

# Victorian cancer plan monitoring and evaluation framework

## 2023 progress report

### Short term goals → 2024

**Goal 1:** at least 80 per cent of hospital and health service retail outlets and vending machines meet recommended Victorian Government food and nutrition standards

91% (phase 1) 2022

Drinks target

15,859 self-collection tests taken

11,324 under-screened (including unscreened) women

**Goal 2:** encourage an additional 10,000 under-screened women to have a cervical screen through the self-collection pathway

2018–2022

**Goal 3:** increase access by 20 per cent for symptom and urgent review clinics for chemotherapy patients, to avoid emergency presentations for vulnerable patients

Number of Symptom and Urgent Review Clinics

1 2013

20 2022

**Goal 4:** increase by 50 per cent, in people who have metastatic cancer, the proportion of people with an advance care directive

4.8% 2016 (baseline)

10.7% 2022

**Goal 5:** increase the overall number of new clinical trial enrolments in rural and regional areas in Victoria by 30 per cent\*

Metropolitan 1,102 2016 : 1,512 2021

Rural/regional 356 2016 : 432 2021

Goal 463 ↑30%

### Medium term goals → 2030

**Goal 6:** save 10,000 lives by 2025

Goal by 2025 10,000 lives saved

10,529 lives saved 2015–2021

**Goal 7:** 90 per cent reduction in the number of new infections of hepatitis B and C

HBV 78% 2014–2022

HCV 86% 2014–2022

Goal by 2030 ↓90%

**Goal 8:** eliminate cervical cancer as a public health problem in Victoria

Eliminating cervical cancer as a public health problem in Victoria by 2030 is in line with the national strategy that could make Australia the first country in the world to actively achieve elimination

**Cervical cancer incidence** new cases per 100,000 pop

6.4 2010 6.0 2021

WHO target <4.0

**Vaccination** females 15 yrs fully HPV vaccinated

82.5% 2021

WHO target 90%

**Cervical screening (acceptability)** females rescreen at 27 months after a register reminder letter

31.9% 2015 50.4% 2017

**Goal 9:** increase the number of women who rescreen for breast cancer to more than 75 per cent\*

62.3% 2015/16 37.9% 2019/20

Goal by 2030 >↑75%

**Goal 10:** 90 per cent of cancer patients receiving specialist palliative care within 12 months prior to death

69% 2014 68% 2019

Goal by 2030 90%

### Long term goals → 2040

**Goal 11:** halve the proportion of Victorians diagnosed with preventable cancers

340 /100K 2014

321 /100K 2021

Projected trajectory

Goal 170/100K

by 2040 ↓50% preventable cancers

**Goal 12:** achieve equitable outcomes for all Victorians

This goal recognises geographical, socio-economic, environmental and cultural factors via measures for incidence and premature death (see report)

**Goal 13:** ensure Victorians have the best possible experience of the cancer treatment and care system

70% 2023

Adult patients attending ED (well managed)

93% 2021

Children/adolescents admitted to hospital

98% (very) satisfied 2023

**Goal 14:** increase one- and five-year survival of Victorians with cancer

One-year survival

82.7% 2010 (baseline) 85.3% 2021

Five-year survival

68.1% 2010–14 (baseline) 70.3% 2015–19

by 2040 ↑ IMPROVING one- and five-year survival



Department of Health

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\* Progress against some goals were slowed due to impacts of COVID-19.