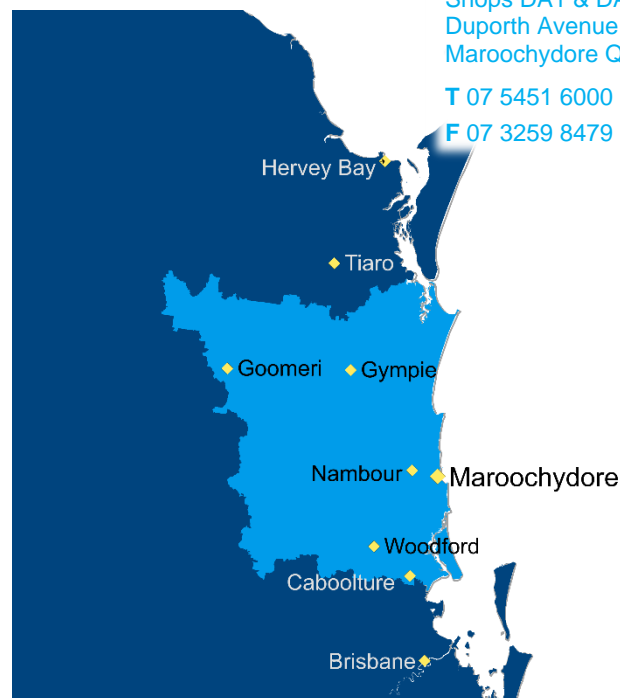


Cancer on the Sunshine Coast

The CCQ region of the Sunshine Coast covers about 14,000 km², or less than 1% of total Queensland. Situated on the coast, it is also bounded by the Greater Brisbane region to the south, South West region to the west, and Wide Bay Burnett region to the north. In 2015 it had a population of 499,036, which was 10% of Queensland's total population.

The major population centres are Caboolture, Nambour, Noosa and Gympie. Tourism is a significant industry in the region.

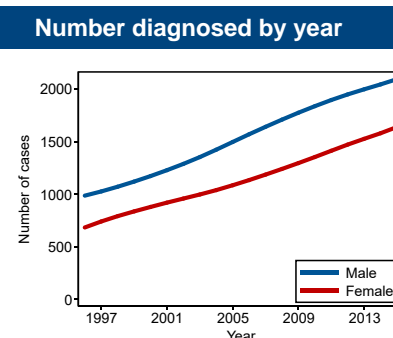
The nearest radiation treatment centre for cancer patients on the Sunshine Coast are the facilities in Nambour and Maroochydore. Additional options are the radiation facilities in Hervey Bay (opened in 2018), or those in Greater Brisbane, especially North Lakes and Chermside. The CCQ Regional Office for the Sunshine Coast is located in Maroochydore.



CCQ Regional Office
Big Top Shopping Centre
(Outside Big Top)
Shops DA1 & DA2
Duporth Avenue
Maroochydore QLD 4558
T 07 5451 6000
F 07 3259 8479

Region Characteristics (2015 data unless otherwise specified)	Sunshine Coast	Queensland
Per cent of population who ...		
... are female	51.3%	50.2%
... are aged 50 years and over	26.5%	22.8%
... are Indigenous	2.6%	4.4%
... speak another language at home (2011 data)	4.2%	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	16.7%	18.0%
... live in affluent areas	3.3%	19.8%

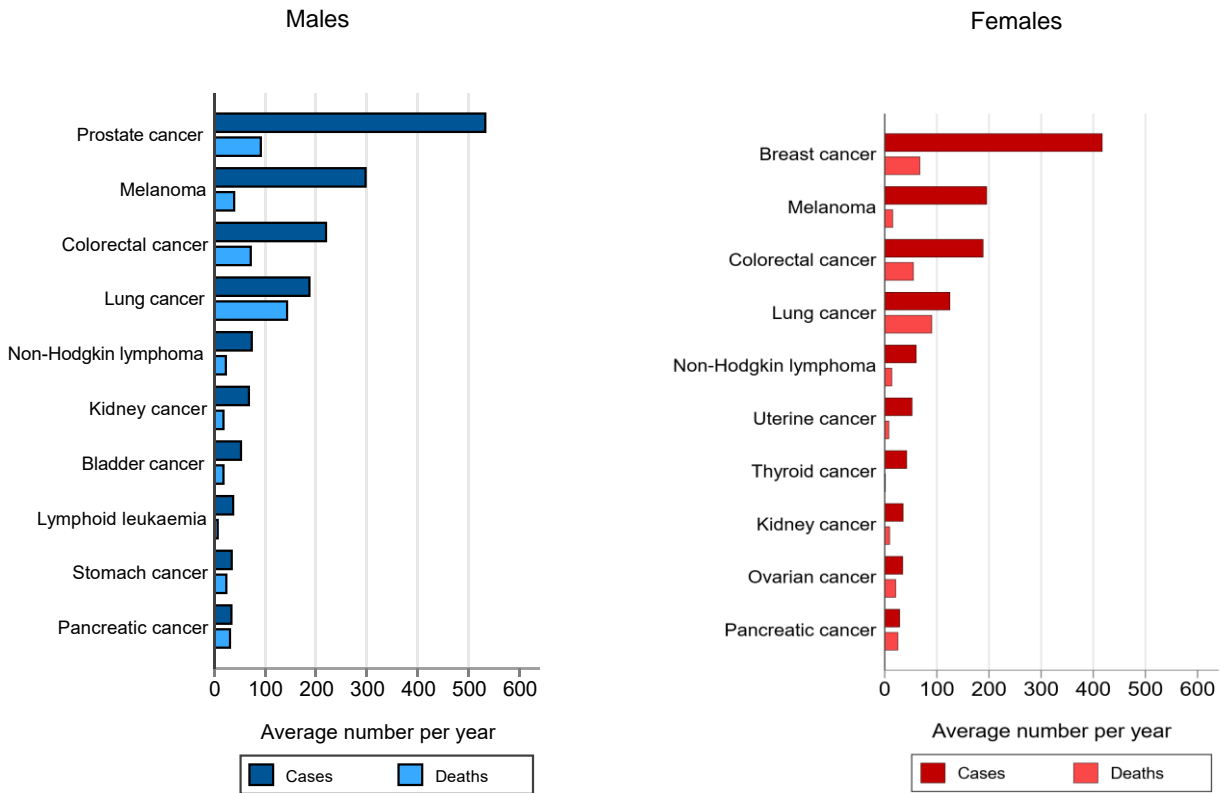
All Cancers*	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	1995	1515	3510
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 2.1	1 in 2.8	1 in 2.4
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	67 yrs	68 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	68%	73%	70%
Number of deaths per year:	672	451	1123
Percent deaths before age 80:	64%	62%	63%



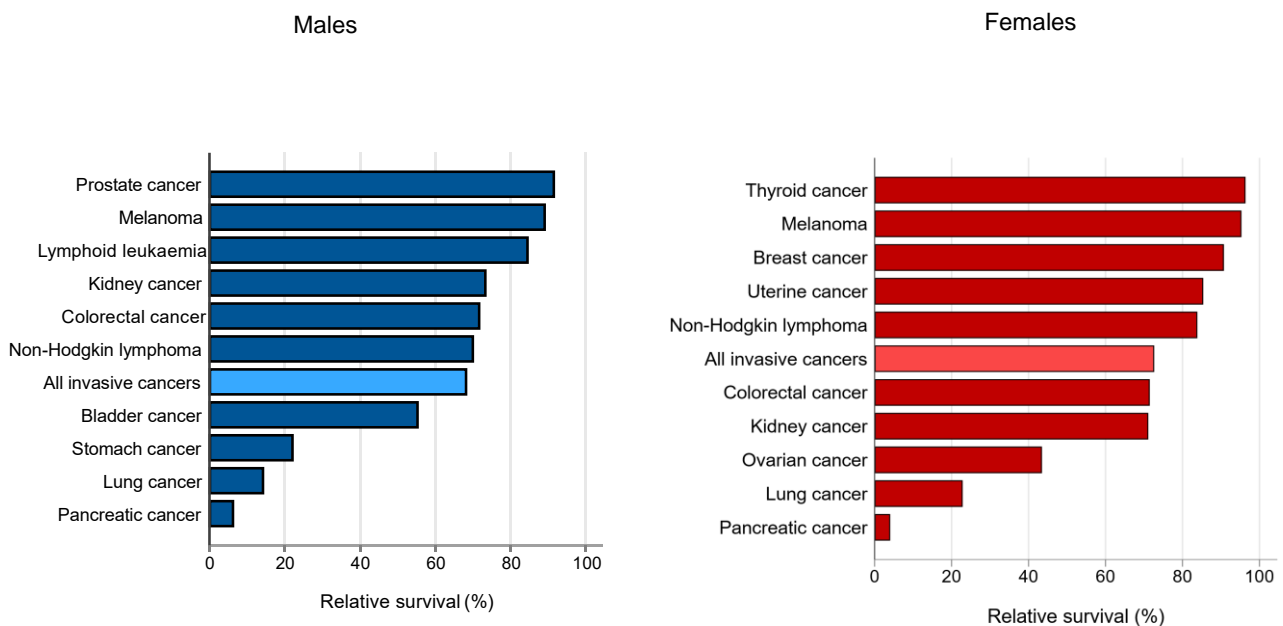
*See notes on page 4 for more details

- 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 Sunshine Coast by sex, 2011-2015



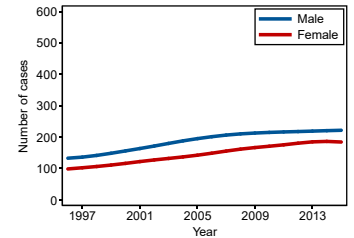
Five-year relative survival in Sunshine Coast by type of cancer and sex, 2011-2015



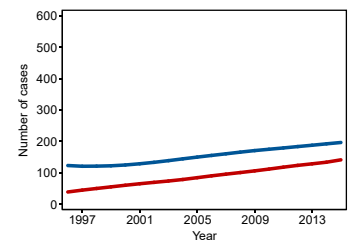
Note: Relative survival calculated using the period method, for persons aged 0-89 years at diagnosis. Data are for "at risk" cases in the period 2011-2015.

Facts about the most common cancers
Colorectal Cancer

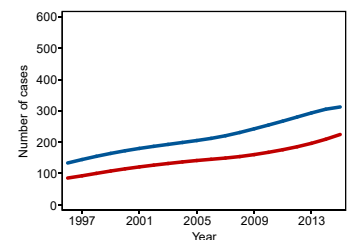

	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	220	189	409
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 15	1 in 19	1 in 17
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	73 yrs	72 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	72%	71%	72%
Number of deaths per year:	72	55	127
Percent deaths before age 80:	68%	54%	62%

Number diagnosed by year

Lung Cancer

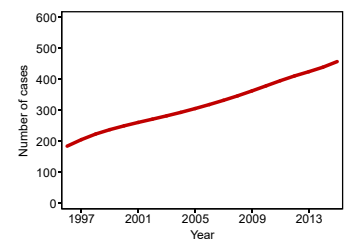

	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	187	125	312
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 17	1 in 27	1 in 21
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	70 yrs	71 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	14%	23%	18%
Number of deaths per year:	143	90	233
Percent deaths before age 80:	73%	70%	72%


Melanoma

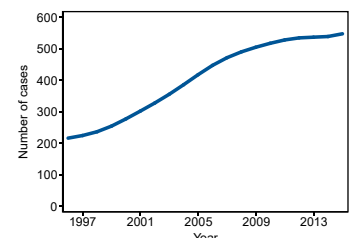

	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	298	196	493
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 11	1 in 17	1 in 13
Median age at diagnosis:	67 yrs	62 yrs	66 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	89%	95%	92%
Number of deaths per year:	39	15	55
Percent deaths before age 80:	62%	65%	63%


Female Breast Cancer


	Female
Number of new cases per year:	417
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 8
Median age at diagnosis:	63 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	91%
Number of deaths per year:	67
Percent deaths before age 80:	74%


Prostate Cancer


	Male
Number of new cases per year:	533
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6
Median age at diagnosis:	68 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	92%
Number of deaths per year:	92
Percent deaths before age 80:	40%



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.

More details on the top 10 cancers diagnosed

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	1995	638 [625,651]	68 [67,69]	672	214 [207,221]
Prostate cancer	533	159 [153,165]	92 [90,93]	92	29 [27,32]
Melanoma	298	100 [95,106]	89 [87,92]	39	13 [11,15]
Colorectal cancer	220	71 [67,75]	72 [68,75]	72	23 [20,25]
Lung cancer	187	58 [54,62]	14 [12,17]	143	45 [41,48]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	74	24 [22,27]	70 [64,75]	23	7 [6,8]
Kidney cancer	68	23 [20,25]	73 [67,80]	18	6 [5,7]
Bladder cancer	53	16 [14,19]	55 [47,63]	18	6 [5,7]
Lymphoid leukaemia	37	12 [10,14]	85 [76,91]	7	2 [2,3]
Stomach cancer	34	11 [9,13]	22 [15,30]	24	8 [6,9]
Pancreatic cancer	34	11 [9,13]	6 [3,11]	31	10 [8,12]
Females					
All invasive cancers	1515	465 [454,476]	73 [71,74]	451	126 [120,131]
Breast cancer	417	131 [125,137]	91 [89,92]	67	20 [18,22]
Melanoma	196	65 [61,69]	95 [93,97]	15	5 [4,6]
Colorectal cancer	189	56 [52,59]	71 [68,75]	55	15 [13,17]
Lung cancer	125	35 [33,38]	23 [19,27]	90	25 [23,27]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	60	18 [16,20]	84 [78,89]	14	4 [3,5]
Uterine cancer	53	15 [13,17]	85 [80,90]	8	2 [2,3]
Thyroid cancer	42	16 [13,18]	96 [92,99]	**	**
Kidney cancer	35	10 [9,12]	71 [62,79]	9	3 [2,3]
Ovarian cancer	35	10 [9,12]	43 [35,52]	21	6 [5,7]
Pancreatic cancer	29	8 [7,9]	4 [1,9]	25	7 [6,8]
Persons^d					
All invasive cancers	3510	546 [538,555]	70 [69,71]	1123	166 [162,170]
Prostate cancer	533	n.a.	92 [90,93]	92	n.a.
Melanoma	493	82 [78,85]	92 [90,93]	55	8 [7,9]
Female breast cancer	417	n.a.	91 [89,92]	67	n.a.
Colorectal cancer	409	63 [60,66]	72 [69,74]	127	19 [17,20]
Lung cancer	312	46 [44,48]	18 [16,20]	233	34 [32,36]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	134	21 [19,23]	76 [72,80]	36	5 [4,6]
Kidney cancer	104	16 [15,18]	73 [67,78]	28	4 [3,5]
Bladder cancer	68	10 [9,11]	55 [48,62]	25	4 [3,4]
Pancreatic cancer	63	9 [8,10]	6 [3,9]	56	8 [7,9]
Lymphoid leukaemia	58	9 [8,10]	89 [83,94]	10	2 [1,2]

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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