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

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics
**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State/Territory</th>
<th>Newly acquired HBV</th>
<th>Newly diagnosed HBV</th>
<th>Newly acquired HCV</th>
<th>Newly diagnosed HCV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australian Capital Territory</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Territory</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

Source: State and Territory health authorities

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)

Source: State and Territory health authorities
**Figure 7:** Newly diagnosed HIV infection and HIV exposure category, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

**Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander**
- Male-to-male sex: 16%
- Male-to-male sex and injecting drug use: 6%
- Heterosexual sex: 20%
- Injecting drug use: 8%
- Other/undetermined: 8%

**Australian born non-Indigenous**
- Male-to-male sex: 75%
- Male-to-male sex and injecting drug use: 5%
- Heterosexual sex: 13%
- Injecting drug use: 3%
- Other/undetermined: 4%

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

**Source:** State and Territory health authorities
**Figure 8:** Newly diagnosed HIV notifications by heterosexual exposure category, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</th>
<th>Australian-born non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner HIV risk*</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual not further defined</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner from a high prevalence country</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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)

Source: State and Territory health authorities
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

Age standardised rate per 100,000

- **Major cities**
- **Inner regional**
- **Outer regional**
- **Remote**
- **Very remote**

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

**Source:** State and Territory health authorities
Figure 11: HIV prevalence in needle and syringe program participants, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex

Source: Australian Needle and Syringe Program Survey
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area of residence</th>
<th>Proportion (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Australian study of knowledge, risk practices and health service access for Sexually Transmissible Infections (STIs) and Blood Borne Viruses (BBVs) among young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (The Goanna Survey)
Figure 14: Prevalence of inconsistent condom use with casual partners among people who inject drugs attending needle and syringe programs, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex

Source: Australian Needle and Syringe Program Survey
Figure 15: Newly diagnosed hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

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

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

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

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
**Figure 18:** Newly diagnosed hepatitis C notification rate per 100,000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, sex and age group

*Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System*

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)

*Source:* Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
**Figure 21:** Newly diagnosed hepatitis C notification rate per 100,000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region of residence</th>
<th>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Major cities</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner regional</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outer regional</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very remote</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Source:** Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
**Figure 24:** Newly acquired hepatitis C notification rate per 100 000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and age group.

The graph shows the rate per 100,000 for newly acquired hepatitis C in 2014, categorized by age group and gender for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and Non-Indigenous populations. The data is sourced from the Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System.

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

**Source:** Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
Figure 25: Newly acquired hepatitis C notification rate per 100,000, 2010-2014, by age group

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
**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)

*Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System*
Figure 28: Hepatitis C antibody prevalence in needle and syringe program participants, 2005-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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

Source: Australian study of knowledge, risk practices and health service access for Sexually Transmissible Infections (STIs) and Blood Borne Viruses (BBVs) among young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people (The Goanna Survey)
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

Source: Australian Needle and Syringe Program Survey
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

Source: Australian Needle and Syringe Program Survey
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

Source: Australian Needle and Syringe Program Survey
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
Figure 35: Newly diagnosed hepatitis B notification rate per 100,000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex

![Graph showing hepatitis B notification rates by status and sex from 2010 to 2014](image)

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

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
Figure 37: Newly diagnosed hepatitis B notification rate per 100,000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and age group

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
**Figure 40:** Newly diagnosed hepatitis B notification rate per 100,000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence

The graph shows the age-standardised rate per 100,000 for newly diagnosed hepatitis B cases in different regions of residence, categorized by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and Non-Indigenous status. The regions include Major cities, Inner regional, Outer regional, Remote, and Very remote.

- **Major cities:**
  - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander: 30
  - Non-Indigenous: 10
- **Inner regional:**
  - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander: 5
  - Non-Indigenous: 0
- **Outer regional:**
  - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander: 80
  - Non-Indigenous: 20
- **Remote:**
  - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander: 80
  - Non-Indigenous: 60
- **Very remote:**
  - Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander: 70
  - Non-Indigenous: 50

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

**Source:** Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
Figure 44: Number of notifications of newly acquired hepatitis B, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, age and sex

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Non-Indigenous

Number of notifications

Age group

0-14 15-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60+

Number of notifications

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

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

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

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

Source: National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance of Vaccine Preventable Diseases
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
Figure 50: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and sex

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

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

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
Figure 52: Chlamydia notification rate per 100 000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, age group and sex

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
Figure 53: Chlamydia notification rate per 100,000, 2010-2014, in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples, by selected age group

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

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

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
Figure 60: Gonorrhoea notification rate per 100,000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, age group and sex.

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

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.

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System.
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

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
**Figure 64:** Gonorrhoea notification rate, 2010-2014, by area of residence

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System

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

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
Figure 66: Number of infectious syphilis notifications, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, sex and age group

- **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander**
  - Males
  - Females

- **Non-Indigenous**
  - Males
  - Females

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

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
Figure 67: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100 000 in 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, sex and age group

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
Figure 68: Syphilis notification rate per 100 000, 2010-2014, by select age group and duration of infection

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
Figure 70: Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100,000 in 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
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)

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System
**Figure 72:** Number of cases of congenital syphilis notifications, 2005–2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

Source: Australian National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System