

CANCER INCIDENCE, MORTALITY, SURVIVAL AND PREVALENCE

This fact sheet contains the latest available cancer data, which is for the year 2012 for Queensland data, 2011 for Australian mortality data, and 2010 for Australian incidence data unless otherwise stated.

Queensland^{1, 2}

- Cancers diagnosed: 25,614 (excludes non-melanocytic skin cancers).
- Number of non-melanoma skin cancer cases (estimated 2002 data): 133,100 (36 per cent of Australian total, despite only 19 per cent of population).³
- Total deaths from cancer: 8,363.
- One in two Queensland men and one in two Queensland women will develop cancer in their lifetime (approximate lifetime risk to age 85).
- The five-year relative survival for invasive cancer is 69 per cent (68 per cent for males, 71 per cent for females). This has improved over time from 53 per cent in the 1980s (48 per cent for males, 59 per cent for females).
- There were an estimated 202,519 people living in Queensland at the end of 2012 who had been diagnosed with an invasive cancer (excludes non melanoma skin cancer) since 1983.

Australia^{3, 4}

- There were 116,580 new cases of cancer diagnosed in Australia (65,983 males and 50,598 females). Each year the number of people diagnosed with cancer increases, mainly due to population growth and ageing.
- There were 43,221 deaths from cancer in Australia (24,524 males and 18,697 females).
- Cancer combined was the leading cause of death and was responsible for 29 per cent of deaths overall.
- Cancer was the leading cause of death in men:

All cancers	32.1 per cent
Ischaemic heart disease (heart attack)	15.6 per cent
Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	5.9 per cent
- Cancer was the leading cause of death in women:

All cancers	25.8 per cent
Ischaemic heart disease (heart attack)	13.7 per cent
Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	9.5 per cent

Most common cancers

Queensland^{1, 2}

The five most common cancers in Queensland men (2012)

Number	Cancer Site	Number of new cases	Age-standardised rate (per 100,000)	Approximate lifetime risk (to age 85)
1	Prostate	4094	168.3	1 in 5
2	Melanoma	1987	86.5	1 in 10
3	Colorectal	1658	72.7	1 in 10
4	Lung	1330	58.4	1 in 11
5	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	590	25.8	1 in 33

Leading causes of cancer deaths in Queensland men (2012)

Number	Cancer Site	Number of deaths	Age-standardised rate (per 100,000)
1	Lung	1049	46.4
2	Prostate	658	31.9
3	Colorectal	554	25.3
4	Pancreas	233	10.6
5	Unknown primary site	218	10.0

The five most common cancers in Queensland women (2012)

Number	Cancer Site	Number of new cases	Age-standardised rate (per 100,000)	Approximate lifetime risk (to age 85)
1	Breast	3125	126.5	1 in 8
2	Melanoma	1417	58.0	1 in 17
3	Colorectal	1284	50.4	1 in 14
4	Lung	820	32.4	1 in 21
5	Uterus	469	18.5	1 in 45

Leading causes of cancer deaths in Queensland women (2012)

Number	Cancer Site	Number of deaths	Age-standardised rate (per 100,000)
1	Lung	662	25.9
2	Breast	512	20.2
3	Colorectal	441	16.8
4	Pancreas	220	8.7
5	Unknown primary site	199	7.2

Note: Rates are age-standardised to the Australian standard population (2001).

Australia⁴

The five most common cancers in Australian men (2012)

Number	Cancer Site	Number of new cases	Age-standardised rate (per 100,000)	Approximate lifetime risk (to age 85)
1	Prostate	19,821	170.6	1 in 5
2	Colorectal	8,258	73.7	1 in 10
3	Melanoma	6,700	59.9	1 in 14
4	Lung	6,251	56.4	1 in 12
5	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	2,545	22.6	1 in 35

Leading causes of cancer deaths in Australian men (2012)

Number	Cancer Site	Number of deaths	Age-standardised rate (per 100,000)
1	Lung	4,959	43.8
2	Prostate	3,294	30.6
3	Colorectal	2,219	19.7
4	Pancreas	1,218	10.7
5	Unknown primary site	1,214	10.9

The five most common cancers in Australian women (2012)

Number	Cancer Site	Number of new cases	Age-standardised rate (per 100,000)	Approximate lifetime risk (to age 85)
1	Breast	14,181	116.4	1 in 8
2	Colorectal	6,602	51.1	1 in 15
3	Melanoma	4,705	38.9	1 in 24
4	Lung	4,045	31.7	1 in 23
5	Uterus	2,256	18.1	1 in 46

Leading causes of cancer deaths in Australian women (2012)

Number	Cancer Site	Number of deaths	Age-standardised rate (per 100,000)
1	Lung	3,155	23.7
2	Breast	2,914	21.9
3	Colorectal	1,780	12.7
4	Pancreas	1,198	8.7
5	Unknown primary site	1,067	7.4

Note: Rates are age-standardised to the Australian standard population (2001).

References

¹ Queensland Cancer Registry 2014, Cancer in Queensland, Incidence, Mortality, Survival and Prevalence 1982- 2012. Brisbane: Cancer Council Queensland, Queensland Health and QCR.

² Queensland Cancer Statistics On-Line, 2014. Viertel Cancer Research Centre, Cancer Council Queensland (www.cancerqld.org.au/research/qcsol). Based on data released by the Queensland Cancer Registry (1982-2012; released December 2014).

³ NCCI Non-melanoma Skin Cancer Working Group. 2003. The 2002 national non-melanoma skin cancer survey, Canberra.

⁴ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. 2014. ACIM (Australian Cancer Incidence and Mortality) books. Canberra: AIHW.

⁵ Australian Bureau of Statistics. 2013. Causes of Death, Australia, 2011. Cat. no. 3303.0 Canberra: ABS.

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