



Overview of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health status 2019

Key facts, figures and tables



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

- ⦿ In 2019, the estimated Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population was 847,190.
- ⦿ In 2019, NSW had the highest number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (the estimated population was 281,107 people, 33% of the total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population).
- ⦿ In 2019, NT had the highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in its population, with 32% of the NT population identifying as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population

- ⦿ In 2016, around 37% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people lived in major cities.
- ⦿ The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population is much younger than the non-Indigenous population.

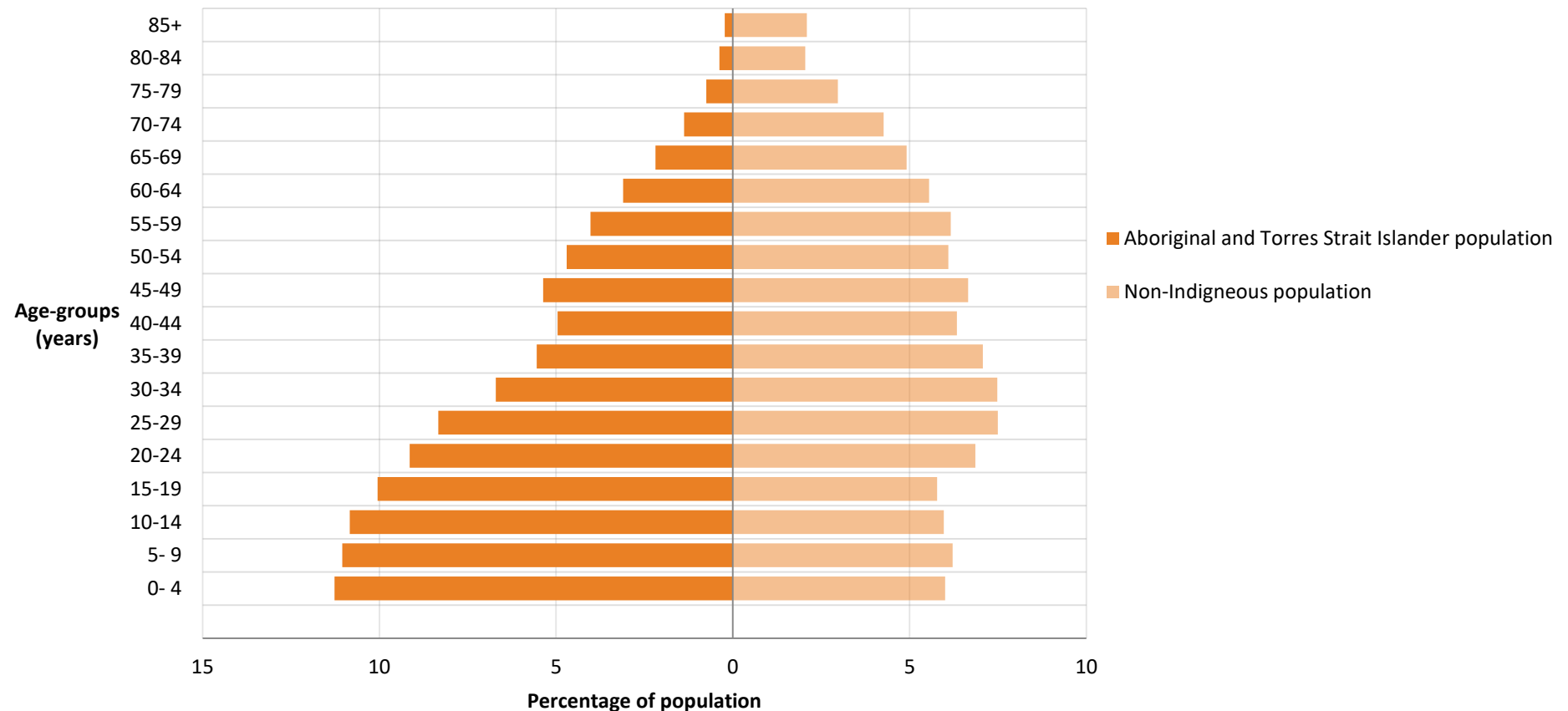
Estimated Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population, by jurisdiction, Australia, 2019

Jurisdiction	Indigenous population (number)	Proportion of Australian Indigenous population (%)	Proportion of total jurisdiction population (%)
NSW	281,107	33	3.5
Vic	62,074	7.3	0.9
Qld	235,962	28	4.6
WA	106,939	13	4.1
SA	44,981	5.3	2.6
Tas	30,070	3.5	5.6
ACT	8,178	1.0	1.9
NT	77,605	9.2	32
Australia	847,190	100	3.3

Note: The Australian population includes Jervis Bay Territory, the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Island and Norfolk Island.

Source: Derived from ABS, 2019, ABS, 2019.

Population pyramid of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous populations, 30 June 2019



Sources: Derived from ABS, 2019, ABS, 2019.



Births and pregnancy outcomes

- ⦿ In 2018, there were 21,928 births registered in Australia with one or both parents identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (7% of all births registered).
- ⦿ In 2018, the median age for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers was 26.0 years.
- ⦿ In 2018, total fertility rates were 2,371 births per 1,000 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women.



Births and pregnancy outcomes

- ⦿ In 2017, the average birthweight of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers was 3,202 grams.
- ⦿ The proportion of low birthweight babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers between 2007 and 2017 remained steady at around 13%.

Age-specific fertility rates, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers, selected jurisdictions, Australia, 2018

Age-group of mother (years)	Jurisdiction							Australia
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT		
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers								
15-19	44	33	50	60	40	73	48	
20-24	119	108	144	144	126	151	129	
25-29	137	125	138	133	135	120	132	
30-34	106	107	103	100	93	84	100	
35-39	53	67	57	53	53	41	53	
40-44	12	8.3	12	12	15	7.1	11	

Notes:

1. Rates per 1,000 women in each age-group; the 15-19 years age-group includes births by girls aged 14 years or younger. Figures are not provided for the 45-49 years age-group because of the small numbers involved.
2. Figures are not provided for Tas and the ACT because of the small numbers involved and doubts about the level of identification of Indigenous births, but numbers for these jurisdictions are included in figures for Australia.

Source: ABS, 2019.



Total fertility rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers, selected jurisdictions, Australia, 2018

	Jurisdiction						
	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Australia
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers	2,354	2,238	2,527	2,507	2,322	2,379	2,371

Notes:

1. Total fertility rate is the number of children born to 1,000 women at the current level and age pattern of fertility.
2. Figures are not provided for Tas and the ACT because of the small numbers involved and doubts about the level of identification of Indigenous births. Numbers for those jurisdictions are included in figures for Australia.

Source: ABS, 2019.

Mortality

- ⦿ For 2018, the age-standardised death rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT was 9.1 per 1,000.
- ⦿ Between 1998 and 2015, there was a 15% reduction in the death rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT.
- ⦿ For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people born 2015-2017, life expectancy was estimated to be 71.6 years for males and 75.6 years for females, around 8-9 years less than the estimates for non-Indigenous males and females.

Mortality

- ⦿ In 2018, the median age at death for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT was 60.2 years; this was an increase from 55.8 years in 2008.
- ⦿ Between 1998 and 2015, the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infant mortality rate has more than halved (from 13.5 to 6.3 per 1,000).
- ⦿ In 2018, the leading causes of death among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT were ischaemic heart disease (IHD), diabetes, chronic lower respiratory diseases and lung and related cancers.



Mortality

- ⦿ For 2012-2017 the maternal mortality ratio for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women was 27 deaths per 100,000 women who gave birth.
- ⦿ For 1998-2015, in NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT there was a 32% decline in the death rate from avoidable causes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 0-74 years.

Numbers and proportions (%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths, Australia, 2018

Jurisdiction	Number of deaths	Proportion of deaths in jurisdiction %
NSW	960	1.8
Vic	211	0.6
Qld	963	3.1
WA	563	3.8
SA	223	1.6
Tas	66	1.5
NT	509	46
ACT	22	1.0
Australia	3,518	2.2

Source: ABS,2019

Age-standardised death rates, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT, 2018

Jurisdiction	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders
NSW	6.8
Qld	9.6
WA	11
SA	9.9
NT	13
Total for the selected jurisdictions	9.1

Notes:

1. Rates are per 1,000 population.
2. Rates are based on three year averages; for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data, rates are calculated for each calendar year and then averaged to reduce variability in annual rates.

Source: ABS, 2019.

Expectation of life at birth in years, by Indigenous status and sex, selected jurisdictions, Australia, 2015-2017

Jurisdiction	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Difference
Males			
NSW	70.9	80.2	9.4
Qld	72.0	79.8	7.8
WA	66.9	80.3	13.4
NT	66.6	78.1	11.5
Australia (headline)	71.6	80.2	8.6
Australia (unadjusted)	70.0	80.2	10.3
Females			
NSW	75.9	83.5	7.6
Qld	76.4	83.2	6.7
WA	71.8	83.8	12.0
NT	69.9	82.7	12.8
Australia (headline)	75.6	83.4	7.8
Australia (unadjusted)	74.4	83.5	9.0

Notes:

- These estimates are based on the average number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths registered in 2015-2017 adjusted for under-identification and over-identification of Indigenous status in registrations. Final Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates are based on the 2016 Census.
- Australian estimates are based on deaths in all states and territories.
- Differences are based on unrounded estimates.
- Headline estimates for Australia are calculated taking age-specific identification rates into account.
- Unadjusted estimates are not the headline estimates for Australia, because they are calculated without an age-adjustment, but are provided to enable effective comparisons with the state and territory estimates.

Source: ABS, 2018.

Expectation of life at birth in years, by Indigenous status and remoteness, Australia, 2015-2017

Remoteness	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous		Difference	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Major cities	72.1	76.5	80.7	83.7	8.6	7.2
Inner and outer regional	70.0	74.8	79.1	82.8	9.1	8.0
Remote and very remote	65.9	69.6	79.7	83.6	13.8	14.0

Notes:

1. These estimates are based on the average number of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths registered in 2015-2017 adjusted for under-identification and over-identification of Indigenous status in registrations. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates are based on the 2016 Census.
2. Differences are based on unrounded estimates.

Source: ABS, 2018.

Median age at death, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, by sex, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT, 2018

Jurisdiction	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders		
	Males	Females	Persons
NSW	60.5	66.5	62.7
Qld	59	65	61.6
WA	55.1	58.3	56.8
SA	55.1	62.5	58.3
NT	54.8	60.4	57.9
Total for the selected jurisdictions	57.7	63	60.2

Notes:

1. Information is not available for the other jurisdictions because of the relatively small numbers of deaths recorded.
2. Median age of death is the age below which 50% of deaths occur.

Source: ABS, 2019.

Infant mortality rates, by Indigenous status and sex, and Indigenous: non-Indigenous rate ratios, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT, 2018

Jurisdiction	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Rate ratio		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
NSW	4.4	3.9	4.2	2.8	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Qld	5.9	5.3	5.6	4.1	3.3	3.7	1.4	1.6	1.5
WA	8.6	5	6.9	2.9	1.7	2.3	3	3	3
SA	3.7	2	3.8	3.3	2.6	3	1.1	0.8	1.3
NT	11	15	13	4.5	5.5	5.1	2.5	2.7	2.5
Total for the selected jurisdictions	6.2	5.4	5.8	3.3	2.6	3	1.9	2.1	1.9

Notes:

1. Infant mortality rate is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births.
2. Rates are based on three year averages; for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander data, rates are calculated for each calendar year and then averaged to reduce variability in annual rates.
3. Rate ratio is the Indigenous rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.
4. The Indigenous rates are likely to be underestimated, due to the incomplete identification of Indigenous status on births and deaths records.
5. Due to the small number of deaths registered in Vic, Tas and the ACT, these jurisdictions have been excluded.

Source: ABS, 2019.



Top five leading causes of death, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT, 2009-2013 – 2014-2018

Cause of death	Rates	Rates	Percentage (%) change
	2009-2013	2014-2018	
Ischaemic heart disease	133	118	11↓
Diabetes	83	77	7.0 ↓
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	60	75	24 ↑
Cancer traches, bronchus and lungs	54	56	4.4 ↑
Intentional self-harm	20	24	15 ↑

Notes: Rates are deaths per 100,000.

Source: ABS, 2019.

Hospitalisation

- ⦿ In 2017-18, 4.9% of all hospital separations were for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- ⦿ In 2017-18, the age-adjusted separation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was 2.6 times higher than for non-Indigenous people.
- ⦿ In 2017-18, the main cause of hospitalisation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was for ‘factors influencing health status and contact with health services’ (mostly for care involving dialysis), responsible for 49% of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander separations.
- ⦿ In 2017-18, the age-standardised rate of overall potentially preventable hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was 80 per 1,000 (38 per 1,000 for chronic conditions and 13 per 1,000 for vaccine-preventable conditions).



Numbers of hospital separations and age-standardised separation rates Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders and jurisdictions, 2017-18

Jurisdiction	Number	Rate
NSW	106,483	639
Vic	29,673	778
Qld	141,633	974
WA	116,509	1,820
SA	28,624	1,001
NT	116,834	2,241
Australia	551,200	1,071

Notes:

1. Rates per 1,000 population.
2. Numbers and rates for the NT are for public hospitals only; separate numbers and rates are not included separately for public hospitals in Tas or the ACT but included in totals where applicable.

Source: AIHW, 2019.

Age-specific hospital separation rates (excluding dialysis), by sex, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, 2013-15

Age-group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
0-4	343	269	307
5-14	105	95	100
15-24	140	356	245
25-34	222	486	354
35-44	357	460	410
45-54	478	492	485
55-64	578	599	589
65+	852	832	841
All ages	379	457	417

Note: Rates per 1,000 population.

Source: Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council, 2017.

Numbers, proportions (%), and age-standardised hospitalisation rates for leading causes of hospital separations among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Australia, 2017-18

Principal diagnosis (ICD)	Number of separations	Proportion of separations (%)	Age-standardised separation rate
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	36,185	6.6	55
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified	29,508	5.4	52
Diseases of the respiratory system	29,042	5.3	47
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	27,941	5.1	33
Diseases of the digestive system	26,071	4.7	44
Mental and behavioural disorders	21,940	4.0	34
Diseases of the circulatory system	14,945	2.7	34
Diseases of the genitourinary system	14,210	2.6	25
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	12,428	2.3	24
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	11,283	2.0	17
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases	9,825	1.8	15
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	9,632	1.7	18
Neoplasms	8,447	1.5	19
Diseases of the nervous system	7,864	1.4	13
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services	272,492	49	609
All causes	551,200	100	1,071

Notes:

1. Hospitalisation data for the Tas, ACT and the NT include only public hospitals.

2. Some principal diagnoses have been excluded.
Source: AIHW, 2019.

Cardiovascular health

- ⦿ In 2018-19, around 15% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported having cardiovascular disease (CVD).
- ⦿ In 2018-19, nearly one quarter (23%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults were found to have high blood pressure.
- ⦿ For 2013-2017, in Qld, WA, SA and the NT combined, there were 1,043 new rheumatic heart disease diagnoses among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, a crude rate of 50 per 100,000.

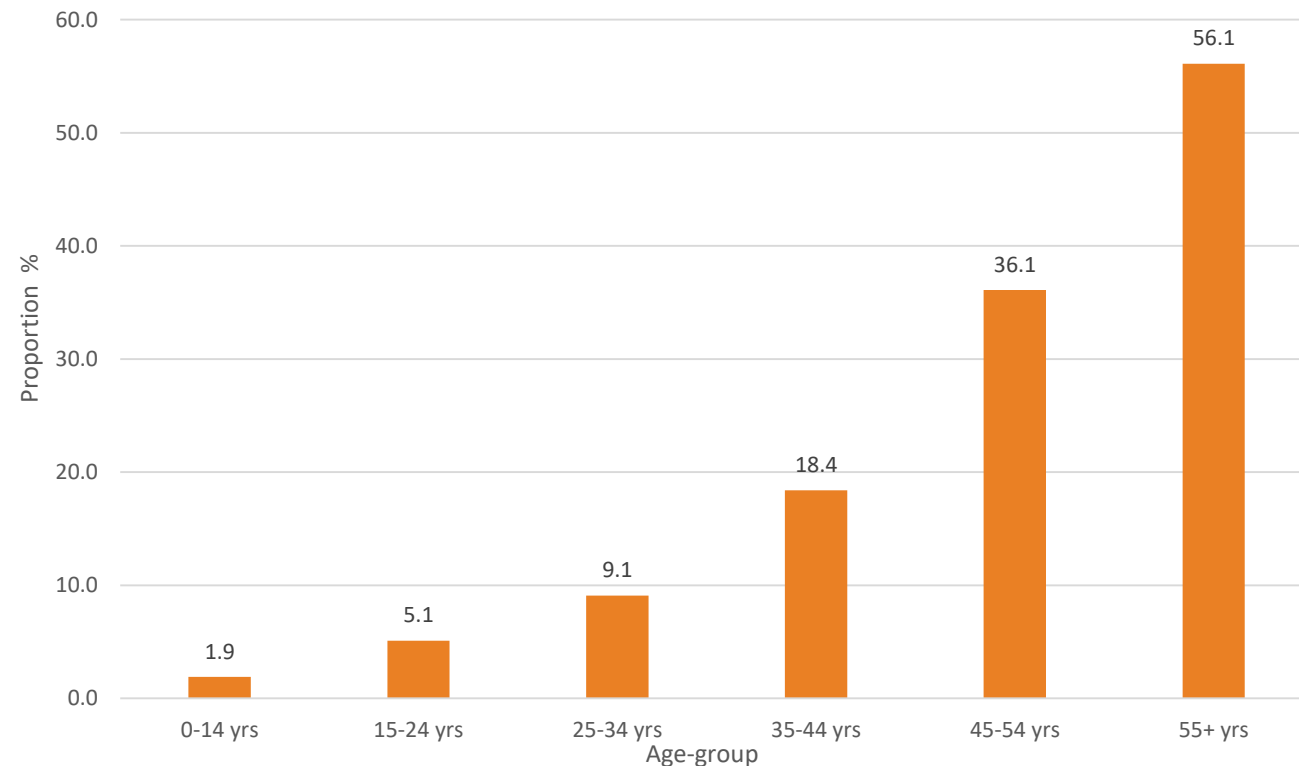


Cardiovascular health

- ⦿ In 2017-18, there 14,945 hospital separations for CVD among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, representing 5.4% of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospital separations (excluding dialysis).
- ⦿ In 2018, ischaemic heart disease (IHD) was the leading specific cause of death of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT.



Proportion (%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with self-reported CVD, by age-group (years), Australia, 2018-19



Note: Proportions expressed as percentages.

Source: ABS, 2019.



Proportion (%) of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with measured high blood pressure, by age-group and sex, persons aged 18 years and over, 2018–19

Age-group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
18–24	9.5	7.3	8.8
25–34	19	12	16
35–44	24	22	23
45–54	40	32	36
55 years and over	39	35	37
Total 18 years and over	25	21	23

Note: Proportion expressed as percentages.

Source: ABS, 2019.

Acute rheumatic fever diagnoses, number and crude rates per 100,000, among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders by sex and age-group, 2013-2017

Age-group (years)	Male number	Male rate	Female number	Female rate	Total number	Total rate
0-4	32	26	30	25	62	25
5-14	478	203	424	186	902	195
15-24	151	71	274	134	425	102
25-44	104	38	256	91	360	65
45+	5	2.6	22	10	27	6.7
Total	770	74	1,006	96	1,776	85

Note: ARF diagnoses include all episode types and confirmation statuses.

Source: AIHW, 2019.



Cancer

- ⦿ In 2018-19, 1.1% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported having cancer (males 1.2%, females 1.1%).
- ⦿ For 2010-2014, the most common cancers diagnosed among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in NSW, Vic, Qld, WA and the NT were lung cancer and breast (females) cancer.
- ⦿ Survival rates indicate that of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, and the NT who were diagnosed with cancer between 2007 and 2014, 50% had a chance of surviving five years after diagnosis.



Cancer

- ⦿ In 2016-17, there 8,447 hospital separations for neoplasms¹ among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- ⦿ For 2013-2017, the age-standardised mortality rate due to cancer of any type was 238 per 100,000, an increase of 5% when compared with a rate of 227 per 100,000 in 2010-2014.

¹Some data sources use term 'neoplasm' to describe conditions associated with abnormal growth of new tissue, commonly referred to as a tumour. Neoplasms can be benign (not cancerous) or malignant (cancerous) [1].

Incidence of all cancers combined and selected cancers for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by sex, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA and the NT, 2010-2014

Primary site	Males		Female		Persons	
	Number of new cases	Average number of new cases (per year)	Number of new cases	Average number of new cases (per year)	Number of new cases	Average number of new cases (per year)
Lung	640	128	571	114	1,211	242
Breast	n/a	n/a	984	197	n/a	n/a
Colorectal (bowel)	451	90	389	78	840	168
Prostate	771	154	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Head and neck	402	80	134	27	536	107
Melanoma (skin)	190	38	139	28	329	66
Liver	190	38	73	15	263	53
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	148	30	111	22	259	52
Uterine	n/a	n/a	259	52	n/a	n/a
Unknown primary site	130	26	122	24	252	50
Pancreatic cancer	119	24	124	25	243	49
Cervical	n/a	n/a	177	35	n/a	n/a
Kidney	100	20	75	15	175	35
Bladder	95	19	44	9	139	28
All cancers	4,262	852	4,219	844	8,481	1,696

Notes:

1. Number of cases for cancers of the breast, uterus and cervix are for females only, and prostate cancer is for males only.
2. This table lists the 14 most common cancer types for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population group. Totals indicated for 'All cancers' include cases of cancer which are not included among the types listed above.
3. n/a – non-applicable.

Source: AIHW, 2019.



Five year relative survival for all cancers combined for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by age, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA and the NT, 2007-2014

Age-group (years)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander relative survival (%)
0-14	82
15-24	78
25-44	66
45-64	50
65+	40

Source: AIHW, 2018

Number of deaths for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people by sex, for selected cancers, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT, 2012-2016

Cancer site/type	Number of deaths - Males	Number of deaths - Females	Total number of deaths
Lung	417	363	780
Breast	3	176	n/a
Colorectal	112	101	213
Prostate	81	n/a	n/a
Head and neck	155	49	204
Melanoma (skin)	16	8	24
Liver	119	83	202
Non-Hodgkin lymphoma	32	20	52
Uterine	n/a	34	n/a
Unknown primary site	98	97	195
Cervical	n/a	61	n/a
Kidney	26	14	40
Bladder	32	15	47
Pancreatic	81	77	158
All cancers combined	1,518	1,399	2,917

Notes:

1. Numbers of cases for cancers of uterus and cervix are for females only, and prostate cancer is for males only.
2. This table includes number of deaths for the 14 most common cancer types for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population group. Total number of deaths indicated for 'All cancers' include deaths caused by other less common cancers in addition to the types listed above.
3. n/a – non applicable.

Source: AIHW, 2019.



Diabetes

- ⦿ In 2018-19, 7.8% of Aboriginal people and 7.9% of Torres Strait Islander people reported having diabetes.
- ⦿ In 2015-16, there were around 2,300 hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of type 2 diabetes among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- ⦿ In 2018, diabetes was the second leading cause of death for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- ⦿ The death rate for diabetes decreased by 7.0% between 2009-2013 and 2014-2018.



Social and emotional wellbeing

- ⦿ In 2018-19, 31% of Aboriginal and 23% of Torres Strait Islander respondents aged 18 years and over reported high or very high levels of psychological distress.
- ⦿ In 2014-15, 68% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over and 67% of children aged 4-14 years experienced at least one significant stressor in the previous 12 months.
- ⦿ In 2012-13, 91% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported on feelings of calmness and peacefulness, happiness, fullness of life and energy either some, most, or all of the time.



Social and emotional wellbeing

- ⦿ In 2014-15, more than half of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over reported an overall life satisfaction rating of at least 8 out of 10.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, 25% of Aboriginal and 17% of Torres Strait Islander people, aged two years and over, reported having a mental and/or behavioural condition.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, anxiety was the most common mental or behavioural condition reported (17%), followed by depression (13%).



Social and emotional wellbeing

- ⦿ In 2017-18, there were 21,940 hospital separations with a principal diagnosis of International Classification of Diseases (ICD) 'mental and behavioural disorders' identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
- ⦿ In 2018, 169 (129 males and 40 females) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT died from intentional self-harm (suicide).
- ⦿ Between 2009-2013 and 2014-2018, the NT was the only jurisdiction to record a decrease in intentional self-harm (suicide) death rates.

Numbers and rates of deaths from mental health related conditions (excluding intentional self-harm) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, by sex and cause of death, NSW, Qld, WA, SA, and the NT, 2011-2015

Cause of death	Males		Females	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Mental disorders due to substance use	70	9.4	19	n.p.
Organic mental disorders	86	32	160	44
Other mental disorders	11	n.p.	39	10
All mental disorders	167	44	218	56

Notes:

1. Rates are deaths per 100,000, rounded to the nearest whole number, standardised using the 2001 Australian standard population.
2. Details of death from intentional self-harm (suicide) are not included in this table; see Tables 20, 21 and 22.
3. 'Mental disorders due to substance use' comprises ICD codes F10-F19, 'Organic mental disorders' ICD codes F00-F09, and 'Other mental disorders' ICD codes F20-F99, G30, G47.0, G47.1, G47.2, G47.8, G47.9, O99.3, R44, R45.0, R45.1, R45.4, R48.
4. n.p.: not published.

Source: AIHW, 2017.

Age-standardised death rates for intentional self-harm (suicide) among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by sex and jurisdiction, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT, 2014-2018

Jurisdiction	Males		Females		Persons	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
NSW	151	29	n.p.	n.p.	193	17
Qld	200	39	59	9.7	259	24
WA	142	55	56	21	198	38
SA	19	22	18	20	37	21
NT	74	36	35	16	109	26

Notes:

1. Rate per 100,000 population, rounded to the nearest whole number, have been calculated using Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates and projections based on the 2016 Census.
2. n.p.: not published.

Source: ABS, 2019.

Age-standardised death rates for intentional self-harm (suicide) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT, 2009-2013 and 2014-2018

Jurisdiction	2009-2013	2014-2018
NSW	11	17
Qld	21	24
WA	34	38
SA	20	21
NT	29	26
Total for selected jurisdictions	20	24

Notes:

1. Age-standardised death rates are per 100,000 ERP as at 30 June (mid-year).
2. Rates calculated using Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census.

Source: ABS, 2019.

Age-standardised death rates for intentional self-harm among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by sex and age-group, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander: non-Indigenous rate ratios, NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT, 2014-2018

Age-group (years)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people			Rate ratios		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1-14	1.8	1.6	2.0	4.3	3.6	5.1
15-24	41	54	27	3.5	3.1	4.5
25-34	47	73	21	3.2	3.1	3.2
35-44	40	65	16	2.2	2.3	1.9
45+	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
All ages	23	33	n.p.	1.8	1.7	n.p.

Notes:

1. Rate per 100,000 population, rounded to the nearest whole number, standardised to the 2016 Census based population estimates and 2016 ERP.
2. The rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.
3. n.p.: not published.
4. Due to the incomplete identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, these figures probably underestimate the true differences between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous people.
5. Rounding may result in inconsistencies in calculated ratios.

Source: ABS, 2019.



Kidney health

- ⦿ In 2018-19, 1.8% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (Aboriginal people 1.9%; Torres Strait Islander people 0.4%) reported kidney disease as a long-term health condition.
- ⦿ For 2014-2018, after age-adjustment, the notification rate of end-stage renal disease was 6.3 times higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people than for non-Indigenous people.
- ⦿ In 2017-18, 'care involving dialysis' was the most common reason for hospitalisation among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.



Kidney health

- ⦿ In 2018, 310 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people commenced dialysis and 49 were the recipients of new kidneys.
- ⦿ For 2013-2017, the age-adjusted death rate from kidney disease was 21 per 100,000 (NT: 47 per 100,000; WA: 38 per 100,000) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in NSW, Qld, WA, SA and NT.
- ⦿ In 2018, the most common causes of death among the 217 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who were receiving dialysis was CVD (64 deaths) and withdrawal from treatment (51 deaths).

Numbers of notifications and age-standardised notification rates for ESRD, by Indigenous status, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander:non-Indigenous rate ratios, selected jurisdictions, Australia, 2014-2018

Jurisdiction	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous		Rate ratio
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
NSW	179	207	3,996	93	2.2
Vic	49	288	3,451	103	2.8
Qld	392	585	2,432	94	6.2
WA	371	1,100	1,206	89	12.4
SA	81	627	905	90	7.0
NT	479	1,819	77	99	18.4
Australia	1,570	603	12,589	95	6.3

Notes:

1. Rates per 1,000,000 population have been standardised using the ERP from 30 June 2001.
2. Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.
3. Notification rates for Tas and the ACT have not been shown separately because of the small numbers of notifications but are included in the figures for Australia.
4. Rounding may result in inconsistencies in calculated ratios.

Source: Derived from ANZDATA, 2019, ABS, 2016, ABS, 2019, ABS, 2019.

Numbers of notifications and notification rates of ESRD, by Indigenous status and age-group, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander:non-Indigenous rate ratios, Australia, 2014-2018

Age-group (years)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		Non-Indigenous		Rate ratio
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
0-14	9	6.6	154	7.2	0.9
15-24	30	39	270	18	2.2
25-34	118	207	560	33	6.4
35-44	247	563	1,006	64	8.8
45-54	482	1,199	1,799	117	10.2
55-64	445	1,687	2,704	197	8.5
65-74	204	1,681	3,456	336	5.0
75+	35	721	2,640	332	2.2
All ages	1,570	603	12,589	95	6.3

Notes:

1. Rates per 1,000,000 population.
2. The rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate divided by the non-Indigenous rate.
3. Rates for 'All ages' are age-standardised.
4. Rounding may result in inconsistencies in calculated ratios.

Source: Derived from ANZDATA, 2019, ABS, 2016, ABS, 2019, ABS, 2019.

Prevalence of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders on dialysis, by modality, Australia, 2018

Jurisdiction	Total		HD		PD	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
NSW	191	9.9	167	9.3	24	16
Vic	55	2.8	50	2.8	5	3.4
Qld	472	24	407	23	65	44
WA	439	23	415	23	24	16
SA	103	5.3	97	5.4	6	4.1
Tas	5	0.3	4	0.2	1	0.7
ACT	11	0.6	10	0.6	1	0.7
NT	658	34	637	36	21	14
Total	1,934	100	1,787	100	147	100

Note: Rounding may result in inconsistencies in calculated percentages.

Source: Derived from ANZDATA, 2019.



Injury, including family violence

- ⦿ In 2012-13, 2.5% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported having a long-term condition caused by injury.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, 16% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over had experienced physical harm or threatened physical harm at least once in the last 12 months.
- ⦿ In 2016-17, the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalised injury was higher for males (44 per 1,000) than females (39 per 1,000).



Injury, including family violence

- ⦿ In 2017-18, 20% of injury-related hospitalisations among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were for assault.
- ⦿ In 2018, intentional self-harm was the leading specific cause of injury deaths for NSW, Qld, SA, WA, and NT (5.3% of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths).



Respiratory health

- ⦿ In 2018-19, 29% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported having a long-term respiratory condition.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, 16% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported having asthma.
- ⦿ In 2014-15, crude hospitalisation rates were highest for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people presenting with influenza and pneumonia (7.4 per 1,000), followed by COPD (5.3 per 1,000), acute upper respiratory infections (3.8 per 1,000) and asthma (2.9 per 1,000).
- ⦿ In 2018, chronic lower respiratory disease was the third highest cause of death overall for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT.



Long-term respiratory diseases among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by age-group, all jurisdictions, 2018-19, proportion (%)

	Age-group (years)						Total
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	
COPD	1.7	0.8	1.3	3.6	6.4	13	3.4
Asthma	12	14	15	17	21	26	16
Chronic sinusitis	2.6	4.7	8.9	13	14	13	7.4
Other diseases of the respiratory system	8.6	16	20	19	19	20	15
Total respiratory system diseases	19	28	32	35	37	47	29

Note: 'Other diseases of the respiratory system' includes hay fever and allergic rhinitis, chronic sinusitis, all other diseases of respiratory system, symptoms/signs involving respiratory systems.

Source: ABS, 2019.



Long-term respiratory diseases among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by sex , 2017-18 and 2018-19

	Males (%)	Females (%)	Persons (%)
COPD	2.5	4.3	3.4
Asthma	13	18	16
Chronic sinusitis	5.3	9.3	7.4
Other diseases of the respiratory system	13	17	15
Total respiratory system diseases	26	32	29

Notes:

1. Rates are non-age standardised.
2. 'Other diseases of the respiratory system' includes hayfever and allergic rhinitis, chronic sinusitis, all other diseases of respiratory system, symptoms/signs involving respiratory systems.

Source: ABS, 2019.

Age-standardised death rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with respiratory diseases as the major cause of death, by state and territory, 2010-2017

	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	NT	Total
2010-2014	90	92	111	91	164	102
2011-2015	90	92	111	86	160	101
2012-2016	94	99	113	90	159	105
2013-2017	102	104	113	96	151	109

Notes:

1. Rates are per 100,000 people.
2. Respiratory diseases include diseases J00-J99 in the WHO's International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems (ICD) 10th revision.
3. There is no evidence of a sufficient level of Indigenous identification and sufficient numbers of Indigenous deaths to support mortality analysis in Vic, Tas and ACT, therefore data for these jurisdictions is not reported in this table.

Source: Steering Committee for the Review on Government Services, 2019.



Eye health

- ⦿ In 2018-19, eye and sight problems were reported by 38% of Aboriginal people and 40% of Torres Strait Islander people.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, eye and sight problems were reported by 32% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males and by 43% of females.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, the most common eye conditions reported by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders were hyperopia (long sightedness: 22%), myopia (short sightedness: 16%), other diseases of the eye and adnexa (8.7%), cataract (1.4%), blindness (0.9%) and glaucoma (0.5%).



Eye health

- ⦿ In 2014-15, 13% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, aged 4-14 years, were reported to have eye or sight problems.
- ⦿ In 2018, 144 cases of trachoma were detected among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children living in at-risk communities in Qld, WA, SA and the NT.
- ⦿ For 2015-17, 62% of hospitalisations for diseases of the eye (8,274) among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people were for disorders of the lens (5,092) (mainly cataracts).



Prevalence (%) of eye or sight problems, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by remoteness, 2001 to 2018-19

	2001	2004-05	2012-13	2018-19
Non-remote	33	32	35	40
Remote	20	25	28	30
Total	29	30	33	38

Source: ABS, 2019

Prevalence of diseases of the eye and adnexa among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, by sex, 2018-19

	Males (%)	Females (%)	Persons (%)
Hyperopia	18	25	22
Myopia	11	20	16
Cataract	1.3	1.4	1.4
Blindness	0.9	0.8	0.9
Glaucoma	0.6	0.4	0.5
Other diseases of the eye and adnexa	8.3	9.2	8.7
Total	32	43	38

Notes:

1. Proportions are non-age standardised.
2. Hyperopia is otherwise known as long-sightedness.
3. Myopia is otherwise known as short-sightedness.
4. Refer to footnote for detailed explanation of 'Other diseases of the eye and adnexa'.

Source: ABS, 2019.

Hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for diseases of the eye, by age and sex, 2015-17

Age-group	Number of hospitalisations		Rate per 1,000 persons	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
0-24 years	461	389	1.1	1
25-34 years	147	164	1.3	1.5
35-44 years	215	214	2.7	2.6
45-54 years	474	501	6.8	6.6
55-64 years	891	1,092	19	22
65-74 years	1,000	1,387	48	59
75-84 years	464	720	74	88
85 years +	60	95	52	50

Notes:

1. Based on principal diagnosis only.
2. Includes public and private hospitals.
3. Data for 2015-16 and 2016-17.
4. Data are crude rates per 1,000 Indigenous population.

Source: AIHW, 2018.



Ear health and hearing

- ⦿ In 2018-19, 14% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported having a long-term ear and/or hearing problem.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0-14 years, the prevalence of otitis media (OM) was 2.6% and of partial or complete deafness was 3.8%.
- ⦿ In 2017-18, the age-adjusted hospitalisation rate for ear conditions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was 4.1 per 1,000 population.



Oral health

- ⦿ In 2014-15, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4-14 years with reported tooth or gum problems was 34%, a decrease from 39% in 2008.
- ⦿ In 2012-2014, 61% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 5-10 years had experienced tooth decay in their baby teeth, and 36% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 6-14 years had experienced tooth decay in their permanent teeth.
- ⦿ In 2016-17, there were 3,418 potentially preventable hospitalisations for dental conditions for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The age-standardised rate of hospitalisation was 4.6 per 1,000.



Disability

- ⦿ In 2018-19, 27% of Aboriginal and 24% of Torres Strait Islander people reported having a disability or restrictive long-term health condition.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, 8.2% of Aboriginal and 8.3% of Torres Strait Islander people reported a profound or severe core activity limitation.
- ⦿ In 2016, 6.7% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with a profound or severe disability reported a need for assistance.



Disability

- ⦿ In 2017-18, 5.9% of disability service users were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, with most aged under 50 years (82%).
- ⦿ In 2017-18, the primary disability groups accessing services were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with a psychiatric condition (24%), intellectual disability (23%) and physical disability (20%).
- ⦿ In 2017-18, 2,524 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander National Disability Agreement service users transitioned to the National Disability Insurance Scheme.

Numbers and proportions (%) of disability services users, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, Australia, 2013-14 to 2017-18

Year	Indigenous		Not stated ³
	Number	Proportion	Number
2017-18	15,771	5.9	11,894
2016-17	19,311	6.1	13,305
2015-16	19,290	6.0	12,430
2014-15	19,031	5.9	12,028
2013-14	18,021	5.8	11,879

- Notes:
1. Service user data are estimates to account for individuals who received services from more than one service type outlet during the 12-month period.
 2. Service user data were not collected for all NDA service types.
 3. Percentages are of the total excluding service users for whom Indigenous status was 'not stated/not collected'.
 4. The ACT was not required to collect data for 2017-18.
 5. Includes service users who only accessed recreational/holiday programs. This service type was not required to complete this data item.
- Source: AIHW, 2019.



Communicable disease

- ⦿ In 2017, there were 7,015 notifications for chlamydia for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, accounting for 7% of the notifications in Australia.
- ⦿ During 2013-2017, there was a 7.9% and 9.8% decline in chlamydia notification rates among males and females (respectively).
- ⦿ In 2017, there were 4,119 gonorrhoea notifications for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, accounting for 15% of the notifications in Australia.
- ⦿ In 2017, there were 779 syphilis notifications for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people accounting for 18% of the notifications in Australia.

Communicable disease

- ⦿ In 2017, Qld (45%) and the NT (35%) accounted for 80% of the syphilis notifications from all jurisdictions.
- ⦿ In 2018, there were 34 cases of newly diagnosed human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Australia.
- ⦿ In 2017, there were 1,201 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people diagnosed with hepatitis C (HCV) in Australia.



Communicable disease

- ⦿ In 2017, there were 151 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people diagnosed with hepatitis B (HBV) in Australia.
- ⦿ For 2013-2017 there was a 37% decline in the HBV notification rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.
- ⦿ For 2011-2015, 1,152 (14%) of the 8,316 cases of invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) were identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.



Communicable disease

- ⦿ For 2011-2015, there were 26 deaths attributed to IPD with 11 of the 26 deaths (42%) in the 50 years and over age-group.
- ⦿ For 2011-2015, 101 (10%) of the 966 notified cases of meningococcal disease were identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander.
- ⦿ For 2006-2015, the incidence rate of meningococcal serogroup B was 2.8 per 100,000, with the age-specific rate highest in infants less than 12 months of age (33 per 100,000).



Communicable disease

- ⦿ In 2015, of the 1,255 notifications of TB in Australia, 27 (2.2%) were identified as Aboriginal and seven (0.6%) as Torres Strait Islander
- ⦿ For 2011-2015, there were 16 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people diagnosed with invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) in Australia.
- ⦿ Between 2007-2010 and 2011-2015 notification rates for Hib decreased by around 67%.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reporting a disease of the skin and subcutaneous tissue was 3.2% (males 2.4% and females 4.0%).



Nutrition

- ⦿ In 2018-19, 39% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported eating an adequate amount of fruit per day but only 4.2% reported eating an adequate amount of vegetables per day.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, 92% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 2-3 years old were reported to eat an adequate amount of fruit per day and 23% were reported to eat an adequate amount of vegetables per day.



Nutrition

- ⦿ In 2018-19, 24% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported that they usually consumed sugar sweetened drinks every day and 5.5% consumed diet drinks; 71% usually consumed sugar sweetened drinks or diet drinks at least once per week.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, 20% of children aged 2-14 years usually consumed sugar sweetened drinks daily and 1.5% consumed diet drinks daily; 63% usually consumed sugar sweetened drinks or diet drinks at least once a week.
- ⦿ In 2012-13, on average, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported consuming 111 grams of sugar daily.



Nutrition

- ⦿ In 2012-13, the average daily sodium intake for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was approximately one teaspoon of salt.
- ⦿ In 2012-13, 22% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people reported running out of food or unable to buy food.
- ⦿ In 2014-15, 80% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0-3 years had been breastfed.



Physical activity

- ⦿ In 2018-19, 89% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over had not met the physical activity guidelines, and 22% had not participated in any physical activity in the week prior to being surveyed.
- ⦿ The highest proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who met the guidelines lived in the ACT (21%) compared with the lowest proportion living in the NT (7.2%).



Bodyweight

- ⦿ In 2018-19, 71% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over were either overweight or obese (Aboriginal people: 71% and Torres Strait Islander people: 75%), 25% were in the normal weight range and 3.9% were underweight.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 2-17 years, 38% were overweight or obese; 53% were normal weight and 8.8% were underweight.

Tobacco use

- ⦿ In 2018-19, 37% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over reported they were current daily smokers, a reduction from levels reported in 2012-13 (41%).
- ⦿ Since 2009, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who reported smoking during pregnancy has decreased from 52% in 2009 to 44% in 2017.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in remote areas reported a higher proportion of current daily smokers (49%) than those living in non-remote areas (35%).
- ⦿ Between 2004-05 and 2018-19, the highest reductions in daily smoking have been found in the younger age-groups (18-34 years).

Alcohol use

- ⦿ In 2018-19, 26% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults reported abstaining from alcohol.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, 19% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander adults did not exceed the guideline for drinking at risk on a single occasion, and 26% did not exceed the guideline for lifetime risk.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males were more likely to exceed the guideline for lifetime risk (30%) than females (10%).



Alcohol use

- ⦿ For 2010 to 2016, there was a decline (32% to 20%) in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 12 years and over who exceeded the 2009 guidelines for lifetime risk (two standard drink/day).
- ⦿ There was a reported 50% reduction of mothers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who drank through pregnancy, from 20% in 2008 to 9.8% in 2014-15.
- ⦿ For 2013-2017, the main cause of alcohol-related deaths for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people was from alcoholic liver disease.



Illicit drug use

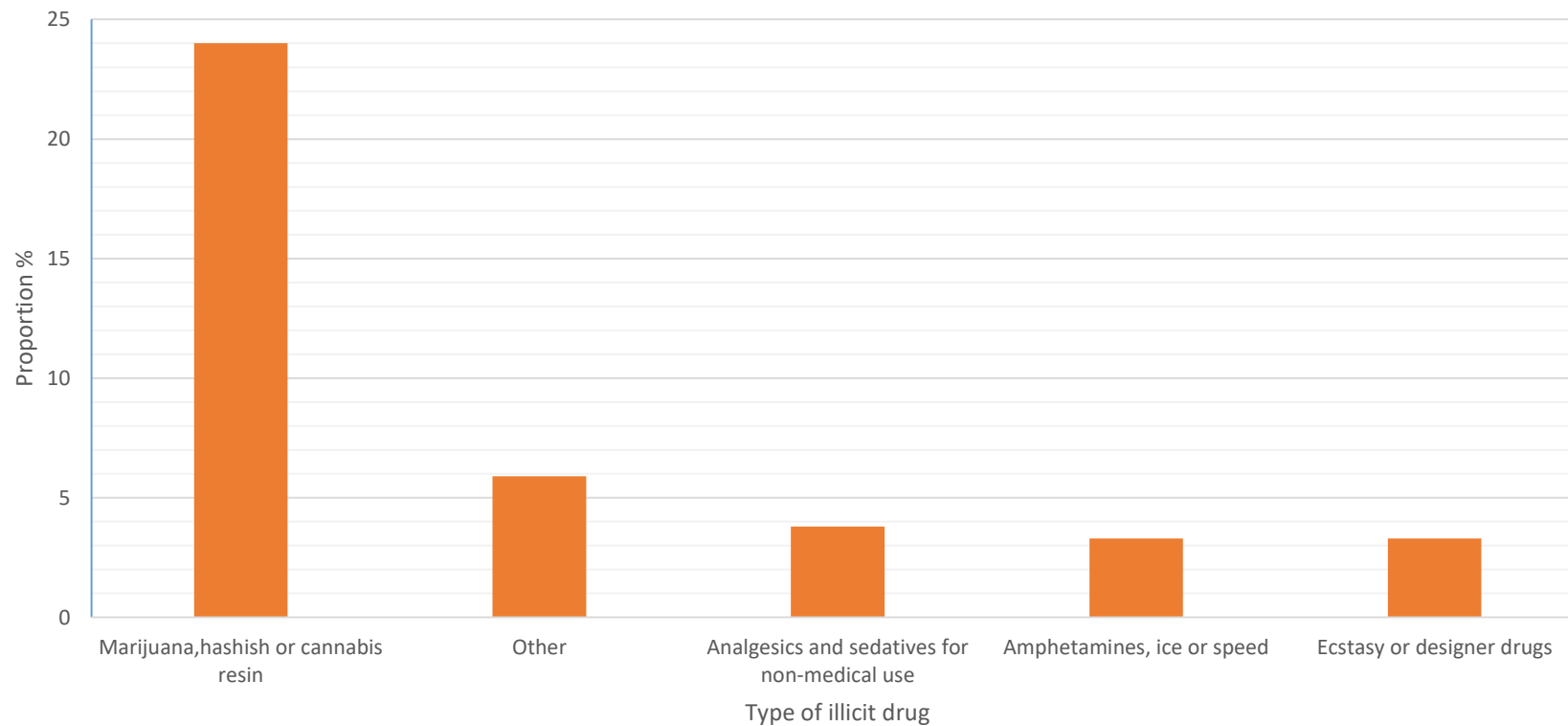
- ⦿ In 2018-19, 70% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and older and in 2016, 73% aged 14 years and over reported they had never used illicit substances in the last 12 months.
- ⦿ In 2018-19, 28% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 years and over and in 2016, 27% aged 14 years and older reported that they had used an illicit substance in the previous 12 months.
- ⦿ In 2014-15, hospitalisation for mental/behavioural disorders from use of amphetamines had the highest rate of separations due to drug use and was 1.5 per 1,000 for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.



Illicit drug use

- ⦿ For 2010-2014, SA recorded the highest rate of drug-induced deaths for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (24 per 100,000), followed by NSW (17 per 100,000), and WA (9 per 100,000).
- ⦿ For 2010-2014, rates of drug induced deaths were higher for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males (14 per 100,000) than for females (10 per 100,000).

Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who reported illicit drug use in the last 12 months, 2018-19



Note: 'Other' includes heroin, methadone, cocaine, petrol and other inhalants, LSD/hallucinogens, and kava.

Source: ABS, 2019



Volatile substance use

- ⦿ In 2012-13, 6.6% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males and 4.2% of females had ever used petrol or other inhalants.
- ⦿ In 2014-15, the rate of hospital separations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people from poisoning and accidental poisoning due to the toxic effect of organic solvents (e.g. petrol) was 0.05 per 1,000.



Immunisation

- ⦿ In September 2019, 97% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander 5 year old children were fully immunised against the recommended vaccine-preventable diseases.



Environmental health

- ⦿ In 2016, 18% of Aboriginal and Torres Islander people were reported living in overcrowded households.
- ⦿ In 2016, 72% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reported living in houses of an acceptable standard.
- ⦿ In 2014-15, 26% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reported structural issues within their dwelling.
- ⦿ In 2014-15, over 90% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander households reported that they had access to working facilities for: washing people, clothes and bedding; preparing food; and sewerage facilities.



Environmental health

- ⦿ In 2014-15, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander crude hospitalisation rates for selected diseases related to environmental health were 7.6 per 1,000 for intestinal infectious diseases, 7.4 per 1,000 for influenza and immunisation, 5.1 per 1,000 for and bacterial disease and 2.3 per 1,000 for scabies.
- ⦿ For 2010-2014, in NSW, Qld, WA, SA and the NT, after age-adjustment, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander males died as a result of disease associated with poor environmental health at 46 per 100,000 and females 41 per 100,000.

Reference

Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet (2020) *Overview of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health status, 2019*. Perth, WA: Australian Indigenous HealthInfoNet