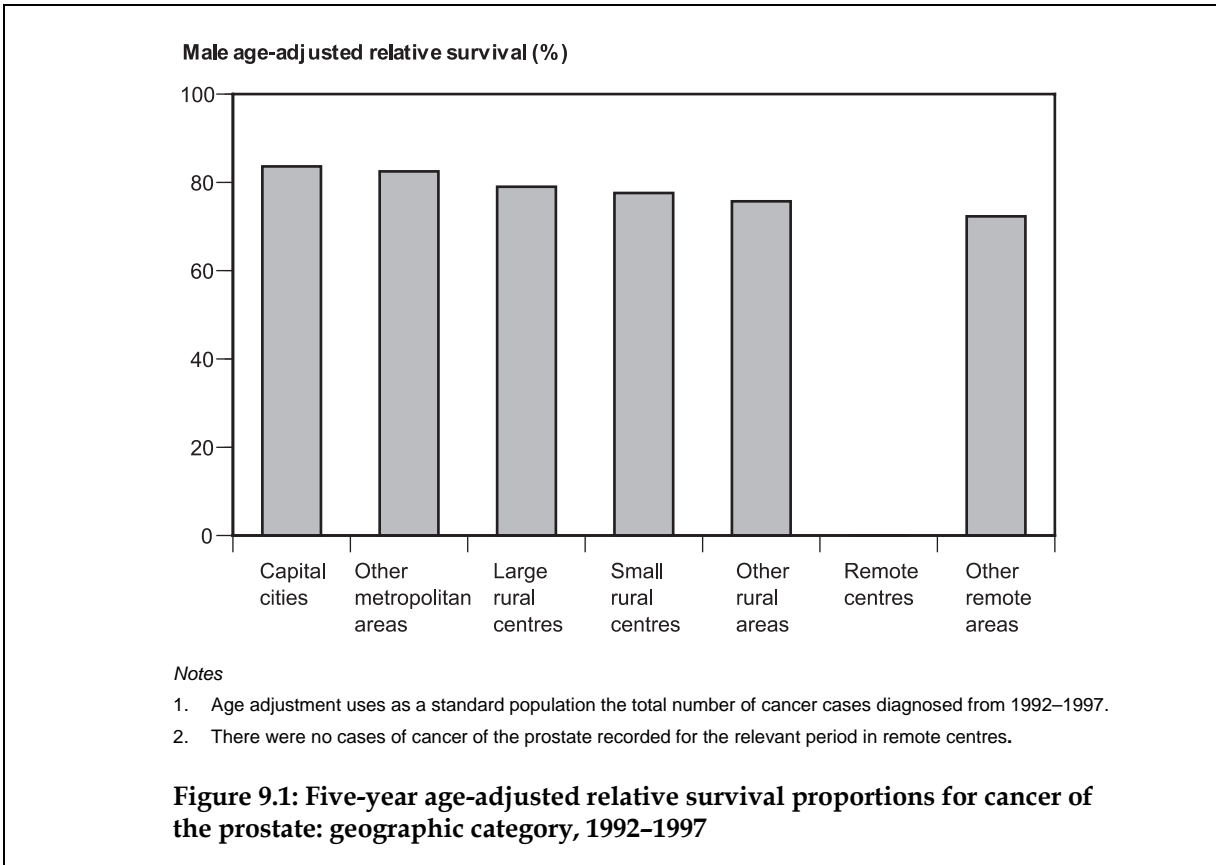


# 9 Cancer of the prostate

## Survival by geographic category

- The 5-year relative survival proportion for prostate cancer fell steadily with distance from 'capital cities'.
- The proportions for males living in 'capital cities' (83.6%) and 'other metropolitan areas' (82.5%) were significantly higher than the proportions for persons living in 'other rural areas' (75.7%) and 'other remote areas' (72.3%).
- The 'capital city' proportion was significantly above the national average. This is largely attributed to more widespread use of PSA testing by general practitioners in 'capital cities'. This assists in diagnosing males with prostate cancer at a comparatively early stage.
- The proportions for 'other rural areas' (75.7%) and 'other remote areas' (72.3%) were significantly below the national average.



**Table 9.1: Five-year age-adjusted relative survival proportions for cancer of the prostate: geographic category, 1992–1997**

Location	Males (%)	95% CI
Capital cities	83.6	82.8–84.4
Other metropolitan	82.5	80.0–85.0
Large rural centres	79.0	75.9–82.0
Small rural centres	77.6	75.1–80.1
Other rural areas	75.7	73.5–77.8
Remote centres	..	..
Other remote areas	72.3	65.9–78.6
<b>Australia</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>81.0–82.4</b>

.. No data in this cell.

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

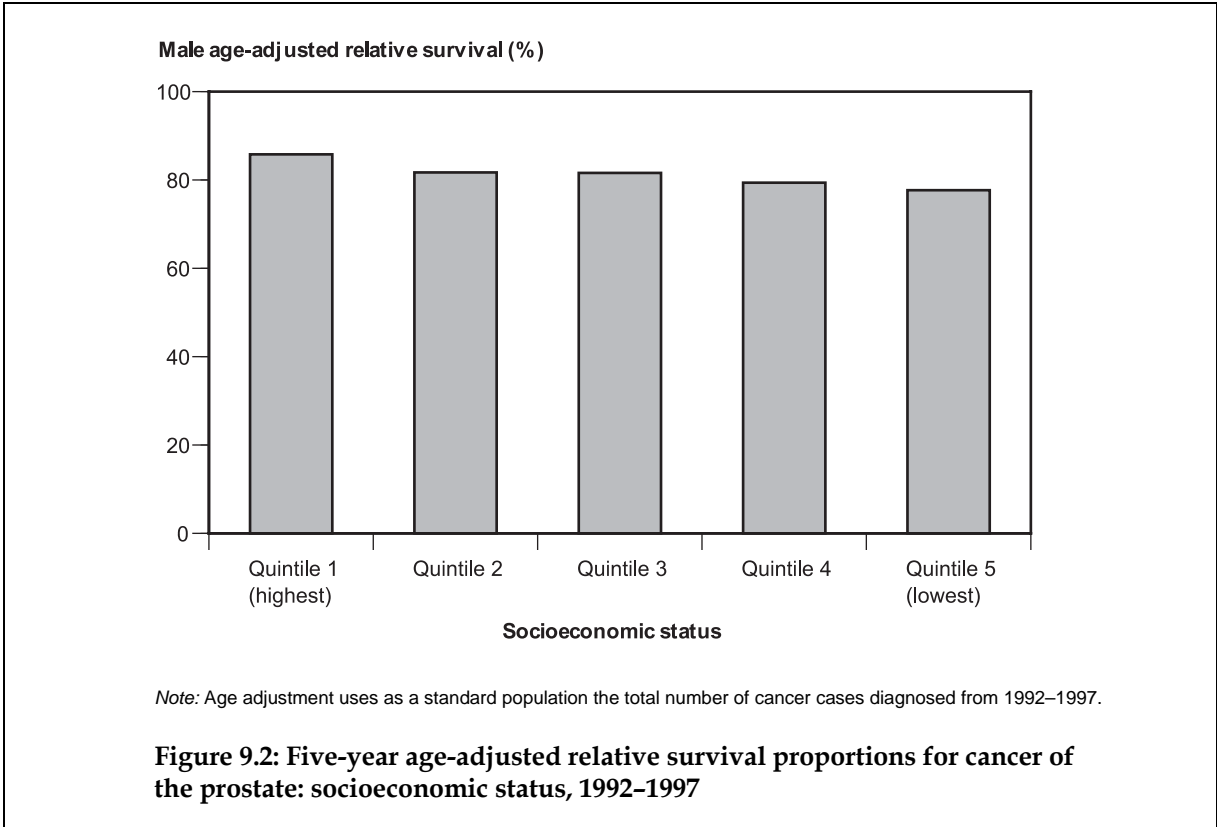
**Table 9.2: Five-year relative survival proportions for cancer of the prostate: age, geographic category, 1992–1997**

Age	Capital cities	Other metropolitan	Large rural centres	Small rural centres	Other rural areas	Remote centres	Other remote areas
Per cent							
<b>Males</b>							
40–49	82.0	78.7	60.1	85.6	60.7	..	58.0
50–59	90.0	90.2	83.6	82.9	83.6	84.2	76.7
60–69	89.7	86.9	86.8	84.3	85.3	72.9	70.2
70–79	83.5	83.3	79.9	76.7	76.4	82.0	77.0
80–99	67.5	67.5	70.4	57.2	58.3	60.7	71.4
<b>All ages</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>83.5</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>73.4</b>
<b>Age adjusted</b>	<b>83.6</b>	<b>82.5</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>72.3</b>

.. No data in this cell.

### Survival by socioeconomic status

- The 5-year relative survival proportion for prostate cancer for males living in areas with the highest quintile for socioeconomic status was 85.8%. This fell with each successive quintile to 77.7% for the lowest.
- The proportion for the highest socioeconomic status quintile was significantly above the national average, and the proportion for the lowest quintile was significantly below the national average.



**Table 9.3: Five-year age-adjusted relative survival proportions for cancer of the prostate: socioeconomic status, 1992–1997**

Quintile of socioeconomic status	Males (%)	95% CI
1 (highest)	85.8	84.6–87.0
2	81.7	80.1–83.3
3	81.6	80.1–83.1
4	79.4	77.7–81.1
5 (lowest)	77.7	75.8–79.6
<b>Australia</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>81.0–82.4</b>

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

**Table 9.4: Five-year relative survival proportions for cancer of the prostate: age, socioeconomic status, 1992–1997**

Age	Quintile 1 (highest)	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5 (lowest)
	Per cent				
<b>Males</b>					
40–49	84.7	76.9	74.7	77.2	71.8
50–59	91.4	86.1	87.9	87.2	84.3
60–69	91.3	88.3	87.1	84.8	86.4
70–79	85.5	81.1	79.3	80.9	79.4
80–99	68.2	64.4	70.3	62.3	62.0
<b>All ages</b>	<b>86.3</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>80.4</b>
<b>Age adjusted</b>	<b>85.8</b>	<b>81.7</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>79.4</b>	<b>77.7</b>