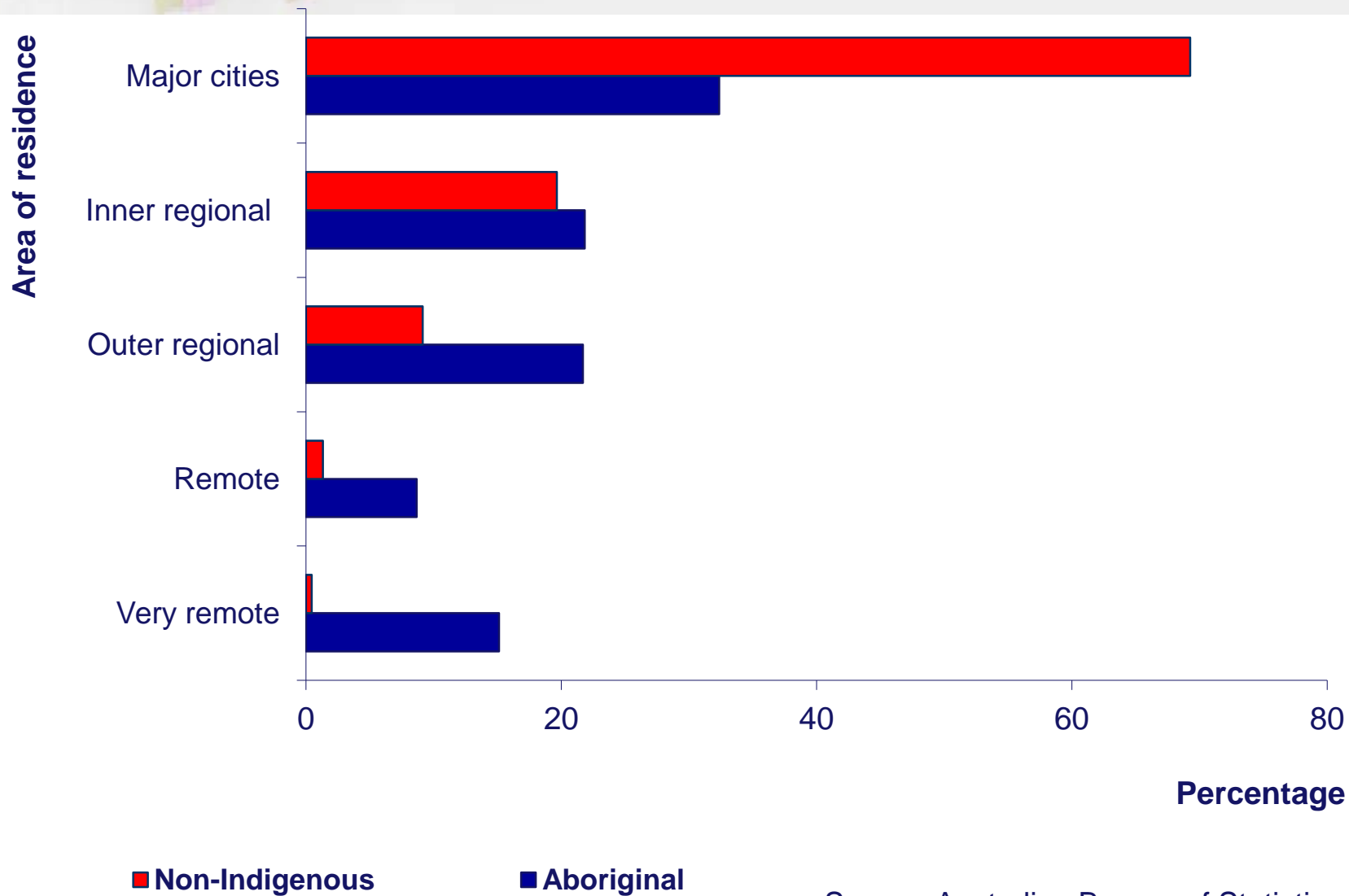
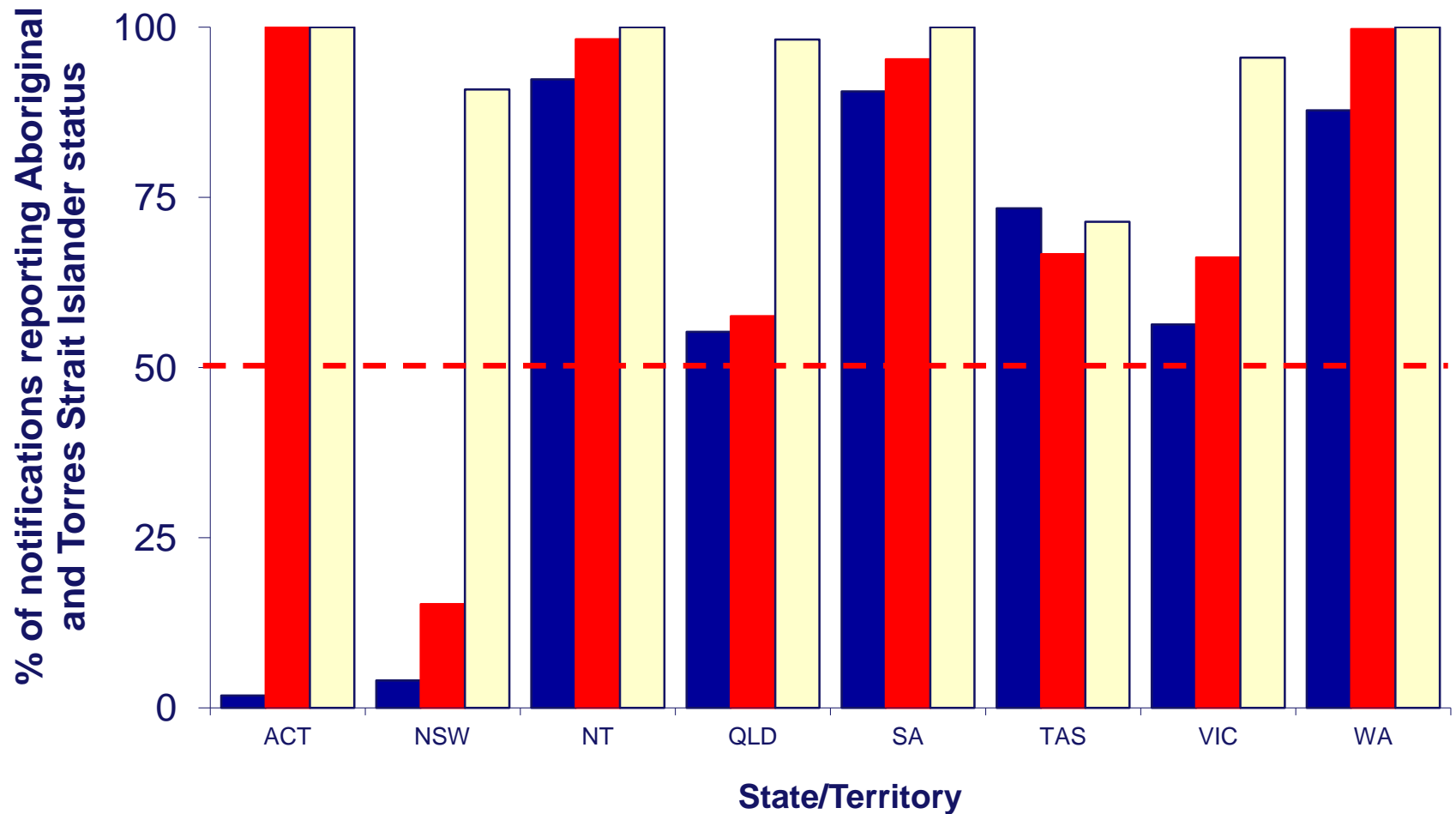


Area of residence, 2006, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006

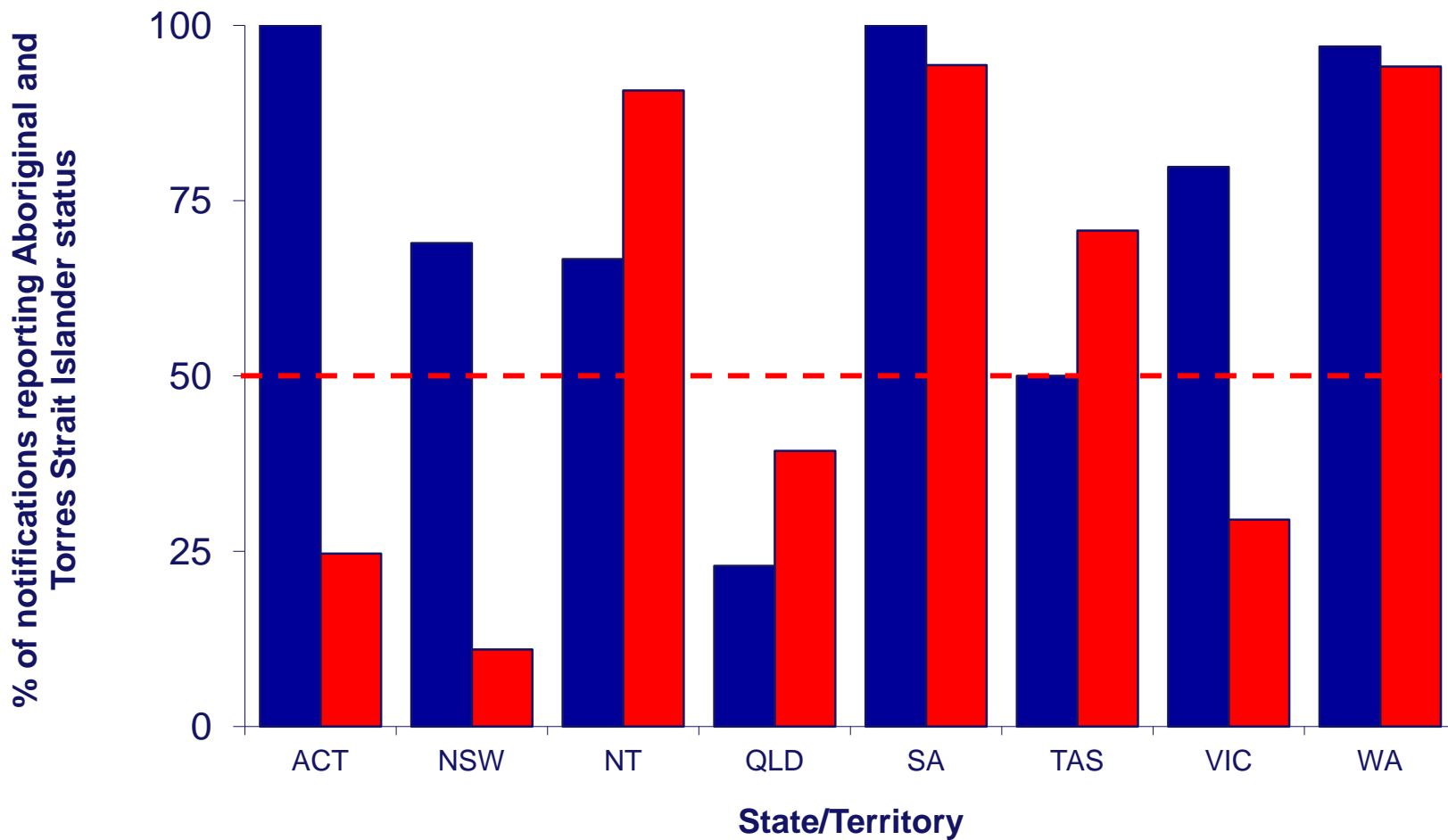
Reporting of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status at diagnosis of selected sexually transmitted infections, by State/Territory, 2010



■ Chlamydia ■ Gonorrhoea □ Infectious syphilis

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Reporting of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status at diagnosis of viral hepatitis by State/Territory, 2010

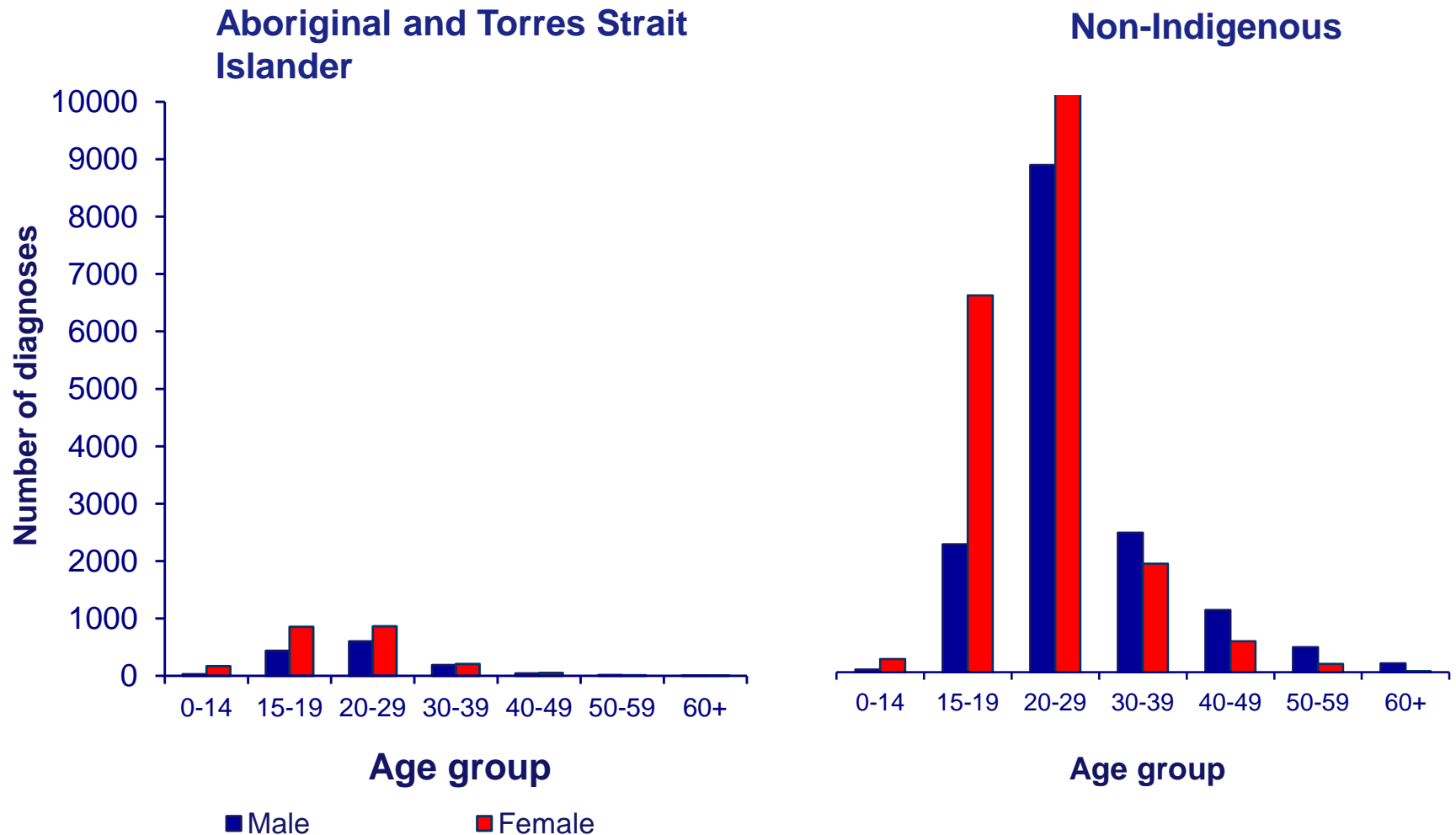


■ Newly acquired hepatitis B ■ Hepatitis C

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 4

Chlamydia diagnoses in 2010 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group

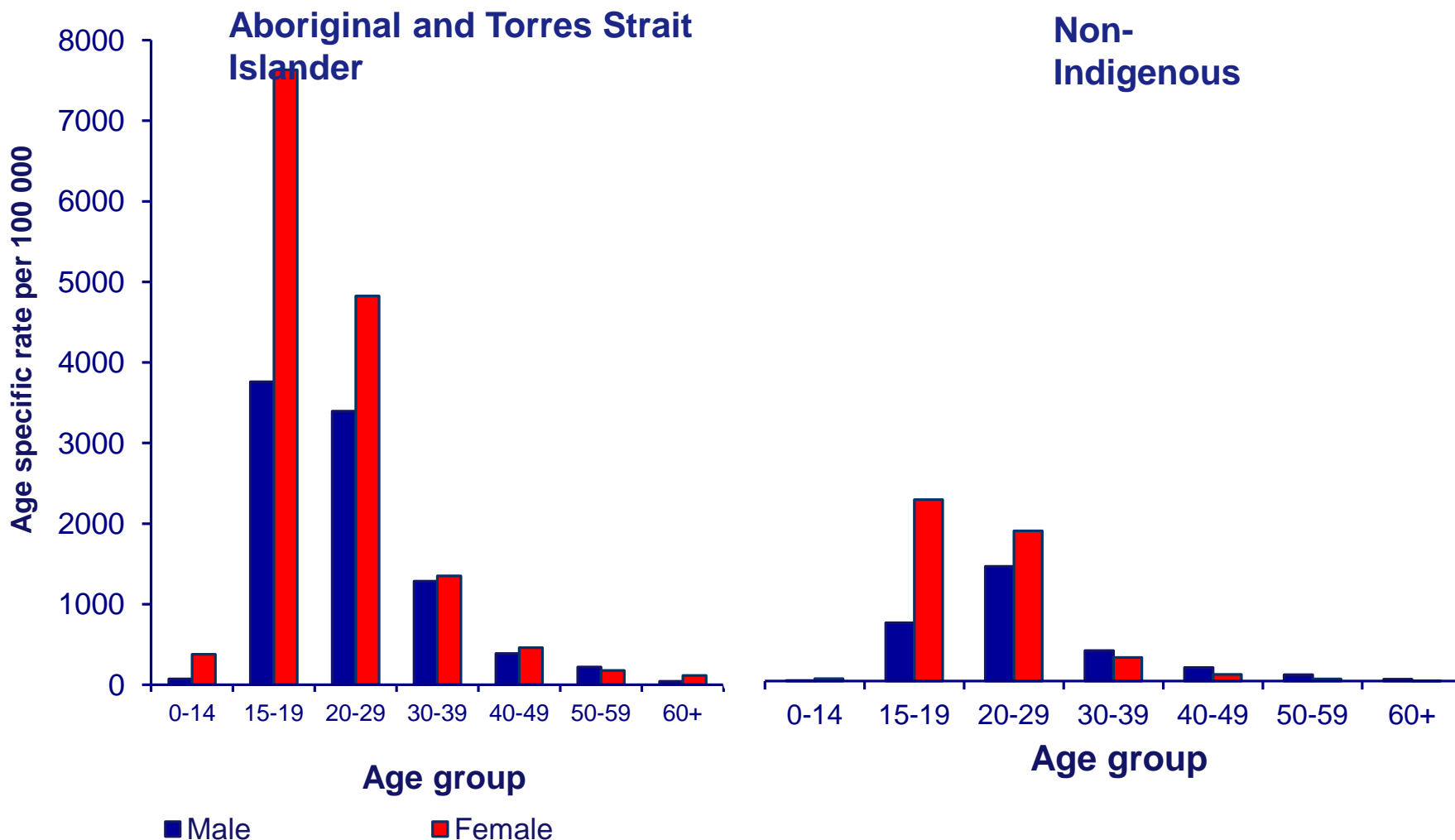


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 5

Rate of diagnosis of chlamydia in 2010 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group

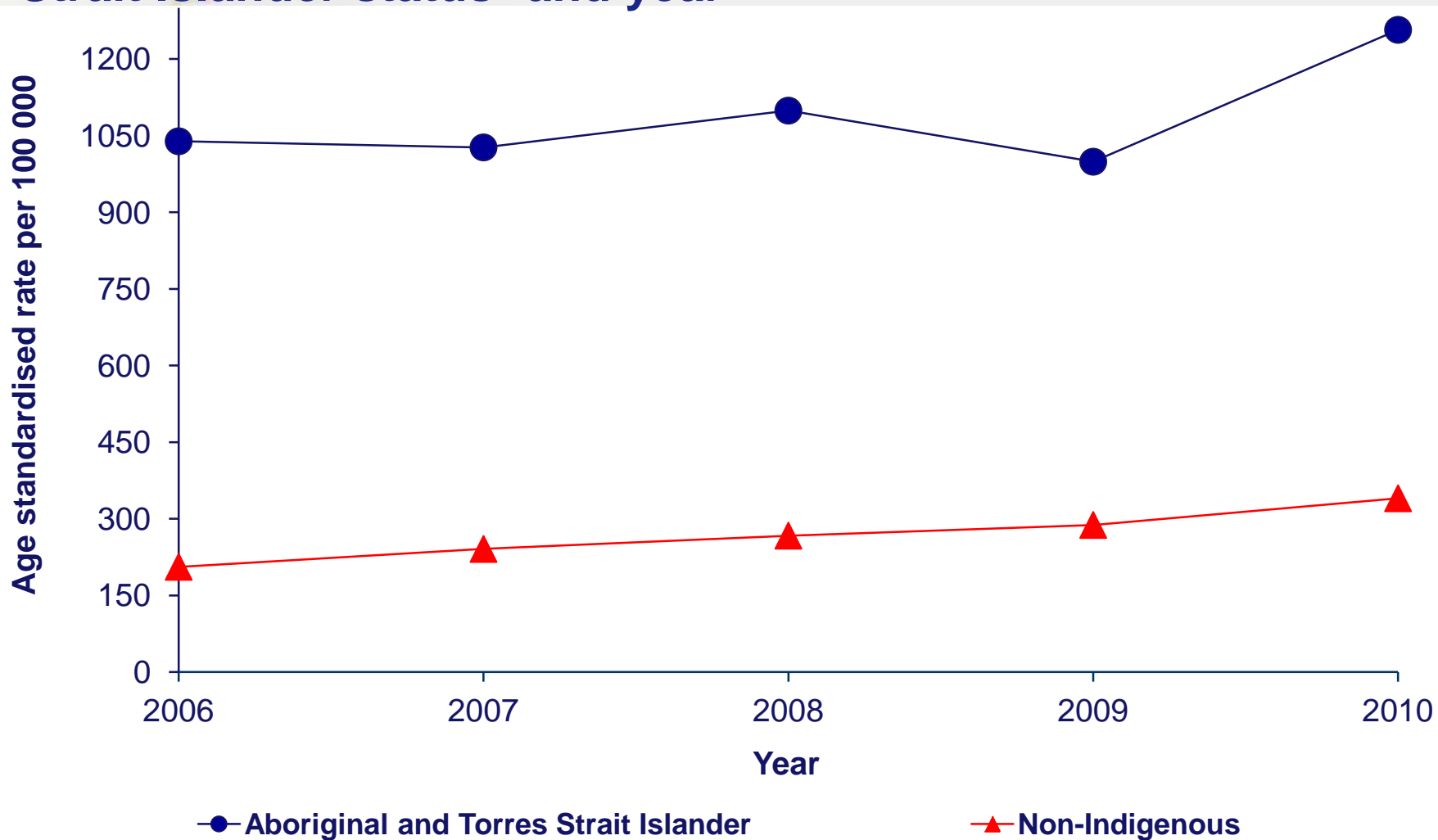


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 6

Age standardised rate of chlamydia by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

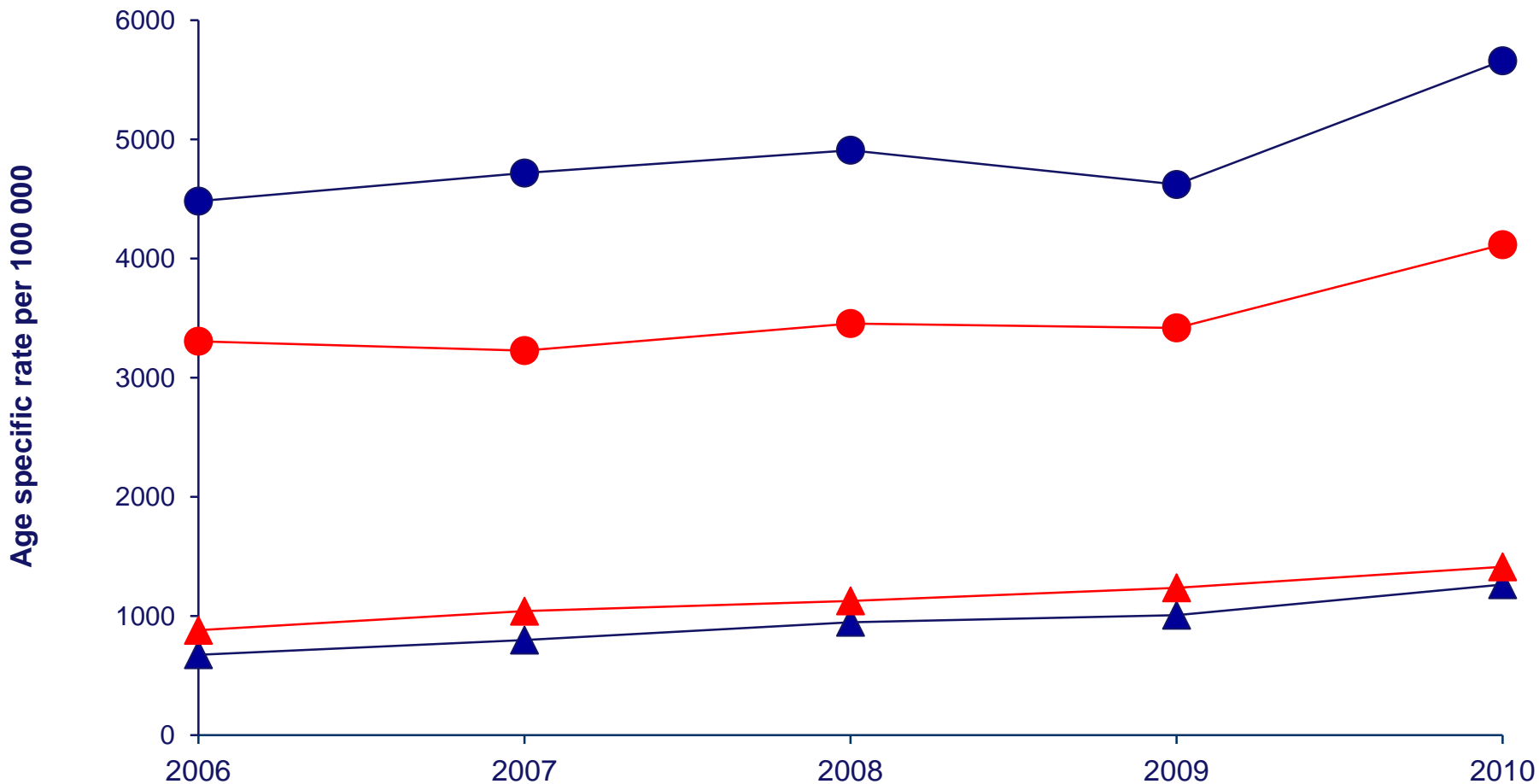


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 7

Chlamydia by selected age groups, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

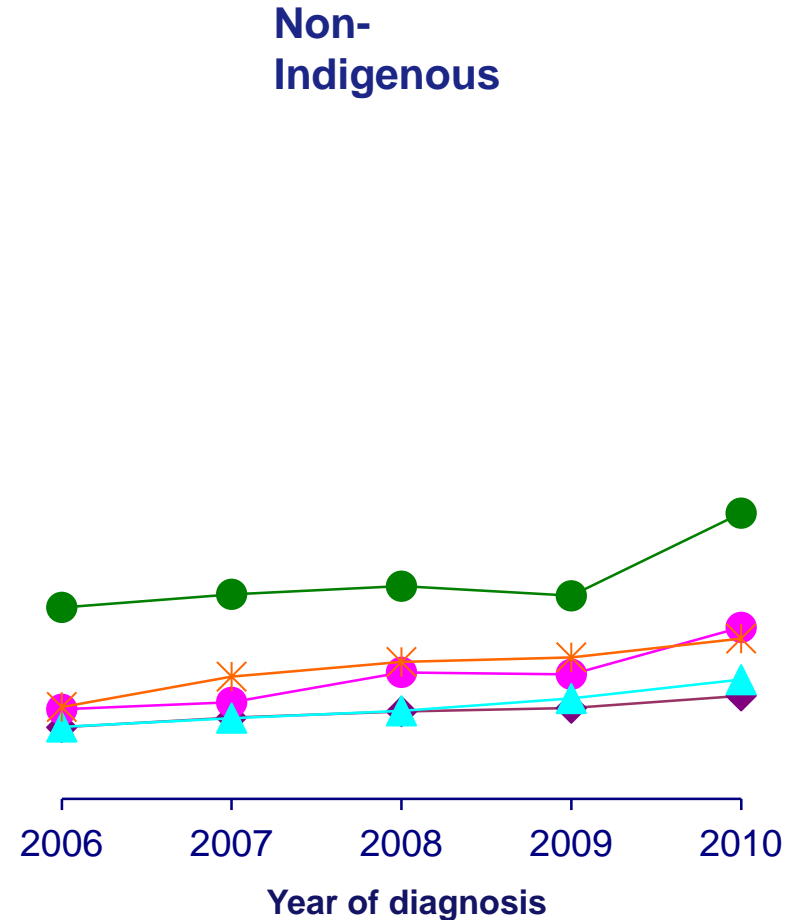
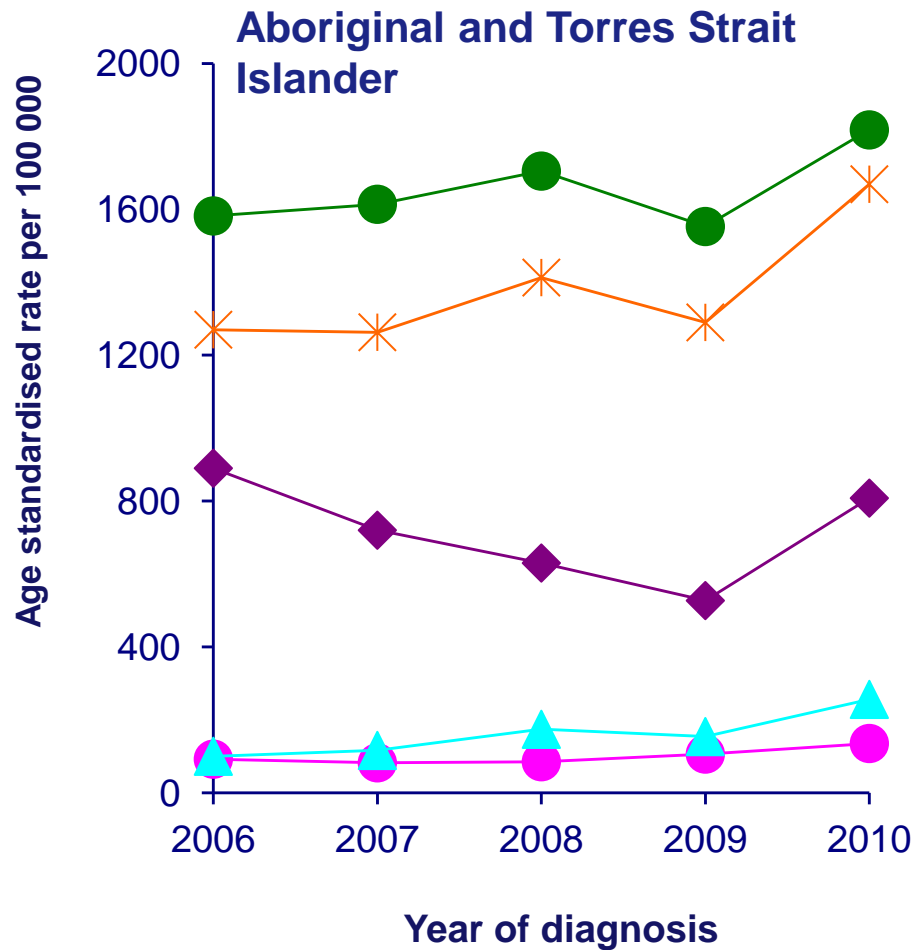


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State and Territory health authorities

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 - 19 years
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20 - 29 years
- ▲ Non-Indigenous people aged 15 - 19 years
- ▲ Non-Indigenous people aged 20 - 29 years

Figure 8 Chlamydia by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year



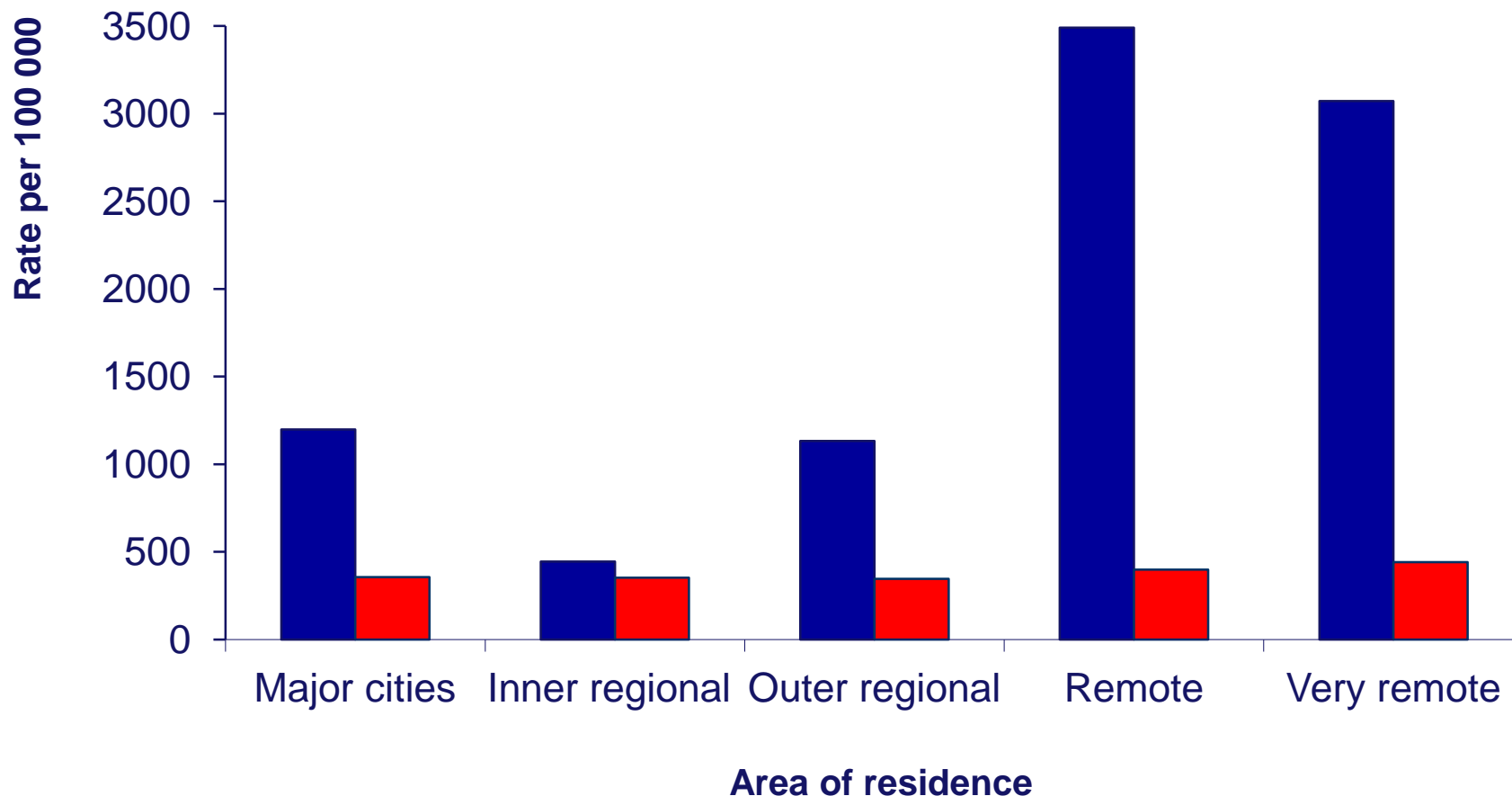
● NT ◆ SA ● TAS ▲ VIC ✱ WA

¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 9

Chlamydia by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence, 2010



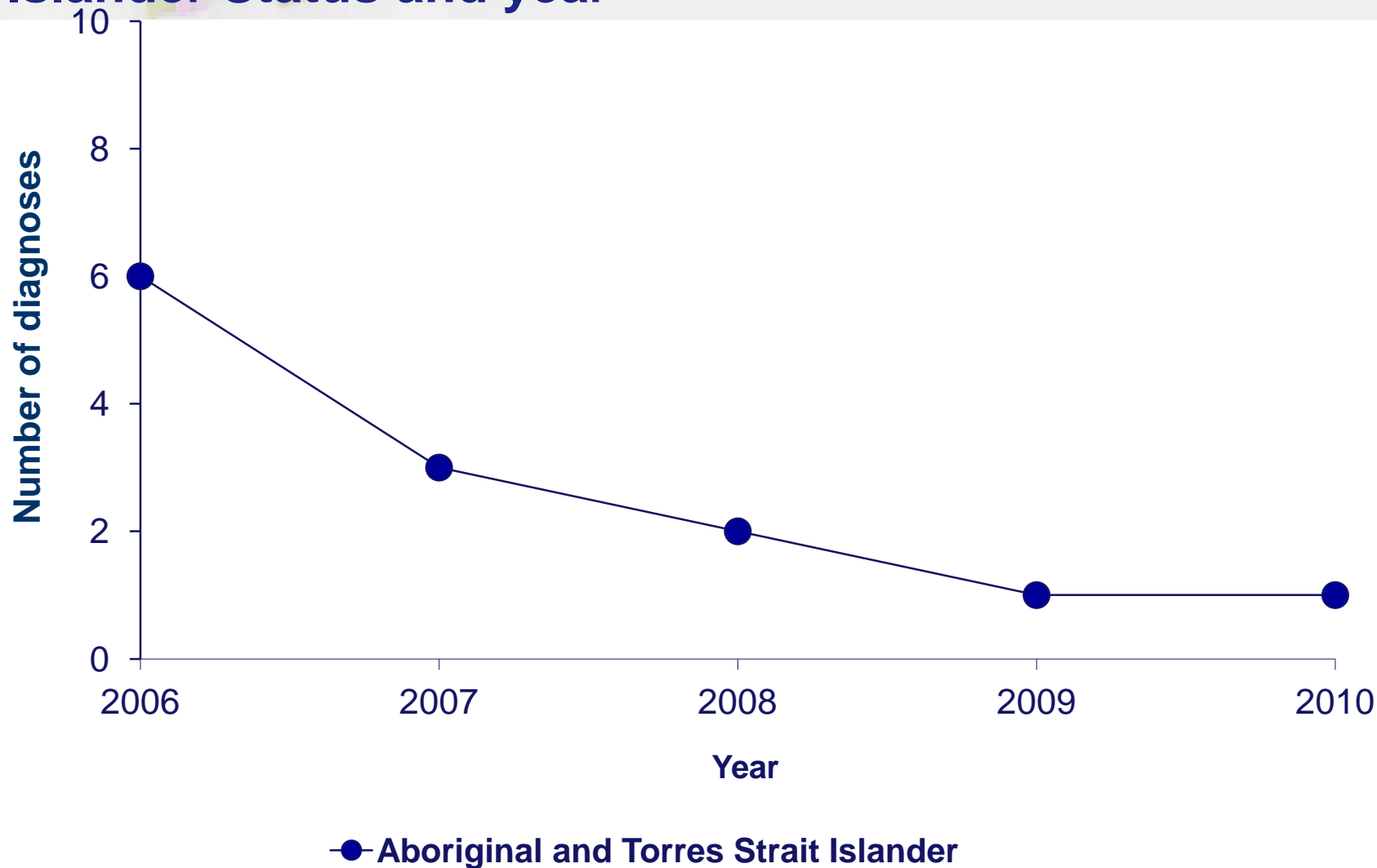
■ **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander**

■ **Non-Indigenous**

¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 10 Donovanosis¹ diagnoses by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD & WA) reporting diagnoses of donovanosis

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 11

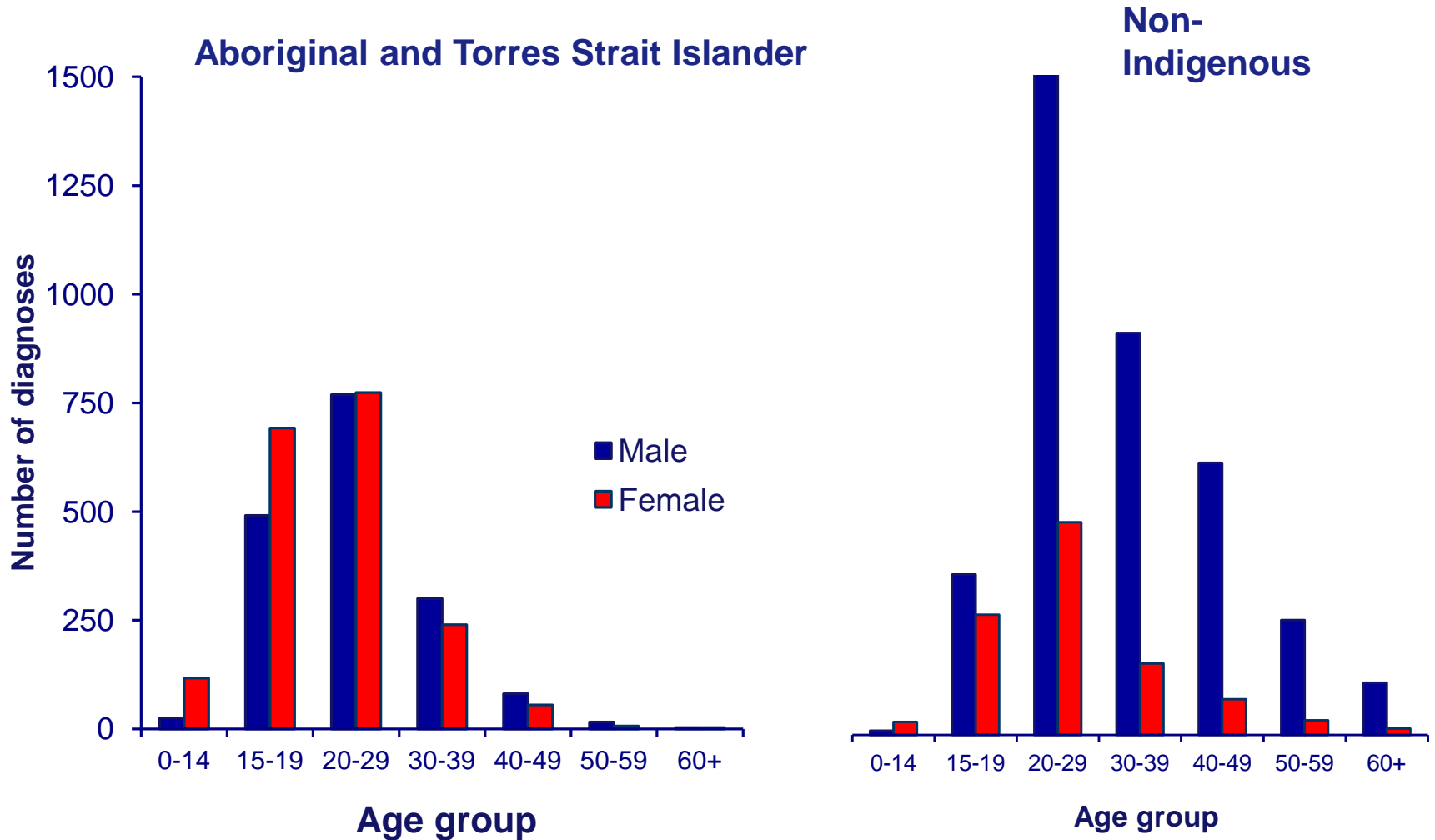
Donovanosis diagnoses by State/Territory¹ and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD and WA) reporting diagnoses of Donovanosis in 2006 - 2010

Figure 12

Number of diagnoses of gonorrhoea by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group, 2010

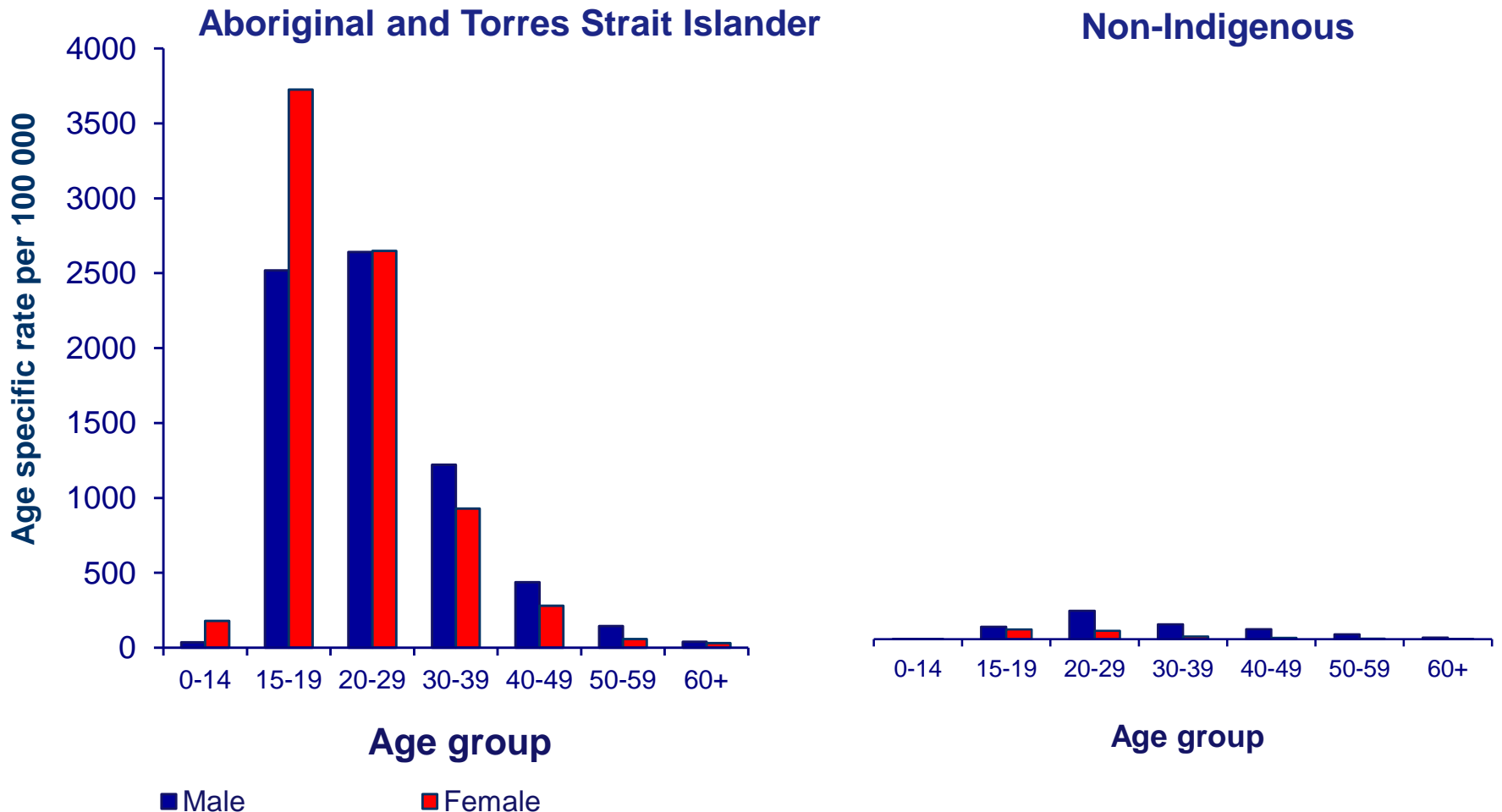


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 13

Rate of diagnosis of gonorrhoea by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group, 2010

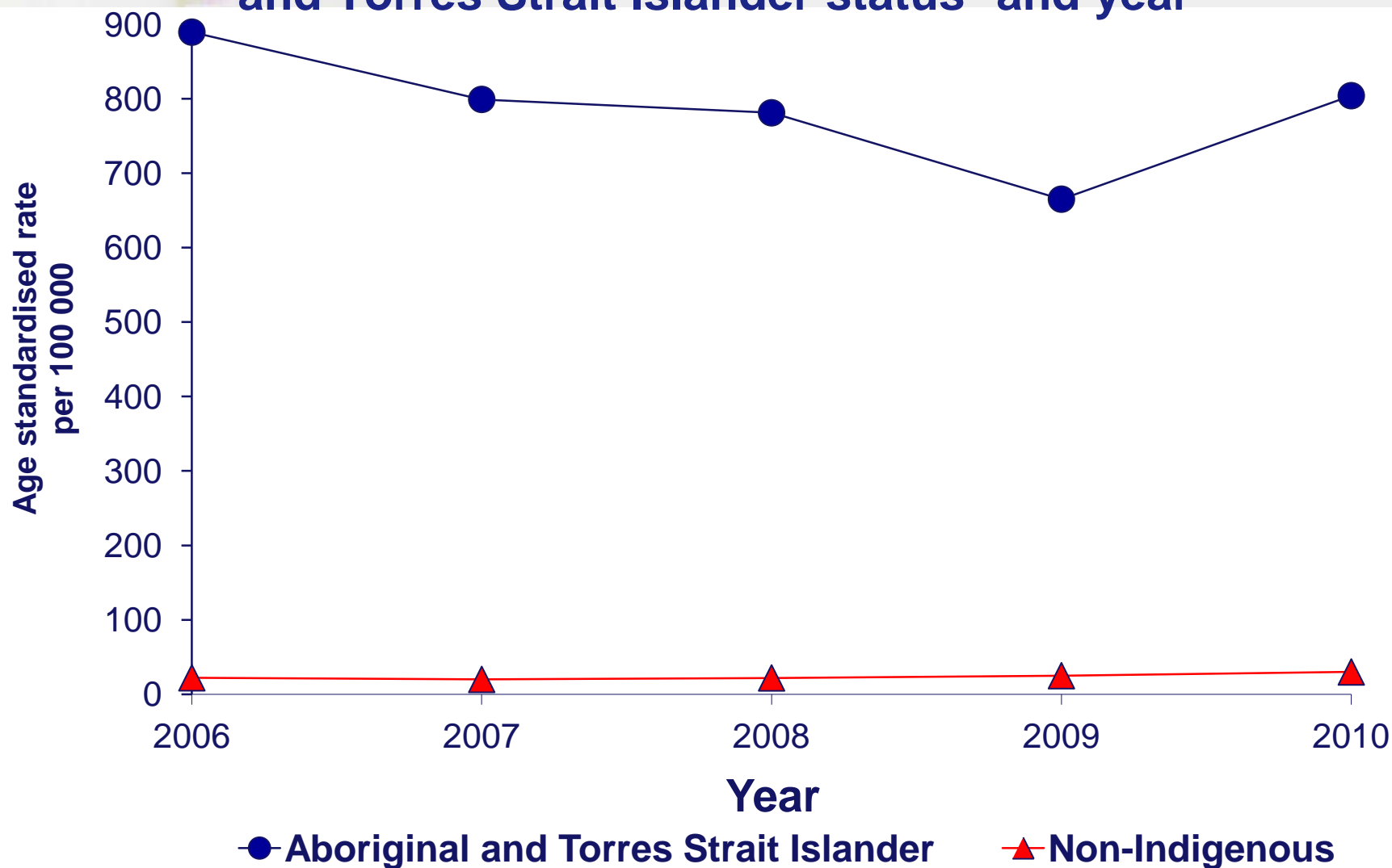


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 14

Age standardised rate of gonorrhoea by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

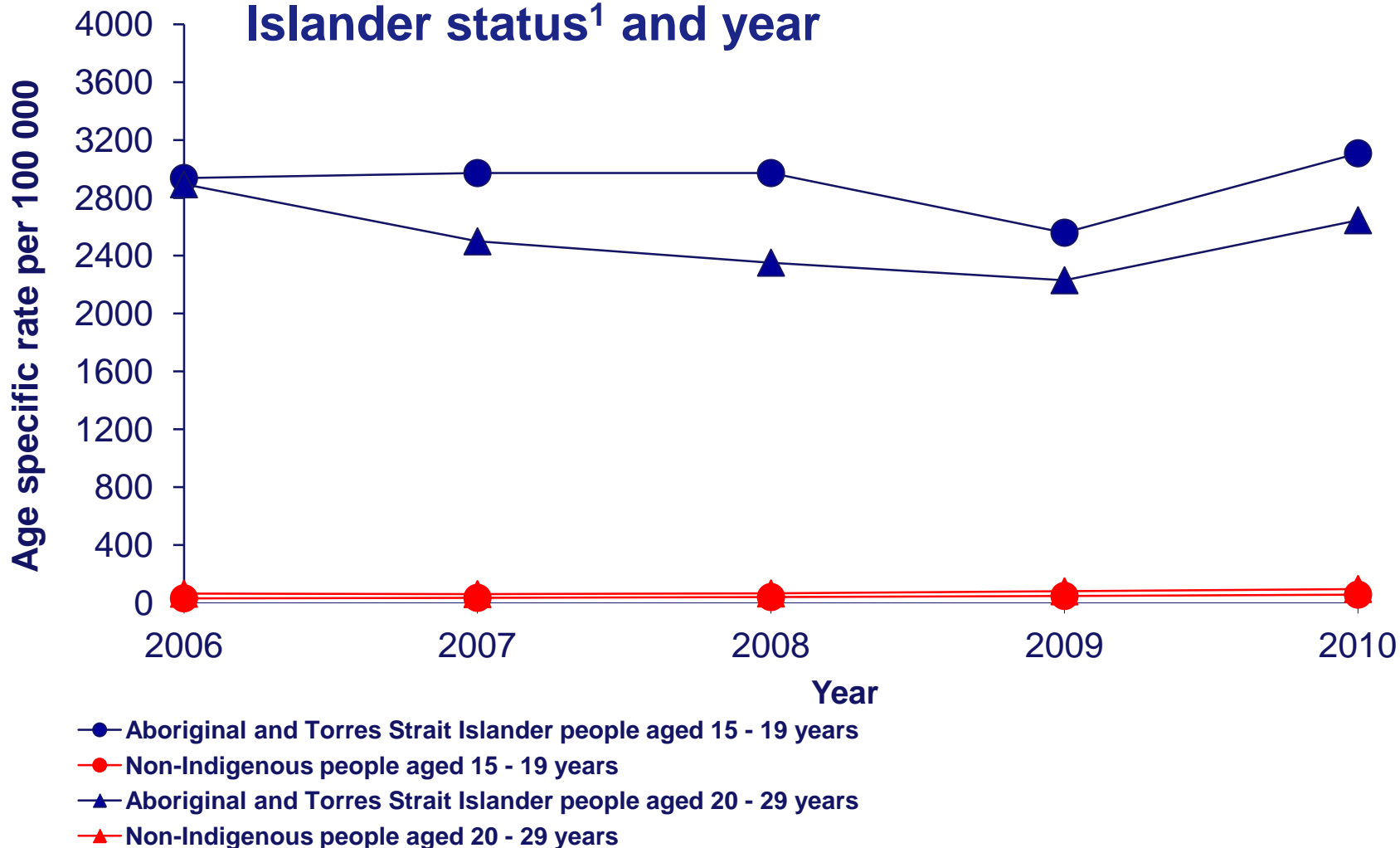


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 15

Age specific rate of gonorrhoea in selected age groups by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

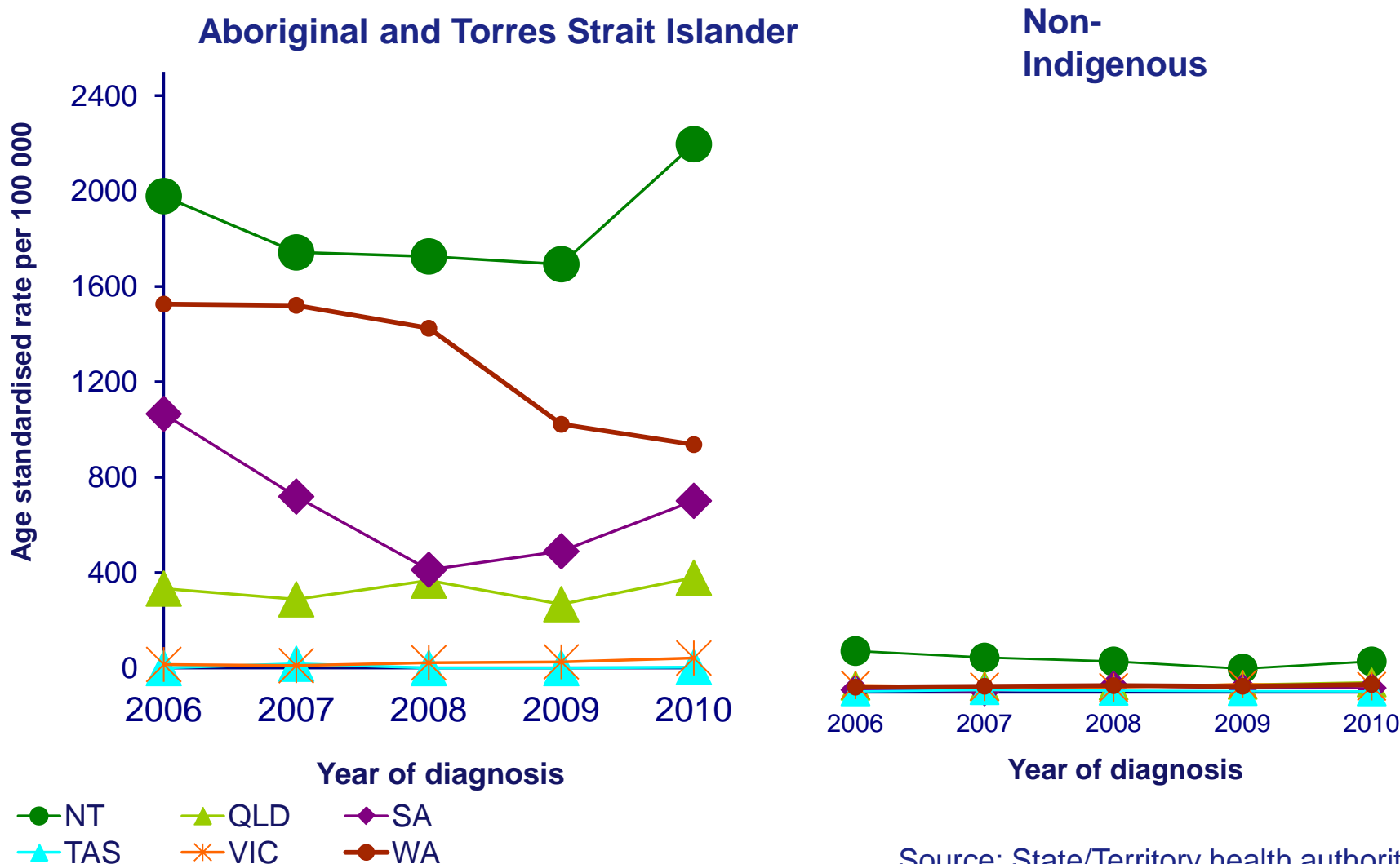


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 16

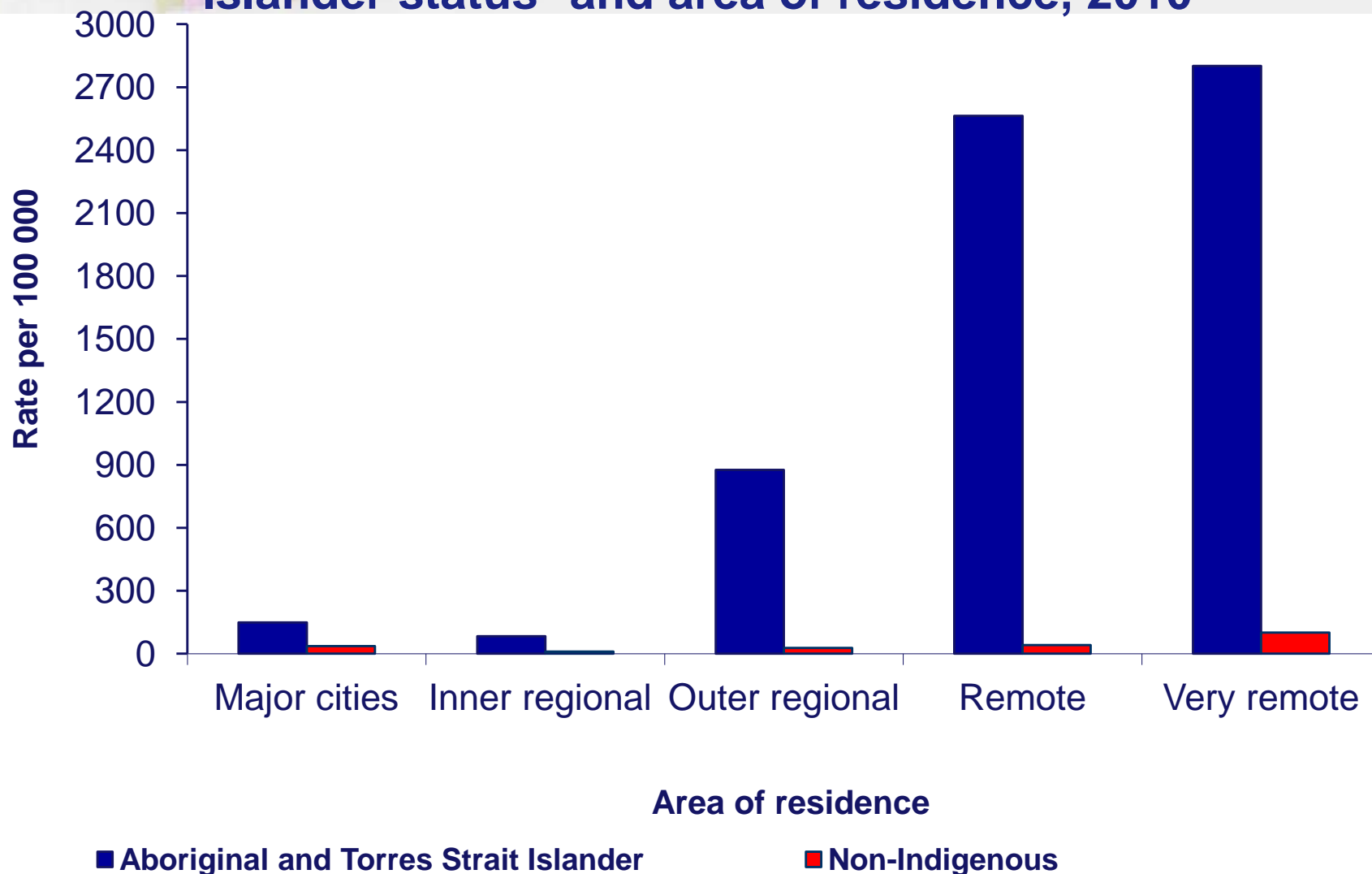
Gonorrhoea by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 17
Gonorrhoea by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence, 2010

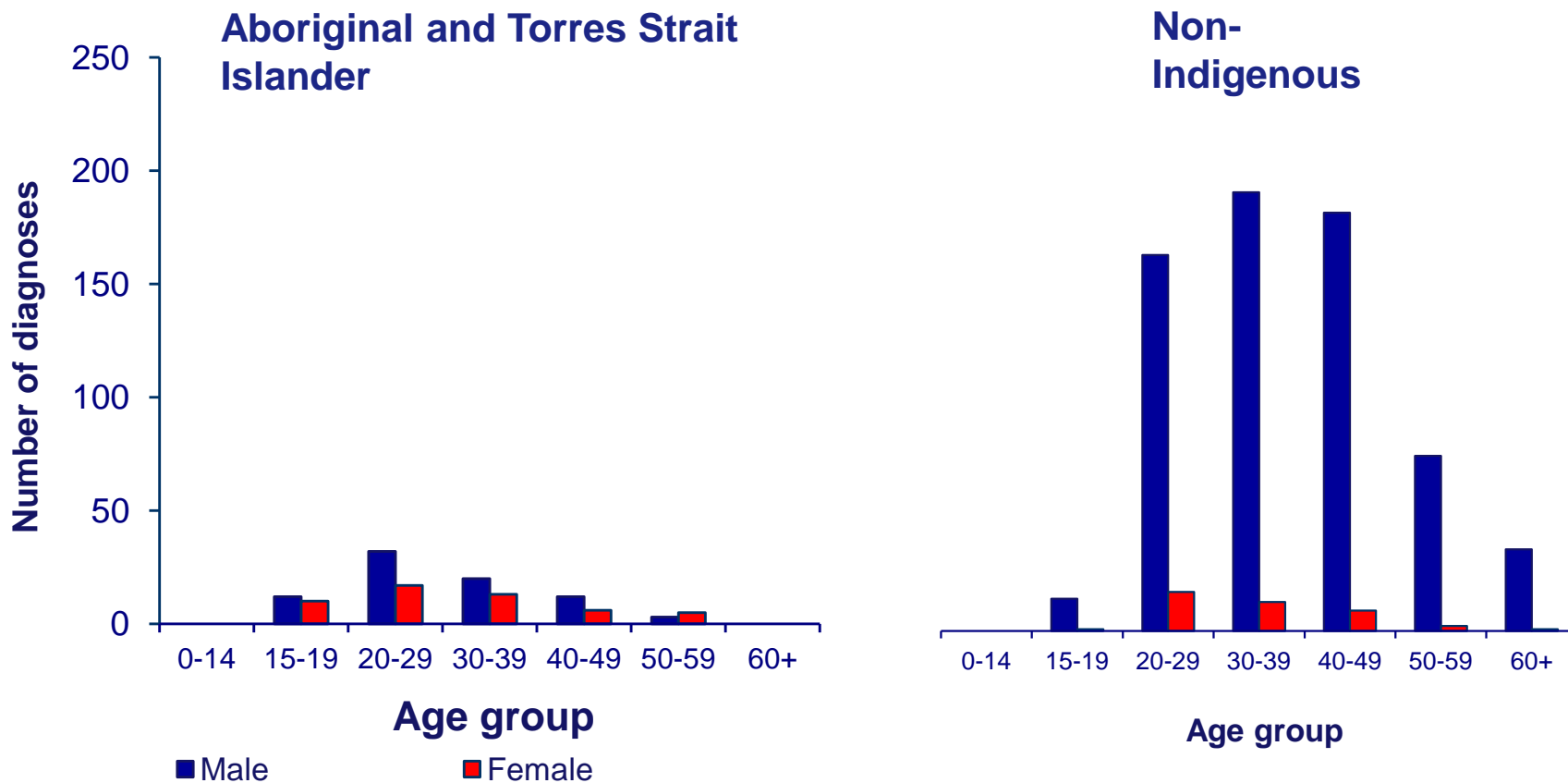


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 18

Number of diagnoses of infectious syphilis by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group, 2010

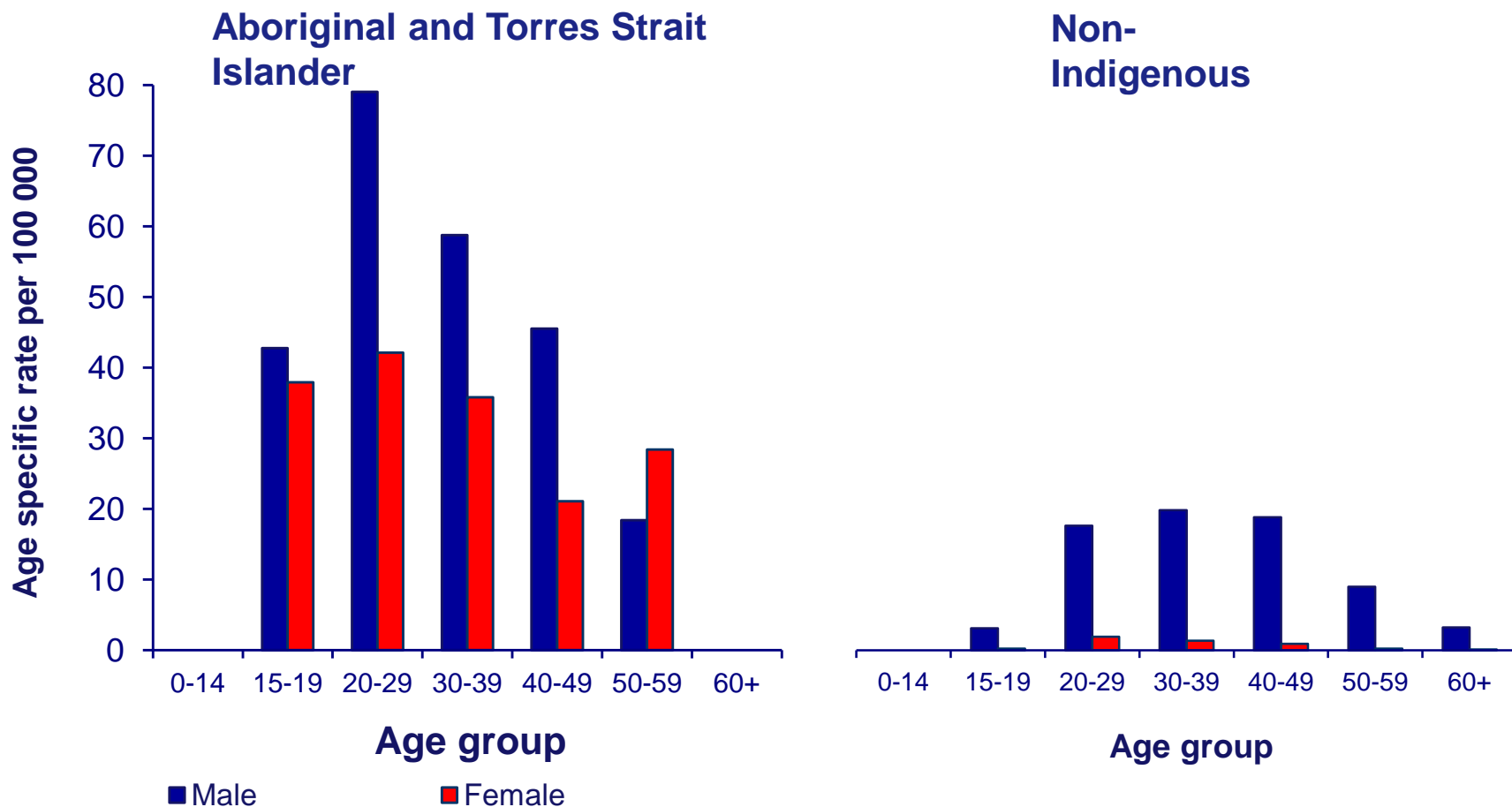


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 19

Rate of diagnosis of infectious syphilis by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group, 2010

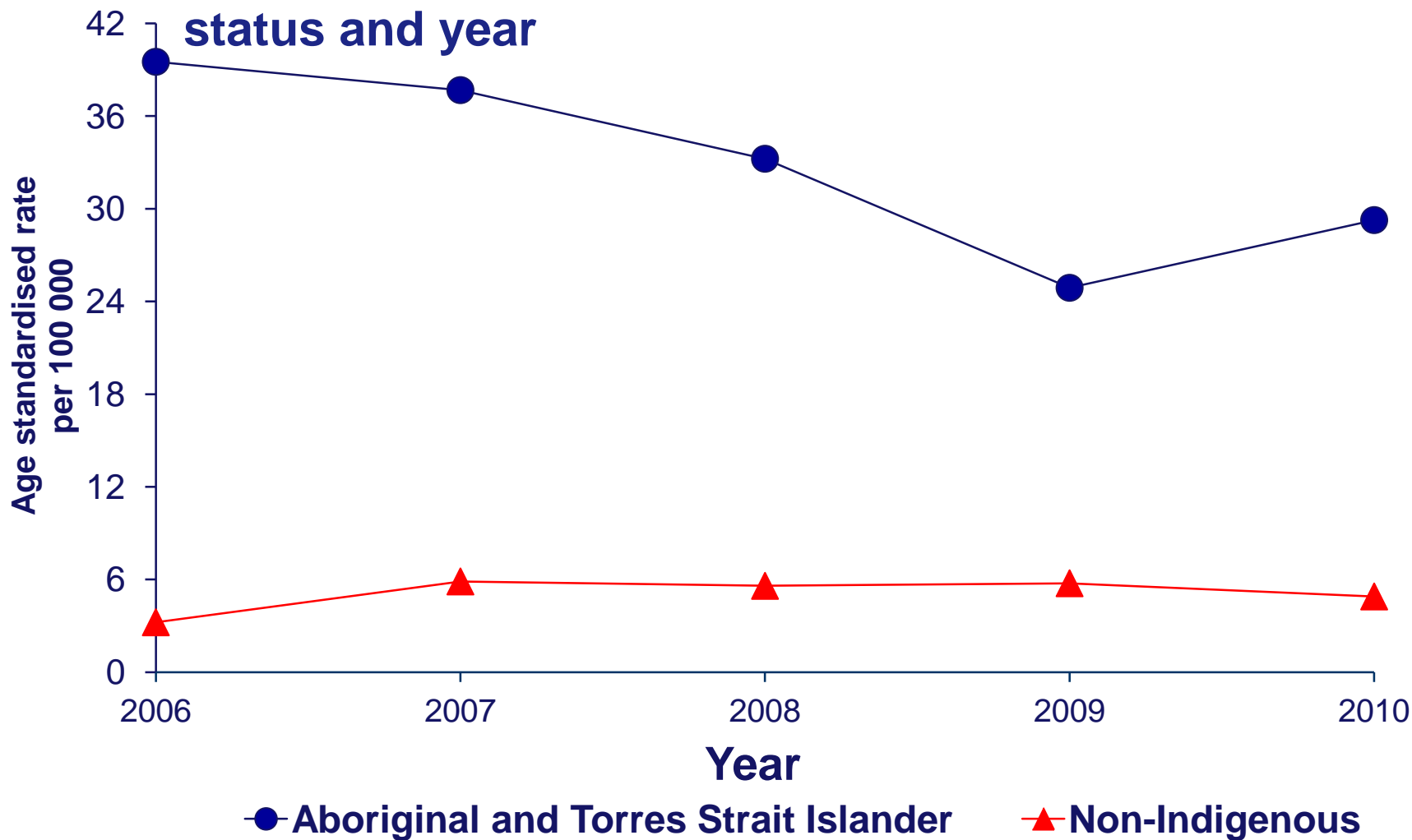


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 20

Age Standardised rate of diagnosis of Infectious syphilis¹ by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and year

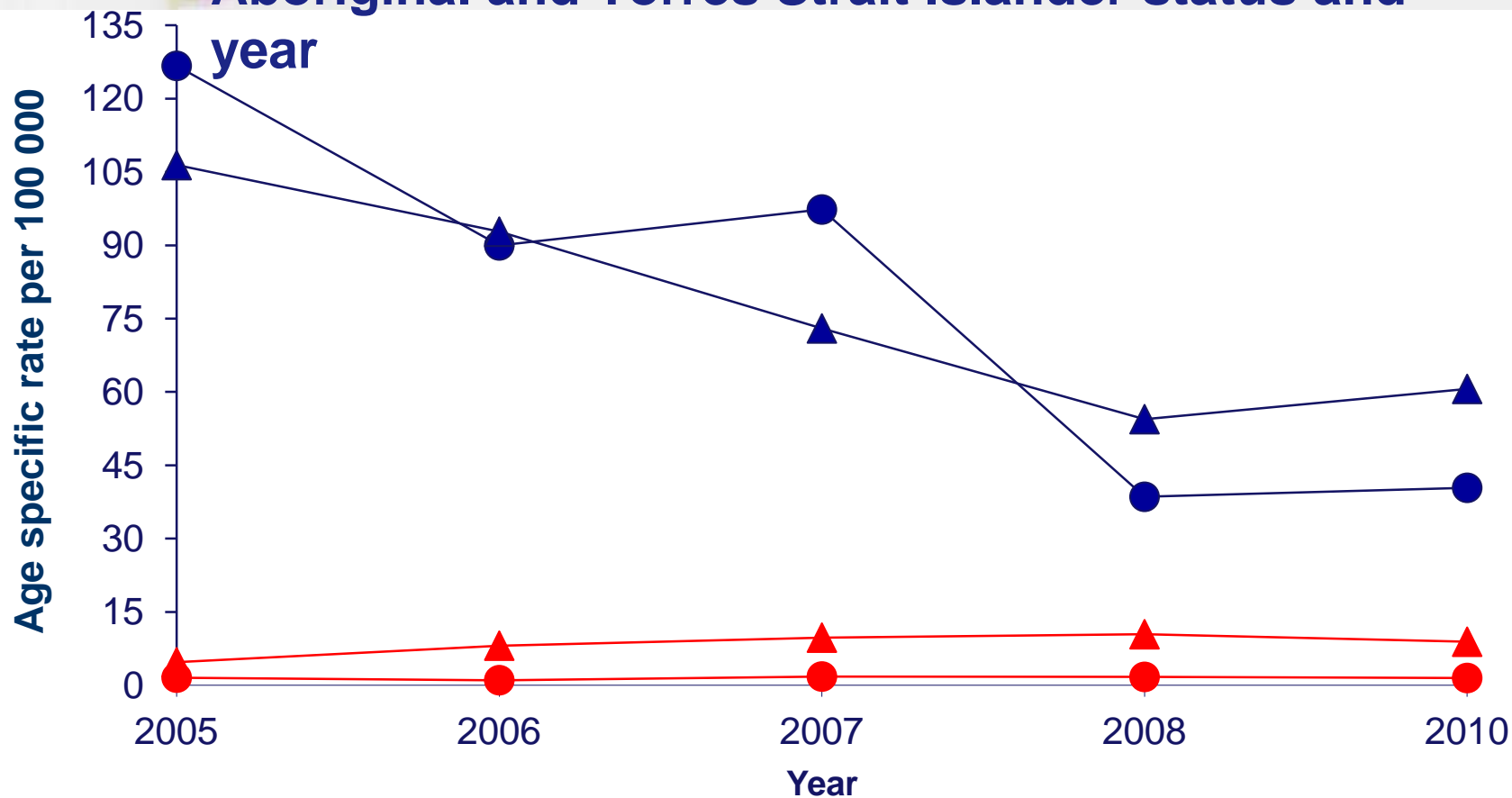


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 21

Infectious syphilis¹ in selected age groups by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and year



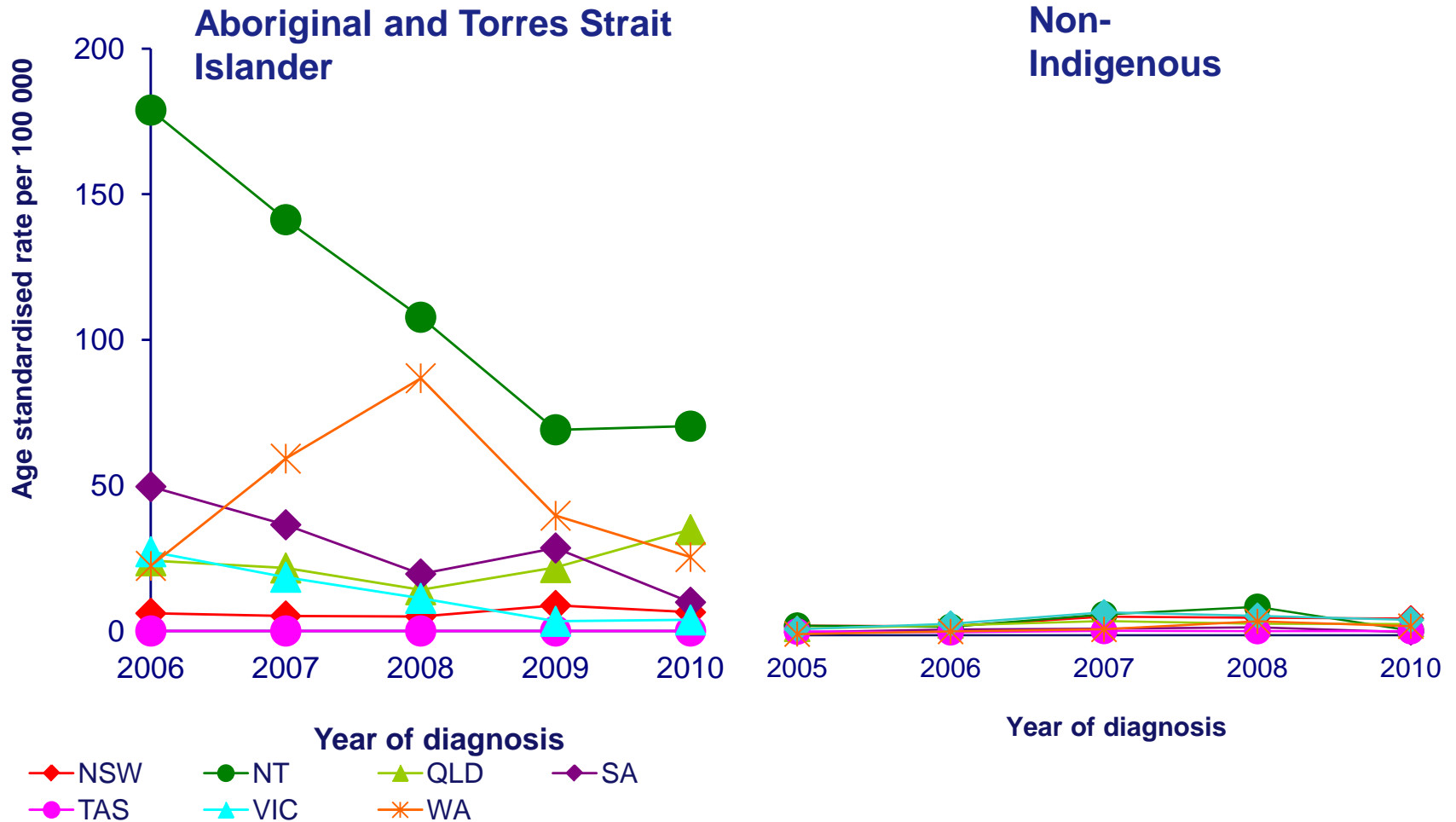
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 - 19 years
- Non-Indigenous people aged 15 - 19 years
- ▲ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20 - 29 years
- ▲ Non-Indigenous people aged 20 - 29 years

¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 22

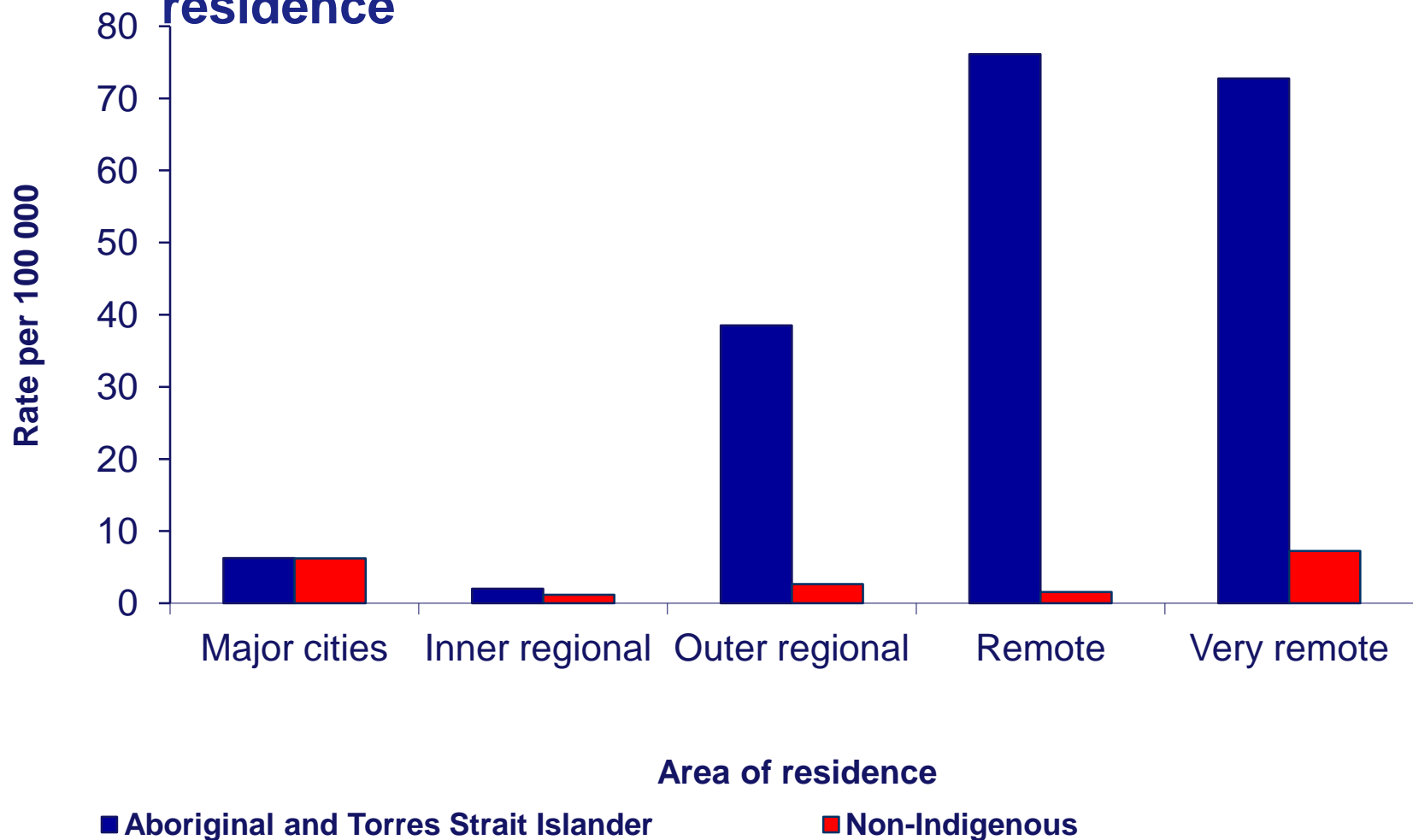
Infectious syphilis by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year



¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

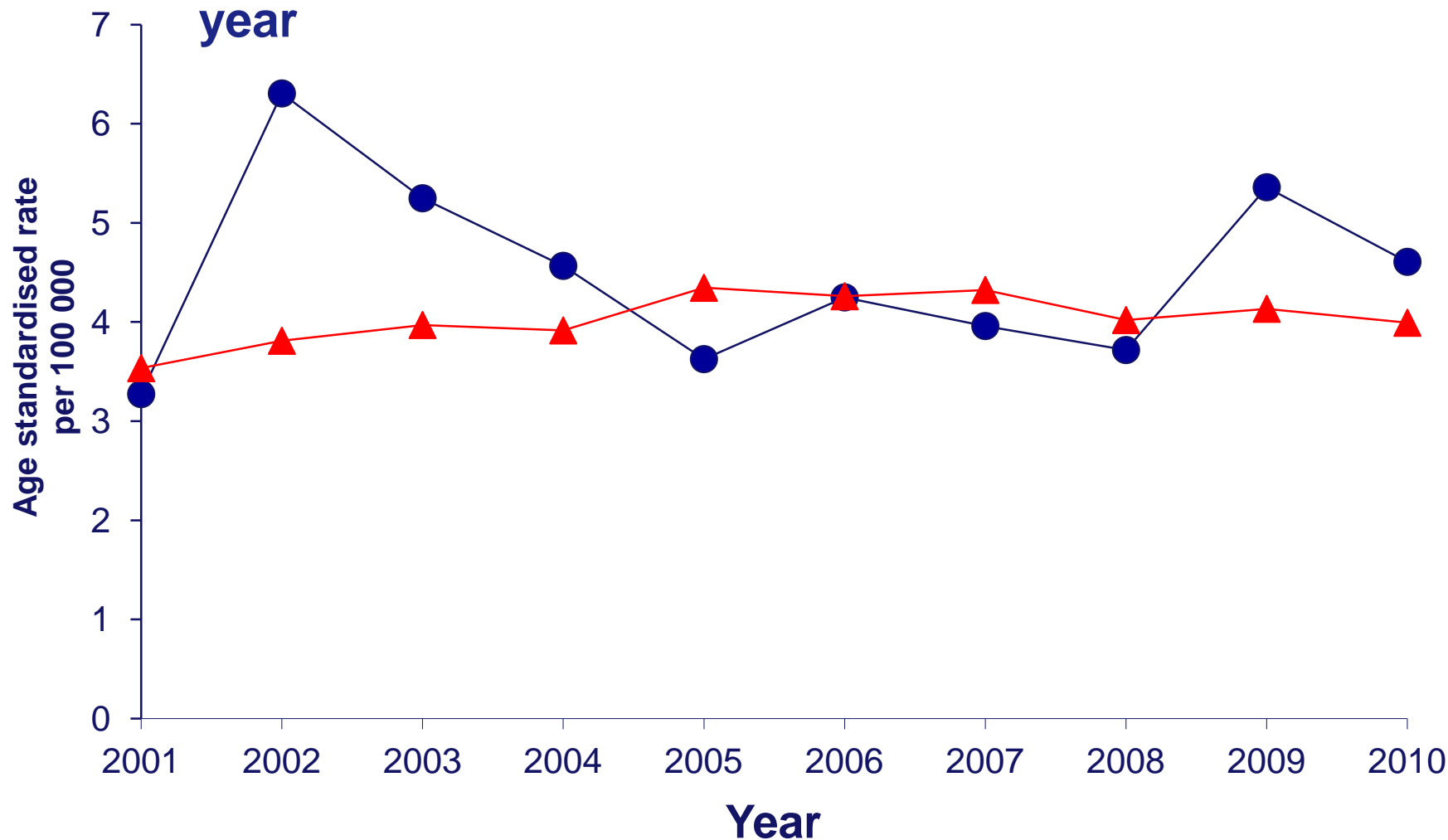
Figure 23
Infectious syphilis in 2010 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence



¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 24
Newly diagnosed HIV infection, 2001 – 2010,
by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and
year



● **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander**

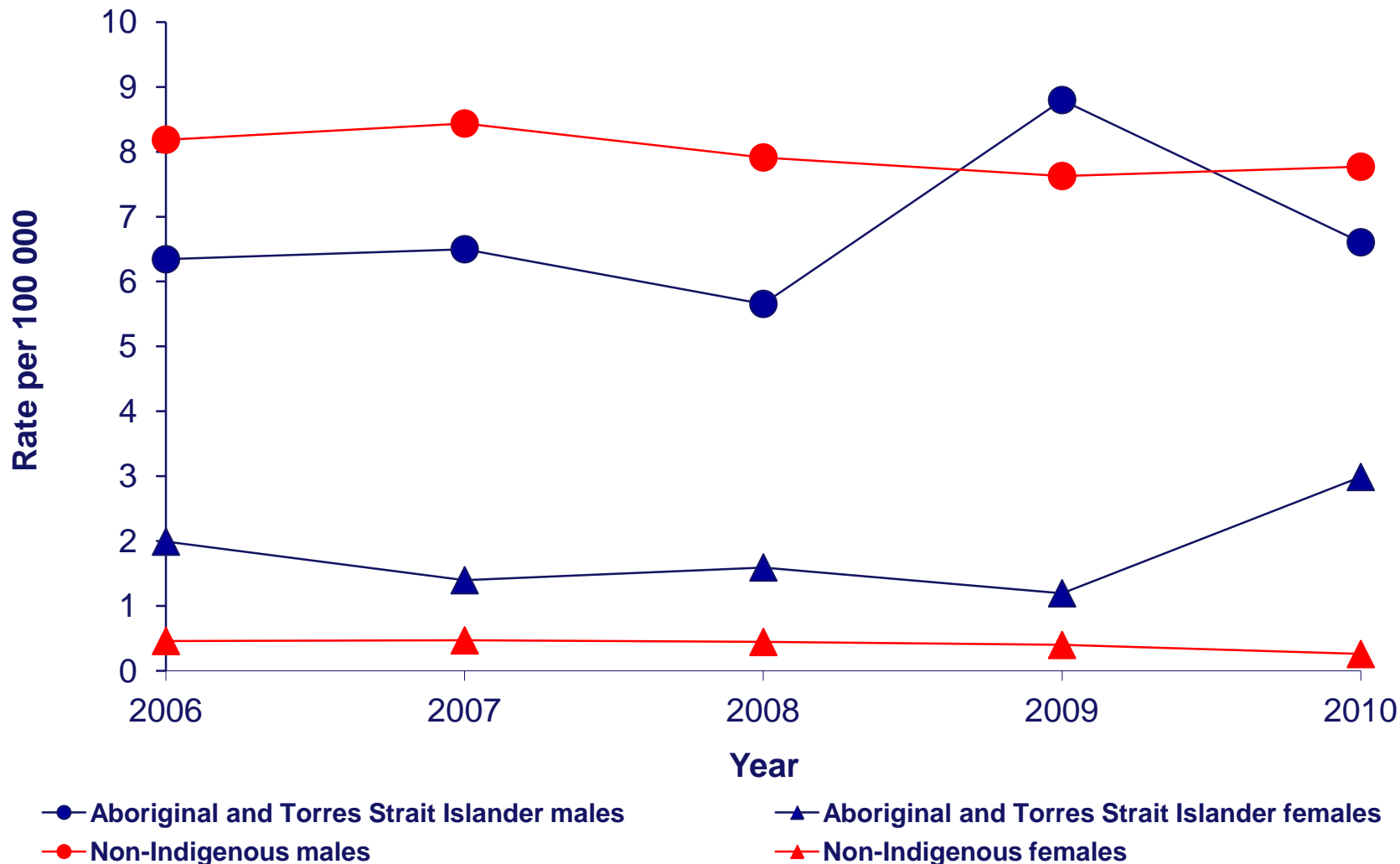
¹ Cases and populations from high prevalence countries were excluded from the non-Indigenous rate.

▲ **Non-Indigenous**

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 25

HIV diagnoses, 2006 – 2010, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and year

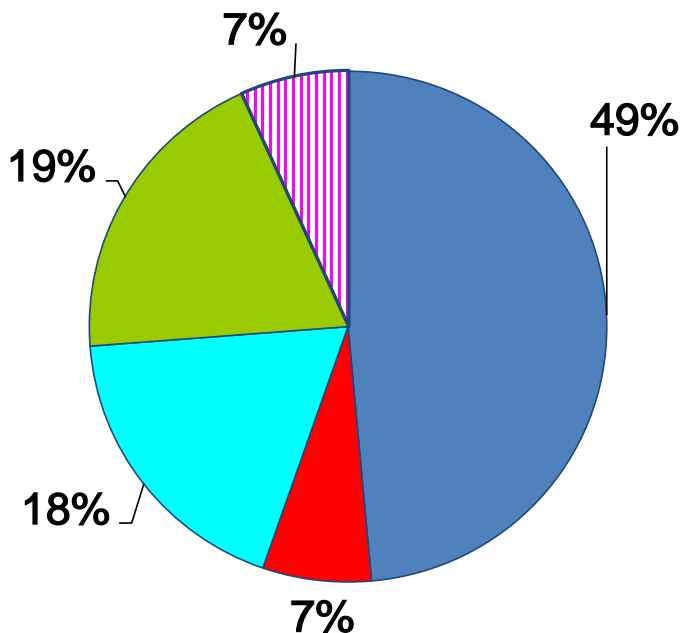


1. Cases and populations from high prevalence countries were excluded from the non-Indigenous rate.

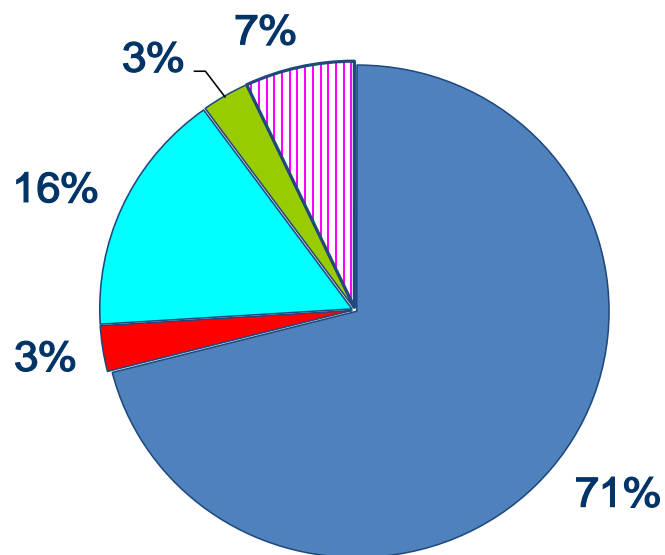
Figure 26

HIV diagnoses, 2006 -- 2010, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and HIV exposure category

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander



Non-Indigenous¹



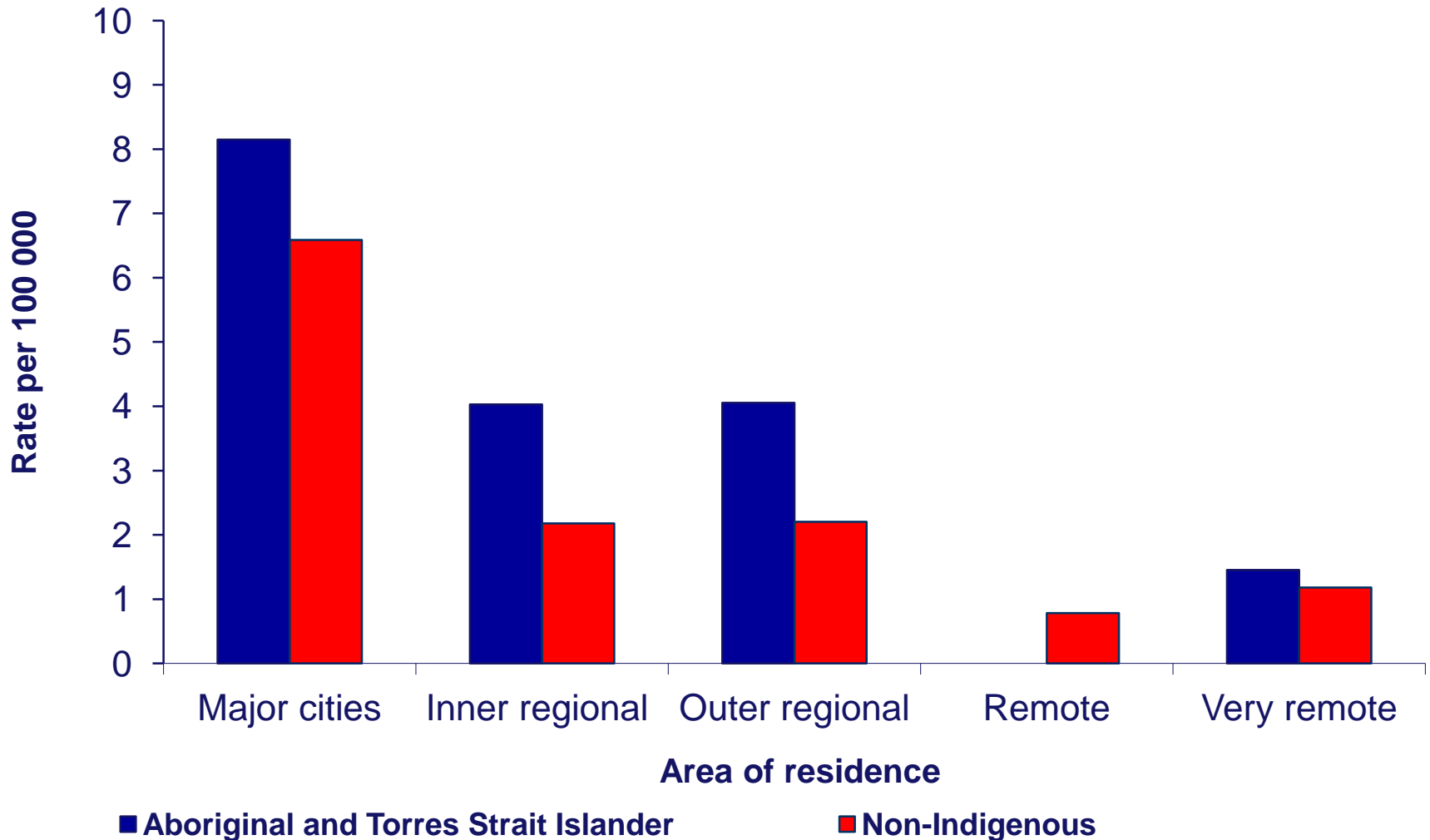
- Men who have sex with men
- Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use
- Heterosexual contact
- Injecting drug use
- Other/undetermined

1. The non-Indigenous category excludes cases whose exposure to HIV was categorised as "Person from a high prevalence country".

Source: State and Territory health authorities

Figure 27

**Newly diagnosed HIV infection in 2010 by
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and
area of residence**



Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 28
HIV prevalence in selected countries

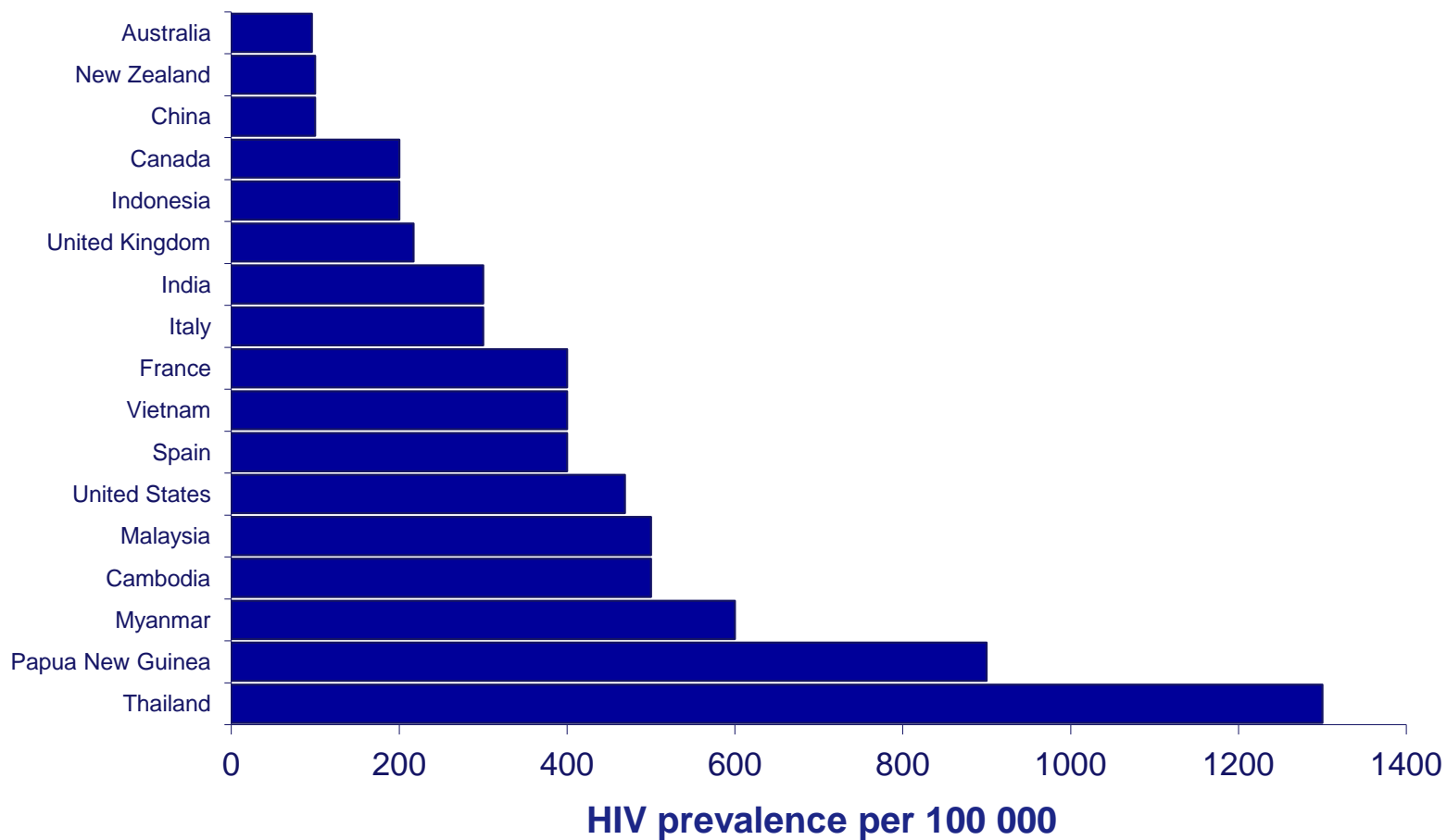
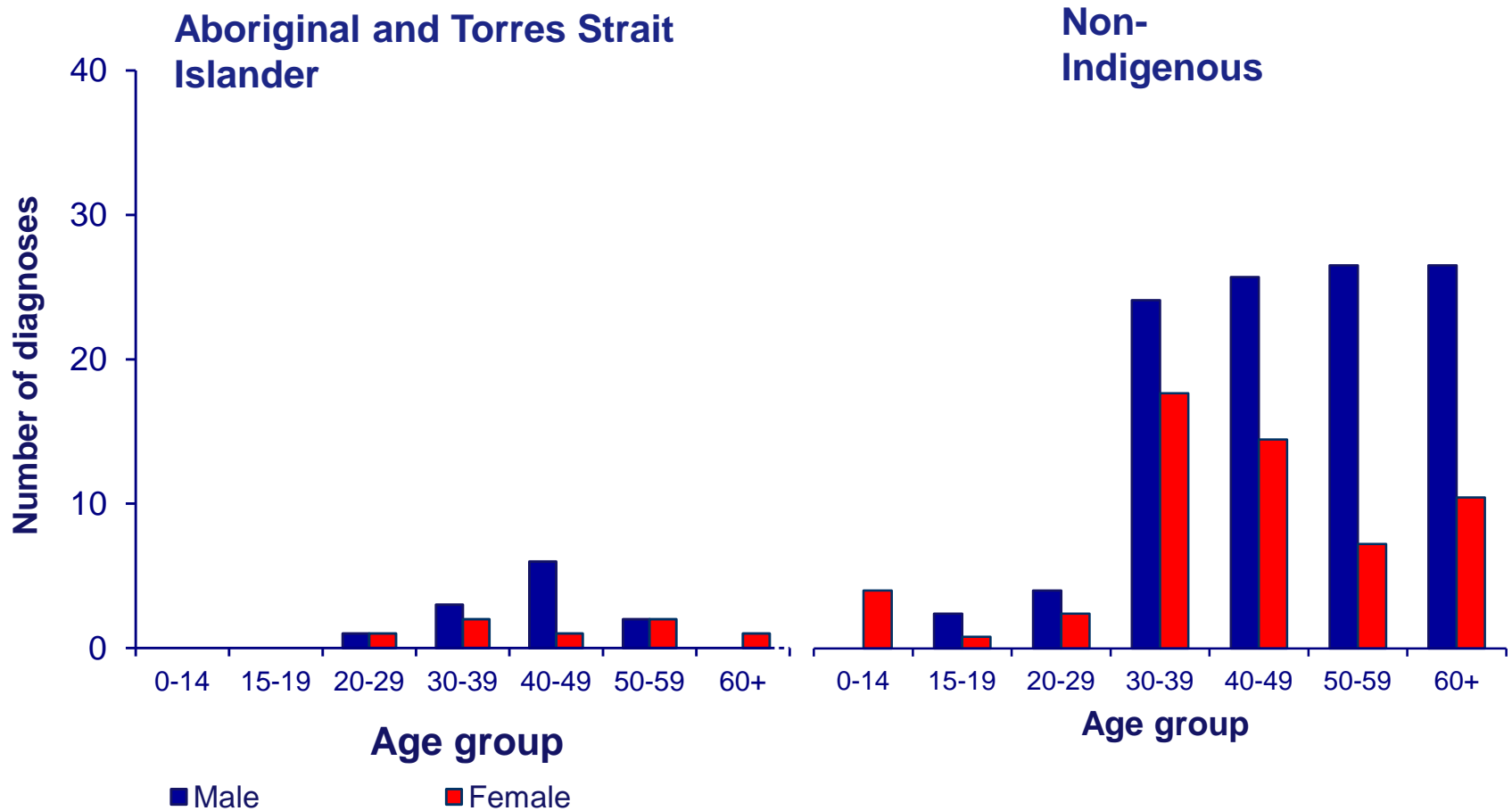


Figure 29

Number of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis B infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group, 2010

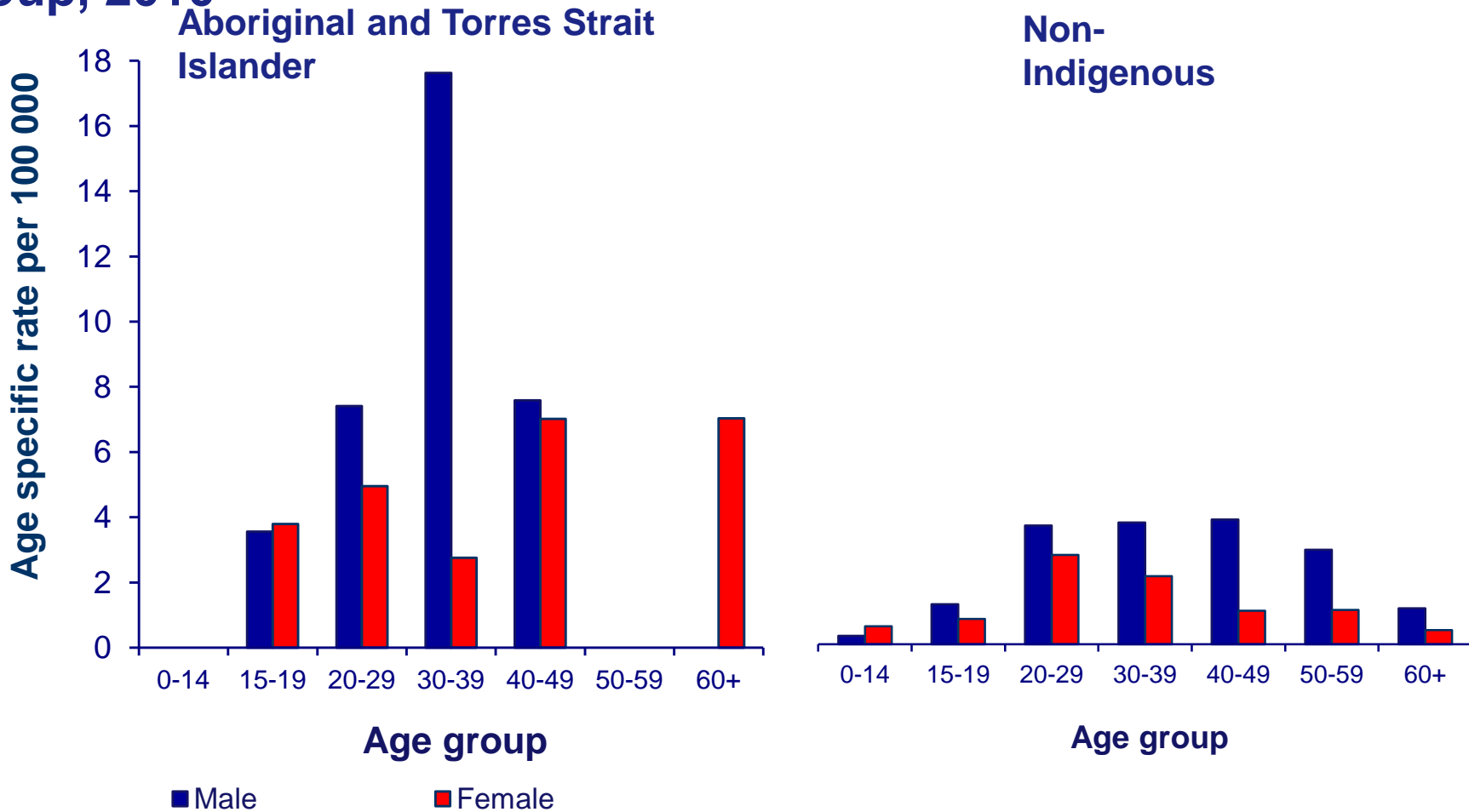


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 30

Rate of diagnosis of newly acquired hepatitis B infection, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group, 2010

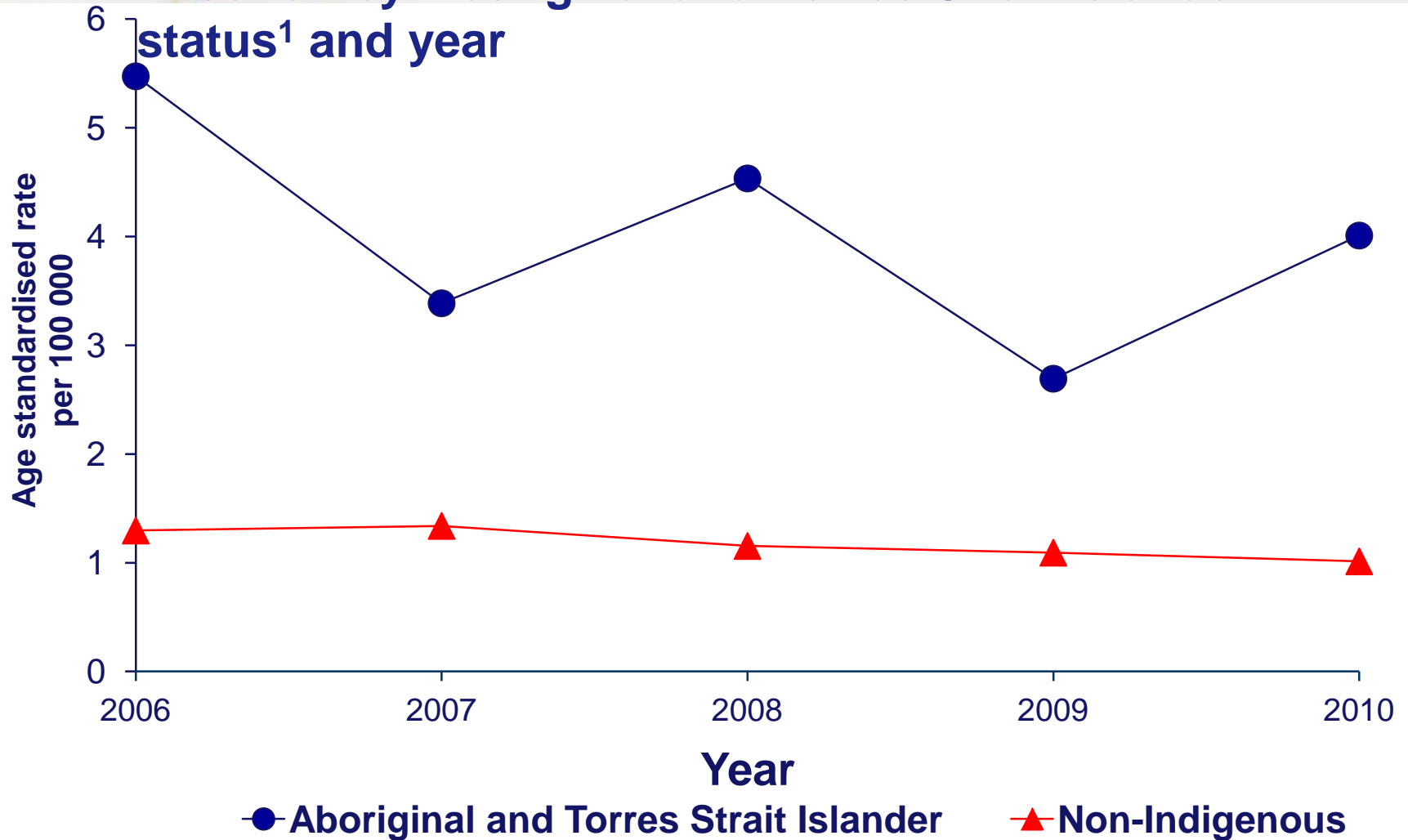


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 31

Age standardised rate of newly acquired hepatitis B infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

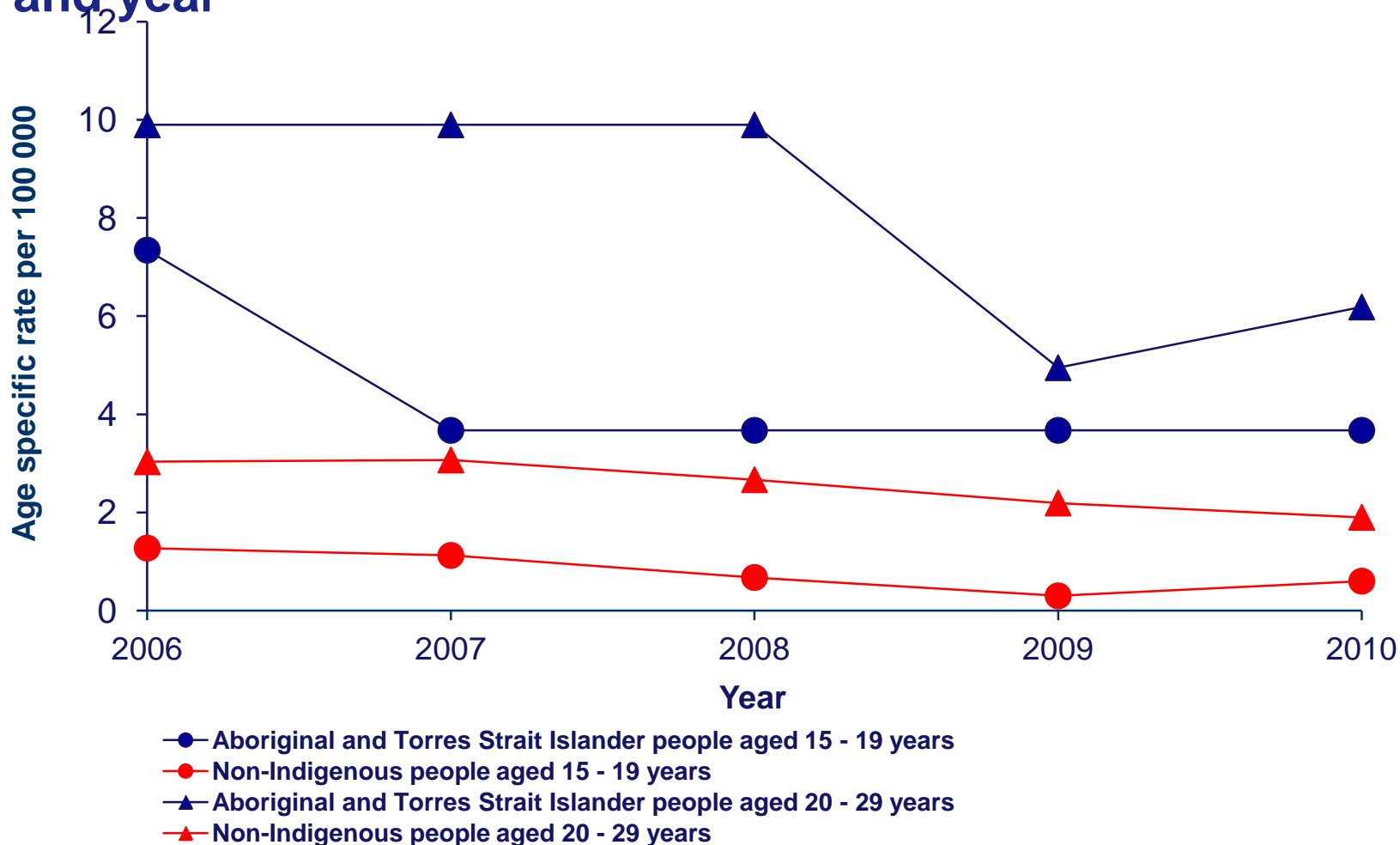


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 32

Newly acquired hepatitis B diagnosis in selected age groups by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and year

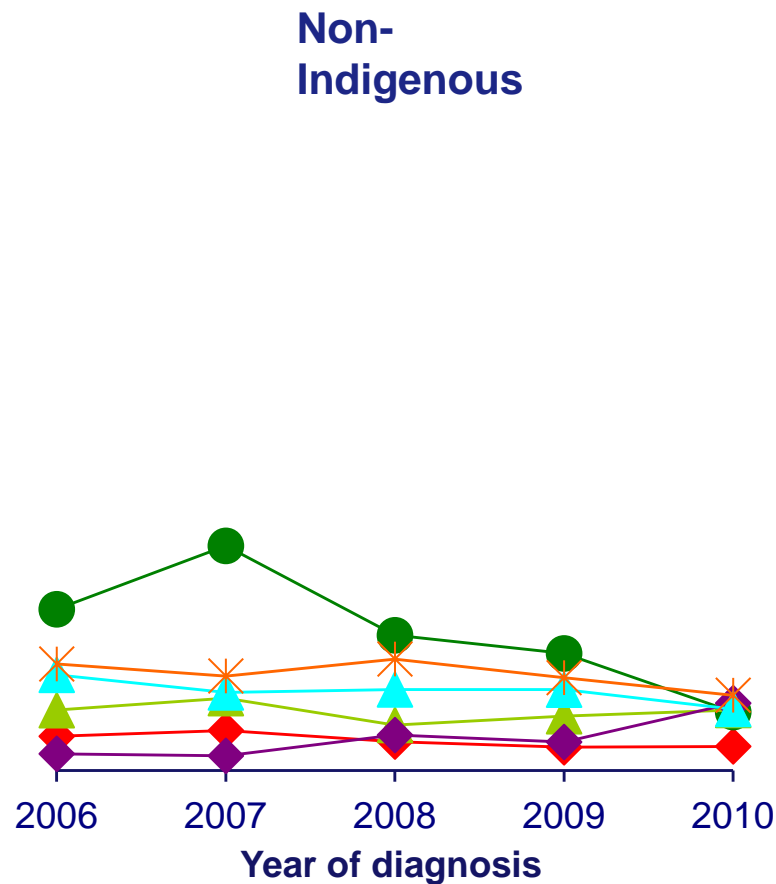
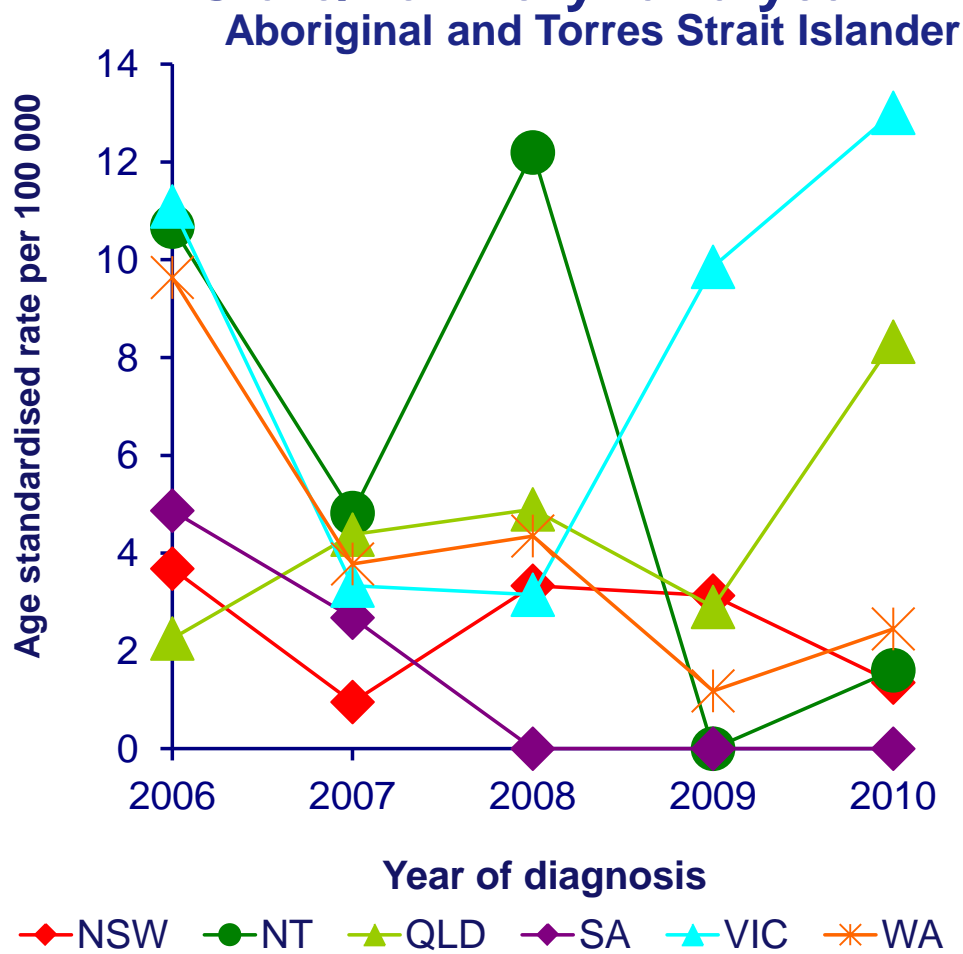


1 Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC & WA) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 33

Newly acquired hepatitis B diagnosis by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year

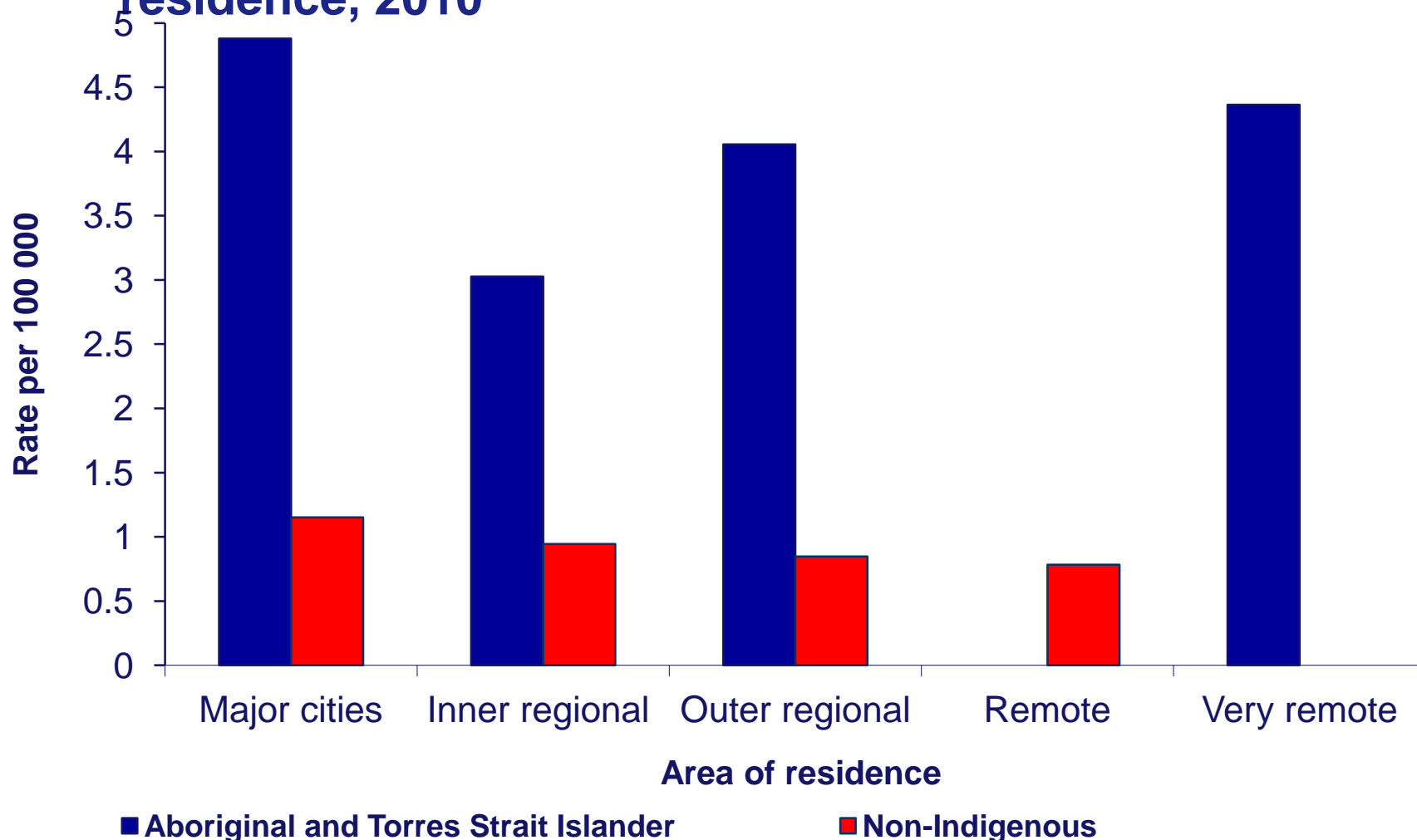


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 34

Newly acquired hepatitis B diagnosis by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence, 2010

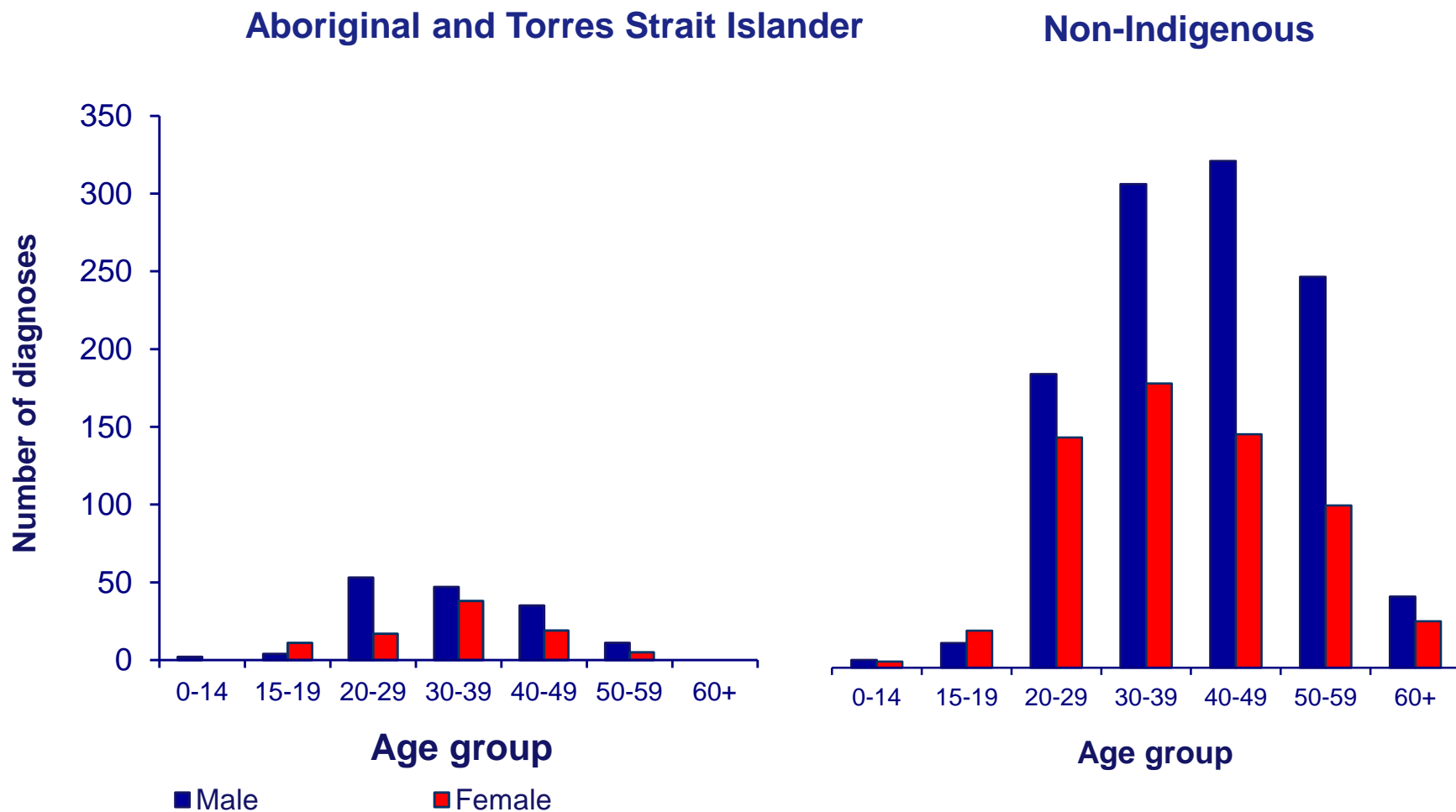


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 35

Number of diagnoses of hepatitis C antibody, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group, 2010

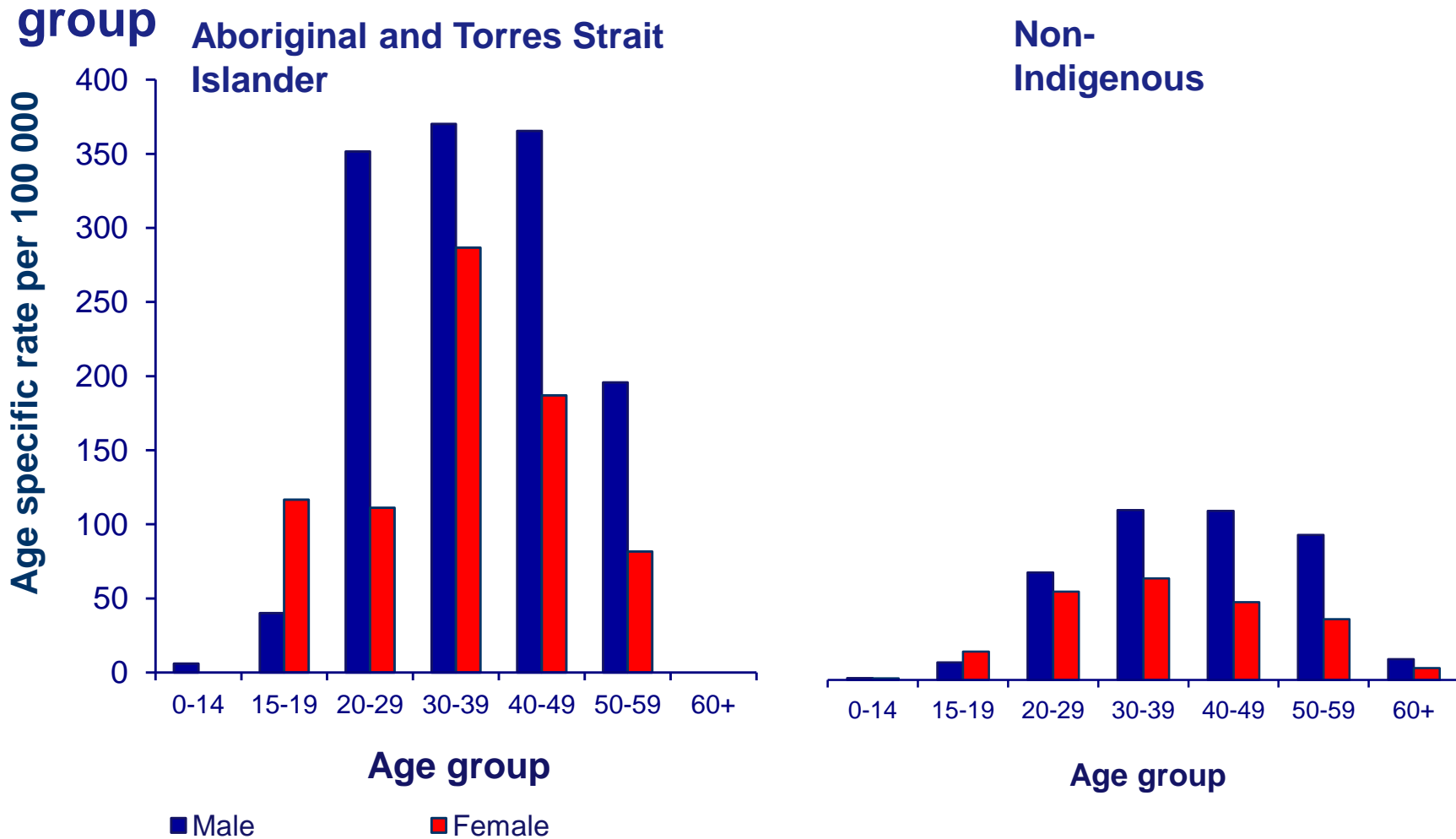


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 36

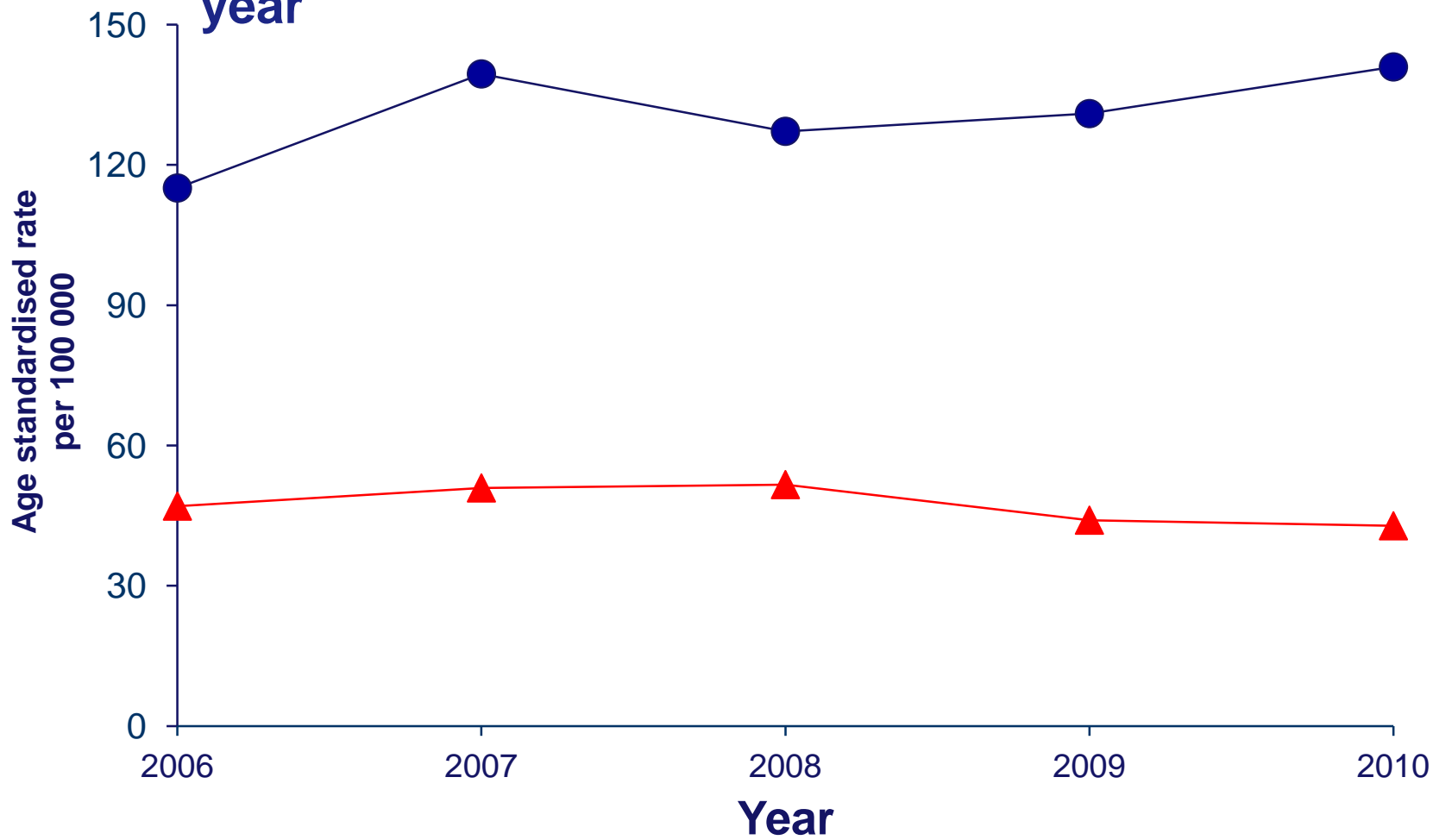
Rate of diagnosis of hepatitis C antibody in 2010 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Figure 37

Age standardised rate of Hepatitis C antibody by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

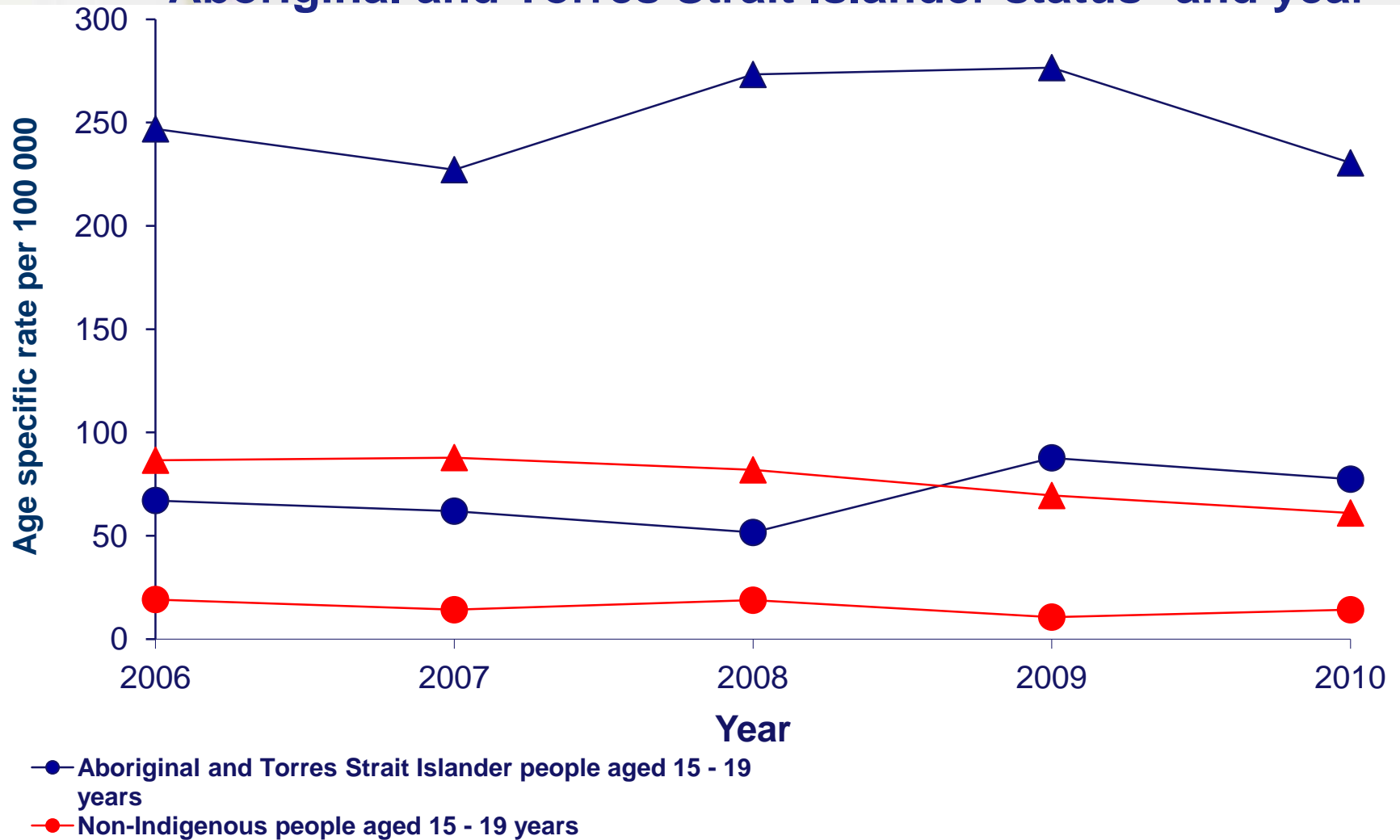


● Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ▲ Non-Indigenous

¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 38
Hepatitis C antibody in selected age groups by
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

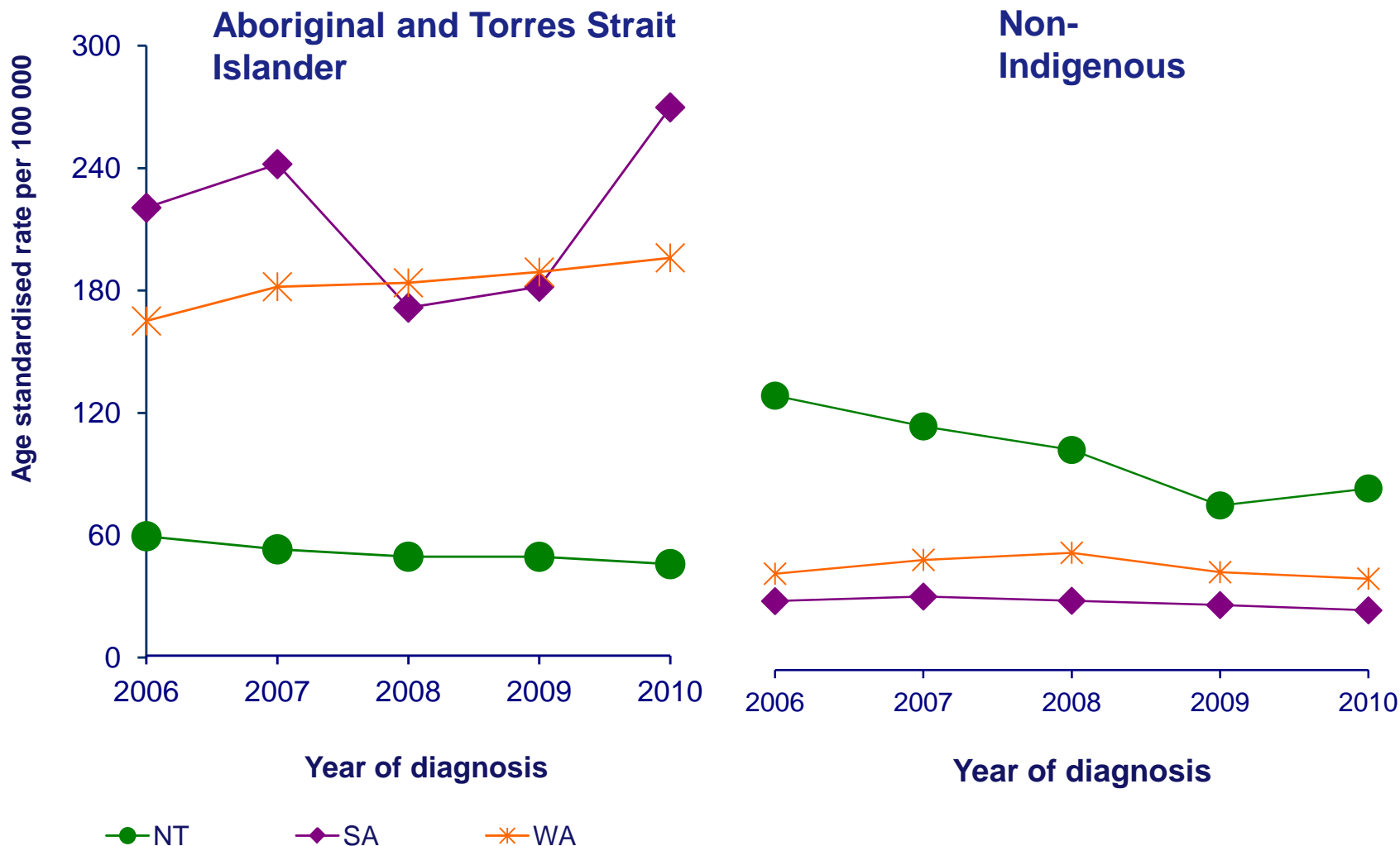


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 39

Hepatitis C antibody by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year

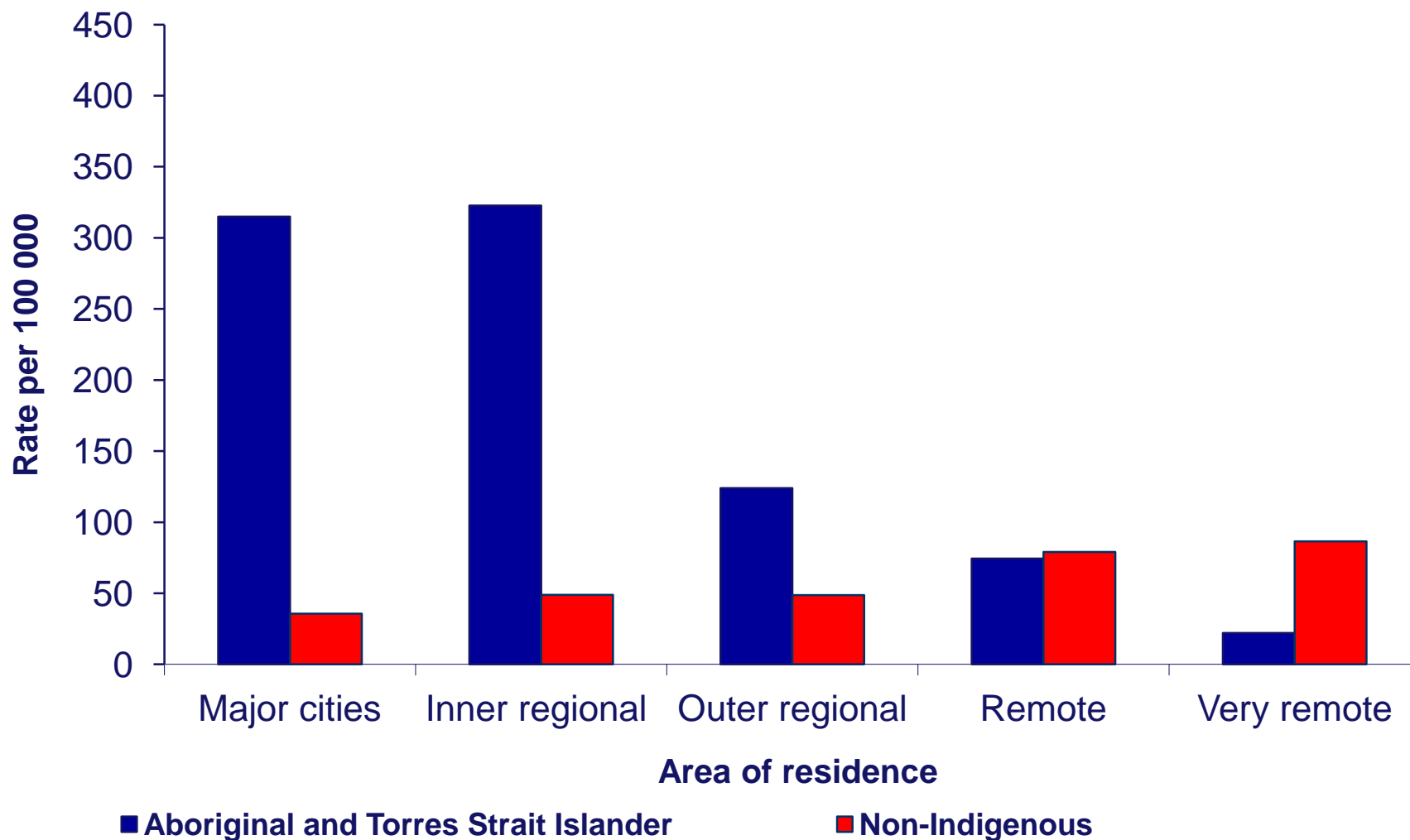


1 Jurisdictions (NT, SA & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 40

Hepatitis C infection, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence, 2010



¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses.

Source: State/Territory health authorities