

Closing the Gap health outcomes progress

The National Agreement on Closing the Gap has 19 national socio-economic targets across 17 socio-economic outcome areas that have an impact on life outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Of the 17 socio-economic outcome areas, there are four health and wellbeing targets. Three of the four health and wellbeing outcomes are not on track to be met by 2031.

CTG Outcome 1

People enjoy long and healthy lives

X

The life expectancy gap between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and non-Indigenous people is improving but the target of a zero life expectancy gap is not on track to be met by 2031.*

For example:

Remoteness

In 2020-2022, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in remote areas of Australia had a life expectancy about 5 years shorter than Indigenous people in major cities or inner and outer regional areas.



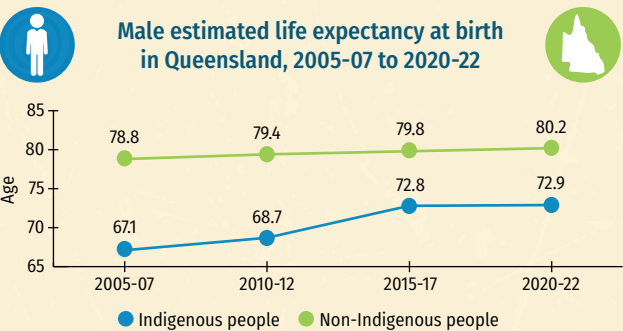
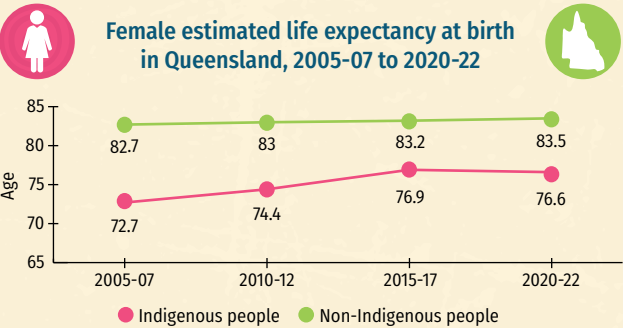
Gender

The life expectancy gap between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous men is decreasing at a smaller rate than women.

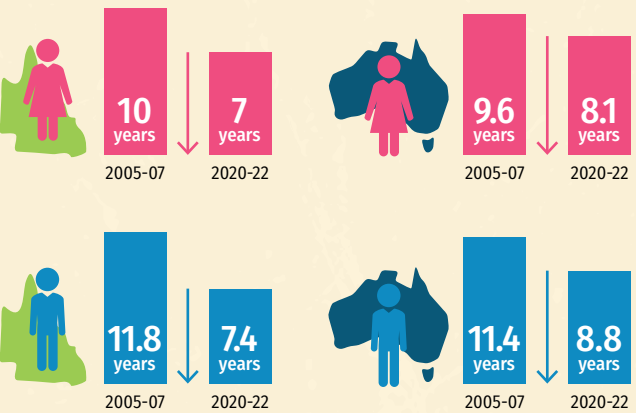


QLD vs National

The life expectancy gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people in Queensland is decreasing faster, than the national rate.



The life expectancy gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people has decreased during the 2005-07 to 2020-22 period



Good news in preventative health!

Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 18 years or over who smoke daily has decreased by 8.5%, from 2004-05 (50.3%) to 2018-19 (41.8%).

↓ 8.5%

Top 3 Leading causes of deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in Queensland, 2018 to 2022

Infants <1 years old

- Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period: 2.7 per 1,000
- Congenital malformations: 1.1 per 1,000
- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) and Sudden Unexpected Death in Infancy (SUDI): 1.0 per 1,000

Young adults 15-39 years old

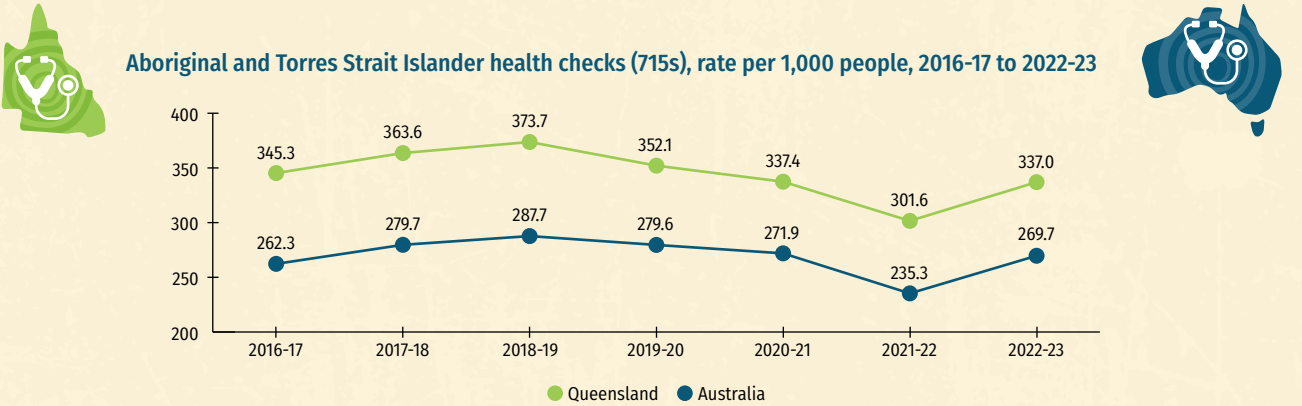
- Intentional self-harm (suicide): 34.1 per 100,000
- Land transport accidents: 12.0 per 100,000
- Accidental poisoning: 10.4 per 100,000

Children 1-14 years old

- Land transport accidents: 2.9 per 100,000
- Accidental drowning and submersion: 2.1 per 100,000
- Congenital malformations; deformations and chromosomal abnormalities and Intentional self-harm (suicide): 1.6 per 100,000

Adults 40-75+ years old

- Dementia; including alzheimer's disease: 891.7 per 100,000
- Ischemic heart disease: 223.7 per 100,000
- Cerebrovascular diseases: 208.4 per 100,000



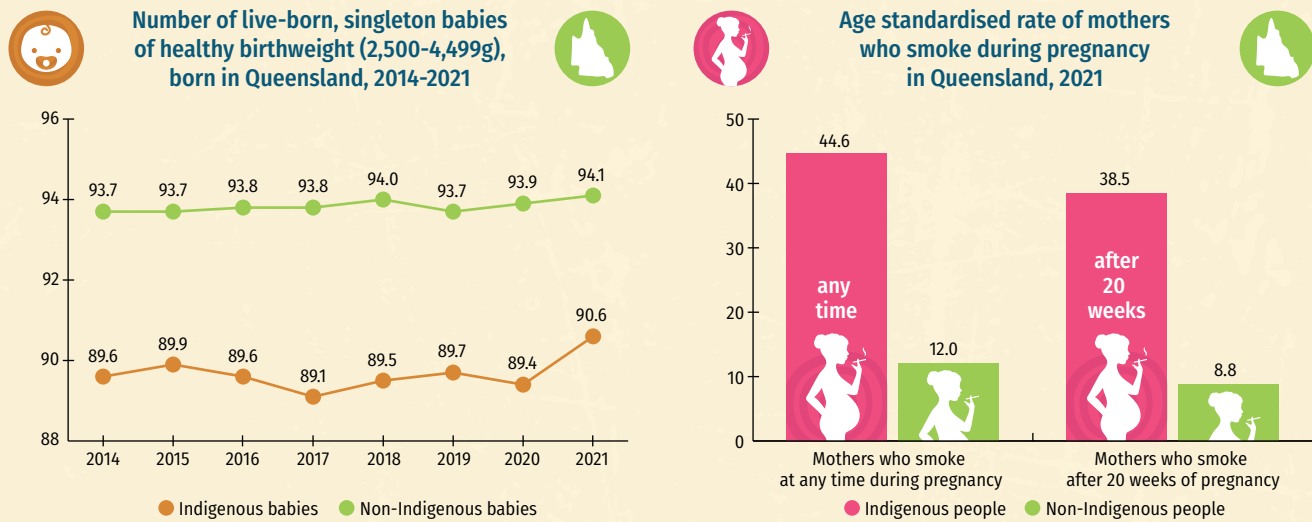
*Source: based on Productivity Commission 2024 data, Closing the Gap Annual Data Compilation Report July 2024, Canberra.

CTG Outcome 2

Children are born healthy and strong — healthy birthweight

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A higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies are being born at a healthy birthweight and the target is on track to be met by 2031.*

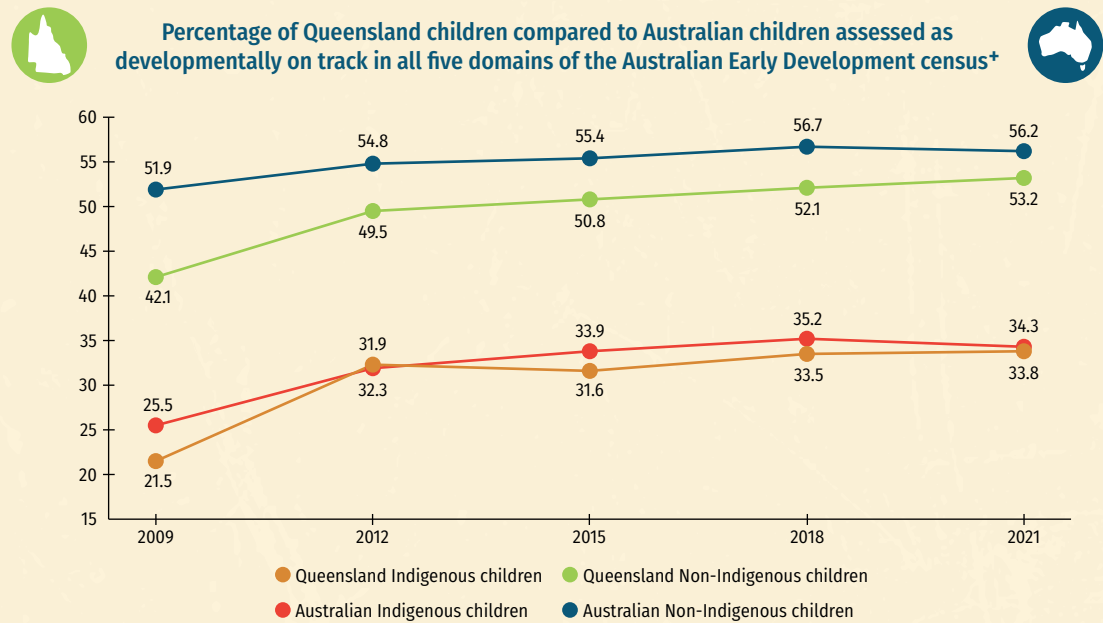


CTG Outcome 4

Children thrive in their early years

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In 2022, 33.8% of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children commencing school were assessed as being developmentally on track in all five AEDC domains — this outcome is improving. A trajectory is not available for Queensland, but nationally the target is not on track to be met by 2031.*



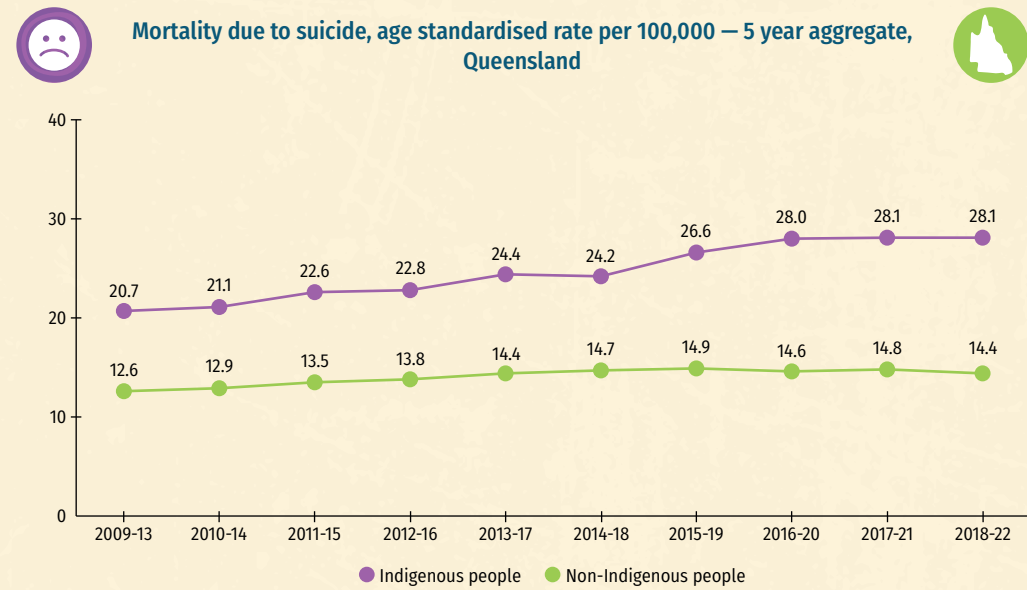
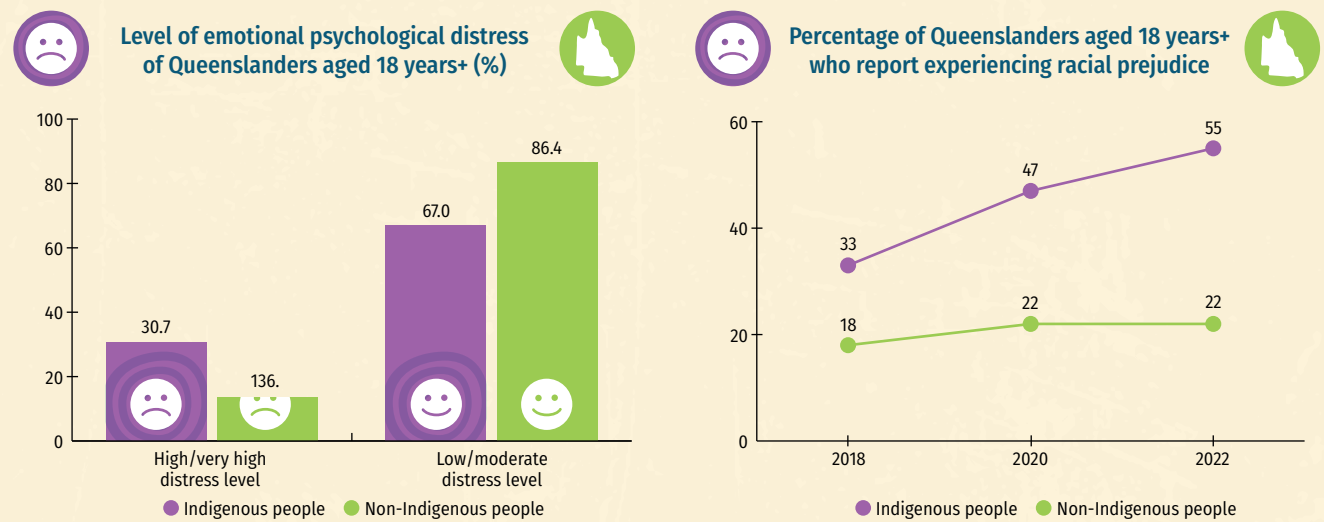
*Source: based on Productivity Commission 2024 data, Closing the Gap Annual Data Compilation Report July 2024, Canberra.
*Trajectories are only available nationally. The final trajectory year value is the target value.

CTG Outcome 14

People enjoy high levels of social and emotional wellbeing

✗

For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, the rate of deaths by suicide is increasing and the target of a significant and sustained reduction is not on track to be met.*



Due to the frequency of data collection and reporting, data is updated only as it becomes available, which is the following:
CTG Outcome 1 — every 5 years, CTG Outcome 2 — annually, CTG Outcome 4 — every 3 years, and CTG Outcome 14 — annually.