

Statistics

Cancer & cancer-related death in Tasmania^B

* Note: *Non-melanoma skin cancers are not included*

Last updated: 9 April 2019

- In 2016, there were 3,358 new cases of cancer diagnosed and 1,239 cancer-related deaths among Tasmanian residents.
- In 2016, the risk of developing cancer by the age of 75 was 1 in 3 for males and 1 in 4 for 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) were prostate, colorectal, breast and lung cancers and melanoma of the skin.
- The most common cancer-related deaths in Tasmania are from lung, colorectal, prostate and breast cancers.

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

- Tasmania has the second highest rate of cancer diagnosis (502 per 100,000), controlling for age and size of the population, after Queensland.
- Tasmania has the second highest rate of death from cancer (189 per 100,000), after the Northern Territory.
- Tasmania has one of the highest age-standardised mortality rates in Australia for:
 - colorectal cancer (23 per 100,000)
 - lung cancer (35 per 100,000)
 - prostate cancer (27 per 100,000)

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

National Statistics

- Cancer is a leading cause of death in Australia – around 46,400 people died from cancer in 2017. Cancer accounts for about 3 in 10 deaths in Australia.^C
- Nearly 21,500 more people die each year from cancer than in 1982. This is mainly due to population growth. More than 4 in 5 deaths from cancer occur in people over 60 years of age^D
- Around 69% 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 from 50% in 1986-1990 to 69% in 2011-2015.^E

- Around 417,000 cases of non-melanoma skin cancers were treated in 2010^F, with 679 people dying from non-melanoma skin cancer in 2016.^G
- Cancer in Australia costs around \$6.3 billion each year in direct health system costs.^H
- Over \$1.77 billion was spent on cancer research between 2006 and 2011 in Australia, and over \$252 million was spent between 2016 and 2018. The Australian Government was the largest contributor, at 60% and 74% in the respective periods.^{I,J}

For more national cancer statistics, visit:

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

Global statistics^K

- Australia had the 7th highest rate of new diagnoses of all-cancers (excluding non-melanoma skin cancers) globally in 2018, at 320.5 new cases per 100,000.
- The age-standardised rate of cancer incidence was at least 300 per 100,000 for eleven countries (Hungary, Ireland, Denmark, France, Norway, Belgium, Australia, New Caledonia, South Korea, The Netherlands and Serbia) in 2018.
- However, if you **include** non-melanoma skin cancers, Australia and New Zealand had the highest incidence rates of cancer in the world in 2018 by a big margin, at 468 and 438 per 100,000 respectively.

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

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