



Health of Indigenous Australians

Extracted from *Australia's health 2016: in brief*

The prevalence of major health risk factors, such as smoking and physical inactivity, is generally higher for Indigenous Australians than for other Australians.

There have been some improvements in Indigenous health in recent years, including decreases in smoking and infant mortality and in avoidable deaths from circulatory and kidney diseases. However, there is still a significant gap in health outcomes.

Compared with the non-Indigenous population, Indigenous Australians:



have a lower life expectancy—the gap is **10.6 years** for males and **9.5 years** for females



are **3.5 times** as likely to have diabetes and **4 times** as likely to be hospitalised with it or to die from it



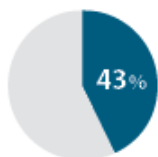
are **5 times** as likely to have end-stage kidney disease



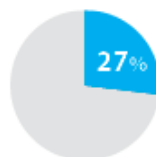
are **twice** as likely to die from an injury and **1.9 times** as likely to be hospitalised with an injury



are **twice** as likely to have coronary heart disease.



Obesity



Indigenous Australians

Non-Indigenous Australians



For more information see *Australia's health 2016-in brief* report page 30–31

Australia's
health 2016