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Data dictionary - 2022 NSW cancer incidence and mortality

Date updated

31 March 2025

Data set

NSW Cancer Registry (NSWCR) - 2022 NSW cancer incidence and mortality data

Data available

- **Invasive primary cancer cases:**
  - — Incidence: 1972-2022
  - — Mortality: 1972-2022
- **In situ cancer cases for breast cancer and melanoma only:**
  - — Incidence: 2002-2022
  - — Mortality: 2002-2022
- **Clinical episodes of care: 2013 only**

Data elements

Demographic data elements

Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
1.	Sex	The sex of the person as reported.	1 = Male 2 = Female
2.	Country of birth	The country in which the person was born as represented by a code. The Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC 2nd edition), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. **Caveat**	http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/2547A73B811A360DCA25744B00153861?opendocument 0000 = Unknown COB code -1 = Not available (invalid COB code)

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Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
		Country of birth is incomplete on the NSWCR. Country of birth is updated from hospital inpatient records if it is available. Particular cancer sites like melanoma, where a person does not always have a hospital visit and the pathology report is the main source of notification, will have a larger proportion of unknown country of birth. For the most recent 5-year period of data available (2018-2022), approximately 13% of NSW invasive cancer cases had unknown country of birth.	
3.	Aboriginality	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander status. Permission is required from the **Aboriginal Health and Medical Research Council** when publishing reports utilising this data element. **Caveat** Aboriginality is incomplete on the NSW Cancer Registry (NSWCR). This data element is updated from hospital inpatient records if available and ABS coded cause of death data. This affects primarily incidence calculations. From 1999 to 2022, approximately 9% of all NSW invasive cancer cases recorded on the NSWCR, did not have Aboriginality recorded (unknown or not available). **Periods of use** 1999 to latest available (for incidence) 1994 to latest available (for mortality)	1 = Aboriginal 2 = Torres Strait Islander 3 = Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 4 = Neither 8 = Declined 9 = Unknown -1 = Not available
4.	Year of birth	The year of birth of the person.	Format: YYYY *Unknown* year of birth = 9999
5.	Month of birth	The month of birth of the person.	Format: MM *Unknown* month of birth = Jan 9999
6.	Day of birth	The day of birth of the person.	Format: DD *Unknown* date of birth = 01 Jan 9999
7.	Date of birth validity code	A code reflecting the accuracy of a person's date of birth. Date of birth was not a mandatory item prior to 1994.	1 = Actual date (day, month, year known) 2 = Date unknown 3 = Day estimated (month, year known) 4 = Day and month estimated (year known) -1 = Not available

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Cancer diagnosis data elements

Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
8.	Case sequence number	Number indicating a unique cancer case for the person (non-system related). Will be provided by default on unit record requests to aid analyses and/or linkage.	Format: NN
9.	Year of diagnosis	The year on which the person was first diagnosed with cancer Date of diagnosis reflects the earliest definitive diagnostic or treatment episode received by the NSW Cancer Registry and may not be the exact date of diagnosis. **Caveat** Please refer to caveat document for further details.	Format: YYYY *Unknown* year of diagnosis = 9999
10.	Month of diagnosis	The month on which the person was first diagnosed with cancer. Date of diagnosis reflects the earliest definitive diagnostic or treatment episode received by the NSW Cancer Registry and may not be the exact date of diagnosis. **Caveat** Please refer to caveat document for further details.	Format: MM *Unknown* month of diagnosis = Jan 9999
11.	Day of diagnosis	The day on which the person was first diagnosed with cancer. Date of diagnosis reflects the earliest definitive diagnostic or treatment episode received by the NSWCR and may not be the exact date of diagnosis. **Caveat** Please refer to caveat document for further details.	Format: DD *Unknown* date of diagnosis = 01 Jan 9999
12.	Date of diagnosis validity code	A code reflecting the accuracy of a date of diagnosis.	1 = Actual date (day, month, year known) 2 = Date unknown 3 = Day estimated (month, year known) 4 = Day and month estimated (year known) -1 = Not available
13.	Age at diagnosis	The age at which the person was first diagnosed with cancer. Calculated from date of birth and date of diagnosis.	-1 = Not available (unknown age at diagnosis) Format: NNN
14.	Cancer type ICD-9	The cancer type at diagnosis based on ICD-9 groupings. It is derived from ICD-O-3 topography and morphology.	See Table A1 – Cancer type ICD-9

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Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
			Format: CNNNN
15.	Clinical cancer group ICD-9	The clinical cancer group of the cancer at diagnosis based on ICD-9 groupings. Clinical cancer groups are a grouping of cancers based on treatment categories developed with advice from Professor Jim Bishop and endorsed by the Australasian Association of Cancer Registries (AACR) in December 2004. Clinical cancer group ICD-9 is derived from the grouping of cancer types defined in item 14.	See Table A2 – Clinical cancer group ICD-9 Format: NN
16.	Topography code 3 character (ICD-O-3)	The anatomical site of origin (or organ system) of the cancer at diagnosis. The 3-character code refers to the main site grouping, e.g. Lip. Coded according to the WHO International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (third edition).	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/international-classification-of-diseases-for-oncology Format: CNN
17.	Topography code 4 character (ICD-O-3)	The anatomical site of origin (or organ system) of the cancer at diagnosis. The 4-character code contains a more specific site, e.g. External upper lip. Coded according to the WHO International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (third edition).	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/international-classification-of-diseases-for-oncology Format: CNNN
18.	ICD-10 code (2019)	The type of the cancer at diagnosis based on ICD-10 version 2019 classifications. It is derived from ICD-O-3 topography and morphology.	https://icd.who.int/browse10/2019/en -1 = Not available (unknown code) Format: CNNN
19.	Cancer type ICD-10 (2019)	The type of cancer at diagnosis based on ICD-10 version 2019 groupings. It is derived from the grouping of ICD-10 codes defined in item 18.	See Table A3 – Cancer type ICD-10 (2019) Format: CNNNN
20.	Clinical cancer group ICD-10 (2019)	The clinical cancer group of the cancer at diagnosis, based on ICD-10 version 2019 groupings. Clinical cancer groups are a grouping of cancers based on treatment categories developed with advice from Professor Jim Bishop and endorsed by the Australasian Association of Cancer Registries (AACR) in December 2004, with further updates based on ICD-10 version 2019 in 2024. Clinical cancer group ICD-10 is derived from the grouping of cancer types defined in item 19.	See Table A4 – Clinical cancer group ICD-10 (2019) Format: NN
21.	Morphology code 3 digit (ICD-O-3)	The morphology code of the cancer at diagnosis. Morphology codes describe the cell type of the cancer according to the WHO International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (third	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/international-classification-of-diseases-for-oncology

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Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
		edition). A three-digit morphology code refers to the main grouping by cell type e.g. Lymphoid leukaemia. **Caveat** Morphology codes may change over time as classifications change. E.g. Myelodysplasia was previously considered to have uncertain tumour behaviour, but since 2001 this element has been considered an invasive cancer. Data element is available from 2003 year of diagnosis.	Format: NNN
22.	Morphology code 4 digit (ICD-O-3)	The morphology code of the cancer at diagnosis. Morphology codes describe the cell type of the cancer according to the WHO International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (third edition). A four-digit morphology code contains a more specific morphology e.g. Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia, not otherwise specified. **Caveat** Morphology codes may change over time as classifications change. E.g. Myelodysplasia was previously considered to have uncertain tumour behaviour, but since 2001 this element has been considered an invasive cancer. Data element is available from 2003 year of diagnosis.	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/international-classification-of-diseases-for-oncology Format: NNNN
23.	Behaviour code	The behaviour of the cancer at diagnosis. It is equivalent to the 5th digit of the ICD-O-3 morphology code. Available for all invasive cancers and in situ cases for breast and melanoma only. In situ cases are complete and available from 2002 onwards.	2 = In-situ 3 = Invasive
24.	Best basis of diagnosis	Best basis of diagnosis or method of diagnosis is a summarised field based on the highest level of verification of cancer specimens within a four-month period. For example, if a case is originally notified through cytology and a pathology report is received and read by a NSW Cancer Registry (NSWCR) coder, then the method at diagnosis is 'Histopathology sighted at NSWCR'.	0 = Death certificate only 2 = Clinical 5 = Cytology 7 = Histology performed 9 = Unknown 66 = Histopathology sighted at NSWCR
25.	Degree of spread at diagnosis	Degree of spread at diagnosis assigned from the highest degree of spread (extent of spread of cancer from its point of origin) within four months of the cancer diagnosis. **Caveat** Please refer to caveat document for further details.	1 = Localised to tissue of origin 2 = Regional spread, adjacent organs 3 = Regional spread, regional lymph nodes 4 = Distant metastases 6 = In-situ 9 = Unknown

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Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
26.	Laterality	Laterality describes which side of a paired organ is the origin of the primary cancer. Each side of a paired organ is considered separately and described as lateral when occurring, unless a physician determines that it is bilateral. A paired organ is one in which there are two separate organs of the same kind, one on either side of the body (e.g. kidney, breast, ovary, testis and lung).	L = Left R = Right UNK = Unknown (Not applicable or not available)
27.	Breslow thickness of melanoma / Size of breast cancer	**Cutaneous melanoma thickness** is recorded completely for all cases diagnosed in 1988 onwards. Thickness (mm) is the thickness of the total tissue extracted. For **breast cancer**, tumour size is recorded completely for all cases diagnosed in 2004 onwards. Size (mm) is the size of the total breast cancer tissue extracted.	Valid values are 0.1-994 (mm). Other values are: 995 = Micro-invasion 996 = Size < 0.1 mm 997 = Size described as small 998 = Size described as big 999 = Unknown 888 = Size not recorded due to neoadjuvant therapy (breast cancer only) -1 = Missing/unavailable Format NNN.NNN
28.	Number of primary sites	Primary sites are defined as the number of invasive primary cancer cases reported for statistical purposes in the NSW reporting data set. Cancer cases are subjected to the international rules for determining multiple primary cancers developed by the International Association of Cancer Registries.	Format: NN
29.	Registry-derived stage (STaR)	Simplified TNM stage at diagnosis derived from data sources available to the NSW Cancer Registry and collected as part of Cancer Australia's Stage, Treatment and Recurrence (STaR) project. Cancer Australia has supported the Cancer Council Victoria to develop business rules to derive TNM stage at diagnosis based on data sources available to all population-based cancer registries. The rules were endorsed by the Australasian Association of Cancer Registries (AACR). Registry-derived stage is available for **2011 year of diagnosis** only, for the five highest incidence cancers (**prostate, breast, lung, bowel and melanoma**).	1 = Stage I 2 = Stage II 3 = Stage III 4 = Stage IV 88 = Stage not applicable 9 = Stage missing/unavailable (includes morphologies not eligible for TNM staging and tumours with no histological confirmation (as per AJCC rules)) -1 = Not available (year of diagnosis not 2011) https://www.canceraustralia.gov.au/research-data/data-and-statistics/cancer-data/improving-cancer-data
30.	Registry-derived staging basis (STaR)	Accompanies registry-derived stage to clarify the source of the information used in the derivation of stage for a particular tumour.	C = Clinical only I = Integrated (combined clinical and pathological stage) P = Pathology only U = Unknown -1 = Not available (year of diagnosis not 2011)

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Mortality data elements

Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
31.	Death case flag	Flag indicating the case that caused the person's death from cancer. For use in mortality calculations.	Y = Case that caused the person's death from cancer N = Case that didn't cause the person's death from cancer -1 = Not available (person alive or person died from a cause other than cancer)
32.	Year of death	The year of death of the person.	-1 = Not available (person alive or unknown date of death) Format: YYYY
33.	Month of death	The month of death of the person.	-1 = Not available (person alive or unknown date of death) Format: MM
34.	Day of death	The day of death of the person.	-1 = Not available (person alive or unknown date of death) Format: DD
35.	Age at death	The age of the person at death.	-1 = Not available (person alive or unknown age at death) Format: NNN
36.	Cause of death cancer type ICD-9	The cancer type that has led to the death of the person based on ICD-9 groupings. It is derived from the ICD-O-3 topography and morphology that has caused the death.	See Table A1 – Cancer type ICD-9 -1 = Not available (person alive or unknown cancer type) Format: CNNNN
37.	Cause of death clinical cancer group ICD-9	The clinical cancer group that has led to the death of the person based on ICD-9 groupings. Clinical cancer groups are a grouping of cancers based on treatment categories developed with advice from Professor Jim Bishop and endorsed by the Australasian Association of Cancer Registries (AACR) in December 2004. Cause of death clinical cancer group ICD-9 is derived from the grouping of cause of death cancer types in item 36.	See Table A2 – Clinical cancer group ICD-9 -1 = Not available (person alive or unknown clinical cancer group) Format: NN
38.	Cause of death topography code 3 character (ICD-O-3)	The anatomical site of origin (or organ system) of the cancer that has caused the death of the person. The 3-character code refers to the main site grouping, e.g. Lip.	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/international-classification-of-diseases-for-oncology

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Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
		Coded according to the WHO International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (third edition).	-1 = Not available (person alive or unknown topography code) Format: CNN
39.	Cause of death topography code 4 character (ICD-O-3)	The anatomical site of origin (or organ system) of the cancer that has caused the death of the person. The 4-character code contains a more specific site, e.g. External upper lip. Coded according to the WHO International Classification of Diseases for Oncology (third edition).	https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/international-classification-of-diseases-for-oncology -1 = Not available (person alive or unknown topography code) Format: CNNN
40.	Cause of death ICD-10 code (2019)	The type of the cancer that has caused the death of the person based on ICD-10 version 2019 classifications. It is derived from the ICD-O-3 topography and morphology that has caused the death.	https://icd.who.int/browse10/2019/en -1 = Not available (person alive or unknown code) Format: CNNN
41.	Cause of death cancer type ICD-10 (2019)	The cancer type that has caused the death of the person based on ICD-10 version 2019 groupings. It is derived from the grouping of cause of death ICD-10 codes defined in item 40.	See Table A3 – Cancer type ICD-10 (2019) -1 = Not available (person alive or unknown cancer type) Format: CNNNN
42.	Cause of death clinical cancer group ICD-10 (2019)	The clinical cancer group of the cancer at diagnosis based on ICD-10 version 2019 groupings. Clinical cancer groups are a grouping of cancers based on treatment categories developed with advice from Professor Jim Bishop and endorsed by the Australasian Association of Cancer Registries (AACR) in December 2004, with further updates based on ICD-10 version 2019 in 2024. Cause of death clinical cancer group ICD-10 is derived from the grouping of cause of death cancer types in item 41.	See Table A4 – Clinical cancer group ICD-10 (2019) -1 = Not available (person alive or unknown clinical cancer group) Format: NN
43.	Place of death group	Persons that have been diagnosed with cancer in NSW and have subsequently died of cancer in NSW have been grouped into specific categories of place of death as approved by the NSW Registry of Births Deaths and Marriages. **Caveat** Please refer to caveat document for further details. Place of death data are available **up to 2018 year of death** only.	1 = Died at Home 2 = Died in a Hospice 3 = Died in a Public Hospital 4 = Died in a Private Hospital 5 = Died in a Nursing Home 9 = Unknown Place of Death NA = Not applicable (e.g. non-cancer or interstate death) -1 = Not available (person alive or place of death group not available)

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Geographical data elements (based on residence at diagnosis)

Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
44.	Postcode	Postcode of residence at diagnosis assigned by geocoding.	9998 = No fixed address in NSW 9999 = Unknown address in NSW Format: NNNN
45.	LGA 2006 (ASGC)	Local government area (LGA) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding. Based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC 2006), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2006. The LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated, officially gazetted local government area/council, as defined by each state and territory.	http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Previousproducts/943E92C473A3C463CA2571A900177C33?opendocument -1 = Not available (unknown LGA code) Format: NNNNN
46.	SLA 2006 (ASGC)	Statistical local area (SLA) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding (rolled up from collection district (CD)). Based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC 2006), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2006. The SLA is a base spatial unit used to collect and disseminate statistics other than those collected from the population censuses. In non-census years, the SLA is the smallest unit defined in the ASGC. In census years, an SLA consists of one or more whole CDs.	https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Previousproducts/4AD66A34D23E5EB0CA2571A9001776AB?opendocument -1 = Not available (unknown SLA code) Format: NNNNN
47.	LGA 2016 (ASGS)	Local government area (LGA) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding. Based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS 2016), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2016. The LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated, officially gazetted local government area or council, as defined by each state and territory.	http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/1270.0.55.003~July%202016~Main%20Features~Local%20Government%20Areas%20(LGA)~7 -1 = Not available (unknown LGA code) Format: NNNNN
48.	SA2 2016 (ASGS)	Statistical area level 2 (SA2) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding (rolled up from Mesh Block (MB) 2016). Based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS 2016), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2016.	https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/1270.0.55.001~July%202016~Main%20Features~Statistical%20Area%20Level%202%20(SA2)~10014 -1 = Not available (unknown SA2 code)

Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
		The SA2 is a general-purpose medium-sized spatial unit built from whole SA1s. Their aim is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically.	Format: NNNNNNNNN
49.	SA3 2016 (ASGS)	Statistical area level 3 (SA3) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding (rolled up from Mesh Block (MB) 2016). Based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS 2016), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2016. The SA3 is a regional spatial unit built from whole SA2s. Their aim is to create a standard framework for the analysis of ABS data at the regional level through grouping SA2s with similar regional characteristics.	https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/1270.0.55.001~July%202016~Main%20Features~Statistical%20Area%20Level%203%20(SA3)~10015 -1 = Not available (unknown SA3 code) Format: NNNNN
50.	SA4 2016 (ASGS)	Statistical area level 4 (SA4) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding (rolled up from Mesh Block (MB) 2016). Based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS 2016), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2016. The SA4 is a standardised spatial unit built from whole SA3s. They are designed for the output of labour force data and reflect labour markets within each state and territory.	https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/1270.0.55.001~July%202016~Main%20Features~Statistical%20Area%20Level%204%20(SA4)~10016 -1 = Not available (unknown SA4 code) Format: NNN
51.	GCCSA 2016 (ASGS)	Greater capital city statistical area (GCCSA) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding (rolled up from Mesh Block (MB) 2016). Based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS 2016), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2016. The GCCSAs represent the socio-economic extent of state and territory capital cities and are built up from whole SA4s.	https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/by%20Subject/1270.0.55.001~July%202016~Main%20Features~Greater%20Capital%20City%20Statistical%20Areas%20(GCCSA)~10003 Not available = Unknown GCCSA
52.	LGA 2021 (ASGS)	Local government area (LGA) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding. Based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS Edition 3), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2021. The LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated, officially gazetted local government area or council, as defined by each state and territory.	https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026/non-abs-structures/local-government-areas -1 = Not available (unknown LGA code) Format: NNNNN

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Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
53.	SA2 2021 (ASGS)	Statistical area level 2 (SA2) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding (rolled up from Mesh Block (MB) 2021). Based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS Edition 3), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2021. The SA2 is a general-purpose medium-sized spatial unit built from whole SA1s. Their aim is to represent a community that interacts together socially and economically.	https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026/main-structure-and-greater-capital-city-statistical-areas/statistical-area-level-2 -1 = Not available (unknown SA2 code) Format: NNNNNNNNN
54.	SA3 2021 (ASGS)	Statistical area level 3 (SA3) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding (rolled up from Mesh Block (MB) 2021). Based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS Edition 3), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2021. The SA3 is a regional spatial unit built from whole SA2s. Their aim is to create a standard framework for the analysis of ABS data at the regional level through grouping SA2s with similar regional characteristics.	https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026/main-structure-and-greater-capital-city-statistical-areas/statistical-area-level-3 -1 = Not available (unknown SA3 code) Format: NNNNN
55.	SA4 2021 (ASGS)	Statistical area level 4 (SA4) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding (rolled up from Mesh Block (MB) 2021). Based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS Edition 3), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2021. The SA4 is a standardised spatial unit built from whole SA3s. They are designed for the output of labour force data and reflect labour markets within each state and territory.	https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026/main-structure-and-greater-capital-city-statistical-areas/statistical-area-level-4 -1 = Not available (unknown SA4 code) Format: NNN
56.	GCCSA 2021 (ASGS)	Greater capital city statistical area (GCCSA) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding (rolled up from Mesh Block (MB) 2021). Based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS Edition 3), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2021. The GCCSAs represent the socio-economic extent of state and territory capital cities and are built up from whole SA4s.	https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026/main-structure-and-greater-capital-city-statistical-areas/greater-capital-city-statistical-areas Not available = Unknown GCCSA
57.	LGA 2022 (ASGS)	Local government area (LGA) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding (rolled up from Mesh Block (MB) 2021).	https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026/non-abs-

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		Based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS Edition 3), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2021, with updated release in 2022. The LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated, officially gazetted local government area or council, as defined by each state and territory.	structures/local-government-areas -1 = Not available (unknown LGA code) Format: NNNNN
58.	LGA 2023 (ASGS)	Local government area (LGA) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding (rolled up from Mesh Block (MB) 2021). Based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS Edition 3), issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), effective at 1st July 2021, with updated release in 2023. The LGA is a spatial unit which represents the whole geographical area of responsibility of an incorporated, officially gazetted local government area or council, as defined by each state and territory.	https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026/non-abs-structures/local-government-areas -1 = Not available (unknown LGA code) Format: NNNNN
59.	Remoteness (ASGC, ASGS)	Remoteness of residence at diagnosis. Remoteness is based on the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA+) methodology developed by the National Key Centre for Social Applications of GIS (GISCA) and utilised by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). GISCA is now incorporated by the University of Adelaide's Hugo Centre for Migration and Population Research. It is based on a combination of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGC), depending on the years of diagnosis: **Year of diagnosis** — **Methodology used** 2000 to 2010 — CD (ASGC 2006) 2011 to 2013 — SA1 (ASGS 2011) 2014 to 2018 — SA1 (ASGS 2016) 2019 to current — SA1 (ASGS Edition 3 (2021)) Remoteness is assigned to records from **year of diagnosis 2000** and onwards.	0 = Major cities 1 = Inner regional 2 = Outer regional 3 = Remote 4 = Very remote -1 = Not available (prior to year of diagnosis 2000) -2 = No score available (valid boundary) -3 = Unknown boundary (unknown address) **Remoteness 2021** https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/standards/australian-statistical-geography-standard-asgs-edition-3/jul2021-jun2026/remoteness-structure
60.	Remoteness calculation method	Describes which ABS classification system and which geographical area has been used to calculate remoteness.	-1 = Not available (prior to year of diagnosis 2000) Format: YYYY-AAN

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Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
61.	Socioeconomic position - IRSAD deciles (ASGC, ASGS)	Socioeconomic position of residence at diagnosis decile based on the index of relative socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage (IRSAD). Socioeconomic position is a general socio-economic index that summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within a geographic area. The index of relative socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage (IRSAD) is developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It is based on a combination of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGC), depending on the years of diagnosis: **Year of diagnosis** **Methodology used** 1999 to 2003 CD (ASGC 2001) 2004 to 2010 CD (ASGC 2006) 2011 to 2013 SA1 (ASGS 2011) 2014 to 2018 SA1 (ASGS 2016) 2019 to current SA1 (ASGS Edition 3 (2021)) Socioeconomic position for IRSAD is assigned to records for **year of diagnosis 1999 and onwards**, using the relevant census year index.	1 = Decile 1 (most disadvantaged) 2 = Decile 2 3 = Decile 3 4 = Decile 4 5 = Decile 5 6 = Decile 6 7 = Decile 7 8 = Decile 8 9 = Decile 9 10 = Decile 10 (most advantaged) -1 = Not available (prior to year of diagnosis 1980) -2 = No score available (valid boundary but no score for year of diagnosis 1980 to 1998) -3 = Unknown boundary (unknown address) **Socioeconomic position (2021)** https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/people-and-communities/socio-economic-indexes-areas-seifa-australia/2021
62.	Socioeconomic position - IRSAD quintiles (ASGC, ASGS)	Socioeconomic position of residence at diagnosis quintile based on the index of relative socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage (IRSAD). Socioeconomic position is a general socio-economic index that summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within a geographic area. The index of relative socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage (IRSAD), developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It is based on a combination of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGC), depending on the years of diagnosis: **Year of diagnosis** **Methodology used** 1999 to 2003 CD (ASGC 2001) 2004 to 2010 CD (ASGC 2006) 2011 to 2013 SA1 (ASGS 2011) 2014 to 2018 SA1 (ASGS 2016) 2019 to current SA1 (ASGS Edition 3 (2021)) Socioeconomic position for IRSAD is assigned to records for **year of diagnosis 1999** and onwards, using the relevant census year index.	1 = Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged) 2 = Quintile 2 3 = Quintile 3 4 = Quintile 4 5 = Quintile 5 (most advantaged) -1 = Not available (prior to year of diagnosis 1980) -2 = No score available (valid boundary but no score for year of diagnosis 1980 to 1998) -3 = Unknown boundary (unknown address) **Socioeconomic position (2021)** https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/people-and-communities/socio-economic-indexes-areas-seifa-australia/2021

Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
63.	Socioeconomic position – IRSD deciles (ASGC, ASGS)	Socioeconomic position of residence at diagnosis decile based on the index of relative socioeconomic disadvantage (IRSD). Socioeconomic position is a general socio-economic index that summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within a geographic area. The index of relative socioeconomic disadvantage (IRSD) is developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It is based on a combination of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGC), depending on the years of diagnosis: **Year of diagnosis** **Methodology used** 1980 to 1988 CD (ASGC 1986) 1989 to 1993 CD (ASGC 1991) 1994 to 1998 CD (ASGC 1996) 1999 to 2003 CD (ASGC 2001) 2004 to 2010 CD (ASGC 2006) 2011 to 2013 SA1 (ASGS 2011) 2014 to 2018 SA1 (ASGS 2016) 2019 to current SA1 (ASGS Edition 3 (2021)) Socioeconomic position for IRSD is assigned to records for **year of diagnosis 1980** and onwards, using the relevant census year index.	1 = Decile 1 (most disadvantaged) 2 = Decile 2 3 = Decile 3 4 = Decile 4 5 = Decile 5 6 = Decile 6 7 = Decile 7 8 = Decile 8 9 = Decile 9 10 = Decile 10 (least disadvantaged) -1 = Not available (prior to year of diagnosis 1980) -2 = No score available (valid boundary) -3 = Unknown boundary (unknown address) **Socioeconomic position (2021)** https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/people-and-communities/socio-economic-indexes-areas-seifa-australia/2021
64.	Socioeconomic position – IRSD quintiles (ASGC, ASGS)	Socioeconomic position of residence at diagnosis quintile based on the index of relative socioeconomic disadvantage (IRSD). Socioeconomic position is a general socio-economic index that summarises a range of information about the economic and social conditions of people and households within a geographic area. The index of relative socioeconomic disadvantage (IRSD) is developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It is based on a combination of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) and the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGC), depending on the years of diagnosis: **Year of diagnosis** **Methodology used** 1980 to 1988 CD (ASGC 1986) 1989 to 1993 CD (ASGC 1991) 1994 to 1998 CD (ASGC 1996) 1999 to 2003 CD (ASGC 2001) 2004 to 2010 CD (ASGC 2006) 2011 to 2013 SA1 (ASGS 2011) 2014 to 2018 SA1 (ASGS 2016) 2019 to current SA1 (ASGS Edition 3 (2021)) Socioeconomic position for IRSD is assigned to records for **year of diagnosis 1980** and onwards, using the relevant census year index.	1 = Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged) 2 = Quintile 2 3 = Quintile 3 4 = Quintile 4 5 = Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged) -1 = Not available (prior to year of diagnosis 1980) -2 = No score available (valid boundary) -3 = Unknown boundary (unknown address) **Socioeconomic position (2021)** https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/people-and-communities/socio-economic-indexes-areas-seifa-australia/2021

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Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
65.	Socioeconomic position calculation method	Describes which ABS classification system and which geographical area has been used to calculate socioeconomic position.	-1 = Not available (prior to year of diagnosis 1980) Format: YYYY-AAN
66.	Local health district 2010	Local health district (LHD) of residence at diagnosis based on version 2010. Sourced from geocoding. The local health district is a NSW Health division of the state public services, as at July 2010. Six local health districts cover the Sydney metropolitan region, and nine cover rural and regional NSW. **Note** Albury residents are included in Murrumbidgee LHD.	http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/lhd/pages/default.aspx X700 = Sydney LHD X710 = South Western Sydney LHD X720 = South Eastern Sydney LHD X730 = Illawarra Shoalhaven LHD X740 = Western Sydney LHD X750 = Nepean Blue Mountains LHD X760 = North Sydney LHD X770 = Central Coast LHD X800 = Hunter New England LHD X810 = Northern NSW LHD X820 = Mid North Coast LHD X830 = Southern NSW LHD X840 = Murrumbidgee LHD X850 = Western NSW LHD X860 = Far West LHD X910 = Unknown NSW LHD -1 = Not available (unknown LHD) Format: ANNN
67.	Local health district 2011	Local health district (LHD) of residence at diagnosis based on version 2011. Sourced from geocoding using a new more accurate digital map produced by Secure Analytics for Population Health Research and Intelligence (SAPHaRI) in July 2023. The local health district is a NSW Health division of the state public services, as at July 2010. Six local health districts cover the Sydney metropolitan region, and nine cover rural and regional NSW. **Note** Albury residents are included in Murrumbidgee LHD.	http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/lhd/pages/default.aspx X700 = Sydney LHD X710 = South Western Sydney LHD X720 = South Eastern Sydney LHD X730 = Illawarra Shoalhaven LHD X740 = Western Sydney LHD X750 = Nepean Blue Mountains LHD X760 = North Sydney LHD X770 = Central Coast LHD X800 = Hunter New England LHD X810 = Northern NSW LHD X820 = Mid North Coast LHD X830 = Southern NSW LHD X840 = Murrumbidgee LHD X850 = Western NSW LHD X860 = Far West LHD

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Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
			X910 = Unknown NSW LHD -1 = Not available (unknown LHD) Format: ANNN
68.	Primary health network	Primary health network (PHN) of residence at diagnosis. Sourced from geocoding (rolled up from local health district (LHD)). The primary health network as defined by NSW Health, in July 2015. Ten primary health networks cover the Sydney metropolitan region, rural and regional NSW.	https://www.health.gov.au/initiatives-and-programs/phn PHN101 = Central and Eastern Sydney PHN PHN102 = Northern Sydney PHN PHN103 = Western Sydney PHN PHN104 = Nepean Blue Mountains PHN PHN105 = South Western Sydney PHN PHN106 = South Eastern NSW PHN PHN107 = Western NSW PHN PHN108 = Hunter New England and Central Coast PHN PHN109 = North Coast PHN PHN110 = Murrumbidgee PHN PHN910 = NSW Unknown PHN PHN999 = Other State PHN -1 = Not available (unknown PHN) Format: AAANNN

Clinical episodes of care data elements

Note: These data elements are not population-based and have undergone minimal data validation and quality checks. Data is currently available for episodes of care that occurred in 2013 only. Episodes of care occurring from 2014 onwards will be available in the future.

Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
69.	Episode sequence number	Number indicating a unique episode of care for the person (non-system related). Will be provided by default on unit record requests to aid analyses and/or linkage.	Format: NN
70.	Data source type	The source of the information for the episode of care.	I = Inpatient C = Medical Oncology O = Outpatient P = Pathology R = Radiotherapy
71.	Episode modality	The modality of the episode of care.	1 = Surgery 2 = Radiotherapy 3 = Terminal Palliation 4 = Admitted/other

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Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
			5 = Diagnostic 6 = Terminal palliation
72.	Episode start date	The date the episode of care started.	Format: DDMMYYYY
73.	Episode end date	The date the episode of care ended. End dates for medical oncology treatment may not be available for oral and hormonal therapies that may be taken over a period of years.	Format: DDMMYYYY *Unknown year* = 9999
74.	Facility name	The name of the facility where the episode of care occurred.	Episodes of care occurring in facilities not able to be identified are grouped together as the following codes: Interstate facility Private facility Unknown facility
75.	Local health district of facility	Local health district of facility	X630 = Sydney Children's Hospitals Network X690 = St Vincent's Health Network X700 = Sydney LHD X710 = South Western Sydney LHD X720 = South Eastern Sydney LHD X730 = Illawarra Shoalhaven LHD X740 = Western Sydney LHD X750 = Nepean Blue Mountains LHD X760 = North Sydney LHD X770 = Central Coast LHD X800 = Hunter New England LHD X810 = Northern NSW LHD X820 = Mid North Coast LHD X830 = Southern NSW LHD X840 = Murrumbidgee LHD X850 = Western NSW LHD X860 = Far West LHD UNKN = LHD unknown Episodes of care occurring in facilities not able to be identified are grouped together with the following codes: INTR = Interstate facility PRIV = Private facility UNKN = Unknown facility Format: ANNN

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Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
76.	Degree of spread at episode	The extent of spread of cancer from its point of origin at each episode of care.	1 = Localised to tissue of origin 2 = Regional spread, adjacent organs 3 = Regional spread, regional lymph nodes 4 = Distant metastases 9 = Unknown
77.	TNM staging group	The overall TNM stage value describes the extent of an individual's cancer spread based on the primary tumour and the extent of spread in the body, according to the clinically determined values of T, N and M. T stage represents the size and extent of the primary tumour; N stage represents the extent of regional lymph node metastasis; and M stage identifies the presence or absence of distant metastasis. The TNM staging system is an internationally agreed staging classification system developed by the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) and adopted by the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC). TNM staging applies to most solid tumours but is not applicable to all tumours.	4 = I 6 = IA 7 = IA1 8 = IA2 9 = IB 10 = IB1 11 = IB2 12 = IC 13 = II 14 = IIA 15 = IIA1 16 = IIA2 17 = IIB 18 = IIC 19 = III 20 = IIIA 21 = IIIB 22 = IIIC 30 = IIIC1 31 = IIIC2 23 = IV 24 = IVA 25 = IVA1 26 = IVA2 27 = IVB 28 = IVC 29 = Occult Carcinoma 97 = Unstaged 98 = Not applicable 99 = Unknown
78.	TNM edition	TNM edition number	1 = TNM edition 1 2 = TNM edition 2 3 = TNM edition 3 4 = TNM edition 4 5 = TNM edition 5 6 = TNM edition 6 7 = TNM edition 7 9 = Unknown
79.	TNM staging basis	Describes the evidence for the T, N and M stage values and the overall TNM stage value. Clinical stage is based on evidence obtained prior to treatment from physical examination, imaging, endoscopy, biopsy, surgical exploration or other relevant examinations.	C = Clinical P = Pathological

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Item no.	Data element	Description/notes	Data values/format
		Pathological stage is based on histological evidence acquired before treatment and is supplemented or modified by additional evidence acquired from surgery and from pathological examination.

When more than one basis for staging is available, the highest stage in any one of the stages is used. | |
| 80. | TNM staging timing | An indicator of whether the TNM staging occurred at diagnosis or not at diagnosis.

Staging at diagnosis is defined within four months of the date of diagnosis. | 1 = Staging at diagnosis
2 = Staging not at diagnosis |
| 81. | TNM staging date | Date on which TNM staging was determined. | Format: DDMMYYYY |
| 82. | MDT date | Date of consultation with a multidisciplinary team of health professionals regarding the diagnosis, treatment and care of the person with cancer.

An MDT meeting in this context is a face-to-face meeting (or via video/teleconference) held at a defined time and place for the express purpose of discussing cases and deciding treatment recommendations. | Format: DDMMYYYY |
| 83. | Performance status *(ECOG)* | A score given that appraises an individual's ability to manage activities of daily living at the time of the episode of care.

Code set for performance status scale by USA Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG). (Isselbacher et al, 1994) | 0 = Fully active, able to carry on all pre-disease performance without restriction
1 = Restricted in physically strenuous activity but ambulatory, can perform light / sedentary work
2 = Ambulatory and self-caring, cannot work. Up and about > 50% of waking hours
3 = Only limited self-care, confined to bed or chair > 50% of waking hours
4 = Completely disabled, cannot self-care. Totally confined to bed or chair
9 = Unknown |

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Appendices

Table A1: Cancer type ICD-9 with ICD-O-3 code mapping

Cancer type ICD-9	Name	ICD-O-3 topography and/or morphology code
C00	Lip	C00
C012	Tongue	C01, C02
C036	Mouth	C03-C06
C078	Salivary glands	C07, C08
C0910	Oropharyngeal	C09, C10
C11	Nasopharyngeal	C11
C123	Hypopharyngeal	C12, C13
C14	Other oral cavity & pharyngeal	C14
C15	Oesophageal	C15
C16	Stomach	C16
C17	Small intestine	C17
C18	Colon	C18
C1921	Rectal	C19-C21
C22	Liver	C22
C234	Gallbladder	C23, C24
C25	Pancreatic	C25
C301	Nasal & sinus	C30, C31
C32	Laryngeal	C32
C334	Lung	C33, C34
C378	Other thoracic	C37, C38
C401	Bone	C40, C41
C43	Melanoma of skin	C44 and M872-M879
C44	Other skin (excl. BCC & SCC)	C44 and not (M805-M811)
C45	Mesothelioma	M905
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M914
C479	Connective tissue, peripheral nerves	C47, C49
C50	Breast	C50
C53	Cervical	C53
C545	Uterine	C54, C55

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Cancer type ICD-9	Name	ICD-O-3 topography and/or morphology code
C567	Ovarian	C56, C57.0-C57.7
C58	Placental	C58
C59	Other female genital	C51, C52, C57.8-C57.9
C61	Prostate	C61
C62	Testicular	C62
C6360	Other male genital	C60, C63
C648	Kidney	C64-C66, C68
C67	Bladder	C67
C69	Eye	C69
C71	Brain	C71
C72	Other central nervous system	C70, C72
C73	Thyroid	C73
C745	Other endocrine glands	C74, C75
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	M965-M966
C82	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	M959, M967-M972, M976
C8890	Multiple myeloma	M973
C910	Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	M9835-M9837
C919	Other and unspecified lymphoid leukaemia	M982-M983
C920	Acute myeloid leukaemia	M9840, M9861, M9866, M9867, M9870-M9874, M9891, M9895-M9897, M991-M993
C929	Other and unspecified myeloid leukaemia	M9860, M9863, M9875, M9876, M9945, M9946, M9963
C94	Other specified leukaemia	M9940, M9948
C95	Unspecified leukaemia	M980
C98	Cancer of unknown primary	Other and ill-defined digestive organs (C26) Other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs (C39) Hematopoietic and reticuloendothelial systems (C42 and not M959-M999) Retroperitoneum and peritoneum (C48) Other and ill-defined sites (C76) Unknown primary site (C80)
M95	Other lymphatic haematopoietic	(C42, C44, C77) and M959-M997
M96	Myelodysplasia	(C42, C77) and M998-M999
0006	Non-cancer death	N/A

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Cancer type ICD-9	Name	ICD-O-3 topography and/or morphology code
0007	Unknown cause of death	N/A
-1	Not available	N/A

Table A2: Clinical cancer group ICD-9 with ICD-O-3 code mapping

Clinical cancer group ICD-9	Name	ICD-O-3 topography and/or morphology code
1	Skin	Lip (C00) Melanoma of the skin (C44 and M872-M879) Kaposi's sarcoma (M914)
2	Head and neck	Tongue (C01, C02) Mouth (C03-C06) Salivary gland (C07, C08) Oropharyngeal (C09, C10) Nasopharyngeal (C11) Hypopharyngeal (C12, C13) Other oral cavity and pharyngeal (C14) Nasal, sinus (C30, C31) Laryngeal (C32)
3	Upper gastrointestinal	Oesophageal (C15) Stomach (C16) Small intestinal (C17) Liver (C22) Gallbladder (C23, C24) Pancreatic (C25)
4	Bowel	Colon (C18) Rectal (C19-C21)
5	Respiratory	Lung (C33, C34) Other thoracic (C37, C38) Mesothelioma (M905)
6	Bone and connective tissue	Bone (C40, C41) Connective tissue, peripheral nerves (C47, C49)
7	Breast	Breast (C50)
8	Urogenital	Prostate (C61) Testicular (C62) Kidney (C64-C66, C68) Bladder (C67) Other male genital (C60, C63)
9	Gynaecological	Cervical (C53) Uterine (C54, C55) Ovarian (C56, C57.0-C57.7) Placental (C58) Other female genital (C51, C52, C57.8-C57.9)
10	Eye	Eye (C69)

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Clinical cancer group ICD-9	Name	ICD-O-3 topography and/or morphology code
11	Neurological	Brain (C71) Central nervous system (C70, C72)
12	Thyroid and other endocrine	Thyroid (C73) Other endocrine glands (C74, C75)
13	Blood cancers	Note: Logic is applied in order shown Hodgkin lymphoma (M965-M966) Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (M959, M967-M972, M976) Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (M9835-M9837) Other lymphoid leukaemia (M982-M983) Acute myeloid leukaemia (M9840, M9861, M9866, M9867, M9870-M9874, M9891, M9895-M9897, M991-M993) Other myeloid leukaemia (M9860, M9863, M9875, M9876, M9945, M9946, M9963) Other specified leukaemia (M9940, M9948) Unspecified leukaemia (M980) Multiple myeloma (M973) Other lymphoid haematopoietic ((C42, C44, C77) and M959-M997) Myelodysplasia ((C42, C77) and M998-M999)
14	Cancer unknown primary	Other and ill-defined digestive organs (C26) Other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs (C39) Hematopoietic and reticuloendothelial systems (C42 and not (M959-M999)) Retroperitoneum and peritoneum (C48) Other and ill-defined sites (C76) Unknown primary site (C80)
15	Other skin	Other skin (excl. BCC & SCC) (C44 and not (M805-M811))
98	Unknown cause of death	Non-cancer death (0006) Unknown cause of death (0007)
-1	Not available	Not available (-1)

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Table A3: Cancer type ICD-10 (2019) with ICD-O-3 and ICD-10 code mapping

Cancer type ICD-10	Name	ICD-O-3 topography and/or morphology code	ICD-10 (2019) code
C00	Lip	C00	C00
C012	Tongue	C01, C02	C01, C02
C036	Mouth	C03-C06	C03-C06
C078	Salivary gland	C07, C08	C07, C08
C0910	Oropharyngeal	C09, C10	C09, C10
C11	Nasopharyngeal	C11	C11
C123	Hypopharyngeal	C12, C13	C12, C13
C14	Other lip, oral cavity and pharyngeal	C14	C14
C15	Oesophageal	C15	C15
C16	Stomach	C16	C16
C17	Small intestine	C17	C17
C18	Colon	C18	C18
C1920	Rectal	C19, C20	C19, C20
C21	Anal	C21	C21
C22	Liver	C22	C22
C234	Gallbladder	C23, C24	C23, C24
C237	Other and ill-defined	C26, C39, C76, C422 and (M8890, M9120, M9133),	C26, C39, C76
C25	Pancreatic	C25	C25
C301	Nasal cavity and sinus	C30, C31	C30, C31
C32	Laryngeal	C32	C32
C334	Lung	C33, C34	C33, C34
C378	Other thoracic	C37, C38	C37, C38
C401	Bone	C40, C41	C40, C41
C43	Melanoma of skin	C44 and M872-M879	C43
C44	Other skin (excl. BCC and SCC)	C44 and not (M805-M811)	C44
C45	Mesothelioma	M905	C45
C46	Kaposi's sarcoma	M9140	C46
C479	Connective tissue, peripheral nerves	C47, C49	C47, C49

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Cancer type ICD-10	Name	ICD-O-3 topography and/or morphology code	ICD-10 (2019) code
C48	Retroperitoneum and peritoneum	C48	C48
C50	Breast	C50	C50
C53	Cervical	C53	C53
C545	Uterine	C54, C55	C54, C55
C567	Ovarian	C56, ((C570, C578) and (M8441, M8460, M8461))	C56, (C570, C578 (with morphologies 8441, 8460, 8461))
C58	Placental	C58	C58
C59	Other female genital	C51, C52, C571-C574, C577, C579, ((C570, C578) and not (M8441, M8460, M8461))	C51, C52, C57 (excluding C570, C578 (with morphologies 8441, 8460, 8461))
C61	Prostate	C61	C61
C62	Testicular	C62	C62
C6360	Other male genital	C63, C60	C63, C60
C648	Kidney	C64-C66, C68	C64-C66, C68
C67	Bladder	C67	C67
C69	Eye	C69	C69
C705	Other central nervous system	C70, C72, C751-C753	C70, C72, C751-C753
C71	Brain	C71	C71
C73	Thyroid	C73	C73
C745	Other endocrine gland	C74, C750, C754, C755, C758, C759	C74, C750, C754, C755, C758, C759
C80	Cancer of unknown primary	C80	C80
C81	Hodgkin lymphoma	M9650-M9655, M9659, M9661-M9665, M9667	C81
C82	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	M9590, M9591, M9596, M9597, M9671, M9673, M9675, M9678-M9680, M9684, M9688, M9689, M9690, M9691, M9695, M9698, M9700-M9702, M9705, M9708, M9709, M9712, M9714-M9719, M9724, M9726, M9727 and diagnosis year <= 2010, M9735, M9737, M9738, M9766, (not (C420, C421, C424) and (M9670, M9687,	C82-C86

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Cancer type ICD-10	Name	ICD-O-3 topography and/or morphology code	ICD-10 (2019) code
		M9728, M9729, M9811, M9823, M9826, M9836, M9837)), (C420, C421, C424, C77) and M9699	
C88	Immunoproliferative	(not (C420, C421, C424, C77) and M9699), M9760-M9762, M9764	C88
C90	Multiple myeloma	M9731-M9734	C90
C910	Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia	((C420, C421, C424) and (M9728, M9729, M9811, M9836, M9837)), M9812-M9819, M9835	C910
C911	Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia	(C420, C421, C424) and (M9670, M9823)	C911
C919	Other and unspecified lymphoid leukaemias	M9820, M9827, M9831-M9834, M9870, M9940, M9948, ((C420, C421, C424) and (M9687, M9826)	C913-C919, C947
C920	Acute myeloid leukaemia	M9840, M9861, M9865-M9867, M9869, M9871-M9874, M9877-M9879, M9891, M9895-M9898, M9910-M9912, M9920, M9930, M9931, M9984	C920, C923-C928, C930, C940, C942, C944
C921	Chronic myeloid leukaemia	M9863, M9875	C921
C929	Other and unspecified myeloid leukaemias	M9876, M9860	C922, C929
C931	Chronic myelomonocytic leukaemia	M9945, M9946	C931, C933
C945	Other and unspecified leukaemias	M9800, M9801, M9805-M9809	C950, C959
C96	Other blood cancers	M9727 and diagnosis year > 2010, M9740-M9742, M9749-M9751, M9755-M9759, M9965-M9968	C943, C962, C964, C966-C968
D457	Myeloproliferative neoplasms (excluding CML)	M9950, M9960-M9964, M9975	D45, D471, D473-D475
D46	Myelodysplasia	M9980, M9982, M9983, M9985- M9987, M9989, M9991-M9993	D46
0006	Non-cancer death	N/A	N/A
0007	Unknown cause of death	N/A	N/A
-1	Not available	N/A	N/A

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Table A4: Clinical cancer group ICD-10 with ICD-10 (2019) code mapping

Please see Table A3: Cancer type ICD-10 for ICD-O-3 code mapping.

Clinical cancer group ICD-10	Name	ICD-10 (2019) code
1	Skin	Lip (C00)
		Melanoma of skin (C43)
		Other skin excl. BCC and SCC (C44)
		Kaposi's sarcoma (C46)
2	Head and neck	Tongue (C01, C02)
		Mouth (C03-C06)
		Salivary gland (C07, C08)
		Oropharyngeal (C09, C10)
		Nasopharyngeal (C11)
		Hypopharyngeal (C12, C13)
		Other oral cavity and pharyngeal (C14)
		Nasal cavity and sinus (C30, C31)
		Laryngeal (C32)
3	Upper gastrointestinal	Oesophageal (C15)
		Stomach (C16)
		Small intestinal (C17)
		Liver (C22)
		Gallbladder (C23, C24)
		Pancreatic (C25)
4	Bowel	Colon (C18)
		Rectal (C19, C20)
5	Respiratory	Lung (C33, C34)
		Other thoracic (C37, C38)
		Mesothelioma (C45)
6	Bone and connective tissue	Bone (C40, C41)
		Connective tissue, peripheral nerves (C47, C49)
7	Breast	Breast (C50)
8	Urogenital	Prostate (C61)
		Testicular (C62)

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Clinical cancer group ICD-10	Name	ICD-10 (2019) code
		Other male genital (C63, C60)
		Kidney (C64-C66, C68)
		Bladder (C67)
9	Gynaecological	Cervical (C53)
		Uterine (C54, C55)
		Ovarian (C56, (C570, C578 (with morphologies 8441, 8460, 8461)))
		Placental (C58)
		Other female genital (C51, C52, C57 (excluding C570, C578 (with morphologies 8441, 8460, 8461)))
10	N/A	N/A
11	Neurological	Brain (C71)
		Other central nervous system (C70, C72, C751-C753)
12	Thyroid and other endocrine	Thyroid (C73)
		Other endocrine glands (C74, C750, C754, C755, C758, C759)
13	Blood cancers	Hodgkin lymphoma (C81)
		Non-Hodgkin lymphoma (C82-C86)
		Immunoproliferative (C88)
		Multiple myeloma (C90)
		Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (C910)
		Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (C911)
		Other and unspecified lymphoid leukaemias (C913-C919, C947)
		Acute myeloid leukaemia (C920, C923-C928, C930, C940, C942, C944)
		Chronic myeloid leukaemia (C921)
		Other and unspecified myeloid leukaemias (C922, C929)
		Chronic myelomonocytic leukaemia (C931, C933)
		Other and unspecified leukaemias (C950, C959)
		Other blood cancers (C943, C962, C964, C966-C968)

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Clinical cancer group ICD-10	Name	ICD-10 (2019) code
		Myeloproliferative neoplasms (excl. CML) (D45, D471, D473-D475)
		Myelodysplasia (D46)
14	Ill-defined sites and unknown primary sites	Other and ill-defined digestive organs (C26)
		Other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory system and intrathoracic organs (C39)
		Other and ill-defined sites (C76)
		Cancer of unknown primary (C80)
15	All other	Anal (C21)
		Retroperitoneum and peritoneum (C48)
		Eye (C69)

For more information contact

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Suggested citation

Cancer Institute NSW. Data dictionary - 2022 NSW cancer incidence and mortality. Sydney: Cancer Institute NSW, 2025.

Publisher

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