



Cancer on the Gold Coast

The CCQ region of the Gold Coast covers 3,900 km², or less than 0.2% of total Queensland. It includes the most south-eastern parts of the State. In 2014 it had a population of 643,787, 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.

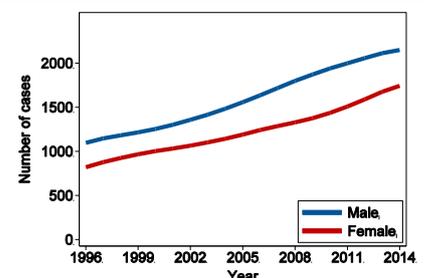
Radiation treatment centres for cancer patients in the Gold Coast Region are located at the Gold Coast University Hospital, with additional private facilities at Tugun and Southport (both treating public patients). Private facilities are also available in Springfield. The CCQ Regional Office for the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



Region Characteristics (2014 data unless otherwise specified)	Gold Coast	Queensland
Per cent of population who ...		
... are female	50.9%	50.2%
... are aged 50 years and over	23.1%	22.7%
... are Indigenous	1.9%	4.3%
... 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%	88.9%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	0.0%	1.9%
... live in disadvantaged areas	7.2%	18.0%
... live in affluent areas	7.2%	19.8%

All Cancers*	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	2056	1583	3638
Chance of diagnosis by age 80: ²	1 in 2.1	1 in 2.8	1 in 2.4
Median age at diagnosis:	68 yrs	65 yrs	67 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	69%	73%	70%
Number of deaths per year:	658	463	1121
Percent deaths before age 80:	67%	65%	66%

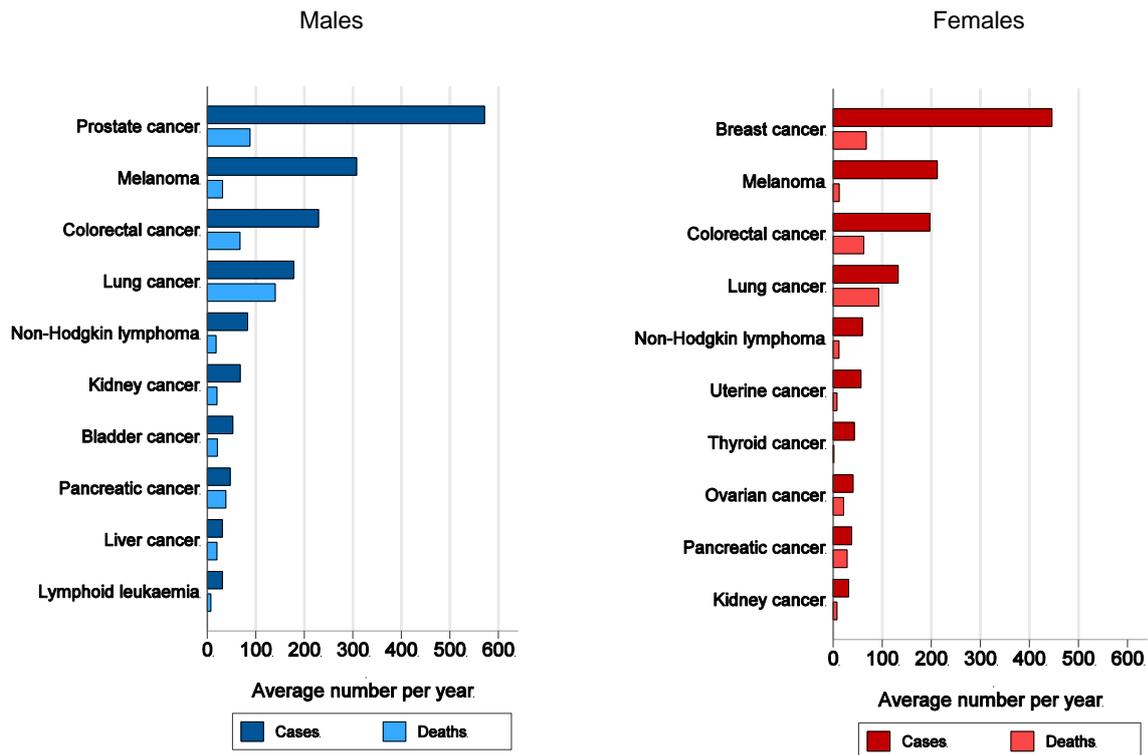
Number diagnosed by year



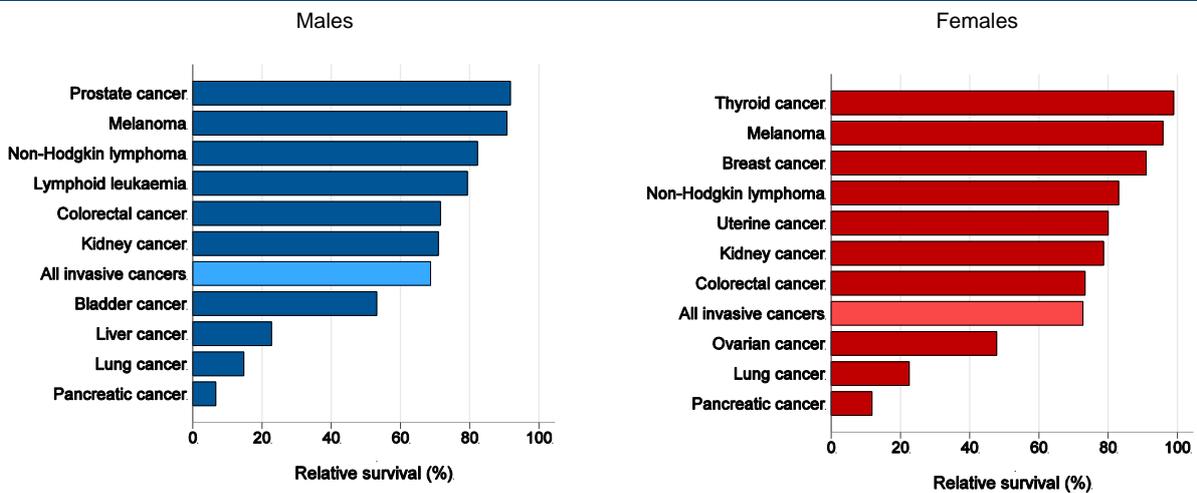
*See notes on page 4 for more details

- 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, 2010-2014



Five-year relative survival in Gold Coast by type of cancer and sex, 2010-2014



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 2010-2014.

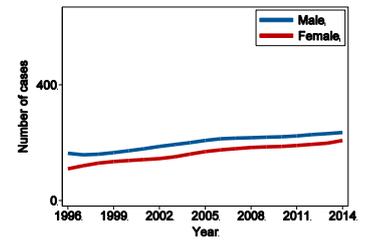
Facts about the most common cancers

Colorectal Cancer



	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	229	197	426
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 14	1 in 19	1 in 16
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	72 yrs	70 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	72%	73%	72%
Number of deaths per year:	67	62	130
Percent deaths before age 80:	71%	53%	62%

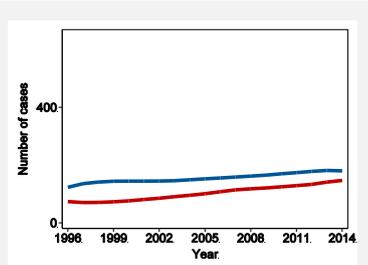
Number diagnosed by year



Lung Cancer



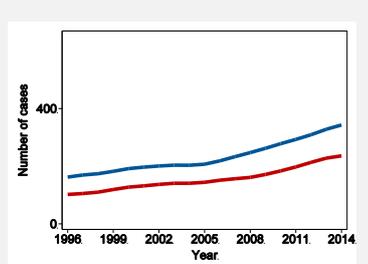
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	178	132	310
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 18	1 in 26	1 in 22
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	70 yrs	71 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	15%	22%	18%
Number of deaths per year:	140	93	232
Percent deaths before age 80:	71%	70%	71%



Melanoma



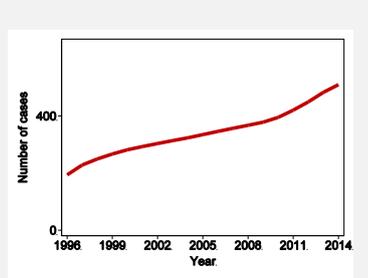
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	308	212	520
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 11	1 in 18	1 in 14
Median age at diagnosis:	65 yrs	58 yrs	62 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	91%	96%	93%
Number of deaths per year:	31	12	43
Percent deaths before age 80:	70%	79%	72%



Female Breast Cancer



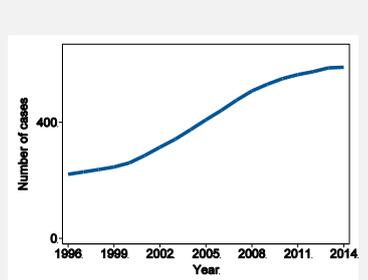
	Female
Number of new cases per year:	446
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 9
Median age at diagnosis:	61 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	91%
Number of deaths per year:	67
Percent deaths before age 80:	73%



Prostate Cancer



	Male
Number of new cases per year:	571
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:	88
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.

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	2056	626 [614,638]	69 [68,70]	658	207 [200,214]
Prostate cancer	571	167 [160,173]	92 [90,93]	88	29 [26,31]
Melanoma	308	95 [91,100]	91 [88,93]	31	10 [8,11]
Colorectal cancer	229	70 [66,74]	72 [68,75]	67	21 [19,24]
Lung cancer	178	55 [51,58]	15 [12,17]	140	43 [40,47]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	83	26 [23,28]	82 [77,87]	18	6 [5,7]
Kidney cancer	68	21 [18,23]	71 [64,77]	20	6 [5,8]
Bladder cancer	53	17 [15,19]	53 [45,61]	20	7 [5,8]
Pancreatic cancer	47	14 [13,16]	7 [3,11]	38	12 [10,14]
Liver cancer	31	10 [8,11]	23 [15,31]	20	6 [5,8]
Lymphoid leukaemia	31	9 [8,11]	79 [70,87]	7	2 [2,3]
Females					
All invasive cancers	1583	443 [433,453]	73 [72,74]	463	123 [118,128]
Breast cancer	446	126 [121,132]	91 [89,93]	67	18 [16,20]
Melanoma	212	62 [58,66]	96 [94,98]	12	3 [3,4]
Colorectal cancer	197	53 [50,57]	73 [70,77]	62	16 [15,18]
Lung cancer	132	36 [33,39]	22 [19,26]	93	25 [22,27]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	59	16 [15,18]	83 [77,88]	12	3 [2,4]
Uterine cancer	56	15 [14,17]	80 [74,85]	8	2 [1,3]
Thyroid cancer	43	13 [11,15]	99 [95,101]	**	**
Ovarian cancer	40	11 [10,13]	48 [40,55]	21	6 [5,7]
Pancreatic cancer	38	10 [9,12]	12 [7,18]	28	7 [6,9]
Kidney cancer	31	9 [7,10]	79 [70,86]	7	2 [1,3]
Persons^d					
All invasive cancers	3638	528 [520,536]	70 [70,71]	1121	160 [156,165]
Prostate cancer	571	n.a.	92 [90,93]	88	n.a.
Melanoma	520	77 [74,80]	93 [91,94]	43	6 [5,7]
Female breast cancer	446	n.a.	91 [89,93]	67	n.a.
Colorectal cancer	426	62 [59,64]	72 [70,75]	130	19 [17,20]
Lung cancer	310	44 [42,47]	18 [16,20]	232	33 [31,35]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	142	21 [19,22]	83 [78,86]	30	4 [4,5]
Kidney cancer	99	14 [13,16]	73 [68,78]	27	4 [3,5]
Pancreatic cancer	85	12 [11,13]	9 [6,13]	66	9 [8,11]
Bladder cancer	72	10 [9,11]	52 [46,59]	30	4 [4,5]
Thyroid cancer	57	9 [8,10]	98 [94,100]	**	**

Notes:

- Incidence and mortality data are averaged over the 5 year period from 2010-2014.
- 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 2010-2014
- 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

- All cancer data are sourced from the Queensland Cancer Registry. The access and use of these data for reporting purposes is subject to strict confidentiality and privacy constraints.
- Census and population data were obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- Population death data used in relative survival calculations were obtained from the Australian Coordinating Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
- All calculations were performed using Stata v14.2.
- Trend lines for incidence numbers have been smoothed using the 'Lowess' method.
- Remote areas are defined by the Remoteness Areas 2011 classification (combines Remote and Very Remote).
- 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.
- '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 SEIFA Index of Advantage and Disadvantage obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
- 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.

Cancer Council Queensland does not warrant that the information in this publication is correct, up to date or complete nor that it is suitable for any particular purpose. Your use of the information in this publication is at your own risk. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Cancer Council Queensland does not accept any liability for any reliance placed on information that is not correct, complete or up to date, or that is not suited to the purpose for which it was relied upon. If any warranty or guarantee cannot by law be excluded, then, to the extent permitted by law, Cancer Council Queensland's liability for such warranty or guarantee is limited, at Cancer Council Queensland's option, to supplying the information or materials again or paying the cost of having the information or materials supplied again.