Incidence of thyroid cancer in males

There were 497 new cases of thyroid cancer diagnosed in males in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

There was no significant geographical variation across NSW.

Figure 97: Incidence of thyroid 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 98: Incidence of thyroid 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
Incidence of thyroid cancer in females

There were 1,628 new cases of thyroid cancer diagnosed in females in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

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

The following local government areas had lower incidence rates than the NSW average: Cessnock, Dumaresq, Dungog, Gloucester, Greater Taree, Hastings, Kempsey, Lake Macquarie, Maitland, Narrandera, Newcastle, Port Stephens, Scone, Singleton, Wagga Wagga, Walcha and Young.

Figure 99: Incidence of thyroid 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 100: Incidence of thyroid 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