

# Wide Bay Burnett

## Cancer statistics

## Cancer in Wide Bay Burnett

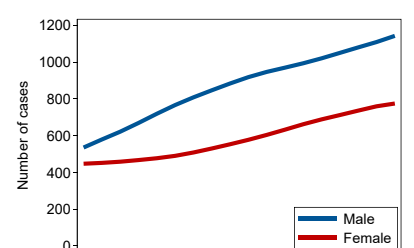
The CCQ region of Wide Bay Burnett covers almost 33,100km<sup>2</sup>, or about 2% of total Queensland. In 2017 the population was approximately 209,444, or 4.3% of Queensland's total population.

The major population centres are Bundaberg, Maryborough and Gayndah, while Hervey Bay and Fraser Island are important tourist centres in the region. Sugarcane farming is an important industry.

The nearest radiation treatment centres for cancer patients in the Wide Bay Burnett region are in Bundaberg, Hervey Bay (opened in 2018) and Rockhampton.



Region Characteristics (2017 data unless otherwise specified)	Wide Bay Burnett	Queensland
<b>Per cent of population who ...</b>		
... are female	50.6%	50.4%
... are aged 50 years and over	28.8%	22.8%
... are Indigenous (2016)	5.0%	4.6%
... speak another language at home	4.1%	12.1%
... live in remote areas	0.0%	2.1%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	92.1%	89.3%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	0.0%	1.9%
... live in disadvantaged areas	62.8%	18.1%
... live in affluent areas	0.0%	18.7%

All Cancers* Wide Bay Burnett	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>	Number diagnosed by year
Number of new cases per year:	<b>1079</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>1820</b>	
Chance of diagnosis by age 80: <sup>2</sup>	<b>1 in 2.0</b>	<b>1 in 2.7</b>	<b>1 in 2.2</b>	
Median age at diagnosis:	<b>70 yrs</b>	<b>68 yrs</b>	<b>69 yrs</b>	
Five-year relative survival:	<b>68%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>69%</b>	
Number of deaths per year:	<b>363</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>602</b>	
Percent deaths before age 80:	<b>65%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>66%</b>	

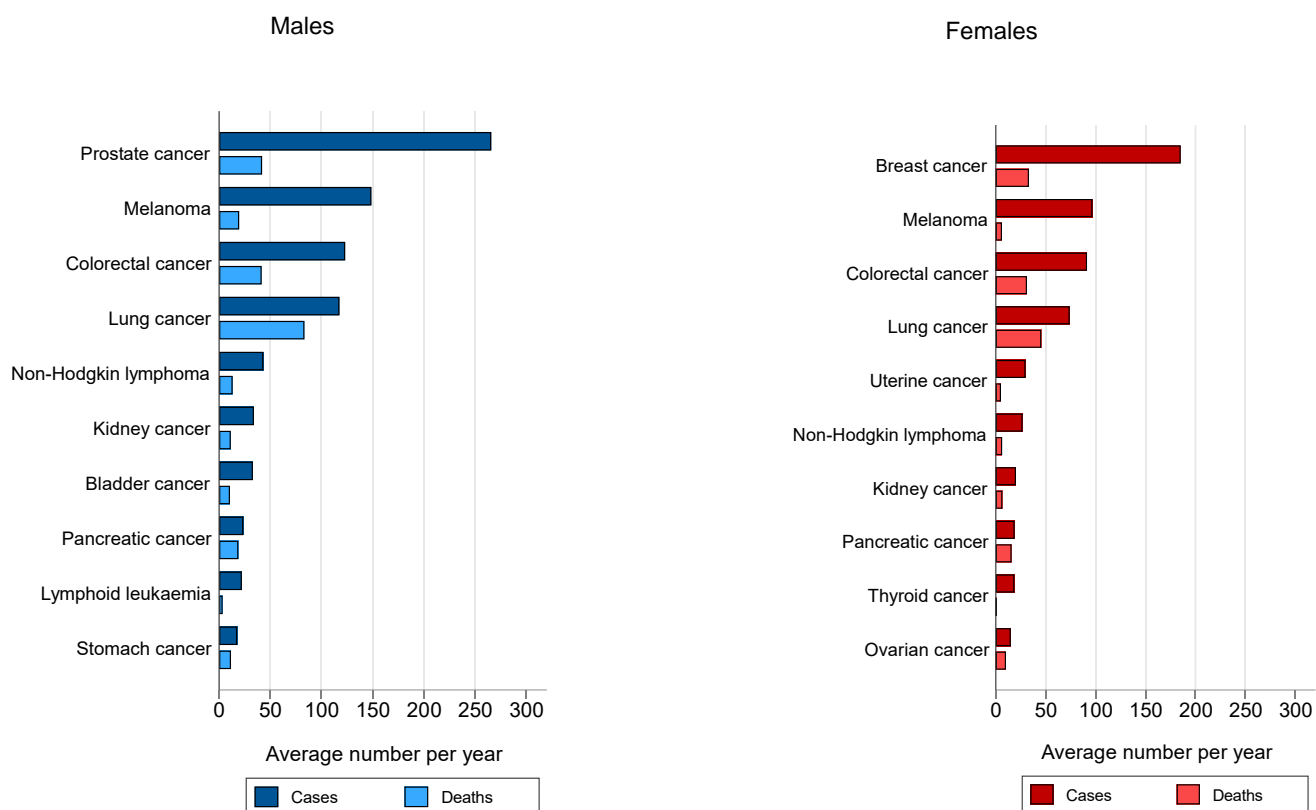
\*See notes on page 4 for more details

- 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.

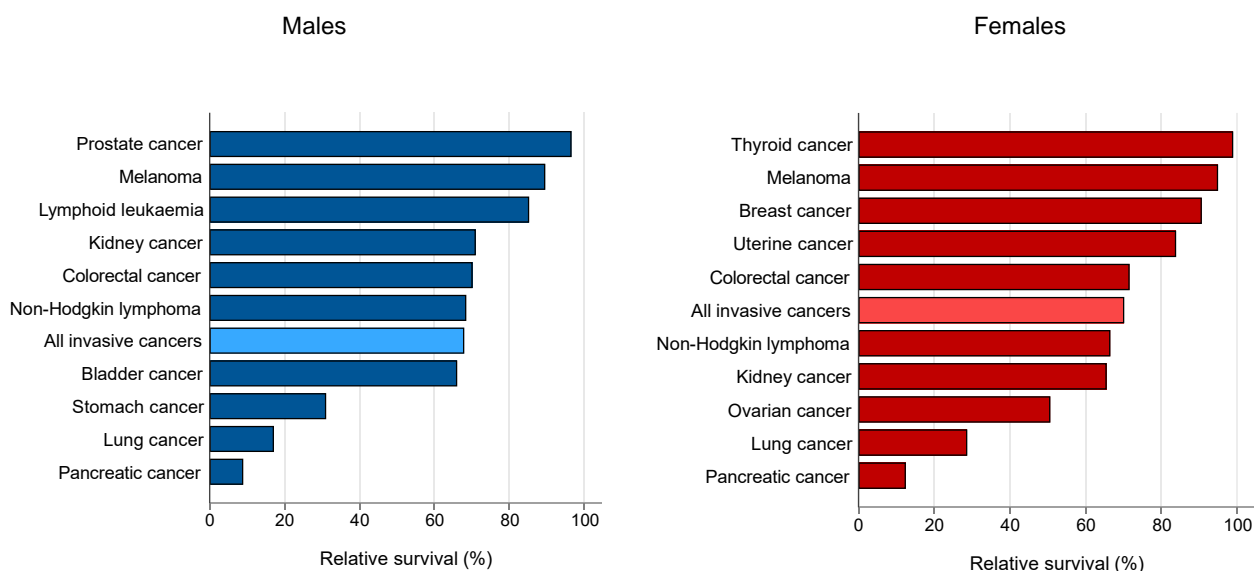
**Every minute, Every hour, Every day.**

Please contact **13 1120** if you have any queries related to cancer in Wide Bay Burnett.

**The 10 most common cancers diagnosed in Wide Bay Burnett by sex, 2013-2017**



**Five-year relative survival in Wide Bay Burnett 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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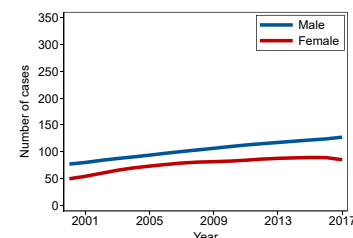
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**Facts about the most common cancers in Wide Bay Burnett**

**Colorectal Cancer**



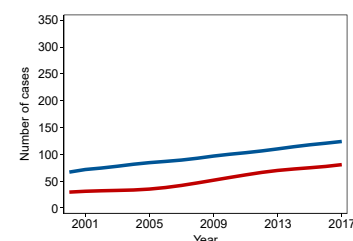
	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	123	91	215
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 13	1 in 18	1 in 15
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	73 yrs	71 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	70%	72%	71%
Number of deaths per year:	42	31	73
Percent deaths before age 80:	58%	60%	59%



**Lung Cancer**



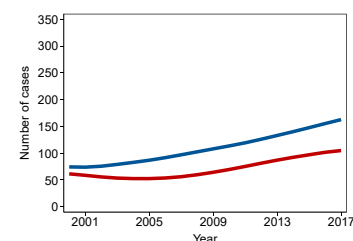
	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	118	74	192
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 13	1 in 21	1 in 16
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	70 yrs	71 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	17%	29%	21%
Number of deaths per year:	83	46	129
Percent deaths before age 80:	78%	79%	78%



**Melanoma**



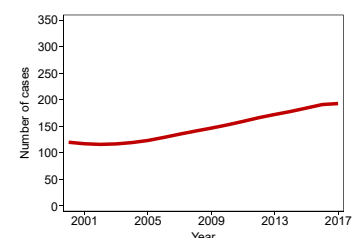
	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	149	97	246
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 10	1 in 16	1 in 13
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	65 yrs	67 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	90%	95%	92%
Number of deaths per year:	20	6	26
Percent deaths before age 80:	60%	61%	60%



**Female Breast Cancer**



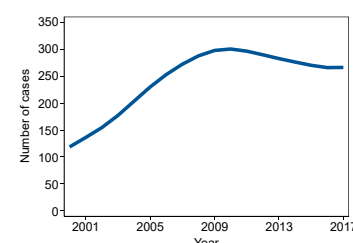
	Female
Number of new cases per year:	185
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 9
Median age at diagnosis:	65 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	91%
Number of deaths per year:	33
Percent deaths before age 80:	75%



**Prostate Cancer**



	Male
Number of new cases per year:	266
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	97%
Number of deaths per year:	42
Percent deaths before age 80:	45%



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 Wide Bay Burnett**

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	1079	681 [662,701]	68 [66,69]	363	225 [214,236]
Prostate cancer	266	154 [146,163]	97 [94,99]	42	26 [23,30]
Melanoma	149	100 [93,108]	90 [86,93]	20	13 [10,16]
Colorectal cancer	123	79 [73,86]	70 [65,75]	42	26 [22,30]
Lung cancer	118	69 [63,75]	17 [14,21]	83	49 [45,55]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	43	29 [25,33]	68 [60,76]	13	8 [6,11]
Kidney cancer	34	23 [20,28]	71 [61,79]	11	6 [5,9]
Bladder cancer	33	19 [17,23]	66 [55,76]	11	7 [5,9]
Pancreatic cancer	24	14 [12,18]	9 [4,17]	19	12 [9,15]
Lymphoid leukaemia	22	14 [11,17]	85 [72,95]	**	**
Stomach cancer	18	11 [9,13]	31 [21,42]	12	7 [6,10]
<b>Females</b>					
All invasive cancers	741	482 [466,499]	70 [68,72]	239	140 [132,149]
Breast cancer	185	123 [115,132]	91 [88,93]	33	20 [17,24]
Melanoma	97	69 [63,76]	95 [91,98]	6	3 [2,5]
Colorectal cancer	91	56 [51,62]	72 [66,77]	31	19 [16,22]
Lung cancer	74	44 [39,49]	29 [23,34]	46	26 [23,30]
Uterine cancer	30	18 [15,22]	84 [75,91]	5	3 [2,4]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	27	17 [14,21]	67 [56,76]	6	4 [3,6]
Kidney cancer	20	12 [10,15]	66 [53,76]	7	3 [2,5]
Pancreatic cancer	19	11 [9,14]	12 [6,21]	16	9 [7,11]
Thyroid cancer	19	15 [12,19]	99 [91,102]	**	**
Ovarian cancer	15	10 [8,12]	51 [38,62]	10	6 [4,8]
<b>Persons<sup>d</sup></b>					
All invasive cancers	1820	579 [567,592]	69 [68,70]	602	180 [173,187]
Prostate cancer	266	n.a.	97 [94,99]	42	n.a.
Melanoma	246	84 [79,90]	92 [89,94]	26	8 [7,10]
Colorectal cancer	215	67 [63,72]	71 [67,74]	73	22 [20,25]
Lung cancer	192	56 [52,60]	21 [18,24]	129	37 [34,40]
Female breast cancer	185	n.a.	91 [88,93]	33	n.a.
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	70	23 [20,25]	68 [61,74]	20	6 [5,7]
Kidney cancer	54	18 [15,20]	69 [61,76]	18	5 [4,6]
Pancreatic cancer	42	13 [11,15]	11 [6,17]	35	10 [9,12]
Bladder cancer	42	12 [10,14]	63 [53,72]	14	4 [3,5]
Uterine cancer	30	n.a.	84 [75,91]	5	n.a.

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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