

Table Definitions

Definitions

1. Incident case: A new case of cancer
2. Crude Rate: The number of cases divided by the whole population at risk in the specified time period and is expressed as an annual rate per 100,000.
3. Age-specific rates: calculated similar to the crude rate, dividing the number of cases in each 5-year age and gender group with the population estimates for that stratum as published by the National Statistics Office and multiplying by 1000 (to present rates per 1000 population).
4. World Age-Standardised Rate (WASR): A rate used to permit international comparisons by adjusting for differences in national population age structures by adopting a notional standard population (using direct standardisation methods). Reported as a rate per 100,000.
5. European Age Standardised Rate (EASR): Identical to the WASR except the notional standardised population is different, reflecting an older European age profile. This method is often used for comparisons between European populations. Also, reported as a rate per 100,000.
6. Confidence Intervals: these are calculated to give an indication of how precise the estimate (calculated rate) is likely to be in relation to the true population. It provides a range of values that is likely to include the true population value, (the upper and lower confidence levels are the extreme values of the range giving a 95% probability that the true value falls between them).