

**Smoking, nutrition, alcohol, physical
activity and overweight (SNAPO) indicators
for
Health Service Districts (2008 Districts) in
2006**

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1. Summary

Prevalence of smoking, nutrition, alcohol, physical activity and overweight indicators are described for each Health Service District of Queensland Health. These have not previously been determined. The rates were derived from self-report surveys, using modelling techniques to determine District estimates. The results provide a basis for determining which Districts require particular attention with respect to interventions for these chronic disease risk factors.

Smoking:

- About one fifth of adult Queenslanders smoke daily (20.6 %).
- Prevalence of smoking in Districts varied from 9% below to 23% above the state average
- Prevalence was higher than state average (>10% higher) in Mt Isa, Torres Strait and Cape York Districts.
- Higher prevalence among males than females in every District.

Fruit and vegetables:

- About half of adult Queenslanders eat at least two serves of fruit per day, as recommended (52.5%)
- Prevalence of sufficient fruit consumption in Districts varied from 12% below to 2% above the state average.
- Prevalence of sufficient fruit consumption was lower than average (>10% lower) in Mt Isa, Torres Strait and Cape York and Districts.
- One in eight adult Queenslanders (11.9%) eat at least the recommended five serves of vegetables per day, with prevalence varying between 12% below to 53% above state average. Due to methodological inconsistencies, caution should be used in interpretation of District prevalence of vegetables consumption
- Across the state females were more likely than males to eat the recommended serves of fruit and vegetables.

Alcohol:

- One eighth of adult Queenslanders drink risky or high risk levels of alcohol for long term harm (11.1%).
- Prevalence of risky alcohol consumption in Districts varied from 4% below to 52% above the state average
- Risky alcohol consumption considerably higher than average (30% or higher) in South West, Mt Isa, Central West, Torres Strait and Cape York Districts.
- Prevalence was higher in males than females across the state

Physical activity:

- Almost half of adult Queenslanders do sufficient levels of physical activity for health benefit (47.5%), similarly for males and females across the state.
- Prevalence of sufficient physical activity in Districts varied from 18% below to 6% above the state average
- Prevalence of sufficient physical was lower than average (>10% lower) in South West, and Central West Districts.

Overweight and obesity:

- Half of adult Queenslanders self report being overweight or obese (49.9%)
- Prevalence of overweight and obesity in Districts varied from 5% below to 20% above the state average
- Prevalence was higher (>10% higher) than average in, South West, Central West and Mt Isa Districts.
- Prevalence higher in males than females across the state.

2. Introduction

This document provides a brief overview of the methods and results of recent work to determine the prevalence of SNAPO indicators for Health Service Districts in 2006, and the relativity of those prevalence's to the Queensland level. The prevalence data was determined using modelling techniques, sometimes referred to as small area estimation or 'synthetic estimation'. SNAPO stands for:

1. "S" Smoking
2. "N" Nutrition
3. "A" Alcohol
4. "P" Physical activity
5. "O" Overweight and obesity

Estimation of SNAPO indicators using modelling techniques is necessary because the surveys from which prevalence estimates for these indicators can be derived are generally not, for reasons of efficiency, designed to provide information at the level of Health Service Districts. Districts rates for these major chronic disease risk factors have not previously been determined.

All population data derived from surveys is an estimation of the population level based upon the responses from a sample of the population. Small area estimation or 'synthetic estimation' is the application of these standard methods for small areas where the sample population numbers are small. Small area estimation is a technique for extracting information about relative levels of an indicator between subpopulations at the smallest unit of disaggregation possible within a survey and imposing these relativities of the indicator level on defined subgroups within a broader population of interest. The word 'synthetic' implies that the estimate has been manufactured and is therefore not real. This is correct to some degree, although the relativities of the indicator level upon which a synthetic estimate is based reflect observed variation in the data.

3. Methods

Indicator definitions

SNAPO indicators in this analysis had the following definitions:

1. "S" Smoking
 - Proportion of people who report being a daily smoker
2. "N" Nutrition
 - Proportion of people who report eating two or more serves of fruit a day
 - Proportion of people who report eating five or more serves of vegetables a day
3. "A" Alcohol
 - Proportion of people who report drinking risky levels of alcohol; and
 - Proportion of people who report drinking high risk levels of alcohol for long term harm
4. "P" Physical activity
 - Proportion of people who report doing sufficient levels of physical activity
5. "O" Overweight and obesity
 - Proportion of people who report being overweight (BMI 25 to <30); and
 - Proportion of people who report being obese (BMI 30+)

SNAPO indicators for the Health Service Districts were derived using the following eight steps.

Step 1

State level estimates of prevalence by age and sex for each indicator were derived from the most recent available surveys (Table 1).

Table 1: Surveys used for SNAP-O indicators

| | Smoke | Fruit | Vegetable | Alcohol | Physical activity | Overweight & obesity |
|--|-------|-------|-----------|---------|-------------------|----------------------|
| National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2004 | Yes | | | Yes | | |
| Qld Omnibus Survey 2004 | | | | | Yes | Yes |
| Qld Omnibus Survey 2005 | | Yes | Yes | | | |
| Qld Omnibus Survey 2006 | | Yes | Yes | | Yes | |
| National Health Survey 2001 | | | | | | Yes |
| Qld Social Capital Survey 2002 | Yes | Yes | Yes | | Yes | |

Step 2

Surveys were pooled and stratified by age, SEIFA¹ quintile (Index of relative disadvantage) and three ARIA+² remoteness categories (“major cities”, “inner and outer regional” and “remote and very remote”). Directly standardised prevalence proportions were then calculated for each cell in the 15-cell SEIFA/ARIA+ matrix using Queensland prevalence as the standard. Figure 1 expresses these standardised prevalence proportions as a ratio of the crude rate for the state for each indicator.

Step 3

Surveys that could provide estimates for the Indigenous Australian population (National Health Survey 2001 and National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2004) were stratified by age, sex and three ARIA+ remoteness categories (“major cities”, “inner and outer regional” and “remote and very remote”). Indirectly standardised prevalence ratios were then calculated for each ARIA+ category using the non-Indigenous population as the standard.

Step 4

Estimated resident population numbers by Statistical Local Area (SLA), age and sex for 2006 were obtained from the ABS. The proportion of the population that is Indigenous was determined from 2001 census counts as the 2006 data was unavailable at the time of the analysis. Each SLA was classified into a Health Service District, SEIFA quintile and remoteness category, noting that 2001 SEIFA quintiles were mapped across to 2006 SLAs because at the time of the analysis, 2006 SEIFA had not been released. Health Service Districts boundaries were provided by Health Statistics Centre, October 2008.

Step 5

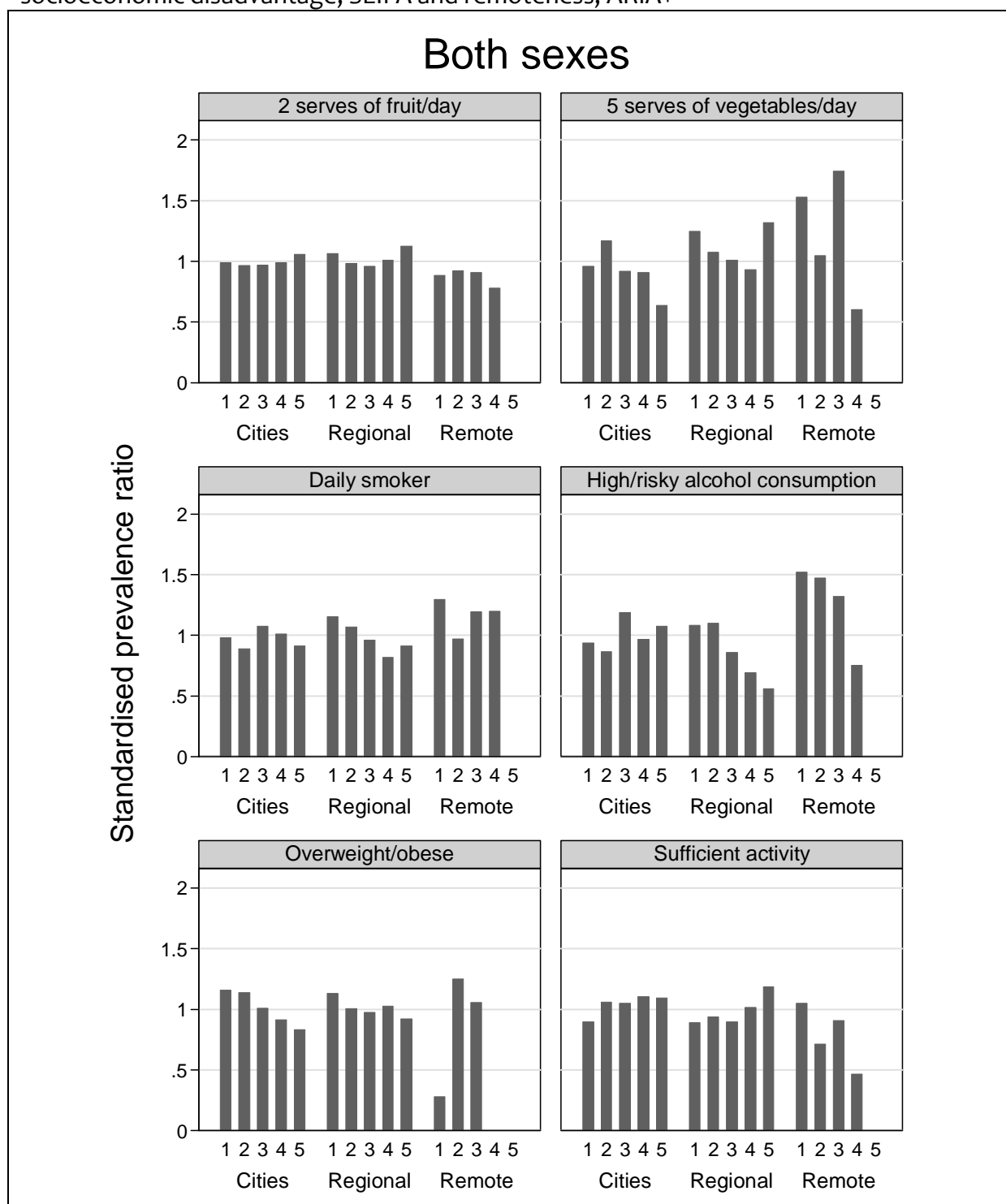
State level prevalence proportions by age and sex from step 1 were combined with the relevant standardised prevalence ratio from step 2 and applied to the non-Indigenous proportion of the population in each SLA.

Assumptions:

- differences seen between remoteness & SEIFA are due to real differences and not confounding, or that

- the relationship between the confounding factors and SEIFA or ARIA+ are constant across SLAs.

Figure 1: Standardised prevalence ratios for both sexes by SNAP indicator, quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage, SEIFA and remoteness, ARIA+



Note:

1. SEIFA quintile 1 - area of most disadvantage, quintile 5 - area of least disadvantage
2. Standardised prevalence ratios for Remote, SEIFA quintiles 4 and 5 (less disadvantage) are not available, due to data limitations or no areas in Queensland meet this definition.

Step 6

Non-Indigenous prevalence proportions from step 5 were combined with the relevant standardised prevalence ratios from step 3 and applied to the Indigenous proportion of the population in each SLA.

Step 7

The total absolute numbers (Indigenous and non-Indigenous combined) for each SLA were scaled to be consistent with the implied absolute numbers for the state by age and sex.

Step 8

Absolute numbers from step 7 were collapsed so as to provide estimates for each indicator by Health Services District, age and sex.

4. Results

Results are presented as standardised prevalence ratios by indicator and Health Service District (Figure 2) and numbers ('000), crude proportions and standardised proportions by indicator, sex and Health Service District (Table 2). Where the prevalence of a risk factor in Districts is between 10% and 29.9% above or below state average, this difference is noted as either 'higher' or 'lower'; where the prevalence is 30% or more above or below state average, this difference is noted as 'considerably' higher or lower.

“S” Smoking

In 2004, about one fifth (20.6 %) of Queenslanders aged 18 years and older report that they smoke daily³. When age-standardised to the Queensland population 2006, the prevalence of daily smoking was lowest in Brisbane North Health Service District, where it was 9% below the state average, and highest in Cape York, where it was 23% above the state average. Daily smoking prevalence was higher than Queensland prevalence in Cape York (23% higher), Torres Strait (21%) and Mt Isa (11%) Health Service Districts. Smoking prevalence was higher among males than females in every Health Service District.

“N” Nutrition

In 2005, 52.5 % of adult Queenslanders report consuming the recommended two or more serves of fruit per day, while only 11.9 % report consuming five or more serves of vegetables per day.³ When age-standardised to the Queensland population 2006, the prevalence of recommended fruit consumption was lowest in Cape York Health Service District, where it was 12% below the state average, and highest in Sunshine Coast, where it was 2% above the state average. The prevalence of recommended fruit consumption was lower than Queensland prevalence in Cape York and Torres Strait Districts (both 12% lower than state average). The prevalence of recommended vegetable consumption was very widely distributed (range: 12% below to 53% above). However due to methodological inconsistencies, caution should be used in interpretation of these differences. In all Districts, females were more likely than males to report consuming the recommended number of serves of fruit and vegetables.

“A” Alcohol

In 2004, one eighth (11.1 %) of Queenslanders aged 18 years and older report drinking high or risky levels of alcohol for long term harm.³ When age-standardised to the Queensland population 2006,

the prevalence of high or risky alcohol consumption was lowest in Mackay Health Service District, where it was 4% below the state average, and highest in Cape York, where it was 52% above the state average. High or risky alcohol consumption was considerably higher than average in Cape York (52% higher), Torres Strait (48%), Central West (38%), Mt Isa (34%) and South West (30%) Health Service Districts. High or risky alcohol consumption was higher among males than females in every Health Service District.

“P” Physical activity

In 2005, almost half (47.5 %) of all Queenslanders aged 18 to 75 years report undertaking sufficient levels of physical activity.³ When age-standardised to the Queensland population 2006, the prevalence of sufficient levels of physical activity was lowest in South West Health Service District, where it was 18% below the state average, and highest in Brisbane North, where it was 6% above the state average. Prevalence of sufficient physical activity was lower than average in South West (18% lower), Central West (16%) and Mt Isa (10%) Health Service Districts.

“O” Overweight and obesity

In 2005, half (50.1 %) of all Queenslanders aged 18 years and older report were overweight or obese.³ When age-standardised to the Queensland population 2006, the prevalence of overweight or obesity was lowest in Brisbane North Health Service District, where it was 5% below the state average, and highest in Mt Isa, where it was 20% above the state average. Overweight or obesity prevalence was higher than average in Mt Isa (20% above), Central West (17%) and South West (15%) Health Service Districts. Self-reported overweight or obesity was higher in males than females in every Health Service District.

5. Conclusions

This document has provided an overview of the methods and results of estimation of the prevalence of SNAPO indicators for Health Service Districts in 2006, using modelling techniques to generate these small area estimates. With the exception of vegetable consumption, the modelled differences between Health Services Districts in the prevalence of these indicators are consistent with the literature on both sociodemographic distribution of risk factors and known variation in risk factors in sociodemographic groups in Queensland.

The results provide a basis for determining which Districts require particular attention with respect to interventions for these chronic disease risk factors.

References

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *Socioeconomic Indexes for Areas*. Canberra: Australian Bureau of Statistics; 2001. Cat. no. 2039.0.
2. Department of Health and Aged Care and the National Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographical Information Systems (GISCA) University of Adelaide. *Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA) 1999*. Occasional Papers Series no. 6.
3. Queensland Health. *The Health of Queenslanders 2006. Report of the Chief Health Officer Queensland*. Brisbane: Queensland Health; 2006.

Figure 2: Standardised prevalence ratios for both sexes by SNAP indicator and HSD

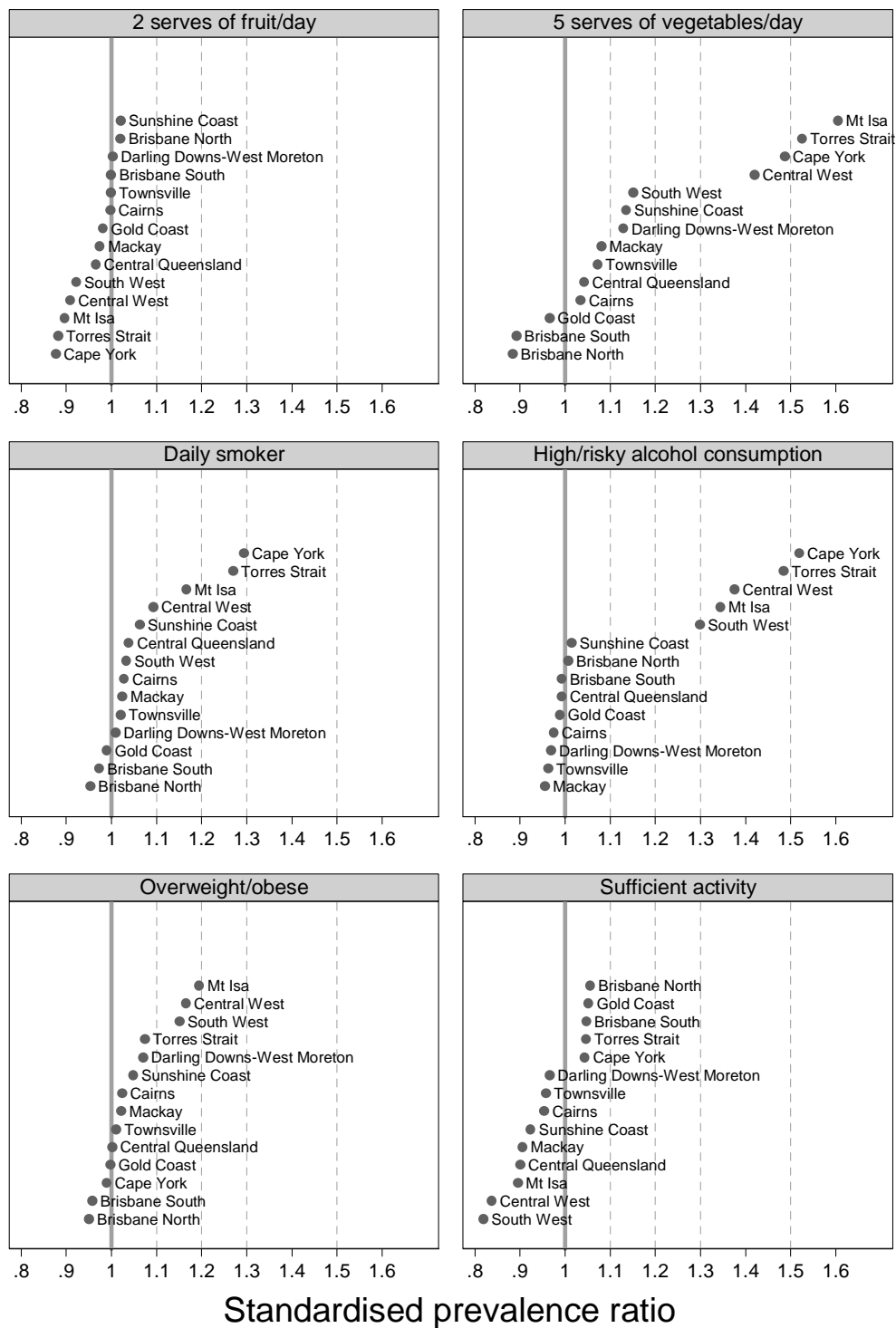


Table 2: Prevalence (number ('000), crude proportion and standardised proportion) by SNAP-O indicator, sex and HSD

| | 2 serves fruit/day | | | 5 serves vegetables/day | | | High/risky alc consumption | | | Overweight/obese | | | Daily smoker | | | Sufficient activity | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------|------|-------------------------|-------|------|----------------------------|-------|------|------------------|-------|------|--------------|-------|------|---------------------|-------|------|
| | 000 | Crude | Std | 000 | Crude | Std | 000 | Crude | Std | 000 | Crude | Std | 000 | Crude | Std | 000 | Crude | Std |
| Males | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brisbane North | 131.3 | 45.8 | 46.1 | 21.2 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 35.9 | 12.5 | 12.3 | 157.1 | 54.8 | 55.5 | 63.1 | 22.0 | 21.6 | 143.9 | 50.2 | 49.6 |
| Brisbane South | 151.1 | 44.7 | 45.2 | 25.0 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 41.8 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 187.9 | 55.6 | 56.0 | 76.3 | 22.6 | 22.1 | 168.4 | 49.9 | 49.2 |
| Cairns | 37.1 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.8 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 49.7 | 60.8 | 59.7 | 19.1 | 23.4 | 23.5 | 36.4 | 44.5 | 44.8 |
| Cape York | 1.8 | 39.2 | 40.2 | 0.5 | 12.1 | 13.0 | 0.9 | 20.1 | 19.1 | 2.5 | 54.7 | 53.5 | 1.4 | 30.7 | 29.0 | 2.3 | 50.2 | 49.1 |
| Central Queensland | 32.8 | 43.9 | 44.0 | 6.7 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 12.1 | 12.0 | 43.7 | 58.5 | 58.1 | 17.7 | 23.7 | 23.5 | 31.7 | 42.5 | 42.3 |
| Central West | 1.9 | 41.8 | 41.3 | 0.6 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 0.8 | 17.3 | 17.6 | 3.1 | 66.7 | 65.9 | 1.1 | 24.1 | 24.6 | 1.8 | 38.8 | 39.2 |
| Darling Downs-West Moreton | 72.6 | 45.8 | 45.5 | 15.7 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 18.8 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 99.3 | 62.7 | 62.3 | 35.8 | 22.6 | 22.9 | 71.1 | 44.9 | 45.3 |
| Gold Coast | 76.9 | 44.6 | 44.4 | 14.4 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 20.6 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 100.1 | 58.0 | 58.2 | 38.2 | 22.1 | 22.4 | 84.7 | 49.0 | 49.4 |
| Mackay | 26.6 | 44.2 | 44.5 | 5.6 | 9.2 | 9.5 | 7.1 | 11.8 | 11.5 | 35.9 | 59.5 | 59.0 | 14.3 | 23.7 | 23.2 | 25.9 | 43.0 | 42.6 |
| Mt Isa | 4.4 | 39.9 | 41.1 | 1.4 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 1.9 | 17.5 | 16.5 | 6.8 | 61.7 | 63.6 | 3.1 | 28.2 | 26.2 | 4.9 | 44.4 | 42.2 |
| South West | 4.0 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 1.0 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 1.6 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 6.3 | 66.4 | 65.5 | 2.2 | 23.2 | 23.4 | 3.6 | 38.3 | 38.4 |
| Sunshine Coast | 90.2 | 47.6 | 46.2 | 20.0 | 10.5 | 9.7 | 22.7 | 12.0 | 12.7 | 119.0 | 62.8 | 61.5 | 42.5 | 22.4 | 24.2 | 78.5 | 41.4 | 43.3 |
| Torres Strait | 1.1 | 38.3 | 40.0 | 0.3 | 11.5 | 13.1 | 0.6 | 20.4 | 19.1 | 1.5 | 50.7 | 53.3 | 0.9 | 31.9 | 28.8 | 1.5 | 52.7 | 49.3 |
| Townsville | 33.4 | 45.0 | 45.4 | 6.7 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 12.1 | 11.9 | 43.3 | 58.4 | 58.9 | 17.6 | 23.7 | 23.2 | 34.0 | 45.8 | 45.0 |
| Queensland | 665 | 45.3 | | 126 | 8.6 | | 181 | 12.3 | | 856 | 58.3 | | 333 | 23.9 | | 689 | 46.9 | |
| Females | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brisbane North | 182.3 | 60.4 | 60.6 | 39.9 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 31.1 | 10.3 | 10.1 | 117.7 | 39.0 | 39.6 | 54.1 | 17.9 | 17.7 | 153.6 | 50.9 | 50.8 |
| Brisbane South | 207.9 | 59.1 | 59.5 | 47.3 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 36.2 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 137.7 | 39.2 | 39.8 | 65.1 | 18.5 | 18.1 | 179.7 | 51.1 | 50.4 |
| Cairns | 47.5 | 59.4 | 59.6 | 12.8 | 16.0 | 15.8 | 7.7 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 34.1 | 42.6 | 42.5 | 15.3 | 19.1 | 18.8 | 37.4 | 46.7 | 45.9 |
| Cape York | 2.0 | 51.3 | 52.9 | 0.9 | 22.9 | 23.2 | 0.6 | 15.8 | 13.9 | 1.7 | 42.8 | 44.7 | 1.0 | 26.5 | 23.7 | 2.1 | 54.8 | 50.3 |
| Central Queensland | 40.9 | 57.8 | 57.9 | 11.4 | 16.1 | 16.0 | 7.1 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 29.3 | 41.3 | 41.5 | 13.7 | 19.4 | 19.1 | 31.2 | 44.0 | 43.4 |
| Central West | 2.4 | 54.3 | 54.4 | 1.0 | 21.8 | 21.9 | 0.6 | 13.0 | 12.7 | 2.2 | 49.8 | 50.2 | 0.9 | 20.6 | 20.3 | 1.8 | 40.9 | 40.4 |
| Darling Downs-West Moreton | 97.9 | 60.1 | 59.8 | 28.1 | 17.3 | 17.2 | 15.1 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 73.7 | 45.2 | 44.7 | 29.9 | 18.3 | 18.7 | 74.9 | 46.0 | 46.4 |
| Gold Coast | 105.0 | 58.6 | 58.4 | 26.3 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 17.3 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 75.1 | 41.9 | 41.6 | 32.4 | 18.1 | 18.4 | 89.4 | 49.9 | 50.5 |
| Mackay | 31.7 | 58.2 | 58.6 | 9.2 | 16.8 | 16.7 | 5.4 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 22.8 | 41.7 | 42.1 | 10.6 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 24.4 | 44.7 | 43.6 |
| Mt Isa | 5.0 | 52.3 | 54.1 | 2.3 | 24.4 | 25.1 | 1.4 | 15.0 | 12.9 | 4.9 | 51.4 | 55.0 | 2.3 | 24.0 | 21.5 | 4.4 | 46.7 | 43.2 |
| South West | 5.1 | 55.0 | 55.2 | 1.6 | 17.5 | 17.6 | 1.1 | 11.8 | 11.6 | 4.5 | 48.8 | 49.1 | 1.8 | 19.2 | 19.0 | 3.7 | 39.9 | 39.4 |
| Sunshine Coast | 123.9 | 62.0 | 60.7 | 35.2 | 17.6 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 8.9 | 9.9 | 92.0 | 46.0 | 43.8 | 36.3 | 18.2 | 19.7 | 85.0 | 42.5 | 44.4 |
| Torres Strait | 1.5 | 50.7 | 52.7 | 0.7 | 22.1 | 23.3 | 0.5 | 16.5 | 13.9 | 1.5 | 49.3 | 54.2 | 0.8 | 26.9 | 23.6 | 1.6 | 54.9 | 50.5 |
| Townsville | 43.4 | 59.3 | 59.7 | 11.9 | 16.2 | 16.4 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 9.4 | 30.1 | 41.1 | 41.9 | 14.1 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 34.3 | 46.8 | 46.0 |
| Queensland | 897 | 59.6 | | 229 | 15.2 | | 149 | 9.9 | | 627 | 41.7 | | 278 | 19.4 | | 724 | 48.1 | |
| Persons | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brisbane North | 313.6 | 53.3 | 53.6 | 61.1 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 66.9 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 274.8 | 46.7 | 47.4 | 117.2 | 19.9 | 19.6 | 297.5 | 50.5 | 50.2 |
| Brisbane South | 358.9 | 52.1 | 52.5 | 72.4 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 77.9 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 325.6 | 47.2 | 47.8 | 141.4 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 348.1 | 50.5 | 49.8 |
| Cairns | 84.6 | 52.3 | 52.4 | 20.1 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 17.5 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 83.7 | 51.8 | 51.1 | 34.3 | 21.2 | 21.2 | 73.7 | 45.6 | 45.3 |
| Cape York | 3.8 | 44.8 | 46.1 | 1.4 | 17.1 | 17.8 | 1.5 | 18.1 | 16.8 | 4.1 | 49.2 | 49.4 | 2.4 | 28.8 | 26.6 | 4.4 | 52.4 | 49.6 |
| Central Queensland | 73.7 | 50.7 | 50.8 | 18.1 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 16.2 | 11.1 | 11.0 | 73.0 | 50.1 | 50.0 | 31.5 | 21.6 | 21.4 | 62.9 | 43.2 | 42.8 |
| Central West | 4.4 | 47.9 | 47.7 | 1.6 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 1.4 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 5.3 | 58.4 | 58.2 | 2.0 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 3.6 | 39.8 | 39.8 |
| Darling Downs-West Moreton | 170.5 | 53.1 | 52.7 | 43.8 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 33.9 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 173.0 | 53.8 | 53.4 | 65.6 | 20.4 | 20.8 | 146.0 | 45.4 | 45.9 |
| Gold Coast | 181.9 | 51.7 | 51.6 | 40.7 | 11.6 | 11.5 | 38.0 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 175.3 | 49.8 | 49.8 | 70.6 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 174.1 | 49.5 | 50.0 |
| Mackay | 58.4 | 50.8 | 51.2 | 14.7 | 12.8 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 10.9 | 10.6 | 58.6 | 51.1 | 51.0 | 24.8 | 21.6 | 21.1 | 50.3 | 43.8 | 43.0 |
| Mt Isa | 9.3 | 45.7 | 47.1 | 3.7 | 18.2 | 19.2 | 3.3 | 16.3 | 14.9 | 11.6 | 56.9 | 59.6 | 5.4 | 26.3 | 24.0 | 9.3 | 45.5 | 42.5 |
| South West | 9.1 | 48.4 | 48.5 | 2.6 | 13.7 | 13.7 | 2.7 | 14.4 | 14.4 | 10.8 | 57.8 | 57.4 | 4.0 | 21.3 | 21.2 | 7.3 | 39.1 | 38.9 |
| Sunshine Coast | 214.1 | 55.0 | 53.6 | 55.2 | 14.2 | 13.6 | 40.4 | 10.4 | 11.3 | 211.0 | 54.2 | 52.3 | 78.8 | 20.2 | 21.9 | 163.5 | 42.0 | 43.9 |
| Torres Strait | 2.6 | 44.6 | 46.3 | 1.0 | 16.8 | 18.2 | 1.1 | 18.4 | 16.5 | 3.0 | 50.0 | 53.6 | 1.7 | 29.4 | 26.1 | 3.2 | 53.8 | 49.7 |
| Townsville | 76.8 | 52.1 | 52.5 | 18.6 | 12.6 | 12.8 | 16.1 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 73.4 | 49.8 | 50.4 | 31.7 | 21.5 | 21.0 | 68.3 | 46.3 | 45.5 |
| Queensland | 1,562 | 52.5 | | 355 | 11.9 | | 330 | 11.1 | | 1,483 | 49.9 | | 612 | 21.6 | | 1,412 | 47.5 | |