



Supporting Information

Supplementary tables

**This appendix was part of the submitted manuscript and has been peer reviewed.
It is posted as supplied by the authors.**

Appendix to: Bach AC,* Lo KSE,* Pathirana T, et al. Is the risk of cancer in Australia overstated? The importance of competing mortality for estimating lifetime risk. *Med J Aust* 2019; doi: 10.5694/mja2.50376.

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Table 1. Estimated lifetime risk of being diagnosed with invasive breast cancer in Australia (women), 1982–2013

Year	AIHW	Competing mortality-adjusted (95% CI)
1982	8.5%	7.0% (6.8–7.2%)
1983	8.5%	7.0% (6.8–7.2%)
1984	8.8%	7.4% (7.2–7.6%)
1985	9.0%	7.4% (7.3–7.6%)
1986	9.1%	7.6% (7.4–7.8%)
1987	9.7%	8.1% (7.9–8.3%)
1988	9.5%	8.0% (7.8–8.2%)
1989	9.9%	8.4% (8.2–7.6%)
1990	10.0%	8.5% (8.3–8.7%)
1991	10.5%	9.1% (8.9–9.3%)
1992	10.3%	8.9% (8.7–9.1%)
1993	10.9%	9.6% (9.4–9.9%)
1994	12.0%	10.7% (10.4–10.9%)
1995	12.1%	10.8% (10.6–11.0%)
1996	11.4%	10.2% (10.0–10.4%)
1997	11.8%	10.5% (0.3–10.7%)
1998	12.0%	10.9% (10.7–11.1%)
1999	11.6%	10.6% (10.4–10.8%)
2000	12.1%	11.1% (10.9–11.3%)
2001	12.3%	11.3% (11.1–11.5%)
2002	12.2%	11.3% (11.1–11.5%)
2003	11.8%	10.9% (10.7–11.1%)
2004	11.8%	11.0% (10.8–11.2%)
2005	11.6%	10.8% (10.6–11.0%)
2006	11.8%	11.1% (10.9–11.3%)
2007	11.5%	10.8% (10.6–11.0%)
2008	12.1%	11.4% (11.2–11.6%)
2009	12.2%	11.4% (11.2–11.6%)
2010	12.2%	11.5% (11.3–11.7%)
2011	12.1%	11.4% (11.2–11.6%)
2012	12.5%	11.8% (11.6–12.0%)
2013	12.7%	12.1% (11.9–12.3%)

AIHW = Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Table 2. Estimated lifetime risks of being diagnosed with prostate cancer in Australia (men), 1982–2013

Year	AIHW	Competing mortality-adjusted (95% CI)
1982	11.7%	5.3% (5.2–5.5%)
1983	11.6%	5.6% (5.4–5.8%)
1984	11.4%	5.8% (5.6–5.9%)
1985	12.1%	5.9% (5.7–6.1%)
1986	12.1%	6.1% (5.9–6.3%)
1987	12.4%	6.3% (6.1–6.5%)
1988	12.4%	6.4% (6.3–6.6%)
1989	13.3%	7.0% (6.8–7.2%)
1990	14.5%	8.1% (7.9–8.3%)
1991	15.5%	8.9% (8.7–9.1%)
1992	17.3%	10.1% (9.9–10.4%)
1993	22.5%	14.4% (14.1–14.7%)
1994	24.7%	16.3% (16.0–16.6%)
1995	22.3%	15.3% (15.0–15.6%)
1996	18.5%	12.4% (12.2–12.7%)
1997	17.6%	11.9% (11.7–12.2%)
1998	17.4%	11.9% (11.7–12.1%)
1999	17.6%	12.3% (12.1–12.6%)
2000	17.5%	12.6% (12.3–12.8%)
2001	17.5%	12.8% (12.6–13.1%)
2002	17.9%	13.4% (13.2–13.7%)
2003	19.5%	15.0% (14.7–15.3%)
2004	21.4%	17.0% (16.8–17.3%)
2005	21.5%	17.5% (17.2–17.8%)
2006	22.0%	18.2% (17.9–18.4%)
2007	23.3%	19.4% (19.2–19.7%)
2008	23.9%	20.2% (19.9–20.5%)
2009	23.9%	20.5% (20.3–20.8%)
2010	21.2%	18.2% (17.9–18.4%)
2011	21.2%	18.2% (18.0–18.5%)
2012	20.6%	17.9% (17.7–18.2%)
2013	18.7%	16.2% (16.0–16.4%)

AIHW = Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Table 3. Estimated lifetime risk of being diagnosed with colorectal cancer in Australia, 1982–2013

Year	Men		Women	
	AIHW	Competing mortality-adjusted (95% CI)	AIHW	Competing mortality-adjusted (95% CI)
1982	8.8%	4.8% (4.7–5.0%)	6.6%	4.8% (4.7–5.0%)
1983	8.9%	5.1% (5.0–5.3%)	6.5%	4.8% (4.6–5.0%)
1984	8.9%	5.3% (5.1–5.5%)	6.7%	5.0% (4.8–5.2%)
1985	9.5%	5.5% (5.4–5.7%)	6.8%	5.1% (4.9–5.2%)
1986	9.2%	5.5% (5.3–5.7%)	6.8%	5.1% (4.9–5.3%)
1987	9.3%	5.6% (5.4–5.8%)	6.6%	5.0% (4.9–5.2%)
1988	9.2%	5.6% (5.4–5.8%)	6.5%	4.9% (4.7–5.1%)
1989	9.8%	5.9% (5.7–6.1%)	6.6%	5.0% (4.8–5.2%)
1990	9.6%	6.0% (5.8–6.1%)	6.5%	5.0% (4.9–5.2%)
1991	10.1%	6.4% (6.3–6.6%)	7.0%	5.4% (5.2–5.6%)
1992	9.7%	6.2% (6.0–6.4%)	7.0%	5.5% (5.3–5.6%)
1993	9.7%	6.4% (6.3–6.6%)	6.8%	5.4% (5.2–5.5%)
1994	10.0%	6.6% (6.4–6.7%)	7.0%	5.5% (5.3–5.7%)
1995	10.1%	6.8% (6.6–7.0%)	7.0%	5.5% (5.4–5.7%)
1996	10.4%	7.0% (6.8–7.2%)	6.9%	5.5% (5.3–5.6%)
1997	10.3%	7.0% (6.8–7.2%)	7.0%	5.6% (5.4–5.7%)
1998	9.9%	6.8% (6.7–7.0%)	6.9%	5.6% (5.4–5.8%)
1999	10.0%	7.0% (6.8–7.2%)	7.2%	5.8% (5.6–6.0%)
2000	10.6%	7.5% (7.3–7.7%)	7.0%	5.8% (5.6–5.9%)
2001	10.6%	7.5% (7.4–7.7%)	7.3%	6.0% (5.8–6.2%)
2002	10.2%	7.4% (7.2–7.5%)	6.9%	5.7% (5.5–5.8%)
2003	10.0%	7.3% (7.1–7.5%)	7.0%	5.8% (5.6–5.9%)
2004	10.2%	7.5% (7.3–7.7%)	7.0%	5.8% (5.7–6.0%)
2005	10.0%	7.4% (7.3–7.6%)	7.0%	5.8% (5.6–6.0%)
2006	10.0%	7.5% (7.4–7.7%)	7.2%	6.0% (5.9–6.2%)
2007	10.2%	7.7% (7.5–7.9%)	7.2%	6.1% (6.0–6.3%)
2008	10.0%	7.5% (7.3–7.7%)	7.0%	5.9% (5.7–6.0%)
2009	9.8%	7.4% (7.2–7.6%)	6.8%	5.8% (5.6–5.9%)
2010	9.9%	7.6% (7.4–7.8%)	6.9%	5.8% (5.7–6.0%)
2011	9.6%	7.4% (7.2–7.6%)	6.9%	5.8% (5.7–6.0%)
2012	9.2%	7.1% (6.9–7.3%)	6.5%	5.6% (5.4–5.7%)
2013	9.0%	7.0% (6.8–7.2%)	6.4%	5.5% (5.4–5.7%)

AIHW = Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Table 4. Estimated lifetime risk of being diagnosed with invasive melanoma in Australia, 1982–2013

Year	Men		Women	
	AIHW	Competing mortality-adjusted (95% CI)	AIHW	Competing mortality-adjusted (95% CI)
1982	3.0%	2.0% (1.9–2.1%)	2.5%	2.1% (2.0–2.2%)
1983	3.1%	2.1% (2.0–2.3%)	2.7%	2.3% (2.2–2.4%)
1984	3.4%	2.4% (2.2–2.5%)	2.8%	2.4% (2.3–2.5%)
1985	3.7%	2.5% (2.4–2.6%)	3.0%	2.5% (2.4–2.7%)
1986	3.9%	2.7% (2.6–2.8%)	3.0%	2.6% (2.5–2.7%)
1987	4.5%	3.2% (3.0–3.3%)	3.4%	2.9% (2.8–3.1%)
1988	4.8%	3.4% (3.3–3.6%)	3.6%	3.0% (2.9–3.2%)
1989	4.9%	3.4% (3.2–3.5%)	3.3%	2.8% (2.7–2.9%)
1990	4.9%	3.4% (3.3–3.5%)	3.3%	2.9% (2.7–3.0%)
1991	4.9%	3.4% (3.3–3.6%)	3.4%	2.9% (2.8–3.0%)
1992	5.5%	3.8% (3.7–4.0%)	3.6%	3.1% (3.0–3.2%)
1993	5.6%	4.0% (3.9–4.1%)	3.6%	3.1% (3.0–3.2%)
1994	5.6%	4.0% (3.9–4.1%)	3.6%	3.1% (3.0–3.2%)
1995	5.9%	4.3% (4.2–4.4%)	3.8%	3.3% (3.1–3.4%)
1996	6.2%	4.5% (4.3–4.6%)	3.9%	3.4% (3.3–3.5%)
1997	6.5%	4.8% (4.6–4.9%)	4.1%	3.6% (3.4–3.7%)
1998	6.1%	4.5% (4.4–4.6%)	3.8%	3.3% (3.2–3.4%)
1999	6.4%	4.7% (4.6–4.8%)	3.9%	3.4% (3.3–3.5%)
2000	6.4%	4.8% (4.7–5.0%)	4.0%	3.5% (3.4–3.7%)
2001	6.6%	5.0% (4.8–5.1%)	4.0%	3.5% (3.4–3.7%)
2002	7.0%	5.3% (5.2–5.5%)	4.3%	3.8% (3.7–3.9%)
2003	6.9%	5.3% (5.1–5.4%)	4.0%	3.6% (3.4–3.7%)
2004	6.9%	5.3% (5.1–5.4%)	4.2%	3.7% (3.6–3.9%)
2005	7.4%	5.7% (5.5–5.9%)	4.6%	4.1% (4.0–4.2%)
2006	7.2%	5.6% (5.5–5.8%)	4.2%	3.7% (3.6–3.8%)
2007	7.0%	5.4% (5.3–5.6%)	4.2%	3.7% (3.9–3.8%)
2008	7.4%	5.7% (5.6–5.9%)	4.3%	3.8% (3.7–3.9%)
2009	7.2%	5.7% (5.6–5.9%)	4.3%	3.8% (3.7–4.0%)
2010	7.4%	5.8% (5.7–6.0%)	4.2%	3.7% (3.6–3.9%)
2011	7.1%	5.6% (5.5–5.8%)	4.3%	3.8% (3.7–4.0%)
2012	7.2%	5.8% (5.7–6.0%)	4.3%	3.9% (3.8–4.0%)
2013	7.5%	6.0% (5.9–6.2%)	4.4%	4.0% (3.8–4.1%)

AIHW = Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

Table 5. Estimated lifetime risk of being diagnosed with lung cancer in Australia, 1982–2013

Year	Men		Women	
	AIHW	Competing mortality-adjusted (95% CI)	AIHW	Competing mortality-adjusted (95% CI)
1982	11.3%	6.5% (6.3–6.7%)	2.4%	1.8% (1.7–1.9%)
1983	11.2%	6.7% (6.5–6.9%)	2.4%	1.9% (1.8–2.0%)
1984	11.4%	6.9% (6.7–7.1%)	2.5%	1.9% (1.8–2.1%)
1985	11.0%	6.6% (6.4–6.7%)	2.5%	1.9% (1.8–2.0%)
1986	10.7%	6.6% (6.4–6.8%)	2.7%	2.1% (2.0–2.2%)
1987	11.3%	6.9% (6.7–7.1%)	2.9%	2.2% (2.1–2.3%)
1988	10.7%	6.4% (6.2–6.6%)	3.0%	2.3% (2.2–2.4%)
1989	10.7%	6.5% (6.3–6.7%)	3.0%	2.3% (2.2–2.5%)
1990	10.8%	6.7% (6.5–6.8%)	3.1%	2.5% (2.3–2.6%)
1991	10.1%	6.5% (6.3–6.7%)	3.2%	2.5% (2.4–2.7%)
1992	10.1%	6.4% (6.2–6.6%)	3.2%	2.5% (2.4–2.6%)
1993	9.8%	6.4% (6.2–6.5%)	3.5%	2.7% (2.6–2.9%)
1994	10.3%;	6.6% (6.4–6.8%)	3.5%	2.7% (2.6–2.9%)
1995	9.6%	6.3% (6.1–6.5%)	3.5%	2.8% (2.7–2.9%)
1996	9.8%	6.4% (6.2–6.6%)	3.6%	2.9% (2.7–3.0%)
1997	9.7%	6.4% (6.2–6.6%)	3.7%	3.0% (2.9–3.1%)
1998	9.3%	6.3% (6.2–6.5%)	3.7%	2.9% (2.8–3.1%)
1999	9.2%	6.2% (6.1–6.4%)	3.7%	2.9% (2.8–3.1%)
2000	9.0%	6.2% (6.0–6.3%)	3.9%	3.1% (3.0–3.3%)
2001	9.0%	6.2% (6.0–6.4%)	3.9%	3.2% (3.1–3.3%)
2002	8.7%	6.1% (5.9–6.2%)	4.1%	3.3% (3.2–3.4%)
2003	8.5%	5.9% (5.7–6.1%)	3.9%	3.2% (3.1–3.3%)
2004	9.0%	6.4% (6.2–6.5%)	4.2%	3.5% (3.3–3.6%)
2005	8.7%	6.2% (6.1–6.4%)	4.3%	3.6% (3.5–3.7%)
2006	8.9%	6.4% (6.2–6.6%)	4.4%	3.6% (3.5–3.8%)
2007	8.6%	6.2% (6.0–6.3%)	4.5%	3.7% (3.6–3.9%)
2008	8.5%	6.1% (5.9–6.3%)	4.7%	3.8% (3.7–4.0%)
2009	8.0%	5.9% (5.7–6.0%)	4.8%	4.0% (3.9–4.1%)
2010	8.1%	5.9% (5.8–6.1%)	4.6%	3.9% (3.7–4.0%)
2011	7.9%	5.8% (5.7–6.0%)	4.5%	3.8% (3.7–3.9%)
2012	7.8%	5.9% (5.7–6.0%)	4.8%	4.1% (3.9–4.2%)
2013	7.6%	5.8% (5.6–5.9%)	4.6%	3.9% (3.8–4.0%)

AIHW = Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.