The health of Queenslanders 2018

Report of the Chief Health Officer Queensland

Hospital and Health Service profiles

Queensland Government

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 Queenslander 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
www.health.qld.gov.au/cho_report

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

	Measure	Year	Cairns and Hinterland	Central Queensland	Central West	Darling Downs	Gold Coast	Mackay	Metro North	Metro South	North West	South West	Sunshine Coast	Torres and Cape	Townsville	West Moreton	Wide Bay
Demography																	
Population size	Number	2016	7	9	15	5	3	11	2	1	12	14	4	13	8	6	10
Children aged 0–14 years	Per cent of HHS	2016	9	4	11	7	13	6	12	10	2	5	14	1	8	3	15
Persons aged 65+ years	Per cent of HHS	2016	7	11	4	3	5	13	8	10	14	6	2	15	9	12	1
Indigenous Queenslanders	Per cent of HHS	2016	4	7	6	8	15	9	13	12	2	3	14	1	5	11	10
Hospitalisations																	
All causes	Crude rate	2016–17	11	2	8	9	10	1	6	5	14	4	13	12	7	3	15
Potentially preventable	Per cent	2016–17	6	10	15	8	1	7	2	3	12	14	4	13	5	9	11
Lifestyle related	Crude rate	2016–17	7	10	14	8	3	9	4	2	11	12	13	1	5	6	15
Indigenous Queenslanders	Crude rate	2016–17	13	7	4	12	2	6	5	11	15	9	3	10	14	1	8
Deaths																	
All causes	ASR	2015	9	8	7	13	1	5	3	4	15	6	2	14	12	11	10
Premature	ASR	2015	9	6	11	10	1	5	3	4	14	12	2	15	13	8	7
Lifestyle related	ASR	2015	4	12	6	14	2	7	3	8	11	5	1	13	10	15	9
Indigenous Queenslanders	ASR	2013–2015	12	7	.	10	1	4	6	11	14	9	3	8	13	5	2
Suicide	ASR	2013–2015	11	4	.	5	3	10	2	1	.	.	6	.	9	7	8
Median age at death	Years	2013–2015	11	8	6	3	3	8	1	3	14	11	1	15	10	11	7
Infant and child risk factors																	
Smoked at anytime during pregnancy	Per cent	2016	11	9	5	8	1	6	3	2	14	12	4	15	7	10	13
Babies born with low birth weight <2500g	Per cent	2016	11	4	.	8	5	1	7	6	12	2	3	14	10	9	13
Children aged 5–6 years had decay experience	Per cent	2014–17*	7	5	.	9	2	6	1	10	.	12	4	13	8	3	11
Adult risk factors																	
Daily smokers	Per cent	2017–18	11	8	15	5	3	9	2	4	12	14	1	7	6	10	13
Obese (BMI 30 and higher)	Per cent	2017–18	5	12	15	8	2	7	4	3	13	11	1	9	6	14	10
Inactive in previous week (no physical activity)	Per cent	2017–18	6	12	15	14	3	8	4	2	10	11	5	1	7	9	13

ASR Age standardised rate
. Data for ranking not publishable due to small numbers/confidentiality

Similar to Qld | *Better than Qld* | *Worse than Qld*

**2014–15 to 2016–17*

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 relative to Australia is based on data for hospitalisations 2015–16, deaths 2016, antenatal data 2016, decay experience 2012–14, cancer screening 2015–16, smoking and obesity 2014–15.
- 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 2: Queensland ranking within Australia, and ranking of Australia within the OECD

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

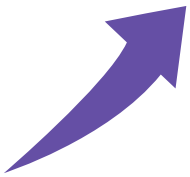
n.a. not available

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

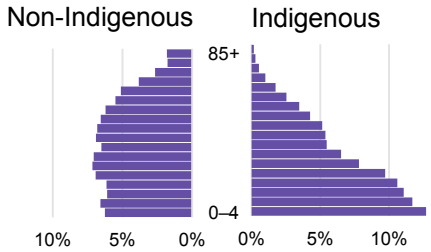
This equates to...

7,403 women	4,552 babies	57,455 children

Compared to Australia this is...

21% higher	4% higher	24% higher

DEMOGRAPHY 2016



4.6% Indigenous

15% aged 65+ years

62,779 babies born in Queensland

4,230 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were

28,208

deaths in 2015

37% premature

38% lifestyle related

3% Indigenous

677 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015

19% higher compared to Australia

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2016

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Queensland	81 years	84 years	78 years	60 years	81 years
Australia	82 years	85 years	79 years	59 years[(a)]	82 years[(a)]

KEEPING QUEENSLANDERS HEALTHY – ADULT RISK FACTORS 2018

11% of adults smoked daily

25% of adults were obese (self-report)[(b)]

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 n.s.	19% higher

(a) 5 states and territories

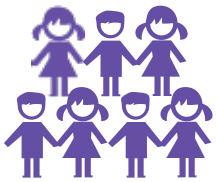
(b) by measurement 30% were obese in 2014–15 (1.2 million adults in 2018)

n.s. not significantly different to Australia

Indicators of children's health

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY

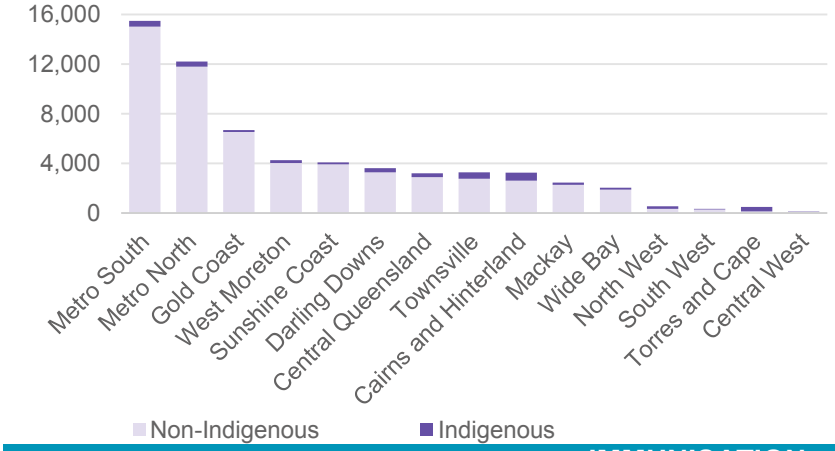


954,598
children aged 0–14 years in Queensland in 2016

15%
projected growth in population by 2026

BIRTHS

Number of births by usual residence of mother

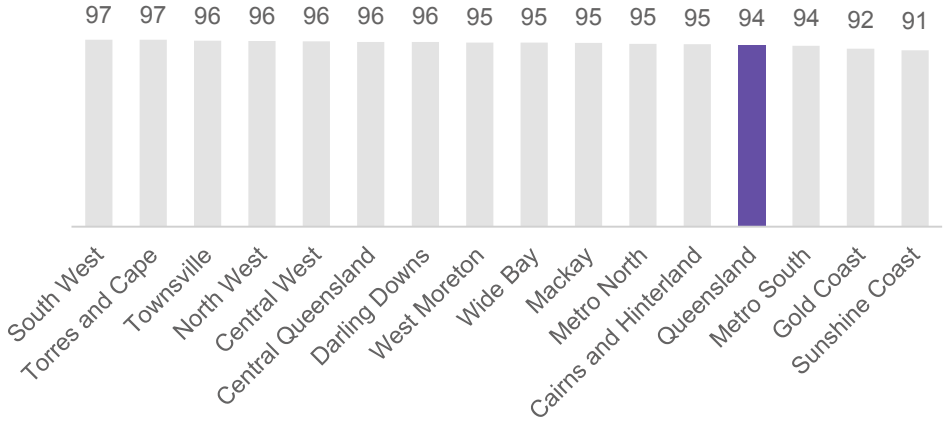


6.8%
of women who gave birth were Indigenous Queenslanders
(2016)

IMMUNISATION

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

Fully immunised at five years (%)



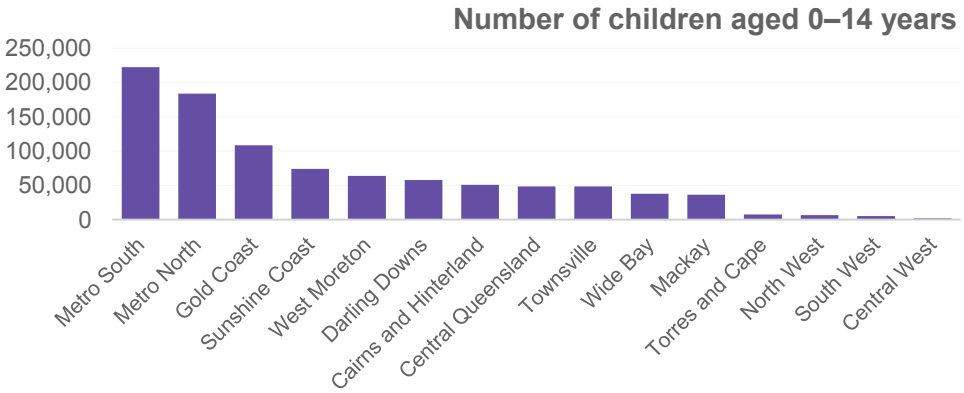
INFANT FEEDING

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

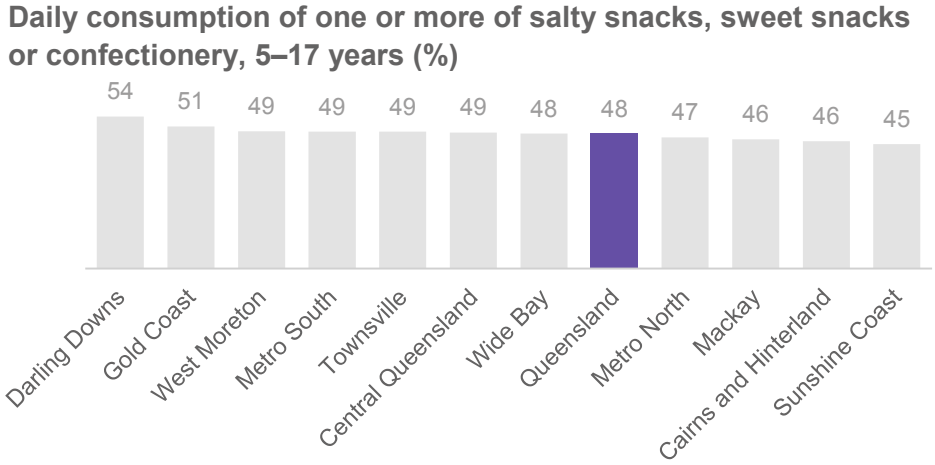
Queensland and HHSs

DEMOGRAPHY

20%
of Queenslanders were children aged 0–14 years
(2016)



FOOD AND NUTRITION – UNHEALTHY SNACKS

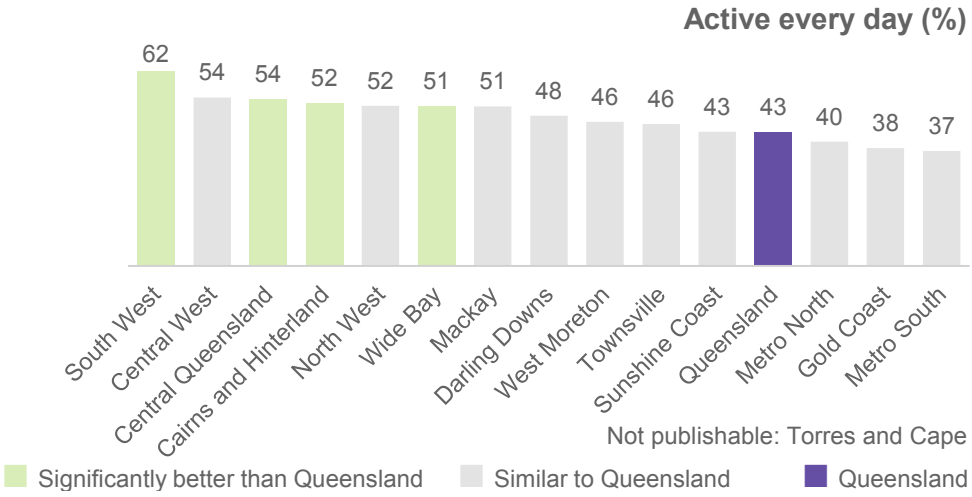


Not publishable: Central West, North West, South West, Torres and Cape

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

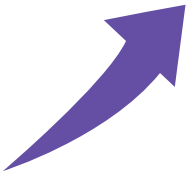
***246,000** children (27%) aged 0–14 years lived in a household with a daily smoker (2014–15)*

Cairns and Hinterland HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

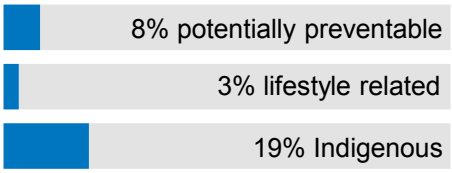
252,840
people lived in Cairns and Hinterland HHS in 2016



14%
projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were
129,931
hospitalisations in 2016–17



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...

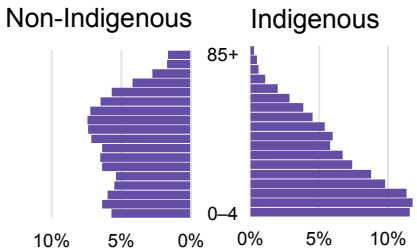
565 women	262 babies	3,129 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

46% higher	10% higher n.s.	similar

n.s. not significantly different to state average

DEMOGRAPHY 2016



3,252 babies born in the HHS

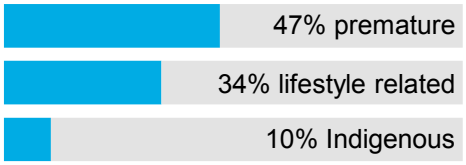
642 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were

1,451

deaths in 2015



47 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015

31% higher than the Queensland rate

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Cairns and Hinterland	76 years	80 years	74 years	60 years	78 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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

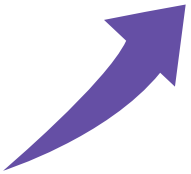
Central Queensland HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

219,746

people lived in Central Queensland HHS in 2016



25%

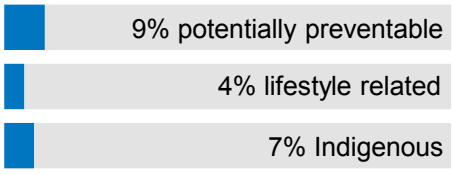
projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were

102,338

hospitalisations in 2016–17



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...

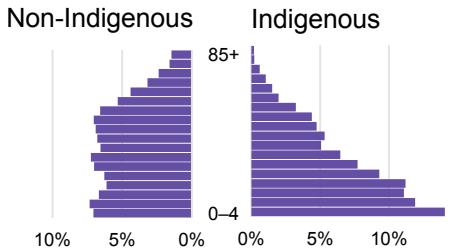
525 women	205 babies	2,988 children

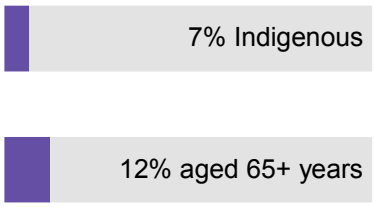
Compared to Queensland this is...

37% higher	13% lower n.s.	similar

n.s. not significantly different to state average

DEMOGRAPHY 2016





3,212 babies born in the HHS

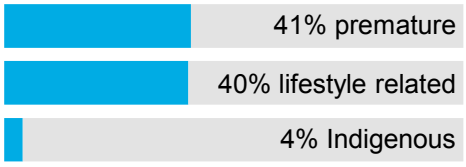
307 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were

1,199

deaths in 2015



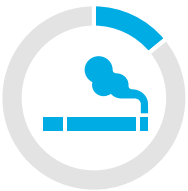
32 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015

3% higher than the Queensland rate n.s.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Central Queensland	78 years	82 years	75 years	58 years	79 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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

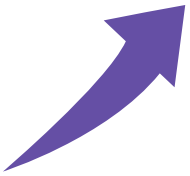
n.s. not significantly different to state average

Central West HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

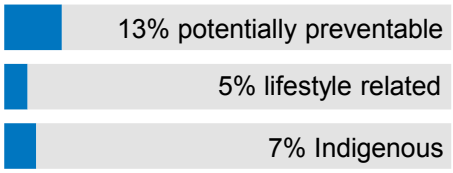
10,722
people lived in Central West HHS in 2016



12%
projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were
5,321
hospitalisations in 2016–17



The crude hospitalisation rate was
similar
to Queensland

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

684
hospitalisations were potentially preventable

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

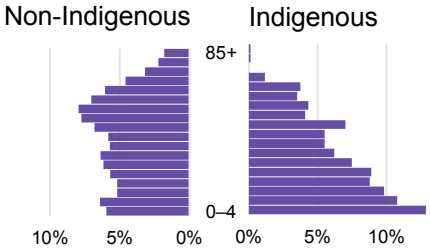
n.p.
of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016

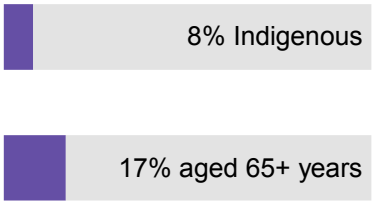
n.p.
of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014–17

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

DEMOGRAPHY 2016





131 babies born in the HHS

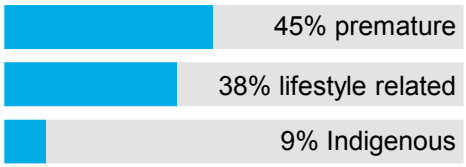
12 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were

77

deaths in 2015



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

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Central West	80 years	83 years	77 years	69 years	80 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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

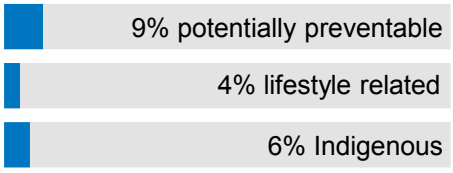
DEMOGRAPHY 2016

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

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

12,156
hospitalisations were potentially preventable

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...

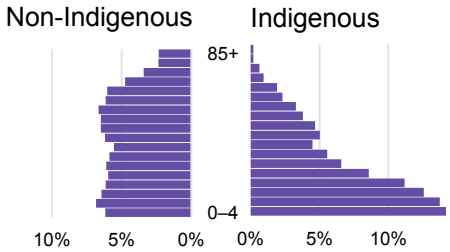
573 women	270 babies	3,743 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

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

n.s. not significantly different to state average

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

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Darling Downs	81 years	84 years	77 years	59 years	81 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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

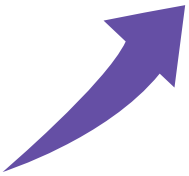
Gold Coast HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

591,570

people lived in Gold Coast HHS in 2016



21%

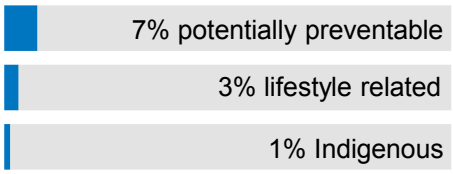
projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were

303,867

hospitalisations in 2016–17



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...

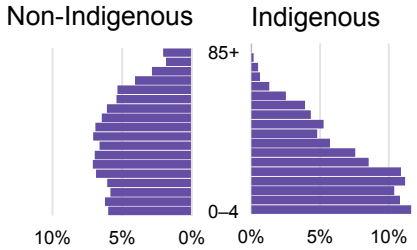
359 women	444 babies	5,463 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

55% lower	9% lower n.s.	12% lower n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average

DEMOGRAPHY 2016



2% Indigenous

16% aged 65+ years

6,682 babies born in the HHS

138 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were

3,406

deaths in 2015

33% premature

37% lifestyle related

0.4% Indigenous

78 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015

5% lower than the Queensland rate n.s.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Gold Coast	81 years	84 years	78 years	61 years	81 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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

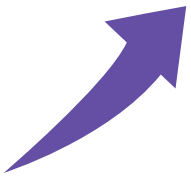
Mackay HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

173,892

people lived in Mackay HHS in 2016



24%

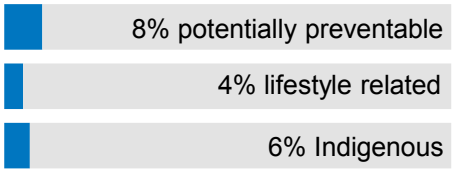
projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were

78,723

hospitalisations in 2016–17



The crude hospitalisation rate was

9% lower

than Queensland

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

6,667

hospitalisations were potentially preventable

Mackay HHS was ranked

7th lowest

out of 15 HHSs for % of hospitalisations that 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

13%

of women smoked during pregnancy in 2016

5%

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...

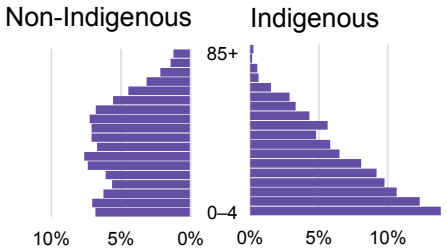
325 women	132 babies	2,414 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

11% higher n.s.	26% lower	similar

n.s. not significantly different to state average

DEMOGRAPHY 2016



5% Indigenous

12% aged 65+ years

2,457 babies born in the HHS

178 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were

861

deaths in 2015

42% premature

37% lifestyle related

3% Indigenous

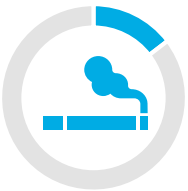
31 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015

26% higher than the Queensland rate n.s.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Mackay	78 years	82 years	74 years	62 years	78 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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	40,000 adults	16,000 adults
Compared to Queensland this is...		
28% higher	12% higher n.s.	16% higher n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average

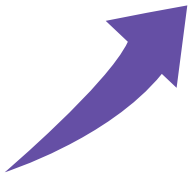
Metro North HHS

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

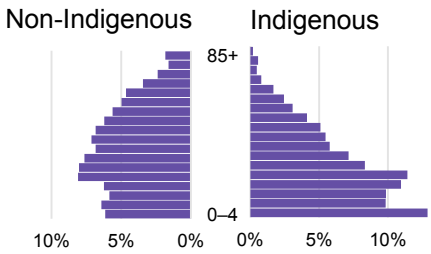
This equates to...

1,215 women	894 babies	8,918 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

16% lower	similar	18% lower

DEMOGRAPHY 2016



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

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Metro North	82 years	85 years	78 years	59 years	82 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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

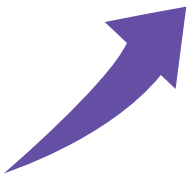
Metro South HHS

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

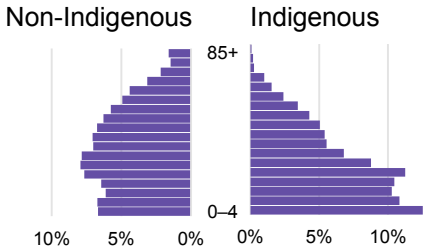
This equates to...

1,350 women	1,113 babies	14,949 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

27% lower	similar	14% higher

DEMOGRAPHY 2016



2% Indigenous

13% aged 65+ years

15,491 babies born in the HHS

476 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were

5,716

deaths in 2015

36% premature

40% lifestyle related

1% Indigenous

132 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015

16% lower than the Queensland rate

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Metro South	81 years	84 years	77 years	60 years	81 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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.

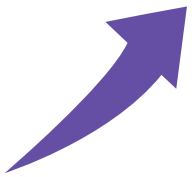
n.s. not significantly different to state average

North West HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

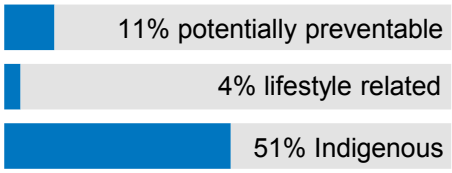
28,430
people lived in North West HHS in 2016



23%
projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were
17,183
hospitalisations in 2016–17



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

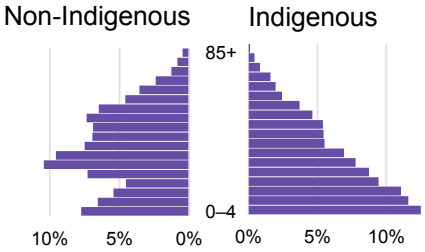
8%
of babies were born with low birthweight in 2016

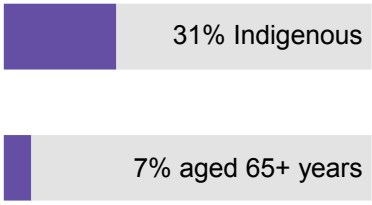
n.p.
of children aged 5-6 years had experience of decay in 2014—17

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

DEMOGRAPHY 2016





545 babies born in the HHS

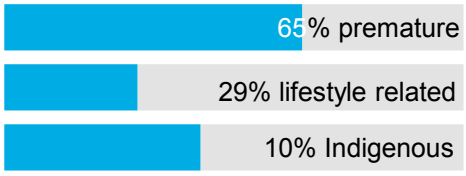
204 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were

131

deaths in 2015



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

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
North West	65 years	64 years	67 years	54 years	73 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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.

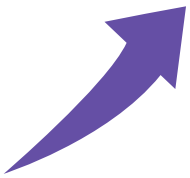
n.p. not publishable due to small numbers/confidentiality
n.s. not significantly different to state average

South West HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

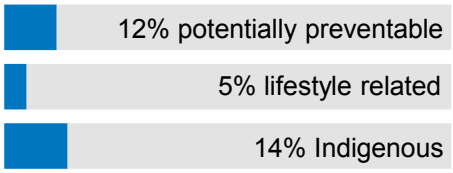
24,678
people lived in South West HHS in 2016



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

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...

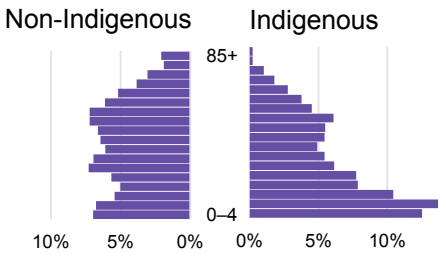
64 women	22 babies	430 children

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



13% Indigenous

15% aged 65+ years

350 babies born in the HHS

64 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were

160

deaths in 2015

44% premature

37% lifestyle related

10% Indigenous

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

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
South West	76 years	82 years	74 years	62 years	78 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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

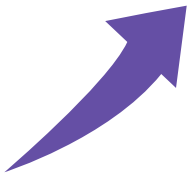
Sunshine Coast HHS

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

- 8% potentially preventable
- 4% lifestyle related
- 2% Indigenous

The crude hospitalisation rate was

14% higher

than Queensland n.s.

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

5% 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

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...

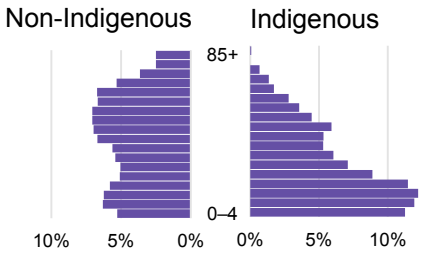
478 women	258 babies	4,003 children

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



2% Indigenous

20% aged 65+ years

4,095 babies born in the HHS

153 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were

2,850

deaths in 2015

31% premature

35% lifestyle related

1% Indigenous

59 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015

6% higher than the Queensland rate n.s.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Sunshine Coast	82 years	85 years	79 years	59 years	82 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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.

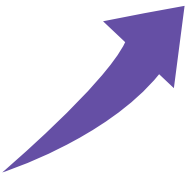
n.s. not significantly different to state average

Torres and Cape HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

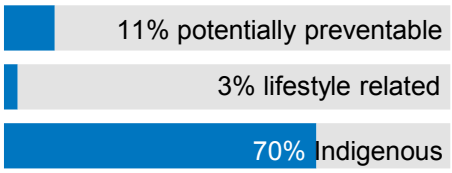
26,514
people lived in Torres and Cape HHS in 2016



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

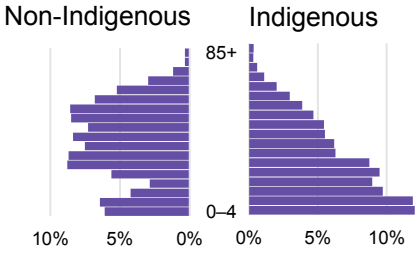
This equates to...

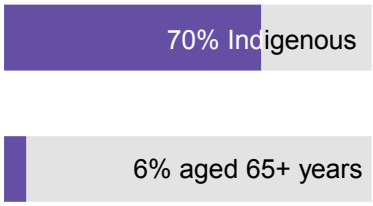
214 women	57 babies	731 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

3.7 times higher	60% higher	66% higher

DEMOGRAPHY 2016





487 babies born in the HHS

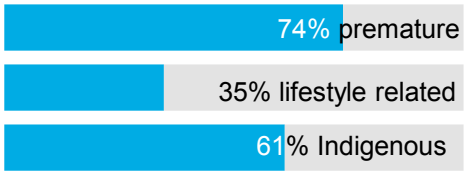
359 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were

95

deaths in 2015



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

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Torres and Cape	61 years	60 years	62 years	59 years	67 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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...		
2,500 adults	5,500 adults	1,300 adults
Compared to Queensland this is...		
18% higher n.s.	22% higher n.s.	23% lower n.s.

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

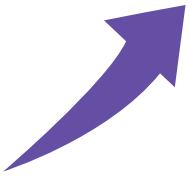
Townsville HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

239,475

people lived in Townsville HHS in 2016



22%

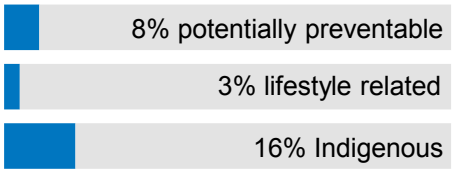
projected growth in population by 2026

HOSPITALISATIONS 2016–17

There were

118,498

hospitalisations in 2016–17



The crude hospitalisation rate was

1% lower

than Queensland

POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATIONS (PPH) 2016-17

9,297

hospitalisations were potentially preventable

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...

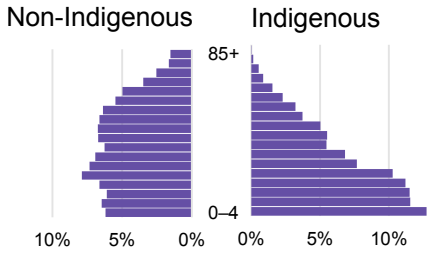
441 women	262 babies	3,149 children

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



9% Indigenous

13% aged 65+ years

3,292 babies born in the HHS

531 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were

1,402

deaths in 2015

43% premature

37% lifestyle related

6% Indigenous

43 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015

25% higher than the Queensland rate n.s.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

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

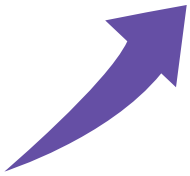
n.s. not significantly different to state average

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

- 9% potentially preventable
- 4% lifestyle related
- 3% Indigenous

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...

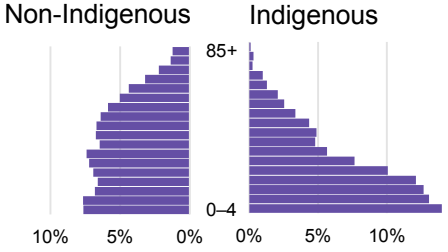
700 women	330 babies	3,367 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

38% higher	6% higher n.s.	8% lower n.s.

n.s. not significantly different to state average

DEMOGRAPHY 2016



5% Indigenous

12% aged 65+ years

4,265 babies born in the HHS

223 babies born to Indigenous mothers

DEATHS

There were

1,433

deaths in 2015

44% premature

40% lifestyle related

2% Indigenous

41 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015

11% higher than the Queensland rate n.s.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
West Moreton	76 years	80 years	74 years	54 years	77 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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

Compared to Queensland this is...

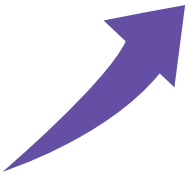
28% higher	39% higher	29% higher

Wide Bay HHS

Population health status profile

DEMOGRAPHY 2016

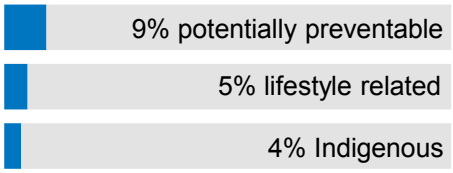
214,227
people lived in Wide Bay HHS in 2016



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

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...

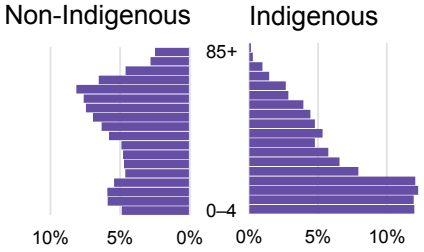
438 women	166 babies	2,704 children

Compared to Queensland this is...

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

n.s. not significantly different to state average

DEMOGRAPHY 2016



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

35 average number of suicide deaths per year 2013–2015

14% higher than the Queensland rate n.s.

MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH 2013–2015

	Persons	Females	Males	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous
Wide Bay	79 years	82 years	77 years	58 years	80 years
Queensland	80 years	83 years	77 years	59 years	80 years

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

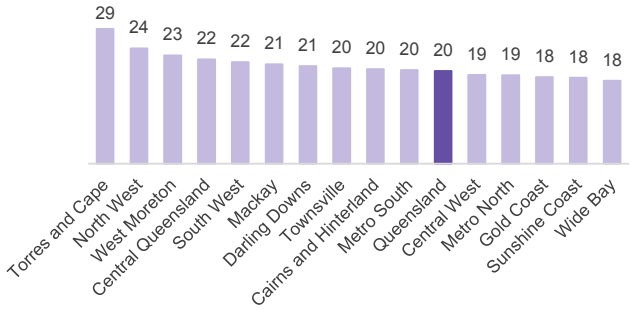
This equates to...		
27,000 adults	54,000 adults	24,000 adults
Compared to Queensland this is...		
38% higher	25% higher	44% higher

n.s. not significantly different to state average

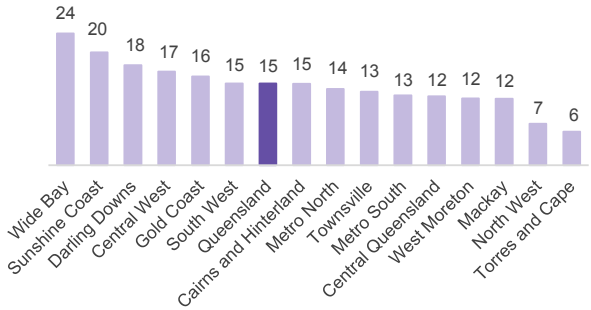
Ranking of selected indicators

POPULATION 2016

Aged 0–14 years (%)

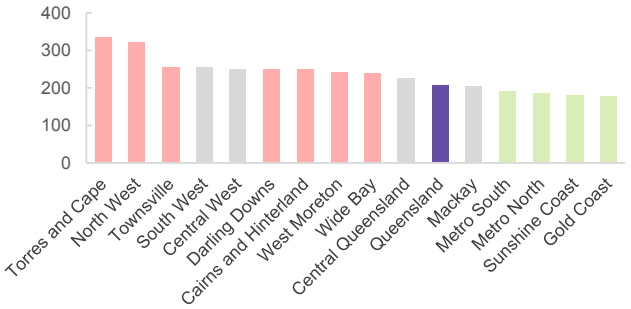


Aged 65+ years (%)

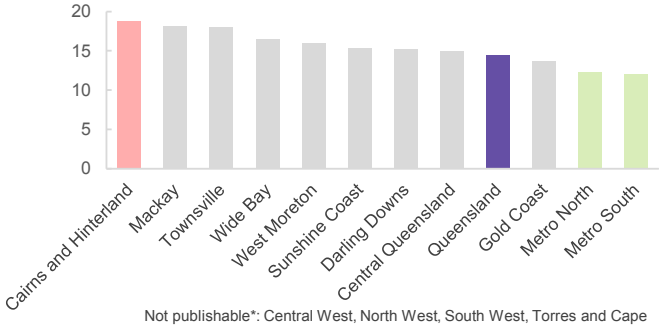


DEATHS

Premature death rates, 2015



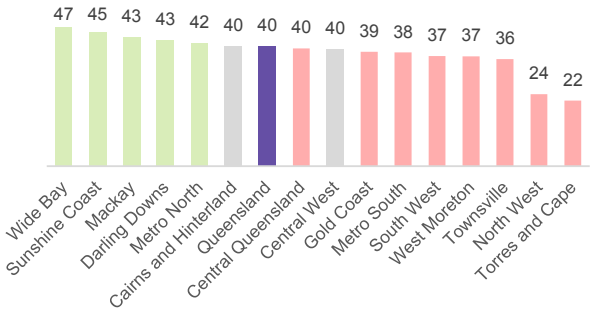
Suicide rates, 2013–2015



Not publishable*: Central West, North West, South West, Torres and Cape

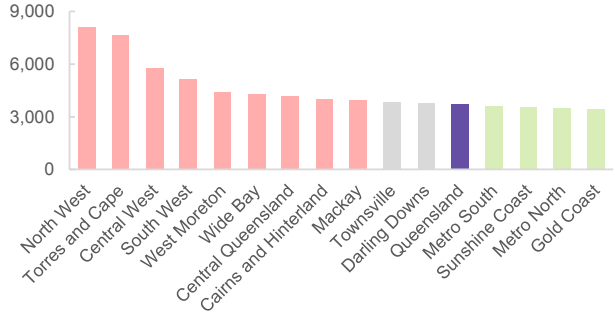
BOWEL SCREENING PARTICIPATION

50–74 years, 2015–2016 (%)



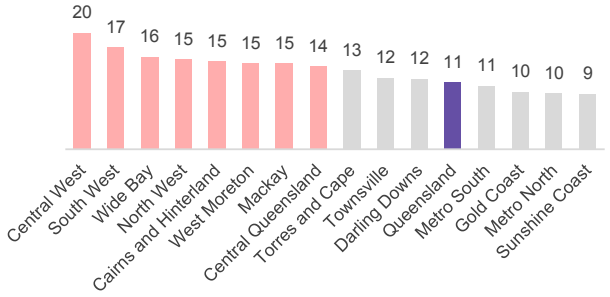
POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE HOSPITALISATION

Rates, 2016–17

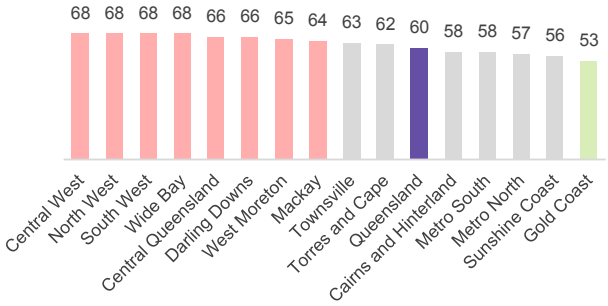


ADULT RISK FACTORS 2017–18

Smoked daily (%)



Overweight and obesity (self report %)



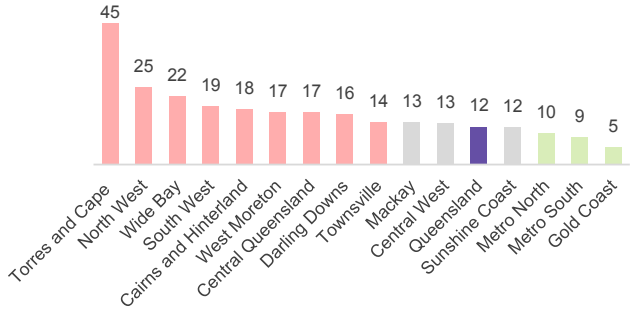
* Data not publishable due to small numbers/confidentiality.

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

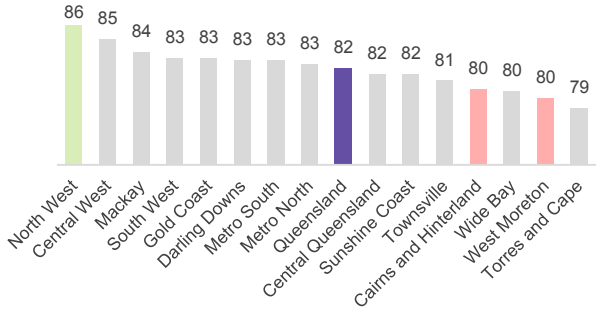
Statistical difference: Queensland · Similar to Queensland · Significantly better than Queensland · Significantly worse than Queensland

PERINATAL FACTORS 2016

Mother smoked during pregnancy (%)

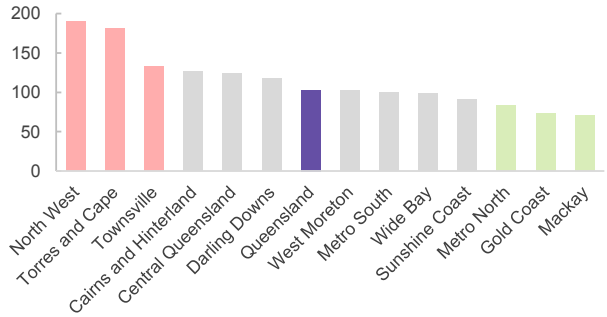


Healthy birthweight, 2500–3999g (%)



DEATH RATES 2011–2015

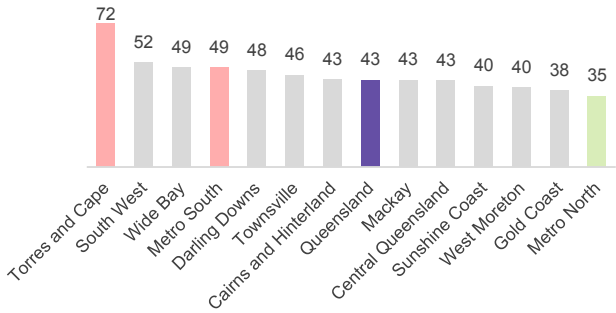
0–4 years



Not publishable*: Central West and South West

DECAY EXPERIENCE 2014–17

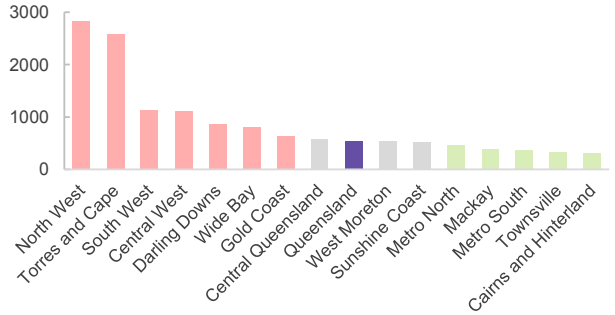
5–6 years (%)



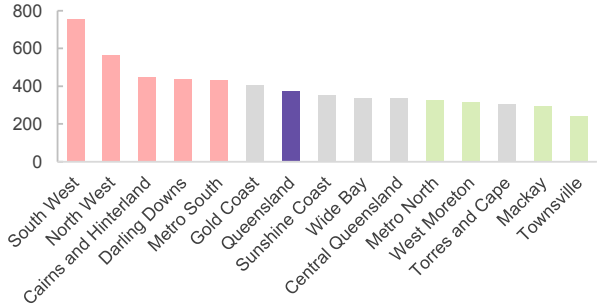
Not publishable*: Central West and North West

HOSPITALISATION RATES 2014–15 TO 2015–16

Dental decay, 0–9 years



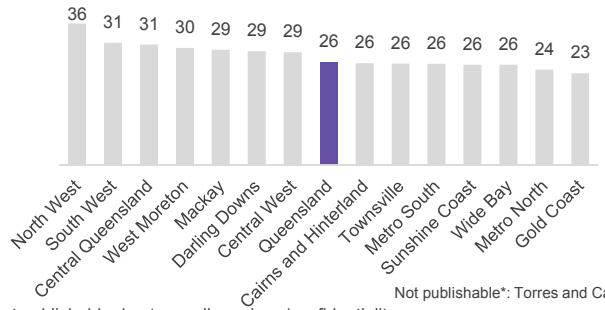
Asthma, 0–14 years



Not publishable*: Central West

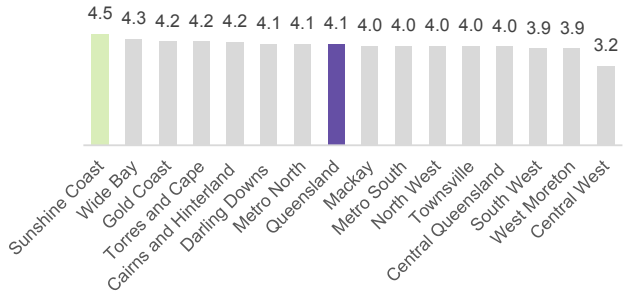
CHILDHOOD RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS 5–17 YEARS

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



Not publishable*: Torres and Cape

Daily serves, fruit and vegetables, 2015–16



* 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

www.health.qld.gov.au/CHO_report

Queensland
Government