

Cancer Patient Survival

1994 to 2011

Title: Cancer Patient Survival: 1994 to 2011

Summary: These tables present a summary of the latest national survival statistics for cancers in New Zealand from 1994 to 2011.

Series: Cancer Survival

Source: Data is sourced from the New Zealand Cancer Registry and the New Zealand Mortality Collection.

Published: April 2015

Additional information:

[Ministry of Health Cancer programme](#)

[New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)

[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

[National Child Cancer Network](#)

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Introduction

This report provides an update on the latest New Zealand cancer survival statistics.

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What is cancer survival?

Survival' refers to the length of time lived after an initial diagnosis of cancer. Survival is one of the key indicators of the impact of cancer on society. It is a valuable way of measuring the success of cancer control. A number of different statistical procedures can be used to derive survival figures.

How is survival measured?

All survival estimates in this publication are relative survival ratios. Relative survival is the observed survival in the cancer patient group divided by the expected survival of a matched group in the general population. It is defined as a ratio, but expressed as a percentage. Relative survival is cancer survival in the absence of other causes of death. It represents the proportion of patients within a particular group alive after a certain number of years of follow-up, most commonly five years, and attributes all the 'excess' mortality of the group to the cancer in question. For example, a relative survival of 75% means that the cancer reduces the likelihood of surviving five years after diagnosis by 25%. A relative survival of 100% indicates that cancer patients experience mortality rates equivalent to those in a comparable group from the general population. If a relative survival rate exceeds 100%, this indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

How is survival presented in this report?

The relative survival rate is presented in two ways.

1. Change over time: one-year and five-year relative survival

Change over time shows one-year and five-year survival for cancer patients observed during two-year periods between 1998 and 2011. This information shows how the chances of one-year and five-year survival for cancer patients changed over that 14-year period. One-year survival data is a new addition to this publication.

Trends noted in change over time information may not necessarily be directly due to changes in survival ratios, but rather may be due to changes in diagnosis, treatment or early detection techniques, or may be artefacts of the data (eg, changing definitions, random variation). This publication does not attempt to explain the underlying cause of any trends. Change over time information should be treated with caution when small numbers are involved.

2. Overall 1994–2011 relative survival, presented as cumulative and interval-specific

Cumulative relative survival presents the relative survival of patients over a specified number of years. Interval-specific relative survival presents the relative survival of patients for a year, given the patient has already survived the previous year. Patients diagnosed between 1994 and 2011 and followed up until the end of 2013 were included for both calculations.

See [example calculations](#)

Which cancers are included?

Survival information is provided for 24 cancers. The brackets next to the cancer show the corresponding ICD code(s). These cancers do not include children in the analysis; 'Childhood cancers' presents survival for patients aged 0–14 years with any type of cancer.

All adult cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47)*	Melanoma (C43)
Bladder (C67)	Myeloma (C90)
Brain (C71)	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (C82–C85, C96)
Breast – female (C50)	Oesophagus (C15)
Cervix (C53)	Ovary (C56)
Childhood cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47, ages 0–14)*	Pancreas (C25)
Colorectum and anus (C18–C21)	Prostate (C61)
Head, neck and larynx (C00–C14, C32)	Stomach (C16)
Hodgkin lymphoma (C81)	Testis (C62)
Kidney, ureter and urethra (C64–C66, C68)	Thyroid (C73)
Leukaemia (C91–C95)	Trachea, bronchus and lung (C33–C34)
Liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (C22)	Uterus (C54–C55)

*D45–D47 were only considered malignant from 2003 onwards

Technical notes

Data used in this report

‘Cancer’ is defined as a range of diseases in which abnormal cells proliferate and grow in an uncontrolled manner. In this publication cancer is classified as those malignant cancers registered in the New Zealand Cancer Registry under the ICD codes C00–C96 and D45–D47. ICD codes D45–D47 (chronic myeloproliferative disorders and myelodysplastic syndromes) were only included from 2003 onwards.

This publication uses cancer incidence information from the New Zealand Cancer Registry and the mortality information from the New Zealand Mortality Collection held by the Ministry of Health. Expected survival estimates for the general population were obtained from ethnic-specific (Māori/non-Māori) life tables developed by Statistics New Zealand. The Cancer Registry is population-based and has been in existence since 1948. Registration of cancer cases became compulsory, through legislation, in July 1994. The primary source of cancer incidence data is laboratory reports (along with hospital discharge reporting). Information also comes from death certificates, autopsy reports and the records of cancer treatment providers.

Information about the deaths of people registered with cancer was obtained through passive follow-up. The records of all people with cancer registered in the period 1 January 1994 to 31 December 2011 were linked with dates of death for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 December 2013. For the purpose of this analysis it was assumed that cancer patients for whom no death information was available were alive.

Cancer data pertains to patients aged 15 years and over; childhood cancers include patients aged 0–14 years and is not site specific. People who are diagnosed and subsequently die overseas (without the Ministry of Health knowing) are considered ‘alive’ in this data.

It should be noted that numbers in the ‘All adult cancers’ group (which includes sites not reported on in this publication) will have varied over time due to changes in Cancer Registry registration rules.

Data exclusions

Cancer registrations excluded from analysis where: ☐
 · the patient’s date of registration was the same as the date of death
 · the registration was a multiple cancer.

Statistical methods

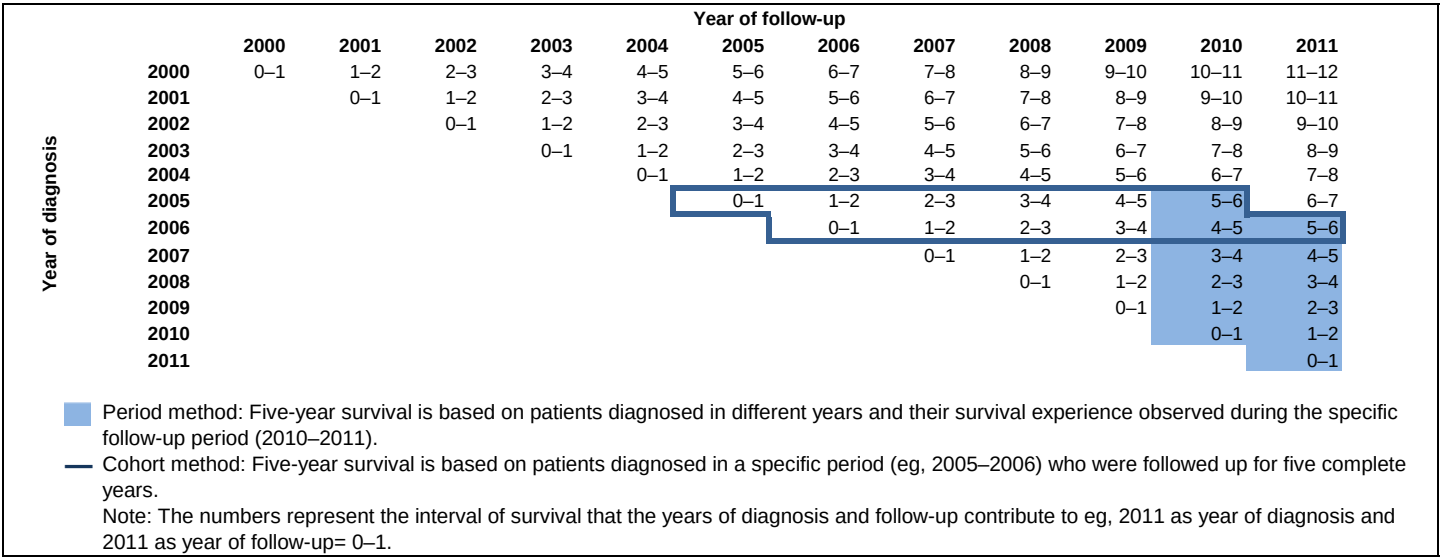
The relative survival ratio is the observed survival in the cancer patient group divided by the expected survival of a matched group from the New Zealand population. Observed survival was drawn from data in the New Zealand Cancer Registry and the New Zealand Mortality Collection. Both are databases administered by the Ministry of Health. Expected survival was taken from life tables (tables of annual probabilities of death in the general population) of the New Zealand Māori and non-Māori population. The use of ethnic-specific life tables helps to smooth biases exhibited in the survival ratios of Māori and non-Māori. This information is then used to calculate cancer survival ratios using the Stata program and the Ederer II method (Ederer et al 1961).

The period method (Brenner and Gefeller 1996) was used to calculate five-year relative survival estimates over time. This method uses patients diagnosed in different years and takes their survival experience during a specific follow-up period. In this publication the follow-up periods were two-year periods from 1998–1999 to 2010–2011. This method uses the survival experience of recently diagnosed patients.

The cohort method was used to calculate one-year relative survival over time and cumulative and interval-specific relative survival. This method uses patients diagnosed in a particular year and follows them for a certain number of years. This publication included patients diagnosed between 1994 and 2011 and followed until the end of 2013.

One-year relative survival included patients diagnosed in the year prior to, and including, the follow-up period in question. Patients contributed to each year they survived. For example, only patients diagnosed in 2003 or earlier could contribute to the 10th year of survival; if a patient was diagnosed in 2012 they could only contribute to the first year of survival and a part of the second year.

The figure below illustrates the diagnosis and follow-up intervals used for five-year relative survival using the period analysis (shaded box) and cohort analysis (outlined box).



Interpretation

The following survival ratios should be interpreted with caution:

- In grouping results by age, sex, extent of disease, ethnic group or deprivation, some of the numbers produced are very low. A single additional death may make a large difference to a survival ratio.
- The numbers of patients who survive more than a few years after diagnosis of some cancers (eg, pancreatic cancer) are low. In these cases survival ratios can vary considerably with the addition of one or two extra deaths to the data set.
- In the case of cancers that are more likely to affect older people (such as prostate cancer), the numbers of Māori with these cancers affecting older age groups will be relatively small because the Māori population has a younger age structure than the non-Māori population.
- Cumulative relative survival and interval-specific survival are presented by extent of disease, but in many cases extent of disease was not recorded. The percentage of cases without an extent of disease ranged from 5.9% of testicular cancer patients to 75.7% of bladder cancer patients. Information on the proportion of patients in each category can be found in 'Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011'.
- There were coding changes to ovarian cancer and leukaemia in 2003 and bladder cancer in 2005 that affect change over time analysis from 1998 to 2011. It is likely that the coding changes result in the decreased survival seen in the years subsequent to the coding change.

Significance testing has not been applied to most of the data in this report (with the exception of the addition of confidence intervals); therefore most differences discussed in this report are not necessarily statistically significant. However, if the confidence intervals do not overlap for the two time periods or groups, then the differences can be said to be statistically significantly different.

For help interpreting cancer survival ratios, tables and graphs: [What do the graphs show?](#)

Key terms

Confidence intervals

Confidence intervals are a range of values used to describe the uncertainty around a single value (such as a survival ratio), in order to estimate where the true value lies. Confidence intervals describe how different the estimate could have been if chance had led to a different set of data. They are calculated with a stated probability, in this case 95% (indicating that there is a 95% chance that the true value lies within the confidence intervals).

If two confidence intervals do not overlap, then it is reasonable to assume that the difference is not due to chance (that is, is statistically significant). If two confidence intervals overlap, it is not possible to draw any conclusion about the significance of any difference between them. Confidence intervals in this publication have been calculated for survival ratios at the 95% level using the log cumulative hazard scale, as described in Dickman et al 2007.

Cumulative relative survival

Cumulative relative survival is a measure of patient survival corrected for the effect of other independent causes of death. It represents the proportion of patients within a particular group alive after a certain number of years of follow-up, and attributes all the 'excess' mortality of the group to the cancer in question.

Deprivation

The New Zealand Index of Deprivation is a measure of socioeconomic status calculated for discrete geographic areas.

Note that the 2001 Index has been used in this publication. Events coded to 1996 or 2006 domicile codes were mapped to 2001.

In this publication, the deprivation indices have been grouped into quintiles: quintiles 1–2 represent areas of the least deprivation and quintile 5 represents areas of the most deprivation.

Further information: [New Zealand Socioeconomic Deprivation Indexes](#)

Ethnicity

The ethnicity data in this publication relates to ethnicity as recorded in the New Zealand Cancer Registry. Ethnicity data is required to be collected and classified according to Ministry of Health ethnicity data protocols for the health and disability sector (Ministry of Health 2004). Under the protocols, ethnicity is determined through self-identification or, when this is not possible, by appropriate proxy using a standard question format. Individuals may select up to three ethnic groups they feel they belong to. The ethnicity data in this publication is based on prioritised ethnicity. Under this system each individual is allocated to a single ethnic group according to the following prioritised list: Māori, Pacific peoples, Asian, other groups except New Zealand European, New Zealand European. Thus, any person who selects Māori as one of their three ethnicities will be recorded as Māori.

Ethnicity as recorded in the Cancer Registry is taken from hospital discharge information, the National Health Index and the Mortality Collection. Therefore, the less contact a patient has with the hospital system, the less likely he or she is to have an accurate ethnicity recorded. Those registrations recorded with unspecified ethnicity have been included in the non-Māori group in this report.

Expected survival

Expected survival is the proportion of people in the general population alive after a certain period of time. Expected survival data is calculated from ethnic-specific life tables for the New Zealand resident population, based on data from Statistics New Zealand. These tables include information on the probability of death and life expectancy for both sexes and by single year of life.

Extent of disease

The extent of disease data used in this publication is that recorded according to the information that is available at registration, and is grouped into several broad categories:

- Localised – the tumour is confined to the organ of origin
- Regional – the tumour has invaded adjacent tissues or organs or involves regional lymph nodes
- Distant – the tumour has spread to distant organs or lymph nodes
- Not stated – the information is not sufficient to assign an extent of disease.

Extent of disease is determined using all diagnostic and therapeutic evidence available to the staff of the Cancer Registry, and may be modified within four months of diagnosis if more information comes to hand.

The Cancer Registry records extent of disease information where it is available. Because pathology reports are the main source of data, this information is most complete for tumours for which the primary treatment is surgical (eg, breast and colorectal cancers).

International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD)

ICD codes comprise a system of classification of diseases, including cancer, devised by the World Health Organization. ICD codes in this publication are taken from the Australian Version of the International Classification of Diseases, 10th Revision.

Interval-specific relative survival

Interval-specific relative survival is calculated separately for each year of follow-up. By following patients' progress in this way, it is possible to see how the probability of survival varies over time.

Mortality

Mortality refers to the number of deaths recorded during a given period.

Observed survival

Observed survival is the proportion of patients alive after a certain amount of time after the diagnosis of cancer. Observed survival data was obtained from the New Zealand Cancer Registry and the New Zealand Mortality Collection, both of which are databases administered by the Ministry of Health. People who are diagnosed and subsequently die overseas without the Ministry of Health knowing are considered 'alive' in this data.

Patients withdrawn

A patient was withdrawn from analysis if the patient had not died and a complete year of follow-up was not possible. For example, if they were registered with cancer on 1 July 2011 and alive on 31 December 2013, only two complete years of outcome can be determined (2012 and 2013). Similarly, if a patient was registered on 1 December 2009, there would only be four years and one month of follow-up data and so this patient would be withdrawn during year five.

Relative survival

Relative survival is the observed survival in the cancer patient group divided by the expected survival of a comparable group from the general population. The patient group and general population group are matched, where applicable for sex, age, year and ethnic group. Relative survival reflects the excess mortality experienced by patients diagnosed with cancer.

References

Brenner H, Gefeller O. 1996. An alternative approach to monitoring cancer patient survival. *Cancer* 78: 2004–10.

Dickman P, Coviello E, Hills M. 2013. Estimating and Modelling Relative Survival. *The Stata Journal* vv(ii): 1–25. URL: www.pauldickman.com/survival/strs.pdf

Ederer F, Axtell LM, Cutler SJ. 1961. The relative survival rate: a statistical methodology. *National Cancer Institute Monograph* 6: 101–21.

Ministry of Health. 2004. *Ethnicity Data Protocols for the Health and Disability Sector*. Wellington: Ministry of Health.

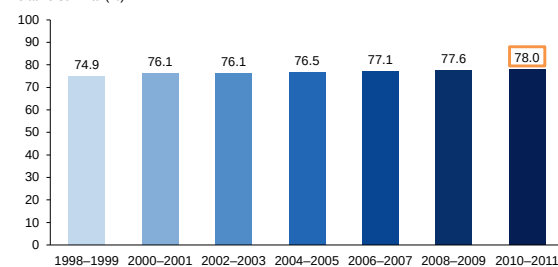
What do the graphs show?

One- and five-year relative survival

These graphs show how relative survival changed between 1998 and 2011. They help to give an idea of the expected prognosis of recently diagnosed patients.

One-year relative survival

Relative survival (%)



This graph shows one-year relative survival of adult cancer patients between 1998 and 2011. Survival for each two-year period includes patients diagnosed in this period and reflects their survival experience during the same two-year follow-up period.

How was this calculated for 2010–2011?

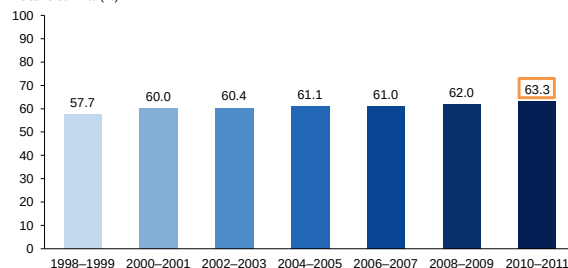
$$\text{One-year relative survival} = \frac{\text{observed survival of cancer patients}}{\text{expected survival of comparable population}} = \frac{75.6 \times 100}{97.0} = 78.0 \%$$

75.6% of cancer patients diagnosed in 2010–2011 survived one year; 97.0% were expected to survive one year based on survival of a comparable demographic group.

78.0% of cancer patients survive one year after diagnosis.¹

Five-year relative survival

Relative survival (%)



This graph shows five-year relative survival of adult cancer patients between 1998 and 2011. Survival for each two-year period is based on patients alive in the two-year periods and diagnosed in the previous 5 years.

How was this calculated for 2010–2011?

Patients diagnosed between 2005 and 2011 and alive during 2010 or 2011 were included. Their survival in 2010–2011 (One, two, three, four, or five years survived) contributed to the calculation of five-year relative survival:

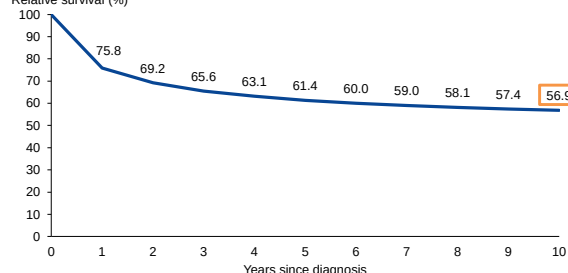
$$\text{Five-year relative survival} = \frac{\text{observed survival of cancer patients}}{\text{expected survival of comparable population}} = \frac{55.4 \times 100}{87.5} = 63.3 \%$$

63.3% of cancer patients survive five years after diagnosis.¹

Cumulative relative survival: 1994–2011

Cumulative relative survival (CRS) represents the proportion of cancer patients likely to survive after a certain number of years of follow-up.

Relative survival (%)



This publication included cancer patients diagnosed between 1994 and 2011 and followed up until 31 December 2013 to calculate CRS.

The table below shows CRS for all adult cancer patients over 10 years of follow-up.

How was 10-year cumulative relative survival calculated?

Patients diagnosed between 1994 and 2003 were included. There were 78,755 patients alive at the start of the 10th year of follow-up. 41.6% of patients diagnosed with cancer between 1994 and 2003 survived 10 years after diagnosis. 73.2% were expected to survive 10 years based on survival of a comparable demographic.

$$\text{Cumulative relative survival} = \frac{\text{observed survival of cancer patients}}{\text{expected survival of comparable population}} = \frac{41.6 \times 100}{73.2} = 56.9 \%$$

56.9% of cancer patients survive 10 years after diagnosis.¹

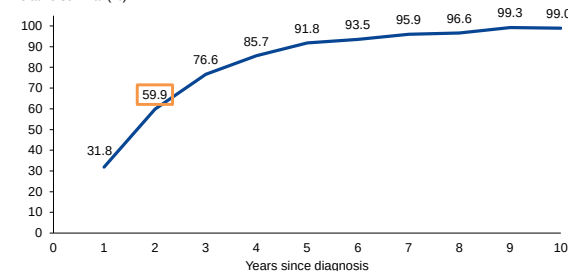
Years since diagnosis	Number of patients			Cumulative survival		
	Alive	Died	Withdrawn ²	Observed	Expected	Relative
1	330831	87941	0	73.4	96.8	75.8
2	242890	27517	0	65.1	94.1	69.2
3	215373	16475	13864	60.0	91.5	65.6
4	185034	11476	13062	56.1	88.8	63.1
5	160476	8788	12255	52.9	86.2	61.4
6	139433	6835	11307	50.2	83.6	60.0
7	121291	5505	10331	47.8	81.1	59.0
8	105455	4697	9355	45.6	78.5	58.1
9	91403	3875	8773	43.6	75.8	57.4
10	78755	3319	8319	41.6	73.2	56.9

Interval-specific relative survival: 1994–2011

Interval-specific relative survival presents the probability of surviving a certain number of years based on the amount of time survived already.

Survival is calculated separately for each year of follow-up, which gives an idea of how survival probability changes with each further year survived.

Relative survival (%)



This publication included cancer patients diagnosed between 1994 and 2011 and followed up until 31 December 2013 to calculate interval-specific relative survival.

The table below shows interval-specific relative survival for lung cancer patients over 10 years of follow-up.

How was the second-year interval-specific relative survival calculated?

58.0% of patients who survived until the end of the first year after diagnosis also survived until the end of the second year. 96.9% were expected to survive the second year based on survival of a comparable demographic.

$$\text{Interval-specific relative survival} = \frac{\text{observed survival of cancer patients}}{\text{expected survival of comparable population}} = \frac{58.0 \times 100}{96.9} = 59.9 \%$$

59.9% of lung cancer patients who survive their first year are expected to survive their second year of follow-up.

Years since diagnosis	Number of patients			Cumulative survival		
	Alive	Died	Withdrawn ²	Observed	Expected	Relative
1	30061	20834	0	30.7	96.4	31.8
2	9227	3874	0	58.0	96.9	59.9
3	5353	1328	355	74.3	97.0	76.6
4	3670	601	241	83.1	97.0	85.7
5	2828	299	227	89.0	96.9	91.8
6	2302	209	179	90.6	96.8	93.5
7	1914	134	145	92.7	96.7	95.9
8	1635	107	120	93.2	96.4	96.6
9	1408	62	101	95.4	96.1	99.3
10	1245	61	120	94.9	95.8	99.0

¹Relative to a comparable group of people in the general population

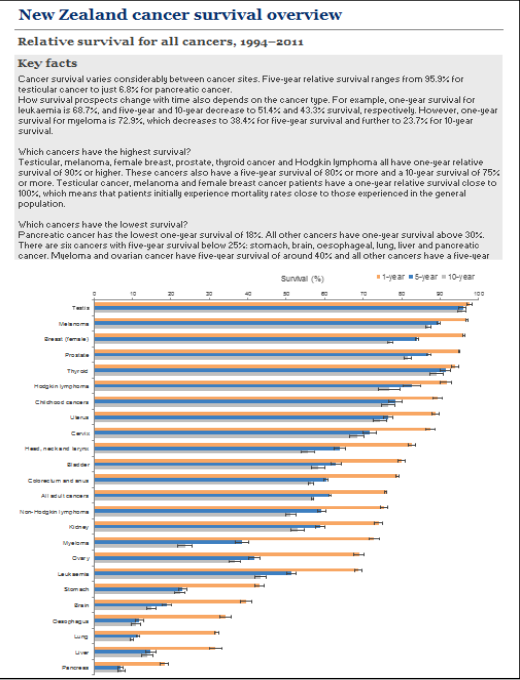
²See 'Key terms' for an explanation of patients withdrawn

Help using this file

Which sheet should I look at?

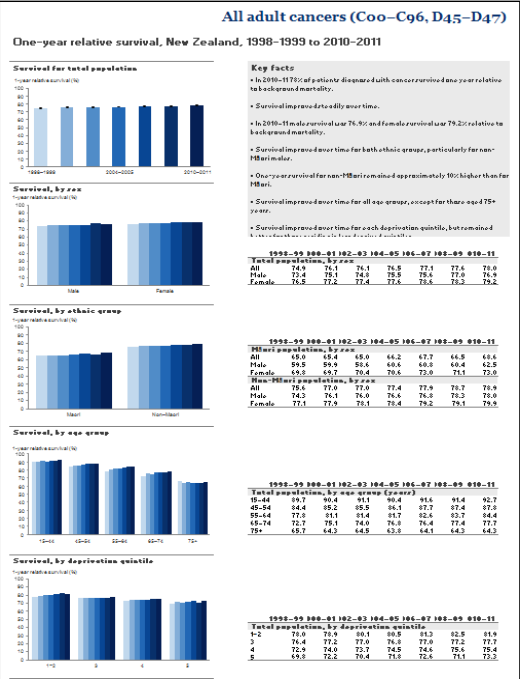
1. To see a comparison of one-year, five-year and 10-year survival across all cancers look at the 'Overview' tab. Key facts accompany the figures.

Overview



3. To see how one- and five-year survival changed between 1998–1999 and 2010–2011 for each cancer: look at one- and five-year survival sheets. Select a cancer from the dropdown menu. Survival is presented by total New Zealand population, and broken down by sex, ethnic group, age and deprivation quintile. Key facts accompany the figures and tables.

One-year survival

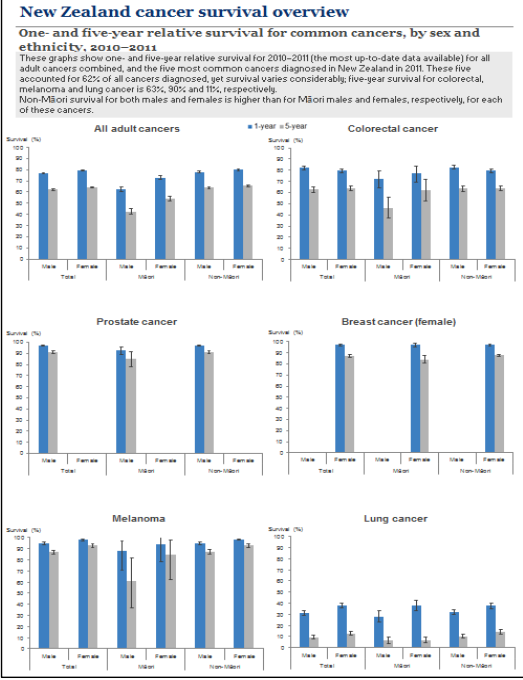


For help interpreting these four survival rates, see:

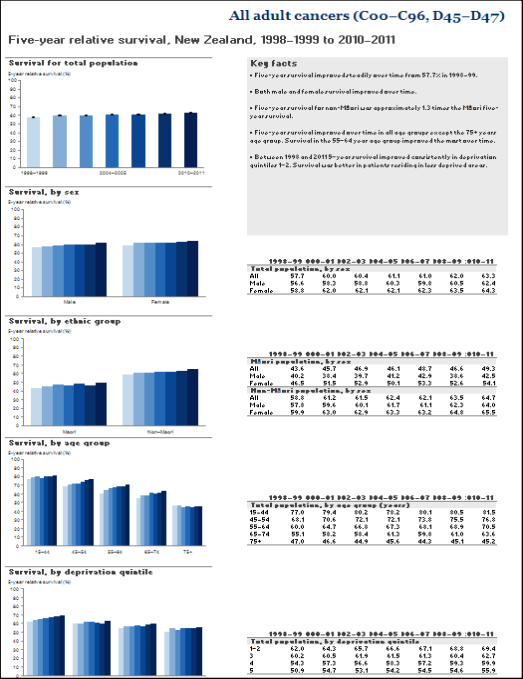
[What do the graphs show?](#)

2. To see a comparison of the latest one- and five-year survival for the **most commonly diagnosed cancers** in New Zealand look at the 'Overview'. Key facts accompany the figures.

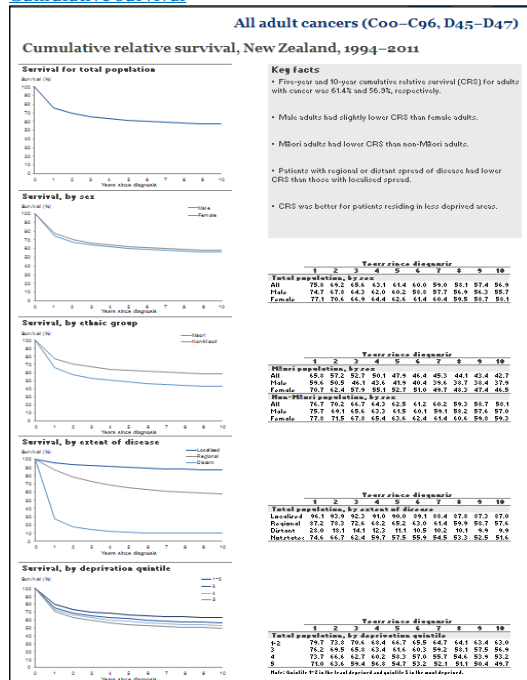
Overview



Five-year survival

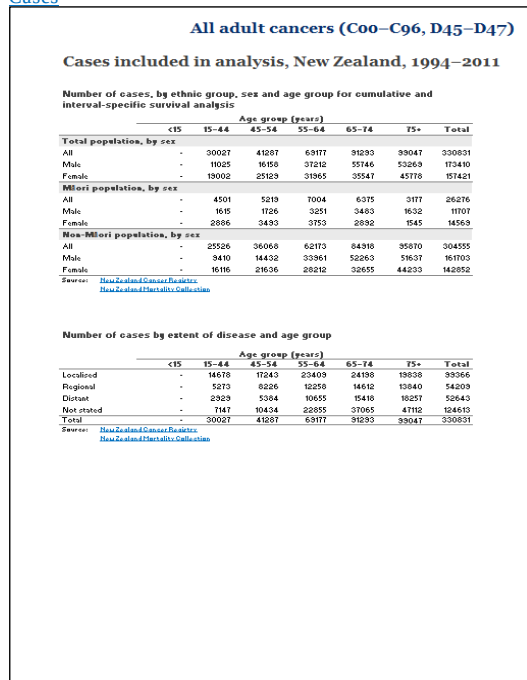


Cumulative survival

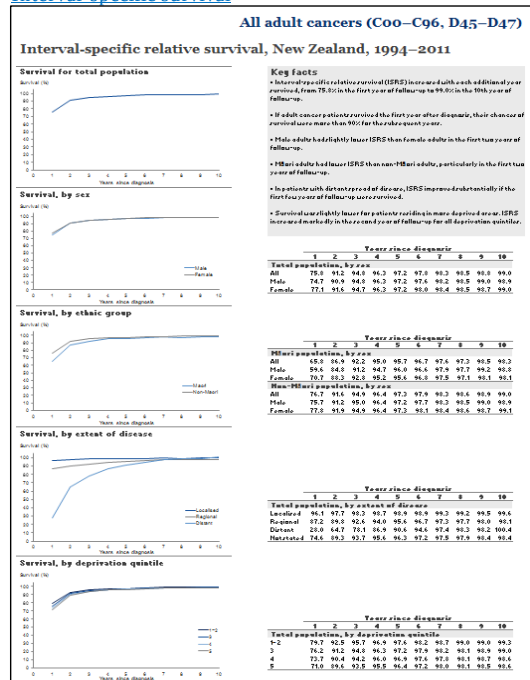


5. To see the number of cases included in analysis select the 'Cases' sheet.

Cases



Interval-specific survival



How can I view a different cancer?

- 1. At the top of the sheet is a blue box next to 'Select a cancer'.
- 2. Click on the down arrow in the blue box. A list of cancers will appear.
- 3. Select the cancer you would like to see.
- 4. The graphs, tables and key facts will update based on your selected cancer.

Select a cancer:

All adult cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47)

All adult cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47)

Bladder (C67)

Brain (C71)

Breast – female (C50)

Cervix (C53)

Childhood cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47, ages 0–14)

Colorectum and anus (C18–C21)

Head, neck and larynx (C00–C14, C32)

Hodgkin lymphoma (C81)

Kidney (C64–C66, C68)

Leukaemia (C91–C95)

Liver (C22)

Lung (C33–C34)

Melanoma (C43)

Myeloma (C90)

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (C82–C85, C96)

Oesophagus (C15)

Ovary (C56)

Pancreas (C25)

Prostate (C61)

Stomach (C16)

Testis (C62)

Thyroid (C73)

Uterus (C54–C55)

Help with graphs

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Five-year relative survival, New Zealand

Survival for total population

5-year relative survival (%)

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

1998–1999

2004–2005

2010–2011

2012–2013

2014–2015

2016–2017

C00–C96, D45–D47

Increased from 57.7% in 1998–99.

over time.

approximately 1.3 times the Māori five-year survival rate.

age groups except the 75+ years age group improved the most over time.

improved consistently in deprivation quintiles, with the most improvement in the most deprived areas.

New Zealand cancer survival overview

Relative survival for all cancers, 1994–2011

Key facts

Cancer survival varies considerably between cancer sites. Five-year relative survival ranges from 95.9% for testicular cancer to just 6.8% for pancreatic cancer.

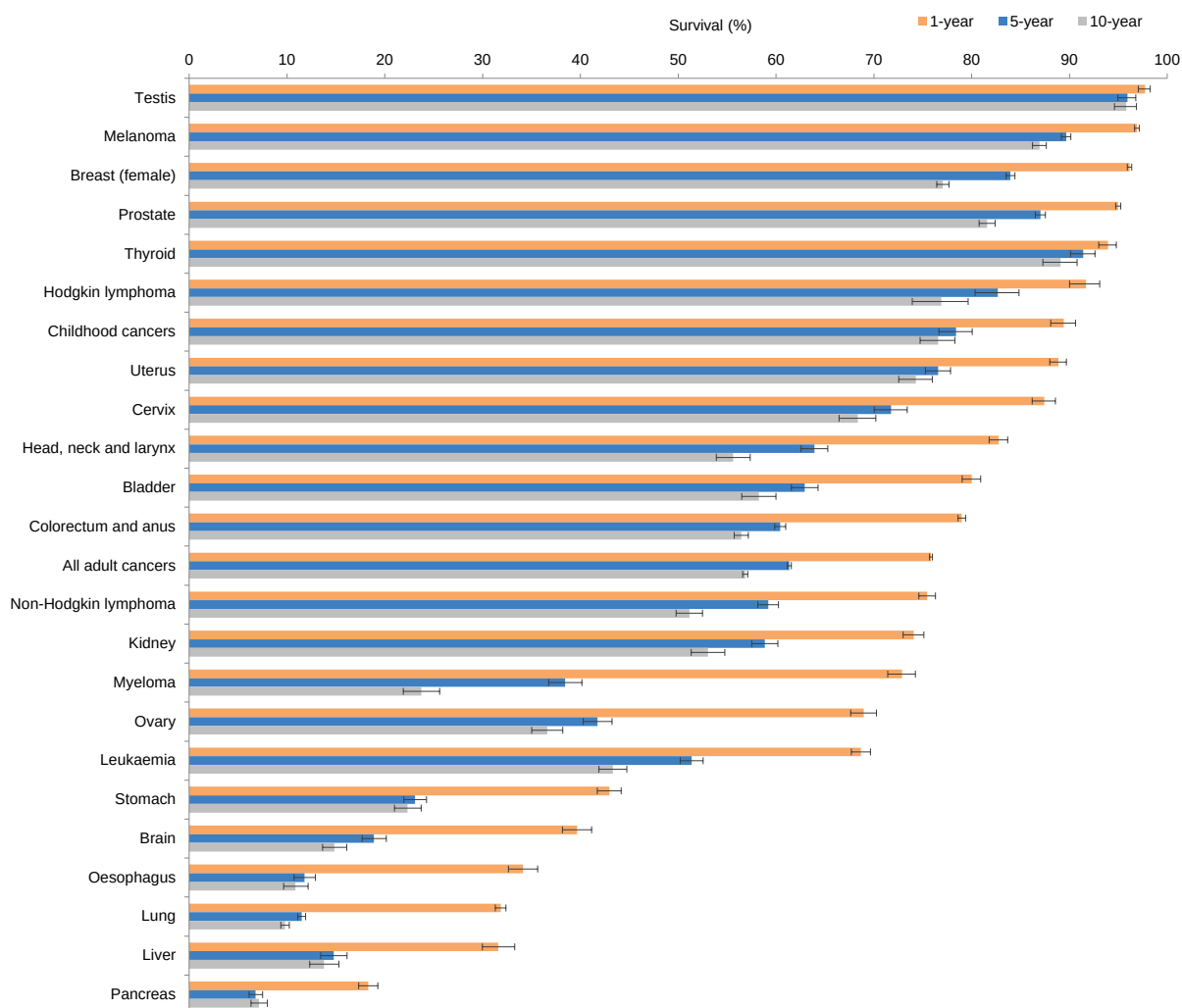
How survival prospects change with time also depends on the cancer type. For example, one-year survival for leukaemia is 68.7%, and five-year and 10-year decrease to 51.4% and 43.3% survival, respectively. However, one-year survival for myeloma is 72.9%, which decreases to 38.4% for five-year survival and further to 23.7% for 10-year survival.

Which cancers have the highest survival?

Testicular, melanoma, female breast, prostate, thyroid cancer and Hodgkin lymphoma all have one-year relative survival of 90% or higher. These cancers also have a five-year survival of 80% or more and a 10-year survival of 75% or more. Testicular cancer, melanoma and female breast cancer patients have a one-year relative survival close to 100%, which means that patients initially experience mortality rates close to those experienced in the general population.

Which cancers have the lowest survival?

Pancreatic cancer has the lowest one-year survival of 18%. All other cancers have one-year survival above 30%. There are six cancers with five-year survival below 25%: stomach, brain, oesophageal, lung, liver and pancreatic cancer. Myeloma and ovarian cancer have five-year survival of around 40% and all other cancers have a five-year survival above 50%.



Source: New Zealand Cancer Registry and New Zealand Mortality Collection

Notes:

Confidence intervals are 95%.

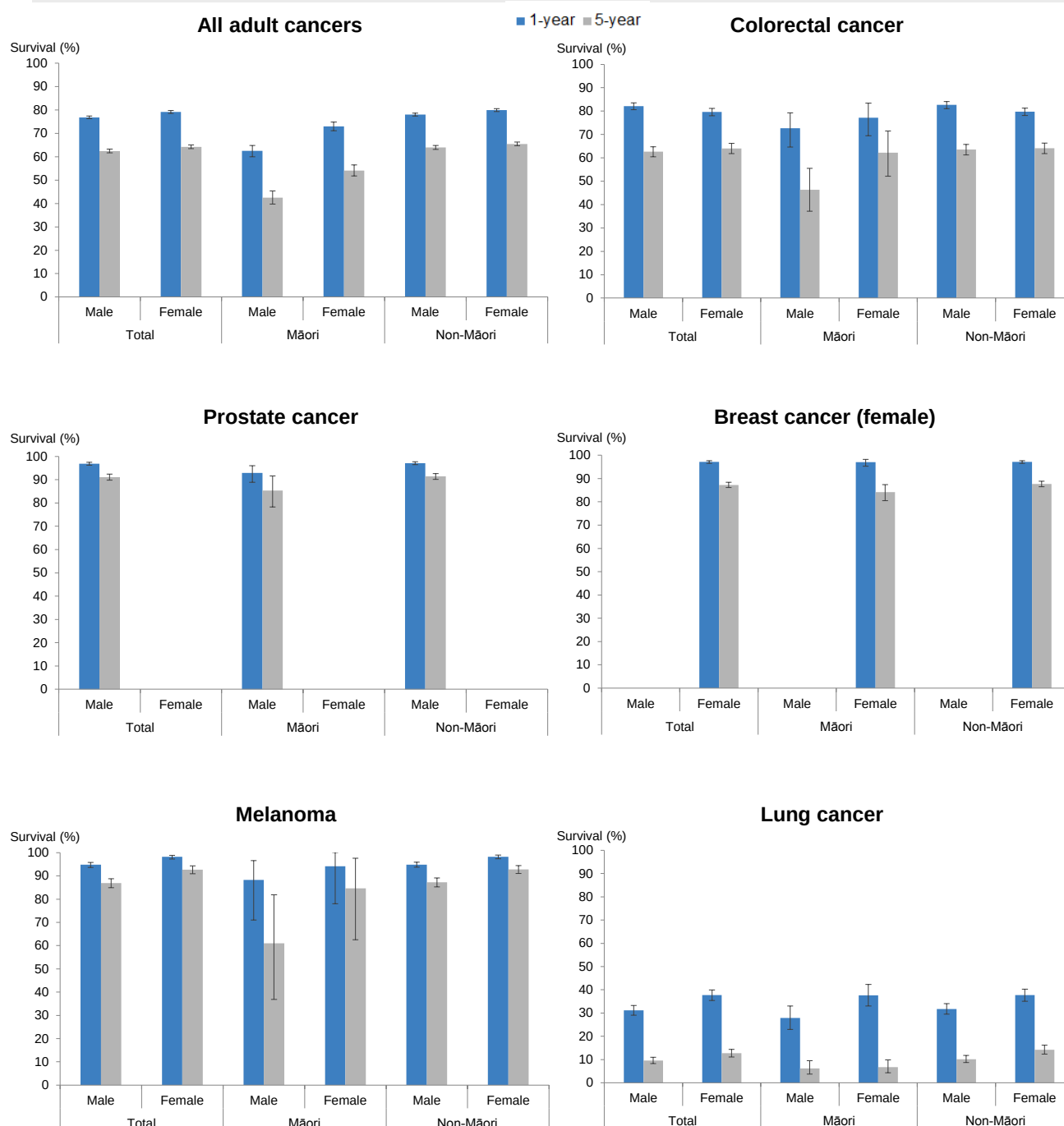
Cancer site data includes patients aged 15+ years only, while 'Childhood cancers' includes patients aged 0–14 years and ignores cancer site.

New Zealand cancer survival overview

One- and five-year relative survival for common cancers, by sex and ethnicity, 2010–2011

These graphs show one- and five-year relative survival for 2010–2011 (the most up-to-date data available) for all adult cancers combined, and the five most common cancers diagnosed in New Zealand in 2011. These five accounted for 62% of all cancers diagnosed, yet survival varies considerably; five-year survival for colorectal, melanoma and lung cancer is 63%, 90% and 11%, respectively.

Non-Māori survival for both males and females is higher than for Māori males and females, respectively, for each of these cancers.



Source: New Zealand Cancer Registry and New Zealand Mortality Collection

Notes:

Māori numbers for melanoma are very low, leading to the wide confidence intervals.

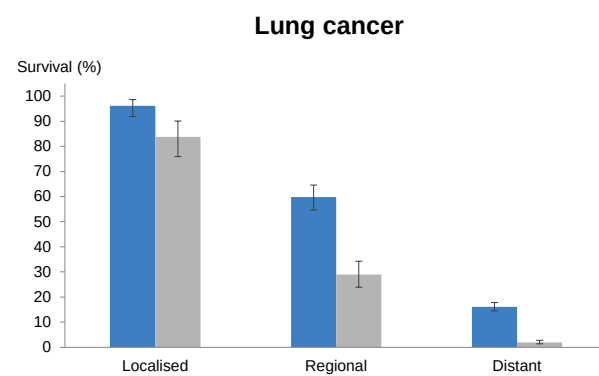
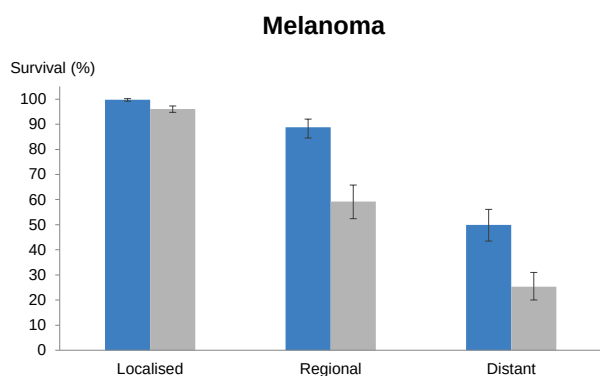
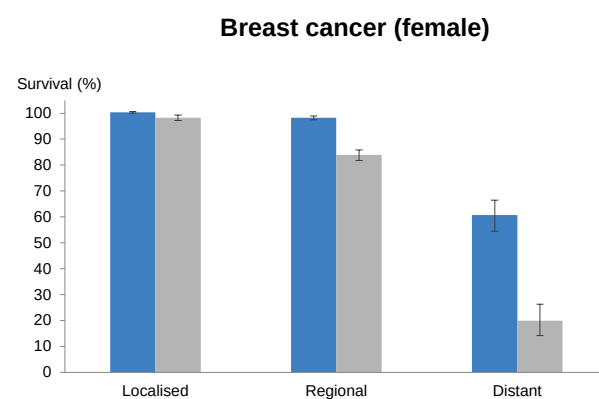
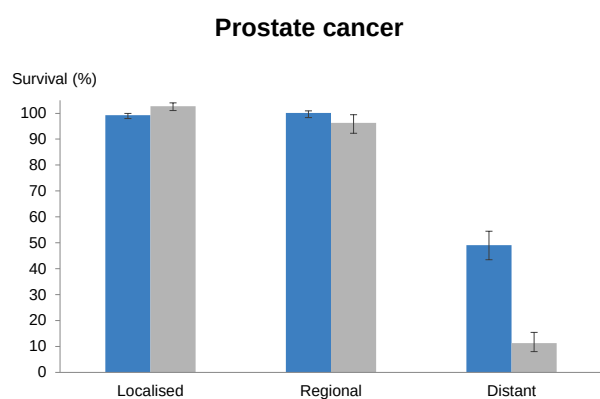
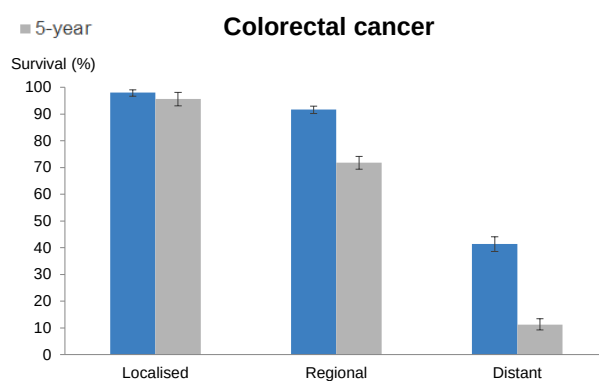
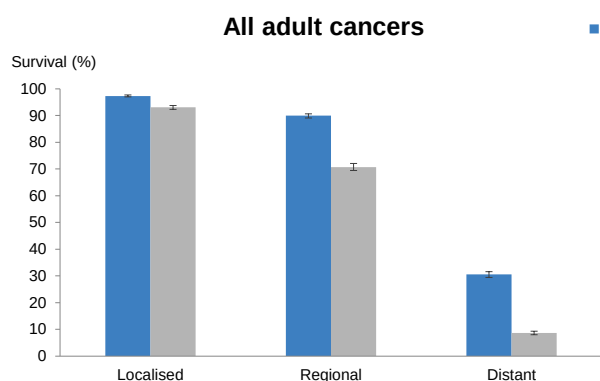
Confidence intervals are 95%.

New Zealand cancer survival overview

One- and five-year relative survival for common cancers, by extent of disease, 2010–2011

The extent to which a cancer has spread at the time of diagnosis can be an important determinant of survival. Extent of disease is categorised as localised, regional or distant spread, or not stated if this information is unattainable.

Patients with localised cancers frequently show the best survival. Survival decreases with increased spread for all cancers shown below.



Source: New Zealand Cancer Registry and New Zealand Mortality Collection

Note: confidence intervals are 95%.

All adult cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	30027	41287	69177	91293	99047	330831
Male	-	11025	16158	37212	55746	53269	173410
Female	-	19002	25129	31965	35547	45778	157421
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	4501	5219	7004	6375	3177	26276
Male	-	1615	1726	3251	3483	1632	11707
Female	-	2886	3493	3753	2892	1545	14569
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	25526	36068	62173	84918	95870	304555
Male	-	9410	14432	33961	52263	51637	161703
Female	-	16116	21636	28212	32655	44233	142852

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	14678	17243	23409	24198	19838	99366
Regional	-	5273	8226	12258	14612	13840	54209
Distant	-	2929	5384	10655	15418	18257	52643
Not stated	-	7147	10434	22855	37065	47112	124613
Total	-	30027	41287	69177	91293	99047	330831

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Bladder (C67)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	250	546	1296	2596	3829	8517
Male	-	164	385	1003	2020	2670	6242
Female	-	86	161	293	576	1159	2275
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	37	56	68	84	89	334
Male	-	21	36	44	61	56	218
Female	-	16	20	24	23	33	116
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	213	490	1228	2512	3740	8183
Male	-	143	349	959	1959	2614	6024
Female	-	70	141	269	553	1126	2159

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	38	88	179	328	281	914
Regional	-	21	48	124	224	233	650
Distant	-	23	22	83	145	234	507
Not stated	-	168	388	910	1899	3081	6446
Total	-	250	546	1296	2596	3829	8517

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Brain (C71)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	916	675	892	943	817	4243
Male	-	544	425	533	559	422	2483
Female	-	372	250	359	384	395	1760
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	101	50	58	51	21	281
Male	-	58	32	33	28	10	161
Female	-	43	18	25	23	11	120
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	815	625	834	892	796	3962
Male	-	486	393	500	531	412	2322
Female	-	329	232	334	361	384	1640

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	840	635	833	858	705	3871
Regional	-	3	2	2	4	0	11
Distant	-	11	3	7	3	10	34
Not stated	-	62	35	50	78	102	327
Total	-	916	675	892	943	817	4243

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Breast – female (C50)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	6336	11249	10765	7972	8134	44456
Male	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-	6336	11249	10765	7972	8134	44456
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	1041	1532	1220	667	268	4728
Male	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-	1041	1532	1220	667	268	4728
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	5295	9717	9545	7305	7866	39728
Male	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-	5295	9717	9545	7305	7866	39728

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	2613	5562	5975	4307	2641	21098
Regional	-	2748	4069	3274	2344	2206	14641
Distant	-	245	366	390	364	555	1920
Not stated	-	730	1252	1126	957	2732	6797
Total	-	6336	11249	10765	7972	8134	44456

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Cervix (C53)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	1492	666	468	362	304	3292
Male	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-	1492	666	468	362	304	3292
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	339	164	96	46	18	663
Male	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-	339	164	96	46	18	663
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	1153	502	372	316	286	2629
Male	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-	1153	502	372	316	286	2629

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	938	274	148	70	15	1445
Regional	-	159	87	70	48	29	393
Distant	-	62	62	53	53	49	279
Not stated	-	333	243	197	191	211	1175
Total	-	1492	666	468	362	304	3292

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Childhood cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47, ages 0–14)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	2336	0	0	0	0	0	2336
Male	1281	0	0	0	0	0	1281
Female	1055	0	0	0	0	0	1055
Māori population, by sex							
All	508	0	0	0	0	0	508
Male	279	0	0	0	0	0	279
Female	229	0	0	0	0	0	229
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	1828	0	0	0	0	0	1828
Male	1002	0	0	0	0	0	1002
Female	826	0	0	0	0	0	826

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	609	0	0	0	0	0	609
Regional	133	0	0	0	0	0	133
Distant	200	0	0	0	0	0	200
Not stated	1394	0	0	0	0	0	1394
Total	2336	0	0	0	0	0	2336

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Colorectum and anus (C18–C21)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	1622	3963	9543	15521	18413	49062
Male	-	738	2044	5203	8647	8308	24940
Female	-	884	1919	4340	6874	10105	24122
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	185	340	583	619	331	2058
Male	-	74	171	313	393	157	1108
Female	-	111	169	270	226	174	950
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	1437	3623	8960	14902	18082	47004
Male	-	664	1873	4890	8254	8151	23832
Female	-	773	1750	4070	6648	9931	23172

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	356	1015	2511	4500	5050	13432
Regional	-	659	1508	4040	6560	7277	20044
Distant	-	397	876	1911	2862	3035	9081
Not stated	-	210	564	1081	1599	3051	6505
Total	-	1622	3963	9543	15521	18413	49062

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Head, neck and larynx (C00–C14, C32)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	705	1141	1769	1766	1645	7026
Male	-	453	848	1351	1314	990	4956
Female	-	252	293	418	452	655	2070
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	110	140	180	122	35	587
Male	-	66	106	136	93	25	426
Female	-	44	34	44	29	10	161
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	595	1001	1589	1644	1610	6439
Male	-	387	742	1215	1221	965	4530
Female	-	208	259	374	423	645	1909

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	240	268	387	408	423	1726
Regional	-	198	404	543	460	358	1963
Distant	-	41	76	103	109	93	422
Not stated	-	226	393	736	789	771	2915
Total	-	705	1141	1769	1766	1645	7026

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Hodgkin lymphoma (C81)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	802	167	161	150	122	1402
Male	-	428	116	109	74	77	804
Female	-	374	51	52	76	45	598
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	82	14	12	8	2	118
Male	-	39	11	6	2	0	58
Female	-	43	3	6	6	2	60
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	720	153	149	142	120	1284
Male	-	389	105	103	72	77	746
Female	-	331	48	46	70	43	538

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distant	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	-	802	167	161	150	122	1402
Total	-	802	167	161	150	122	1402

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Kidney (C64–C66, C68)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	522	1073	1687	2135	2079	7496
Male	-	304	698	1141	1403	1221	4767
Female	-	218	375	546	732	858	2729
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	96	141	171	116	62	586
Male	-	58	95	120	72	31	376
Female	-	38	46	51	44	31	210
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	426	932	1516	2019	2017	6910
Male	-	246	603	1021	1331	1190	4391
Female	-	180	329	495	688	827	2519

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	316	599	831	894	573	3213
Regional	-	67	187	293	411	311	1269
Distant	-	91	196	365	499	532	1683
Not stated	-	48	91	198	331	663	1331
Total	-	522	1073	1687	2135	2079	7496

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Leukaemia (C91–C95)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	1099	1000	1654	2554	3492	9799
Male	-	621	582	1022	1582	1856	5663
Female	-	478	418	632	972	1636	4136
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	199	129	176	170	93	767
Male	-	106	75	95	102	59	437
Female	-	93	54	81	68	34	330
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	900	871	1478	2384	3399	9032
Male	-	515	507	927	1480	1797	5226
Female	-	385	364	551	904	1602	3806

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distant	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	-	1099	1000	1654	2554	3492	9799
Total	-	1099	1000	1654	2554	3492	9799

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Liver (C22)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	213	498	752	861	871	3195
Male	-	155	402	573	585	477	2192
Female	-	58	96	179	276	394	1003
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	79	181	211	120	55	646
Male	-	61	155	171	90	36	513
Female	-	18	26	40	30	19	133
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	134	317	541	741	816	2549
Male	-	94	247	402	495	441	1679
Female	-	40	70	139	246	375	870

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	30	68	76	68	32	274
Regional	-	10	17	27	22	15	91
Distant	-	53	108	157	204	169	691
Not stated	-	120	305	492	567	655	2139
Total	-	213	498	752	861	871	3195

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Lung (C33–C34)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	628	2472	6527	10335	10099	30061
Male	-	249	1199	3604	6260	6114	17426
Female	-	379	1273	2923	4075	3985	12635
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	169	775	1716	1604	684	4948
Male	-	69	331	838	790	321	2349
Female	-	100	444	878	814	363	2599
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	459	1697	4811	8731	9415	25113
Male	-	180	868	2766	5470	5793	15077
Female	-	279	829	2045	3261	3622	10036

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	71	171	507	748	338	1835
Regional	-	86	350	757	1013	592	2798
Distant	-	297	1194	2918	4029	3557	11995
Not stated	-	174	757	2345	4545	5612	13433
Total	-	628	2472	6527	10335	10099	30061

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Melanoma (C43)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	6468	6212	7342	7959	8745	36726
Male	-	2580	2982	4127	4719	4853	19261
Female	-	3888	3230	3215	3240	3892	17465
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	151	92	72	70	67	452
Male	-	50	29	34	42	29	184
Female	-	101	63	38	28	38	268
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	6317	6120	7270	7889	8678	36274
Male	-	2530	2953	4093	4677	4824	19077
Female	-	3787	3167	3177	3212	3854	17197

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	5737	5500	6311	6688	6860	31096
Regional	-	242	220	362	485	909	2218
Distant	-	200	233	343	433	502	1711
Not stated	-	289	259	326	353	474	1701
Total	-	6468	6212	7342	7959	8745	36726

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Myeloma (C90)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	140	461	837	1279	1684	4401
Male	-	92	272	485	753	869	2471
Female	-	48	189	352	526	815	1930
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	32	73	97	123	60	385
Male	-	19	39	47	65	35	205
Female	-	13	34	50	58	25	180
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	108	388	740	1156	1624	4016
Male	-	73	233	438	688	834	2266
Female	-	35	155	302	468	790	1750

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distant	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	-	140	461	837	1279	1684	4401
Total	-	140	461	837	1279	1684	4401

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (C82–C85, C96)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	1247	1515	2347	2966	3318	11393
Male	-	741	876	1292	1602	1589	6100
Female	-	506	639	1055	1364	1729	5293
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	172	130	186	157	100	745
Male	-	101	74	101	78	50	404
Female	-	71	56	85	79	50	341
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	1075	1385	2161	2809	3218	10648
Male	-	640	802	1191	1524	1539	5696
Female	-	435	583	970	1285	1679	4952

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distant	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Not stated	-	1247	1515	2347	2966	3318	11393
Total	-	1247	1515	2347	2966	3318	11393

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Oesophagus (C15)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	94	274	786	1243	1793	4190
Male	-	67	211	593	899	1000	2770
Female	-	27	63	193	344	793	1420
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	26	41	90	110	63	330
Male	-	20	32	65	83	38	238
Female	-	6	9	25	27	25	92
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	68	233	696	1133	1730	3860
Male	-	47	179	528	816	962	2532
Female	-	21	54	168	317	768	1328

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	3	23	66	84	60	236
Regional	-	12	53	126	153	79	423
Distant	-	42	86	221	303	286	938
Not stated	-	37	112	373	703	1368	2593
Total	-	94	274	786	1243	1793	4190

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Ovary (C56)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	739	884	1138	1091	1232	5084
Male	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-	739	884	1138	1091	1232	5084
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	146	124	117	58	30	475
Male	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-	146	124	117	58	30	475
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	593	760	1021	1033	1202	4609
Male	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-	593	760	1021	1033	1202	4609

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	360	276	245	164	117	1162
Regional	-	79	133	136	130	137	615
Distant	-	235	413	702	733	805	2888
Not stated	-	65	62	55	64	173	419
Total	-	739	884	1138	1091	1232	5084

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Pancreas (C25)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	191	503	1132	1888	2686	6400
Male	-	105	284	655	994	1132	3170
Female	-	86	219	477	894	1554	3230
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	50	100	158	190	114	612
Male	-	22	50	86	91	46	295
Female	-	28	50	72	99	68	317
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	141	403	974	1698	2572	5788
Male	-	83	234	569	903	1086	2875
Female	-	58	169	405	795	1486	2913

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	12	19	38	58	43	170
Regional	-	32	72	157	197	86	544
Distant	-	115	289	610	967	1111	3092
Not stated	-	32	123	327	666	1446	2594
Total	-	191	503	1132	1888	2686	6400

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Prostate (C61)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	122	2513	11961	19052	14803	48451
Male	-	122	2513	11961	19052	14803	48451
Female	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	10	126	680	1036	456	2308
Male	-	10	126	680	1036	456	2308
Female	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	112	2387	11281	18016	14347	46143
Male	-	112	2387	11281	18016	14347	46143
Female	-	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	46	759	2883	2787	763	7238
Regional	-	6	211	1058	1132	271	2678
Distant	-	6	67	324	887	1745	3029
Not stated	-	64	1476	7696	14246	12024	35506
Total	-	122	2513	11961	19052	14803	48451

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Stomach (C16)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	478	684	1176	1872	2524	6734
Male	-	266	400	825	1261	1457	4209
Female	-	212	284	351	611	1067	2525
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	223	208	236	277	154	1098
Male	-	105	114	146	154	85	604
Female	-	118	94	90	123	69	494
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	255	476	940	1595	2370	5636
Male	-	161	286	679	1107	1372	3605
Female	-	94	190	261	488	998	2031

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	55	90	140	240	227	752
Regional	-	121	186	349	489	445	1590
Distant	-	212	244	382	572	539	1949
Not stated	-	90	164	305	571	1313	2443
Total	-	478	684	1176	1872	2524	6734

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Testis (C62)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	2008	378	120	40	16	2562
Male	-	2008	378	120	40	16	2562
Female	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	486	33	5	2	2	528
Male	-	486	33	5	2	2	528
Female	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	1522	345	115	38	14	2034
Male	-	1522	345	115	38	14	2034
Female	-	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	1445	285	82	27	7	1846
Regional	-	231	47	16	6	4	304
Distant	-	215	25	15	4	3	262
Not stated	-	117	21	7	3	2	150
Total	-	2008	378	120	40	16	2562

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Thyroid (C73)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	1253	729	561	392	274	3209
Male	-	253	192	174	137	80	836
Female	-	1000	537	387	255	194	2373
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	227	114	77	54	15	487
Male	-	36	26	23	24	5	114
Female	-	191	88	54	30	10	373
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	1026	615	484	338	259	2722
Male	-	217	166	151	113	75	722
Female	-	809	449	333	225	184	2000

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	786	449	313	212	102	1862
Regional	-	317	163	142	85	65	772
Distant	-	29	37	43	50	40	199
Not stated	-	121	80	63	45	67	376
Total	-	1253	729	561	392	274	3209

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Uterus (C54–C55)

Cases included in analysis, New Zealand, 1994–2011

Number of cases, by ethnic group, sex and age group for cumulative and interval-specific survival analysis

	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Total population, by sex							
All	-	431	1055	1871	1578	1216	6151
Male	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-	431	1055	1871	1578	1216	6151
Māori population, by sex							
All	-	97	197	224	144	63	725
Male	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-	97	197	224	144	63	725
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	-	334	858	1647	1434	1153	5426
Male	-	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female	-	334	858	1647	1434	1153	5426

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Number of cases by extent of disease and age group

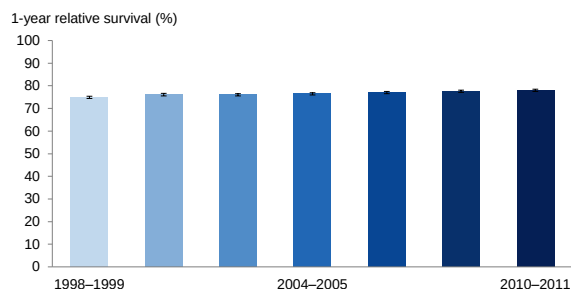
	Age group (years)						Total
	<15	15–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75+	
Localised	-	255	695	1227	980	546	3703
Regional	-	61	175	348	282	245	1111
Distant	-	35	84	147	158	126	550
Not stated	-	80	101	149	158	299	787
Total	-	431	1055	1871	1578	1216	6151

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

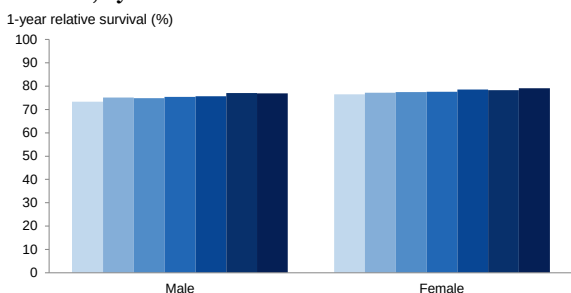
All adult cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

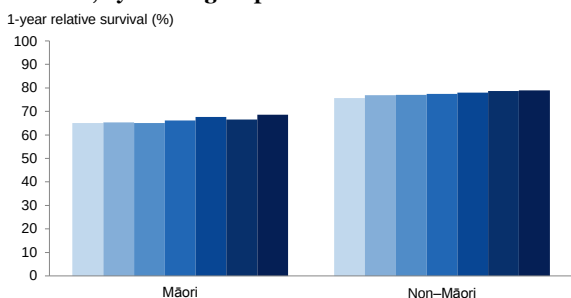
Survival for total population



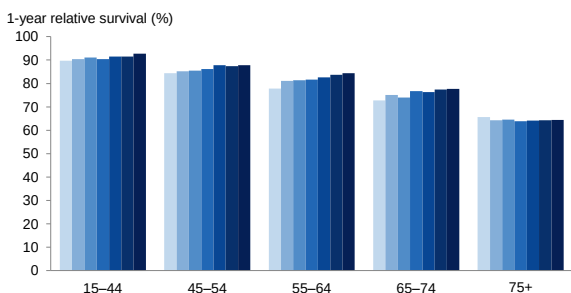
Survival, by sex



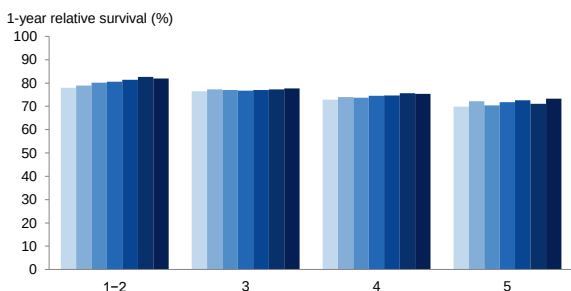
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- In 2010–11 78% of patients diagnosed with cancer survived one year relative to background mortality.
- Survival improved steadily over time.
- In 2010–11 male survival was 76.9% and female survival was 79.2% relative to background mortality.
- Survival improved over time for both ethnic groups, particularly for non-Māori males.
- One-year survival for non-Māori remained approximately 10% higher than for Māori.
- Survival improved over time for all age groups, except for those aged 75+ years.
- Survival improved over time for each deprivation quintile, but remained better for those residing in less deprived quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	74.9	76.1	76.1	76.5	77.1	77.6	78.0
Male	73.4	75.1	74.8	75.5	75.6	77.0	76.9
Female	76.5	77.2	77.4	77.6	78.6	78.3	79.2

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	65.0	65.4	65.0	66.2	67.7	66.5	68.6
Male	59.5	59.9	58.6	60.6	60.8	60.4	62.5
Female	69.8	69.7	70.4	70.6	73.0	71.1	73.0
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	75.6	77.0	77.0	77.4	77.9	78.7	78.9
Male	74.3	76.1	76.0	76.6	76.8	78.3	78.0
Female	77.1	77.9	78.1	78.4	79.2	79.1	79.9

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	89.7	90.4	91.1	90.4	91.6	91.4	92.7
45–54	84.4	85.2	85.5	86.1	87.7	87.4	87.8
55–64	77.8	81.1	81.4	81.7	82.6	83.7	84.4
65–74	72.7	75.1	74.0	76.8	76.4	77.4	77.7
75+	65.7	64.3	64.5	63.8	64.1	64.3	64.3

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	78.0	78.9	80.1	80.5	81.3	82.5	81.9
3	76.4	77.2	77.0	76.8	77.0	77.2	77.7
4	72.9	74.0	73.7	74.5	74.6	75.6	75.4
5	69.8	72.2	70.4	71.8	72.6	71.1	73.3

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

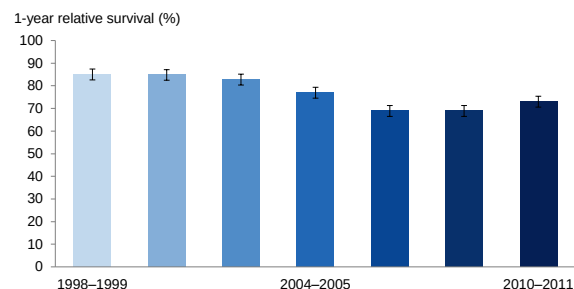
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

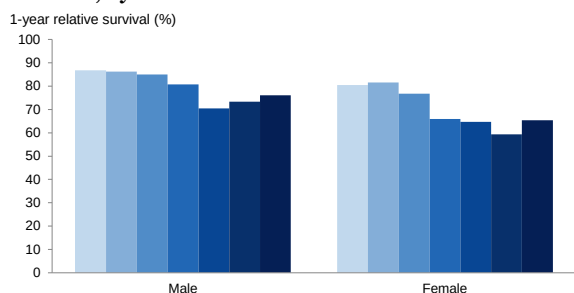
Bladder (C67)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

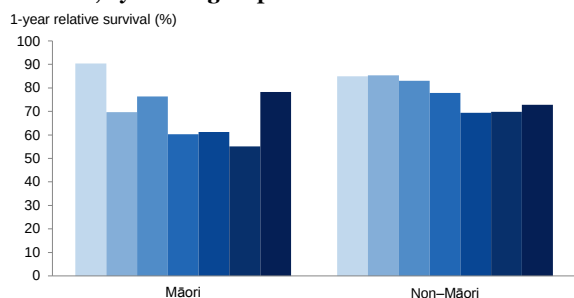
Survival for total population



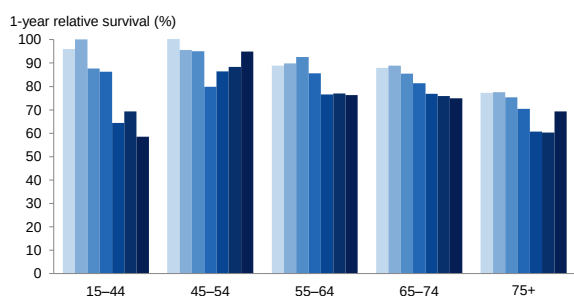
Survival, by sex



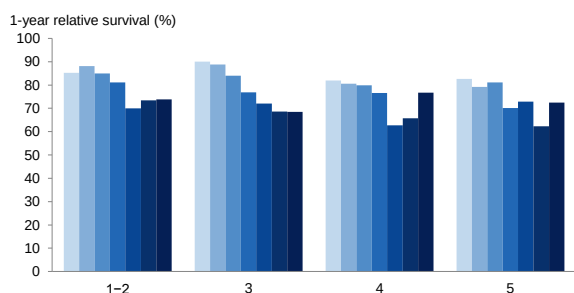
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- From 2005 a coding change resulted in superficial transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder being excluded from bladder cancer registrations.
- Between 2006 and 2011 one-year survival improved from 69% to 73.2%.
- In 2010–11 male survival was 76.1% and female survival was 65.4%, relative to background mortality.
- Survival for non-Māori improved slightly whereas survival for Māori was more variable, probably due to smaller patient numbers.
- Survival improved for those aged 45–54 and 75+ years, and declined in all other age groups.
- Survival varied within deprivation quintiles over time. Survival improved the most for those residing in deprivation quintile 4.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	85.1	84.9	82.9	77.0	69.0	69.0	73.2
Male	86.7	86.2	85.0	80.7	70.4	73.4	76.1
Female	80.5	81.5	76.8	65.9	64.7	59.4	65.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	90.4	69.7	76.4	60.4	61.2	55.1	78.2
Male	89.9	84.9	80.8	78.1	56.0	60.3	78.7
Female	91.5	30.9	67.8	27.5	72.9	48.7	77.6
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	85.0	85.4	83.1	77.9	69.4	69.8	72.8
Male	86.7	86.3	85.2	80.8	71.1	73.9	75.9
Female	80.1	83.2	77.2	68.8	64.2	60.2	64.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	96.0	100.1	87.6	86.3	64.4	69.3	58.5
45–54	100.4	95.6	95.1	79.9	86.5	88.4	94.9
55–64	89.0	89.9	92.5	85.6	76.6	77.0	76.3
65–74	88.0	88.8	85.5	81.4	76.8	76.0	75.0
75+	77.3	77.5	75.3	70.4	60.7	60.2	69.4

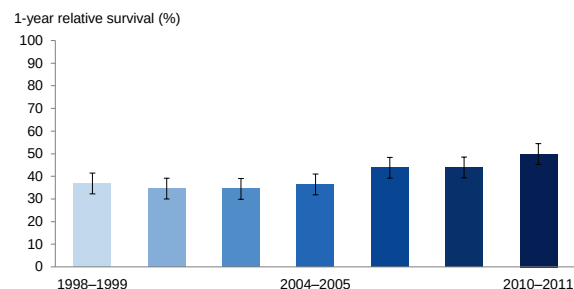
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	85.2	88.1	85.0	81.0	69.9	73.5	73.9
3	90.1	88.9	83.9	76.8	72.0	68.6	68.5
4	81.9	80.5	79.8	76.6	62.7	65.7	76.8
5	82.7	79.2	81.0	70.1	72.8	62.3	72.4

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

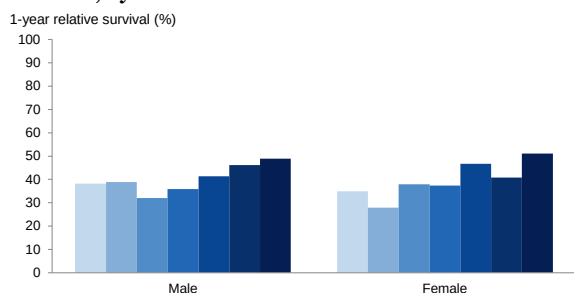
Brain (C71)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

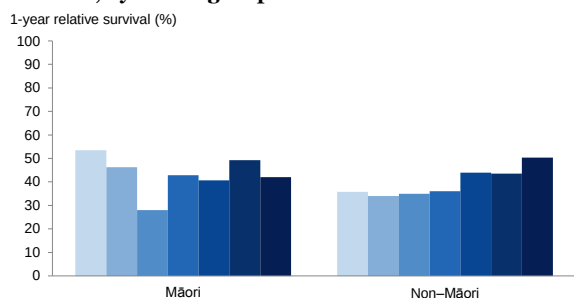
Survival for total population



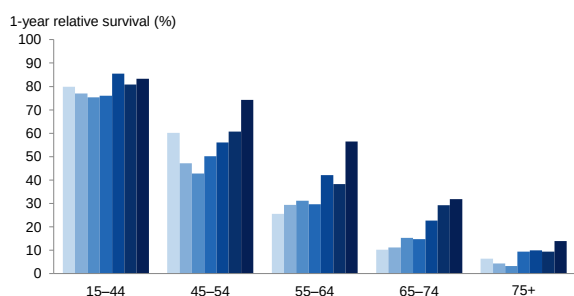
Survival, by sex



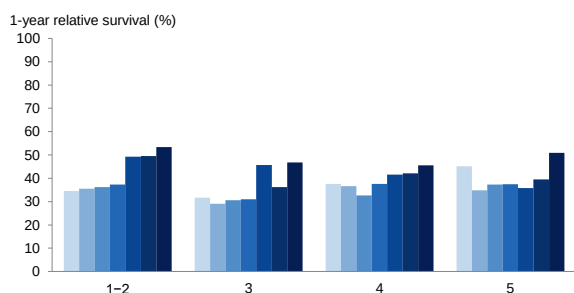
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Between 1998 and 2011 one-year relative survival showed an increased trend.
- Survival was comparable in males and females.
- Survival for non-Māori improved from 35.8% to 50.4%. Low numbers of Māori patients limit meaningful comparison between the two ethnic groups.
- Survival was better for younger people than for older people. Over time, survival improved within each age group.
- Over time, survival improved for all deprivation quintiles. There were no real differences in survival between deprivation quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	36.8	34.6	34.4	36.5	43.7	43.9	49.8
Male	38.2	38.9	32.0	35.9	41.4	46.1	49.0
Female	34.9	28.0	38.0	37.3	46.7	40.8	51.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	53.5	46.3	28.0	42.8	40.7	49.2	42.0
Male	46.2	59.4	19.5	51.0	36.2	35.9	40.2
Female	68.0	30.6	37.4	36.1	47.3	63.3	46.6
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	35.8	34.0	35.0	36.0	44.0	43.5	50.4
Male	37.6	37.9	32.9	35.1	41.8	46.8	49.7
Female	33.2	27.8	38.0	37.5	46.7	39.0	51.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	79.9	77.0	75.3	76.0	85.5	80.8	83.2
45–54	60.2	47.2	42.8	50.1	56.0	60.7	74.3
55–64	25.6	29.4	31.1	29.6	42.1	38.2	56.4
65–74	10.2	11.1	15.2	14.7	22.7	29.2	31.9
75+	6.4	4.4	3.3	9.4	9.9	9.4	13.9

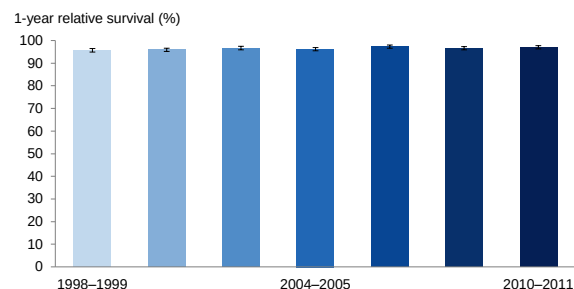
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	34.6	35.6	36.3	37.3	49.2	49.6	53.3
3	31.6	29.1	30.6	31.0	45.6	36.2	46.7
4	37.6	36.6	32.6	37.6	41.6	42.1	45.5
5	45.1	34.9	37.3	37.5	35.8	39.5	50.9

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

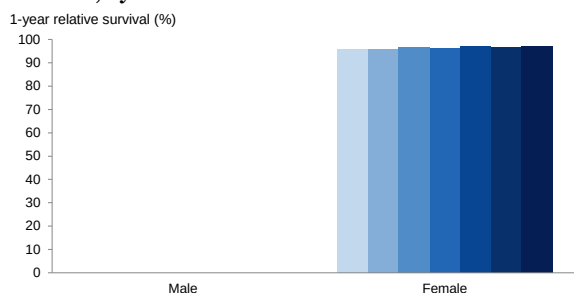
Breast – female (C50)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

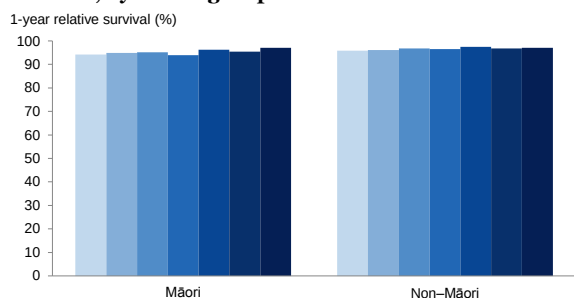
Survival for total population



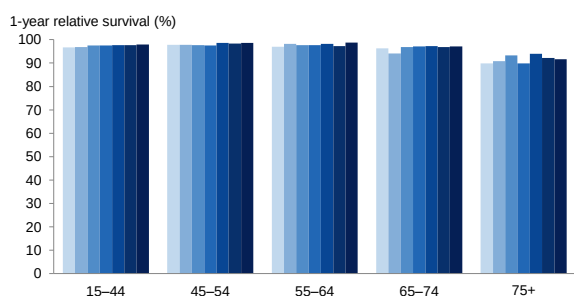
Survival, by sex



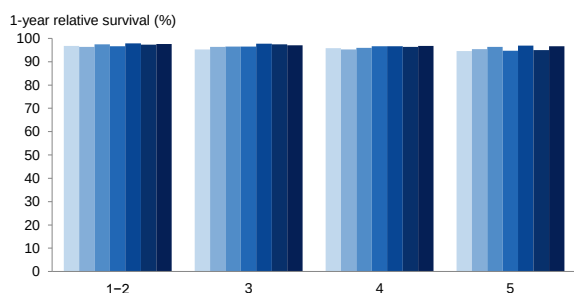
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- One-year survival improved slightly between 1998 and 2011.
- Māori and non-Māori women had comparable survival.
- One-year survival by age group did not change over time; women in the 75+ years age group continued to have worse survival than younger women.
- One-year survival was not influenced by deprivation level.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	95.7	96.0	96.7	96.2	97.4	96.7	97.1
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	95.7	96.0	96.7	96.2	97.4	96.7	97.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	94.2	94.9	95.2	93.9	96.3	95.4	97.0
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	94.2	94.9	95.2	93.9	96.3	95.4	97.0
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	95.9	96.1	96.9	96.5	97.5	96.8	97.1
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	95.9	96.1	96.9	96.5	97.5	96.8	97.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	96.7	96.9	97.5	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.9
45–54	97.8	97.8	97.6	97.5	98.6	98.3	98.6
55–64	97.0	98.1	97.6	97.6	98.2	97.2	98.7
65–74	96.3	94.1	96.8	97.2	97.3	96.9	97.1
75+	89.9	90.8	93.2	89.9	93.9	92.2	91.6

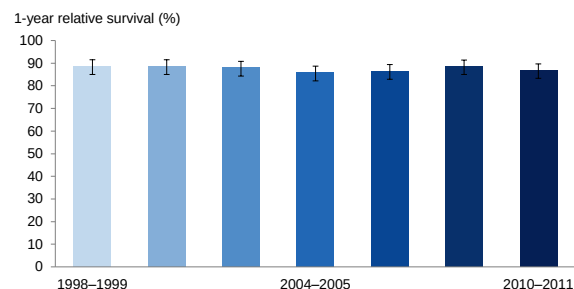
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	96.7	96.4	97.4	96.6	97.8	97.2	97.6
3	95.2	96.4	96.5	96.5	97.8	97.4	97.0
4	95.8	95.3	95.9	96.6	96.6	96.4	96.7
5	94.6	95.4	96.3	94.7	96.9	95.0	96.6

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

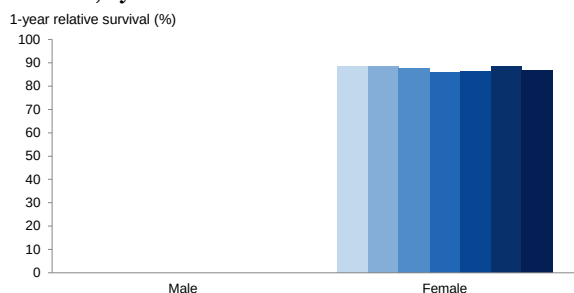
Cervix (C53)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

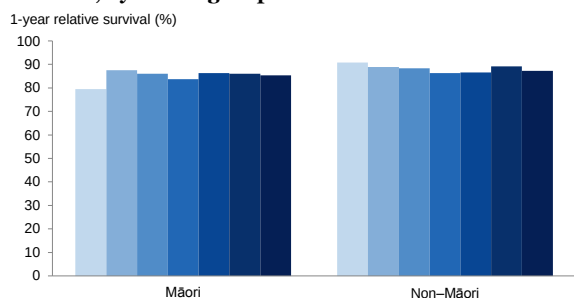
Survival for total population



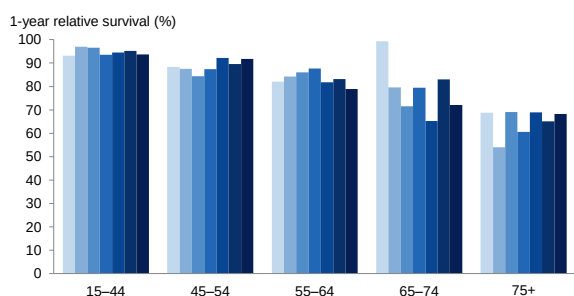
Survival, by sex



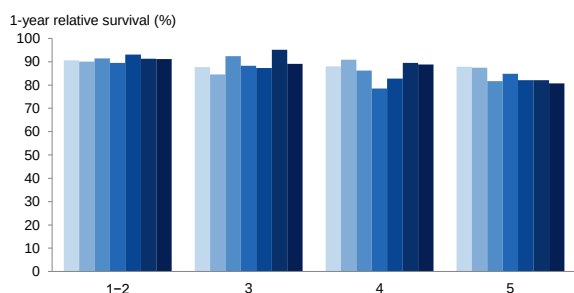
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- One-year survival changed little between 1998 and 2011.
- One-year survival for Māori women increased from 79.5% to 85.4% over time; in non-Māori women there was a slight downward trend, from 90.8% to 87.3%.
- Survival varied within age groups, and overall one-year survival was better for younger people.
- One-year survival generally improved over time for deprivation quintiles 1–4, but decreased for deprivation quintile 5.
- Cervical screening may affect survival. Screening finds cervical tumours at the pre-cancerous stage (not included in this data), potentially resulting in a decrease in the number of actual cancers registered, but an increase in the proportion of registered cancers at an aggressive or advanced stage, increasing the likelihood of death.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	88.7	88.6	87.9	85.8	86.5	88.5	86.9
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	88.7	88.6	87.9	85.8	86.5	88.5	86.9

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	79.5	87.5	86.1	83.7	86.3	86.1	85.4
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	79.5	87.5	86.1	83.7	86.3	86.1	85.4
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	90.8	88.9	88.3	86.3	86.6	89.2	87.3
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	90.8	88.9	88.3	86.3	86.6	89.2	87.3

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	93.2	97.0	96.6	93.6	94.6	95.3	93.7
45–54	88.4	87.6	84.4	87.4	92.2	89.6	91.8
55–64	82.1	84.2	86.0	87.6	81.8	83.1	78.9
65–74	99.3	79.6	71.5	79.4	65.2	83.1	72.1
75+	68.7	54.0	69.0	60.6	68.9	65.1	68.2

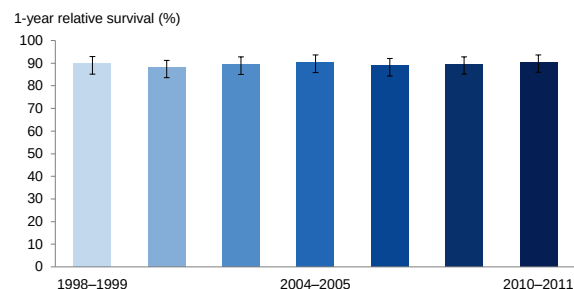
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	90.6	90.0	91.5	89.5	93.0	91.3	91.1
3	87.7	84.5	92.3	88.2	87.3	95.1	89.1
4	88.0	90.9	86.2	78.5	82.7	89.5	88.8
5	87.8	87.5	81.7	84.8	82.0	82.0	80.7

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

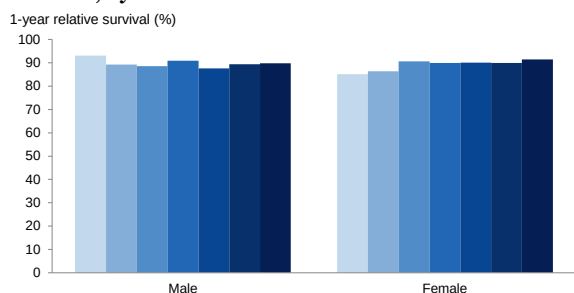
Childhood cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47, ages 0–14)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

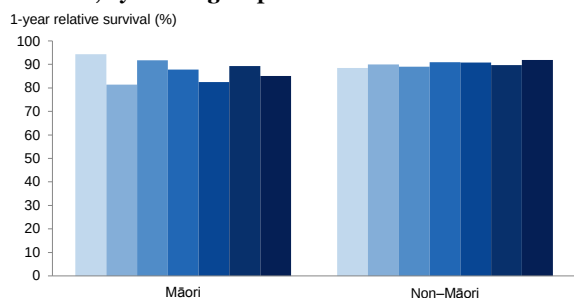
Survival for total population



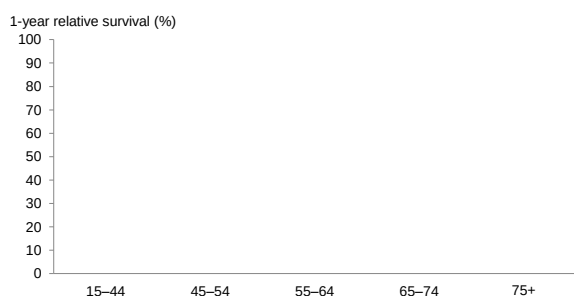
Survival, by sex



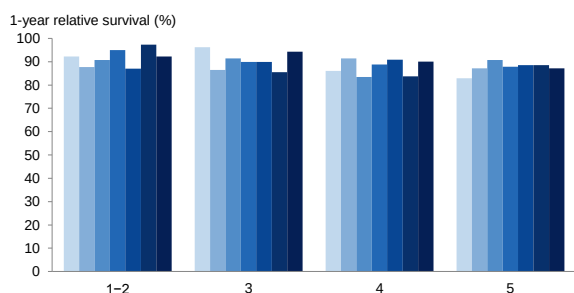
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- One-year survival for children with cancer was relatively constant over time.
- Male survival varied slightly over time, and female survival showed an increased trend.
- Māori children had worse one-year survival than non-Māori children between 2004 and 2011.
- Survival varied for children living in deprivation quintiles 1–4, but improved overall for those living in deprivation quintile 5.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	89.7	88.1	89.5	90.4	88.8	89.6	90.4
Male	93.1	89.3	88.5	91.0	87.6	89.4	89.8
Female	85.1	86.5	90.7	89.9	90.1	89.9	91.5

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	94.3	81.4	91.8	87.9	82.6	89.3	85.1
Male	92.5	86.6	90.4	95.5	83.4	84.3	89.0
Female	96.2	74.1	94.2	79.0	81.6	96.4	79.3
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	88.5	90.0	89.0	90.9	90.9	89.7	92.0
Male	93.2	90.1	87.9	89.8	89.0	91.2	90.0
Female	81.8	89.8	90.1	91.8	92.9	87.8	95.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45–54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55–64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65–74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	92.3	87.7	90.8	94.9	87.0	97.3	92.2
3	96.2	86.5	91.4	89.8	89.9	85.6	94.3
4	86.1	91.5	83.4	88.8	90.8	83.8	90.1
5	82.9	87.1	90.7	87.8	88.5	88.5	87.2

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

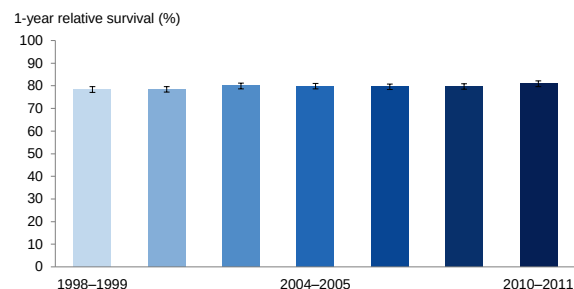
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

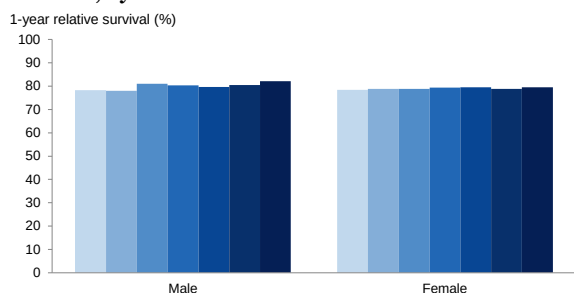
Colorectum and anus (C18–C21)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

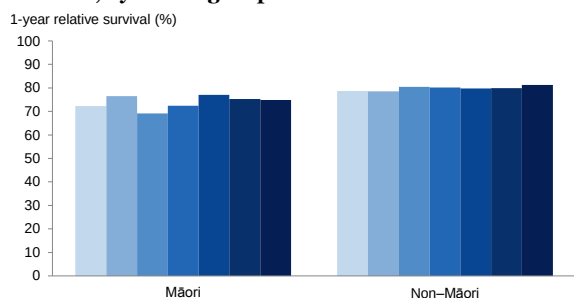
Survival for total population



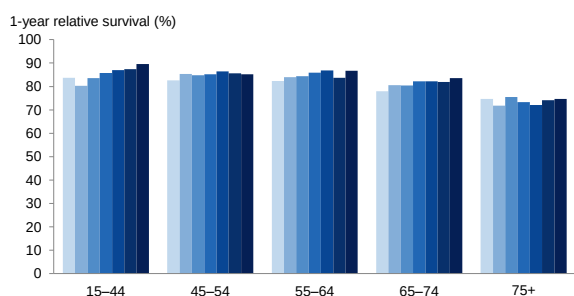
Survival, by sex



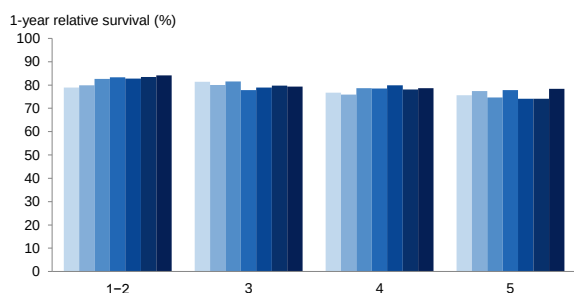
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- One-year survival improved slightly over time.
- Both male and female one-year survival improved slightly over time.
- Māori continued to have lower one-year survival than non-Māori, although survival improved in both ethnic groups.
- One-year survival improved over time in most age groups, but remained lower in older people.
- One-year survival fluctuated over time within deprivation quintiles. Patients in quintiles 1–2 had slightly better survival than those residing in quintiles 3–5.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	78.4	78.5	79.9	79.9	79.6	79.7	80.9
Male	78.3	78.0	81.1	80.4	79.7	80.5	82.1
Female	78.5	78.9	78.8	79.4	79.6	78.8	79.6

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	72.3	76.6	69.1	72.4	77.0	75.3	74.9
Male	70.3	73.3	66.7	67.3	74.8	71.3	72.6
Female	74.8	80.3	72.2	78.0	79.3	80.4	77.2
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	78.6	78.5	80.4	80.2	79.8	79.9	81.2
Male	78.7	78.2	81.8	81.0	79.9	81.1	82.6
Female	78.6	78.8	79.0	79.5	79.6	78.8	79.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	83.6	80.3	83.5	85.7	86.9	87.4	89.6
45–54	82.6	85.4	84.7	85.1	86.5	85.6	85.1
55–64	82.3	83.9	84.4	85.9	86.8	83.7	86.7
65–74	77.9	80.5	80.4	82.2	82.2	81.9	83.6
75+	74.6	71.8	75.5	73.3	72.1	74.1	74.7

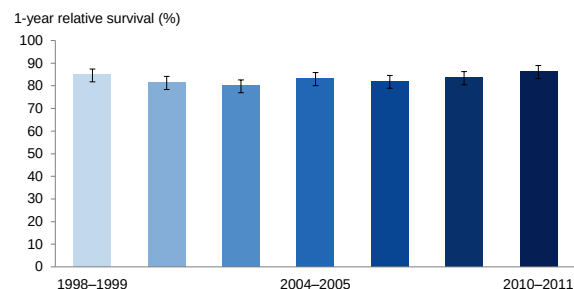
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	78.9	79.8	82.7	83.3	82.7	83.5	84.2
3	81.4	80.0	81.5	77.9	78.9	79.8	79.4
4	76.7	75.9	78.6	78.5	79.9	78.1	78.7
5	75.6	77.4	74.6	77.8	74.1	74.1	78.3

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

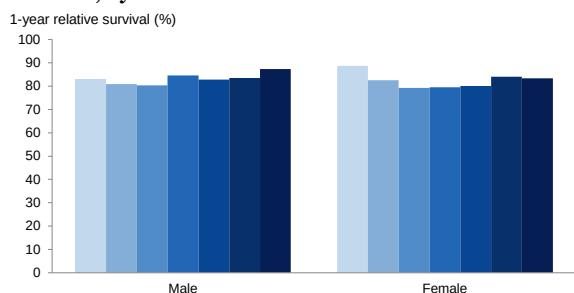
Head, neck and larynx (C00–C14, C32)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

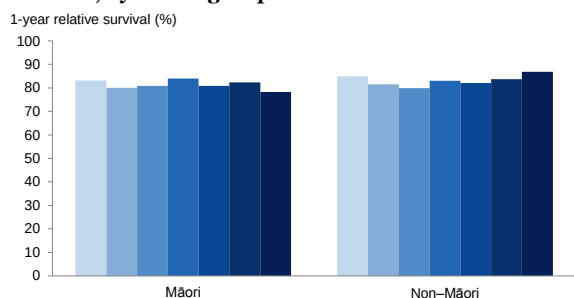
Survival for total population



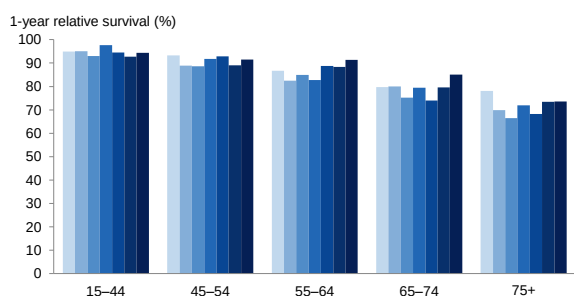
Survival, by sex



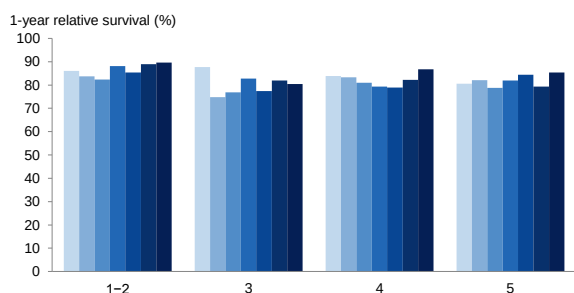
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- One-year survival fluctuated slightly between 1998 and 2011, but was the highest in the 2010–11 period.
- Over time survival for non-Māori was slightly better than for Māori.
- There were no clear trends observed for survival by age group.
- Over time there was a general improvement in survival for patients in all deprivation quintiles except quintile 3.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	84.8	81.4	80.0	83.1	82.0	83.6	86.3
Male	83.1	81.0	80.3	84.6	82.8	83.4	87.4
Female	88.8	82.6	79.3	79.6	80.1	84.0	83.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	83.2	80.1	80.8	83.9	80.8	82.4	78.3
Male	76.1	77.5	80.3	82.5	80.1	78.1	78.1
Female	97.5	87.0	83.0	87.8	82.8	90.3	78.7
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	84.9	81.5	79.9	83.0	82.1	83.7	86.9
Male	83.7	81.2	80.3	84.8	83.1	83.9	88.2
Female	87.8	82.2	79.1	78.6	79.9	83.2	83.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	94.9	95.1	93.0	97.6	94.6	92.7	94.3
45–54	93.3	88.9	88.6	91.8	92.8	89.0	91.5
55–64	86.7	82.5	85.0	82.7	88.8	88.4	91.3
65–74	79.7	80.0	75.2	79.5	74.0	79.6	85.1
75+	78.1	69.9	66.5	71.9	68.2	73.5	73.6

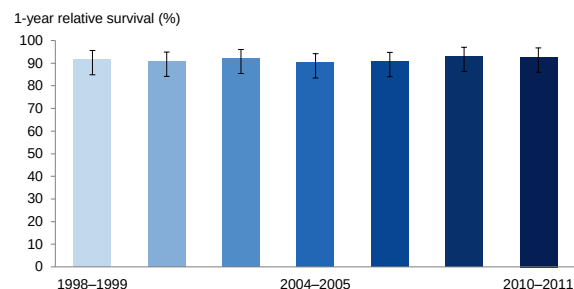
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	86.0	83.7	82.3	88.1	85.4	88.9	89.6
3	87.6	74.7	76.9	77.4	77.4	81.9	80.4
4	83.8	83.3	80.9	79.3	78.9	82.3	86.8
5	80.6	82.1	78.7	81.9	84.5	79.3	85.3

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

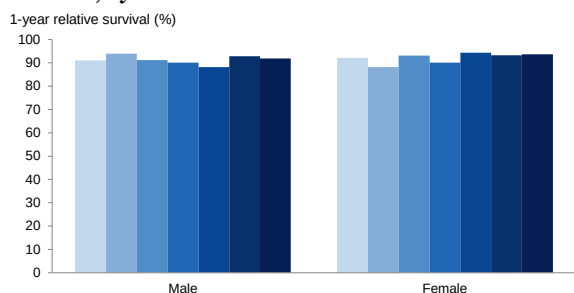
Hodgkin lymphoma (C81)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

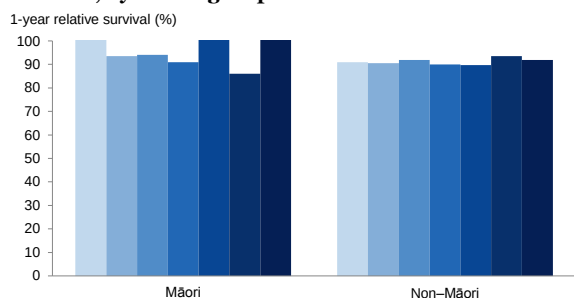
Survival for total population



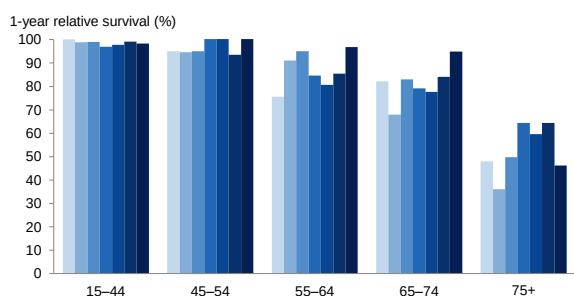
Survival, by sex



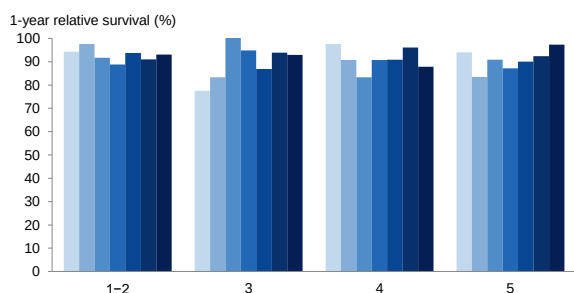
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- One-year survival changed little between 1998 and 2011.
- Females had slightly better survival than males.
- Survival for Māori over time was generally better than for non-Māori, although comparison should be made with caution given the low number of Māori patients.
- Survival fluctuated over time in all age groups except 15–44 years. Survival was better for younger people than for older people.
- There were no clear trends observed for survival by age group.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	91.6	90.9	92.1	90.1	90.7	93.0	92.7
Male	91.1	93.9	91.2	90.1	88.1	92.8	91.9
Female	92.2	88.1	93.2	90.1	94.4	93.2	93.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	102.7	93.6	94.1	90.9	100.6	86.0	100.7
Male	100.2	86.1	100.5	89.7	100.3	87.8	100.8
Female	104.6	100.1	86.7	91.9	101.0	83.7	100.6
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	90.9	90.6	91.8	90.0	89.8	93.5	91.9
Male	90.7	94.7	90.3	90.2	87.1	93.2	91.3
Female	91.2	86.8	93.9	89.8	93.7	93.9	92.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	100.1	99.0	99.0	97.0	97.8	99.2	98.3
45–54	95.0	94.7	95.0	100.3	100.2	93.6	100.3
55–64	75.7	91.1	95.0	84.6	80.7	85.5	96.8
65–74	82.2	67.9	83.0	79.2	77.7	84.1	94.9
75+	47.9	36.0	49.8	64.4	59.6	64.4	46.2

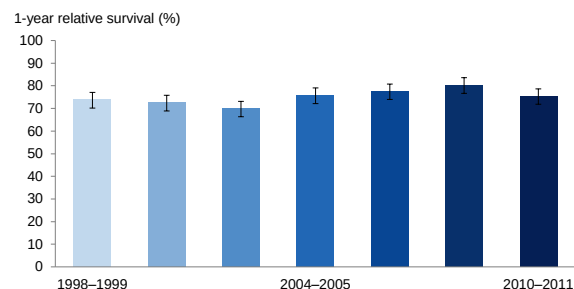
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	94.3	97.6	91.7	88.9	93.7	91.0	93.0
3	77.5	83.3	100.9	94.9	86.9	93.8	92.9
4	97.6	90.8	83.4	90.8	90.9	96.1	87.9
5	94.0	83.4	90.9	87.1	90.1	92.3	97.3

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

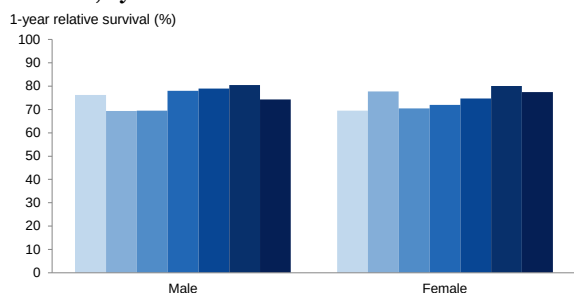
Kidney (C64–C66, C68)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

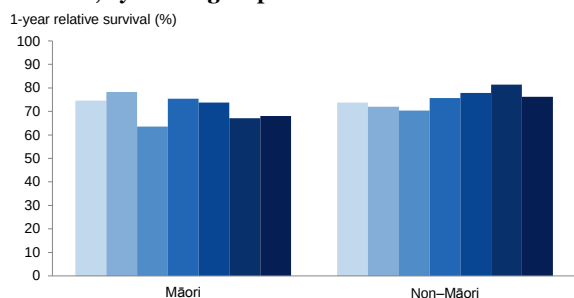
Survival for total population



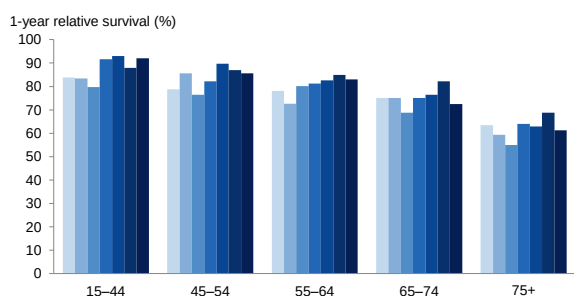
Survival, by sex



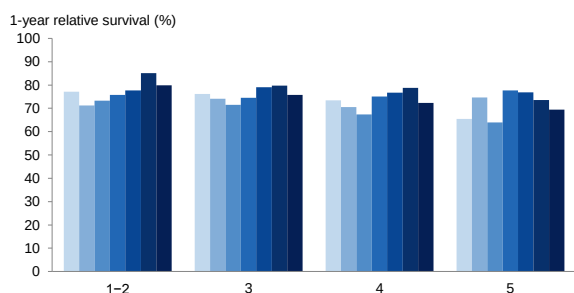
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- One-year survival fluctuated slightly between 1998 and 2011 for all patients.
- Survival for non-Māori generally improved over time, but survival for Māori was more varied.
- Survival was generally better for younger people than for older people with kidney cancer.
- There was no clear relationship between survival and deprivation level.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	73.8	72.5	69.9	75.7	77.5	80.3	75.4
Male	76.2	69.4	69.5	78.0	78.9	80.5	74.3
Female	69.5	77.7	70.5	72.0	74.7	80.0	77.5

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	74.5	78.3	63.5	75.4	73.7	67.1	68.1
Male	82.4	73.1	63.4	77.2	73.5	62.2	67.4
Female	60.6	87.0	63.7	72.3	74.2	73.6	69.6
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	73.7	72.0	70.4	75.7	77.9	81.4	76.2
Male	75.8	69.0	69.9	78.1	79.5	81.8	75.1
Female	70.2	76.9	71.0	72.0	74.7	80.7	78.2

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	83.8	83.4	79.7	91.7	93.0	88.0	92.1
45–54	78.8	85.6	76.4	82.2	89.7	87.0	85.7
55–64	78.1	72.6	80.1	81.2	82.6	85.0	83.0
65–74	75.0	75.1	68.8	75.0	76.4	82.2	72.5
75+	63.5	59.4	55.0	64.0	62.9	68.8	61.2

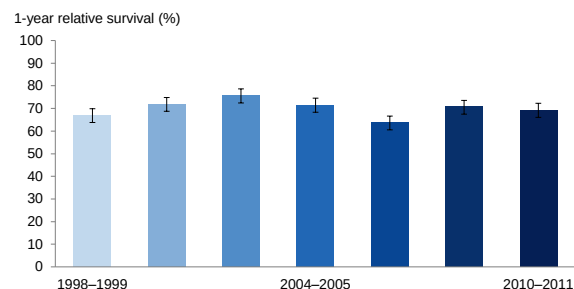
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	77.1	71.3	73.3	75.7	77.7	85.0	79.9
3	76.2	74.2	71.6	74.5	79.0	79.7	75.7
4	73.5	70.6	67.4	75.1	76.7	78.7	72.3
5	65.5	74.6	63.9	77.7	76.8	73.6	69.5

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

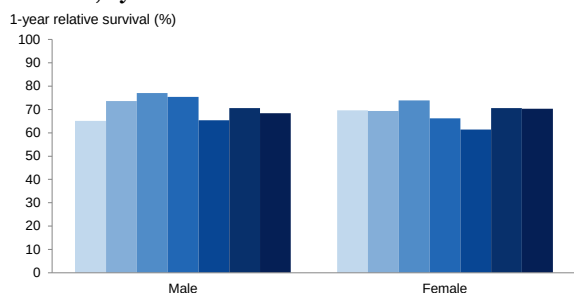
Leukaemia (C91–C95)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

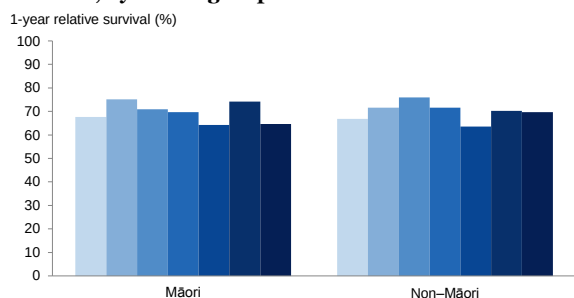
Survival for total population



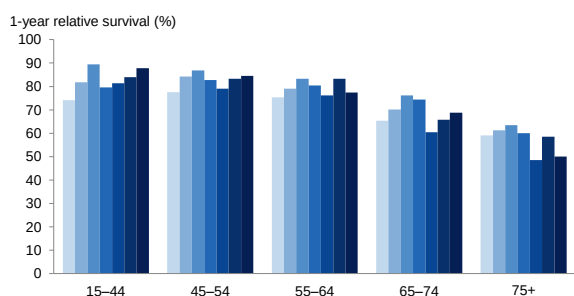
Survival, by sex



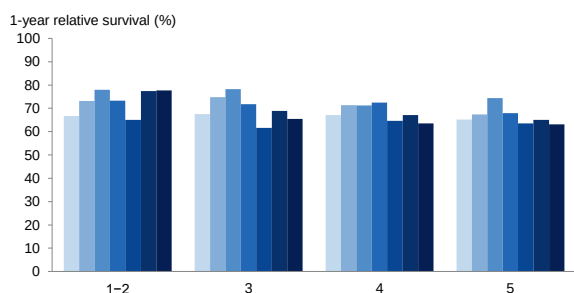
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- A coding change in 2003 resulted in some leukaemias being coded outside of C91–C95.
- There were no clear trends observed for survival by sex or ethnic group.
- Survival varied in most age groups over time and was better for younger people than for older people.
- There was no clear trend over time for survival by deprivation quintile.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	66.9	71.9	75.7	71.5	63.7	70.6	69.2
Male	65.1	73.6	77.0	75.4	65.4	70.6	68.4
Female	69.6	69.4	73.9	66.2	61.4	70.6	70.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	67.7	75.1	71.0	69.7	64.3	74.1	64.6
Male	68.7	71.6	77.3	71.9	62.8	72.8	63.8
Female	66.1	80.3	61.9	67.4	66.3	76.3	65.6
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	66.8	71.6	76.0	71.7	63.6	70.2	69.7
Male	64.8	73.8	77.0	75.7	65.6	70.3	68.9
Female	69.8	68.5	74.7	66.1	61.0	70.1	71.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	74.2	81.8	89.4	79.6	81.4	84.0	87.8
45–54	77.6	84.2	86.9	82.7	79.1	83.3	84.5
55–64	75.4	79.1	83.3	80.5	76.2	83.2	77.5
65–74	65.4	70.2	76.2	74.4	60.4	65.8	68.8
75+	59.1	61.3	63.5	60.1	48.6	58.5	50.1

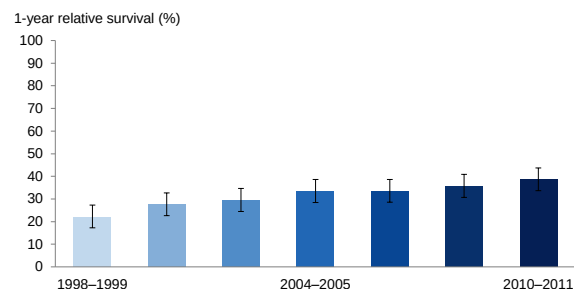
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	66.7	73.2	78.0	73.3	65.0	77.4	77.7
3	67.6	74.7	78.2	71.7	61.6	68.8	65.5
4	67.2	71.4	71.3	72.5	64.6	67.1	63.6
5	65.2	67.3	74.4	67.9	63.6	65.1	63.1

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

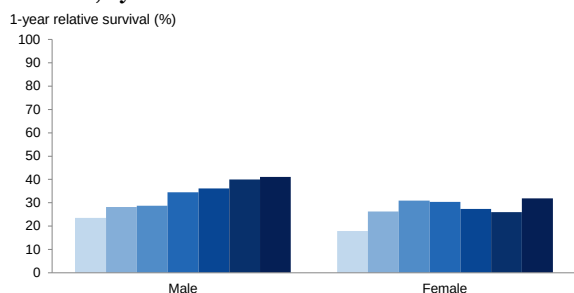
Liver (C22)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

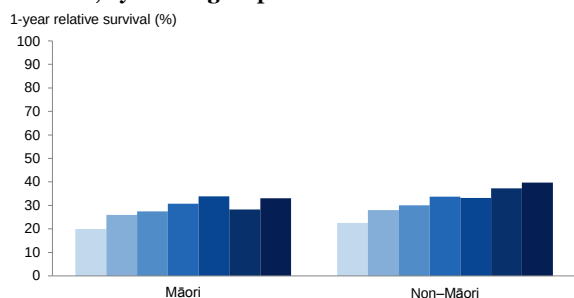
Survival for total population



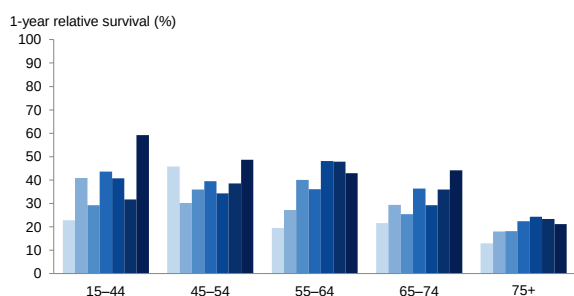
Survival, by sex



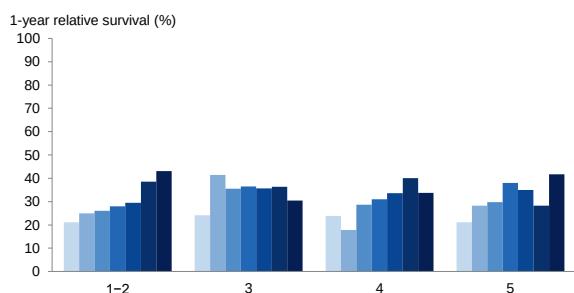
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- One-year survival steadily improved between 1998 and 2011.
- Male survival nearly doubled between 1998 and 2011 and was higher than female survival over time.
- Survival was better for non-Māori than for Māori over time, but increased for both ethnic groups.
- Overall survival improved for all age groups over time.
- Survival improved over time in most deprivation quintiles. No real differences in survival were seen between deprivation quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	22.1	27.5	29.4	33.3	33.4	35.6	38.5
Male	23.6	28.2	28.7	34.5	36.2	40.0	41.0
Female	17.8	26.3	30.9	30.4	27.4	26.0	31.9

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	20.0	26.0	27.5	30.7	33.8	28.3	33.1
Male	18.3	28.1	24.0	29.7	32.1	26.4	35.0
Female	34.7	17.0	39.7	34.6	39.9	36.3	26.7
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	22.6	28.0	30.0	33.7	33.2	37.3	39.7
Male	25.4	28.3	30.5	35.5	37.7	43.9	42.4
Female	16.2	27.5	29.0	29.9	25.0	24.6	32.8

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	22.8	40.8	29.2	43.6	40.7	31.6	59.2
45–54	45.7	30.2	35.9	39.4	34.4	38.5	48.6
55–64	19.4	27.2	40.0	36.1	48.1	47.9	43.0
65–74	21.6	29.3	25.4	36.4	29.2	35.9	44.2
75+	12.9	18.1	18.2	22.4	24.2	23.4	21.2

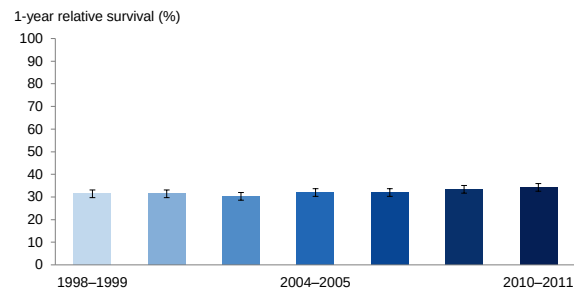
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	21.1	24.9	26.0	28.0	29.5	38.5	43.1
3	24.2	41.4	35.5	36.5	35.6	36.4	30.5
4	23.8	17.8	28.7	31.0	33.6	40.0	33.8
5	21.1	28.3	29.8	38.0	35.0	28.3	41.7

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

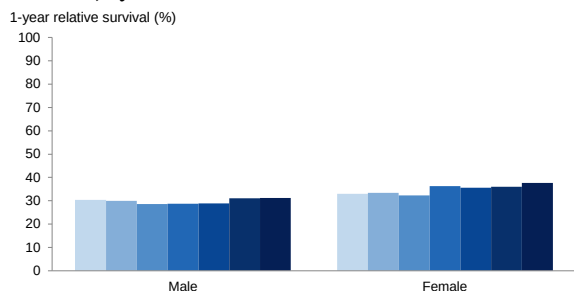
Lung (C33–C34)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

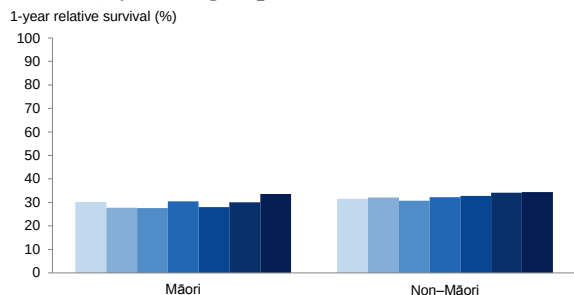
Survival for total population



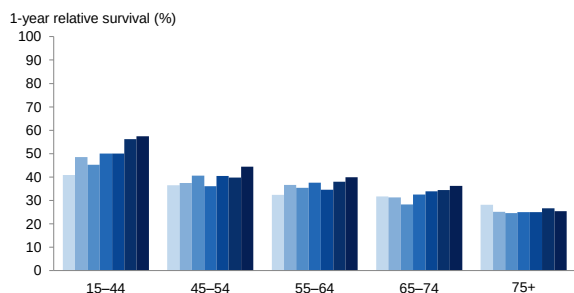
Survival, by sex



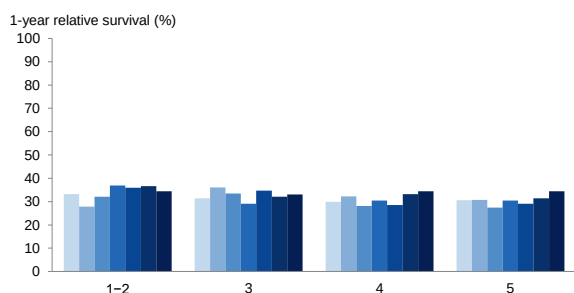
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Survival improved marginally between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival for females was slightly better than for males and improved marginally over time. Male survival changed little over time.
- Survival for non-Māori was slightly better over time than for Māori.
- Survival improved over time for most age groups. Survival was better for younger people than for older people.
- Very small differences in survival were seen between deprivation quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	31.4	31.4	30.2	31.9	31.9	33.3	34.3
Male	30.4	30.0	28.6	28.8	28.9	31.0	31.2
Female	32.9	33.3	32.3	36.2	35.6	35.9	37.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	30.1	27.8	27.7	30.4	28.0	30.0	33.5
Male	29.1	25.7	23.2	24.2	24.3	27.8	27.9
Female	31.2	29.7	31.5	35.9	31.2	31.7	37.7
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	31.6	32.1	30.7	32.2	32.8	34.1	34.4
Male	30.6	30.6	29.4	29.5	29.7	31.6	31.8
Female	33.3	34.2	32.5	36.3	36.9	37.2	37.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	40.9	48.5	45.3	50.1	50.1	56.3	57.5
45–54	36.5	37.5	40.6	36.0	40.4	39.8	44.4
55–64	32.4	36.6	35.4	37.6	34.6	38.1	40.0
65–74	31.7	31.3	28.3	32.5	33.8	34.4	36.2
75+	28.1	25.1	24.6	24.9	25.0	26.7	25.4

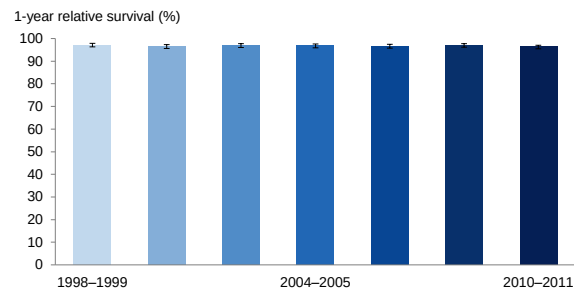
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	33.2	27.8	32.1	37.0	35.9	36.6	34.5
3	31.5	36.0	33.5	29.1	34.7	32.1	33.0
4	29.9	32.2	28.2	30.5	28.6	33.2	34.5
5	30.6	30.7	27.5	30.5	29.0	31.4	34.4

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

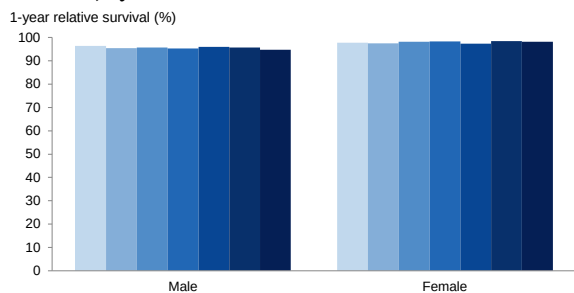
Melanoma (C43)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

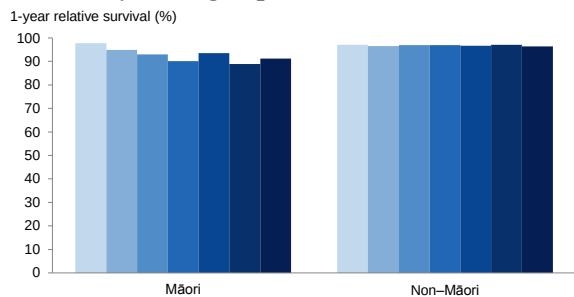
Survival for total population



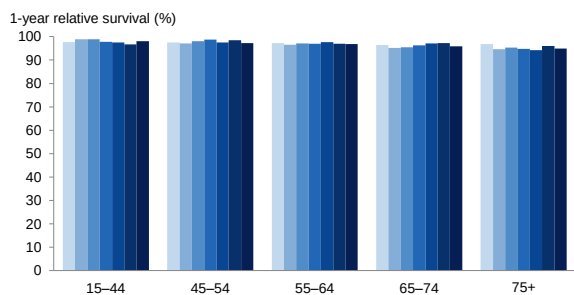
Survival, by sex



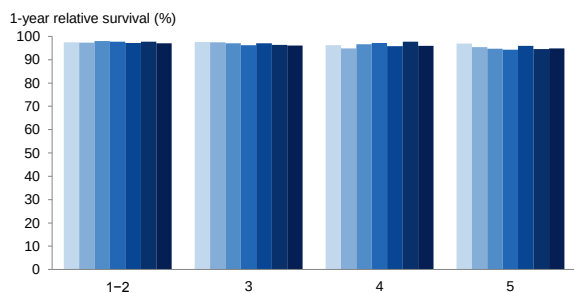
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- One-year survival for melanoma was consistently high between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival for females was slightly higher than for males.
- Survival for Māori showed a downward trend between 1998 and 2011. Survival was stable for non-Māori. Māori numbers for melanoma are very low compared to non-Māori numbers.
- Survival was slightly better for younger people than for older people.
- No real changes in survival by deprivation quintile were seen over time. Survival was marginally better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	97.1	96.5	96.9	96.8	96.6	97.0	96.3
Male	96.4	95.5	95.7	95.4	96.0	95.7	94.8
Female	97.8	97.6	98.2	98.4	97.4	98.5	98.2

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	97.8	94.9	93.0	90.1	93.5	88.8	91.2
Male	99.4	88.4	82.6	75.6	99.9	86.9	88.2
Female	95.8	96.9	99.0	102.4	90.1	90.6	94.2
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	97.1	96.5	97.0	96.9	96.7	97.1	96.4
Male	96.4	95.5	95.9	95.6	96.0	95.8	94.9
Female	97.9	97.6	98.2	98.3	97.5	98.6	98.2

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	97.6	98.9	99.0	97.8	97.6	96.7	98.1
45–54	97.6	97.2	98.1	98.8	97.6	98.5	97.2
55–64	97.2	96.5	97.1	96.9	97.6	96.9	96.8
65–74	96.4	95.2	95.4	96.3	97.1	97.3	95.9
75+	96.8	94.7	95.3	94.7	94.3	96.0	94.9

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	97.4	97.3	98.0	97.7	97.1	97.8	97.1
3	97.6	97.4	97.0	96.3	97.0	96.3	96.1
4	96.2	94.8	96.6	97.1	95.8	97.8	96.0
5	96.8	95.4	94.8	94.3	96.0	94.6	94.8

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

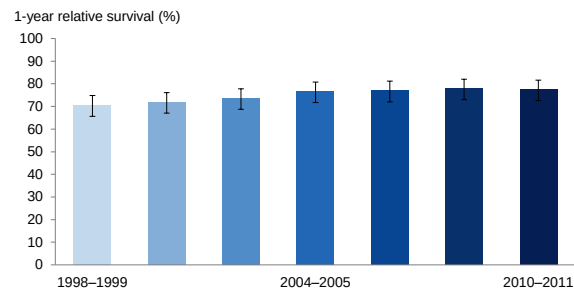
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

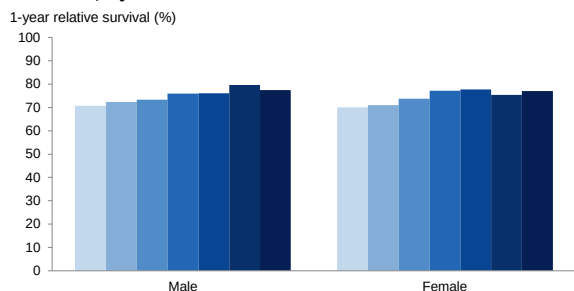
Myeloma (C90)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

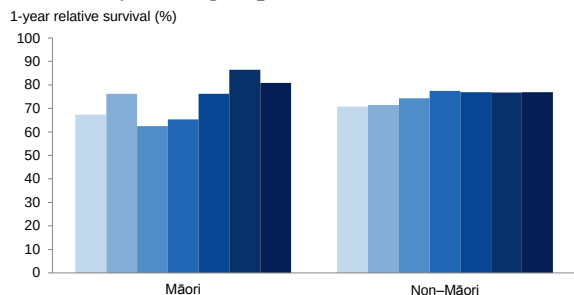
Survival for total population



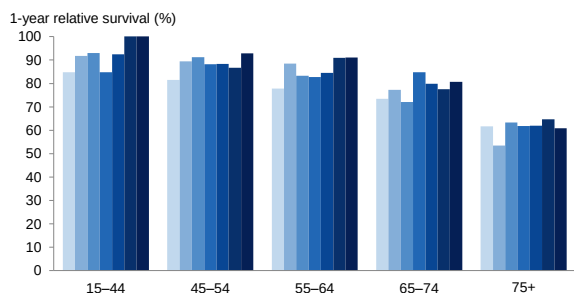
Survival, by sex



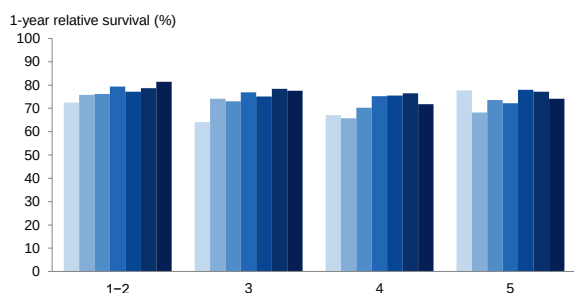
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Survival steadily improved between 1998 and 2011.
- Male and female survival was comparable, and survival improved for both sexes over time.
- Survival for non-Māori generally improved over time and was more stable than survival for Māori.
- Survival was better for younger people with myeloma than for older people.
- There was no clear trend in survival by deprivation quintile.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	70.5	71.8	73.5	76.5	76.8	77.8	77.3
Male	70.7	72.4	73.3	75.9	76.1	79.6	77.5
Female	70.1	71.0	73.7	77.2	77.8	75.5	77.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	67.3	76.2	62.5	65.3	76.2	86.5	80.8
Male	70.6	77.0	78.4	54.9	71.6	86.4	72.9
Female	62.5	75.1	49.2	73.2	78.5	86.6	91.5
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	70.7	71.4	74.3	77.5	76.9	76.8	76.9
Male	70.8	72.0	73.0	77.3	76.3	78.9	78.1
Female	70.7	70.7	76.0	77.7	77.7	74.2	75.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	84.8	91.8	93.0	84.8	92.4	100.1	100.1
45–54	81.4	89.4	91.2	88.3	88.4	86.7	92.9
55–64	77.8	88.5	83.3	82.8	84.5	90.9	91.1
65–74	73.5	77.2	72.1	84.8	79.9	77.6	80.7
75+	61.6	53.5	63.3	61.8	61.9	64.7	60.8

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	72.4	75.8	76.2	79.3	77.1	78.6	81.4
3	64.0	74.1	73.0	76.9	75.1	78.4	77.6
4	67.0	65.7	70.2	75.1	75.5	76.4	71.8
5	77.7	68.2	73.6	72.2	77.9	77.1	74.1

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

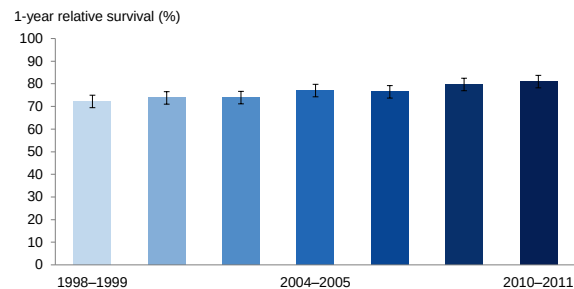
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

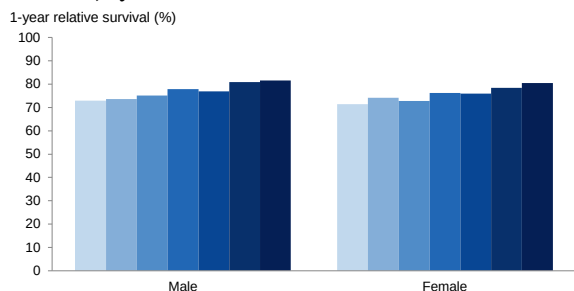
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (C82–C85, C96)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

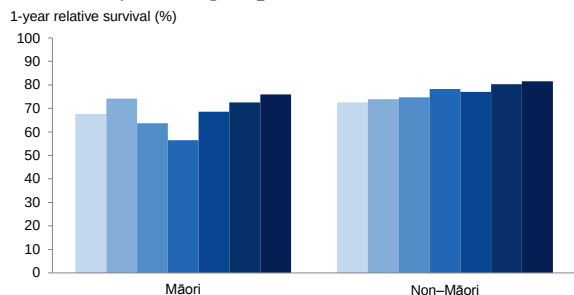
Survival for total population



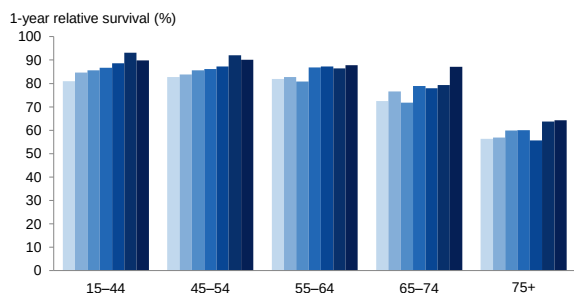
Survival, by sex



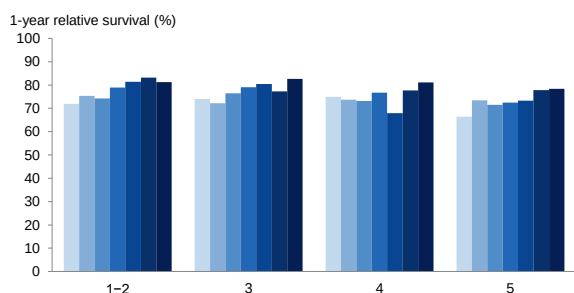
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Survival steadily improved between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival was comparable for males and females and improved over time for both sexes.
- Survival for non-Māori steadily improved over time and was better than for Māori.
- Survival showed an upward trend over time in most age groups. Survival in the 75+ years age group was consistently lower than in other age groups over time.
- There was no real difference in survival between deprivation quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	72.3	73.9	73.9	77.1	76.5	79.8	81.1
Male	72.9	73.7	75.1	77.9	77.0	80.8	81.6
Female	71.5	74.2	72.8	76.2	76.0	78.5	80.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	67.7	74.2	63.6	56.4	68.6	72.6	76.0
Male	68.9	72.3	65.0	49.2	68.7	74.0	78.1
Female	66.4	76.6	62.7	66.8	68.5	70.6	73.3
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	72.5	73.9	74.8	78.3	77.1	80.4	81.5
Male	73.2	73.8	75.8	79.7	77.5	81.4	81.9
Female	71.8	74.0	73.7	76.6	76.5	79.1	81.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	81.0	84.7	85.6	86.8	88.6	93.1	89.8
45–54	82.8	83.8	85.6	86.2	87.3	92.0	90.2
55–64	81.9	82.7	80.8	86.9	87.3	86.4	87.9
65–74	72.4	76.5	71.8	78.9	77.9	79.3	87.2
75+	56.3	56.9	59.9	60.1	55.7	63.7	64.2

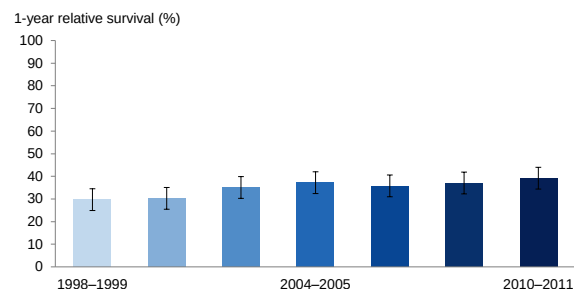
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	72.0	75.3	74.3	78.8	81.4	83.1	81.2
3	74.0	72.2	76.4	79.1	80.4	77.2	82.7
4	74.9	73.8	73.2	76.7	67.9	77.6	81.1
5	66.4	73.4	71.4	72.5	73.3	77.9	78.3

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

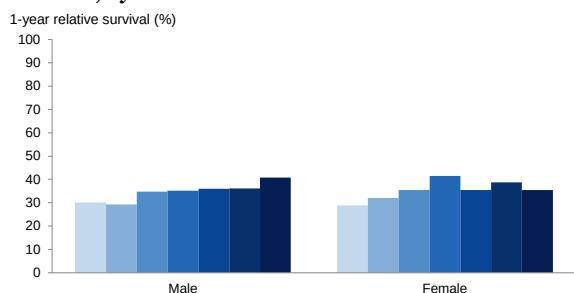
Oesophagus (C15)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

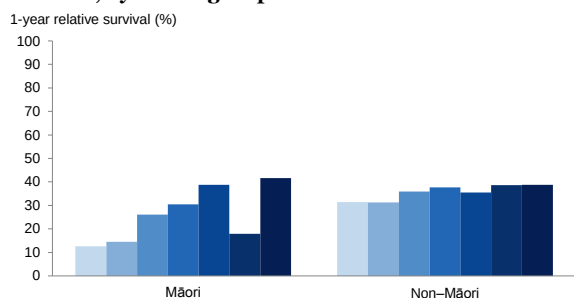
Survival for total population



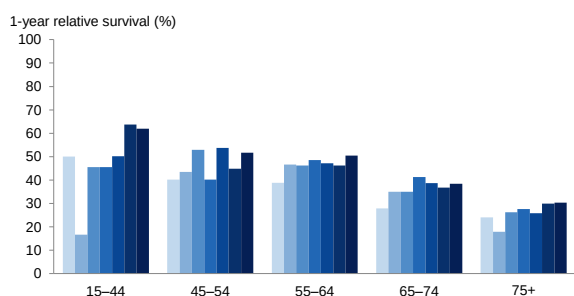
Survival, by sex



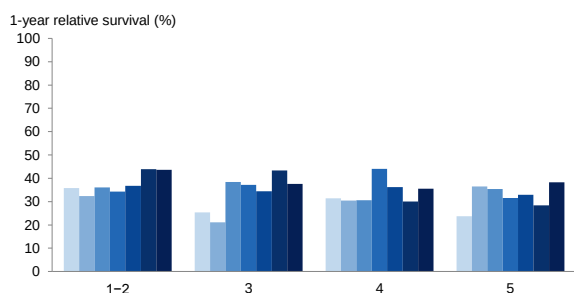
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Survival generally improved between 1998 and 2011.
- Male and female survival was comparable.
- Survival improved for both Māori and non-Māori over time, except for one low survival value for Māori during the 2008–09 period.
- Survival generally improved over time for all age groups. Survival was better for younger people than for older people.
- No real differences in survival were seen between deprivation groups.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	29.7	30.2	35.0	37.1	35.8	37.0	39.1
Male	30.1	29.3	34.8	35.1	35.9	36.2	40.8
Female	28.8	32.0	35.5	41.6	35.4	38.7	35.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	12.6	14.5	26.1	30.5	38.7	18.0	41.7
Male	4.8	9.2	24.6	35.9	26.9	17.6	39.2
Female	27.4	34.6	31.0	17.4	79.8	18.8	46.6
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	31.3	31.3	35.9	37.7	35.5	38.6	38.8
Male	32.6	31.0	36.0	35.1	36.7	37.8	40.9
Female	29.0	31.9	35.8	43.8	33.5	40.1	34.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	50.1	16.7	45.5	45.5	50.1	63.8	62.0
45–54	40.2	43.5	53.0	40.1	53.7	44.9	51.6
55–64	38.8	46.6	46.3	48.5	47.1	46.2	50.4
65–74	27.9	34.9	35.0	41.3	38.7	36.7	38.3
75+	24.1	17.9	26.2	27.6	25.8	29.8	30.3

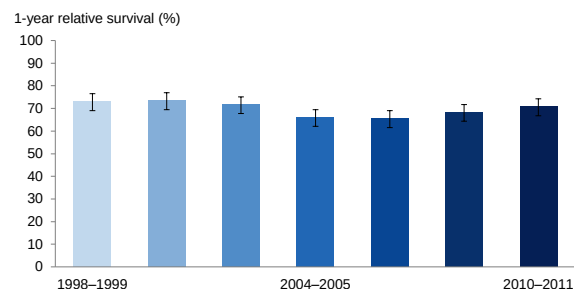
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	35.9	32.3	36.1	34.3	36.8	44.0	43.6
3	25.3	21.1	38.4	37.2	34.4	43.4	37.6
4	31.4	30.4	30.6	44.1	36.2	30.0	35.6
5	23.7	36.4	35.4	31.6	32.9	28.4	38.3

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

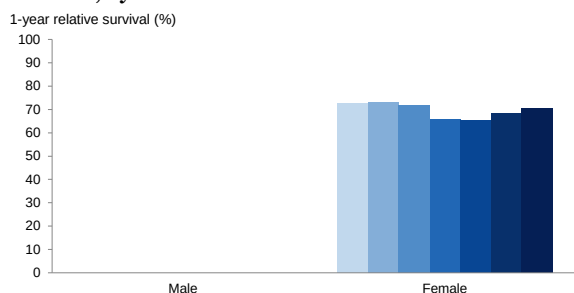
Ovary (C56)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

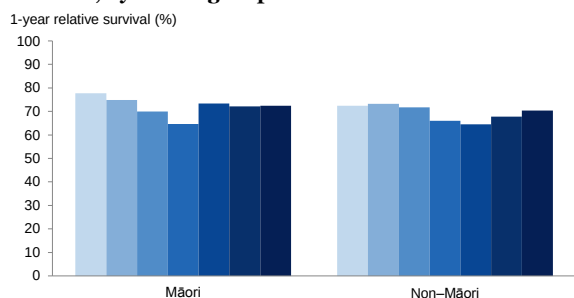
Survival for total population



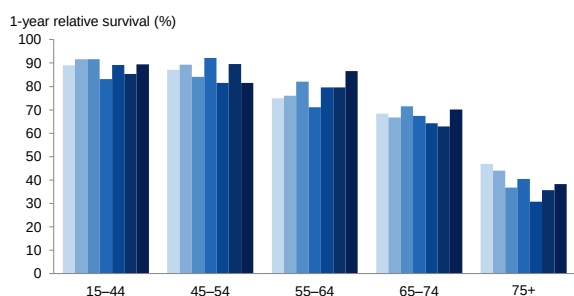
Survival, by sex



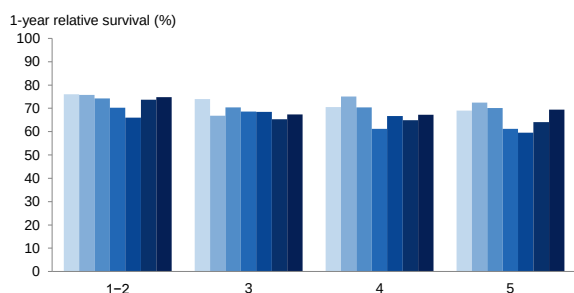
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Ovarian cancers of borderline malignancy were excluded from registration from 1 January 2003.
- Survival improved between 2006 and 2011.
- Māori women had better survival than non-Māori women between 2006 and 2011.
- Survival varied in all age groups over time. Younger women with ovarian cancer continued to have better survival than older women.
- There was little difference in survival between deprivation quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	72.9	73.3	71.6	66.0	65.5	68.2	70.7
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	72.9	73.3	71.6	66.0	65.5	68.2	70.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	77.7	74.9	70.0	64.6	73.4	72.2	72.4
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	77.7	74.9	70.0	64.6	73.4	72.2	72.4
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	72.4	73.2	71.8	66.1	64.6	67.8	70.4
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	72.4	73.2	71.8	66.1	64.6	67.8	70.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	89.1	91.7	91.7	83.1	89.2	85.4	89.5
45–54	87.1	89.3	84.1	92.3	81.5	89.7	81.5
55–64	75.0	76.1	82.0	71.1	79.6	79.6	86.6
65–74	68.4	66.8	71.6	67.4	64.3	62.9	70.2
75+	46.9	44.0	36.7	40.4	30.8	35.7	38.2

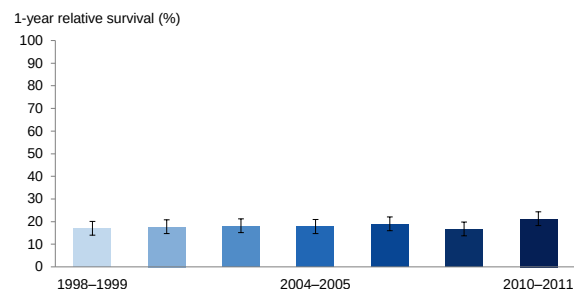
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	76.0	75.7	74.3	70.3	66.0	73.7	74.8
3	74.0	66.8	70.4	68.6	68.5	65.3	67.4
4	70.6	75.1	70.4	61.2	66.7	64.9	67.3
5	69.0	72.5	70.1	61.2	59.5	64.1	69.5

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

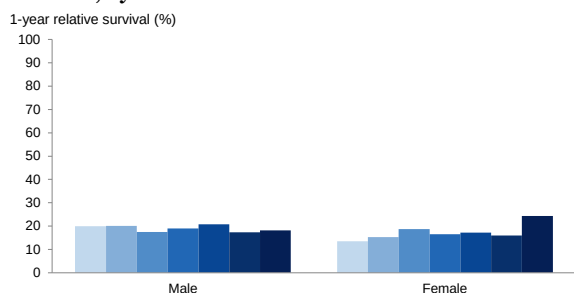
Pancreas (C25)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

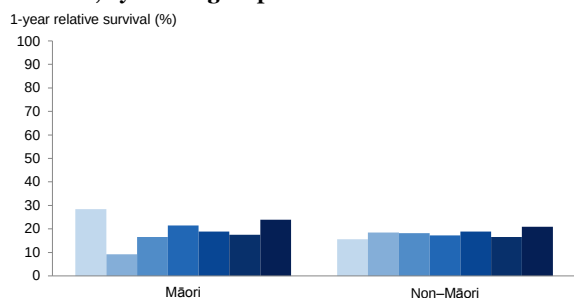
Survival for total population



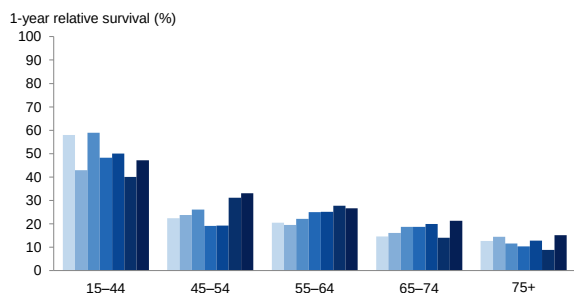
Survival, by sex



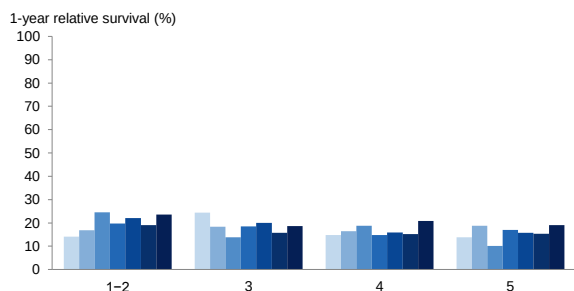
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- One-year survival for pancreatic cancer remained low between 1998 and 2011. In 2010–11 survival was the highest since 1998–99.
- There was no consistent difference between male and female survival over time.
- Survival for non-Māori was relatively stable over time, while survival for Māori was more varied.
- Survival was consistently better for younger people over time.
- There was no clear trend in survival by deprivation quintile.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	16.9	17.7	18.1	17.7	18.9	16.6	21.2
Male	20.0	20.0	17.5	19.0	20.7	17.3	18.2
Female	13.5	15.3	18.7	16.4	17.2	16.0	24.3

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	28.4	9.1	16.6	21.5	18.8	17.6	24.0
Male	29.3	8.7	17.1	18.6	24.7	16.4	20.4
Female	27.1	9.5	16.0	23.8	13.6	18.5	27.6
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	15.6	18.5	18.2	17.2	18.9	16.5	20.9
Male	18.8	21.0	17.5	19.1	20.3	17.4	18.0
Female	12.3	16.0	18.9	15.4	17.5	15.6	24.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	58.0	42.9	58.9	48.2	50.1	40.1	47.1
45–54	22.3	23.7	26.1	19.0	19.3	31.1	33.0
55–64	20.4	19.5	22.1	25.0	25.2	27.7	26.7
65–74	14.5	16.1	18.7	18.6	20.0	14.0	21.3
75+	12.6	14.5	11.5	10.3	12.9	8.8	15.2

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	14.2	16.8	24.6	19.7	22.0	19.1	23.6
3	24.4	18.4	13.9	18.5	20.1	15.8	18.6
4	14.8	16.4	18.8	14.9	15.9	15.2	20.8
5	13.9	18.7	10.1	17.0	15.7	15.3	19.1

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

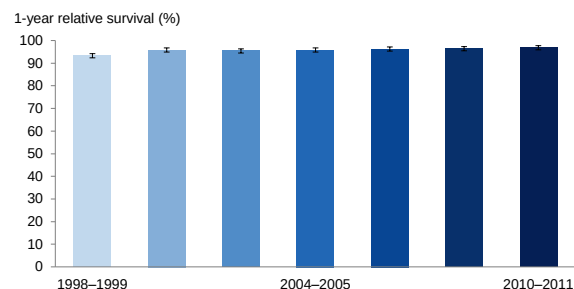
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

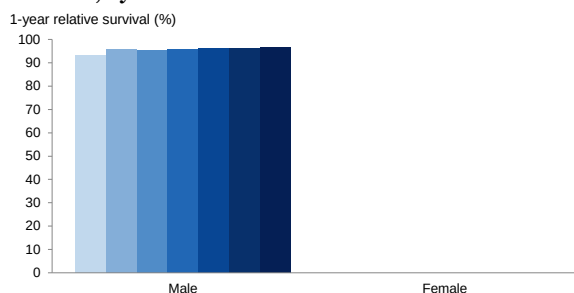
Prostate (C61)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

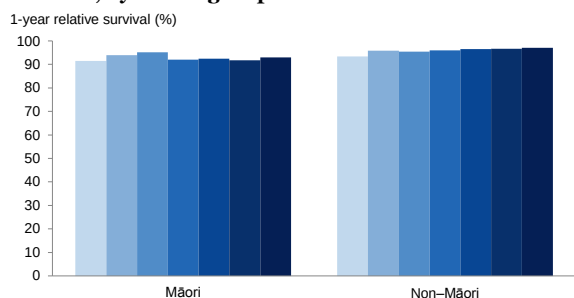
Survival for total population



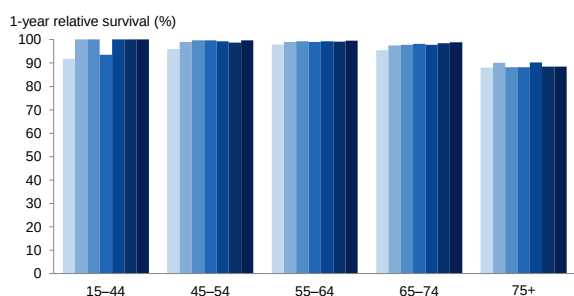
Survival, by sex



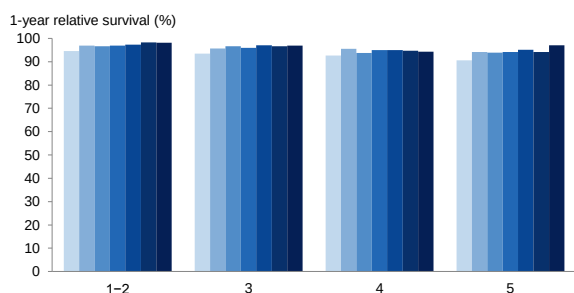
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- One-year survival for prostate cancer was consistently high over time.
- One-year survival was 96.9% in the 2010–11 period for men with prostate cancer. This was the highest survival since 1998–99.
- Survival was slightly better for non-Māori men than for Māori men. Survival for both ethnic groups generally improved over time.
- Survival was better for younger men than for older men.
- Deprivation had little effect on survival.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	93.3	95.8	95.5	95.8	96.3	96.5	96.9
Male	93.3	95.8	95.5	95.8	96.3	96.5	96.9
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	91.5	93.9	95.2	92.0	92.5	91.8	92.9
Male	91.5	93.9	95.2	92.0	92.5	91.8	92.9
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	93.4	95.9	95.5	96.0	96.5	96.7	97.1
Male	93.4	95.9	95.5	96.0	96.5	96.7	97.1
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	91.8	100.2	100.2	93.5	100.2	100.2	100.2
45–54	96.0	99.1	99.8	99.7	99.3	98.8	99.7
55–64	97.9	99.1	99.3	99.0	99.4	99.2	99.5
65–74	95.4	97.6	97.8	98.2	97.8	98.4	98.8
75+	88.1	90.2	88.2	88.3	90.2	88.5	88.5

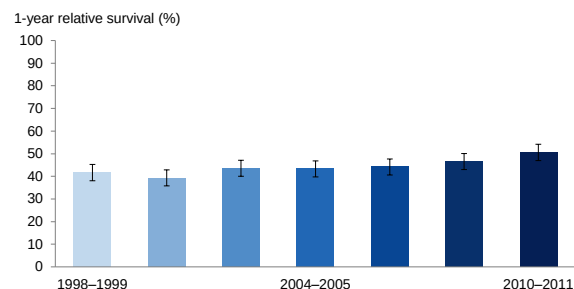
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	94.5	96.8	96.6	96.9	97.3	98.2	98.1
3	93.5	95.7	96.6	96.0	97.0	96.7	97.0
4	92.6	95.5	93.7	95.0	95.0	94.7	94.3
5	90.6	94.1	93.9	94.1	95.1	94.2	97.1

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

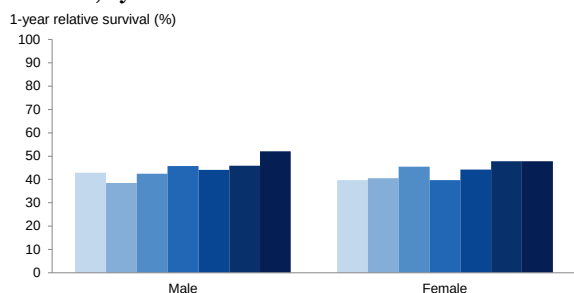
Stomach (C16)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

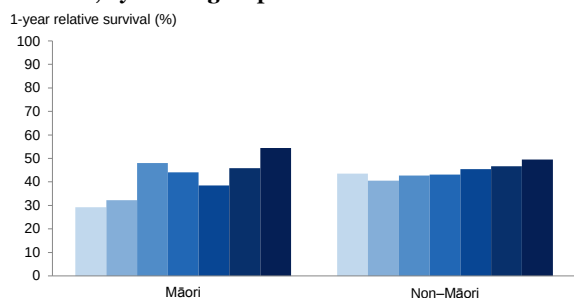
Survival for total population



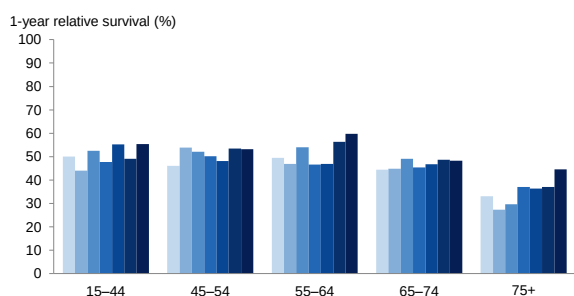
Survival, by sex



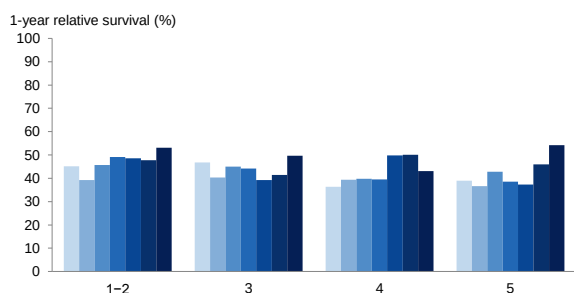
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Survival showed an upward trend between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival for males and females was comparable over time.
- Between 1998 and 2001 Māori survival was lower than non-Māori survival. After this there was no consistent difference.
- Survival varied over time for all age groups. Survival was lower for the 75+ years age group compared to other age groups.
- There was no clear difference in survival between deprivation quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	41.7	39.3	43.6	43.3	44.1	46.5	50.5
Male	42.8	38.5	42.5	45.8	44.1	45.9	52.1
Female	39.7	40.5	45.4	39.8	44.2	47.8	47.8

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	29.2	32.2	48.0	44.1	38.5	45.8	54.5
Male	34.2	30.7	40.3	45.2	35.0	43.1	53.1
Female	22.0	33.7	58.8	42.9	42.5	48.9	55.8
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	43.6	40.5	42.7	43.1	45.5	46.7	49.6
Male	44.1	39.6	42.9	45.9	45.9	46.4	51.9
Female	42.7	42.1	42.2	39.0	44.8	47.4	44.8

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	50.1	44.0	52.5	47.8	55.3	49.1	55.3
45–54	46.0	53.8	52.1	50.2	48.2	53.4	53.2
55–64	49.5	46.9	54.0	46.6	46.9	56.3	59.7
65–74	44.4	44.8	49.1	45.4	46.7	48.6	48.2
75+	33.1	27.4	29.7	37.1	36.3	37.1	44.5

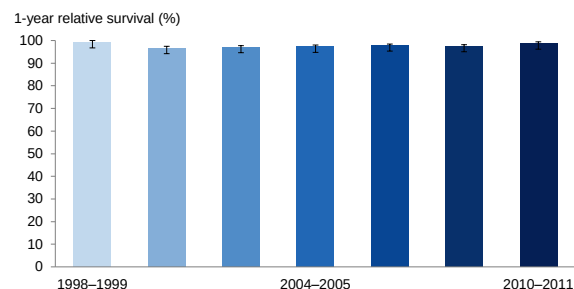
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	45.1	39.2	45.7	49.1	48.6	47.8	53.1
3	46.8	40.4	45.0	44.2	39.2	41.4	49.6
4	36.4	39.4	39.8	39.5	49.8	50.1	43.1
5	39.0	36.7	42.8	38.6	37.3	46.0	54.1

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

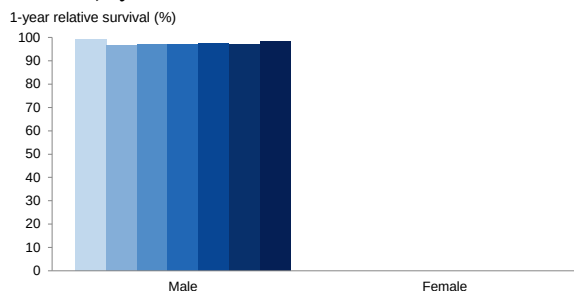
Testis (C62)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

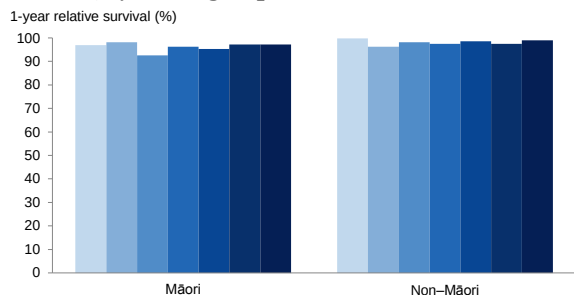
Survival for total population



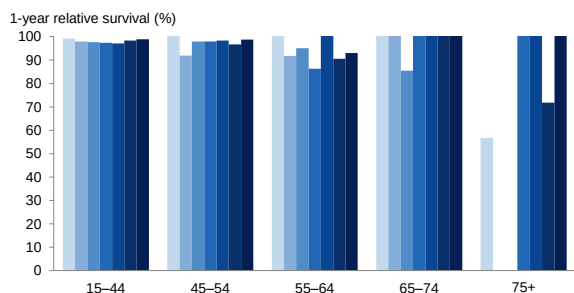
Survival, by sex



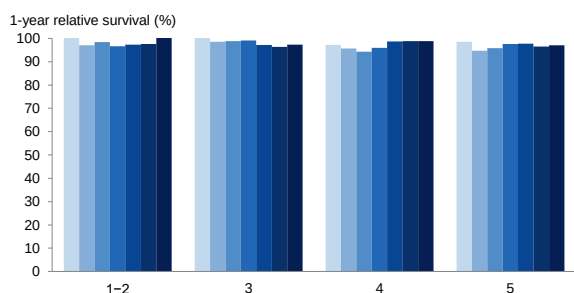
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Survival fluctuated between 96% and 99% between 1998 and 2011. Testicular cancer continued to have the highest survival of all cancers presented in this publication.
- Survival for non-Māori survival was marginally higher than for Māori, except during 2000–01. Survival for both ethnic groups was greater than 92% between 1998 and 2011.
- Low numbers of patients aged above 55 years prohibits meaningful comparison of age data over time and survival should be treated with caution for these age groups.
- Deprivation had little effect on survival.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	99.1	96.6	97.0	97.2	97.7	97.4	98.7
Male	99.1	96.6	97.0	97.2	97.7	97.4	98.7
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	96.9	98.2	92.6	96.3	95.3	97.2	97.3
Male	96.9	98.2	92.6	96.3	95.3	97.2	97.3
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	99.8	96.3	98.2	97.4	98.5	97.5	99.0
Male	99.8	96.3	98.2	97.4	98.5	97.5	99.0
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	99.2	97.9	97.6	97.4	97.2	98.4	98.9
45–54	100.4	91.9	98.0	97.9	98.4	96.7	98.7
55–64	100.9	91.8	95.0	86.3	100.8	90.6	93.0
65–74	102.5	101.6	85.4	103.5	102.2	102.2	101.9
75+	56.8	0.0	0.0	114.1	104.3	71.8	105.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	100.3	97.0	98.4	96.7	97.3	97.6	100.2
3	100.2	98.6	98.8	99.1	97.2	96.4	97.3
4	97.2	95.6	94.3	96.0	98.7	98.9	98.9
5	98.5	94.7	95.8	97.5	97.8	96.5	97.0

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

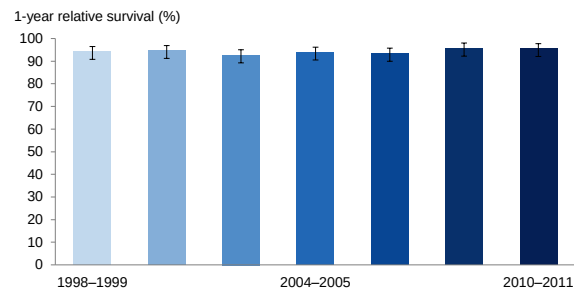
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

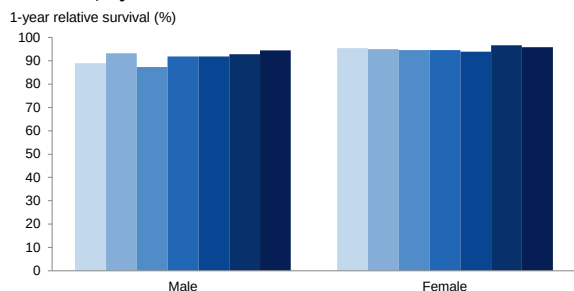
Thyroid (C73)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

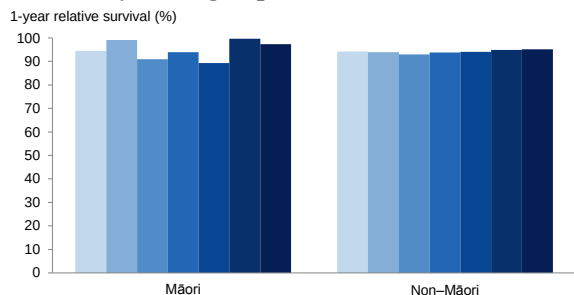
Survival for total population



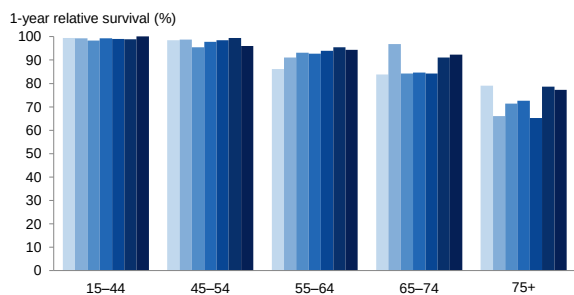
Survival, by sex



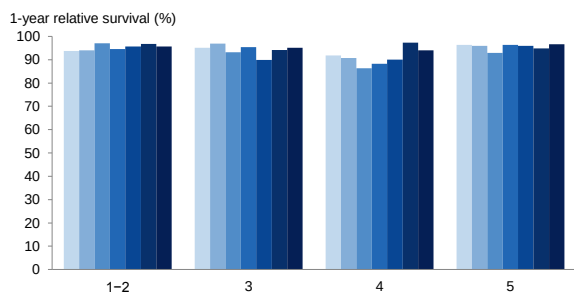
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Survival exceeded 92% for each observation period between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival for females was better than for males.
- Survival for Māori was more varied than for non-Māori over time.
- Survival was better for younger patients than for older patients with thyroid cancer.
- Survival was similar across deprivation quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	94.2	94.6	92.7	93.9	93.4	95.7	95.5
Male	89.0	93.3	87.3	91.9	91.8	92.8	94.5
Female	95.5	95.0	94.6	94.7	94.0	96.6	95.8

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	94.5	99.1	91.0	94.0	89.3	99.6	97.4
Male	93.9	102.4	79.7	89.0	79.3	96.8	96.8
Female	94.7	98.2	94.5	95.7	92.9	100.7	97.6
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	94.2	93.9	93.1	93.9	94.1	94.9	95.1
Male	87.9	92.1	88.8	92.4	94.1	92.0	94.1
Female	95.6	94.5	94.6	94.5	94.1	95.9	95.5

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	99.4	99.3	98.4	99.4	99.0	98.9	100.1
45–54	98.5	98.7	95.5	97.8	98.4	99.4	96.1
55–64	86.2	91.1	93.2	92.7	93.9	95.4	94.4
65–74	83.9	96.8	84.3	84.7	84.2	91.1	92.3
75+	79.0	66.0	71.5	72.6	65.3	78.7	77.3

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	93.7	94.0	97.0	94.5	95.7	96.8	95.7
3	95.1	96.9	93.1	95.3	89.9	94.1	95.1
4	91.8	90.7	86.4	88.2	90.0	97.3	94.0
5	96.3	95.9	92.9	96.4	95.9	94.8	96.6

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

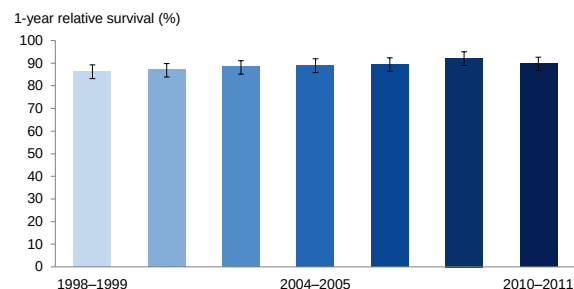
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

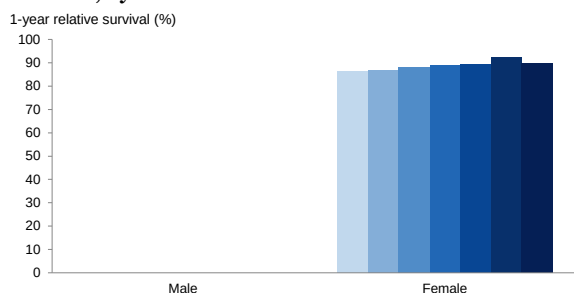
Uterus (C54–C55)

One-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

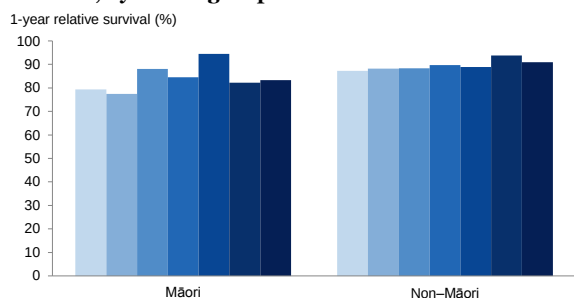
Survival for total population



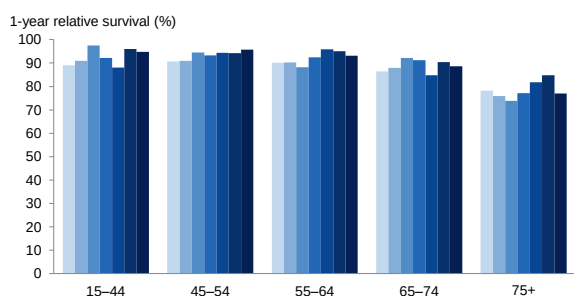
Survival, by sex



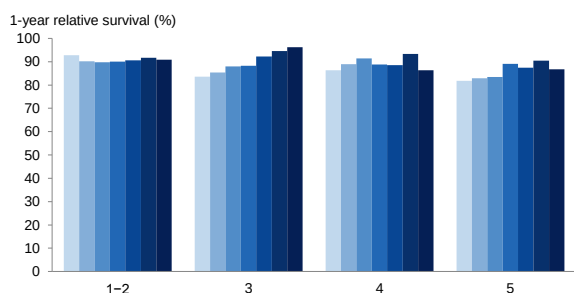
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Survival showed a slight upward trend between 1998 and 2011.
- Non-Māori women generally had better survival than Māori women over time.
- Survival fluctuated in each age group over time. Survival for those aged 75+ years continued to be lower than for all other age groups.
- Women in deprivation quintile 5 had lower survival than women in deprivation quintiles 1–4. Survival improved the most over time for women in quintile 3.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	86.5	87.1	88.3	89.1	89.6	92.3	89.9
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	86.5	87.1	88.3	89.1	89.6	92.3	89.9

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	79.3	77.4	88.2	84.6	94.5	82.2	83.4
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	79.3	77.4	88.2	84.6	94.5	82.2	83.4
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	87.3	88.2	88.4	89.7	88.9	93.8	90.9
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	87.3	88.2	88.4	89.7	88.9	93.8	90.9

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	89.0	91.0	97.5	92.2	88.1	96.0	94.8
45–54	90.7	91.0	94.5	93.2	94.3	94.2	95.8
55–64	90.2	90.3	88.2	92.5	95.9	95.1	93.1
65–74	86.4	88.0	92.2	91.2	84.8	90.5	88.7
75+	78.2	75.9	73.8	77.1	81.8	84.7	76.9

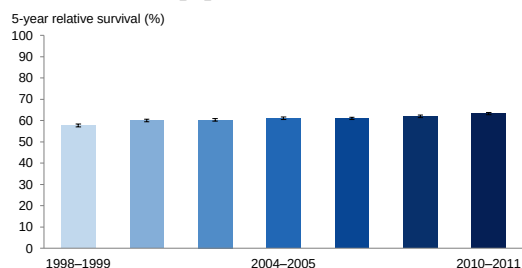
	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	92.7	90.2	89.8	90.0	90.6	91.7	90.9
3	83.6	85.3	88.0	88.2	92.2	94.5	96.2
4	86.3	88.9	91.4	88.8	88.5	93.3	86.4
5	81.8	82.9	83.4	89.0	87.4	90.4	86.7

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

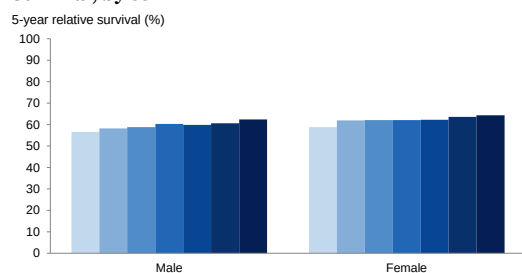
All adult cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

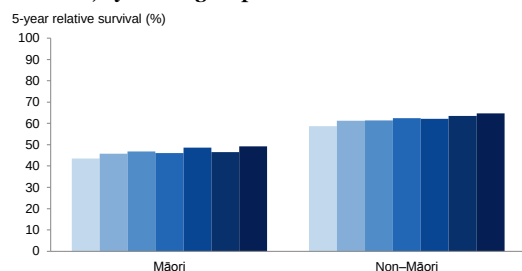
Survival for total population



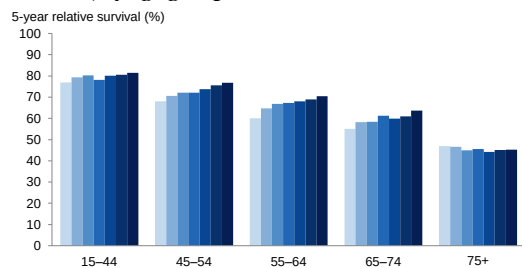
Survival, by sex



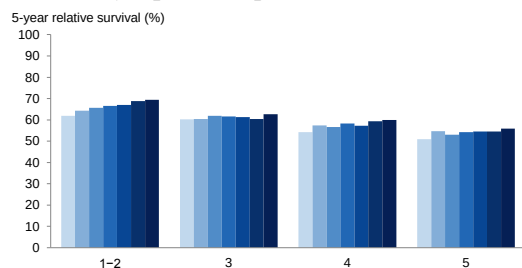
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival improved steadily over time from 57.7% in 1998–99.
- Both male and female survival improved over time.
- Five-year survival for non-Māori was approximately 1.3 times the Māori five-year survival.
- Five-year survival improved over time in all age groups except the 75+ years age group. Survival in the 55–64 year age group improved the most over time.
- Between 1998 and 2011 5-year survival improved consistently in deprivation quintiles 1–2. Survival was better in patients residing in less deprived areas.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	57.7	60.0	60.4	61.1	61.0	62.0	63.3
Male	56.6	58.3	58.8	60.3	59.8	60.5	62.4
Female	58.8	62.0	62.1	62.1	62.3	63.5	64.3

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	43.6	45.7	46.9	46.1	48.7	46.6	49.3
Male	40.2	38.4	39.7	41.2	42.9	38.6	42.5
Female	46.5	51.5	52.9	50.1	53.3	52.6	54.1
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	58.8	61.2	61.5	62.4	62.1	63.5	64.7
Male	57.8	59.6	60.1	61.7	61.1	62.3	64.0
Female	59.9	63.0	62.9	63.3	63.2	64.8	65.5

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	77.0	79.4	80.2	78.2	80.1	80.5	81.5
45–54	68.1	70.6	72.1	72.1	73.8	75.5	76.8
55–64	60.0	64.7	66.8	67.3	68.1	68.9	70.5
65–74	55.1	58.2	58.4	61.3	59.8	61.0	63.6
75+	47.0	46.6	44.9	45.6	44.3	45.1	45.2

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	62.0	64.3	65.7	66.6	67.1	68.8	69.4
3	60.2	60.5	61.9	61.5	61.3	60.4	62.7
4	54.3	57.3	56.6	58.3	57.2	59.3	59.9
5	50.9	54.7	53.1	54.2	54.5	54.6	55.9

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

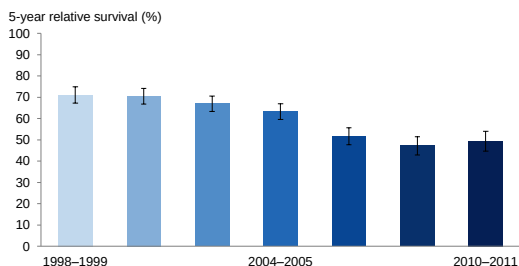
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

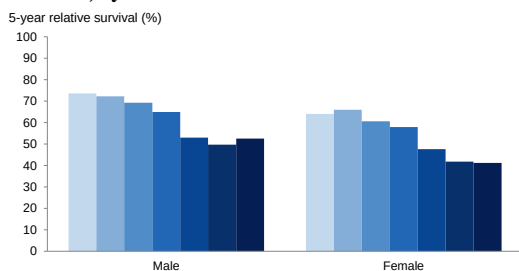
Bladder (C67)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

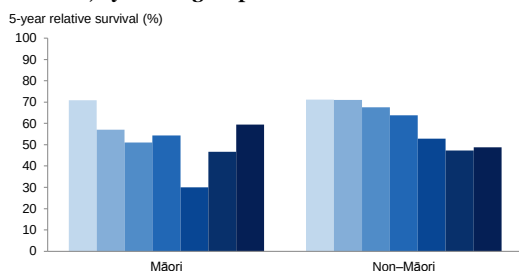
Survival for total population



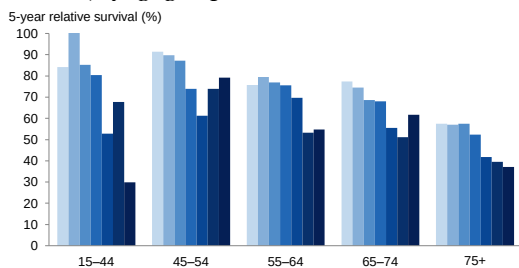
Survival, by sex



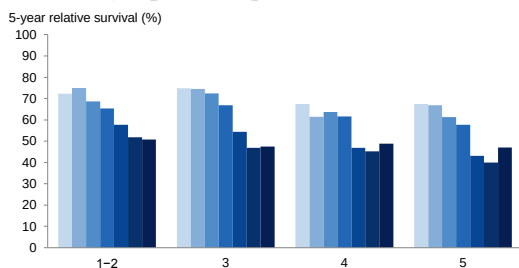
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- From 2005 a coding change resulted in superficial transitional cell carcinoma of the bladder being excluded from bladder cancer registrations.
- There was no obvious trend for survival between 2006 and 2011.
- Survival declined over time for women, and remained lower than for males.
- Survival for Māori improved between 2006 and 2011; there was no clear trend for non-Māori survival.
- There were no clear trends observed for survival by age group.
- Survival trended downwards for deprivation quintiles 1–2. There was no apparent trend for survival for other deprivation quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	71.1	70.6	67.0	63.3	51.7	47.2	49.3
Male	73.6	72.3	69.3	64.9	53.0	49.7	52.5
Female	64.1	65.9	60.6	57.9	47.6	41.8	41.2

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	70.8	57.0	51.0	54.4	30.0	46.7	59.4
Male	80.3	61.1	52.1	67.5	27.4	50.8	58.3
Female	51.7	44.4	50.6	28.1	28.1	33.1	63.0
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	71.2	71.0	67.5	63.9	52.8	47.2	48.9
Male	73.5	72.6	69.8	65.0	54.3	49.7	52.3
Female	64.5	66.5	61.1	59.9	48.1	41.8	39.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	84.1	100.8	85.2	80.5	52.8	67.7	29.9
45–54	91.4	89.8	87.2	73.9	61.2	73.9	79.2
55–64	75.7	79.6	76.9	75.6	69.7	53.2	54.7
65–74	77.4	74.4	68.6	68.0	55.5	51.2	61.7
75+	57.5	57.1	57.5	52.3	41.8	39.5	37.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	72.3	75.0	68.6	65.3	57.6	51.9	50.7
3	74.8	74.5	72.4	66.9	54.4	46.9	47.4
4	67.4	61.4	63.7	61.6	46.8	45.2	48.8
5	67.4	66.9	61.3	57.7	43.1	40.0	47.0

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

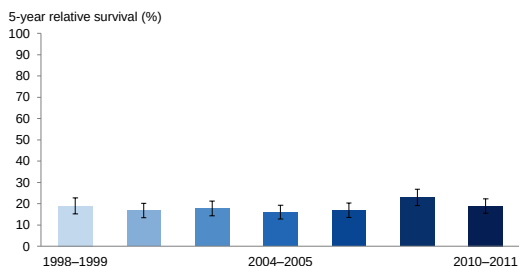
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

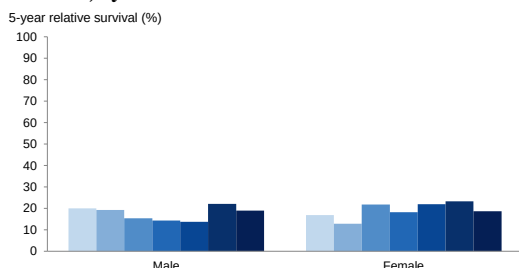
Brain (C71)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

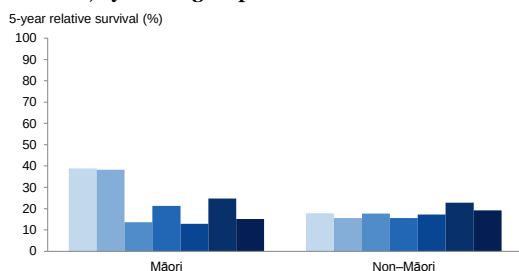
Survival for total population



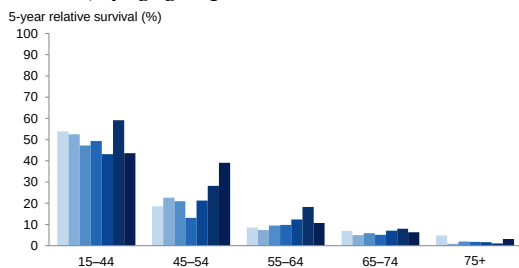
Survival, by sex



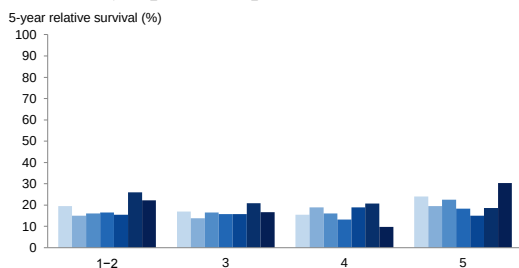
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival remained low between 1998 and 2011.
- Male and female survival were similar and both fluctuated over time.
- Survival for Māori varied more over time than non-Māori survival.
- Survival was better for younger people with brain cancer than for older people, but without any clear trends within each age group over time.
- There was no clear trend for survival by deprivation quintile over time.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	18.8	16.7	17.6	15.9	16.8	22.9	18.8
Male	20.1	19.4	15.4	14.3	13.8	22.1	18.9
Female	16.8	12.9	21.9	18.2	21.9	23.3	18.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	38.9	38.3	13.6	21.2	12.9	24.7	15.1
Male	23.2	34.8	15.6	22.4	10.2	18.5	19.9
Female	-	39.2	10.2	24.2	12.8	31.7	12.4
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	17.9	15.6	17.7	15.5	17.2	22.8	19.2
Male	19.8	18.7	15.3	14.0	14.0	22.4	19.0
Female	14.9	11.4	22.2	17.9	22.5	22.6	19.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	53.8	52.5	47.3	49.4	43.2	59.2	43.6
45–54	18.5	22.6	21.0	13.2	21.2	28.2	39.1
55–64	8.5	7.4	9.4	9.8	12.4	18.3	10.8
65–74	6.9	4.9	5.9	5.1	7.0	8.0	6.3
75+	4.8	1.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.1	3.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	19.5	15.0	16.1	16.6	15.4	26.0	22.2
3	16.9	13.7	16.6	15.8	15.8	20.8	16.7
4	15.5	18.8	16.1	13.2	18.9	20.7	9.8
5	24.0	19.5	22.5	18.2	15.0	18.6	30.3

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

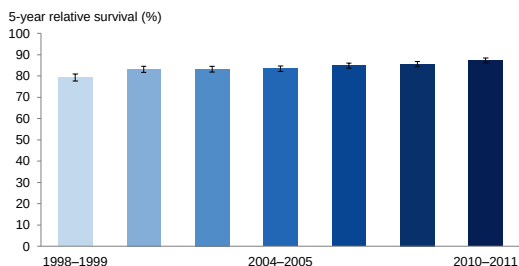
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

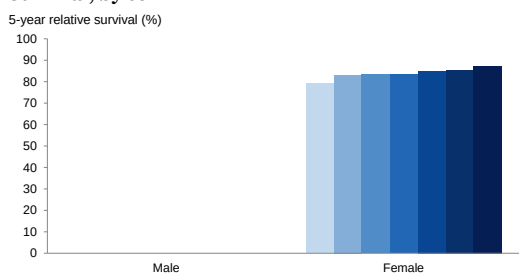
Breast – female (C50)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

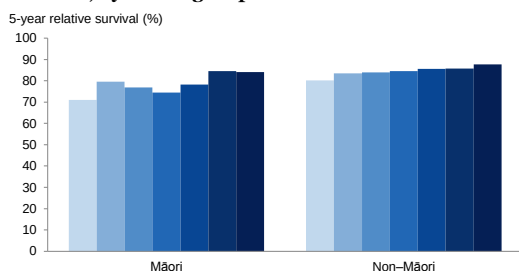
Survival for total population



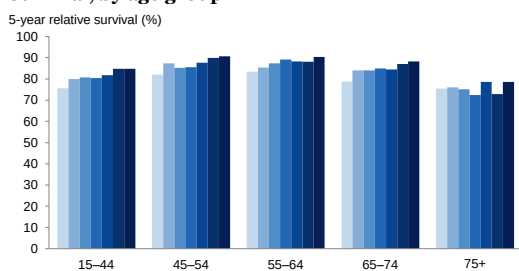
Survival, by sex



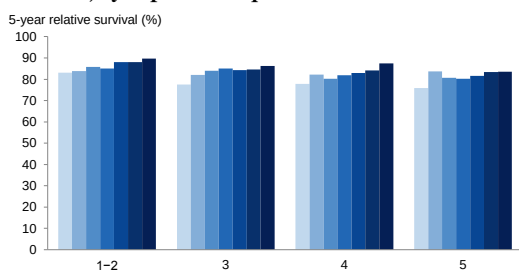
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival increased steadily over time from 79.3% to 87.3% between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival for non-Māori women was slightly better than for Māori women.
- There was an upward trend in survival for all age groups over time except for women aged 75+ years.
- Women residing in the least deprived areas continued to have the best survival.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	79.3	83.1	83.2	83.5	84.9	85.6	87.3
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	79.3	83.1	83.2	83.5	84.9	85.6	87.3

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	71.1	79.6	76.9	74.4	78.2	84.5	84.1
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	71.1	79.6	76.9	74.4	78.2	84.5	84.1
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	80.1	83.5	83.9	84.5	85.6	85.7	87.7
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	80.1	83.5	83.9	84.5	85.6	85.7	87.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	75.6	79.9	80.7	80.3	81.8	84.8	84.7
45–54	82.1	87.3	85.2	85.5	87.6	89.9	90.7
55–64	83.4	85.4	87.4	89.2	88.3	88.1	90.4
65–74	78.7	83.9	84.0	84.9	84.5	87.1	88.2
75+	75.4	76.0	75.0	72.5	78.6	72.8	78.6

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	83.2	83.9	85.7	85.1	88.0	88.0	89.6
3	77.5	82.0	84.0	85.1	84.3	84.5	86.3
4	77.8	82.2	80.2	81.8	82.9	84.1	87.4
5	75.8	83.8	80.7	80.2	81.6	83.4	83.5

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

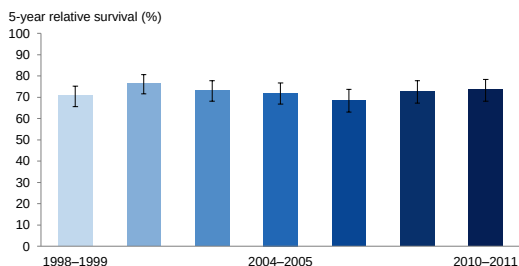
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

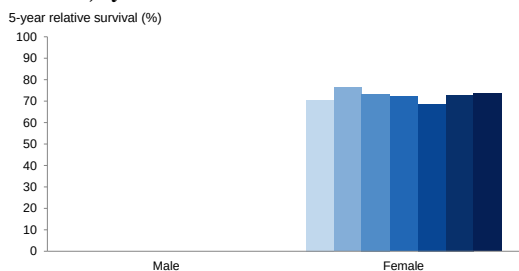
Cervix (C53)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

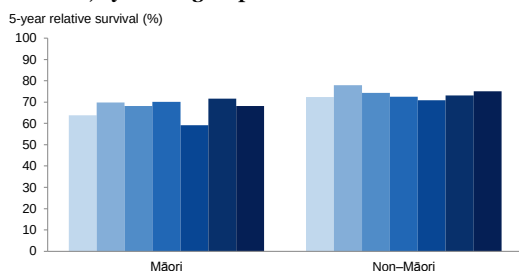
Survival for total population



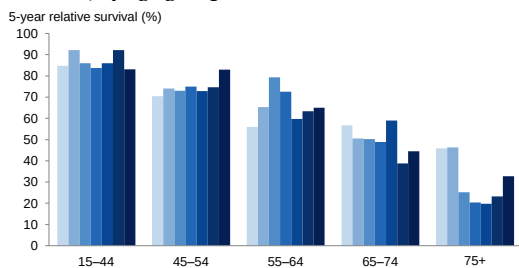
Survival, by sex



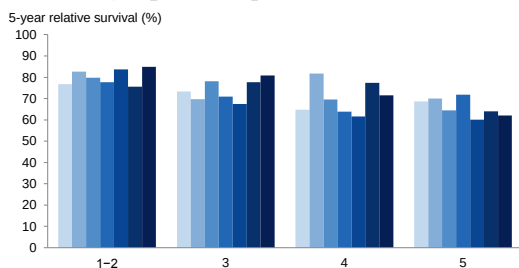
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival fluctuated around 72% between 1998 and 2011.
- There was no apparent trend in survival by ethnic group. Non-Māori women continued to have better survival than Māori women over time.
- Survival was substantially better for younger women with cervical cancer than for older women, but without any clear trends within each age group over time.
- Survival was better for women residing in the least deprived areas, but there was no clear trend for survival within deprivation quintiles over time.
- Cervical screening may affect survival. Screening finds cervical tumours at the pre-cancerous stage (not included in this data), potentially resulting in a decrease in the number of actual cancers registered, but an increase in the proportion of registered cancers at an aggressive or advanced stage, increasing the likelihood of death.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	70.6	76.4	73.2	72.1	68.6	72.8	73.7
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	70.6	76.4	73.2	72.1	68.6	72.8	73.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	63.8	69.9	68.2	70.1	59.1	71.6	68.2
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	63.8	69.9	68.2	70.1	59.1	71.6	68.2
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	72.4	78.0	74.4	72.5	70.9	73.1	75.0
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	72.4	78.0	74.4	72.5	70.9	73.1	75.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	84.8	92.2	86.0	83.7	86.0	92.2	83.1
45–54	70.5	74.1	73.0	74.9	72.8	74.7	82.9
55–64	56.0	65.4	79.3	72.5	59.7	63.4	65.1
65–74	56.7	50.5	50.3	48.8	59.0	38.7	44.4
75+	45.8	46.3	25.2	20.4	19.8	23.3	32.8

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	76.8	82.7	79.8	77.7	83.7	75.6	84.8
3	73.3	69.7	78.1	71.0	67.5	77.6	80.8
4	64.8	81.7	69.6	63.9	61.5	77.3	71.5
5	68.6	69.9	64.5	71.8	60.1	64.0	62.1

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

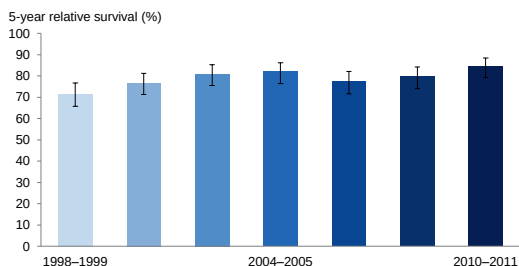
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

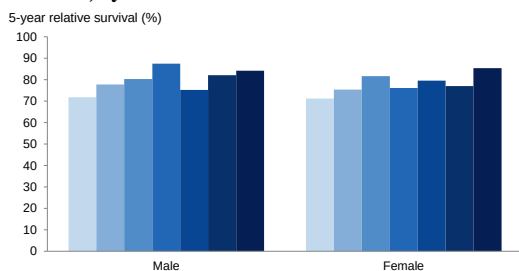
Childhood cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47, ages 0–14)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

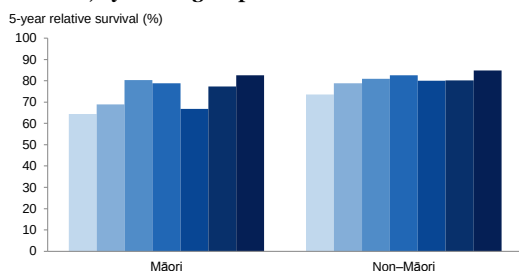
Survival for total population



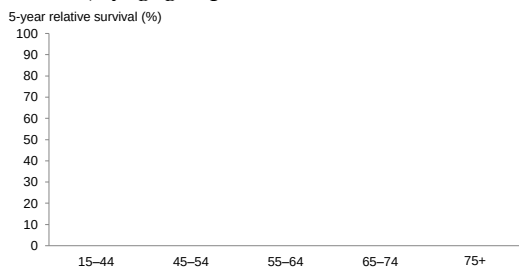
Survival, by sex



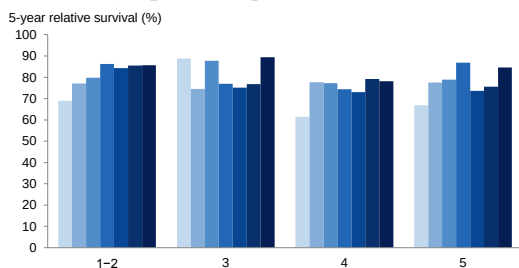
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival for children with cancer improved between 1998 and 2011.
- Male and female survival were comparable and showed a general upward trend over time.
- Māori children had worse survival than non-Māori children over time.
- Survival improved for children living in deprivation quintiles 1–2.
- A large proportion of childhood cancers were blood cancers. From 2003 some leukaemias were instead registered as chronic myeloproliferative disorders and myelodysplastic syndromes (D45–D47). This may account for the decrease in survival in 2006.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	71.6	76.7	80.9	81.9	77.4	79.7	84.5
Male	71.8	77.7	80.3	87.5	75.2	82.0	84.1
Female	71.1	75.4	81.7	76.2	79.5	77.0	85.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	64.4	68.9	80.4	78.8	66.8	77.3	82.6
Male	48.7	76.4	85.1	88.5	63.1	82.9	81.2
Female	79.1	63.3	73.5	64.3	69.5	71.3	84.4
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	73.5	78.8	80.9	82.6	80.0	80.3	84.9
Male	77.5	78.0	79.0	87.0	78.6	81.6	85.0
Female	68.2	79.8	83.2	78.5	81.4	78.3	84.9

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45–54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55–64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65–74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	69.0	77.0	79.7	86.3	84.3	85.5	85.7
3	88.8	74.5	87.7	76.9	75.1	76.7	89.4
4	61.5	77.7	77.2	74.4	73.1	79.2	78.1
5	66.9	77.5	78.9	86.9	73.6	75.6	84.6

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

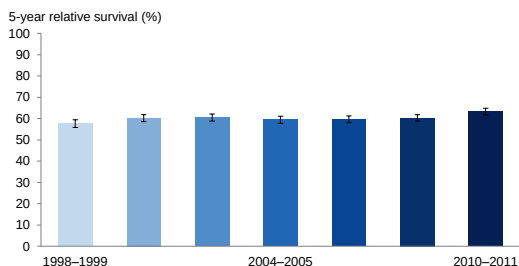
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

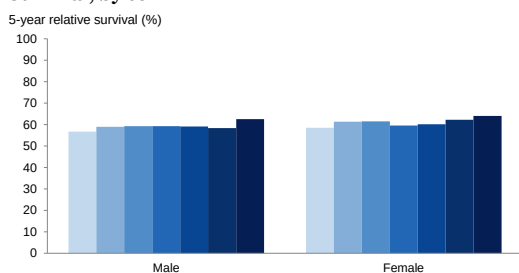
Colorectum and anus (C18–C21)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

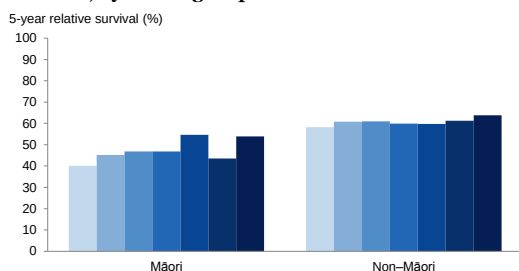
Survival for total population



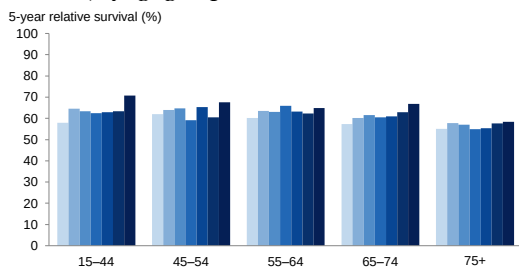
Survival, by sex



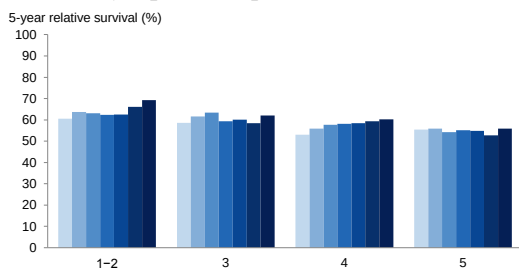
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival changed little between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival for females was better than for males over time.
- Māori patients had lower survival than non-Māori patients. Survival improved slightly over time for non-Māori.
- Survival was marginally better in younger people with colorectal cancer than in older people over time.
- Survival improved over time for patients residing in deprivation quintile 4 but there were no clear trends within other deprivation quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	57.6	60.2	60.5	59.4	59.6	60.3	63.3
Male	56.7	59.0	59.3	59.3	59.1	58.4	62.6
Female	58.6	61.4	61.5	59.5	60.1	62.2	64.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	40.1	45.2	46.8	46.8	54.7	43.5	53.9
Male	44.3	47.3	37.9	47.5	47.1	36.8	46.4
Female	35.0	42.3	59.5	45.4	65.4	51.7	62.2
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	58.2	60.7	61.0	60.0	59.8	61.2	63.8
Male	57.1	59.4	60.4	59.9	59.6	59.6	63.5
Female	59.3	62.0	61.6	60.1	60.0	62.7	64.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	57.9	64.6	63.4	62.5	62.9	63.3	70.8
45–54	62.0	63.9	64.8	59.1	65.3	60.5	67.6
55–64	60.3	63.4	63.1	66.0	63.3	62.2	64.8
65–74	57.4	60.1	61.5	60.5	61.0	62.9	66.8
75+	55.1	57.7	57.0	55.0	55.4	57.7	58.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	60.5	63.7	63.2	62.3	62.5	66.1	69.2
3	58.6	61.5	63.4	59.3	60.2	58.5	62.1
4	53.0	55.9	57.7	58.1	58.4	59.3	60.3
5	55.4	55.9	54.3	55.1	54.8	52.7	55.9

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

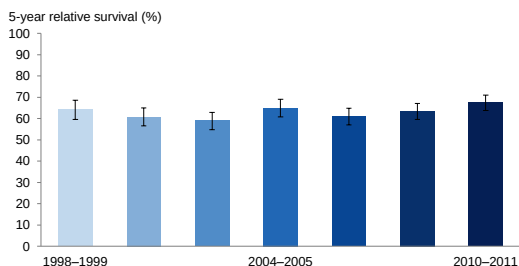
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

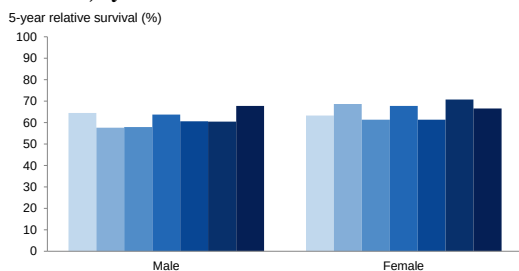
Head, neck and larynx (C00–C14, C32)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

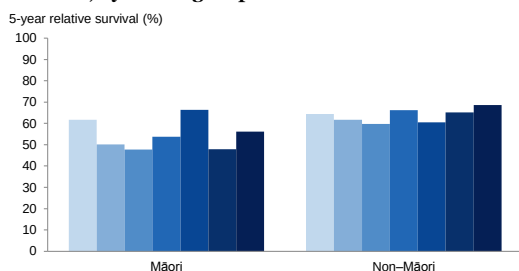
Survival for total population



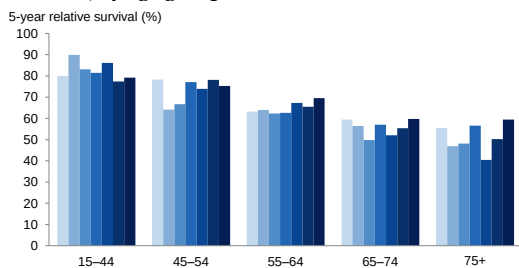
Survival, by sex



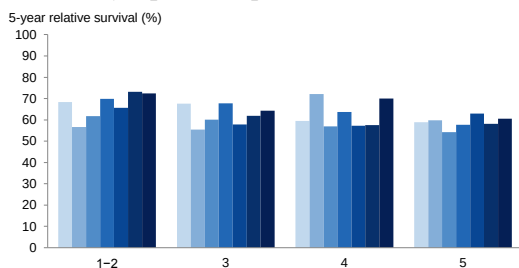
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival fluctuated between 1998 and 2011 and was highest in the 2010–11 period.
- Survival was generally better for females than for males over time.
- Survival for Māori was lower and more varied than non-Māori survival over time.
- Survival was better for younger people than for older people, but there was no clear trend within age groups over time.
- Survival was generally better for patients residing in less deprived areas, but there was no clear trend for survival within deprivation quintiles over time.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	64.2	60.8	58.9	65.0	61.0	63.4	67.5
Male	64.5	57.7	57.9	63.7	60.6	60.5	67.8
Female	63.2	68.7	61.3	67.8	61.4	70.7	66.6

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	61.7	50.1	47.7	53.7	66.3	47.9	56.2
Male	64.9	40.0	50.1	49.2	63.3	41.5	45.3
Female	51.4	66.6	52.1	62.0	75.4	63.1	88.0
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	64.3	61.7	59.8	66.2	60.5	65.2	68.6
Male	64.5	59.1	58.4	65.3	60.4	62.6	70.1
Female	63.7	68.2	62.9	67.9	60.3	71.5	64.8

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	80.0	89.9	83.2	81.5	86.1	77.4	79.2
45–54	78.3	64.2	66.6	77.0	74.0	78.1	75.3
55–64	63.2	63.9	62.4	62.5	67.3	65.5	69.5
65–74	59.4	56.4	49.7	57.0	52.0	55.4	59.8
75+	55.5	47.0	48.2	56.5	40.4	50.2	59.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	68.3	56.7	61.8	69.8	65.7	73.1	72.5
3	67.6	55.5	60.1	67.8	57.9	61.9	64.2
4	59.5	72.2	57.0	63.7	57.2	57.6	70.0
5	58.9	59.8	54.2	57.6	62.9	58.2	60.5

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

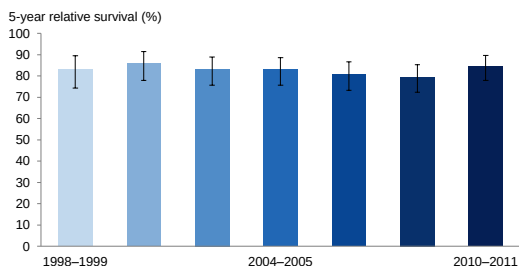
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

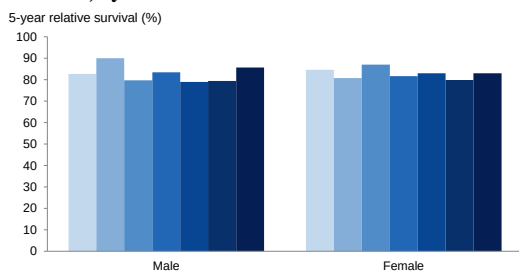
Hodgkin lymphoma (C81)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

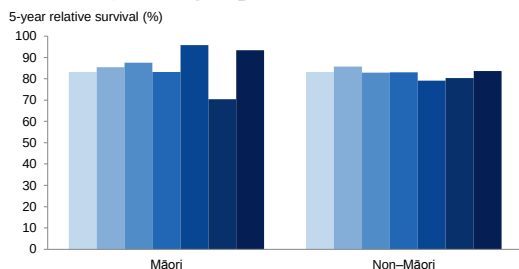
Survival for total population



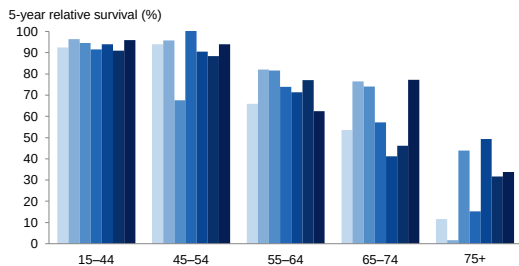
Survival, by sex



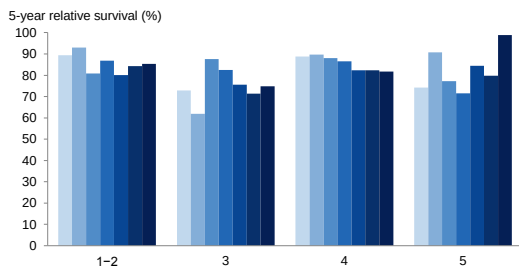
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival was relatively constant between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival for males and females was comparable over time.
- Survival for Māori was more variable than for non-Māori over time.
- Survival was better for younger people with Hodgkin lymphoma than for older people, but without any clear trends within each age group over time.
- There was no clear relationship between survival and deprivation level.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	83.0	85.8	83.3	83.0	80.8	79.5	84.5
Male	82.6	90.1	79.8	83.5	78.9	79.4	85.7
Female	84.6	80.7	87.0	81.7	83.0	79.9	83.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	83.2	85.4	87.6	83.1	95.8	70.4	93.3
Male	85.1	87.0	102.6	78.3	89.2	73.9	84.9
Female	70.6	85.5	74.1	89.3	103.5	67.9	102.2
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	83.2	85.8	83.0	83.0	79.2	80.4	83.7
Male	82.8	90.4	77.8	83.7	78.3	79.8	85.6
Female	85.2	80.1	88.8	80.8	80.2	81.4	81.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	92.4	96.4	94.7	91.6	93.9	91.0	95.9
45–54	94.0	95.8	67.6	101.7	90.6	88.3	93.9
55–64	65.9	82.1	81.6	73.8	71.3	77.1	62.5
65–74	53.6	76.5	74.1	57.2	41.1	46.2	77.3
75+	11.6	1.6	43.8	15.3	49.3	31.7	33.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	89.4	93.0	80.9	86.8	80.1	84.3	85.3
3	72.9	61.9	87.6	82.5	75.6	71.4	74.8
4	88.8	89.7	88.1	86.5	82.4	82.3	81.7
5	74.2	90.8	77.3	71.6	84.4	79.8	98.9

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

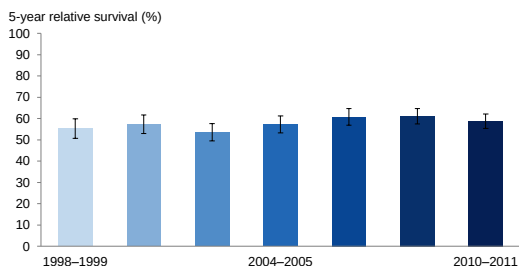
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

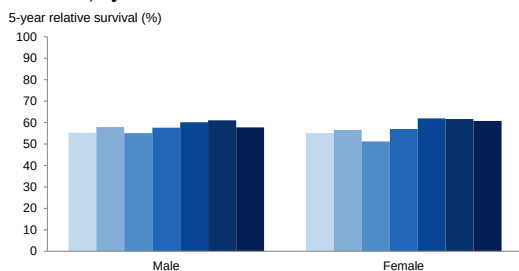
Kidney (C64–C66, C68)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

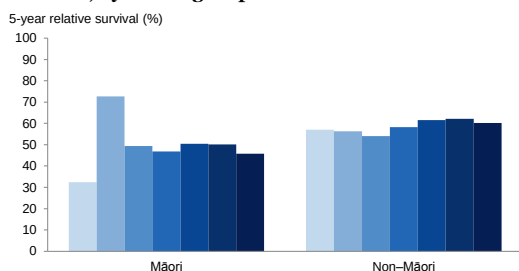
Survival for total population



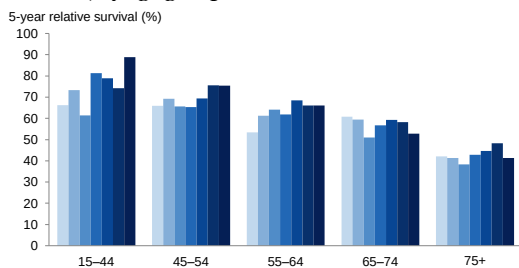
Survival, by sex



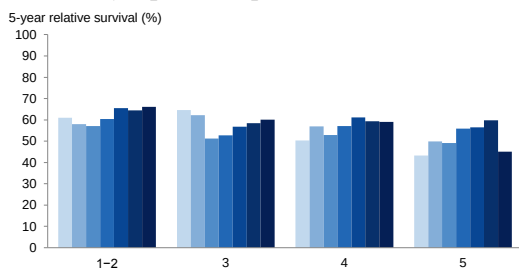
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival fluctuated between 1998 and 2011 for all patients.
- Māori survival was lower than non-Māori survival between 1998 and 2011, except for the period 2000–01.
- Survival was better for younger people with kidney cancer than for older people.
- Survival was generally better for patients residing in less deprived areas, but there was no clear trend for survival within deprivation quintiles over time.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	55.4	57.4	53.6	57.4	60.8	61.2	58.8
Male	55.2	57.9	55.1	57.6	60.2	61.0	57.8
Female	55.0	56.6	51.3	57.1	61.9	61.7	60.8

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	32.4	72.6	49.4	46.9	50.4	50.2	45.8
Male	30.2	66.5	55.3	47.5	46.5	45.8	45.0
Female	33.5	86.3	39.7	44.3	57.6	57.0	45.8
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	57.0	56.4	54.0	58.3	61.6	62.2	60.2
Male	56.8	57.2	55.1	58.3	61.3	62.3	59.0
Female	56.8	55.1	52.3	58.2	62.2	62.2	62.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	66.3	73.4	61.4	81.3	78.9	74.3	88.8
45–54	65.9	69.2	65.6	65.3	69.4	75.6	75.4
55–64	53.4	61.3	64.1	61.9	68.4	66.1	66.1
65–74	60.8	59.5	51.0	56.7	59.2	58.2	52.9
75+	42.1	41.4	38.4	42.8	44.6	48.3	41.3

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	61.0	57.9	57.2	60.4	65.4	64.5	66.1
3	64.6	62.3	51.3	52.7	56.8	58.5	60.2
4	50.3	57.0	52.8	57.1	61.1	59.3	59.0
5	43.3	49.9	49.1	55.8	56.4	59.8	45.1

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

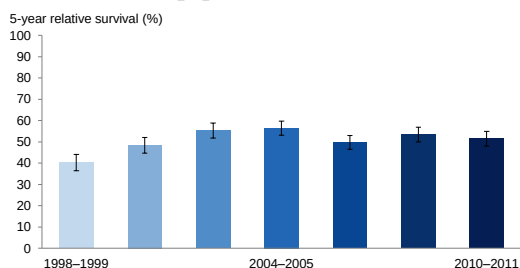
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

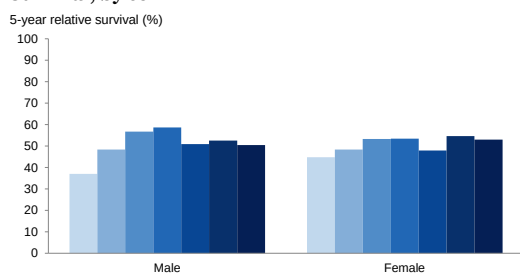
Leukaemia (C91–C95)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

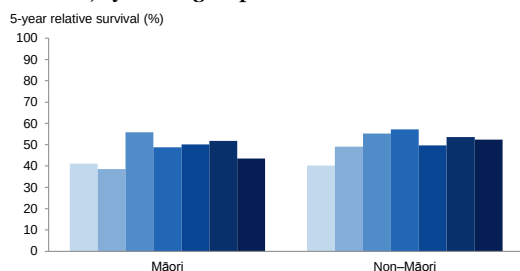
Survival for total population



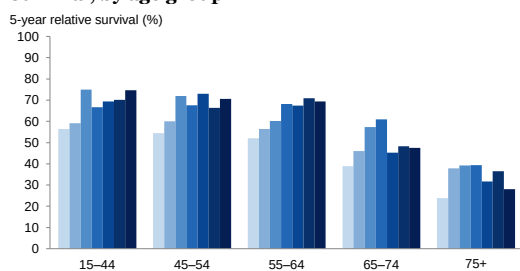
Survival, by sex



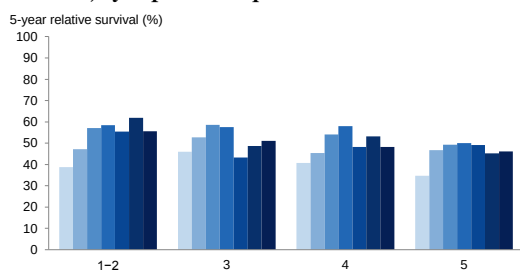
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- A coding change in 2003 resulted in some leukaemias being coded outside of C91–C95.
- There was no clear trend in five-year survival by sex.
- Survival for Māori varied more over time than for non-Māori and was generally lower.
- Survival showed an upward trend for patients aged 15–44 and 55–64 years and was better for younger people with leukaemia than for older people.
- Survival was slightly better for patients residing in less deprived areas but there was no clear trend for survival within deprivation quintiles over time.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	40.2	48.4	55.3	56.5	49.7	53.5	51.5
Male	37.0	48.4	56.8	58.7	51.0	52.6	50.5
Female	44.8	48.4	53.3	53.5	48.0	54.7	53.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	41.2	38.5	55.9	48.7	50.1	51.8	43.5
Male	46.9	38.4	59.1	42.7	42.1	46.1	43.8
Female	39.5	38.0	49.9	56.7	61.9	57.4	42.5
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	40.2	49.1	55.2	57.1	49.7	53.5	52.4
Male	36.6	49.2	56.6	60.0	51.8	53.1	51.2
Female	45.3	49.0	53.3	53.2	46.8	54.3	54.2

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	56.4	59.1	74.9	66.7	69.3	70.1	74.6
45–54	54.4	60.0	71.9	67.6	73.1	66.3	70.6
55–64	52.0	56.4	60.2	68.2	67.4	71.0	69.4
65–74	38.9	46.0	57.3	61.0	45.2	48.3	47.5
75+	23.9	37.8	39.3	39.3	31.7	36.5	28.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	38.8	47.2	57.2	58.4	55.5	61.8	55.6
3	45.9	52.8	58.5	57.6	43.3	48.7	51.1
4	40.7	45.3	54.2	58.0	48.3	53.1	48.3
5	34.7	46.7	49.3	50.0	49.2	45.3	46.1

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

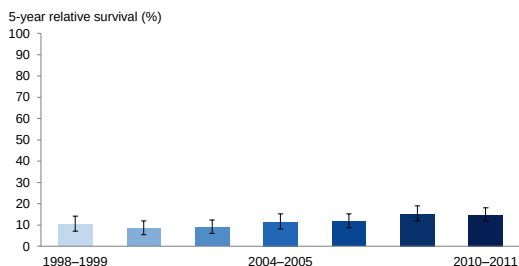
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

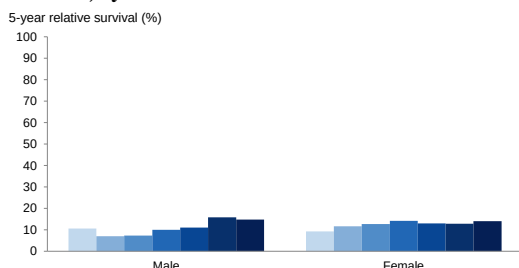
Liver (C22)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

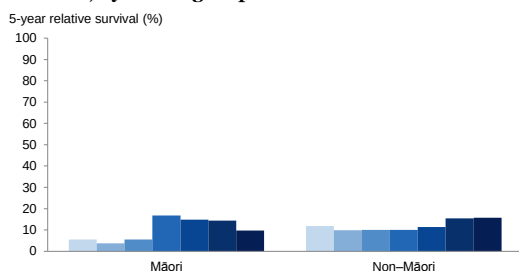
Survival for total population



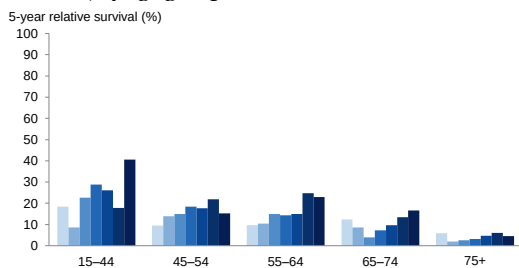
Survival, by sex



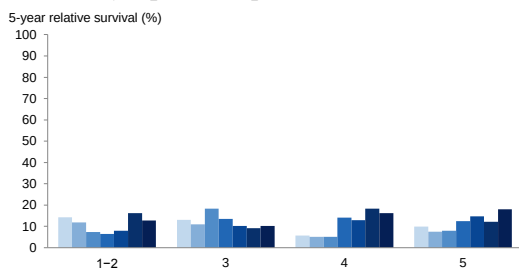
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival remained low between 1998 and 2011.
- Both males and females had poor survival over time.
- Survival for non-Māori improved slightly over time, but survival for Māori fluctuated over time.
- Survival was better for younger people with liver cancer than for older people: survival was less than 6% for the 75+ years age group.
- There was a slight improvement in survival over time for people residing in deprivation quintiles 4 and 5.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	10.3	8.3	8.9	11.4	11.8	15.3	14.7
Male	10.6	7.1	7.4	10.1	11.1	15.9	14.9
Female	9.4	11.7	12.7	14.2	13.0	12.9	14.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	5.6	3.8	5.5	16.8	14.8	14.4	9.8
Male	4.5	2.8	4.1	10.6	12.5	15.5	9.7
Female	-	6.7	14.6	49.8	24.3	10.1	9.9
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	11.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	11.4	15.4	15.7
Male	13.3	8.6	8.9	9.7	11.4	16.1	16.0
Female	9.1	12.2	12.4	9.9	11.6	13.1	14.6

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	18.4	8.7	22.7	28.9	26.1	17.8	40.6
45–54	9.5	13.8	14.9	18.3	17.6	21.9	15.2
55–64	9.7	10.4	14.9	14.3	14.9	24.7	23.0
65–74	12.4	8.6	3.9	7.3	9.6	13.4	16.6
75+	5.8	2.0	2.6	3.2	4.7	6.0	4.5

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	14.3	11.9	7.3	6.4	7.9	16.2	12.7
3	13.1	11.0	18.4	13.5	10.2	9.1	10.1
4	5.6	5.1	5.1	14.2	12.9	18.2	16.1
5	9.9	7.5	7.9	12.4	14.7	12.1	18.0

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

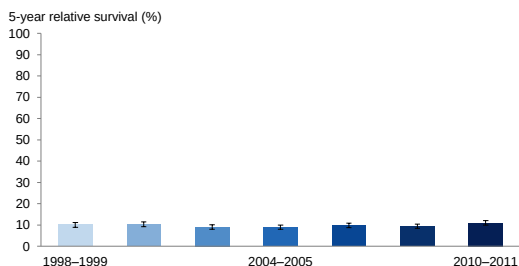
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

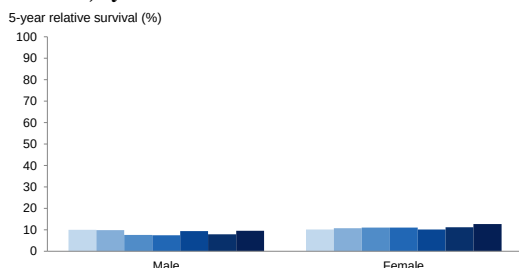
Lung (C33–C34)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

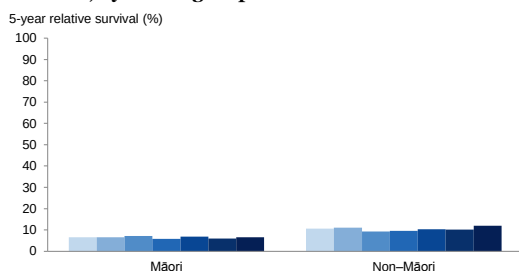
Survival for total population



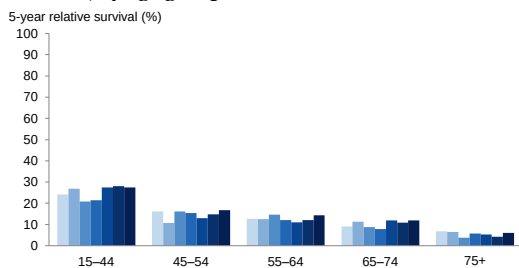
Survival, by sex



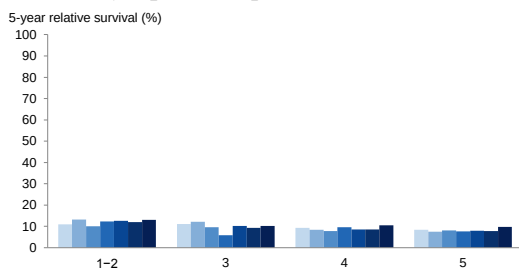
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival was low between 1998 and 2011, ranging from 9.0% to 11.0%.
- Survival for females was slightly better than for males, but both males and females had poor survival over time.
- Survival for non-Māori was slightly better than for Māori over time.
- Survival for young people (15–44 years) with lung cancer was 3.6–6.7 times the survival for older people (75+ years).
- Survival was generally better for patients residing in less deprived areas, but survival was low in all deprivation quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	10.1	10.3	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.4	11.0
Male	10.0	9.9	7.6	7.5	9.5	7.9	9.5
Female	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.3	11.2	12.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	6.6	6.6	7.1	5.9	6.9	5.9	6.5
Male	6.8	6.7	3.5	4.8	7.9	4.8	6.2
Female	6.3	6.6	11.7	7.0	6.5	7.0	6.7
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	10.7	11.0	9.3	9.5	10.4	10.2	11.9
Male	10.4	10.5	8.2	7.8	9.7	8.4	10.1
Female	11.2	11.9	11.0	12.2	11.2	12.5	14.2

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	24.1	26.8	20.8	21.4	27.5	28.0	27.4
45–54	16.1	10.8	16.2	15.4	13.0	14.8	16.7
55–64	12.6	12.6	14.6	12.1	11.0	12.1	14.4
65–74	9.1	11.3	8.8	7.9	11.9	10.8	11.9
75+	6.7	6.5	3.7	5.7	5.3	4.2	6.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	11.0	13.2	10.0	12.3	12.5	12.0	13.0
3	11.0	12.1	9.5	5.9	10.2	9.2	10.1
4	9.2	8.4	7.8	9.7	8.5	8.6	10.5
5	8.4	7.5	8.1	7.7	8.0	7.7	9.7

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

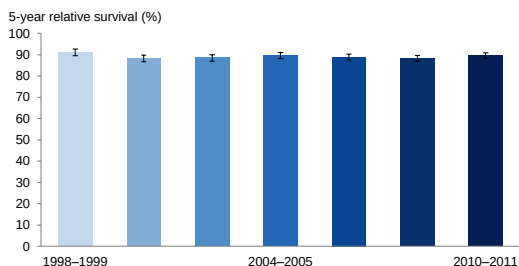
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

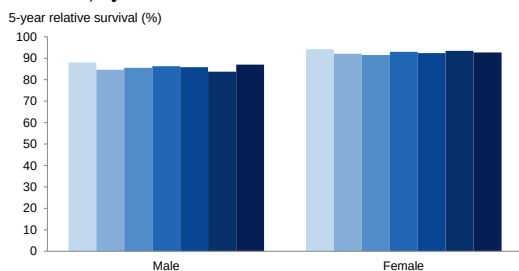
Melanoma (C43)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

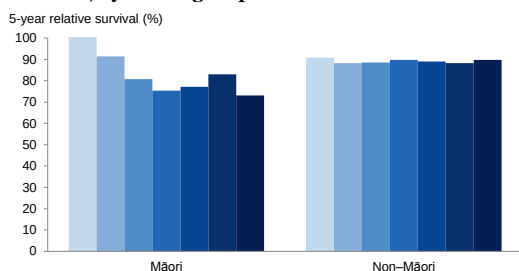
Survival for total population



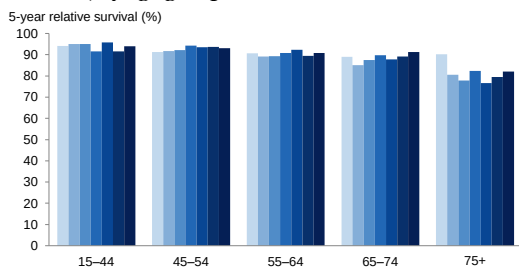
Survival, by sex



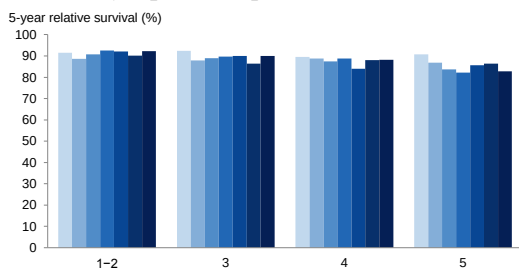
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival for melanoma was consistently high between 1998 and 2011.
- Female survival was consistently better than male survival over time.
- Māori survival generally declined between 1998 and 2011, although Māori numbers for melanoma are low compared to non-Māori. There was no real change in non-Māori survival.
- Survival was slightly better for younger people with melanoma than for older people, but without any clear trends within each age group over time.
- Survival was generally better for patients residing in less deprived areas, but there was no clear trend for survival within deprivation quintiles over time.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	91.0	88.3	88.5	89.5	88.9	88.3	89.6
Male	88.0	84.7	85.6	86.3	85.7	83.7	86.9
Female	94.1	92.0	91.5	92.9	92.4	93.5	92.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	102.3	91.5	80.8	75.3	77.1	83.0	73.1
Male	93.1	82.1	53.7	41.4	72.1	83.7	61.0
Female	108.1	93.2	93.0	95.7	80.7	82.3	84.6
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	90.9	88.2	88.6	89.7	89.1	88.3	89.8
Male	88.0	84.6	85.8	86.7	85.9	83.7	87.2
Female	93.9	92.0	91.5	92.9	92.5	93.6	92.8

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	94.1	95.0	95.0	91.6	95.8	91.6	93.9
45–54	91.2	91.7	92.2	94.2	93.6	93.7	93.1
55–64	90.6	89.2	89.4	90.8	92.3	89.5	90.8
65–74	89.0	85.0	87.5	89.7	87.8	89.2	91.3
75+	90.2	80.6	77.8	82.3	76.6	79.5	82.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	91.4	88.7	90.7	92.5	92.1	90.1	92.2
3	92.4	88.0	88.9	89.8	89.9	86.4	90.0
4	89.5	88.8	87.5	88.8	84.1	88.0	88.2
5	90.8	86.8	83.7	82.1	85.7	86.3	82.8

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

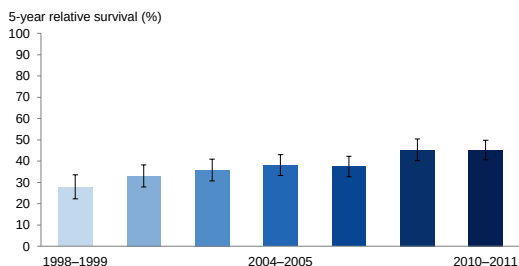
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

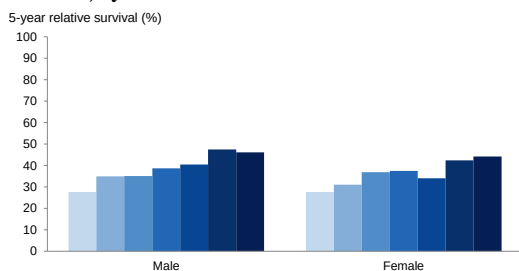
Myeloma (C90)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

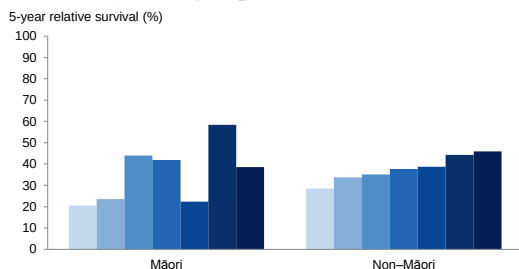
Survival for total population



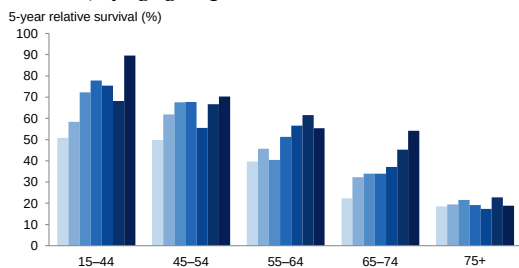
Survival, by sex



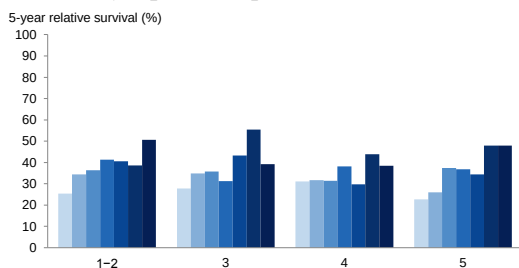
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival improved between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival for males was generally slightly better than female survival over time. Survival in both sexes showed a general upward trend.
- Survival for non-Māori steadily increased over time. Māori survival was more variable.
- Survival was better in 2010–11 compared to 1998–99 for all age groups and increased over time in patients aged 65–74 years. In other age groups there was no apparent trend in survival over time.
- Survival improved for all deprivation quintiles in recent years.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	27.8	32.9	35.8	38.1	37.5	45.3	45.2
Male	27.6	35.0	35.1	38.7	40.4	47.5	46.1
Female	27.7	31.0	36.9	37.5	34.1	42.4	44.2

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	20.5	23.5	44.0	41.9	22.3	58.4	38.6
Male	26.9	12.8	54.9	41.5	25.5	41.4	30.9
Female	20.7	44.4	30.9	40.8	14.6	65.6	43.2
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	28.6	33.8	35.1	37.7	38.7	44.3	46.0
Male	28.6	37.4	33.7	38.2	40.4	47.0	47.5
Female	28.5	30.1	37.2	37.3	36.6	40.6	44.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	50.8	58.3	72.2	77.8	75.4	68.2	89.6
45–54	49.7	61.9	67.6	67.8	55.6	66.7	70.3
55–64	39.7	45.7	40.5	51.3	56.6	61.5	55.3
65–74	22.3	32.3	34.0	33.9	37.2	45.3	54.1
75+	18.6	19.4	21.6	19.2	17.4	22.7	18.8

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	25.3	34.4	36.3	41.3	40.5	38.6	50.6
3	27.7	34.9	35.8	31.2	43.2	55.5	39.2
4	31.1	31.7	31.3	38.1	29.7	43.9	38.5
5	22.7	26.0	37.4	36.7	34.4	47.8	47.9

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

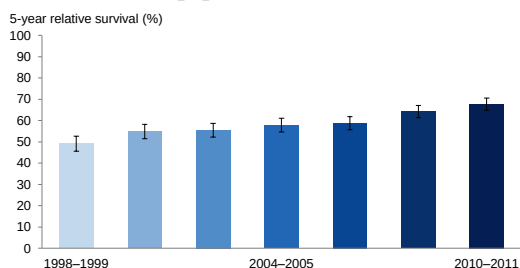
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

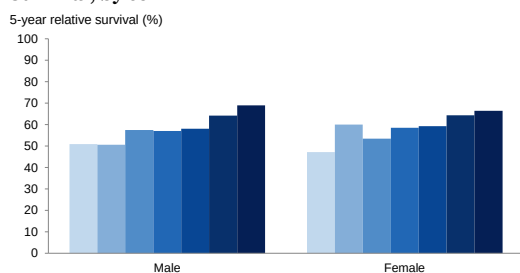
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (C82–C85, C96)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

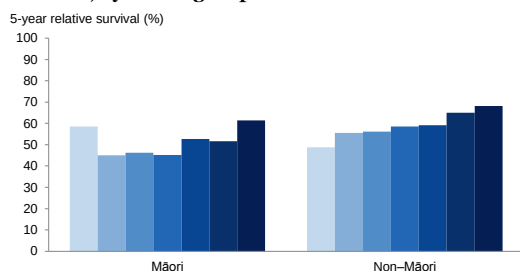
Survival for total population



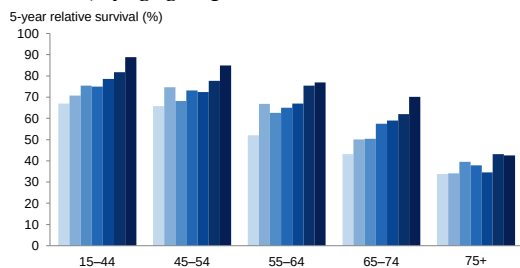
Survival, by sex



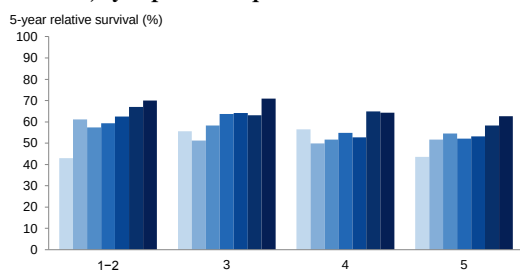
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival improved steadily from 49.2% to 67.8% between 1998 and 2011.
- Male and female survival were comparable. Survival improved over time for both sexes.
- Māori survival was consistently lower than non-Māori survival, except during 1998–99. Non-Māori survival increased steadily over time.
- There was a general upward trend in survival over time in all age groups. Survival was better for younger people than for older people.
- Survival generally improved for each deprivation quintile over time; little difference was apparent between deprivation quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	49.2	54.9	55.5	57.8	58.8	64.2	67.8
Male	50.9	50.6	57.5	57.0	58.1	64.2	69.0
Female	47.2	60.0	53.4	58.5	59.2	64.3	66.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	58.5	45.0	46.3	45.1	52.7	51.6	61.3
Male	58.9	43.2	48.6	34.5	54.0	59.1	57.7
Female	58.7	45.3	43.7	55.4	53.6	43.7	65.5
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	48.7	55.6	56.2	58.6	59.2	65.1	68.2
Male	50.5	51.1	58.1	58.5	58.5	64.6	69.7
Female	46.7	60.9	54.3	58.5	59.6	65.6	66.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	67.0	70.8	75.4	74.9	78.6	81.7	88.8
45–54	65.8	74.7	68.2	73.1	72.4	77.7	84.9
55–64	52.0	66.9	62.6	65.1	66.9	75.4	76.9
65–74	43.2	50.1	50.5	57.5	59.0	62.0	70.2
75+	33.8	34.2	39.6	37.9	34.5	43.1	42.5

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	42.9	61.1	57.4	59.4	62.5	67.0	70.0
3	55.6	51.2	58.2	63.7	64.2	63.0	70.9
4	56.5	49.9	51.7	54.8	52.7	64.9	64.2
5	43.5	51.6	54.6	52.2	53.2	58.4	62.6

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

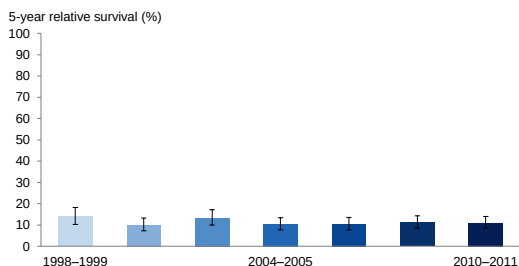
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

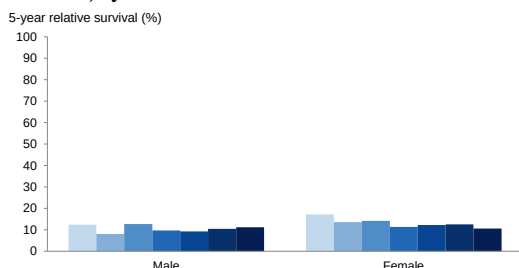
Oesophagus (C15)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

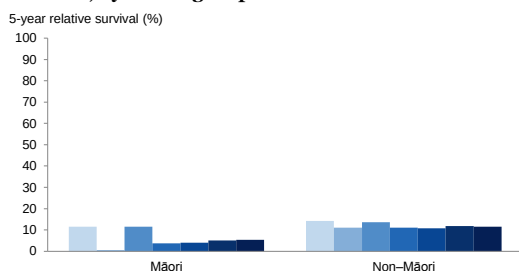
Survival for total population



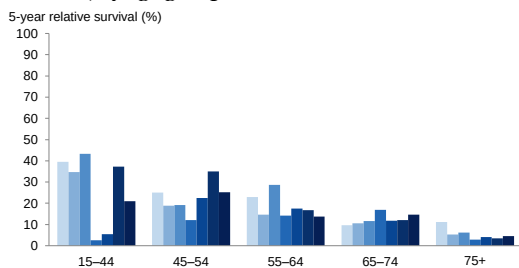
Survival, by sex



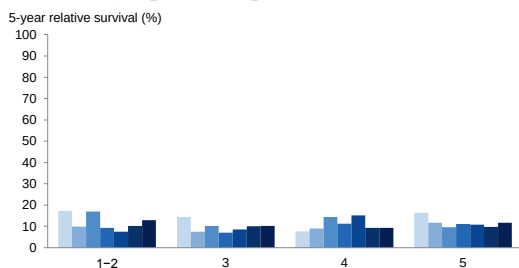
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- There was no improvement in survival between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival for females declined over time, but survival for both sexes was low between 1998 and 2011.
- Māori survival was more varied than non-Māori survival.
- Survival was better for younger people with oesophageal cancer than for older people, but without any clear trends within each age group over time.
- No real differences in survival were seen between deprivation groups, and survival was variable across time in all quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	14.0	10.0	13.3	10.4	10.4	11.2	11.1
Male	12.4	8.1	12.8	9.7	9.3	10.4	11.2
Female	17.1	13.7	14.2	11.4	12.3	12.5	10.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	11.5	0.6	11.6	3.7	4.0	5.0	5.4
Male	7.0	0.0	-	-	2.9	4.3	7.6
Female	-	7.4	25.9	7.9	7.7	6.0	0.3
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	14.2	11.0	13.7	11.0	10.7	11.9	11.6
Male	12.7	9.4	13.6	10.6	9.8	11.1	11.4
Female	17.0	13.9	13.7	12.0	12.2	13.2	11.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	39.6	34.6	43.3	2.5	5.5	37.3	21.0
45–54	25.1	18.8	19.1	12.0	22.5	35.0	25.2
55–64	22.9	14.7	28.6	14.2	17.5	16.8	13.7
65–74	9.6	10.6	11.6	16.8	11.7	12.1	14.7
75+	11.1	5.3	6.2	2.9	4.1	3.4	4.5

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	17.3	9.8	16.9	9.3	7.5	10.2	12.9
3	14.5	7.5	10.2	7.1	8.6	10.1	10.1
4	7.7	9.0	14.4	11.2	15.2	9.2	9.3
5	16.3	11.6	9.6	11.1	10.8	9.7	11.7

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

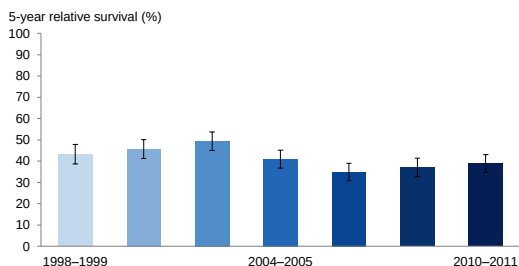
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

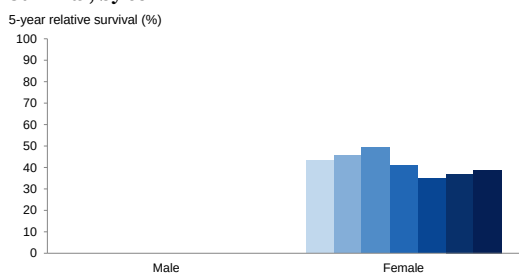
Ovary (C56)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

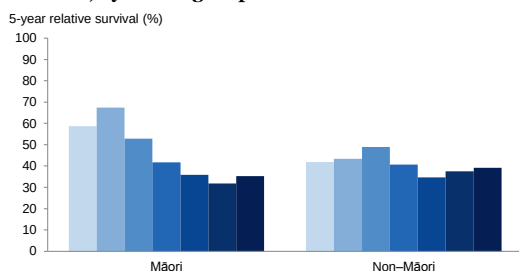
Survival for total population



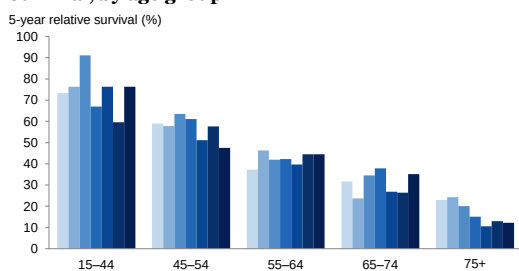
Survival, by sex



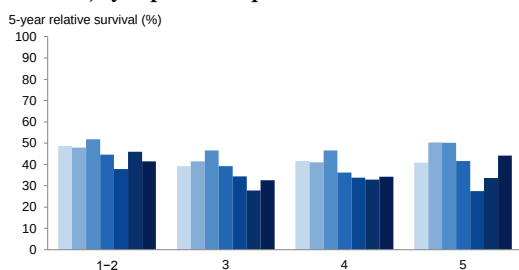
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- From 2003 a coding change resulted in ovarian cancers of borderline malignancy being excluded from registration.
- Survival fluctuated between 2004 and 2011.
- Non-Māori and Māori women had similar survival between 2004 and 2011. There was no clear trend in survival in either ethnic group.
- Survival was better for younger women with ovarian cancer than for older women, but without any clear trends within each age group over time.
- There was little difference in survival between deprivation quintiles and no apparent trend in survival over time.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	43.3	45.7	49.4	41.0	34.9	37.0	38.8
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	43.3	45.7	49.4	41.0	34.9	37.0	38.8

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	58.7	67.4	52.8	41.8	35.8	31.9	35.2
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	58.7	67.4	52.8	41.8	35.8	31.9	35.2
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	41.8	43.4	49.0	40.6	34.7	37.6	39.1
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	41.8	43.4	49.0	40.6	34.7	37.6	39.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	73.4	76.3	91.2	66.9	76.3	59.5	76.3
45–54	59.0	57.7	63.5	61.1	51.2	57.6	47.6
55–64	37.3	46.4	41.9	42.2	39.7	44.5	44.4
65–74	31.7	23.6	34.6	37.8	26.8	26.4	35.1
75+	22.9	24.2	20.0	15.1	10.6	13.0	12.2

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	48.7	47.9	51.8	44.6	37.9	45.9	41.4
3	39.3	41.5	46.6	39.2	34.4	27.8	32.6
4	41.5	41.0	46.6	36.2	33.8	32.9	34.2
5	40.8	50.3	50.1	41.6	27.5	33.7	44.1

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

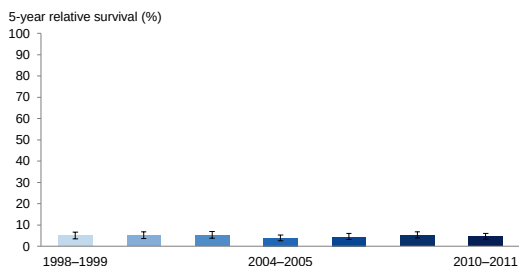
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

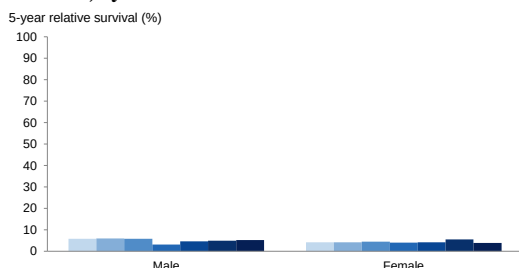
Pancreas (C25)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

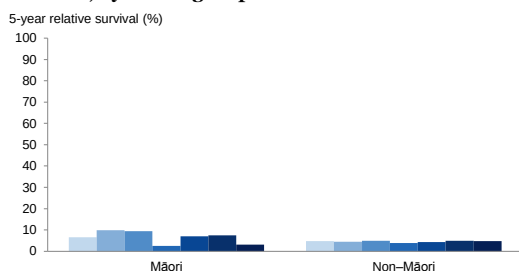
Survival for total population



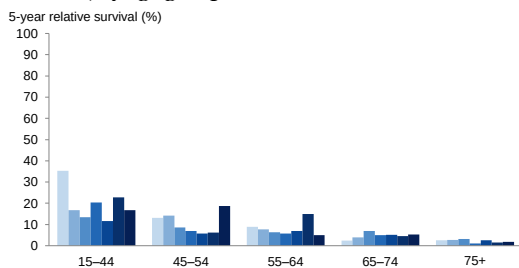
Survival, by sex



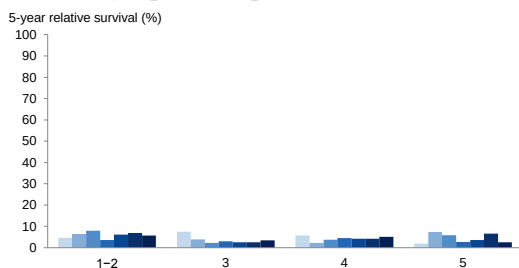
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival for pancreatic cancer did not improve between 1998 and 2011.
- Male and female survival were comparable and did not improve over time.
- Non-Māori survival was low and did not change over time. Māori survival was more variable but remained low.
- There was no apparent trend in survival by age group over time.
- There was no apparent trend in survival by deprivation quintile over time.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	5.0	5.0	5.2	3.8	4.4	5.2	4.6
Male	5.8	6.0	5.8	3.1	4.7	5.0	5.2
Female	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.1	5.5	4.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	6.5	9.9	9.5	2.5	7.0	7.5	3.2
Male	12.2	11.8	11.9	2.5	12.4	5.5	4.1
Female	3.3	8.1	7.3	2.3	3.9	10.1	2.1
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	4.8	4.4	4.8	3.8	4.3	4.9	4.7
Male	5.3	5.1	5.4	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.1
Female	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	5.1	4.3

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	35.4	16.8	13.5	20.3	11.7	22.8	16.8
45–54	13.2	14.1	8.6	6.9	5.7	6.3	18.7
55–64	8.9	7.8	6.3	5.8	7.0	14.9	4.9
65–74	2.5	4.0	7.0	4.9	5.2	4.5	5.2
75+	2.6	2.7	3.2	1.0	2.6	1.5	1.8

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	4.6	6.5	8.0	3.6	6.1	6.9	5.7
3	7.5	4.0	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.5
4	5.6	2.2	3.8	4.5	4.2	4.2	5.1
5	1.9	7.4	5.8	2.7	3.6	6.6	2.5

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

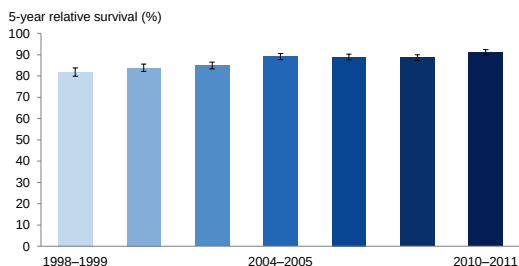
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#)
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

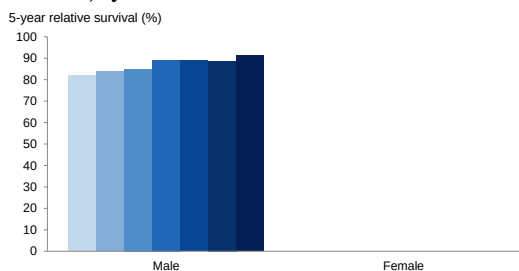
Prostate (C61)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

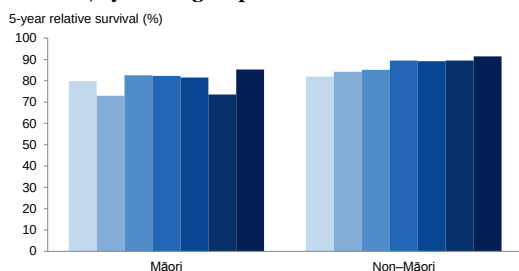
Survival for total population



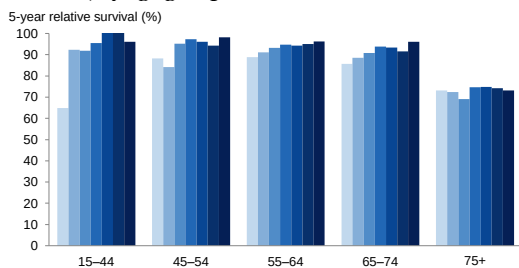
Survival, by sex



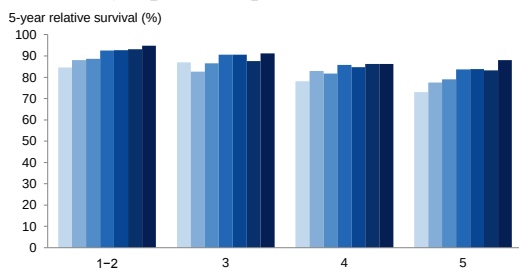
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival for prostate cancer improved between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival in the 2010–11 period was the highest since 1998–99.
- Māori men had lower and more varied survival than non-Māori men over time.
- There was an increased trend in survival for men aged 55–74 years over time. Survival continued to be substantially lower for men aged 75+ years.
- Survival was generally better for patients residing in less deprived areas. There was an upward trend in survival over time in most deprivation quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	81.9	83.8	85.0	89.1	88.9	88.7	91.1
Male	81.9	83.8	85.0	89.1	88.9	88.7	91.1
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	80.0	72.9	82.5	82.2	81.6	73.5	85.3
Male	80.0	72.9	82.5	82.2	81.6	73.5	85.3
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	81.9	84.3	85.1	89.5	89.3	89.5	91.4
Male	81.9	84.3	85.1	89.5	89.3	89.5	91.4
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	64.9	92.4	91.9	95.5	101.0	101.0	96.1
45–54	88.3	84.1	95.1	97.4	96.1	94.2	98.2
55–64	88.9	91.1	93.3	94.7	94.2	95.1	96.2
65–74	85.6	88.5	90.7	93.8	93.4	91.6	96.1
75+	73.1	72.5	69.2	74.7	74.9	74.2	73.2

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	84.6	88.0	88.6	92.6	92.7	93.1	94.9
3	87.0	82.6	86.6	90.6	90.6	87.6	91.1
4	78.2	82.9	81.8	85.8	84.7	86.2	86.3
5	73.0	77.5	79.0	83.7	83.8	83.3	88.0

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

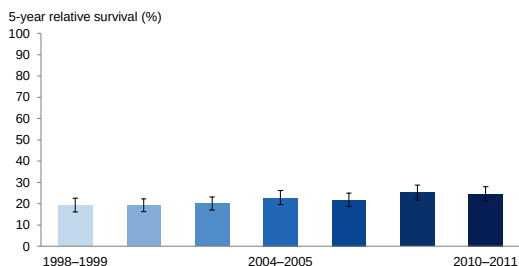
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

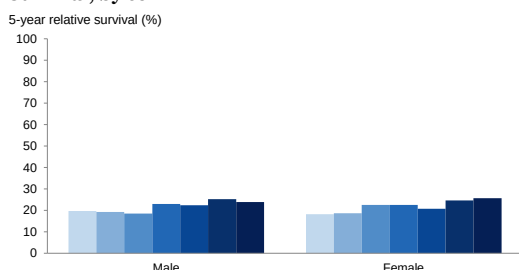
Stomach (C16)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

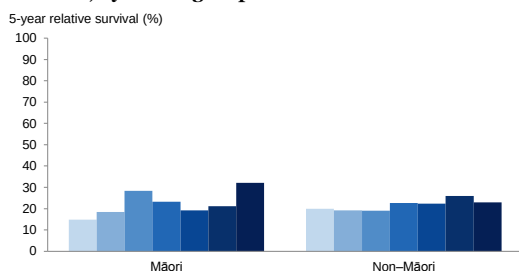
Survival for total population



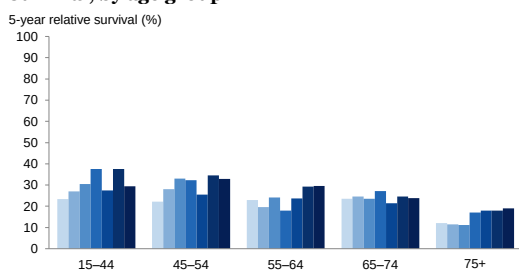
Survival, by sex



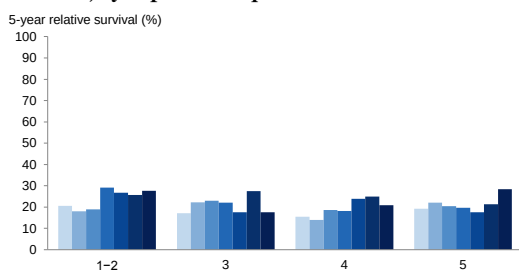
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival improved for stomach cancer slightly between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival for males and females was comparable over time. There was a general upward trend in survival for women.
- There was no apparent trend in survival by ethnic group. Survival for non-Māori changed little over time.
- Survival was better for younger people with stomach cancer than for older people, but without any clear trends within each age group over time.
- Survival varied over time within deprivation quintiles. There was no clear trend for survival within deprivation quintiles over time.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	19.2	19.2	20.0	22.8	21.7	25.1	24.6
Male	19.7	19.3	18.5	23.0	22.4	25.3	24.0
Female	18.2	18.6	22.6	22.6	20.7	24.6	25.6

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	14.9	18.4	28.3	23.3	19.2	21.2	32.1
Male	14.4	19.2	22.7	20.2	17.4	22.7	29.8
Female	15.8	16.9	38.4	26.8	20.7	19.6	34.1
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	20.0	19.2	19.0	22.6	22.3	26.0	22.9
Male	20.7	19.2	18.0	23.5	23.3	25.8	22.8
Female	18.6	18.9	20.5	21.5	20.7	26.2	23.0

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	23.4	27.0	30.5	37.5	27.5	37.6	29.4
45–54	22.2	28.0	33.0	32.3	25.5	34.6	32.9
55–64	22.9	19.6	24.1	17.9	23.7	29.2	29.5
65–74	23.5	24.5	23.5	27.1	21.4	24.6	23.8
75+	12.0	11.5	11.1	17.1	17.9	17.9	19.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	20.6	18.0	18.9	29.1	26.7	25.6	27.6
3	17.1	22.3	23.0	22.1	17.6	27.4	17.6
4	15.5	13.9	18.6	18.1	23.8	25.0	20.9
5	19.2	22.1	20.5	19.7	17.6	21.3	28.3

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

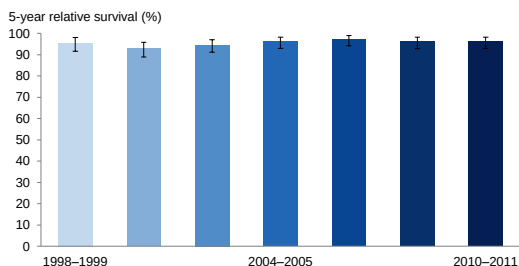
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

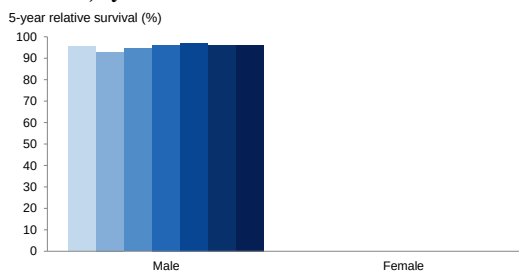
Testis (C62)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

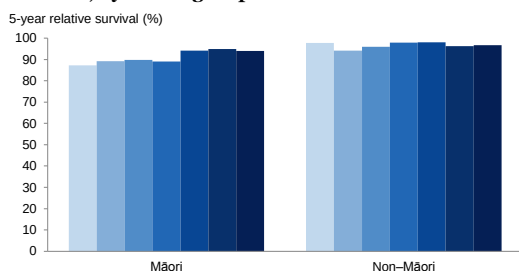
Survival for total population



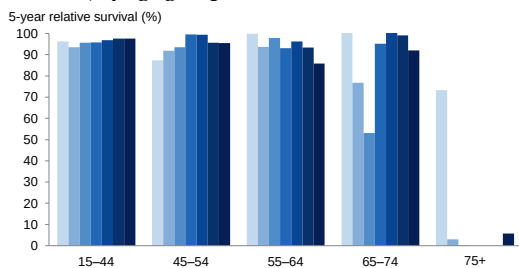
Survival, by sex



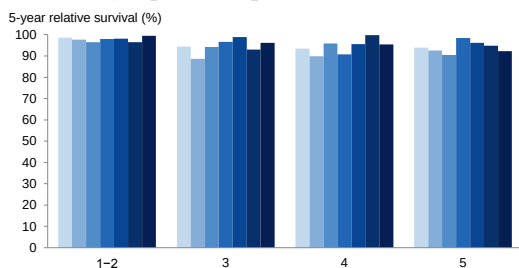
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival for testicular cancer remained high between 1998 and 2011. Testicular cancer had the highest five-year survival of all cancers analysed.
- Survival for non-Māori men was slightly better than for Māori survival over time. Since 2006 survival for Māori has increased, lessening the gap between the two groups.
- Low numbers of patients aged above 55 years prohibits meaningful comparison over time and between age groups.
- Survival was slightly better for patients residing in less deprived areas but there was no clear trend for survival within deprivation quintiles over time.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	95.6	92.9	94.7	96.2	97.2	96.1	96.1
Male	95.6	92.9	94.7	96.2	97.2	96.1	96.1
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	87.3	89.2	89.8	89.1	94.1	94.9	94.0
Male	87.3	89.2	89.8	89.1	94.1	94.9	94.0
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	97.7	94.1	95.9	97.9	98.1	96.3	96.7
Male	97.7	94.1	95.9	97.9	98.1	96.3	96.7
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	96.3	93.5	95.6	95.8	96.8	97.5	97.6
45–54	87.4	91.8	93.5	99.6	99.4	95.7	95.5
55–64	99.8	93.7	97.9	93.1	96.2	93.4	85.8
65–74	118.0	76.7	53.2	95.2	101.2	99.1	92.0
75+	73.3	3.0	0.0	-	-	-	5.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	98.6	97.7	96.5	98.0	98.1	96.4	99.5
3	94.4	88.7	94.2	96.6	98.8	93.0	96.1
4	93.5	89.9	95.9	90.8	95.6	99.8	95.4
5	93.9	92.5	90.5	98.5	96.1	94.8	92.3

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

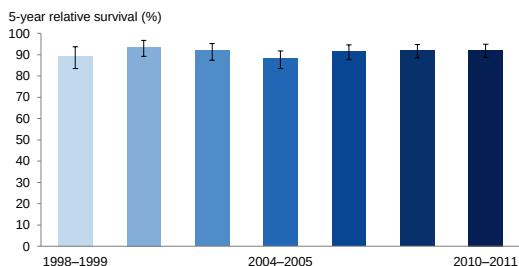
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

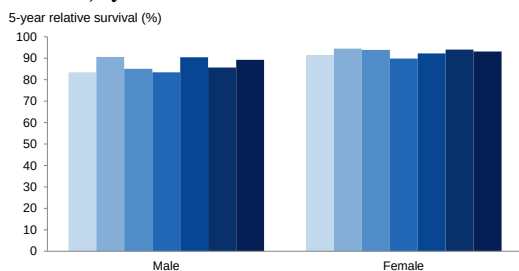
Thyroid (C73)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

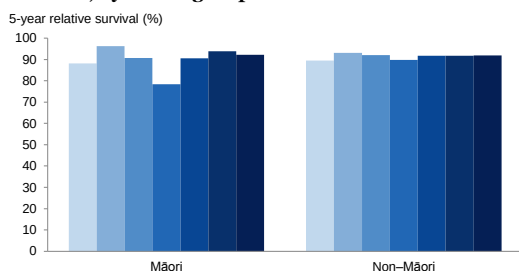
Survival for total population



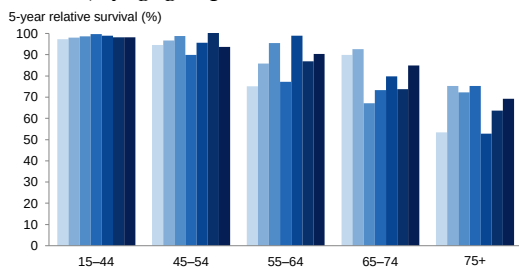
Survival, by sex



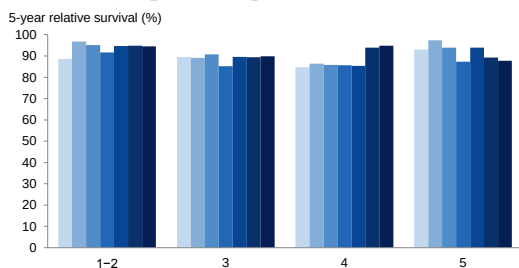
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival for thyroid cancer ranged from 88.1% to 93.5% between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival for females was better than for males over time.
- Survival for non-Māori was relatively constant over time. Survival for Māori was more varied.
- Survival was better for younger people with thyroid cancer than for older people, but without any clear trends within each age group over time.
- There was no clear trend in survival by deprivation quintile over time. Survival was similar across deprivation quintiles.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	89.3	93.5	91.9	88.1	91.6	92.0	92.1
Male	83.4	90.6	85.1	83.4	90.4	85.7	89.2
Female	91.5	94.5	93.9	89.9	92.2	94.0	93.1

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	88.1	96.2	90.7	78.4	90.5	93.9	92.3
Male	34.6	93.9	73.2	63.8	85.5	89.7	85.8
Female	93.9	97.6	96.4	83.6	92.2	95.4	94.2
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	89.4	93.1	92.0	89.8	91.7	91.7	92.0
Male	84.7	90.7	87.2	87.1	91.1	85.2	89.7
Female	90.9	93.9	93.5	90.9	92.1	93.7	92.7

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	97.4	98.1	98.7	99.8	99.0	98.2	98.2
45–54	94.6	96.7	98.8	89.9	95.6	101.5	93.7
55–64	75.2	85.8	95.5	77.2	98.9	86.8	90.3
65–74	89.9	92.6	67.1	73.3	79.8	73.7	84.9
75+	53.3	75.3	72.3	75.3	52.8	63.6	69.3

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	88.7	96.7	95.1	91.6	94.6	94.7	94.5
3	89.5	89.2	90.8	85.2	89.5	89.4	89.8
4	84.7	86.3	85.8	85.7	85.3	93.9	94.8
5	93.1	97.4	94.0	87.4	93.8	89.3	87.7

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

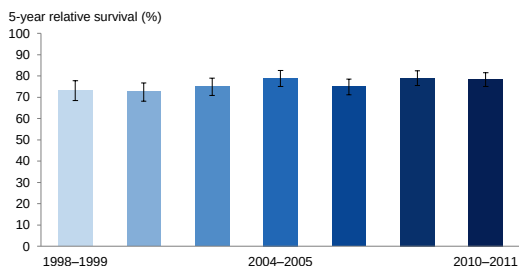
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

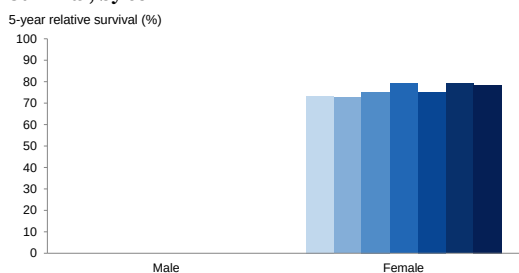
Uterus (C54–C55)

Five-year relative survival, New Zealand, 1998–1999 to 2010–2011

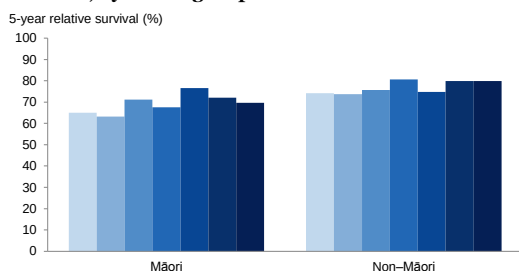
Survival for total population



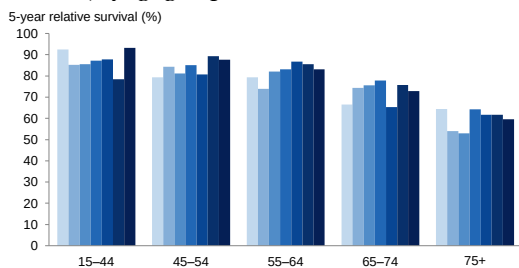
Survival, by sex



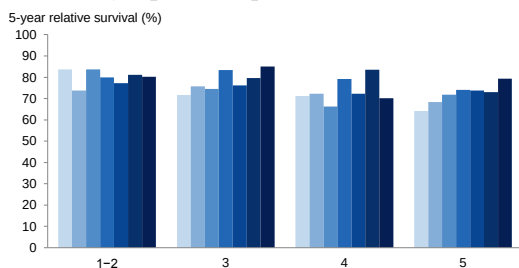
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by age group



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year survival for uterine cancer generally improved between 1998 and 2011.
- Survival for non-Māori women was better than for Māori women over time, except for the 2006–07 period.
- Survival was better for younger women with uterine cancer than for older women, but without any clear trends within each age group over time.
- Survival was generally better for women residing in less deprived areas. Survival improved over time for women residing in deprivation quintile 5.

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by sex							
All	73.3	72.6	75.1	79.0	75.0	79.2	78.4
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	73.3	72.6	75.1	79.0	75.0	79.2	78.4

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Māori population, by sex							
All	65.0	63.2	71.1	67.5	76.6	72.1	69.7
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	65.0	63.2	71.1	67.5	76.6	72.1	69.7
Non-Māori population, by sex							
All	74.1	73.7	75.7	80.7	74.8	79.9	79.9
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	74.1	73.7	75.7	80.7	74.8	79.9	79.9

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by age group (years)							
15–44	92.4	85.2	85.5	87.2	87.9	78.4	93.3
45–54	79.4	84.3	81.1	85.0	80.7	89.2	87.6
55–64	79.3	73.9	82.1	83.0	86.7	85.6	83.1
65–74	66.5	74.3	75.6	77.8	65.3	75.6	72.8
75+	64.4	54.0	53.0	64.2	61.7	61.7	59.6

	1998–99	2000–01	2002–03	2004–05	2006–07	2008–09	2010–11
Total population, by deprivation quintile							
1–2	83.7	73.7	83.7	80.0	77.3	81.2	80.2
3	71.7	75.7	74.5	83.4	76.2	79.6	85.1
4	71.2	72.3	66.2	79.2	72.3	83.5	70.1
5	64.1	68.4	71.8	74.0	73.8	73.0	79.3

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

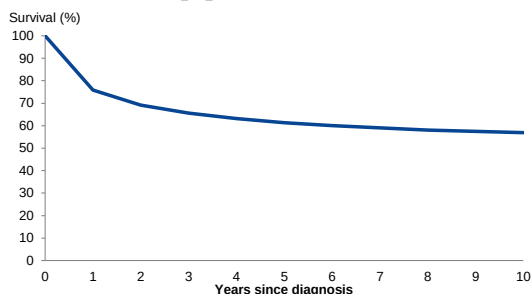
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: The bars represent two-year periods. The lightest bar (left) is 1998–1999 and the darkest bar (right) is 2010–2011.

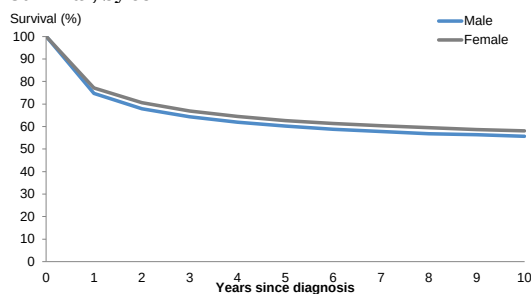
All adult cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

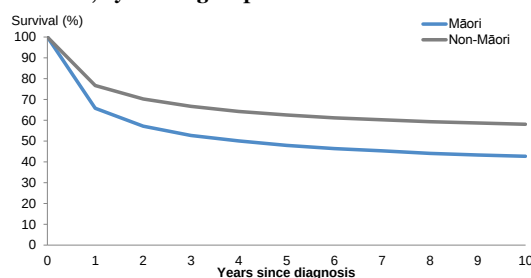
Survival for total population



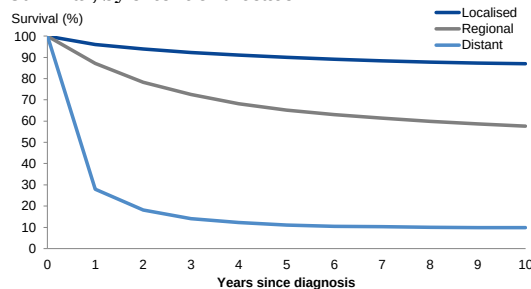
Survival, by sex



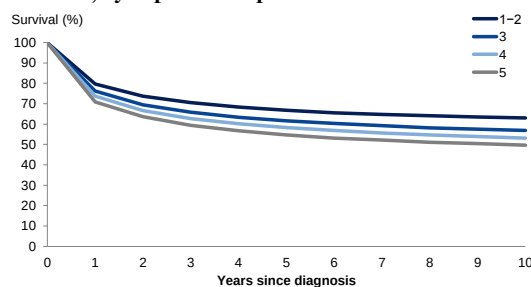
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for adults with cancer was 61.4% and 56.9%, respectively.
- Male adults had slightly lower CRS than female adults.
- Māori adults had lower CRS than non-Māori adults.
- Patients with regional or distant spread of disease had lower CRS than those with localised spread.
- CRS was better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	75.8	69.2	65.6	63.1	61.4	60.0	59.0	58.1	57.4	56.9
Male	74.7	67.8	64.3	62.0	60.2	58.8	57.7	56.9	56.3	55.7
Female	77.1	70.6	66.9	64.4	62.6	61.4	60.4	59.5	58.7	58.1

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	65.8	57.2	52.7	50.1	47.9	46.4	45.3	44.1	43.4	42.7
Male	59.6	50.5	46.1	43.6	41.9	40.4	39.6	38.7	38.4	37.9
Female	70.7	62.4	57.9	55.1	52.7	51.0	49.7	48.3	47.4	46.5
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	76.7	70.2	66.7	64.3	62.5	61.2	60.2	59.3	58.7	58.1
Male	75.7	69.1	65.6	63.3	61.5	60.1	59.1	58.2	57.6	57.0
Female	77.8	71.5	67.8	65.4	63.6	62.4	61.4	60.6	59.8	59.3

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	96.1	93.9	92.3	91.0	90.0	89.1	88.4	87.8	87.3	87.0
Regional	87.2	78.3	72.6	68.2	65.2	63.0	61.4	59.9	58.7	57.6
Distant	28.0	18.1	14.1	12.3	11.1	10.5	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.9
Not stated	74.6	66.7	62.4	59.7	57.5	55.9	54.5	53.3	52.5	51.6

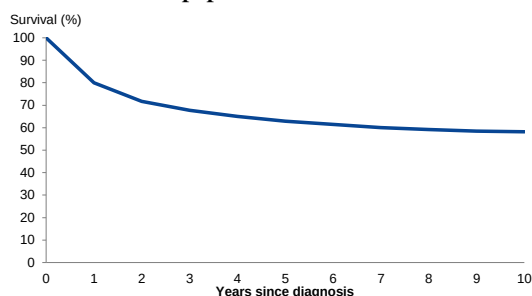
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	79.7	73.8	70.6	68.4	66.7	65.5	64.7	64.1	63.4	63.0
3	76.2	69.5	65.8	63.4	61.6	60.3	59.2	58.1	57.5	56.9
4	73.7	66.6	62.7	60.2	58.3	57.0	55.7	54.6	53.9	53.2
5	71.0	63.6	59.4	56.8	54.7	53.2	52.1	51.1	50.4	49.7

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

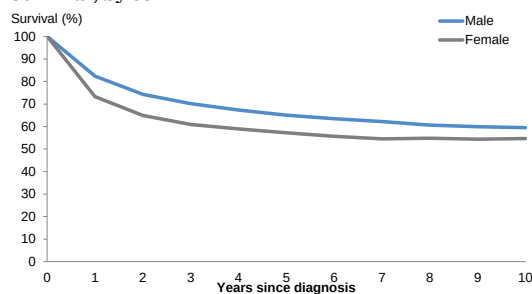
Bladder (C67)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

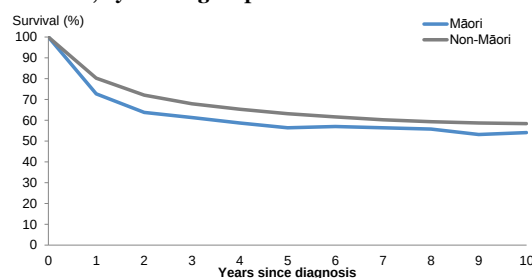
Survival for total population



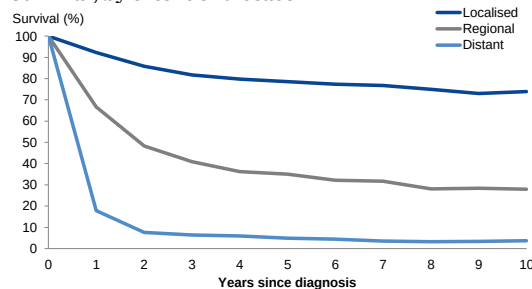
Survival, by sex



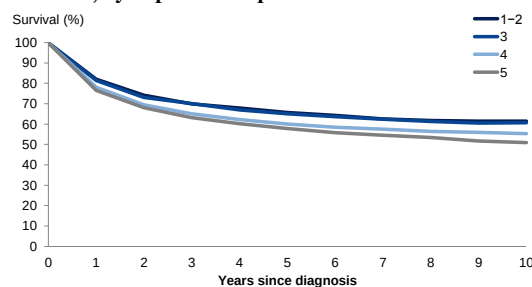
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for bladder cancer patients was 62.9% and 58.2%, respectively.
- Males had higher CRS than females.
- Māori had lower CRS than non-Māori.
- Extent of disease information was not stated for three-quarters of patients. Where this information was provided, patients with regional or distant spread of disease had lower CRS than those with localised spread.
- Survival was better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	80.0	71.8	67.7	65.0	62.9	61.4	60.1	59.1	58.4	58.2
Male	82.4	74.3	70.2	67.3	65.0	63.5	62.2	60.7	59.9	59.5
Female	73.3	64.9	60.9	58.9	57.2	55.6	54.5	54.8	54.4	54.6

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	72.7	63.8	61.4	58.7	56.4	57.0	56.4	55.8	53.2	54.1
Male	78.2	68.7	65.5	63.3	60.4	60.4	61.1	60.5	56.2	57.9
Female	62.6	54.7	53.7	50.1	49.2	50.9	47.3	46.8	48.2	47.5
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	80.3	72.1	67.9	65.3	63.2	61.6	60.3	59.3	58.7	58.4
Male	82.6	74.5	70.3	67.5	65.2	63.7	62.2	60.7	60.0	59.6
Female	73.9	65.5	61.3	59.3	57.6	55.9	54.9	55.2	54.8	55.0

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	92.3	85.9	81.7	79.8	78.6	77.4	76.7	75.0	73.0	73.9
Regional	66.7	48.3	40.9	36.2	35.1	32.2	31.7	28.1	28.4	28.0
Distant	17.8	7.5	6.3	5.9	4.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.6
Not stated	84.5	77.2	73.3	70.5	68.1	66.5	65.0	64.3	63.7	63.3

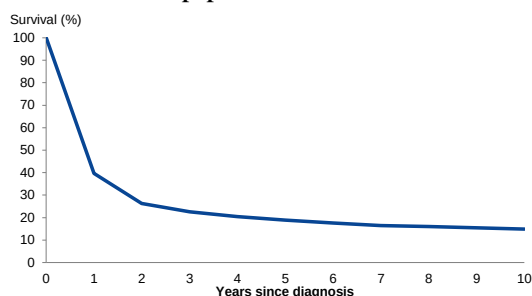
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	82.1	74.2	70.0	67.9	65.7	64.2	62.5	61.8	61.5	61.5
3	81.3	73.0	70.1	67.0	65.1	63.7	62.5	61.3	60.6	60.7
4	78.1	69.4	65.0	62.2	60.1	58.5	57.5	56.4	55.9	55.4
5	76.5	68.1	63.2	60.2	57.8	55.8	54.6	53.4	51.7	51.0

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

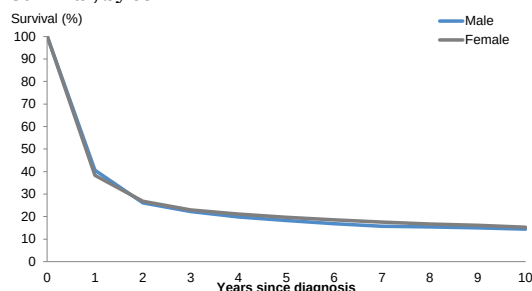
Brain (C71)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

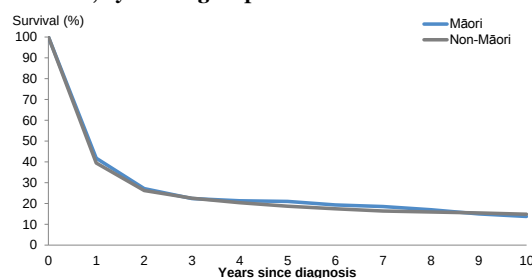
Survival for total population



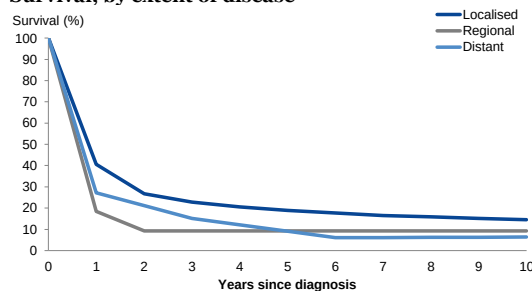
Survival, by sex



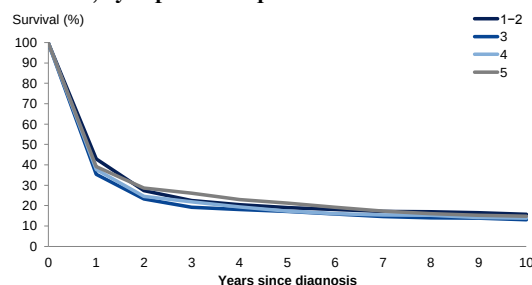
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for patients with brain cancer were low: 18.9% and 14.8%, respectively.
- CRS for males and females was similar.
- Māori and non-Māori CRS were comparable. Non-Māori women had slightly lower CRS than Māori women up to eight years after diagnosis, although Māori patient numbers were low and so comparison should be treated with caution.
- Low numbers of patients with metastatic disease resulted in variable CRS for patients with regional and distant extent of disease.
- There was no apparent trend in CRS by deprivation quintile over time.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	39.6	26.3	22.6	20.4	18.9	17.6	16.5	16.0	15.4	14.8
Male	40.5	26.0	22.3	19.9	18.3	16.9	15.7	15.5	15.0	14.5
Female	38.4	26.7	23.0	21.2	19.7	18.6	17.6	16.7	16.1	15.3

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	41.8	27.1	22.4	21.3	21.0	19.4	18.5	17.1	15.0	13.9
Male	41.4	27.0	21.1	19.8	19.2	16.3	15.5	14.8	13.9	13.0
Female	42.5	27.3	24.0	23.2	23.3	23.4	22.4	20.1	16.1	14.7
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	39.5	26.3	22.6	20.3	18.7	17.5	16.3	15.9	15.5	14.9
Male	40.5	26.0	22.4	19.9	18.2	16.9	15.8	15.5	15.0	14.6
Female	38.1	26.7	22.9	21.0	19.4	18.2	17.2	16.4	16.1	15.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	40.6	26.7	22.8	20.5	19.0	17.6	16.5	15.9	15.2	14.6
Regional	18.4	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.3
Distant	27.1	21.1	15.1	12.1	9.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4
Not stated	30.7	23.1	21.5	20.5	19.5	18.5	18.2	18.3	18.8	18.5

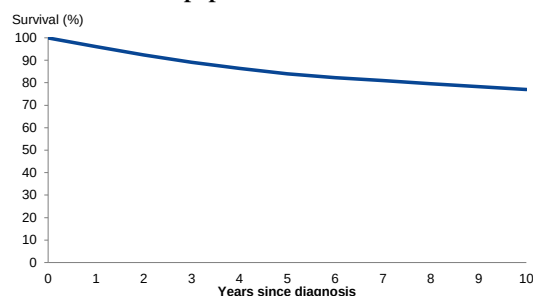
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	42.9	27.4	22.4	20.4	19.0	18.1	17.2	17.0	16.5	15.7
3	35.5	23.3	19.2	18.1	17.1	15.9	14.6	14.0	13.9	13.1
4	37.8	24.6	21.9	19.4	17.3	16.1	15.5	15.2	14.2	13.9
5	39.1	28.6	26.2	23.0	21.3	19.3	17.3	16.1	15.3	14.9

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

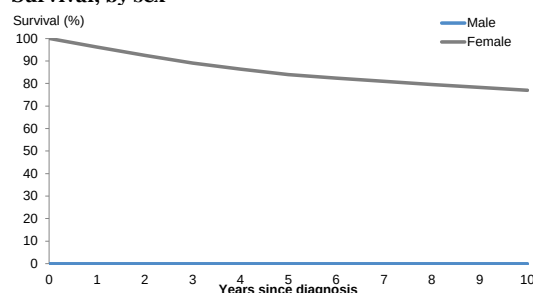
Breast – female (C50)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

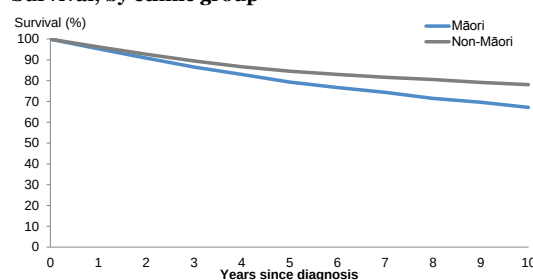
Survival for total population



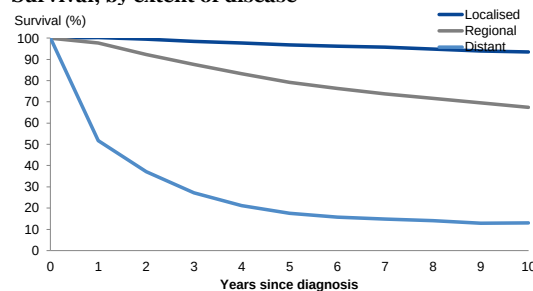
Survival, by sex



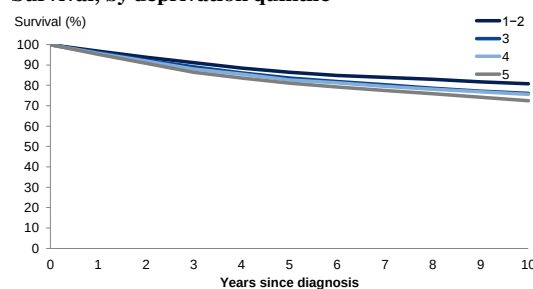
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for women with breast cancer were 84.0% and 77.0%, respectively.
- Māori women had lower CRS than non-Māori women. This disparity increased over time after diagnosis.
- Patients with regional or distant spread of disease had substantially lower CRS than those with localised spread.
- Survival was slightly better for women residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	96.1	92.5	89.1	86.4	84.0	82.3	81.0	79.6	78.2	77.0
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	96.1	92.5	89.1	86.4	84.0	82.3	81.0	79.6	78.2	77.0

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	95.3	90.8	86.5	83.0	79.4	76.7	74.4	71.5	69.6	67.2
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	95.3	90.8	86.5	83.0	79.4	76.7	74.4	71.5	69.6	67.2
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	96.2	92.6	89.4	86.8	84.5	83.0	81.7	80.5	79.2	78.1
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	96.2	92.6	89.4	86.8	84.5	83.0	81.7	80.5	79.2	78.1

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	100.3	99.6	98.5	97.6	96.8	96.1	95.7	94.9	94.0	93.5
Regional	97.7	92.3	87.6	83.3	79.2	76.4	73.8	71.6	69.5	67.4
Distant	51.8	37.1	27.2	21.2	17.6	15.7	14.8	14.1	12.8	13.0
Not stated	92.2	85.6	79.9	75.7	72.3	70.5	68.7	67.6	66.3	65.0

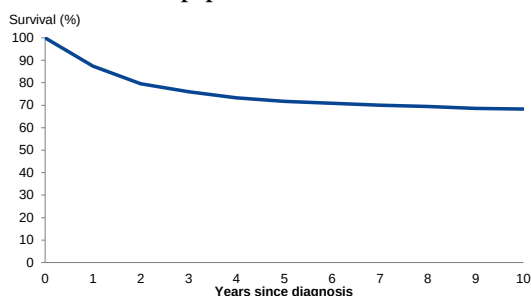
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	96.9	93.8	91.2	88.5	86.4	84.9	84.0	82.9	81.6	80.8
3	96.2	92.3	89.1	86.0	83.6	81.8	80.3	78.5	77.2	76.0
4	95.7	91.9	88.1	85.5	82.7	81.2	79.5	78.1	76.8	75.6
5	95.3	90.8	86.4	83.6	81.0	79.2	77.5	76.0	74.2	72.5

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

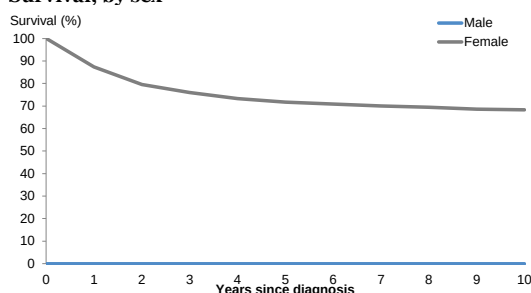
Cervix (C53)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

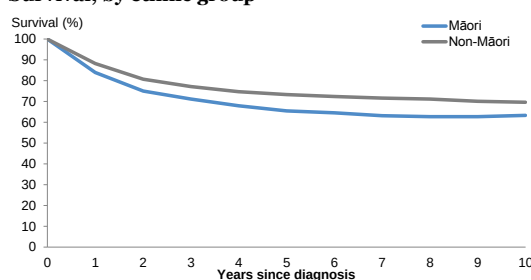
Survival for total population



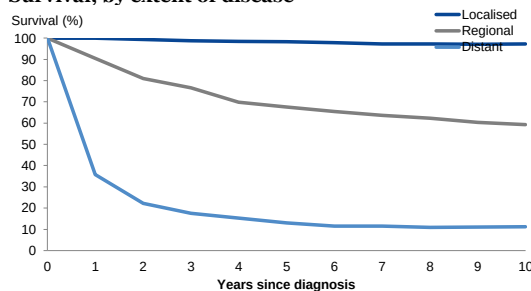
Survival, by sex



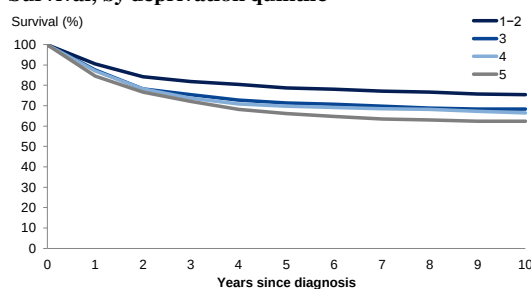
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for women with cervical cancer were 71.8% and 68.3%, respectively.
- Māori women had lower CRS than non-Māori women.
- Patients with distant spread of disease had substantially lower CRS than those with localised or regional spread.
- Survival was better for patients residing in less deprived areas.
- Cervical screening may affect survival. Screening finds cervical tumours at the pre-cancerous stage (not included in this data), potentially resulting in a larger proportion of registered cervical cancers at an aggressive or advanced stage, increasing the likelihood of death.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	87.4	79.6	76.0	73.3	71.8	70.9	70.0	69.5	68.6	68.3
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	87.4	79.6	76.0	73.3	71.8	70.9	70.0	69.5	68.6	68.3

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	83.9	75.0	71.2	68.0	65.5	64.5	63.1	62.7	62.8	63.3
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	83.9	75.0	71.2	68.0	65.5	64.5	63.1	62.7	62.8	63.3
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	88.3	80.7	77.2	74.7	73.3	72.5	71.7	71.2	70.1	69.6
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	88.3	80.7	77.2	74.7	73.3	72.5	71.7	71.2	70.1	69.6

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	100.0	99.4	98.8	98.5	98.3	97.8	97.3	97.2	97.1	97.2
Regional	90.4	81.0	76.6	69.8	67.6	65.4	63.7	62.3	60.4	59.2
Distant	35.8	22.2	17.5	15.2	13.0	11.5	11.6	10.9	11.0	11.1
Not stated	83.0	67.8	61.0	56.5	53.5	52.6	51.0	50.2	48.3	47.6

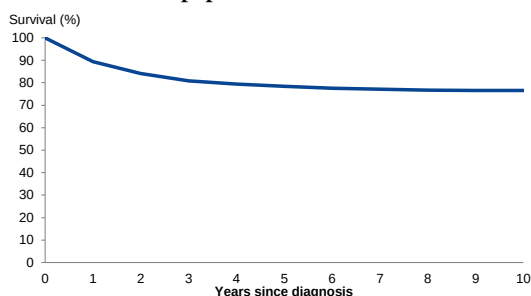
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	90.5	84.3	81.8	80.5	78.7	78.2	77.1	76.7	75.7	75.5
3	87.5	78.2	75.4	72.7	71.4	70.7	69.7	68.9	68.3	68.3
4	87.0	78.3	73.7	70.8	69.8	69.1	68.6	68.2	67.2	66.5
5	84.6	76.6	72.2	68.2	66.2	64.7	63.5	63.1	62.4	62.3

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

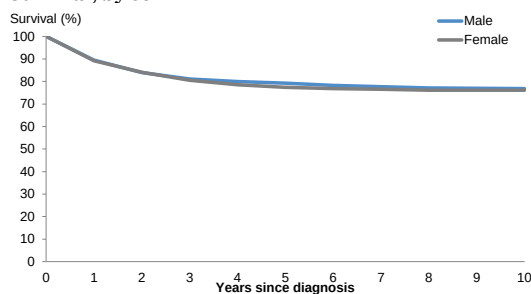
Childhood cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47, ages 0–14)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

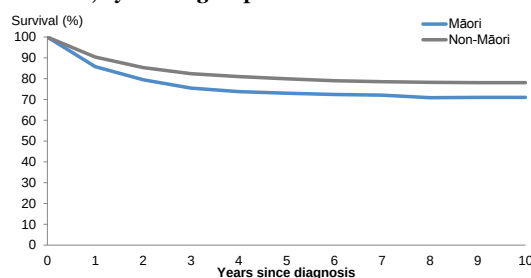
Survival for total population



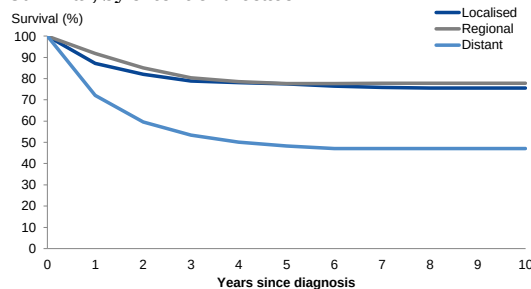
Survival, by sex



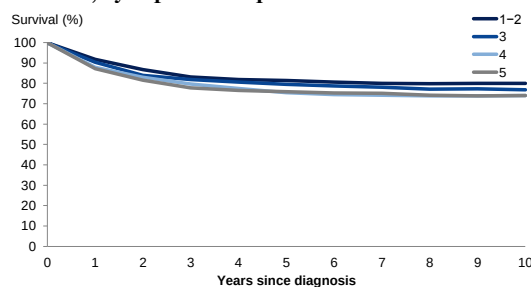
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for children with cancer were 78.4% and 76.6%, respectively.
- Male and female children had similar CRS.
- Māori children had lower CRS than non-Māori children.
- Children with distant spread of cancer had lower CRS than those with localised or regional spread.
- Survival was slightly better for children residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	89.4	84.1	80.8	79.4	78.4	77.6	77.2	76.6	76.6	76.6
Male	89.5	84.0	81.1	80.0	79.2	78.2	77.7	77.1	77.0	76.9
Female	89.3	84.2	80.6	78.6	77.4	76.9	76.5	76.1	76.1	76.2

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	85.7	79.5	75.4	73.7	73.1	72.3	72.1	70.9	70.9	71.0
Male	86.1	77.9	74.6	73.5	73.5	72.1	71.7	70.0	70.1	70.1
Female	85.3	81.4	76.4	74.0	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.0	72.0	72.0
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	90.4	85.4	82.3	81.0	79.9	79.1	78.6	78.2	78.2	78.1
Male	90.5	85.7	82.8	81.9	80.8	79.9	79.4	79.0	78.9	78.8
Female	90.4	84.9	81.7	79.9	78.8	78.1	77.6	77.3	77.3	77.3

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	87.1	82.1	78.9	78.1	77.6	76.5	75.9	75.5	75.5	75.6
Regional	91.8	85.0	80.3	78.6	77.7	77.7	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.9
Distant	72.1	59.6	53.4	50.1	48.3	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1
Not stated	92.7	88.4	85.7	84.2	83.1	82.5	82.0	81.2	81.2	81.0

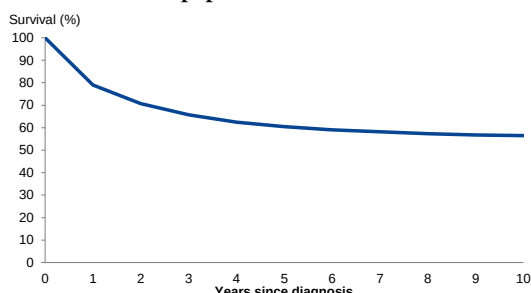
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	91.7	86.7	83.2	81.9	81.4	80.6	80.1	79.9	79.9	79.9
3	90.3	83.9	81.9	80.5	79.5	78.7	78.2	77.2	77.2	76.9
4	87.8	83.0	79.7	77.5	75.5	74.4	74.2	73.9	73.9	74.0
5	87.2	81.6	77.8	76.6	75.8	75.3	75.1	74.1	73.9	73.9

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

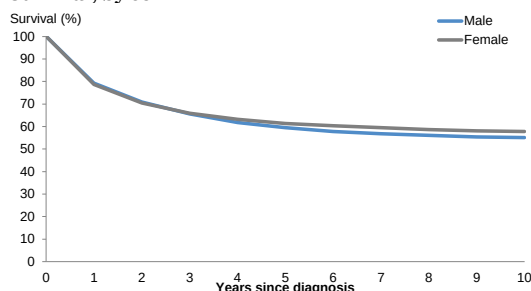
Colorectum and anus (C18–C21)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

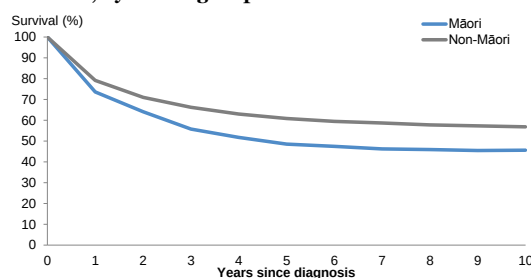
Survival for total population



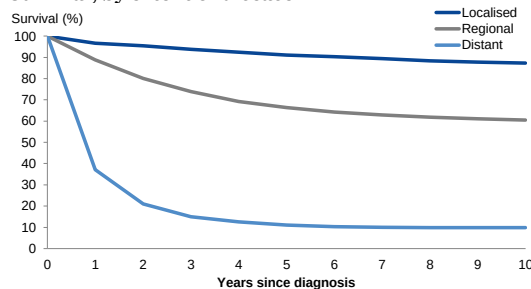
Survival, by sex



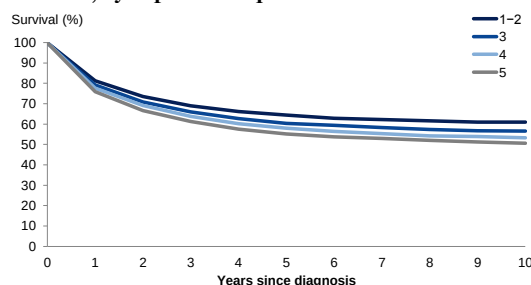
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for adults with colorectal cancer were 60.4% and 56.4%, respectively.
- Female and male CRS were comparable until four years after diagnosis, after which females had slightly higher CRS than males.
- Māori had lower CRS than non-Māori.
- Patients with regional or distant spread of disease had substantially lower CRS than those with localised spread.
- Survival was better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	79.0	70.7	65.8	62.5	60.4	59.1	58.1	57.3	56.8	56.4
Male	79.3	70.9	65.6	61.8	59.4	57.8	56.8	56.0	55.4	55.1
Female	78.7	70.5	65.9	63.2	61.4	60.3	59.5	58.6	58.1	57.7

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	73.7	64.0	55.8	51.8	48.6	47.5	46.3	45.9	45.5	45.7
Male	71.1	60.8	52.6	48.1	44.7	43.0	41.4	41.3	41.6	42.0
Female	76.7	67.8	59.4	56.0	53.2	52.8	51.9	51.3	50.0	49.9
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	79.2	71.0	66.2	63.0	60.9	59.6	58.7	57.8	57.3	56.9
Male	79.7	71.3	66.2	62.5	60.1	58.4	57.5	56.7	56.1	55.8
Female	78.8	70.6	66.2	63.5	61.7	60.7	59.8	58.9	58.4	58.1

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	96.7	95.4	93.8	92.4	91.1	90.3	89.4	88.4	87.8	87.3
Regional	88.8	80.2	73.8	69.2	66.3	64.2	63.0	61.9	61.1	60.5
Distant	37.2	21.0	15.0	12.5	11.1	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.9
Not stated	70.3	59.8	53.7	50.0	47.7	46.6	45.8	45.3	45.1	45.1

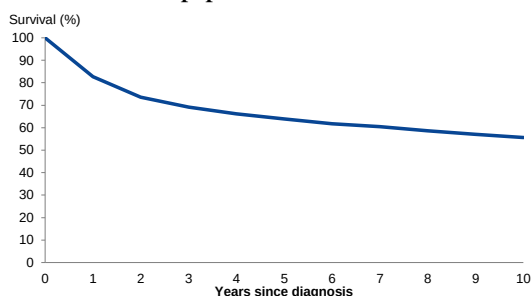
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	81.3	73.6	68.9	66.2	64.4	62.9	62.2	61.7	61.1	61.0
3	79.1	70.9	66.0	62.7	60.4	59.4	58.3	57.3	56.8	56.6
4	77.6	69.1	63.9	60.2	58.0	56.4	55.3	54.2	53.9	53.3
5	75.9	66.6	61.3	57.5	55.1	53.8	52.9	52.1	51.3	50.6

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

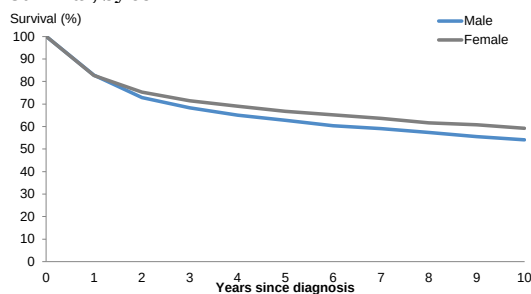
Head, neck and larynx (C00–C14, C32)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

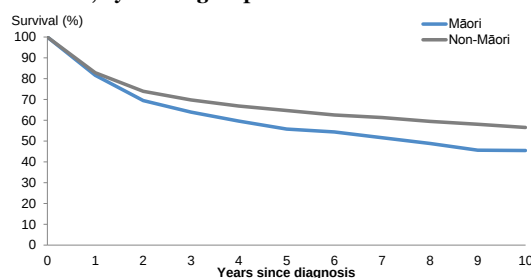
Survival for total population



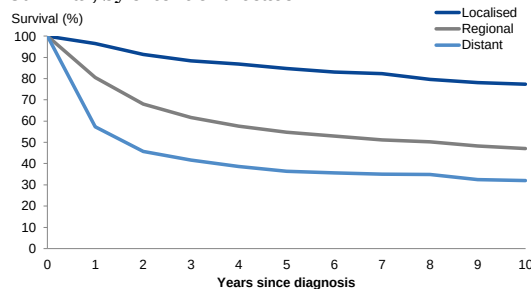
Survival, by sex



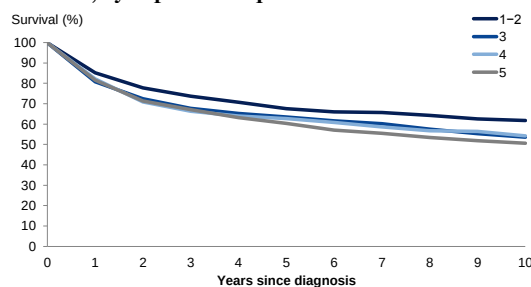
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for patients with cancers of the head, neck and larynx were 63.9% and 55.6%, respectively.
- Males had lower CRS than females.
- Māori patients had lower CRS than non-Māori patients.
- Patients with regional or distant spread of disease had lower CRS than those with localised spread.
- Survival was better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	82.8	73.5	69.2	66.2	63.9	61.8	60.5	58.6	57.0	55.6
Male	82.8	72.8	68.3	65.0	62.7	60.4	59.1	57.3	55.5	54.1
Female	82.7	75.2	71.4	69.1	66.8	65.2	63.6	61.7	60.7	59.2

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	81.6	69.5	63.9	59.7	55.9	54.4	51.6	48.9	45.6	45.5
Male	79.0	64.7	59.2	54.2	50.6	48.5	45.5	44.0	40.0	40.6
Female	88.5	82.2	76.2	73.9	69.5	69.8	67.9	61.9	60.3	58.3
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	82.9	73.9	69.7	66.8	64.7	62.5	61.3	59.5	58.1	56.6
Male	83.1	73.6	69.2	66.1	63.9	61.5	60.4	58.6	57.0	55.4
Female	82.2	74.7	71.0	68.7	66.6	64.8	63.3	61.7	60.7	59.2

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	96.6	91.4	88.4	86.8	84.7	83.2	82.4	79.6	78.1	77.4
Regional	80.6	68.0	61.8	57.6	54.8	52.9	51.2	50.2	48.4	47.1
Distant	57.4	45.7	41.6	38.7	36.4	35.6	35.0	34.8	32.5	32.1
Not stated	79.8	70.8	67.0	63.9	61.8	59.1	57.5	55.5	54.1	52.0

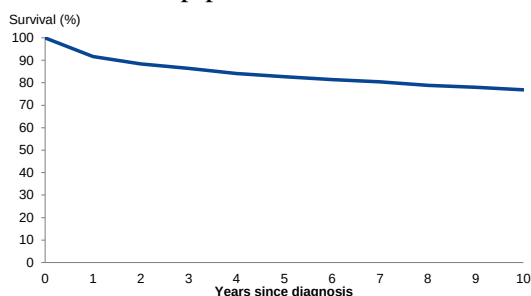
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	85.2	77.8	73.8	70.8	67.6	66.0	65.6	64.3	62.5	61.8
3	80.7	72.4	67.7	65.2	63.4	61.6	60.1	57.6	55.3	53.5
4	82.2	70.9	66.4	63.9	62.8	60.8	58.6	56.8	56.4	54.3
5	81.6	71.3	67.1	63.2	60.3	57.0	55.4	53.4	51.9	50.6

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

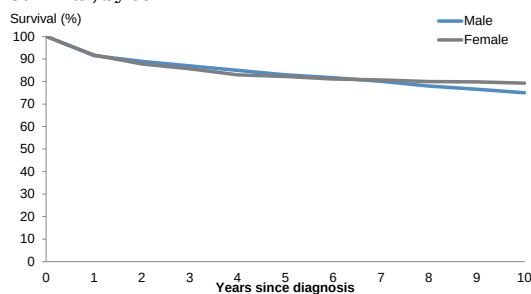
Hodgkin lymphoma (C81)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

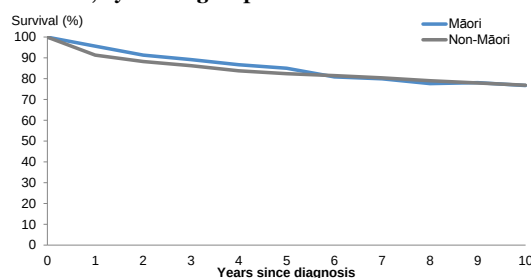
Survival for total population



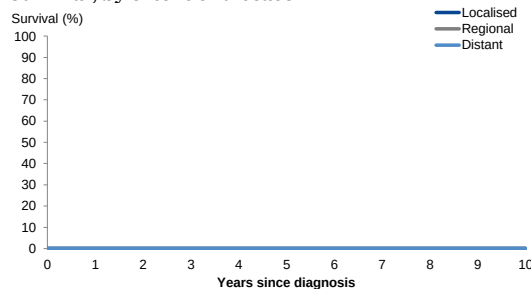
Survival, by sex



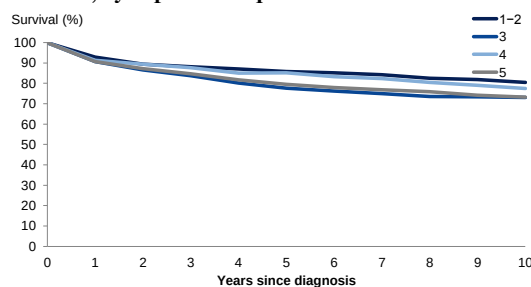
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for adults with cancer were 82.7% and 76.9%, respectively.
- Males had slightly lower CRS than females in later years of follow-up.
- Māori had similar CRS to non-Māori.
- Extent of disease information is not available for Hodgkin lymphoma patients.
- Over time CRS was better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	91.7	88.4	86.4	84.1	82.7	81.5	80.4	78.9	78.0	76.9
Male	91.6	89.0	87.0	84.9	83.0	81.7	80.1	78.0	76.6	75.0
Female	91.8	87.7	85.7	82.9	82.2	81.2	80.8	80.0	79.8	79.3

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	95.7	91.3	89.1	86.6	85.0	80.8	80.0	77.7	78.2	76.7
Male	95.5	92.7	89.7	86.5	82.8	76.6	74.6	69.5	70.0	66.8
Female	95.9	90.0	88.5	86.9	87.2	85.3	85.7	86.1	86.6	87.0
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	91.3	88.2	86.2	83.8	82.5	81.5	80.4	79.0	78.0	76.9
Male	91.2	88.7	86.8	84.8	83.0	82.1	80.5	78.7	77.1	75.7
Female	91.4	87.5	85.3	82.5	81.7	80.7	80.2	79.4	79.1	78.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	91.7	88.4	86.4	84.1	82.7	81.5	80.4	78.9	78.0	76.9

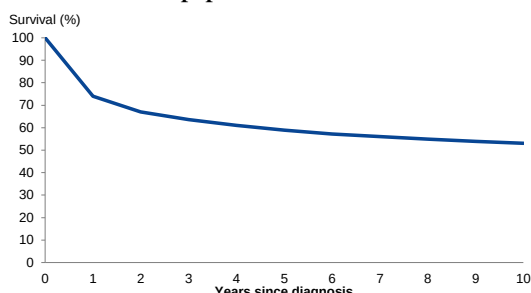
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	92.8	89.4	88.1	87.0	85.8	85.2	84.3	82.5	81.9	80.5
3	90.7	86.5	83.8	80.1	77.6	76.2	75.0	73.6	73.3	73.0
4	91.3	89.3	87.6	85.0	85.2	83.3	82.3	80.5	79.1	77.4
5	90.7	87.3	84.8	81.7	79.6	78.0	76.8	75.9	74.1	73.2

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

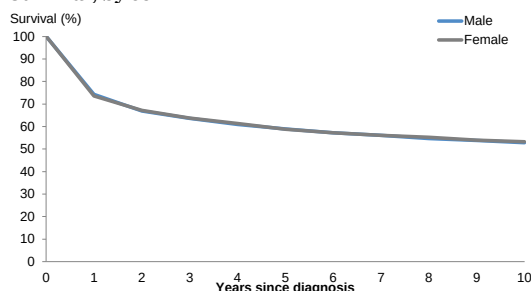
Kidney (C64–C66, C68)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

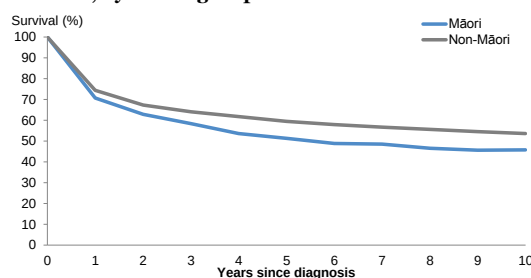
Survival for total population



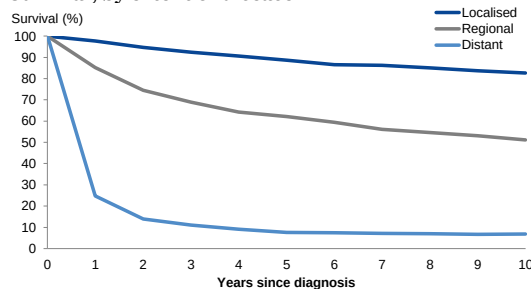
Survival, by sex



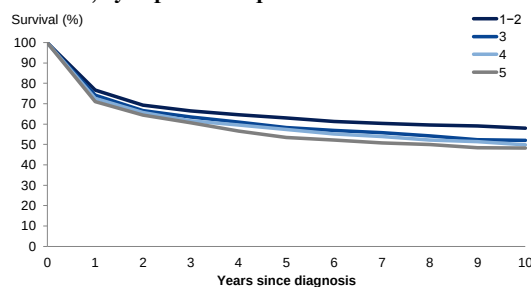
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for patients with kidney, ureter and urethral cancer were 58.8% and 53.0%, respectively.
- Male and female CRS were almost identical.
- Māori had lower CRS than non-Māori.
- Patients with distant spread of disease had substantially lower CRS than those with localised or regional spread.
- Survival was better for patients residing in less deprived areas. The difference between CRS for patients in the least and most deprived quintiles increased in later years of follow-up.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	74.1	67.0	63.6	61.1	58.8	57.2	56.1	54.9	53.9	53.0
Male	74.3	66.9	63.6	60.9	58.9	57.2	56.1	54.7	53.8	52.9
Female	73.6	67.1	63.8	61.4	58.7	57.2	56.1	55.2	54.0	53.3

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	70.6	62.8	58.4	53.7	51.3	48.9	48.6	46.6	45.6	45.8
Male	69.5	61.2	57.0	51.8	50.8	48.7	49.7	45.8	44.9	44.6
Female	72.8	65.8	60.9	57.0	52.2	49.4	46.8	47.8	46.6	47.8
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	74.4	67.3	64.1	61.7	59.5	57.9	56.7	55.6	54.6	53.7
Male	74.7	67.4	64.1	61.7	59.6	58.0	56.7	55.5	54.6	53.6
Female	73.7	67.2	64.0	61.8	59.3	57.8	56.8	55.8	54.6	53.7

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	97.7	94.7	92.5	90.6	88.7	86.6	86.3	85.0	83.7	82.7
Regional	85.2	74.5	69.0	64.3	62.1	59.4	56.1	54.6	53.2	51.1
Distant	24.8	13.9	11.0	9.2	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.6	6.8
Not stated	67.7	58.9	54.2	50.7	46.5	44.8	41.8	39.5	38.6	37.9

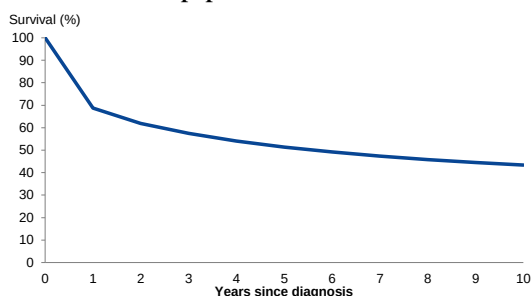
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	76.6	69.4	66.5	64.6	63.0	61.3	60.3	59.6	59.1	57.9
3	74.2	66.6	63.5	60.9	58.4	56.9	55.9	54.2	52.4	52.1
4	72.6	65.8	61.7	59.5	57.3	55.2	53.9	52.1	51.4	49.8
5	71.0	64.4	60.7	56.5	53.4	52.2	50.8	50.0	48.4	48.2

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

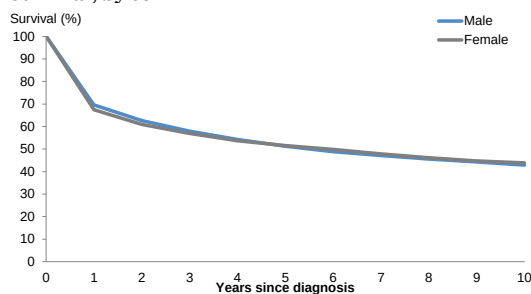
Leukaemia (C91–C95)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

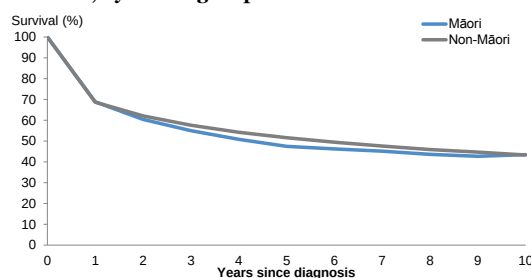
Survival for total population



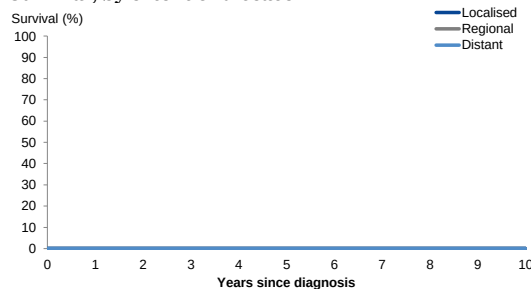
Survival, by sex



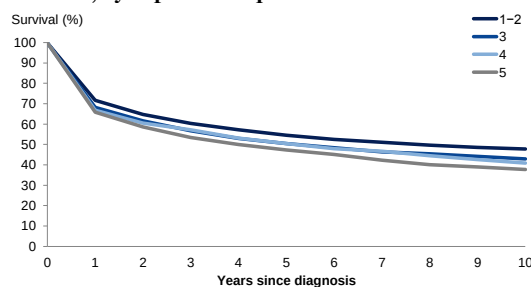
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for adults with cancer were 51.4% and 43.3%, respectively.
- Male and female CRS were nearly identical.
- Māori had slightly lower CRS than non-Māori between two and nine years' follow-up.
- Extent of disease information is not available for leukaemia patients.
- Survival was better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	68.7	62.0	57.5	54.0	51.4	49.2	47.4	45.8	44.5	43.3
Male	69.6	62.7	58.0	54.3	51.2	48.8	47.2	45.6	44.3	42.9
Female	67.5	61.0	56.9	53.6	51.5	49.8	47.8	46.1	44.7	43.9

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	68.9	60.4	55.0	50.9	47.5	46.2	45.1	43.6	42.7	43.6
Male	69.2	60.6	55.4	50.3	46.4	46.0	46.0	44.3	43.2	44.1
Female	68.5	60.1	54.6	51.8	48.9	46.5	44.2	42.8	42.2	43.0
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	68.7	62.1	57.7	54.3	51.7	49.5	47.6	46.0	44.7	43.3
Male	69.6	62.8	58.2	54.6	51.7	49.0	47.3	45.7	44.4	42.8
Female	67.4	61.1	57.1	53.8	51.8	50.1	48.1	46.4	45.0	44.0

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

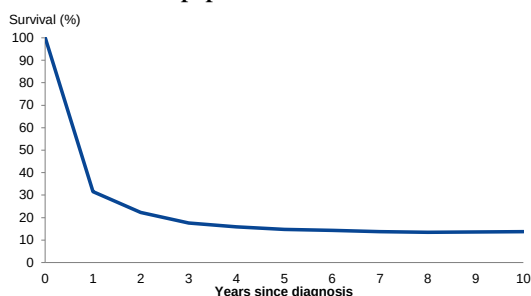
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	71.7	64.7	60.3	57.3	54.6	52.6	51.2	49.7	48.6	47.8
3	68.2	61.7	56.8	53.0	50.4	48.5	46.4	45.4	44.2	42.9
4	66.7	60.6	57.2	53.2	50.5	47.9	46.6	44.5	42.6	40.9
5	65.9	58.6	53.4	50.0	47.4	45.2	42.3	40.2	39.0	37.7

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

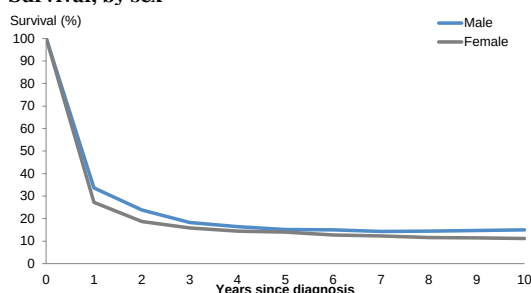
Liver (C22)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

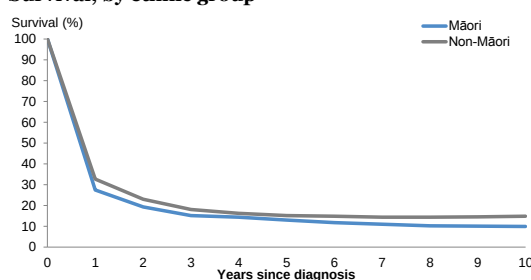
Survival for total population



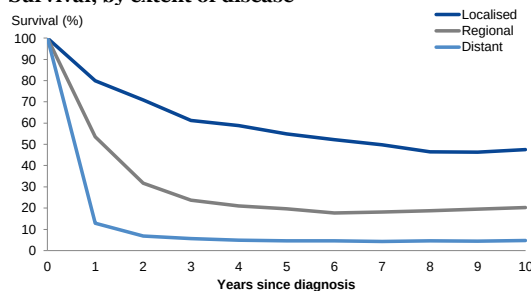
Survival, by sex



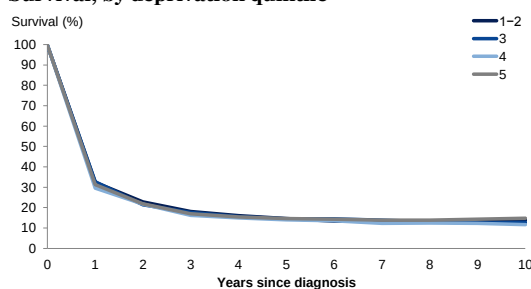
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for liver cancer patients were low at 14.8% and 13.8%, respectively.
- Females had slightly lower CRS than males.
- Māori had slightly lower CRS than non-Māori.
- Extent of disease information was not stated for two-thirds of patients. Where stated, CRS was lower for patients with distant spread.
- There was no apparent trend in survival by deprivation.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	31.6	22.2	17.6	15.9	14.8	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.6	13.8
Male	33.6	23.8	18.3	16.5	15.1	14.9	14.4	14.5	14.7	15.1
Female	27.3	18.7	15.8	14.5	14.0	12.8	12.2	11.6	11.4	11.2

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	27.5	19.3	15.1	14.5	13.1	11.8	11.0	10.2	10.1	9.9
Male	26.8	18.2	13.7	13.3	11.9	11.3	10.5	9.9	10.1	10.4
Female	30.1	23.5	20.5	19.0	17.5	13.9	13.1	12.0	10.5	9.0
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	32.7	23.0	18.2	16.2	15.2	14.9	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.8
Male	35.7	25.6	19.7	17.4	16.1	16.1	15.6	15.9	16.1	16.6
Female	26.8	18.0	15.1	13.8	13.4	12.7	12.2	11.6	11.6	11.7

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	79.9	70.9	61.3	58.8	54.9	52.2	49.8	46.5	46.3	47.5
Regional	53.6	31.8	23.7	21.1	19.6	17.7	18.1	18.7	19.4	20.2
Distant	12.8	6.8	5.6	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.7
Not stated	30.5	20.5	15.5	13.6	12.6	12.3	11.8	11.9	12.1	12.1

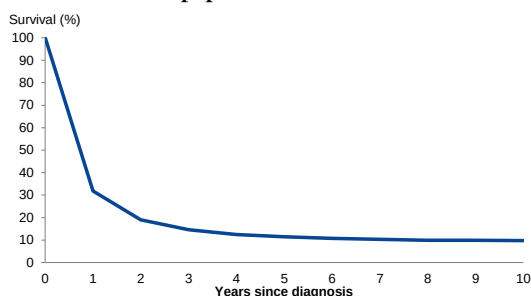
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	32.4	22.8	18.1	16.1	14.6	13.5	13.3	13.1	13.5	13.9
3	32.8	21.4	17.6	15.6	14.5	14.5	13.9	13.0	12.4	12.7
4	29.5	21.8	16.3	15.0	14.0	13.6	12.2	12.5	12.3	11.6
5	31.4	21.9	17.1	15.4	14.6	14.3	14.0	13.9	14.3	14.7

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

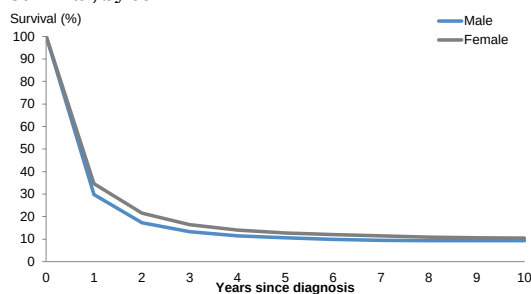
Lung (C33–C34)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

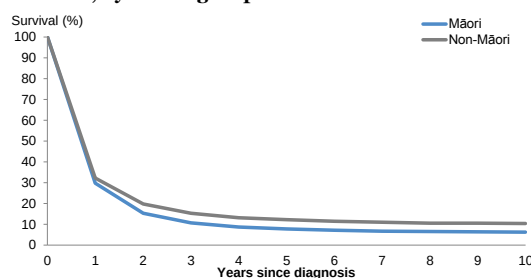
Survival for total population



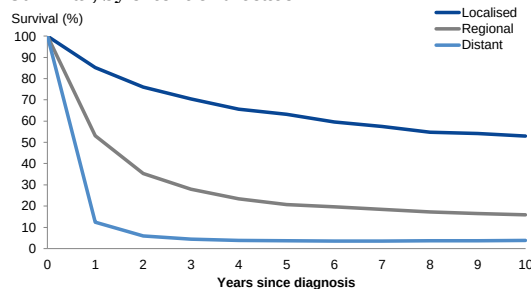
Survival, by sex



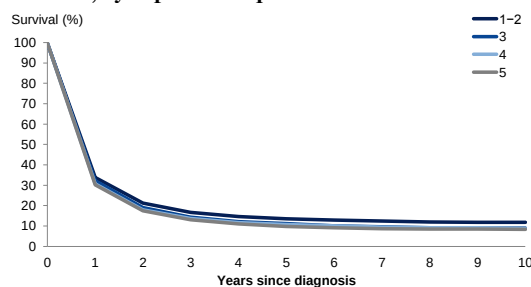
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for lung cancer patients were 11.5% and 9.8%, respectively.
- Females had slightly higher CRS than males.
- Māori had slightly lower CRS than non-Māori patients.
- Extent of disease was known in approximately half of patients. CRS was very low in patients with distant spread of disease.
- CRS was slightly better in patients residing in less deprived quintiles.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	31.8	19.1	14.6	12.5	11.5	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.8
Male	29.8	17.3	13.3	11.4	10.6	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.3
Female	34.7	21.5	16.4	14.0	12.7	12.0	11.4	10.9	10.6	10.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	29.7	15.4	10.7	8.7	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.3
Male	26.3	13.1	9.0	7.4	6.7	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.7
Female	32.8	17.4	12.2	9.9	8.8	7.9	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.9
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	32.3	19.8	15.4	13.3	12.2	11.4	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.5
Male	30.3	17.9	13.9	12.0	11.2	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8
Female	35.2	22.6	17.5	15.1	13.7	13.0	12.4	11.8	11.5	11.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	85.3	76.1	70.4	65.7	63.2	59.6	57.4	54.7	54.2	53.0
Regional	53.1	35.4	28.0	23.4	20.7	19.7	18.4	17.2	16.5	15.8
Distant	12.5	6.0	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8
Not stated	37.4	19.4	13.2	10.5	9.3	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.8	7.8

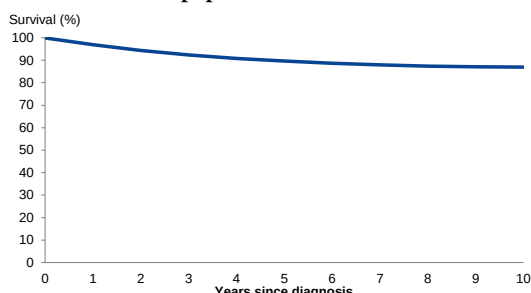
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	33.8	21.3	16.7	14.6	13.5	12.9	12.5	11.9	11.8	11.8
3	32.3	19.0	14.3	12.1	11.2	10.2	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.9
4	30.7	17.9	13.8	11.7	10.8	10.1	9.5	9.2	9.2	8.9
5	30.2	17.5	13.1	11.0	9.8	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

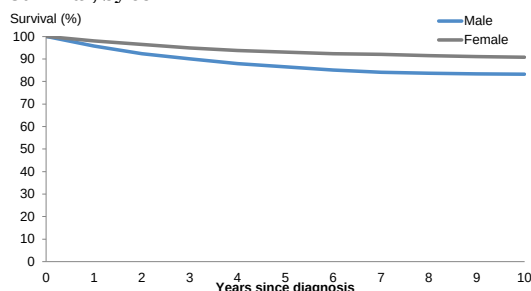
Melanoma (C43)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

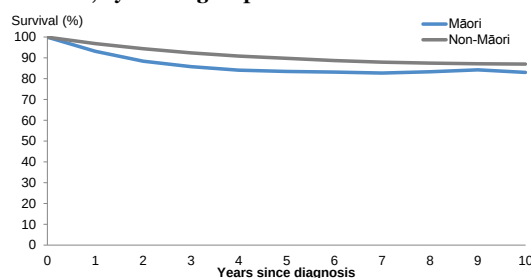
Survival for total population



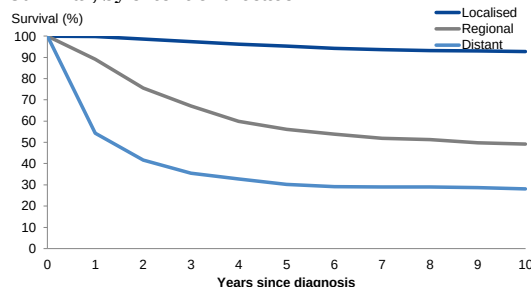
Survival, by sex



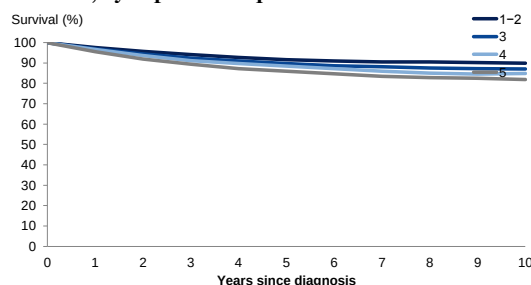
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for patients with melanoma cancer were 89.7% and 86.9%, respectively.
- Males had slightly lower CRS than females.
- Māori had lower CRS than non-Māori patients.
- Melanoma was localised in nearly 85% of patients. However, CRS was substantially lower in patients with regional or distant spread of disease.
- Survival was better for patients residing in less deprived areas. The difference between CRS for patients in the least and most deprived quintiles increased in later years of follow-up.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	96.9	94.3	92.4	90.8	89.7	88.6	87.9	87.4	87.1	86.9
Male	95.8	92.4	90.0	88.0	86.6	85.1	84.0	83.6	83.4	83.2
Female	98.0	96.4	94.9	93.8	93.0	92.4	92.0	91.5	91.0	90.9

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	93.2	88.4	85.8	84.2	83.5	83.1	82.7	83.3	84.2	83.0
Male	89.5	82.8	77.4	74.6	73.0	72.4	70.5	70.6	71.7	71.0
Female	95.7	92.2	91.2	90.4	90.2	89.9	90.3	91.2	92.1	90.5
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	96.9	94.4	92.5	90.9	89.7	88.7	88.0	87.5	87.2	87.0
Male	95.9	92.5	90.2	88.1	86.7	85.2	84.2	83.8	83.6	83.3
Female	98.1	96.5	94.9	93.9	93.0	92.4	92.0	91.5	91.0	90.9

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	99.9	98.7	97.4	96.2	95.3	94.3	93.7	93.2	93.0	92.8
Regional	89.1	75.5	67.2	59.9	56.2	53.8	51.9	51.2	49.8	49.2
Distant	54.3	41.6	35.5	32.7	30.2	29.1	29.1	29.0	28.7	28.1
Not stated	94.9	91.2	88.0	87.3	86.3	86.1	84.4	83.3	82.9	82.5

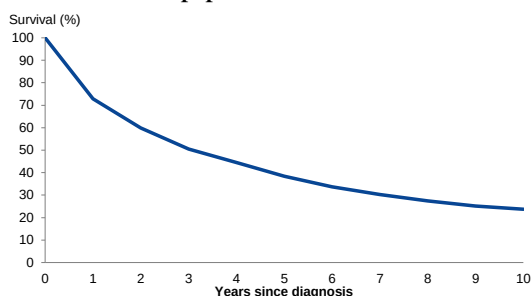
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	97.5	95.6	94.1	92.6	91.7	90.9	90.5	90.4	90.1	89.9
3	96.9	94.4	92.4	90.9	89.7	88.6	88.2	87.5	87.2	87.1
4	96.6	93.6	91.2	89.7	88.4	87.2	85.9	85.1	84.6	84.9
5	95.5	92.0	89.3	87.2	85.9	84.7	83.4	82.8	82.5	81.9

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

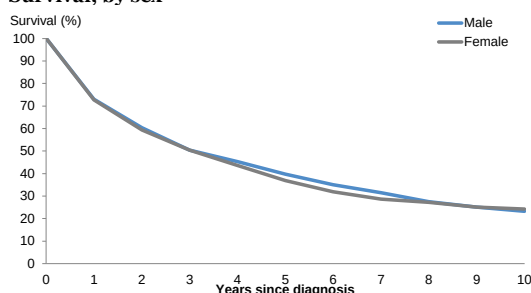
Myeloma (C90)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

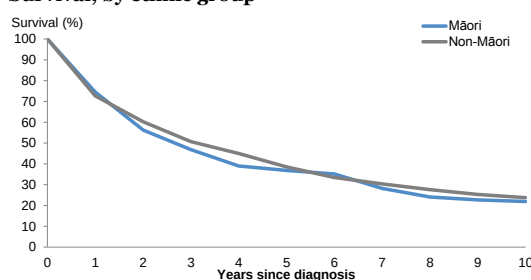
Survival for total population



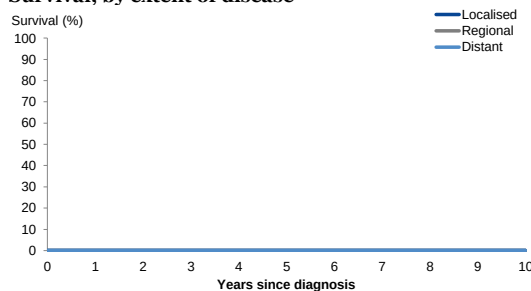
Survival, by sex



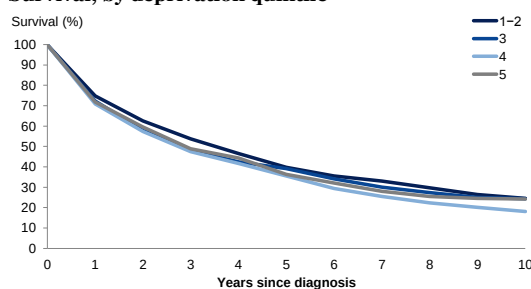
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for patients with myeloma were 38.4% and 23.7%, respectively.
- Males and females had similar CRS.
- Māori CRS was generally slightly lower than non-Māori CRS.
- Extent of disease information is not available for myeloma patients.
- Survival was generally better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	72.9	59.9	50.4	44.5	38.4	33.7	30.3	27.4	25.1	23.7
Male	73.0	60.4	50.5	45.3	39.7	35.1	31.6	27.5	25.1	23.2
Female	72.7	59.3	50.4	43.6	36.8	32.0	28.7	27.3	25.1	24.3

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	74.6	56.2	46.9	39.1	36.9	35.2	28.3	24.1	22.7	21.9
Male	72.6	54.2	41.1	35.5	34.9	32.3	26.1	20.2	20.7	21.3
Female	76.8	58.4	53.3	43.1	39.4	38.6	30.9	28.9	24.8	22.0
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	72.7	60.3	50.8	45.0	38.6	33.6	30.5	27.7	25.3	23.9
Male	73.0	61.0	51.3	46.2	40.2	35.4	32.1	28.2	25.5	23.3
Female	72.3	59.4	50.1	43.6	36.6	31.3	28.4	27.1	25.1	24.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

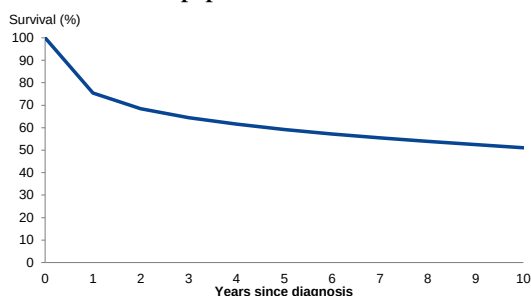
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	74.9	62.5	53.8	46.6	39.9	35.5	33.0	29.8	26.5	24.5
3	72.3	57.9	48.1	42.4	39.1	34.1	30.1	27.4	25.0	24.4
4	70.9	57.4	47.5	41.6	35.5	29.4	25.5	22.3	20.2	18.1
5	71.8	59.6	48.8	44.4	36.4	32.1	27.9	25.5	24.5	24.3

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

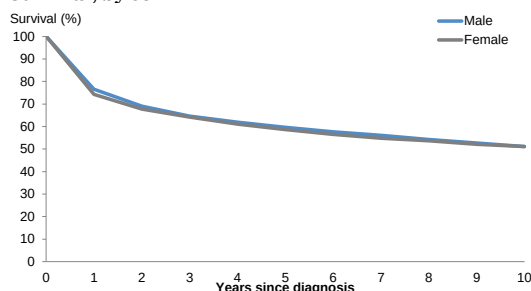
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (C82–C85, C96)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

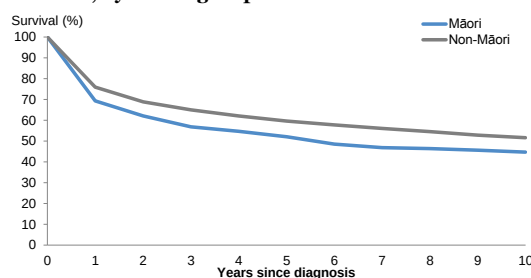
Survival for total population



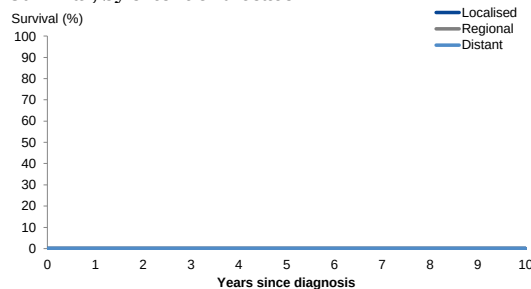
Survival, by sex



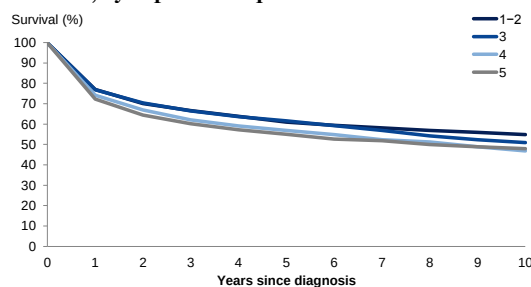
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for patients with non-Hodgkin lymphoma were 59.2% and 51.1%, respectively.
- Male and female CRS were comparable.
- Māori had lower CRS than non-Māori.
- Extent of disease information is not available for non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients.
- Survival was better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	75.5	68.5	64.4	61.6	59.2	57.2	55.5	54.0	52.4	51.1
Male	76.5	69.1	64.6	62.0	59.6	57.7	56.1	54.2	52.7	51.2
Female	74.2	67.8	64.2	61.1	58.7	56.6	54.9	53.7	52.1	51.1

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	69.3	62.1	56.9	54.7	52.2	48.6	46.8	46.4	45.7	44.8
Male	70.6	62.2	56.2	53.6	52.1	48.8	47.3	46.5	45.5	44.7
Female	67.8	61.9	57.7	56.1	52.3	48.3	46.3	46.2	46.0	44.9
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	75.9	68.9	65.0	62.0	59.7	57.8	56.1	54.5	52.9	51.6
Male	76.9	69.6	65.2	62.6	60.2	58.3	56.8	54.7	53.2	51.6
Female	74.7	68.2	64.7	61.4	59.1	57.1	55.4	54.2	52.5	51.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	75.5	68.5	64.4	61.6	59.2	57.2	55.5	54.0	52.4	51.1

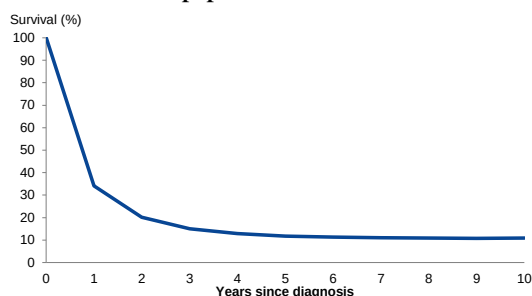
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	77.0	70.1	66.6	63.8	61.1	59.4	58.1	57.0	55.9	54.8
3	76.8	70.4	66.5	63.7	61.6	59.3	56.9	54.2	52.4	50.9
4	74.1	67.0	62.0	59.2	56.9	54.9	52.4	51.2	48.9	46.8
5	72.3	64.5	60.2	57.2	55.0	52.6	51.9	50.0	48.9	48.0

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

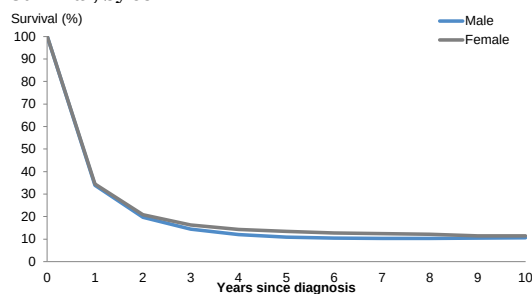
Oesophagus (C15)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

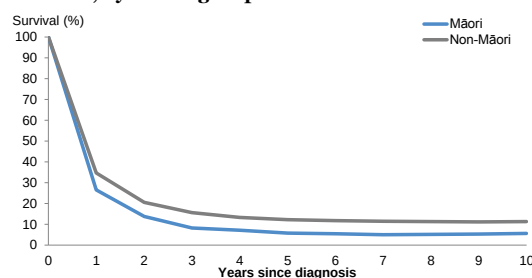
Survival for total population



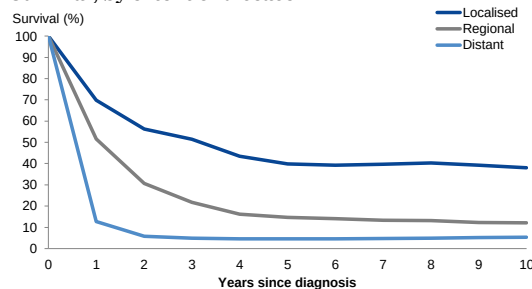
Survival, by sex



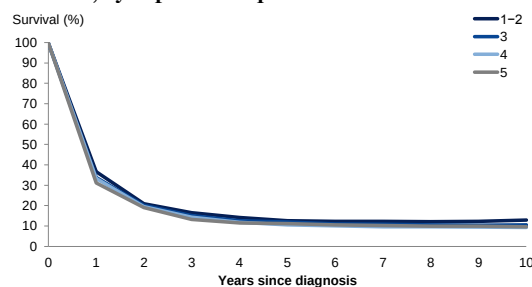
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for patients with oesophageal cancer were low at 11.8% and 10.9%, respectively.
- Males had slightly lower CRS than females.
- Māori had lower CRS than non-Māori.
- Extent of disease was unknown for about 60% of patients. Where this was stated, patients with regional or distant spread of disease had lower CRS than those with localised spread.
- Survival was slightly higher for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	34.1	20.1	15.1	12.8	11.8	11.3	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.9
Male	33.9	19.7	14.5	12.1	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.5
Female	34.5	20.8	16.3	14.3	13.4	12.7	12.5	12.1	11.4	11.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	26.6	13.8	8.2	7.1	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6
Male	23.6	10.9	5.9	5.5	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3
Female	34.2	21.2	14.2	11.4	9.9	8.5	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.6
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	34.8	20.6	15.7	13.3	12.3	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.3
Male	34.9	20.6	15.3	12.7	11.5	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.1
Female	34.5	20.8	16.4	14.5	13.6	13.0	12.8	12.5	11.7	11.8

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	69.9	56.3	51.4	43.5	39.9	39.2	39.7	40.3	39.3	38.0
Regional	51.6	30.7	21.7	16.2	14.7	14.0	13.3	13.2	12.2	12.1
Distant	12.8	5.8	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4
Not stated	35.7	20.2	14.3	12.4	11.3	10.6	10.2	9.8	9.8	10.0

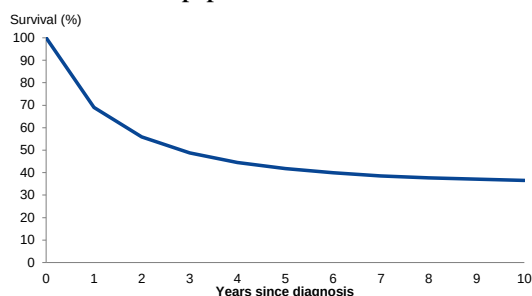
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	36.6	20.9	16.5	14.1	12.7	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.9
3	33.8	20.2	15.2	12.6	11.9	11.1	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.5
4	33.4	19.5	14.4	11.9	10.5	10.2	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.3
5	31.1	19.0	13.2	11.6	11.3	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.6

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

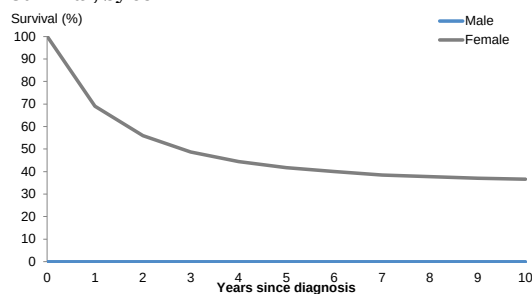
Ovary (C56)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

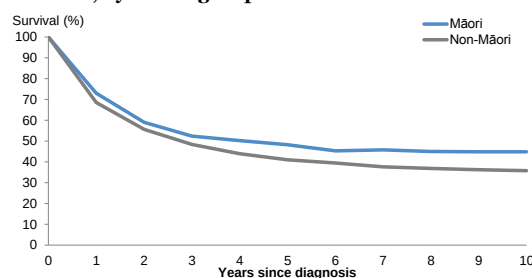
Survival for total population



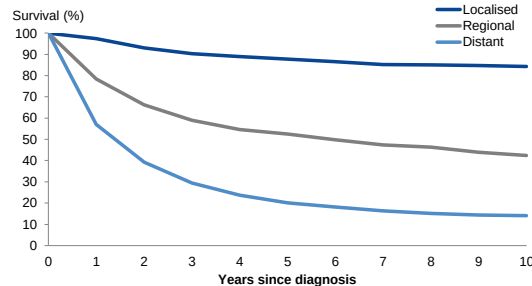
Survival, by sex



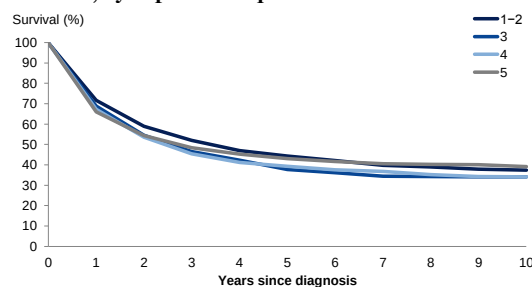
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for women with ovarian cancer were 41.8% and 36.6%, respectively.
- Māori women had higher CRS than non-Māori women.
- Patients with regional or distant spread of disease had substantially lower CRS than those with localised spread.
- There was no apparent trend in survival by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	69.0	56.0	48.8	44.5	41.8	40.0	38.5	37.7	37.0	36.6
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	69.0	56.0	48.8	44.5	41.8	40.0	38.5	37.7	37.0	36.6

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	73.0	59.1	52.4	50.3	48.2	45.3	45.8	45.1	44.9	44.8
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	73.0	59.1	52.4	50.3	48.2	45.3	45.8	45.1	44.9	44.8
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	68.6	55.7	48.4	43.9	41.1	39.5	37.7	36.9	36.2	35.7
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	68.6	55.7	48.4	43.9	41.1	39.5	37.7	36.9	36.2	35.7

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	97.4	93.0	90.4	89.0	87.8	86.5	85.2	85.0	84.8	84.2
Regional	78.4	66.2	59.0	54.6	52.6	49.8	47.4	46.3	43.8	42.4
Distant	57.0	39.3	29.5	23.6	20.1	18.1	16.3	15.1	14.4	14.1
Not stated	57.7	51.9	48.9	46.9	44.0	43.8	43.2	43.6	42.4	42.3

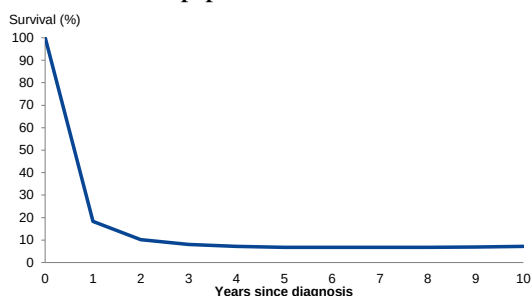
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	71.7	58.9	52.0	47.0	44.4	42.2	39.9	39.0	37.9	37.4
3	68.8	54.6	46.5	42.3	37.7	36.2	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.1
4	67.3	53.5	45.4	41.2	39.3	37.5	36.8	35.3	34.4	34.1
5	66.1	54.4	48.4	45.2	43.1	41.7	40.6	40.3	40.1	39.1

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

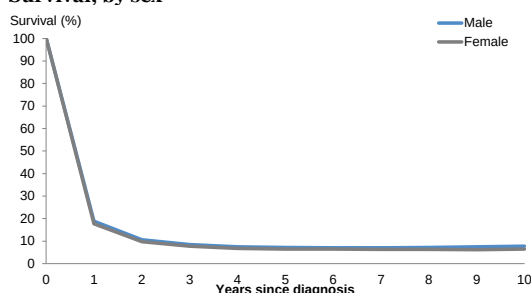
Pancreas (C25)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

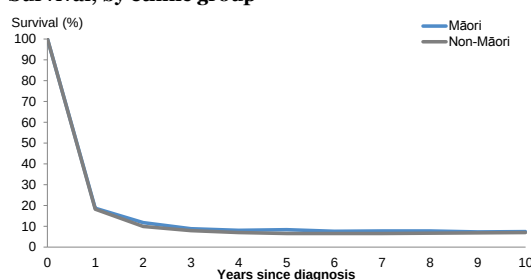
Survival for total population



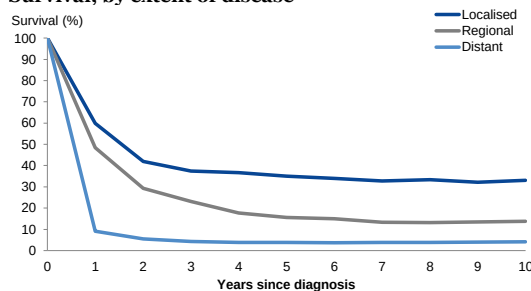
Survival, by sex



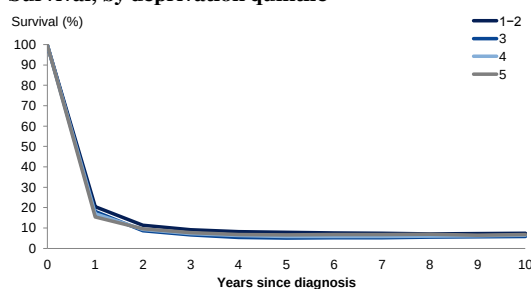
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for patients with pancreatic cancer were 6.8% and 7.1%, respectively: the lowest CRS for cancers in this publication.
- Males and females had comparable CRS.
- Māori and non-Māori had comparable CRS.
- Patients with regional or distant spread of disease had lower CRS than those with localised spread, although CRS was low regardless of extent of disease.
- There was no apparent trend in survival by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	18.3	10.2	8.1	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1
Male	18.9	10.6	8.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.7
Female	17.7	9.7	7.7	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	18.7	11.7	8.9	8.2	8.4	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.6
Male	18.7	12.7	9.3	8.8	9.1	8.0	8.4	8.1	7.7	8.1
Female	18.7	10.8	8.6	7.5	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.4	6.9	7.1
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	18.3	10.0	8.0	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.1
Male	18.9	10.4	8.4	7.3	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.7
Female	17.6	9.6	7.6	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	59.9	42.0	37.5	36.7	35.0	33.9	32.7	33.4	32.1	33.0
Regional	48.4	29.4	23.1	17.6	15.6	14.9	13.4	13.2	13.4	13.7
Distant	9.1	5.5	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1
Not stated	20.2	9.5	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.1	7.7

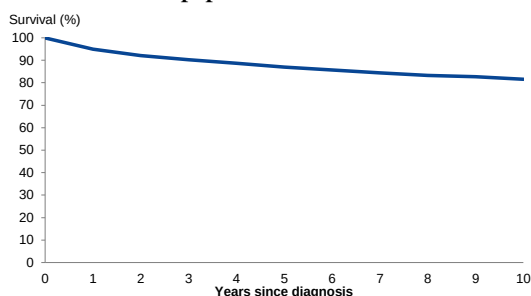
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	20.5	11.4	9.1	8.3	7.9	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.5
3	18.0	8.7	6.6	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9
4	17.1	9.3	7.3	6.3	5.9	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5
5	15.4	9.6	7.7	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.8

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

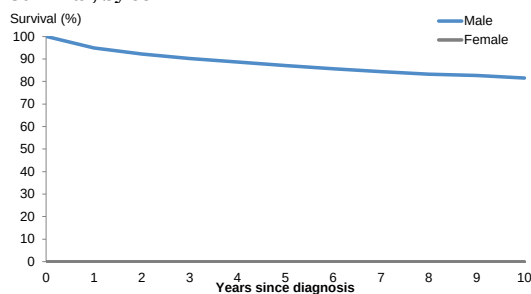
Prostate (C61)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

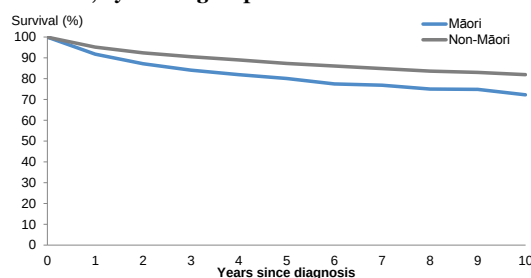
Survival for total population



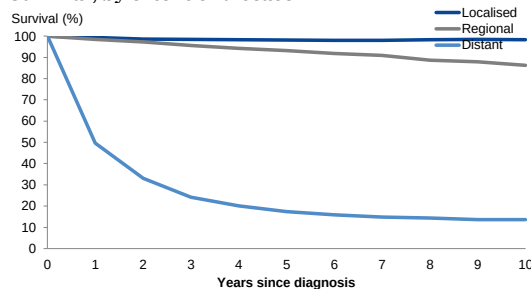
Survival, by sex



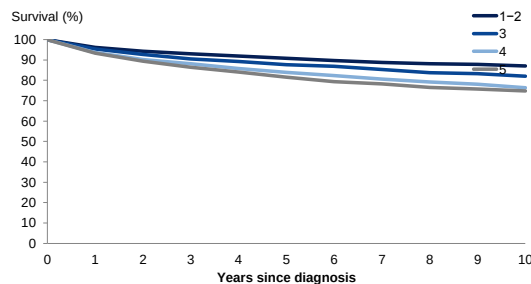
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for men with prostate cancer were high at 87.0% and 81.6%, respectively.
- Māori men had lower CRS than non-Māori men.
- Extent of disease was unknown for about 70% of patients. Where known, CRS was substantially lower in patients with distant spread of disease.
- Survival was better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	95.0	92.1	90.2	88.6	87.0	85.7	84.4	83.3	82.7	81.6
Male	95.0	92.1	90.2	88.6	87.0	85.7	84.4	83.3	82.7	81.6
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	91.7	87.1	84.2	81.9	80.1	77.5	76.8	75.0	74.9	72.3
Male	91.7	87.1	84.2	81.9	80.1	77.5	76.8	75.0	74.9	72.3
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	95.1	92.4	90.5	89.0	87.4	86.1	84.8	83.7	83.0	82.0
Male	95.1	92.4	90.5	89.0	87.4	86.1	84.8	83.7	83.0	82.0
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	99.4	98.6	98.4	98.4	98.1	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.5	98.3
Regional	98.5	97.2	95.6	94.3	93.1	91.8	90.9	88.7	87.9	86.3
Distant	49.7	33.1	24.2	20.1	17.4	15.9	14.8	14.4	13.6	13.6
Not stated	97.5	95.3	93.5	91.8	89.9	88.3	86.7	85.3	84.5	83.1

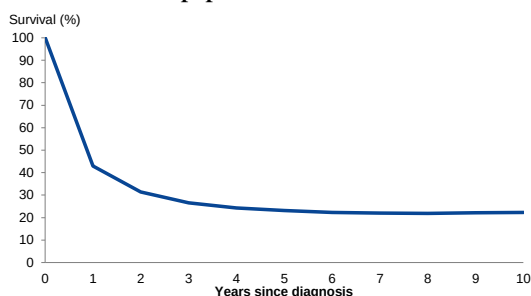
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	96.2	94.2	93.0	92.0	90.9	89.7	88.8	88.2	87.8	87.0
3	95.4	92.7	90.6	89.2	87.7	86.9	85.3	83.8	83.2	82.0
4	93.7	90.2	88.1	85.8	83.9	82.3	80.6	79.2	78.1	76.3
5	93.3	89.3	86.5	84.0	81.5	79.3	78.2	76.5	75.8	74.8

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

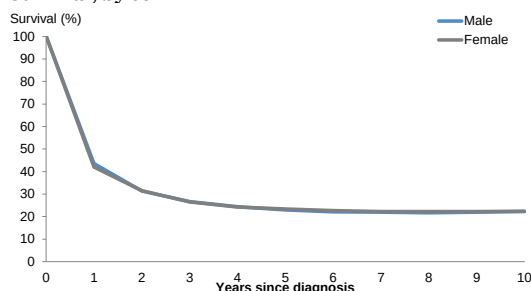
Stomach (C16)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

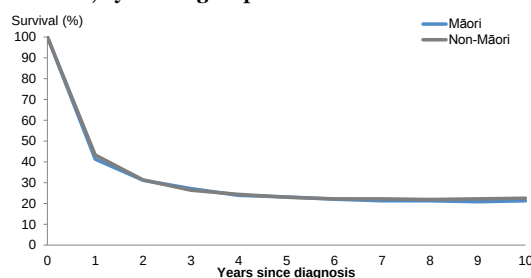
Survival for total population



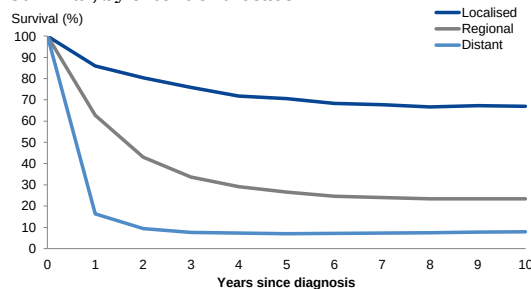
Survival, by sex



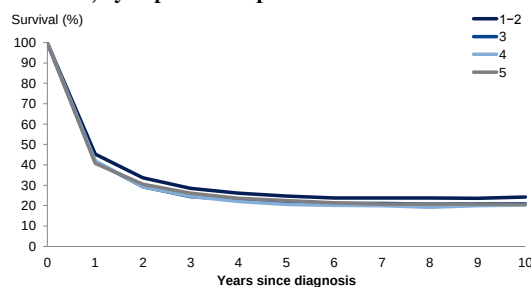
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for patients with stomach cancer were 23.1% and 22.3%, respectively.
- Males and females had comparable CRS.
- Māori and non-Māori patients had similar CRS.
- Patients with regional or distant spread of disease had lower CRS than those with localised spread.
- CRS was slightly better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	42.9	31.4	26.6	24.3	23.1	22.3	22.1	21.9	22.1	22.3
Male	43.5	31.3	26.6	24.4	22.9	22.1	21.9	21.7	22.0	22.3
Female	42.0	31.5	26.5	24.2	23.3	22.6	22.3	22.2	22.3	22.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	41.4	31.2	27.2	24.0	23.2	22.1	21.3	21.3	20.9	21.3
Male	40.0	30.3	26.5	23.3	21.7	20.9	19.5	19.8	19.7	20.3
Female	43.1	32.2	28.0	24.9	25.0	23.5	23.5	23.1	22.4	22.6
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	43.3	31.4	26.5	24.4	23.1	22.3	22.2	22.0	22.3	22.5
Male	44.1	31.5	26.6	24.6	23.2	22.3	22.3	22.0	22.4	22.6
Female	41.7	31.3	26.2	24.1	22.9	22.4	22.0	22.0	22.2	22.3

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	86.0	80.4	75.9	71.8	70.5	68.3	67.7	66.7	67.3	67.0
Regional	62.8	42.9	33.6	29.2	26.6	24.6	24.0	23.4	23.4	23.4
Distant	16.3	9.4	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.8	8.0
Not stated	37.9	26.2	21.8	20.1	19.0	18.8	18.6	18.9	19.0	19.7

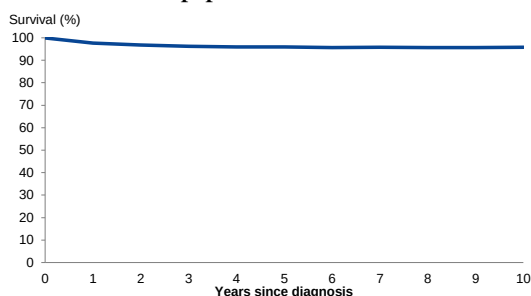
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	45.3	33.7	28.4	26.1	24.7	23.8	23.7	23.8	23.7	24.2
3	41.6	29.3	24.4	22.8	22.0	21.0	21.1	20.8	21.0	20.9
4	42.0	29.3	24.6	22.1	20.6	20.2	19.9	19.2	20.0	20.3
5	40.8	30.6	26.2	23.6	22.5	21.5	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.6

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

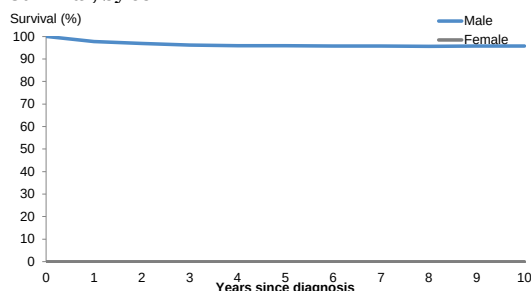
Testis (C62)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

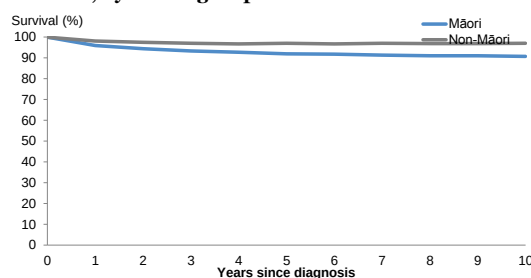
Survival for total population



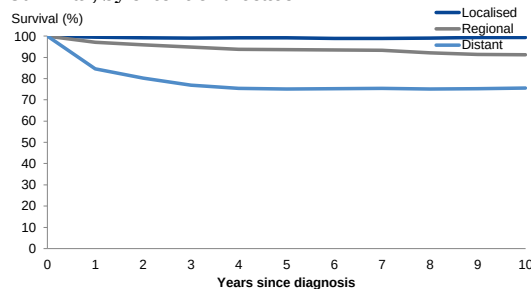
Survival, by sex



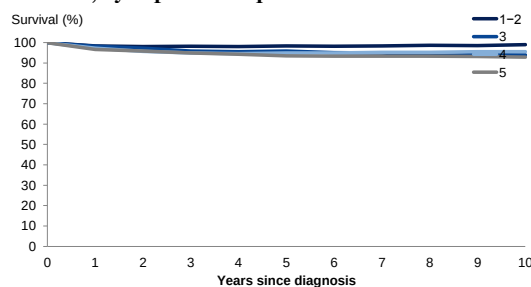
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for men with testicular cancer were 95.9% and 95.8%, respectively, the highest of all cancers presented in this publication.
- Māori men had lower survival than non-Māori men.
- Disease was localised in the majority of testicular cancer patients. Patients with distant spread of disease had lower CRS than those with localised or regional spread.
- CRS was slightly better for men residing in less deprived areas. The difference between CRS for patients in the least and most deprived quintiles increased in later years of follow-up.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	97.7	96.9	96.2	95.9	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.8
Male	97.7	96.9	96.2	95.9	95.9	95.7	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.8
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	96.0	94.4	93.3	92.8	91.9	91.8	91.3	91.1	91.1	90.7
Male	96.0	94.4	93.3	92.8	91.9	91.8	91.3	91.1	91.1	90.7
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	98.2	97.5	97.0	96.7	97.0	96.8	97.0	96.8	96.9	97.1
Male	98.2	97.5	97.0	96.7	97.0	96.8	97.0	96.8	96.9	97.1
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	99.6	99.3	99.1	99.2	99.2	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.4	99.5
Regional	97.1	95.9	94.9	93.7	93.6	93.5	93.4	92.2	91.4	91.2
Distant	84.7	80.2	76.9	75.4	75.1	75.3	75.5	75.0	75.3	75.5
Not stated	99.0	98.0	97.0	96.0	96.3	96.6	97.0	96.6	95.5	95.9

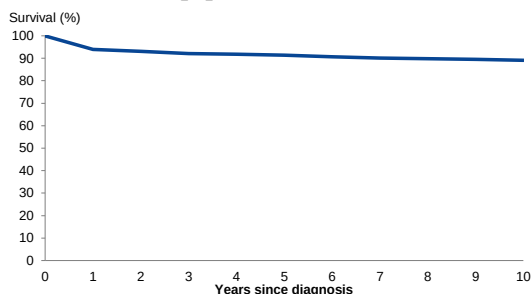
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	98.4	98.1	98.2	98.1	98.3	98.2	98.4	98.6	98.5	98.9
3	98.1	97.2	95.9	95.6	95.9	95.1	94.9	93.7	94.0	94.0
4	97.3	95.7	94.9	94.6	94.9	94.9	95.2	95.2	95.5	95.5
5	96.7	95.8	94.8	94.2	93.5	93.4	93.3	93.3	93.1	92.8

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

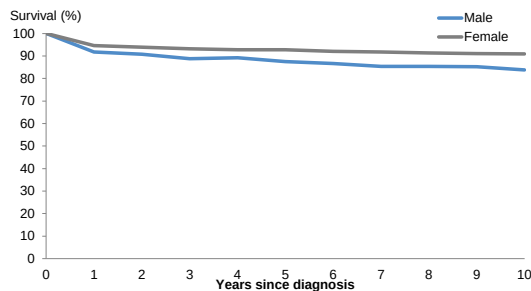
Thyroid (C73)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

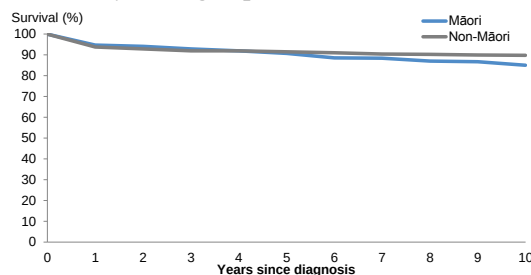
Survival for total population



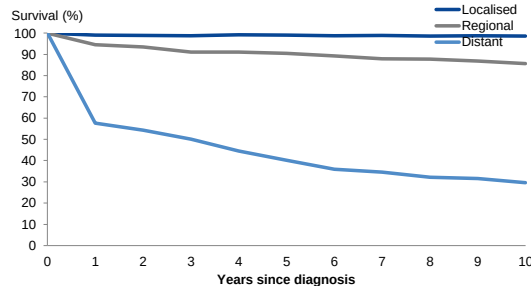
Survival, by sex



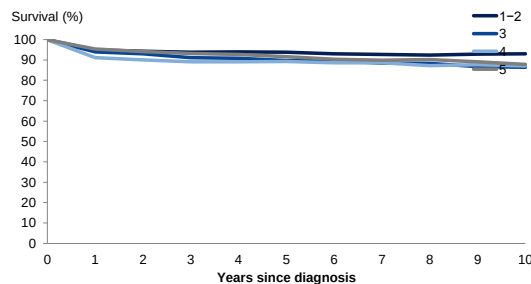
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for patients with thyroid cancer were 91.4% and 89.1%, respectively.
- Males had slightly lower CRS than females.
- Māori and non-Māori patients had comparable CRS until later years of follow-up, where survival for Māori was lower than for non-Māori.
- Patients with localised and regional extent of disease had much better CRS than those with distant spread.
- CRS was slightly better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	93.9	93.0	92.1	91.9	91.4	90.7	90.2	89.8	89.5	89.1
Male	91.8	90.7	88.7	89.2	87.5	86.7	85.4	85.3	85.2	83.8
Female	94.7	93.9	93.2	92.8	92.8	92.0	91.8	91.4	91.0	90.9

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	94.7	94.1	92.9	91.9	90.7	88.6	88.5	87.1	86.7	85.0
Male	90.5	88.7	87.5	85.8	82.4	80.9	78.7	76.2	75.4	74.1
Female	96.0	95.7	94.5	93.7	93.1	90.9	91.3	90.1	89.8	88.1
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	93.8	92.9	91.9	91.9	91.5	91.0	90.5	90.3	90.0	89.8
Male	92.0	91.0	88.9	89.7	88.2	87.5	86.4	86.6	86.6	85.2
Female	94.4	93.5	93.0	92.7	92.7	92.2	91.9	91.6	91.2	91.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	99.1	98.9	98.7	99.2	99.1	98.8	98.9	98.6	98.8	98.7
Regional	94.6	93.4	91.1	91.1	90.5	89.2	87.9	87.8	86.9	85.7
Distant	57.6	54.3	50.1	44.5	40.2	36.0	34.6	32.2	31.5	29.5
Not stated	86.1	83.4	82.6	81.3	81.3	81.1	79.6	79.7	78.1	78.6

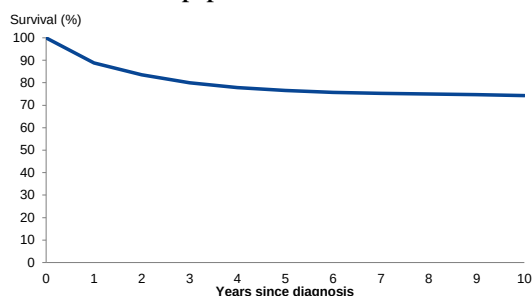
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	94.9	94.3	93.8	93.9	93.7	93.0	92.7	92.4	92.9	93.0
3	93.9	92.9	91.1	90.7	89.7	89.5	88.4	88.3	86.7	86.4
4	91.1	90.0	89.2	89.0	89.2	88.7	88.7	87.2	87.7	87.1
5	95.4	94.2	93.1	92.6	91.6	90.4	89.8	90.2	89.0	87.9

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

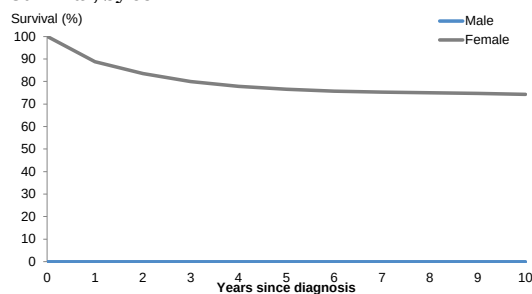
Uterus (C54–C55)

Cumulative relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

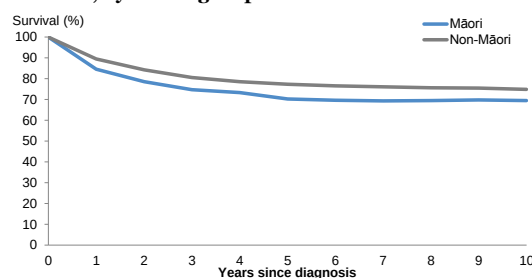
Survival for total population



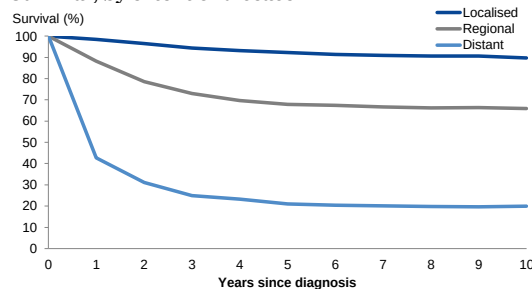
Survival, by sex



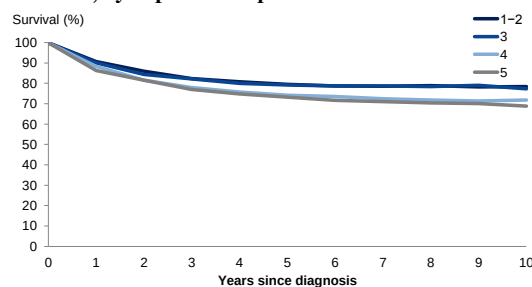
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Five-year and 10-year cumulative relative survival (CRS) for women with uterine cancer were 76.6% and 74.3%, respectively.
- Māori women had lower CRS than non-Māori women.
- Localised disease had relatively high CRS; patients with regional or distant spread had progressively worse CRS.
- Survival was better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	88.9	83.5	79.9	77.9	76.6	75.7	75.3	75.0	74.7	74.3
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	88.9	83.5	79.9	77.9	76.6	75.7	75.3	75.0	74.7	74.3

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	84.5	78.5	74.8	73.4	70.2	69.7	69.4	69.5	69.8	69.5
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	84.5	78.5	74.8	73.4	70.2	69.7	69.4	69.5	69.8	69.5
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	89.4	84.2	80.6	78.5	77.4	76.5	76.1	75.7	75.4	74.9
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	89.4	84.2	80.6	78.5	77.4	76.5	76.1	75.7	75.4	74.9

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	98.5	96.5	94.4	93.2	92.3	91.4	91.0	90.6	90.6	89.8
Regional	88.3	78.6	73.0	69.7	67.9	67.4	66.7	66.2	66.3	65.9
Distant	42.7	31.1	25.0	23.2	21.1	20.4	20.1	19.8	19.7	19.9
Not stated	75.8	65.0	59.0	55.2	52.8	51.6	51.5	51.9	50.3	50.5

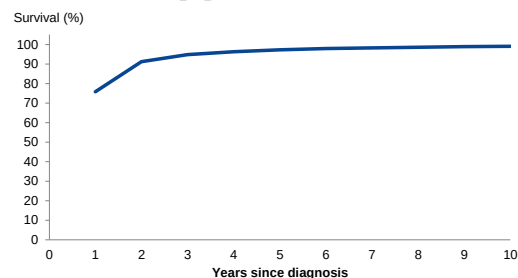
	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	90.7	86.0	82.4	80.8	79.4	78.8	78.6	78.9	78.3	78.5
3	90.1	84.4	82.2	80.0	79.2	78.7	78.7	78.4	79.0	77.3
4	88.3	81.6	78.0	75.7	74.2	73.5	72.5	71.7	71.4	71.9
5	86.3	81.6	77.0	74.8	73.3	71.7	71.1	70.5	70.2	68.8

Note: Quintile 1-2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

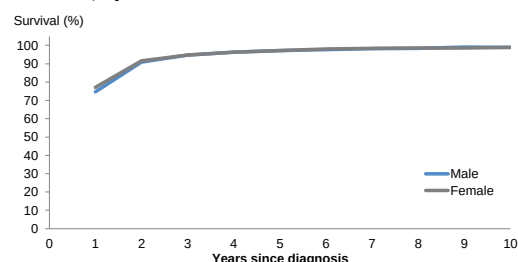
All adult cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

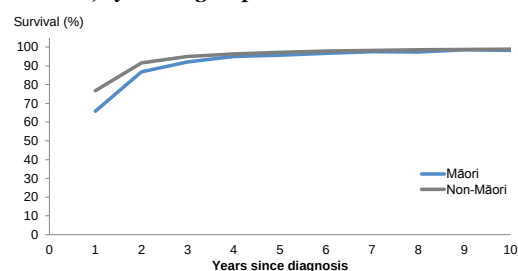
Survival for total population



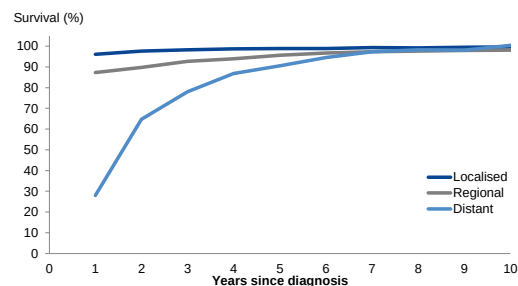
Survival, by sex



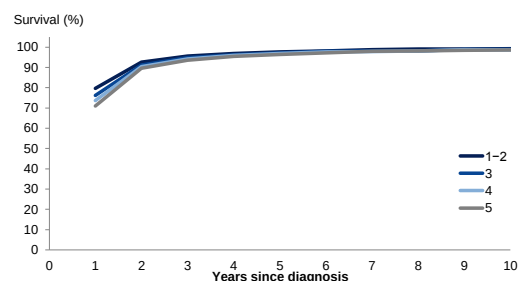
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 75.8% in the first year of follow-up to 99.0% in the 10th year of follow-up.
- If adult cancer patients survived the first year after diagnosis, their chances of survival were more than 90% for the subsequent years.
- Male adults had slightly lower ISRS than female adults in the first two years of follow-up.
- Māori adults had lower ISRS than non-Māori adults, particularly in the first two years of follow-up.
- In patients with distant spread of disease, ISRS improved substantially if the first few years of follow-up were survived.
- Survival was slightly lower for patients residing in more deprived areas. ISRS increased markedly in the second year of follow-up for all deprivation quintiles.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	75.8	91.2	94.8	96.3	97.2	97.8	98.3	98.5	98.8	99.0
Male	74.7	90.9	94.8	96.3	97.2	97.6	98.2	98.5	99.0	98.9
Female	77.1	91.6	94.7	96.3	97.2	98.0	98.4	98.5	98.7	99.0

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	65.8	86.9	92.2	95.0	95.7	96.7	97.6	97.3	98.5	98.3
Male	59.6	84.8	91.2	94.7	96.0	96.6	97.9	97.7	99.2	98.8
Female	70.7	88.3	92.8	95.2	95.6	96.8	97.5	97.1	98.1	98.1
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	76.7	91.6	94.9	96.4	97.3	97.9	98.3	98.6	98.9	99.0
Male	75.7	91.2	95.0	96.4	97.2	97.7	98.3	98.5	99.0	98.9
Female	77.8	91.9	94.9	96.4	97.3	98.1	98.4	98.6	98.7	99.1

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	96.1	97.7	98.3	98.7	98.9	98.9	99.3	99.2	99.5	99.6
Regional	87.2	89.8	92.6	94.0	95.6	96.7	97.3	97.7	98.0	98.1
Distant	28.0	64.7	78.1	86.9	90.6	94.6	97.4	98.3	98.2	100.4
Not stated	74.6	89.3	93.7	95.6	96.3	97.2	97.5	97.9	98.4	98.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	79.7	92.5	95.7	96.9	97.6	98.2	98.7	99.0	99.0	99.3
3	76.2	91.2	94.8	96.3	97.2	97.9	98.2	98.1	98.9	99.0
4	73.7	90.4	94.2	96.0	96.9	97.6	97.8	98.1	98.7	98.6
5	71.0	89.6	93.5	95.5	96.4	97.2	98.0	98.1	98.5	98.6

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

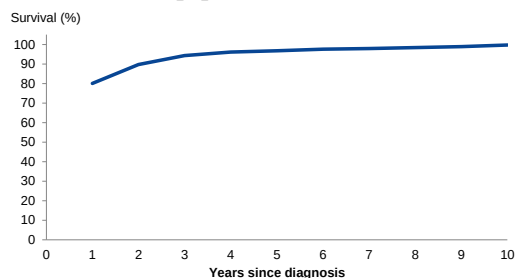
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

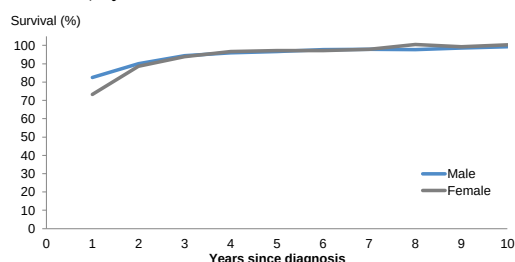
Bladder (C67)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

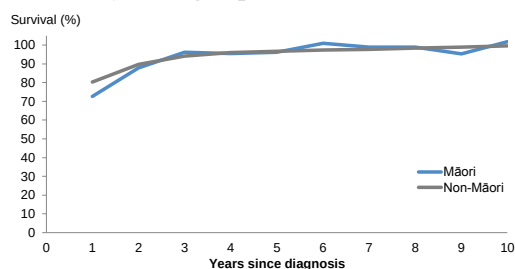
Survival for total population



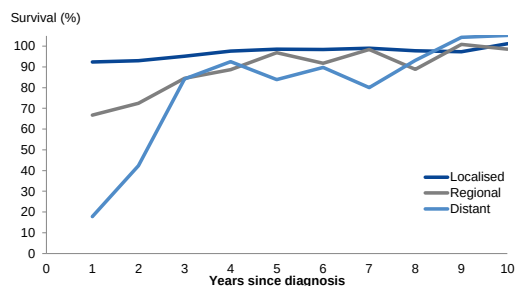
Survival, by sex



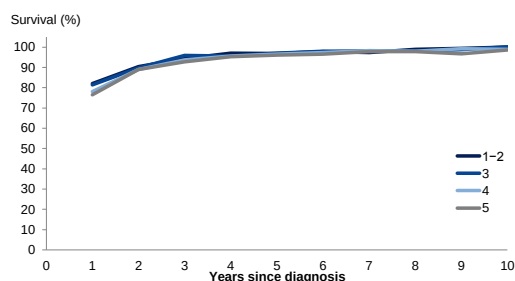
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 80% in the first year of follow-up to 99.7% in the 10th year of follow-up.
- If bladder cancer patients survived two years after diagnosis, their chances of survival were more than 90% for subsequent years.
- Female adults had slightly lower ISRS than male adults in the first two years of follow-up.
- ISRS was similar for Māori and non-Māori patients.
- Extent of disease information was unknown for 75.7% of bladder cancer patients, precluding meaningful analysis.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	80.0	89.7	94.3	96.1	96.8	97.6	97.9	98.4	98.9	99.7
Male	82.4	90.1	94.4	95.9	96.6	97.7	97.8	97.7	98.7	99.4
Female	73.3	88.6	93.8	96.7	97.2	97.2	98.0	100.5	99.4	100.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	72.7	87.8	96.2	95.6	96.2	101.0	98.9	99.0	95.3	101.8
Male	78.2	87.9	95.3	96.6	95.4	100.1	101.2	99.0	92.8	103.0
Female	62.6	87.4	98.2	93.2	98.3	103.4	93.0	98.8	103.1	98.4
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	80.3	89.8	94.2	96.1	96.8	97.5	97.8	98.4	99.0	99.6
Male	82.6	90.2	94.4	95.9	96.7	97.6	97.7	97.6	98.9	99.3
Female	73.9	88.6	93.6	96.8	97.1	97.0	98.1	100.6	99.2	100.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	92.3	93.0	95.1	97.7	98.5	98.5	99.1	97.8	97.4	101.2
Regional	66.7	72.5	84.5	88.6	96.8	91.7	98.5	88.8	101.0	98.6
Distant	17.8	42.3	84.2	92.5	83.8	89.7	80.0	93.2	104.3	105.3
Not stated	84.5	91.4	94.9	96.3	96.5	97.7	97.7	98.9	99.0	99.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	82.1	90.4	94.3	96.9	96.8	97.7	97.3	98.9	99.4	100.1
3	81.3	89.8	95.9	95.7	97.1	97.9	98.1	98.1	98.8	100.2
4	78.1	88.9	93.6	95.6	96.6	97.4	98.3	98.0	99.2	99.0
5	76.5	89.0	92.8	95.3	96.1	96.5	97.8	97.9	96.8	98.6

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

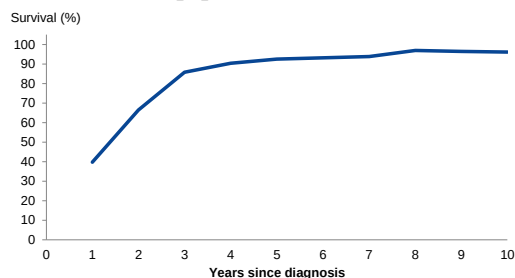
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

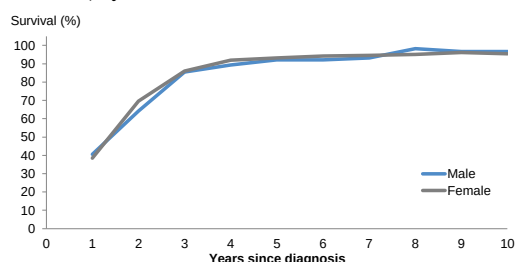
Brain (C71)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

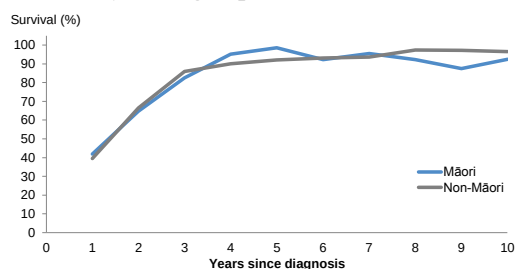
Survival for total population



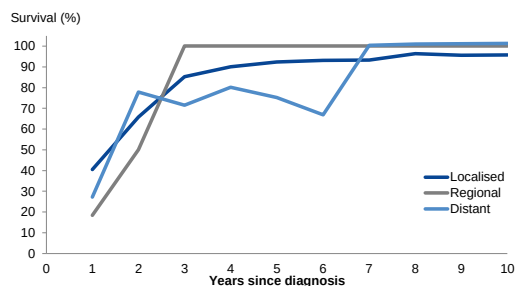
Survival, by sex



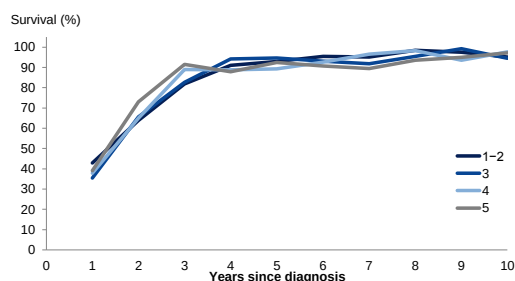
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 39.6% in the first year of follow-up to 96.2% in the 10th year of follow-up.
- ISRS showed that the risk of death was greatest in the first few years after diagnosis.
- Females and males had comparable ISRS.
- ISRS for Māori and non-Māori improved comparably in the first few years after diagnosis, after which there was some variation.
- Brain cancer was localised in 99% of patients where extent of disease was stated and ISRS increased most in the first three years after diagnosis. Survival was varied for patients with regional and distant spread due to extremely low patient numbers.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	39.6	66.4	85.8	90.4	92.5	93.1	93.8	96.9	96.5	96.2
Male	40.5	64.2	85.6	89.3	92.1	92.2	93.2	98.3	96.7	96.7
Female	38.4	69.7	86.1	92.0	93.1	94.3	94.6	95.1	96.2	95.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	41.8	64.8	82.6	95.2	98.6	92.2	95.6	92.2	87.6	92.5
Male	41.4	65.2	78.4	93.8	97.0	84.6	95.5	95.1	94.4	93.5
Female	42.5	64.4	87.9	96.7	100.4	100.4	95.7	89.5	80.3	91.3
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	39.5	66.5	86.0	90.0	92.0	93.2	93.7	97.4	97.3	96.5
Male	40.5	64.1	86.1	89.0	91.8	92.8	93.1	98.5	96.9	96.9
Female	38.1	70.1	85.9	91.6	92.4	93.7	94.5	95.7	97.9	95.8

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	40.6	65.8	85.3	90.0	92.4	93.1	93.3	96.5	95.6	95.8
Regional	18.4	50.1	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.1	100.1
Distant	27.1	77.9	71.6	80.2	75.2	66.9	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.3
Not stated	30.7	75.3	93.0	95.4	95.0	94.7	98.4	100.6	103.1	98.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	42.9	63.9	81.9	91.1	92.9	95.4	95.2	98.4	97.5	95.1
3	35.5	65.6	82.6	94.2	94.7	93.0	91.8	95.4	99.3	94.4
4	37.8	65.0	89.0	88.8	89.3	92.5	96.6	98.2	93.5	97.6
5	39.1	73.1	91.5	87.9	92.5	90.7	89.5	93.5	95.0	97.2

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

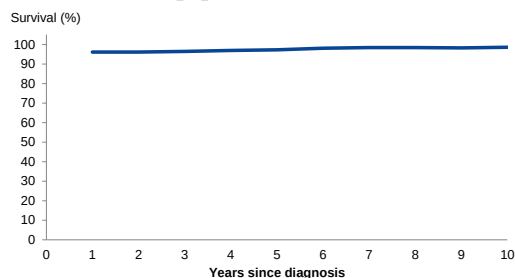
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

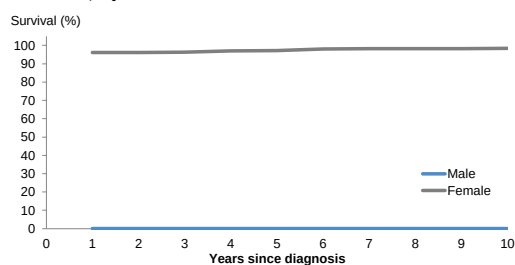
Breast – female (C50)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

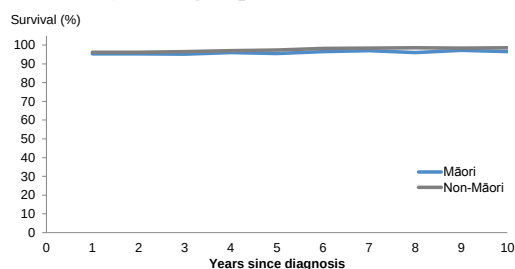
Survival for total population



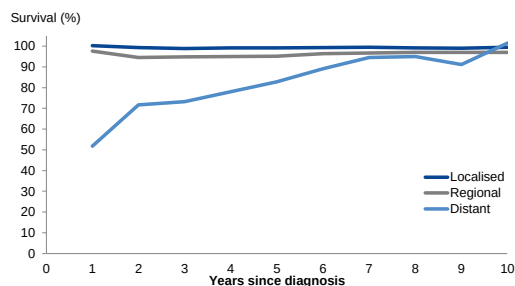
Survival, by sex



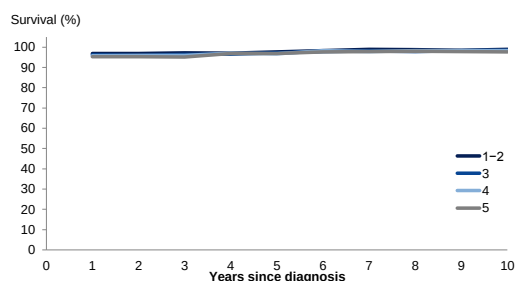
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) was relatively high (96.1% one year after diagnosis) and remained consistently high up to 10 years after diagnosis.
- ISRS showed that the risk of death was relatively similar regardless of additional years survived.
- Māori women had slightly lower ISRS than non-Māori women.
- ISRS was consistently high for women with localised or regional disease. ISRS for women with distant spread of disease was half that of localised or regional disease in the first year of follow-up.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	96.1	96.2	96.4	96.9	97.2	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.5
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	96.1	96.2	96.4	96.9	97.2	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	95.3	95.3	95.2	96.0	95.6	96.6	97.1	96.1	97.3	96.5
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	95.3	95.3	95.2	96.0	95.6	96.6	97.1	96.1	97.3	96.5
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	96.2	96.3	96.5	97.0	97.4	98.2	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.7
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	96.2	96.3	96.5	97.0	97.4	98.2	98.5	98.5	98.4	98.7

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	100.3	99.3	98.9	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.5	99.1	99.1	99.4
Regional	97.7	94.6	94.9	95.1	95.2	96.4	96.7	97.0	97.1	97.0
Distant	51.8	71.7	73.3	78.0	82.8	89.1	94.6	95.1	91.2	101.5
Not stated	92.2	92.8	93.4	94.8	95.4	97.6	97.5	98.4	98.1	98.0

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	96.9	96.8	97.2	97.1	97.6	98.2	98.9	98.8	98.4	98.9
3	96.2	96.0	96.5	96.6	97.2	97.8	98.2	97.8	98.3	98.5
4	95.7	96.0	95.8	97.1	96.7	98.2	97.8	98.3	98.3	98.4
5	95.3	95.3	95.2	96.8	96.9	97.7	97.9	98.0	97.7	97.6

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

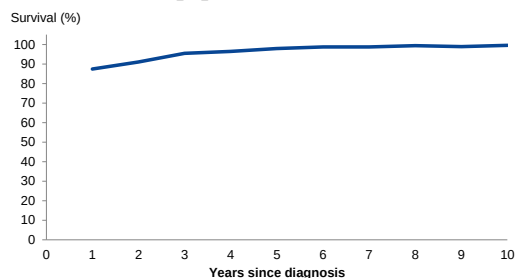
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

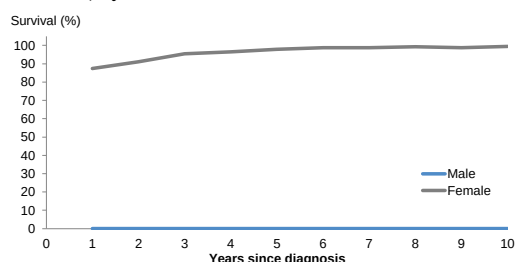
Cervix (C53)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

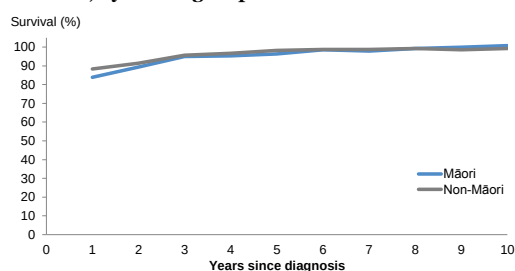
Survival for total population



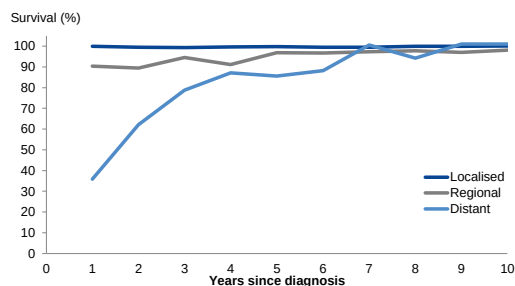
Survival, by sex



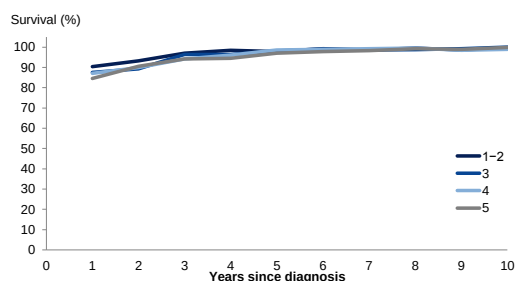
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) was relatively high one year after diagnosis and remained consistently high up to 10 years after diagnosis.
- Māori women had slightly lower ISRS than non-Māori women in the first two years of follow-up, after which ISRS was comparable.
- Disease was localised in nearly 70% of cases where extent of disease was known; ISRS for these women indicates similar survival prospects as the general population.
- In the first few years after diagnosis survival was better for women residing in less deprived areas, after which ISRS was comparable for women in all deprivation quintiles.
- Cervical screening may affect survival. Screening finds cervical tumours at the pre-cancerous stage (not included in this data), potentially resulting in a larger proportion of registered cervical cancers at an aggressive or advanced stage, increasing the likelihood of death.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	87.4	91.0	95.5	96.5	97.9	98.8	98.7	99.3	98.8	99.6
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	87.4	91.0	95.5	96.5	97.9	98.8	98.7	99.3	98.8	99.6

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	83.9	89.4	95.0	95.4	96.3	98.5	97.9	99.3	100.0	100.9
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	83.9	89.4	95.0	95.4	96.3	98.5	97.9	99.3	100.0	100.9
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	88.3	91.4	95.6	96.7	98.2	98.8	98.9	99.3	98.6	99.3
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	88.3	91.4	95.6	96.7	98.2	98.8	98.9	99.3	98.6	99.3

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	100.0	99.4	99.4	99.7	99.8	99.6	99.4	100.0	99.9	100.1
Regional	90.4	89.5	94.6	91.1	96.8	96.8	97.4	97.8	97.0	98.1
Distant	35.8	62.0	78.8	87.1	85.5	88.3	100.6	94.3	101.0	101.1
Not stated	83.0	81.8	89.9	92.7	94.6	98.2	97.1	98.3	96.3	98.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	90.5	93.2	97.0	98.4	97.8	99.3	98.7	99.5	98.7	99.7
3	87.5	89.4	96.4	96.4	98.2	99.1	98.6	98.7	99.2	100.0
4	87.0	89.9	94.2	96.1	98.6	99.0	99.3	99.5	98.5	98.9
5	84.6	90.6	94.2	94.5	97.0	97.8	98.2	99.2	98.9	99.9

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

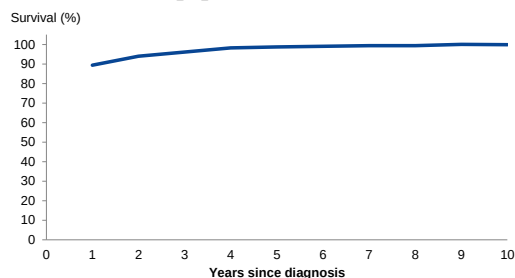
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

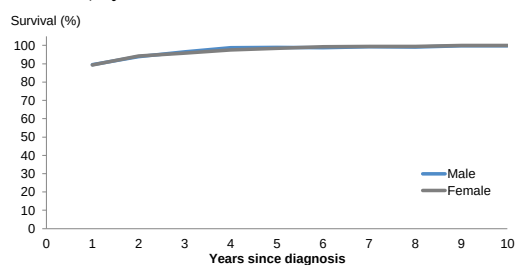
Childhood cancers (C00–C96, D45–D47, ages 0–14)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

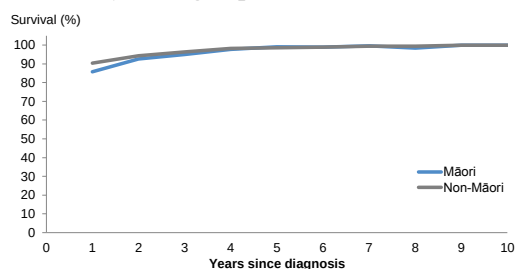
Survival for total population



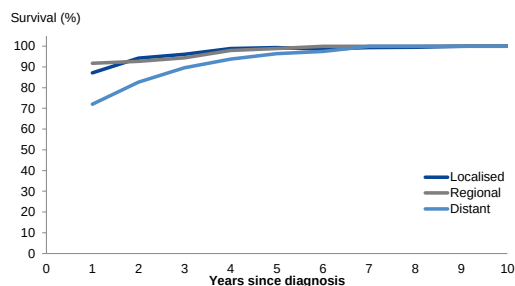
Survival, by sex



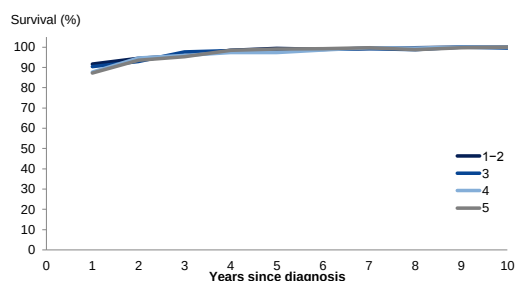
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 89.4% in the first year of follow-up to 99.9% in the 10th year of follow-up.
- Females and males had comparable ISRS.
- ISRS was slightly lower for Māori children than for non-Māori children in the first few years after diagnosis, after which ISRS was comparable.
- ISRS was better for children with localised or regional cancer, although extent of disease was only stated in 40% of patients so comparisons should be made with caution.
- In the first two years of follow-up survival was slightly better for children residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	89.4	94.0	96.1	98.2	98.8	99.0	99.4	99.3	99.9	99.9
Male	89.5	93.8	96.5	98.7	99.0	99.8	99.3	99.1	99.9	99.9
Female	89.3	94.3	95.7	97.6	98.5	99.3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.0

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	85.7	92.7	94.9	97.7	99.1	99.0	99.7	98.4	100.0	100.1
Male	86.1	90.5	95.8	98.5	100.0	98.1	99.3	97.7	100.1	100.1
Female	85.3	95.4	93.9	96.9	98.0	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.0	100.0
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	90.4	94.4	96.4	98.3	98.7	99.0	99.4	99.5	99.9	99.9
Male	90.5	94.7	96.6	98.8	98.7	98.9	99.4	99.5	99.8	99.8
Female	90.4	94.0	96.2	97.8	98.6	99.1	99.4	99.6	100.0	100.0

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	87.1	94.2	96.2	98.9	99.3	98.6	99.3	99.5	100.0	100.0
Regional	91.8	92.6	94.4	97.9	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distant	72.1	82.7	89.7	93.8	96.5	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Not stated	92.7	95.4	96.9	98.3	98.7	99.2	99.4	99.1	99.9	99.9

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	91.7	94.5	95.9	98.4	99.4	99.0	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.0
3	90.3	92.9	97.6	98.3	98.8	99.0	99.3	98.8	100.0	99.5
4	87.8	94.6	96.0	97.3	97.4	98.6	99.6	99.6	100.0	100.0
5	87.2	93.6	95.3	98.4	99.1	99.2	99.7	98.8	99.7	100.0

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

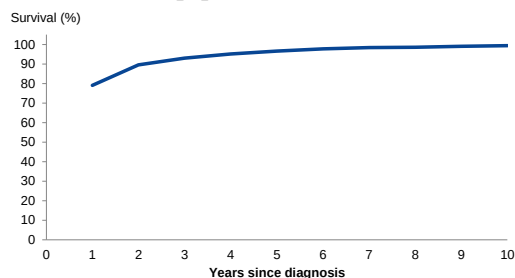
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

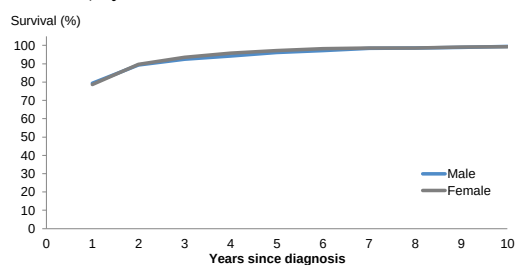
Colorectum and anus (C18–C21)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

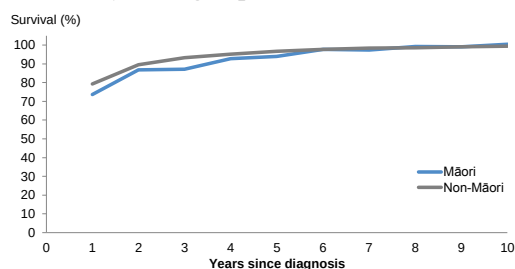
Survival for total population



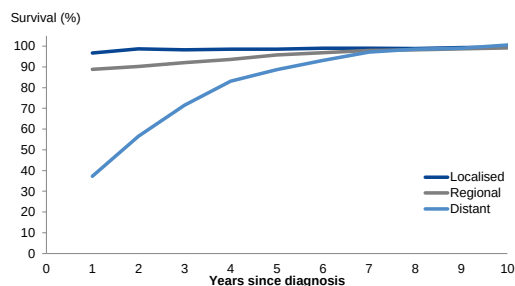
Survival, by sex



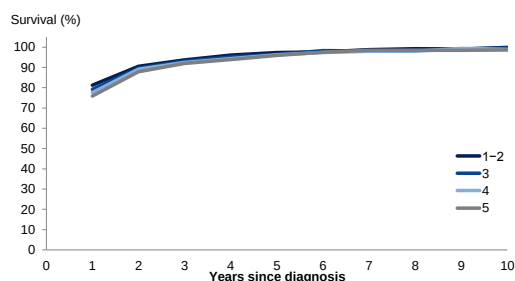
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 79.0% in the first year of follow-up to 99.4% in the 10th year of follow-up.
- If colorectal cancer patients survived two years after diagnosis, their chances of survival were more than 90% for the subsequent years.
- Males and females had comparable ISRS.
- Māori adults had slightly lower ISRS than non-Māori adults in the five years after diagnosis.
- In patients with distant spread of disease, ISRS improved substantially in the first few years of follow-up.
- In the first five years of follow-up survival was slightly better for patients residing in less deprived areas.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	79.0	89.5	93.0	95.1	96.7	97.7	98.4	98.6	99.0	99.4
Male	79.3	89.4	92.5	94.3	96.1	97.2	98.4	98.6	98.9	99.5
Female	78.7	89.6	93.5	95.8	97.2	98.3	98.5	98.6	99.2	99.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	73.7	86.9	87.1	92.8	94.0	97.8	97.3	99.2	99.1	100.4
Male	71.1	85.5	86.5	91.4	93.0	96.1	96.3	99.8	100.7	101.0
Female	76.7	88.4	87.7	94.2	94.9	99.4	98.3	98.7	97.5	99.8
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	79.2	89.6	93.2	95.1	96.7	97.7	98.5	98.6	99.0	99.4
Male	79.7	89.5	92.7	94.4	96.2	97.2	98.4	98.6	98.9	99.4
Female	78.8	89.7	93.8	95.9	97.2	98.3	98.5	98.6	99.2	99.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	96.7	98.7	98.3	98.5	98.6	99.1	99.0	98.9	99.3	99.5
Regional	88.8	90.2	92.1	93.7	95.8	96.9	98.0	98.2	98.7	99.1
Distant	37.2	56.6	71.5	83.1	88.6	93.2	97.2	98.5	99.0	100.6
Not stated	70.3	85.1	89.8	93.0	95.4	97.6	98.4	99.0	99.5	100.0

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	81.3	90.5	93.7	96.0	97.3	97.7	98.8	99.2	99.0	99.9
3	79.1	89.6	93.1	95.1	96.3	98.3	98.1	98.4	99.1	99.6
4	77.6	89.1	92.4	94.3	96.3	97.3	98.0	97.9	99.4	99.0
5	75.9	87.8	92.0	93.9	95.9	97.5	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.6

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

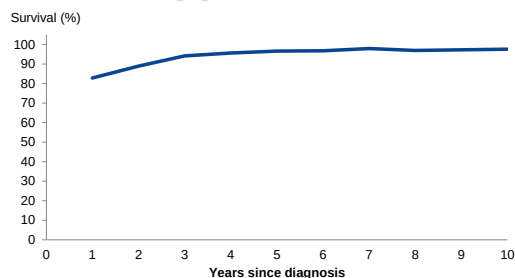
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

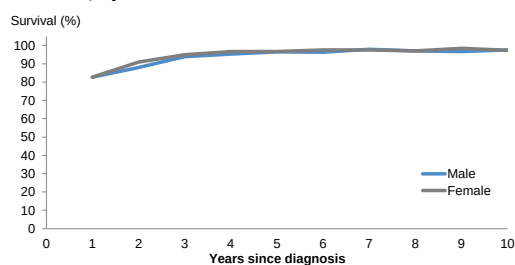
Head, neck and larynx (C00–C14, C32)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

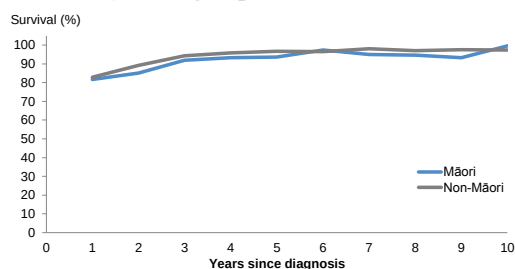
Survival for total population



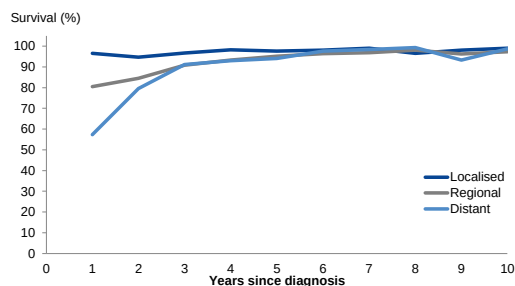
Survival, by sex



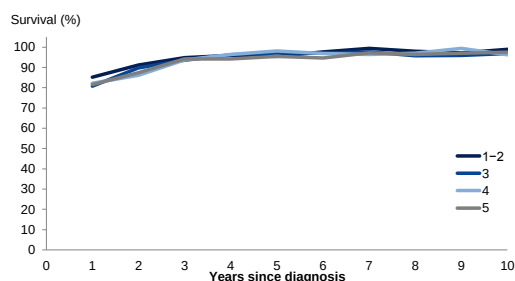
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 82.8% in the first year of follow-up to 97.5% in the 10th year of follow-up.
- If patients survived the two years after diagnosis their chances of survival were more than 90.0% for the subsequent years.
- Males and females had comparable ISRS.
- Māori patients generally had slightly lower ISRS than non-Māori patients.
- 57.4% of patients with distant metastases who survived their first year after diagnosis were expected to survive their second, compared to 96.6% of patients with localised head, neck and laryngeal cancer.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	82.8	88.9	94.1	95.7	96.5	96.7	97.8	97.0	97.3	97.5
Male	82.8	88.0	93.8	95.2	96.4	96.3	97.9	97.0	96.8	97.5
Female	82.7	91.0	94.9	96.7	96.7	97.6	97.6	96.9	98.4	97.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	81.6	85.2	92.0	93.3	93.6	97.4	95.0	94.8	93.2	99.7
Male	79.0	81.9	91.6	91.5	93.4	95.8	93.8	96.7	91.0	101.4
Female	88.5	92.9	92.7	96.9	94.0	100.5	97.2	91.2	97.5	96.6
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	82.9	89.2	94.3	95.9	96.8	96.6	98.1	97.1	97.6	97.4
Male	83.1	88.5	94.0	95.5	96.7	96.3	98.3	97.0	97.2	97.3
Female	82.2	90.8	95.1	96.7	97.0	97.4	97.6	97.5	98.5	97.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	96.6	94.7	96.7	98.2	97.6	98.1	99.1	96.6	98.1	99.1
Regional	80.6	84.4	90.8	93.3	95.2	96.5	96.8	98.1	96.3	97.3
Distant	57.4	79.6	91.2	92.9	94.1	97.7	98.5	99.4	93.3	98.7
Not stated	79.8	88.7	94.7	95.4	96.7	95.6	97.4	96.5	97.5	96.2

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	85.2	91.3	94.9	95.9	95.5	97.7	99.4	98.0	97.2	98.9
3	80.7	89.7	93.5	96.3	97.2	97.0	97.7	95.8	95.9	96.9
4	82.2	86.2	93.6	96.3	98.1	96.9	96.3	97.0	99.4	96.2
5	81.6	87.5	94.1	94.1	95.4	94.6	97.2	96.4	97.0	97.5

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

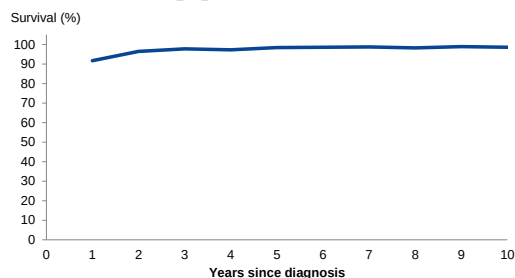
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

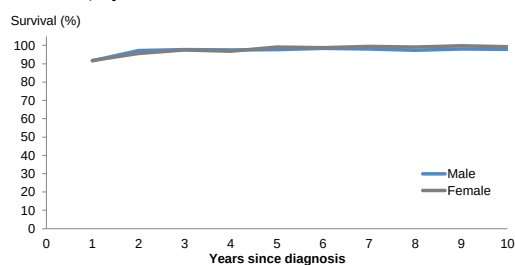
Hodgkin lymphoma (C81)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

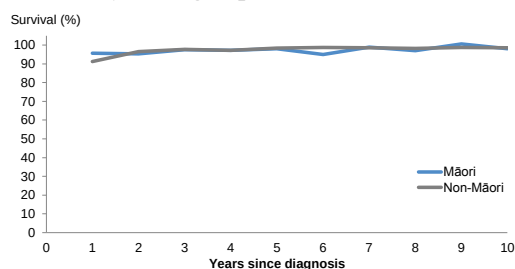
Survival for total population



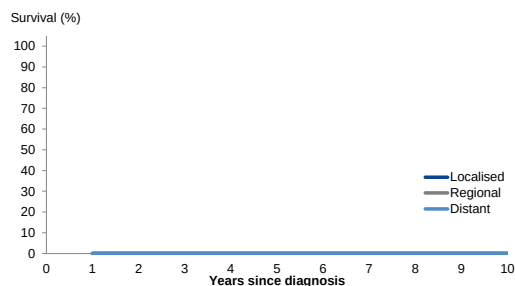
Survival, by sex



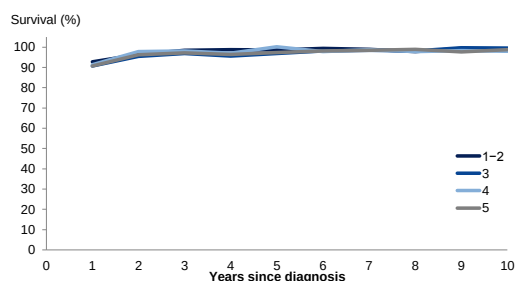
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 91.7% in the first year of follow-up to 98.6% in the 10th year of follow-up.
- If patients survived the first year after diagnosis their chances of survival were more than 95% for the subsequent years.
- Males and females had comparable ISRS.
- Māori and non-Māori had similar ISRS, however the number of Māori patients was low so comparison should be made with caution.
- Extent of disease information is not available for Hodgkin lymphoma patients.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	91.7	96.5	97.7	97.3	98.3	98.5	98.7	98.2	98.9	98.6
Male	91.6	97.2	97.8	97.6	97.8	98.4	98.0	97.4	98.1	98.0
Female	91.8	95.5	97.6	96.8	99.1	98.7	99.5	99.1	99.7	99.3

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	95.7	95.4	97.6	97.2	98.0	95.1	99.0	97.1	100.6	98.1
Male	95.5	97.1	96.8	96.4	95.8	92.4	97.4	93.2	100.8	95.4
Female	95.9	93.8	98.4	98.1	100.4	97.7	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	91.3	96.6	97.7	97.3	98.4	98.9	98.6	98.3	98.7	98.6
Male	91.2	97.2	97.9	97.7	97.9	98.9	98.1	97.7	98.0	98.2
Female	91.4	95.7	97.5	96.7	99.0	98.8	99.4	98.9	99.7	99.2

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	91.7	96.5	97.7	97.3	98.3	98.5	98.7	98.2	98.9	98.6

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	92.8	96.4	98.5	98.8	98.6	99.3	98.8	97.9	99.3	98.2
3	90.7	95.4	96.9	95.7	96.9	98.1	98.4	98.1	99.7	99.6
4	91.3	97.9	98.1	97.0	100.2	97.8	98.7	97.8	98.3	97.9
5	90.7	96.2	97.1	96.4	97.4	98.1	98.4	98.9	97.7	98.8

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

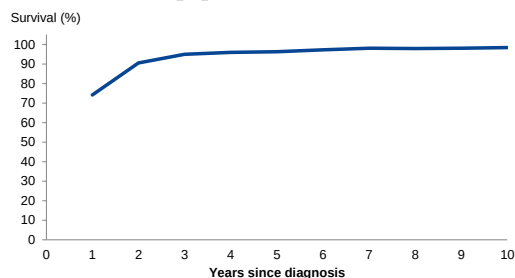
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

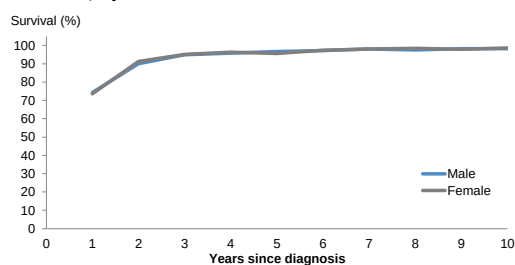
Kidney (C64–C66, C68)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

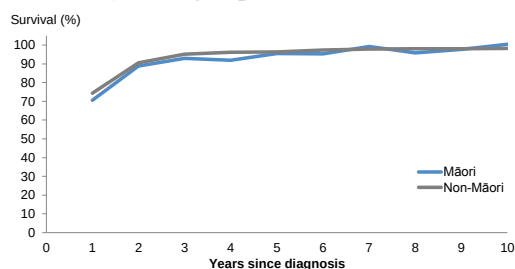
Survival for total population



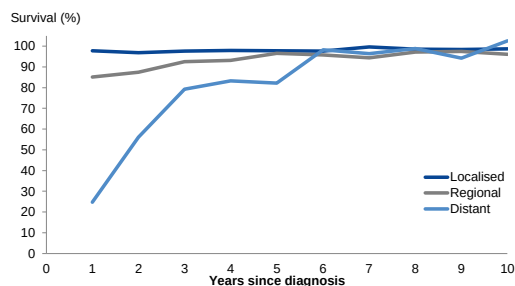
Survival, by sex



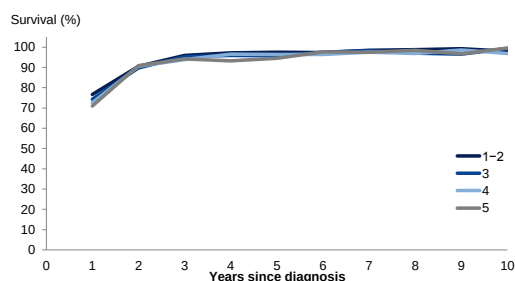
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 74.1% in the first year of follow-up to 98.4% in the 10th year of follow-up.
- If patients survived the first year after diagnosis their chances of survival were more than 90% for the subsequent years.
- Males and females had comparable ISRS.
- ISRS was generally slightly lower for Māori compared to non-Māori patients.
- Survival was substantially lower for patients with distant spread of disease in the first 5 years after diagnosis.
- Survival was slightly better for patients residing in less deprived areas in the first two years after diagnosis. ISRS increased to 90% for all deprivation quintiles in the second year of follow-up.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	74.1	90.5	95.0	96.0	96.3	97.2	98.0	97.9	98.1	98.4
Male	74.3	90.0	95.0	95.8	96.7	97.1	98.0	97.5	98.3	98.3
Female	73.6	91.2	95.0	96.2	95.6	97.4	98.0	98.4	97.9	98.6

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	70.6	88.9	92.9	92.0	95.5	95.4	99.3	95.9	97.8	100.5
Male	69.5	88.1	93.1	91.0	98.1	95.9	101.9	92.3	98.1	99.2
Female	72.8	90.4	92.5	93.6	91.6	94.6	94.8	102.2	97.5	102.4
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	74.4	90.6	95.2	96.3	96.4	97.4	97.9	98.0	98.1	98.3
Male	74.7	90.2	95.1	96.2	96.6	97.2	97.8	97.9	98.3	98.2
Female	73.7	91.3	95.2	96.5	95.9	97.6	98.2	98.2	97.9	98.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	97.7	96.9	97.7	98.0	97.9	97.7	99.7	98.5	98.5	98.8
Regional	85.2	87.5	92.5	93.2	96.6	95.7	94.4	97.3	97.5	96.1
Distant	24.8	56.0	79.2	83.3	82.2	98.2	96.4	98.8	94.3	102.6
Not stated	67.7	87.0	92.0	93.6	91.7	96.3	93.4	94.6	97.7	98.0

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	76.6	90.5	95.9	97.1	97.5	97.3	98.4	98.8	99.2	98.0
3	74.2	89.8	95.3	96.0	95.8	97.5	98.2	97.0	96.6	99.5
4	72.6	90.6	93.8	96.5	96.3	96.3	97.5	96.8	98.6	96.9
5	71.0	90.8	94.1	93.2	94.4	97.7	97.5	98.4	96.8	99.6

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

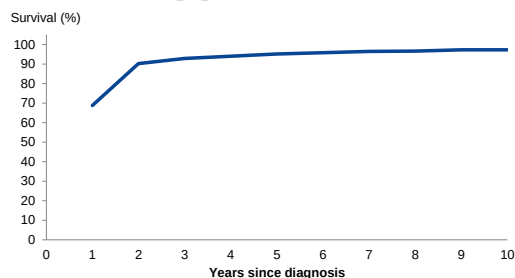
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

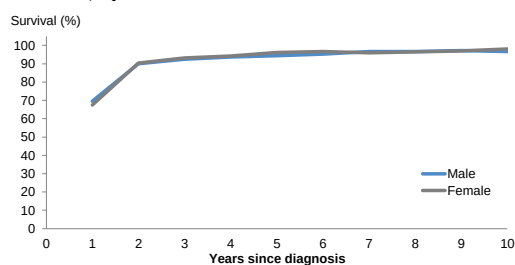
Leukaemia (C91–C95)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

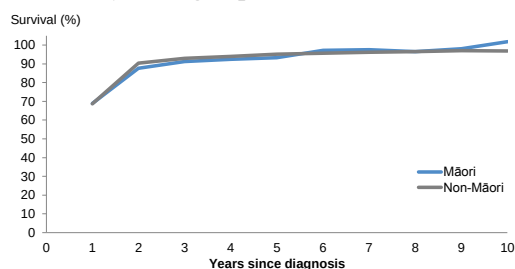
Survival for total population



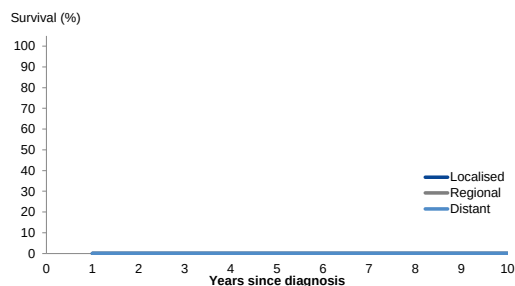
Survival, by sex



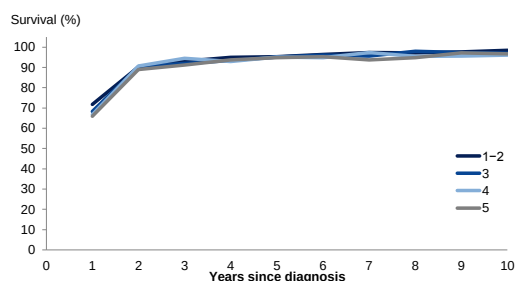
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 68.7% in the first year of follow-up to 97.3% in the 10th year of follow-up.
- If patients survived the first year after diagnosis, their chances of survival were more than 90.0% for the subsequent years.
- Males and females had comparable ISRS.
- Māori and non-Māori had similar ISRS, however the number of Māori patients was low so comparison should be made with caution.
- Extent of disease information is not available for leukaemia patients.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	68.7	90.2	92.8	93.9	95.1	95.8	96.3	96.6	97.2	97.3
Male	69.6	90.1	92.5	93.7	94.4	95.2	96.6	96.6	97.3	96.7
Female	67.5	90.4	93.3	94.3	96.1	96.6	95.9	96.5	97.0	98.1

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	68.9	87.6	91.2	92.5	93.3	97.3	97.6	96.6	98.1	101.9
Male	69.2	87.6	91.4	90.8	92.3	99.2	99.8	96.4	97.5	102.0
Female	68.5	87.6	90.9	94.8	94.5	95.1	95.0	96.8	98.7	101.8
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	68.7	90.5	92.9	94.1	95.3	95.7	96.2	96.6	97.1	97.0
Male	69.6	90.3	92.6	93.9	94.6	94.9	96.4	96.6	97.3	96.3
Female	67.4	90.7	93.5	94.3	96.2	96.7	96.0	96.5	96.9	97.8

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	71.7	90.3	93.1	95.0	95.3	96.4	97.3	97.2	97.6	98.4
3	68.2	90.4	92.0	93.4	95.2	96.1	95.7	98.0	97.3	97.1
4	66.7	90.7	94.5	92.9	95.1	94.9	97.3	95.4	95.7	96.2
5	65.9	88.9	91.2	93.6	94.8	95.3	93.8	94.9	97.2	96.6

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

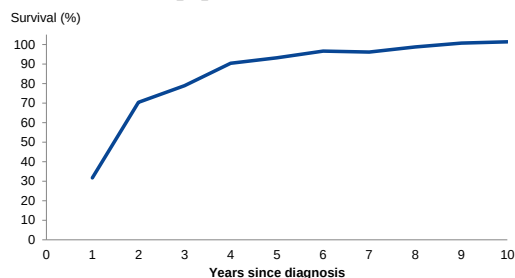
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

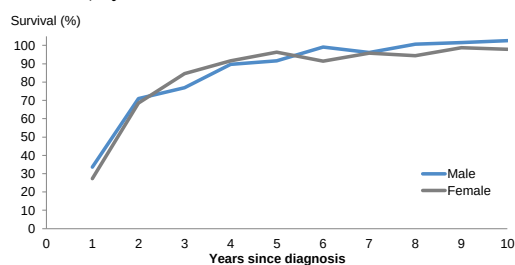
Liver (C22)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

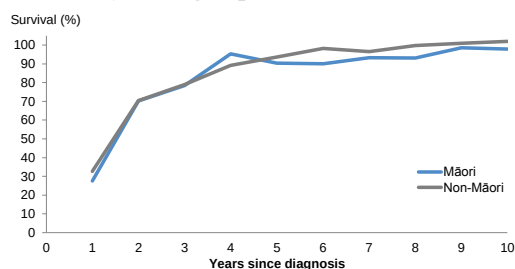
Survival for total population



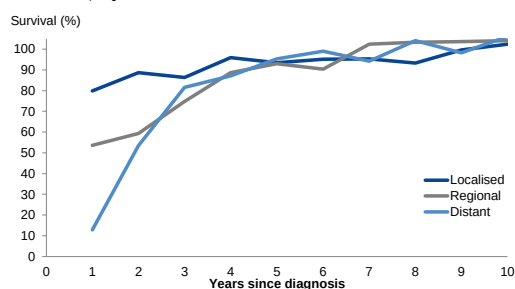
Survival, by sex



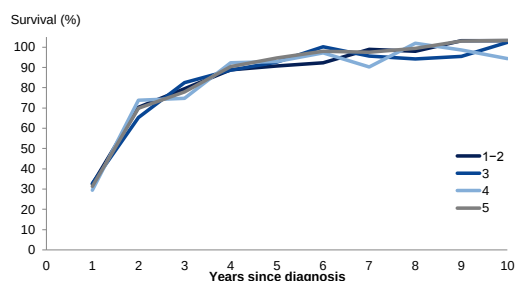
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 31.6% in the first year of follow-up to 101.3% in the 10th year of follow-up.
- If patients survived the first year after diagnosis, their chances of survival increased to approximately 70% and continued to increase in subsequent years.
- Males and females had comparable ISRS.
- Māori and non-Māori had similar ISRS for the first few years after diagnosis, after which Māori ISRS was slightly lower than non-Māori.
- ISRS was markedly lower in patients with distant spread in the first three years after diagnosis.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	31.6	70.4	78.9	90.3	93.1	96.5	96.0	98.6	100.7	101.3
Male	33.6	71.0	76.9	89.8	91.6	99.0	96.1	100.7	101.5	102.7
Female	27.3	68.6	84.5	91.7	96.3	91.5	95.8	94.5	98.8	97.9

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	27.5	70.3	78.4	95.4	90.5	90.0	93.3	93.1	98.7	98.0
Male	26.8	68.0	75.3	96.6	89.8	94.8	93.0	93.9	102.9	102.8
Female	30.1	78.1	87.2	92.8	91.9	79.8	94.1	91.2	87.8	85.6
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	32.7	70.4	79.0	89.2	93.7	98.2	96.6	99.8	101.1	102.0
Male	35.7	71.7	77.2	88.3	92.1	100.2	96.9	102.2	101.2	102.7
Female	26.8	66.9	84.0	91.4	97.4	94.3	96.1	95.1	100.7	100.2

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	79.9	88.7	86.4	96.0	93.4	95.1	95.3	93.3	99.7	102.4
Regional	53.6	59.3	74.7	88.7	93.1	90.4	102.4	103.3	103.6	104.1
Distant	12.8	53.5	81.6	87.2	95.3	99.0	94.3	104.1	98.3	106.1
Not stated	30.5	67.2	75.6	88.0	92.6	97.3	96.4	100.5	101.4	100.0

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	32.4	70.4	79.5	88.8	90.7	92.3	98.8	98.0	103.1	103.2
3	32.8	65.2	82.5	88.6	92.6	100.2	95.6	94.1	95.4	102.4
4	29.5	73.8	74.8	92.3	92.9	97.1	90.2	102.0	98.6	94.3
5	31.4	69.9	77.9	90.4	94.6	97.9	97.5	99.4	103.0	103.3

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

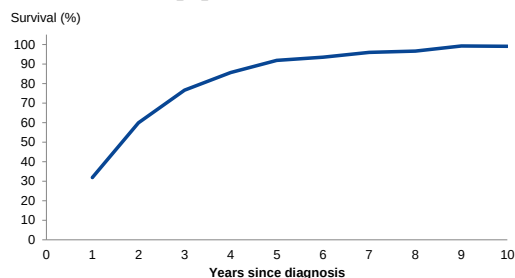
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

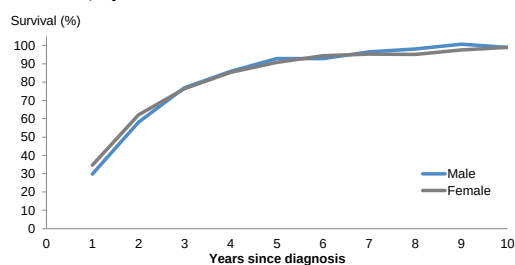
Lung (C33–C34)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

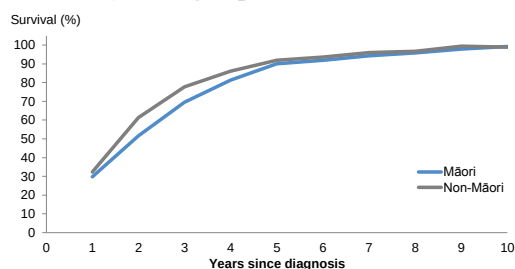
Survival for total population



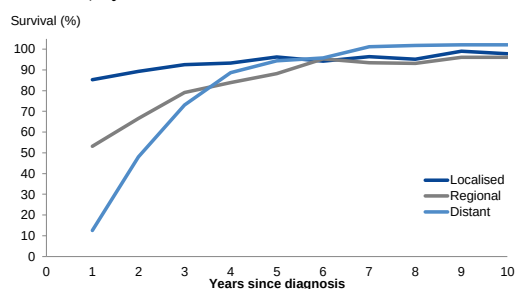
Survival, by sex



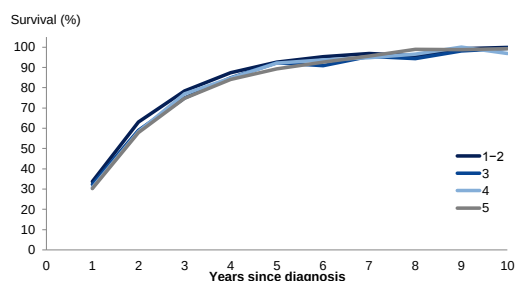
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 31.8% in the first year of follow-up to 99.0% in the 10th year of follow-up.
- ISRS improved substantially in the first five years after diagnosis.
- Males and females had comparable ISRS.
- Māori had slightly lower ISRS than non-Māori in the first five years after diagnosis, after which survival converged.
- 12.5% of patients with distant spread who survived their first year after diagnosis were expected to survive their second, compared to 53.1% and 85.3% of patients with regional or localised lung cancer, respectively.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	31.8	59.9	76.6	85.7	91.8	93.5	95.9	96.6	99.3	99.0
Male	29.8	58.0	76.9	85.9	92.9	92.9	96.6	98.0	100.8	99.0
Female	34.7	62.0	76.4	85.4	90.7	94.3	95.2	95.0	97.5	99.0

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	29.7	51.7	69.6	81.4	90.1	92.0	94.3	95.8	98.0	99.3
Male	26.3	49.8	68.4	82.3	91.1	95.1	93.4	97.4	102.2	96.3
Female	32.8	52.9	70.4	80.8	89.4	89.7	95.1	94.6	94.7	101.8
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	32.3	61.4	77.7	86.2	92.0	93.7	96.1	96.7	99.4	98.9
Male	30.3	59.1	77.9	86.3	93.0	92.7	96.8	98.1	100.6	99.2
Female	35.2	64.2	77.6	86.1	90.9	95.0	95.2	95.1	97.9	98.6

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	85.3	89.2	92.5	93.3	96.2	94.3	96.4	95.2	99.0	97.8
Regional	53.1	66.5	79.1	83.9	88.2	95.4	93.5	93.2	96.0	96.0
Distant	12.5	48.0	73.1	88.6	94.4	95.8	101.2	101.8	102.1	102.2
Not stated	37.4	51.9	67.9	79.8	88.8	91.3	94.8	97.4	99.7	99.8

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	33.8	63.1	78.4	87.3	92.5	95.3	96.9	95.8	99.2	99.8
3	32.3	59.0	75.0	84.9	92.3	90.9	95.4	94.3	98.2	99.4
4	30.7	58.3	76.9	84.7	92.1	93.7	94.8	96.6	100.0	96.8
5	30.2	57.9	74.7	84.1	89.4	92.6	95.6	98.8	98.8	99.2

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

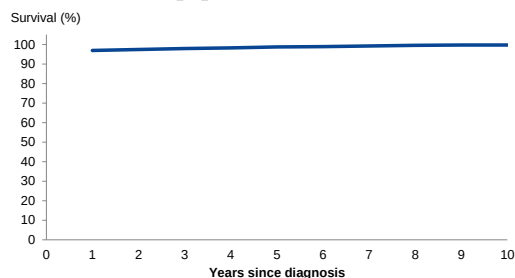
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

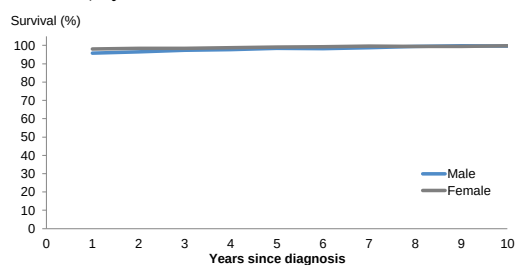
Melanoma (C43)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

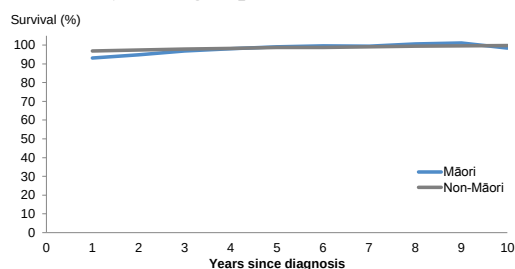
Survival for total population



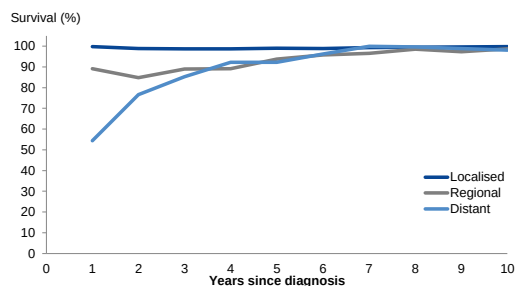
Survival, by sex



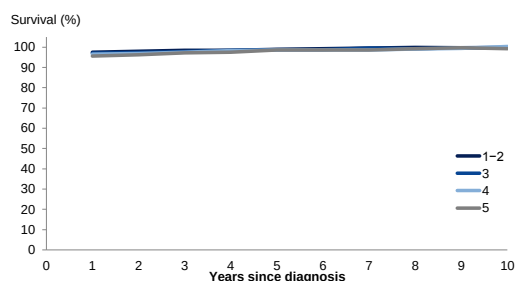
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) was 96.9% in the first year of follow-up and increased slightly with each additional year survived.
- Males had slightly lower ISRS in the first couple of years of follow-up, after which ISRS was comparable in males and females.
- Māori had slightly lower ISRS than non-Māori in the first three years of follow-up, after which ISRS was comparable in Māori and non-Māori.
- Patients with distant spread of melanoma had substantially lower survival in the first few years of follow-up compared to those with localised disease.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	96.9	97.4	97.9	98.3	98.8	98.8	99.2	99.5	99.6	99.8
Male	95.8	96.4	97.4	97.7	98.4	98.3	98.7	99.5	99.8	99.7
Female	98.0	98.4	98.4	98.9	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.4	99.5	99.8

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	93.2	94.9	97.0	98.1	99.2	99.6	99.5	100.7	101.2	98.5
Male	89.5	92.5	93.5	96.4	97.8	99.3	97.3	100.1	101.6	99.0
Female	95.7	96.4	99.0	99.0	99.8	99.7	100.4	101.0	100.9	98.3
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	96.9	97.4	97.9	98.3	98.8	98.8	99.2	99.5	99.6	99.8
Male	95.9	96.5	97.5	97.7	98.4	98.3	98.7	99.5	99.7	99.7
Female	98.1	98.4	98.4	98.9	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.4	99.5	99.8

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	99.9	98.8	98.7	98.8	99.1	98.9	99.3	99.5	99.7	99.8
Regional	89.1	84.8	88.9	89.2	93.8	95.8	96.5	98.6	97.3	98.8
Distant	54.3	76.7	85.2	92.2	92.3	96.3	100.0	99.7	98.9	98.1
Not stated	94.9	96.1	96.5	99.2	99.0	99.7	98.0	98.7	99.5	99.6

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	97.5	98.0	98.4	98.4	98.9	99.2	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.7
3	96.9	97.4	97.8	98.4	98.7	98.7	99.6	99.2	99.7	99.8
4	96.6	96.9	97.4	98.3	98.6	98.5	98.6	99.0	99.4	100.4
5	95.5	96.3	97.1	97.6	98.6	98.5	98.5	99.2	99.7	99.2

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

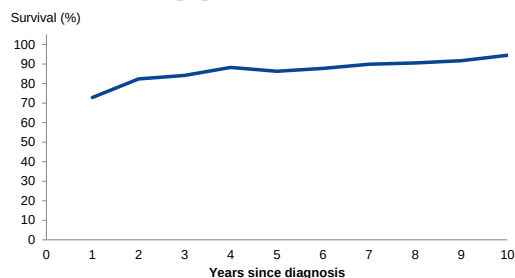
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

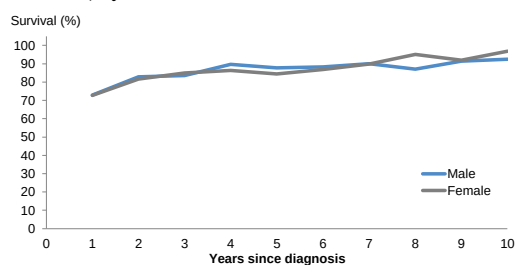
Myeloma (C90)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

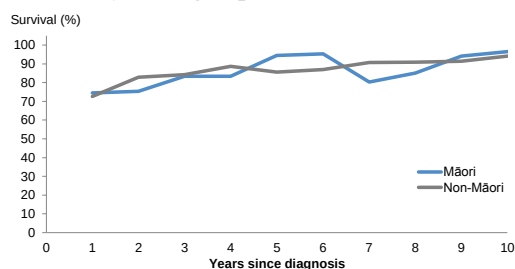
Survival for total population



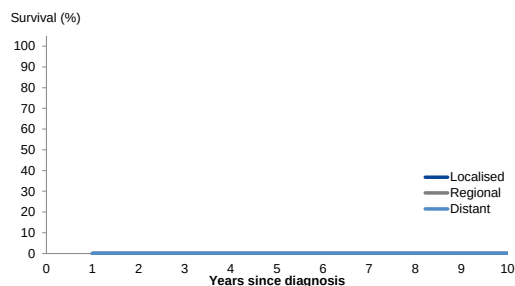
Survival, by sex



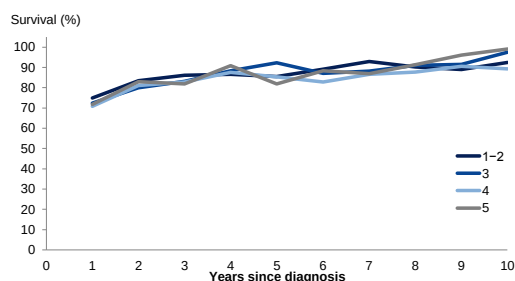
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 72.9% in the first year of follow-up to 94.4% in the 10th year of follow-up.
- Males and females had comparable ISRS.
- Non-Māori ISRS increased steadily with each year survived after diagnosis, however Māori ISRS was more variable, probably due to low patient numbers.
- Extent of disease information is not available for myeloma patients.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile; ISRS increased from approximately 70% in the first year after diagnosis to 90% in the 10th year for patients residing in all deprivation quintiles.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	72.9	82.3	84.2	88.3	86.3	87.7	89.9	90.5	91.7	94.4
Male	73.0	82.8	83.5	89.8	87.7	88.3	90.0	87.1	91.4	92.5
Female	72.7	81.6	85.0	86.4	84.5	86.8	89.8	95.1	92.0	96.8

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	74.6	75.3	83.5	83.4	94.5	80.4	85.2	94.2	96.6	
Male	72.6	74.7	75.8	86.5	98.2	92.5	80.7	77.5	102.5	102.7
Female	76.8	76.0	91.4	80.8	91.4	97.9	80.0	93.5	85.8	88.8
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	72.7	82.9	84.2	88.7	85.6	87.0	90.8	90.9	91.4	94.2
Male	73.0	83.5	84.1	90.0	87.0	88.0	90.7	87.8	90.5	91.5
Female	72.3	82.2	84.3	87.0	83.8	85.5	91.0	95.2	92.6	97.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	74.9	83.5	86.1	86.6	85.5	89.2	92.9	90.2	89.0	92.5
3	72.3	80.0	83.1	88.3	92.2	87.1	88.2	90.9	91.5	97.5
4	70.9	81.0	82.8	87.6	85.3	82.8	86.7	87.7	90.5	89.3
5	71.8	83.0	81.9	90.9	81.9	88.4	86.9	91.3	96.1	99.1

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

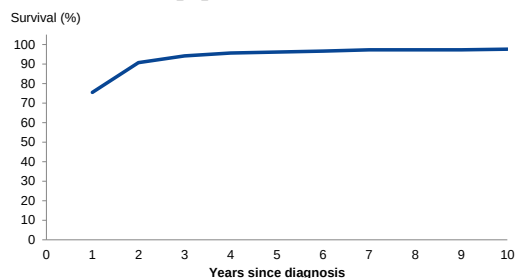
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

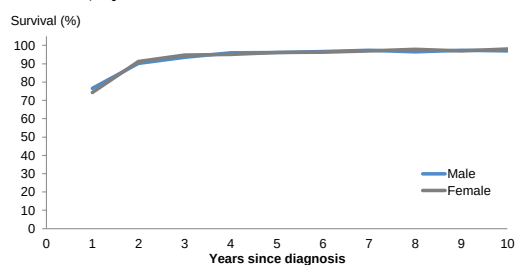
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (C82–C85, C96)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

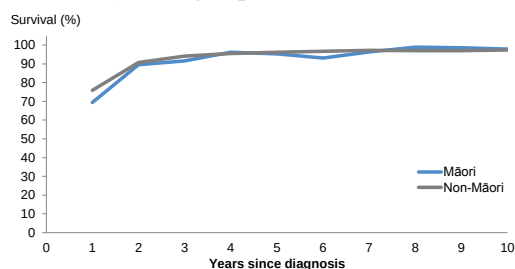
Survival for total population



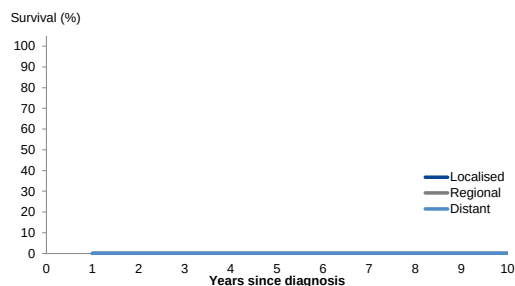
Survival, by sex



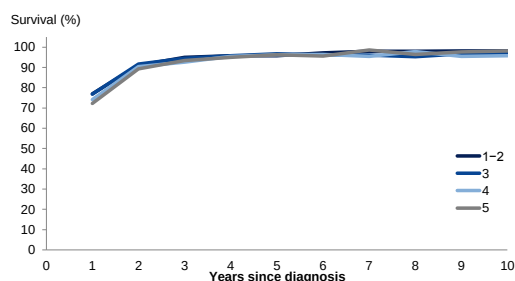
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 75.5% in the first year of follow-up to 90.7% in the second year, after which chances of survival increased gradually.
- Males and females had comparable ISRS.
- 75.9% of non-Māori patients who survive their first year are expected to survive their second, compared to 69.3% of Māori patients. ISRS increased in both ethnic groups to approximately 90% in the second year of follow-up.
- Extent of disease information is not available for non-Hodgkin lymphoma patients.
- In the first three years after diagnosis ISRS is slightly better for patients who reside in less deprived areas, after which ISRS is similar across deprivation quintiles.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	75.5	90.7	94.1	95.5	96.2	96.6	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.5
Male	76.5	90.3	93.5	95.9	96.2	96.8	97.3	96.5	97.3	97.0
Female	74.2	91.3	94.8	95.1	96.1	96.4	97.0	97.9	97.0	98.1

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	69.3	89.5	91.7	96.2	95.3	93.2	96.4	99.0	98.5	98.0
Male	70.6	88.1	90.4	95.3	97.2	93.8	96.9	98.3	97.7	98.3
Female	67.8	91.3	93.2	97.2	93.2	92.4	95.8	99.9	99.4	97.6
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	75.9	90.8	94.2	95.5	96.2	96.8	97.2	97.1	97.1	97.5
Male	76.9	90.4	93.7	96.0	96.2	96.9	97.3	96.4	97.3	96.9
Female	74.7	91.3	94.9	95.0	96.3	96.6	97.1	97.8	96.8	98.1

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not stated	75.5	90.7	94.1	95.5	96.2	96.6	97.2	97.2	97.2	97.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	77.0	91.0	95.0	95.7	95.8	97.2	97.9	98.0	98.2	98.1
3	76.8	91.6	94.5	95.8	96.7	96.2	96.0	95.2	96.7	97.2
4	74.1	90.4	92.6	95.4	96.2	96.4	95.5	97.8	95.5	95.7
5	72.3	89.2	93.4	95.0	96.2	95.7	98.6	96.4	97.7	98.2

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

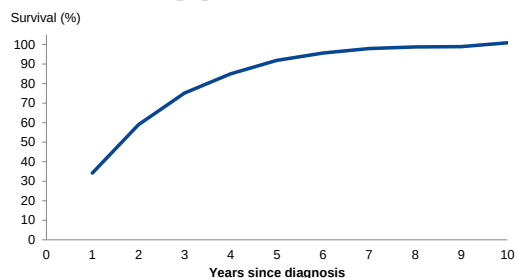
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

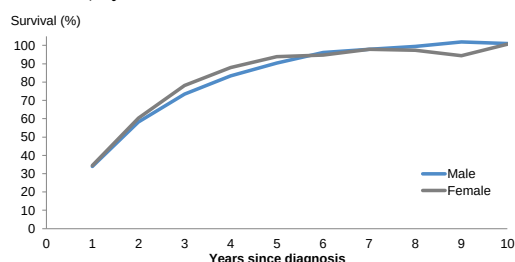
Oesophagus (C15)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

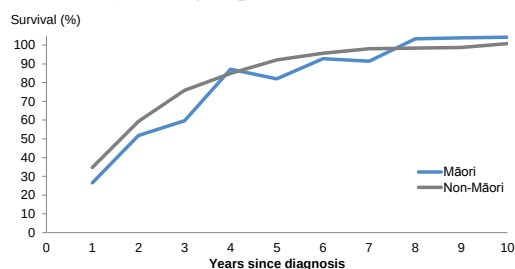
Survival for total population



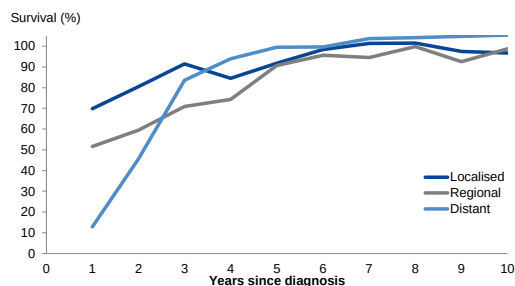
Survival, by sex



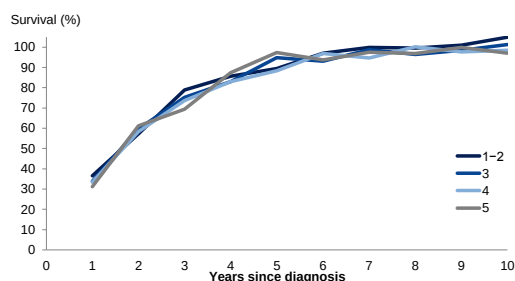
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 34.1% in the first year of follow-up to 91.8% in the fifth year, after which chances of survival continued to increase.
- Males and females had comparable ISRS.
- Non-Māori ISRS increased steadily with each year survived after diagnosis; Māori ISRS was more variable, probably due to low patient numbers.
- Extent of disease information was unknown in 60% of cases. 12.8% of patients with distant metastasis who survived their first year after diagnosis were expected to survive their second, compared to 69.9% of patients with localised oesophageal cancer. ISRS improved for patients with all extents of disease to at least 90% by the fifth year of follow-up.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	34.1	58.9	75.1	85.0	91.8	95.6	97.9	98.7	99.0	100.9
Male	33.9	58.2	73.4	83.3	90.5	96.1	97.9	99.6	101.1	101.1
Female	34.5	60.3	78.2	87.9	93.9	94.8	97.9	97.3	94.4	100.6

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	26.6	51.8	59.6	87.2	82.0	92.9	91.5	103.4	104.0	104.3
Male	23.6	46.1	54.3	93.4	77.2	103.1	104.0	104.3	104.6	105.8
Female	34.2	62.0	66.8	80.4	87.3	85.3	81.7	102.6	103.0	103.3
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	34.8	59.4	75.9	84.9	92.2	95.7	98.1	98.5	98.8	100.8
Male	34.9	58.9	74.4	83.0	90.9	95.9	97.8	99.4	101.8	101.0
Female	34.5	60.2	78.9	88.3	94.2	95.3	98.7	97.1	94.0	100.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	69.9	80.5	91.4	84.5	91.8	98.4	101.3	101.4	97.5	96.7
Regional	51.6	59.4	70.9	74.3	90.7	95.7	94.5	99.8	92.5	98.8
Distant	12.8	45.6	83.6	93.9	99.5	99.7	103.6	104.1	104.7	105.4
Not stated	35.7	56.5	70.8	87.0	90.9	93.7	96.2	95.8	100.3	102.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	36.6	57.2	78.9	85.6	89.4	97.0	99.8	99.6	100.9	104.9
3	33.8	59.6	75.3	83.0	94.8	93.0	98.7	96.4	98.4	101.3
4	33.4	58.3	73.7	82.9	88.3	96.8	94.7	100.1	97.7	98.4
5	31.1	61.1	69.4	87.5	97.4	93.7	97.5	96.8	99.8	97.1

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

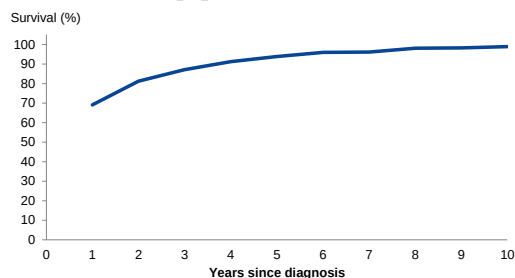
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

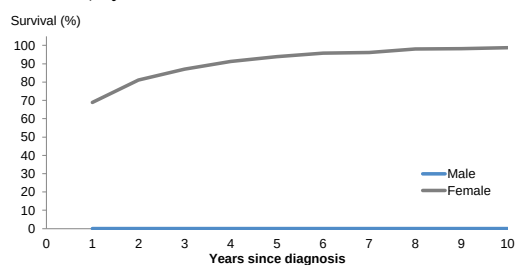
Ovary (C56)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

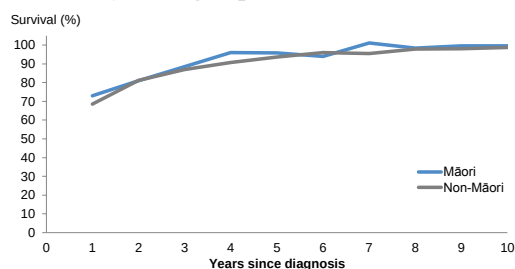
Survival for total population



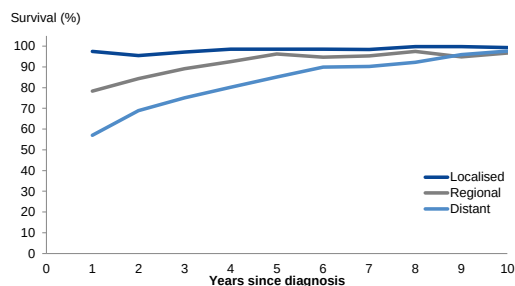
Survival, by sex



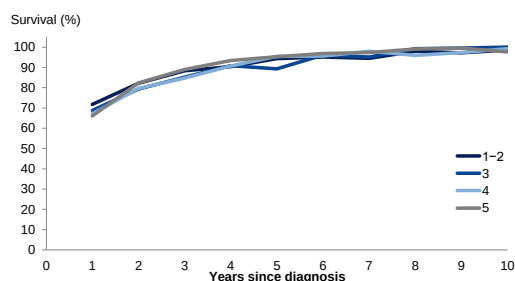
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 69.0% in the first year of follow-up to 98.8% in the 10th year.
- Survival for Māori and non-Māori women was comparable over 10 years of follow-up.
- 57.0% of women with distant spread who survived their first year after diagnosis were expected to survive their second, compared to 97.4% of women with localised ovarian cancer. ISRS improved for women with each extent of disease to approximately 96.7% in the 10th year.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	69.0	81.2	87.1	91.2	93.9	95.9	96.1	98.0	98.3	98.8
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	69.0	81.2	87.1	91.2	93.9	95.9	96.1	98.0	98.3	98.8

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	73.0	81.0	88.6	96.0	95.9	94.0	101.1	98.4	99.7	99.7
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	73.0	81.0	88.6	96.0	95.9	94.0	101.1	98.4	99.7	99.7
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	68.6	81.2	86.9	90.7	93.6	96.1	95.5	97.9	98.1	98.7
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	68.6	81.2	86.9	90.7	93.6	96.1	95.5	97.9	98.1	98.7

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	97.4	95.5	97.1	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.4	99.8	99.8	99.3
Regional	78.4	84.4	89.2	92.5	96.3	94.7	95.3	97.5	94.8	96.7
Distant	57.0	68.9	75.1	80.1	85.1	89.9	90.3	92.3	95.9	97.7
Not stated	57.7	89.9	94.3	96.0	93.7	99.4	98.6	101.1	97.3	99.7

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	71.7	82.1	88.4	90.4	94.3	95.1	94.5	98.0	97.2	98.6
3	68.8	79.4	85.2	90.9	89.2	96.1	95.2	99.3	99.6	100.0
4	67.3	79.6	84.8	90.7	95.5	95.6	97.9	95.9	97.4	99.3
5	66.1	82.4	89.0	93.3	95.3	96.9	97.4	99.1	99.5	97.6

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

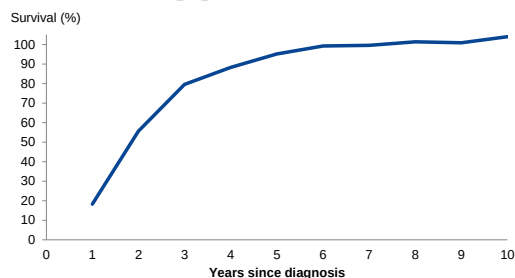
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

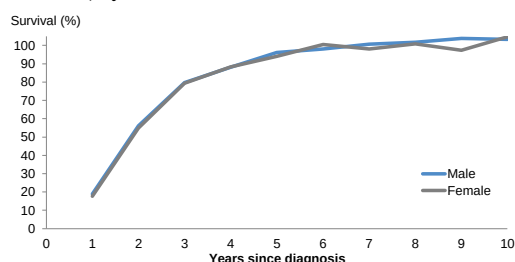
Pancreas (C25)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

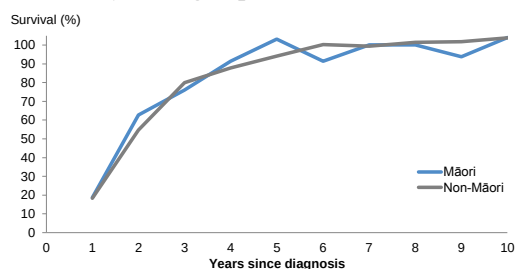
Survival for total population



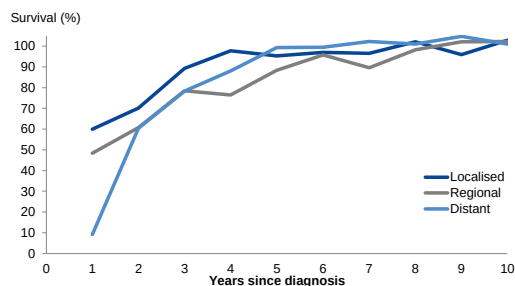
Survival, by sex



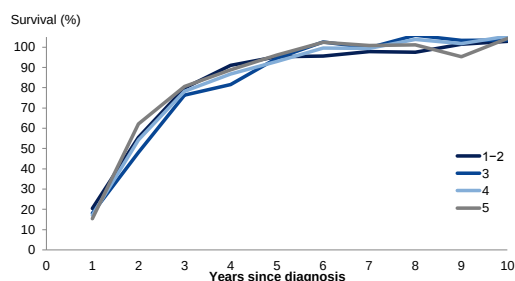
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived from 18.3% in the first year of follow-up to 104.0% in the 10th year.
- Males and females had comparable ISRS.
- Māori and non-Māori ISRS were relatively comparable for 10 years of follow-up; Māori ISRS was more varied, probably due to low patient numbers.
- 9.1% of patients with distant spread who survived their first year after diagnosis were expected to survive their second, compared to 59.9% of patients with localised pancreatic cancer. ISRS improved for patients with all extents of disease to approximately 100% by the eighth year of follow-up.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	18.3	55.5	79.6	88.2	95.2	99.3	99.5	101.3	100.9	104.0
Male	18.9	56.1	79.8	88.2	96.2	98.1	100.8	101.7	103.9	103.3
Female	17.7	55.0	79.4	88.2	94.0	100.6	98.1	100.8	97.4	104.8

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	18.7	62.8	76.1	91.5	103.3	91.4	100.2	100.2	93.9	104.1
Male	18.7	68.0	73.5	94.5	103.5	87.8	104.1	97.2	94.9	104.7
Female	18.7	58.0	79.1	87.9	103.1	96.2	95.7	104.1	92.6	103.5
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	18.3	54.7	80.0	87.8	94.1	100.4	99.4	101.5	101.8	104.0
Male	18.9	54.9	80.6	87.4	95.2	99.7	100.3	102.4	105.1	103.1
Female	17.6	54.6	79.4	88.3	92.9	101.2	98.4	100.4	98.0	105.0

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	59.9	70.1	89.3	97.8	95.4	97.0	96.5	102.2	96.0	102.9
Regional	48.4	60.7	78.5	76.4	88.4	95.9	89.6	98.2	102.1	102.3
Distant	9.1	60.3	78.3	88.0	99.3	99.5	102.3	101.0	104.7	101.0
Not stated	20.2	47.0	78.3	93.3	96.1	101.8	103.1	102.4	99.8	107.1

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	20.5	55.5	79.8	91.0	95.3	95.6	97.9	97.5	101.4	102.8
3	18.0	48.1	76.3	81.5	94.5	102.6	99.8	105.9	103.3	103.4
4	17.1	54.3	78.3	86.8	92.9	99.5	99.4	103.8	101.8	105.4
5	15.4	62.1	80.7	88.8	96.1	102.3	100.9	101.2	95.2	104.3

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

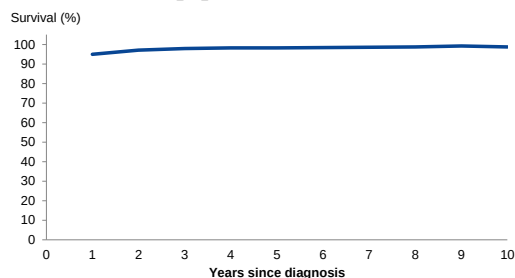
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

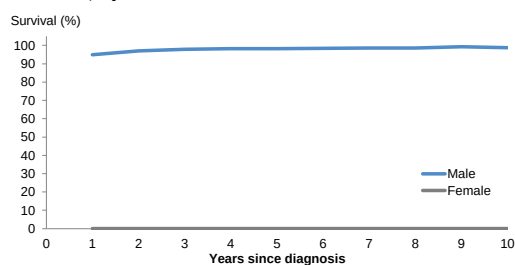
Prostate (C61)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

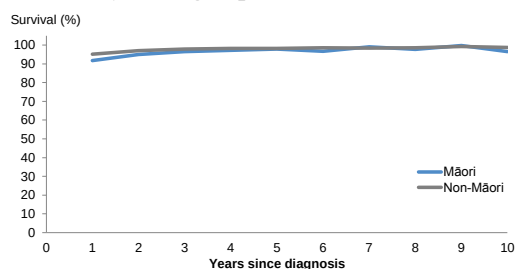
Survival for total population



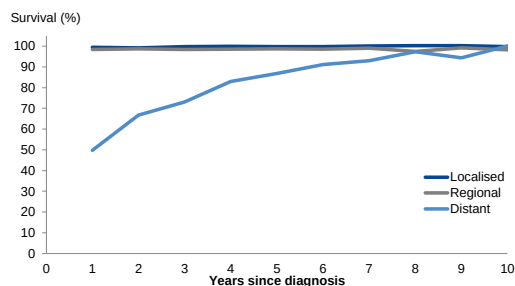
Survival, by sex



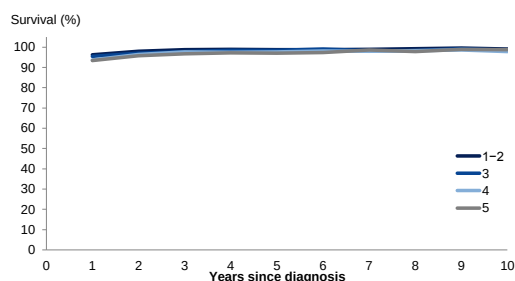
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) was high for all 10 years of follow-up, and increased from 95.0% in the first year of follow-up to 98.7% in the 10th year.
- ISRS was generally slightly lower for Māori men compared to non-Māori men.
- Extent of disease was unknown in nearly 75% of prostate cancer cases. Where stated, 49.7% of patients with distant spread who survived their first year after diagnosis were expected to survive their second, compared to approximately 99% of patients with localised or regional spread of prostate cancer.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	95.0	97.0	97.9	98.2	98.2	98.5	98.5	98.7	99.2	98.7
Male	95.0	97.0	97.9	98.2	98.2	98.5	98.5	98.7	99.2	98.7
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	91.7	95.0	96.6	97.3	97.9	96.7	99.2	97.7	99.8	96.6
Male	91.7	95.0	96.6	97.3	97.9	96.7	99.2	97.7	99.8	96.6
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	95.1	97.1	98.0	98.3	98.2	98.5	98.5	98.7	99.2	98.8
Male	95.1	97.1	98.0	98.3	98.2	98.5	98.5	98.7	99.2	98.8
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	99.4	99.2	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.1	100.2	100.2	99.8
Regional	98.5	98.7	98.4	98.6	98.7	98.6	99.0	97.5	99.1	98.2
Distant	49.7	66.7	73.0	83.0	86.8	91.1	92.9	97.3	94.5	100.1
Not stated	97.5	97.7	98.2	98.1	98.0	98.2	98.2	98.3	99.0	98.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	96.2	97.9	98.7	98.9	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.3	99.6	99.1
3	95.4	97.1	97.7	98.5	98.4	99.0	98.2	98.2	99.3	98.5
4	93.7	96.3	97.6	97.5	97.7	98.1	98.0	98.2	98.6	97.8
5	93.3	95.7	96.8	97.2	97.0	97.3	98.6	97.8	99.0	98.7

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

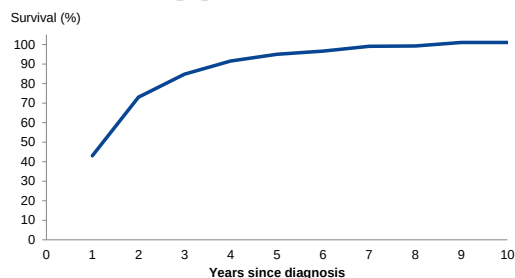
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

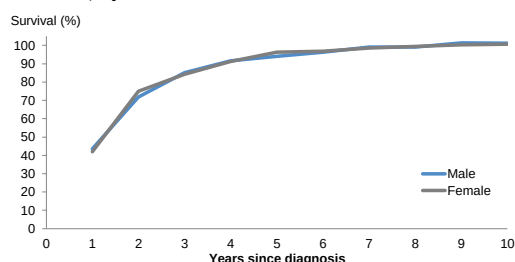
Stomach (C16)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

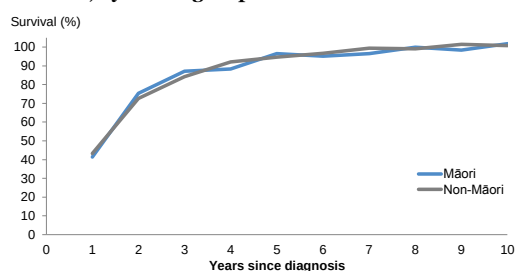
Survival for total population



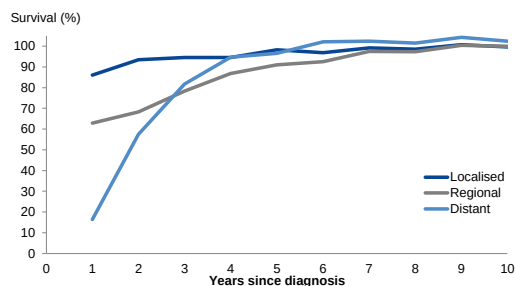
Survival, by sex



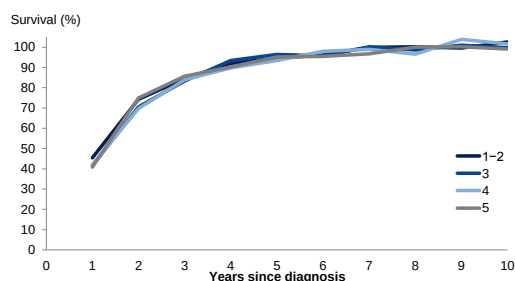
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) increased with each additional year survived, from 42.9% in the first year of follow-up to 101.0% in the 10th year of follow-up.
- ISRS improved substantially in the first five years after diagnosis.
- Males and females had comparable ISRS.
- Māori and non-Māori patients had comparable ISRS.
- 16.3% of patients with distant spread of disease who survived their first year after diagnosis were expected to survive their second, compared to 86.0% of patients with localised stomach cancer. ISRS improved for patients with all extents of disease to at least 90% by the fifth year of follow-up.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	42.9	73.0	84.8	91.5	95.0	96.5	99.0	99.2	101.0	101.0
Male	43.5	71.9	85.1	91.6	94.1	96.3	99.2	99.1	101.5	101.2
Female	42.0	75.0	84.2	91.3	96.4	96.9	98.6	99.5	100.3	100.7

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	41.4	75.3	87.2	88.3	96.6	95.2	96.5	100.0	98.4	101.9
Male	40.0	75.7	87.4	87.9	93.1	96.3	93.5	101.7	99.3	103.1
Female	43.1	74.9	86.9	88.7	100.6	94.1	100.0	98.0	97.3	100.6
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	43.3	72.6	84.3	92.1	94.7	96.8	99.4	99.1	101.5	100.8
Male	44.1	71.3	84.7	92.2	94.3	96.2	100.1	98.7	101.8	100.9
Female	41.7	75.0	83.6	92.0	95.4	97.6	98.3	99.8	101.0	100.7

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	86.0	93.5	94.5	94.5	98.3	96.9	99.2	98.5	100.8	99.6
Regional	62.8	68.4	78.3	86.8	91.1	92.5	97.5	97.3	100.4	99.9
Distant	16.3	57.5	81.7	94.6	96.6	102.1	102.5	101.5	104.3	102.4
Not stated	37.9	69.1	83.3	92.2	94.6	98.7	99.1	101.5	100.7	103.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	45.3	74.3	84.4	91.9	94.6	96.1	99.9	100.2	99.5	102.5
3	41.6	70.4	83.3	93.4	96.4	95.7	100.1	98.7	100.9	99.7
4	42.0	69.7	84.0	89.7	93.3	97.9	98.9	96.5	103.8	101.6
5	40.8	74.9	85.7	90.3	95.1	95.5	96.7	100.0	100.2	99.1

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

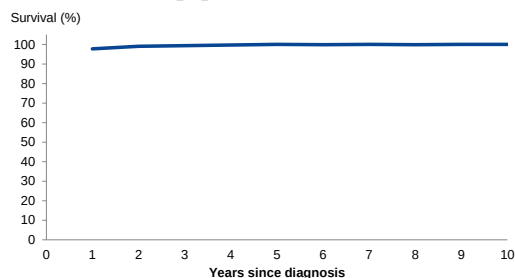
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

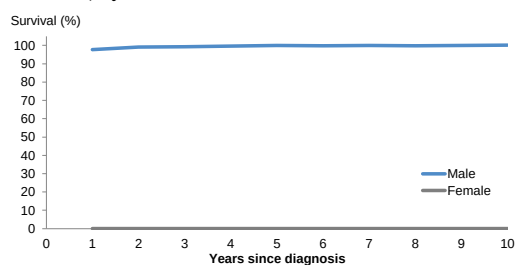
Testis (C62)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

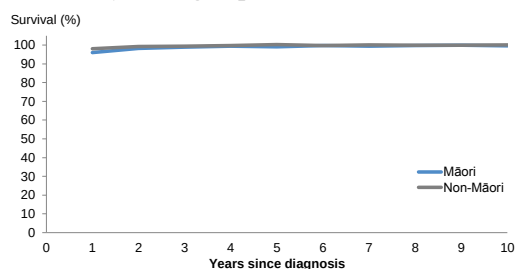
Survival for total population



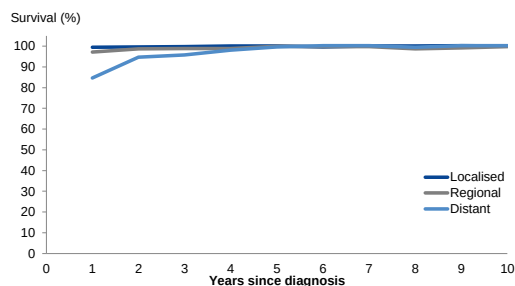
Survival, by sex



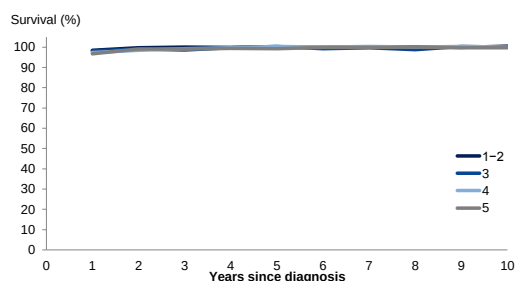
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) remained high for all 10 years of follow-up, increasing from 97.7% in the first year of follow-up to 100.1% in the 10th year.
- Māori and non-Māori testicular cancer patients had similar ISRS; 96% of Māori and 98.2% of non-Māori patients who survive their first year are expected to survive the second year of follow-up.
- 84.7% of patients with distant metastasis who survived their first year after diagnosis were expected to survive their second, compared to approximately 98.0% of patients with localised or regional spread of testicular cancer; by the fifth year of follow-up ISRS was comparable between patients with all extents of disease.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	97.7	99.1	99.3	99.7	100.0	99.8	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.1
Male	97.7	99.1	99.3	99.7	100.0	99.8	100.1	99.9	100.0	100.1
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	96.0	98.3	98.9	99.4	99.1	99.8	99.5	99.7	100.0	99.6
Male	96.0	98.3	98.9	99.4	99.1	99.8	99.5	99.7	100.0	99.6
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	98.2	99.3	99.4	99.7	100.2	99.8	100.2	99.9	100.0	100.2
Male	98.2	99.3	99.4	99.7	100.2	99.8	100.2	99.9	100.0	100.2
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	99.6	99.7	99.8	100.1	100.1	99.7	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.1
Regional	97.1	98.7	98.9	98.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	98.7	99.2	99.8
Distant	84.7	94.8	95.8	98.0	99.6	100.3	100.3	99.4	100.3	100.3
Not stated	99.0	99.0	99.0	98.9	100.3	100.4	100.4	99.6	98.8	100.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	98.4	99.7	100.1	99.9	100.2	99.9	100.2	100.2	99.8	100.5
3	98.1	99.1	98.6	99.7	100.3	99.2	99.8	98.7	100.4	100.0
4	97.3	98.4	99.2	99.7	100.3	100.0	100.3	100.0	100.3	100.0
5	96.7	99.0	99.0	99.3	99.3	99.9	99.8	100.1	99.8	99.7

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

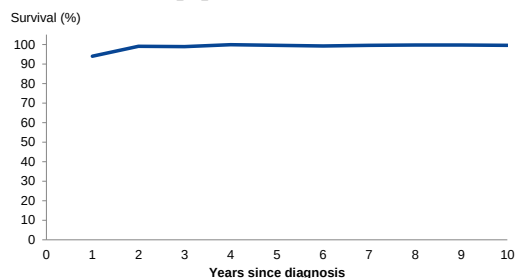
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

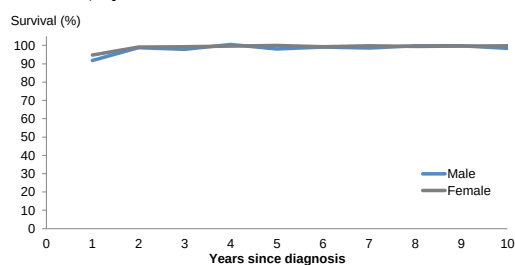
Thyroid (C73)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

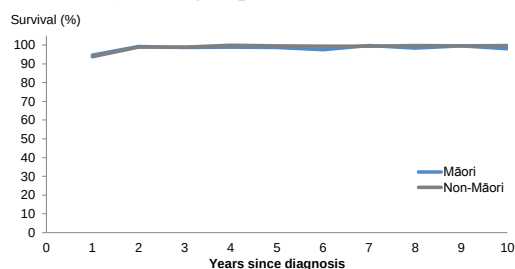
Survival for total population



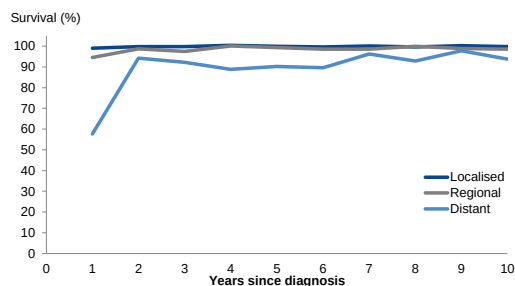
Survival, by sex



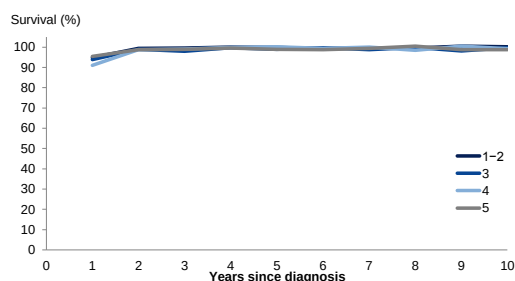
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) was high for thyroid cancer; 93.9% who survived their first year were expected to survive their second.
- Males and females had comparable ISRS.
- Māori and non-Māori patients had comparable ISRS.
- 57.6% of patients with distant spread of disease who survived their first year after diagnosis were expected to survive their second, compared to 94.6% and 99.1% of patients with regional or localised thyroid cancer, respectively.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	93.9	99.0	98.9	99.8	99.5	99.2	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5
Male	91.8	98.8	97.8	100.5	98.1	99.1	98.6	99.9	99.8	98.4
Female	94.7	99.1	99.3	99.6	99.9	99.2	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.9

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	94.7	99.3	98.7	99.0	98.7	97.7	99.9	98.4	99.6	98.1
Male	90.5	98.0	98.6	98.1	96.0	98.2	97.4	96.8	98.9	98.2
Female	96.0	99.7	98.7	99.2	99.4	97.5	100.4	98.8	99.7	98.1
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	93.8	99.0	99.0	100.0	99.6	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.6	99.7
Male	92.0	98.9	97.7	100.8	98.4	99.2	98.7	100.3	100.0	98.4
Female	94.4	99.0	99.4	99.7	100.0	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.5	100.2

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	99.1	99.8	99.9	100.5	99.9	99.7	100.1	99.7	100.2	99.9
Regional	94.6	98.8	97.5	100.1	99.3	98.6	98.5	99.9	98.9	98.6
Distant	57.6	94.2	92.3	88.9	90.2	89.6	96.2	92.9	97.9	93.8
Not stated	86.1	96.9	99.1	98.4	99.9	99.8	98.2	100.1	98.0	100.6

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	94.9	99.4	99.5	100.1	99.8	99.2	99.7	99.6	100.6	100.1
3	93.9	98.9	98.0	99.6	98.9	99.8	98.8	99.9	98.2	99.7
4	91.1	98.8	99.1	99.9	100.2	99.4	100.0	98.4	100.6	99.2
5	95.4	98.7	98.9	99.5	98.9	98.7	99.3	100.4	98.7	98.7

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

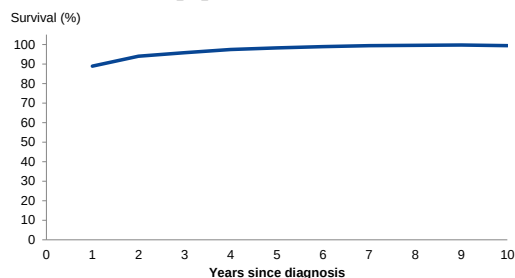
Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.

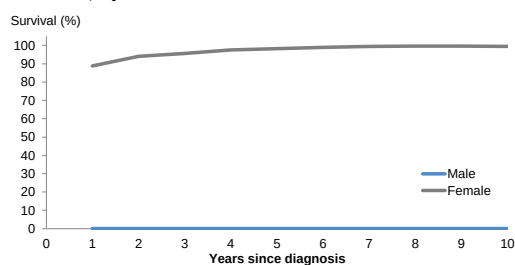
Uterus (C54–C55)

Interval-specific relative survival, New Zealand, 1994–2011

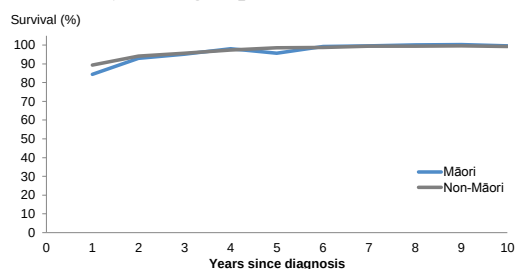
Survival for total population



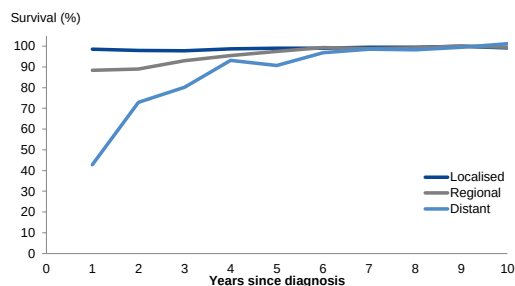
Survival, by sex



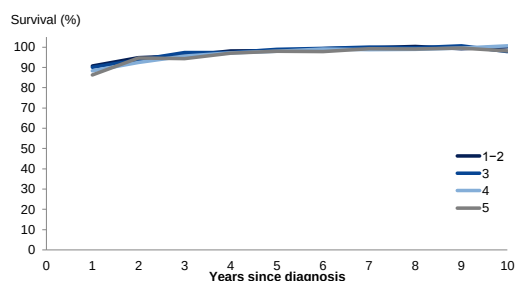
Survival, by ethnic group



Survival, by extent of disease



Survival, by deprivation quintile



Key facts

- Interval-specific relative survival (ISRS) was high for uterine cancer; 88.9% who survived their first year were expected to survive their second.
- Māori and non-Māori women had comparable ISRS.
- 42.7% of women with distant spread of disease who survived their first year after diagnosis were expected to survive their second, compared to 88.3% and 98.5% of patients with regional or localised uterine cancer, respectively.
- There was no apparent trend in ISRS by deprivation quintile.

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by sex										
All	88.9	94.0	95.7	97.5	98.3	98.9	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.4
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	88.9	94.0	95.7	97.5	98.3	98.9	99.4	99.6	99.7	99.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Māori population, by sex										
All	84.5	92.9	95.2	98.2	95.7	99.2	99.6	100.1	100.4	99.6
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	84.5	92.9	95.2	98.2	95.7	99.2	99.6	100.1	100.4	99.6
Non-Māori population, by sex										
All	89.4	94.1	95.8	97.4	98.6	98.8	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.4
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	89.4	94.1	95.8	97.4	98.6	98.8	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.4

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by extent of disease										
Localised	98.5	98.0	97.8	98.7	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.6	100.0	99.1
Regional	88.3	89.0	92.9	95.4	97.4	99.3	98.9	99.2	100.2	99.4
Distant	42.7	72.9	80.1	93.1	90.7	96.9	98.5	98.3	99.5	101.2
Not stated	75.8	85.8	90.7	93.5	95.7	97.6	100.0	100.8	96.8	100.5

	Years since diagnosis									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total population, by deprivation quintile										
1-2	90.7	94.9	95.8	98.1	98.3	99.2	99.7	100.4	99.2	100.2
3	90.1	93.7	97.4	97.3	99.0	99.4	100.0	99.7	100.7	97.8
4	88.3	92.4	95.6	97.1	98.0	99.0	98.7	98.9	99.5	100.7
5	86.3	94.6	94.4	97.1	98.0	97.9	99.2	99.1	99.5	98.1

Note: Quintile 1–2 is the least deprived and quintile 5 is the most deprived.

Source: [New Zealand Cancer Registry](#),
[New Zealand Mortality Collection](#)

Note: Relative survival rates that exceed 100% indicates that cancer patients have better observed survival than is expected for people in the general population.