

Cancer and cancer-related death in Tasmania^B

* Note: Non-melanoma skin cancers are not included

- In 2013, there were 3,233 new cases of cancer diagnosed and 1,231 cancer-related deaths among Tasmanian residents.
- In 2013, the risk of developing cancer by the age of 75 was 1 in 3 for both males and females. By the age of 85, the risk was 1 in 2 for both males and females.
- The most commonly diagnosed cancers in Tasmania (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) are prostate, colorectal, breast and lung cancers and melanoma of the skin.
- The most common cancer-related deaths in Tasmania are from lung, colorectal, pancreatic, prostate and breast cancers.

Cancer and cancer-related death in Tasmania, compared to the rest of Australia^A

- Tasmania has the highest incidence rate for “all cancers combined” (530 per 100,000), controlling for age and size of population.
- Tasmania has the second highest rate of deaths from cancer (192 per 100,000), after the Northern Territory.
- Tasmania has the highest age-standardised mortality rates of all the Australian states and territories for:
 - breast cancer (23 per 100,000)
 - colorectal cancer (20 per 100,000)
 - pancreatic cancer (10 per 100,000)
 - kidney cancer (4 per 100,000, equal with South Australia).

For more Tasmanian statistics, visit the [Tasmanian Cancer Registry](#)

National Statistics

- Cancer is a leading cause of death in Australia – more than 44,700 people died from cancer in 2014. Cancer accounted for about 3 in 10 deaths in Australia.^C
- Nearly 19,000 more people die each year from cancer than they did 30 years ago. This is mainly due to population growth. However, the death rate has fallen by about 20% since 1983.^D
- Around 67% of people diagnosed with cancer in Australia will survive more than five years after diagnosis.
- The 5-year survival rate for “all cancers combined” has increased by over 40% during the past three decades.^E

- Over 434,000 people are treated for one or more non-melanoma skin cancers each year^F, with 592 people dying from non-melanoma skin cancer in 2013.^G
- Cancer costs more than \$4.8 billion each year in direct health system costs which represents 7.5% of total health system spending on chronic disease.^H
- \$1.77 billion was spent on cancer research between 2006 and 2011 in Australia.^I

For more national cancer statistics, visit:

- [Australian Institute of Health and Welfare cancer statistics](#)
- [Australian Bureau of Statistics](#)

Global statistics^J

- Australia had the 3rd highest cancer rate globally, after Denmark and France in 2012.
- Australian men were ranked the 2nd highest globally in 2012 with 374 men per 100,000 receiving a cancer diagnosis.
- The age-standardised rate of cancer incidence was at least 300 per 100,000 for nine countries (Denmark, France, Australia, Belgium, Norway, USA, Ireland, South Korea and The Netherlands) in 2012.

For more global cancer statistics, visit the [World Cancer Research Fund cancer facts & figures](#)

Last updated: 3 August 2016

References

- A.** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2014. Cancer in Australia: an overview 2014. Cancer series No 90. Cat. no. CAN 88. Canberra: AIHW.
- B.** Stokes B, Albion T, Otahal P, Venn A. Cancer in Tasmania: Incidence and Mortality 2013. Menzies Institute for Medical Research Tasmania, Hobart, March 2016
- C.** Australian Bureau of Statistics. *Causes of death, Australia, 2014*. 3303.0. Commonwealth of Australia: Canberra, Australia, March 2016, viewed 2 Aug 2016 at www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/mf/3303.0
- D.** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW). GRIM (General Record of Incidence of Mortality) Books: All Neoplasms. AIHW: Canberra, viewed 2 Aug 2016 at www.aihw.gov.au/deaths/grim-books/
- E.** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2012. *Cancer survival and prevalence in Australia: period estimates from 1982 to 2010*. Cancer Series no. 69. Cat. no. CAN 65. Canberra: AIHW.
- F.** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare & Cancer Australia, 2008. Non-melanoma skin cancer: general practice consultations, hospitalisation and mortality. Cancer series no. 43. Cat. No. 39. Canberra: AIHW
- G.** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) ACIM (Australian Cancer Incidence and Mortality) Books: Non-melanoma skin cancer (all types) accessed 3 Aug 2016 at <http://www.aihw.gov.au/acim-books/>
- H.** Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2013. *Health system expenditure on cancer and other neoplasms in Australia: 2008–09*. Cancer series no. 81. Cat. no. 78. Canberra: AIHW.
- I.** Cancer Australia, 2015. *Cancer Research in Australia: an overview of funding initiatives to support cancer research capacity in Australia 2006 to 2011*, Cancer Australia, Surry Hills NSW
- J.** World Cancer Research Fund International 2014. Data for cancer frequency by country. GLOBOCAN 2012 database. Viewed 25 July 2016 Available at: http://www.wcrf.org/cancer_statistics/cancer_frequency.php