

Cancer on the Sunshine Coast

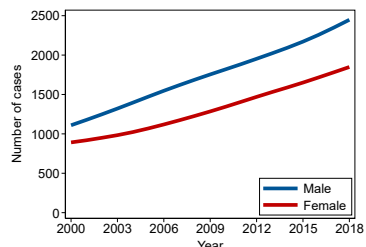
The CCQ region of the Sunshine Coast covers about 14,000 km², or less than 0.8% of total Queensland. Situated on the coast, it is also bounded by the Greater Brisbane region to the south, South West region to the west, and Wide Bay Burnett region to the north. In 2018 it had a population of 544,901, which was 10.9% 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, Maroochydore, Buderim and Birtinya. Additional options are: radiation facilities in Hervey Bay (opened in 2018), or those in Greater Brisbane, especially North Lakes and Chermside.



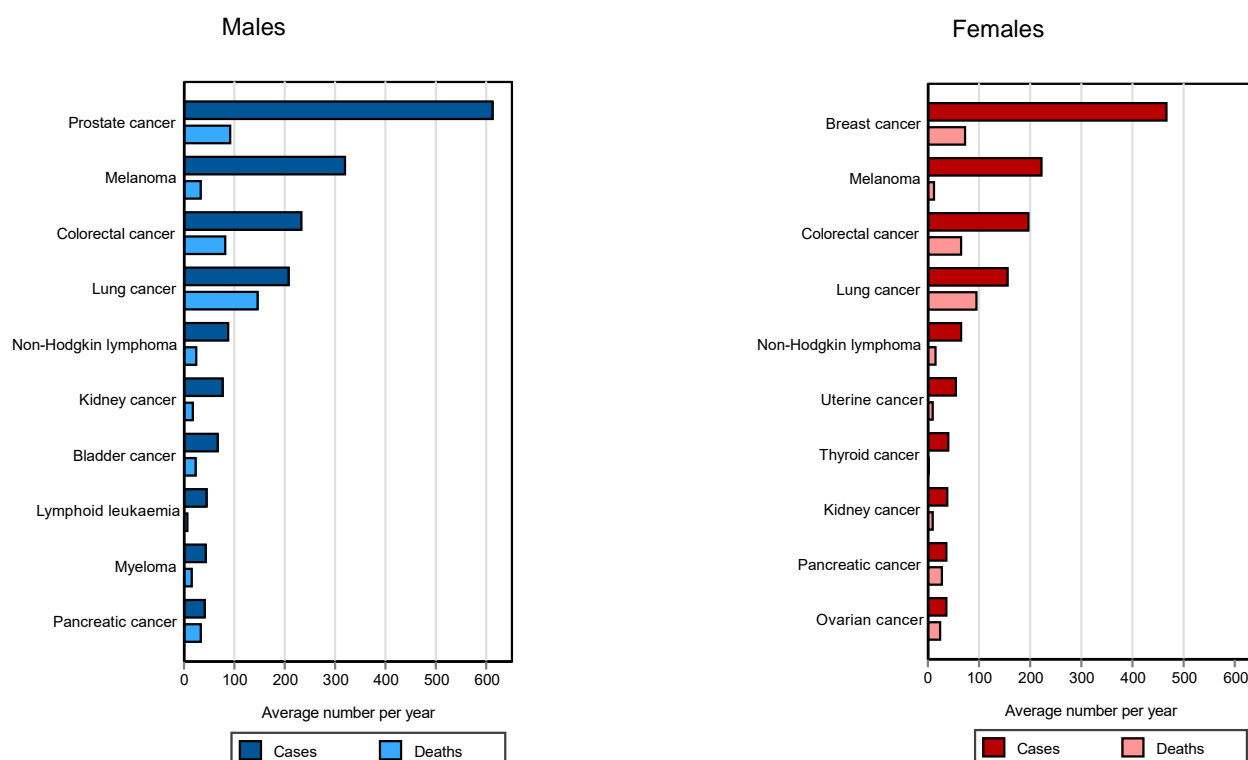
Region Characteristics (2018 data unless otherwise specified)	Sunshine Coast	Queensland
Per cent of population who ...		
... are female	51.3%	50.5%
... are aged 50 years and over	26.4%	22.7%
... are Indigenous (2016)	3.1%	4.6%
... speak another language at home	5.2%	12.1%
... live in remote areas	0.0%	2.1%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	100.0%	89.4%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	0.0%	1.8%
... live in disadvantaged areas	16.3%	17.9%
... live in affluent areas	5.8%	18.8%

All Cancers* Sunshine Coast	Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
Number of new cases per year:	2254	1714	3969	
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 2.1	1 in 2.7	1 in 2.4	
Median age at diagnosis:	70 yrs	67 yrs	69 yrs	
Five-year relative survival:	68%	73%	70%	
Number of deaths per year:	725	514	1238	
Percent deaths before age 80:	63%	62%	63%	

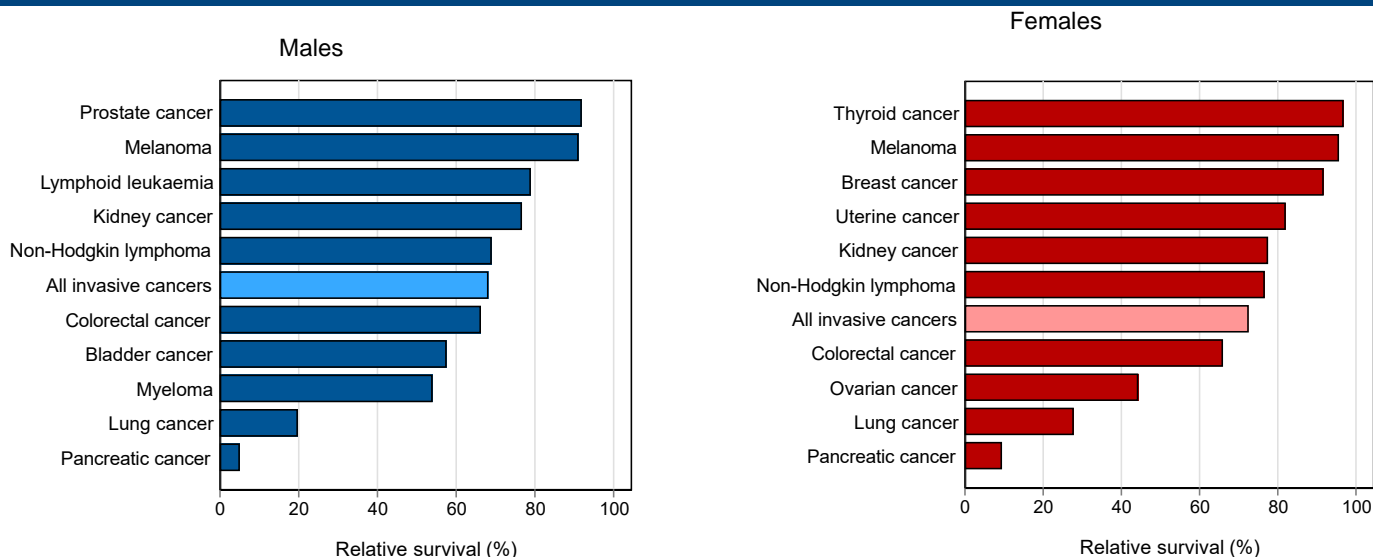
*See notes on page 4 for more details

- 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, 2014-2018



Five-year relative survival in Sunshine Coast by type of cancer and sex, 2014-2018



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 2014-2018.

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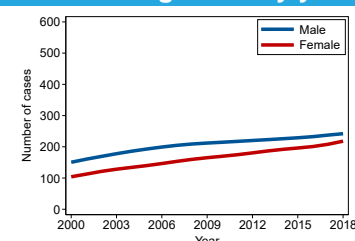
Call Cancer Council Queensland's **13 11 20** Information and Support line for cancer information or emotional and practical support. This confidential service is for all Queenslanders affected by cancer and is available Monday to Friday, 9am to 5pm.

Facts about the most common cancers in Sunshine Coast

Colorectal Cancer



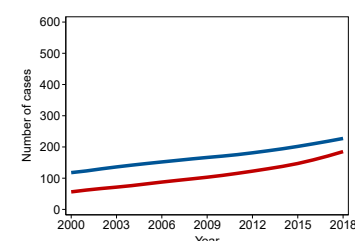
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	234	198	432
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 16	1 in 21	1 in 18
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	72 yrs	71 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	66%	66%	66%
Number of deaths per year:	83	66	149
Percent deaths before age 80:	66%	52%	60%



Lung Cancer



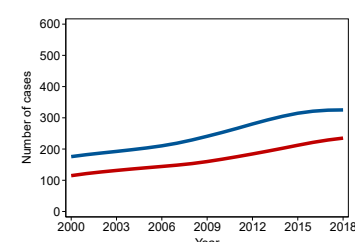
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	209	157	366
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 17	1 in 24	1 in 20
Median age at diagnosis:	72 yrs	70 yrs	71 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	20%	28%	23%
Number of deaths per year:	147	96	243
Percent deaths before age 80:	70%	73%	71%



Melanoma



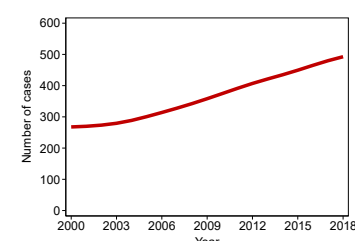
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	321	223	544
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 11	1 in 16	1 in 13
Median age at diagnosis:	68 yrs	63 yrs	66 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	91%	96%	93%
Number of deaths per year:	34	13	47
Percent deaths before age 80:	58%	66%	61%



Female Breast Cancer



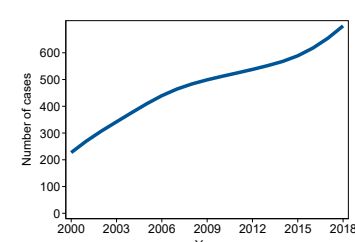
	Female
Number of new cases per year:	468
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 8
Median age at diagnosis:	64 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	92%
Number of deaths per year:	74
Percent deaths before age 80:	72%



Prostate Cancer



	Male
Number of new cases per year:	614
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 6
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs
Five-year relative survival:	92%
Number of deaths per year:	93
Percent deaths before age 80:	39%



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.

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More details on the top 10 cancers diagnosed in Sunshine Coast

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	2254	637 [625,649]	68 [67,69]	725	202 [196,209]
Prostate cancer	614	161 [156,167]	92 [90,93]	93	25 [23,28]
Melanoma	321	97 [92,102]	91 [89,93]	34	10 [8,12]
Colorectal cancer	234	68 [64,72]	66 [63,69]	83	24 [21,26]
Lung cancer	209	56 [53,60]	20 [17,23]	147	40 [37,43]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	89	26 [23,28]	69 [63,74]	25	7 [6,8]
Kidney cancer	78	22 [20,25]	77 [71,82]	19	5 [4,7]
Bladder cancer	68	19 [17,21]	58 [50,64]	24	7 [6,8]
Lymphoid leukaemia	46	13 [11,15]	79 [71,85]	8	2 [2,3]
Myeloma	44	12 [11,14]	54 [45,62]	16	4 [3,6]
Pancreatic cancer	42	12 [10,13]	5 [2,9]	34	9 [8,11]
Females					
All invasive cancers	1714	469 [459,479]	73 [71,74]	514	127 [122,132]
Breast cancer	468	130 [125,136]	92 [90,93]	74	19 [17,21]
Melanoma	223	66 [62,71]	96 [94,97]	13	3 [3,4]
Colorectal cancer	198	52 [49,55]	66 [62,69]	66	16 [14,18]
Lung cancer	157	39 [36,42]	28 [24,32]	96	23 [21,25]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	66	17 [15,19]	77 [71,82]	16	4 [3,5]
Uterine cancer	56	15 [13,16]	82 [76,87]	10	3 [2,3]
Thyroid cancer	41	14 [12,16]	97 [93,99]	**	**
Kidney cancer	39	11 [9,12]	77 [70,84]	10	2 [2,3]
Pancreatic cancer	37	9 [8,11]	9 [4,17]	28	7 [6,8]
Ovarian cancer	37	10 [8,11]	44 [36,52]	25	6 [5,7]
Persons ^d					
All invasive cancers	3969	548 [541,556]	70 [69,71]	1238	162 [157,166]
Prostate cancer	614	n.a.	92 [90,93]	93	n.a.
Melanoma	544	81 [78,84]	93 [91,94]	47	6 [6,7]
Female breast cancer	468	n.a.	92 [90,93]	74	n.a.
Colorectal cancer	432	59 [57,62]	66 [64,68]	149	20 [18,21]
Lung cancer	366	47 [45,49]	23 [21,25]	243	31 [29,33]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	155	21 [20,23]	72 [68,76]	41	5 [5,6]
Kidney cancer	117	16 [15,18]	77 [72,81]	29	4 [3,4]
Bladder cancer	88	11 [10,12]	55 [49,61]	34	4 [4,5]
Pancreatic cancer	79	10 [9,11]	7 [4,11]	63	8 [7,9]
Lymphoid leukaemia	74	10 [9,11]	81 [76,86]	14	2 [1,2]

Notes:

- Incidence and mortality data are averaged over the 5 year period from 2014-2018.
- 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 2014-2018
- 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 v16.1.
5. Trend lines for incidence numbers have been smoothed using the 'Lowess' method.
6. Remote areas are defined by the Remoteness Areas 2016 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 2016 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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