

Artwork and infographics created by Kamilaroi and Jerrinja artist Jasmine Sarin and NGENY, respectively.

In 2023, among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, diagnosis rates of STIs remained higher than among non-Indigenous people: infectious syphilis was almost 5 times, gonorrhoea was four times, and chlamydia was almost twice as high. In 2023, there were 24 new HIV diagnoses among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples of which 25% were among people who reported male to male sexual exposure. Both hepatitis C and hepatitis B diagnoses increased in 2023 from the previous year and were 6 times and 1.2 times higher than non-Indigenous people, respectively. Please note, the 2021-2023 rates are impacted by a larger than expected increase in counts of people who identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin in the 2021 Census, hence should be interpreted in this context.

SEXUALLY TRANSMISSIBLE INFECTIONS (STI)

IN 2023, ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES WERE

4.8 x more likely to be diagnosed with infectious syphilis;

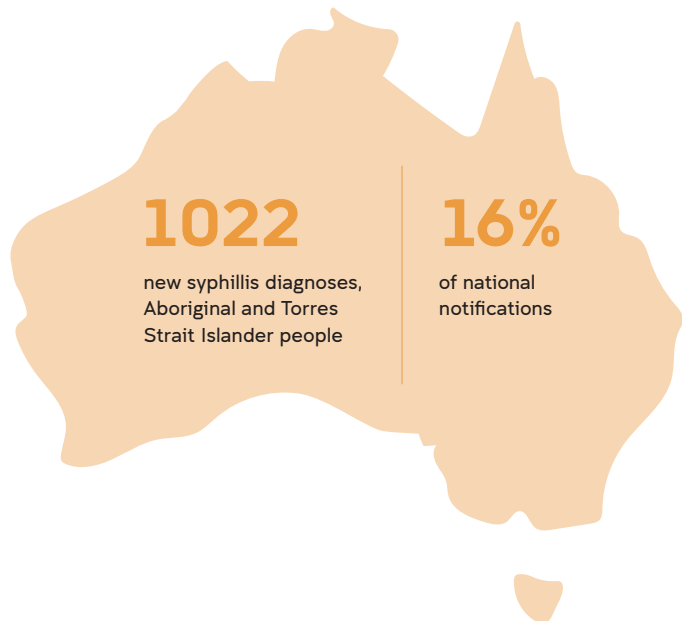
2 x more likely to be diagnosed with chlamydia;

4 x more likely to be diagnosed with gonorrhoea

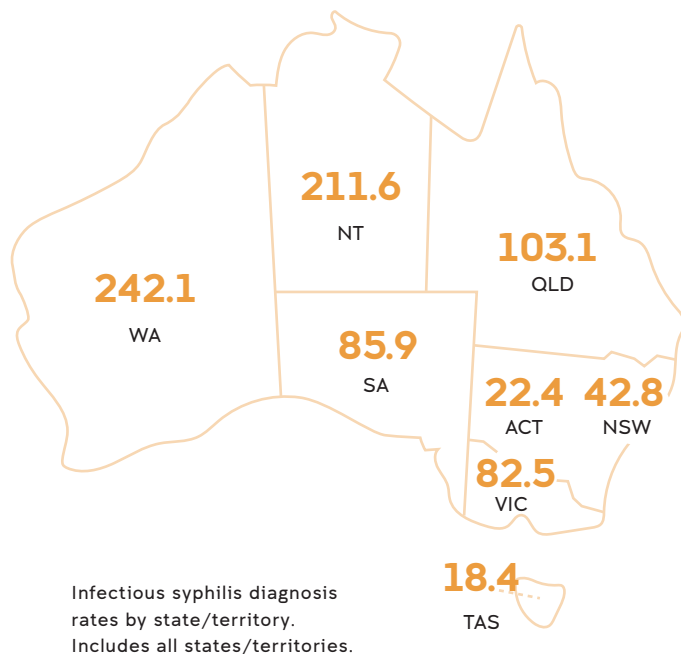
WHEN COMPARED WITH NON-INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS

IN 2023



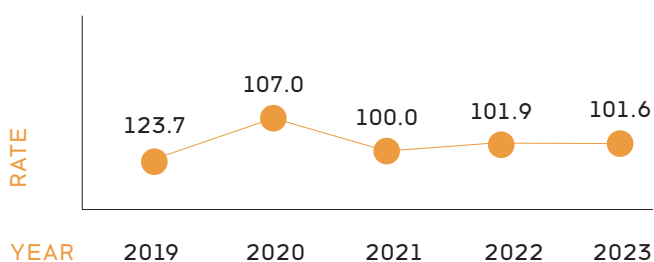
IN 2023



IN 2023, THE DIFFERENCE IN THE INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS DIAGNOSIS RATE IN ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES WAS:

- 3** x Major cities
- 6** x Regional areas
- 19** x Remote areas

IN 2023, THE INFECTIOUS SYPHILIS RATES IN ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES WAS 101.6 PER 100 000 WHICH WAS ALMOST FIVE TIMES AS HIGH AS AMONG NON-INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (21 PER 100 000)



WHEN COMPARED WITH NON-INDIGENOUS PEOPLE



CONGENITAL SYPHILIS

IN 2023, CONGENITAL SYPHILIS DIAGNOSES AMONG ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER INFANTS ACCOUNTED FOR MORE THAN HALF OF ALL THE DIAGNOSES IN AUSTRALIA. IN 2023, 7 DEATHS ATTRIBUTED TO CONGENITAL SYPHILIS AMONG ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER INFANTS

CASES			YEAR	CASES			YEAR
1	3	0	2019	0	1	0	2019
8	9	0	2020	3	1	0	2020
9	6	0	2021	2	1	0	2021
9	5	1	2022	3	1	1	2022
12	7	0	2023	7	3	0	2023

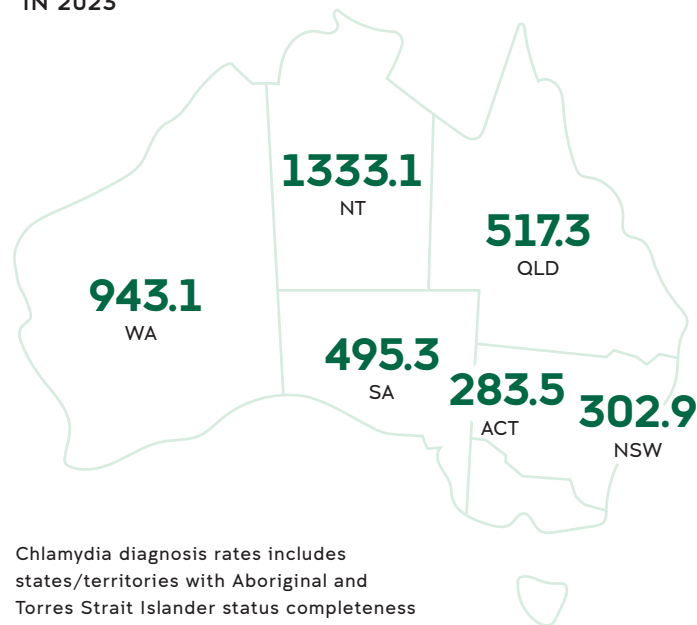
ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER	NON-INDIGENOUS	ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER STATUS NOT REPORTED	ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER INFANT DEATHS	NON-INDIGENOUS INFANT DEATHS	ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER STATUS NOT REPORTED
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CHLAMYDIA

IN 2023

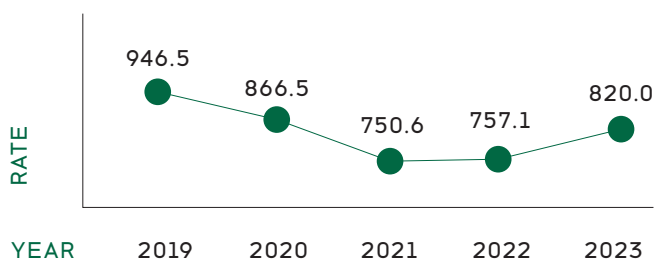


IN 2023



Chlamydia diagnosis rates includes states/territories with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status completeness $\geq 50\%$ (ACT, NT, NSW, Qld, SA, & WA) for last 5 years (2019-2023).

IN 2023, THE CHLAMYDIA RATES IN ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES WAS 820.0 PER 100 000 WHICH WAS MORE THAN TWICE THAN AMONG NON-INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (375 PER 100 000)



IN 2023, THE CHLAMYDIA DIAGNOSIS RATE IN ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES WAS:

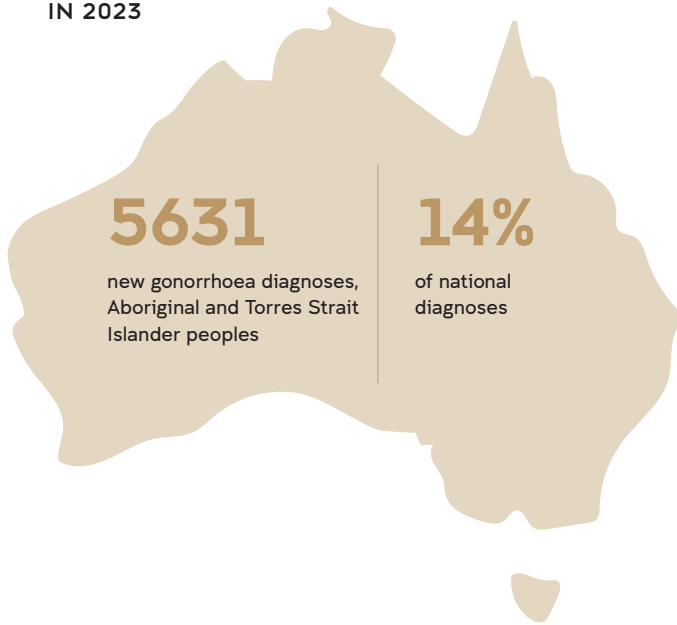
- 1** Major cities
- 2** Regional areas
- 4** Remote areas

WHEN COMPARED WITH NON-INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

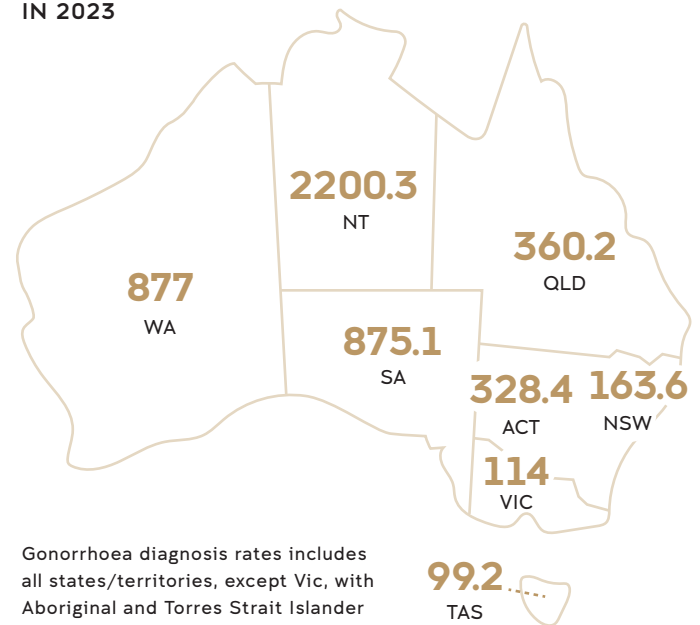


GONORRHOEA

IN 2023

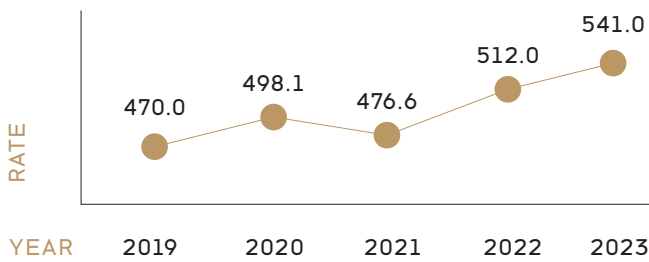


IN 2023



Gonorrhoea diagnosis rates includes all states/territories, except Vic, with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status completeness $\geq 50\%$ for past 5 years (2019-2023).

IN 2023, GONORRHOEA RATES FOR ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES WAS 541 PER 100 000 WHICH WAS MORE THAN FOUR TIMES THAT OF NON-INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (135 PER 100 000)



IN 2023, THE GONORRHOEA DIAGNOSIS RATE IN ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES WAS:

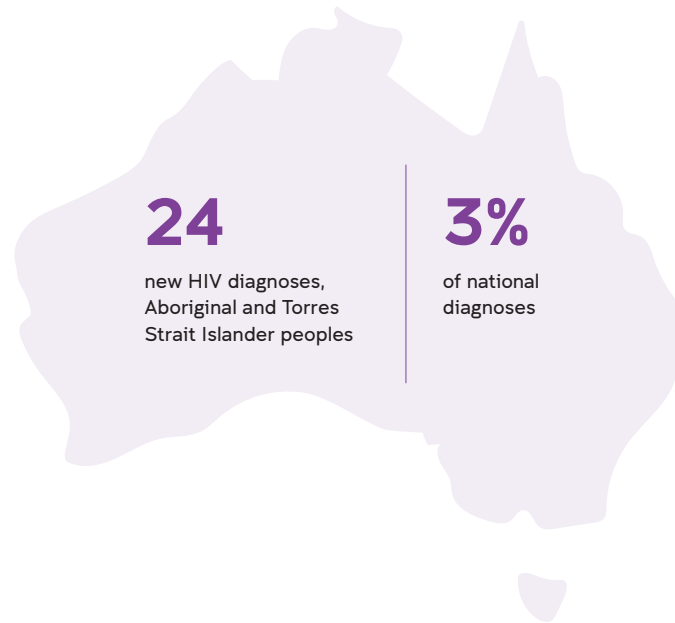
- 2** x Major cities
- 3.5** x Regional areas
- 15** x Remote areas

WHEN COMPARED WITH NON-INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

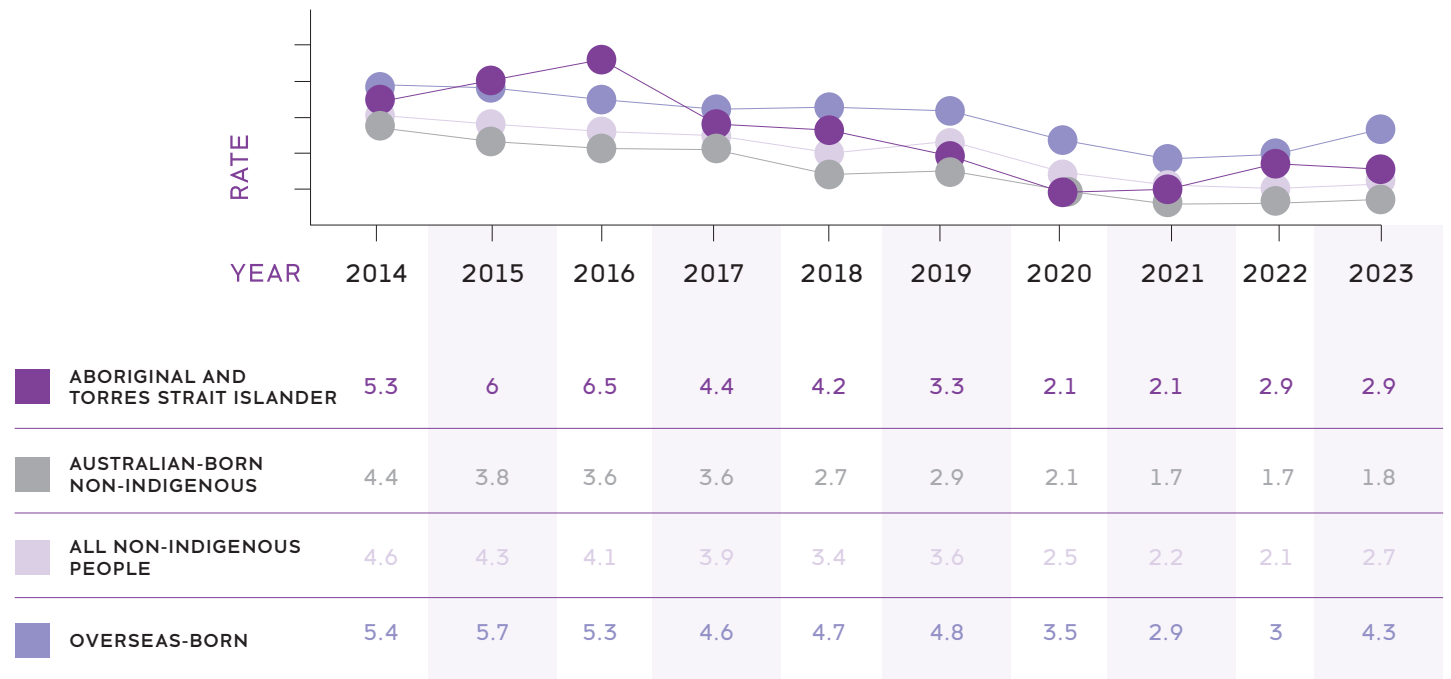


HIV

IN 2023



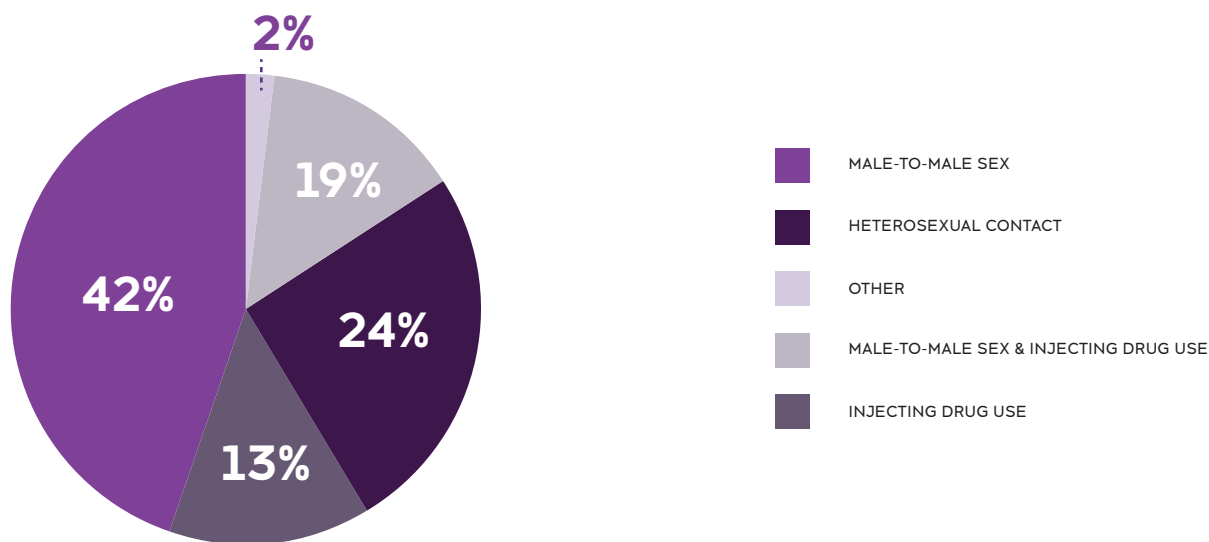
HIV DIAGNOSIS RATES OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS IN ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER POPULATION



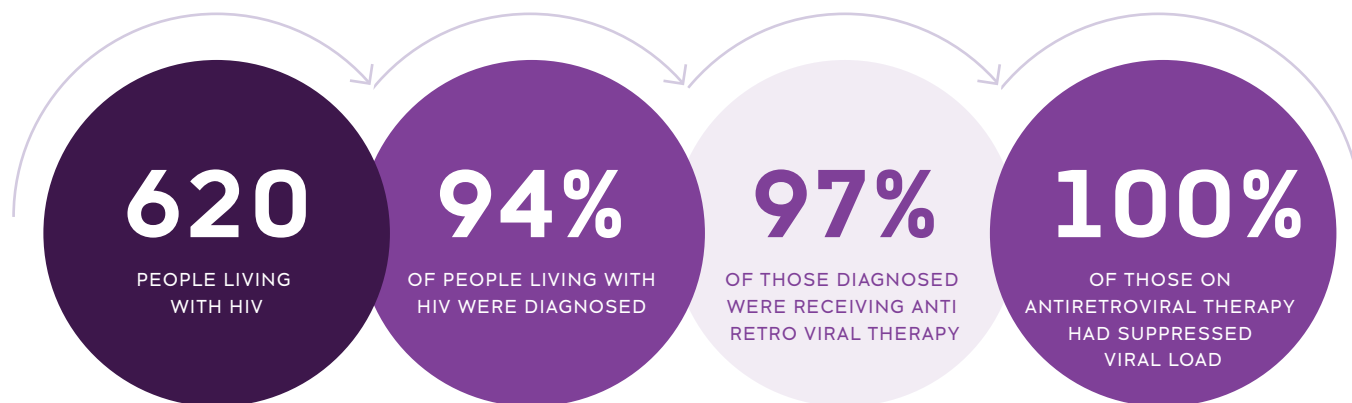
All rates are per 100 000 population. HIV rates include all states and territories as all had Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status completeness more than 80%. For more information, please visit <https://data.kirby.unsw.edu.au/hiv>

HIV

NEWLY DIAGNOSED HIV AND HIV EXPOSURE CATEGORY, 2019-2023, BY ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER STATUS

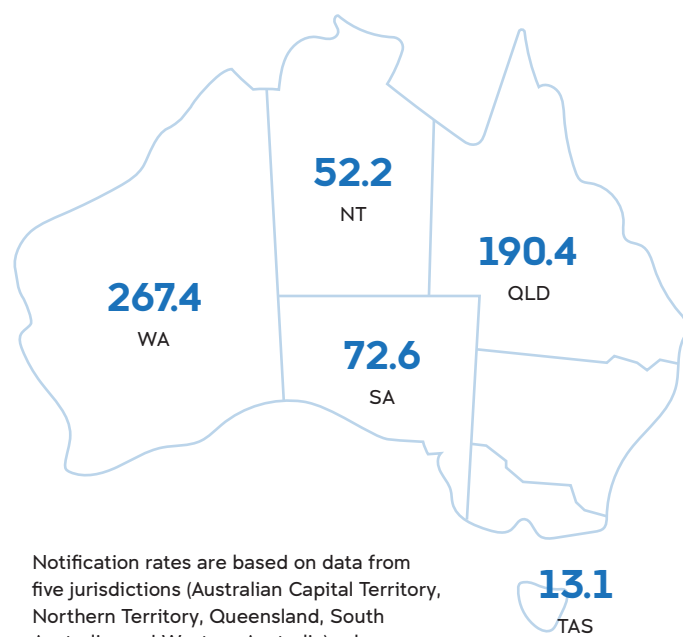
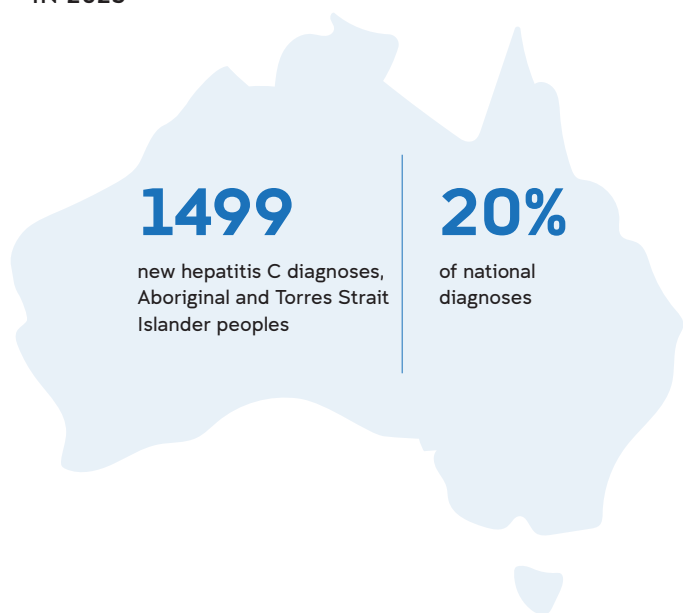


IN 2023



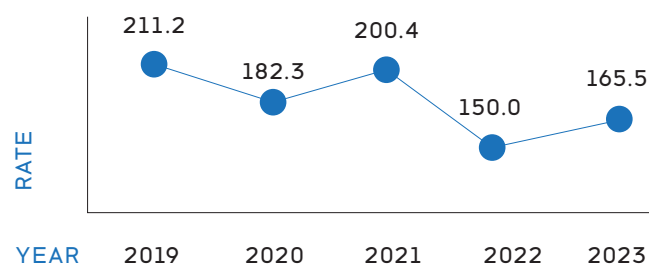
HEPATITIS C

IN 2023



Notification rates are based on data from five jurisdictions (Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia), where Indigenous status was at least 50% complete for the past five years (2019–2023)

IN 2023, THE RATE OF HEPATITIS C AMONG ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES WAS 165.5 PER 100 000, WHICH WAS ALMOST 6 TIMES THE NON-INDIGENOUS RATE (21.7 PER 100 000)



51%



In 2023, 51% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents who inject drugs had evidence of previous hepatitis C infection

27%



In 2023, 27% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents reported receptive needle and syringe sharing for all drug injections in last 12 months

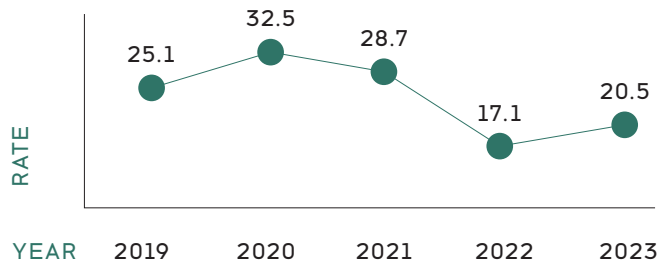
Source: Australian National Syringe Program Survey

HEPATITIS B

IN 2023



IN 2023, THE RATE OF HEPATITIS B AMONG ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER PEOPLES WAS 20.5 PER 100 000, WHICH WAS ALMOST 1.2 TIMES THE NON-INDIGENOUS RATE (17.2 PER 100 000)



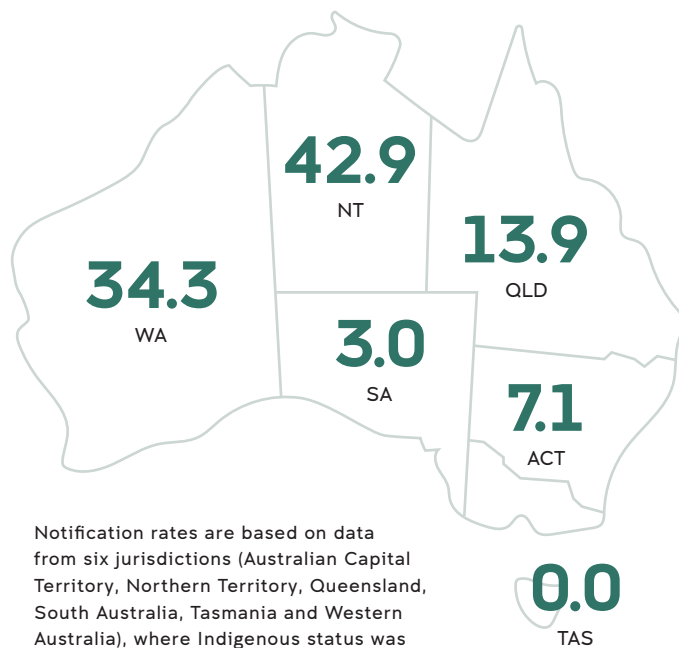
IN 2023, HEPATITIS B VACCINATION COVERAGE WAS:



90%
AT 12 MONTHS OF AGE



95%
AT 24 MONTHS OF AGE



Notification rates are based on data from six jurisdictions (Australian Capital Territory, Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Western Australia), where Indigenous status was at least 50% complete for hepatitis B notifications for each the past five years (2019–2023)

