From the Chief Health Officer

I am pleased to provide an update on the health of Queenslanders based on the Hospital and Health Service (HHS) populations.

This booklet is the third in the series which began in 2014. The profiles include key statistics for the Queensland population (pages 4,5) and each of the HHSs (pages 8–37). For the first time, some specific health indicators for children are included (pages 6,7) as well as ranking graphs of selected indicators to provide additional comparative information for HHSs (pages 38, 39).

I encourage readers to also visit the Chief Health Officer report website to access the main report, factsheets, visualisations and statistical tables.

This booklet, *The health of Queenslanders 2018 Hospital and Health Service profiles*, is a companion document to *The health of Queenslanders 2018: Report of the Chief Health Officer*, a two-yearly report that captures health trends at a state and regional level. It is a reliable source of information about the health of the Queensland population and an important resource for planners.

*The health of Queenslanders 2018* report shows that the past decade has been a period of improving health outcomes, as well as an increasing commitment to and success in prevention, offset however by a rising disability burden, increasing rates of health utilisation, budgetary pressures and ongoing inequalities. There are many opportunities to improve the health of the population and to manage current and future challenges. The report provides the evidence to inform action.

It is evident that collectively the health sector in Queensland is making a difference, with many actions and initiatives described in the *Performance report on the Health and Wellbeing Strategic Framework 2017 to 2026*.

*The health of Queenslanders 2018: Hospital and Health Service profiles* provides a summary of key demographic, health outcome and risk factor information for each HHS. Some useful comparative data for HHSs is provided in a summary table of rankings on page 3 and prevalence graphs on pages 38 and 39. A summary table to compare Queensland with national and international estimates is also included on page 3.

This booklet is complemented by an online interactive visualisation that includes a wider range of indicators. It is accessible on the Chief Health Officer report website and will enable users to further investigate the health characteristics of specific areas. Statistical tables are also available online. These are valuable resources for planners, enabling them to more fully assess and document the health status of their respective areas.

Care should be exercised when comparing areas that have very different geographic and sociodemographic characteristics, for example Torres and Cape HHS has a high proportion of Indigenous Queenslanders and remote communities compared with the Gold Coast HHS which is urbanised and has a very low Indigenous Queensland population.

There are limitations when comparing HHSs, particularly for service related measures, as models of care, admission criteria and range of available services may vary.

The terms Indigenous Queenslanders and Indigenous mothers are used in this booklet to refer to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Information on the underlying data and methods used in this booklet is available on request and from the supporting document, *Methods for reporting population health status*, which is available on the Chief Health Officer report website. Definitions and terminology are available in the main report.

For more information:
Population_Epidemiology@health.qld.gov.au
Notes

- Rank order of health indicators for the HHSs is based on the healthiest outcome for each indicator (rank 1 is the best) with statistical difference noted.
- The number of persons at risk is based on the latest prevalence and the relevant estimated population.
- Difference compared to Queensland is reported for all HHSs, with non-significant differences noted.
- Hospitalisation rates are reported as crude rates although statistical difference is based on age standardised rates.
- Potentially preventable hospitalisations are those that could have been prevented with appropriate non-hospital health services—based on Queensland Health’s modified suite of nationally defined conditions.
- Lifestyle related conditions refers to seven chronic conditions: coronary heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, colorectal cancer, breast cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and diabetes (diabetes was excluded from hospitalisations due to coding variation).
- Death rates are based on year of death and age standardised to the 2001 Australian standard population.
- Premature deaths are those that occur before the age of 75 years.
- OECD data is for 2014 or nearest year.


Queensland estimates of risk factors are aligned with the most recent state level data, although the HHS relative differences to Queensland are based on two-year pooled data.

### Table 1: Hospital and Health Services rank order of health status for selected health indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cairns and Hinterland</th>
<th>Central Queensland</th>
<th>Central West</th>
<th>Darling Downs</th>
<th>Gold Coast</th>
<th>Mackay</th>
<th>Metro North</th>
<th>Metro South</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>South West</th>
<th>Sunshine Coast</th>
<th>Torres and Cape</th>
<th>Townsville</th>
<th>West Moreton</th>
<th>Wide Bay</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Demography</strong></td>
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<td>Population size</td>
<td>Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>Children aged 0–14 years</td>
<td>Per cent of HHS</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Indigenous Queenslanders</td>
<td>Per cent of HHS</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>Crude rate</td>
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<td>Smoked at anytime during pregnancy</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Babies born with low birth weight (&lt;2500g)</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>2016</td>
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<td>Children aged 5–6 years had decay experience</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>2014–2017*</td>
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<td>Daily smokers</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>2017–2018</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obese (BMI 30 and higher)</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>2017–2018</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inactive previous week (no physical activity)</td>
<td>Per cent</td>
<td>2017–2018</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

ASR Age standardised rate

Similar to Qld Better than Qld Worse than Qld

- Data for ranking not publishable due to small numbers/confidentiality
- *2014–15 to 2016–17

### Table 2: Queensland ranking within Australia, and ranking of Australia within the OECD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospitalisations</th>
<th>Queensland relative to Australia</th>
<th>Australia relative to OECD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All causes – rate</td>
<td>Highest of 5</td>
<td>16th highest of 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average length of stay – public</td>
<td>4th shortest of 8</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average length of stay – private</td>
<td>2nd shortest of 5</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average length of stay – all overnight stays</td>
<td>3rd shortest of 5</td>
<td>9th shortest of 34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potentially preventable %</td>
<td>3rd highest of 8</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>All causes – rate</td>
<td>4th highest of 8</td>
<td>2nd lowest of 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age at death</td>
<td>2nd youngest of 8</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide – rate</td>
<td>4th highest of 8</td>
<td>18th highest of 35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infant and child risk factors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smoked at anytime during pregnancy</td>
<td>= 3rd highest of 8</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babies born with low birth weight (&lt;2500g)</td>
<td>5th highest of 8</td>
<td>15th lowest of 34</td>
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<td>Adult risk and protective factors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Daily smokers</td>
<td>3rd highest of 8</td>
<td>6th lowest of 35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Obese (BMI 30+)</td>
<td>2nd highest of 8</td>
<td>5th highest of 35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inactive previous week (no physical activity)</td>
<td>Highest of 8</td>
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<td>Breastscreen participation</td>
<td>5th highest of 8</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bowel screening participation</td>
<td>3rd lowest of 8</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
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</table>

n.a. not available

For more information: www.health.qld.gov.au/CHO_report
Queensland
Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

4,848,877 people lived in Queensland in 2016
18% projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were 2,418,220 hospitalisations in 2016–17

- 8% potentially preventable
- 4% lifestyle related
- 5% Indigenous

The crude hospitalisation rate was 49,871 per 100,000
13% higher than Australia

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

193,634 hospitalisations were potentially preventable

Queensland was ranked 3rd highest out of 8 jurisdictions for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable

19% higher Queensland rate difference to Australia

The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis, and cellulitis.
Together they caused 45% of PPH

GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

12% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016
7% of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016
43% of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...
7,403 women
4,552 babies
57,455 children

Compared to Australia this is...
21% higher
4% higher
24% higher
Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

- 18% of people lived in Queensland in 2016
- Projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016 – 2017

- The crude hospitalisation rate was 2,418,220 per 100,000 hospitalisations in 2016–17
- 13% higher than Australia

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016 – 2017

- 8% potentially preventable hospitalisations were potentially preventable out of 8 jurisdictions
- 19% higher hospitalisations were potentially preventable than Australia
- The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis, and cellulitis. Together they caused 45% of PPH

GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

- 7,403 women
- 4,223 babies
- 57,455 children
- 21% higher
- 4% higher
- 24% higher

Compared to Australia this is...

- 7%
- 12%
- 43%

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2016

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>81 years</td>
<td>84 years</td>
<td>78 years</td>
<td>60 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>82 years</td>
<td>85 years</td>
<td>79 years</td>
<td>59 years&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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</table>

| | | | Indigenous | Non-Indigenous |
| | | | | |
| Queensland | | | | |
| Australia | | | | |

KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2018

- 11% of adults smoked daily
- 25% of adults were obese (self-report)<sup>b</sup>
- 10% of adults were inactive

This equates to...

- 430,000 adults
- 940,000 adults
- 360,000 adults

Compared to Australia this is...

- 19% higher
- 4% higher
- 19% higher

(a) 5 states and territories
(b) by measurement 30% were obese in 2014–15 (1.2 million adults in 2018)
n.s. not significantly different to Australia

For more information: www.health.qld.gov.au/CHO_report
Indicators of children’s health

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY

954,598 children aged 0–14 years in Queensland in 2016
15% projected growth in population by 2026

INDICATORS OF CHILDREN’S HEALTH

Indicators of children’s health

Fully immunised at five years (%)

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<td>Cairns and Hinterland</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mackay</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wide Bay</td>
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<tr>
<td>North West</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Torres and Cape</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IMMUNISATION

94% of children were fully immunised at five years of age (2017)

6.8% of women who gave birth were Indigenous Queenslancers (2016)

INFANT FEEDING

93% of infants were breastfed at discharge, decreasing to 64% by 6 months of age and 32% by 12 months (2014)
Queensland and HHSs

DEMOGRAPHY

- 20% of Queenslanders were children aged 0–14 years (2016)
- 954,598 children aged 0–14 years in Queensland in 2016
- 15% projected growth in population by 2026

FOOD AND NUTRITION – UNHEALTHY SNACKS

- Daily consumption of one or more of salty snacks, sweet snacks or confectionery, 5–17 years (%)
- 1 in 2 children aged 5–17 years consumed one or more unhealthy snacks every day (2015–16)

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- 41% of children were active every day (2017–2018)

CHILDHOOD RISK FACTOR

- 246,000 children (27%) aged 0–14 years lived in a household with a daily smoker (2014–15)

For more information: www.health.qld.gov.au/CHO_report
Cairns and Hinterland HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

252,840 people lived in Cairns and Hinterland HHS in 2016
14% projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were 129,931 hospitalisations in 2016–17

- 8% potentially preventable
- 3% lifestyle related
- 19% Indigenous

The crude hospitalisation rate was 3% higher than Queensland

POTENTIALLy PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

10,624 hospitalisations were potentially preventable

Cairns and Hinterland HHS was 6th lowest out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable

7% higher PPH rate compared to Queensland

The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, cellulitis, and urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis. Together they caused 46% of PPH

GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

- 18% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016
- 8% of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016
- 43% of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...

565 women
262 babies
3,129 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

46% higher
10% higher n.s.
similar

n.s. not significantly different to state average
DEMOGRAPHY 2016

- 14% of people lived in Cairns and Hinterland HHS in 2016
- 252,840 people

DEATHS

- There were 1,451 deaths in 2015
- 47% premature deaths
- 34% lifestyle related deaths
- 10% Indigenous deaths
- 47 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015
- 31% higher than the Queensland rate

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cairns and Hinterland</td>
<td>76 years</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>74 years</td>
<td>60 years</td>
<td>78 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
<td>80 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18

- 15% of adults smoked daily
- 26% of adults were obese (self-report)
- 9% of adults were inactive

This equates to...

- 29,000 adults
- 50,000 adults
- 18,000 adults

Compared to Queensland this is...

- 31% higher
- 2% higher n.s.
- 4% lower n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average
Central Queensland HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

219,746 people lived in Central Queensland HHS in 2016

25% projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were 102,338 hospitalisations in 2016–17

- 9% potentially preventable
- 4% lifestyle related
- 7% Indigenous

The crude hospitalisation rate was 7% lower than Queensland

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

9,260 hospitalisations were potentially preventable

Central Queensland HHS was 6th highest out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable

12% higher PPH rate compared to Queensland

The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, cellulitis, and COPD.

Together they caused 47% of PPH

GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

- 17% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016
- 6% of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016
- 43% of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...

- 525 women
- 205 babies
- 2,988 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

- 37% higher
- 13% lower n.s.
- similar

n.s. not significantly different to state average
### DEMOGRAPHY 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-19</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-39</td>
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<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-59</td>
<td>12% aged 65+</td>
<td>7% Indigenous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80+</td>
<td>7% Indigenous</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **3,212** babies born in the HHS
- **307** babies born to Indigenous mothers

### DEATHS

- **1,199** deaths in 2015
- 41% premature
- 40% lifestyle related
- 4% Indigenous

- **32** average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015
- 3% higher than the Queensland rate n.s.

### MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Queensland</td>
<td>78 years</td>
<td>82 years</td>
<td>75 years</td>
<td>58 years</td>
<td>79 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
<td>80 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18

- **14%** of adults smoked daily
- **32%** of adults were obese (self-report)
- **13%** of adults were inactive

This equates to...

- **25,000 adults**
- **57,000 adults**
- **23,000 adults**

Compared to Queensland this is...

- **24% higher**
- **28% higher**
- **38% higher**

n.s. not significantly different to state average
Central West HHS
Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

10,722 people lived in Central West HHS in 2016
12% projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were 5,321 hospitalisations in 2016–17

13% potentially preventable
5% lifestyle related
7% Indigenous

The crude hospitalisation rate was similar to Queensland

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

Central West HHS was ranked highest out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable

684 hospitalisations were potentially preventable
54% higher PPH rate compared to Queensland

The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, cellulitis, and COPD. Together they caused 49% of PPH

GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

13% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016
n.p. of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016
n.p. of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...

17 women
n.p.
n.p.

Compared to Queensland this is...

8% higher n.s.
n.p.
n.p.

n.s. not significantly different to state average
n.p. not publishable due to small numbers/confidentiality
Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

12% people lived in Central West HHS in 2016.

10% projected growth in population by 2026.

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016 – 17

- 13% potentially preventable hospitalisations in 2016.
- 5% lifestyle related.
- 17% Indigenous.
- 5,321 similar hospitalisations in 2016.
- 13% potentially preventable hospitalisations in 2016.

Central West HHS was ranked the highest for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable compared to Queensland.

The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, cellulitis, and COPD. Together they caused 49% of PPH.

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016 – 17

GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

- 8% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016.
- 12% of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016.
- 17% of children aged 5–6 years had experience of decay in 2014.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central West</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>69 years</td>
<td>80 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
<td>80 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DEATHS

There were 77 deaths in 2015.

- 45% premature
- 38% lifestyle related
- 9% Indigenous

n.p. average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015.

KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18

- 20% of adults smoked daily.
- 36% of adults were obese (self-report).
- 17% of adults were inactive.

This equates to...

- 1,900 adults
- 3,400 adults
- 1,600 adults

Compared to Queensland this is...

- 74% higher
- 45% higher
- 76% higher

n.p. not publishable due to small numbers/confidentiality.
Darling Downs HHS
Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

279,740 people lived in Darling Downs HHS in 2016
11% projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were 139,114 hospitalisations in 2016–17
The crude hospitalisation rate was similar to Queensland

9% potentially preventable
4% lifestyle related
6% Indigenous

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

Darling Downs HHS was ranked 8th lowest out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable
1% higher PPH rate compared to Queensland n.s.

The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, dental conditions, and COPD.
Together they caused 46% of PPH

GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

16% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016
8% of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016
48% of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...

573 women
270 babies
3,743 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

33% higher
2% higher n.s.
11% higher n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average
**Population health status profile**

279,740 people lived in Darling Downs HHS in 2016.

**DEMOGRAPHY 2016**

- 6% Indigenous
- 18% aged 65+ years

3,620 babies born in the HHS

325 babies born to Indigenous mothers

**DEATHS**

There were 2,250 deaths in 2015.

- 35% premature
- 40% lifestyle related
- 3% Indigenous

40 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015

6% higher than the Queensland rate n.s.

**MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Darling Downs</td>
<td>81 years</td>
<td>84 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18**

- 12% of adults smoked daily
- 30% of adults were obese (self-report)
- 14% of adults were inactive

This equates to...

- 26,000 adults
- 64,000 adults
- 30,000 adults

Compared to Queensland this is...

- 5% higher n.s.
- 20% higher
- 45% higher

n.s. not significantly different to state average

For more information: www.health.qld.gov.au/CHO_report
## Gold Coast HHS
### Population health status profile

#### DEMOGRAPHY 2016
- 591,570 people lived in Gold Coast HHS in 2016
- 21% projected growth in population by 2026

#### HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17
- There were 303,867 hospitalisations in 2016–17
  - 7% potentially preventable
  - 3% lifestyle related
  - 1% Indigenous

- The crude hospitalisation rate was 3% higher than Queensland

#### POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17
- 22,435 hospitalisations were potentially preventable
  - Gold Coast HHS was ranked lowest out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable
  - 9% lower PPH rate compared to Queensland

- The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis, and iron deficiency anaemia.
  - Together they caused 43% of PPH

#### GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS
- 5% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016
- 7% of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016
- 38% of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

- This equates to...
  - 359 women
  - 444 babies
  - 5,463 children

- Compared to Queensland this is...
  - 55% lower
  - 9% lower
  - 12% lower

  n.s. not significantly different to state average
Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

- 6,682 babies born in the HHS
- 138 babies born to Indigenous mothers
- 591,570 people lived in Gold Coast HHS in 2016
- Projected growth in population by 2026

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016

- 17% hospitalisations were potentially preventable out of 15 HHSs
- 9% lower than Queensland

The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis, and Iron deficiency anaemia. Together they caused 43% of PPH.

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016

- 3% higher hospitalisations in 2016 than Queensland
- 7% potentially preventable
- 3% lifestyle related
- 1% Indigenous

GETTING A HEALTHY START

- 359 women
- 403 babies
- 5,463 children
- 12% lower n.s.
- 9% lower n.s.
- 5% lower n.s.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gold Coast</td>
<td>81 years</td>
<td>84 years</td>
<td>78 years</td>
<td>61 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18

- 10% of adults smoked daily
- 20% of adults were obese (self-report)
- 8% of adults were inactive

This equates to...

- 45,000 adults
- 91,000 adults
- 37,000 adults

Compared to Queensland this is...

- 14% lower n.s.
- 21% lower
- 15% lower n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average
## Mackay HHS
### Population health status profile

#### DEMOGRAPHY 2016

- 173,892 people lived in Mackay HHS in 2016
- 24% projected growth in population by 2026

#### HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

- There were 78,723 hospitalisations in 2016–17
- The crude hospitalisation rate was 9% lower than Queensland
  - 8% potentially preventable
  - 4% lifestyle related
  - 6% Indigenous

#### POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

- Mackay HHS was ranked 7th lowest out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable
- 6,667 hospitalisations were potentially preventable
- 5% higher PPH rate compared to Queensland
- The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, cellulitis, and COPD.
  - Together they caused 46% of PPH

#### GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Comparison to Queensland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016</td>
<td>11% higher n.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5% of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016</td>
<td>26% lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43% of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17</td>
<td>similar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This equates to...

- 325 women
- 132 babies
- 2,414 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

- 11% higher n.s.
- 26% lower

n.s. not significantly different to state average
**DEMOGRAPHY 2016**

- **Non-Indigenous:** 85% population
- **Indigenous:** 15% population

- 2,457 babies born in the HHS
- 178 babies born to Indigenous mothers
- 12% aged 65+ years
- 5% Indigenous

**MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mackay</td>
<td>78 years</td>
<td>82 years</td>
<td>74 years</td>
<td>62 years</td>
<td>78 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
<td>80 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18**

- **15%** of adults smoked daily
- **28%** of adults were obese (self-report)
- **11%** of adults were inactive

This equates to...

- **21,000 adults** 28% higher
- **40,000 adults** 12% higher n.s.
- **16,000 adults** 16% higher n.s.

Compared to Queensland this is...

Metro North HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

980,986 people lived in Metro North HHS in 2016

15% projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were 475,849 hospitalisations in 2016–17

7% potentially preventable

4% lifestyle related

2% Indigenous

The crude hospitalisation rate was 3% lower than Queensland n.s.

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

35,532 hospitalisations were potentially preventable

Metro North HHS was ranked 2nd lowest out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable

7% lower PPH rate compared to Queensland

The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, cellulitis, and urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis. Together they caused 46% of PPH

GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

10% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016

7% of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016

35% of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...

1,215 women

894 babies

8,918 children

16% lower

similar

18% lower

Compared to Queensland this is...
DEMOGRAPHY 2016

Non-Indigenous    Indigenous

10% 5% 0% 0% 5% 10%

2% Indigenous
14% aged 65+ years
12,209 babies born in the HHS
420 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were 5,290 deaths in 2015

34% premature
37% lifestyle related
1% Indigenous
117 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015
15% lower than the Queensland rate

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metro North</td>
<td>82 years</td>
<td>85 years</td>
<td>78 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
<td>82 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
<td>80 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18

10% of adults smoked daily
24% of adults were obese (self-report)
8% of adults were inactive

This equates to...

73,000 adults
180,000 adults
63,000 adults

Compared to Queensland this is...

17% lower n.s.
6% lower n.s.
14% lower n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average
Metro South HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

1,119,862 people lived in Metro South HHS in 2016

15% projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were 528,270 hospitalisations in 2016–17

8% potentially preventable

3% lifestyle related

3% Indigenous

The crude hospitalisation rate was 5% lower than Queensland n.s.

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

40,024 hospitalisations were potentially preventable

Metro South HHS was ranked 3rd lowest out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable

4% lower PPH rate compared to Queensland

The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis, and cellulitis.

Together they caused 44% of PPH

GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

9% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016

7% of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016

49% of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...

1,350 women

1,113 babies

14,949 children

27% lower

similar

14% higher

Compared to Queensland this is...
**DEMOGRAPHY 2016**

- Non-Indigenous: 85+ years 5%, 0-4 years 10%, 0% 5%, 5% 10%
- Indigenous: 85+ years 2%, 0-4 years 10%, 0% 5%, 5% 10%

- 15,491 babies born in the HHS
- 476 babies born to Indigenous mothers
- 13% aged 65+ years

**DEATHS**

- There were 5,716 deaths in 2015
- 36% premature deaths
- 40% lifestyle related deaths
- 1% Indigenous deaths

- 132 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015
- 16% lower than the Queensland rate

**MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metro South</td>
<td>81 years</td>
<td>84 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>60 years</td>
<td>81 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
<td>80 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18**

- 11% of adults smoked daily
- 23% of adults were obese (self-report)
- 8% of adults were inactive

This equates to...

- 93,000 adults
- 200,000 adults
- 68,000 adults

Compared to Queensland this is...

- 5% lower n.s.
- 7% lower n.s.
- 17% lower n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average
North West HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

28,430 people lived in North West HHS in 2016
23% projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were 17,183 hospitalisations in 2016–17

- 11% potentially preventable
- 4% lifestyle related
- 51% Indigenous

The crude hospitalisation rate was 21% higher than Queensland

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

1,921 hospitalisations were potentially preventable

North West HHS was ranked 4th highest out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable

2.2 times higher PPH rate compared to Queensland

The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, cellulitis, and dental conditions.
Together they caused 47% of PPH

GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

- 25% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016
- 8% of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016
- n.p. of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...

- 133 women
- 44 babies
- n.p.

Compared to Queensland this is...

- 2 times higher
- 11% higher n.s.
- n.p.

n.s. not significantly different to state average
Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

- 31% Indigenous
- 7% aged 65+ years
- 545 babies born in the HHS
- 204 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

- 131 deaths in 2015
- 61% premature
- 29% lifestyle related
- 10% Indigenous
- n.p. average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>65 years</td>
<td>64 years</td>
<td>67 years</td>
<td>54 years</td>
<td>73 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
<td>80 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18

- 15% of adults smoked daily
- 33% of adults were obese (self-report)
- 13% of adults were inactive

This equates to...

- 3,800 adults
- 8,100 adults
- 3,100 adults

Compared to Queensland this is...

- 34% higher
- 31% higher
- 34% higher n.s.

n.p. not publishable due to small numbers/confidentiality
n.s. not significantly different to state average

For more information: www.health.qld.gov.au/CHO_report
South West HHS
Population health status profile

**DEMOGRAPHY 2016**

- 24,678 people lived in South West HHS in 2016
- 11% projected growth in population by 2026

**HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17**

- There were 11,623 hospitalisations in 2016–17
- The crude hospitalisation rate was 6% lower than Queensland

- 12% potentially preventable
- 5% lifestyle related
- 14% Indigenous

**POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17**

- 1,362 hospitalisations were potentially preventable
- South West HHS was ranked 2nd highest out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable
- 37% higher PPH rate compared to Queensland

- The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, COPD, and ear, nose and throat infections.
- Together they caused 50% of PPH

**GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS**

- 19% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016
- 6% of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016
- 52% of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...

- 64 women
- 22 babies
- 430 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

- 54% higher
- 14% lower n.s.
- 20% higher n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average
**DEMOGRAPHY 2016**

- **Non-Indigenous**
  - 10% 5% 0% 0% 5% 10%
  - 13% Indigenous
  - 15% aged 65+ years

- **Indigenous**
  - 85+ 0-4 0% 0% 5% 10%
  - 13% Indigenous

- **Babies Born in the HHS**
  - 350 babies

- **Babies Born to Indigenous Mothers**
  - 64 babies

**DEATHS**

- There were **160** deaths in 2015

- **44% premature**
- **37% lifestyle related**
- **10% Indigenous**

- **Average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015**
  - n.p.

**MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>76 years</td>
<td>82 years</td>
<td>74 years</td>
<td>62 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18**

- **17% of adults smoked daily**
- **32% of adults were obese (self-report)**
- **13% of adults were inactive**

This equates to...

- **3,500 adults**
- **6,300 adults**
- **2,600 adults**

Compared to Queensland this is...

- **52% higher**
- **27% higher**
- **37% higher**

n.p. not publishable due to small numbers/confidentiality
n.s. not significantly different to state average
# Sunshine Coast HHS

## Population health status profile

### DEMOGRAPHY 2016

- **407,638** people lived in Sunshine Coast HHS in 2016
- **18%** projected growth in population by 2026

### HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

- There were **232,723** hospitalisations in 2016–17
- The crude hospitalisation rate was **14% higher** than Queensland

### POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

- **18,028** hospitalisations were potentially preventable
- Sunshine Coast HHS was ranked **4th lowest** out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable
- The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis, and cellulitis.
- Together they caused **44%** of PPH

### GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

- **12%** of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016
- **6%** of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016
- **40%** of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...

- **478 women**
- **258 babies**
- **4,003 children**

Compared to Queensland this is...

- **2% lower** n.s.
- **14% lower** n.s.
- **7% lower** n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average
DEMOGRAPHY 2016

- 407,638 people lived in Sunshine Coast HHS in 2016.
- Projected growth in population by 2026.

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016

- 17 out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable.
- The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis, and cellulitis. Together they caused 44% of PPH.

DEATHS

- There were 2,850 deaths in 2015.
- 31% premature, 35% lifestyle related, 1% Indigenous average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015, 6% higher than the Queensland rate n.s.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunshine Coast</td>
<td>82 years</td>
<td>85 years</td>
<td>79 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
<td>82 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
<td>80 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18

- 9% of adults smoked daily
- 20% of adults were obese (self-report)
- 9% of adults were inactive

This equates to...

- 30,000 adults
- 62,000 adults
- 28,000 adults

Compared to Queensland this is...

- 18% lower n.s.
- 21% lower
- 6% lower n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average

For more information: www.health.qld.gov.au/CHO_report
## Torres and Cape HHS

### Population health status profile

#### DEMOGRAPHY 2016

- **26,514** people lived in Torres and Cape HHS in 2016
- **6%** projected growth in population by 2026

#### HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

- There were **13,819** hospitalisations in 2016–17
- The crude hospitalisation rate was **5% higher** than Queensland

#### POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

- **1,567** hospitalisations were potentially preventable
- Torres and Cape HHS was ranked 3rd highest out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable
- **2 times higher** PPH rate compared to Queensland

The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, cellulitis, and dental conditions. Together they caused 52% of PPH.

#### GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

- **45%** of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016
- **12%** of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016
- **72%** of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>214 women</strong></th>
<th><strong>57 babies</strong></th>
<th><strong>731 children</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.7 times higher</strong></td>
<td><strong>60% higher</strong></td>
<td><strong>66% higher</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compared to Queensland this is...
DEMOGRAPHY 2016

- 70% Indigenous
- 6% aged 65+ years

487 babies born in the HHS
359 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were 95 deaths in 2015

- 74% premature
- 35% lifestyle related
- 61% Indigenous

n.p. average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Torres and Cape</td>
<td>61 years</td>
<td>60 years</td>
<td>62 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18

- 13% of adults smoked daily
- 30% of adults were obese (self-report)
- 7% of adults were inactive

This equates to...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2,500 adults</th>
<th>5,500 adults</th>
<th>1,300 adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18% higher n.s.</td>
<td>22% higher n.s.</td>
<td>23% lower n.s.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compared to Queensland this is...

n.s. not significantly different to state average
n.p. not publishable due to small numbers/confidentiality
**Townsville HHS**

**Population health status profile**

**DEMOGRAPHY 2016**

- **239,475** people lived in Townsville HHS in 2016
- **22%** projected growth in population by 2026

**HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17**

- There were **118,498** hospitalisations in 2016–17
- The crude hospitalisation rate was **1% lower** than Queensland

- 8% potentially preventable
- 3% lifestyle related
- 16% Indigenous

**POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17**

- Townsville HHS was ranked **5th lowest** out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable
- **2% higher** PPH rate compared to Queensland n.s.

- The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, cellulitis, and urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis.
- Together they caused 48% of PPH

**GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS**

- **14%** of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016
- **8%** of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016
- **46%** of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...

- **441 women**
- **262 babies**
- **3,149 children**

Compared to Queensland this is...

- **13% higher**
- **9% higher** n.s.
- **6% higher** n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average
DEMOGRAPHY 2016

- 239,475 people lived in Townsville HHS in 2016.
- Projected growth in population by 2026.

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016

- The crude hospitalisation rate was 118,498.
- 1% lower hospitalisations in 2016 than Queensland.
- 3% lifestyle related hospitalisations were potentially preventable.
- 16% Indigenous hospitalisations were potentially preventable.

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016

- The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, cellulitis, and urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis.
- Together they caused 48% of PPH.

DEATHS

- There were 1,402 deaths in 2015.
- 43% premature deaths.
- 37% lifestyle related deaths.
- 6% Indigenous deaths.
- 43 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015.
- 25% higher than the Queensland rate n.s.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

- Townsville
  - Persons: 77 years
  - Females: 82 years
  - Males: 74 years
  - Indigenous: 58 years
  - Non-Indigenous: 78 years
- Queensland
  - Persons: 80 years
  - Females: 83 years
  - Males: 77 years
  - Indigenous: 59 years
  - Non-Indigenous: 80 years

KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18

- 12% of adults smoked daily.
- 28% of adults were obese (self-report).
- 10% of adults were inactive.

This equates to...

- 23,000 adults
- 53,000 adults
- 18,000 adults

Compared to Queensland this is...

- 6% higher n.s.
- 11% higher n.s.
- 1% higher n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average

For more information: www.health.qld.gov.au/CHO_report
**West Moreton HHS**

**Population health status profile**

**DEMOGRAPHY 2016**

- 278,557 people lived in West Moreton HHS in 2016
- 43% projected growth in population by 2026

**HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17**

- There were 130,847 hospitalisations in 2016–17
- The crude hospitalisation rate was 6% lower than Queensland

**POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17**

- 11,833 hospitalisations were potentially preventable
- West Moreton HHS was ranked 7th highest out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable
- 17% higher PPH rate compared to Queensland

The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, COPD, and urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis. Together they caused 44% of PPH

**GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS**

- 17% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016
- 8% of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016
- 40% of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...

- 700 women
- 330 babies
- 3,367 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

- 38% higher
- 6% higher
- 8% lower

n.s. not significantly different to state average
Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

- 43% of people lived in West Moreton HHS in 2016.
- Projected growth in population by 2026.

West Moreton HHS
- There were 4,265 babies born in the HHS.
- 223 babies born to Indigenous mothers.

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016 – 17
- The crude hospitalisation rate was 130,847.
- 6% lower than Queensland.
- 9% potentially preventable hospitalisations.
- 4% lifestyle related.
- 3% Indigenous.

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016 – 17
- West Moreton HHS was ranked 7th highest.
- 17% higher hospitalisations were potentially preventable out of 15 HHSs.
- For % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable, PPH rate compared to Queensland.
- The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, COPD, and urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis. Together they caused 44% of PPH.

GETTING A HEALTHY START
- INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS
  - 700 women 304 babies 3,367 children.
  - 38% higher.
  - 6% higher.
  - 8% lower. This equates to...
  - Compared to Queensland this is...
  - 8%.
  - 17%.
  - 40%.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Moreton</td>
<td>76 years</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>74 years</td>
<td>54 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18

- 15% of adults smoked daily.
- 35% of adults were obese (self-report).
- 12% of adults were inactive.

This equates to...

- 30,000 adults
- 71,000 adults
- 25,000 adults

- 28% higher
- 39% higher
- 29% higher

For more information: www.health.qld.gov.au/CHO_report
Wide Bay HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

214,227 people lived in Wide Bay HHS in 2016

13% projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were 130,114 hospitalisations in 2016–17

The crude hospitalisation rate was 22% higher than Queensland

9% potentially preventable
5% lifestyle related
4% Indigenous

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

12,244 hospitalisations were potentially preventable

Wide Bay HHS was ranked 5th highest out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that were potentially preventable

14% higher PPH rate compared to Queensland

The largest contributors to PPH were diabetes complications, COPD, and urinary tract infections, including pyelonephritis. Together they caused 52% of PPH

GETTING A HEALTHY START – INFANT AND CHILD RISK FACTORS

22% of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016

8% of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016

49% of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

This equates to...

438 women
166 babies
2,704 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

79% higher
11% higher n.s.
15% higher n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average
DEMographers 2016

Non-Indigenous | Indigenous
---|---
10% | 85+
5% | 0%
0% | 5%
0% | 10%

5% Indigenous
24% aged 65+ years

2,051 babies born in the HHS
157 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were 1,854 deaths in 2015

37% premature
40% lifestyle related
2% Indigenous

14% higher than the Queensland rate
n.s.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Indigenous</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wide Bay</td>
<td>79 years</td>
<td>82 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>58 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>80 years</td>
<td>83 years</td>
<td>77 years</td>
<td>59 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18

16% of adults smoked daily
31% of adults were obese (self-report)
14% of adults were inactive

This equates to...

27,000 adults
54,000 adults
24,000 adults

38% higher
25% higher
44% higher

n.s. not significantly different to state average

For more information: www.health.qld.gov.au/CHO_report
Ranking of selected indicators

**POPULATION 2016**

### Aged 0–14 years (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Torres and Cape</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Queensland</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Coast</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wide Bay</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Aged 65+ years (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wide Bay</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Coast</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darling Downs</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Coast</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Coast</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metro North</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torres and Cape</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DEATHS

#### Premature death rates, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Torres and Cape</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Queensland</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Coast</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wide Bay</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Queensland</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metro North</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torres and Cape</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Suicide rates, 2013–2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Torres and Cape</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Queensland</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
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<td>Gold Coast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wide Bay</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metro North</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torres and Cape</td>
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### BOWEL SCREENING PARTICIPATION

#### 50–74 years, 2015–2016 (%)

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Mackay</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Central Queensland</td>
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<tr>
<td>North West</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wide Bay</td>
<td>37</td>
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### POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATION

#### Rates, 2016–17

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<thead>
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<th>Rate</th>
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<td>South-East Coast</td>
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<td>Central Coast</td>
<td>66</td>
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<tr>
<td>South West</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darling Downs</td>
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<td>Central Queensland</td>
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<td>South East</td>
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<td>North East</td>
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<td>Gold Coast</td>
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<td>South Australia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metro North</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torres and Cape</td>
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### ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18

#### Smoked daily (%)

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Gold Coast</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
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<td>North East</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metro North</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torres and Cape</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Overweight and obesity (self report %)

<table>
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<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central West</td>
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<tr>
<td>North West</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South West</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Queensland</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South East</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Coast</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>North East</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Data not publishable due to small numbers/confidentiality.

Rates are age standardised per 100,000 persons, to the 2001 Australian standard population.

Statistical difference:  
- Queensland  
- Similar to Queensland  
- Significantly better than Queensland  
- Significantly worse than Queensland  

The health of Queenslanders 2018
### PERINATAL FACTORS 2016

**Mother smoked during pregnancy (%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>South West</th>
<th>Central Queensland</th>
<th>Darling Downs</th>
<th>West Moreton</th>
<th>Ipswich and Caboolture</th>
<th>Toowoomba</th>
<th>Western Downs</th>
<th>South Burnett</th>
<th>Sunshine Coast</th>
<th>Gold Coast</th>
<th>Mackay</th>
<th>Central Queensland</th>
<th>Townsville</th>
<th>Central West</th>
<th>North West</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–4 years</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
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**Healthy birthweight, 2500–3999g (%)**

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<th>Darling Downs</th>
<th>Townsville</th>
<th>Central West</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>South West</th>
<th>Central Queensland</th>
<th>Darling Downs</th>
<th>West Moreton</th>
<th>Mackay</th>
<th>Central Queensland</th>
<th>Townsville</th>
<th>South West</th>
<th>South Burnett</th>
<th>Mackay</th>
<th>Central Queensland</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–4 years</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>83</td>
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<td>82</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>49</td>
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</table>

### DEATH RATES 2011–2015

**0–4 years (Per 100,000)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>South West</th>
<th>Central Queensland</th>
<th>Darling Downs</th>
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<th>Ipswich and Caboolture</th>
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<th>Western Downs</th>
<th>South Burnett</th>
<th>Sunshine Coast</th>
<th>Gold Coast</th>
<th>Mackay</th>
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<th>Central West</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>72</td>
<td>52</td>
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### DEATH RATES 2011–2015

**5–6 years (%)**

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<th>Western Downs</th>
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<th>Sunshine Coast</th>
<th>Gold Coast</th>
<th>Mackay</th>
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<td>72</td>
<td>52</td>
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### HOSPITALISATION RATES 2014–15 TO 2015–16

**Dental decay, 0–9 years**

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<th>Central West</th>
<th>North West</th>
<th>South West</th>
<th>Central Queensland</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–4 years</td>
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<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>21</td>
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**Asthma, 0–14 years**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Toowoomba</th>
<th>Western Downs</th>
<th>South Burnett</th>
<th>Sunshine Coast</th>
<th>Gold Coast</th>
<th>Mackay</th>
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<th>Central West</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>4.3</td>
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### CHILDHOOD RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS 5–17 YEARS

**Overweight and obesity, 2017–18 (proxy report %)**

<table>
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<th>Region</th>
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<th>South West</th>
<th>Central Queensland</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>22</td>
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</table>

**Daily serves, fruit and vegetables, 2015–16**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Sunshine Coast</th>
<th>Gold Coast</th>
<th>Torres and Cape</th>
<th>Toowoomba</th>
<th>Western Downs</th>
<th>South Burnett</th>
<th>Mackay</th>
<th>Central Queensland</th>
<th>Darling Downs</th>
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