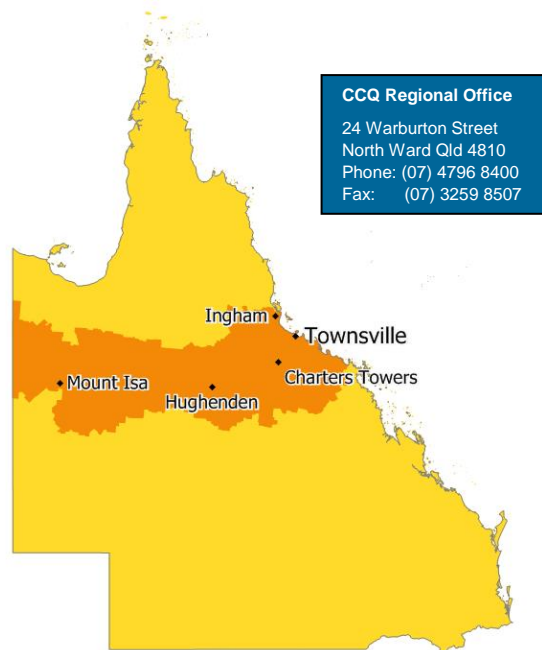


# A snap shot of cancer in Northern Queensland

The CCQ Region of Northern Queensland covers nearly one fifth of Queensland (17% or 301,700 km<sup>2</sup>), stretching from Townsville in the east to the Northern Territory border in the west. In 2011 it had a population of 267,110, which is 6% of Queensland's total population.

The major population centres are Townsville, Mount Isa, Ingham and Charters Towers, with significant industries of the region including tourism, mining, cattle grazing and sugar cane farming.

The nearest radiation treatment centre for cancer patients in North Queensland is Townsville. The CCQ Regional Office for North Queensland is also located in Townsville.



## Region Characteristics (2011 data unless otherwise specified)

### Per cent of population who ...

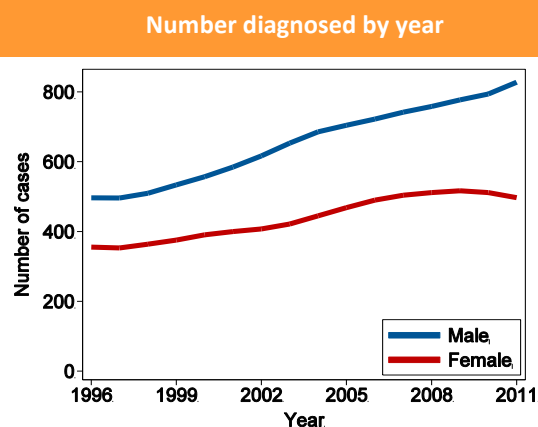
	Northern Queensland	Queensland
... are female	49.1%	50.1%
... are aged 50 years and over	28.1%	30.9%
... are Indigenous <sup>1</sup>	7.9%	3.6%
... speak another language at home <sup>1</sup>	6.2%	10.0%
... live in remote areas	22.7%	4.9%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	81.7%	83.4%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	10.9%	3.9%
... live in disadvantaged areas	15.9%	12.1%
... live in affluent areas	9.8%	16.4%

### Life Expectancy at birth (2002-2006)

	Northern Queensland	Queensland
Males	76.3 years	78.9 years
Females	82.2 years	83.7 years
Persons	79.1 years	81.3 years

## All Cancers\*

	Male	Female	Persons <sup>2</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	778	511	1289
Chance of diagnosis by age 80: <sup>3</sup>	1 in 2.0	1 in 3.0	1 in 2.3
Median age at diagnosis:	66 yrs	63 yrs	65 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	66%	67%	67%
Number of deaths per year:	257	175	432
Percent deaths before age 80:	75%	70%	73%

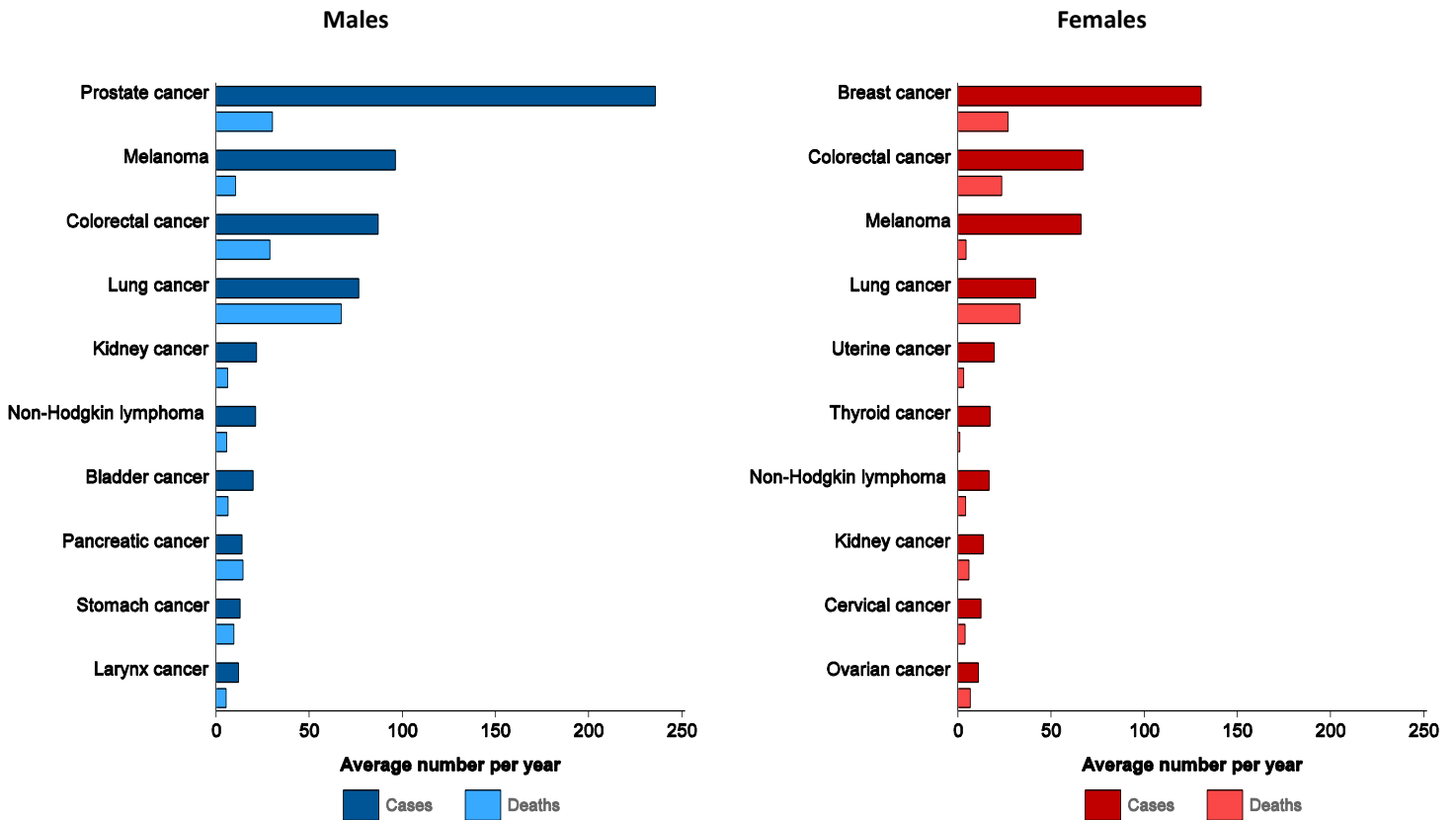


\*See notes on page 4 for more details.

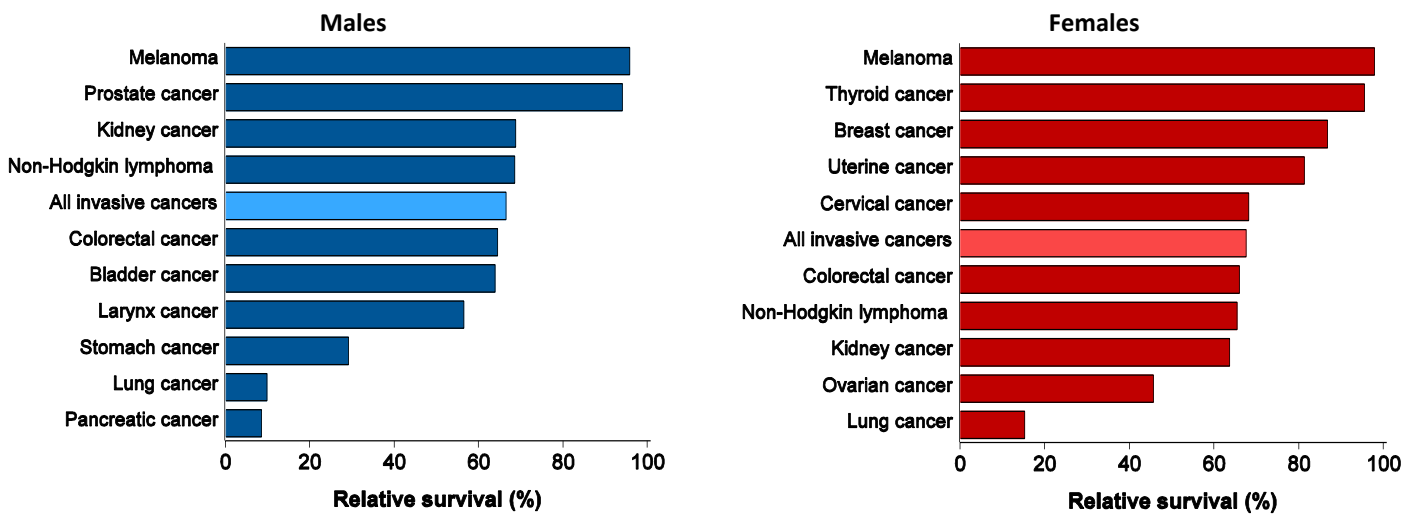
1. Regional boundaries for these data may differ slightly from other data in this document due to being based on a new Australian Bureau of Statistics geographical classification system. See <http://www.abs.gov.au/geography> for details.
2. Persons data may not equal the sum of males and females due to rounding.
3. Cancers with a lifetime risk above 1 in 5 have the value provided to one decimal point.

# A snap shot of cancer in Northern Queensland

## The 10 most common cancers diagnosed in Northern Queensland by sex, 2007-2011



## Five-year relative survival in Northern Queensland by type of cancer and sex, 2002-2011



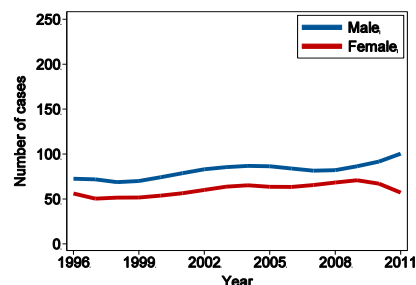
Note: Relative survival calculated using the period method, for persons aged 0-89 years at diagnosis. Data are for "at risk" cases in the period 2002-2011.

# A snap shot of cancer in Northern Queensland

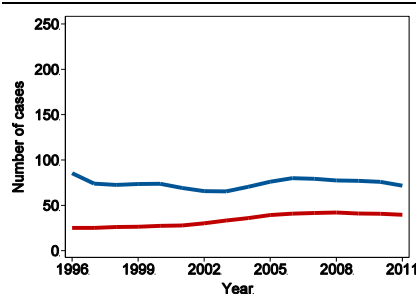
## Facts about the most common cancers

Colorectal Cancer	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	87	67	154
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 13	1 in 19	1 in 15
Median age at diagnosis:	66 yrs	69 yrs	67 yrs
% surviving for 5 years:	64%	66%	65%
Number of deaths per year:	29	23	52
Percent deaths before age 80:	78%	56%	68%

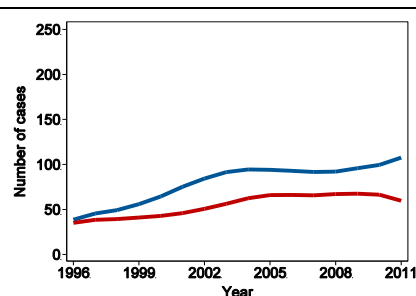
Number diagnosed by year



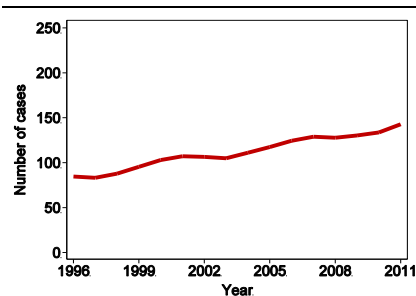
Lung Cancer	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	76	42	118
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 13	1 in 26	1 in 17
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	67 yrs	68 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	10%	15%	12%
Number of deaths per year:	67	33	100
Percent deaths before age 80:	84%	81%	83%



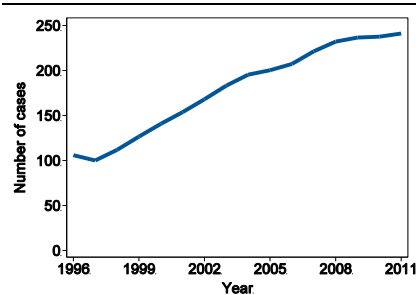
Melanoma	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	96	66	162
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 13	1 in 21	1 in 16
Median age at diagnosis:	63 yrs	55 yrs	60 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	96%	98%	97%
Number of deaths per year:	10	**	**
Percent deaths before age 80:	57%	81%	64%



Female Breast Cancer	Female
Number of new cases per year:	130
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 10
Median age at diagnosis:	59 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	87%
Number of deaths per year:	27
Percent deaths before age 80:	76%



Prostate Cancer	Male
Number of new cases per year:	236
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 4.9
Median age at diagnosis:	66 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	94%
Number of deaths per year:	30
Percent deaths before age 80:	55%



See notes on page 4 for more details. Cancers with a lifetime risk above 1 in 5 have the value provided to one decimal point.  
1. Persons data may not equal the sum of males and females due to rounding.

# A snap shot of cancer in Northern Queensland

## More information for those who like the details

Type of Cancer	Incidence <sup>a</sup>		Five-year relative survival <sup>c</sup> (%)	Mortality <sup>a</sup>	
	Average number per year	Annual rate <sup>b</sup> (per 100,000)		Average number per year	Annual rate <sup>b</sup> (per 100,000)
<b>Males</b>					
All invasive cancers	778	669 [648,690]	66 [65,68]	257	241 [228,255]
Prostate cancer	236	201 [189,212]	94 [92,96]	30	33 [28,38]
Melanoma	96	82 [75,90]	96 [93,98]	10	10 [8,14]
Colorectal cancer	87	75 [68,82]	64 [60,68]	29	26 [22,31]
Lung cancer	76	68 [61,75]	10 [8,12]	67	61 [54,68]
Kidney cancer	22	19 [16,23]	69 [59,77]	6	5 [4,8]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	21	18 [15,22]	68 [60,76]	6	5 [4,8]
Bladder cancer	20	19 [15,23]	64 [54,73]	6	6 [4,9]
Pancreatic cancer	14	12 [9,15]	9 [4,15]	14	12 [10,15]
Stomach cancer	13	12 [9,15]	29 [20,39]	9	9 [7,12]
Larynx cancer	12	10 [8,13]	56 [45,67]	5	5 [3,8]
<b>Females</b>					
All invasive cancers	511	423 [407,440]	67 [66,69]	175	146 [137,156]
Breast cancer	130	108 [100,116]	87 [84,89]	27	22 [18,26]
Colorectal cancer	67	56 [50,62]	66 [61,70]	23	20 [16,24]
Melanoma	66	54 [48,60]	98 [95,100]	**	**
Lung cancer	42	35 [31,40]	15 [11,20]	33	29 [24,33]
Uterine cancer	19	16 [13,20]	81 [73,87]	**	**
Thyroid cancer	17	14 [11,17]	95 [89,99]	**	**
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	17	14 [11,17]	65 [56,74]	**	**
Kidney cancer	14	11 [9,14]	64 [53,73]	6	5 [3,7]
Cervical cancer	12	10 [8,13]	68 [58,76]	**	**
Ovarian cancer	11	9 [7,12]	46 [35,56]	6	5 [4,7]
<b>Persons<sup>d</sup></b>					
All invasive cancers	1289	542 [529,555]	67 [66,68]	432	190 [182,198]
Prostate cancer	236	n.a.	94 [92,96]	30	n.a.
Melanoma	162	67 [63,72]	97 [95,98]	**	**
Colorectal cancer	154	66 [61,71]	65 [62,68]	52	23 [21,26]
Breast cancer (female)	130	n.a.	87 [84,89]	27	n.a.
Lung cancer	118	51 [47,55]	12 [10,14]	100	44 [40,48]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	38	16 [14,18]	67 [61,73]	**	**
Kidney cancer	35	15 [13,18]	67 [60,73]	12	5 [4,7]
Bladder cancer	27	12 [10,14]	61 [53,68]	10	4 [3,6]
Pancreatic cancer	23	10 [8,12]	6 [3,9]	23	10 [8,12]
Thyroid cancer	23	9 [8,11]	97 [92,100]	**	**

- Notes:
- Incidence and mortality data are averaged over the 5 year period from 2007-2011.
  - Incidence and mortality rates have been directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Standard population, with 95% confidence intervals shown in brackets.
  - Five-year relative survival calculated using the period method, for persons aged 0-89 years at diagnosis, with 95% confidence intervals shown in brackets. Estimates are for "at risk" cases in the period 2002-2011.
  - Persons data may not equal the sum of males and females due to rounding.

Symbols: \*\* Incidence or mortality counts that averaged less than 5 per year (and the corresponding rates) have been suppressed to protect confidentiality. Counts and rates for persons have also been suppressed when necessary.  
n.a. = not applicable (rates for persons not applicable for sex-specific cancers).

### Notes:

- All data are sourced from the Queensland Cancer Registry. The access and use of these data for reporting purposes is subject to strict confidentiality and privacy constraints.
- Trend lines for incidence numbers have been smoothed using the "Lowess" method.
- Remote areas are defined by the ARIA+ classification (combines Remote and Very Remote).
- Travelling times to radiation treatment are calculated using spatial and road network software, and are approximate based on the shortest road distances at the recommended speed limits.
- "Affluent areas" are the 20% of most advantaged Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and "Disadvantaged areas" are the 20% of most disadvantaged SLAs as defined by the SEIFA Index of Advantage and Disadvantage obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Census and population data obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- "Percent survival" represents relative survival, which is the ratio of the time that cancer patients survive after being diagnosed with cancer to the expected survival of the general population, taking into account age, sex and year of diagnosis. This ratio is then multiplied by 100.

**Disclaimer:** The information in this publication should not be used as a substitute for advice from a properly qualified medical professional who can advise you about your own individual medical needs. It is not intended to constitute medical advice and is provided for general information purposes only. Information on cancer, including the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of cancer, is constantly being updated and revised by medical professionals and the research community.

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