Incidence of pancreatic cancer in males

There were 1,554 new cases of pancreatic cancer diagnosed in males in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

There was no significant geographical variation across NSW.

Figure 45: Incidence of pancreatic cancer in males in NSW in 1998 to 2002
Figure 46: Incidence of pancreatic 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 pancreatic cancer in males

There were 1,578 deaths from pancreatic cancer in males in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

There was no significant geographical variation across NSW.

Figure 47: Mortality from pancreatic cancer in males 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 48: Mortality from pancreatic 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

SEE MAP BELOW
Incidence of pancreatic cancer in females

There were 1,578 new cases of pancreatic cancer diagnosed in females in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

There was no significant geographical variation across NSW.

Figure 49: Incidence of pancreatic cancer in females in NSW in 1998 to 2002

Smoothing the Standardised Incidence Ratio (SIR) is useful to identify significant geographical variation in excess of that expected by chance. When the SIR is compared with the expected rate based on NSW population data, the SIR is calculated for each Local Government Area (LGA). LGA SIRs are classified according to five categories:

- 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

A SIR of 1 means the observed number of cases in an area is equal to the expected number. A SIR of more than 1 indicates that the observed number of cases is greater than expected. A SIR of less than 1 indicates the observed number of cases is less than expected.

Key:
- Significantly lower than NSW average
- Significantly higher than NSW average
Figure 50: Incidence of pancreatic 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 pancreatic cancer in females

There were 1,553 deaths from pancreatic cancer in females in NSW in 1998 to 2002.

There was no significant geographical variation across NSW.

Figure 51: Mortality from pancreatic 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 52: Mortality from pancreatic 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