

A snap shot of cancer in the Gold Coast Region

The CCQ Region of the Gold Coast covers 6,200 km², or less than 0.4% of total Queensland. It includes the most south-eastern parts of the State. In 2007 it had a population of 600,388, which is 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.

The nearest radiation treatment centre for cancer patients in the Gold Coast Region is in Tugun (private only). For public patients the nearest radiation facilities are in Brisbane. The CCQ Regional Office for the Gold Coast is located in Southport.



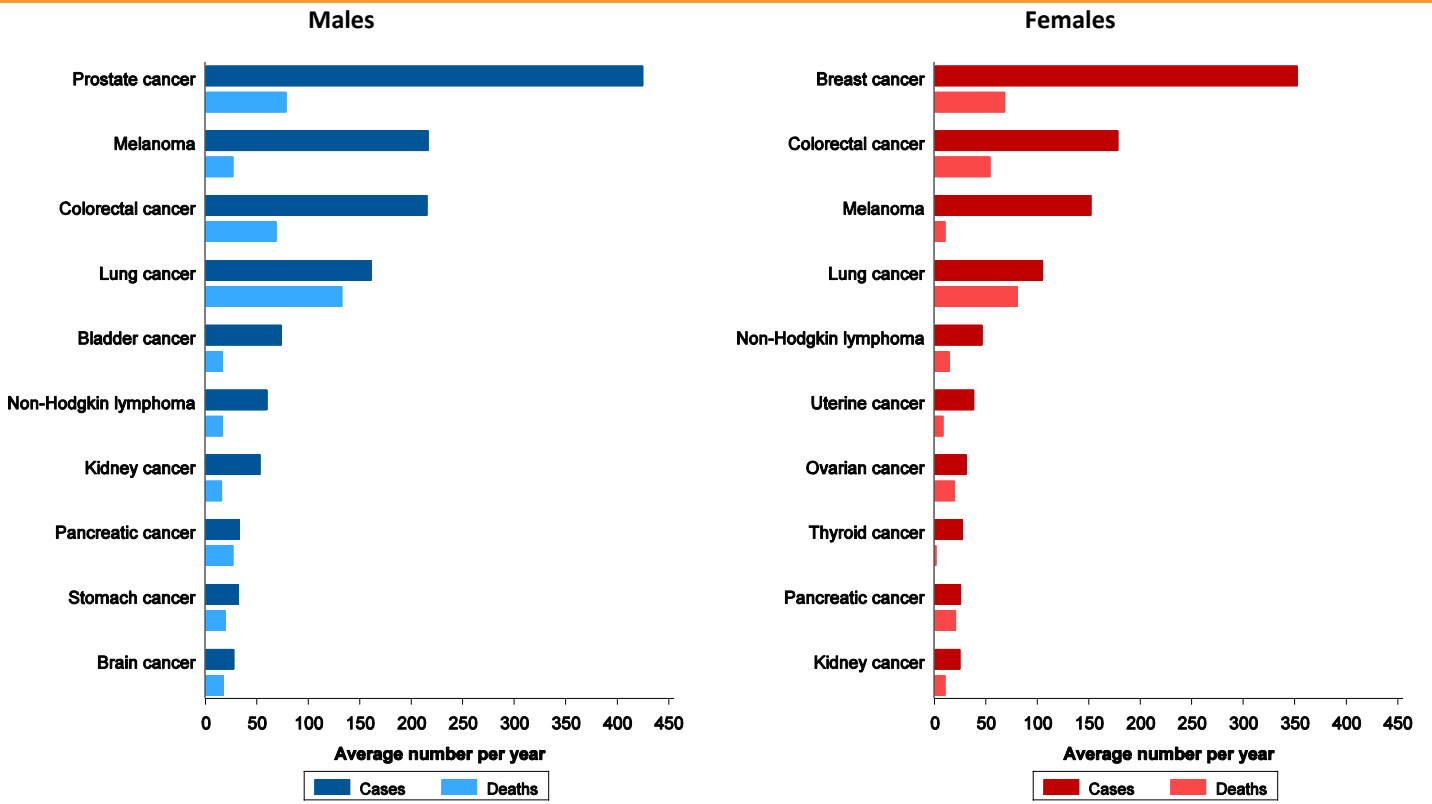
Region Characteristics (2007 data unless otherwise specified)	Gold Coast	Queensland
Per cent of population who ...		
... are female	50.3%	50.1%
... are Indigenous (2006 data)	1.3%	3.2%
... are aged 50 years and over	31.1%	29.5%
... live in remote areas	0.0%	5.1%
... live within 2 hours drive of radiation treatment	99.4%	78.0%
... live more than 6 hours drive from radiation treatment	0.6%	4.7%
... live in disadvantaged areas	3.0%	12.4%
... live in affluent areas	7.4%	16.1%
Life Expectancy at birth (2003-2007)		
Males	80.5 years	79.4 years
Females	84.9 years	84.1 years
Persons	82.7 years	81.7 years

All Cancers*	Male	Female	Persons ¹	Number diagnosed by year
Number of new cases per year:	1638	1254	2891	
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 2.2	1 in 3.1	1 in 2.6	
Median age at diagnosis:	68 yrs	64 yrs	66 yrs	
Percent surviving for 5 years:	59%	67%	63%	
Number of deaths per year:	577	420	997	
Percent deaths before age 80:	70%	67%	69%	

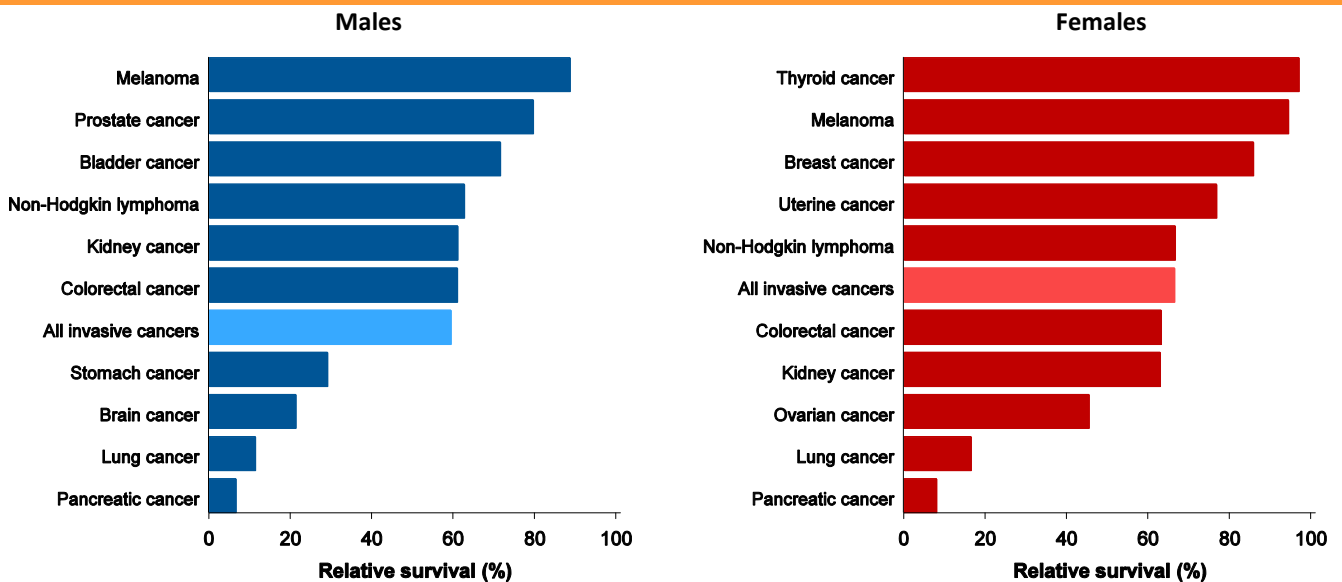
*See notes on page 4 for more details.

1. Persons data may not reflect 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 the Gold Coast Region by sex, 2003-2007



Five-year relative survival in the Gold Coast Region by type of cancer and sex, 1998-2007



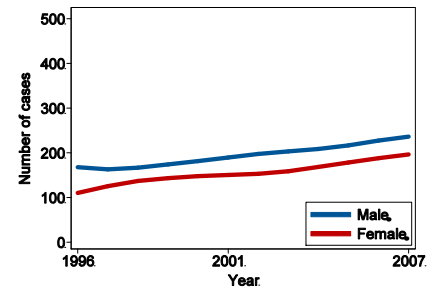
Note: Relative survival calculated using the period method, for persons aged 0-89 years at diagnosis. Data are for "at risk" cases in the period 1998-2007.

Facts about the most common cancers

Colorectal Cancer

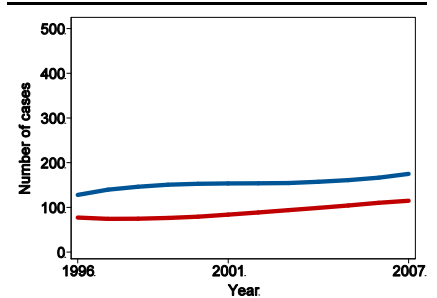
	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	215	178	392
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 13	1 in 17	1 in 15
Median age at diagnosis:	69 yrs	71 yrs	70 yrs
% surviving for 5 years:	61%	63%	62%
Number of deaths per year:	68	54	122
Percent deaths before age 80:	70%	59%	65%

Number diagnosed by year



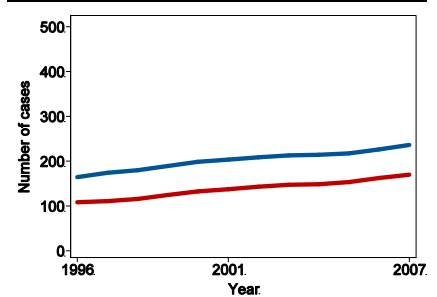
Lung Cancer

	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	161	105	265
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 17	1 in 28	1 in 21
Median age at diagnosis:	71 yrs	72 yrs	71 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	11%	16%	13%
Number of deaths per year:	132	80	212
Percent deaths before age 80:	76%	74%	75%



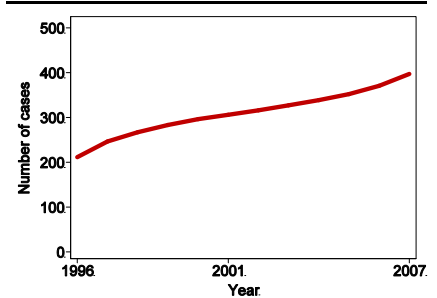
Melanoma

	Male	Female	Persons ¹
Number of new cases per year:	216	152	367
Chance of diagnosis by age 85:	1 in 14	1 in 23	1 in 17
Median age at diagnosis:	63 yrs	56 yrs	60 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	89%	95%	91%
Number of deaths per year:	26	10	36
Percent deaths before age 80:	72%	73%	72%



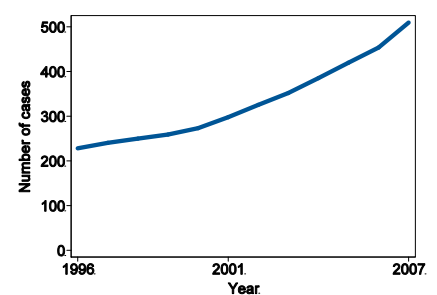
Female Breast Cancer

	Female
Number of new cases per year:	352
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 9
Median age at diagnosis:	60 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	86%
Number of deaths per year:	68
Percent deaths before age 80:	76%



Prostate Cancer

	Male
Number of new cases per year:	424
Chance of diagnosis by age 80:	1 in 7
Median age at diagnosis:	67 yrs
Percent surviving for 5 years:	80%
Number of deaths per year:	78
Percent deaths before age 80:	45%



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 reflect sum of males and females due to rounding.

More information for those who like the details

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	1638	572 [560,585]	59 [58,60]	577	208 [201,216]
Prostate cancer	424	145 [139,151]	80 [78,82]	78	30 [27,33]
Melanoma	216	76 [71,80]	89 [87,90]	26	9 [8,11]
Colorectal cancer	215	75 [70,79]	61 [58,63]	68	24 [22,27]
Lung cancer	161	57 [53,61]	11 [10,13]	132	47 [43,51]
Bladder cancer	73	26 [24,29]	71 [67,75]	16	6 [5,7]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	59	21 [18,23]	63 [58,68]	16	6 [5,7]
Kidney cancer	52	18 [16,21]	61 [56,66]	15	5 [4,7]
Stomach cancer	32	11 [10,13]	29 [23,34]	19	7 [6,8]
Pancreatic cancer	32	11 [10,13]	7 [4,10]	26	9 [8,11]
Brain cancer	27	9 [8,11]	22 [16,27]	17	6 [5,7]
Females					
All invasive cancers	1254	402 [392,412]	66 [65,67]	420	130 [124,136]
Breast cancer	352	114 [109,119]	86 [84,87]	68	21 [19,24]
Colorectal cancer	178	56 [52,60]	63 [60,66]	54	16 [15,19]
Melanoma	152	50 [47,54]	95 [93,96]	10	3 [2,4]
Lung cancer	105	33 [30,36]	16 [14,19]	80	25 [23,28]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	46	15 [13,17]	67 [62,72]	14	4 [3,5]
Uterine cancer	38	12 [10,14]	77 [72,82]	8	2 [2,3]
Ovarian cancer	30	10 [8,11]	45 [38,51]	19	6 [5,7]
Thyroid cancer	27	9 [8,11]	97 [93,99]	**	**
Pancreatic cancer	25	8 [6,9]	8 [5,12]	20	6 [5,7]
Kidney cancer	24	8 [6,9]	63 [56,70]	10	3 [2,4]
Persons^d					
All invasive cancers	2891	481 [473,489]	62 [62,63]	997	165 [161,170]
Prostate cancer	424	n.a.	80 [78,82]	78	n.a.
Colorectal cancer	392	65 [62,68]	62 [60,64]	122	20 [19,22]
Melanoma	367	62 [59,65]	91 [90,92]	36	6 [5,7]
Breast cancer (females only)	352	n.a.	86 [84,87]	68	n.a.
Lung cancer	265	44 [42,46]	13 [12,15]	212	35 [33,37]
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	105	18 [16,19]	65 [61,69]	30	5 [4,6]
Bladder cancer	97	16 [15,18]	71 [67,74]	25	4 [4,5]
Kidney cancer	77	13 [11,14]	62 [58,66]	25	4 [3,5]
Pancreatic cancer	57	9 [8,11]	7 [5,10]	46	8 [7,9]
Stomach cancer	48	8 [7,9]	28 [23,32]	31	5 [4,6]

- Notes:
- a. Incidence and mortality data are averaged over the 5 year period from 2003-2007.
 - 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 1998-2007.
 - d. Persons data may not reflect sum of males and females due to rounding.

Symbols: ** Incidence or mortality counts that averaged less than 5 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).

Notes:

1. All 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.
2. Trend lines for incidence numbers have been smoothed using the "Lowess" method.
3. Remote areas are defined by the ARIA+ classification (combines Remote and Very Remote).
4. 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.
5. "Affluent areas" are the 20% of most advantaged Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) and "Disadvantaged areas" are the 20% of most disadvantaged SLAs as defined by the SEIFA Index of Advantage and Disadvantage obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
6. Census and population data obtained from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.
7. "Percent survival" represents relative survival, which is the ratio of the time that cancer patients survive after being diagnosed with cancer to the expected survival of the general population, taking into account age, sex and year of diagnosis. This ratio is then multiplied by 100.