

Indicators of progress: The health of Queenslanders 2008

In this chapter:

- Key trends
- Data sources
- Definitions

Monitoring the health of Queenslanders is fundamental to the provision of evidence based services in Queensland to improve health status. This chapter reports on trends in 65 population health indicators between 2000 and the most recently available data.

The indicators are in the categories of:

- population
- headline indicators
- causes of death
- hospitalisations
- cancer incidence
- disease prevalence
- communicable disease notifications
- risk factor prevalence
- protective factor prevalence.

Six key trends of outstanding or emerging health issues in 2008 are further described. These include:

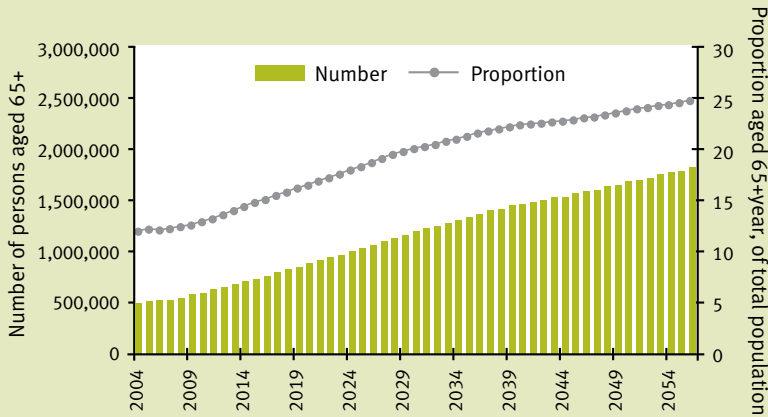
- ageing
- infant mortality
- coronary heart disease mortality
- female breast cancer incidence and mortality
- smoking and alcohol trends
- overweight and obesity prevalence.

Further information on many of these progress indicators is reported in Chapters 2, 3 and 4 of this report. In particular, many of these indicators vary markedly between sub-populations of Queenslanders, notably between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (Indigenous) people and other Queenslanders and between those in socioeconomically disadvantaged and advantaged areas.

Key trends

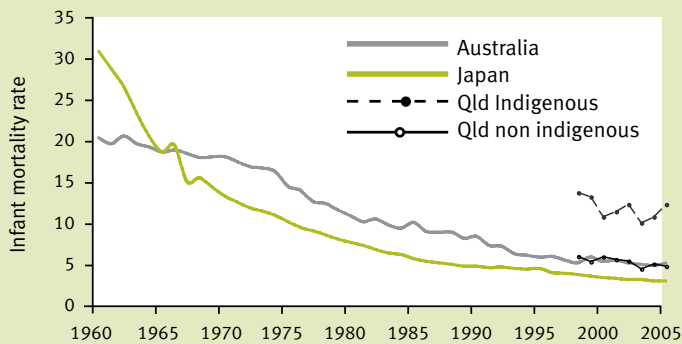
Figure 2: Selected key indicators, Queensland

a. Ageing



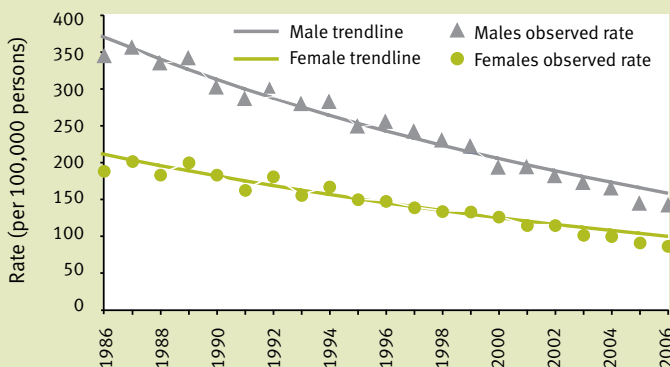
- In 2007, about one person in eight was aged 65 years and older, in 2056 this will be about one in four.
- The number of people 65 years and older is projected to increase four fold (from 0.5 million to 1.9 million) over the next 50 years.
- In 2007, 11% of all people aged 65 years and older were at least 85 years; in 2056, 26% will be in this age group.
- Over the past 10 years (1997-2006) life expectancy in Queensland has increased from 75.4 to 78.5 years for males and from 81.3 to 83.4 years for females.
- 38% of Queensland males live to 85 years and 55% of females live to this age.

b. Infant mortality



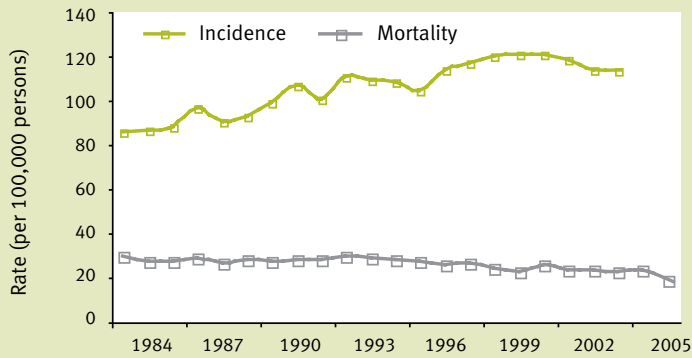
- Since 1998 the infant mortality rate in Queensland has decreased by 1.3% per year (not significant decrease).
- The Queensland Indigenous infant mortality rate in 2006 is 2.2 times the non-Indigenous rate.
- The Queensland Indigenous rate has decreased by 1.3% per year since 1998 and the non-Indigenous rate by 1.2%, although neither were significant reductions.
- The Australian and Queensland infant mortality rates are the same as in Japan 20 years ago (1987). Japan has the lowest infant mortality rate in the OECD.

c. Coronary heart disease deaths



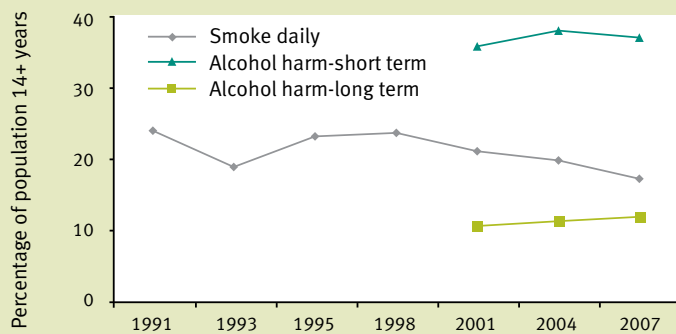
- Rates of death for coronary heart disease have been steadily declining since the 1960s, with 29% reduction between 2000 and 2006.
- Male rates of death have declined more rapidly but are still about 60% higher than female rates.
- Reduction in cardiovascular disease is the major cause of improved life expectancy in Australia and Queensland.
- The reduction in cardiovascular disease is due to reduced high blood cholesterol, high blood pressure and smoking, and improved treatments.

d. Female breast cancer



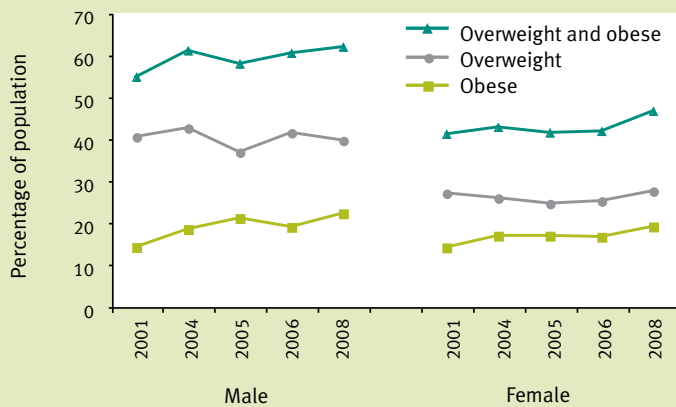
- Since 2001, breast cancer death rates have declined by 3.8% per year, a total of 23%.
- Incidence rates (new cases diagnosed) are also declining.
- Five year survival rates for breast cancer are high: more than 85% of women survive to 5 years.
- Lifetime risk of breast cancer was one in eleven in Queensland in 2005.
- There were 491 deaths from breast cancer in 2005 - 84.3% were aged 50 years and older.
- There were 2404 new cases of breast cancer diagnosed in Queensland in 2005 - 73.5% were aged 50 years and older.

e. Tobacco smoking and alcohol consumption trends



- Smoking rates are declining with a 13% decrease between 2004 and 2007 in Queensland, about 87,000 fewer smokers in 2007, taking into account population growth.
- One in 6 people aged 14 years and older smoke daily.
- One in 10 people aged 14 years and older drink alcohol at risky/high risk levels for long term harm.
- One in three people aged 14 years and older are drinking at risky/high risk levels for short term harm.
- No change in risky/high risk alcohol consumption (for short term or long term harm) between 2001 and 2007.

f. Adult overweight and obesity – self report



- 63% of adult males and 51% of females in Queensland were measured as overweight or obese in 2006.
- 21% of 5-17 year olds were measured as overweight or obese in Queensland in 2006.
- 62% of adult males and 47% of adult females in Queensland in 2008 self reported being overweight or obese.
- Prevalence of self reported obesity increased significantly by 45% between 2001 and 2008 (57% increase for males and 35% for females).
- Prevalence of overweight did not change significantly in this period.
- Rates of overweight and obesity in Queensland are similar to Australia.

Trends in 65 population health indicators between 2000 and the most recently available data are reported in Table 1. All available data including most recent data for each indicator are reported: grey cells indicate where data is not available to date. Indicators are defined in the Definitions section on page 10 or in the

relevant section of the report. Data on these indicators is generally reported for all people. This information is available for males and females on the website: http://www.health.qld.gov.au/cho_report. Confidence intervals for all measures are also available on the website.

Table 1: Population health indicators Queensland 2000-2008

Population	Units	Age group	Persons								2008
			2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
Total population (estimated resident)	'000	0-85+	3561.5	3628.9	3714.8	3809.2	3900.9	3994.9	4090.9	4181.4	
Queensland - proportion of Australia	%	0-85+	18.6	18.8	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.7	19.9	
Queensland - Brisbane	%	0-85+	45.5	45.5	45.6	45.7	45.7	45.7	44.5	44.6	
Queensland - outside Brisbane	%	0-85+	54.5	54.5	54.4	54.3	54.3	54.3	55.5	55.6	
Births	'000		49.3	49.7	49.2	50.4	50.9	55.3	56.7		
Children	'000	0-14	762.2	772.6	783.9	796.5	808.3	821.3	834.7	844.9	
Young people	'000	15-24	502.5	510.0	521.3	534.3	548.4	563.6	578.6	592.8	
Adults	'000	25-64	1887.3	1924.1	1973.4	2028.2	2079.6	2130.5	2183.2	2232.2	
Older people	'000	65+	409.6	422.2	436.2	450.2	464.6	479.5	494.4	511.5	
Infants	'000	0-1	47.9	49.4	48.6	48.6	50.2	52.7	55.2	54.8	
Young children	'000	1-4	196.8	198.3	201.1	204.0	206.0	209.1	213.3	219.0	
Children	'000	5-14	517.4	524.9	534.2	544.0	552.2	559.5	566.3	571.2	
Young people	'000	15-24	502.5	510.0	521.3	534.3	548.4	563.6	578.6	592.8	
Younger adults	'000	25-44	1074.5	1080.5	1096.7	1115.0	1131.9	1149.6	1169.2	1188.3	
Adults	'000	45-64	812.7	843.6	876.7	913.2	947.7	980.9	1014.0	1043.9	
Older people	'000	65-74	227.4	231.5	238.1	244.5	251.9	259.7	267.5	278.3	
Elderly	'000	75+	182.2	190.7	198.1	205.7	212.7	219.8	226.9	233.2	
Children	%	0-14	21.4	21.3	21.1	20.9	20.7	20.6	20.4	20.2	
Young people	%	15-24	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.2	
Adults	%	25-64	53.0	53.0	53.1	53.2	53.3	53.3	53.4	53.4	
Older people	%	65+	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	
Headline indicators	Units	Age group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Life expectancy											
males	years	at birth	76.4	76.9	77.2	77.6	77.8	78.3	78.5		
females	years	at birth	81.9	82.3	82.4	82.8	82.9	83.2	83.4		
Indigenous life expectancy											
males	years	at birth		58.9							
females	years	at birth		62.6							
Health adjusted life expectancy											
persons	years	at birth				72.8					
males	years	at birth				70.5					
females	years	at birth				75.3					
Non-Indigenous persons	years	at birth				73.1					
Indigenous persons	years	at birth				60.0					
Infant mortality rate	rate		5.9	5.8	5.7	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.9		
Non-Indigenous	rate		5.8	5.5	5.3	4.4	4.9	4.7	4.9		
Indigenous	rate		10.7	11.3	12.2	10.0	10.7	12.2	10.8		
Perinatal mortality rate	rate		11.0	11.3	10.3	9.6	10.7	10.1	10.8		
Health inequality - Avoidable deaths											
Disadvantaged/Advantaged	rate ratio	0-74	1.51	1.39	1.59	1.59	1.60	1.60	1.73		
Burden of disease per head	rate	0-85+				132.4			118.3		
Burden of disease											
due to premature mortality	%	0-85+				46.9			45.4		
due to disability	%	0-85+				53.1			54.6		
Median age at death-total	years		78	78	79	79	79	79	79		
Indigenous	years								55		
Non-Indigenous	years								79		

Persons											
Causes of death	Units	Age group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Deaths due to all causes	number	0-85+	22,315	22,749	23,876	23,389	24,433	23,508	24,120		
Premature deaths - all causes	number	0-74	9,331	9,641	9,507	9,363	9,598	9,193	9,327		
Premature deaths - % of all causes	%	0-74	41.8	42.4	39.8	40.0	39.3	39.1	38.7		
Non-avoidable deaths	number	0-74	2,551	2,647	2,809	2,828	3,092	2,862	3,295		
Non-avoidable deaths	%	0-74	27.3	27.5	29.5	30.2	32.2	31.1	35.3		
Avoidable deaths	number	0-74	6,780	6,994	6,698	6,535	6,506	6,331	6,032		
Avoidable deaths	%	0-74	72.7	72.5	70.5	69.8	67.8	68.9	64.7		
Preventable	number	0-74	4,054	4,116	4,065	3,872	3,871	3,788	3,612		
Preventable	%	0-74	43.4	42.7	42.8	41.4	40.3	41.2	38.7		
Health care amenable	number	0-74	2,726	2,878	2,633	2,663	2,635	2,544	2,420		
Health care amenable	%	0-74	29.2	29.9	27.7	28.4	27.5	27.7	25.9		
Premature death rate	rate	0-74	289	289	278	265	265	246	241		
Non-avoidable deaths	rate	0-74	79	79	82	80	85	77	85		
Avoidable deaths	rate	0-74	210	210	196	185	179	169	156		
Preventable	rate	0-74	125	123	119	110	107	101	93		
Health care amenable	rate	0-74	85	87	77	75	73	68	63		
All causes	rate	0-85+	688	668	677	638	643	597	591		
Coronary heart disease	rate	0-85+	156	149	144	132	129	115	110		
Stroke	rate	0-85+	68.4	65.5	66.1	62.4	60.7	55.3	54.5		
Heart failure	rate	0-85+	10.4	11.5	9.7	8.1	8.4	7.2	7.1		
All cancers	rate	0-85+	189	186	187	180	181	174	168		
Female breast cancer	rate	0-85+	22.5	25.6	23.3	23.4	22.2	23.1	19.7		
target age group for screening	rate	50-69	48.2	50.6	50.2	52.2	49.2	53.1	45.6		
Female cervical cancer	rate	0-85+	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.5		
target age group for screening	rate	20-69	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.7		
Male prostate cancer	rate	0-85+	16.0	15.1	14.6	15.4	14.9	14.2	14.0		
Lung cancer	rate	0-85+	37.7	36.6	39.2	34.8	36.5	35.5	34.8		
Colorectal cancer	rate	0-85+	25.3	24.9	24.1	21.8	20.0	20.0	16.8		
Melanoma	rate	0-85+	6.3	6.3	5.4	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.3		
Diabetes	rate	0-85+	17.0	15.0	15.4	15.3	16.2	16.0	16.1		
Suicide	rate	0-85+	15.1	13.8	14.5	12.3	11.7	11.6	8.0		
Suicide - young people	rate	15-24	15.5	16.3	16.1	11.9	9.7	11.8	7.9		
Asthma	rate	0-85+	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.5		
Asthma - children and younger people	rate	5-34	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2		
COPD	rate	0-85+	25.8	23.2	26.1	23.2	22.7	20.1	18.3		
COPD - older people	rate	65+	183	169	190	167	163	148	131		
Road transport deaths	rate	0-85+	8.4	9.4	8.7	8.1	8.2	7.1	7.5		
Road transport deaths - young people	rate	15-24	13.9	18.2	20.2	15.7	16.9	11.8	14.9		
Drowning - preschool children	rate	0-4	7.9	4	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.9	6.7		
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	rate	0-1	0.76	0.59	0.43	0.30	0.34	0.44	0.16		
Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	number	0-1	37	29	21	15	17	24	9		
Deaths due to risky alcohol consumption	rate	0-85+	17.8	19.8	18.3	18.5	17.8	17.3	17.5		
Deaths due to smoking	rate	0-85+	105	101	103	94.5	95.6	88.7	84.9		
Deaths due to illicit drugs	rate	0-85+	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.0		
Deaths due to physical inactivity	rate	0-85+	12.0	11.6	10.7	9.7	9.4	8.4	7.8		
Hospitalisations	Units	Age group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All causes	number	0-85+	1,177,055	1,246,893	1,261,573	1,317,365	1,366,866	1,417,073	1,480,716		
All causes	rate	0-85+	34,040	35,050	34,529	35,023	35,412	35,759	36,163		
Chronic conditions	number	0-85+	669,432	705,973	700,230	723,220	738,089	758,192	783,961		
Chronic conditions	rate	0-85+	19,479	19,900	19,189	19,220	19,090	19,080	19,090		
Potentially avoidable hospitalisations											
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions	number	0-85+	107,339	110,718	111,188	118,597	123,120	125,988	131,871		
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions	%	0-85+	9.1	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9		
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions	rate	0-85+	3,137	3,132	3,064	3,175	3,207	3,192	3,234		
Coronary heart disease	rate	0-85+	916	902	864	854	834	781	789		
Stroke	rate	0-85+	286	272	254	252	245	246	244		
Diabetes	rate	0-85+	212	243	249	267	324	344	368		
COPD	rate	0-85+	271	272	264	261	261	250	239		
COPD - older people	rate	65+	1,650	1,679	1,644	1,635	1,610	1,559	1,492		
Asthma	rate	0-85+	236	182	171	179	173	162	139		
Asthma - children	rate	0-14	574	394	402	445	452	411	349		
Falls	rate	0-85+	901	878	840	860	893	906	937		
Falls - older people	rate	65+	3,667	3,640	3,556	3,724	3,827	3,916	4,145		
Hospitalisations for risky alcohol consumption	rate	0-85+	603	616	594	602	613	629	633		
Hospitalisations for smoking	rate	0-85+	927	917	881	871	872	845	837		
Hospitalisations for physical inactivity	rate	0-85+	31.1	31.3	30.4	29.8	30.3	29.4	29.9		
Hospitalisations for illicit drugs	rate	0-85+	126	113	101	105	107	99	99		

Persons											
Cancer incidence	Units	Age group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
All cancers	number	0-85+	17,055	17,555	18,243	18,405	19,361	20,088			
All cancers	rate	0-85+	510	504	506	492	501	504			
Female breast cancer	rate	0-85+	121	121	118	113	113	117			
target age group for screening	rate	50-69	308	312	310	287	292	288			
Cervical cancer-female	rate	0-85+	9.1	8.5	7.8	8.1	7.5	8.7			
target age group for screening	rate	20-69	11.7	11.7	10.1	10.5	9.8	11.8			
Prostate cancer - male	rate	0-85+	124	124	134	151	161	149			
Lung cancer	rate	0-85+	46.5	46.8	45.8	42.8	46.0	44.9			
Colorectal cancer	rate	0-85+	69.7	69.0	65.8	62.9	65.5	65.9			
Melanoma	rate	0-85+	65.5	66.1	70.1	64.5	60.7	66.8			
Disease prevalence	Units	Age group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Diabetes and high blood sugar - self report	%	18+	7.0						7.4		
Diabetes and high blood sugar - self report	%	25+	7.2								
Diabetes blood glucose test age adjusted	%	25+	7.0								
Asthma self report - adults	%	18+	10.9						10.2		
Osteoarthritis-6 months duration or more (2004/05)	%	25+					13.1				
Rheumatoid arthritis-6 months duration or more (2004/05)	%	0-85+					2.9				
Osteoporosis-6 months duration or more (2004/05)	%	40+					6.4				
Backpain-6 months duration or more (2004/05)	%	25+					23.0				
Low backpain (in last 4 weeks)	%	25+								45.4	
Protective factor prevalence	Units	Age group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Breastfed at discharge total	%	newborn	86.3	86.1	86.7	86.6	86.8	87.0	87.3		
Indigenous infants	%	newborn	82.3	80.4	82.2	80.9	80.4	81.1	81.0		
non-Indigenous	%	newborn	86.5	86.4	86.9	86.9	87.2	87.4	87.6		
Ever breastfed	%	0-1				93.7					95.3
Exclusive breastfeeding to 6 months	%					3.1					12.9
Breastfeeding to 12 months	%					31.9					33.3
Introduced appropriate solid foods at around 6 months	%					38.2					60.9
Self rated excellent, very good or good health	%	18+			86.4		84.6	82.5	83.1	85.2	83.3
Excellent, very good or good quality of life	%	18+			91.5			90.8	90.0	88.4	88.7
Satisfied with health	%	18+			78.7					81.2	78.2
Healthy weight (18.5-<25 BMI)-self reported	%	18+		47.8	46.1		44.1		42.4		42.7
Healthy weight-measured	%	18+							42.5		
Healthy weight in children-measured	%	5-17							77.5		
Sufficient physical activity	%	18-75		49.3			40.2		47.6		53.0
Recommended physical activity -daily steps	%	Year 1							34.5		
Recommended physical activity -daily steps	%	Year 5							47.3		
Recommended physical activity - 60 minutes daily	%	Year 10							50.7		
Adequate fruit intake	%	18+		48.7	51.4		51.0	48.5	52.6	52.6	54.6
Adequate fruit intake - children	%	Year 1							74.8		
Adequate fruit intake - children	%	Year 5							64.5		
Adequate fruit intake - children	%	Year 10							29.2		
Adequate vegetable intake	%	18+			9.7		10.0	12.9	11.9	8.9	9.4
Adequate vegetable intake -children	%	Year 1							21.8		
Adequate vegetable intake -children	%	Year 5							18.4		
Adequate vegetable intake -children	%	Year 10							17.2		
Mean daily fruit intake	serve	18+			1.8		1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Mean daily vegetable intake	serve	18+			2.5		2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6
Mean daily fruit and vegetable intake	serve	18+			4.3		4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3
Sun safe behaviours-outdoors on weekdays who											
wore a hat, cap or visor	%	18+						40.4			
wore sunglasses	%	18+						60.3			
used sunscreen	%	18+						35.0			
All three	%	18+						8.4			
BreastScreen Queensland participation	%	50-69	56.4	58.4	58.9	58.6	58.2	58.7	57.9		
Pap smear screening participation	%	20-69	58.1	57.0	56.3	57.2	57.7	58.4	57.7		
Bowel screening participation (22 months of data)	%	55								35.0	
Bowel screening participation (22 months of data)	%	65								42.0	
Bowel screening participation (22 months of data)	%	pilot								56.0	

Persons											
Risk factor prevalence	Units	Age group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Low maternal age	%	<20 years	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.5		
Pre-term births (less than 37 weeks) -total	%		8.4	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.7	9.0		
Low birth weight (less than 2,500 gms) - total	%		5.4	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3		
Non-Indigenous	%		5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0		
Indigenous	%		11.1	10.3	11.7	11.0	11.0	11.2	10.1		
Less than 5 antenatal visits - total	%		10.5	6.3	1.3	7.7	7.9	7.7	7.5		
Non-Indigenous	%		9.6	7.9	1.0	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.6		
Indigenous	%		25.7	25.5	25.7	25.2	27.0	27.4	24.8		
Smoking during pregnancy - total	%								20.3		
Non-Indigenous	%								18.4		
Indigenous	%								53.2		
Smoking after 20 weeks gestation - total	%								19.0		
Non-Indigenous	%								17.2		
Indigenous	%								51.5		
Self rated fair or poor health	%	18+			14.6		15.5	17.4	16.9	14.7	16.7
Psychological distress (High or very high)	%	18+						14.7			15.2
Smoke daily	%	14+		21.1			19.8				17.2
Smoke daily - adults	%	18+					20.6				17.9
Risky/high risk alcohol consumption-long term harm	%	14+		10.5			11.2				11.8
Risky/high risk alcohol consumption-short term harm	%	14+		36.0			38.2				37.2
Illicit drugs - used in last 12 months	%	14+		16.3			15.9				13.7
Underweight-self reported (<18.5 BMI)	%	18+		3.8	3.2		3.0		4.0		2.6
Overweight-self reported (BMI 25-<30)	%	18+		34.1	34.6		34.8		31.0		33.9
Obese-self reported (BMI 30-<40)	%	18+		12.9	14.6		16.3		17.5		18.9
Severely obese-self reported (BMI 40+)	%	18+		1.4	1.4		1.8		1.6		1.9
Overweight/obese self reported (25+ BMI)	%	18+		48.4	50.6		52.2		50.1		54.7
Obese-self reported (30+BMI)	%	18+		14.3	16.0		17.7		19.1		20.8
Underweight-measured	%	18+							1.9		
Overweight and obese (25+ BMI)-measured	%	18+							56.8		
Obese (30+BMI)-measured	%	18+							20.5		
Overweight/obese (25+ BMI)-measured (age adjusted)	%	25+	58.9						62.0		
Obese (30+BMI)-measured (age adjusted)	%	25+	21.9						23.1		
Underweight-measured, children	%	5-17							1.4		
Overweight or obese-measured, children	%	5-17							21.1		
Inadequate fruit intake	%	18+		51.3	48.6		49.0	51.3	47.3	47.4	45.4
Inadequate vegetable intake	%	18+			90.3		90.0	87.0	87.9	91	90.6
Insufficient physical activity	%	18-75		34.5			39.6		36.3		47.0
Insufficient physical activity -daily steps	%	5-12							57.0		
Insufficient physical activity - 60 minutes daily	%	14-17							49.0		
Exceeds recommendation time-small screen activity	%	Year 1							17.0		
Exceeds recommendation time-small screen activity	%	Year 5							23.0		
Exceeds recommendation time-small screen activity	%	Year 10							33.0		
High blood cholesterol-self reported	%	18+							29.1		
High blood pressure- self reported	%	18+							26.3		
Communicable disease notifications	Units	Age group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Acute Rheumatic Fever	number	0-85+	39	43	31	27	25	47	38	37	
Chlamydia (Sexually Transmissible Infections)	number	0-85+	4,935	5,586	6,436	7,570	8,668	9,496	11,978	12,706	
HIV	number	0-85+	96	97	118	114	137	148	143	166	
Measles	number	0-85+	28	11	8	11	0	1	2	4	
Q Fever	number	0-85+	393	444	354	222	160	157	169	172	
Ross River Virus	number	0-85+	1,481	1,568	885	2,514	2,005	1,179	2,611	2,137	
Salmonellosis (all)	number	0-85+	1,825	2,199	2,673	2,180	2,797	2,595	2,695	2,363	
Tuberculosis	number	0-85+	102	128	121	125	112	118	131	125	
Immunisation	Units	Age group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Childhood vaccination rates (June quarter)	%	12-<15 mths	89.7	91.7	90.6	91.1	91.6	90.8	90.8	90.9	
Childhood vaccination rates (June quarter)	%	24-<27 mths	86.2	88.6	88.5	89.8	91.9	91.6	92.2	92.2	
Childhood vaccination rates (June quarter)	%	72-<75 mths	N/A	N/A	82.1	82.0	83.6	79.9	83.1	87.8	

■ Data sources

Data sources for Key indicators in Table 1 are listed below. Data sources within this document are cited.

1. Population data was derived from Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publications.
2. Headline indicator data:
 - Life expectancy was derived from ABS publications or from analysis using ABS Cause of death data
 - Health adjusted life expectancy and burden of disease data was generated by Queensland Health²⁸ using ABS Cause of death and other relevant data sources
 - Death related indicators derived from ABS cause of death.⁷⁷
3. Cause of death: derived from ABS Cause of death.
4. Hospitalisations: derived from Queensland Hospital Admitted Patient Data Collection.
5. Cancer incidence: derived from Queensland Cancer Registry.
6. Disease prevalence data:
 - Diabetes and asthma derived from Chronic Disease Survey 2006, conducted by Queensland Health
 - Musculoskeletal data derived from National Health Survey, and Queensland Health Omnibus survey.
7. Protective factor prevalence: derived from Queensland Health Omnibus surveys, Perinatal Data Collection, Cancer screening: BreastScreen Queensland, Pap Smear Register and bowel screening database.
8. Risk factor prevalence: derived from Queensland Health Omnibus surveys, Healthy Kids Queensland Survey, National Drug Strategy Household Survey.
9. Communicable disease notifications derived from Queensland Health Notifiable Conditions System and vaccination data from Australian Childhood Immunisation Register (ACIR).

■ Definitions

Avoidable deaths: avoidable mortality comprises those causes of death that are potentially avoidable at the present time, given available knowledge about social and economic policy impacts and health behaviours.⁷⁸

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSC): a range of conditions for which hospitalisation should be avoided because the disease or condition has been prevented or could be prevented from occurring through timely access to effective primary care.⁷⁹

Deaths: based on the year in which the death was registered. A death refers to any death which occurs in, or en route to Australia and is registered with a state or territory Registry of Births, Deaths or Marriages.⁸⁰ Rates are per 100,000 estimated resident population.

Hospitalisations: the total number of separations in all hospitals (public and private) providing acute care services. A separation is an episode of care which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death) or a portion of a hospital stay ending in a change of status (for example from acute care to rehabilitation).⁸¹ Rates are per 100,000 estimated resident population.

Infant mortality rate: the number of deaths of children under one year of age in one calendar year per 1,000 live births in the same calendar year.⁸⁰

Life expectancy: refers to the average number of additional years a person of a given age and sex might expect to live if the age specific death rates of the given period continue throughout his / her life time. Life expectancies are calculated from life tables which are statistical models of levels of mortality in a population of different ages.⁸⁰

Neonatal deaths: deaths of any child weighing at least 400 grams at delivery (or, when birth weight is unavailable, of at least 20 weeks gestation) who was born alive and who died within 28 days of birth.⁷⁷

Perinatal mortality rate: the annual number of foetal and neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births and foetal deaths combined (where birth weight was at least 400 grams).⁷⁷

Potentially avoidable hospitalisations: a range of conditions for which hospitalisation could potentially be avoided because the disease or condition is preventable by interventions either in primary prevention, ambulatory care or injury prevention.⁸²

Psychological distress: derived from the Kessler 10 Scale (K10). This is a scale of non-specific psychological distress based on 10 questions about negative emotional states in the four weeks prior to interview.⁸³

Standardised rates: these enable the comparison of rates between populations with differing age structures by relating them to a standard population. These rates are the overall rates that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the rates of the population being studied. The standard population used is the estimated resident population for Australia (persons) at 30 June 2001. All rates for deaths, hospitalisations, cancer incidence and burden of disease are age standardised. Disease prevalence and risk and protective factor prevalence are not age standardised.