

Preventive Health Issues for Populations in Queensland

Health Determinants Queensland 2004



Queensland Government
Queensland Health

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The key sociodemographic predictors of health status of a population are the age structure, sex distribution, proportion of Indigenous people and socioeconomic profile, and to a lesser extent urban, rural or remote location. Cultural diversity also needs to be considered.

Children in Queensland (0-14 years)

The health service districts in Queensland which currently have the greatest proportion of children compared to the State average, include Cape York, Gladstone, Logan-Beaudesert, Moranbah, Mt Isa and Torres Strait. The projected growth districts for children include Cairns, Logan-Beaudesert and Sunshine Coast.

Health issues for greater focus include the management of asthma, overweight and obesity, nutrition, physical inactivity, mental health, immunisation, oral health, and road transport and other unintentional injury.

Young people in Queensland (15-24 years)

The health service districts in Queensland which currently have the greatest proportion of young people compared to the State average, include Mt Isa, Prince Charles Hospital District, Toowoomba and Townsville. The projected growth districts for young people include Gladstone, and the Sunshine Coast.

Health issues for greater focus include mental health, harmful alcohol consumption, nutrition, physical inactivity, smoking, overweight and obesity, illicit drugs, suicide prevention, and road transport and other unintentional injury.

Older people in Queensland (65+ years)

The health service districts in Queensland which currently have the greatest proportion of older people compared to the State average, include Bowen, Bundaberg, Fraser Coast, Gold Coast, Innisfail, North Burnett and the Sunshine Coast. The projected growth districts for older people include Gladstone and Redcliffe-Caboolture.

Health issues for greater focus include overweight and obesity, nutrition, physical inactivity, falls and other unintentional injury, management of diabetes and asthma, mental health, and breast and cervical cancer screening.

Indigenous people in Queensland

Health service districts such as Cairns, Cape York Charleville, Innisfail, Mt Isa, Tablelands and Torres Strait currently have the greatest proportion of indigenous people, compared to the State average.

Health issues for greater focus include overweight and obesity, nutrition, physical inactivity, injury, harmful alcohol consumption, smoking, mental health, management of diabetes, and breast and cervical cancer screening.

Socio-economic advantage in Queensland

The Prince Charles and QEII Hospital districts currently have the areas of most socio-economic advantage.

Health service districts such as Cape York, Bundaberg, Gympie, Fraser Coast, North and South Burnett, and Innisfail have lower socio-economic advantage.

Health issues for greater focus for areas of lower socio-economic advantage include overweight and obesity, nutrition, physical inactivity, harmful alcohol consumption, smoking, mental health, management of diabetes and asthma, oral health, and breast and cervical cancer screening.

Males in Queensland

The health service districts in Queensland which currently have the greatest proportion of males compared to the State average, include Bowen, Cape York, Central West, Moranbah, Northern Downs and Roma.

Health issues for greater focus include smoking, harmful alcohol consumption, illicit drugs, sun protection, mental health, management of diabetes and asthma.

Females in Queensland

The health service districts in Queensland which currently have the greatest proportion of females compared to the State average, include The Prince Charles Hospital and District, Redcliffe-Caboolture, The Queen Elizabeth II Hospital and District and Toowoomba.

Health issues for greater focus include overweight and obesity, nutrition, physical inactivity, smoking, mental health, management of diabetes and asthma, and breast and cervical cancer screening.