

Figure 1

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

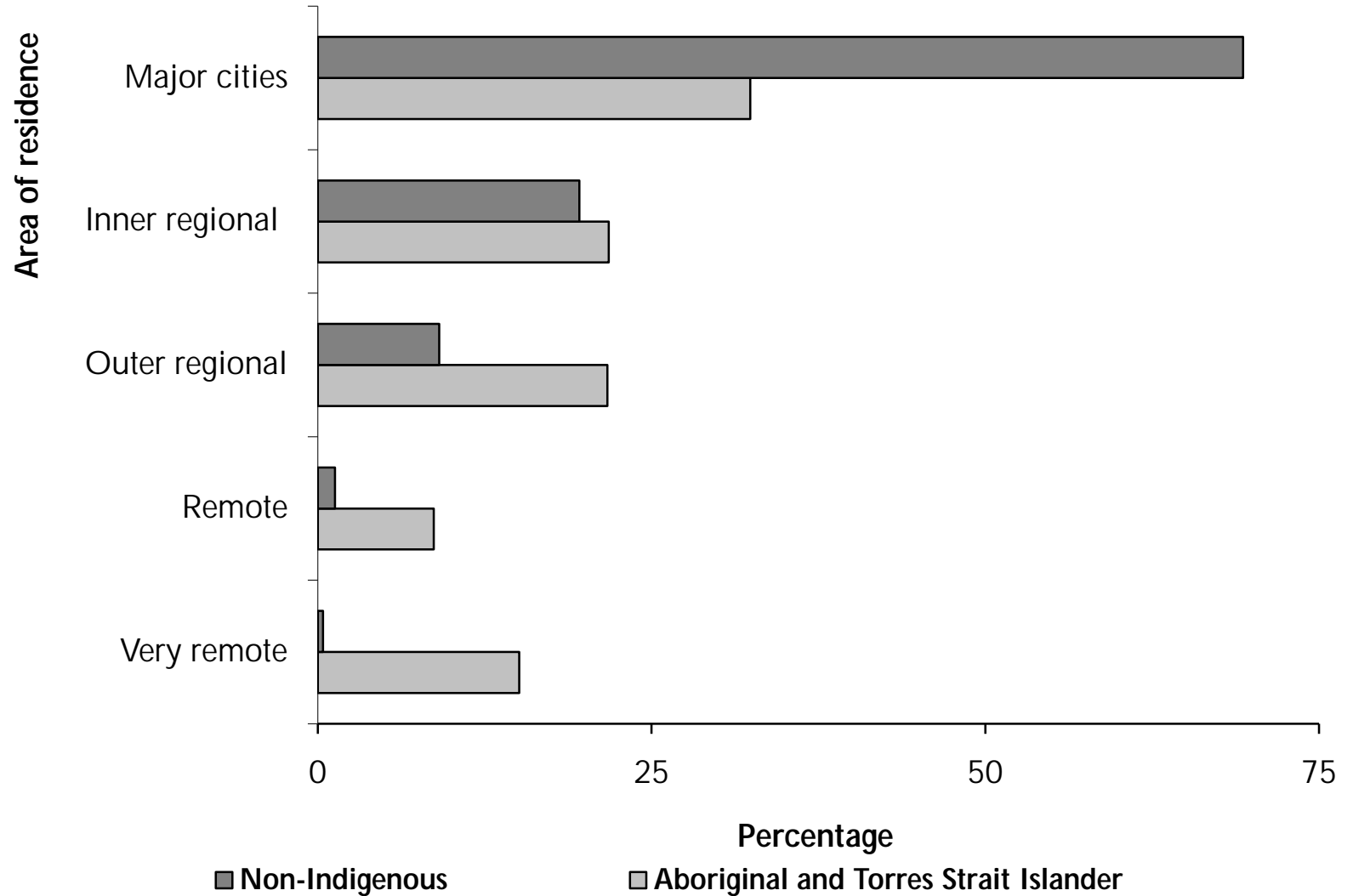


Figure 2

Reporting of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identity by at diagnosis of selected sexually transmitted infections, by State/Territory, 2008

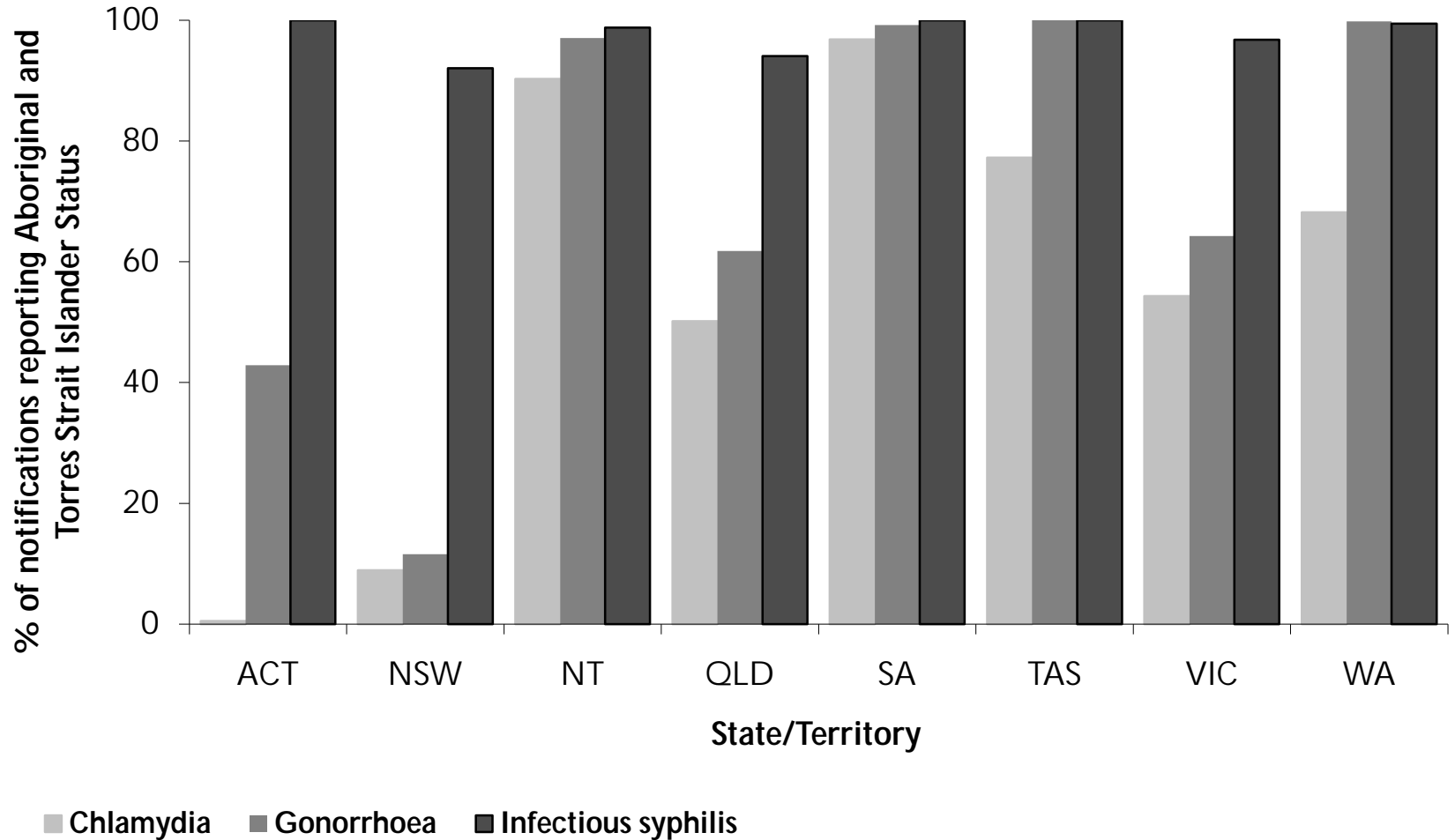


Figure 3

Reporting of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identity at diagnosis of viral hepatitis, by State/Territory, 2008

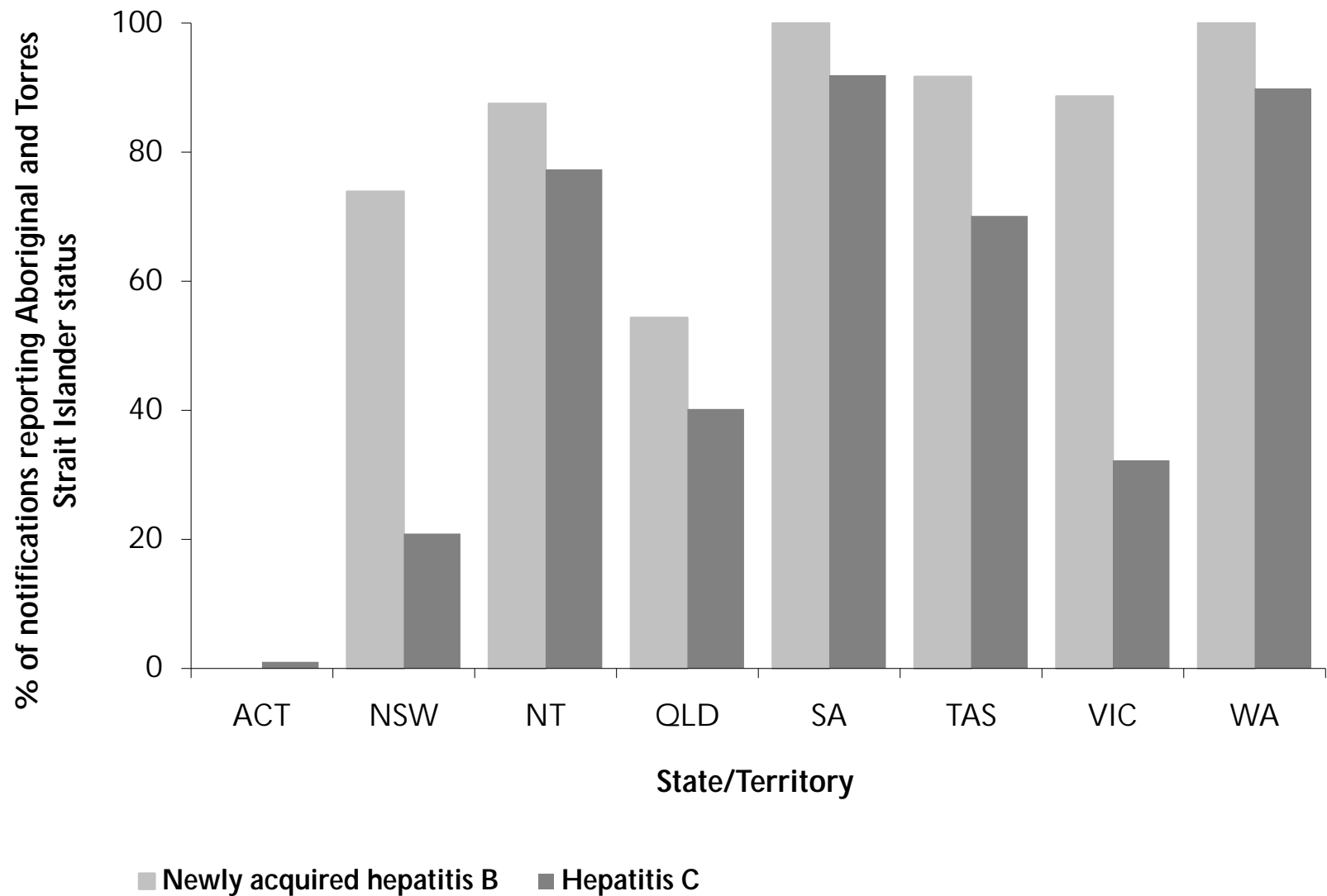
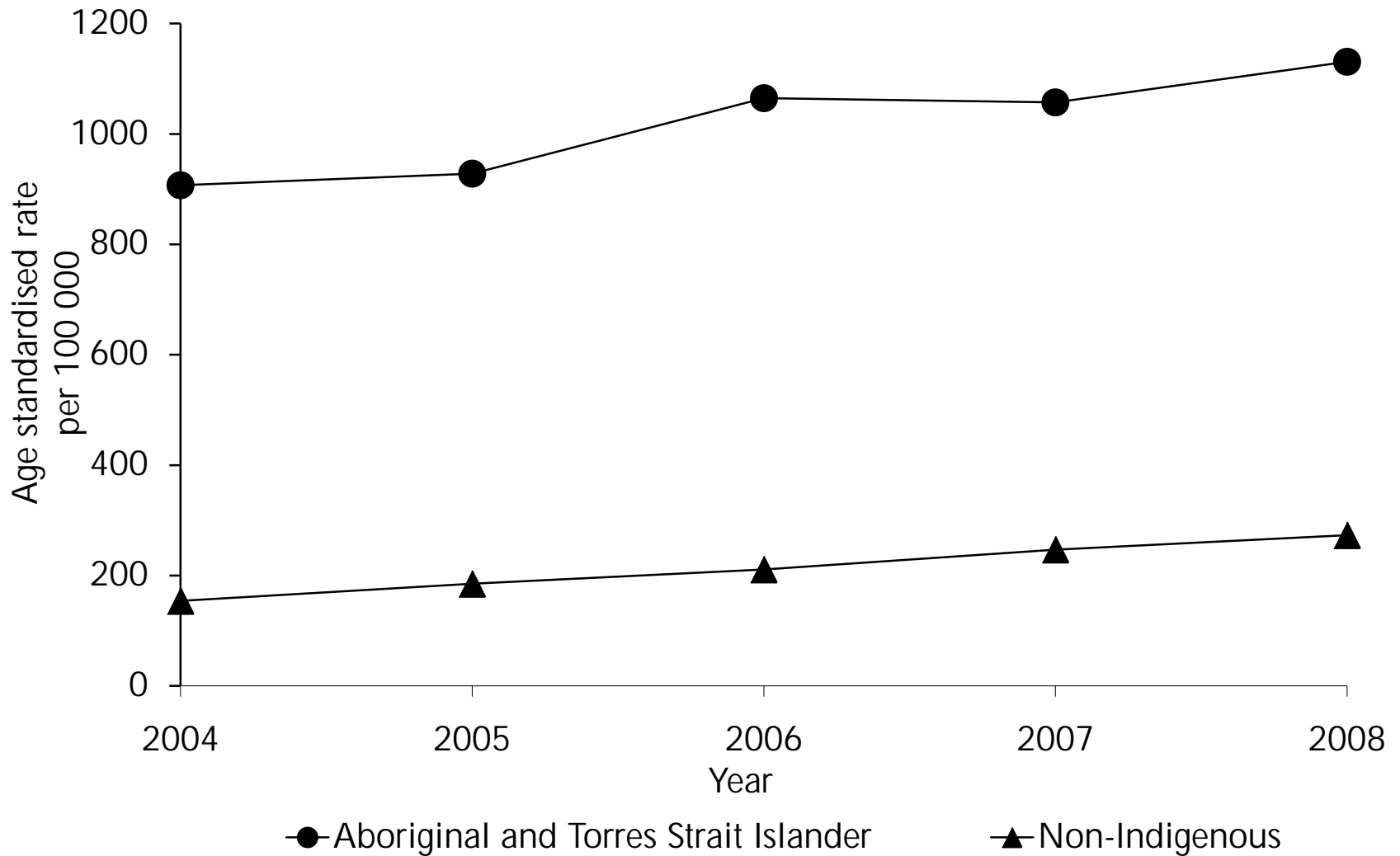


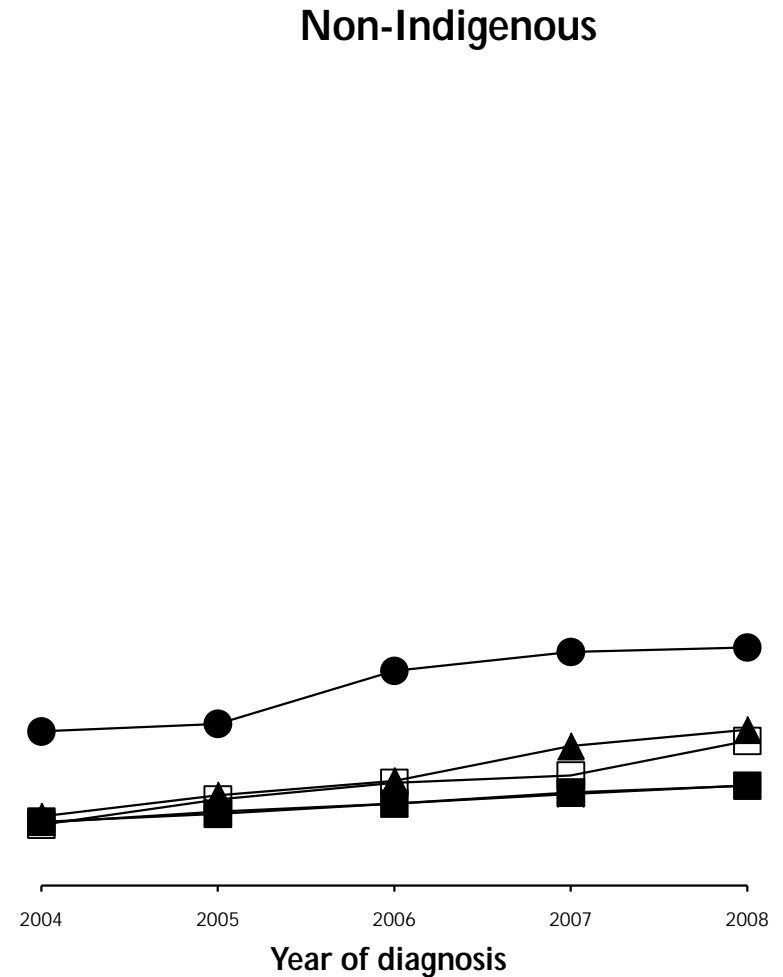
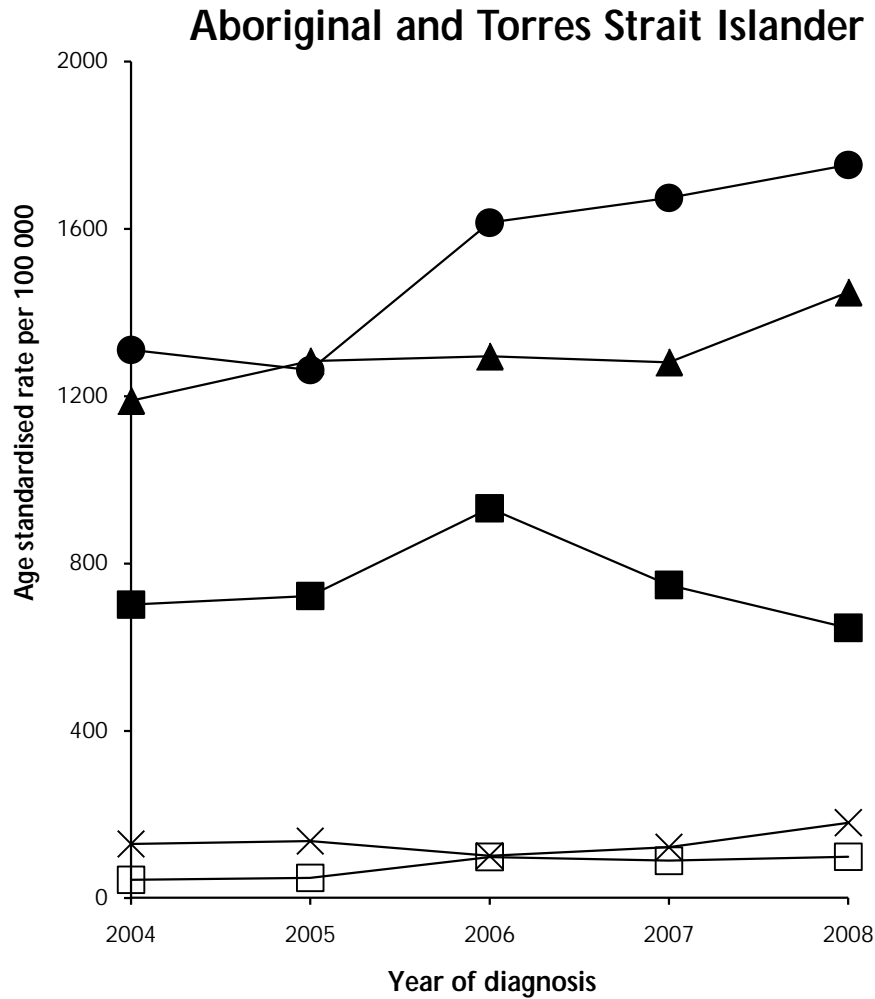
Figure 4
Chlamydia by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
status¹ and year



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

Figure 5

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

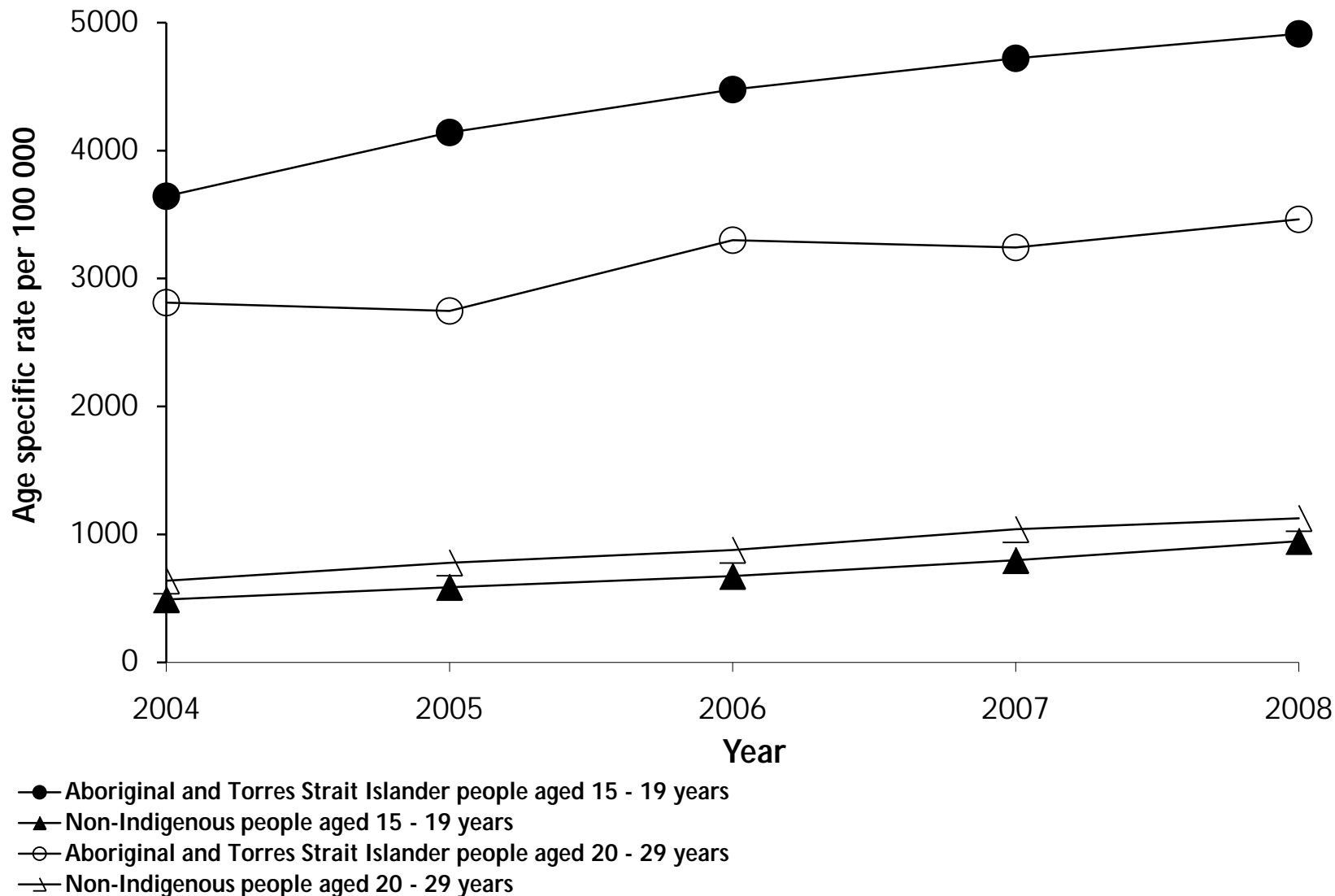


● NT ■ SA □ TAS × VIC ▲ WA

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

Figure 6

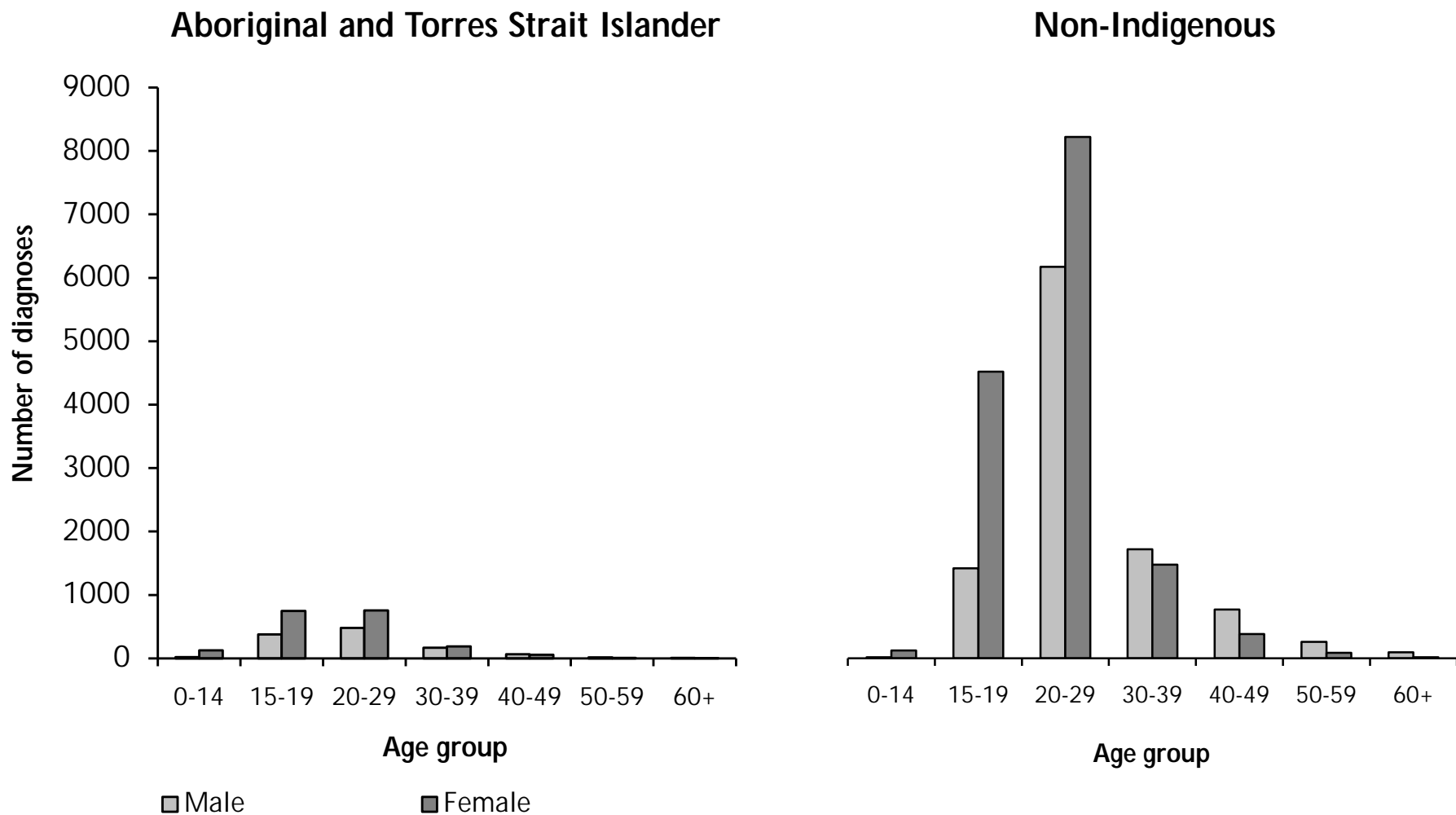
Chlamydia by selected age groups, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



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

Figure 7

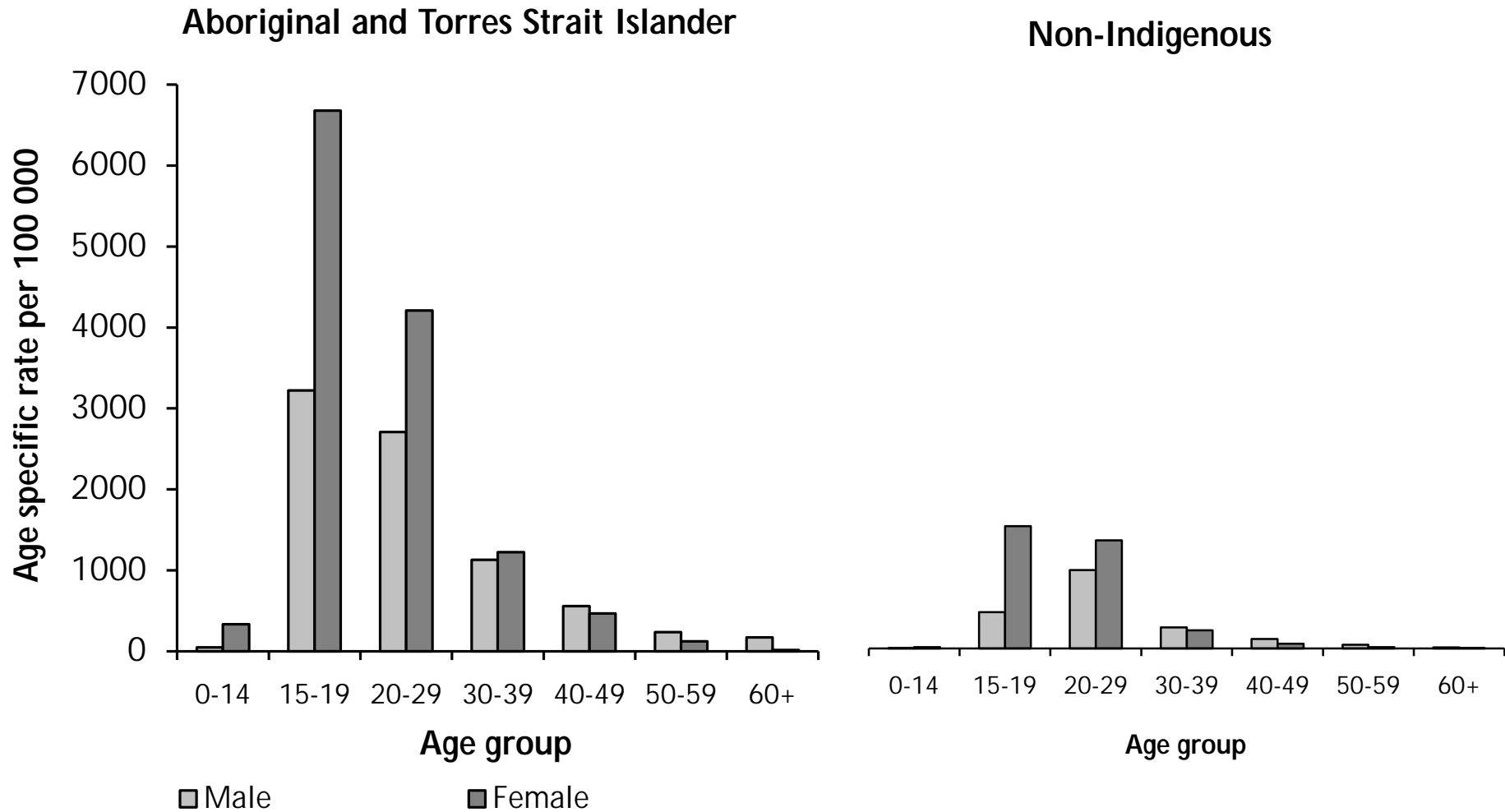
Number of diagnoses of chlamydia in 2008 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



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

Figure 8

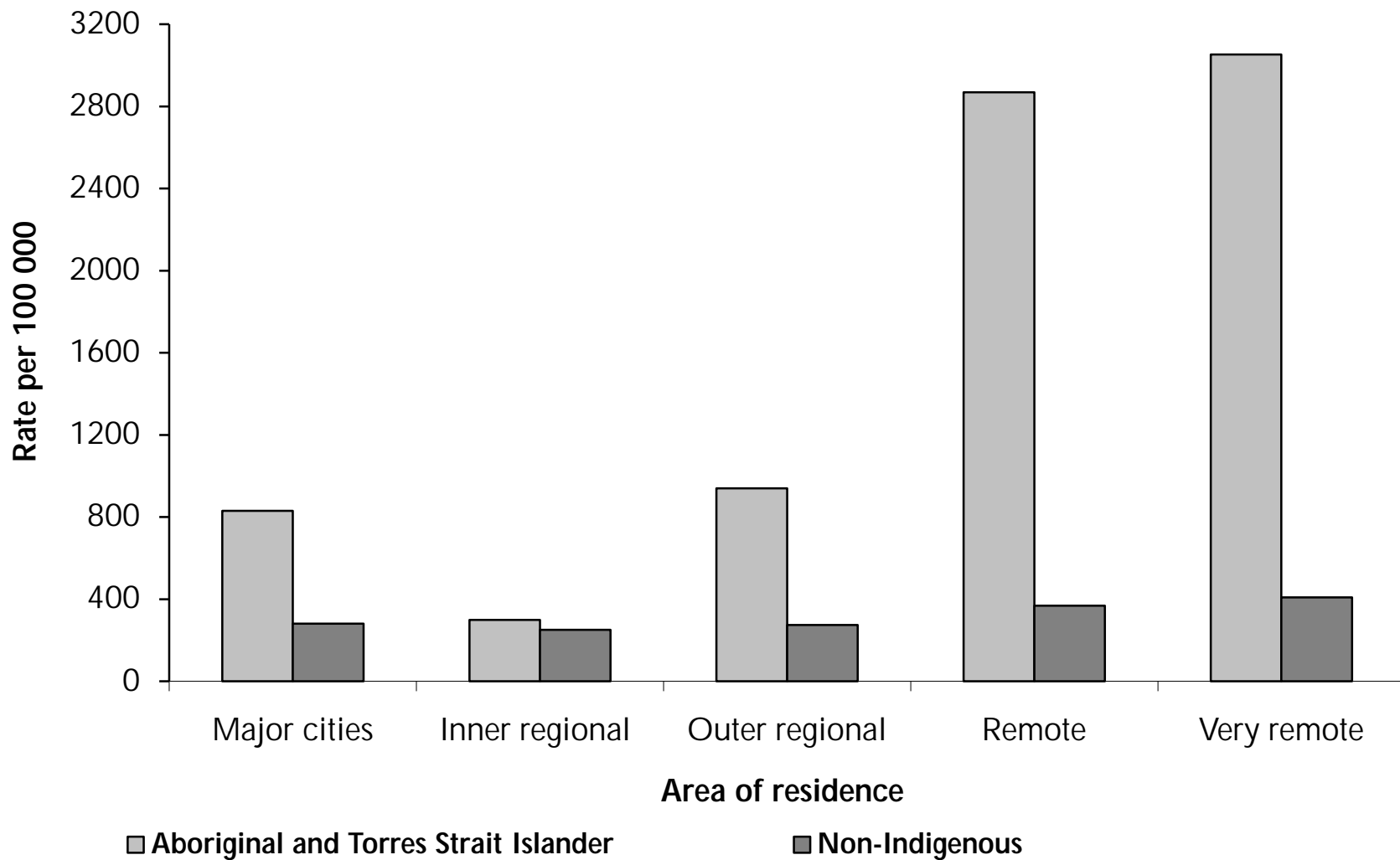
Rate of diagnosis of chlamydia in 2008 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



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

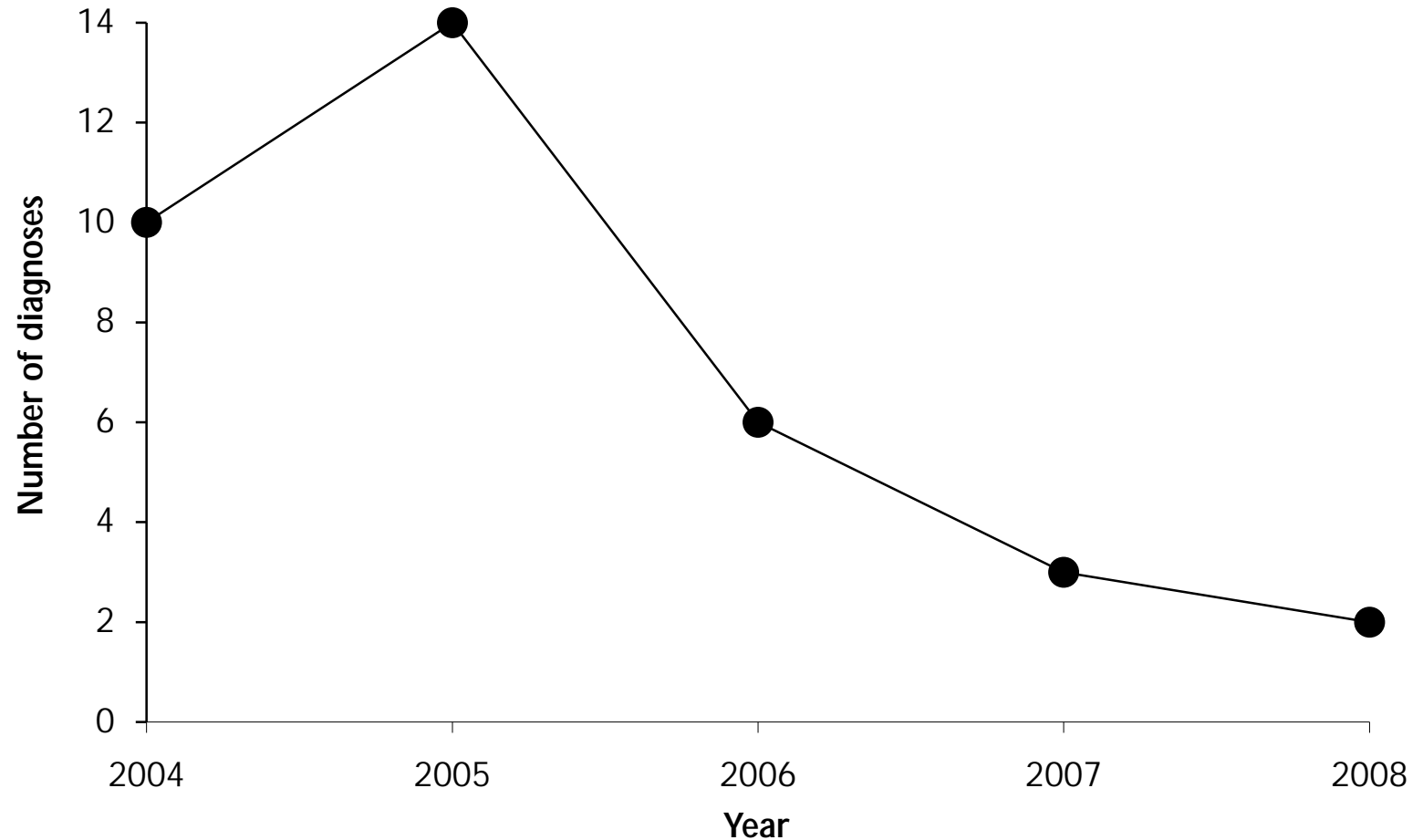
Figure 9

Chlamydia by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹
and area of residence, 2008



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

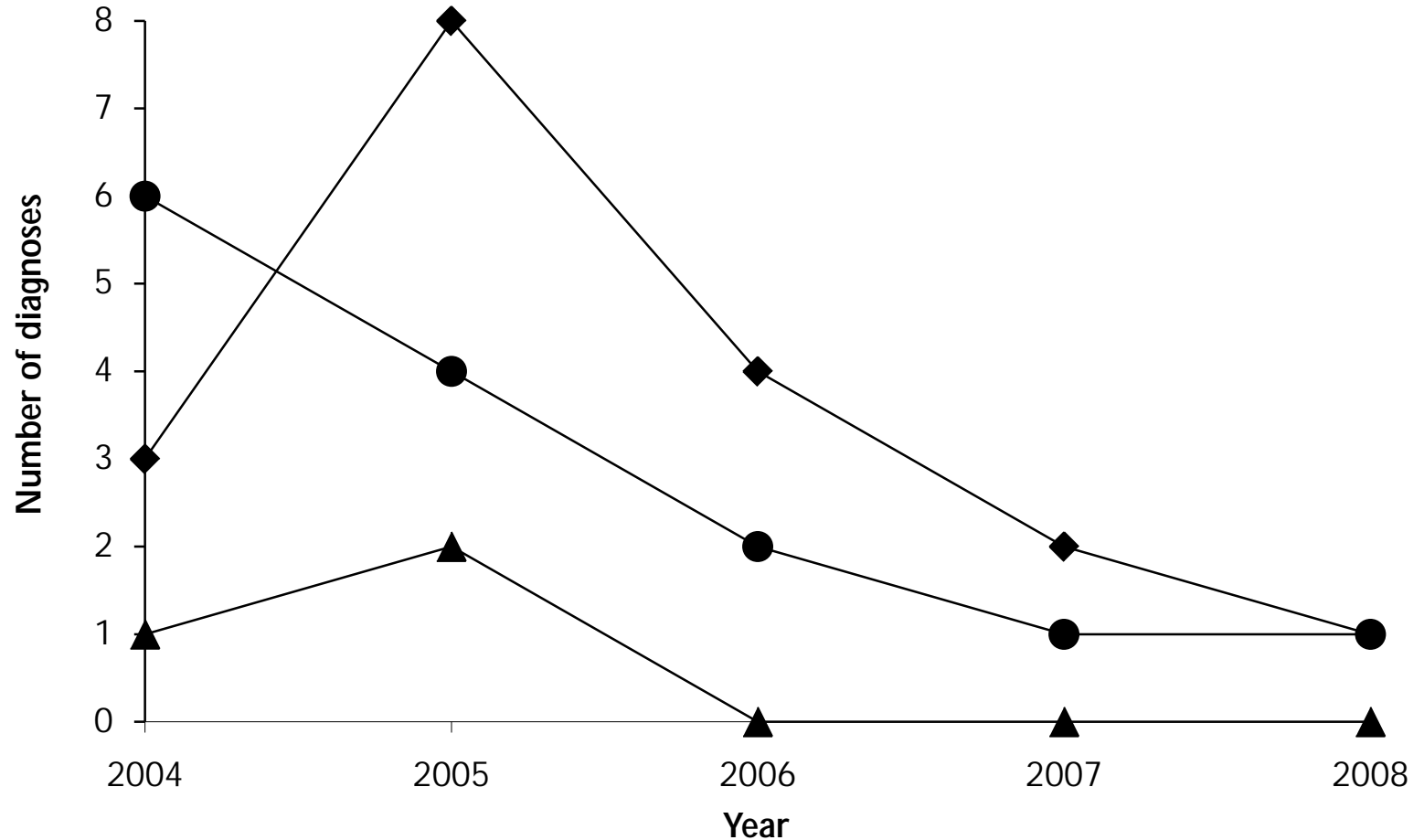
Figure 10
Donovanosis¹ by year



—●— Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

1 Jurisdictions (NT, QLD and WA) reporting diagnoses of donovanosis in 2004 - 2008

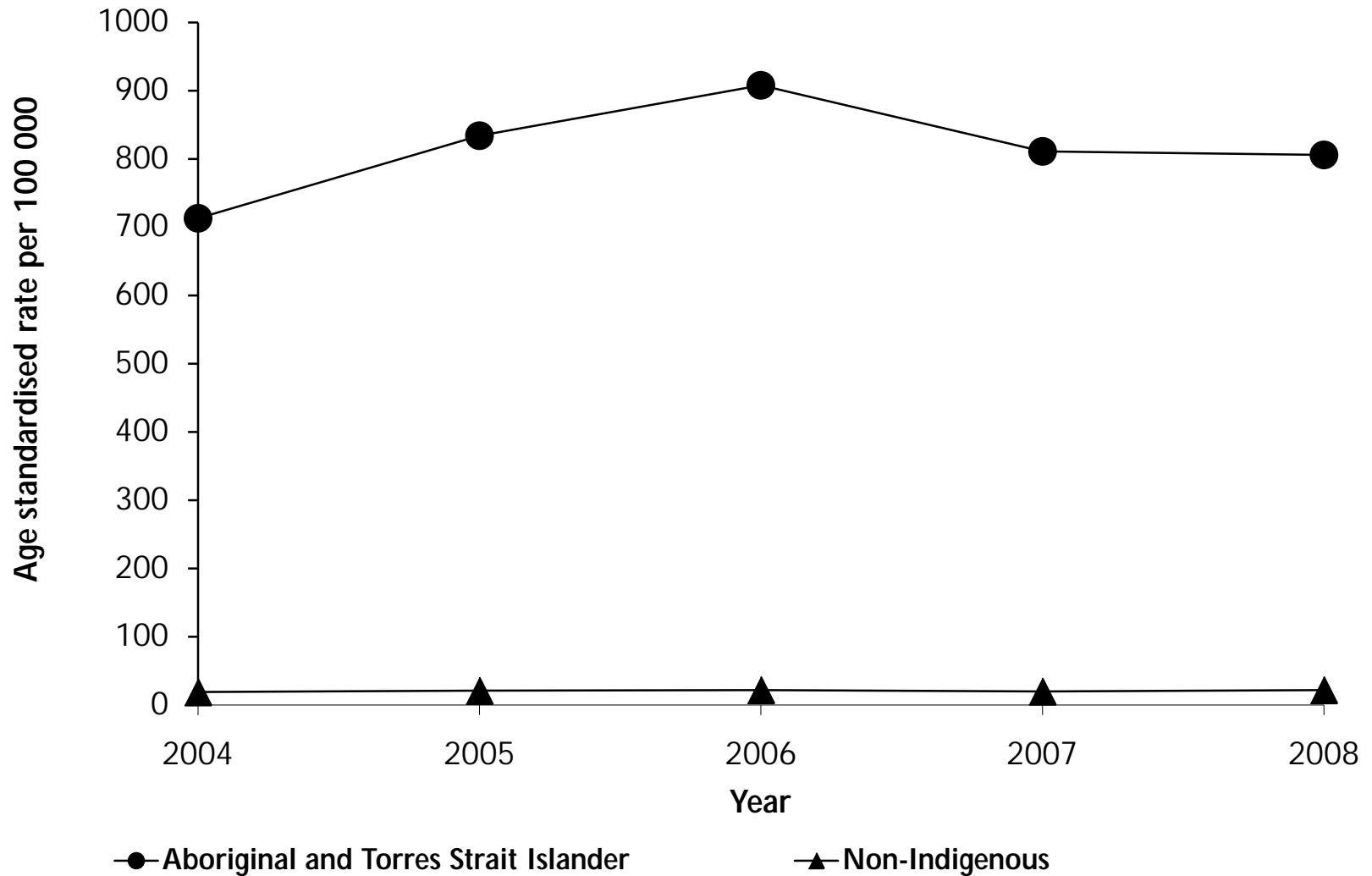
Figure 11
Donovanosis by State/Territory¹ and year



● NT ◆ QLD ▲ WA

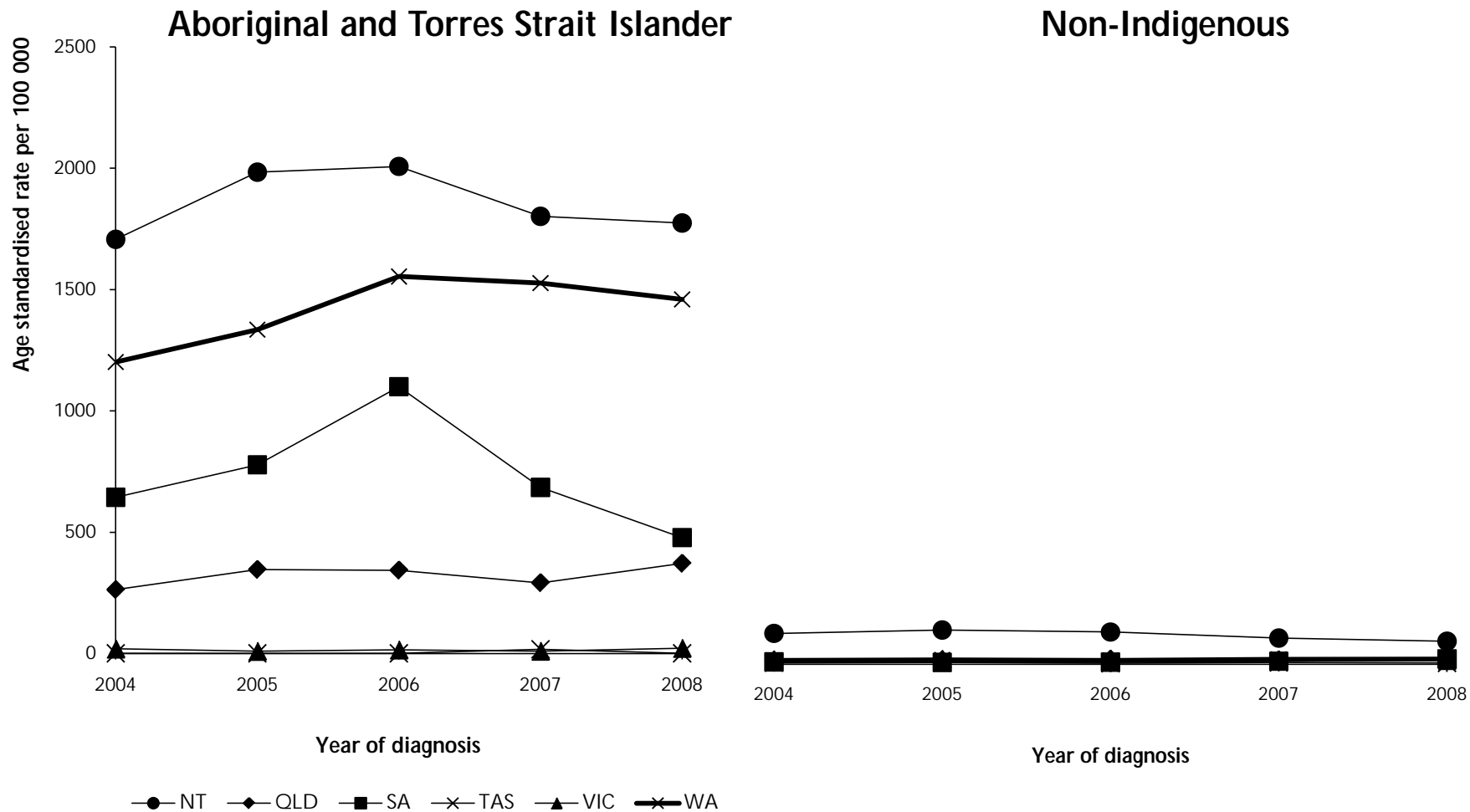
1 Jurisdictions (NT, QLD and WA) reporting diagnoses of donovanosis in 2004 - 2008

Figure 12
Gonorrhoea by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



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

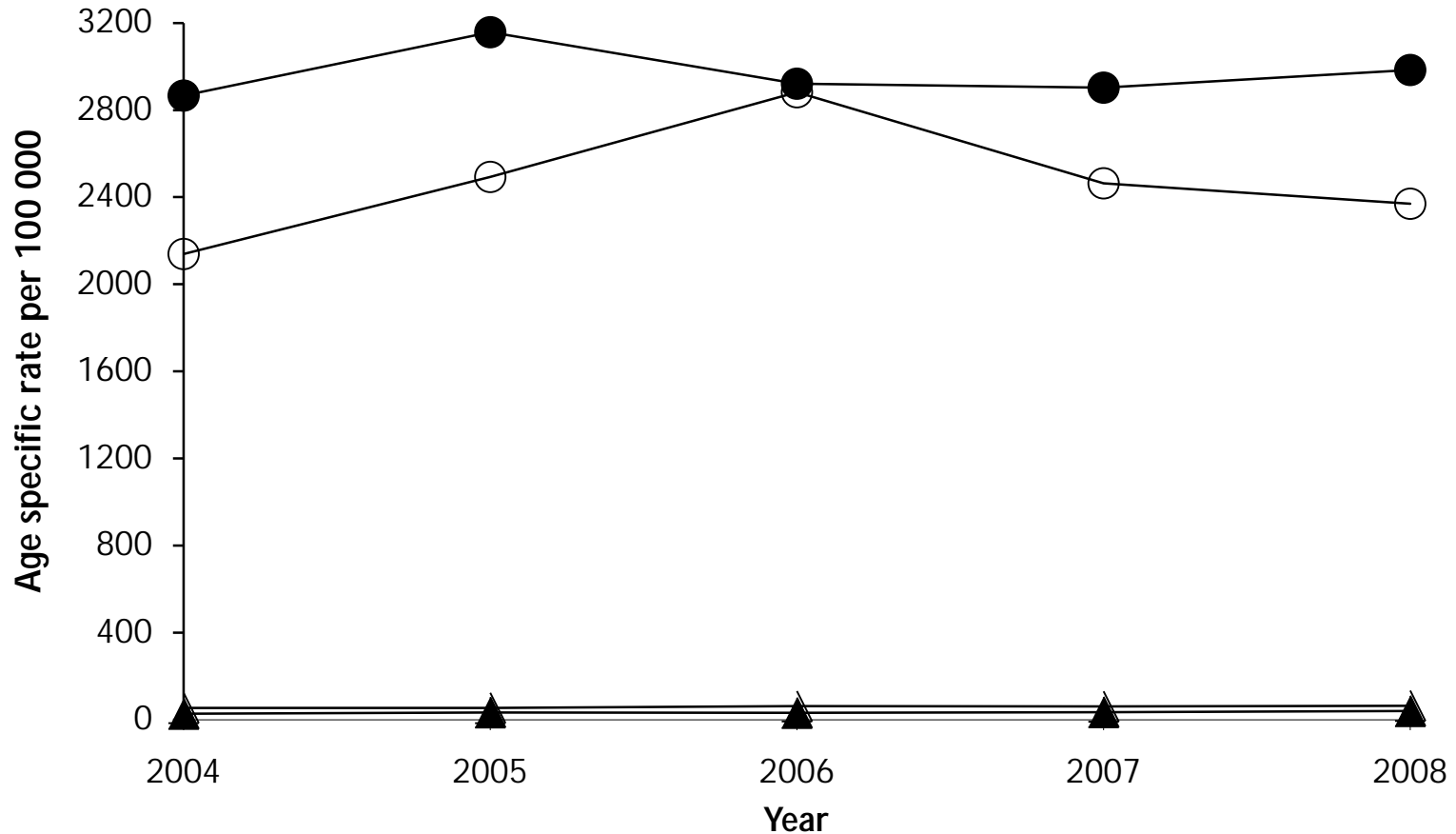
Figure 13
 Gonorrhoea by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status,
 State/Territory¹ and year



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

Figure 14

Gonorrhoea in selected age groups by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

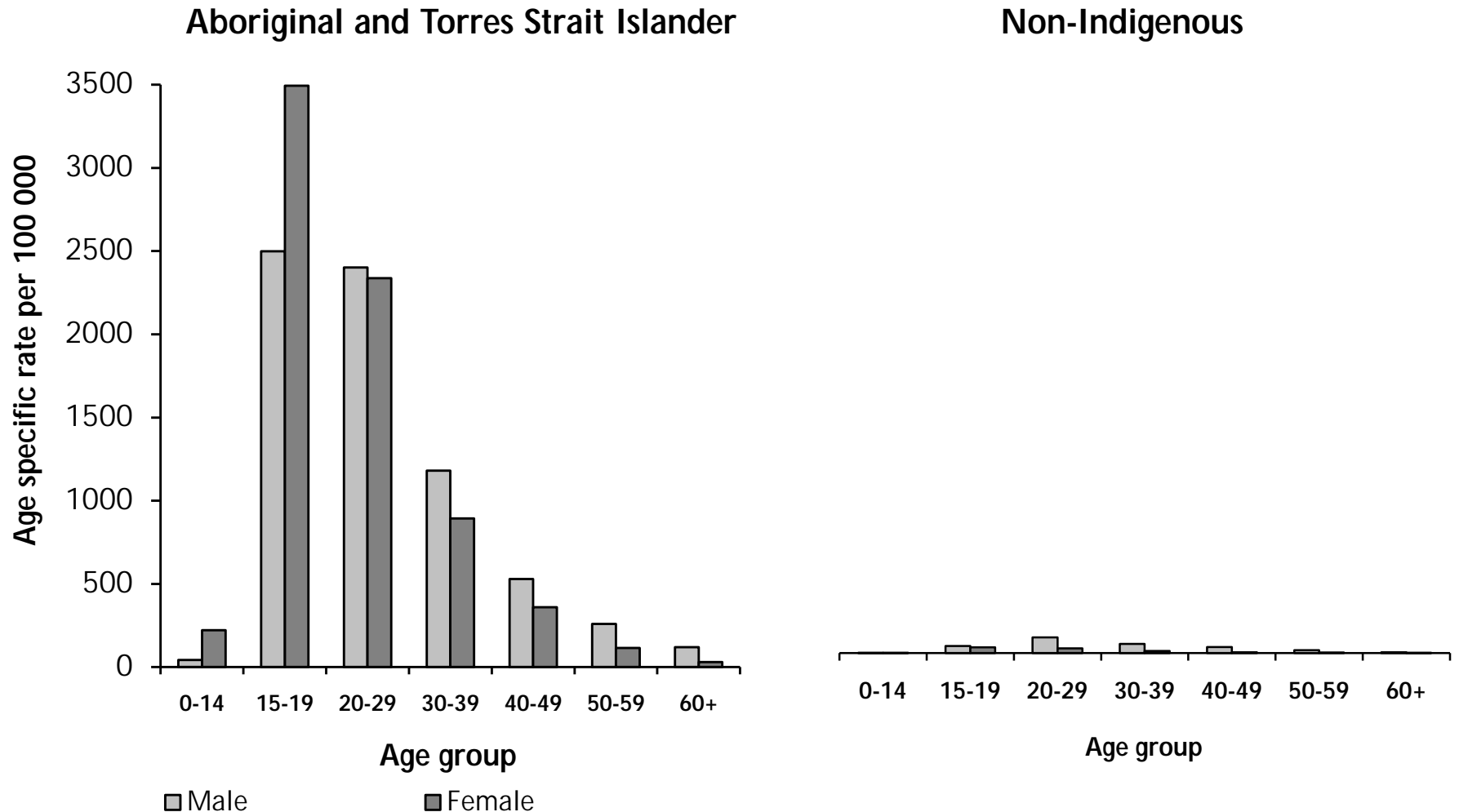


- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 - 19 years
- ▲ Non-Indigenous people aged 15 - 19 years
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20 - 29 years
- ▴ Non-Indigenous people aged 20 - 29 years

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

Figure 15

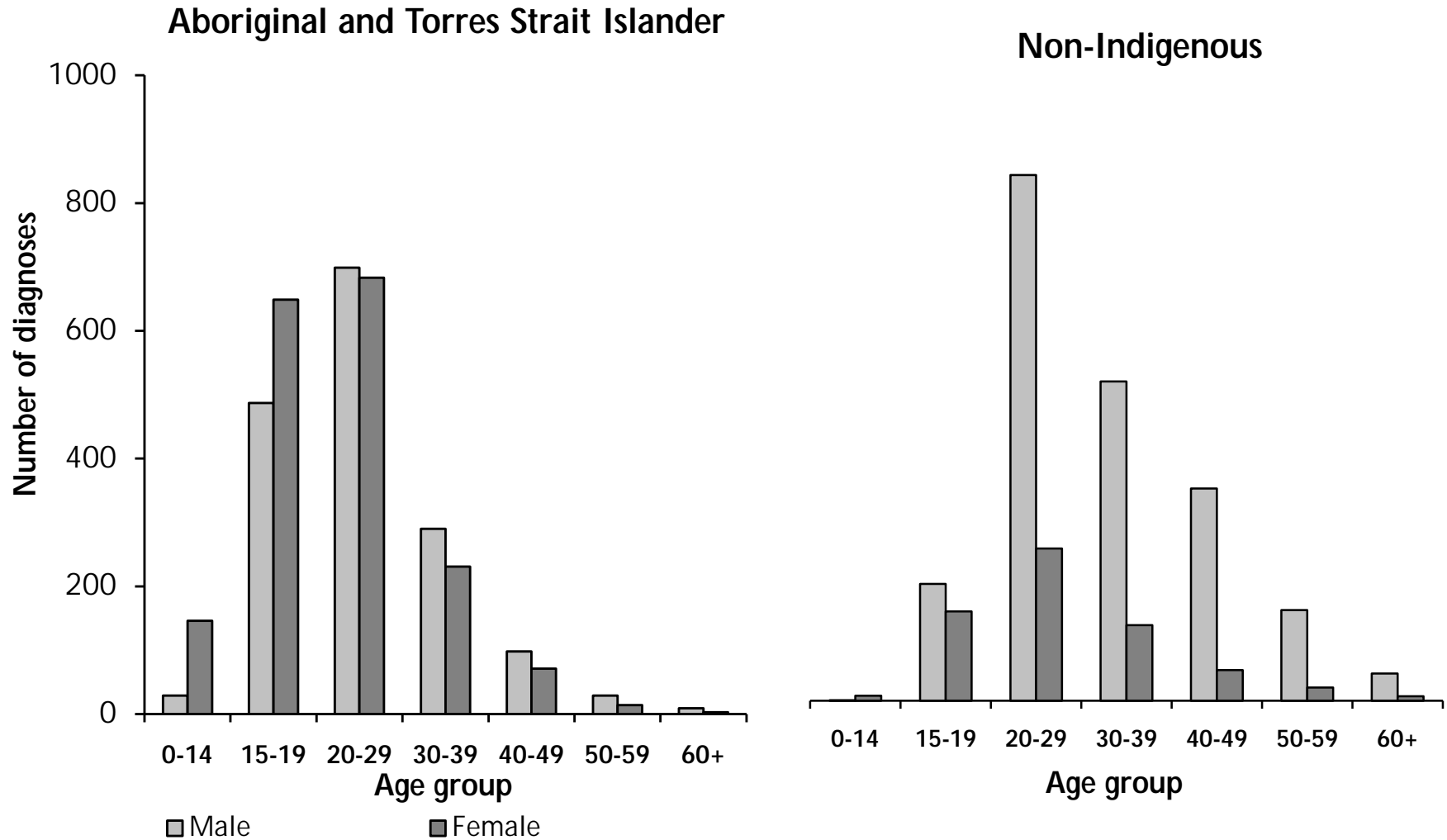
Rate of diagnosis of gonorrhoea in 2008 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



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

Figure 16

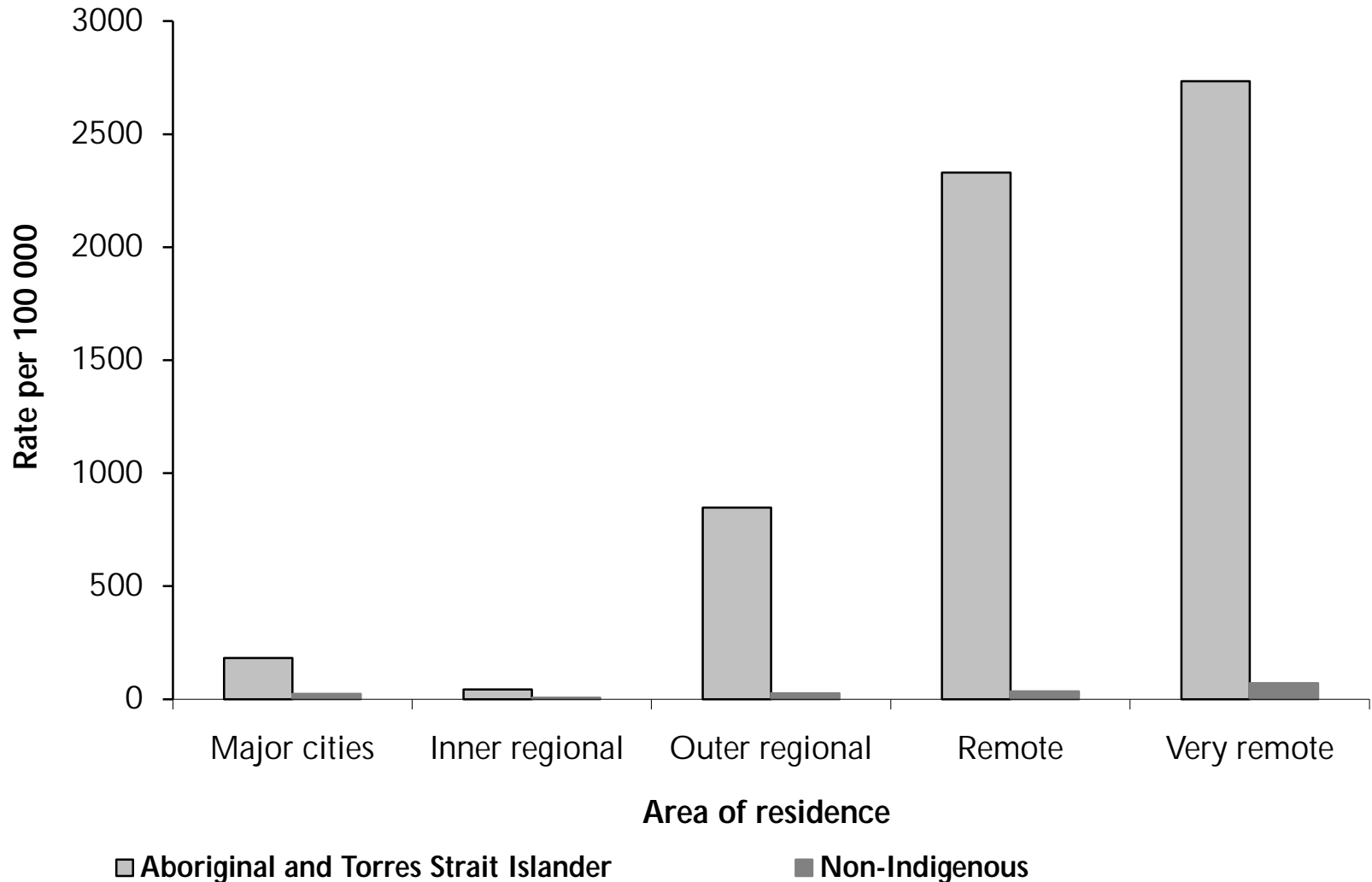
Number of diagnoses of gonorrhoea in 2008 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



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

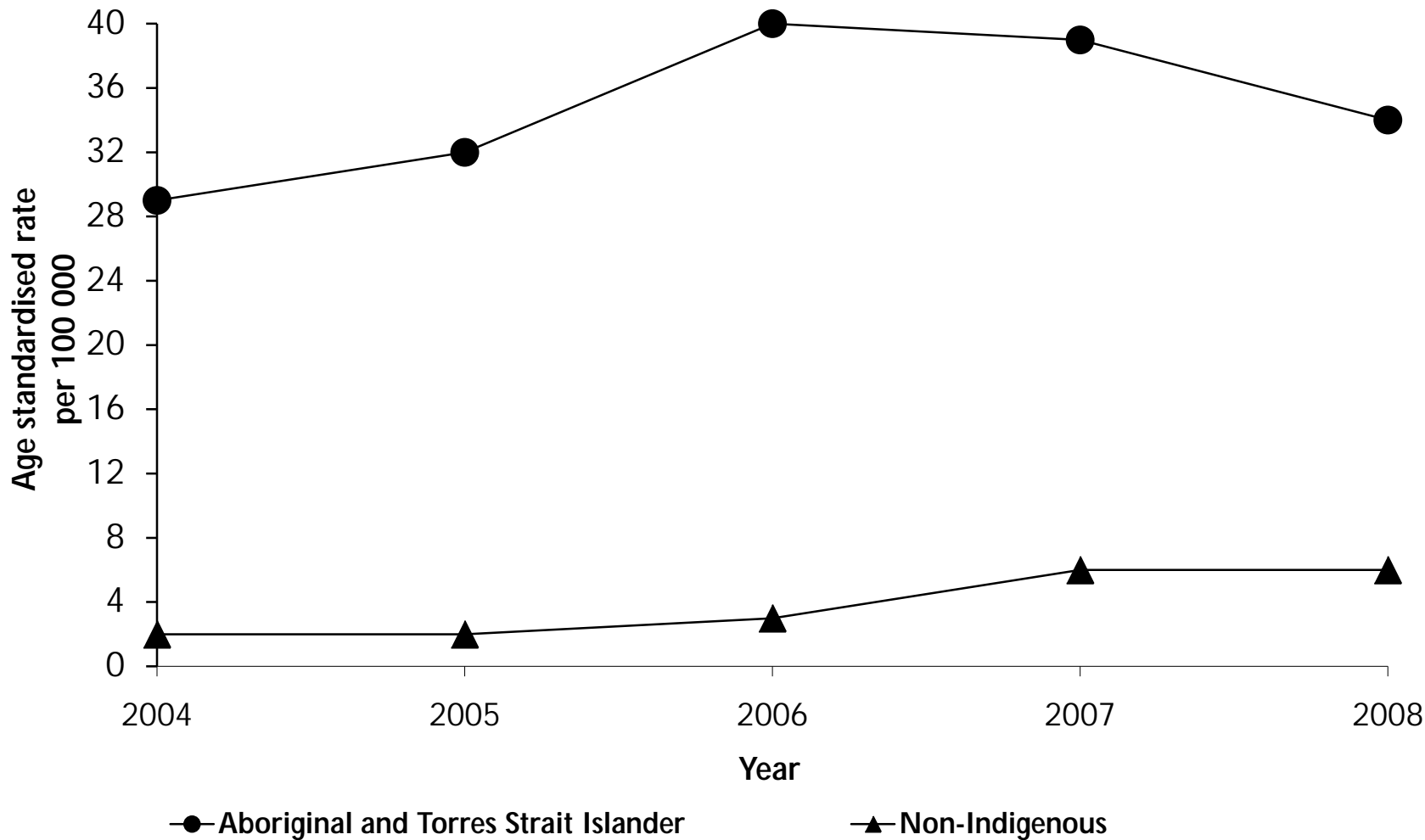
Figure 17

Gonorrhoea by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence, 2008



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

Figure 18
Infectious syphilis by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

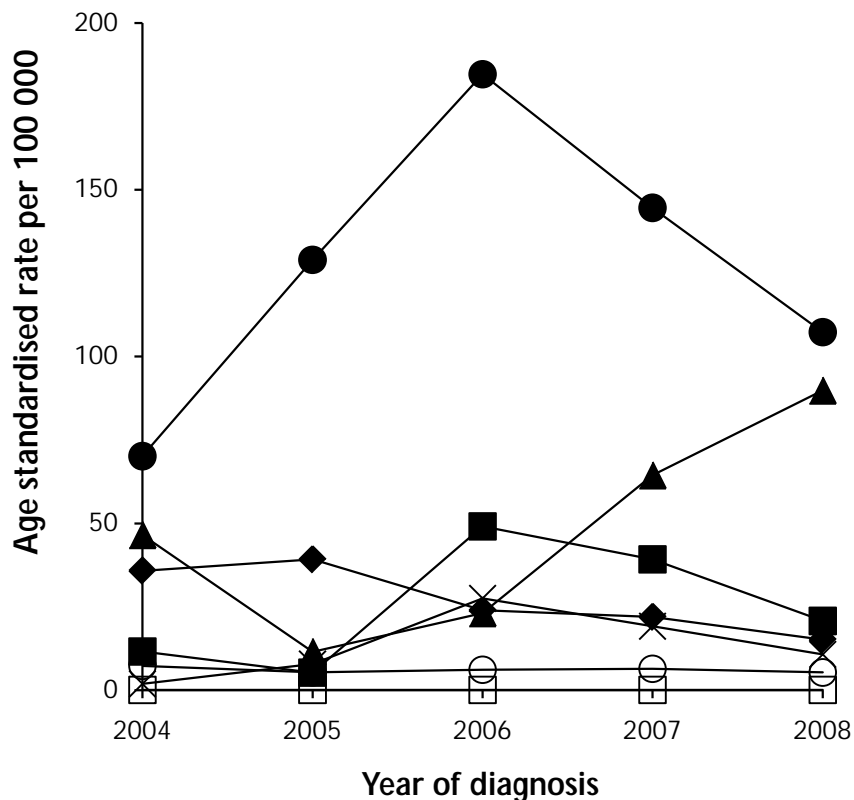


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

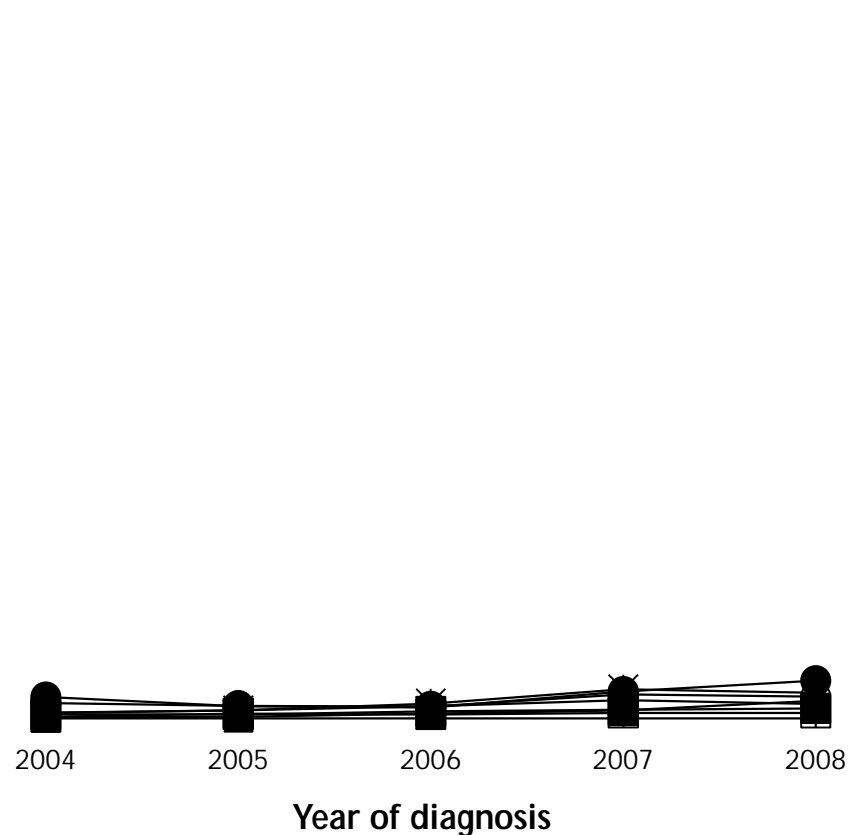
Figure 19

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

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander



Non-Indigenous

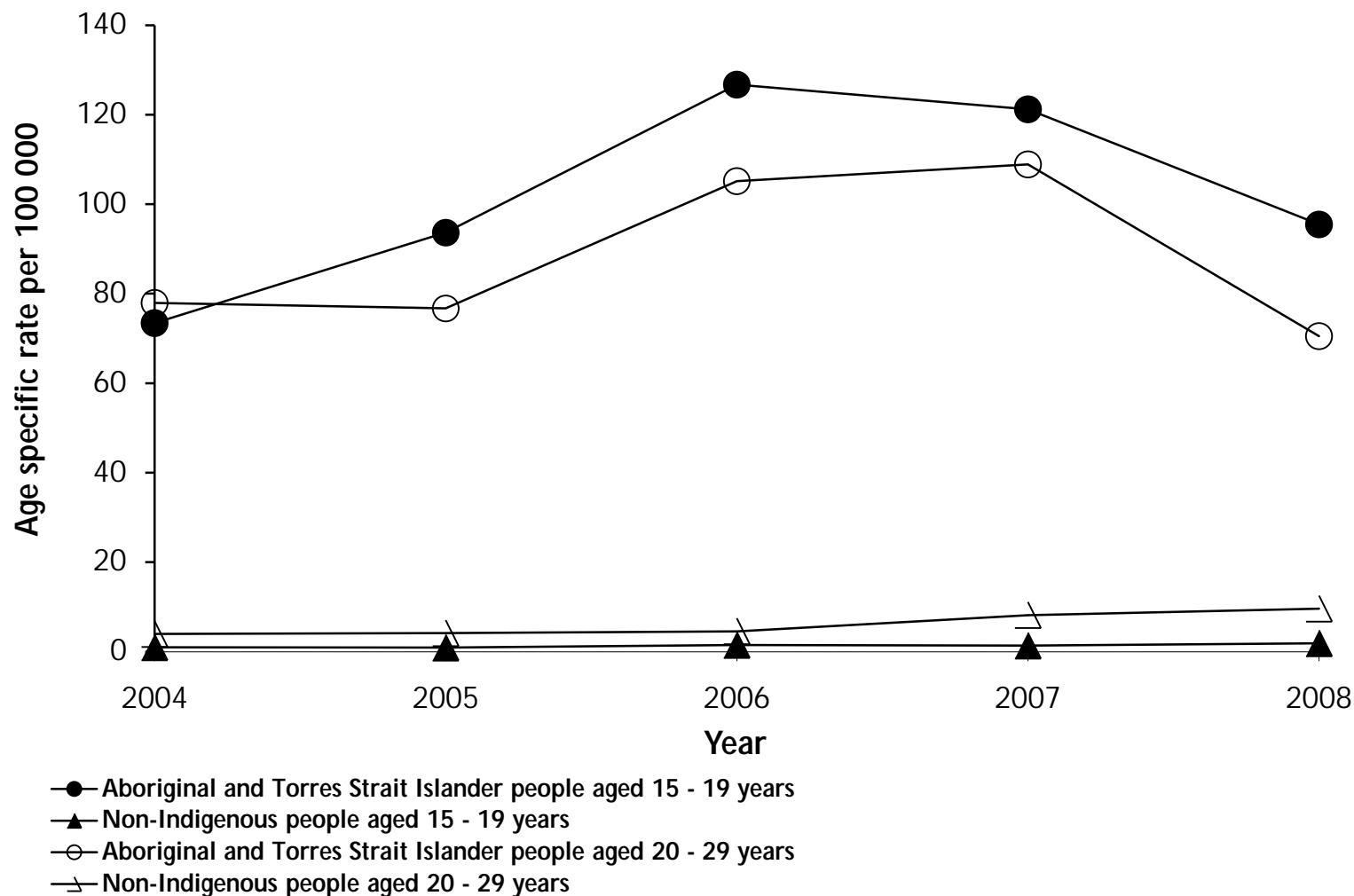


○ NSW ● NT ◆ QLD ■ SA □ TAS × VIC ▲ WA

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

Figure 20

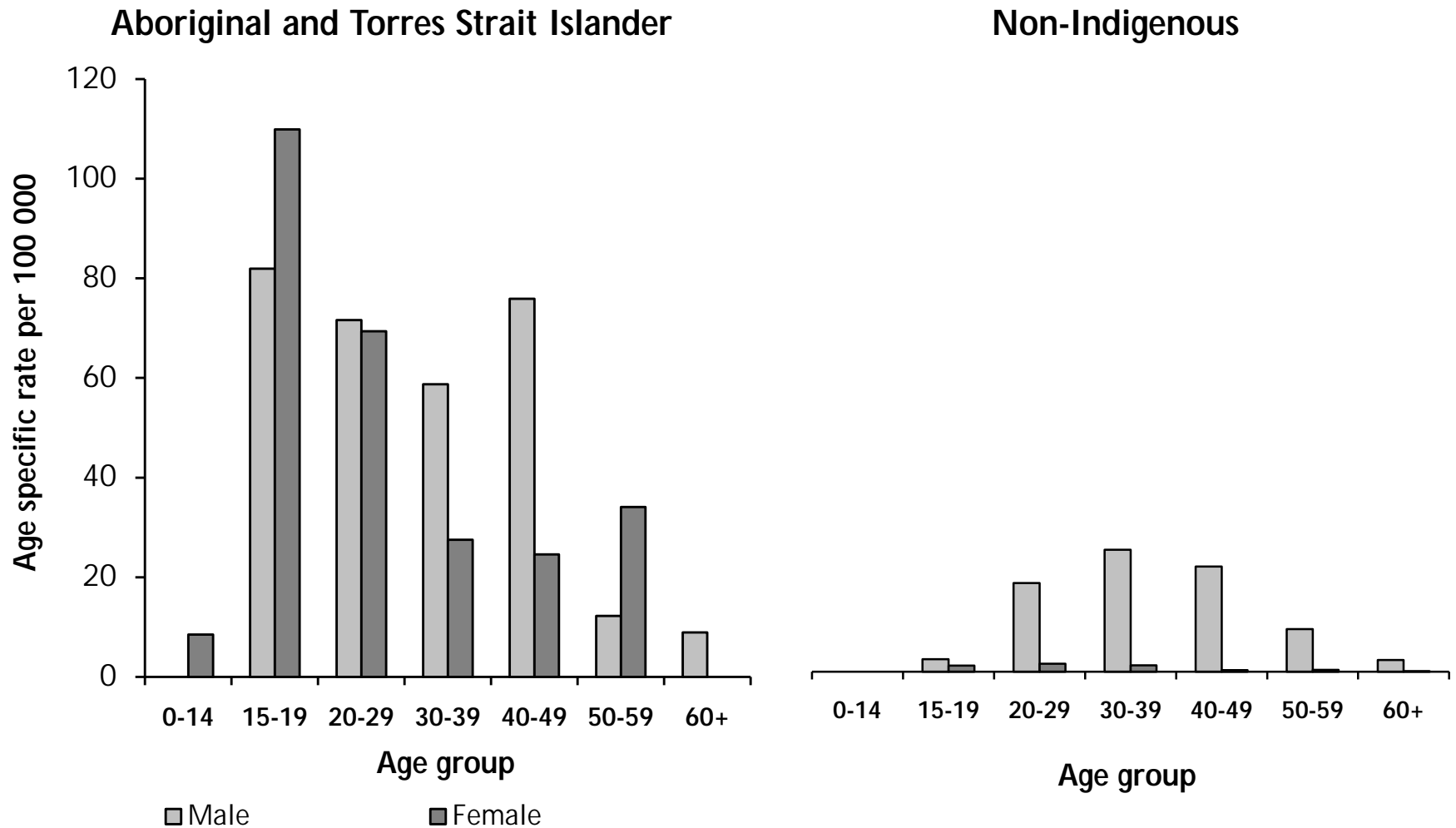
Infectious syphilis in selected age groups by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



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

Figure 21

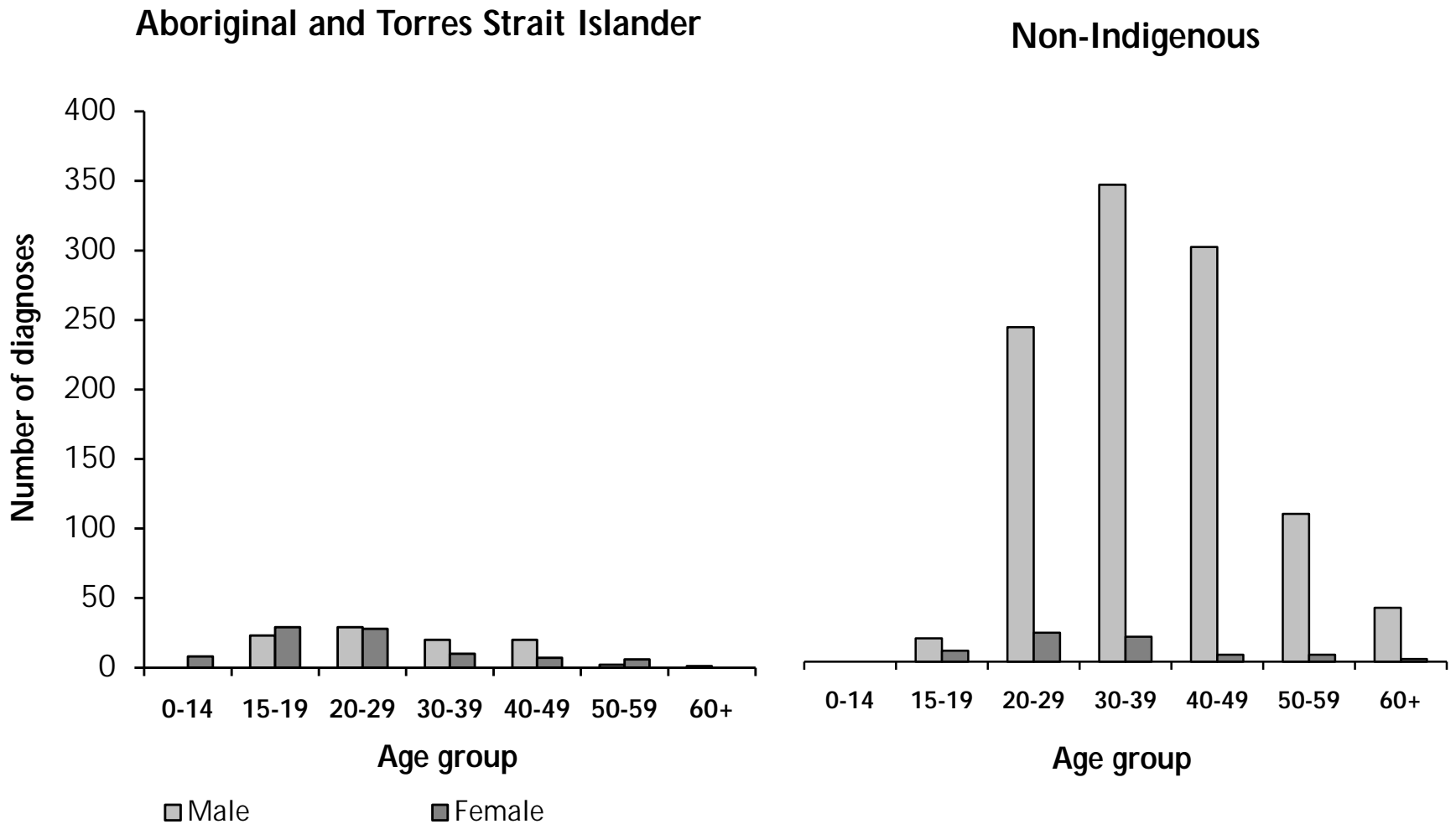
Rate of diagnosis of infectious syphilis in 2008 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



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

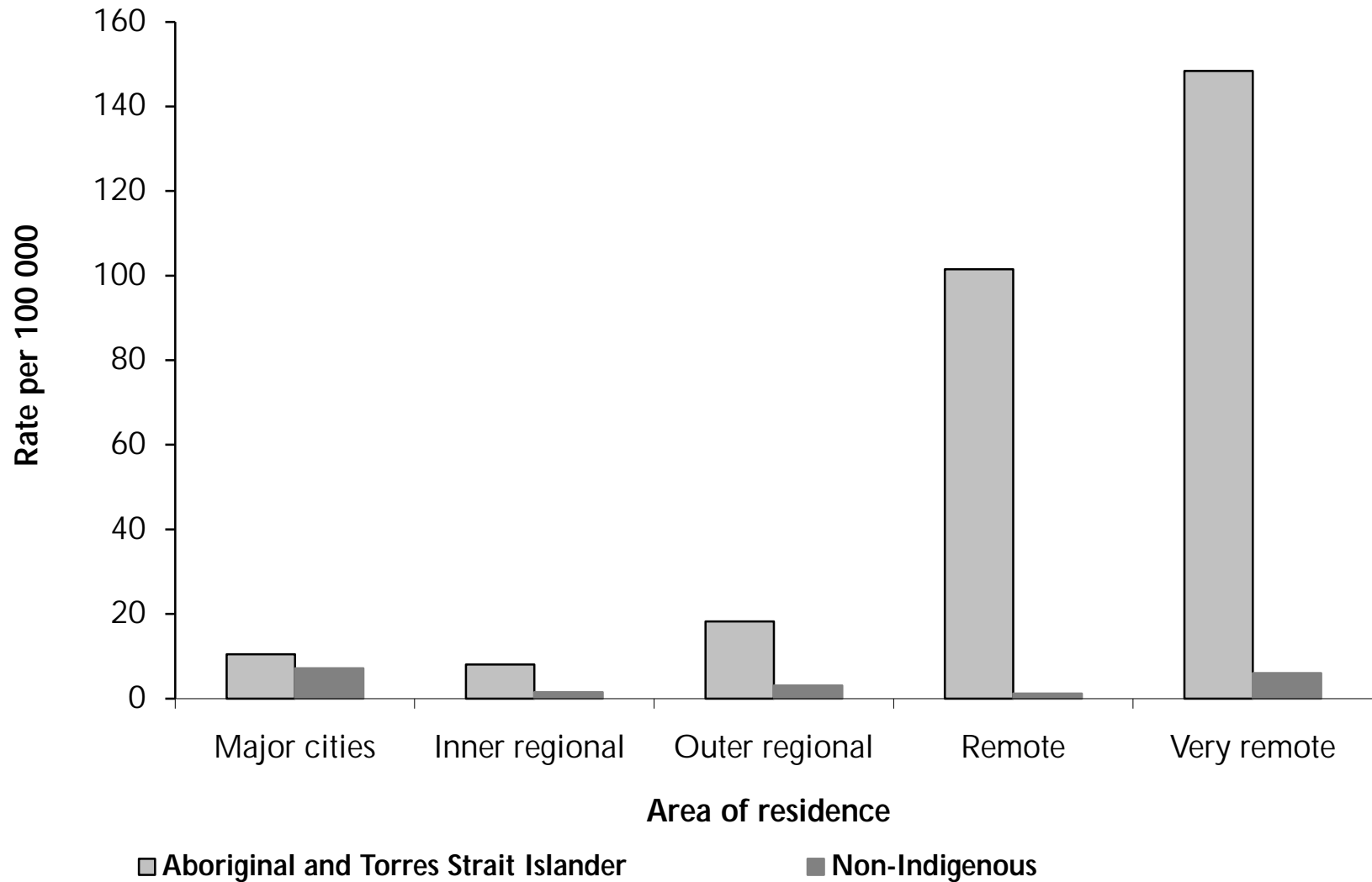
Figure 22

Number of diagnoses of infectious syphilis in 2008 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



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

Figure 23
Infectious syphilis by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence, 2008



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

Figure 24
Newly diagnosed HIV infection, 1999 – 2008,
by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and year

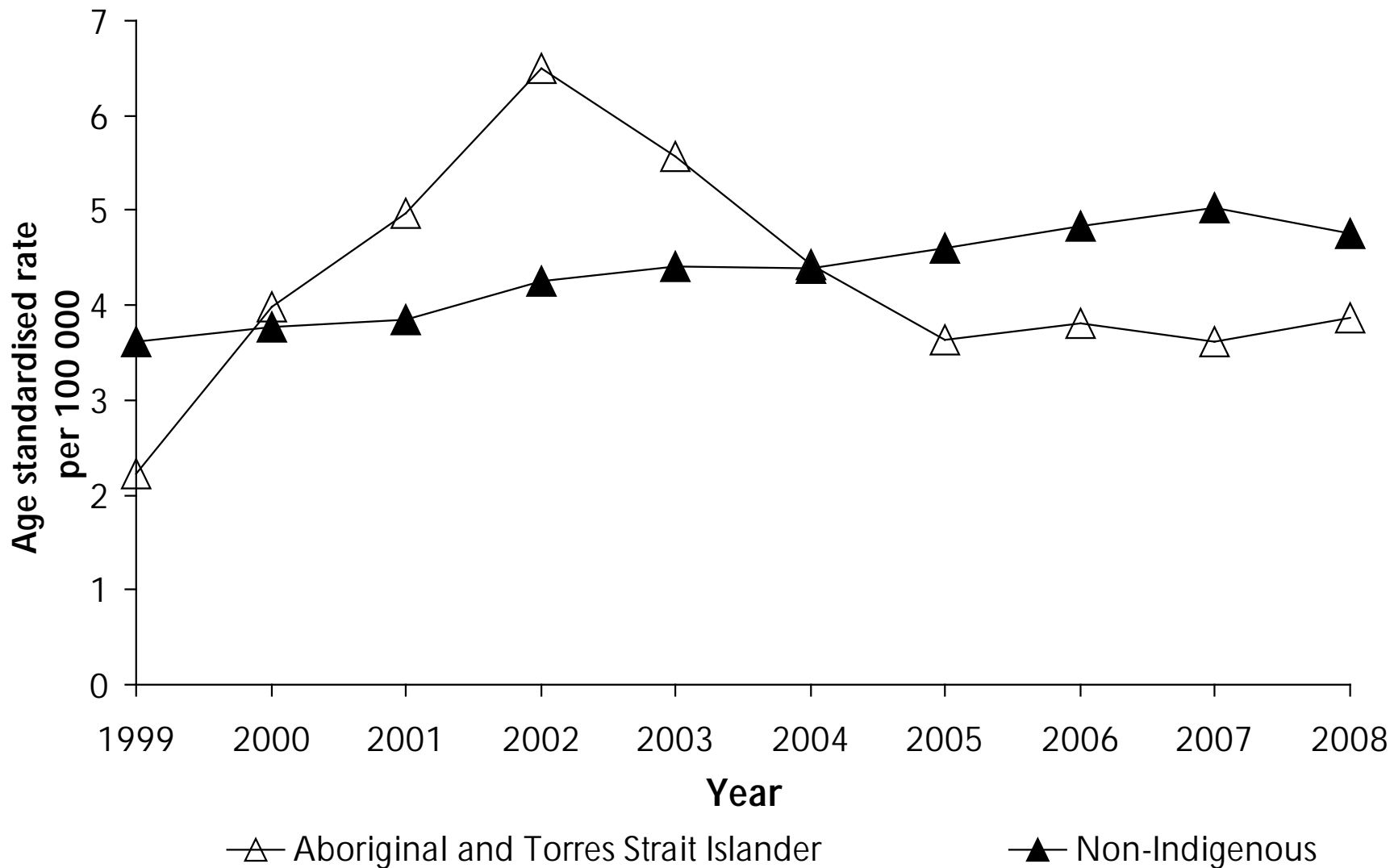


Figure 25

HIV diagnoses in Australian born people by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, sex and year

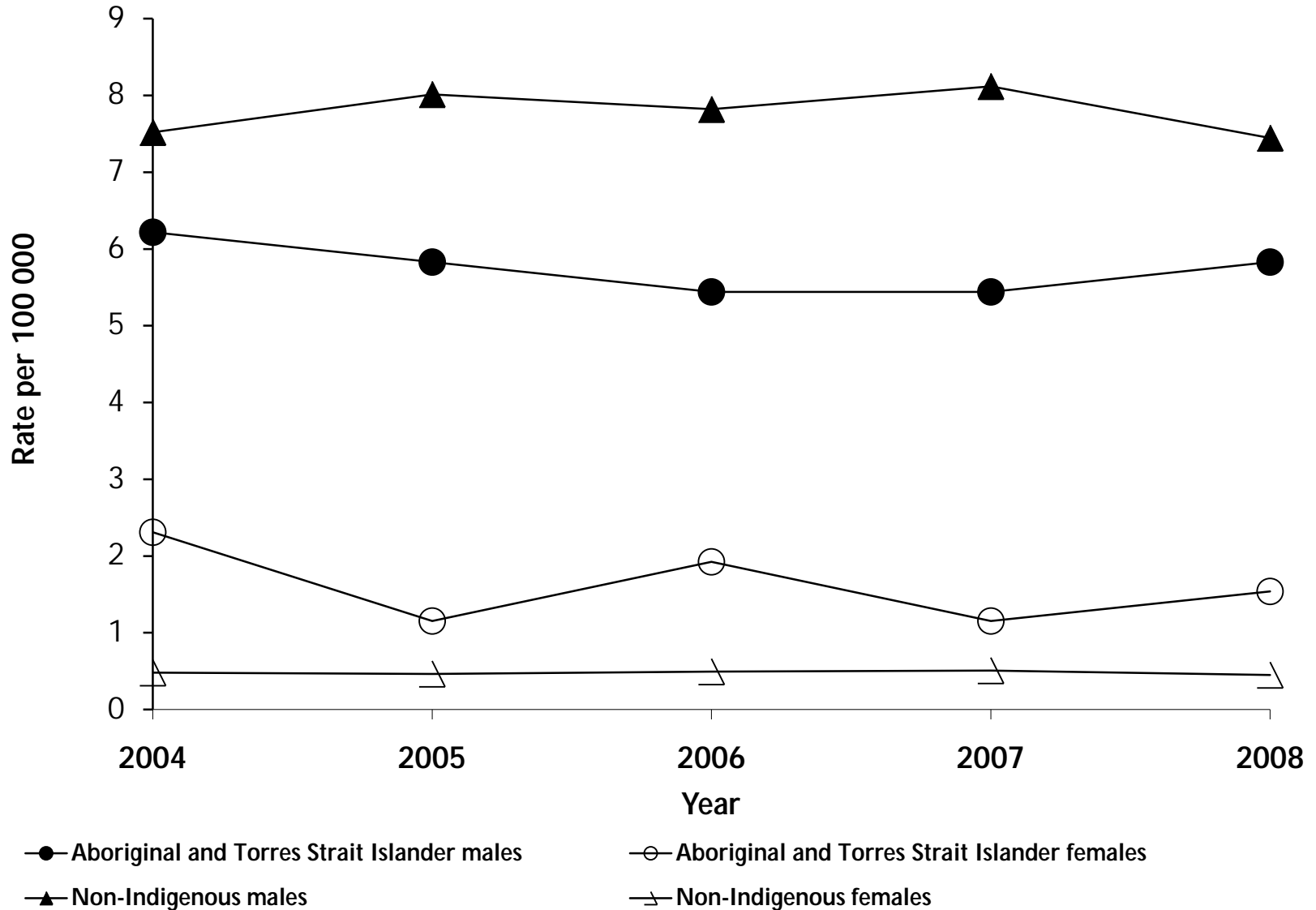
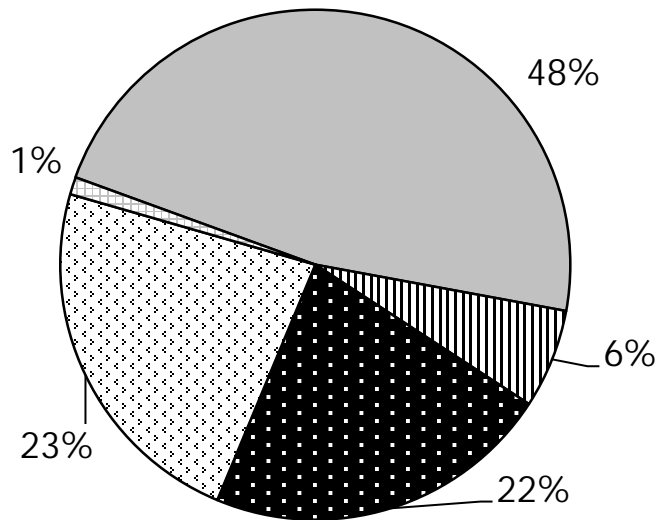


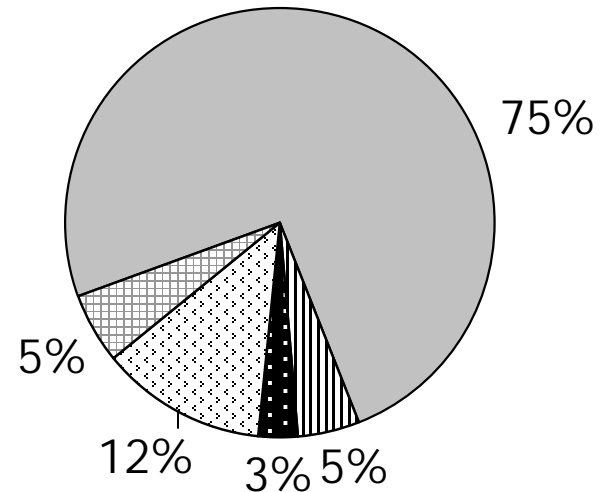
Figure 26

HIV diagnoses in Australian born cases, 2004 – 2008, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and HIV exposure category

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander



Non-Indigenous



- Male homosexual contact
- ▨ Male homosexual contact and injecting drug use
- Injecting drug use
- ▨ Heterosexual contact
- Other/undetermined

Figure 27

Newly diagnosed HIV infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence, 2008

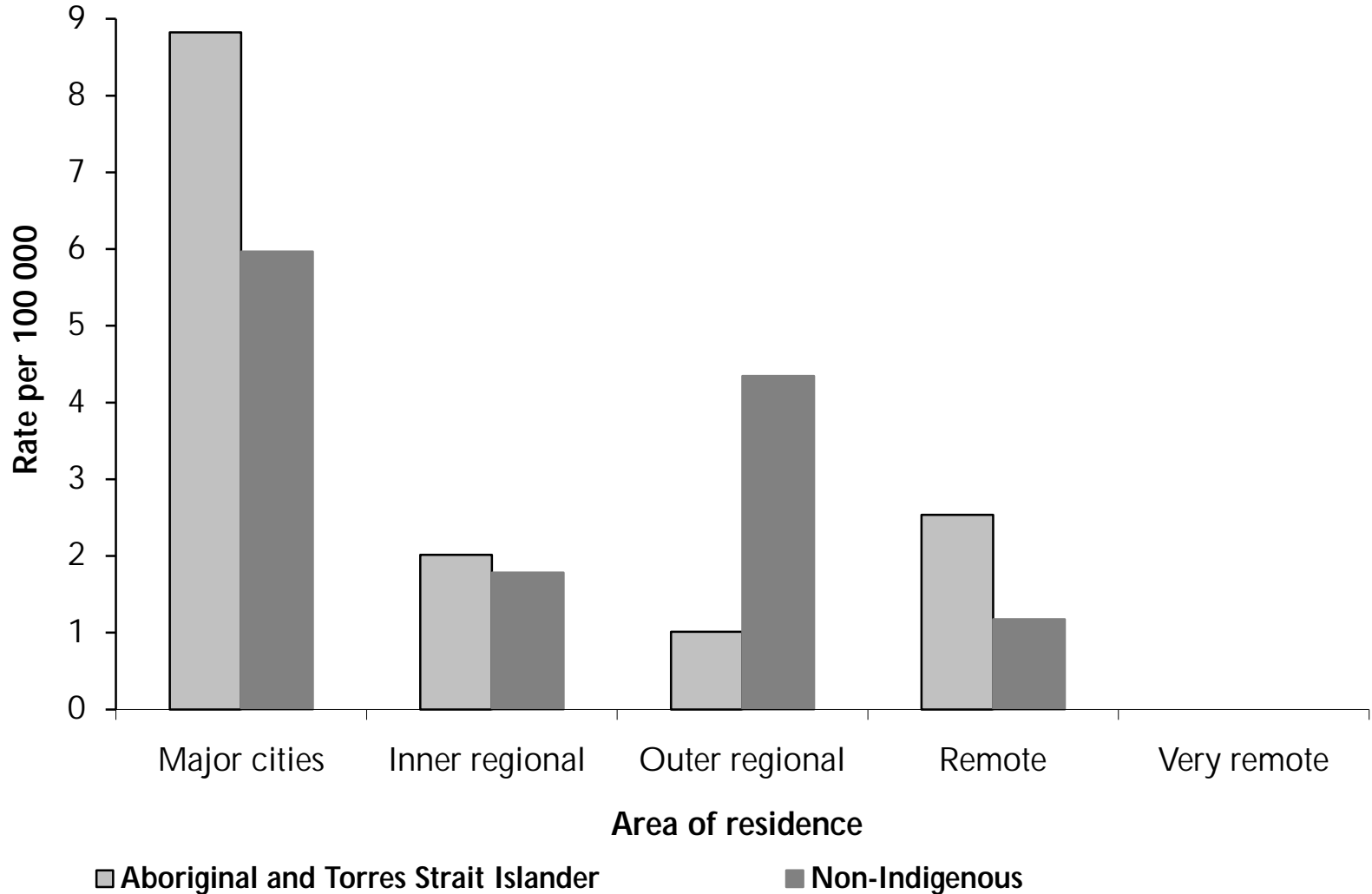


Figure 28

HIV prevalence in the population aged 15 – 49 years
in selected countries

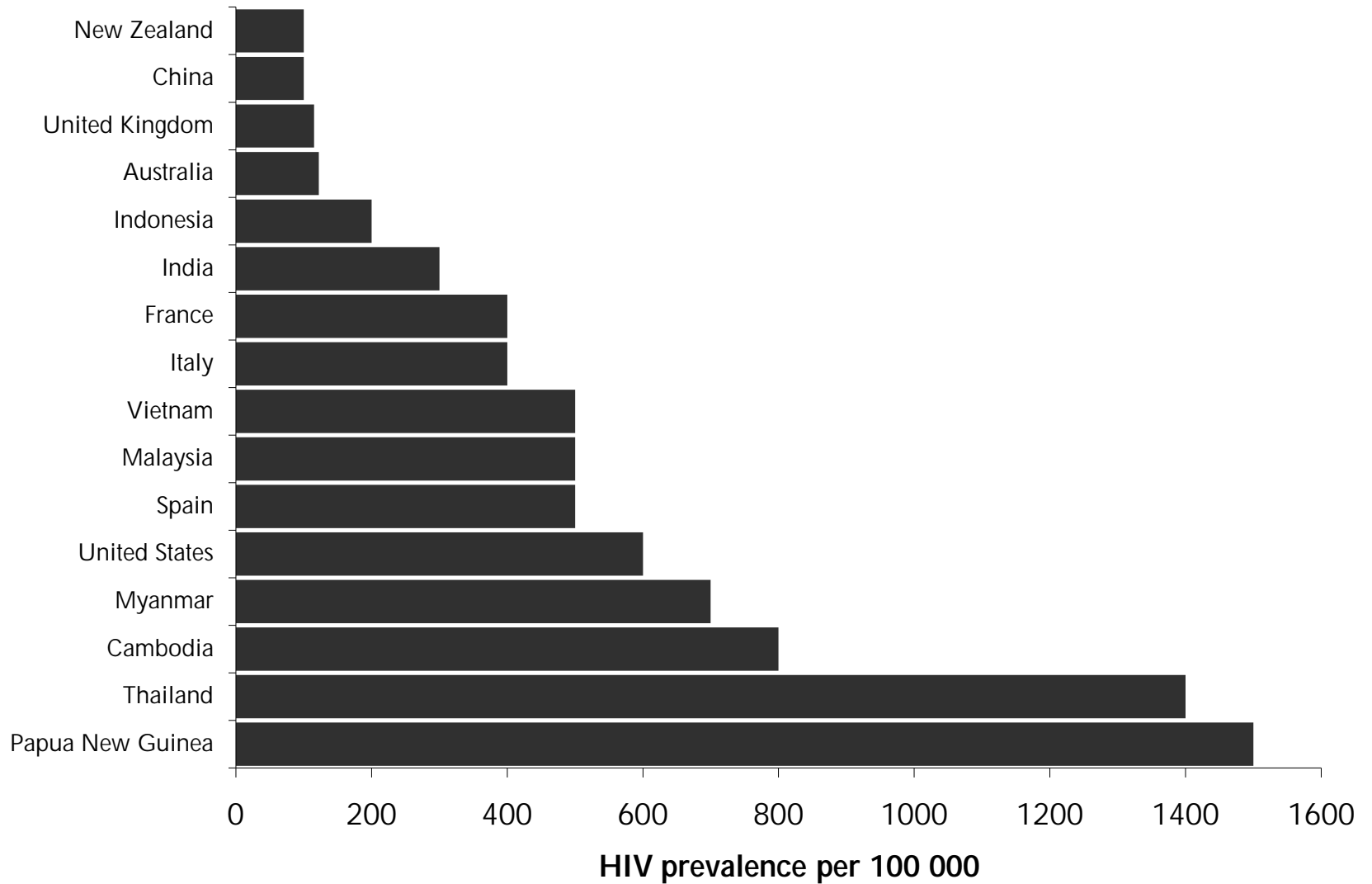
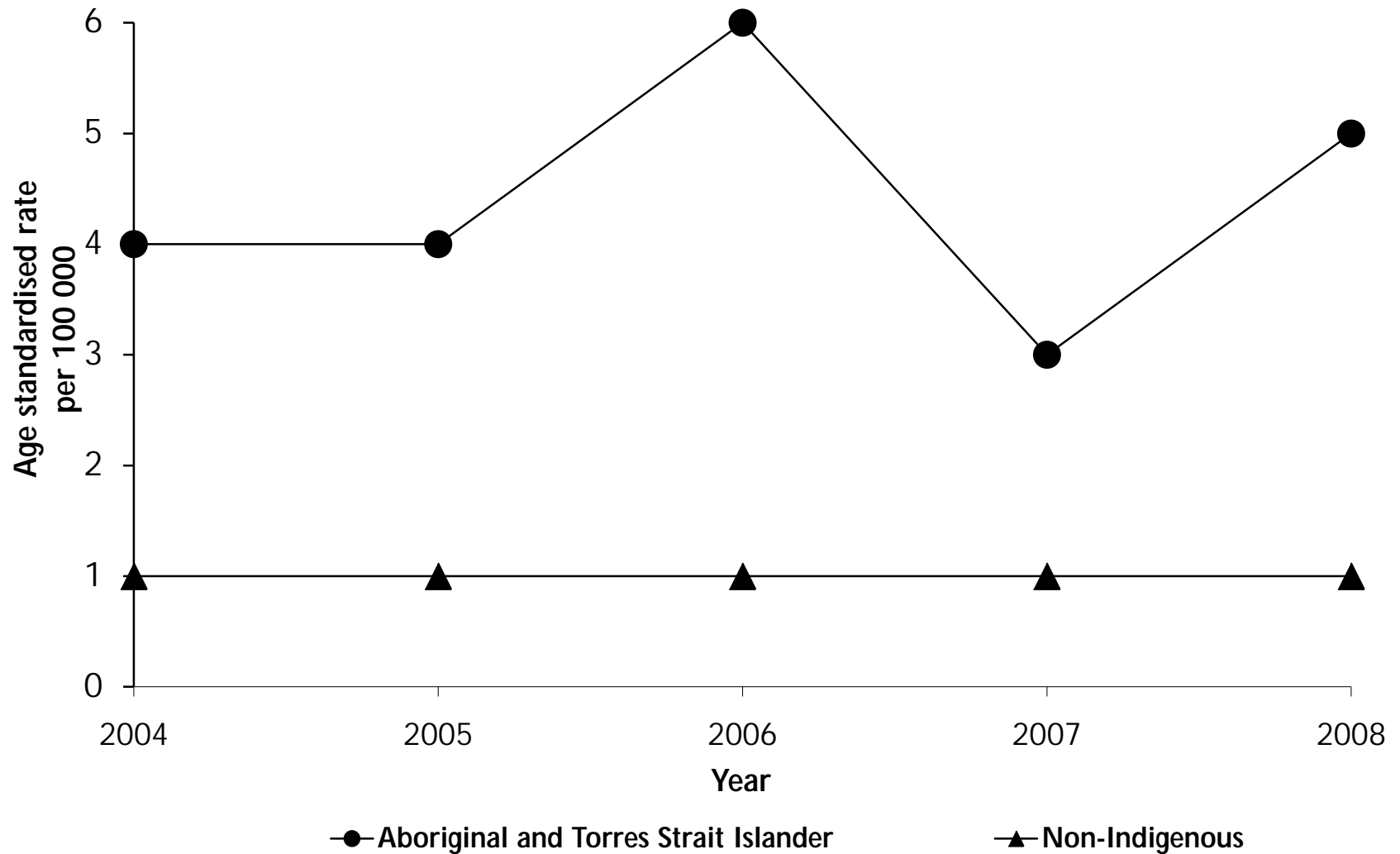


Figure 29

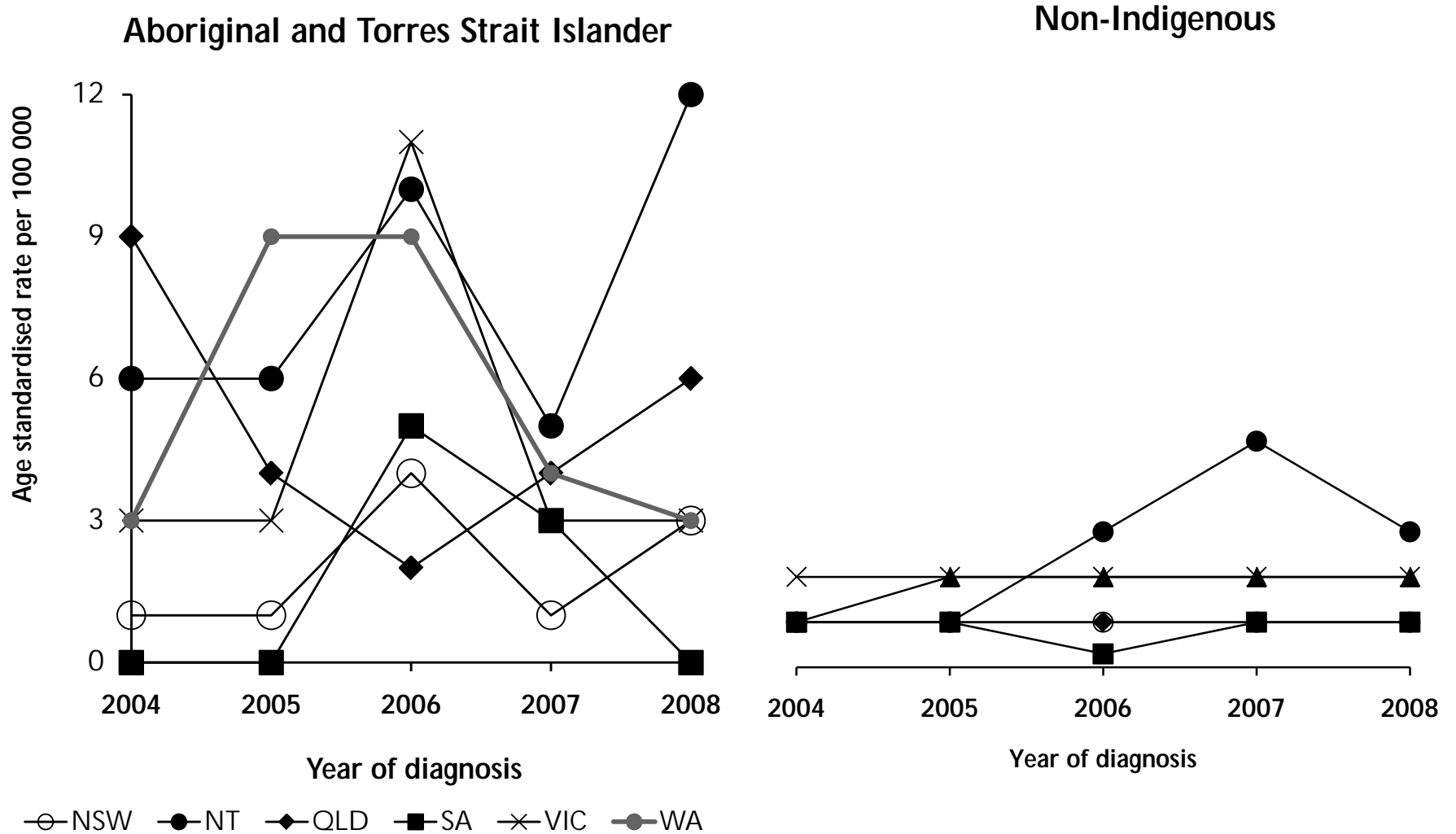
Newly acquired hepatitis B by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



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

Figure 30

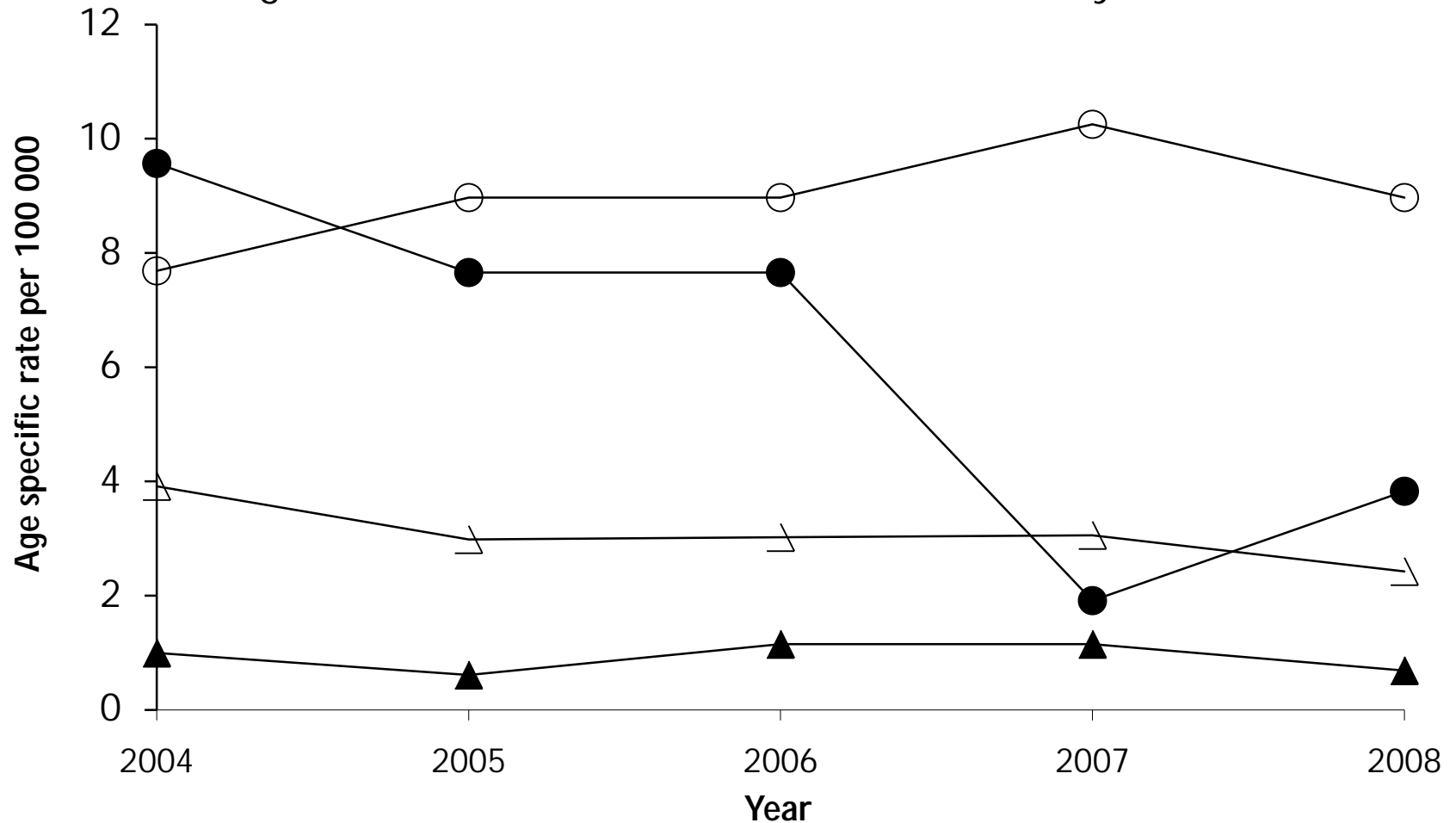
Newly acquired hepatitis B by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year



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

Figure 31

Newly acquired hepatitis B in selected age groups by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

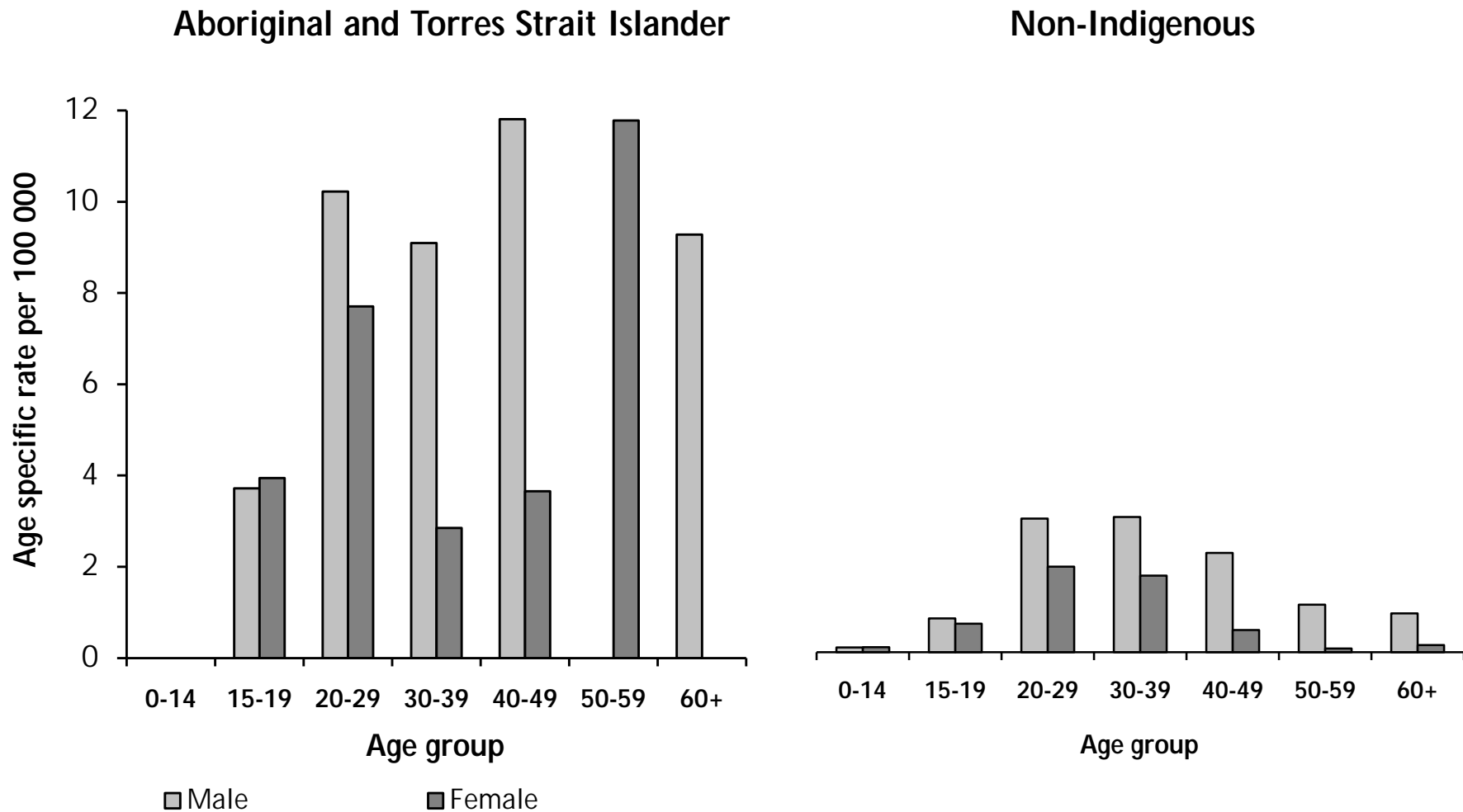


- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 - 19 years
- ▲ Non-Indigenous people aged 15 - 19 years
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20 - 29 years
- ▷ Non-Indigenous people aged 20 - 29 years

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

Figure 32

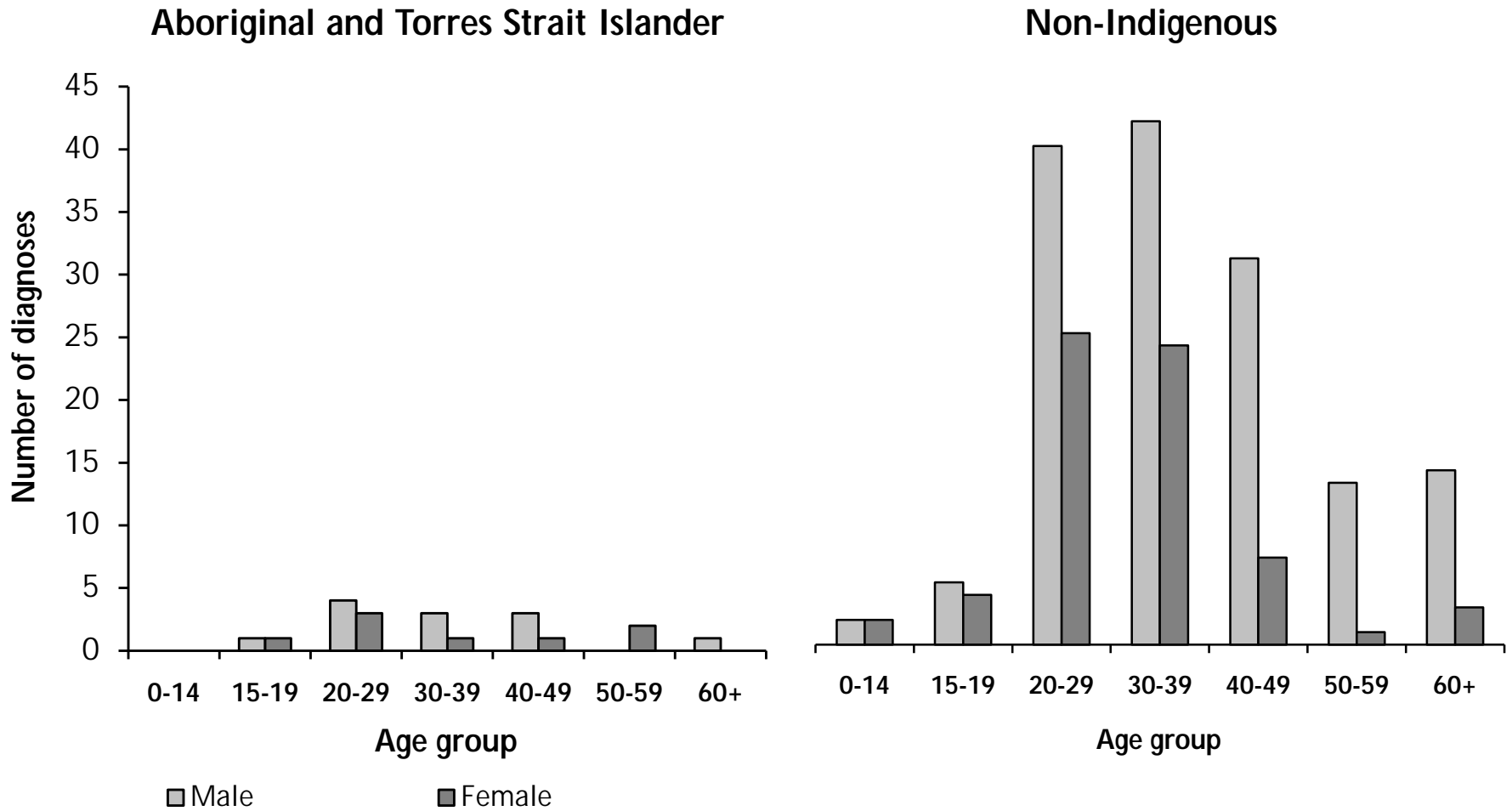
Rate of diagnosis of newly acquired hepatitis B in 2008 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



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

Figure 33

Number of diagnoses of newly acquired hepatitis B in 2008 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



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

Figure 34

Newly acquired hepatitis B infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence, 2008

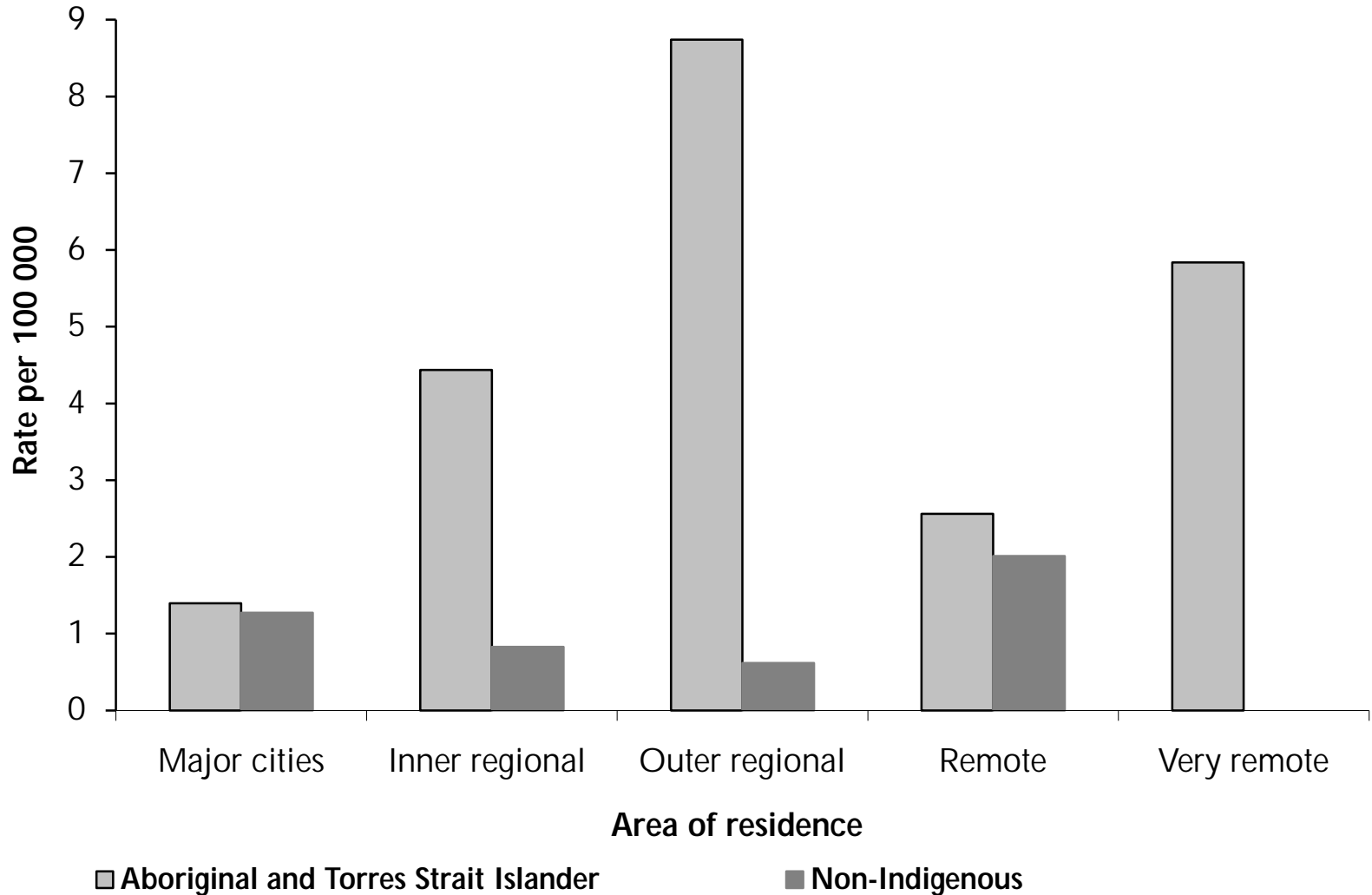
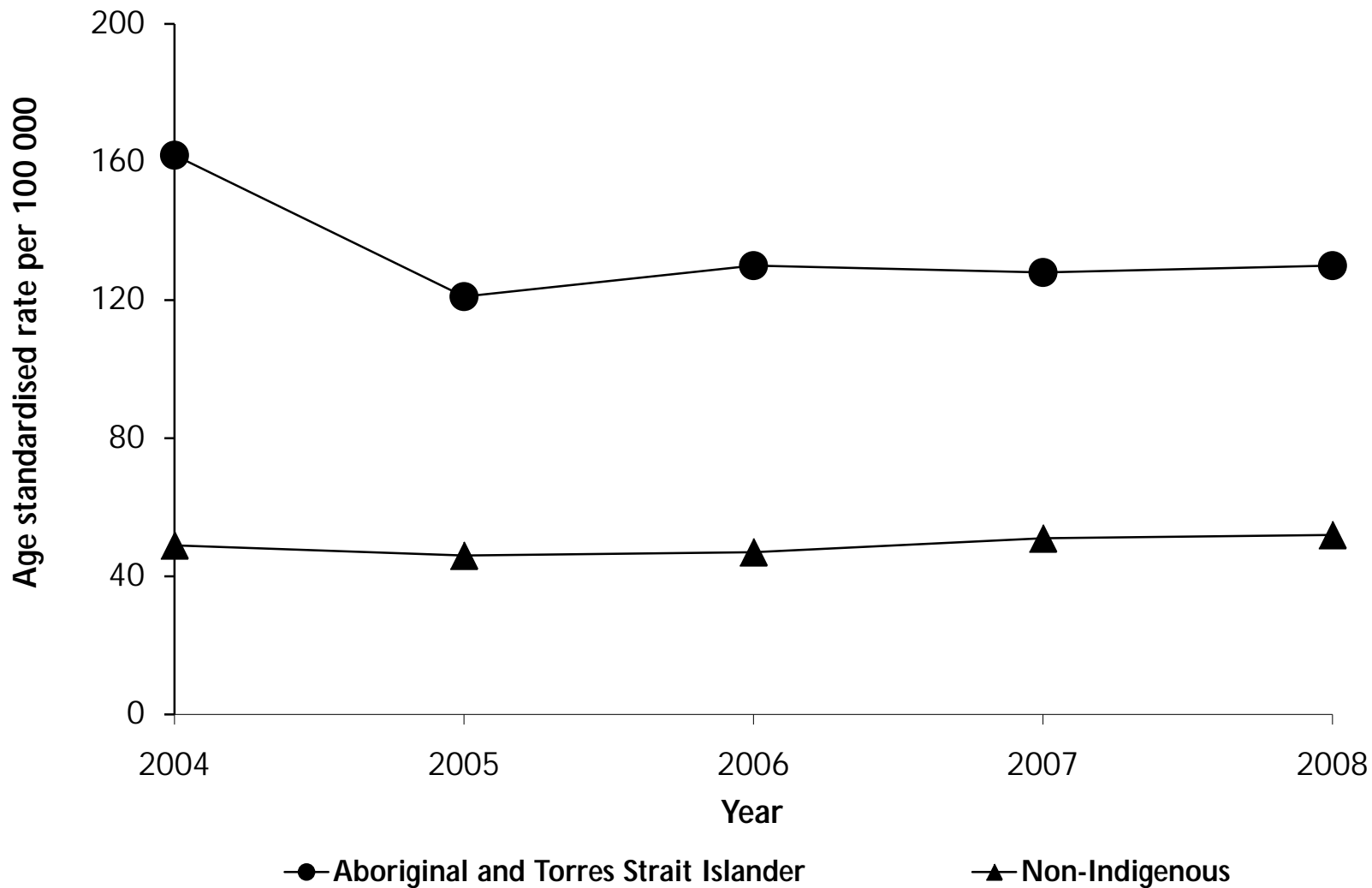
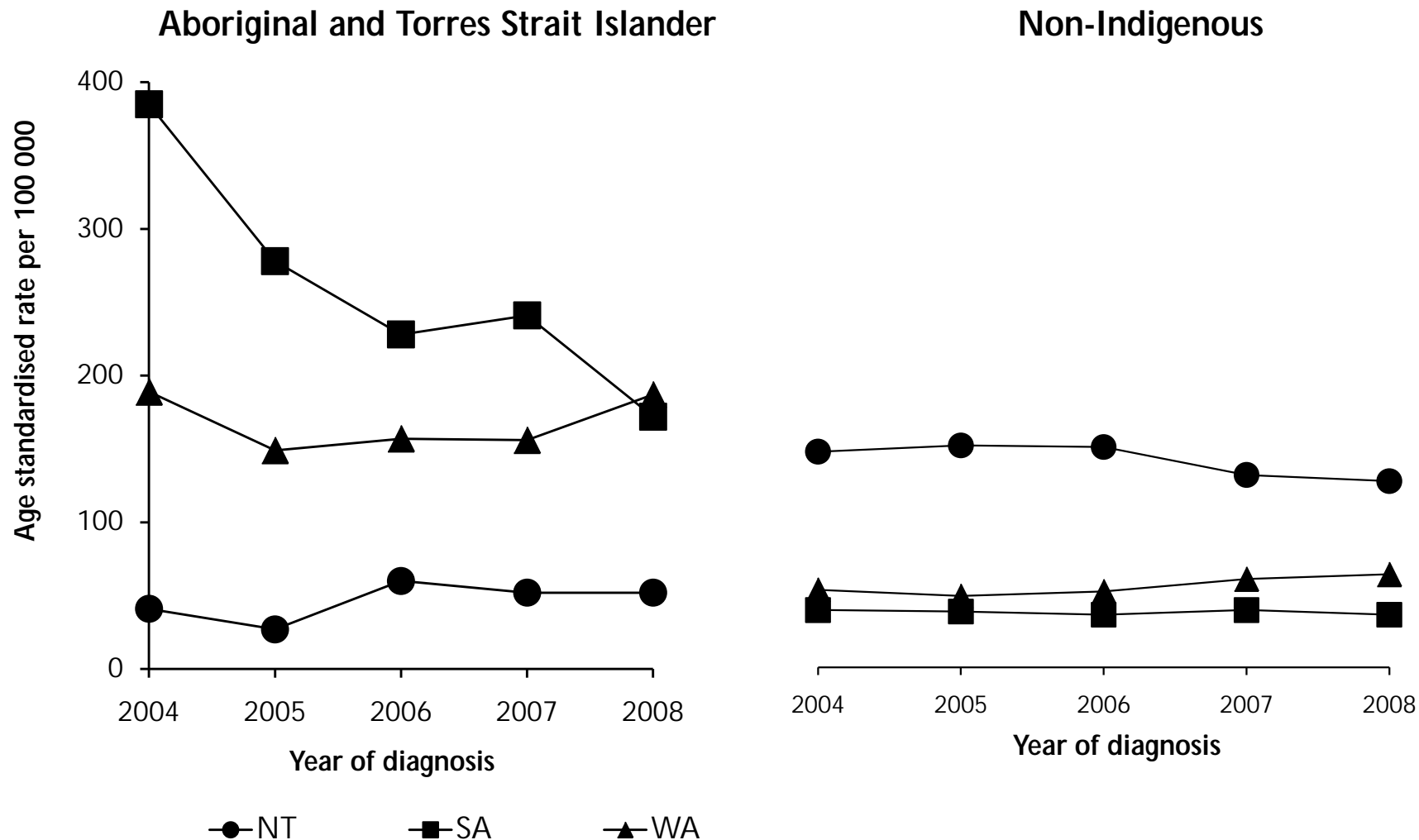


Figure 35
Hepatitis C antibody by Aboriginal and Torres Strait
Islander status¹ and year



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

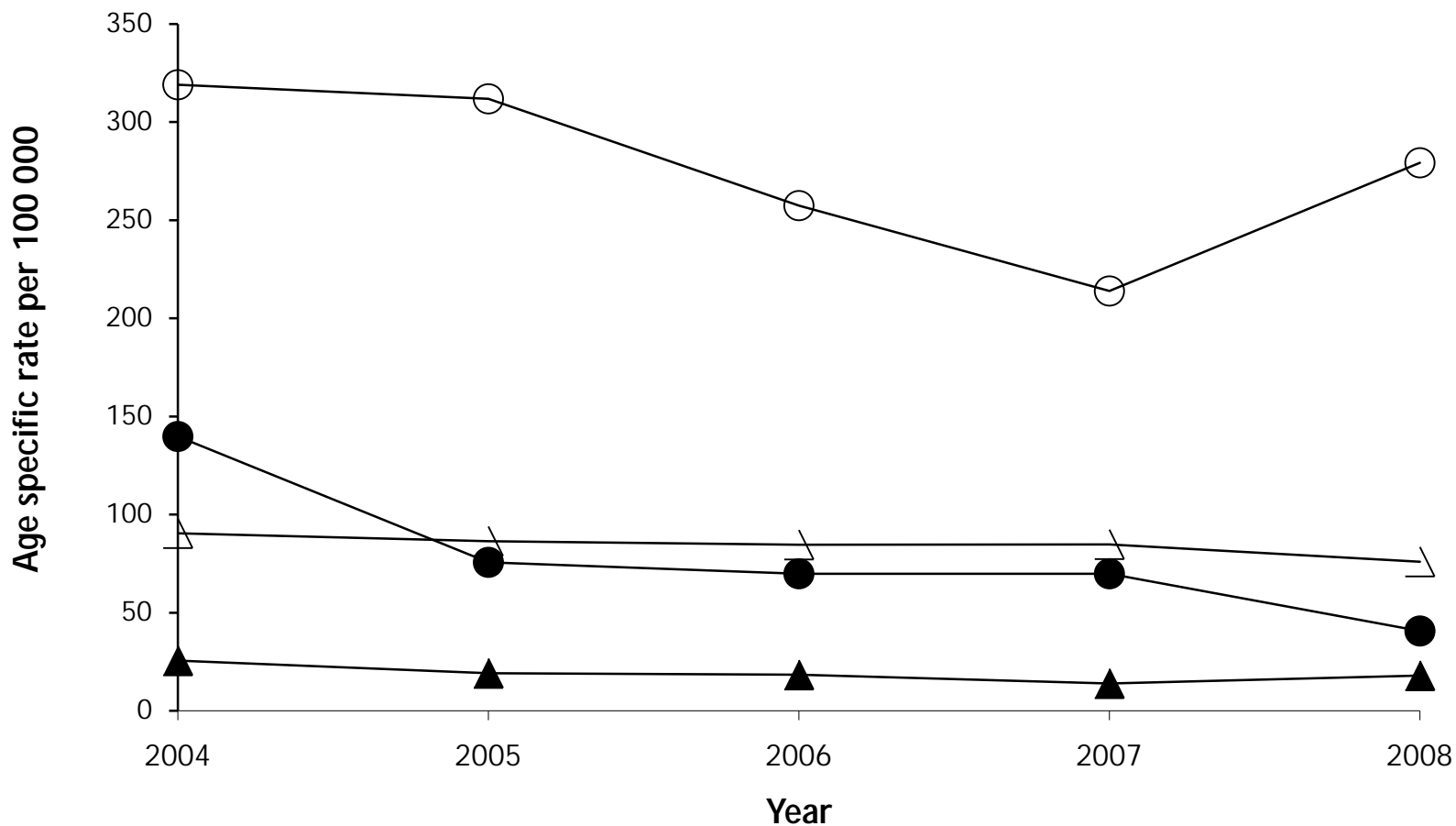
Figure 36
 Hepatitis C antibody by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year



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

Figure 37

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

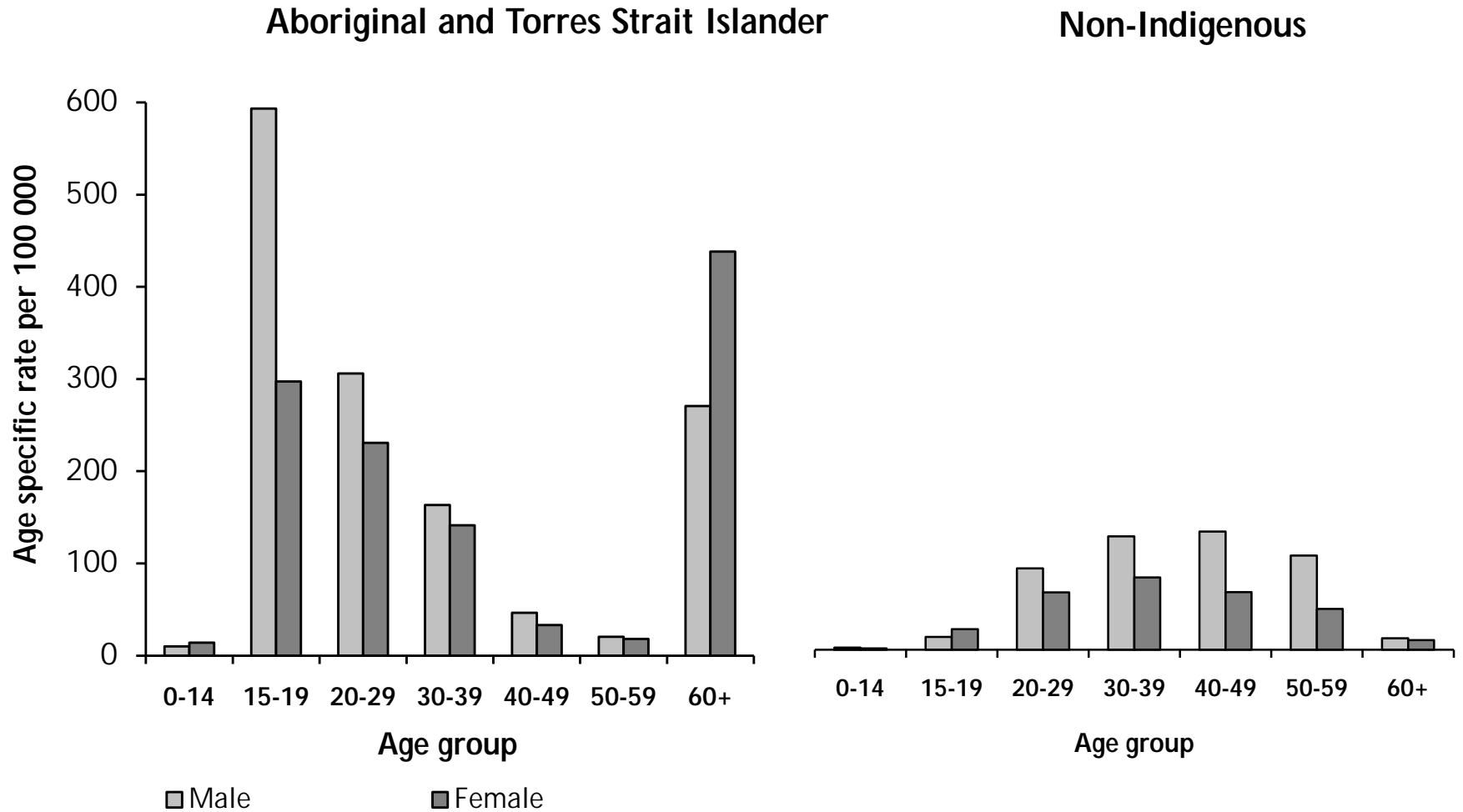


- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 15 - 19 years
- ▲ Non-Indigenous people aged 15 - 19 years
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 20 - 29 years
- △ Non-Indigenous people aged 20 - 29 years

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

Figure 38

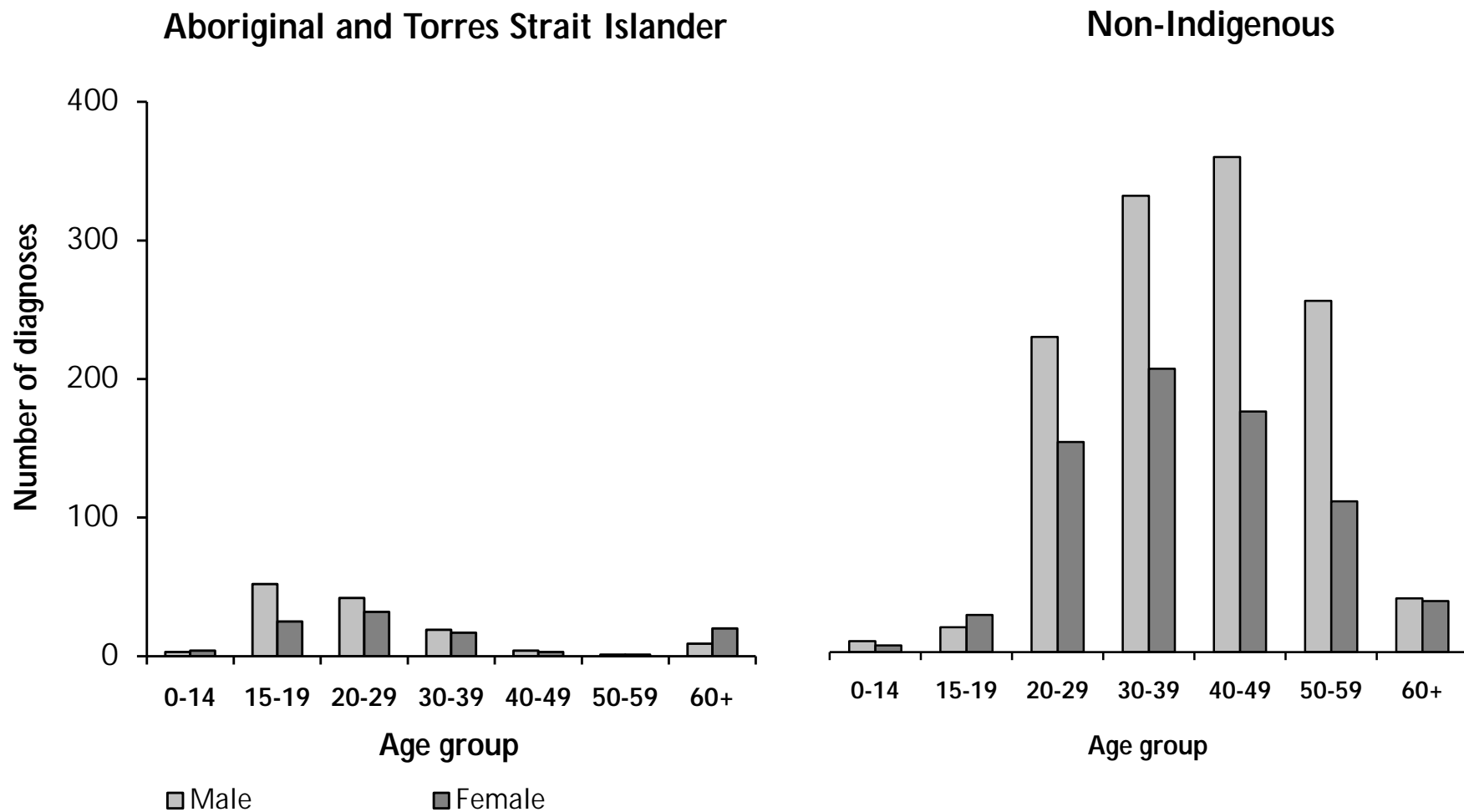
Hepatitis C antibody in 2008 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



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

Figure 39

Hepatitis C antibody by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group, 2008



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

Figure 40
Hepatitis C infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait
Islander status and area of residence, 2008

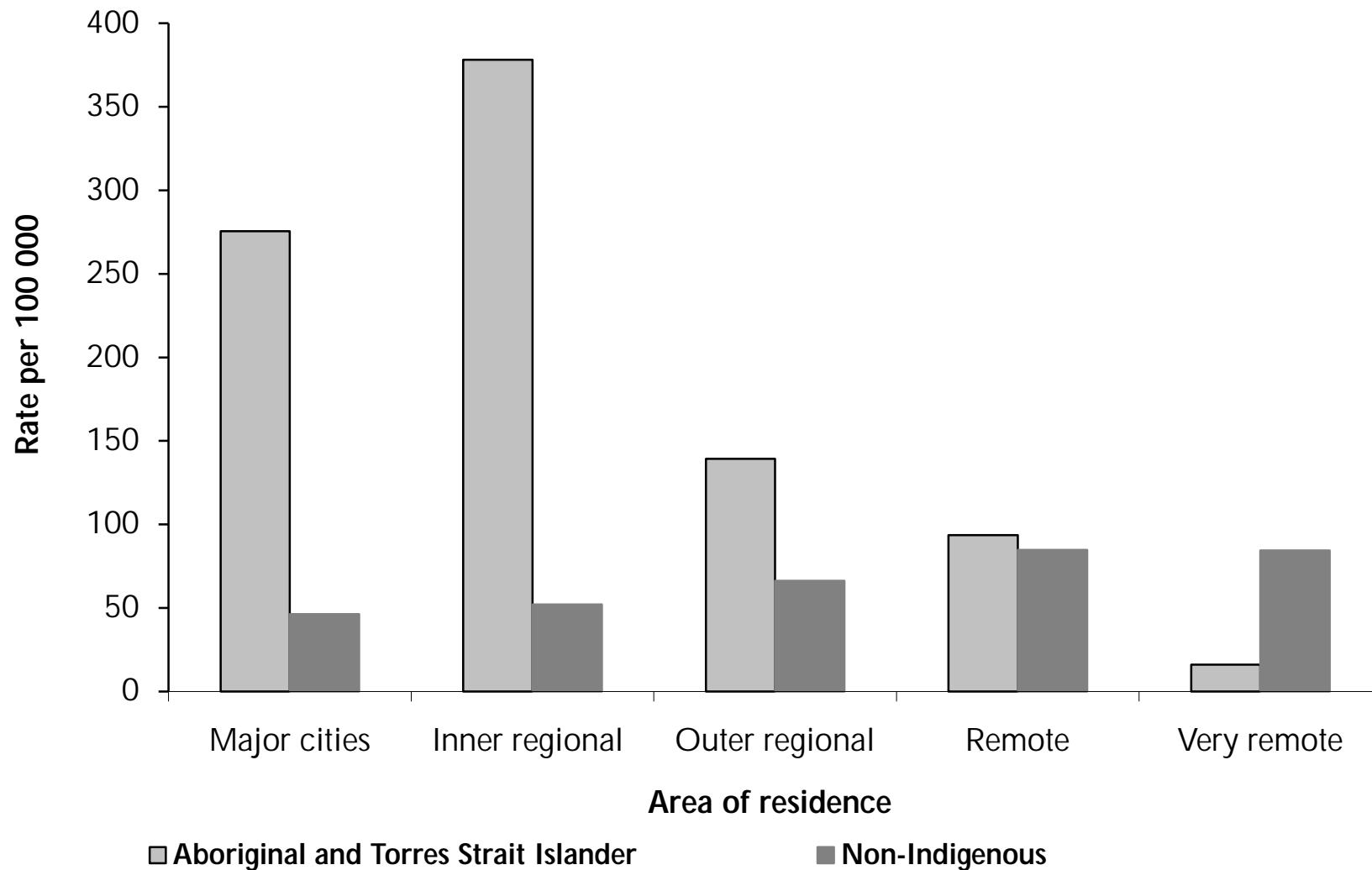
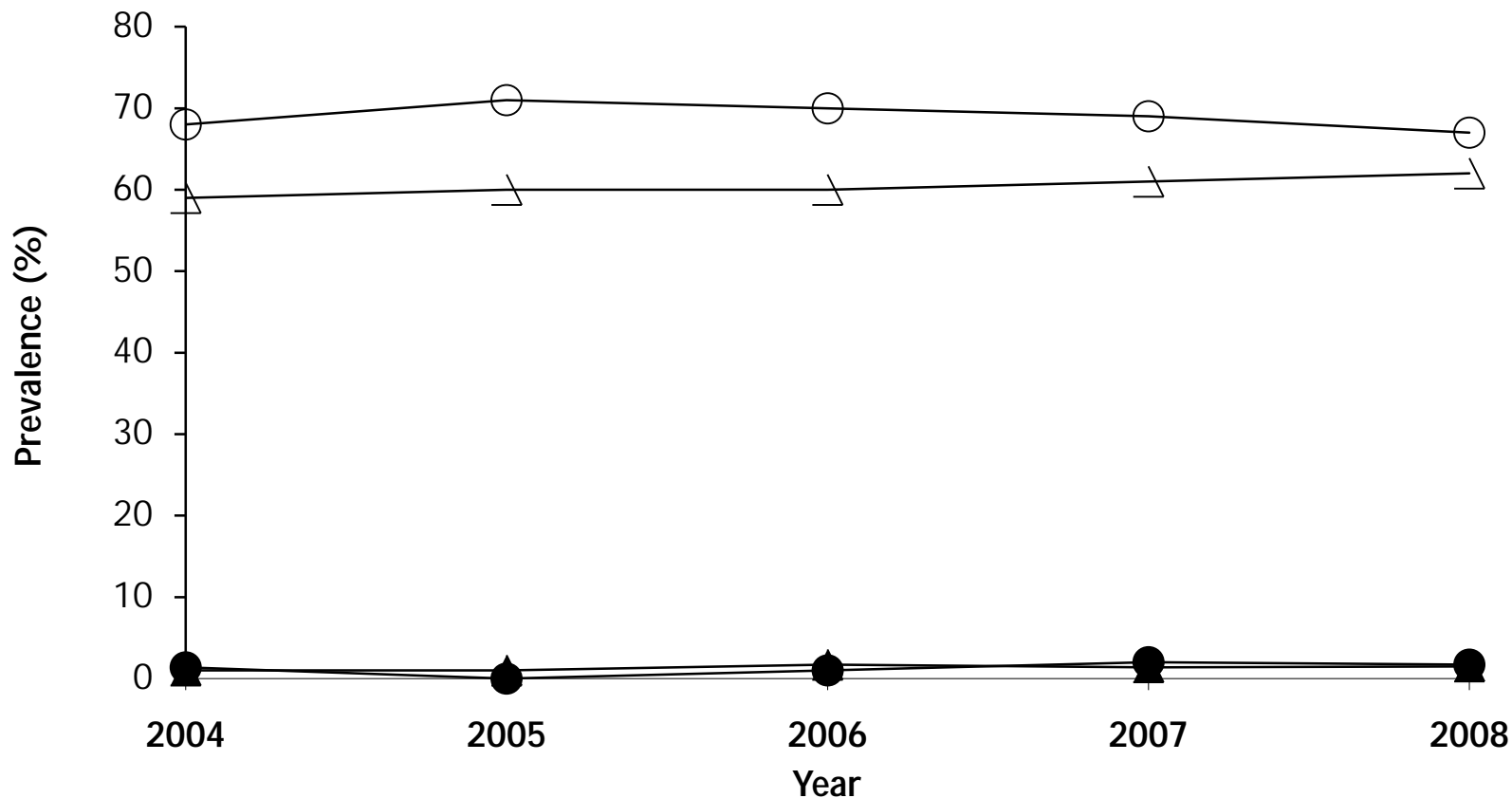


Figure 41

HIV and hepatitis C prevalence in people participating in the needle and syringe program survey by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and year



- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people - HIV prevalence
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people - hepatitis C prevalence
- ▲ Non-Indigenous people - HIV prevalence
- △ Non-Indigenous people - hepatitis C prevalence

Figure 42

Chlamydia positivity rate amongst patients at ACCESS Sexual Health Service sites by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status and sex, 2004 - 2008

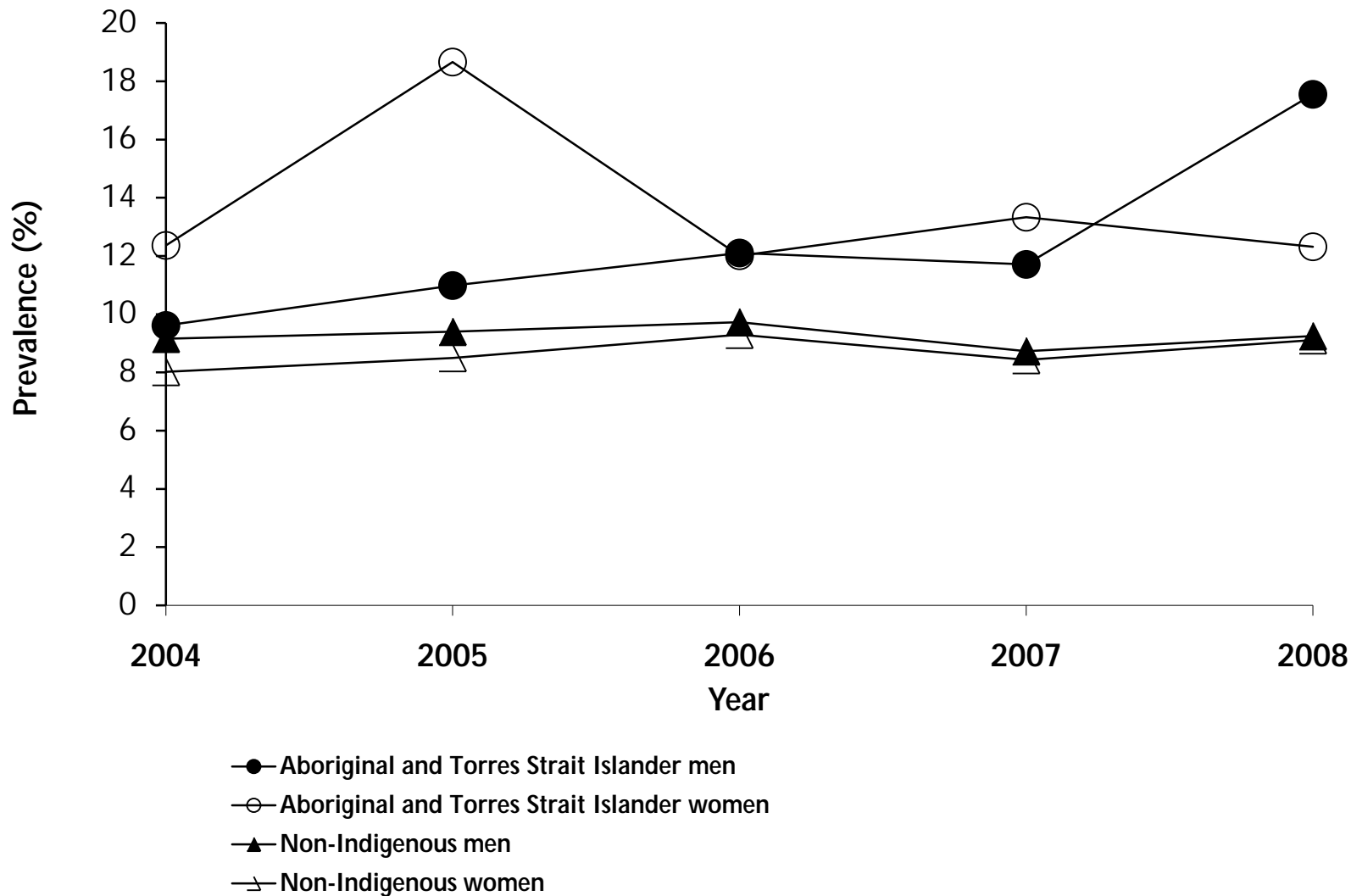


Figure 43

Chlamydia testing rate among patients at ACCESS Sexual Health Service sites by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status and sex, 2004 - 2008

