Regional statistics.

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 2016 it had a population of 519,754, which was 11% of Queensland's total population.

The major population centres are Caboolture, Nambour, Noosa and Gympie. Tourism is a significant industry in the region.
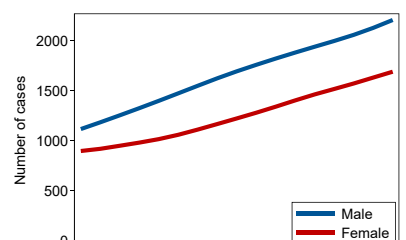
The nearest radiation treatment centre for cancer patients on the Sunshine Coast are the facilities in Nambour and Maroochydore. Additional options are the radiation facilities in Hervey Bay (opened in 2018), or those in Greater Brisbane, especially North Lakes and Chermside. The CCQ Regional Office for the Sunshine Coast is located in Maroochydore.
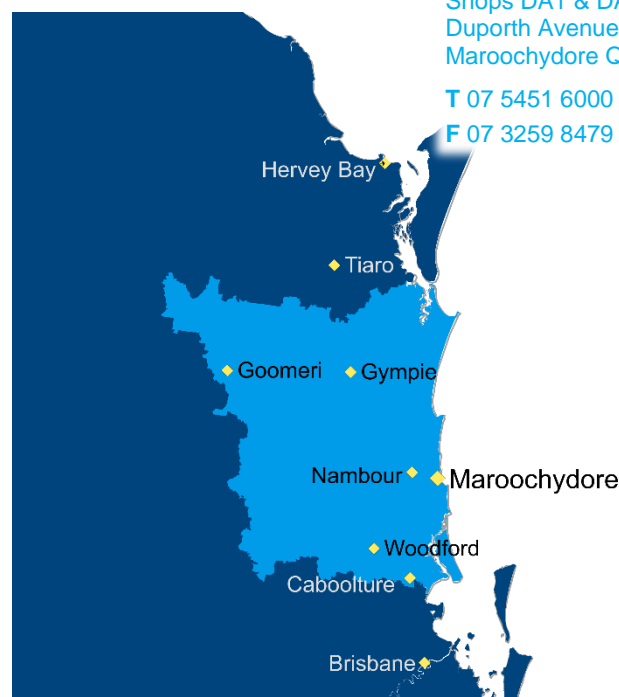
Region Characteristics (2016 data unless otherwise specified)	Sunshine Coast	Queensland
Per cent of population who ...		
… are female	51.2%	50.4%
… are aged 50 years and over	26.7%	22.9%
… are Indigenous (2015)	2.6%	4.4%
… speak another language at home	4.9%	10.0%
… live in remote areas	0.0%	2.4%
… live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	100.0%	90.0%
… live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	0.0%	1.5%
… live in disadvantaged areas	16.4%	17.6%
… live in affluent areas	3.2%	20.1%

All Cancers*	Male	Female	Persons[1]
Number of new cases per year:	2052	1576	3628
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 2.1	1 in 2.7	1 in 2.4
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	67 yrs	68 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	69%	73%	71%
Number of deaths per year:	675	467	1142
Percent deaths before age 80:	64%	62%	63%

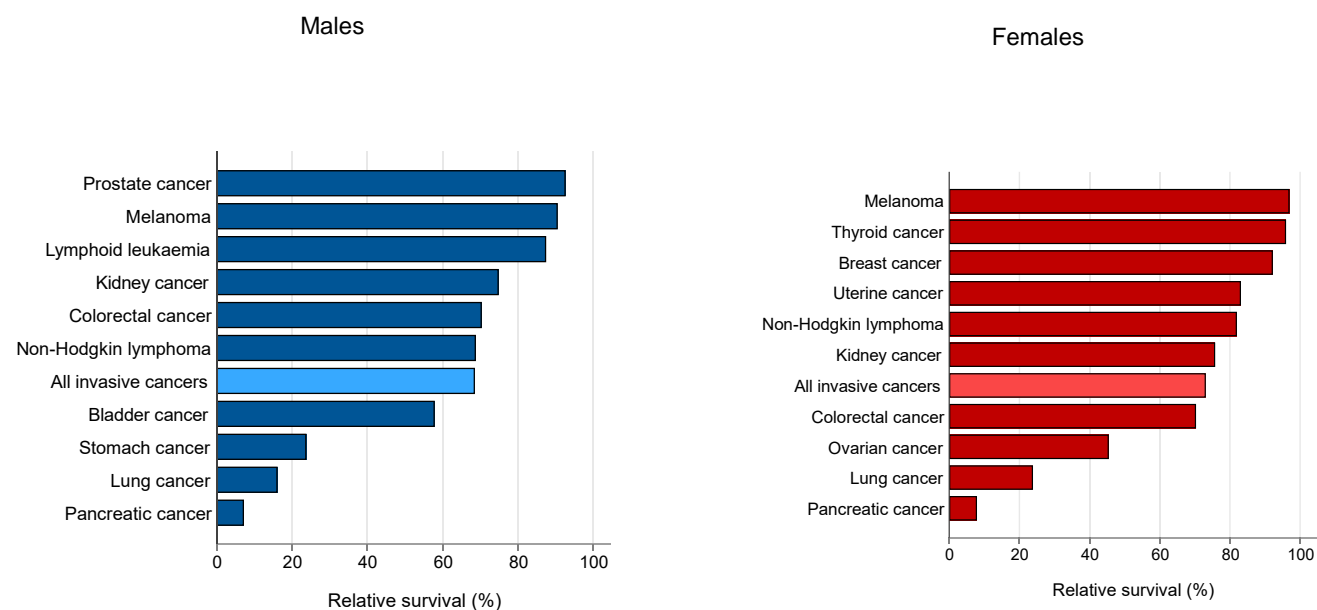**Number diagnosed by year**

*See notes on page 4 for more details
1. Persons data may not equal the sum of males and females due to rounding.
2. Cancers with a lifetime risk above 1 in 5 have the value provided to one decimal point.

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The 10 most common cancers diagnosed in Sunshine Coast by sex, 2012-2016

Males

Average number per year

Cases   Deaths

Females

Average number per year

Cases   Deaths
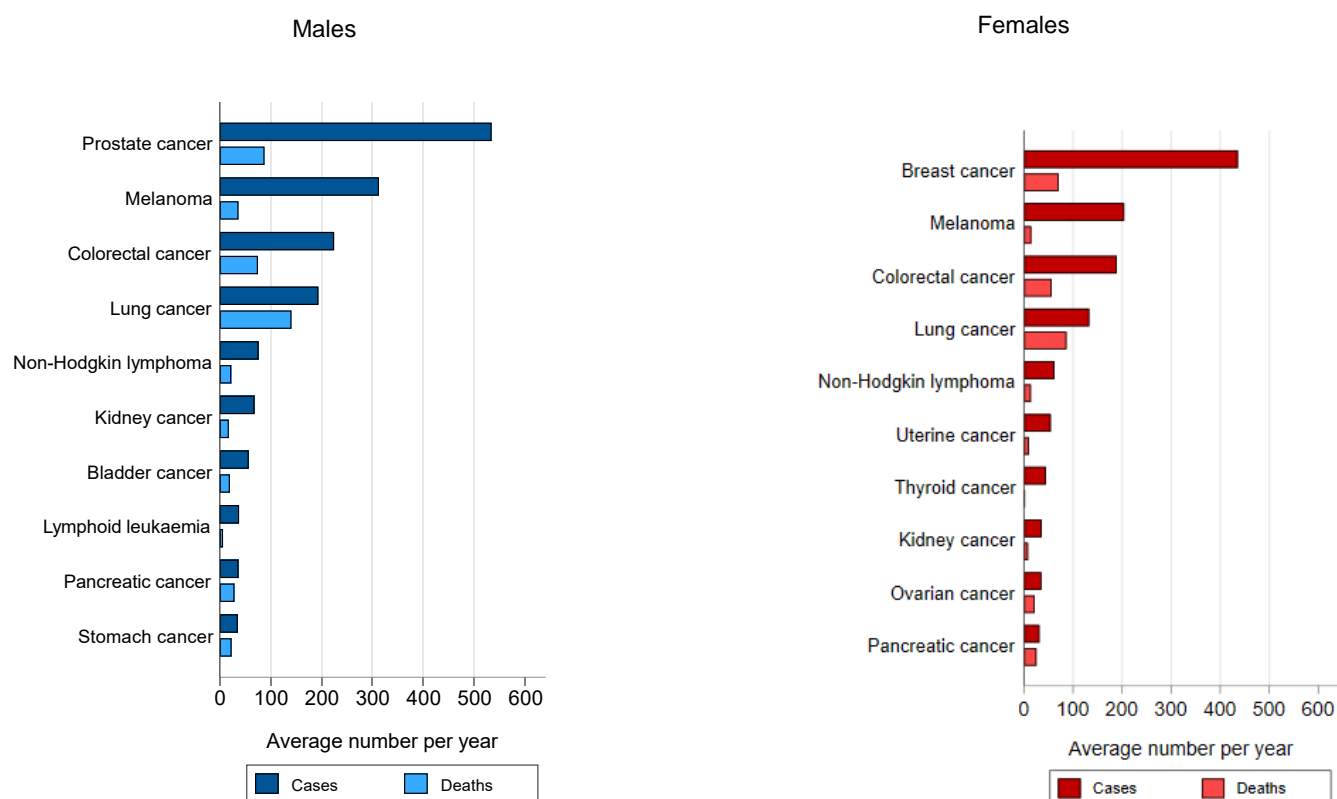
Five-year relative survival in Sunshine Coast by type of cancer and sex, 2012-2016

Males

Relative survival (%)

Females

Relative survival (%)

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 2012-2016.

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Facts about the most common cancers

Colorectal Cancer

	Male	Female	Persons[1]	Number diagnosed by year
Number of new cases per year:	225	189	414	
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 15	1 in 19	1 in 17	
Median age at diagnosis:	70 yrs	73 yrs	71 yrs	
Five-year relative survival:	70%	70%	70%	
Number of deaths per year:	75	57	132	
Percent deaths before age 80:	67%	53%	61%	
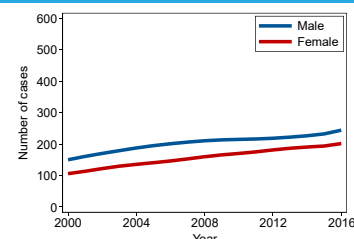
Lung Cancer

	Male	Female	Persons[1]	
Number of new cases per year:	194	133	327	
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 17	1 in 26	1 in 21	
Median age at diagnosis:	72 yrs	70 yrs	71 yrs	
Five-year relative survival:	16%	24%	19%	
Number of deaths per year:	141	87	228	
Percent deaths before age 80:	72%	71%	72%	
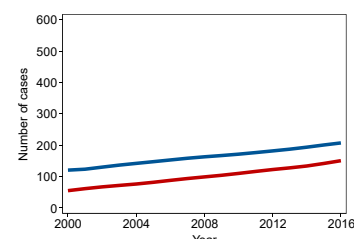
Melanoma

	Male	Female	Persons[1]	
Number of new cases per year:	313	204	517	
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:	91%	97%	93%	
Number of deaths per year:	37	15	52	
Percent deaths before age 80:	66%	61%	64%	
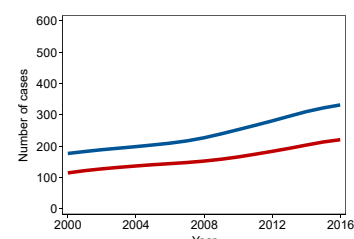
Female Breast Cancer
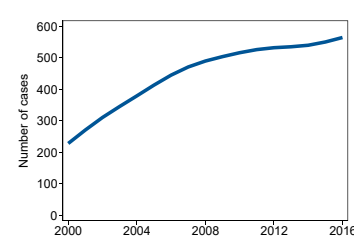
	Female
Number of new cases per year:	436
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 8
Median age at diagnosis:	64 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	92%
Number of deaths per year:	71
Percent deaths before age 80:	73%
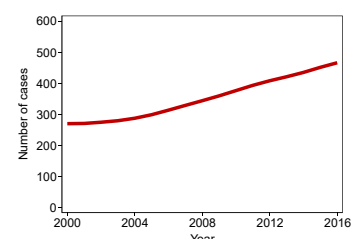
Prostate Cancer

	Male
Number of new cases per year:	535
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6
Median age at diagnosis:	68 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	93%
Number of deaths per year:	88
Percent deaths before age 80:	38%

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] Average number per year	Annual rate[b] (per 100,000)	Five-year relative survival[c] (%)	Mortality[a] Average number per year	Annual rate[b] (per 100,000)
Males					
All invasive cancers	2052	632 [620,645]	69 [67,70]	675	207 [200,214]
Prostate cancer	535	153 [147,159]	93 [91,94]	88	27 [24,29]
Melanoma	313	102 [97,108]	91 [88,93]	37	12 [10,14]
Colorectal cancer	225	70 [66,74]	70 [67,74]	75	23 [21,25]
Lung cancer	194	57 [54,61]	16 [14,19]	141	42 [39,45]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	76	24 [22,27]	69 [63,74]	22	7 [5,8]
Kidney cancer	68	22 [19,24]	75 [68,81]	18	6 [4,7]
Bladder cancer	57	17 [15,19]	58 [50,66]	20	6 [5,7]
Lymphoid leukaemia	38	12 [10,13]	87 [79,94]	6	2 [1,3]
Pancreatic cancer	37	11 [10,13]	7 [4,12]	29	9 [8,11]
Stomach cancer	35	11 [9,13]	24 [16,32]	23	7 [6,9]
Females					
All invasive cancers	1576	465 [455,476]	73 [72,74]	467	125 [120,130]
Breast cancer	436	132 [126,137]	92 [91,94]	71	20 [18,22]
Melanoma	204	66 [62,70]	97 [95,99]	15	4 [3,5]
Colorectal cancer	189	54 [50,57]	70 [67,74]	57	15 [13,17]
Lung cancer	133	36 [33,39]	24 [20,28]	87	23 [21,25]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	62	18 [16,20]	82 [76,87]	14	4 [3,5]
Uterine cancer	55	15 [13,17]	83 [77,88]	10	3 [2,4]
Thyroid cancer	45	16 [14,18]	96 [91,99]	**	**
Kidney cancer	36	10 [9,12]	76 [67,83]	8	2 [2,3]
Ovarian cancer	36	10 [9,12]	45 [37,54]	22	6 [5,7]
Pancreatic cancer	32	8 [7,10]	8 [3,16]	26	7 [6,8]
Persons[d]					
All invasive cancers	3628	54 [536,552]	71 [70,71]	1142	162 [158,167]
Prostate cancer	535	n.a.	93 [91,94]	88	n.a.
Melanoma	517	83 [80,86]	93 [91,95]	25	8 [7,9]
Female breast cancer	436	n.a.	92 [91,94]	71	n.a.
Colorectal cancer	414	61 [59,64]	70 [68,73]	132	19 [17,20]
Lung cancer	327	46 [44,48]	19 [17,22]	228	32 [30,34]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	139	21 [19,23]	74 [70,78]	37	5 [4,6]
Kidney cancer	104	16 [14,17]	75 [70,80]	26	4 [3,4]
Bladder cancer	75	10 [9,11]	56 [49,63]	28	4 [3,5]
Pancreatic cancer	68	10 [9,11]	8 [5,12]	54	8 [7,9]
Lymphoid leukaemia	61	9 [8,10]	88 [82,93]	11	2 [1,2]

Notes:
a. Incidence and mortality data are averaged over the 5 year period from 2012-2016.
b. Incidence and mortality rates have been directly age-standardised to the 2001 Australian Standard population, with 95% confidence intervals shown in brackets.
c. 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 2012-2016
d. 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).

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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 v15.1.
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.

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