



Priority area

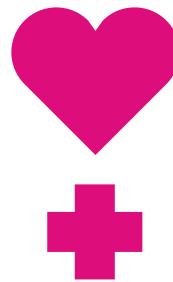
4 Women's health and wellbeing

Queensland females:

have an average
1.9
babies
(2014)



- have life expectancy of 84.1 years at birth compared with 79.6 years for males in 2011–13
- mostly consider themselves to be in 'good' or 'very good to excellent' health, with little difference between females (83.5%) and males (82.5%) in 2012
- have a median age for childbirth of 30.1 years in 2014
- of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin are more likely to smoke at some time during pregnancy than non-Indigenous women (48% compared with 13% in 2012)
- of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin comprise 51.8% of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths caused by diabetes in 2013
- aged 65 years and older comprise the majority of falls-related hospitalisations (68% in 2011–12) and falls-related deaths (61.3% in 2010) in this age group
- are more likely to experience mental and behavioural health problems at 16.1% compared to males (12.6%) in 2011–12
- are more likely to experience high to very high level of psychological distress at 13.6% compared with males (7.7%) in 2011–12



Heart disease is the leading cause of death

followed by cerebrovascular disease (including stroke) and dementia and Alzheimer's disease in 2013

- are less likely to:
 - smoke daily at 11.8% compared to males (16.2%) in 2014
 - drink alcohol at the riskiest levels at 8% compared to males (26.5%) in 2014
 - meet physical activity recommendations at 58%, compared with 61% of males in 2014
- are more likely to be in the healthy weight range at 44.2% compared with 35.0% of males in 2014
- in the target age groups for cancer screening programs participate in cervical screening (56% of those aged 20–69 years in 2013–14) and breast screening (57.6% of those aged 50–69 years in 2013–14)
- are more likely than men to delay obtaining medical services (22.5% compared with 18.3%) and medications (19.2% compared with 11.9%) due to cost in 2010 — nationally 16.1% of women and 12.7% of men for delaying medical consultation and 13.6% of women and 8.7% of men for delaying the purchase of medication.

