

Queensland survey analytic system (QSAS)

Child survey regional measures



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Data source

The Queensland survey analytic system (QSAS) is an interactive, online mechanism to disseminate results from the Queensland preventive health survey series.

This document was last updated 4 November 2020.

Additional resources

Conditions of use

Survey methods (adult and child)

Adult survey sample size information

Child survey sample size information

Adult survey statewide measures

Child survey statewide measures

Adult survey regional measures

Child survey regional measures

Data download state results

Data download regional results

Geographic regions

Regional results are based on two annual surveys combined. Child results are available for the following regions:

- Queensland statewide results (pooled; for comparative purposes only)
- Hospital and Health Service (HHS) areas
- Primary Health Networks (PHN).

Key health indicators

For years of availability, see downloadable data.

Body mass index (BMI)

Measure	Indicator
1. BMI (2 categories)	Underweight/healthy weight, overweight/obese
2. BMI (3 categories)	Underweight/healthy weight, overweight, obese

BMI is calculated as a person's weight (in kilograms) divided by the square of their height (in metres).

To adjust for children’s developmental stage, age and sex specific cutpoints are applied to create the BMI categories:

- Underweight/healthy weight
- Overweight
- Obese.

Reference: Cole T, Bellizzi M, Flegal K, Dietz W. Establishing a standard definition for child overweight and obesity worldwide: international survey. *British Medical Journal* 2000;320:1-6.

Reference: Vidmar SI, Cole TJ, Pan H. Standardizing anthropometric measures in children and adolescents with functions for egen: Update. *Stata Journal* 2013;13:366-378.

Note: Queensland headline results include BMI based on physical measurement from the [Australian Bureau of Statistics National Health Survey](#).

Nutrition

Measure	Indicator
1. Daily fruit consumption	Sufficient (2013 guidelines), insufficient (2013 guidelines)
2. Daily vegetable consumption	Sufficient (2013 guidelines), insufficient (2013 guidelines)

Sufficient daily fruit or vegetable consumption was categorised according to the 2013 Australian dietary guidelines.

Recommended number of serves of fruit and vegetables per day by sex and age group

Sex	Consumption	Age in years							
		2–3	4–8	9–11	12–13	14–18	19–50	51–70	>70
Males	Fruit	1	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Vegetables	2.5	4.5	5	5.5	5.5	6	5.5	5
Females	Fruit	1	1.5	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Vegetables	2.5	4.5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Reference: [Australian Government, National Health and Medical Research Council. Australian Dietary Guidelines \(2013\)](#). Accessed 8 October 2020.

Physical activity

Measure	Indicator
1. Past week physical activity	Active 60 minutes or more daily, not active 60 minutes or more daily

The survey question was sourced from the National Secondary Students' Diet and Activity survey. Parents were asked "Over the past seven days, on how many days was your child physically active for a total of 60 minutes or more per day?". Children who had undertaken 60 minutes or more of physical activity everyday were considered sufficiently physically active.

Reference: [Australian Government Department of Health. Australia's physical activity and sedentary behaviour guidelines](#). Fact sheet: children (5-12 years). Accessed 8 October 2020.

Reference: [National Secondary Students' Diet and Activity survey](#). Accessed 8 October 2020.

Sunburn

Measure	Indicator
1. Past 12 months sunburnt	Sunburnt, not sunburnt

Before 2020, the survey defined sunburns as any reddening of the skin that lasts longer than 12 hours after exposure to the sun. In 2020, the definition was expanded to when skin becomes painful, hot or red for longer than 12 hours after sun exposure. Estimates from 2020 may not be comparable to previous years.

Sociodemographic characteristics

Sociodemographic characteristic	Population subgroup
Persons	Children aged 5–17 years
Sex	Males, females
Age (2 categories)	5–11, 12–17 years (downloadable XLSX file only)
Age (4 categories)	5–7, 8–11, 12–15, 16–17 years
Age by sex	downloadable XLSX file only
Remoteness (ARIA, 5 categories)	Major city, inner regional, outer regional, remote, very remote (downloadable XLSX file only)
Remoteness (ARIA, 4 categories)	Major city, inner regional, outer regional, remote/very remote (downloadable XLSX file only)
Socioeconomic status (SEIFA)	Disadvantaged (quintile 1), quintile 2, quintile 3, quintile 4, advantaged (quintile 5)

Additional information about sociodemographic subgroups

Socioeconomic indexes for areas (SEIFA), developed by the Australia Bureau of Statistics, ranks areas according to measures of relative social advantage and disadvantage. Of the four available indexes, the preventive health telephone surveys series uses a population weighted version of the index of relative socioeconomic advantage and disadvantage (IRSAD).

SEIFA scores are used to categorise areas into five quintiles with approximately 20% of the Queensland population in each quintile. Quintile 1 represents the most disadvantaged areas increasing to quintile 5 representing the most advantaged areas.

Reference: [Australian Bureau of Statistics. Census of population and housing: socio-economic indexes for areas \(SEIFA\), Australia, 2016. Cat. No. 2033.0.55.001](#). Accessed 8 October 2020.

Accessibility/remoteness index of Australia (ARIA+) is a geographic method used to categorise areas by remoteness. It classifies areas into five types (major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote, and very remote) based on population size and distance to the nearest service centre.

Reference: [Hugo Centre for Migration and Population Research, The University of Adelaide: ARIA](#). Accessed 8 October 2020.

SEIFA and ARIA+ specifications for each survey year

Survey year	Geography	ARIA ¹	SEIFA ¹	SEIFA index
2019-20	SA2	2016	2016	IRSAD
2018-19	SA2	2016	2016	IRSAD
2017-18	SA2	2016	2016	IRSAD
2015-16	SA2	2011	2011	IRSAD
2013-14	SA2	2011	2011	IRSAD

¹ Census year of measure