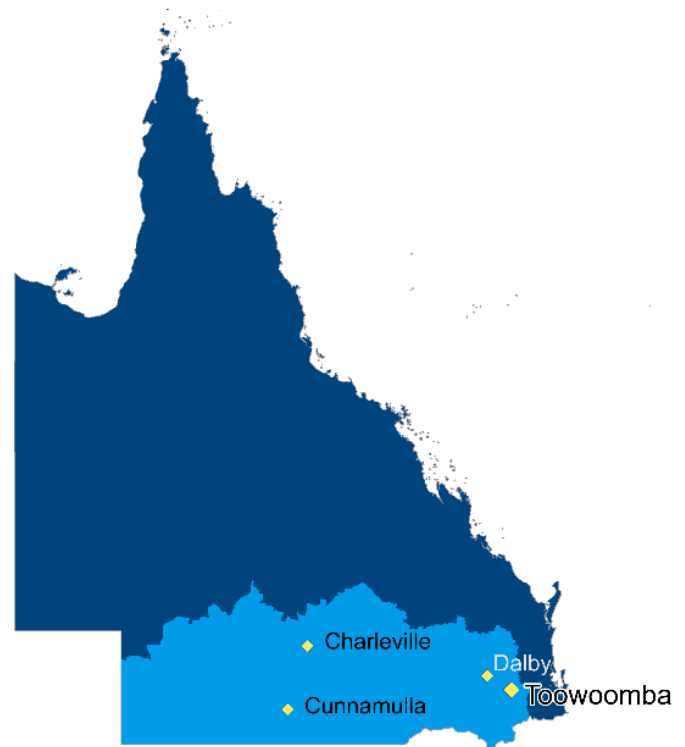


Cancer in South West Queensland

The CCQ region of South West Queensland covers nearly a quarter of Queensland (24% or 407,000 km²), including the most southern and south west areas of the State. In 2017 it had a population of almost 345,301, which was 7% of Queensland's total population.

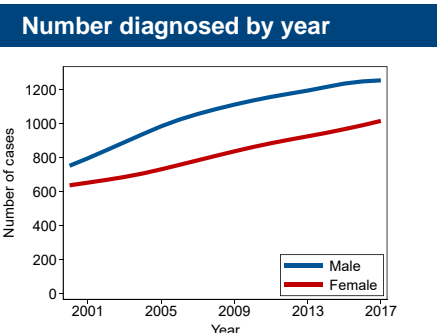
The major population centres are Toowoomba, Dalby and Charleville. Significant industries include agriculture, cotton farming, cattle grazing, natural resource extraction and tourism.

The nearest radiation treatment centre for cancer patients in South West Queensland is in Toowoomba. Radiation facilities are also available in Brisbane, Gold Coast and Sunshine Coast.



Region Characteristics (2017 data unless otherwise specified)	South-West Queensland	Queensland
Per cent of population who ...		
... are female	50.4%	50.4%
... are aged 50 years and over	24.4%	22.8%
... are Indigenous (2016)	6.2%	4.6%
... speak another language at home	5.5%	12.1%
... live in remote areas	5.0%	2.1%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	81.6%	89.3%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	2.1%	1.9%
... live in disadvantaged areas	28.8%	18.1%
... live in affluent areas	8.3%	18.7%

All Cancers* South-West Queensland	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	1238	965	2203
Chance of diagnosis by age 80: ²	1 in 2.1	1 in 2.8	1 in 2.4
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	66 yrs	68 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	70%	74%	72%
Number of deaths per year:	412	304	717
Percent deaths before age 80:	67%	63%	66%



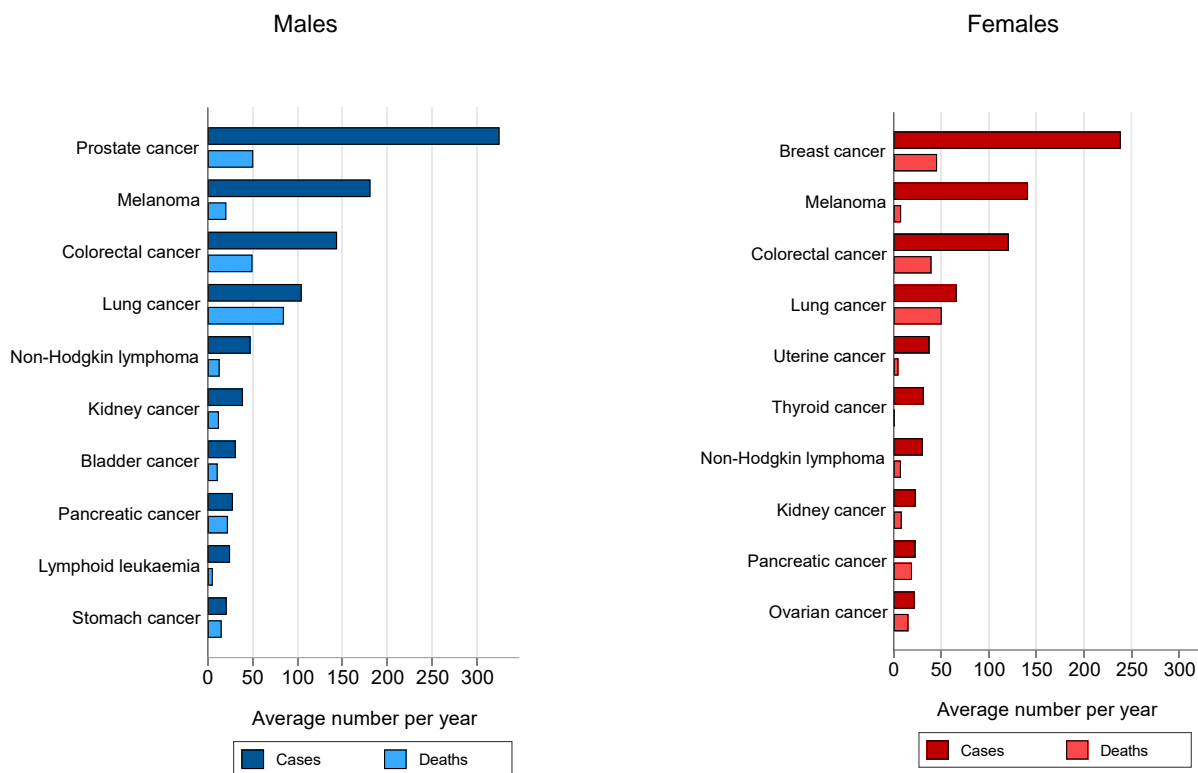
*See notes on page 4 for more details

- Persons data may not equal the sum of males and females due to rounding.
- Cancers with a lifetime risk above 1 in 5 have the value provided to one decimal point.

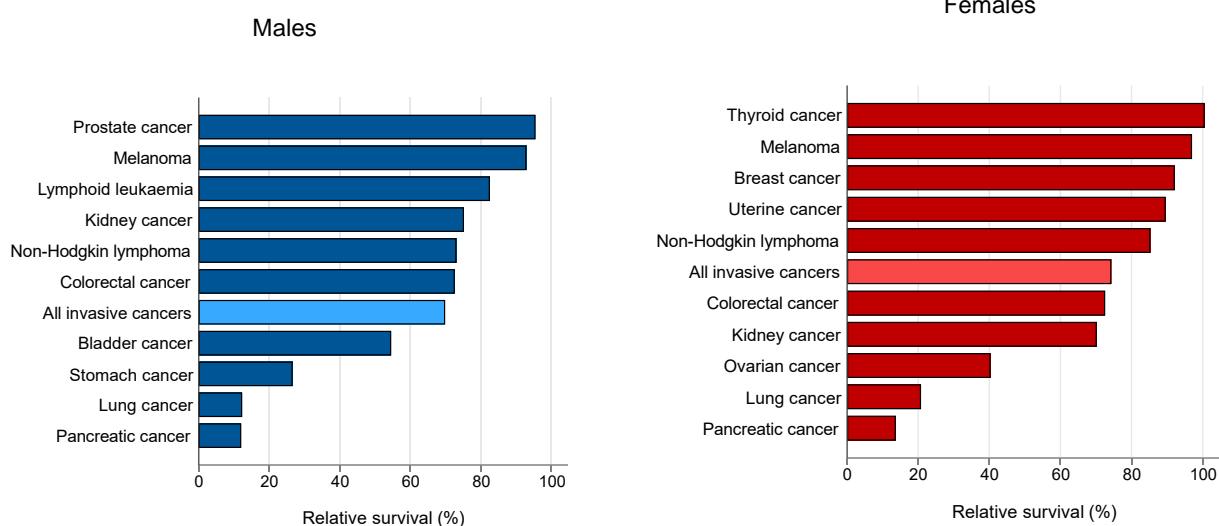
Every minute, Every hour, Every day.

Please contact **13 11 20** if you have any queries related to cancer in South West Queensland.

The 10 most common cancers diagnosed in South-West Queensland by sex, 2013-2017



Five-year relative survival in South-West Queensland by type of cancer and sex, 2013-2017



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 2013-2017.

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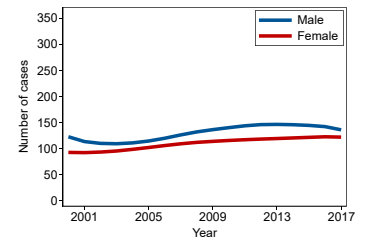
Facts about the most common cancers in South-West Queensland

Colorectal Cancer



	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	144	121	265
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 15	1 in 20	1 in 17
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	73 yrs	71 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	73%	73%	73%
Number of deaths per year:	50	40	89
Percent deaths before age 80:	65%	53%	59%

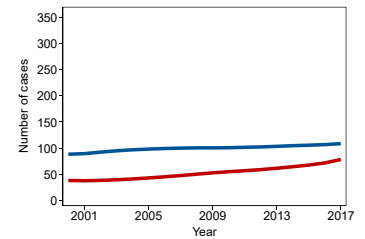
Number diagnosed by year



Lung Cancer



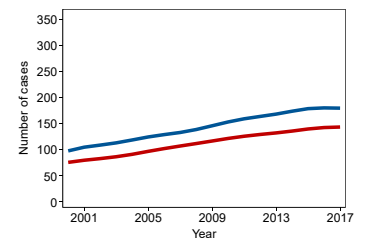
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	105	66	171
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 19	1 in 30	1 in 24
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	70 yrs	70 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	12%	21%	15%
Number of deaths per year:	85	50	135
Percent deaths before age 80:	75%	78%	76%



Melanoma



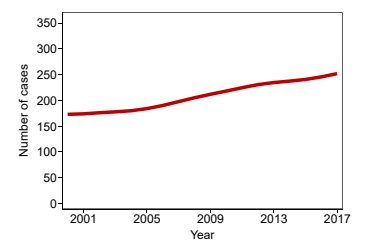
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	181	141	322
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 11	1 in 16	1 in 13
Median age at diagnosis:	65 yrs	62 yrs	64 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	93%	97%	95%
Number of deaths per year:	21	8	28
Percent deaths before age 80:	79%	72%	77%



Female Breast Cancer



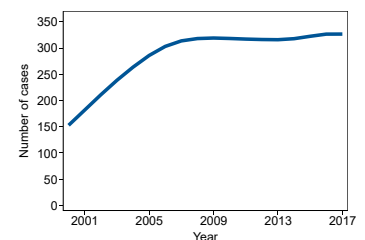
	Female
Number of new cases per year:	239
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 9
Median age at diagnosis:	64 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	92%
Number of deaths per year:	46
Percent deaths before age 80:	70%



Prostate Cancer



	Male
Number of new cases per year:	325
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6
Median age at diagnosis:	68 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	95%
Number of deaths per year:	51
Percent deaths before age 80:	43%



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.

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More details on the top 10 cancers diagnosed in South-West Queensland

Type of cancer	Incidence ^a		Five-year relative survival ^c (%)	Mortality ^a	
	Average number per year	Annual rate ^b (per 100,000)		Average number per year	Annual rate ^b (per 100,000)
Males					
All invasive cancers	1238	604 [589,619]	70 [68,71]	412	201 [192,210]
Prostate cancer	325	149 [142,157]	95 [93,97]	51	25 [22,29]
Melanoma	181	94 [88,100]	93 [90,96]	21	10 [8,13]
Colorectal cancer	144	71 [66,77]	73 [68,77]	50	25 [22,28]
Lung cancer	105	49 [45,53]	12 [9,16]	85	40 [36,44]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	47	24 [21,27]	73 [66,80]	13	6 [5,8]
Kidney cancer	39	20 [17,23]	75 [67,82]	12	6 [5,8]
Bladder cancer	31	15 [13,18]	55 [44,65]	11	5 [4,7]
Pancreatic cancer	28	14 [11,16]	12 [7,19]	22	11 [9,13]
Lymphoid leukaemia	25	12 [10,14]	83 [72,91]	6	3 [2,4]
Stomach cancer	21	10 [8,12]	27 [18,37]	15	8 [6,10]
Females					
All invasive cancers	965	460 [446,473]	74 [73,76]	304	130 [124,137]
Breast cancer	239	116 [109,123]	92 [90,94]	46	20 [18,23]
Melanoma	141	72 [66,77]	97 [94,99]	8	4 [2,5]
Colorectal cancer	121	54 [50,59]	73 [68,77]	40	16 [14,19]
Lung cancer	66	29 [26,32]	21 [16,26]	50	22 [19,24]
Uterine cancer	37	17 [15,20]	90 [83,95]	**	**
Thyroid cancer	32	17 [15,20]	101 [96,102]	**	**
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	31	14 [12,17]	85 [77,92]	8	3 [2,4]
Kidney cancer	23	11 [9,13]	70 [59,79]	8	4 [3,5]
Pancreatic cancer	23	10 [8,12]	14 [8,22]	19	8 [7,10]
Ovarian cancer	22	10 [8,12]	40 [30,51]	15	7 [5,8]
Persons^d					
All invasive cancers	2203	528 [518,538]	72 [71,73]	717	163 [157,168]
Prostate cancer	325	n.a.	95 [93,97]	51	n.a.
Melanoma	322	82 [78,87]	95 [93,96]	28	7 [6,8]
Colorectal cancer	265	62 [59,66]	73 [69,76]	89	20 [18,22]
Female breast cancer	239	n.a.	92 [90,94]	46	n.a.
Lung cancer	171	38 [36,41]	15 [13,18]	135	30 [28,33]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	78	19 [17,21]	78 [73,83]	21	5 [4,6]
Kidney cancer	62	15 [14,17]	73 [67,79]	21	5 [4,6]
Pancreatic cancer	51	12 [10,13]	13 [9,18]	42	10 [8,11]
Thyroid cancer	44	12 [11,14]	101 [97,103]	**	**
Bladder cancer	44	10 [9,11]	54 [45,63]	16	4 [3,5]

Notes:

- Incidence and mortality data are averaged over the 5 year period from 2013-2017.
- 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 2013-2017
- Persons data may not equal the sum of males and females due to rounding.

Symbols:

** Incidence or mortality counts that averaged less than five 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).

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Methodology

1. All cancer data are sourced from the Queensland Cancer Register. The access and use of these data for reporting purposes is subject to strict confidentiality and privacy constraints.
2. Census and population data were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
3. Population death data used in relative survival calculations were obtained from the Australian Coordinating Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
4. All calculations were performed using Stata v16.1.
5. Trend lines for incidence numbers have been smoothed using the 'Lowess' method.
6. Remote areas are defined by the Remoteness Areas 2016 classification (combines Remote and Very Remote).
7. 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.
8. 'Affluent areas' are the 20% of most advantaged Statistical Areas 2 (SA2s) and 'Disadvantaged areas' are the 20% of most disadvantaged SA2s as defined by the 2016 SEIFA Index of Advantage and Disadvantage obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
9. Relative survival compares overall survival among those diagnosed with cancer to the expected survival of the general population, taking into account age, sex and year of diagnosis.

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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