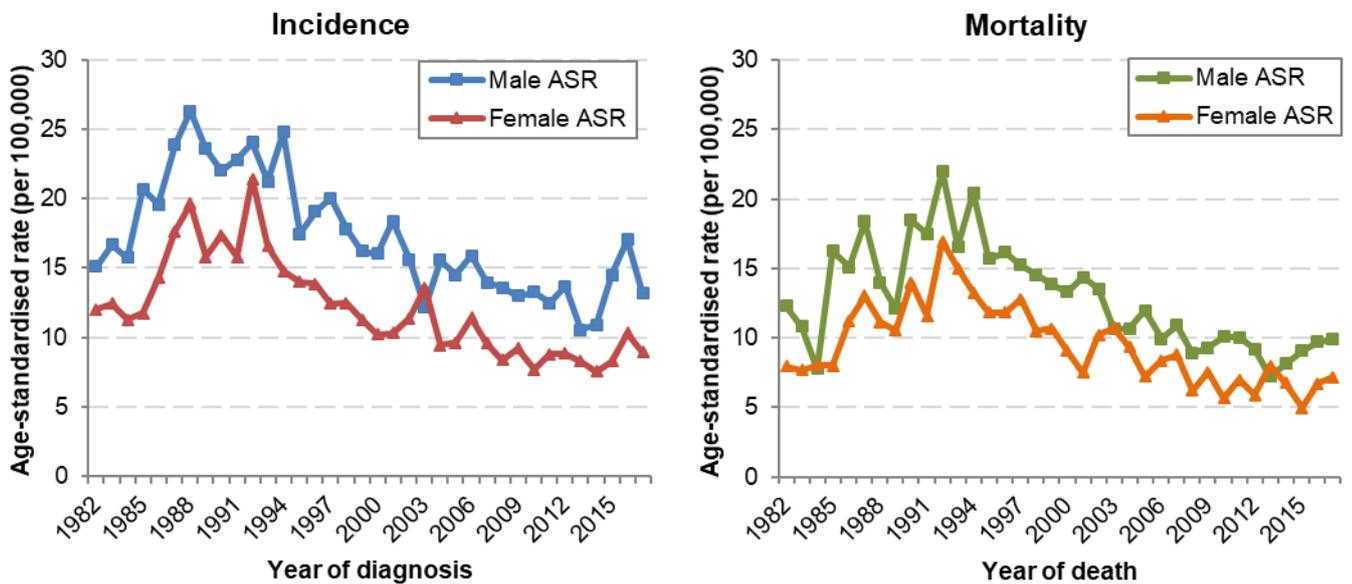


Figure 93. Unknown primary - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

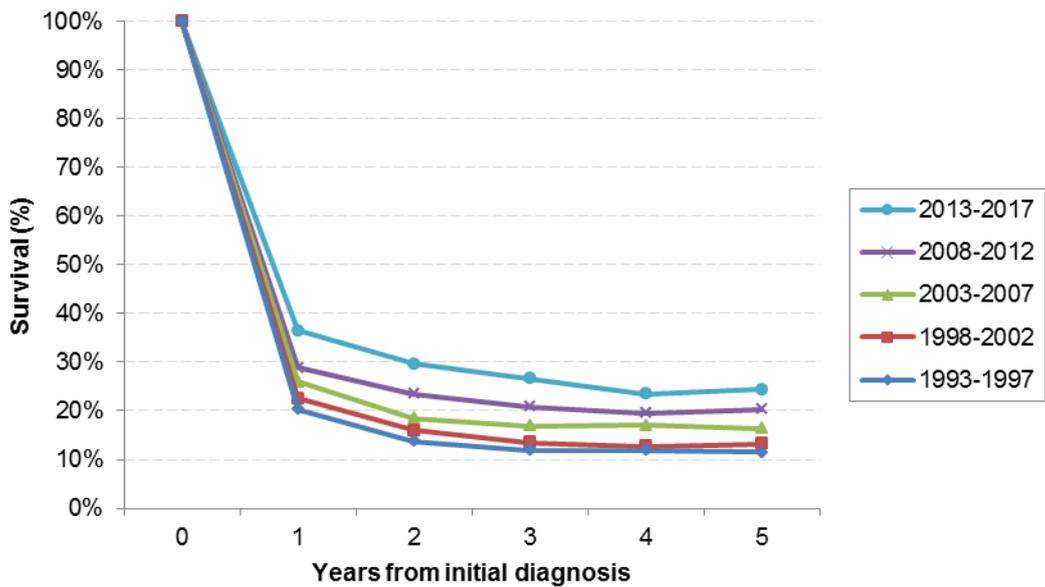


Figure 94 & 95. Unknown primary - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

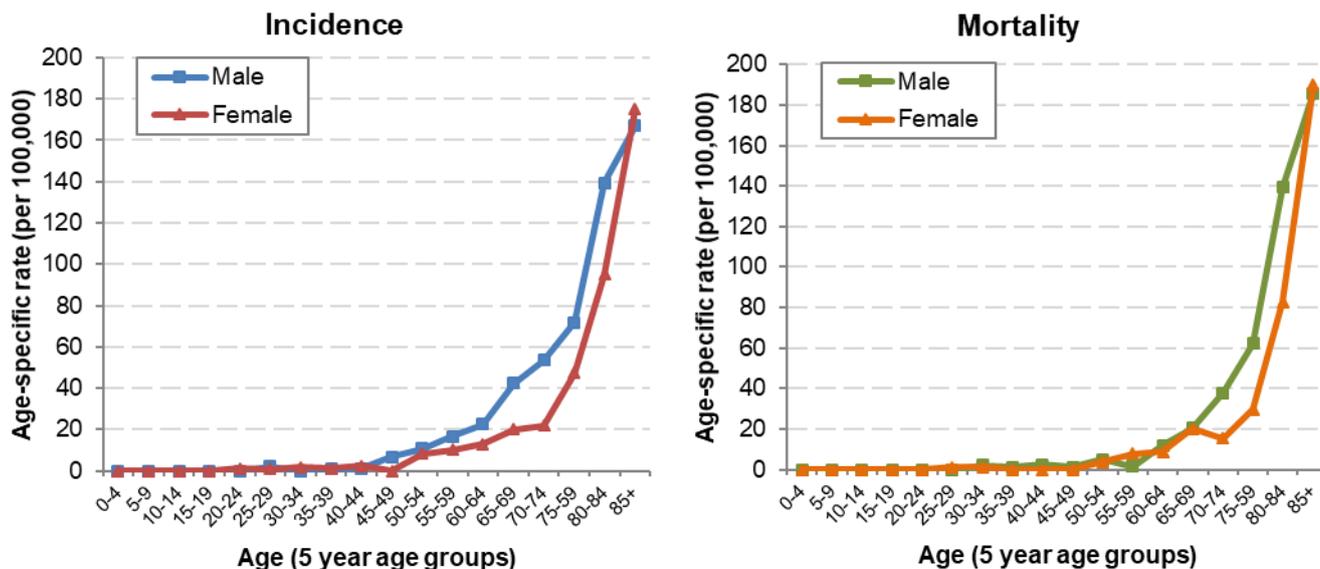


Table 53 & 54. Unknown primary - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male	Female
NMHS	NMHS	40	29	NMHS	NMHS	28	27
SMHS	SMHS	41	30	SMHS	SMHS	23	28
EMHS	EMHS	43	49	EMHS	EMHS	36	42
WACHS	WACHS	48	31	WACHS	WACHS	37	20
	<i>Kimberley</i>	5	3		<i>Kimberley</i>	1	-
	<i>Pilbara</i>	2	3		<i>Pilbara</i>	3	-
	<i>Midwest</i>	3	4		<i>Midwest</i>	2	2
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	9	3		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	8	4
	<i>Goldfields</i>	6	6		<i>Goldfields</i>	4	6
	<i>Great Southern</i>	8	-		<i>Great Southern</i>	4	-
	<i>South West</i>	15	12		<i>South West</i>	15	8
Other WA address		-	-	Other WA address		-	-
Total WA		172	139	Total WA		124	117

Brain

Table 55. Brain cancer - incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	7	2	0-14 yrs	3	0	1993-1997	40.2%	18.4%
15-39 yrs	15	3	15-39 yrs	2	5	1998-2002	45.4%	17.4%
40-64 yrs	44	29	40-64 yrs	30	18	2003-2007	47.1%	22.9%
65+ yrs	56	38	65+ yrs	50	36	2008-2012	54.0%	22.2%
Total	122	72	Total	85	59	2013-2017	56.8%	21.7%
Risk	1 in 150	1 in 265	Risk	1 in 210	1 in 332			

Figure 96 & 97. Brain cancer - age-standardised incidence and mortality rates, 1982-2017, WA

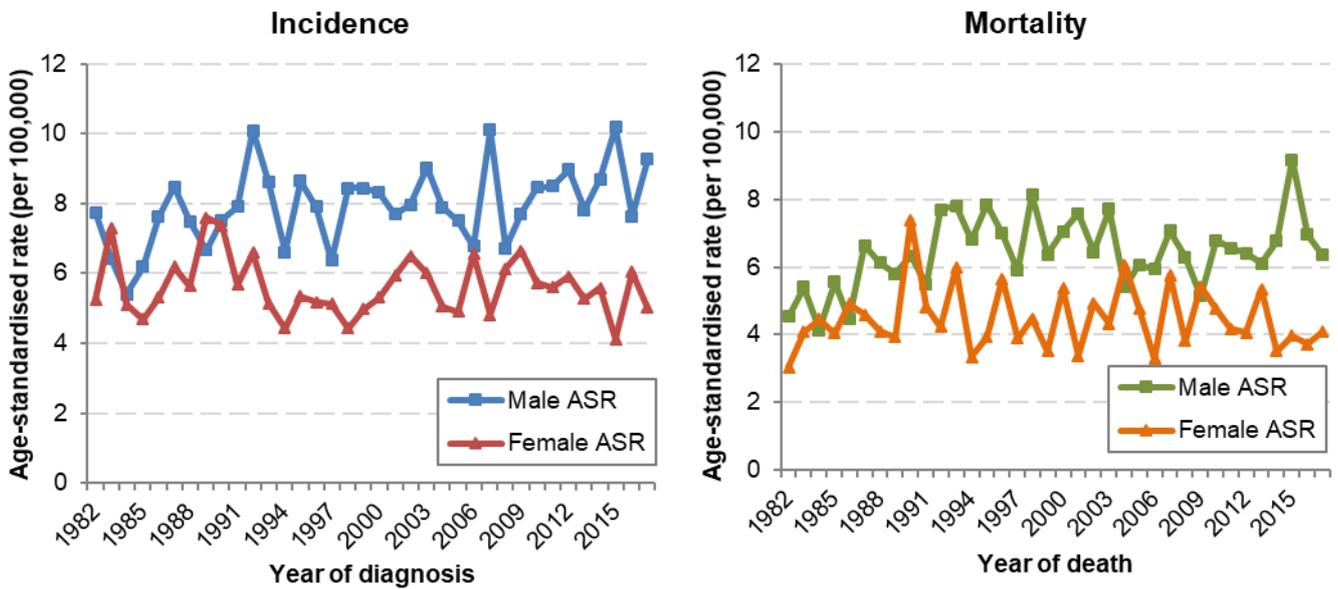


Figure 98. Brain cancer - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

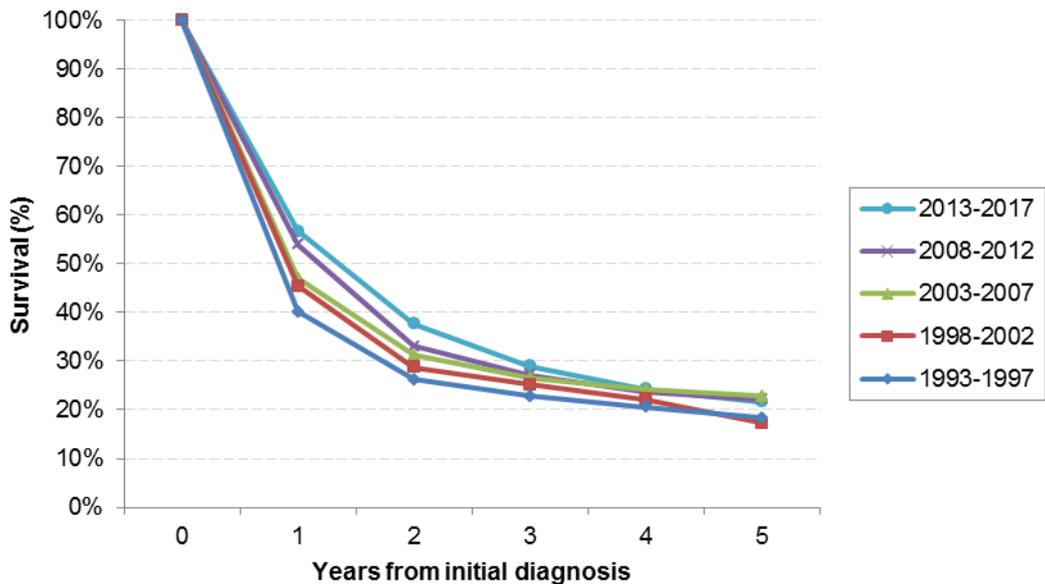


Figure 99 & 100. Brain cancer - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

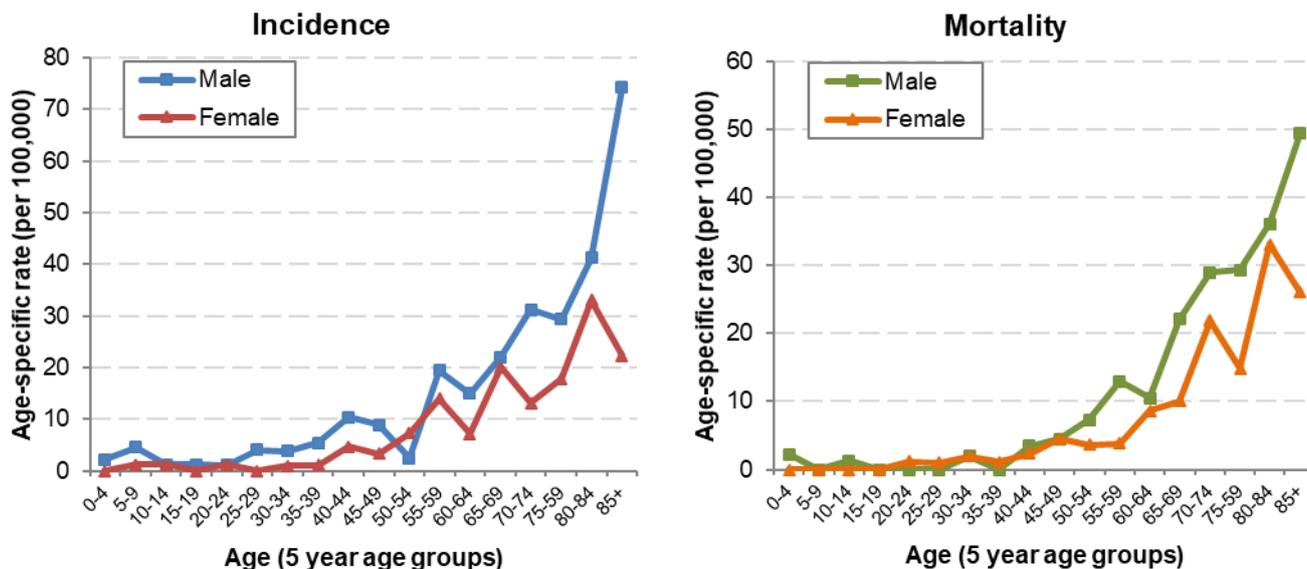


Table 56 & 57. Brain cancer - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	33	19	NMHS	NMHS	27	23
SMHS	SMHS	36	23	SMHS	SMHS	26	12
EMHS	EMHS	27	16	EMHS	EMHS	18	16
WACHS	WACHS	26	14	WACHS	WACHS	14	8
	<i>Kimberley</i>	-	-		<i>Kimberley</i>	-	-
	<i>Pilbara</i>	2	-		<i>Pilbara</i>	1	-
	<i>Midwest</i>	2	4		<i>Midwest</i>	1	2
	<i>Wheatbelt</i>	2	3		<i>Wheatbelt</i>	3	1
	<i>Goldfields</i>	2	-		<i>Goldfields</i>	-	-
	<i>Great Southern</i>	2	4		<i>Great Southern</i>	1	2
	<i>South West</i>	16	3		<i>South West</i>	8	3
Other WA address		-	-	Other WA address		-	-
Total WA		122	72	Total WA		85	59

Myeloproliferative neoplasm

Table 58. Myeloproliferative neoplasm – incidence, mortality and cumulative risk for 2017, survival in five-year periods, WA

Incidence			Mortality			Survival (<i>All persons</i>)		
	Male	Female		Male	Female		1 year	5 year
0-14 yrs	-	-	0-14 yrs	-	-	1993-1997	90.2%	69.1%
15-39 yrs	6	6	15-39 yrs	-	-	1998-2002	94.1%	74.1%
40-64 yrs	16	20	40-64 yrs	2	-	2003-2007	91.5%	80.3%
65+ yrs	35	44	65+ yrs	5	6	2008-2012	92.0%	65.5%
Total	57	70	Total	7	6	2013-2017	90.3%	78.4%
Risk	1 in 363	1 in 303	Risk	1 in 2754	-			

Figure 101 & 102. Myeloproliferative neoplasm - age-standardised incidence and crude mortality rates, 1993-2017, WA

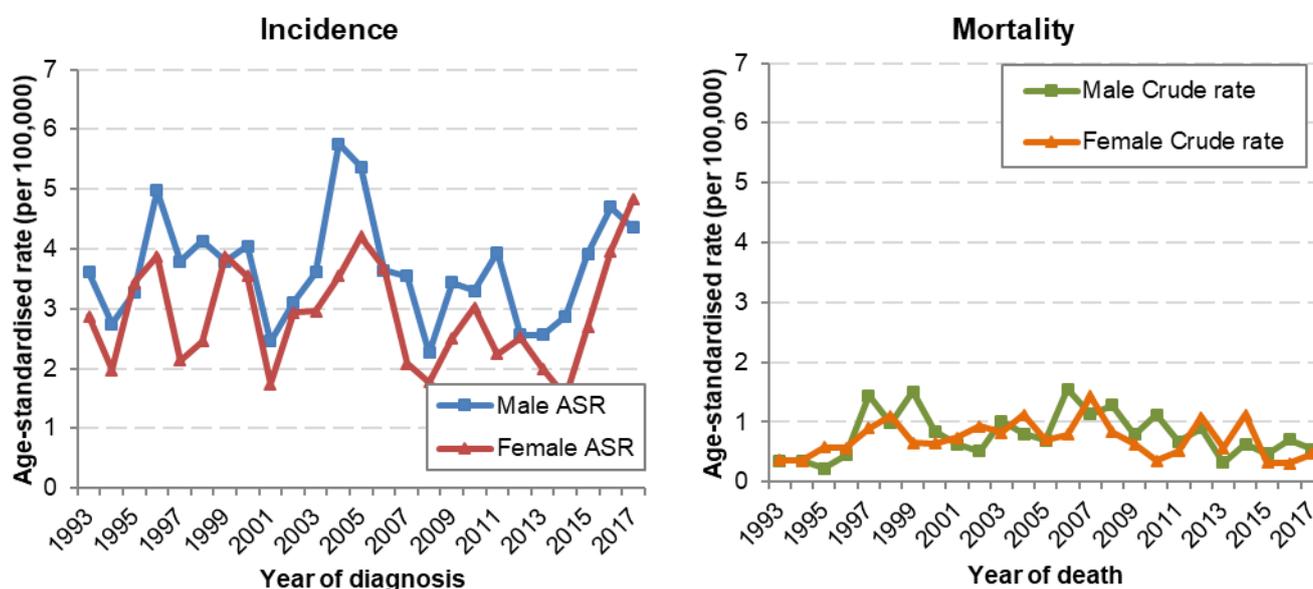


Figure 103. Myeloproliferative neoplasm - relative survival, 1993-1997 to 2013-2017, WA

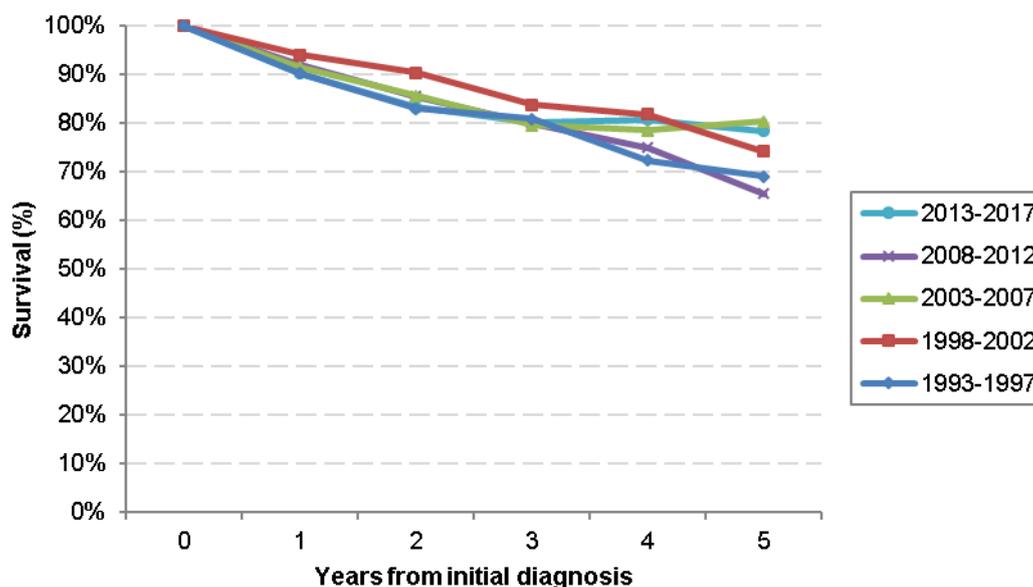


Figure 104 & 105. Myeloproliferative neoplasms - age-specific incidence and mortality rates, 2017, WA

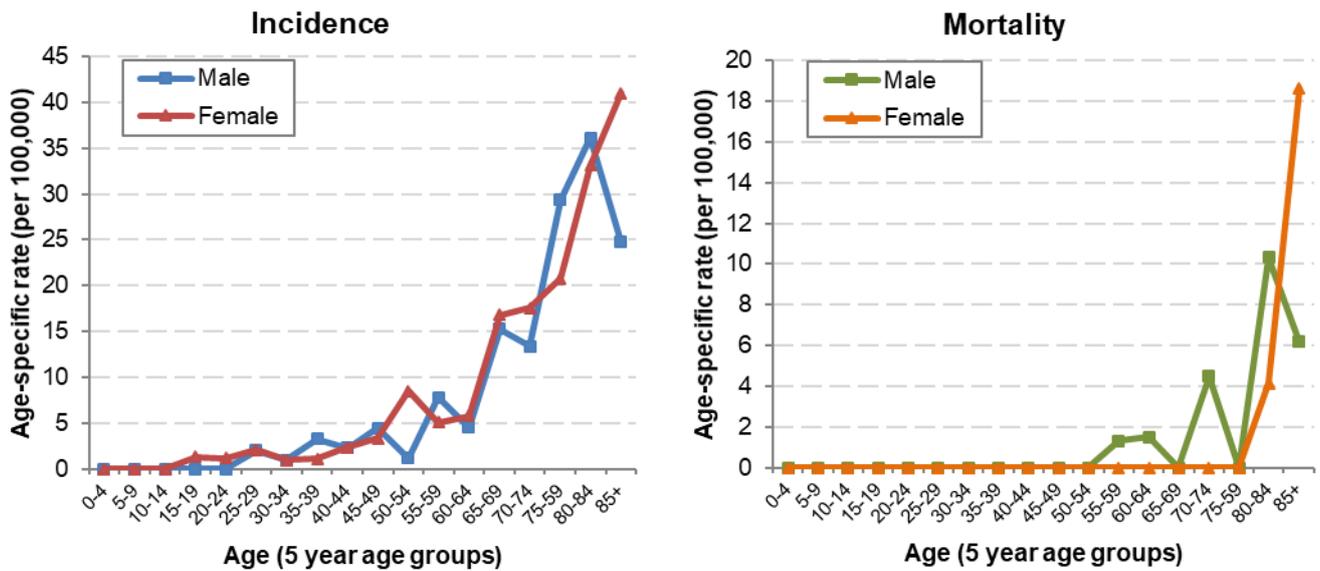


Table 59 & 60. Myeloproliferative neoplasms - incidence and mortality, by health service area and region, 2017, WA

Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Incidence	Female Incidence	Health Service Area	Health Region	Male Mortality	Female Mortality
NMHS	NMHS	15	13	NMHS	NMHS	1	2
SMHS	SMHS	16	16	SMHS	SMHS	2	2
EMHS	EMHS	14	19	EMHS	EMHS	1	1
WACHS	WACHS	12	22	WACHS	Total	3	1
	Kimberley	-	-		Kimberley	1	-
	Pilbara	2	2		Pilbara	-	-
	Midwest	-	1		Midwest	-	-
	Wheatbelt	2	4		Wheatbelt	-	1
	Goldfields	-	4		Goldfields	-	-
	Great Southern	3	2		Great Southern	-	-
	South West	5	9		South West	-	2
Other WA address		-	-	Other WA address		-	-
Total WA		57	70	Total WA		7	6

References

Cho H, Howlader N, Mariotto A and Cronin K. Estimating relative survival for cancer patients from the SEER Program using expected rates based on Ederer I versus Ederer II method. 2011 January: 2011-01.

Dickman P, Coviello E. Estimating and modelling relative survival. 2015. The Stata Journal (2015), 15, Number 1, pp. 186-215.

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Principles on the use of direct age-standardisation in administrative data collections: for measuring the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Australians. Canberra (ACT); Commonwealth of Australia, 2011. Cat. no. CSI 12.

Threlfall TJ, Thompson JR. Cancer incidence and mortality in Western Australia, 2014. Department of Health, Western Australia, Perth; 2015. Statistical Series Number 103.

International Agency for Research on Cancer. International rules for multiple primary cancers (ICD-O third edition) [Internet]. Lyon, France; 2004 [cited 2019 Dec 3]. Available from: http://www.iacr.com.fr/images/doc/MPrules_july2004.pdf

Health (Western Australian Cancer Register) Regulations 2011 [Internet]. Government of Western Australia, 2018 [cited 2019 Dec 3]. Available from: https://www.legislation.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/law_s40741.html

Australian Bureau of Statistics. Australian Demographic Statistics: Dec 2018 [Internet]. Canberra (ACT): Commonwealth of Australia, 2019 [cited 2019 Dec 3]. ABS cat. no. 3101.0. Available from: <https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3101.0Explanatory%20Notes1Dec%202018?OpenDocument>

Australian Bureau of Statistics. Life Tables, States, Territories and Australia, 2015-2017 [Internet]. Canberra (ACT): Commonwealth of Australia, 2019 [cited 2019 Dec 3]. ABS cat. no. 3302.0.55.001. Available from: <https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Lookup/3101.0Main+Features1Dec%202018?OpenDocument>

**This document can be made available in alternative formats
on request for a person with disability.**

© Department of Health 2020

Copyright to this material is vested in the State of Western Australia unless otherwise indicated. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the provisions of the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced or re-used for any purposes whatsoever without written permission of the State of Western Australia.