

Bloodborne viral and sexually transmissible infections
in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people:
Annual Surveillance Report 2015



Bloodborne viral and sexually transmissible infections in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people: **Annual Surveillance Report 2015**

Figure 1: Area of residence, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

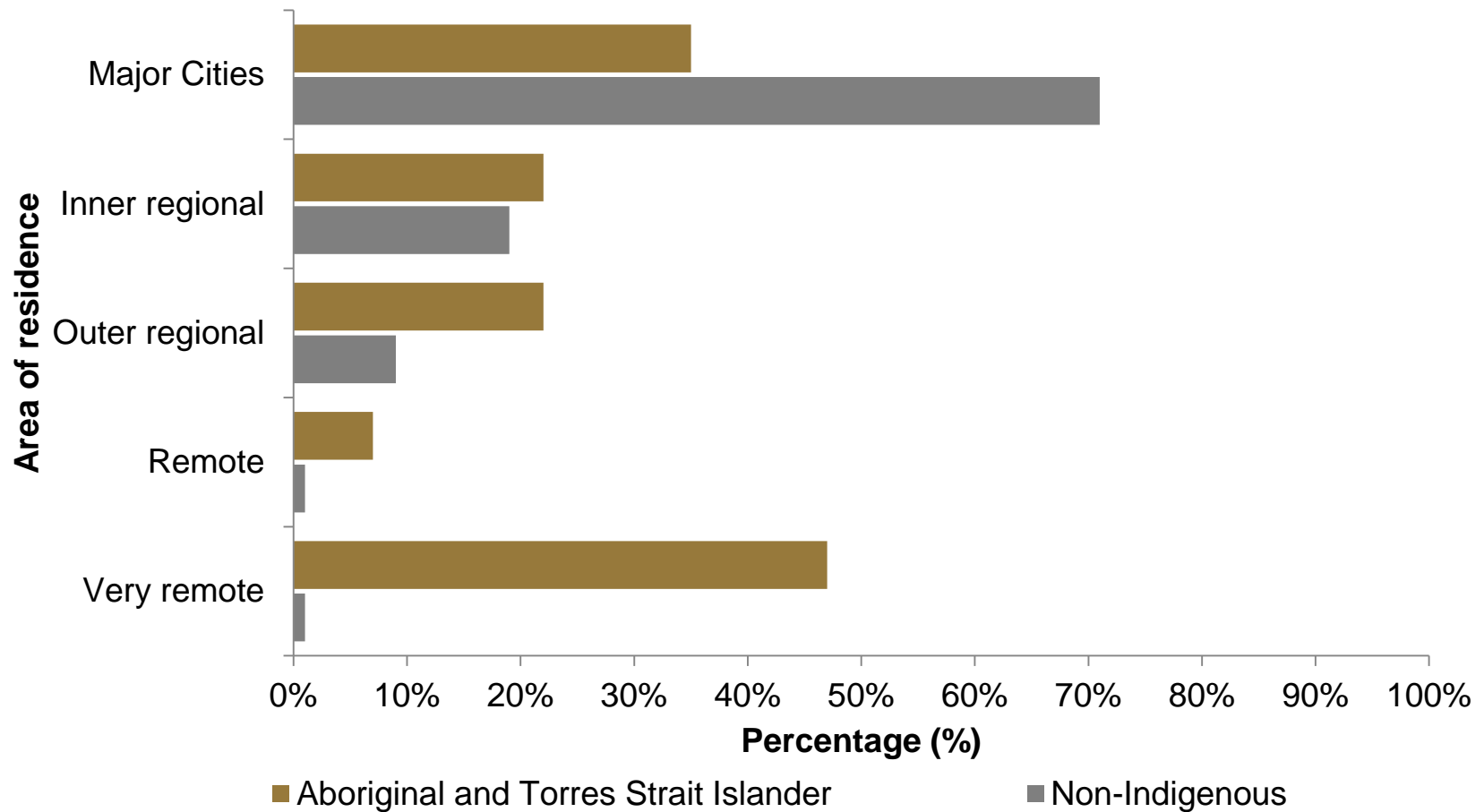
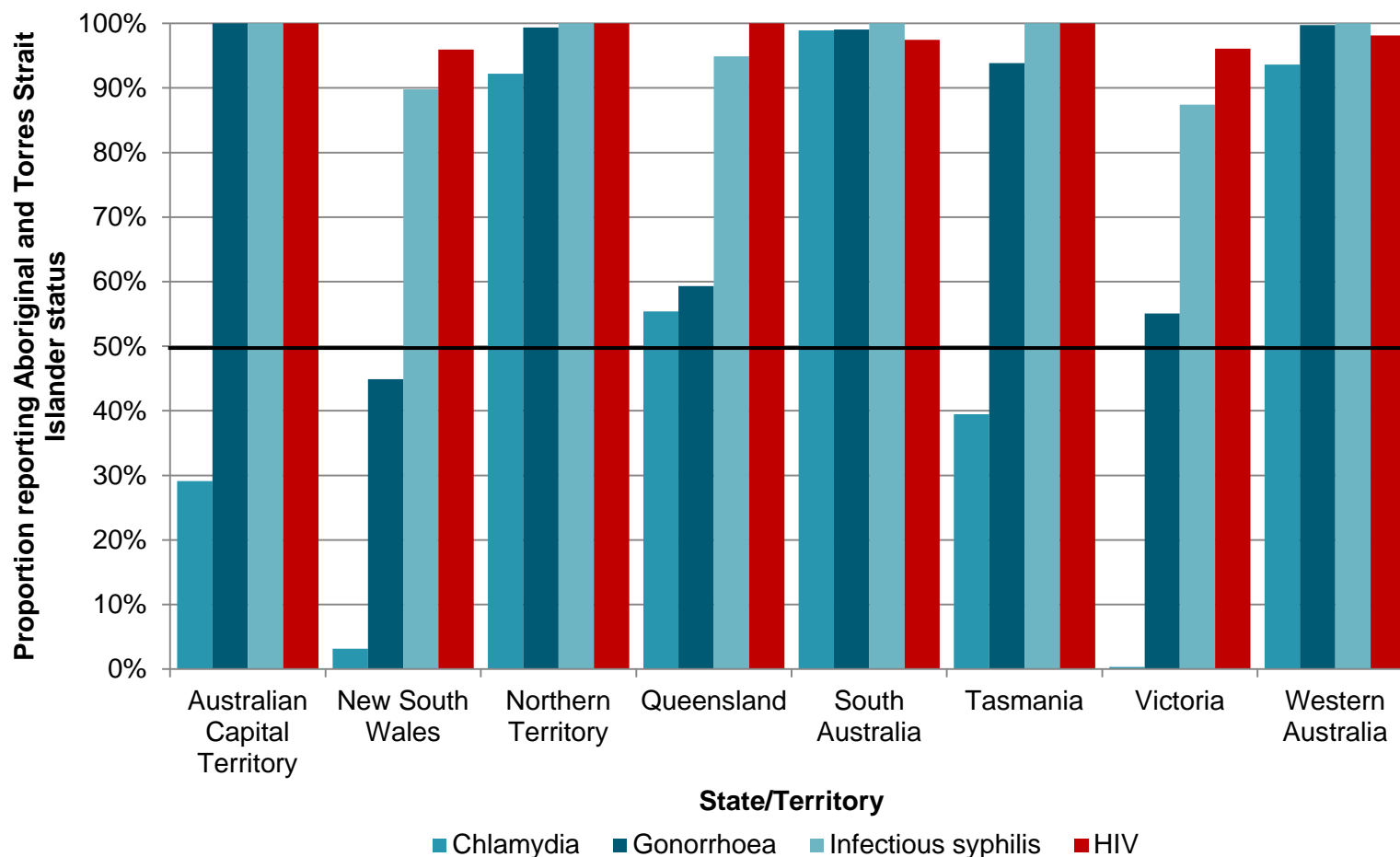
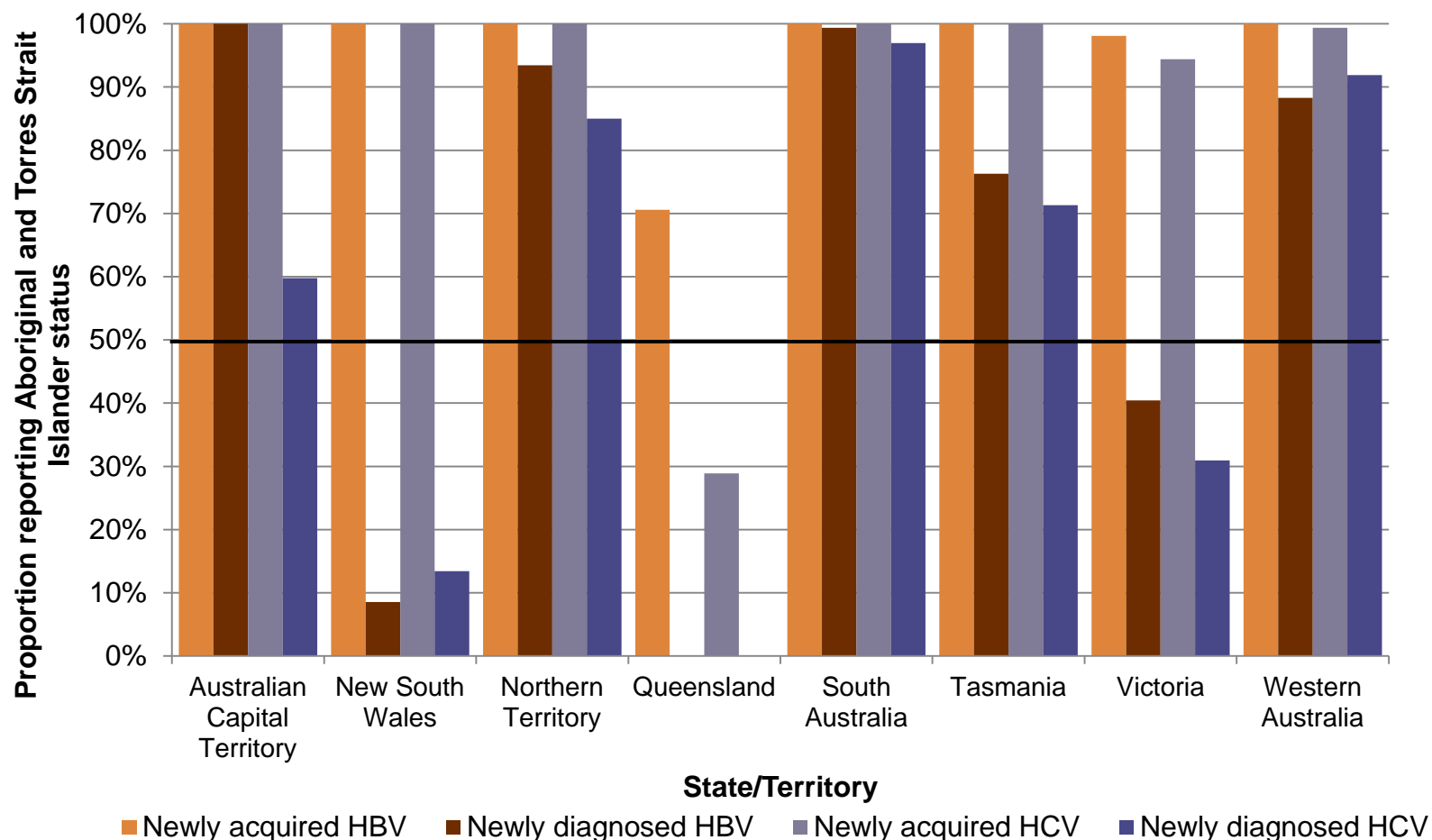


Figure 2: Reporting of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status at notification of selected sexually transmissible infections, 2014, by State/Territory



Only states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status were included in the analyses presented

Figure 3: Reporting of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status at notification of viral hepatitis diagnosis, 2014, by State/Territory



Only states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status were included in the analyses presented

Figure 4: Proportion of all diagnoses by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, 2014

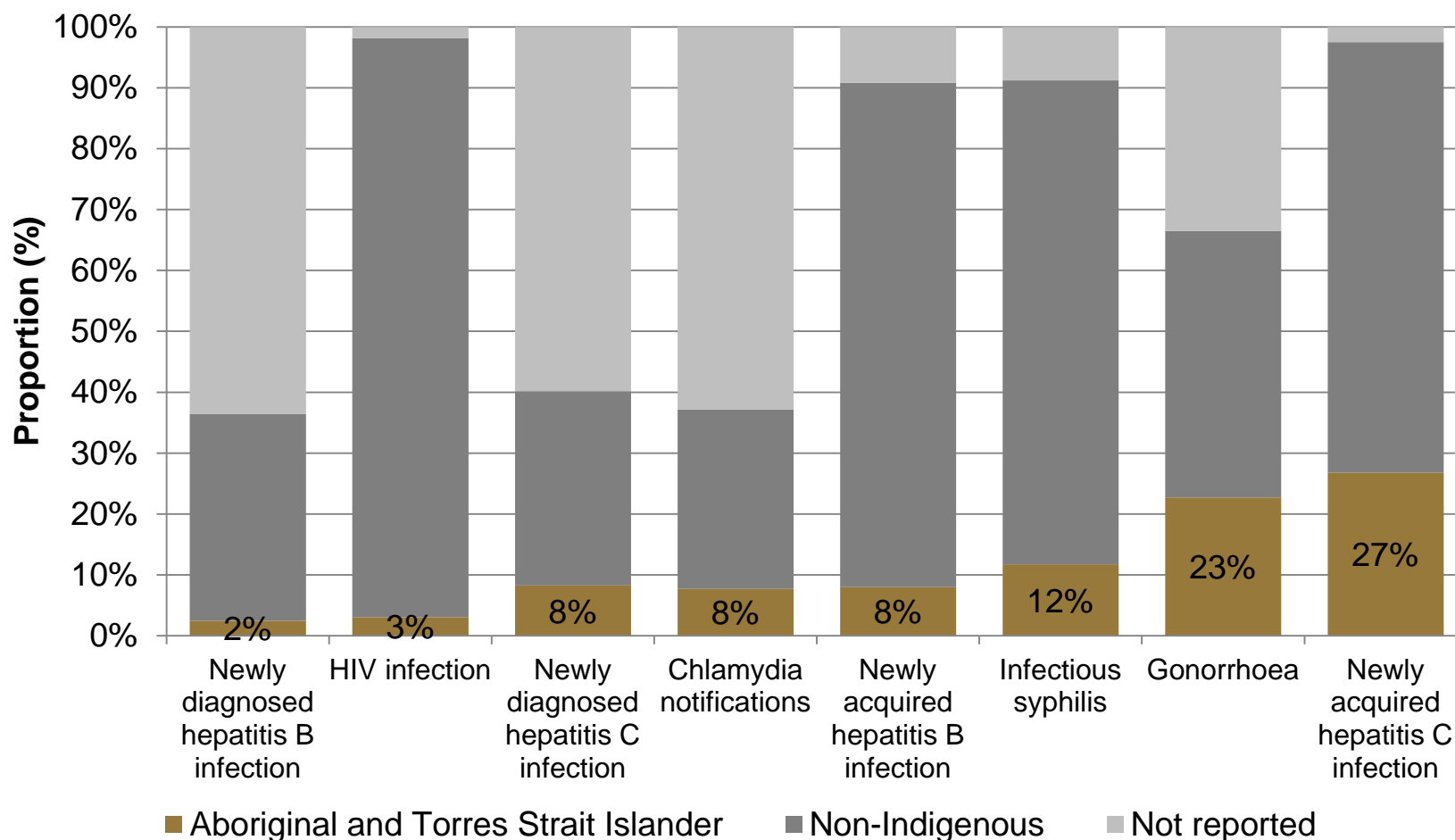
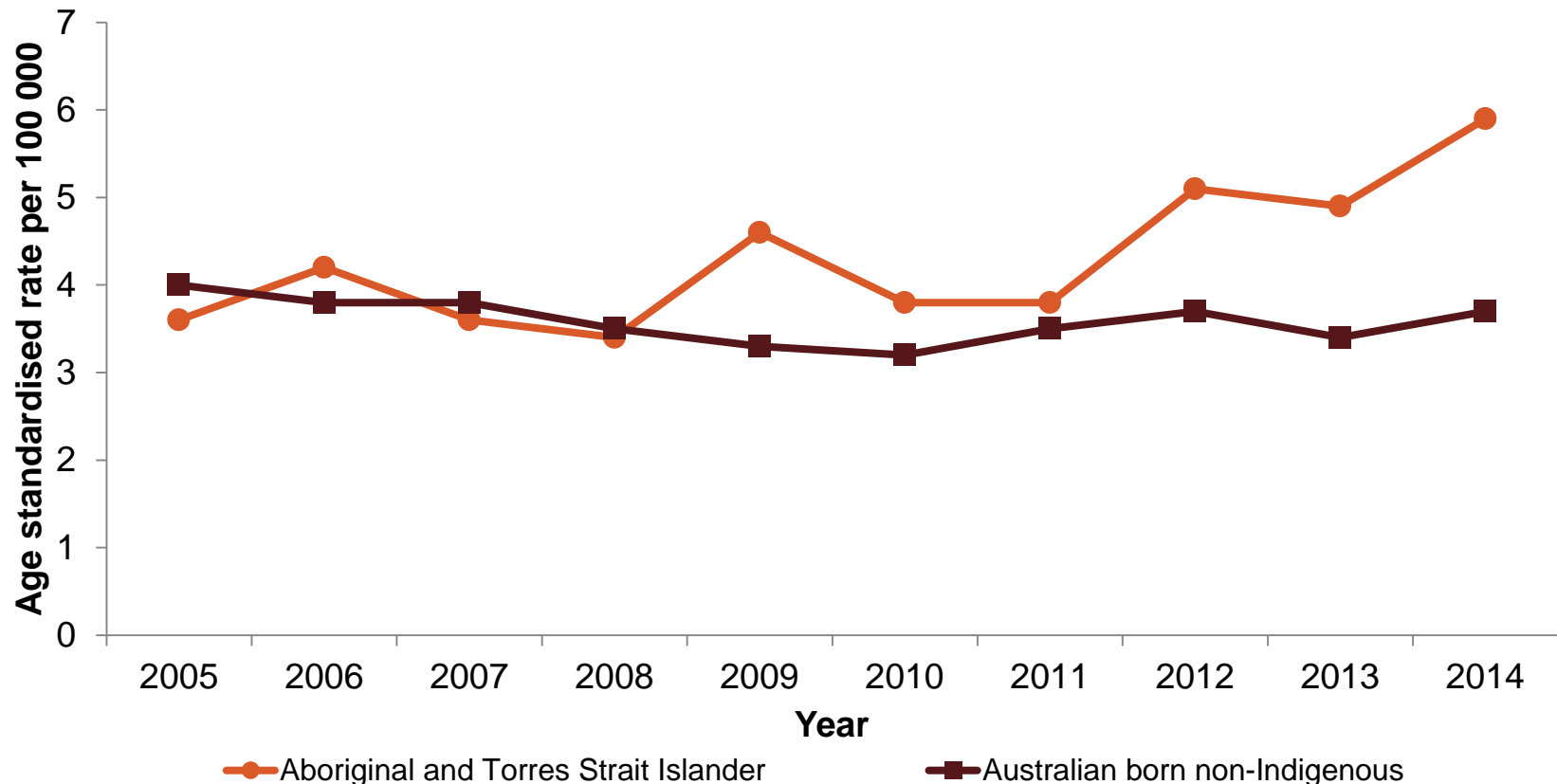
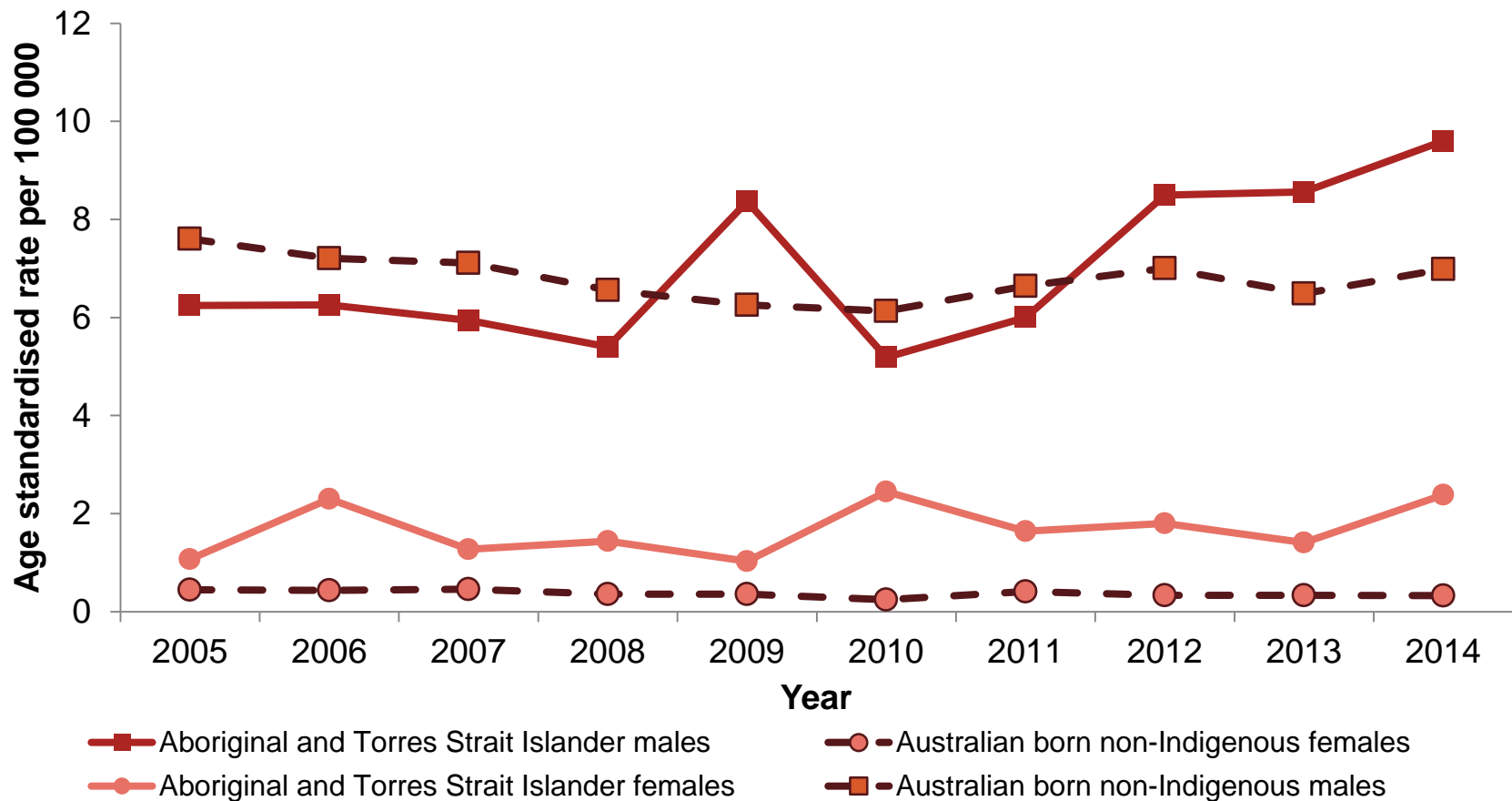


Figure 5: Newly diagnosed HIV notification rate in the Australian-born population per 100 000, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



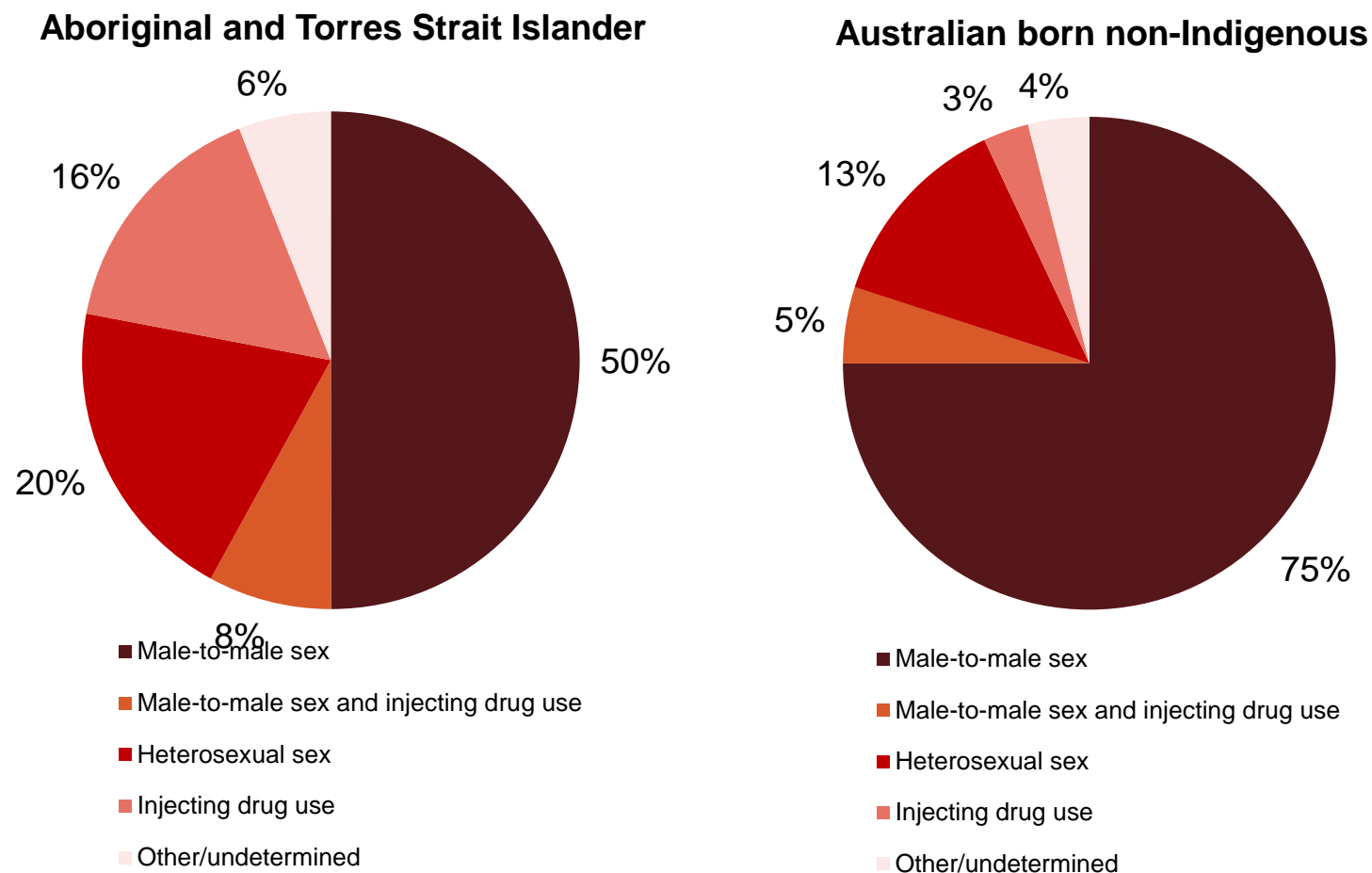
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, SA, Tas, WA, Vic, QLD)

Figure 6: Newly diagnosed HIV notification rate in the Australian-born population per 100 000, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex



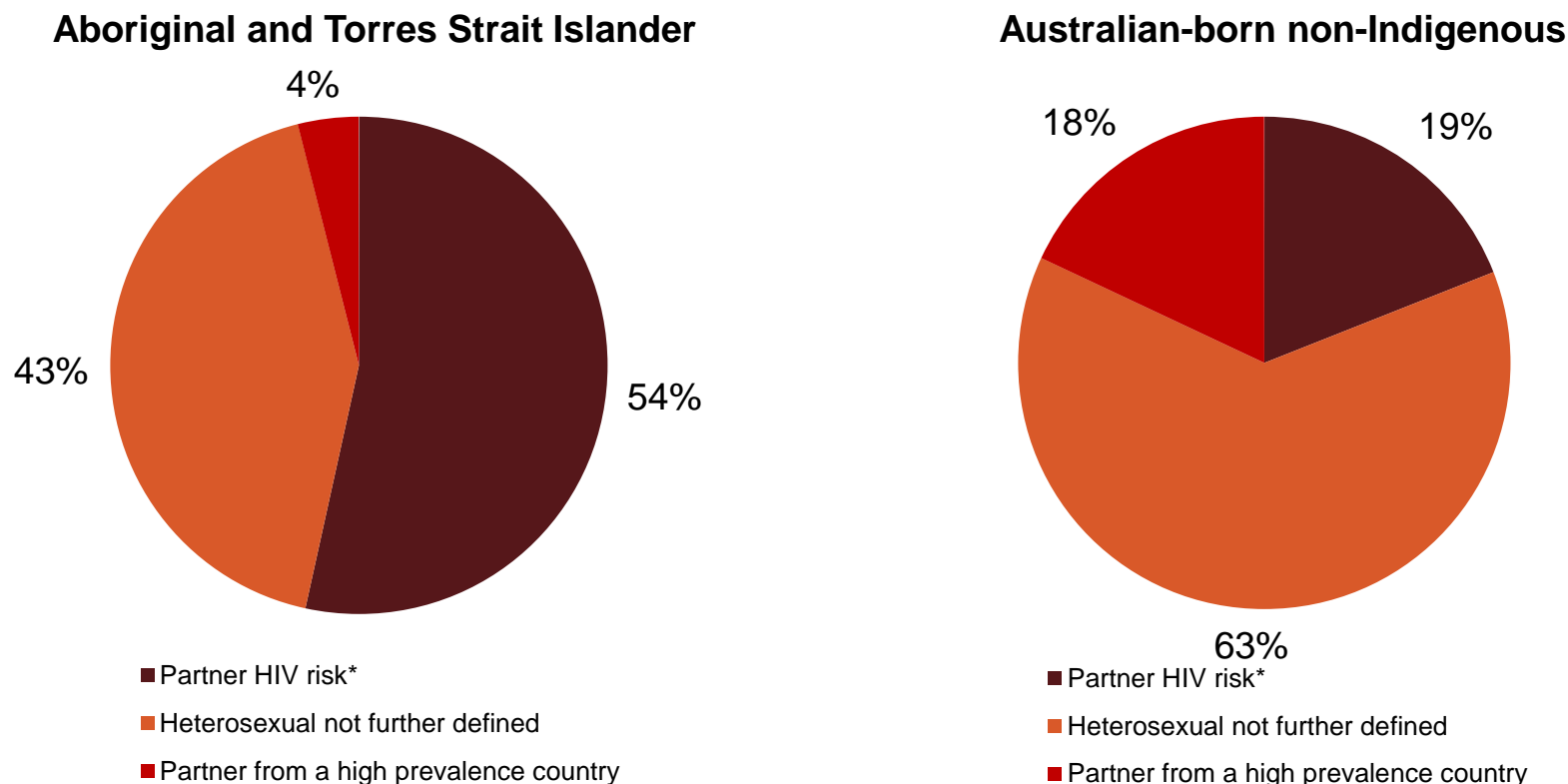
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, SA, Tas, WA, Vic, QLD)

Figure 7: Newly diagnosed HIV infection and HIV exposure category, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, SA, Tas, WA, Vic, QLD)

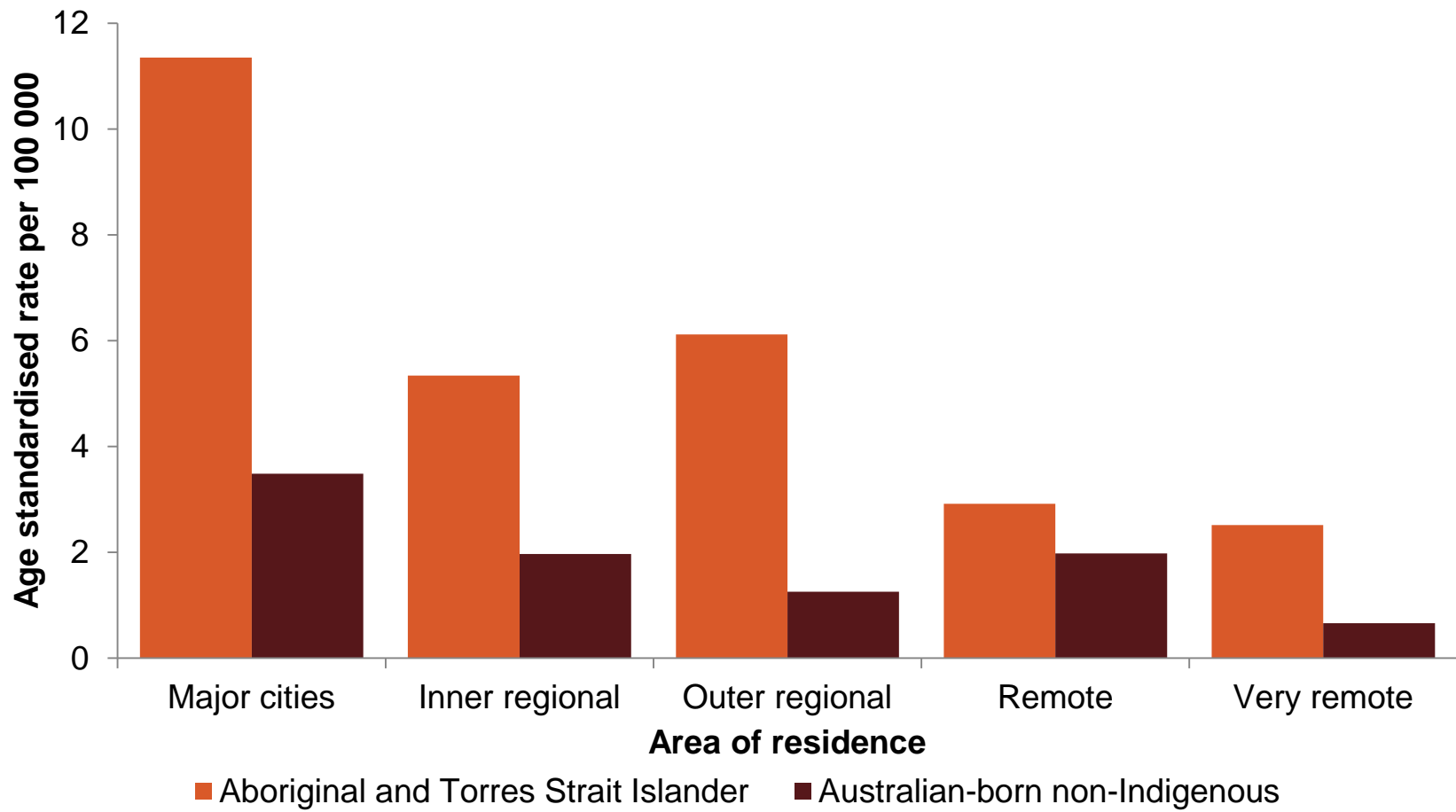
Figure 8: Newly diagnosed HIV notifications by heterosexual exposure category, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



* Includes heterosexual sex with a person who injects drugs, a bisexual male, someone who received blood/tissue, a person with haemophilia/clotting disorder or someone with HIV whose exposure could not be determined

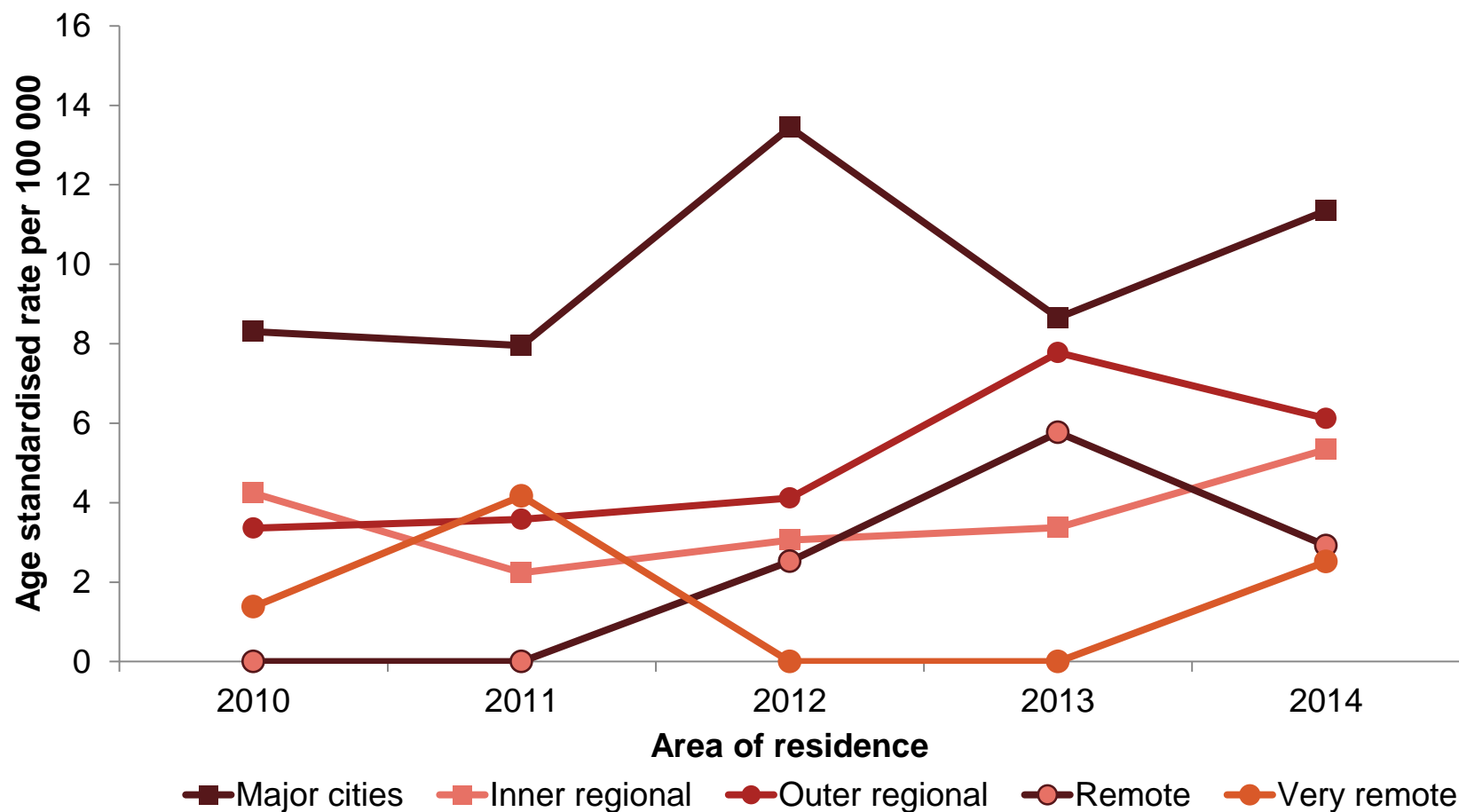
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, SA, Tas, WA, Vic, QLD)

Figure 9: Newly diagnosed HIV notification rate in the Australian-born population per 100 000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, SA, Tas, WA, Vic, QLD)

Figure 10: Newly diagnosed HIV notification rate per 100 000 in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, 2010-2014, by area of residence



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, SA, Tas, WA, Vic, QLD)

Figure 11: HIV prevalence in needle and syringe program participants, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex

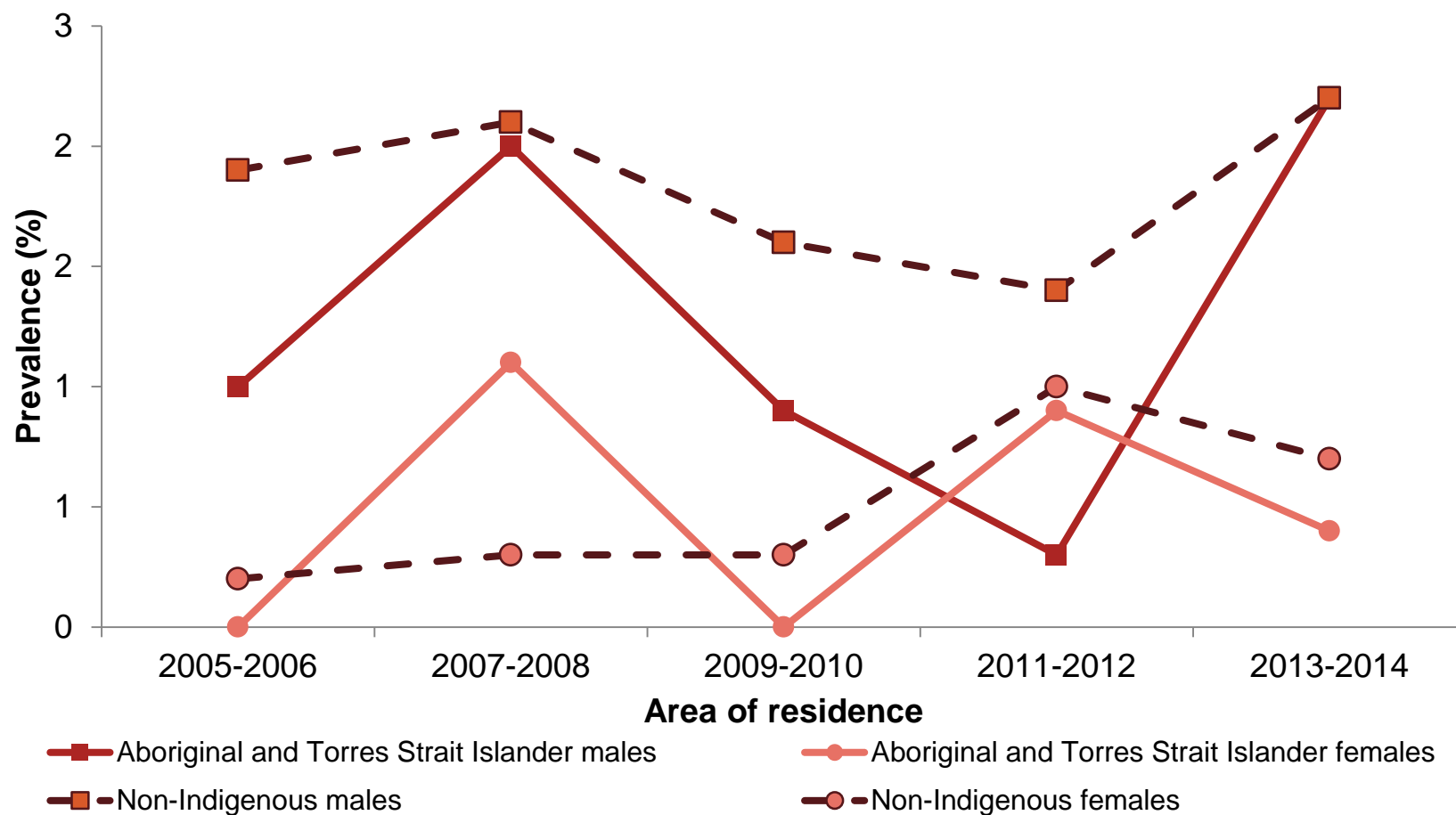


Figure 12: Proportion of people who inject drugs seen at needle and syringe programs who reported an HIV antibody test in the past twelve months, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex

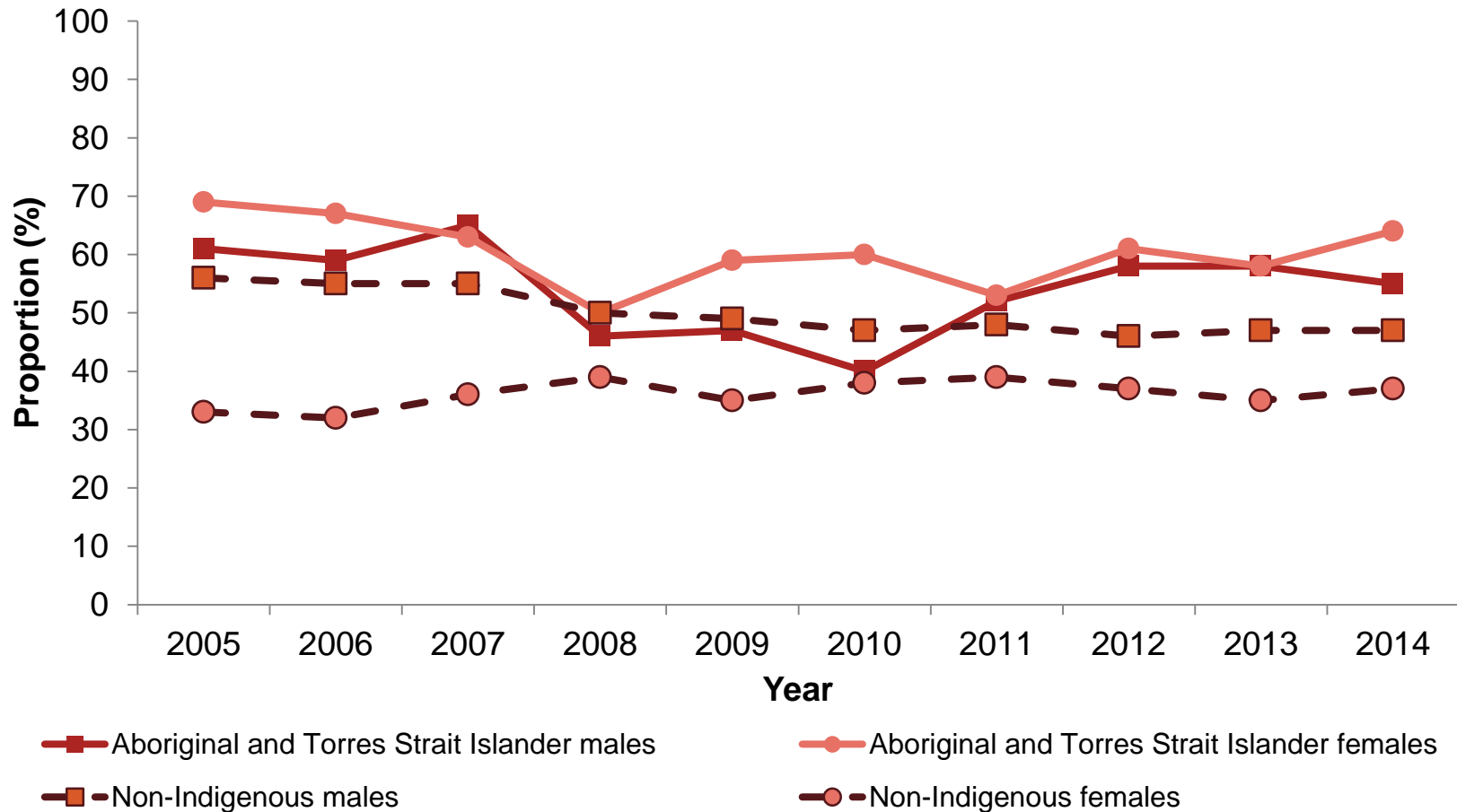


Figure 13: Used a condom at last sex, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples aged 16-29 years, by area of residence

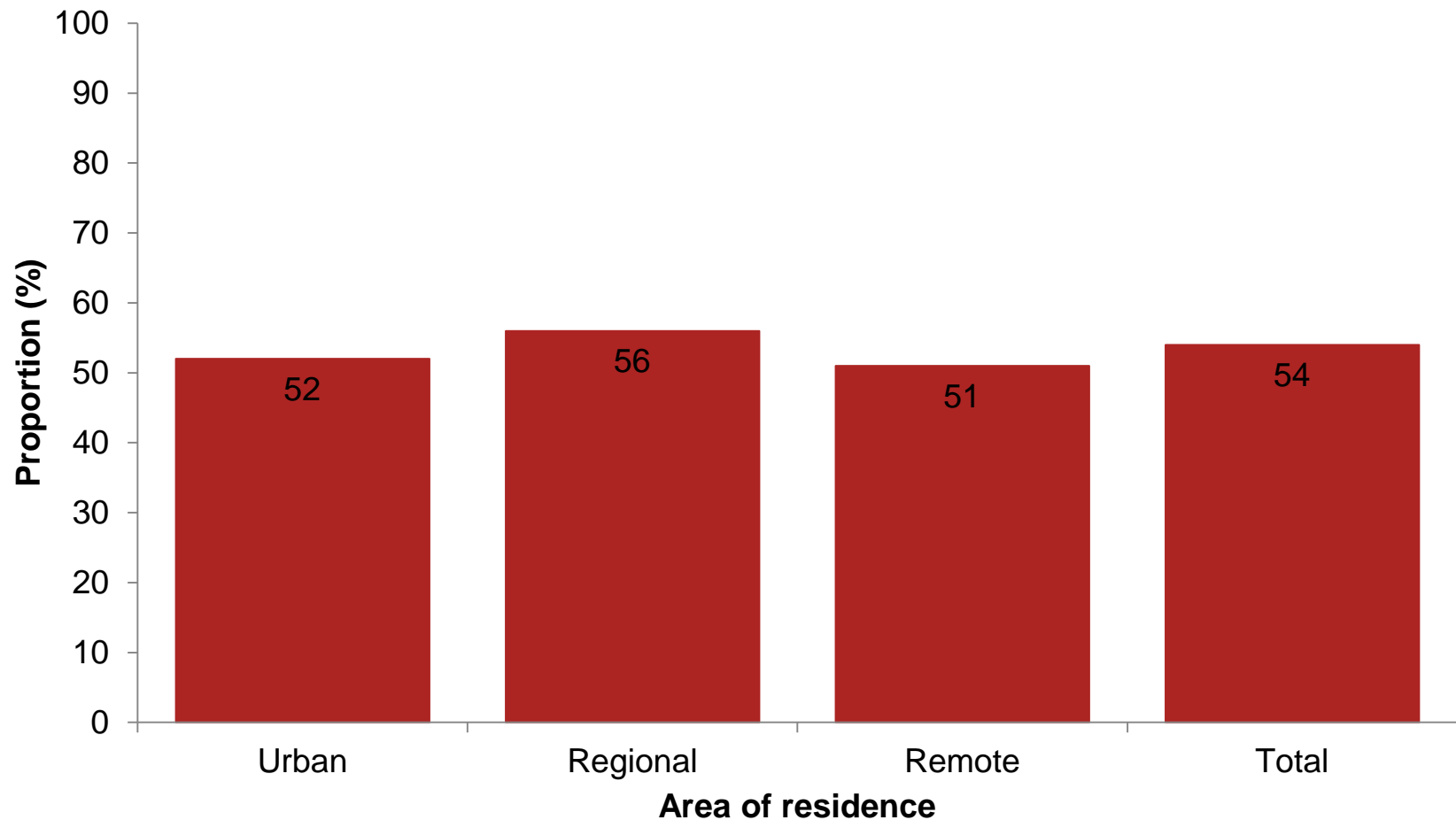


Figure 14: Prevalence of inconsistent condom use with casual partners¹ among people who inject drugs attending needle and syringe programs, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex

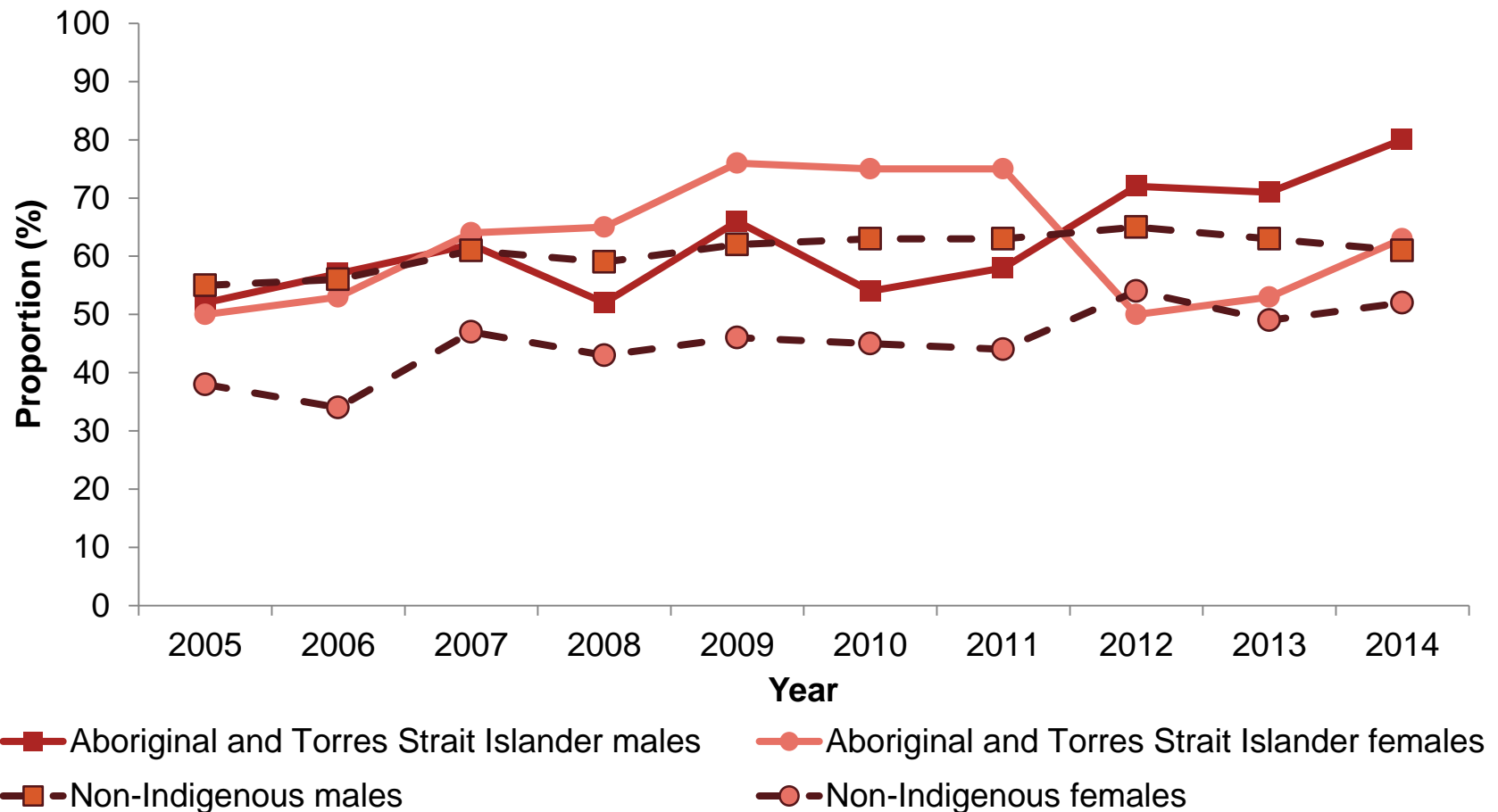
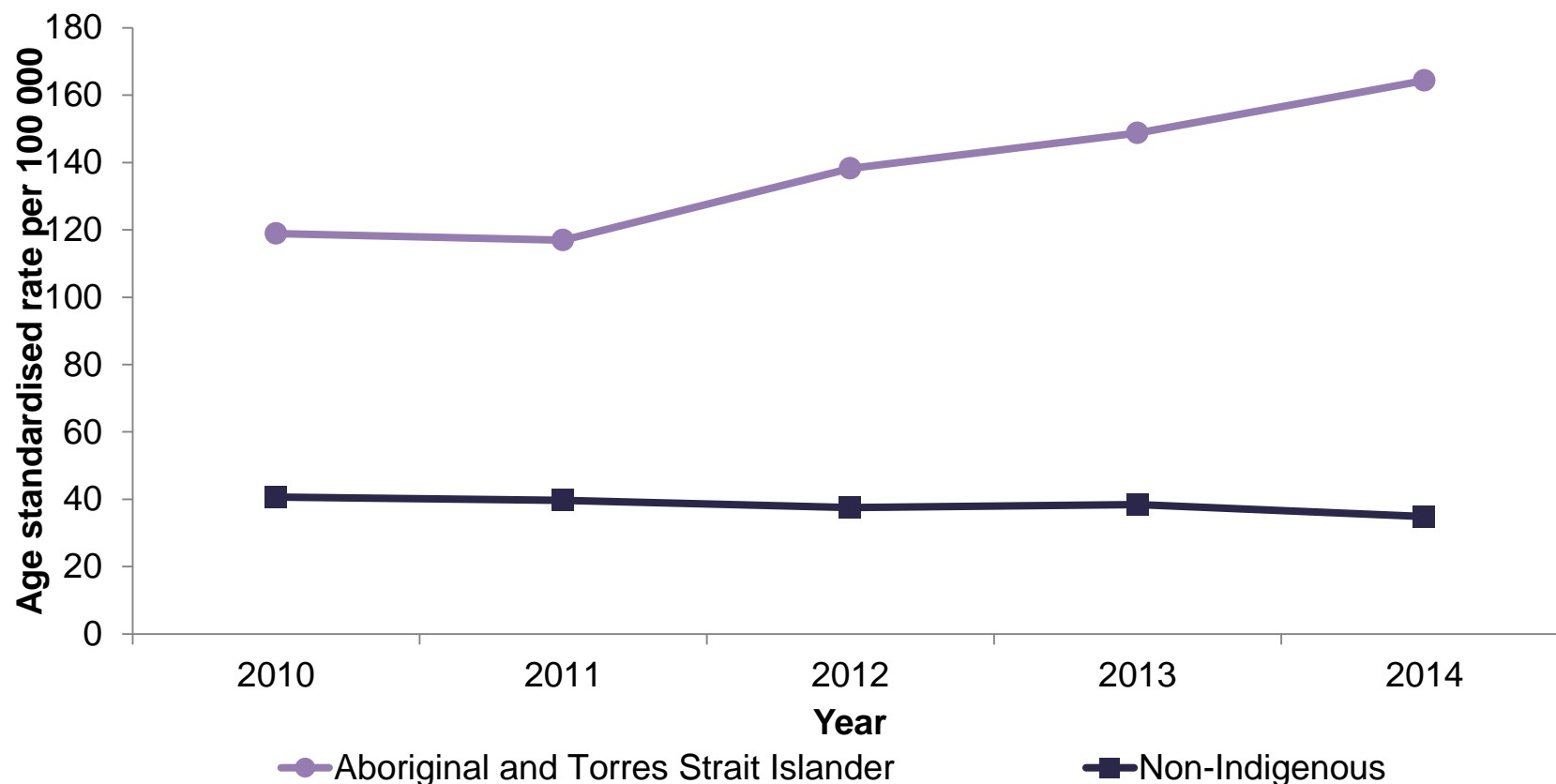
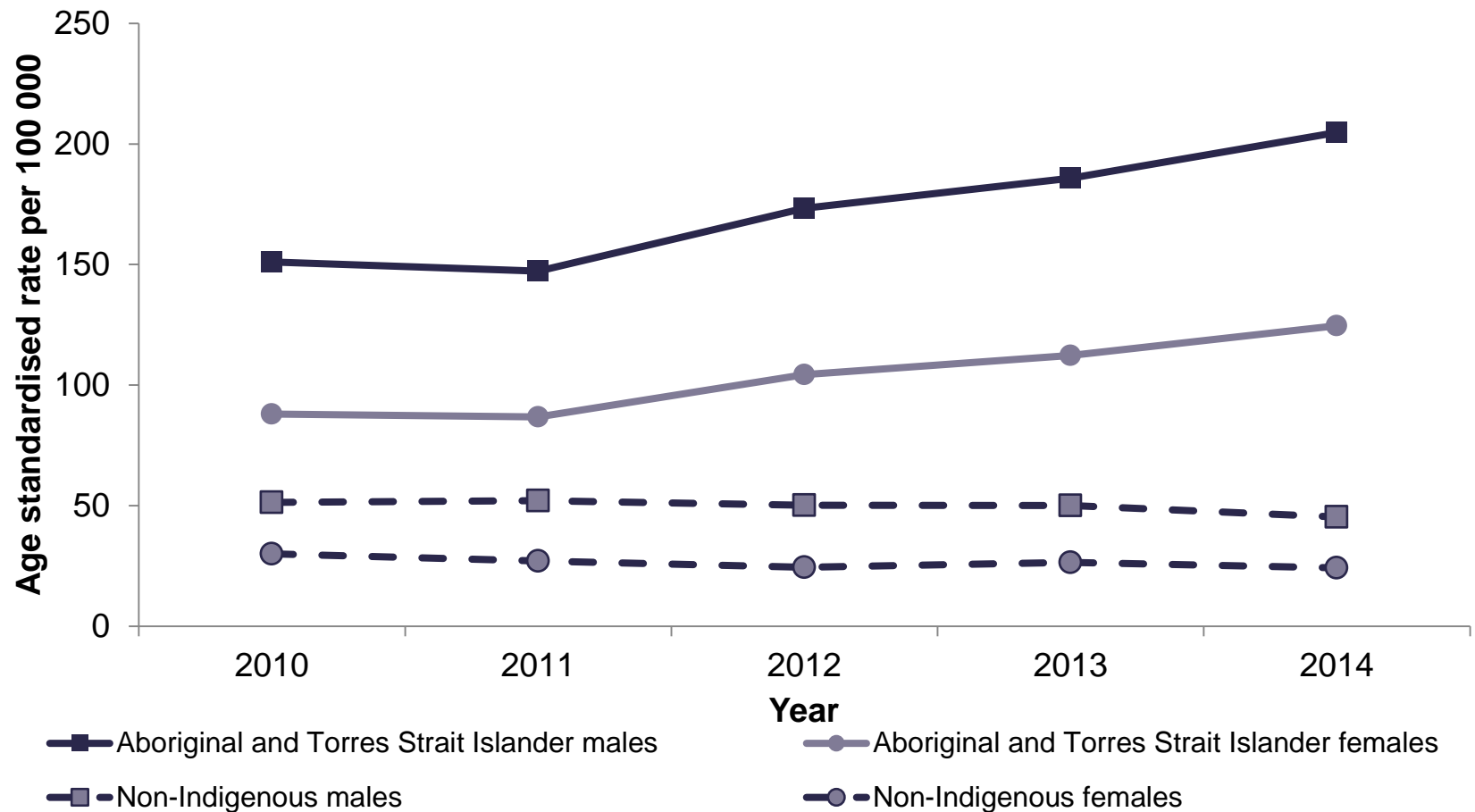


Figure 15: Newly diagnosed hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



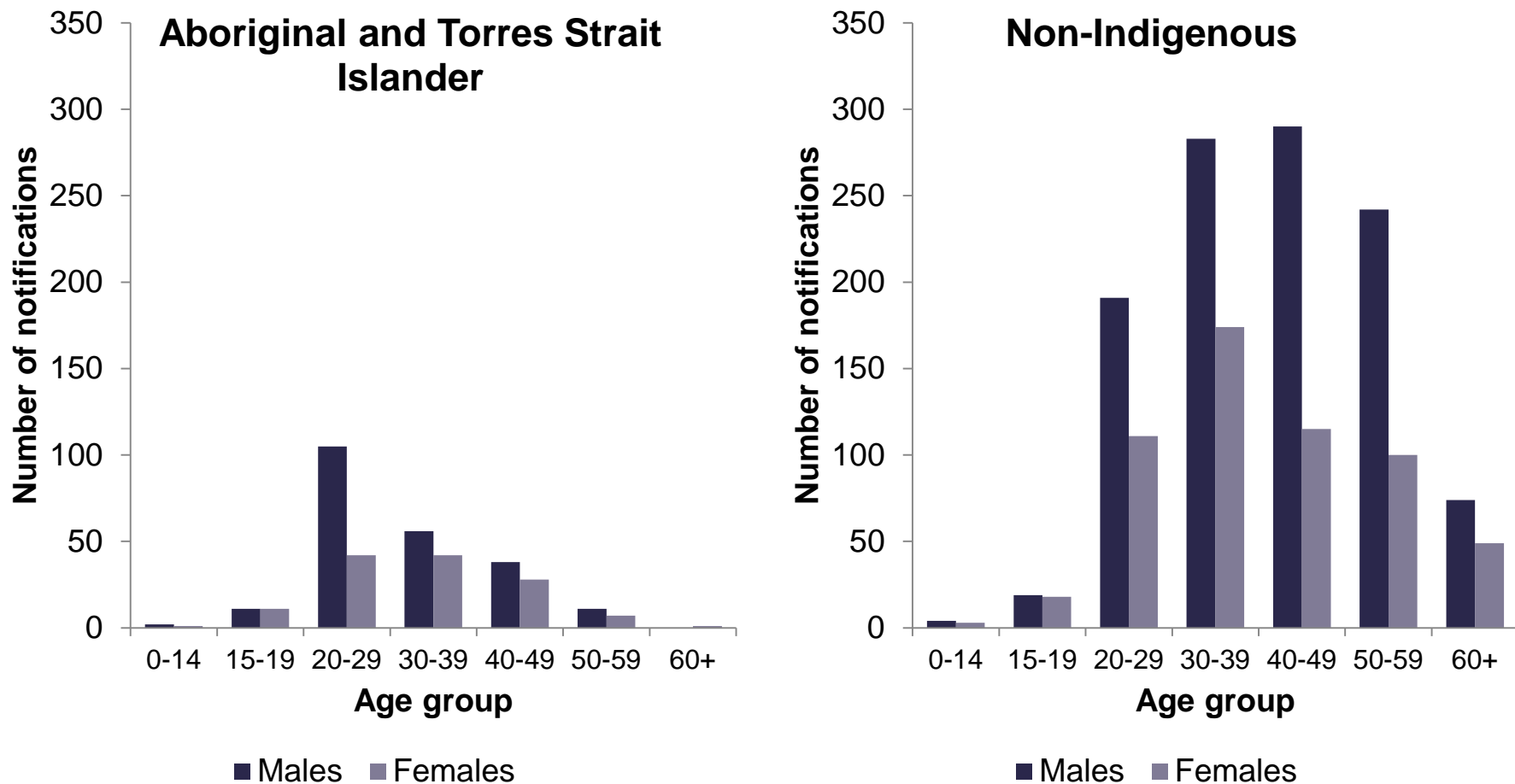
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 16: Newly diagnosed hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex



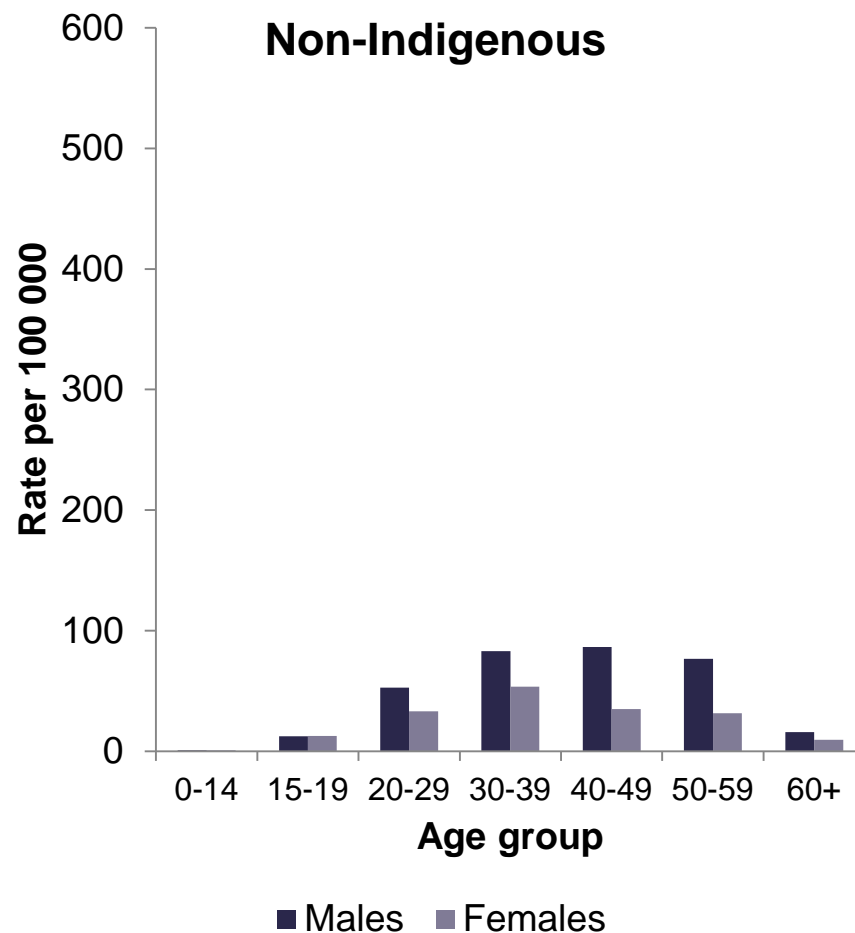
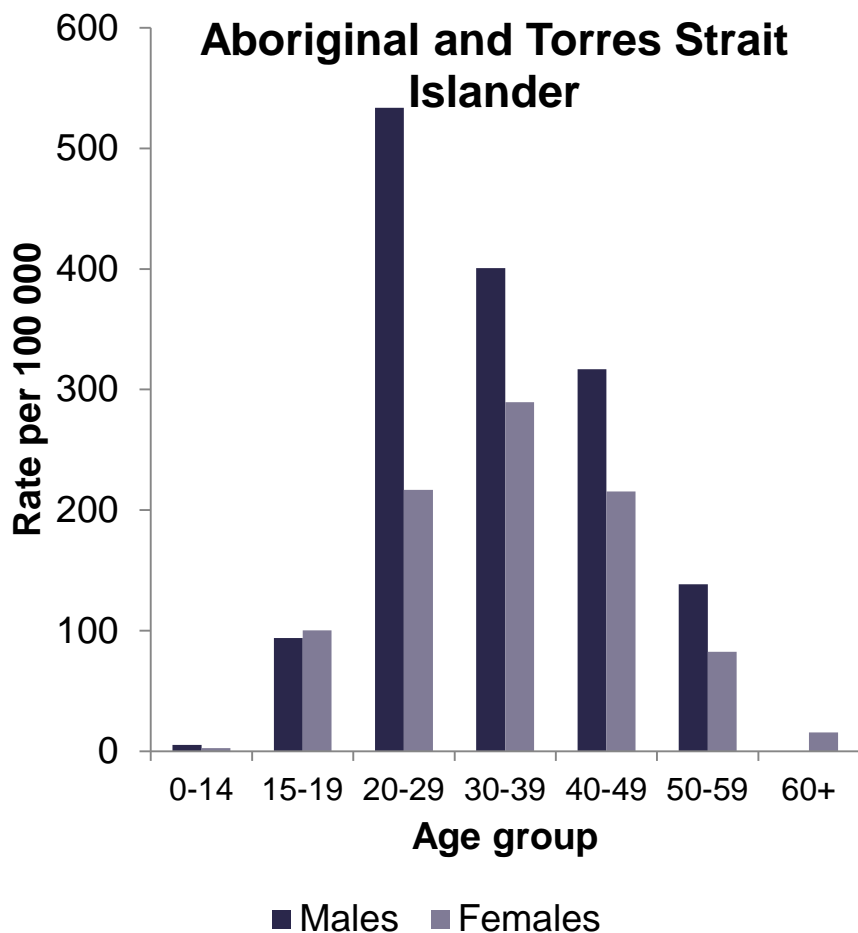
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 17: Number of notifications of newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, age and sex



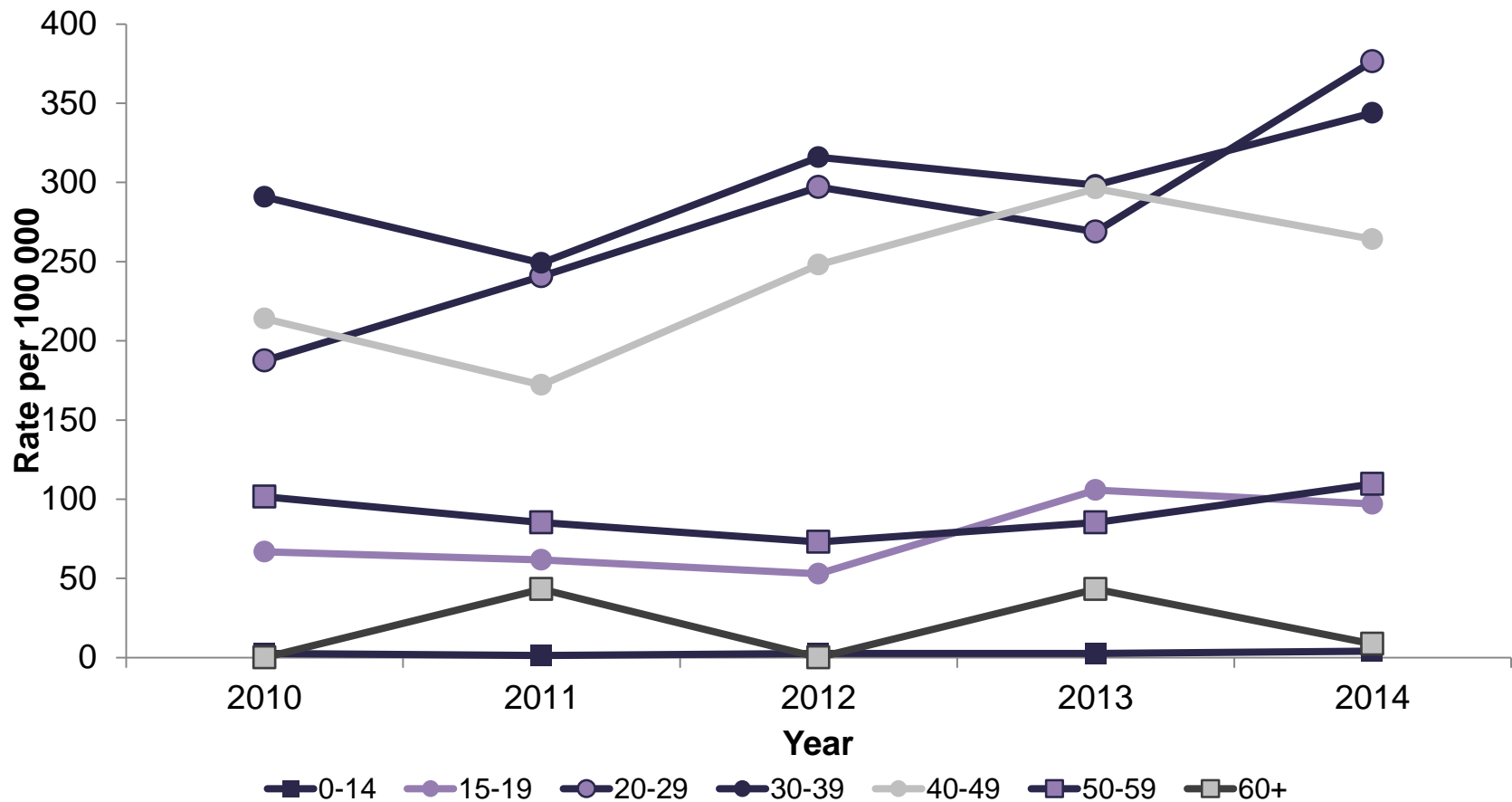
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 18: Newly diagnosed hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, sex and age group



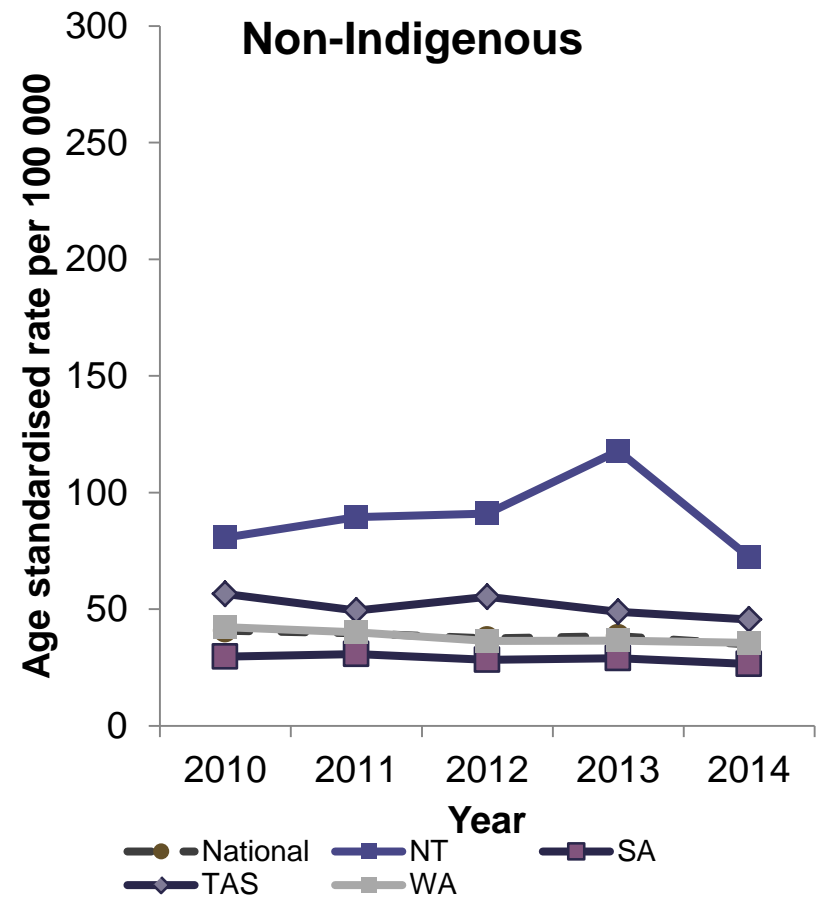
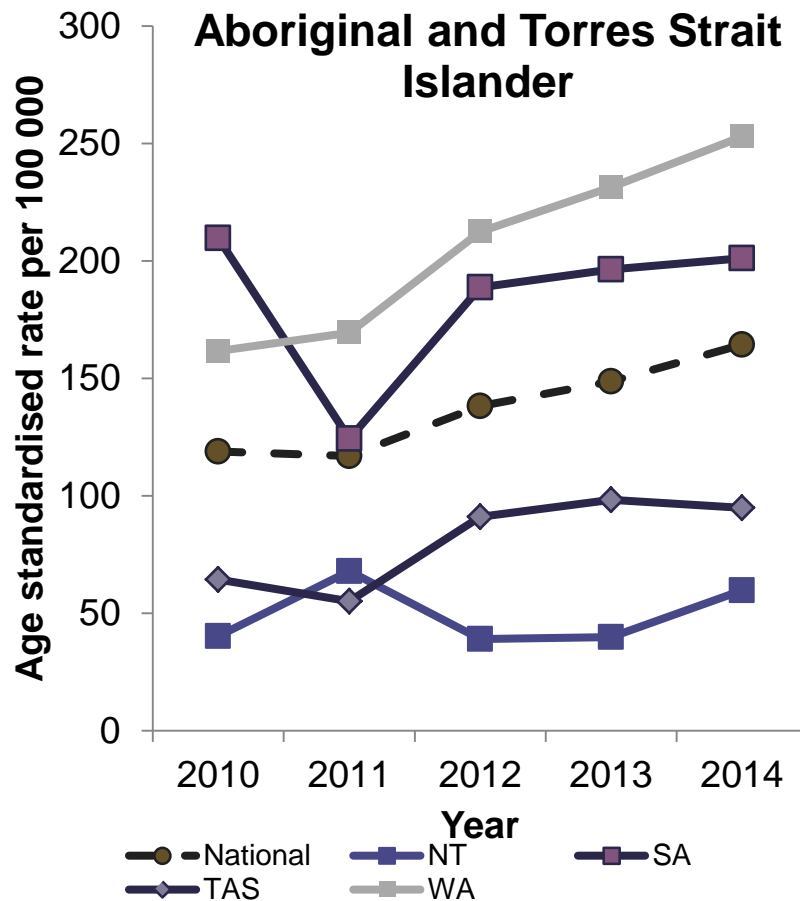
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 19: Newly diagnosed hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, by age group



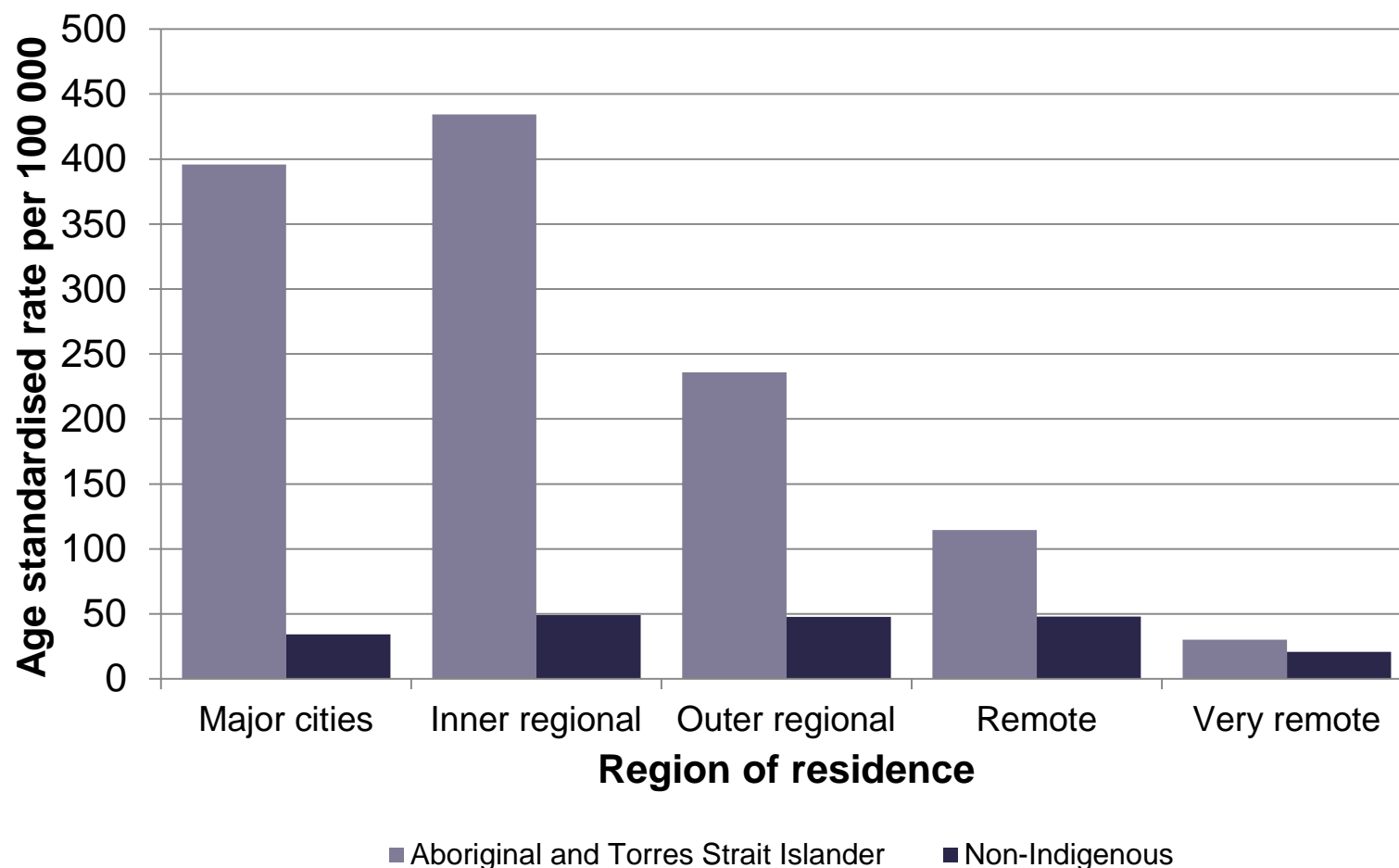
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 20: Newly diagnosed hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and State/Territory



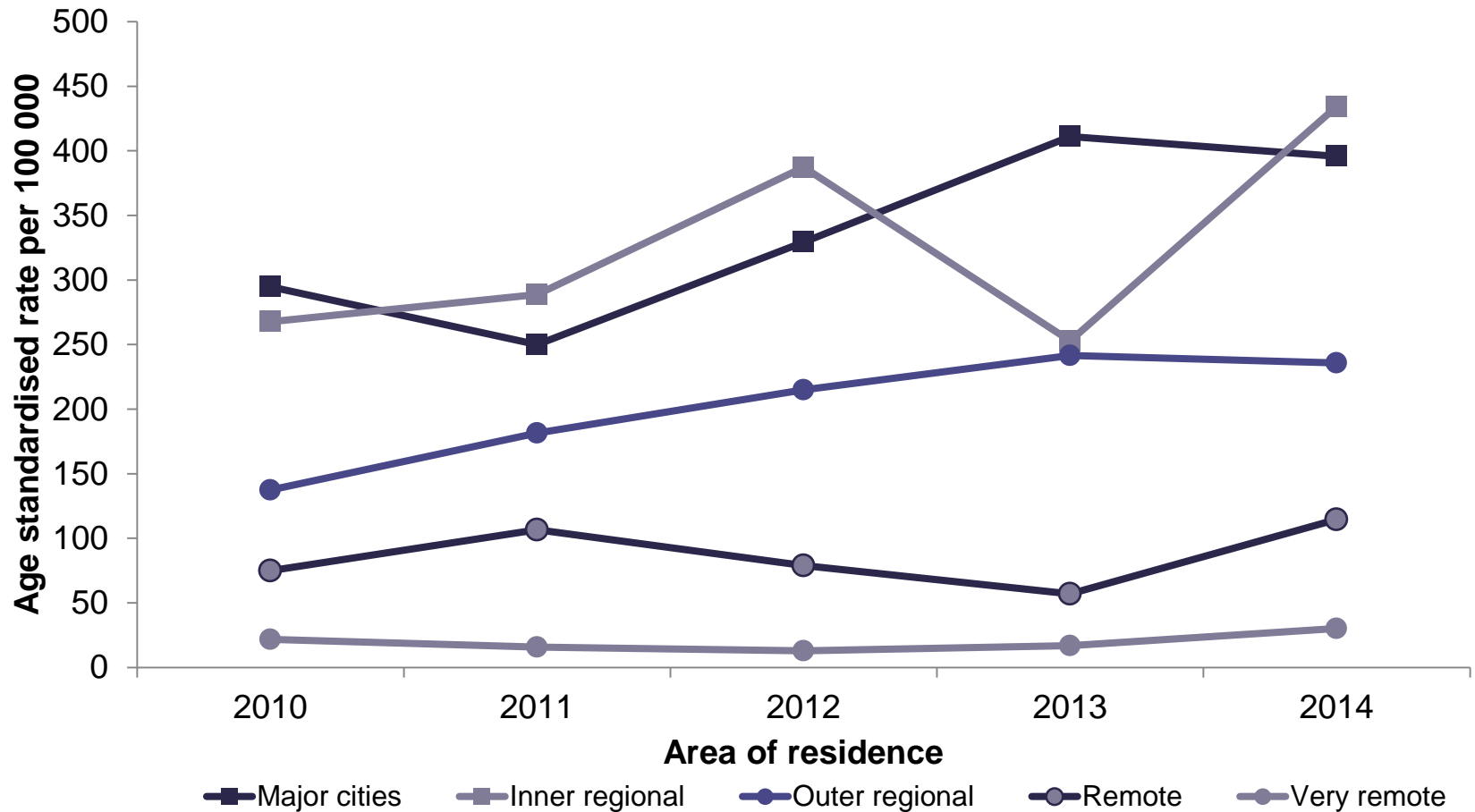
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 21: Newly diagnosed hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence



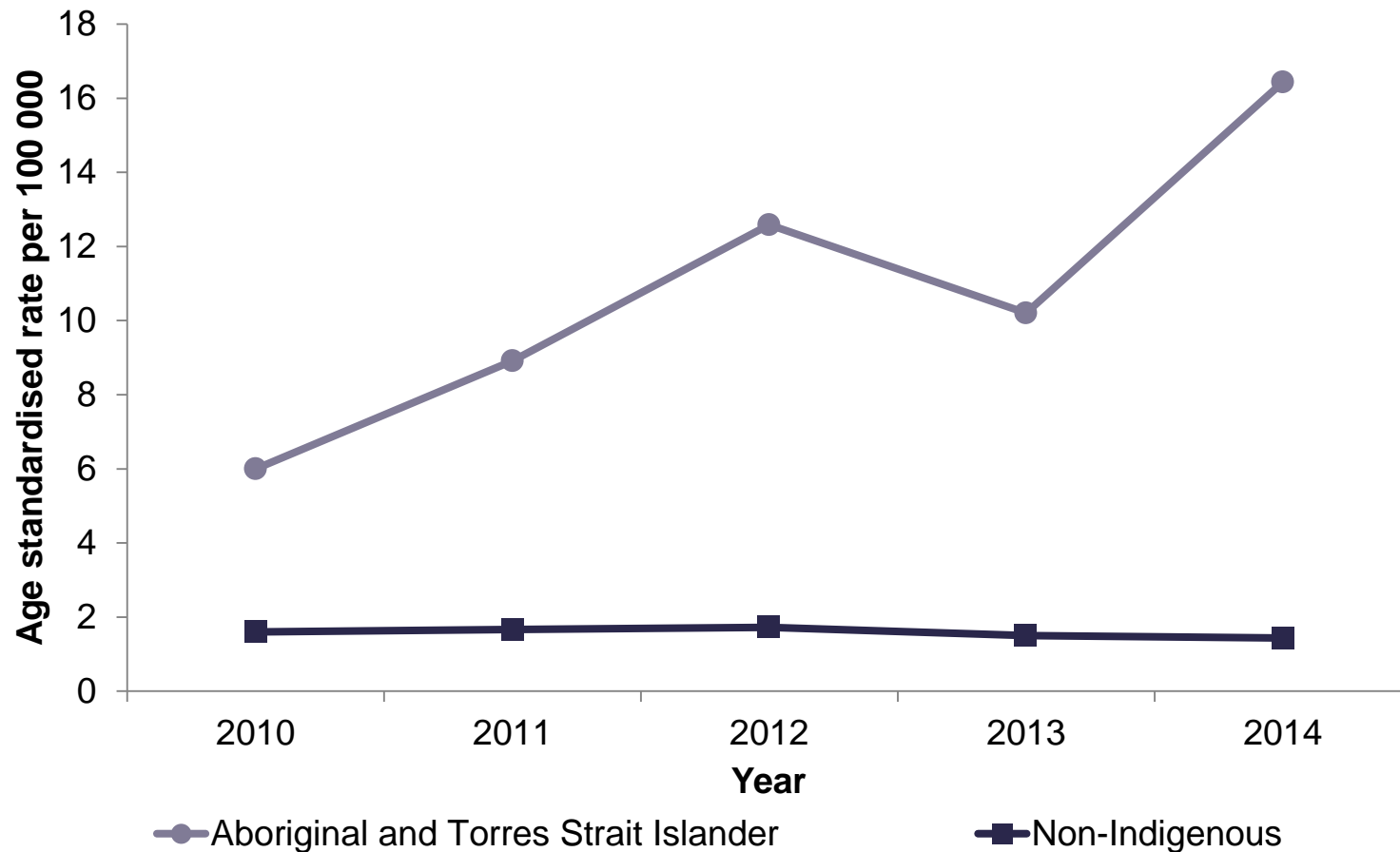
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 22: Newly diagnosed hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by area of residence



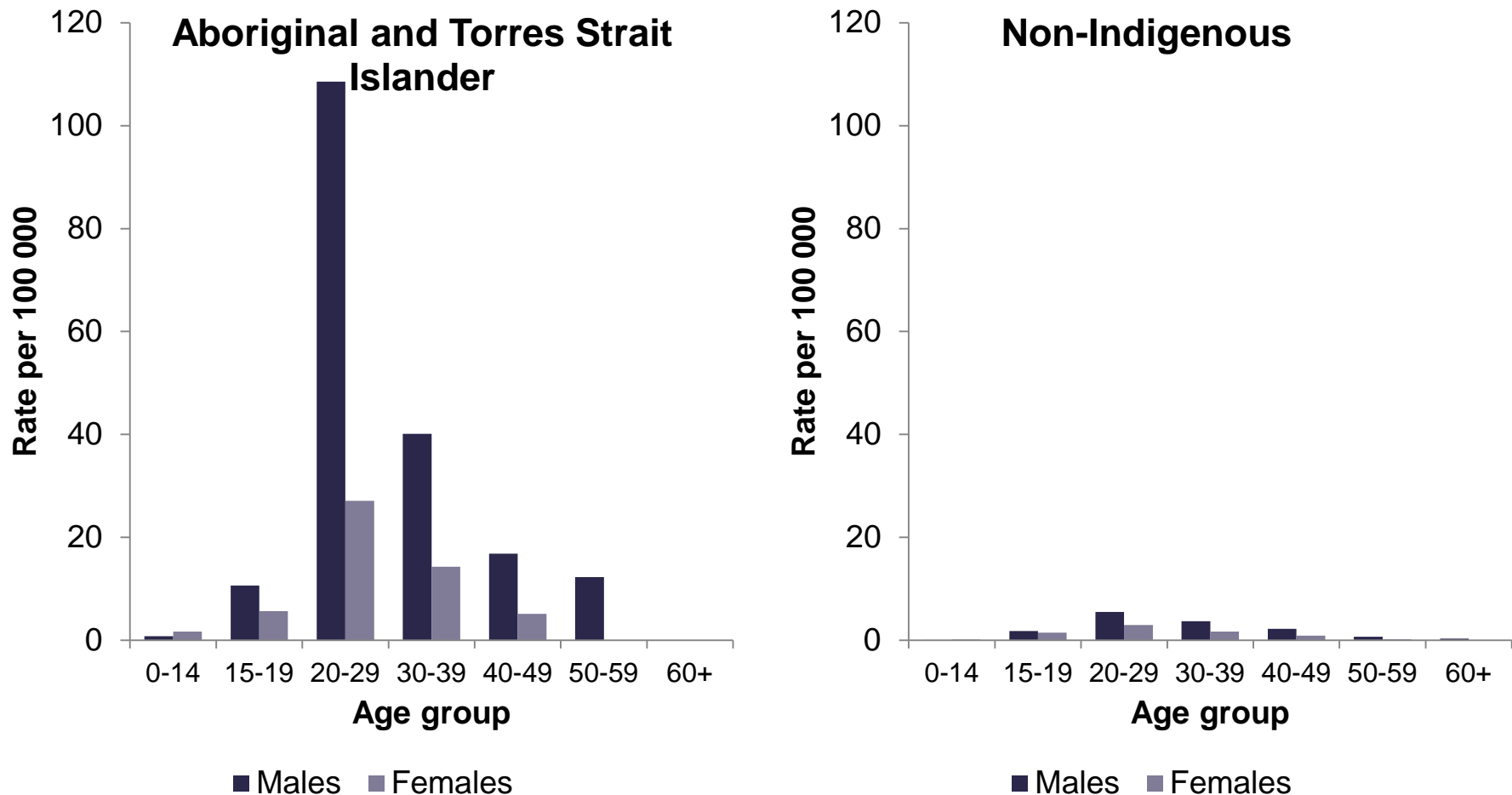
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 23: Newly acquired hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



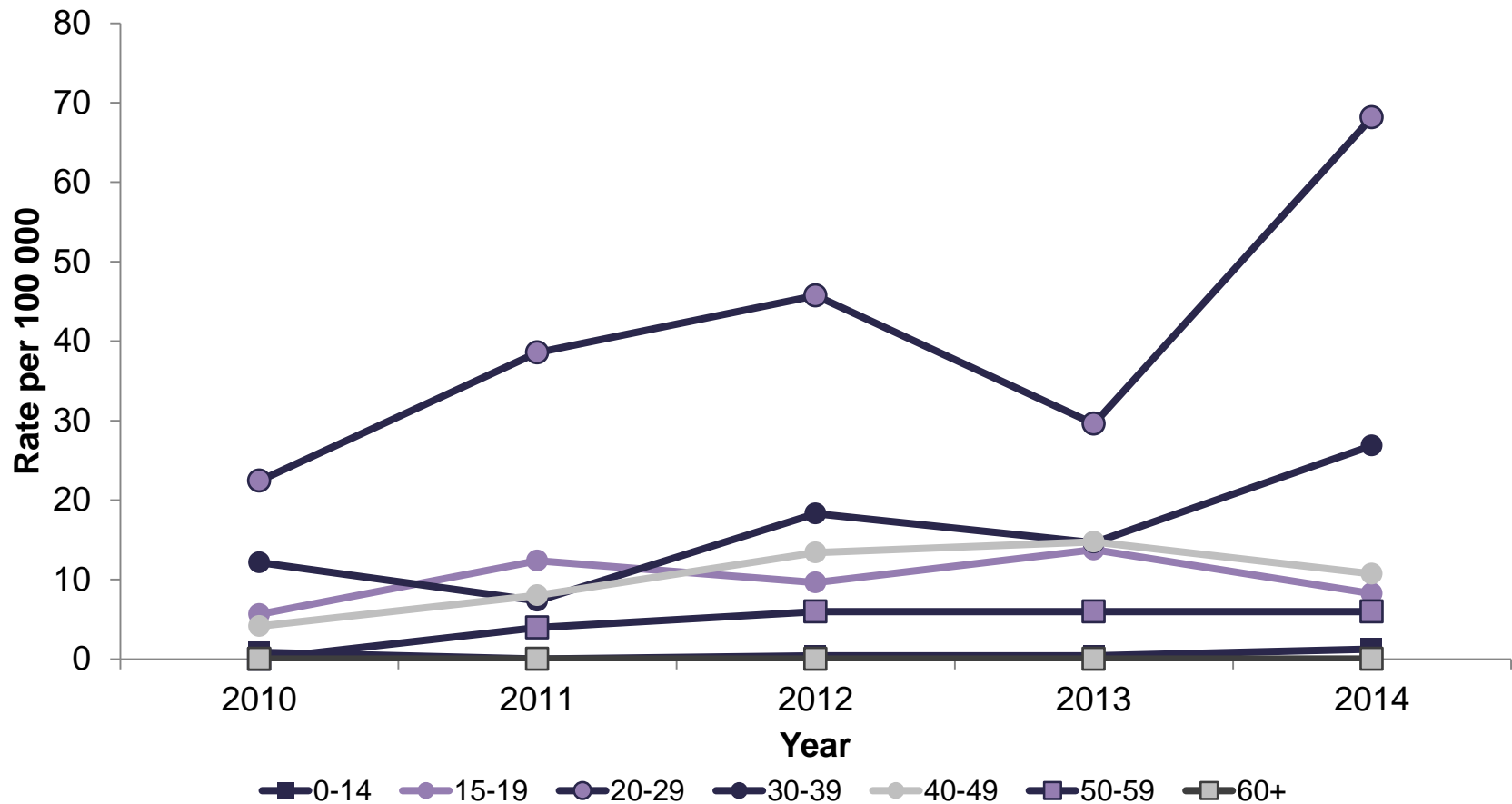
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, SA, Tas, WA, Vic)

Figure 24: Newly acquired hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and age group



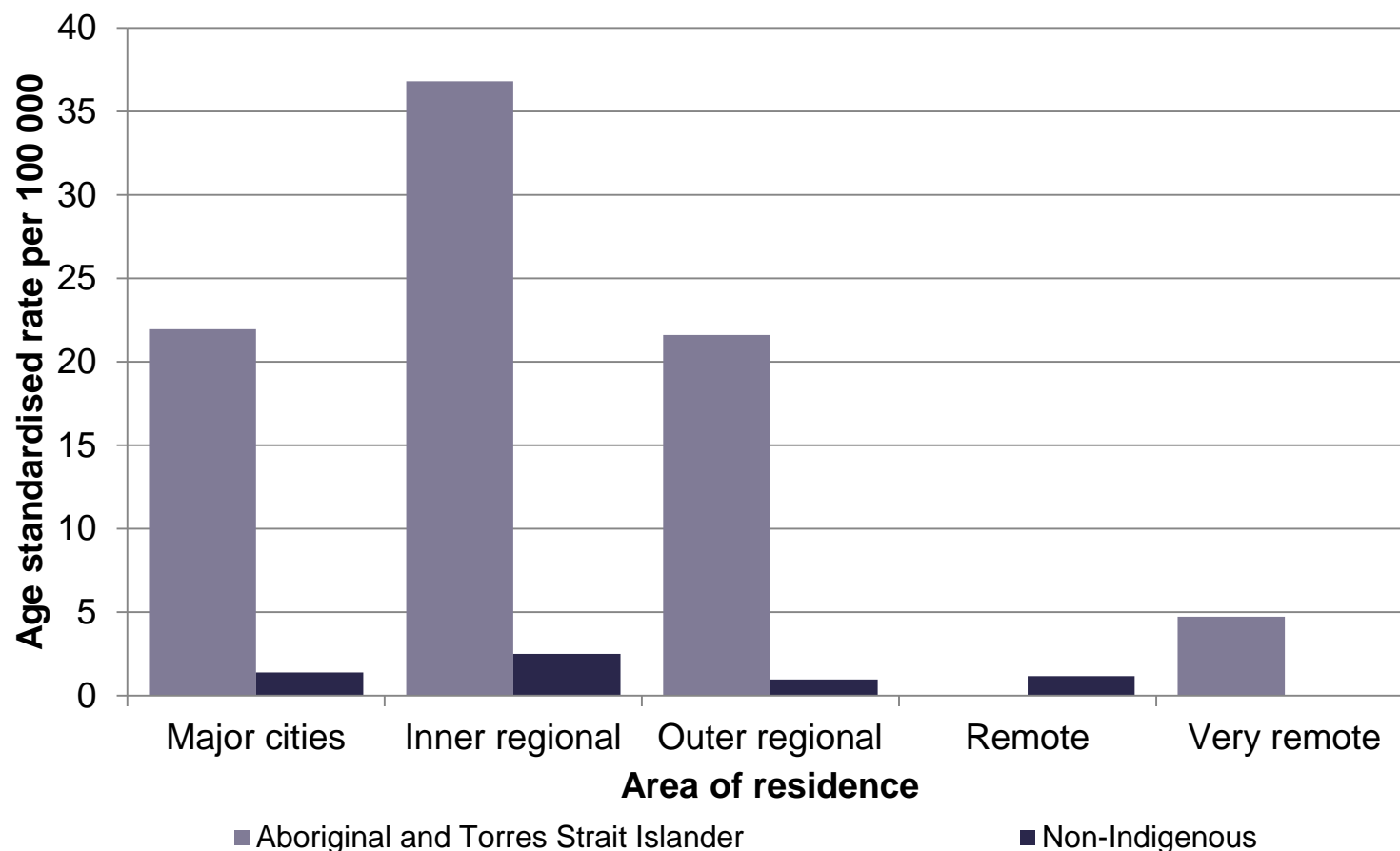
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, SA, Tas, WA, Vic)

Figure 25: Newly acquired hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by age group



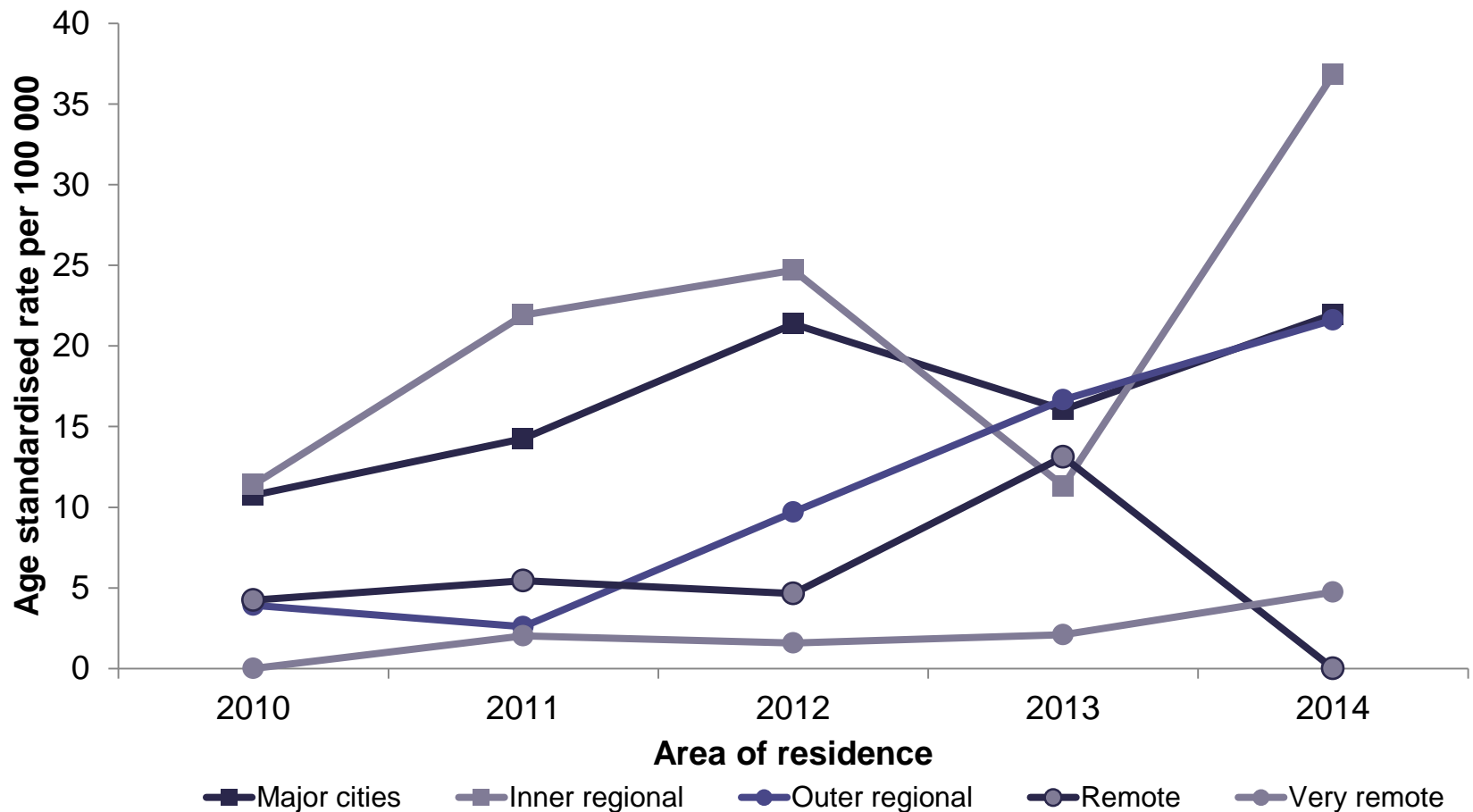
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, SA, Tas, WA, Vic)

Figure 26: Newly acquired hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, SA, Tas, WA, Vic)

Figure 27: Newly acquired hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by area of residence



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, SA, Tas, WA, Vic)

Figure 28: Hepatitis C antibody prevalence in needle and syringe program participants, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

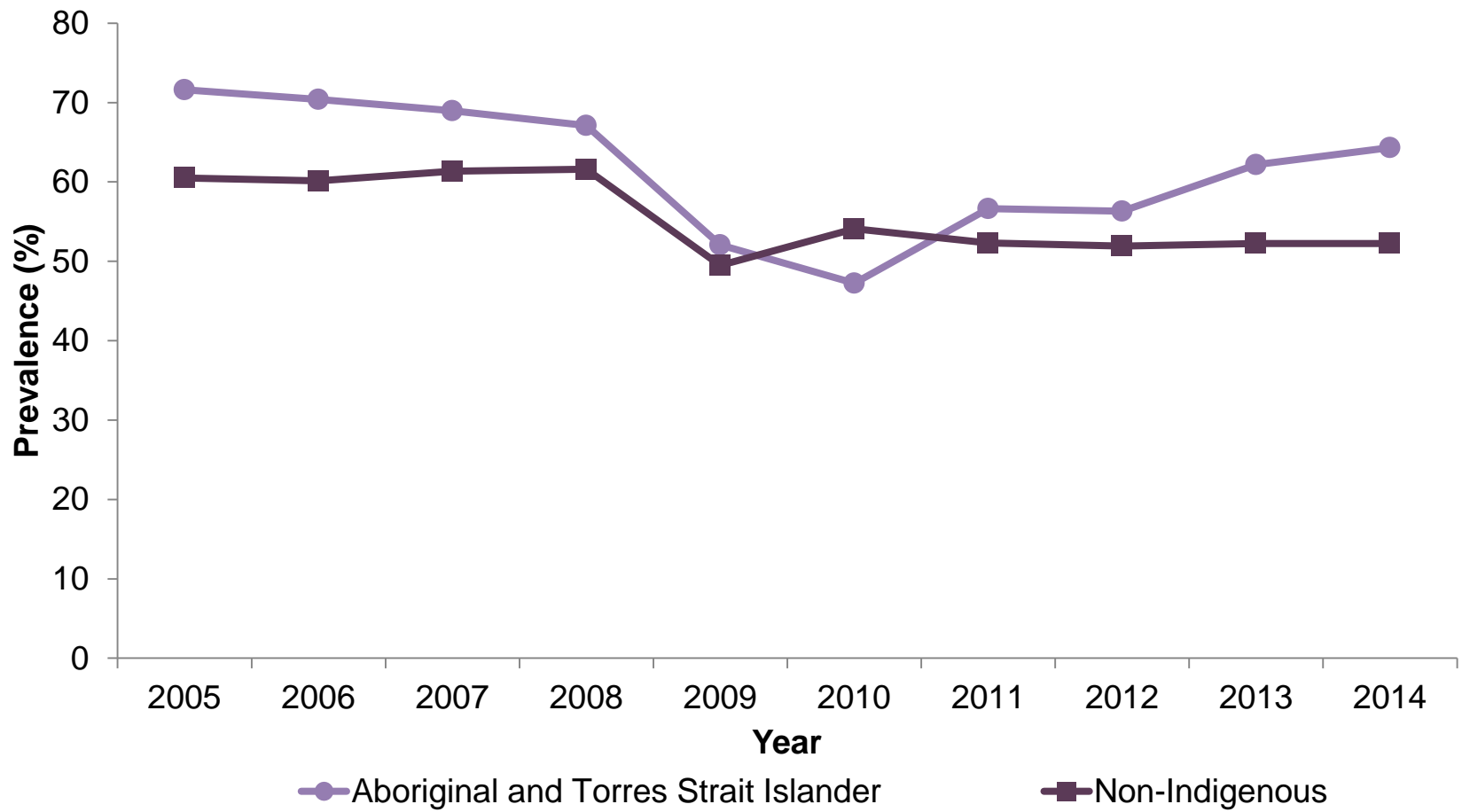


Figure 29: Hepatitis C antibody prevalence among a sample of incoming Australian prisoners, by year of survey, and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

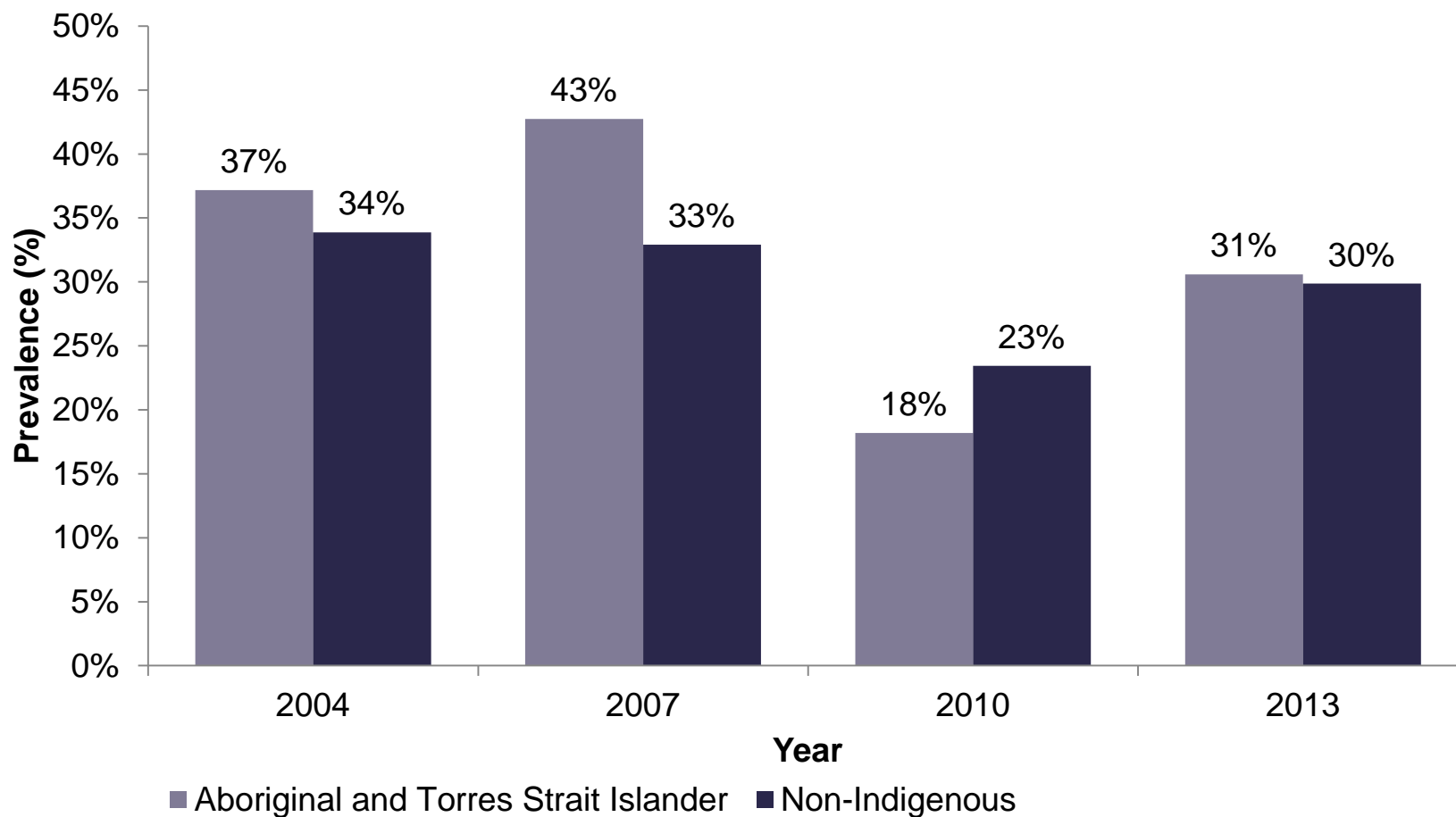


Figure 30: Injecting drug use in the last year, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 16-29 years, by sex, and age group

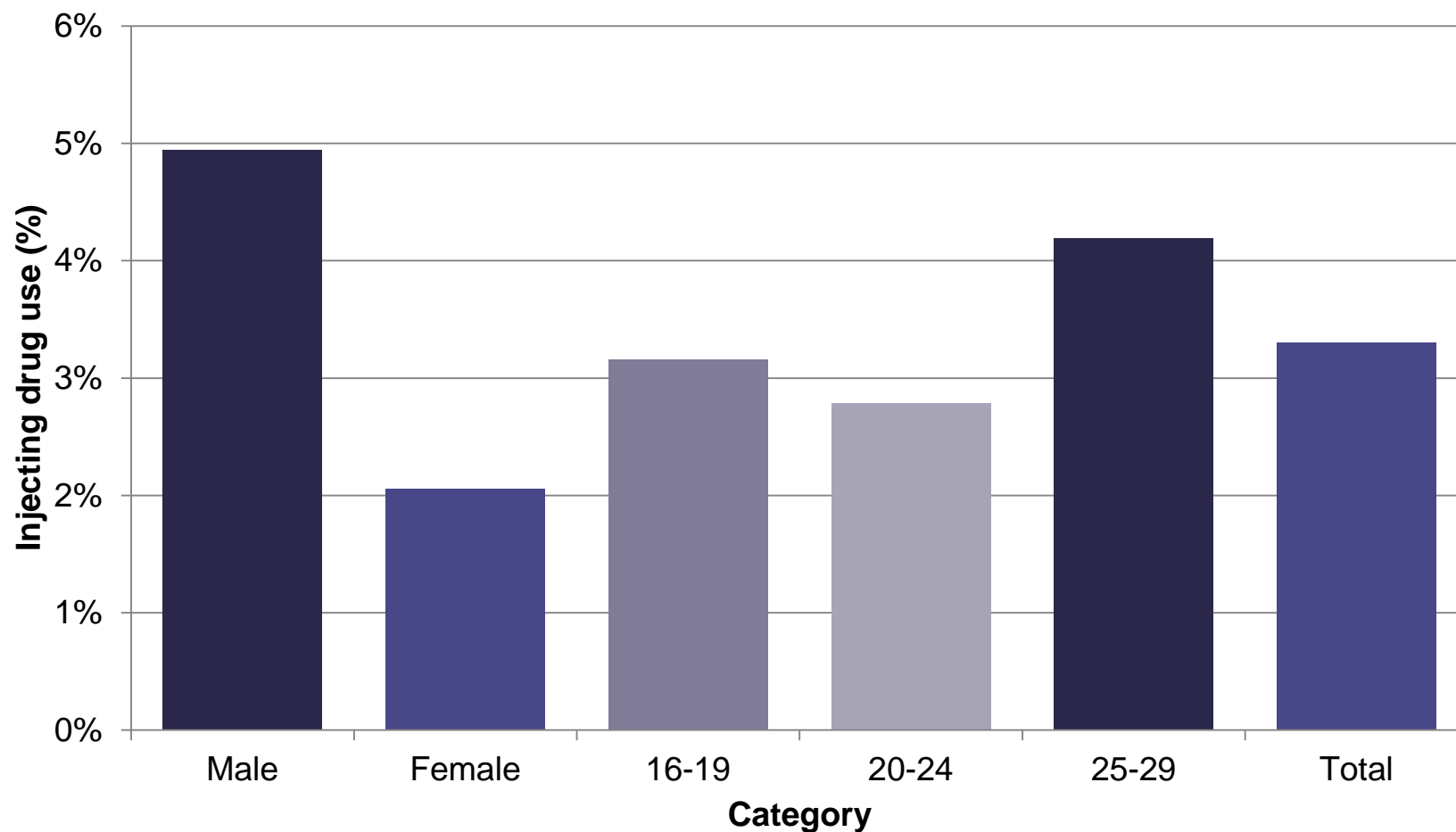
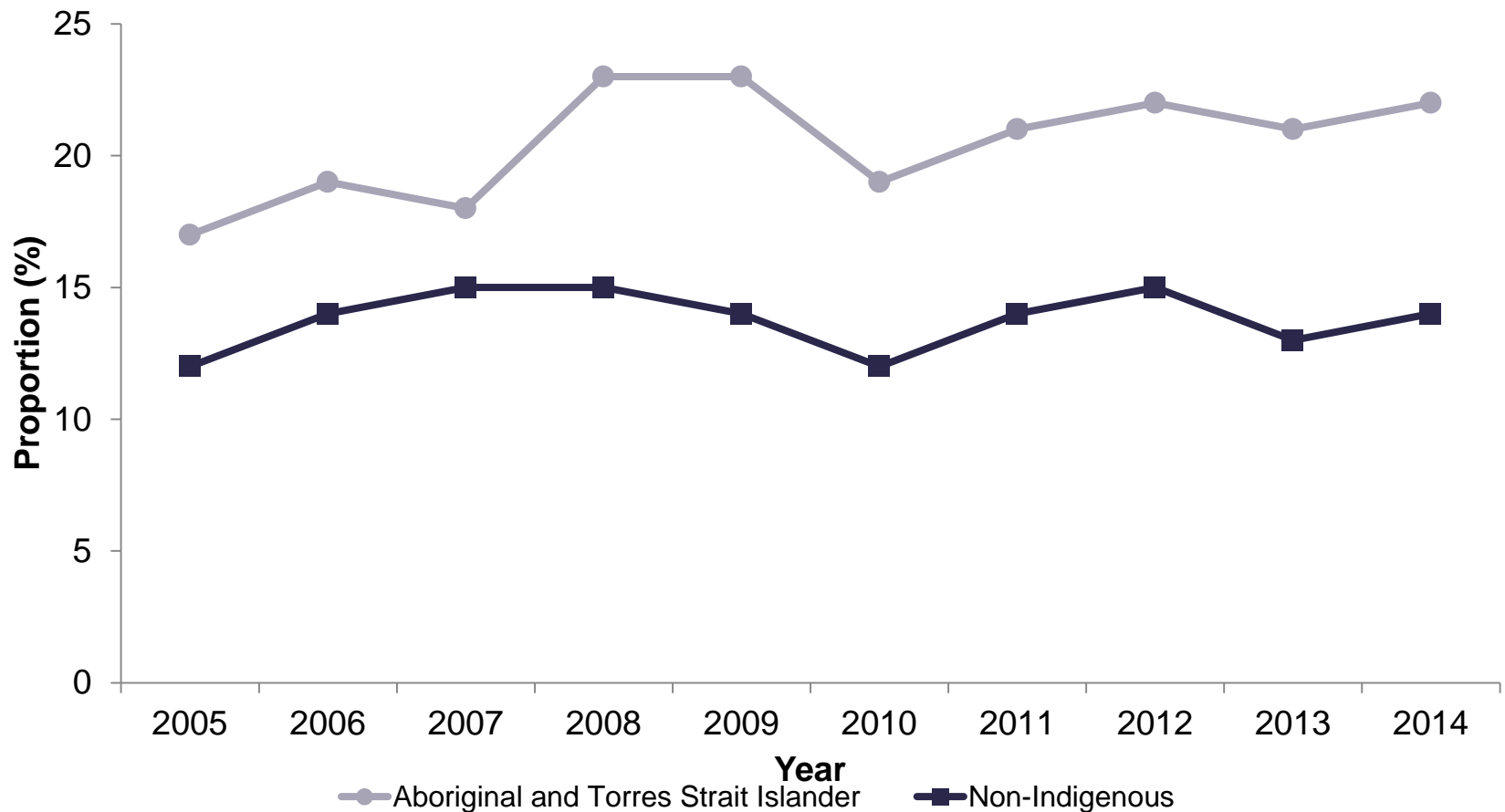


Figure 31: Prevalence of receptive syringe sharing (RSS)¹ by needle and syringe program participants, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



¹ Denominator includes only those who injected in the last month

Figure 32: Proportion of people who inject drugs seen at needle and syringe programs who reported a hepatitis C antibody test in the past twelve months, 2005-2014

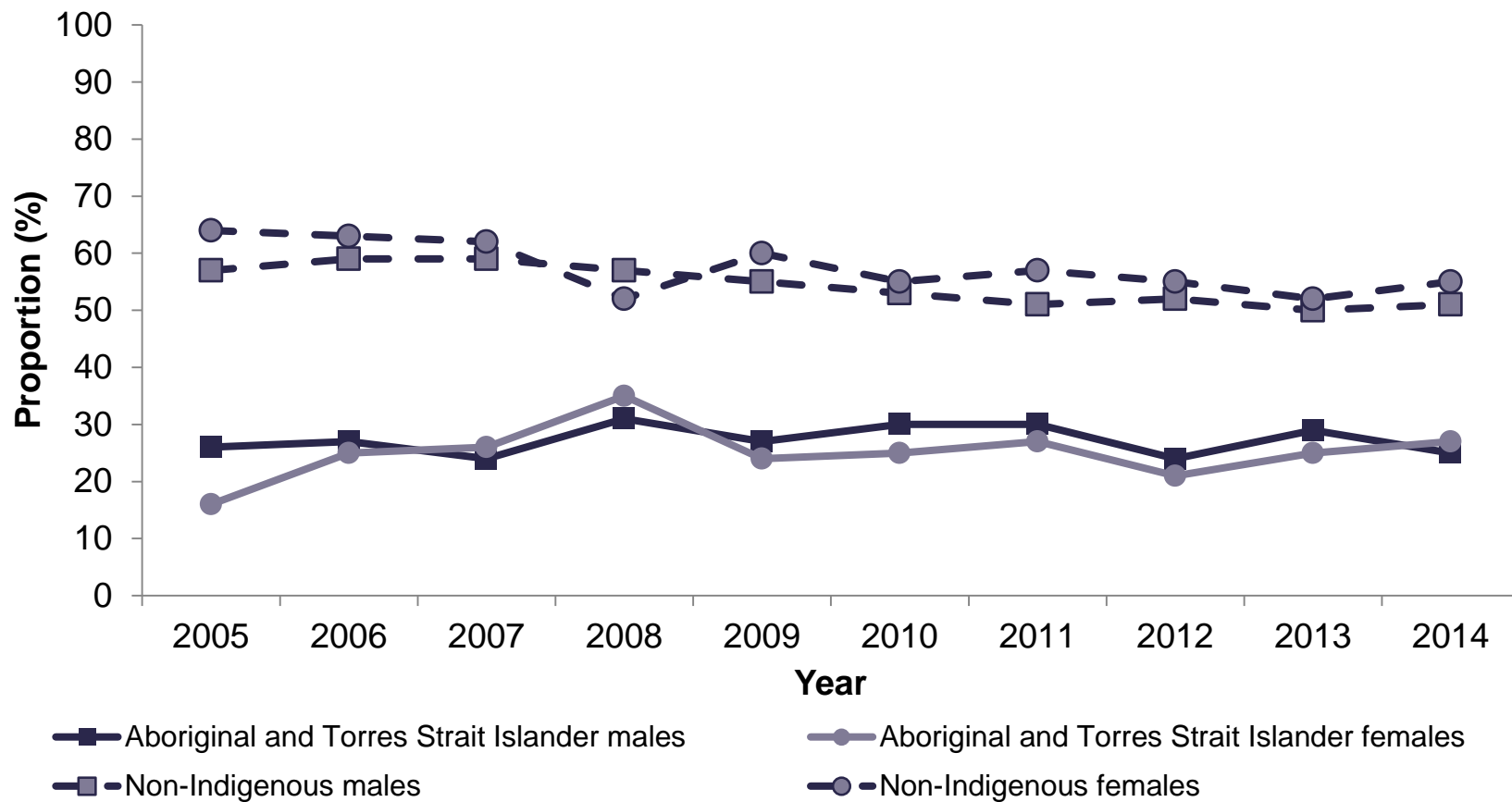


Figure 33: Current and past use of hepatitis C antiviral therapy for hepatitis C antibody positive needle and syringe program participants, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

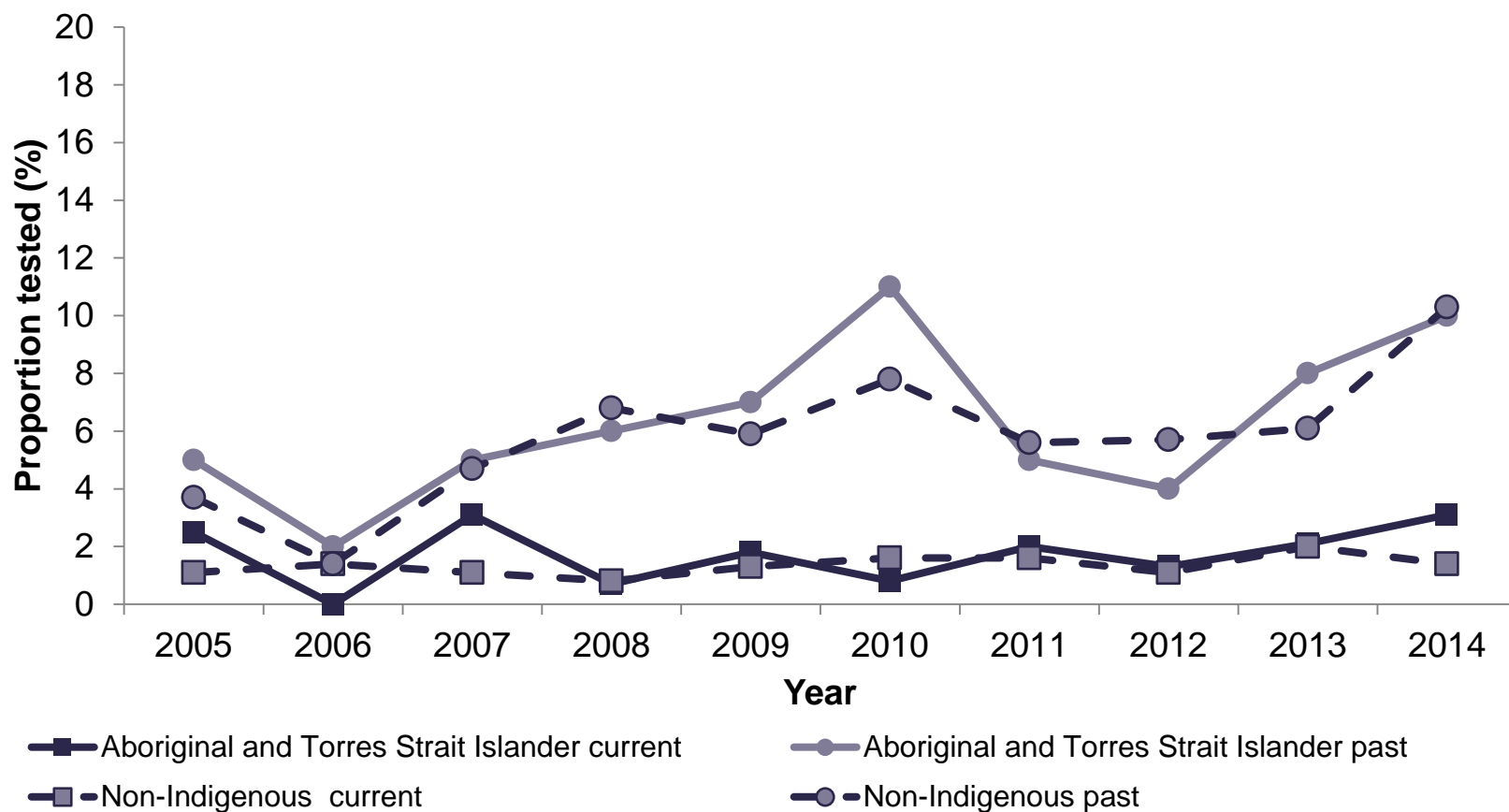
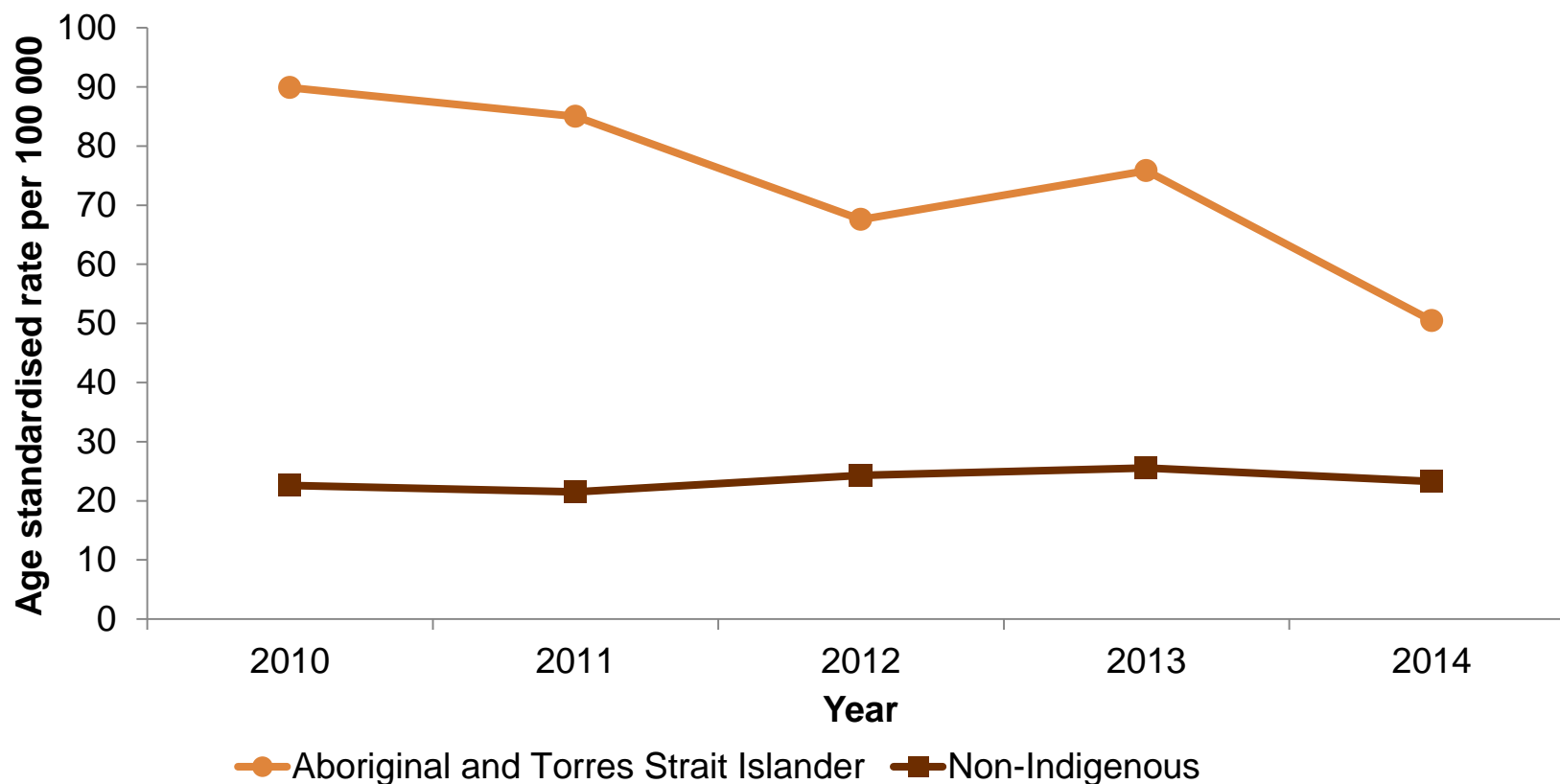
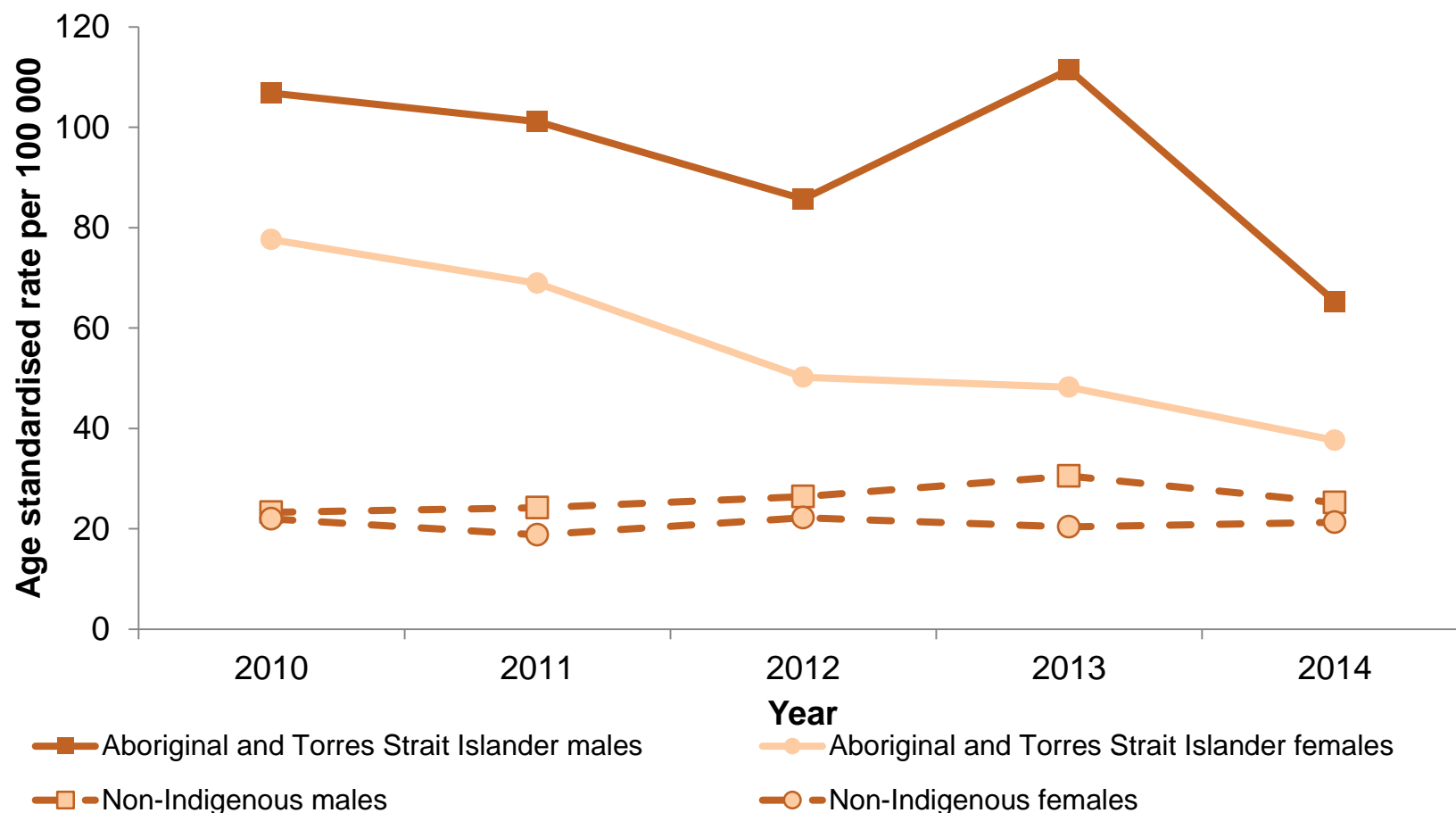


Figure 34: Newly diagnosed hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



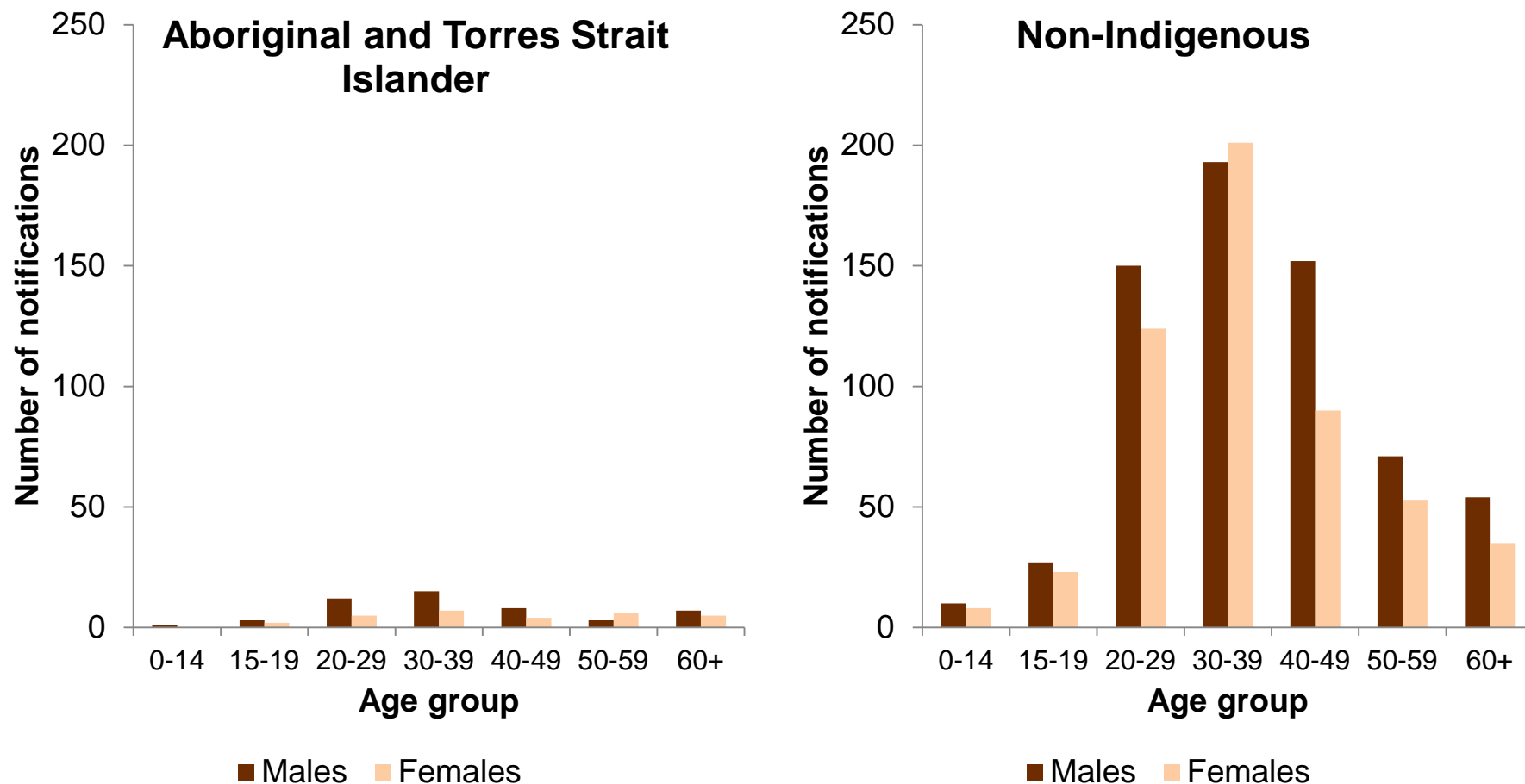
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 35: Newly diagnosed hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex



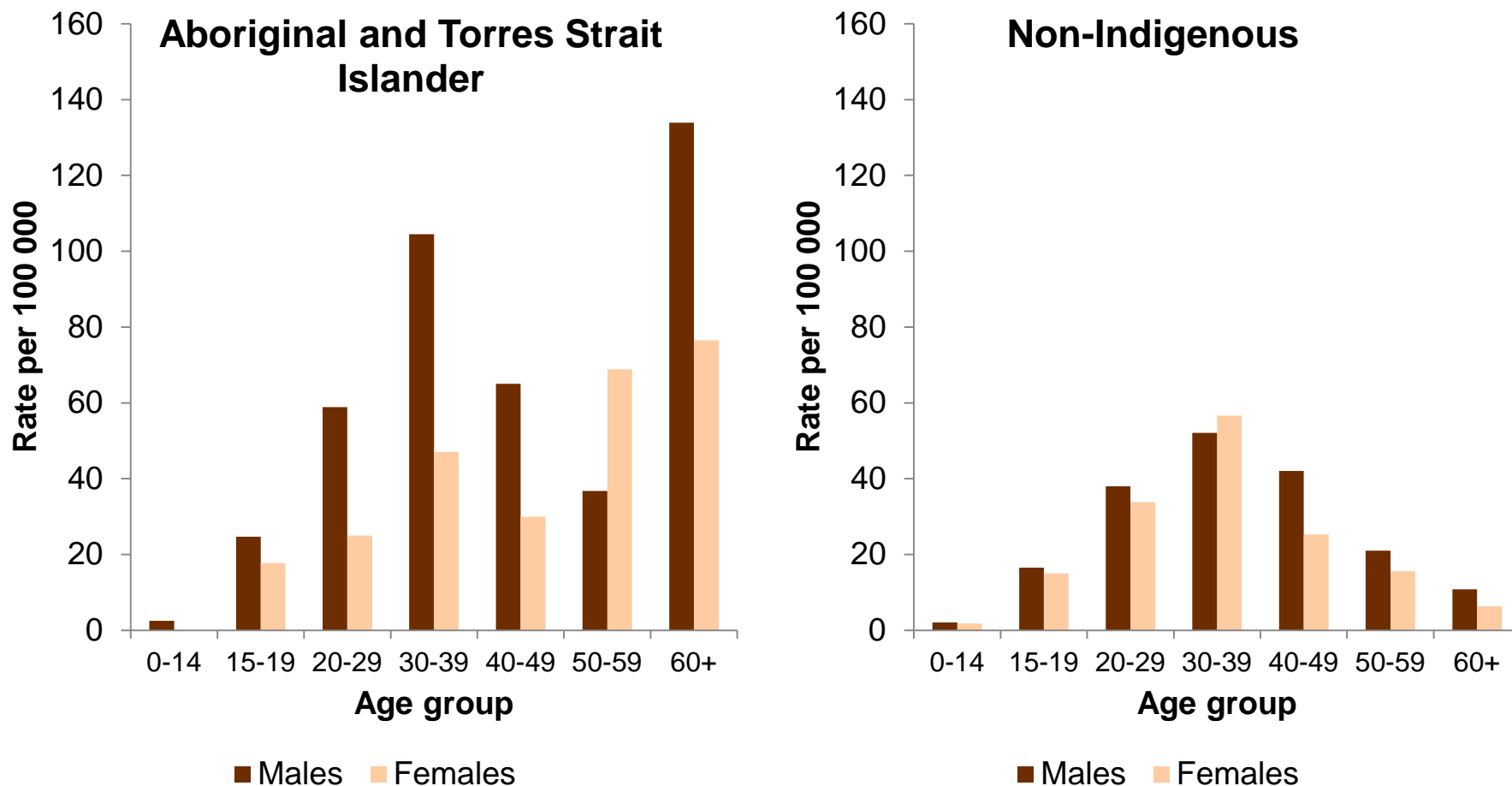
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 36: Number of cases of newly diagnosed hepatitis B, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and age group



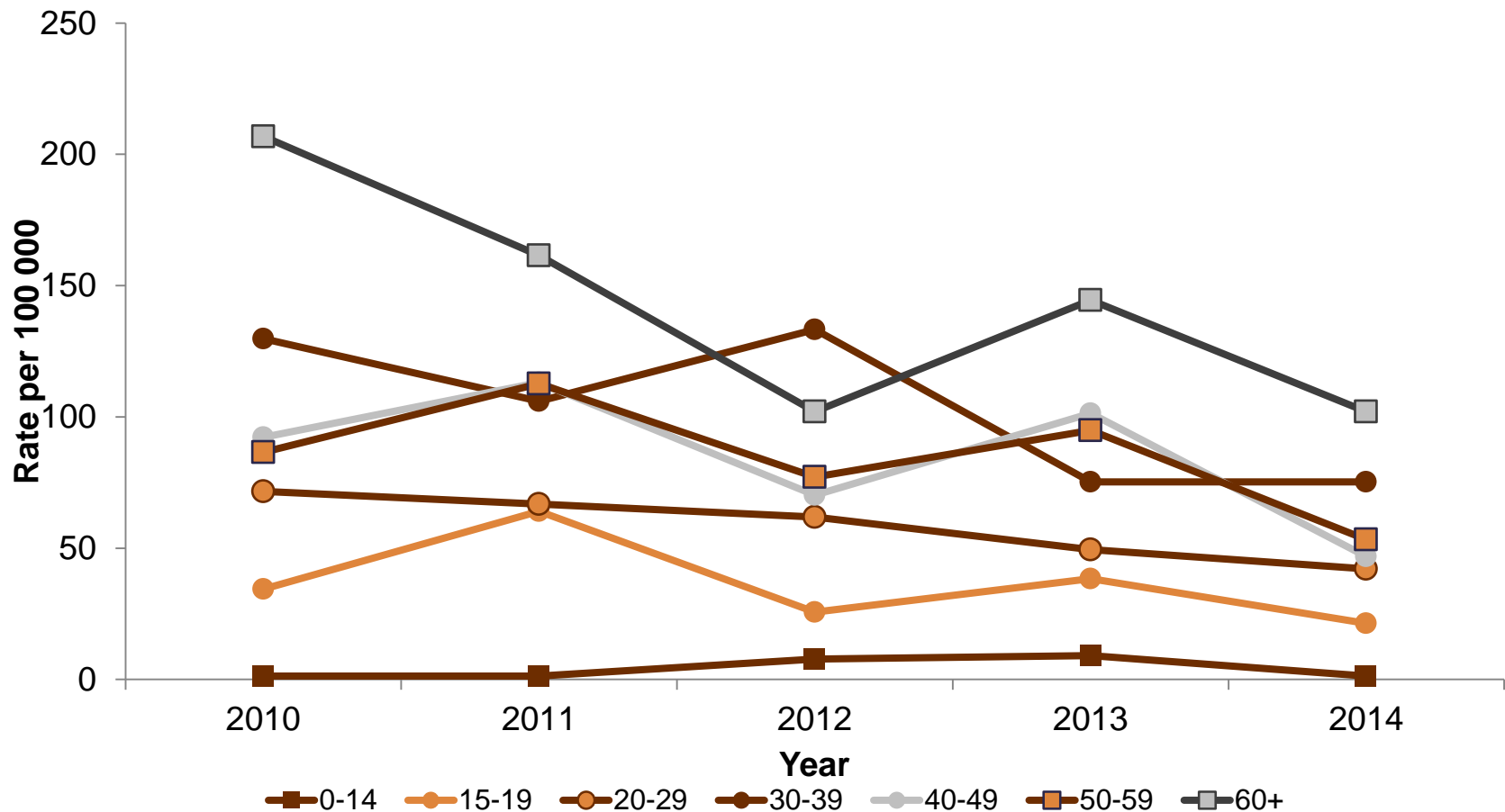
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 37: Newly diagnosed hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and age group



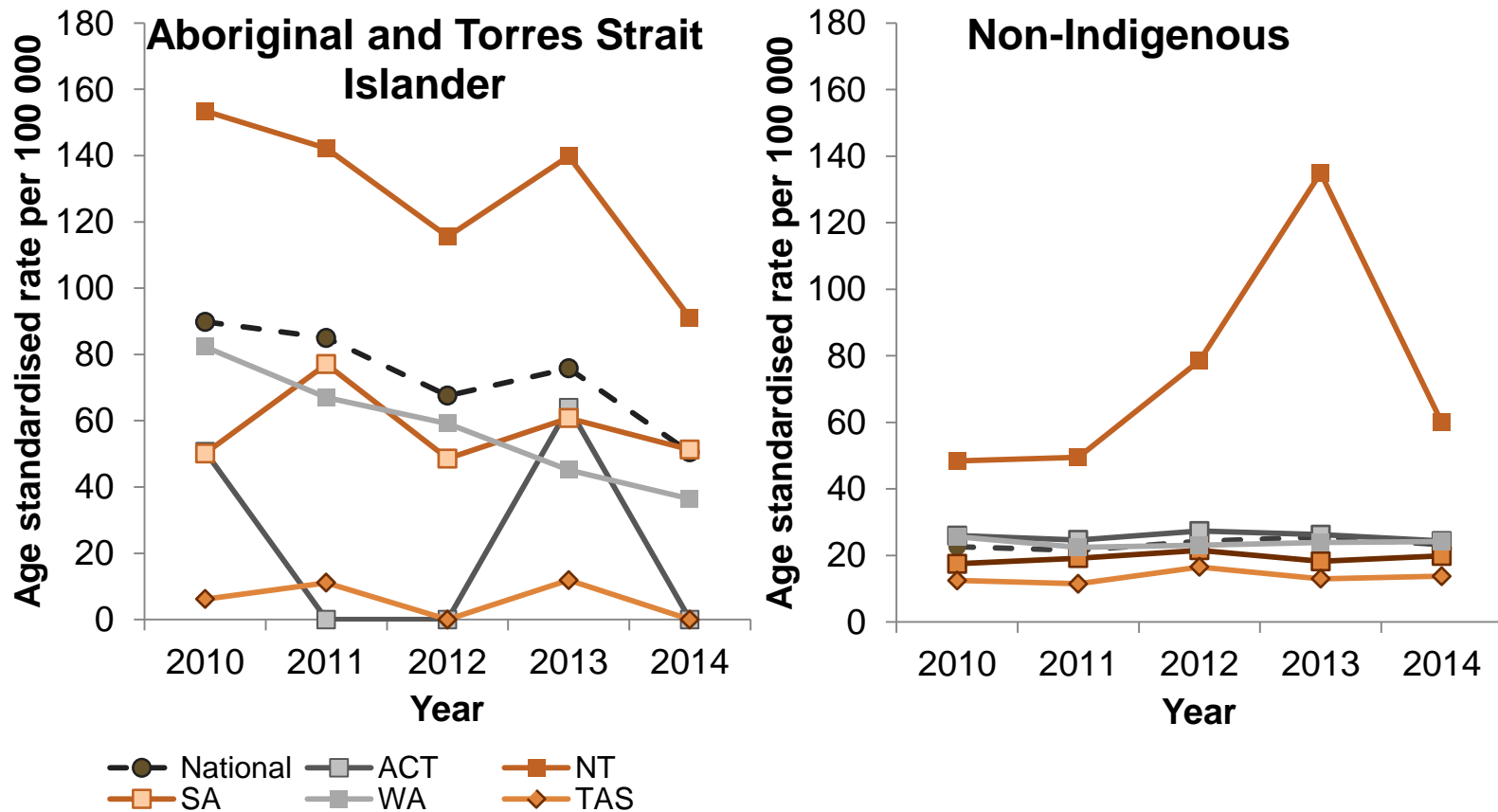
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 38: Newly diagnosed hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, by age group



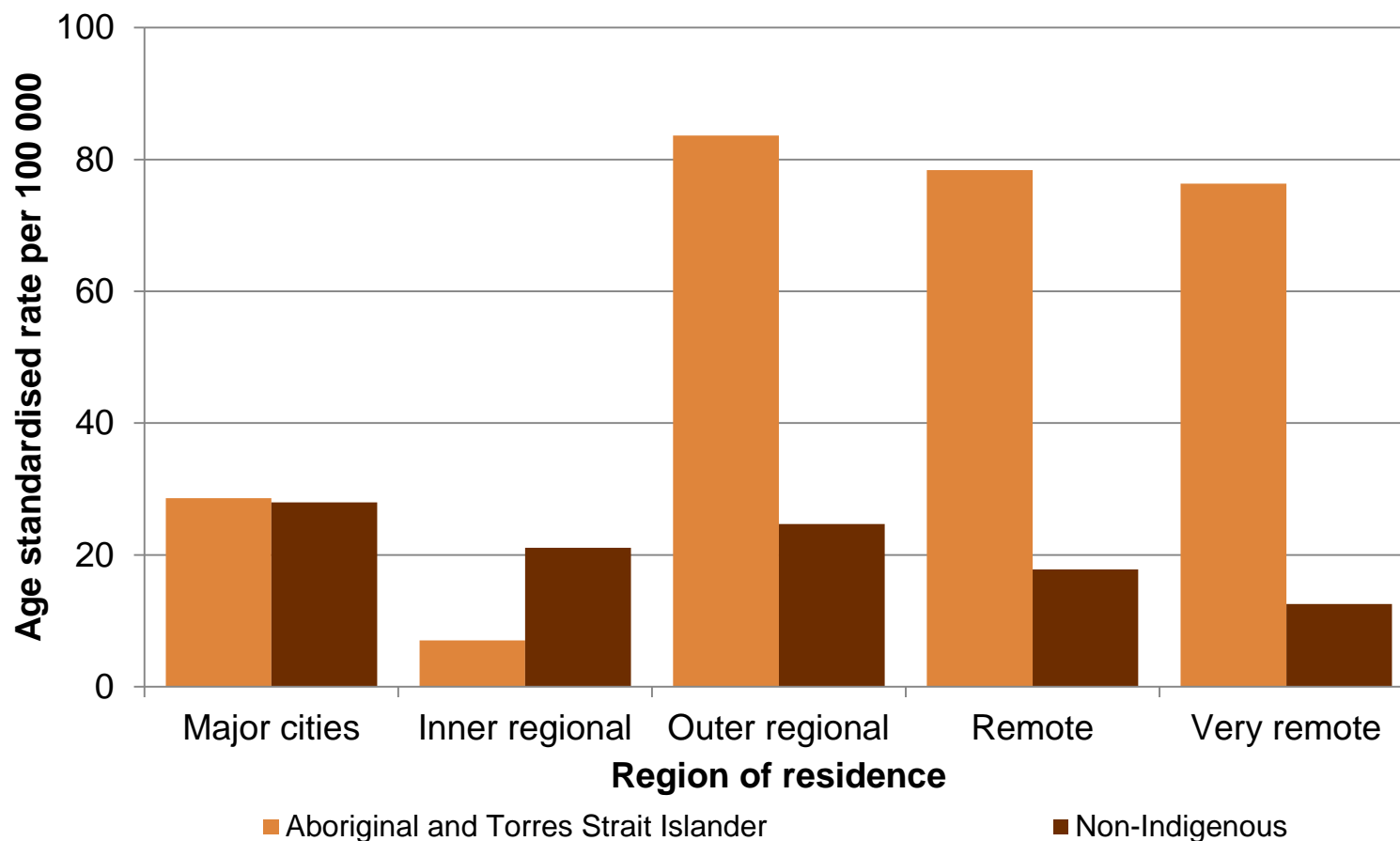
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 39: Newly diagnosed hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000 population, 2005-2014, by State/Territory and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



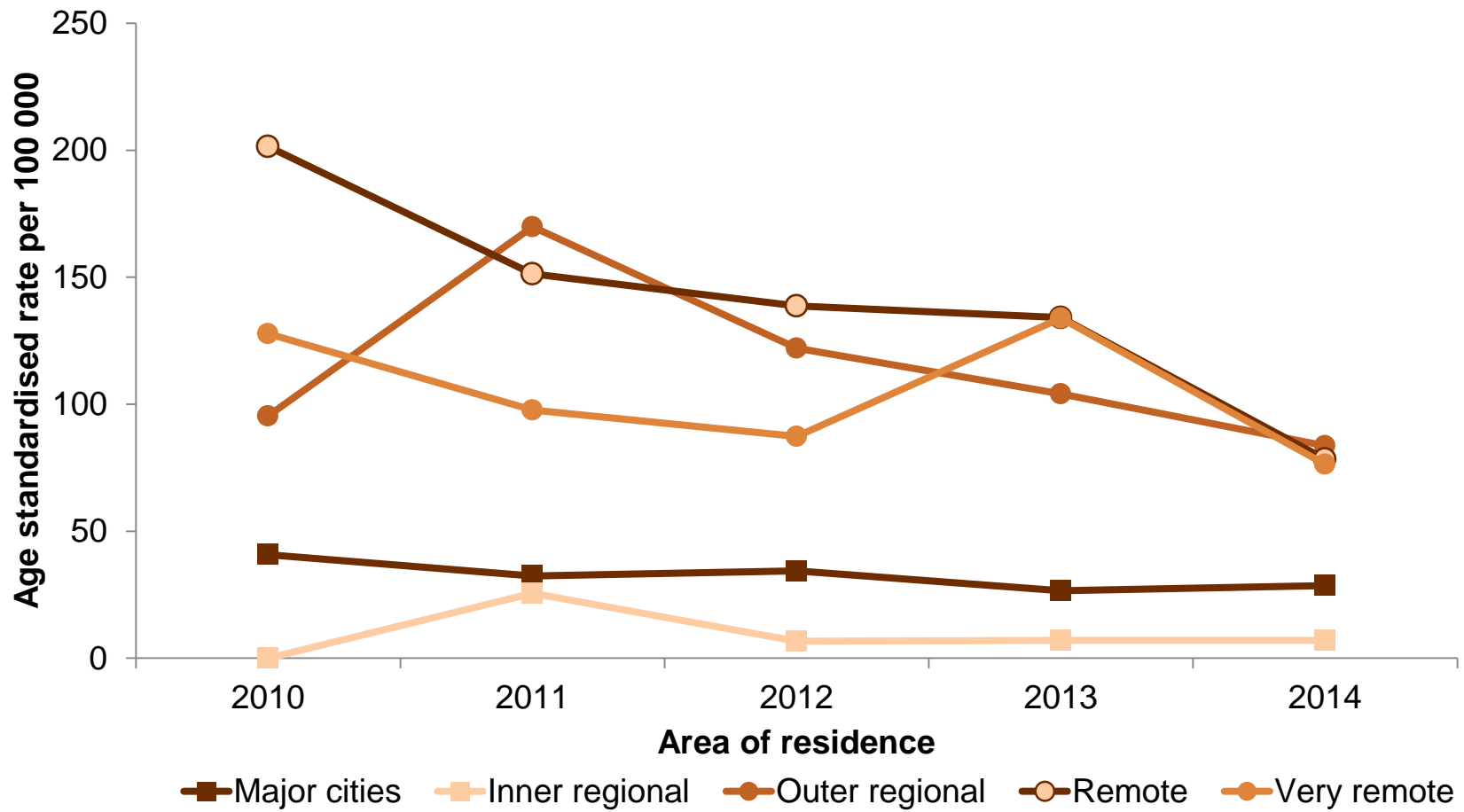
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 40: Newly diagnosed hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence



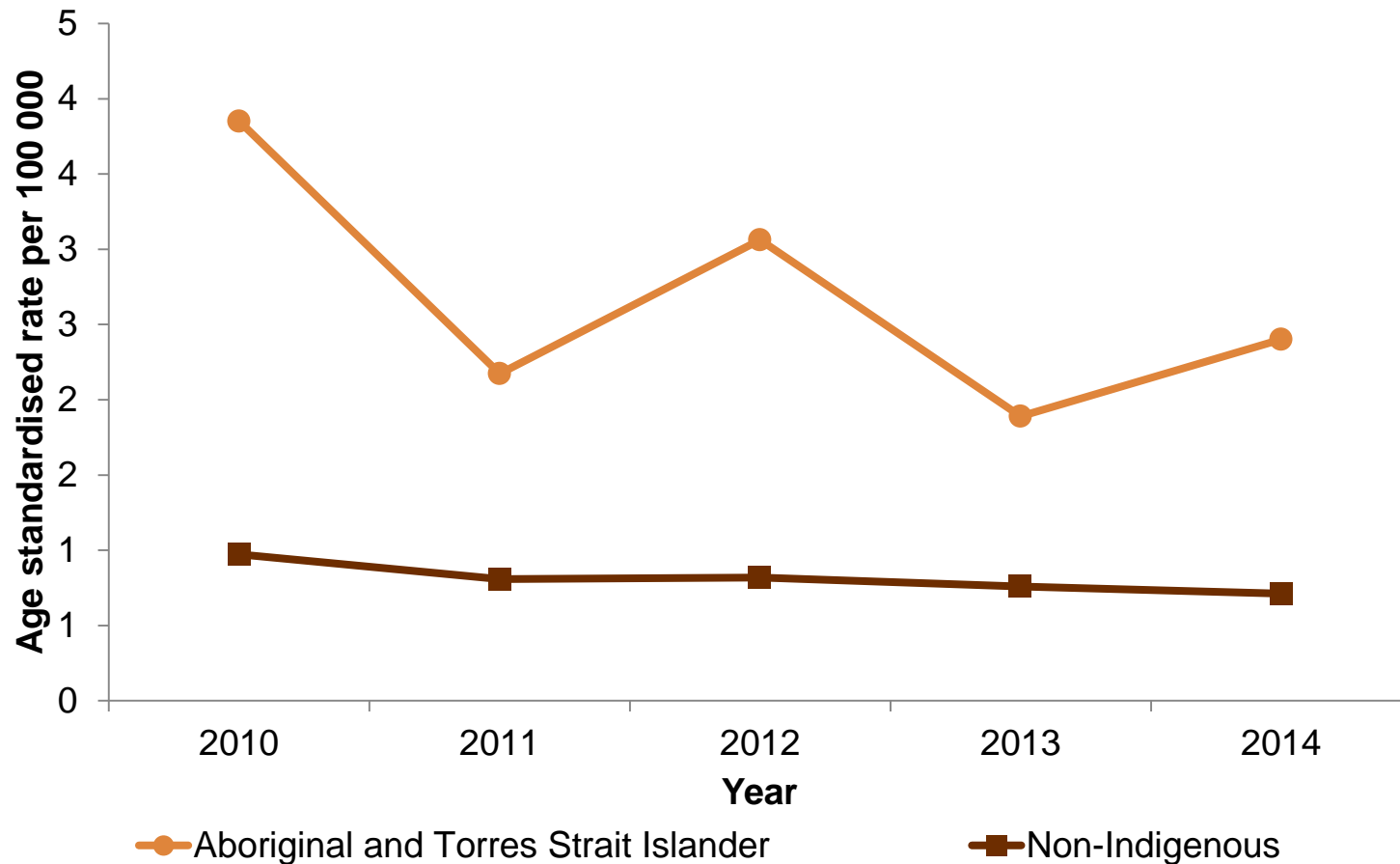
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 41: Newly diagnosed hepatitis B notification rate in Australian-born population, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence



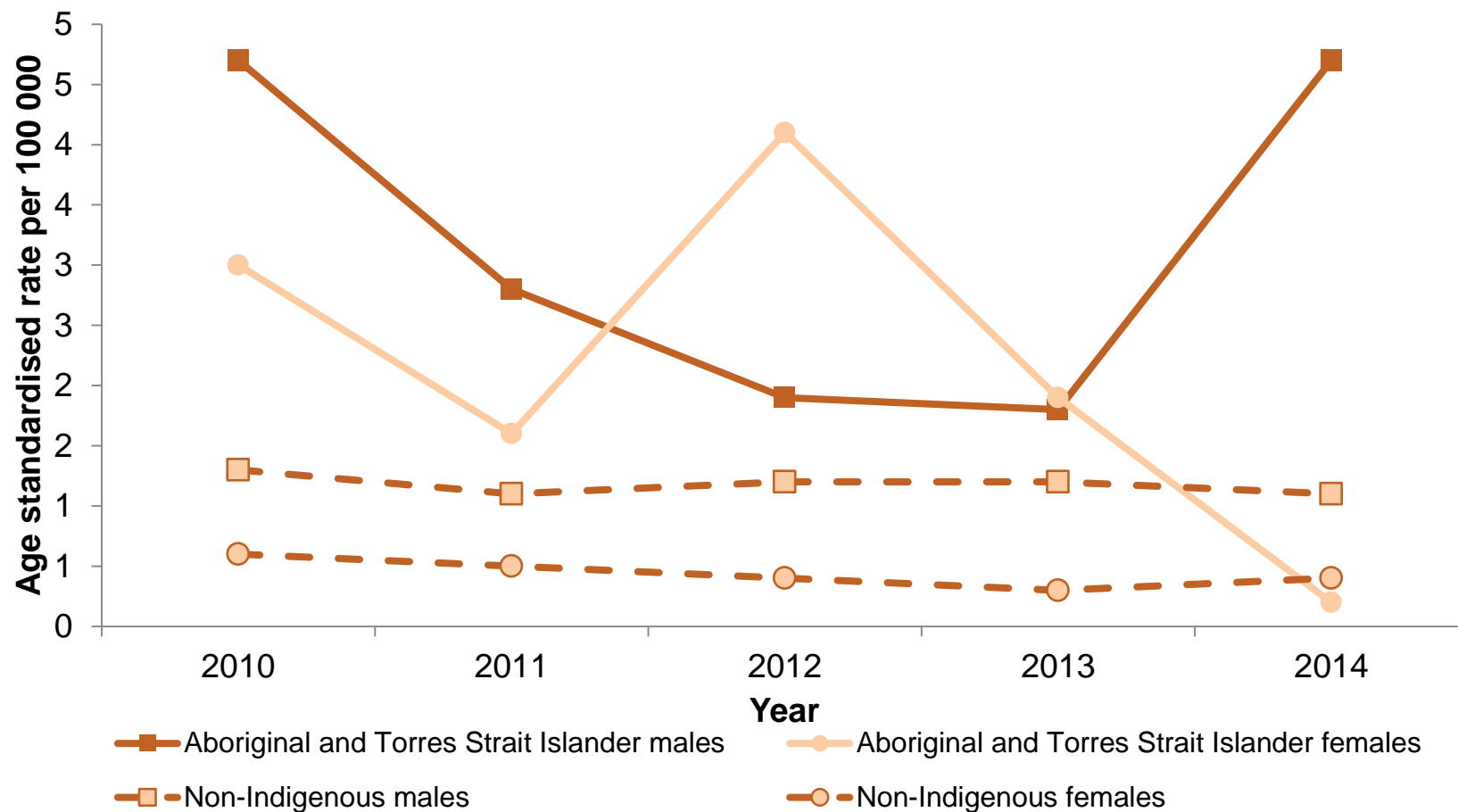
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas, WA)

Figure 42: Newly acquired hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex



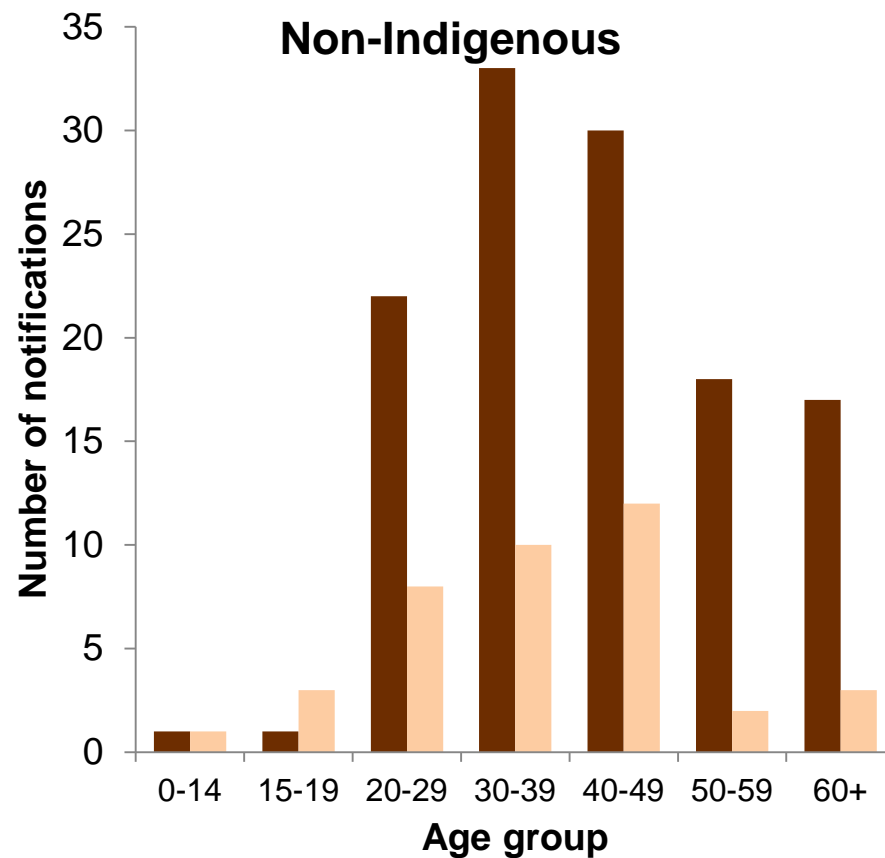
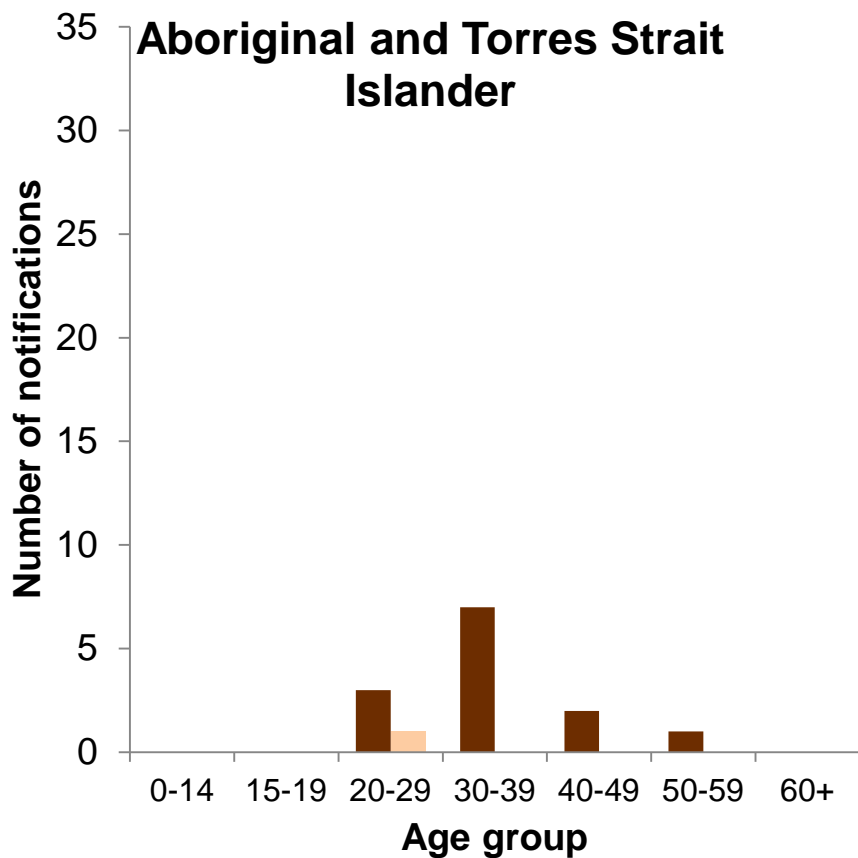
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas, Vic, WA)

Figure 43: Newly acquired hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas, Vic, WA)

Figure 44: Number of notifications of newly acquired hepatitis B, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, age and sex

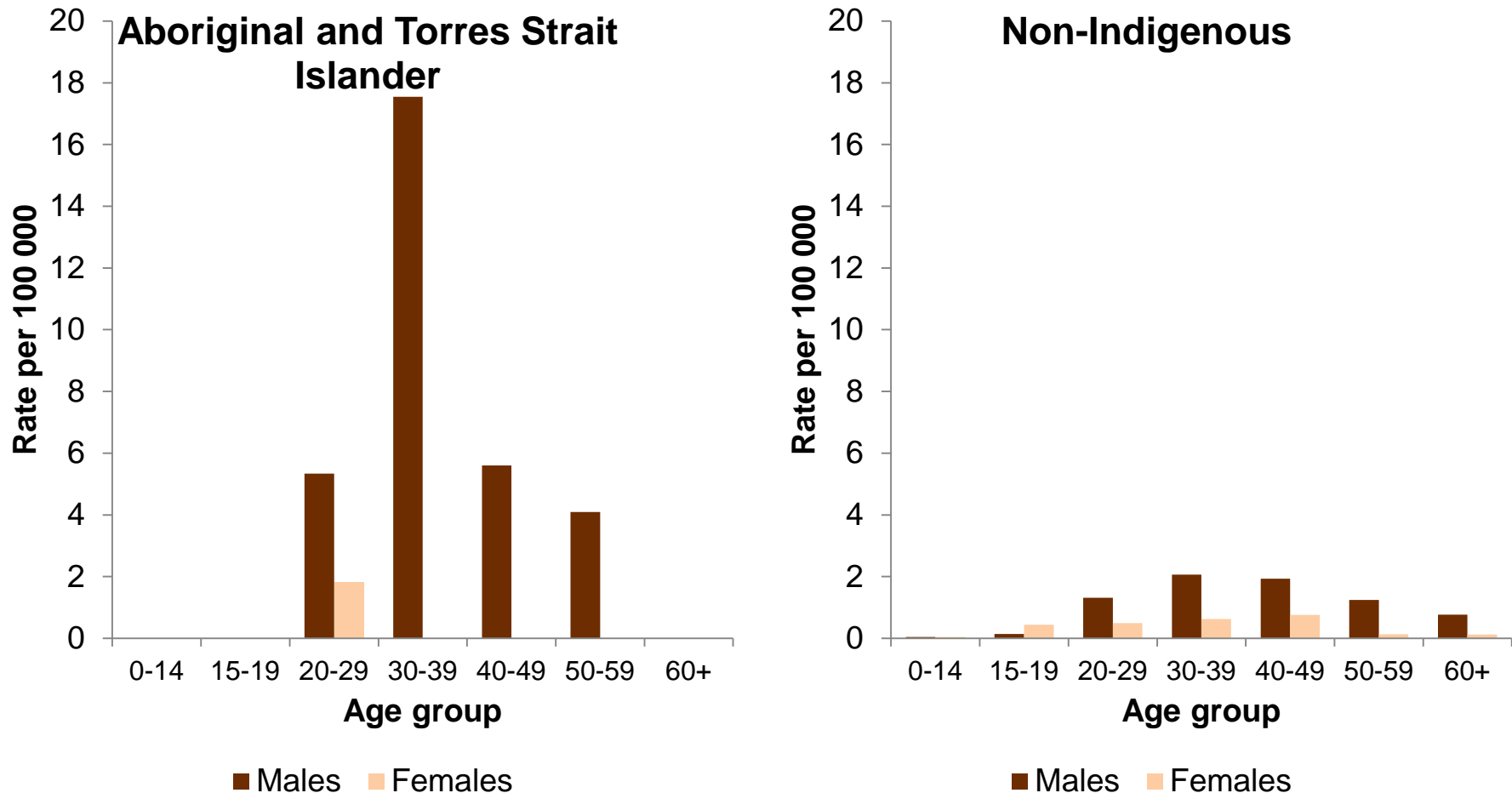


■ Males ■ Females

■ Males ■ Females

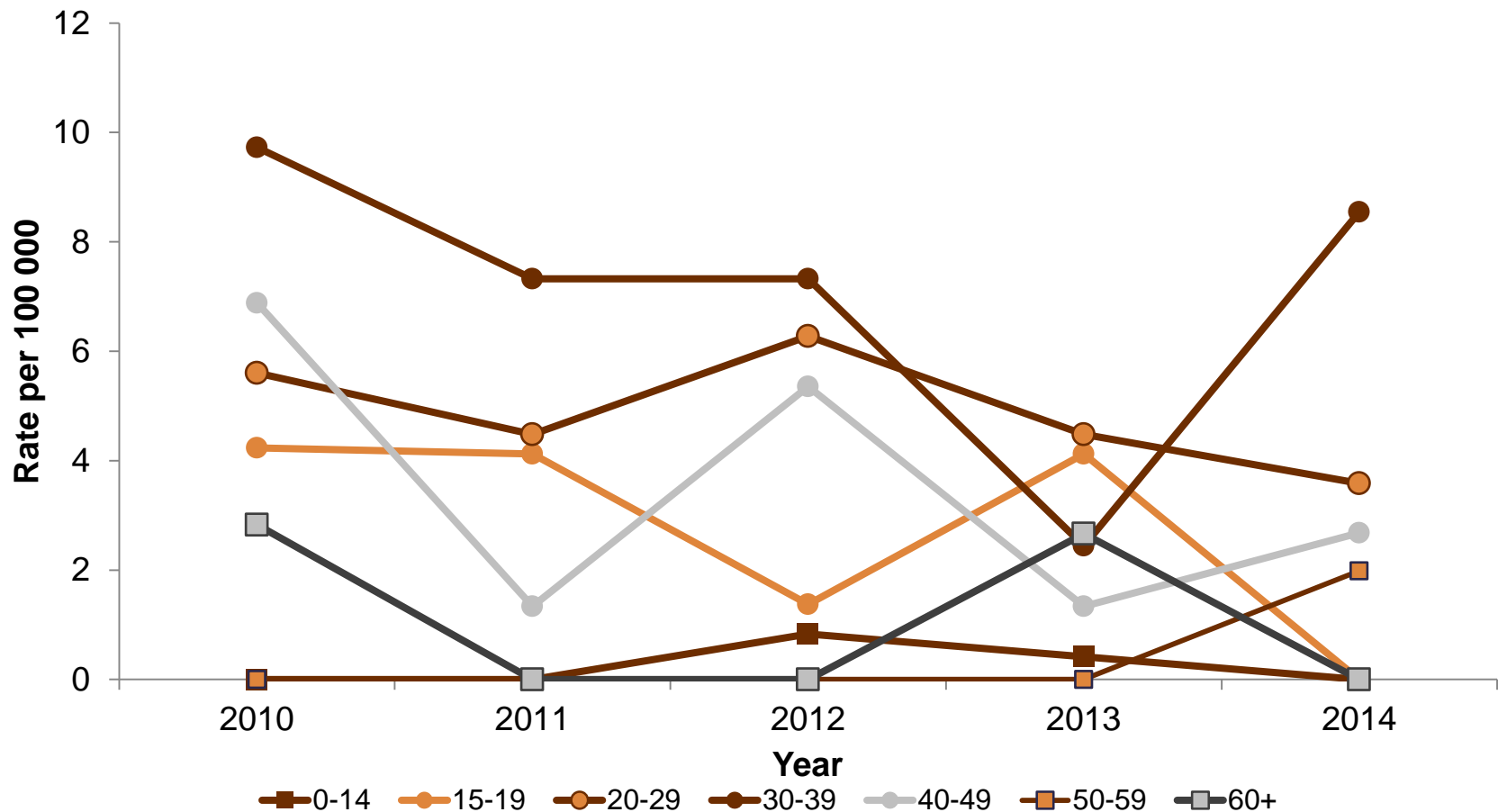
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas, Vic, WA)

Figure 45: Newly acquired hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, age and sex



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas, Vic, WA)

Figure 46: Newly acquired hepatitis B notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, by age group



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas, Vic, WA)

Figure 47: Hepatitis B surface antigen prevalence among a sample of incoming Australian prisoners, by year of survey and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

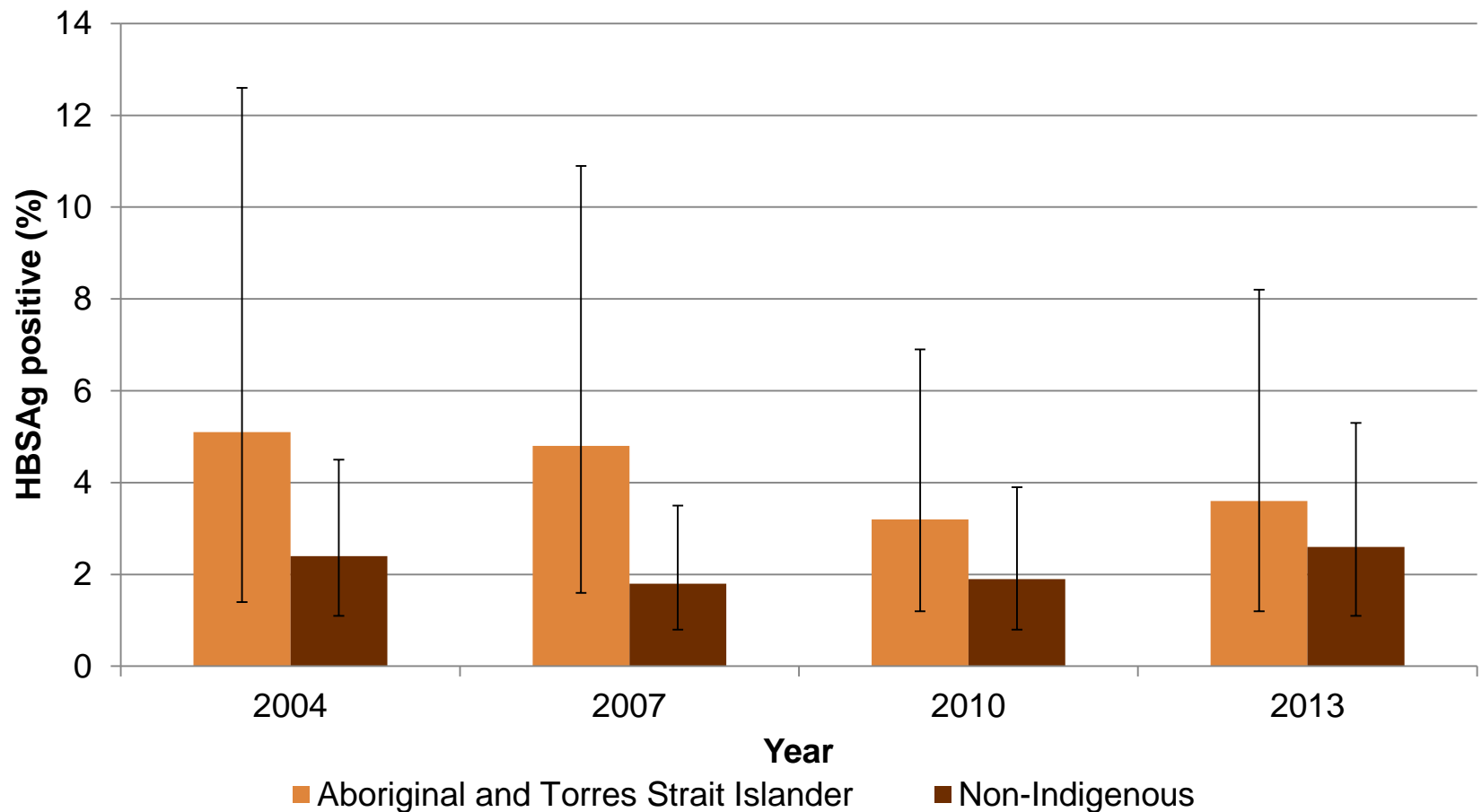


Figure 48: Hepatitis B vaccination coverage estimates at 12 and 24 months, 2010-2013, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

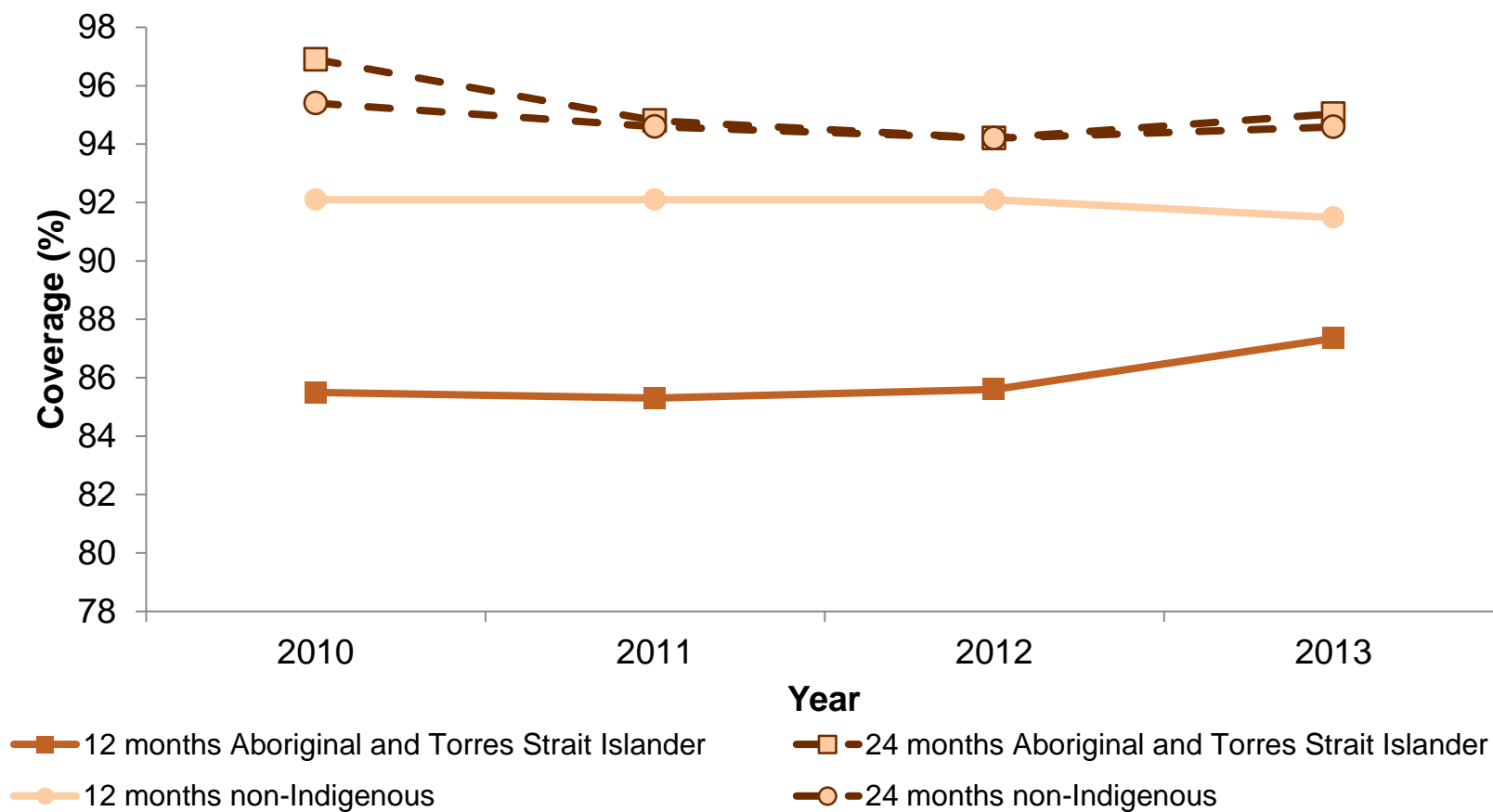
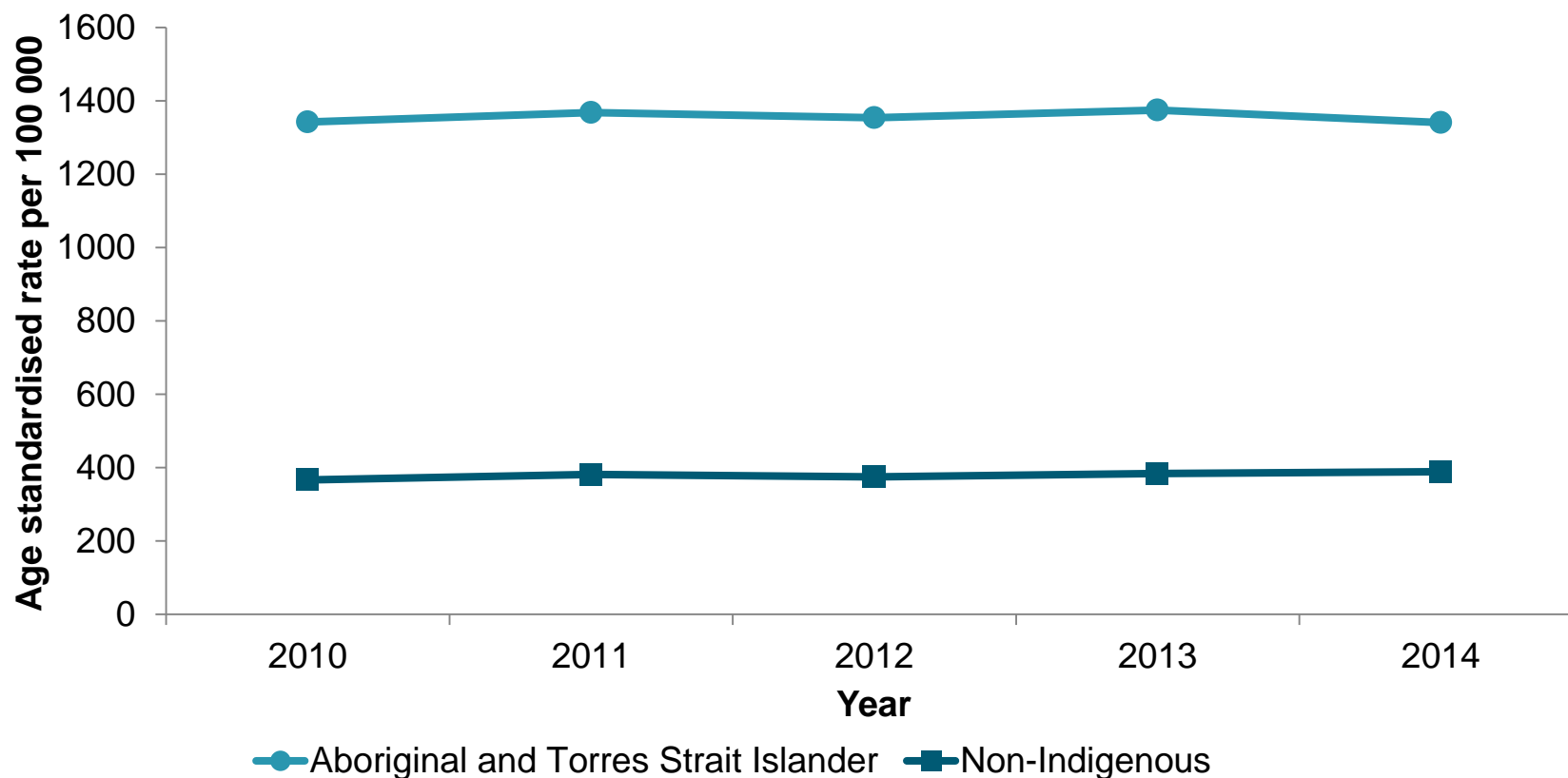
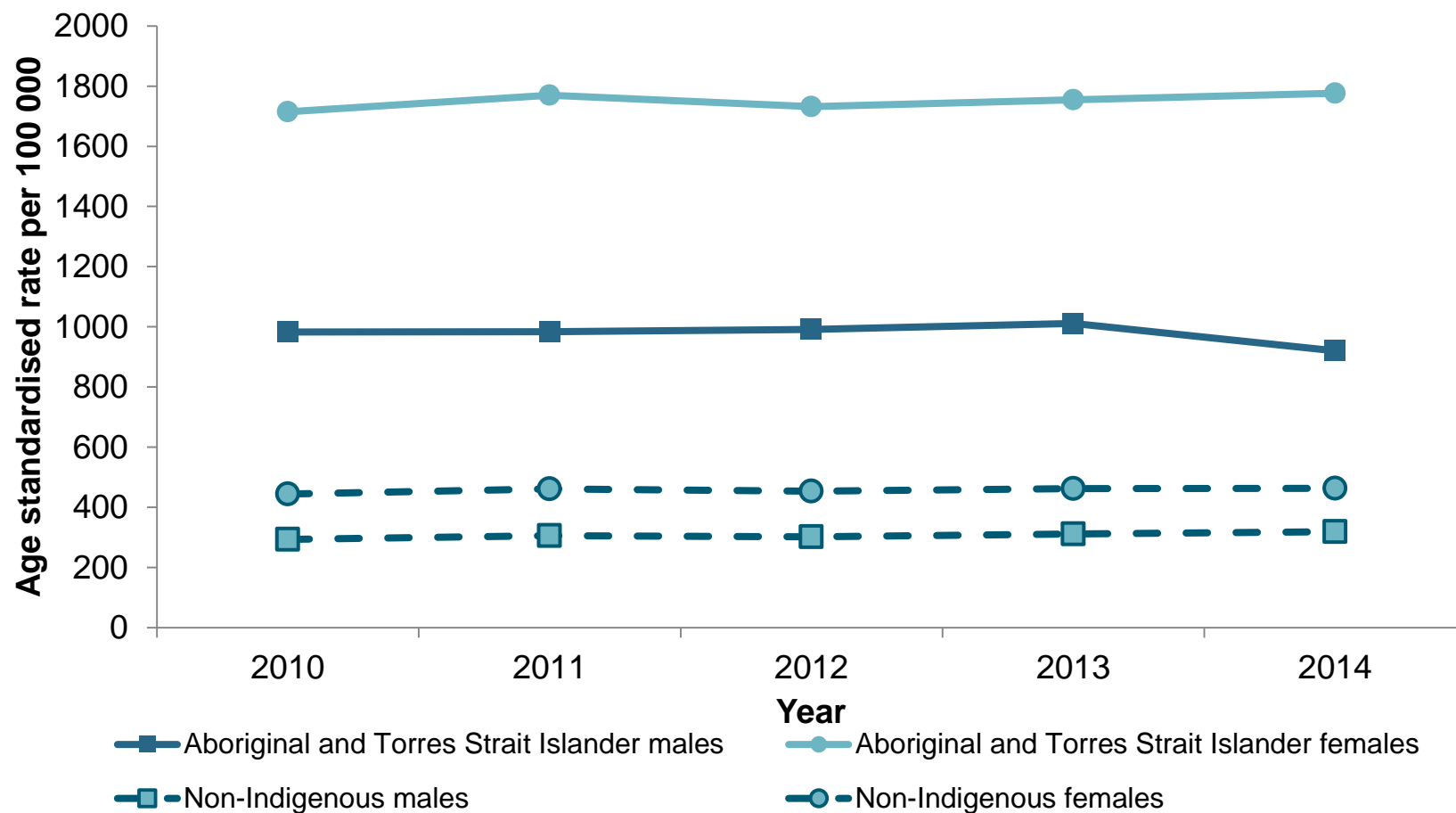


Figure 49: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



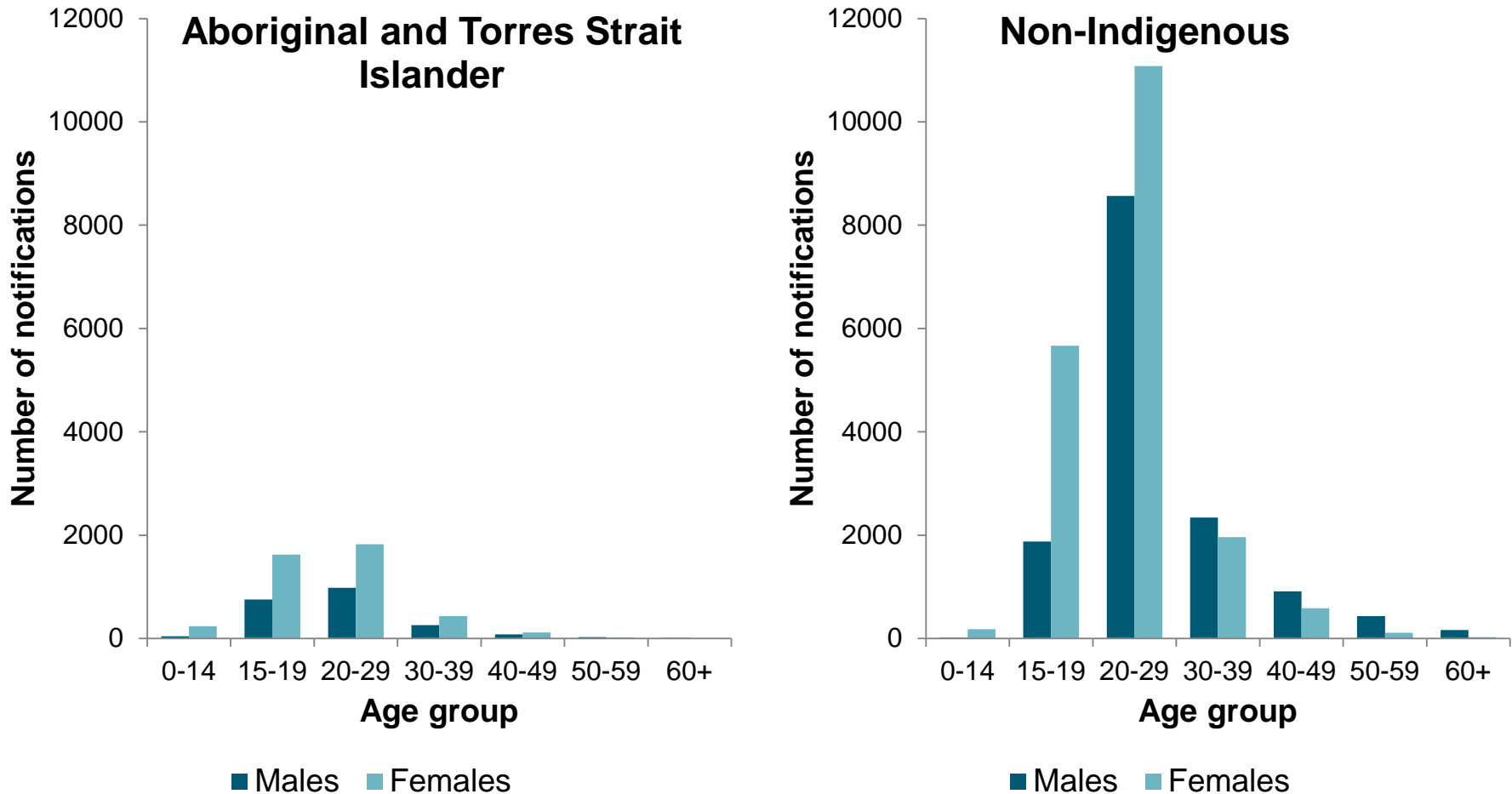
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, QLD, SA, WA)

Figure 50: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, QLD, SA, WA)

Figure 51: Number of chlamydia notifications, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, age group and sex



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, QLD, SA, WA)

Figure 52: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, age group and sex

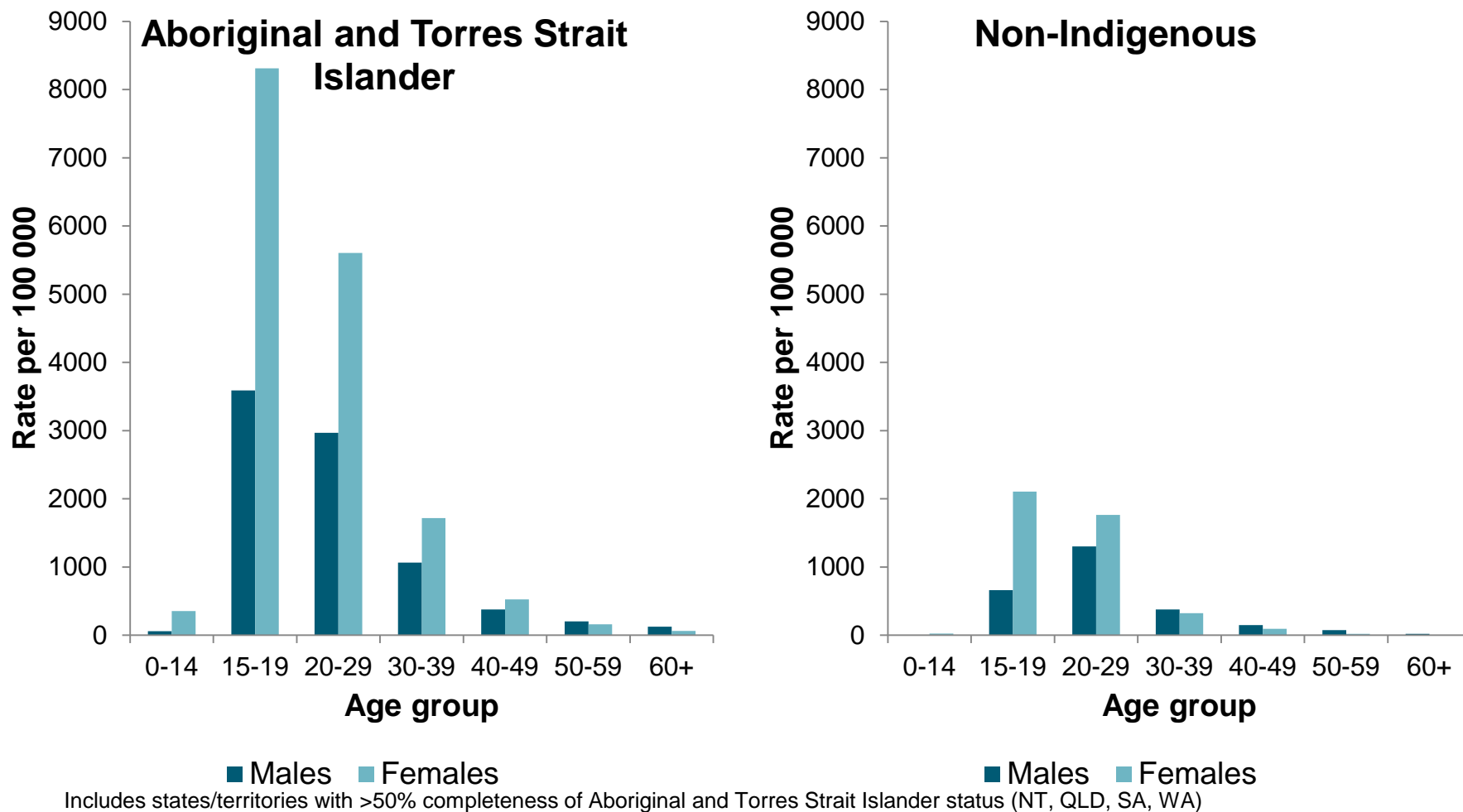
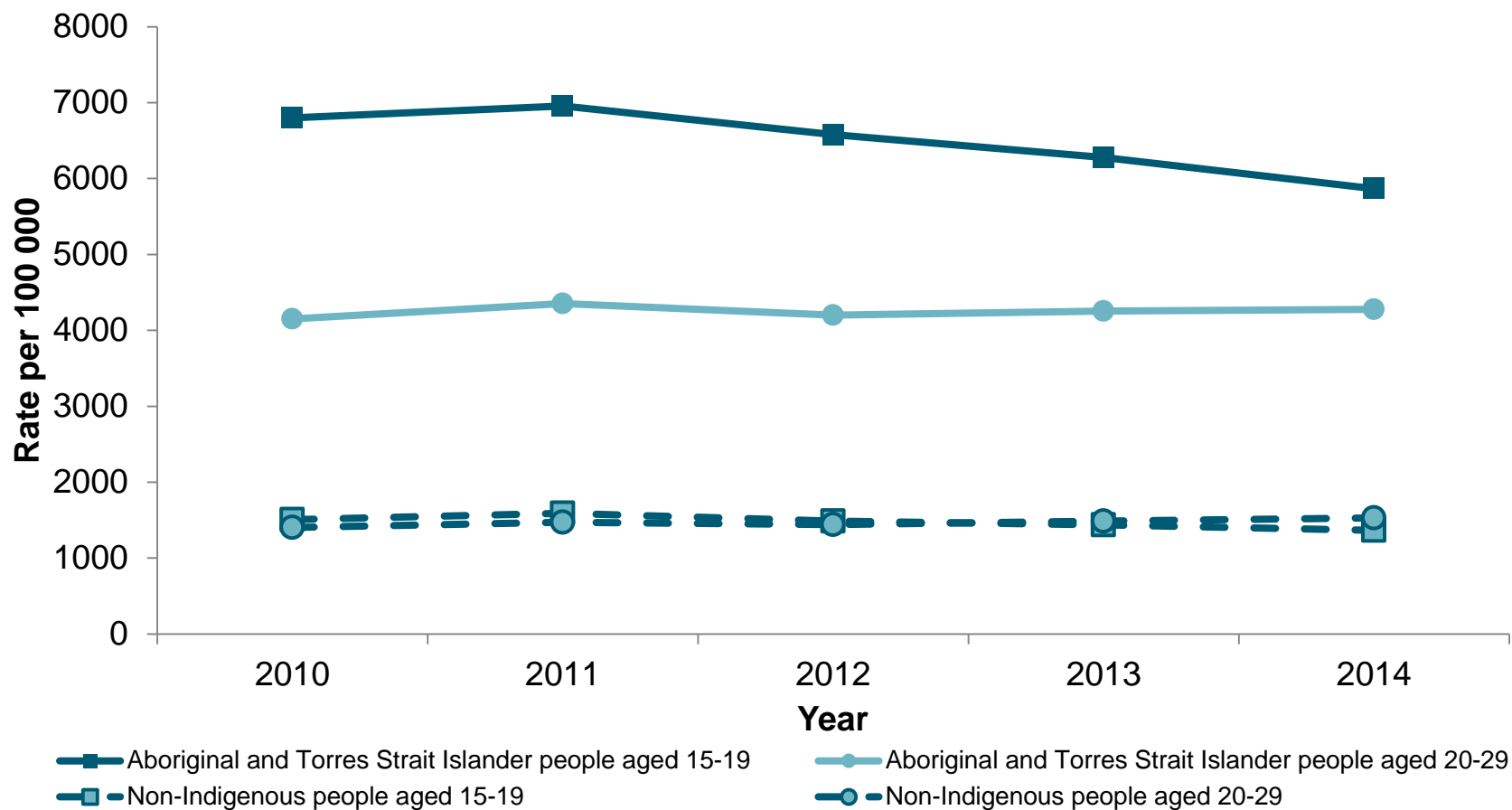
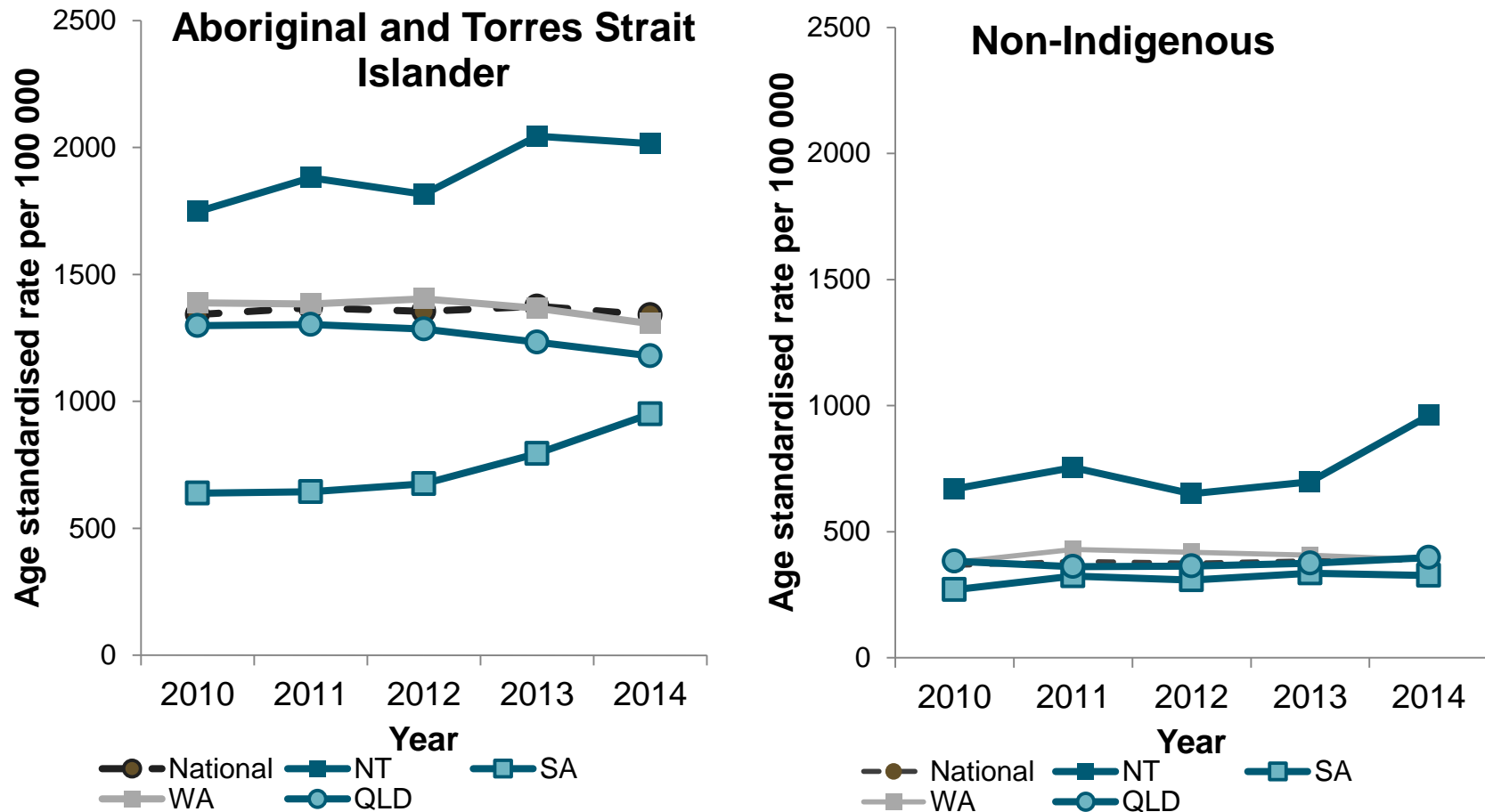


Figure 53: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, by selected age group



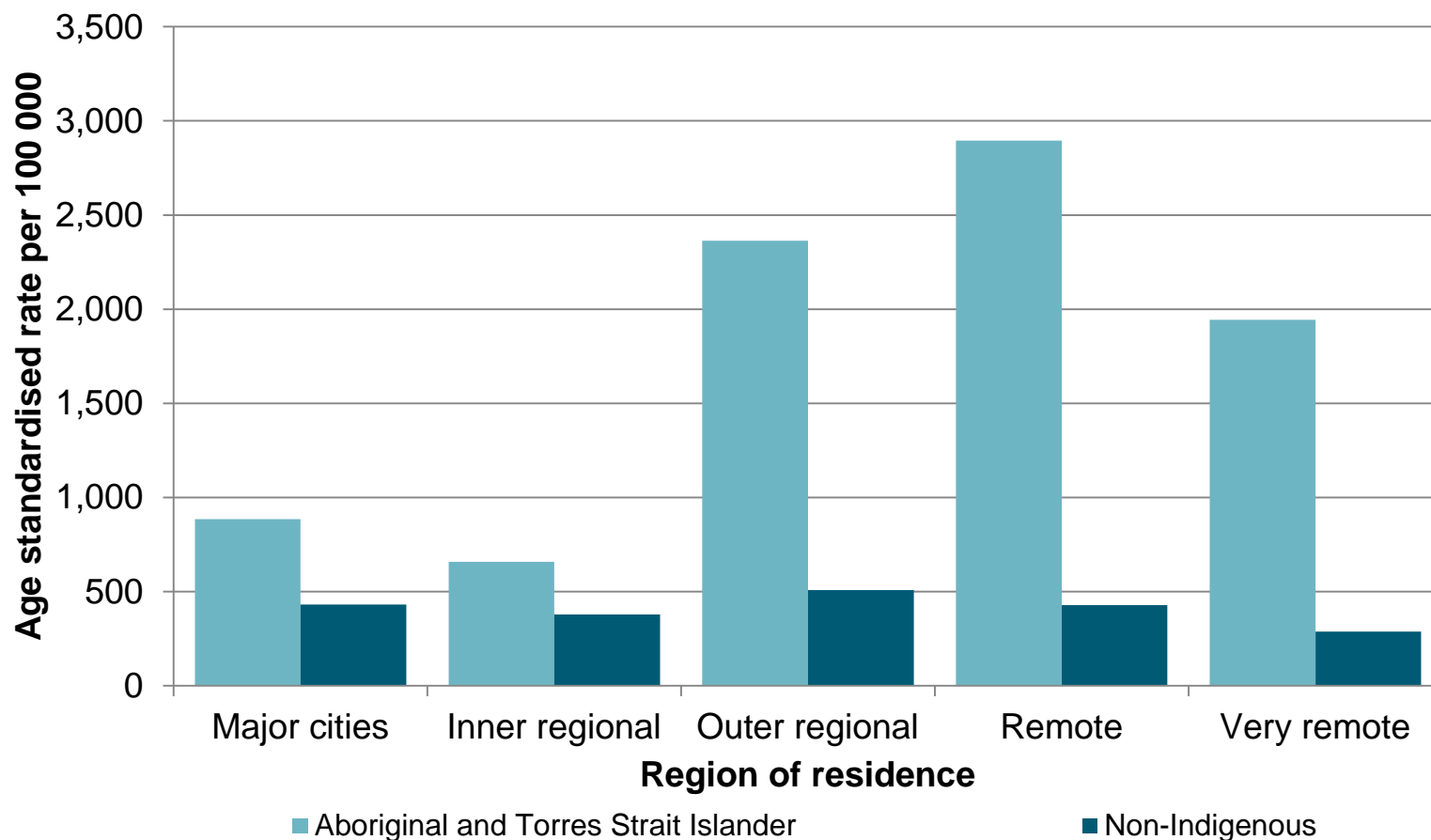
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, QLD, SA, WA)

Figure 54: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000 population, 2010-2014, by State/Territory and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, QLD, SA, WA)

Figure 55: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence



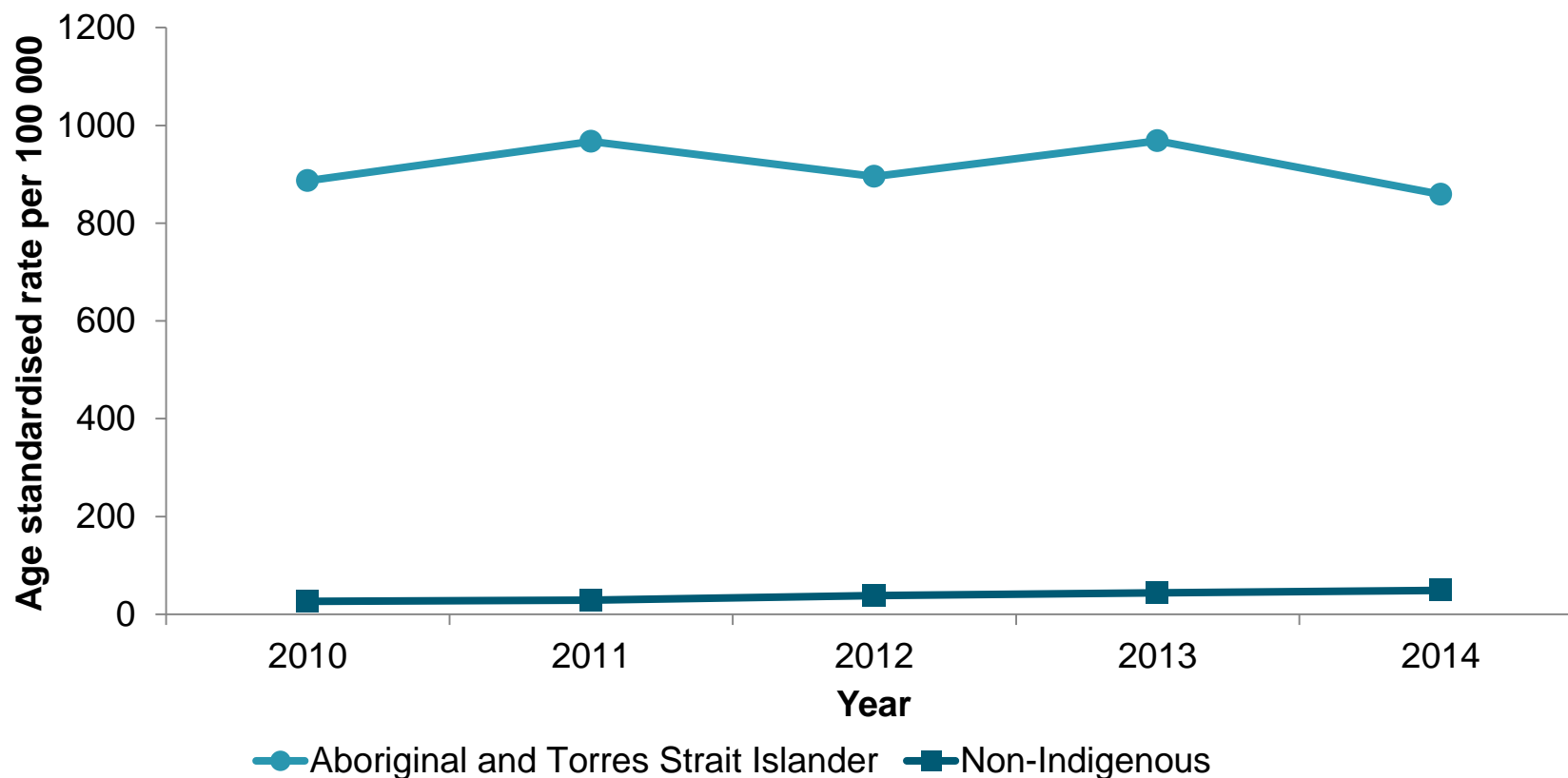
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, QLD, SA, WA)

Figure 56: Chlamydia notification rate, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence



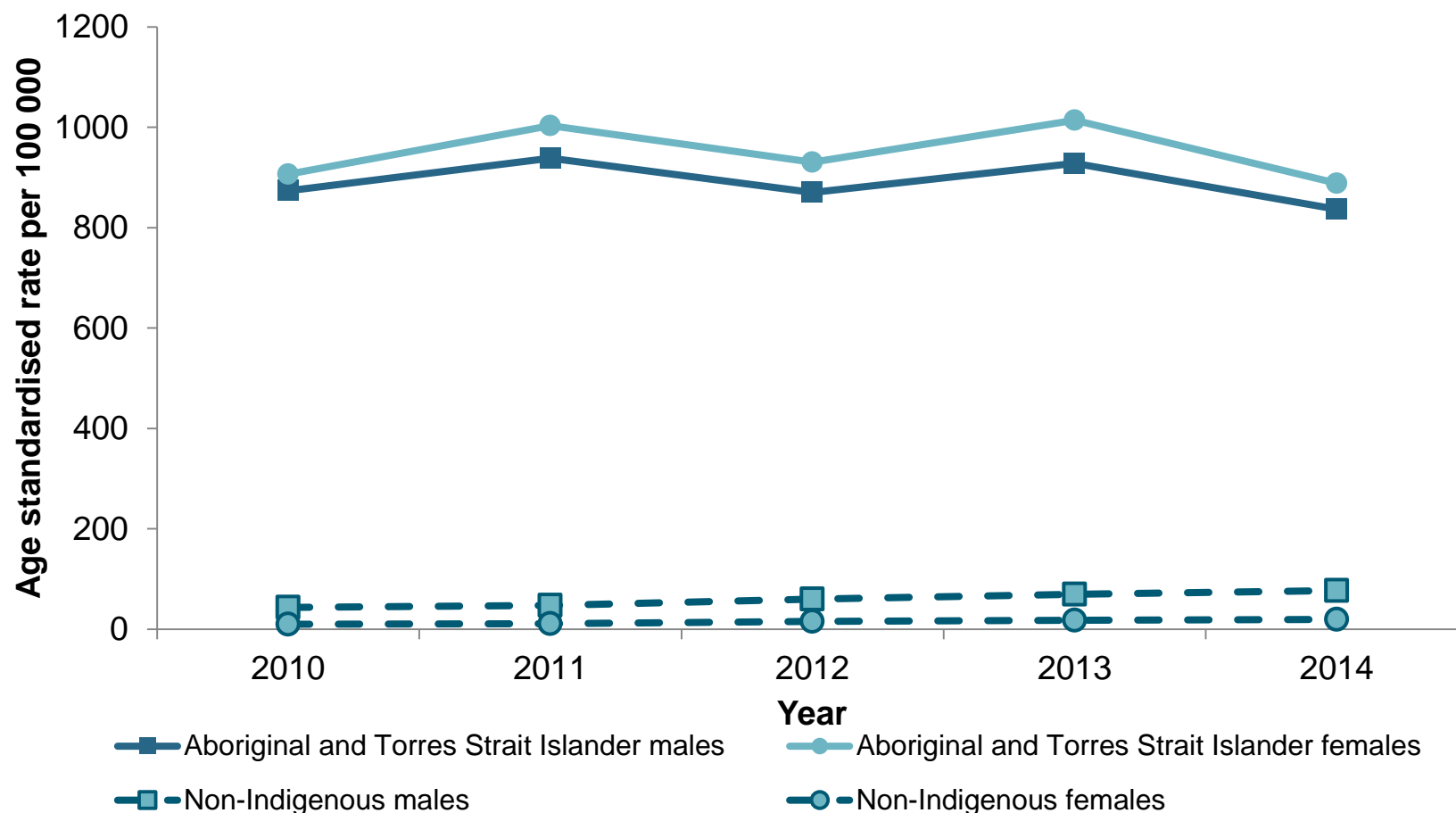
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (NT, QLD, SA, WA)

Figure 57: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



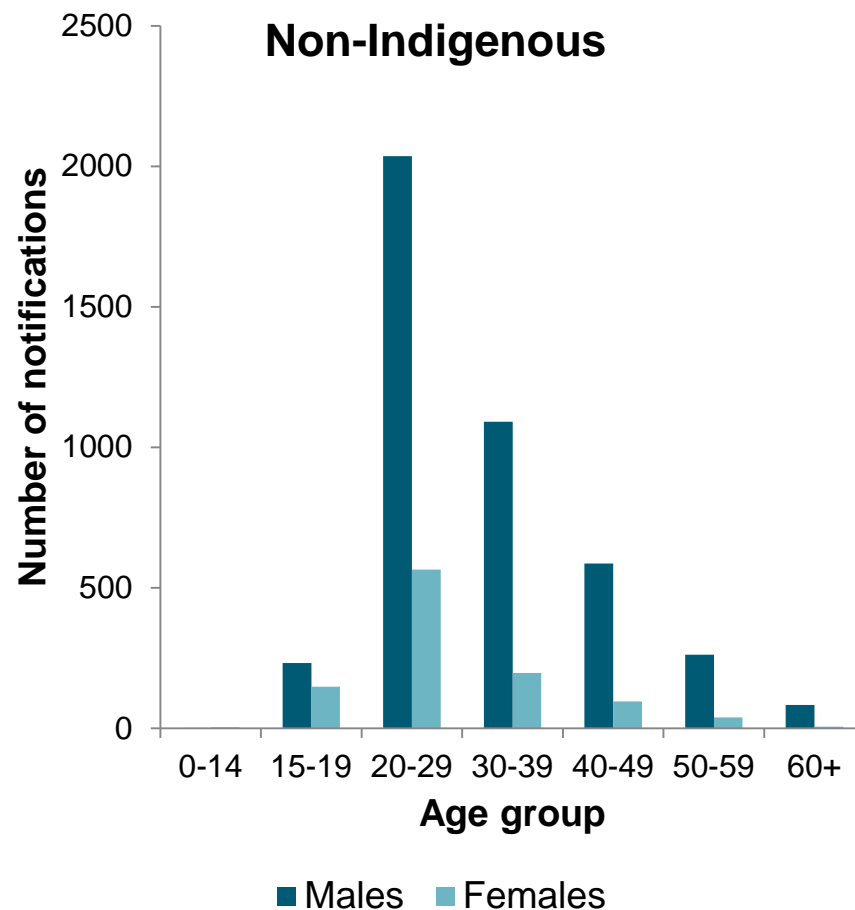
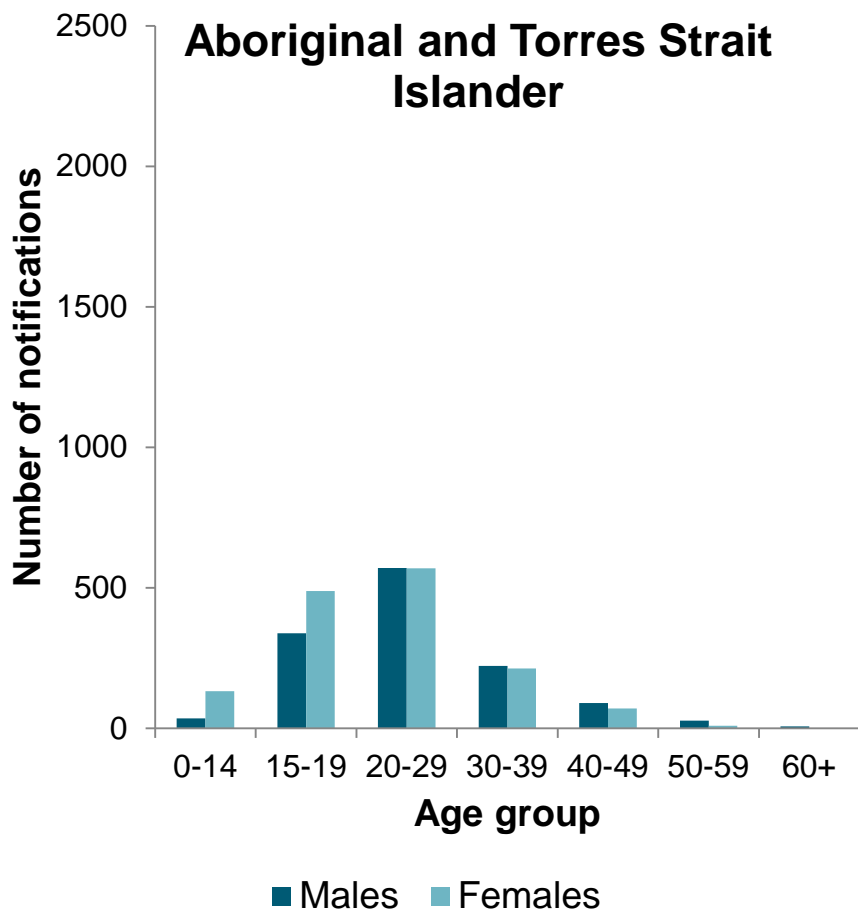
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas., Vic, WA)

Figure 58: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex



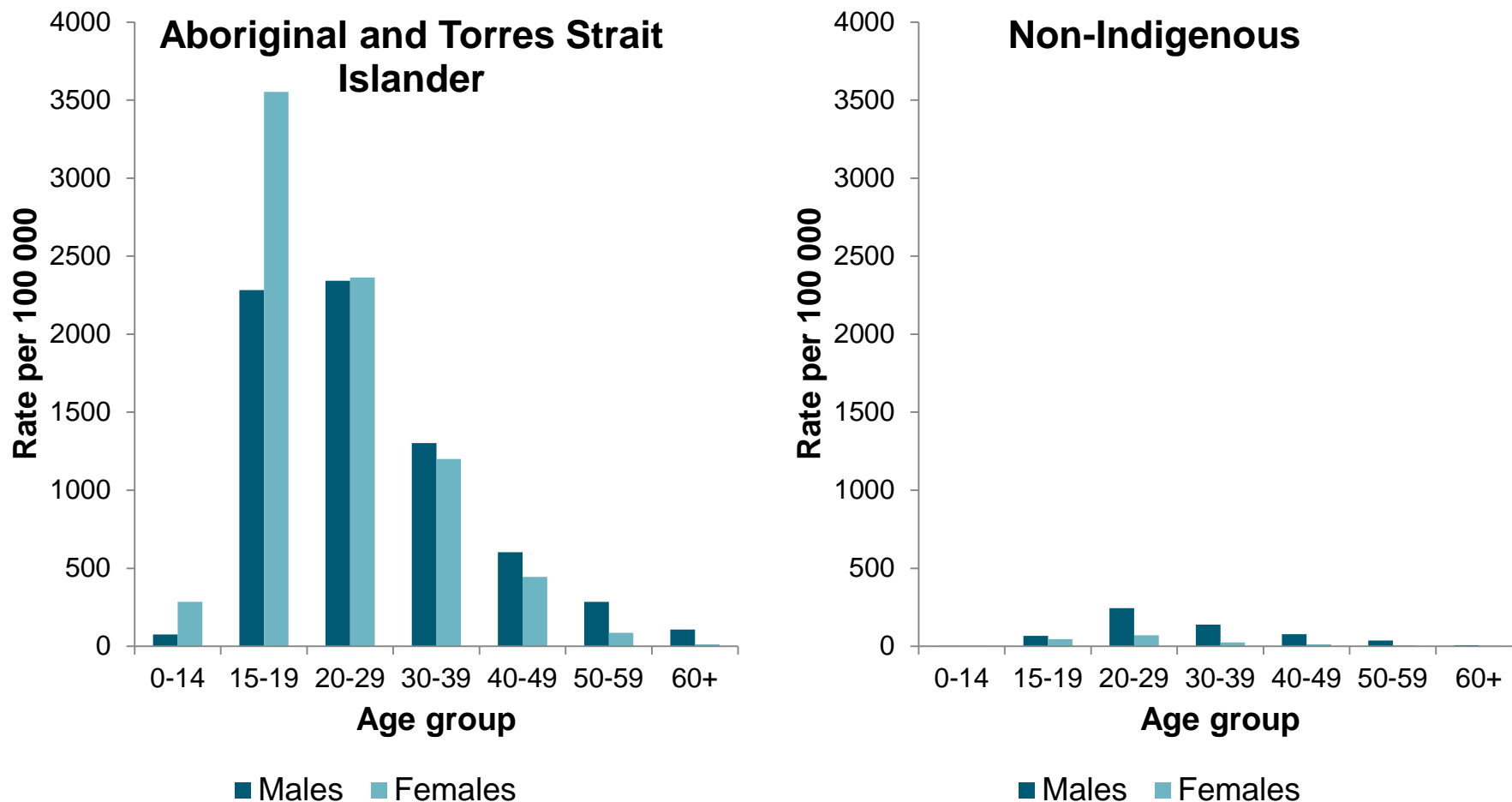
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas., Vic, WA)

Figure 59: Number of gonorrhoea notifications, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, age group and sex



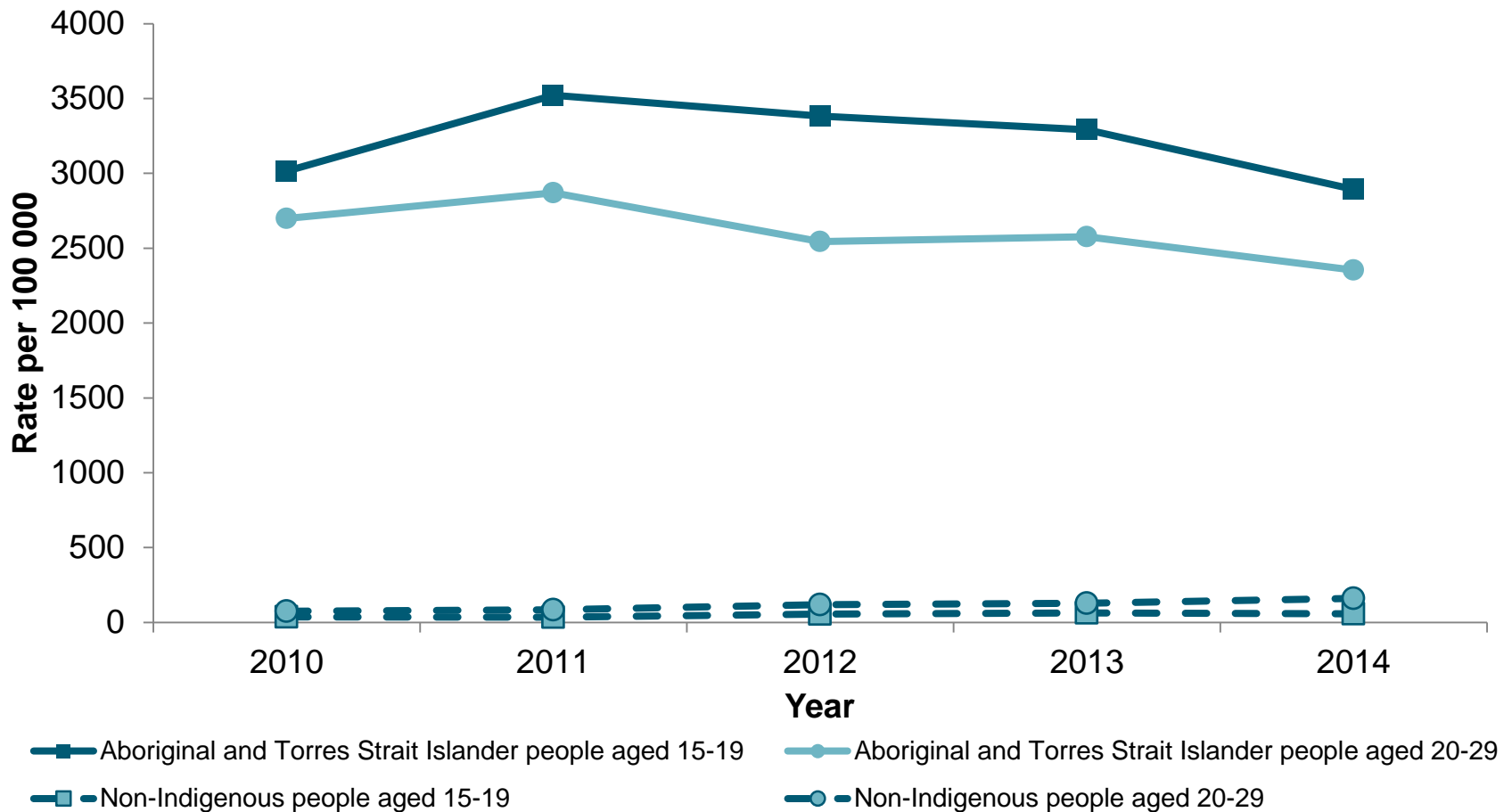
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas., Vic, WA)

Figure 60: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, age group and sex



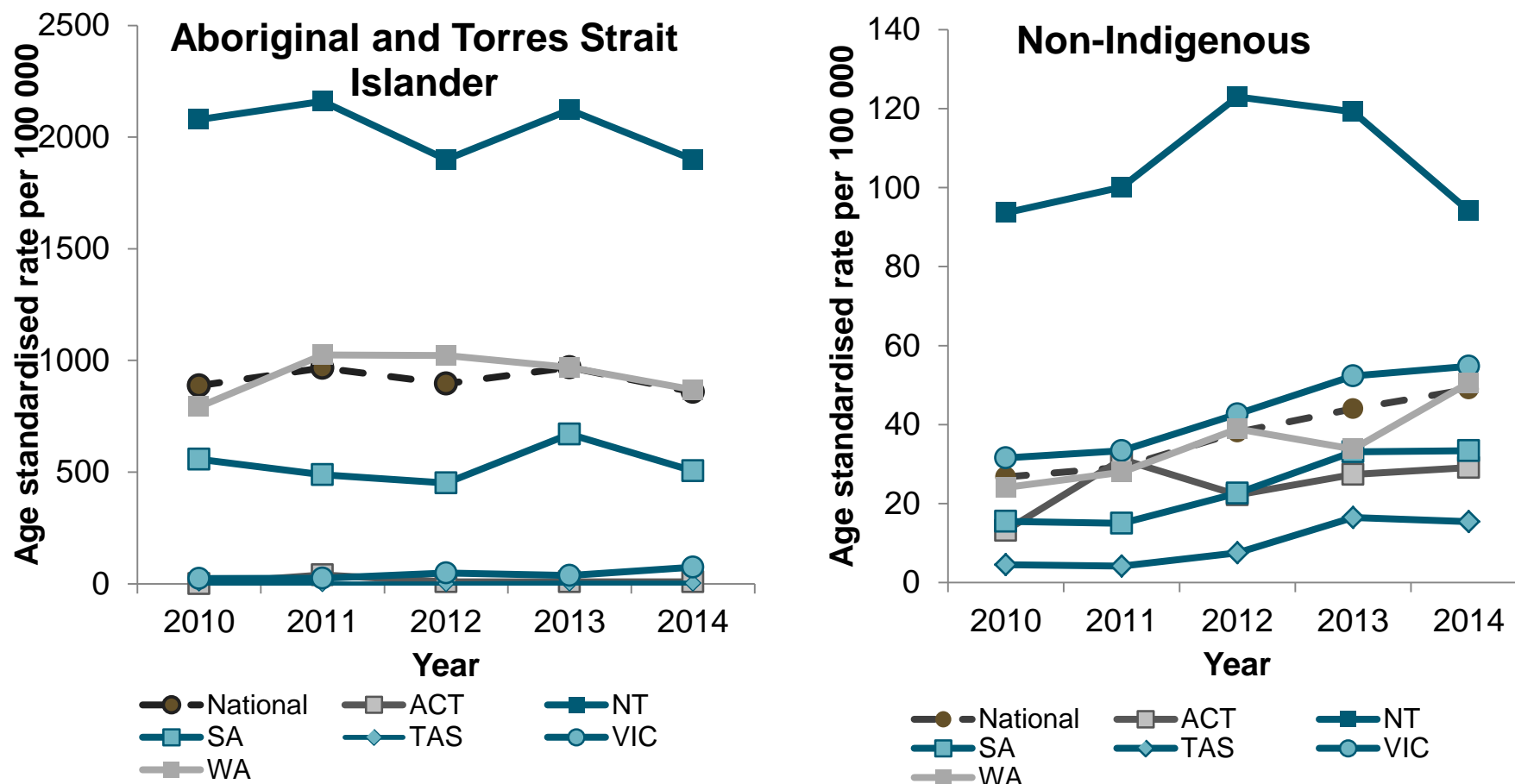
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas., Vic, WA)

Figure 61: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000 in selected age groups, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



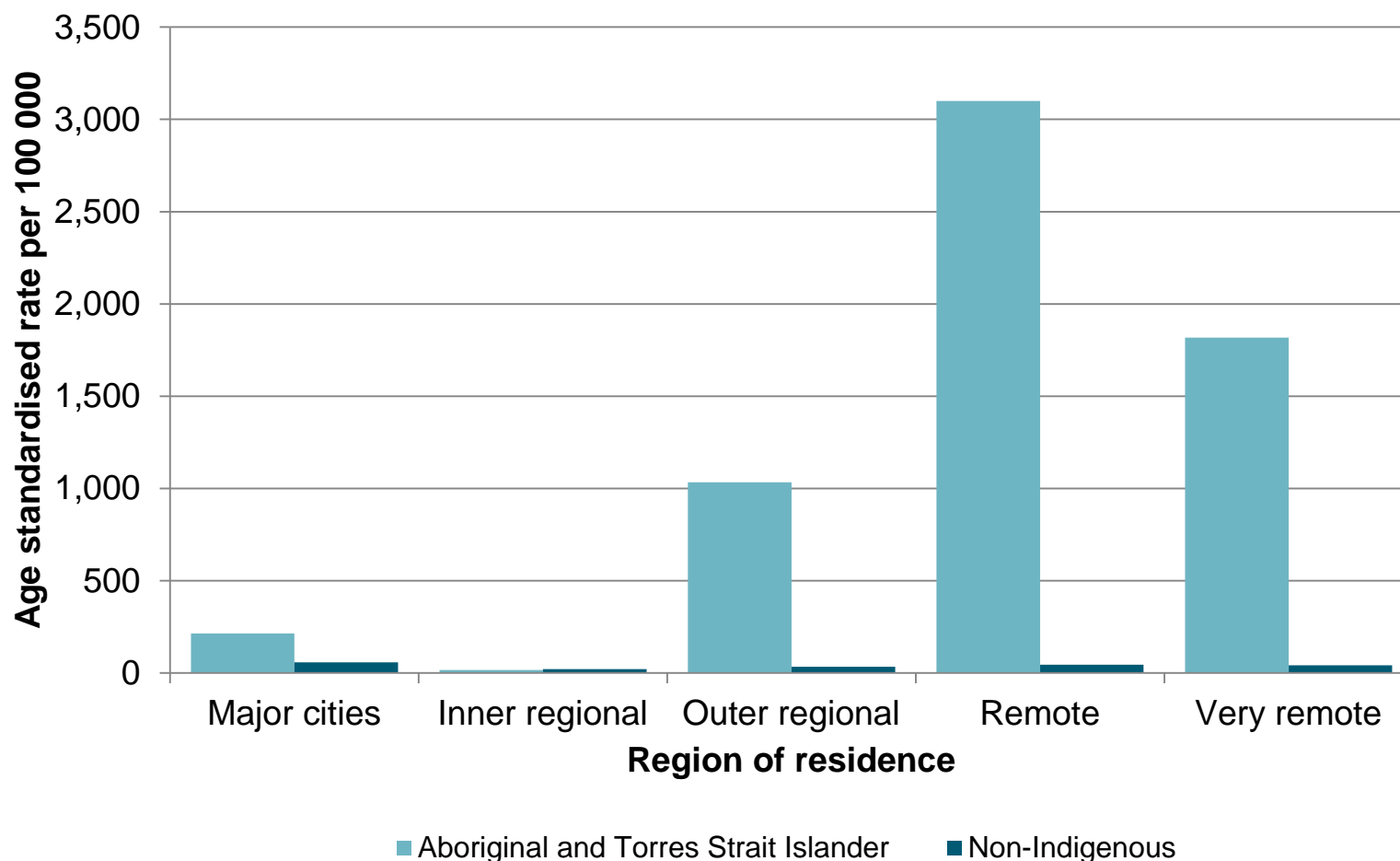
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas., Vic, WA)

Figure 62: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000 population, 2010-2014, by State/Territory and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas., Vic, WA)

Figure 63: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100 000 in 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence



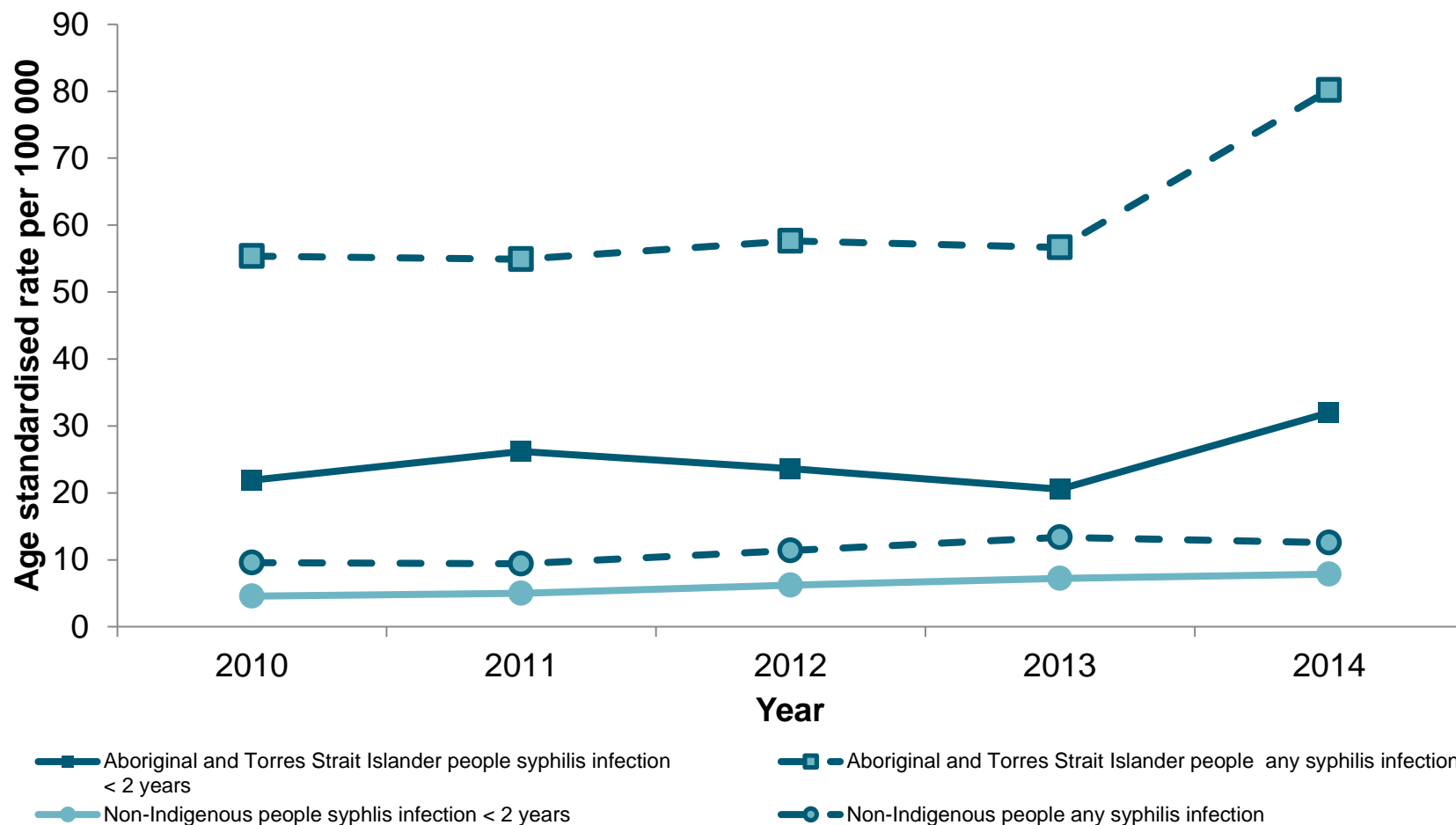
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas., Vic, WA)

Figure 64: Gonorrhoea notification rate, 2010-2014, by area of residence



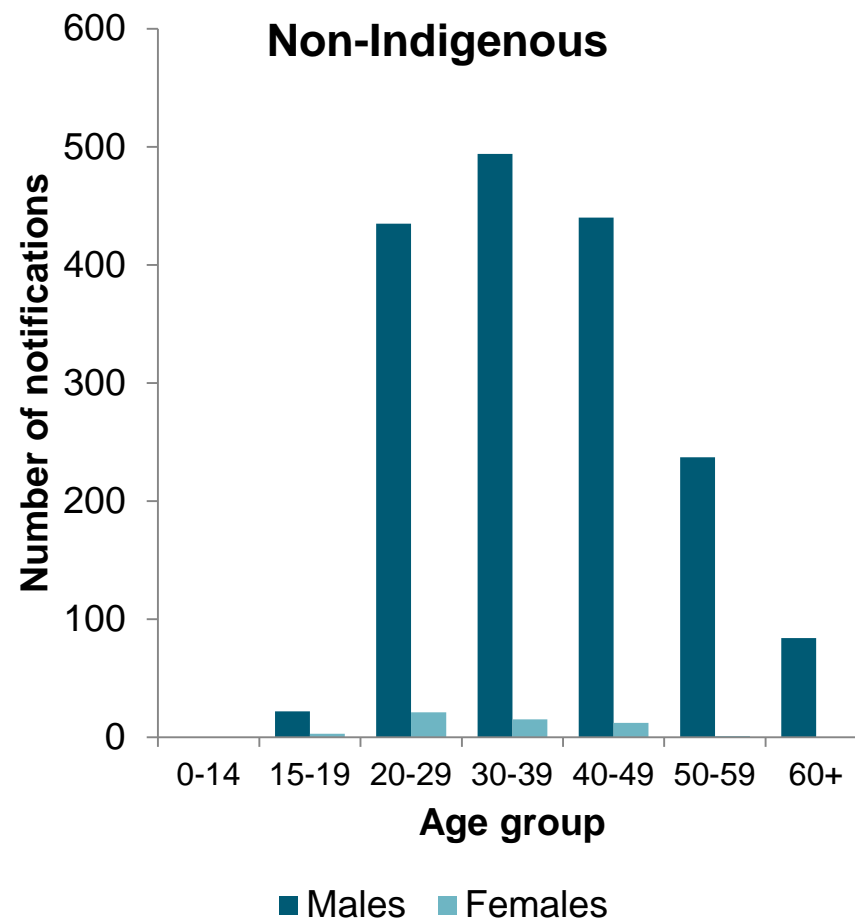
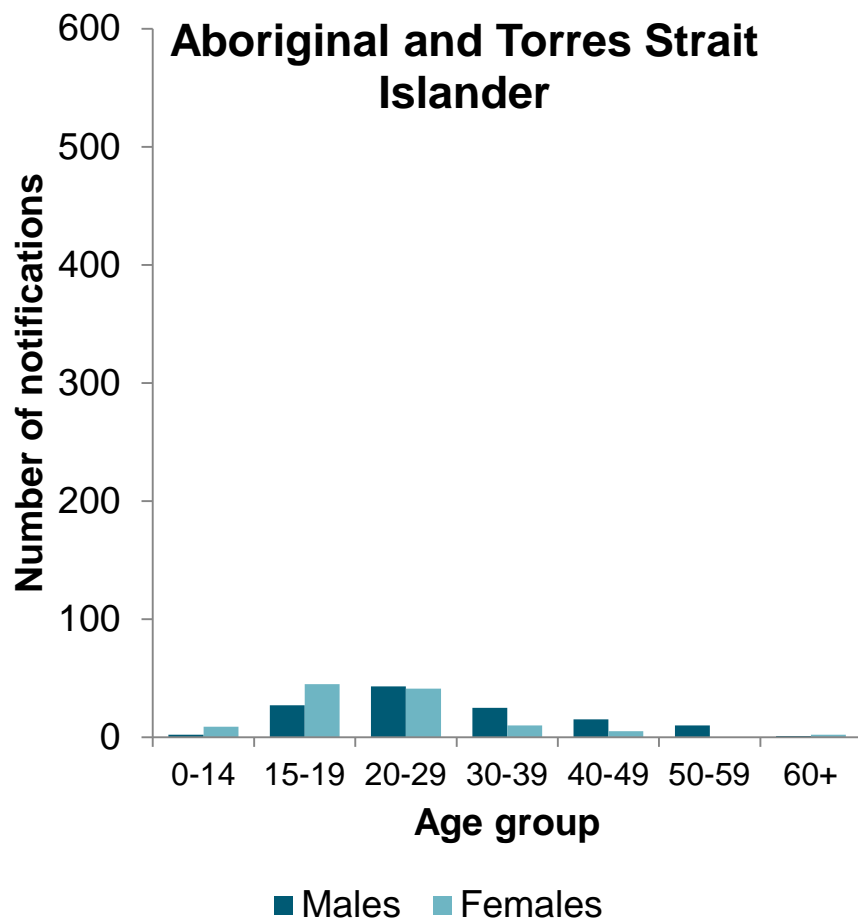
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, SA, Tas., Vic, WA)

Figure 65: Syphilis and infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



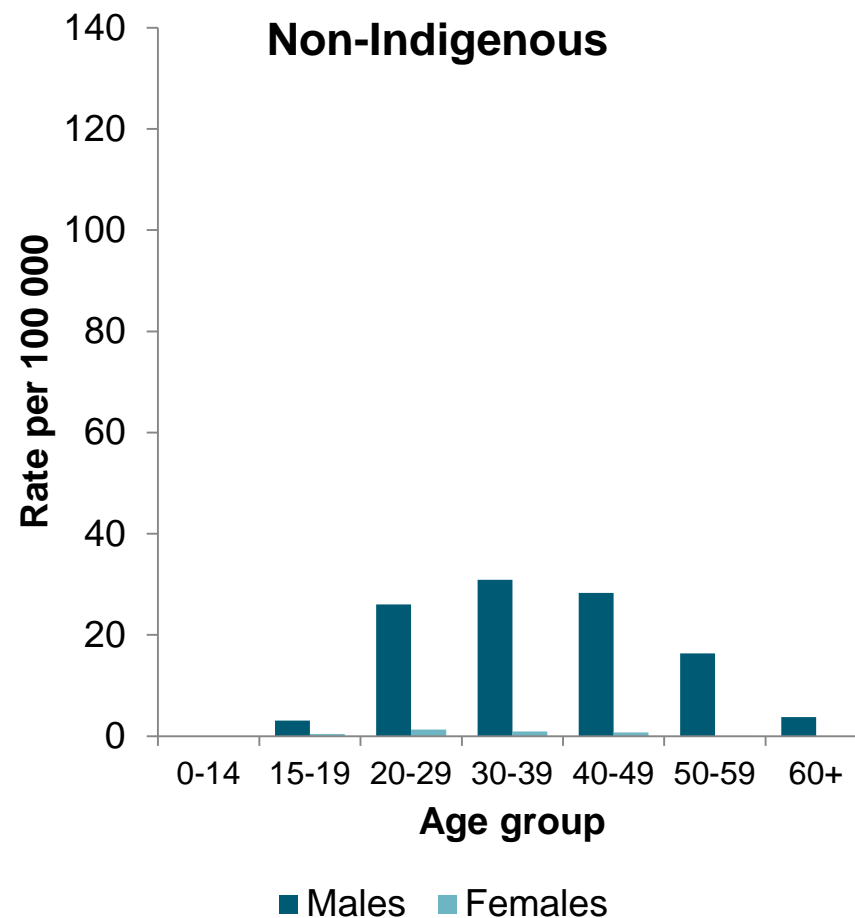
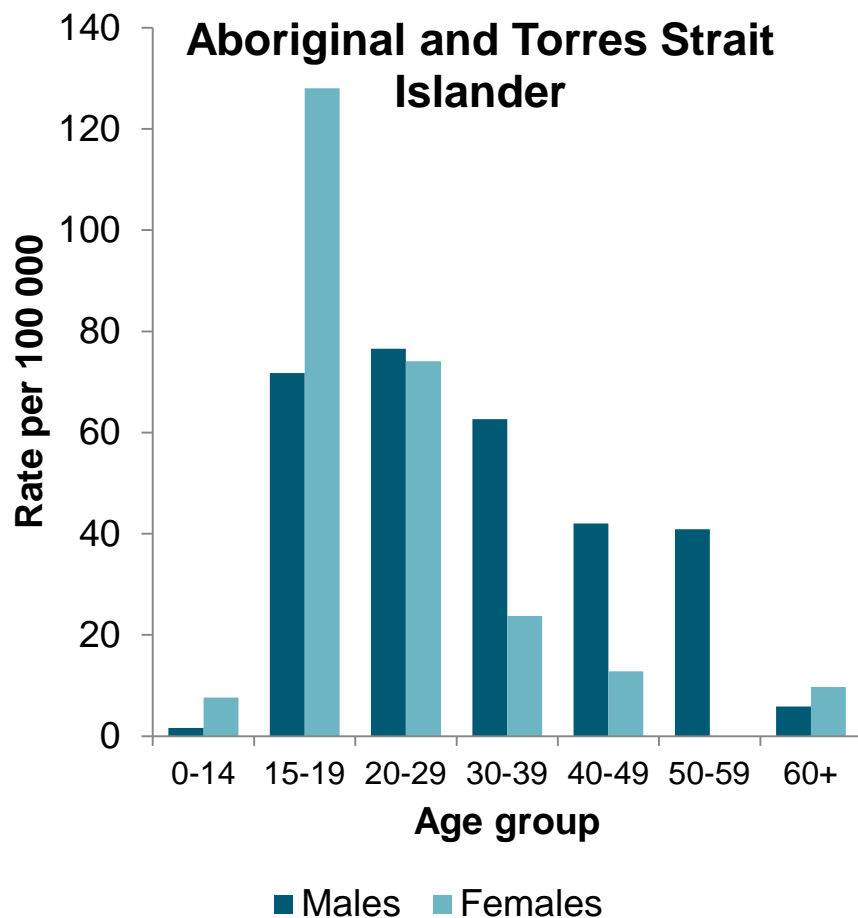
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas, Vic, WA)

Figure 66: Number of infectious syphilis notifications, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, sex and age group



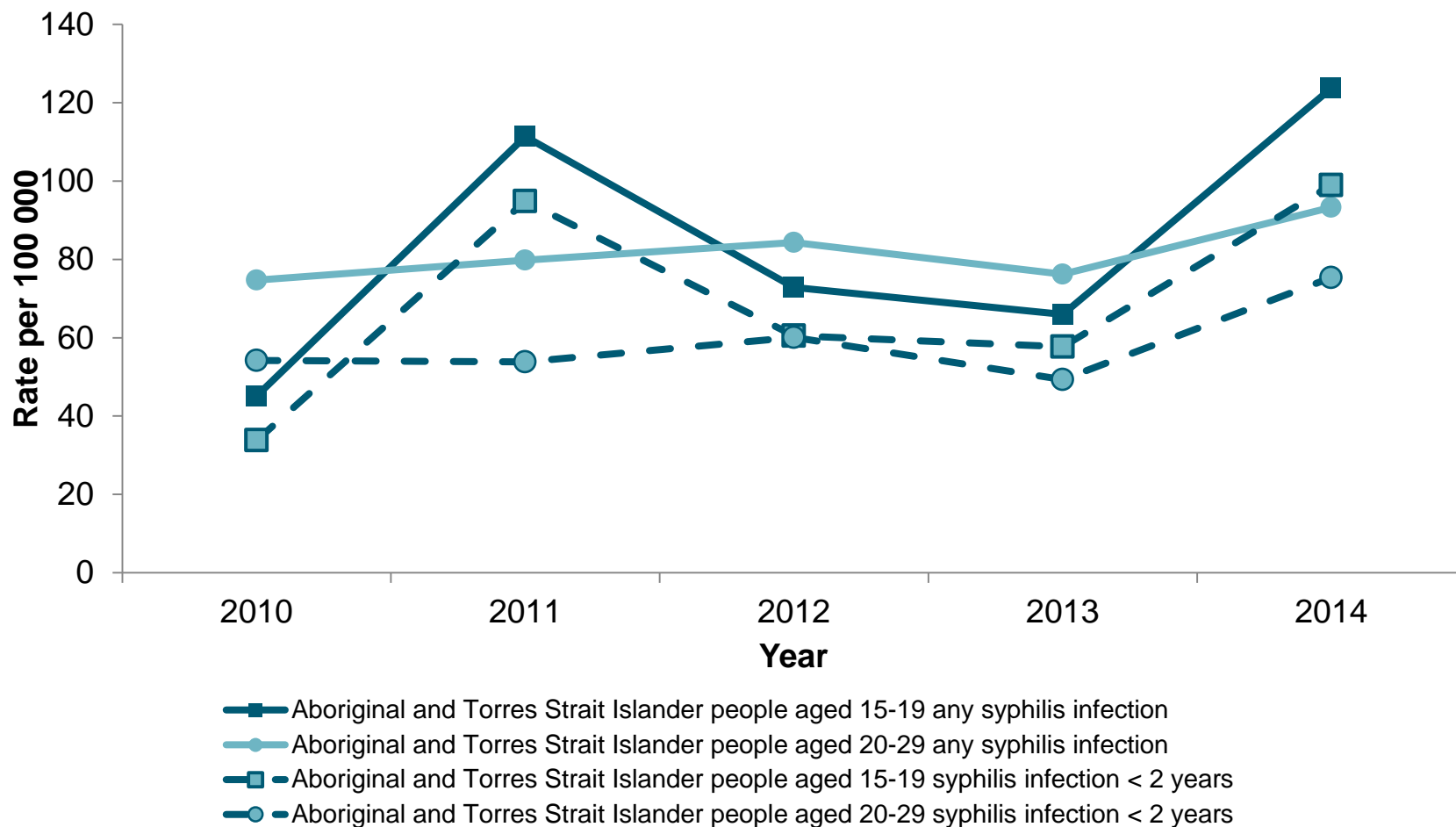
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas, Vic, WA)

Figure 67: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000 in 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, sex and age group



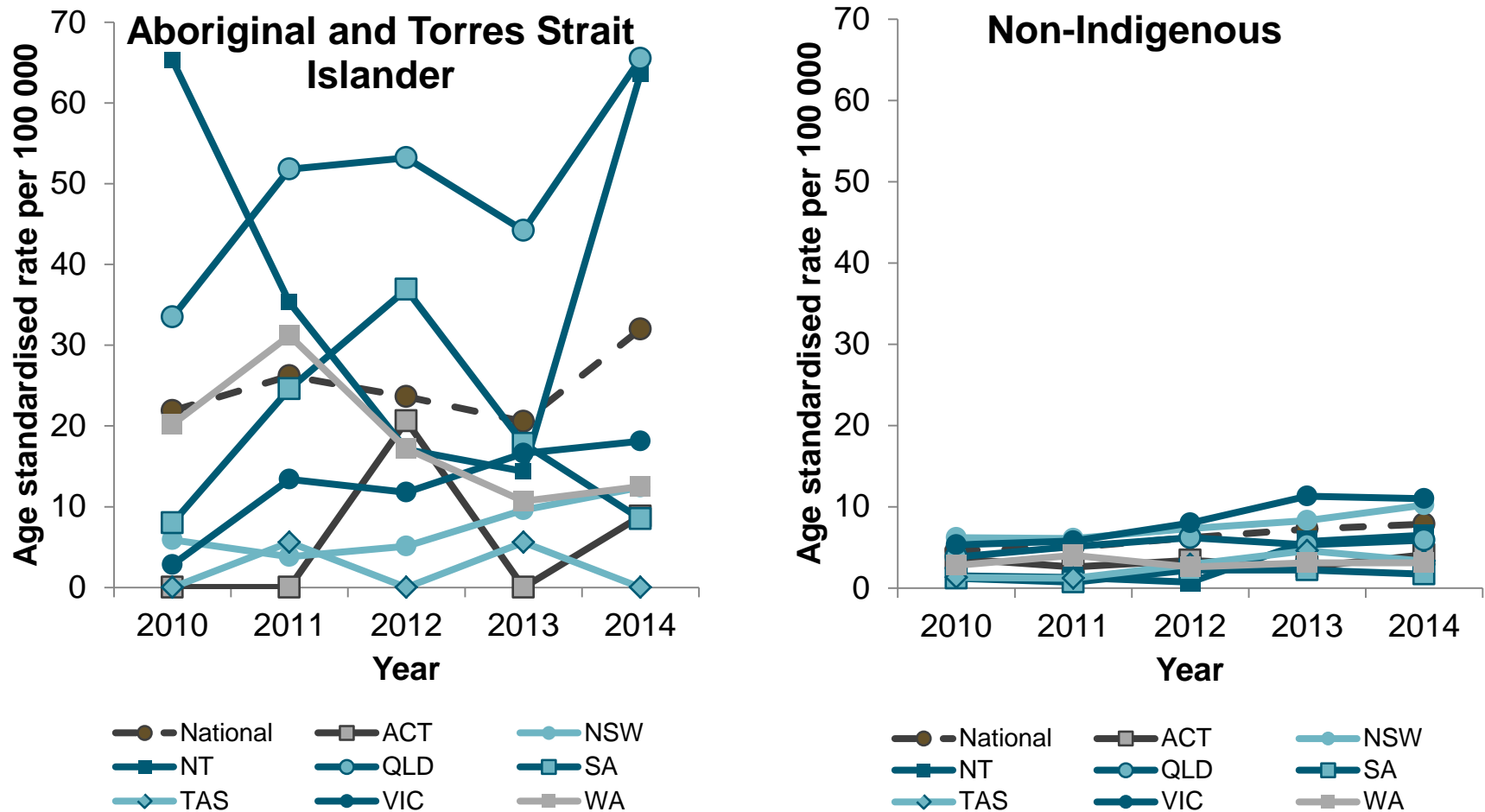
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas, Vic, WA)

Figure 68: Syphilis notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by select age group and duration of infection



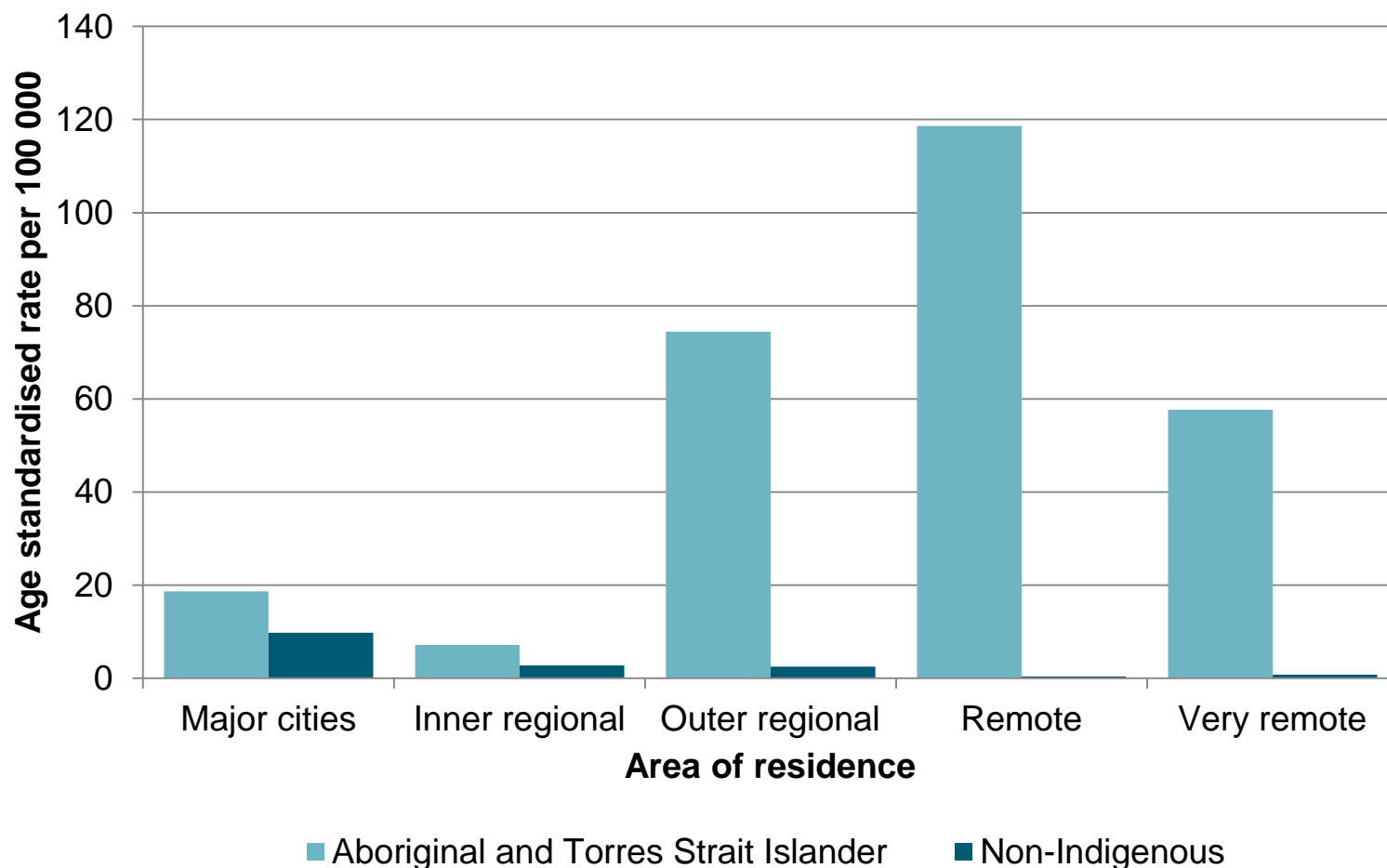
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas, Vic, WA)

Figure 69: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000 population, 2010-2014, by State/Territory and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



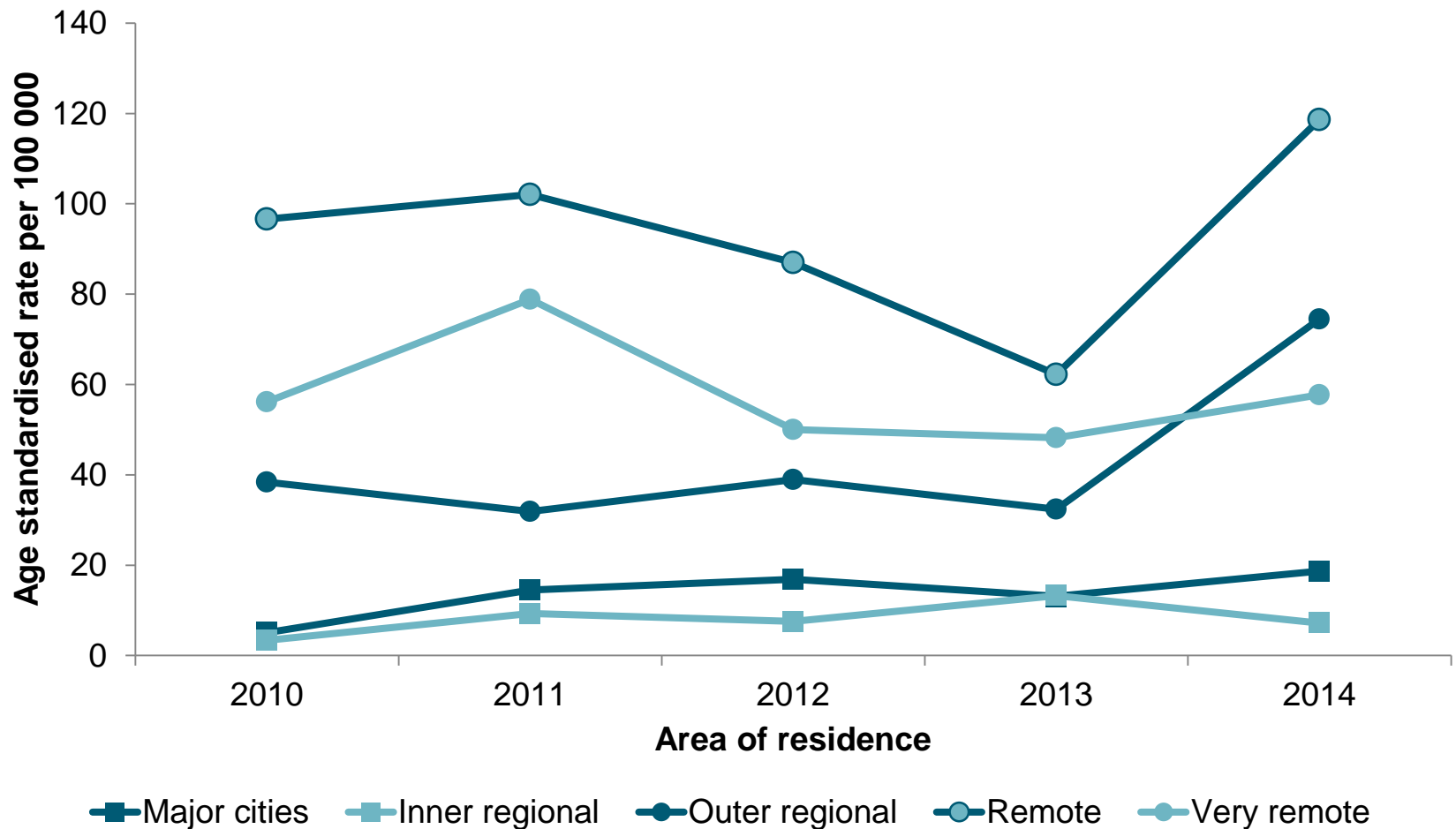
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas, Vic, WA)

Figure 70: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000 in 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence



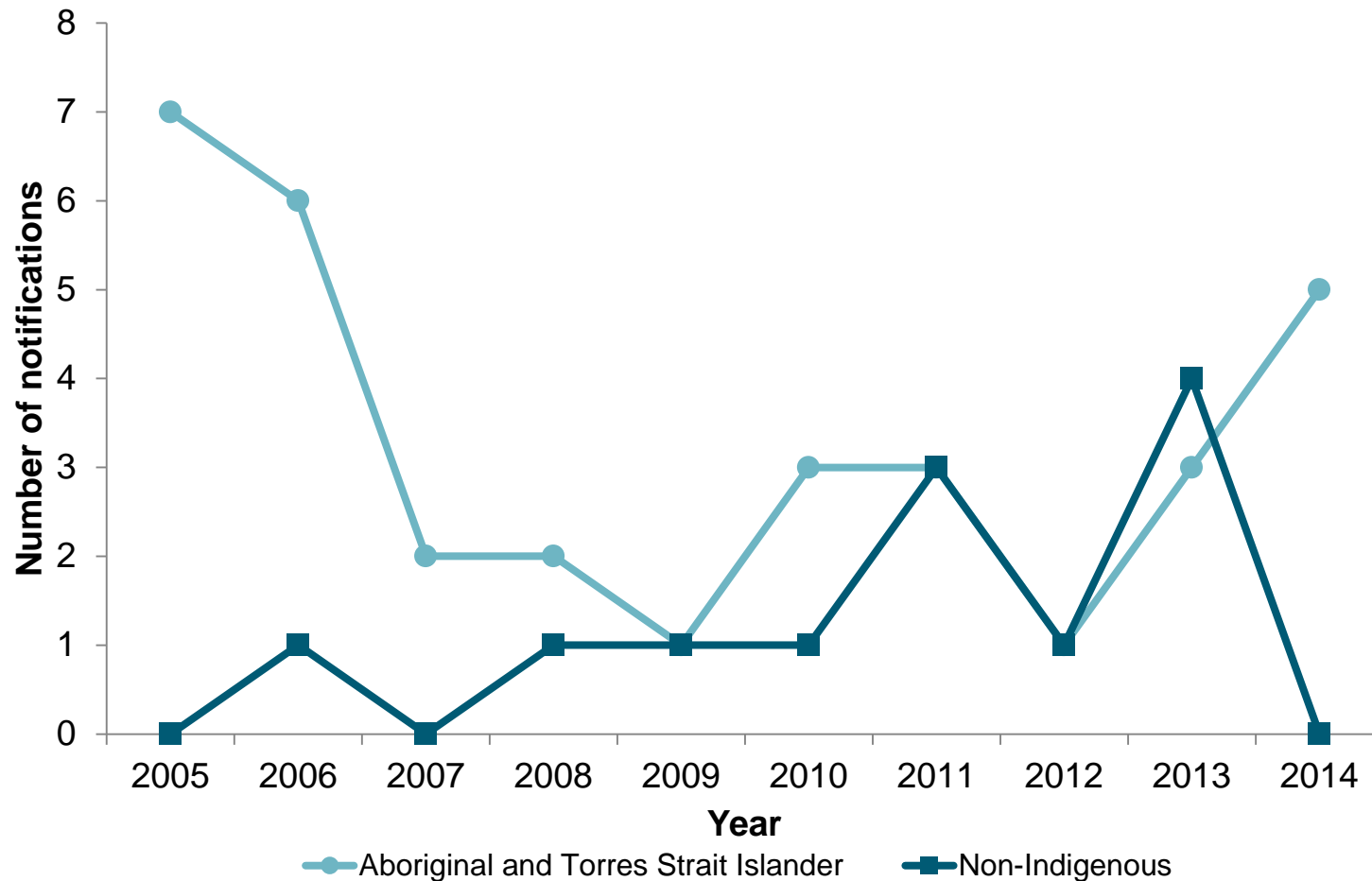
Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas, Vic, WA)

Figure 71: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by area of residence



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NSW, NT, QLD, SA, Tas, Vic, WA)

Figure 72: Number of cases of congenital syphilis notifications, 2005–2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



Includes states/territories with >50% completeness of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status (ACT, NT, QLD, SA, Tas, Vic, WA)