

5 Cancer of the lung

Survival by geographic category

Males

- The 5-year age-adjusted relative survival proportions for lung cancer for males living in 'small rural centres' (8.0%) and 'other rural areas' (8.5%) were significantly lower than the national proportion of 10.5%.

Females

- The 5-year age-adjusted relative survival proportion was highest for females living in 'capital cities' (14.3%) and lowest for those in 'small rural centres' (12.2%), but these differences were not statistically significant because of small numbers.
- Female relative survival was significantly higher in 'capital cities' and 'small rural centres' than for males.

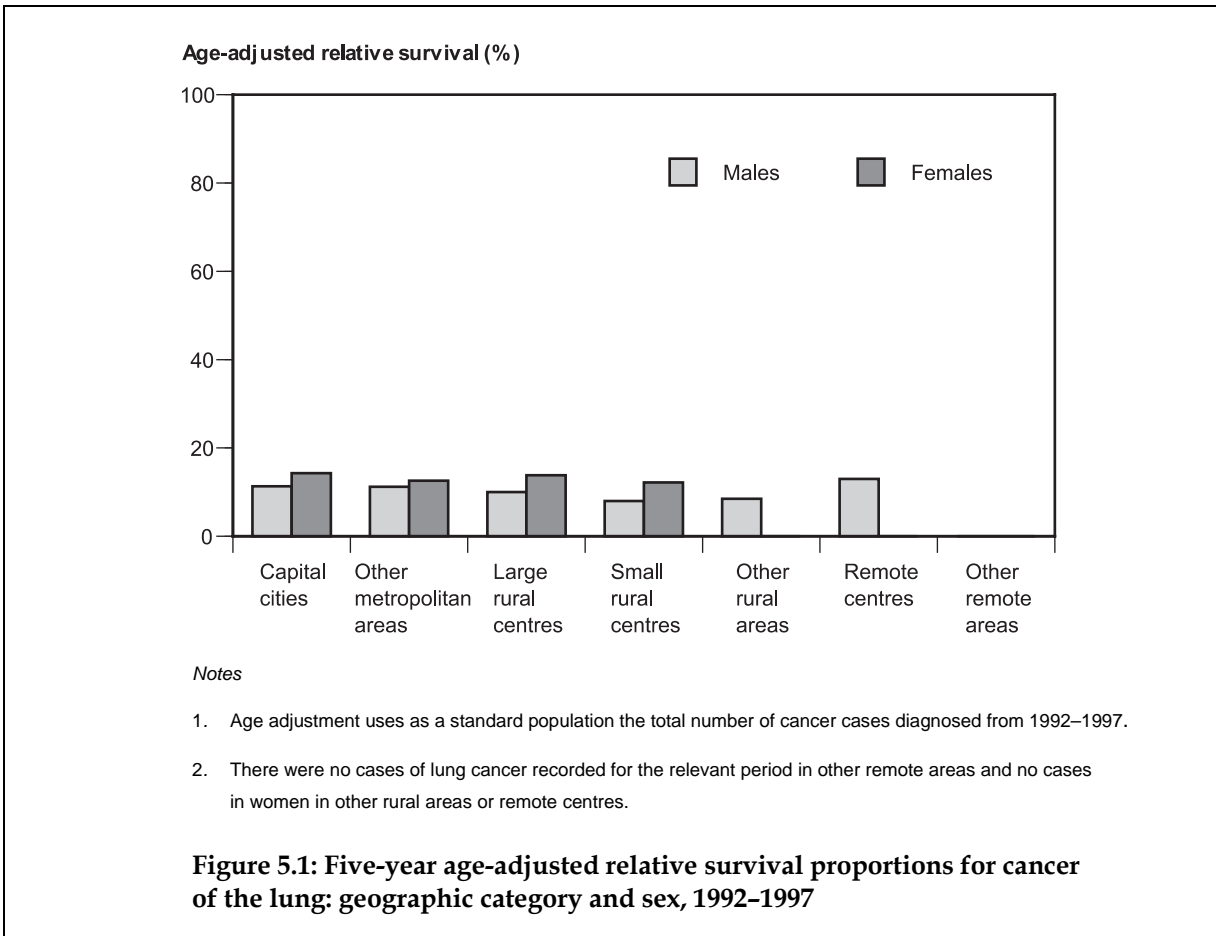


Table 5.1: Five-year age-adjusted relative survival proportions for cancer of the lung: geographic category and sex, 1992–1997

Location	Males (%)	95% CI	Females (%)	95% CI
Capital cities	11.3	10.7–11.9	14.3	13.4–15.2
Other metropolitan	11.2	9.6–12.8	12.6	10.3–14.9
Large rural centres	10.0	8.2–11.7	13.8	10.8–16.8
Small rural centres	8.0	6.7–9.4	12.2	9.8–14.7
Other rural areas	8.5	7.3–9.6
Remote centres	13.0	7.0–18.9
Other remote areas
Australia	10.5	10.1–11.0	13.4	12.7–14.1

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Note: Age adjustment uses as a standard population the total number of cancer cases diagnosed from 1992–1997.

Table 5.2: Five-year relative survival proportions for cancer of the lung: age and sex, geographic category, 1992–1997

Age	Capital cities	Other metropolitan	Large rural centres	Small rural centres	Other rural areas	Remote centres	Other remote areas
Per cent							
Males							
40–49	17.3	11.4	12.4	5.9	11.0	13.9	15.3
50–59	15.5	14.0	13.8	9.5	13.4	12.2	12.8
60–69	12.7	13.4	11.7	10.7	9.2	13.3	9.0
70–79	10.0	9.5	8.2	8.8	5.6	10.7	3.3
80–99	3.2	7.3	4.8	1.7	6.1	17.1	..
All ages	11.8	11.8	10.4	9.2	8.6	12.4	8.7
Age adjusted	11.3	11.2	10.0	8.0	8.5	13.0	..
Females							
40–49	22.7	13.1	19.3	7.2	21.8	..	10.5
50–59	19.7	12.7	20.6	12.4	15.5	..	4.0
60–69	16.5	15.7	13.0	17.6	11.5	..	12.2
70–79	10.6	12.2	12.7	10.3	10.0	..	3.5
80–99	6.9	7.6	7.1	9.5
All ages	14.7	13.0	14.1	13.2	12.2	..	9.6
Age adjusted	14.3	12.6	13.8	12.2

.. No data in this cell.

Survival by socioeconomic status

Males

- Males living in areas with the highest quintile for socioeconomic status for lung cancer had the highest survival proportion (13.4%). This was significantly greater than the proportion for each of the other quintiles.

Females

- Across the quintiles there were no significant differences in 5-year age-adjusted relative survival for females.
- In quintiles 2, 4 and 5, female relative survival was significantly higher than male relative survival.

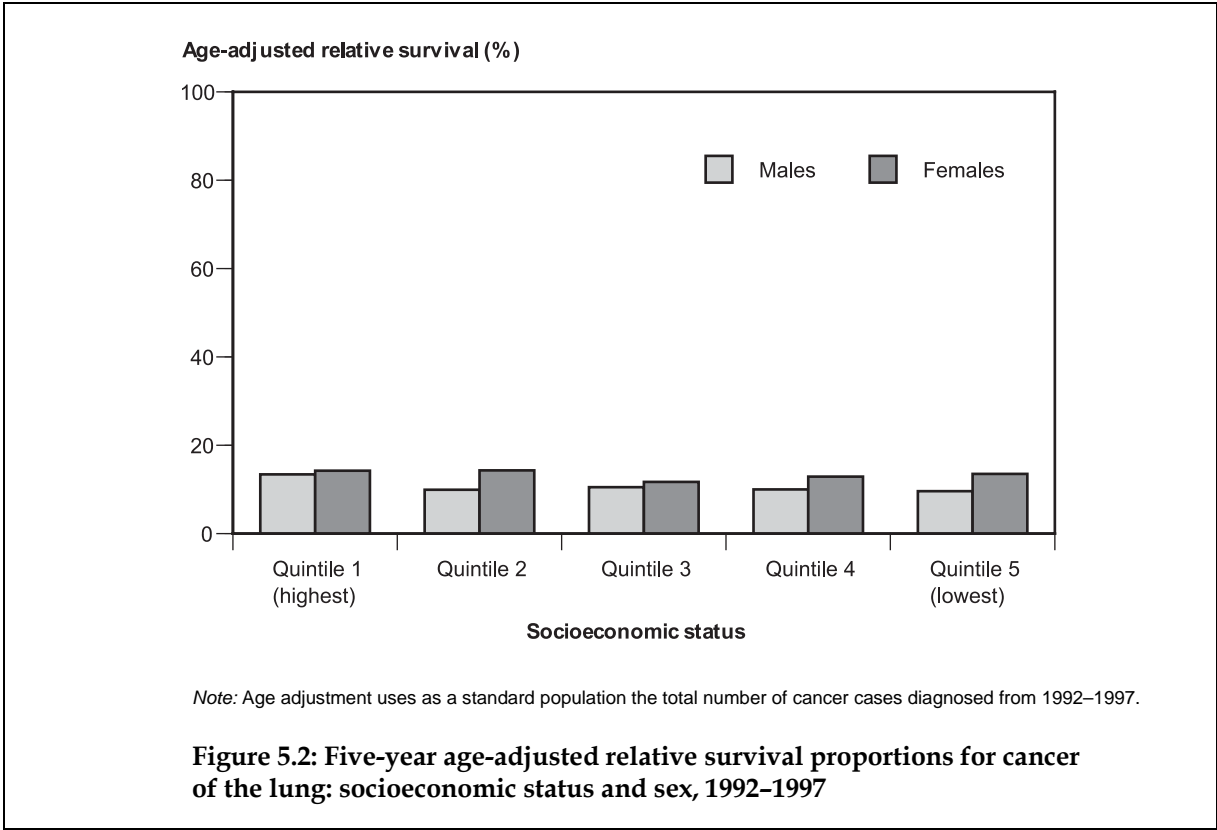


Table 5.3: Five-year age-adjusted relative survival proportions for cancer of the lung: socioeconomic status and sex, 1992–1997

Quintile of socioeconomic status	Males (%)	95% CI	Females (%)	95% CI
1 (highest)	13.4	12.1–14.7	14.2	12.5–15.8
2	9.9	8.9–10.9	14.3	12.6–16.0
3	10.5	9.5–11.4	11.7	10.2–13.2
4	10.0	9.0–10.9	12.9	11.4–14.4
5 (lowest)	9.6	8.7–10.4	13.5	12.0–15.0
Australia	10.5	10.1–11.0	13.4	12.7–14.1

Note: Age adjustment uses as a standard population the total number of cancer cases diagnosed from 1992–1997.

Table 5.4: Five-year relative survival proportions for cancer of the lung: age and sex, socioeconomic status, 1992–1997

Age	Quintile 1 (highest)	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5 (lowest)
Per cent					
Males					
40–49	24.8	15.6	11.4	11.1	13.8
50–59	18.3	12.6	15.3	14.0	13.3
60–69	14.1	11.6	11.0	12.2	11.7
70–79	11.7	8.9	9.6	7.5	8.3
80–99	3.3	2.4	5.5	5.8	1.6
All ages	13.2	10.5	11.0	10.4	10.6
Age adjusted	13.4	9.9	10.5	10.0	9.6
Females					
40–49	23.9	15.9	15.6	19.7	25.2
50–59	16.2	18.9	20.8	13.8	17.2
60–69	16.3	15.9	14.4	15.9	15.3
70–79	11.8	11.9	7.1	12.2	9.9
80–99	6.6	10.2	4.0	3.9	6.0
All ages	14.2	14.8	12.7	13.9	14.1
Age adjusted	14.2	14.3	11.7	12.9	13.5