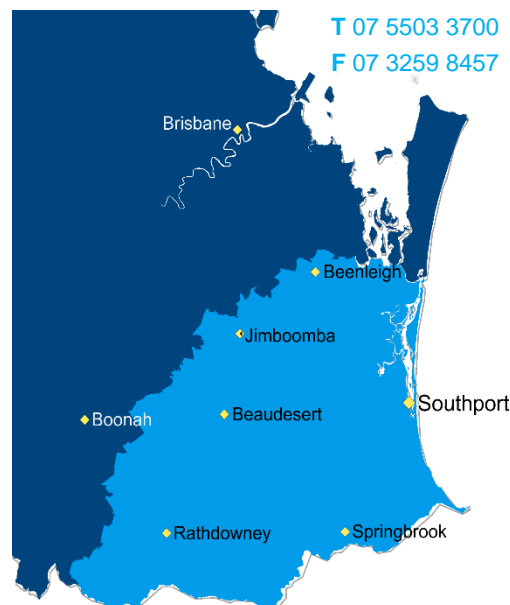


## Cancer on the Gold Coast

The CCQ region of the Gold Coast covers 3,900 km<sup>2</sup>, or less than 0.2% of total Queensland. It includes the most south-eastern parts of the State. In 2015 it had a population of 655,568, which was 14% of Queensland's total population.

Most of the population resides along the coastal strip of the Gold Coast, including Surfers Paradise, Southport and Broadbeach. Tourism is a significant industry for the Gold Coast.

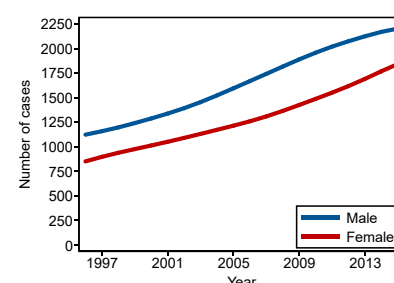
Radiation treatment centres for cancer patients in the Gold Coast region are located at the Gold Coast University Hospital, with additional private facilities at Tugun and Southport (both treating public patients). Private facilities are also available in Springfield. The CCQ Regional Office for the Gold Coast is located in Southport.



Region Characteristics (2015 data unless otherwise specified)	Gold Coast	Queensland
<b>Per cent of population who ...</b>		
... are female	50.9%	50.2%
... are aged 50 years and over	23.1%	22.8%
... are Indigenous	1.9%	4.4%
... speak another language at home (2011 data)	9.8%	10.0%
... live in remote areas	0.0%	2.6%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	100.0%	89.2%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	0.0%	1.7%
... live in disadvantaged areas	7.2%	18.0%
... live in affluent areas	7.2%	19.8%

All Cancers*	Male	Female	Persons <sup>1</sup>
Number of new cases per year:	<b>2130</b>	<b>1696</b>	<b>3826</b>
Chance of diagnosis by age 80: <sup>2</sup>	<b>1 in 2.1</b>	<b>1 in 2.8</b>	<b>1 in 2.4</b>
Median age at diagnosis:	<b>68 yrs</b>	<b>65 yrs</b>	<b>67 yrs</b>
Five-year relative survival:	<b>69%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>71%</b>
Number of deaths per year:	<b>671</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1158</b>
Percent deaths before age 80:	<b>66%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>65%</b>

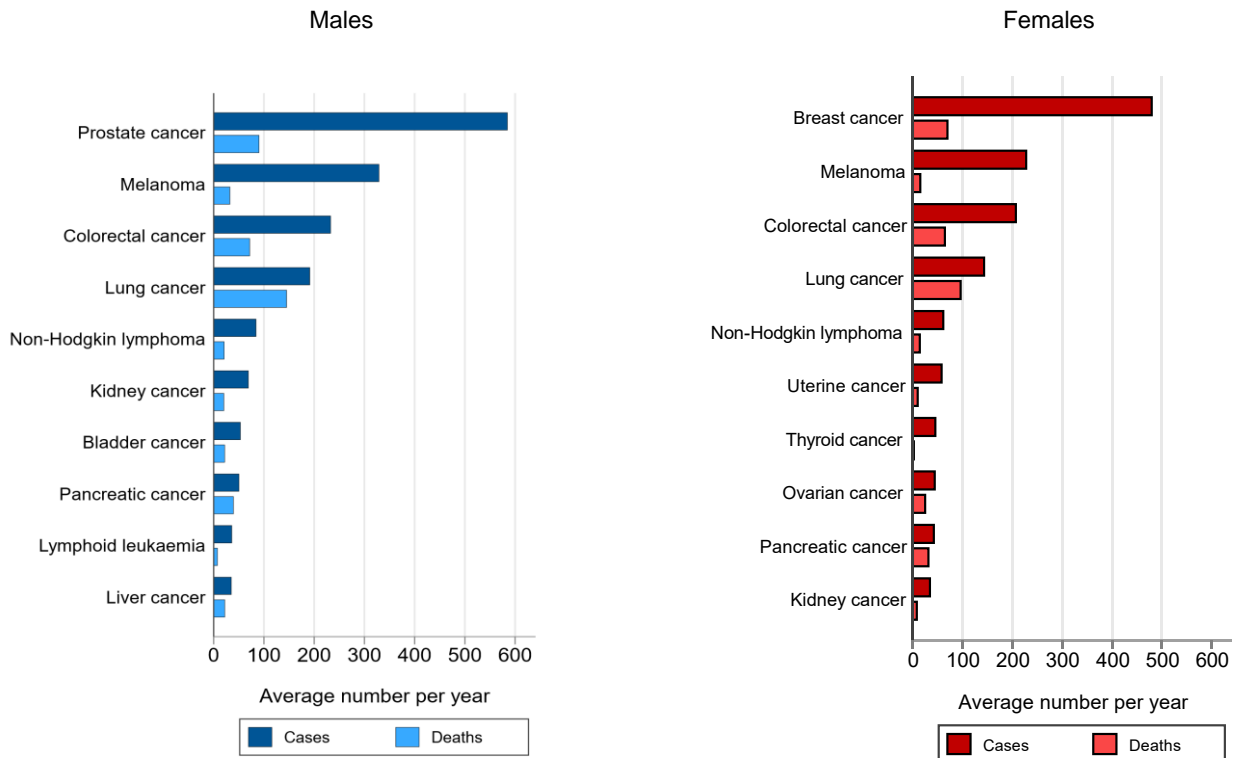
Number diagnosed by year



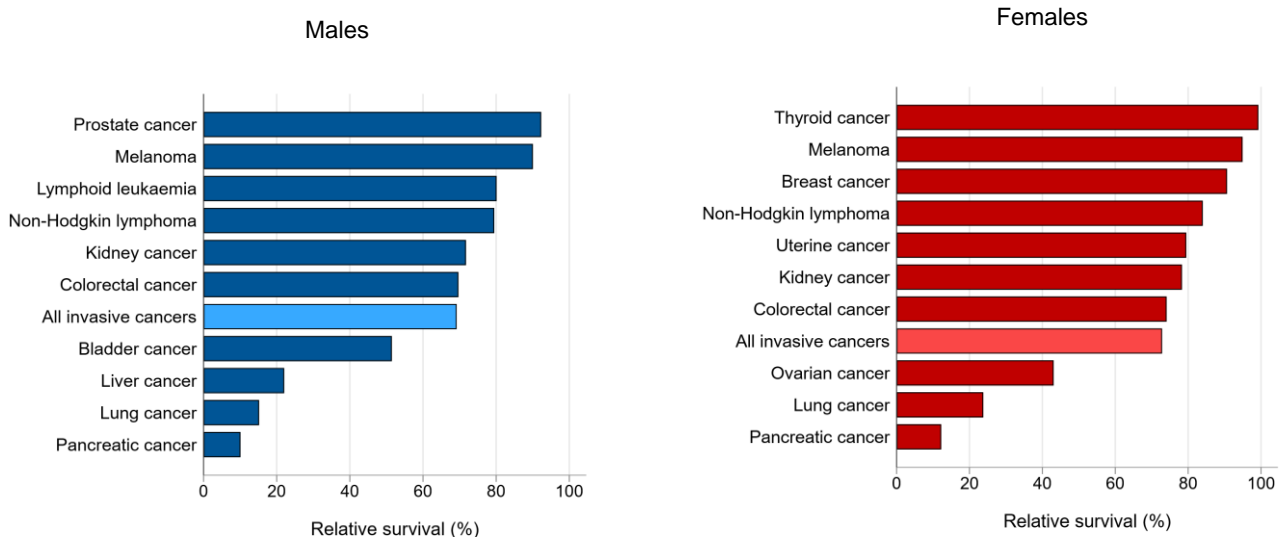
\*See notes on page 4 for more details

- 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.

### The 10 most common cancers diagnosed in Gold Coast by sex, 2011-2015



### Five-year relative survival in Gold Coast by type of cancer and sex, 2011-2015



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 2011-2015.

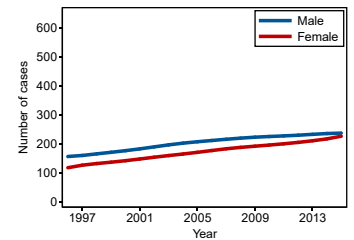
## Facts about the most common cancers

### Colorectal Cancer



	Male	Female	Persons
Number of new cases per year:	233	207	439
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 14	1 in 19	1 in 17
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	72 yrs	71 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	70%	74%	72%
Number of deaths per year:	72	64	136
Percent deaths before age 80:	68%	55%	62%

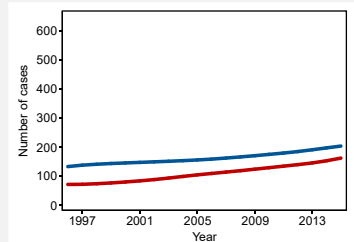
### Number diagnosed by year



### Lung Cancer



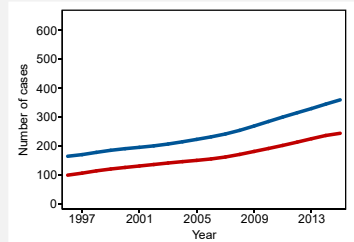
	Male	Female	Persons
Number of new cases per year:	191	143	334
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 18	1 in 25	1 in 21
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	71 yrs	71 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	15%	24%	19%
Number of deaths per year:	145	96	241
Percent deaths before age 80:	71%	70%	71%



### Melanoma



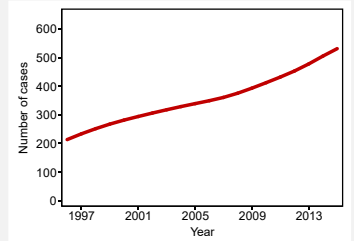
	Male	Female	Persons
Number of new cases per year:	329	228	557
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 11	1 in 17	1 in 13
Median age at diagnosis:	65 yrs	59 yrs	63 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	90%	95%	92%
Number of deaths per year:	32	15	47
Percent deaths before age 80:	70%	73%	71%



### Female Breast Cancer



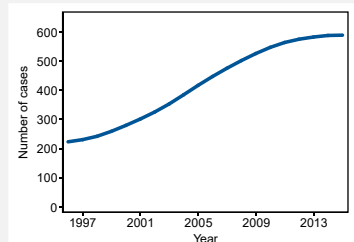
	Female
Number of new cases per year:	480
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 8
Median age at diagnosis:	62 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	91%
Number of deaths per year:	69
Percent deaths before age 80:	72%



### Prostate Cancer



	Male
Number of new cases per year:	585
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6
Median age at diagnosis:	67 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	92%
Number of deaths per year:	90
Percent deaths before age 80:	48%



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.

**More details on the top 10 cancers diagnosed**

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	2130	630 [618,642]	69 [68,70]	671	204 [197,211]
Prostate cancer	585	165 [159,171]	92 [91,94]	90	28 [26,31]
Melanoma	329	99 [94,104]	90 [88,92]	32	10 [8,11]
Colorectal cancer	233	69 [65,73]	70 [66,73]	72	22 [20,24]
Lung cancer	191	57 [53,61]	15 [13,18]	145	44 [40,47]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	84	26 [23,28]	79 [74,84]	21	6 [5,8]
Kidney cancer	69	20 [18,23]	72 [65,77]	20	6 [5,8]
Bladder cancer	53	16 [14,18]	51 [44,59]	22	7 [6,8]
Pancreatic cancer	50	15 [13,17]	10 [6,16]	39	12 [10,13]
Lymphoid leukaemia	36	11 [9,12]	80 [72,87]	7	2 [2,3]
Liver cancer	35	11 [9,12]	22 [15,30]	22	7 [5,8]
<b>Females</b>					
All invasive cancers	1696	461 [451,471]	73 [72,74]	488	125 [120,130]
Breast cancer	480	132 [127,137]	91 [89,92]	69	18 [16,20]
Melanoma	228	64 [61,68]	95 [93,97]	15	4 [3,5]
Colorectal cancer	207	55 [51,58]	74 [71,77]	64	16 [14,18]
Lung cancer	143	37 [35,40]	24 [20,27]	96	25 [23,27]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	61	16 [14,18]	84 [78,89]	14	4 [3,4]
Uterine cancer	58	15 [14,17]	79 [73,85]	10	2 [2,3]
Thyroid cancer	45	13 [12,15]	99 [96,101]	**	**
Ovarian cancer	44	12 [10,13]	43 [36,50]	25	6 [5,8]
Pancreatic cancer	42	11 [9,12]	12 [8,18]	31	8 [7,9]
Kidney cancer	34	9 [8,11]	78 [70,85]	8	2 [1,3]
<b>Persons<sup>d</sup></b>					
All invasive cancers	3826	539 [531,547]	71 [70,72]	1158	161 [156,165]
Prostate cancer	585	n.a.	92 [91,94]	90	n.a.
Melanoma	557	81 [78,84]	92 [90,94]	47	6 [6,7]
Female breast cancer	480	n.a.	91 [89,92]	69	n.a.
Colorectal cancer	439	62 [59,64]	72 [69,74]	136	19 [17,20]
Lung cancer	334	46 [44,49]	19 [17,21]	241	33 [31,35]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	145	21 [19,22]	81 [77,85]	35	5 [4,6]
Kidney cancer	103	15 [13,16]	74 [69,79]	28	4 [3,5]
Pancreatic cancer	92	13 [12,14]	11 [8,15]	70	10 [9,11]
Bladder cancer	73	10 [9,11]	50 [43,56]	32	4 [4,5]
Thyroid cancer	60	9 [8,10]	98 [95,100]	**	**

- Notes:
- Incidence and mortality data are averaged over the 5 year period from 2011-2015.
  - 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 2011-2015
  - 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).

**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 v14.2.
5. Trend lines for incidence numbers have been smoothed using the 'Lowess' method.
6. Remote areas are defined by the Remoteness Areas 2011 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 2011 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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