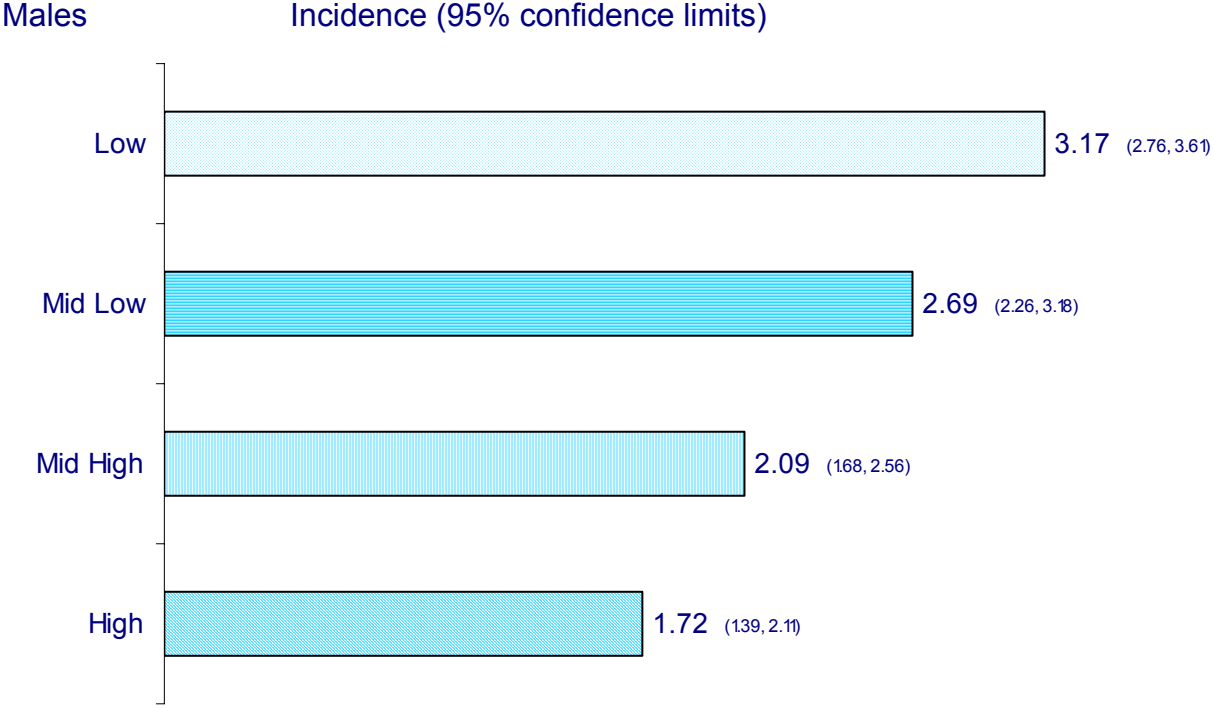


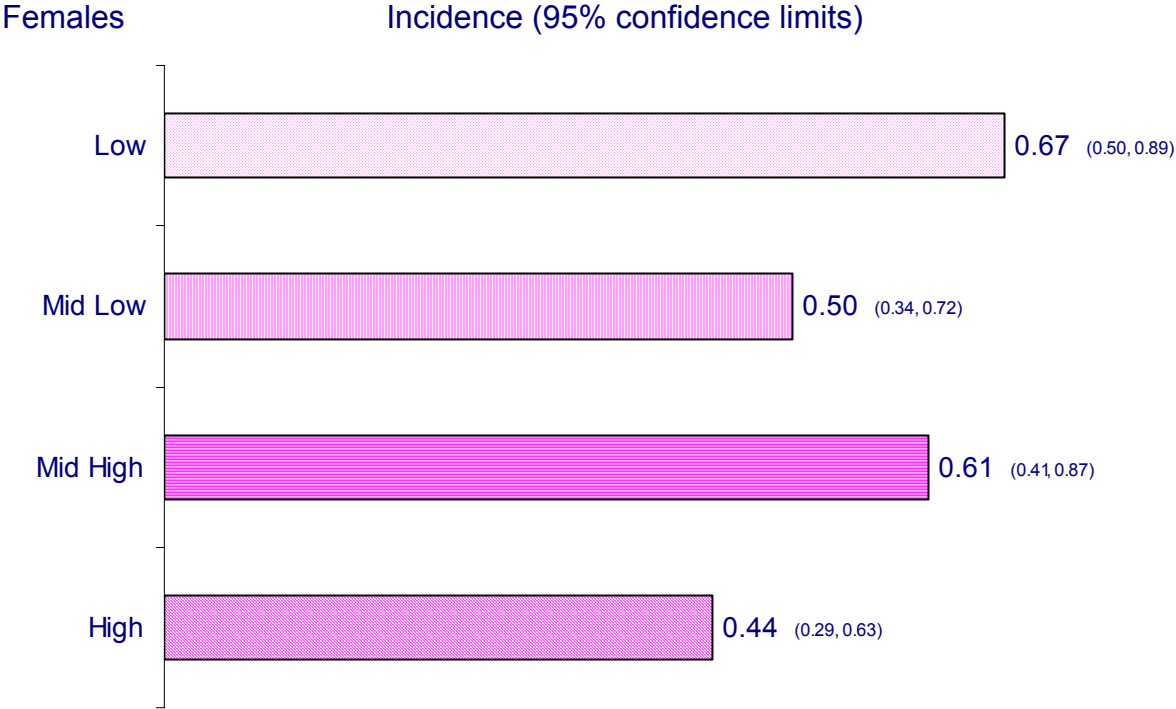
**Annual incidence of cancer in South Australia in 1977-2001 by socio-economic status of place of residence per 100,000 (age-standardized to World Population)**

Cancer site: **Pharynx (excluding nasopharynx)**



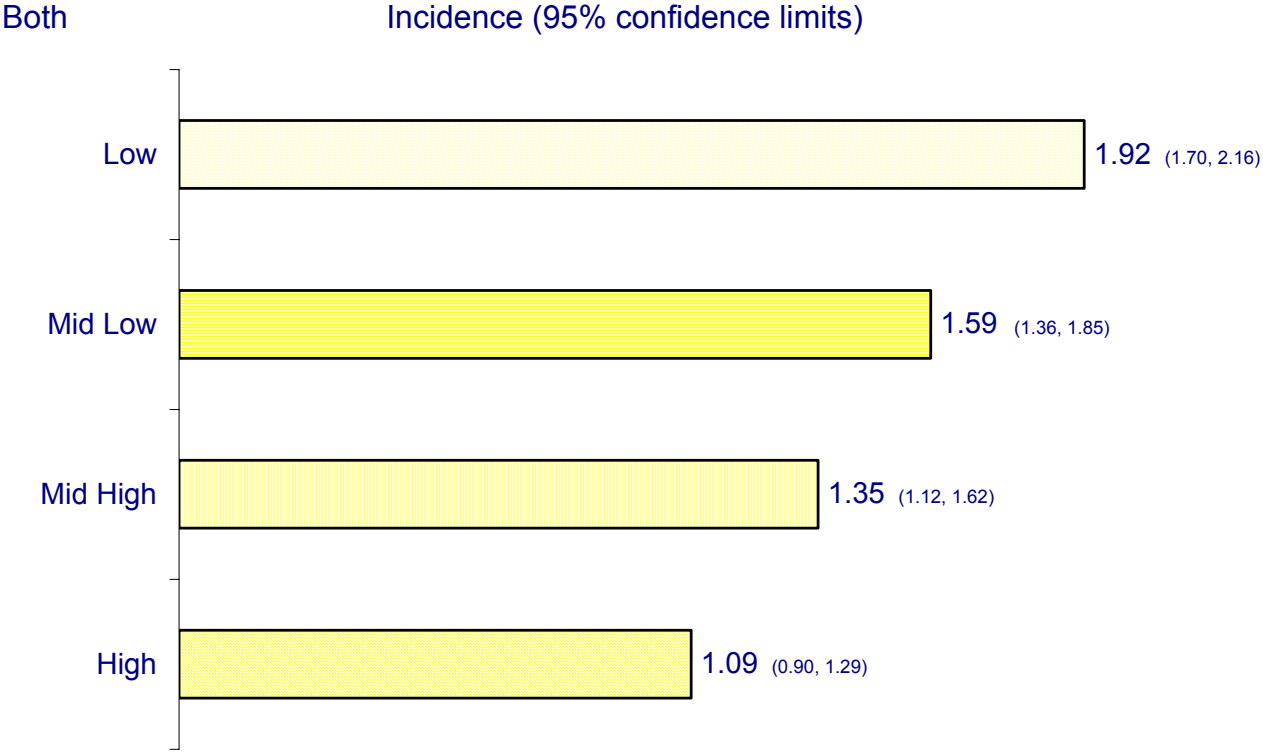
**Annual incidence of cancer in South Australia in 1977-2001 by socio-economic status of place of residence per 100,000 (age-standardized to World Population)**

Cancer site: **Pharynx (excluding nasopharynx)**



**Annual incidence of cancer in South Australia in 1977-2001 by socio-economic status of place of residence per 100,000 (age-standardized to World Population)**

Cancer site: **Pharynx (excluding nasopharynx)**



## PHARYNX (EXCLUDING NASOPHARYNX)

- The incidence of these cancers is relatively high in Europe, with a greater than four-fold variation presenting around the world. The incidence in South Australia in 1993-97 was about a third lower than for Australia overall.
- Within South Australia, residents born overseas had an incidence about 44% lower than the Australian born in 1977-2000. Among those with lower rates were residents born in Southern Europe, Eastern Europe, and the United Kingdom/Ireland.
- **Higher incidence rates of these cancers were evident in South Australian males from lower than upper socio-economic areas during 1977-2001. A corresponding difference did not apply to females.**
- Males from country regions had an incidence about 42% higher than Adelaide males in 1977-2001, whereas a corresponding elevation did not apply to females from country regions. Comparatively high incidence figures were suggested for male residents of Kangaroo Island, the Riverland and Whyalla.
- There was not clear evidence of a change in incidence or mortality from these cancers during 1977-2001.
- Behavioural risk factors for these cancers include:
  - Tobacco and excess alcohol consumption.
  - Diets deficient in fruit and vegetables.