



NORTH BRISBANE AND MORETON BAY Population health snapshot 2022

Our region

Our region covers the areas north of the Brisbane River including communities within North Brisbane, Moreton Bay and parts of the Somerset region.. The region is divided into six subregions:

BRISBANE INNER CITY	PINE RIVERS
BRISBANE WEST	REDCLIFFE – NORTH LAKES
BRISBANE NORTH	MORETON BAY NORTH

Resident Population

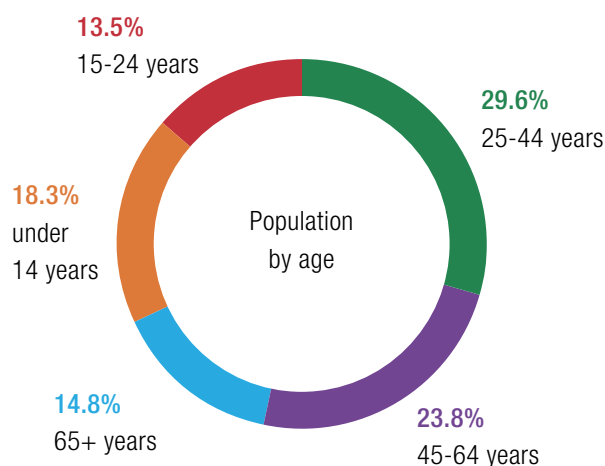
North Brisbane and Moreton Bay
population
1,089,601
in June 2022

1.7%
annual growth rate predicted
over **five years**, to
1,200,000+
people by 2027

28,674
estimated **First Nations**
resident population
as of June 2022



Resident Population



2.8%

are Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander peoples



24.7%

were born overseas



13.7%

speak a first language other than English



The region's life expectancy at birth is **81.2 years** for **males** and **85 years** for **females** compared to **79.7 years** and **84.1 years** respectively for Queensland.

Social factors that influence health outcomes



4.2 % unemployment rate, slightly lower than the QLD average. This rate is **higher** in the **Moreton Bay North subregion** of the catchment.

The **median family income per annum is nearly \$119,343 per year** with significant variation across subregions. Brisbane Inner City has the highest median family income (\$154,336), which is nearly **double that of Moreton Bay North** (\$87,672).

5.5% of low-income families

in the PHN region earn less than \$33,800 per year (June 2022). Approximately **28% of low-income families** in the PHN region reside in the Moreton Bay subregion.



Approximately **4,584 people are homeless** with this number concentrated in **Brisbane Inner City subregion (2,188 people – 47%)**

BURDEN OF DISEASE

In general, the self-assessed health of our residents varies with residents of the Redcliffe – North Lakes and Moreton Bay North subregions more likely to rate their health as 'fair' or 'poor' than the rest of Queensland.

67.8% of adults are classified as **overweight or obese**, **26.1%** of the adult population suffer from one or more **long-term health condition**, and **3%** of the total population report having **three or more long-term health conditions**.

The proportion of people living with a **profound or severe disability** in the community is highest in Somerset (**7.1%**) and Moreton Bay North (**5.6%**) compared to the **regional rate of 4.4%** and the **Queensland rate of 4.8%**.

Mental and behavioural disorders, diabetes mellitus and asthma are the most **common chronic conditions** within the region. The prevalence of mental and behavioural disorders is **higher than the Queensland average**.

COVID-19 has emerged as a significant contributor to burden of disease nationwide. Full **vaccination rates** for the region are approximately **93% for over 16 year olds**, however are lowest in the Moreton Bay and Somerset regions

HOSPITALISATIONS

50%

increase in **hospitalisations** since 2010

80%

increase in **admissions to public hospitals** since 2010

51%

of hospitalisations in the region are to **private facilities**, steadily decreasing from 60% in 2010.

9%

of all hospital admissions in 2019 were **potentially preventable hospitalisations**

Our Priorities

HEALTH OF ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES


In Queensland the life expectancy of Indigenous Australians continues to be **disparately lower**, at an estimated gap of **7.8 years for males** and **6.7 years for females**

 Almost **40% of First Nations adults** left school at **Year 10 or below**

Higher rates of unemployment (16.7%) and **lower income** than other Australians (4.2%) in the region.

 Indigenous adults are **3 times as likely** as other Australians to **be a smoker**.

 **36.4%** of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander **mothers smoke during pregnancy** compared with 9% of non-Indigenous mothers

 **9.7%** of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander **babies were born underweight**, a significantly higher proportion than non-Indigenous babies (6.8%).

In addition, **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children** who make up the largest proportion of the community are almost **twice as likely** to be **developmentally vulnerable** in more than one domain.


The number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people receiving a **health assessment** is rapidly increasing. In 2018-19 there were 9,537 people who had a health assessment in the region, an **increase of 35%** from 2013-14

ALCOHOL AND/OR OTHER DRUGS


909.8 people per 100,000 received an alcohol or drug support and treatment service in 2019-20. Brisbane North clients accounted for the **second-highest proportion** (5.6%) of clients in Australia.

50,633 treatment episodes in 2020-21 - this figure is double what it was nine years ago.

Alcohol continues to be the most reported principal **drug of concern**, followed by cannabis and amphetamines.

 **17.1% of adults** within the region consume alcohol at **levels of high risk**.

People who reported high or very high levels of **psychological distress** were at least **twice as likely** to report recent **illicit drug use**

 **13.1%** of adults **smoke** (approximately)

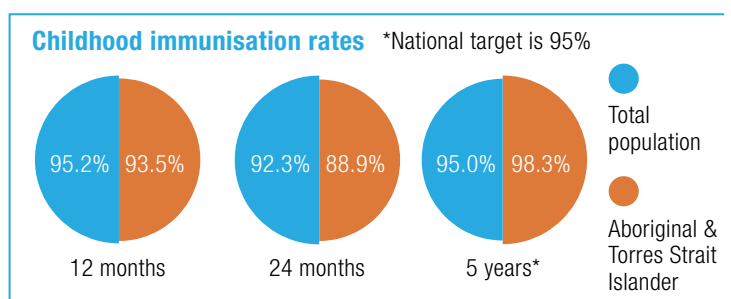
Of significance, is the rise in **e-cigarettes and vaping**, especially among young people. **21.7%** of people aged **18-24 years** have used an e-cigarette or vaping device at least once in Australia



CHILDREN'S HEALTH

The **infant mortality rate is 3.5 deaths per 1,000** live births compared to the Queensland rate of 3.9

22.4% of children are developmentally vulnerable. This is highest in the Somerset (28.9%) and Moreton Bay (25.6%) council areas



MENTAL HEALTH

The prevalence of mental health issues has **increased over the last five years**, particularly among younger residents of the region.

10.6 per 100 people reported they had a **mental health condition** (including depression or anxiety)

12% of the population are estimated to report **high or very high psychological distress**

Highest Queensland rate of **intentional self-harm** hospitalisations for **females of all ages** (221.9 per 100,000) in 2019/20.

Deaths from suicide
13.3 deaths per 100,000 (Australia 12.1). These occur most frequently among **males residing in Brisbane Inner – North, Redcliffe and Strathpine**.

OLDER PERSONS

There is an average of 81 residential aged care places per 1,000 people aged 70 years and over. The distribution of residential aged care places varies from 30 places per 1,000 in the Somerset LGA to 84 places per 1,000 in the Brisbane LGA.



160,000 people (approximately) **aged over 65**

Dementia is the second leading cause of death, having caused a total of 2,754 deaths in 2015-19. This equates to **9.5% of all causes of death in the region** – much higher than the Queensland average



10,000+ hospitalisations in 2019-20 were **due to falls**



Those aged **85+ years** made up **42.7% of hospitalisations** in this cohort

ACCESS TO SERVICES

A range of community care services also operate in the region, including aged care, allied health, mental health, alcohol and drug services.



330+
general practices



6
public hospitals



31
private hospitals



5
Aboriginal Medical Service Clinics

GP visits: 86.6% visited their GP in 2018/19

13.3%

for a **Chronic Disease Management plan**

9.4%

for a **Mental Health Treatment plan**

GP FTE varies across the region from **0.8 per 100,000 people in Sandgate** to **2.0 in Brisbane City & Strathpine**, with an average of 1.25 across the region.



Residents of **Bribie Island** are the highest percentage of **very high GP attenders** in the nation at 8.2%