Aboriginal woman’s perspective on MPTs

Marlene Kong Worimi* Program Head Aboriginal & TSI Health Program The Kirby Institute UNSW

Multipurpose Prevention Technologies (MPTs): Developing interventions to simultaneously prevent STIs, HIV and pregnancy

2015 World STI & HIV Congress & HIV/AIDS Conference
16 September 2015 – Brisbane, Australia
Challenges for Aboriginal & TSI population

- Younger population pyramid – higher proportion of pregnant women
- Higher proportion living in regional/rural/remote regions
- Lower overall participation on Pap smear screening program
- Poorer access to primary healthcare
- Poorer health literature
## Aboriginal population distribution in Australia

### PRELIMINARY POPULATION ESTIMATES, INDIGENOUS STATUS - 30 JUNE 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</th>
<th>Non-Indigenous</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion (%) persons</td>
<td>persons</td>
<td>persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New South Wales</td>
<td>NSW 31%</td>
<td>208 364</td>
<td>7 003 104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>VIC 7%</td>
<td>47 327</td>
<td>5 487 199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queensland</td>
<td>QLD 28%</td>
<td>188 892</td>
<td>4 285 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Australia</td>
<td></td>
<td>37 392</td>
<td>1 600 840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Australia</td>
<td>WA 13%</td>
<td>88 277</td>
<td>2 263 938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tasmania</td>
<td>TAS 6%</td>
<td>24 155</td>
<td>487 040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Territory</td>
<td>NT 10%</td>
<td>68 901</td>
<td>162 430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Capital Territory</td>
<td>ACT 4%</td>
<td>6 167</td>
<td>361 585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia (a)</td>
<td><strong>Total 3%</strong></td>
<td><strong>669 736</strong></td>
<td><strong>21 654 197</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Includes Other Territories

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2012
Aboriginal population distribution in Australia

**Aboriginal**
- Major cities: 33%
- Inner regional: 21%
- Outer regional: 22%
- Very remote: 15%
- Remote: 9%

**Non-Aboriginal**
- Major cities: 70%
- Inner regional: 20%
- Outer regional: 9%
- Remote: 1%

Source: Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011, Productivity Commission
Sociodemographic of Aboriginal people in Australia

Figure 1.1: Age structure, by sex and Indigenous status, Australia, 2011

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics
Social disadvantage

Labour force status, 2011

- Employed: 72% Non-Aboriginal, 46% Aboriginal
- Unemployed: 4% Non-Aboriginal, 10% Aboriginal
- Not in the labour force: 24% Non-Aboriginal, 44% Aboriginal

Source: ABS 2011
Poorer health status

Life expectancy at birth, 2005-2007

Female

- Non-Aboriginal: 83
- Aboriginal: 73

10 year gap

Male

- Non-Aboriginal: 79
- Aboriginal: 67

12 year gap

Source: ABS 2011
Seroprevalence of HSV-1 in Australia

Seroprevalence of HSV-2 in Australia

STI & Contraception needs

- Higher notification rates of sexually transmitted infections (15-19 years) (Kirby Institute, 2014)
- Higher rates (6x) of adolescent pregnancy (AIHW, 2013)
- Teen childbearing can impact educational and employment opportunities (Fergusson, 1999 & Hofferth, 2001)
- Teenage mothers are also at higher risk of having low self-esteem and depression (Quinlivan, 2004 & Barnet, 1996)
Proportion of all diagnoses reported as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, compared to the population, 2014

- Newly diagnosed hepatitis B infection
- Newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection
- Chlamydia notifications
- Newly acquired hepatitis B infection
- Infectious syphilis
- Gonorrhoea
- Newly acquired hepatitis C infection

Proportions:
- Newly diagnosed hepatitis B infection: 2% (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander), 3% (Non-Indigenous), 8% (Not reported)
- Newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection: 8% (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander), 8% (Non-Indigenous), 8% (Not reported)
- Chlamydia notifications: 8% (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander), 8% (Non-Indigenous), 8% (Not reported)
- Newly acquired hepatitis B infection: 8% (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander), 8% (Non-Indigenous), 8% (Not reported)
- Infectious syphilis: 12% (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander), 23% (Non-Indigenous), 27% (Not reported)
- Gonorrhoea: 23% (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander), 27% (Non-Indigenous), 27% (Not reported)
- Newly acquired hepatitis C infection: 27% (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander), 27% (Non-Indigenous), 27% (Not reported)

Note: The chart shows the proportion of diagnoses reported as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander compared to the population for various STIs and infections.
HIV notification rate in the Australian-born population per 100 000, 2005 – 2014

Source: State and Territory health authorities; ABS Catalogues 3101051 – 3101058; 31000003_201212; 32380do001_2011
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: 50%
- Male-to-male sex and injecting drug use: 8%
- Heterosexual sex: 16%
- Injecting drug use: 20%
- Other/undetermined: 6%

Australian born non-Indigenous

- Male-to-male sex: 75%
- Male-to-male sex and injecting drug use: 3%
- Heterosexual sex: 13%
- Injecting drug use: 5%
- Other/undetermined: 4%
Used a condom at last sex, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples aged 16 – 29 years, by area of residence

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), available from http://www.bakeridi.edu.au/Assets/Files/Final%20Goanna%20Report%20July%202014.pdf
Notification rates per 100 000 of chlamydia infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status\(^1\), 2010-2014, in selected age groups by sex
Chlamydia infection notification rate per 100,000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence

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

Age standardised rate per 100,000

Region of residence

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
Non-Indigenous
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status
Gonorrhoea notification rates per 100 000, 2014,
by, sex and age group
Infectious syphilis notification rate per 100,000, 2014, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence

- Age standardised rate per 100,000
- Region of residence: Major cities, Inner regional, Outer regional, Remote, Very remote
- Remote is 73x higher

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Conclusion

- High burden of disease among the Australian Indigenous population
- Disproportionately affecting remoter regions although persistent gap other geographical counterparts
- Younger generation increasingly affected more
- Poorer access to primary healthcare
- Need for increased access to family planning and STI protection!!!
Acknowledgements


- The Kirby Institute, UNSW Australia, Sydney NSW 2052