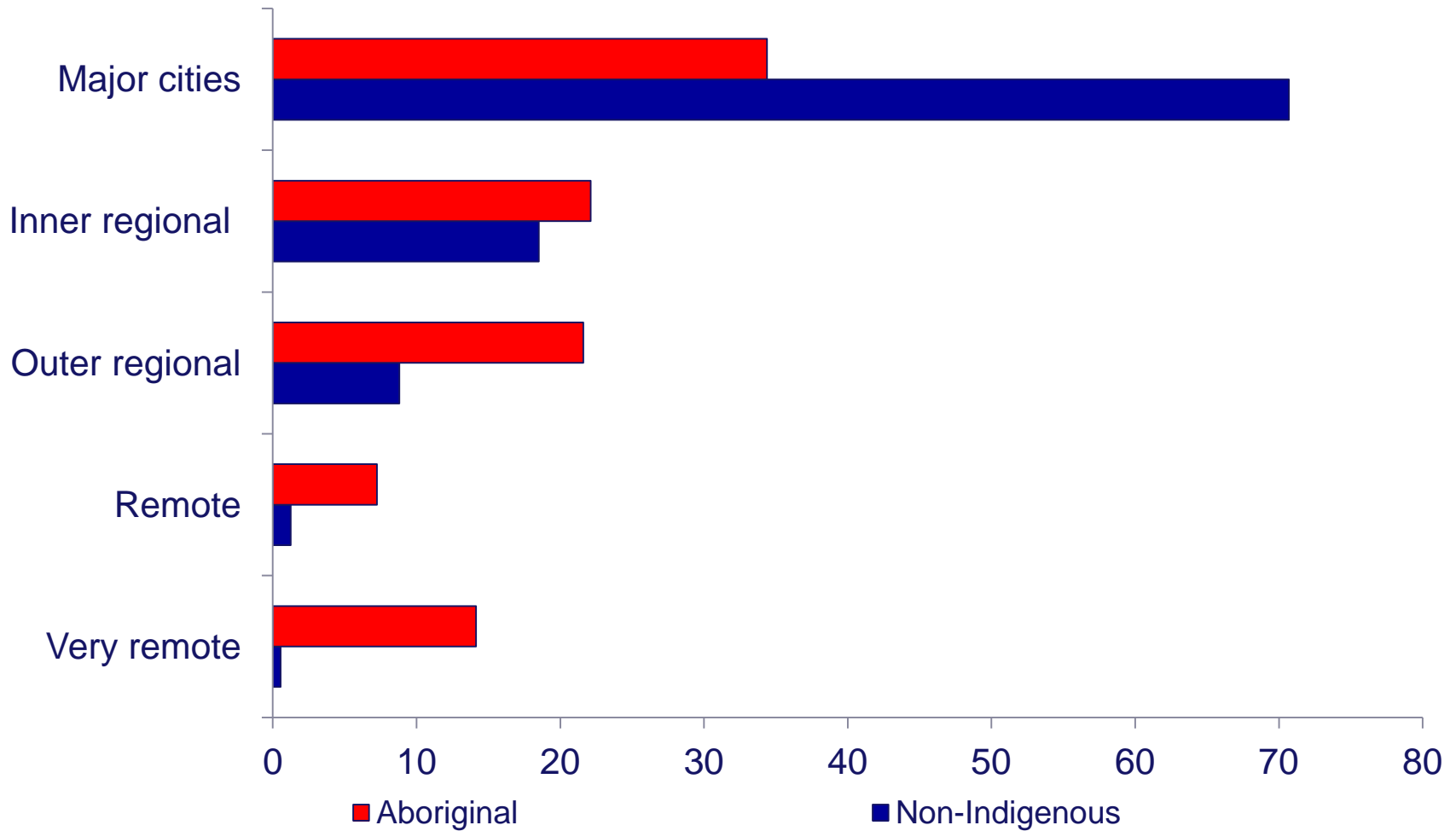


2013

Figure 1

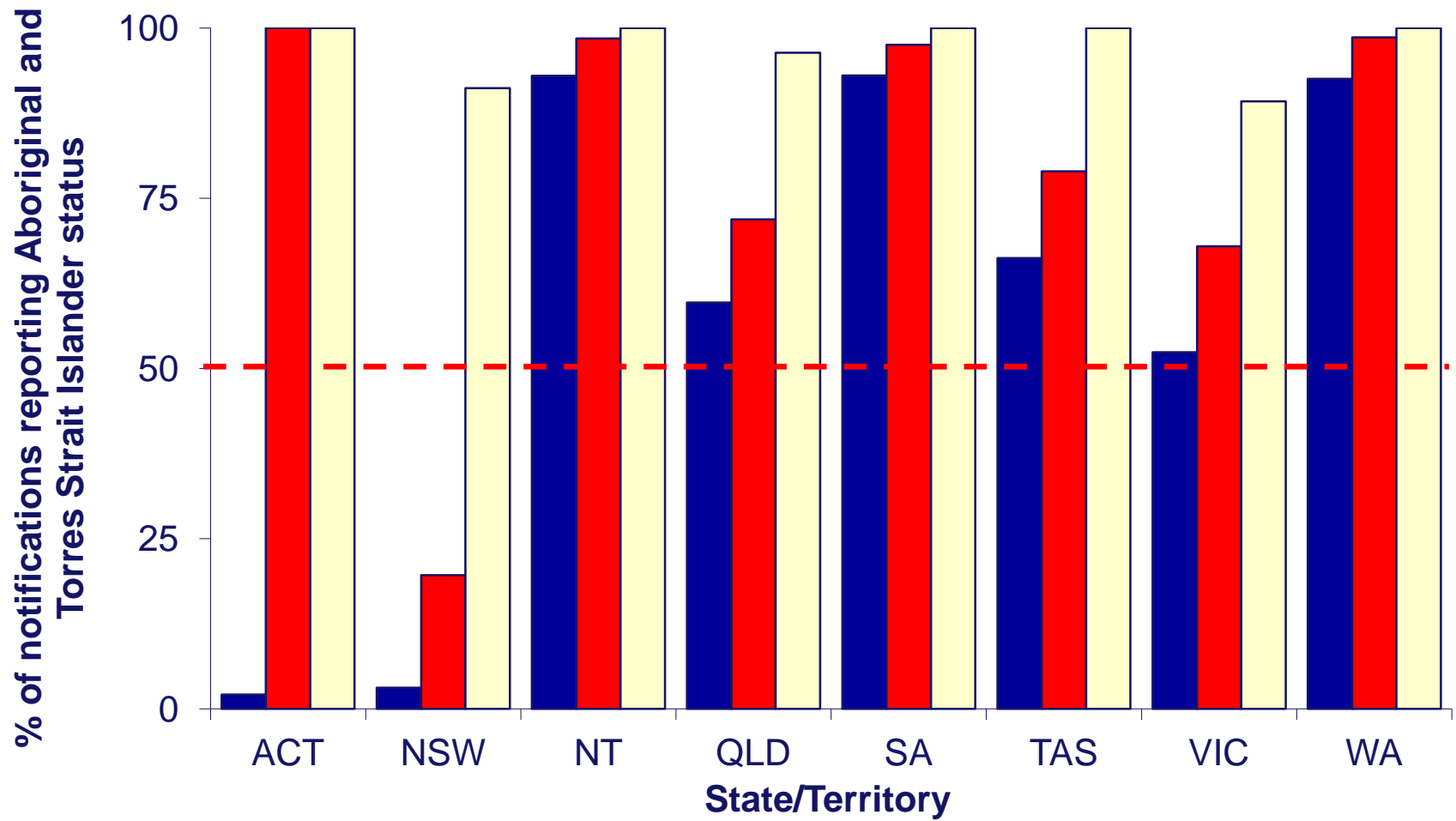
Area of residence, 2012, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics 2011

Figure 2

Reporting of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status at diagnosis of selected sexually transmissible infections, by State/Territory, 2012

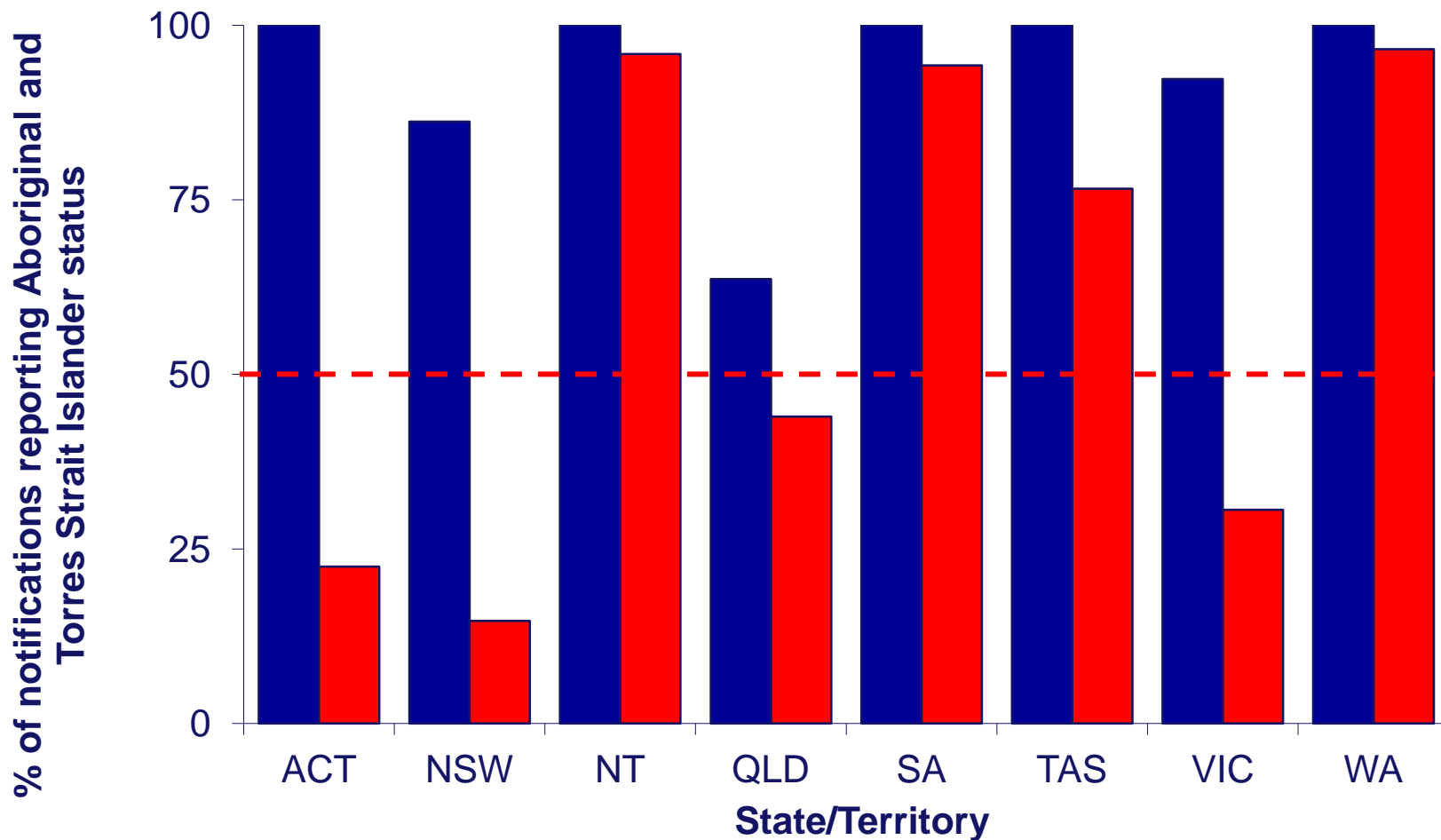


■ Chlamydia ■ Gonorrhoea □ Infectious syphilis

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 3

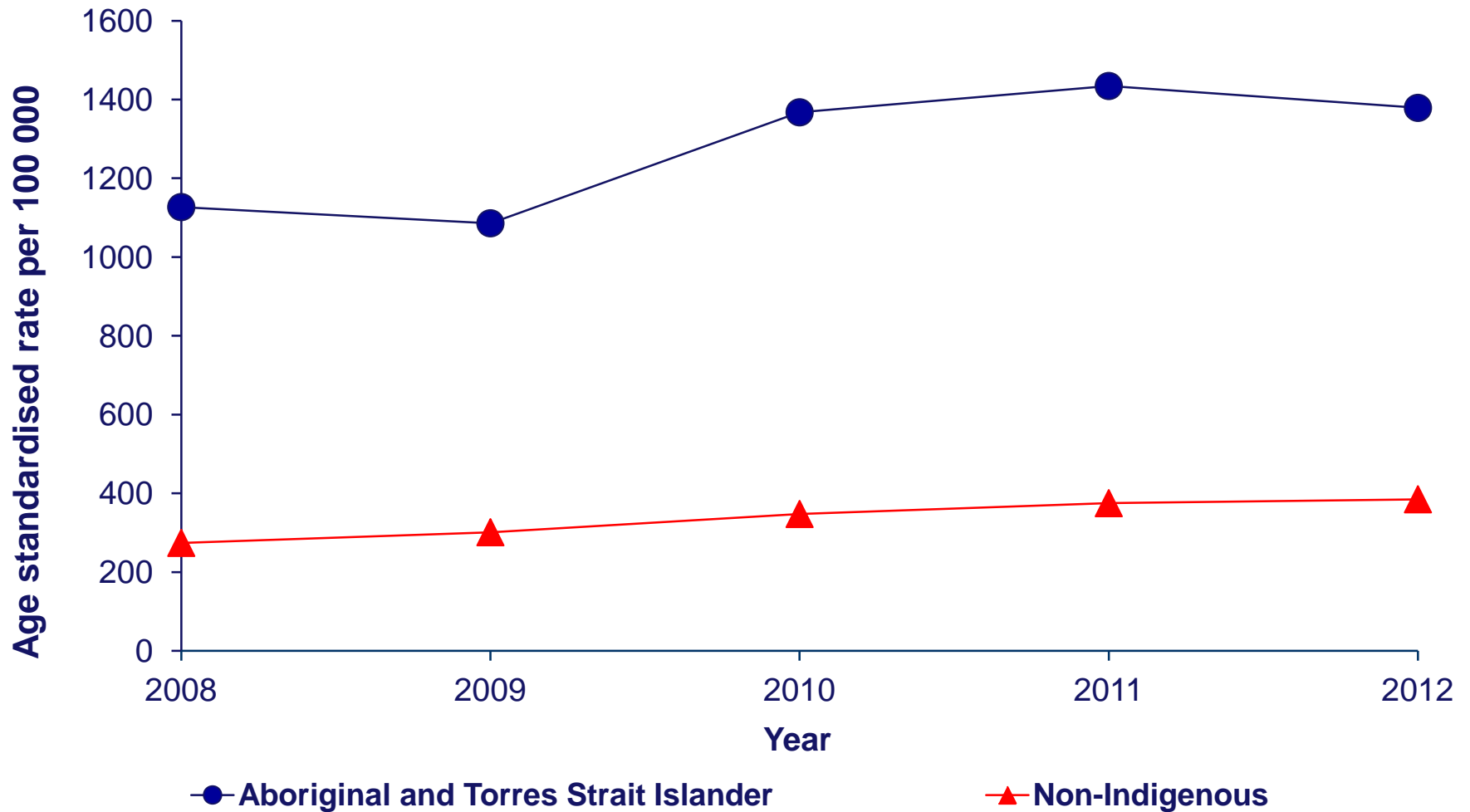
Reporting of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status at notification of viral hepatitis diagnoses, by State/Territory, 2012



■ Newly acquired hepatitis B ■ Hepatitis C

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 4
Notification rate of chlamydia by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

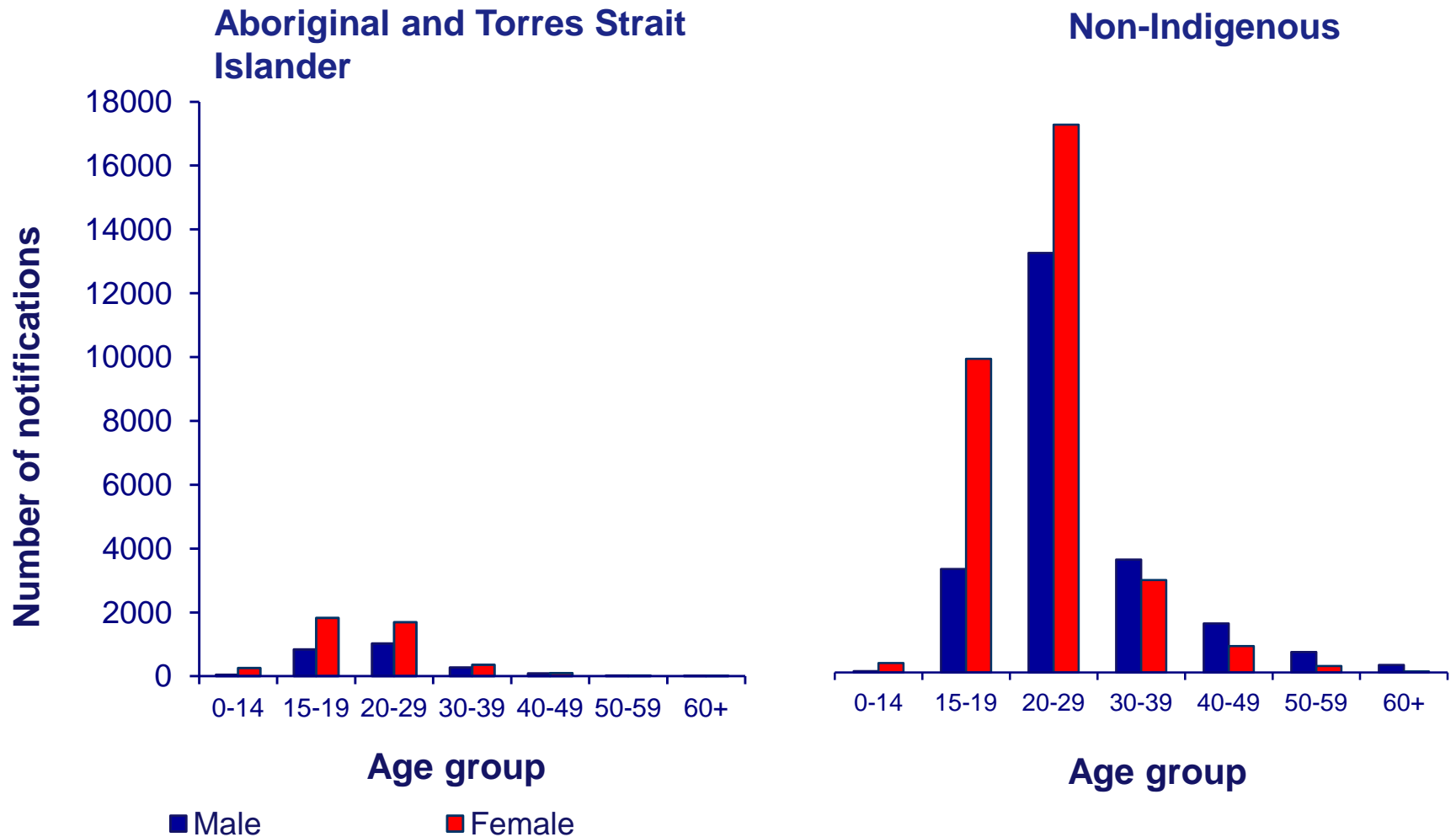


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 5

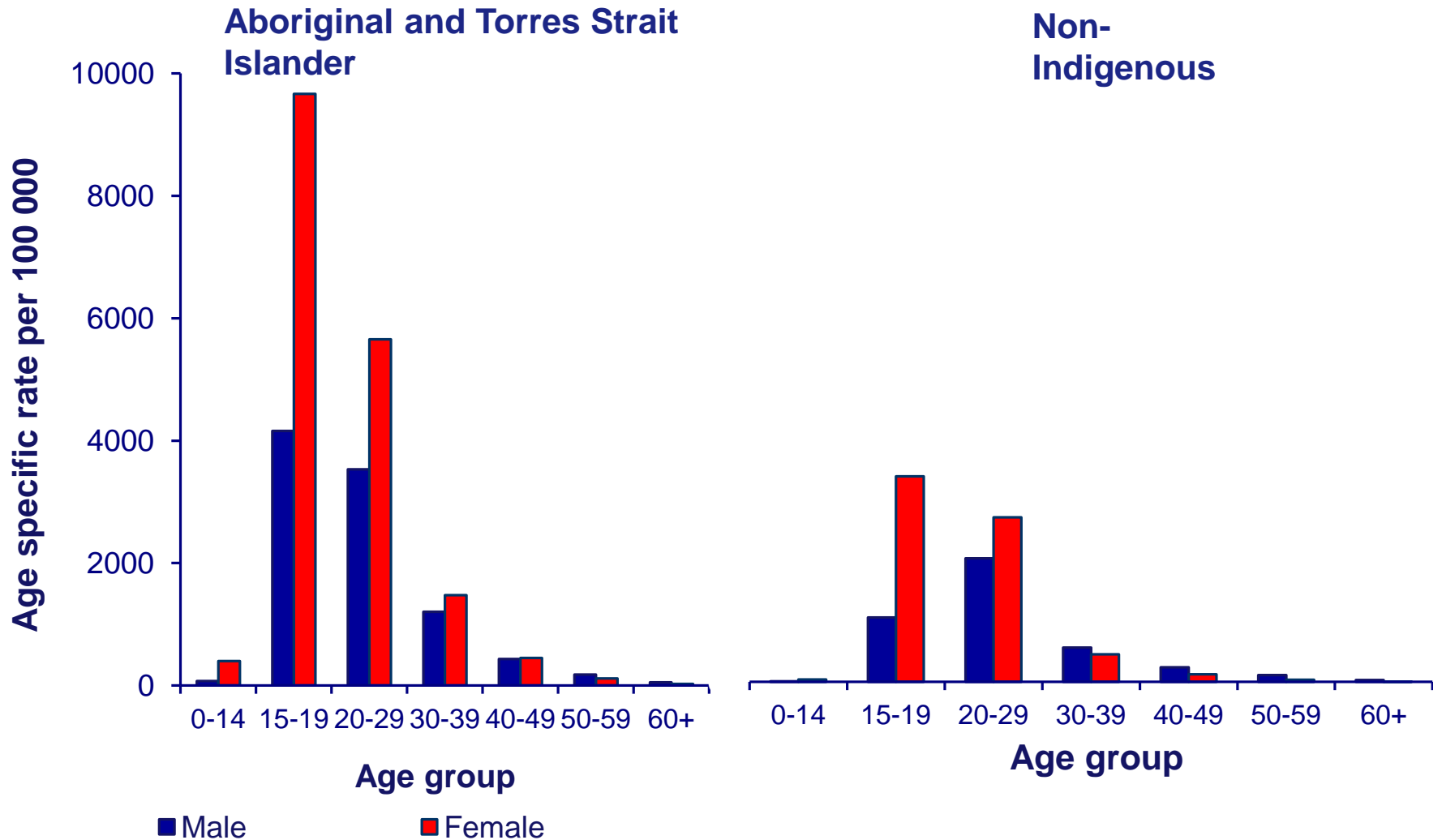
Number of notifications of chlamydia newly diagnosed in 2012 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



¹ Jurisdictions (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 6
Notification rate of chlamydia in 2012 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group

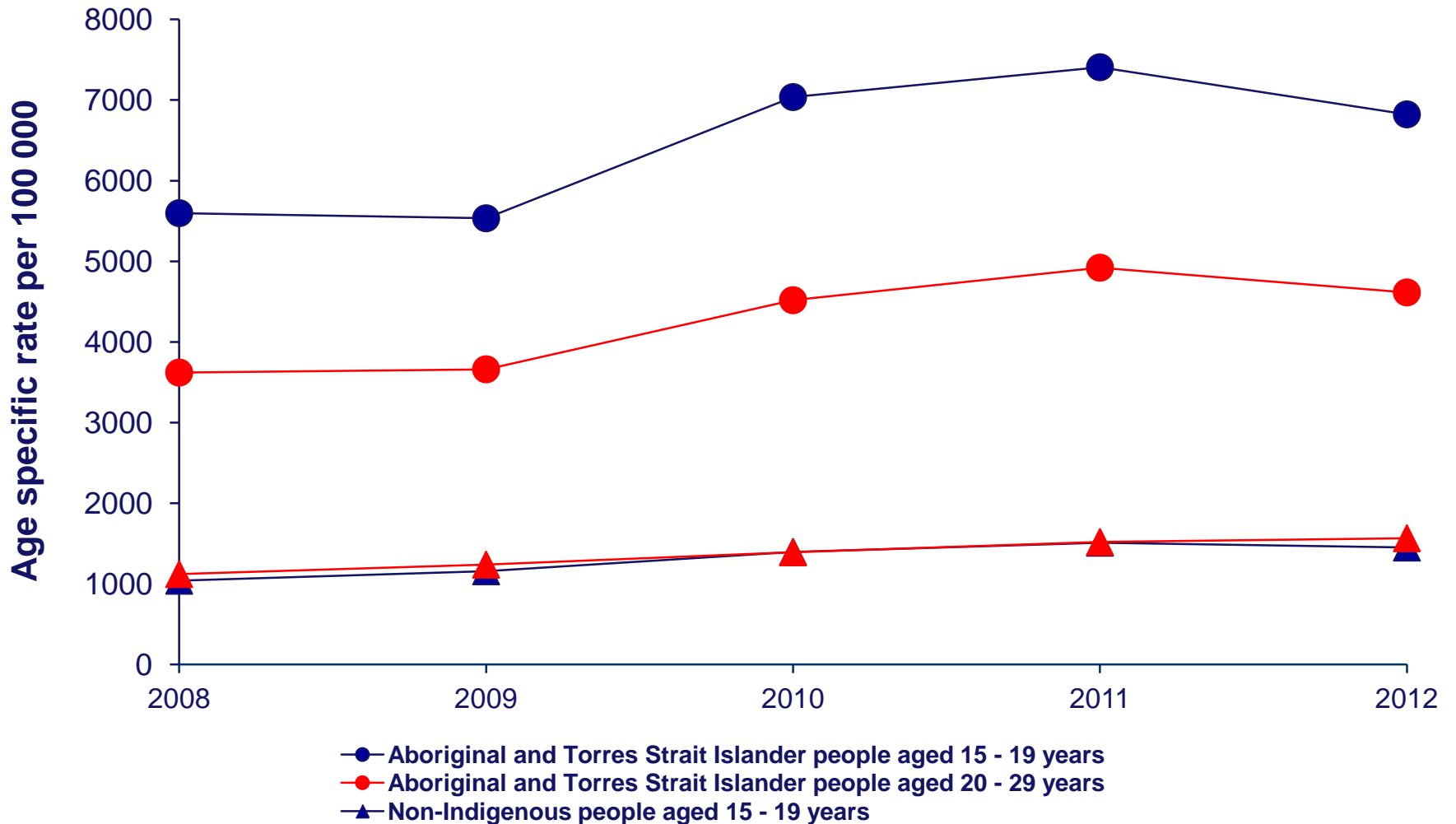


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 7

Notification rate of chlamydia in selected age groups by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

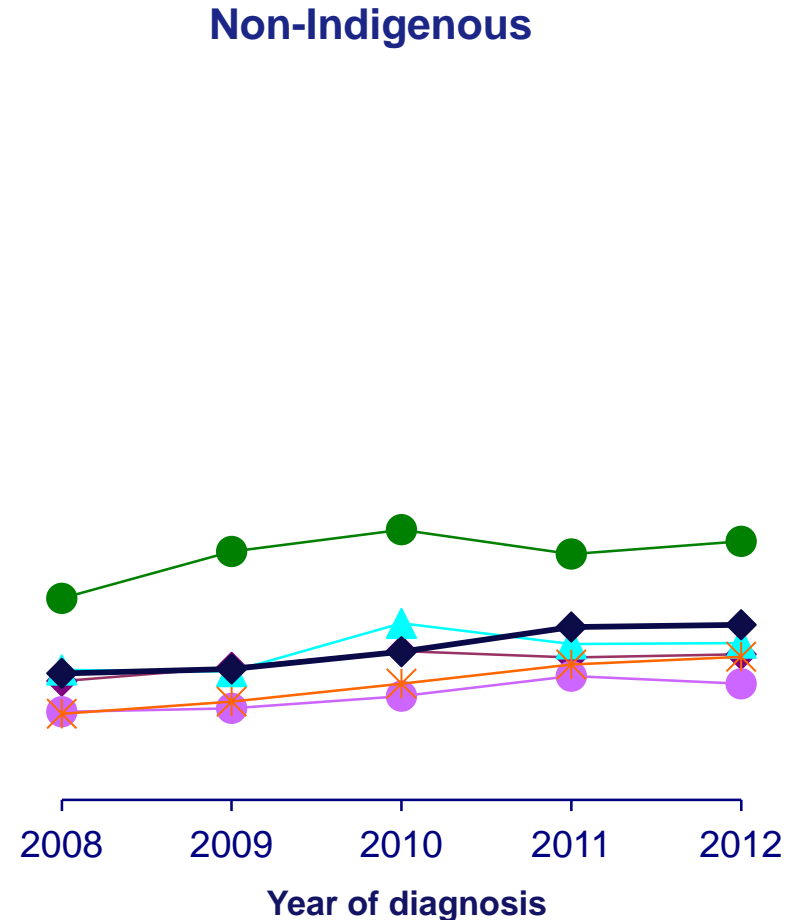
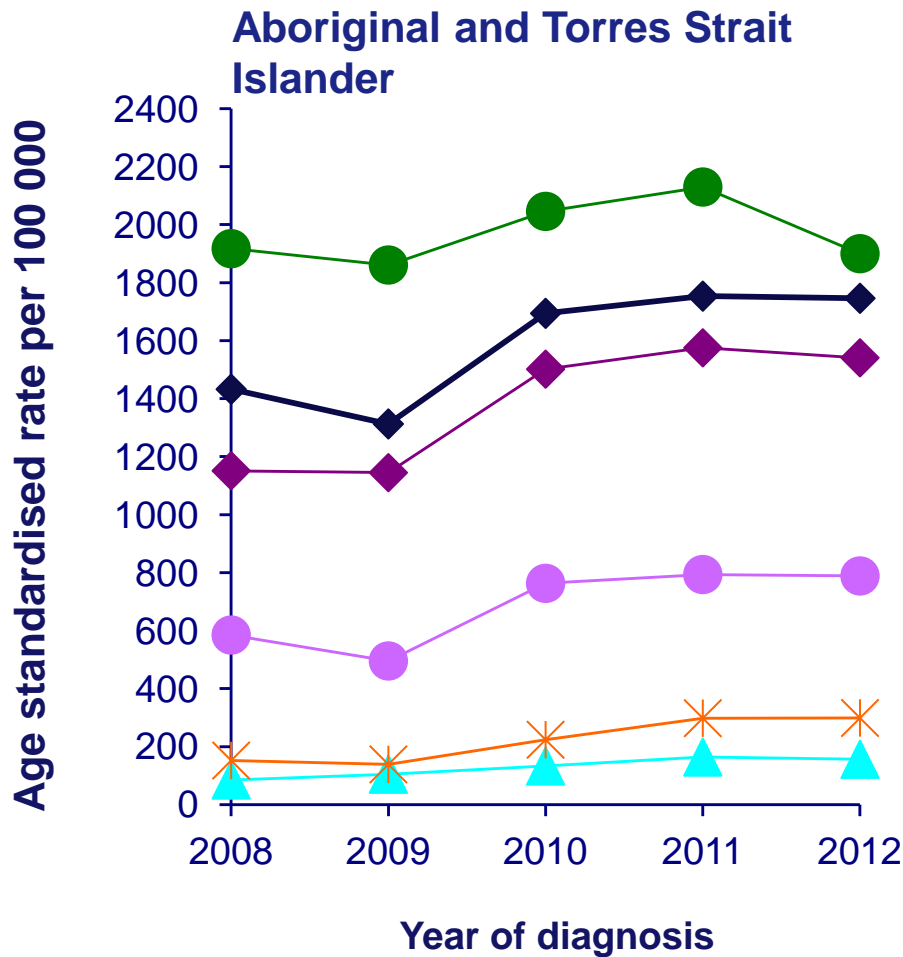


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State and Territory health authorities

Figure 8

Notification rate of chlamydia by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year

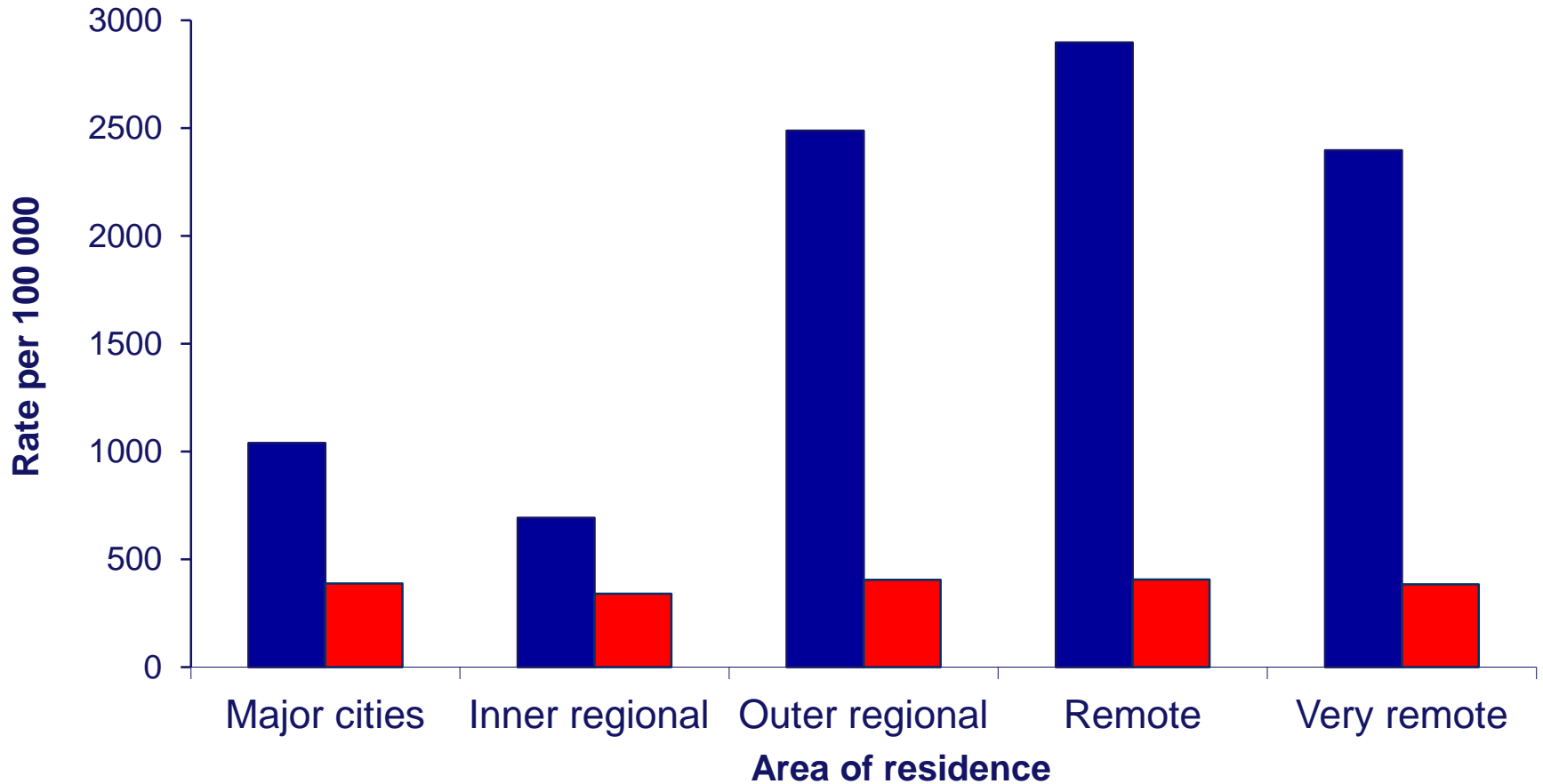


● NT ◆ QLD ● SA ▲ TAS ✱ VIC ◆ WA

¹ Jurisdictions (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 9
Notification rate of chlamydia in 2012 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence



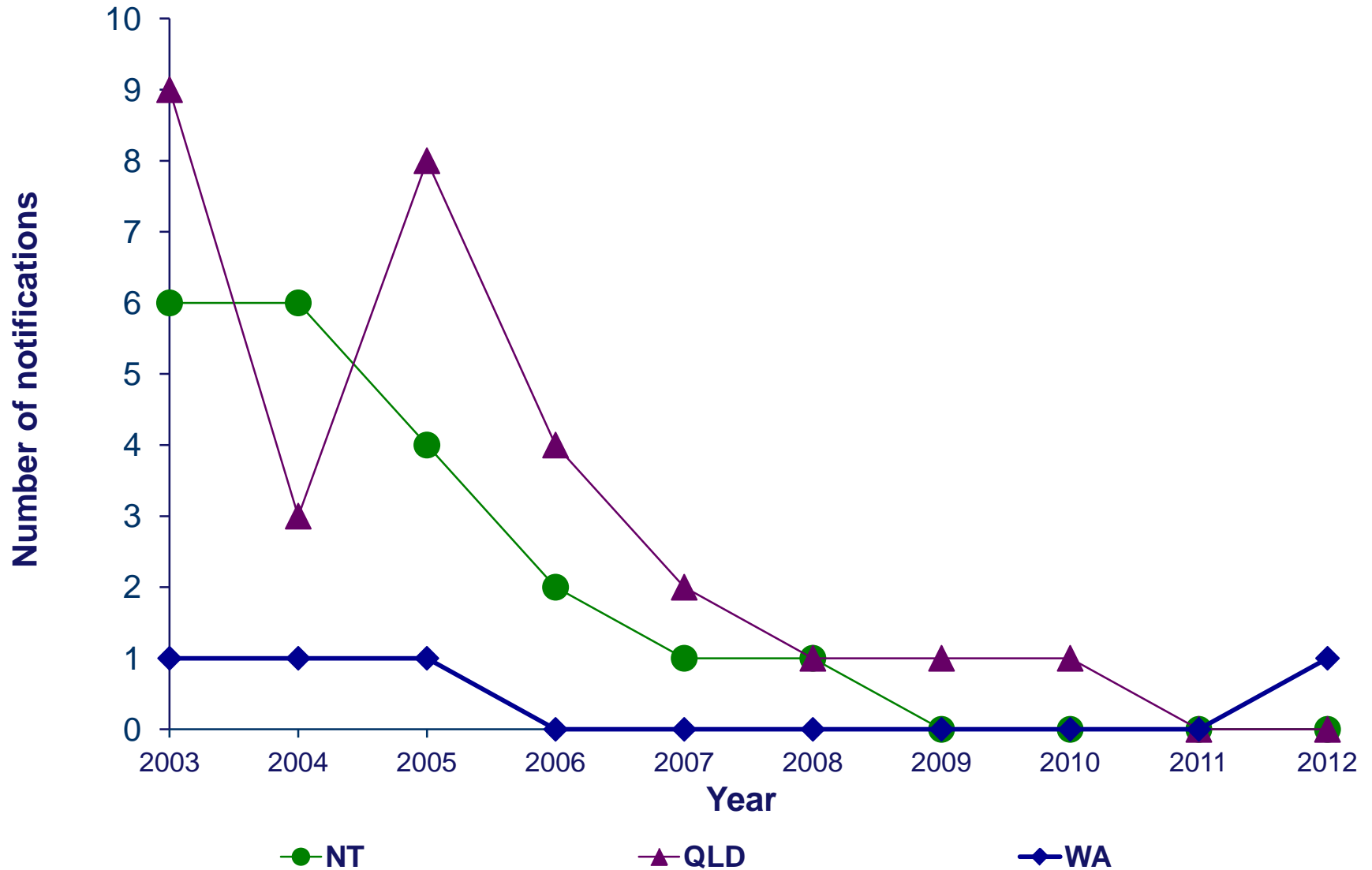
■ **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander**

■ **Non-Indigenous**

¹ Jurisdictions (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 10
Number of notifications of donovanosis, by year

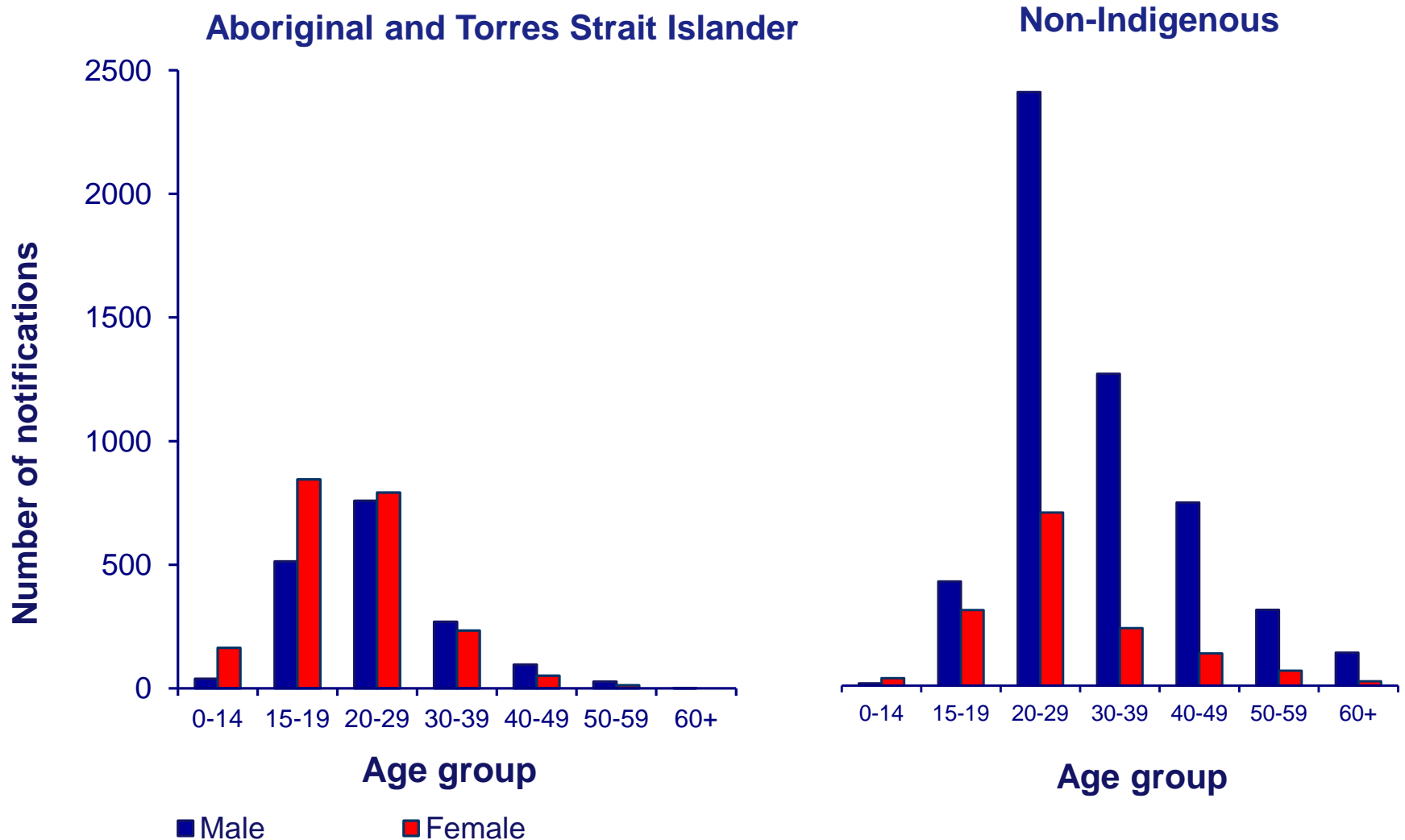


1 Jurisdictions (NT, QLD & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 11

Number of notifications of gonorrhoea newly diagnosed in 2012 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group

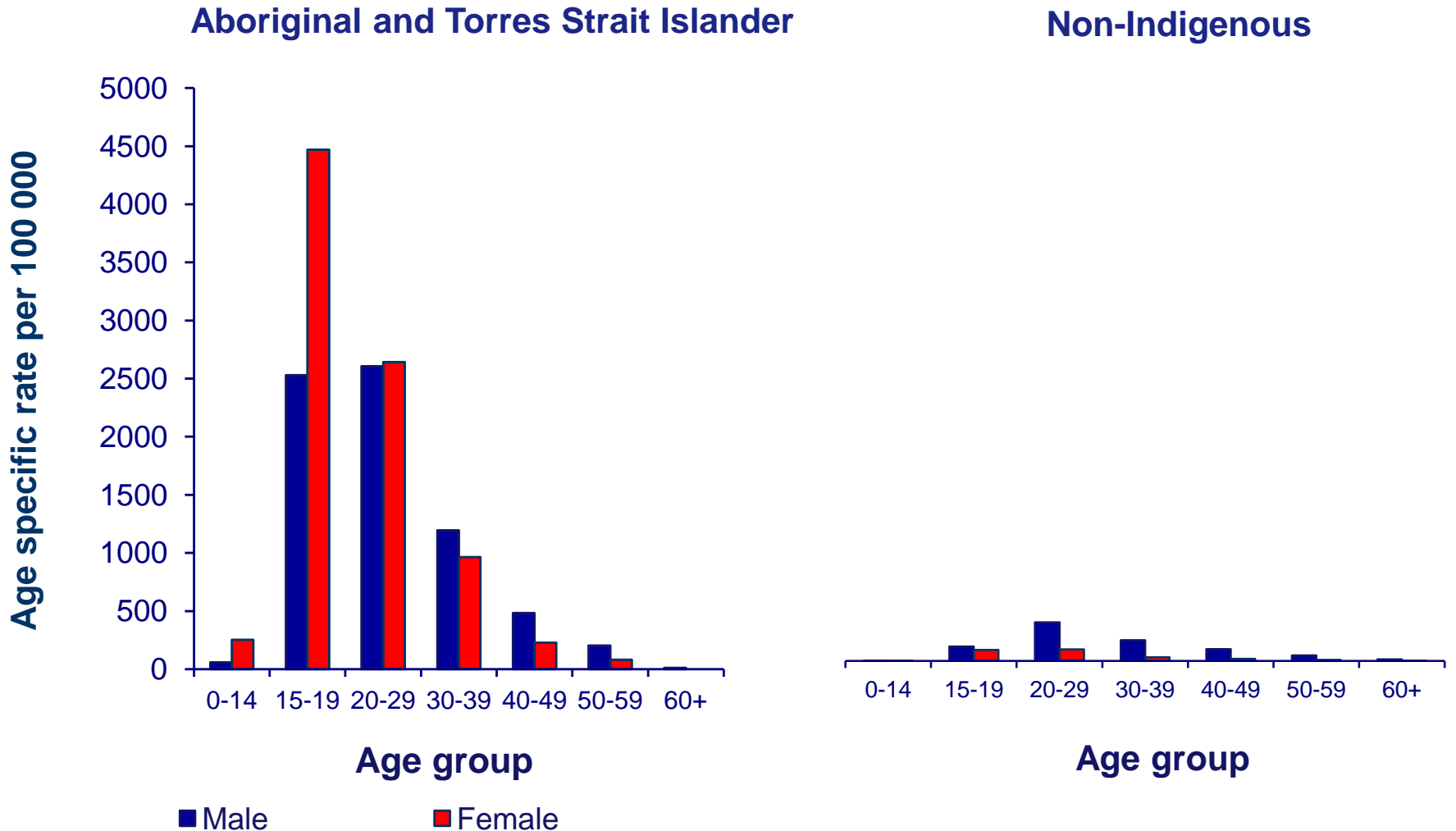


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 12

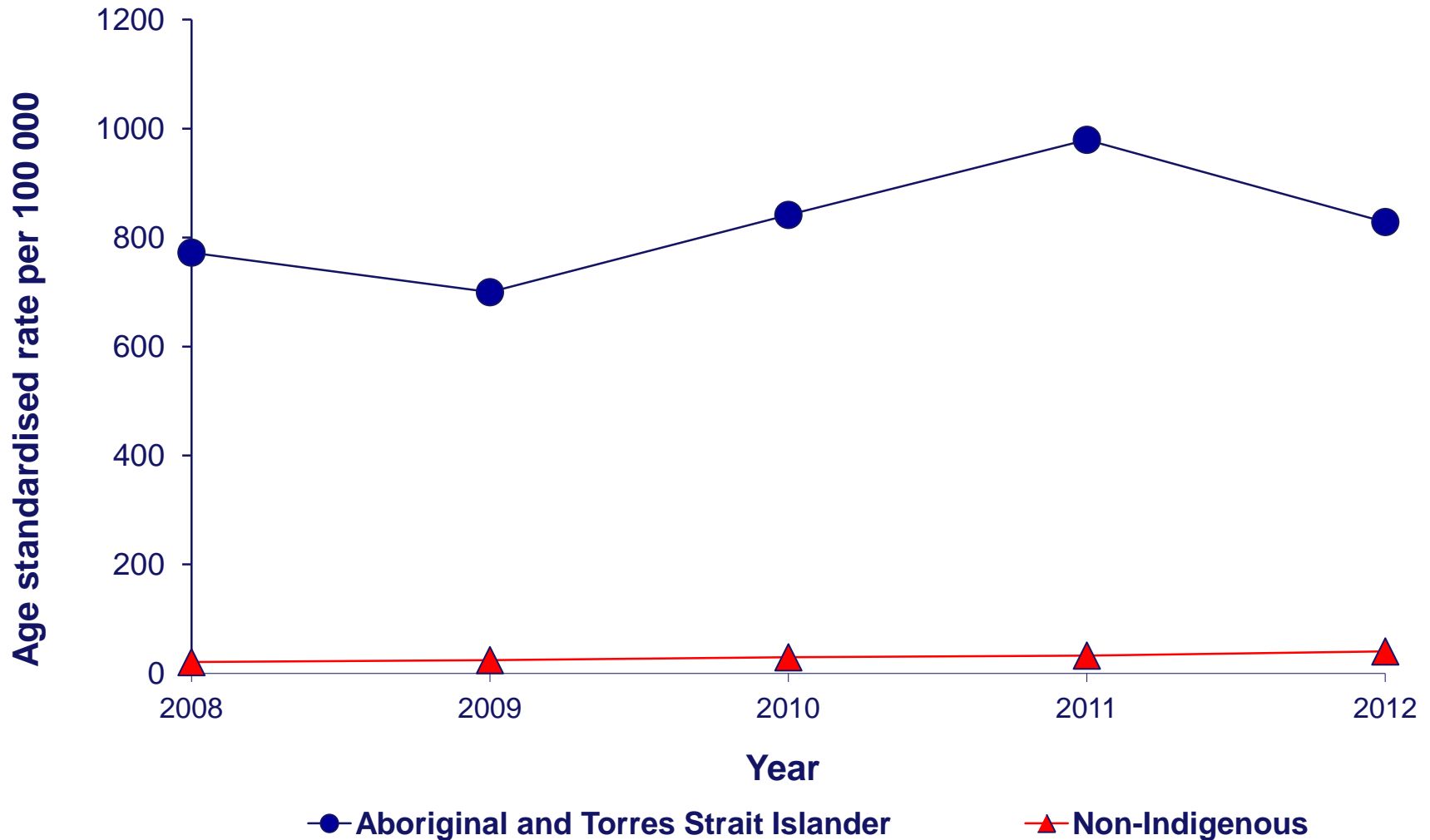
Notification rate of gonorrhoea in 2012 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



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

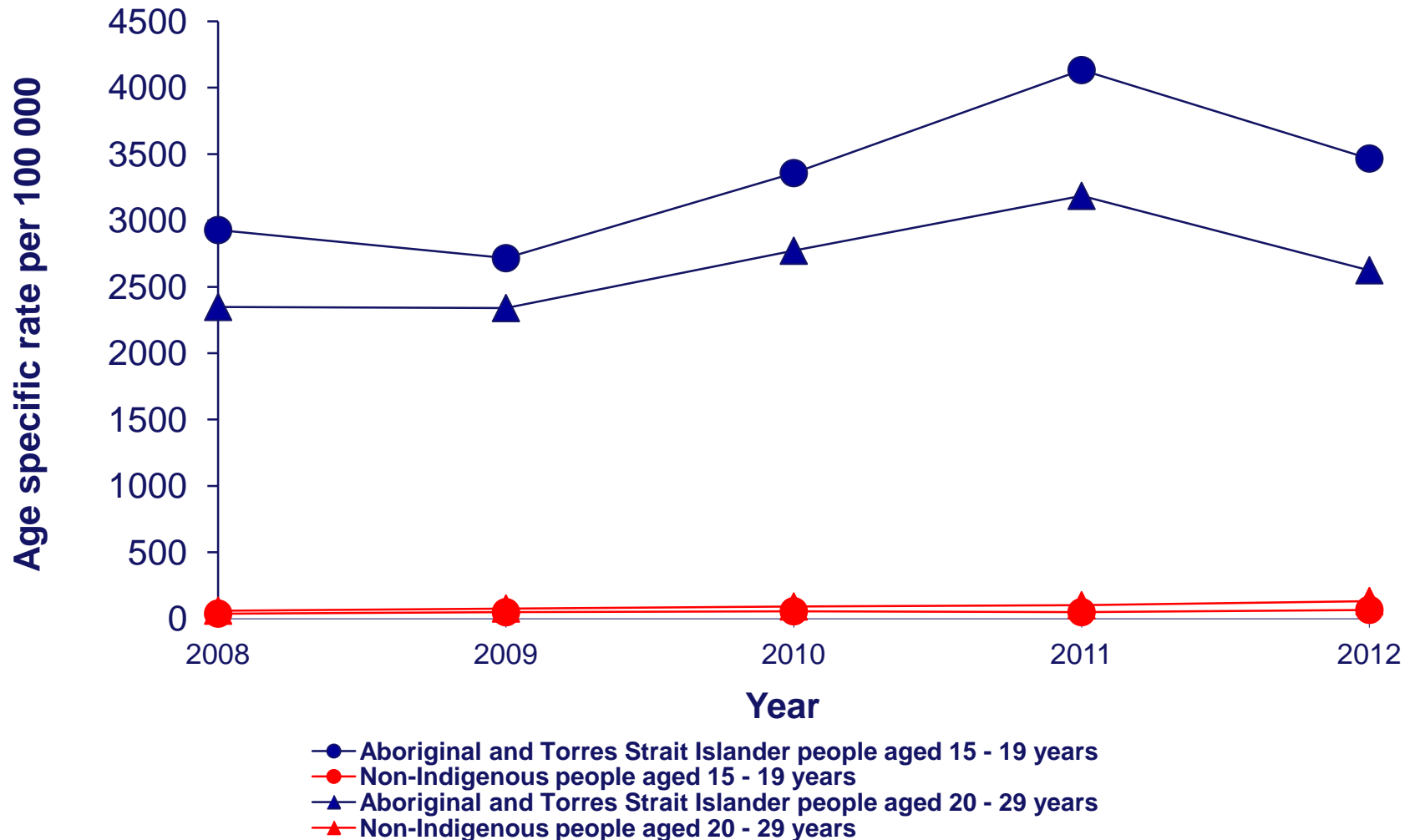
Figure 13
Notification rate of gonorrhoea in 2012 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



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

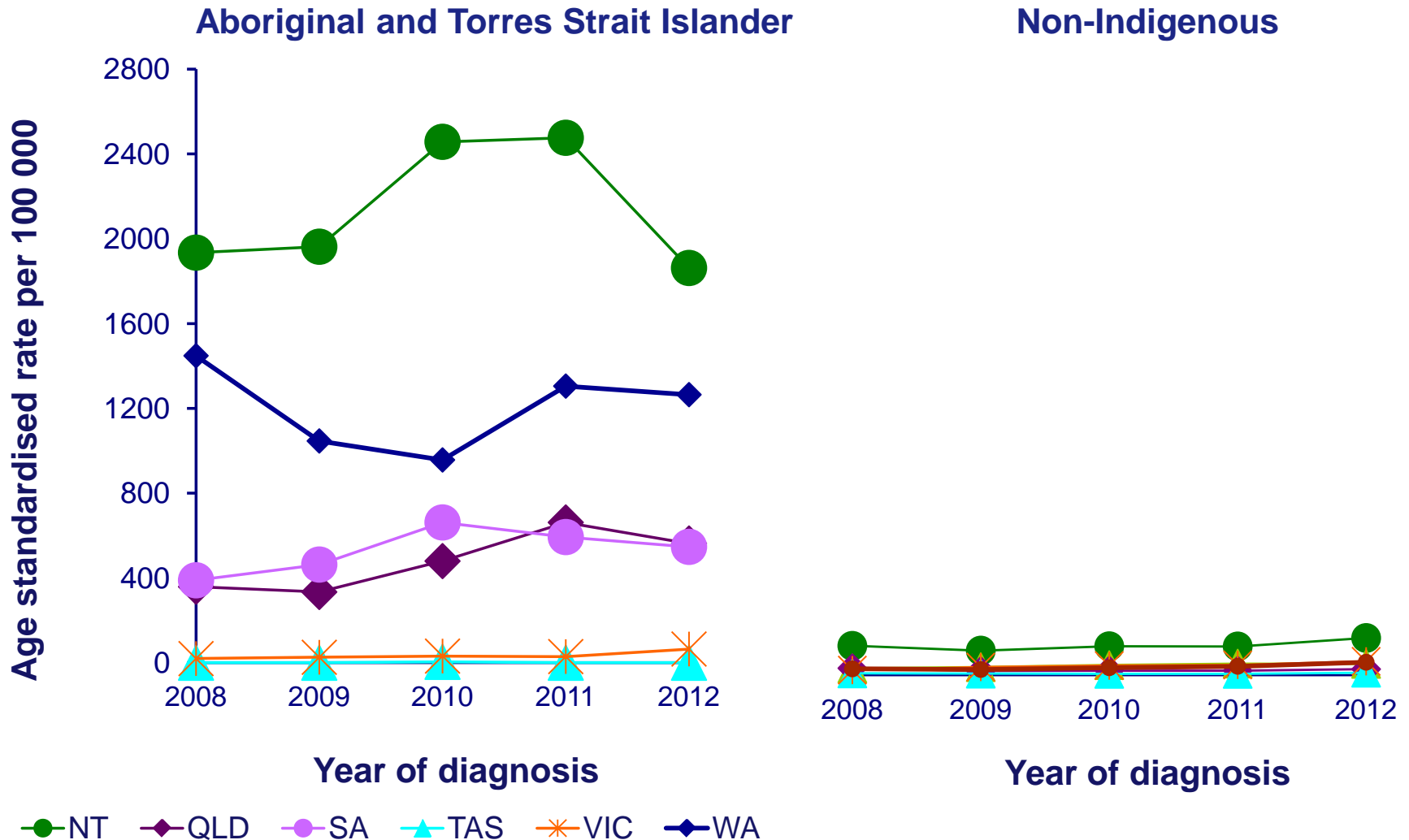
Figure 14
Notification rate of gonorrhoea in selected age groups by
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



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

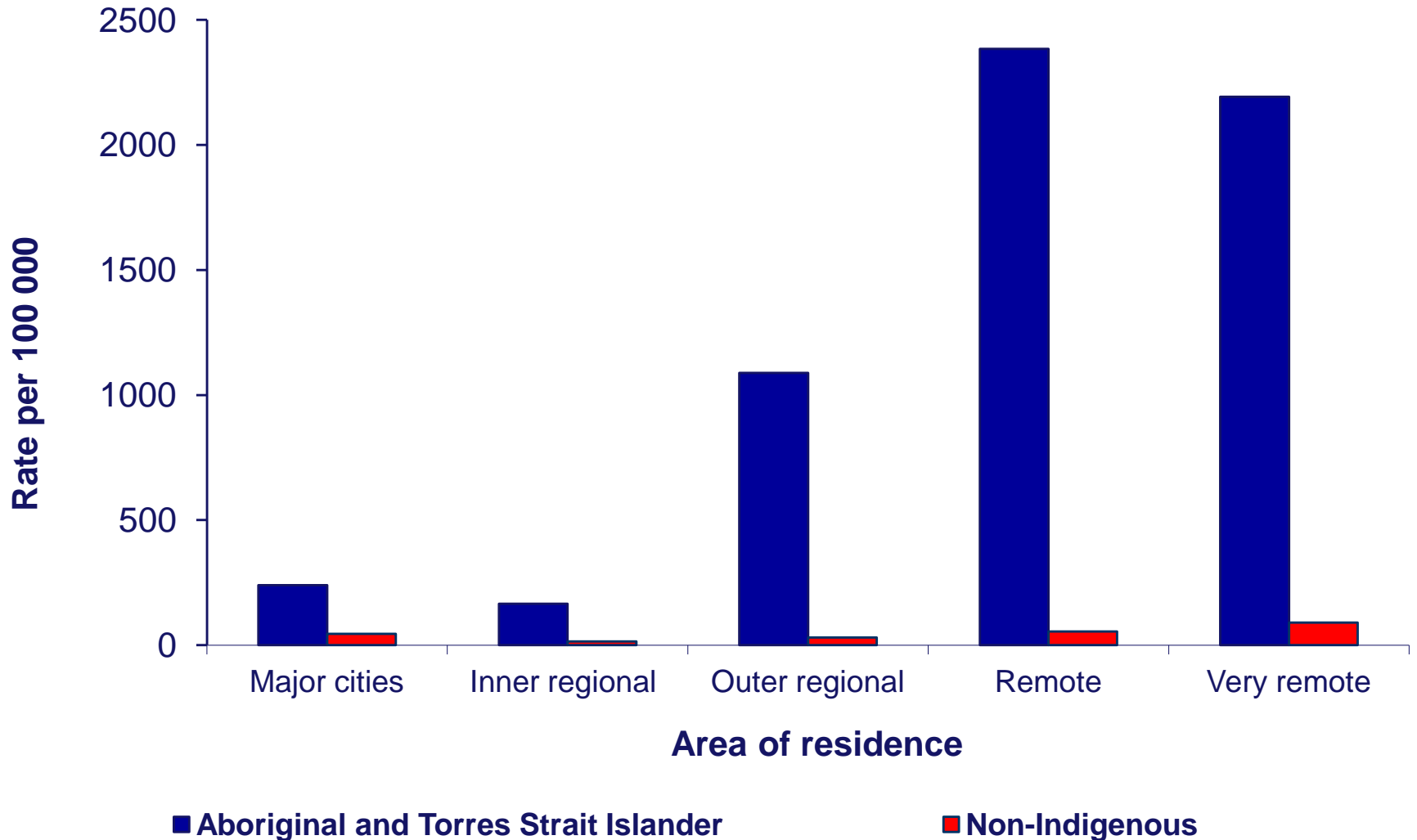
Figure 15
Notification rate of gonorrhoea by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year



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

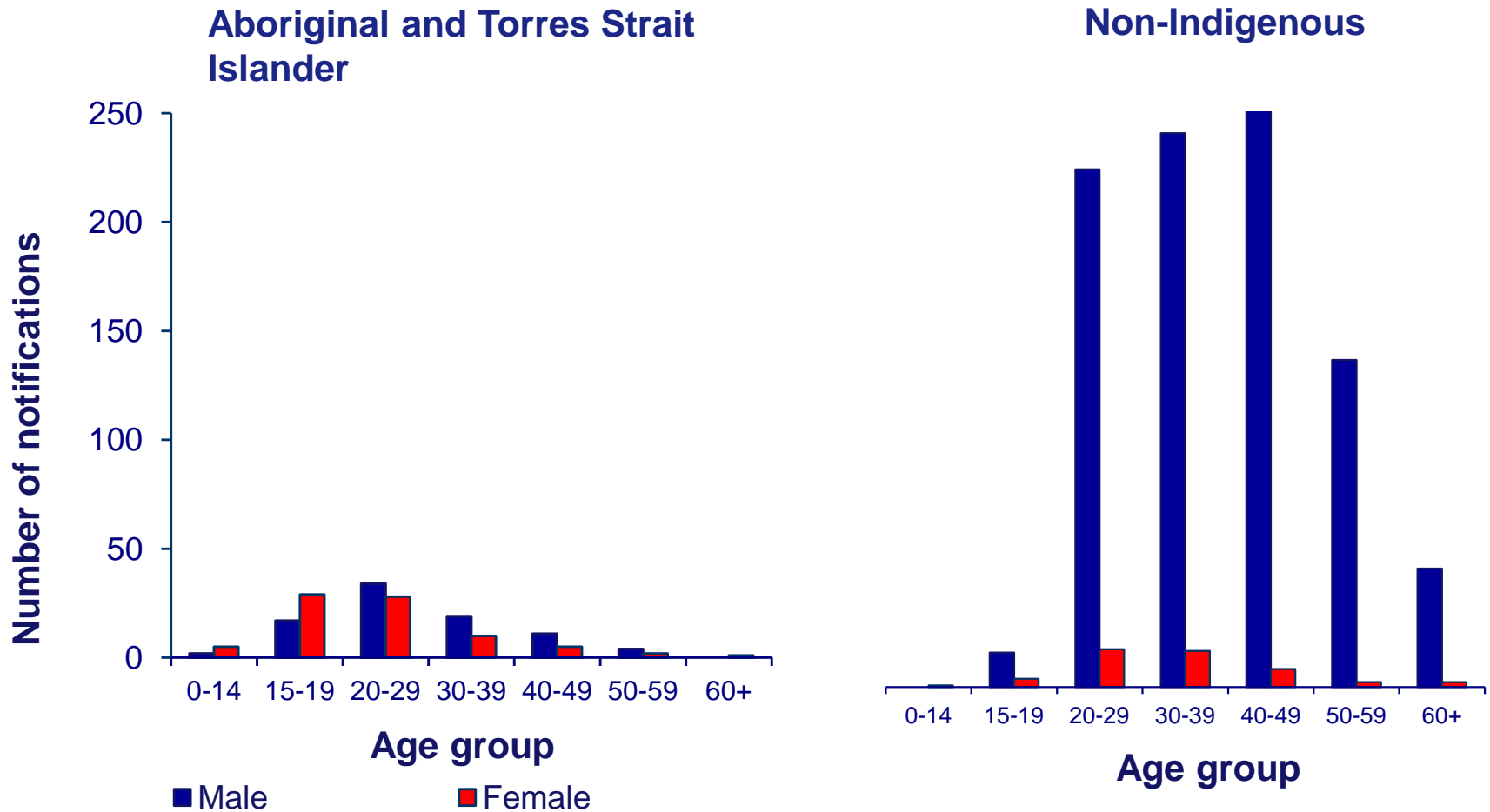
Figure 16
Notification rate of gonorrhoea in 2012 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence



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

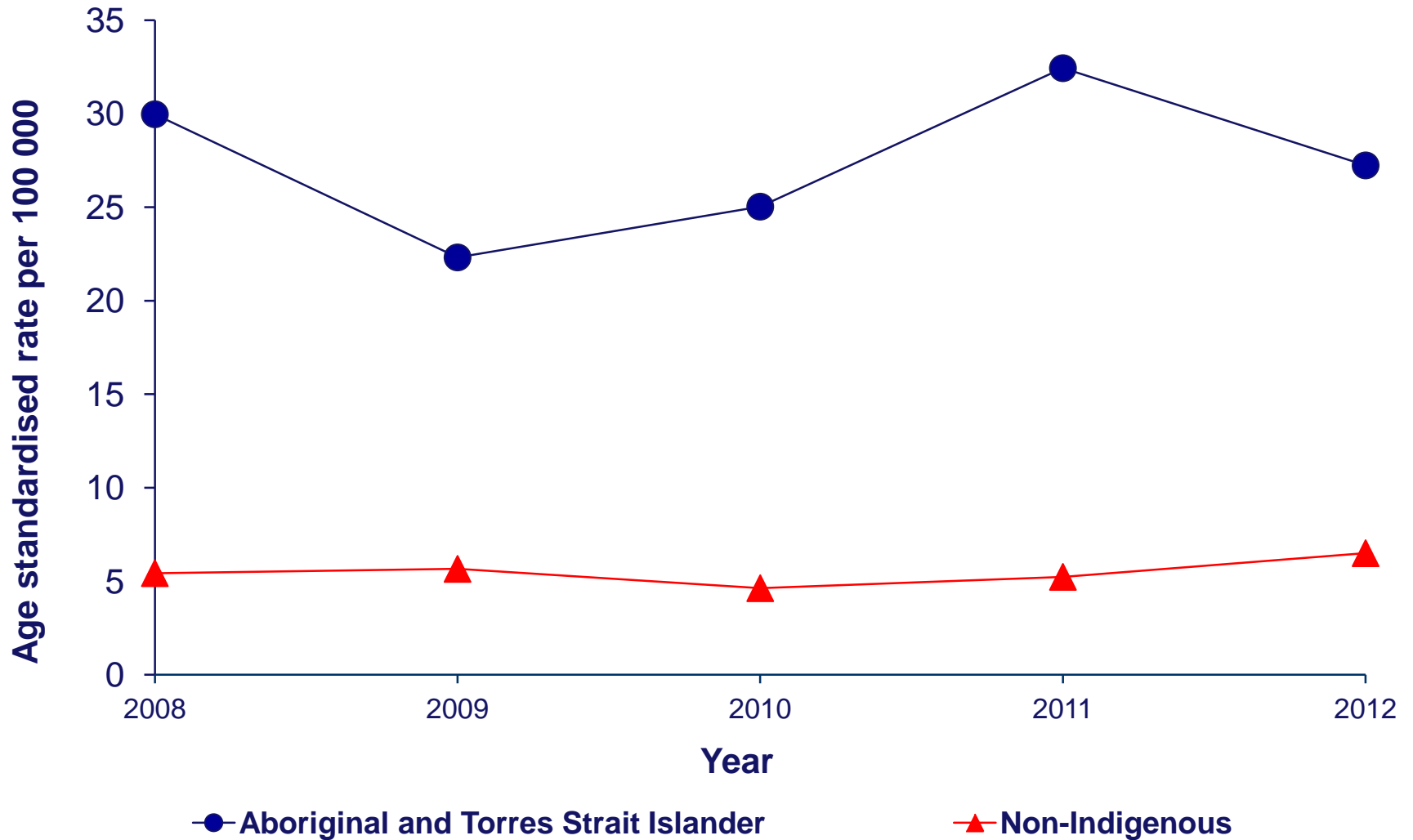
Figure 17
Number of notifications of infectious syphilis newly diagnosed in 2012
by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



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

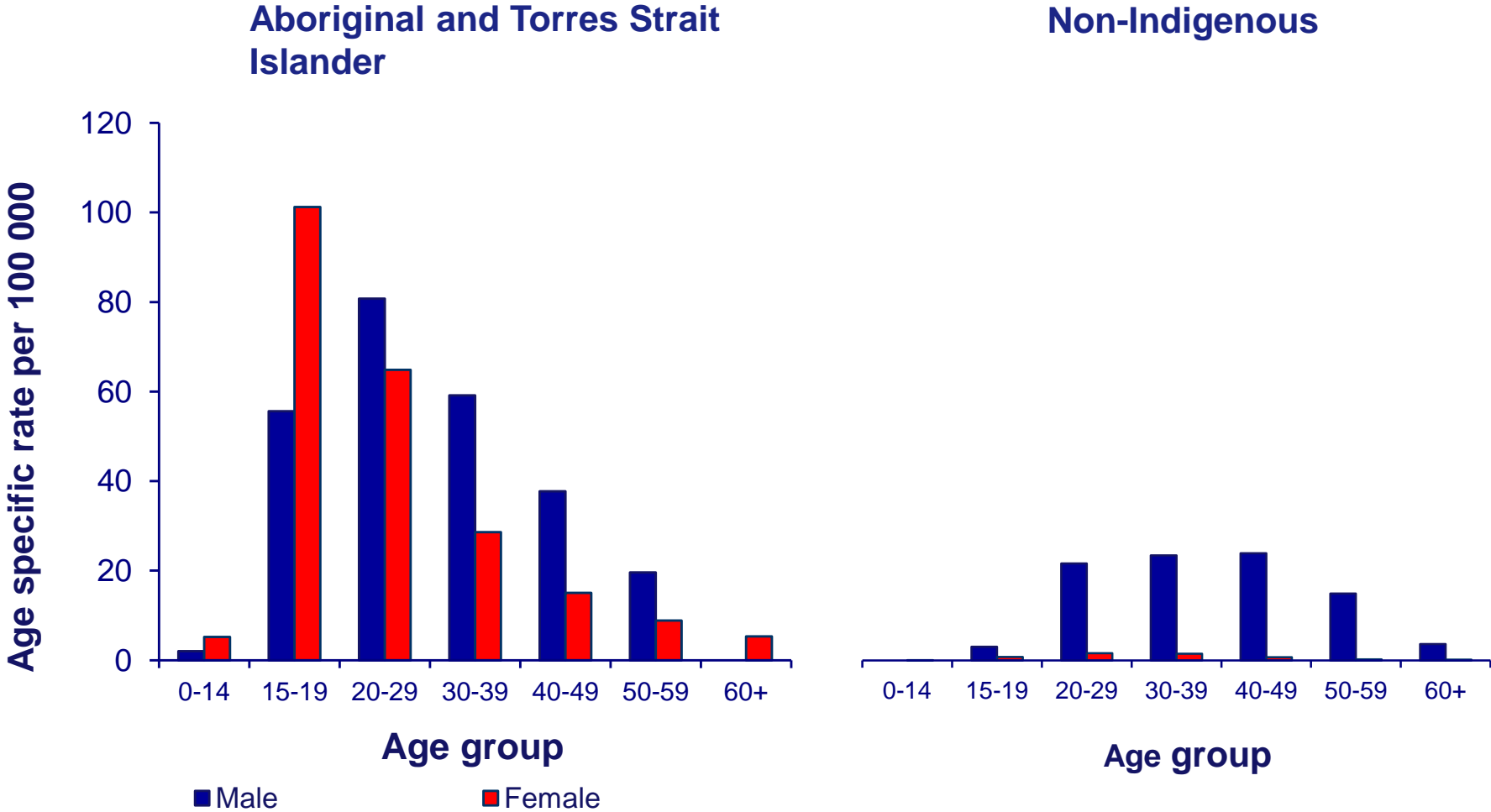
Figure 18
Notification rate of infectious syphilis by
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



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 19
Notification rate of infectious syphilis in 2012 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group

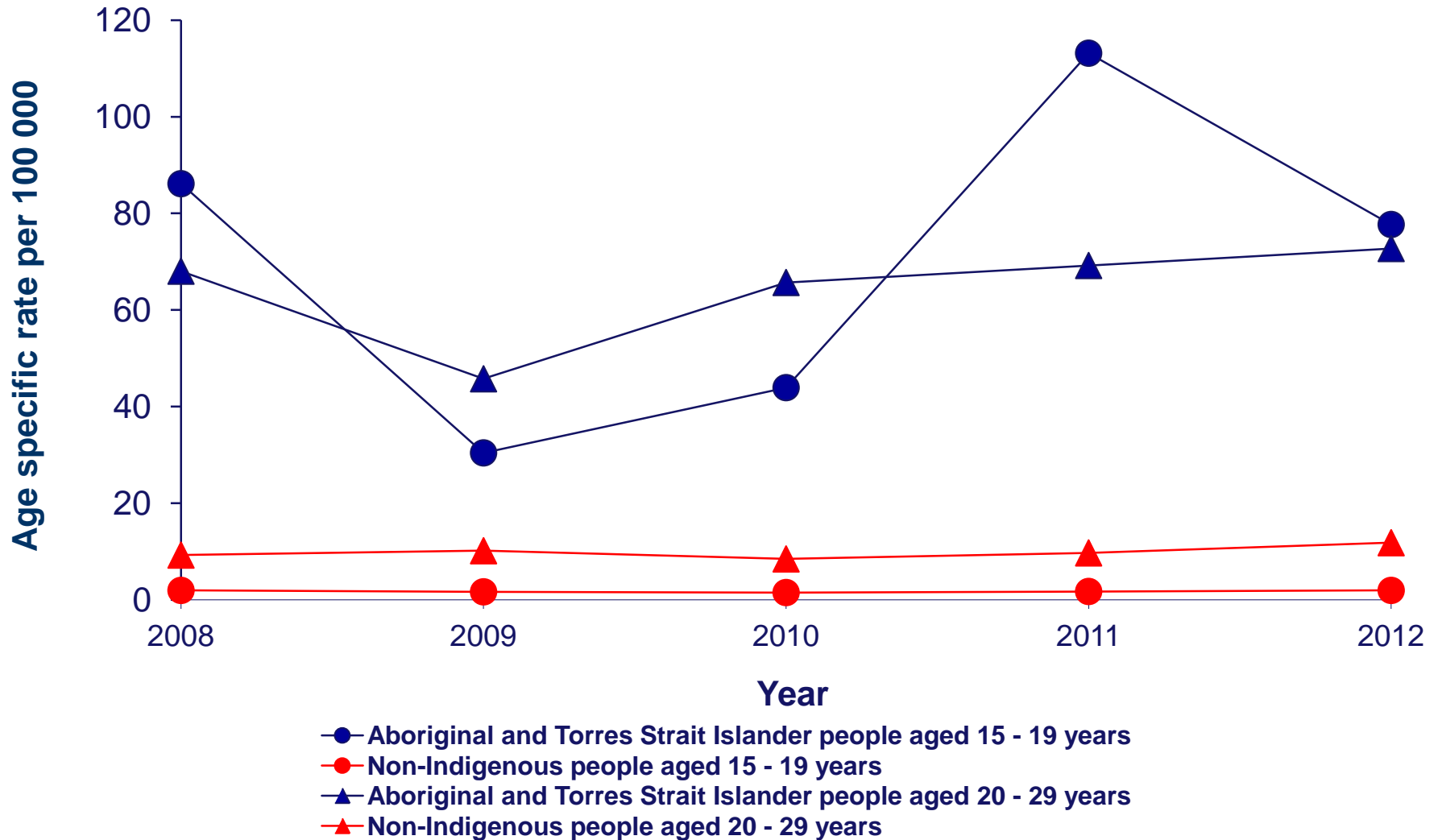


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 20

Notification rate of infectious syphilis in selected age groups in 2012 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

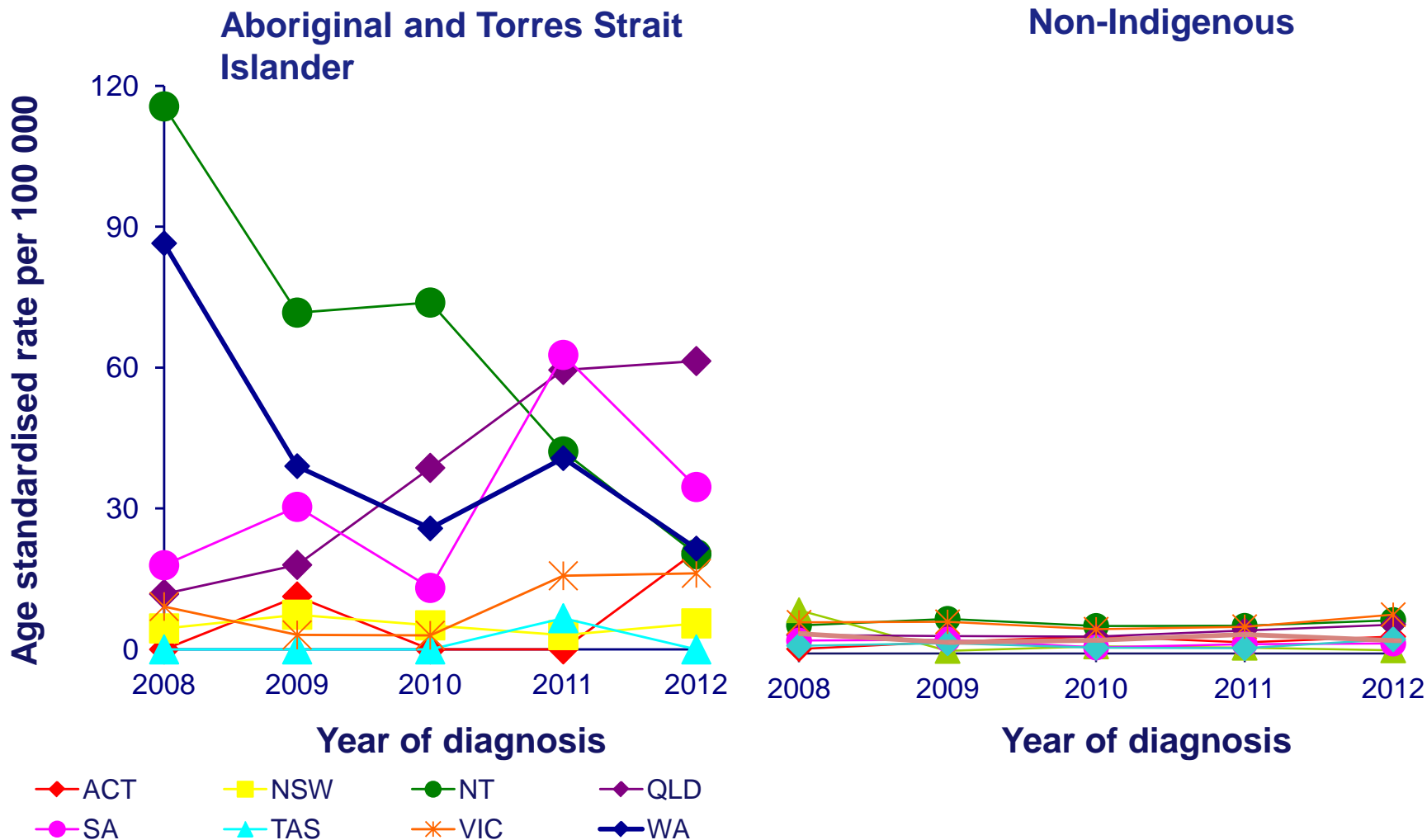


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 21

Notification rate of infectious syphilis by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year

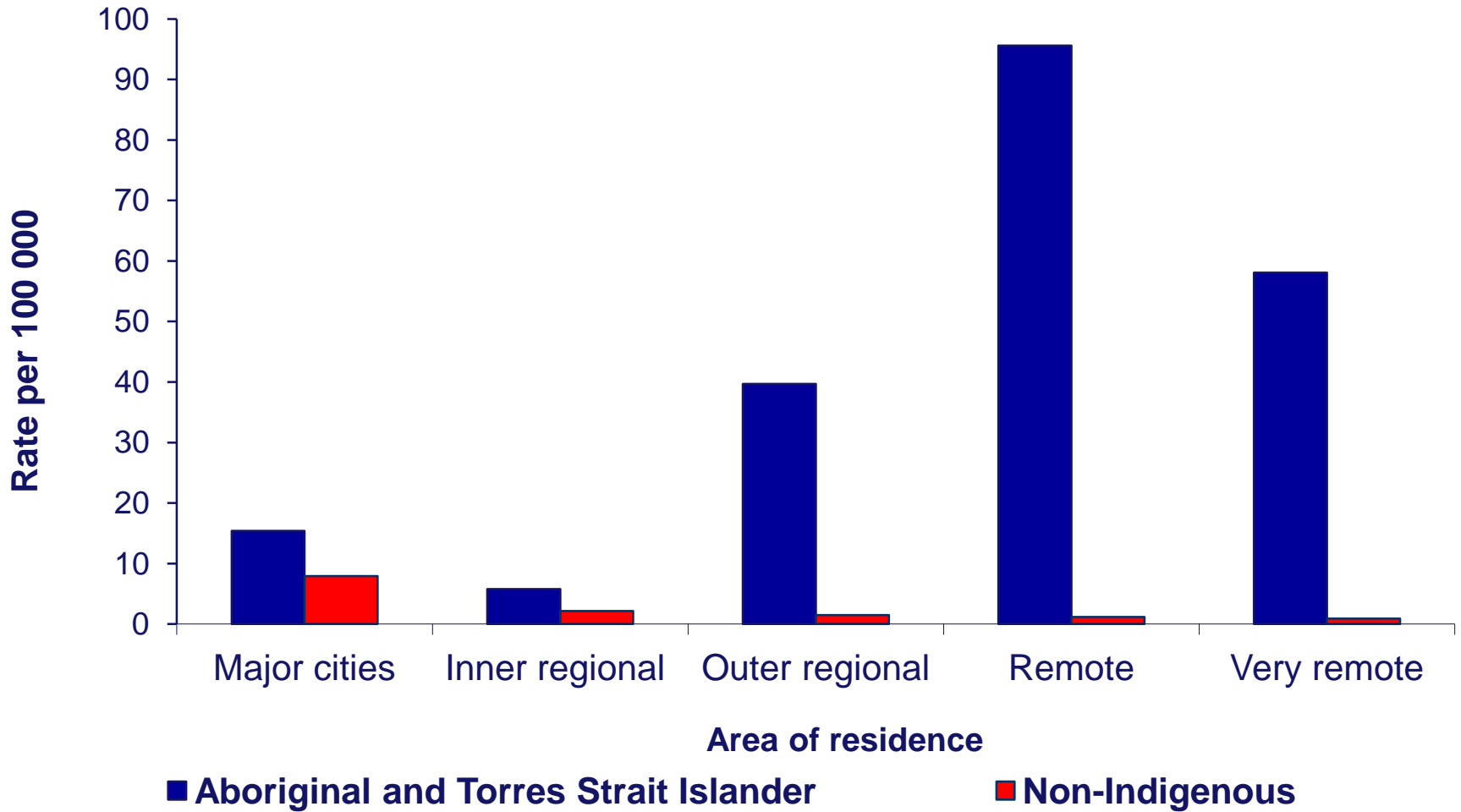


1 Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 22

Notification rate of infectious syphilis in 2012 by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence

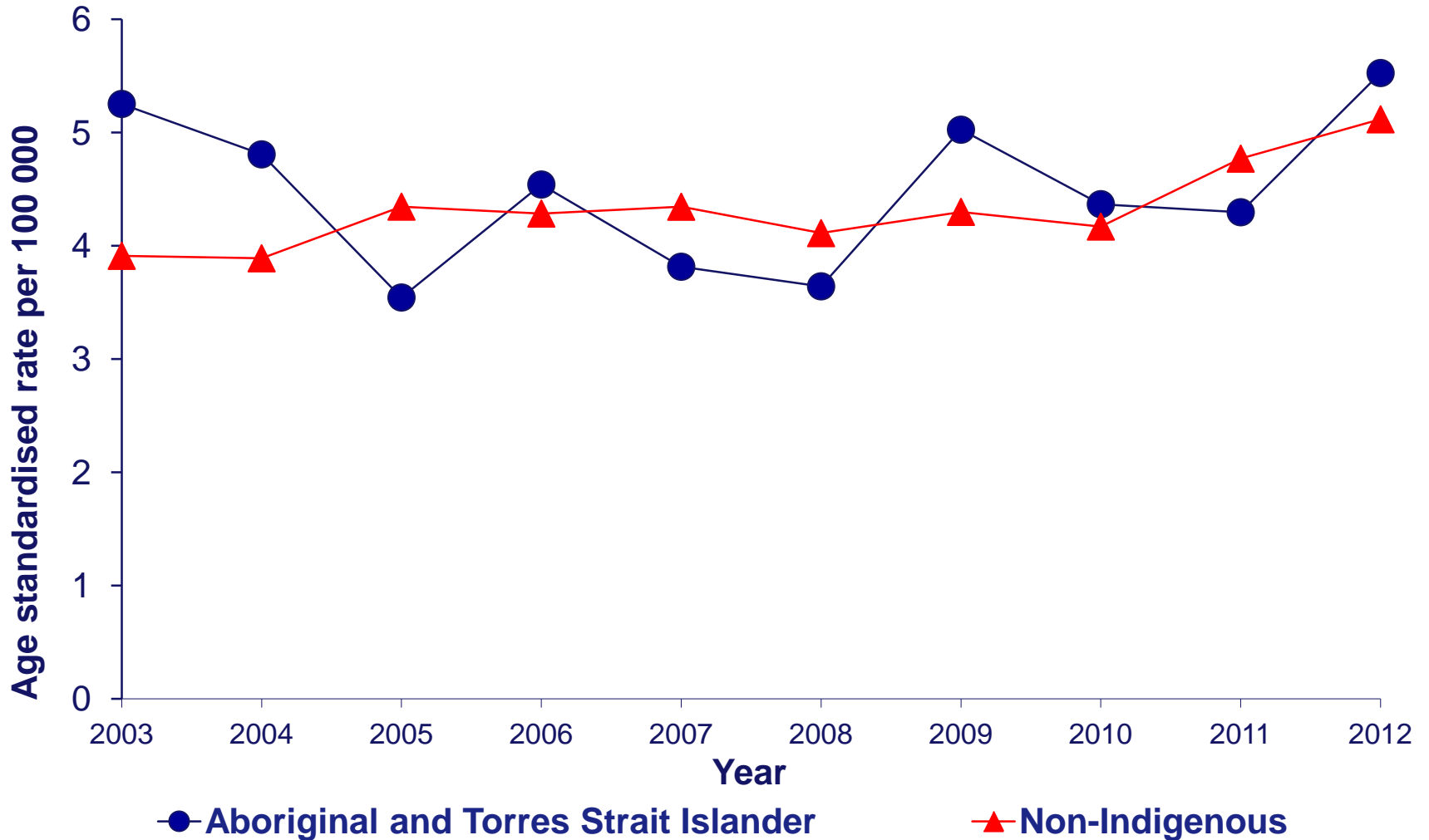


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC, ACT & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 23

**Notification rate of newly diagnosed HIV infection
by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year**

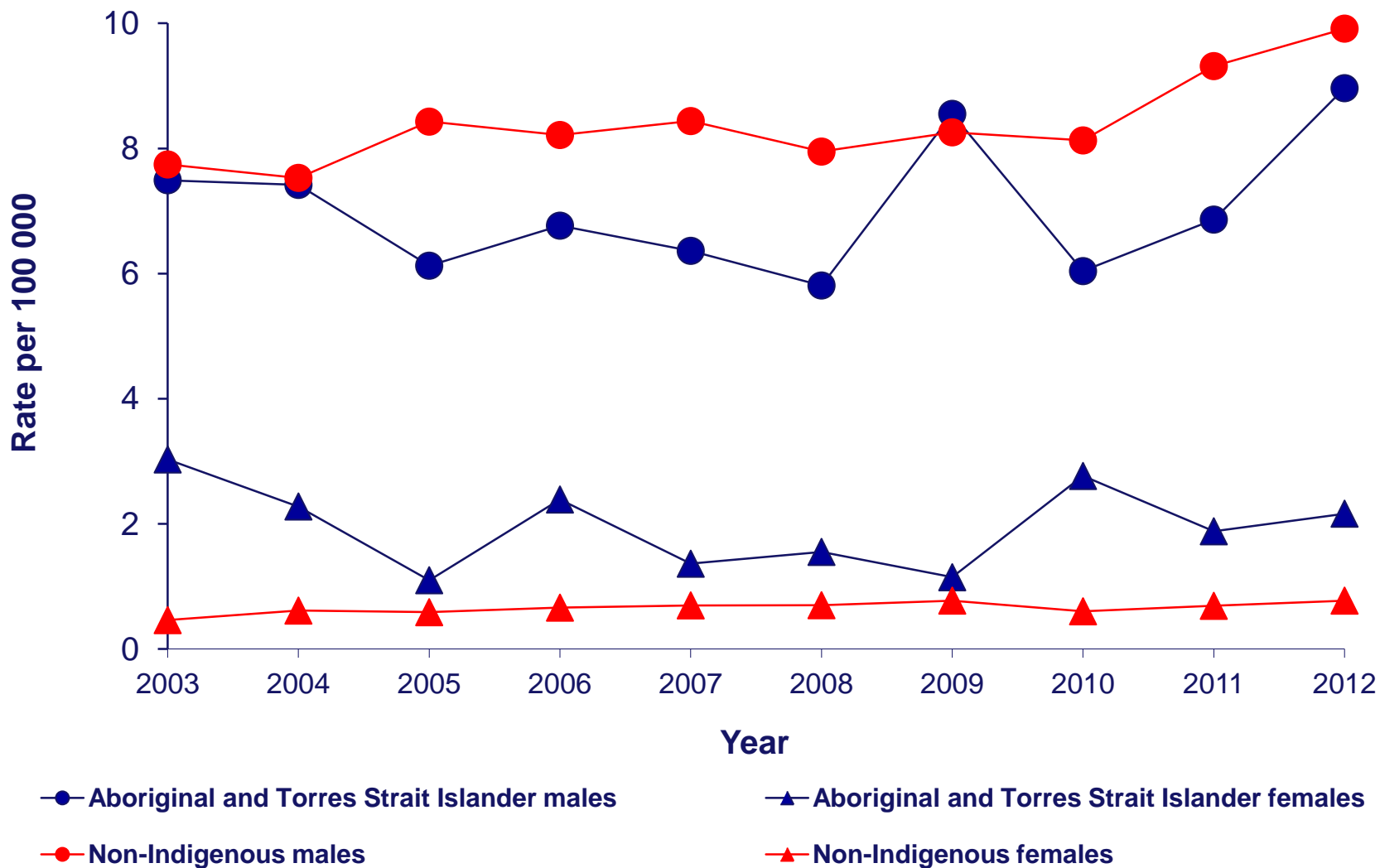


¹ Cases and populations from high prevalence countries were excluded from the non-Indigenous rate.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 24

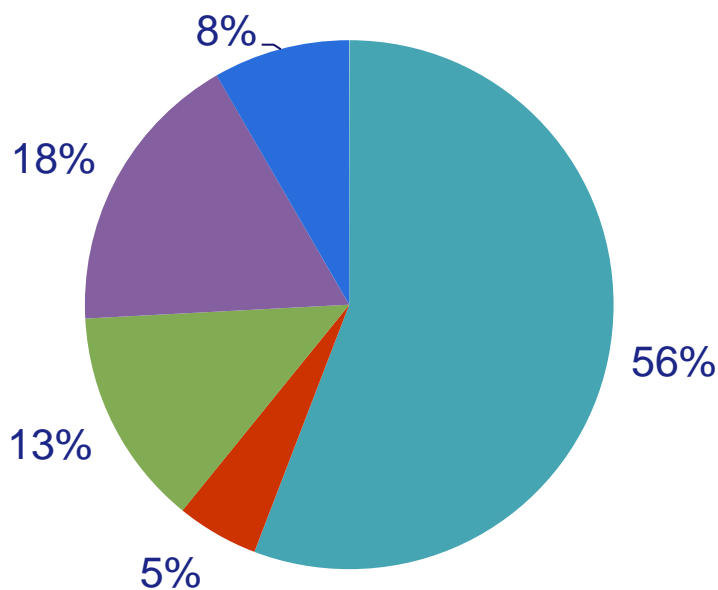
Notification rate of newly diagnosed HIV infection in the Australian born population, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, sex and year



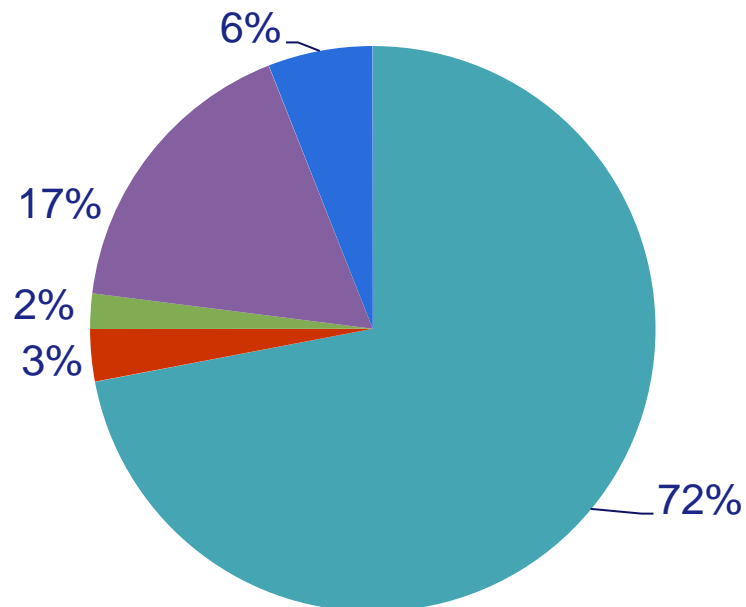
Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 25
New HIV notifications, 2008 - 2012, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and HIV exposure category

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander



Non-Indigenous¹

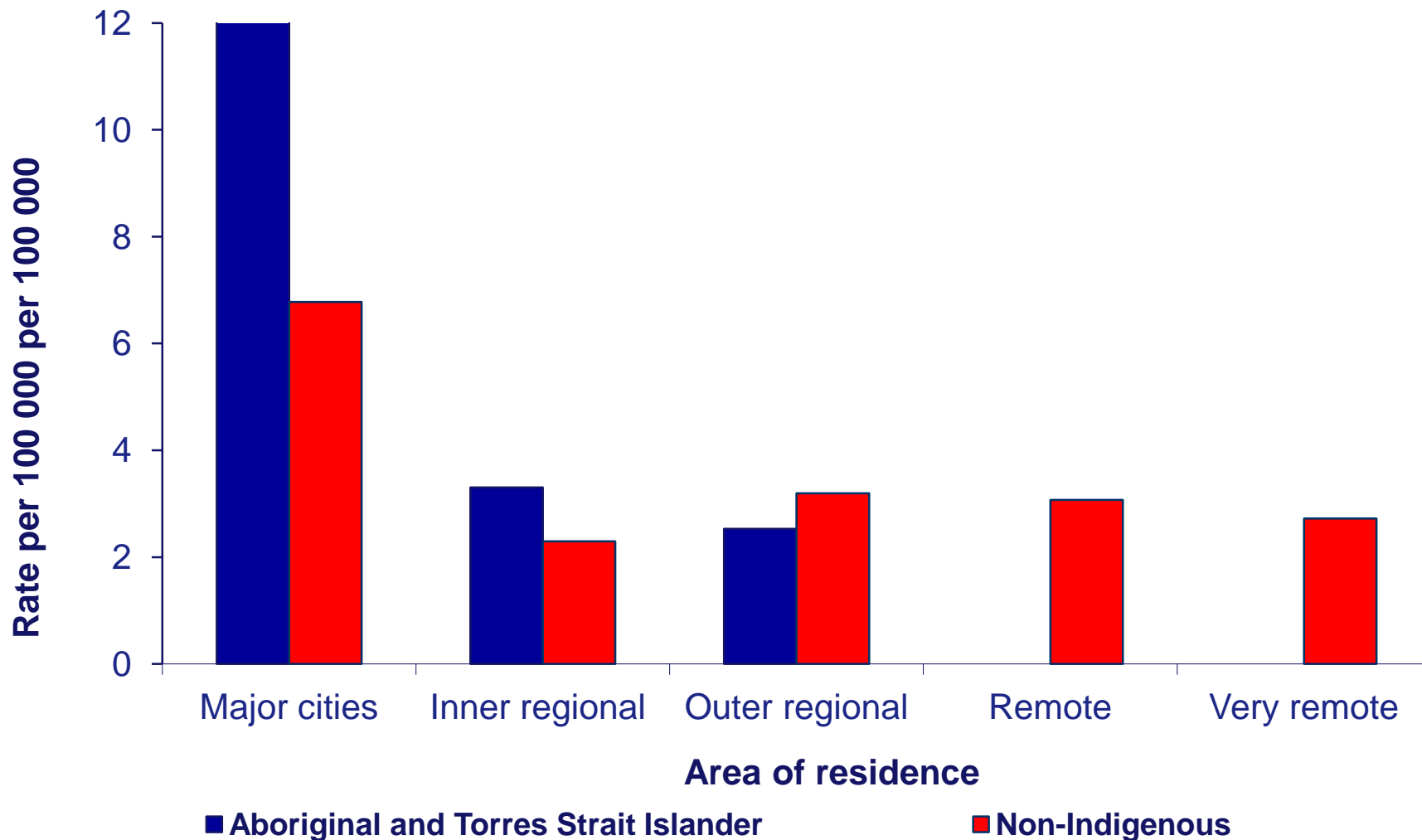


- Men who have sex with men
- Men who have sex with men and injecting drug use
- Injecting drug use
- Heterosexual contact
- Other/undetermined

¹ Cases from high HIV prevalence countries were excluded from the non-Indigenous category.

Source: State and Territory health authorities

Figure 26
Notification rate of HIV infection newly diagnosed in 2012 by
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence



Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 27
HIV prevalence in selected countries

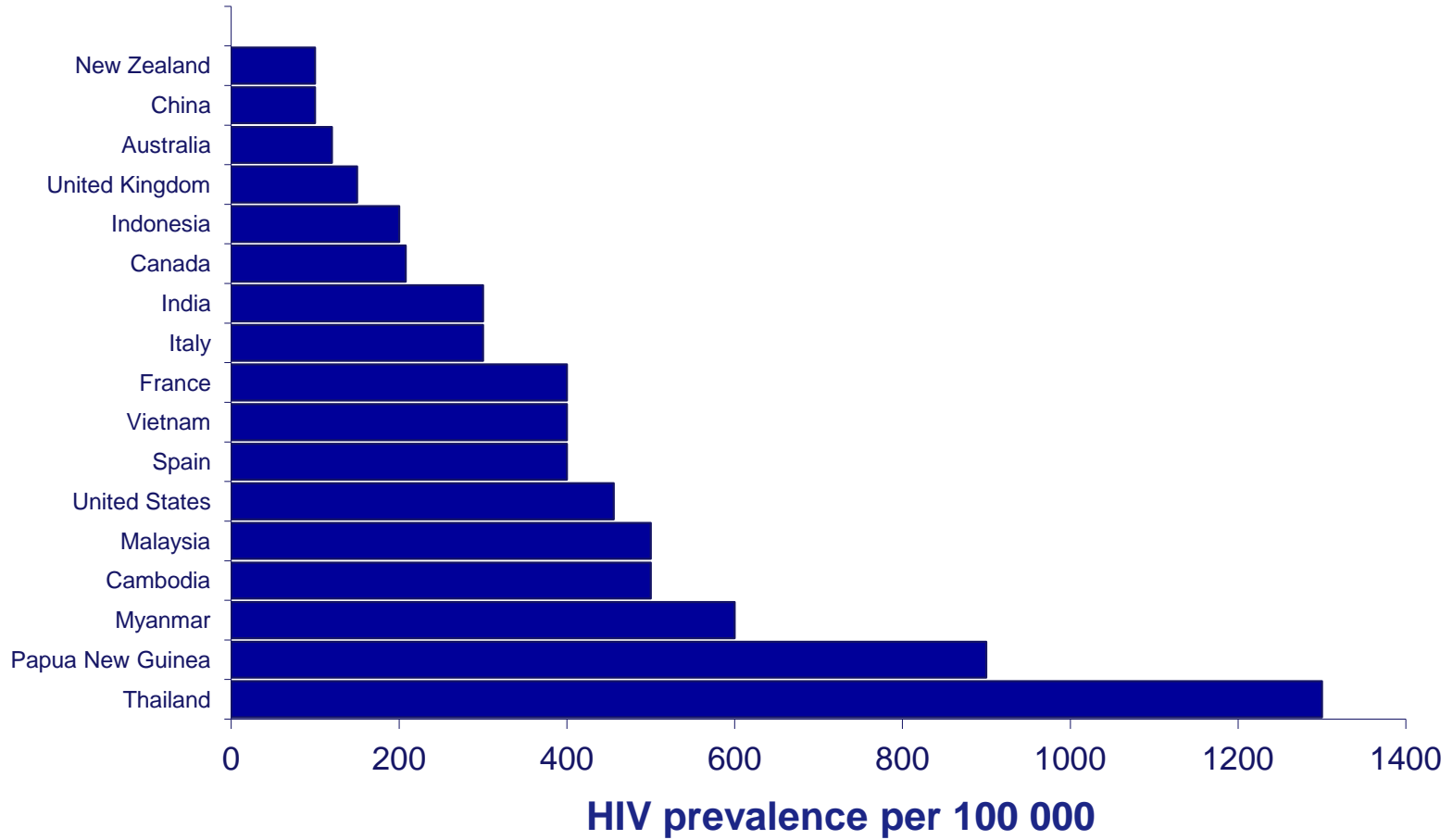
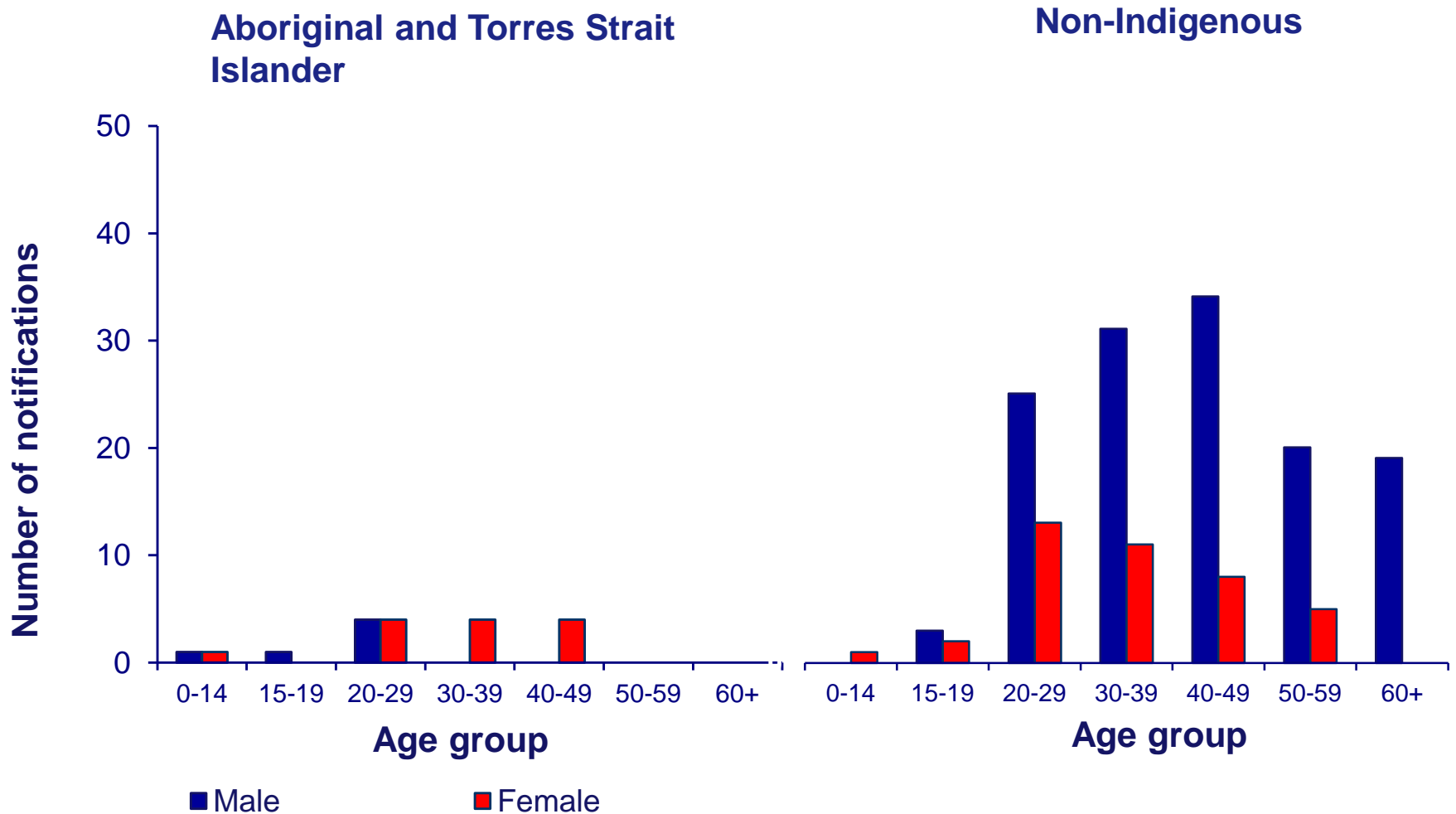


Figure 28

Number of notifications of newly acquired hepatitis B infection in 2012, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group

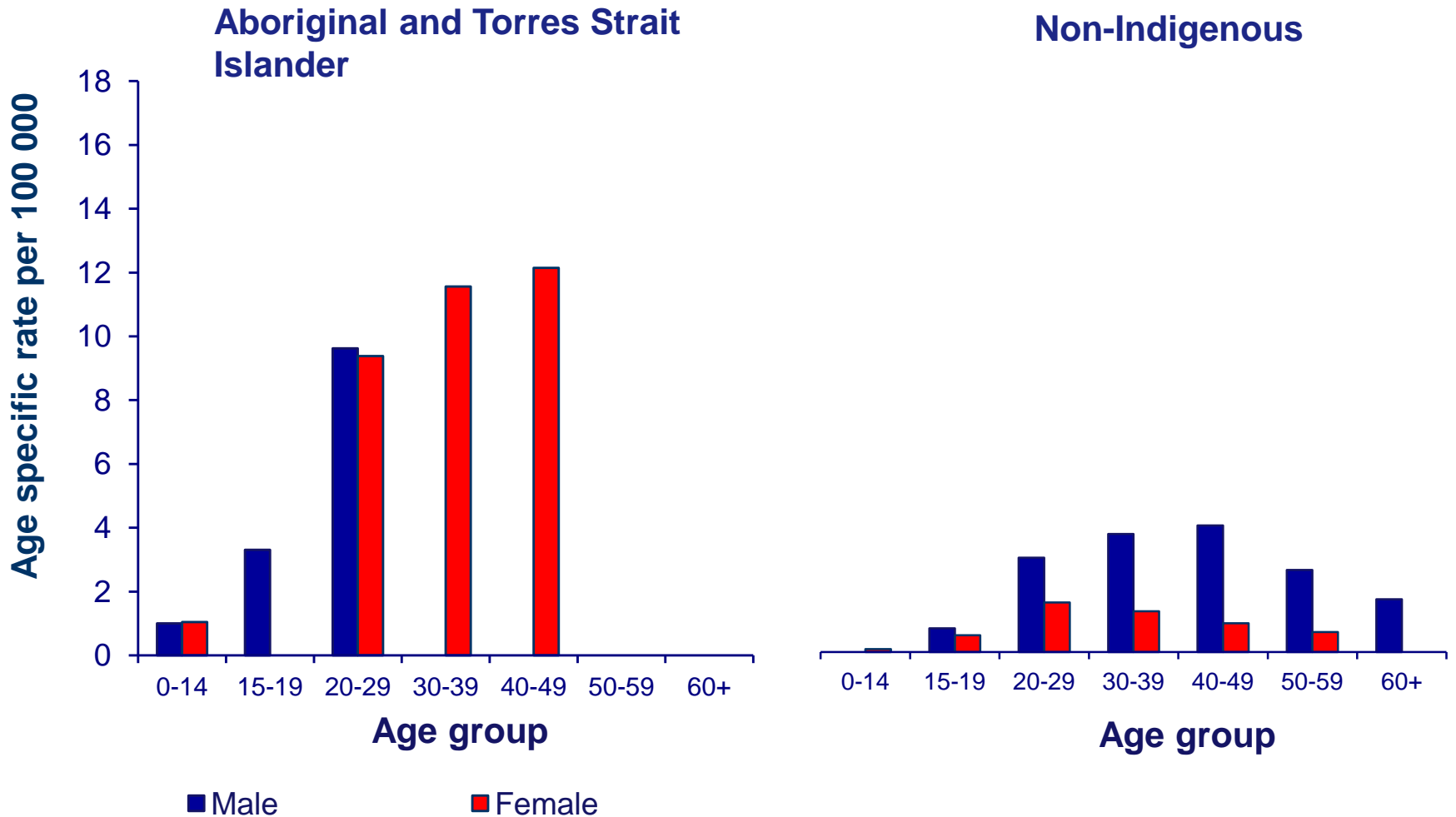


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 29

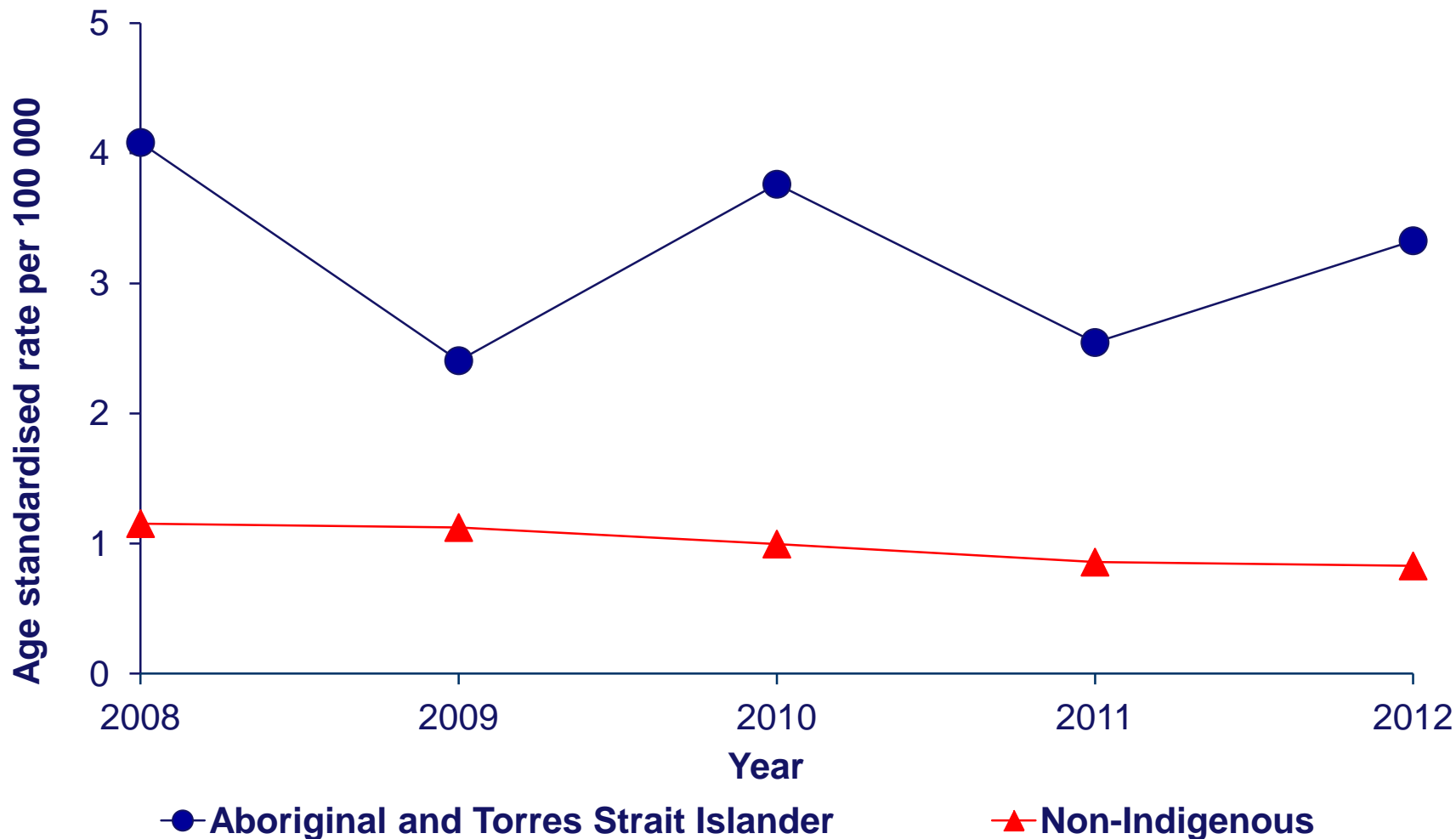
Notification rate of newly acquired hepatitis B infection in 2012, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group



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

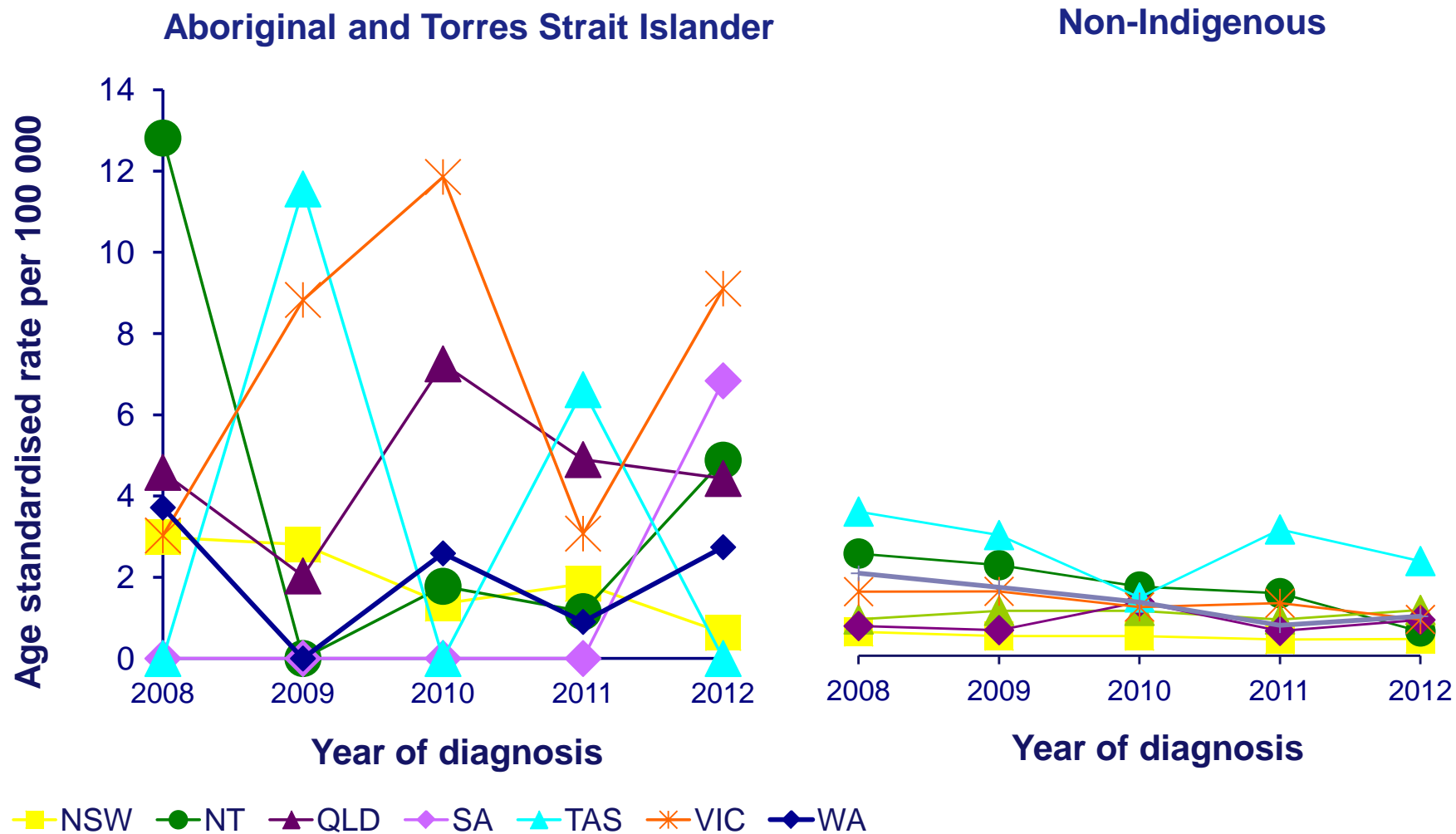
Figure 30
Notification rate of newly acquired hepatitis B infection by
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



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 31

Notification rate of newly acquired hepatitis B infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year

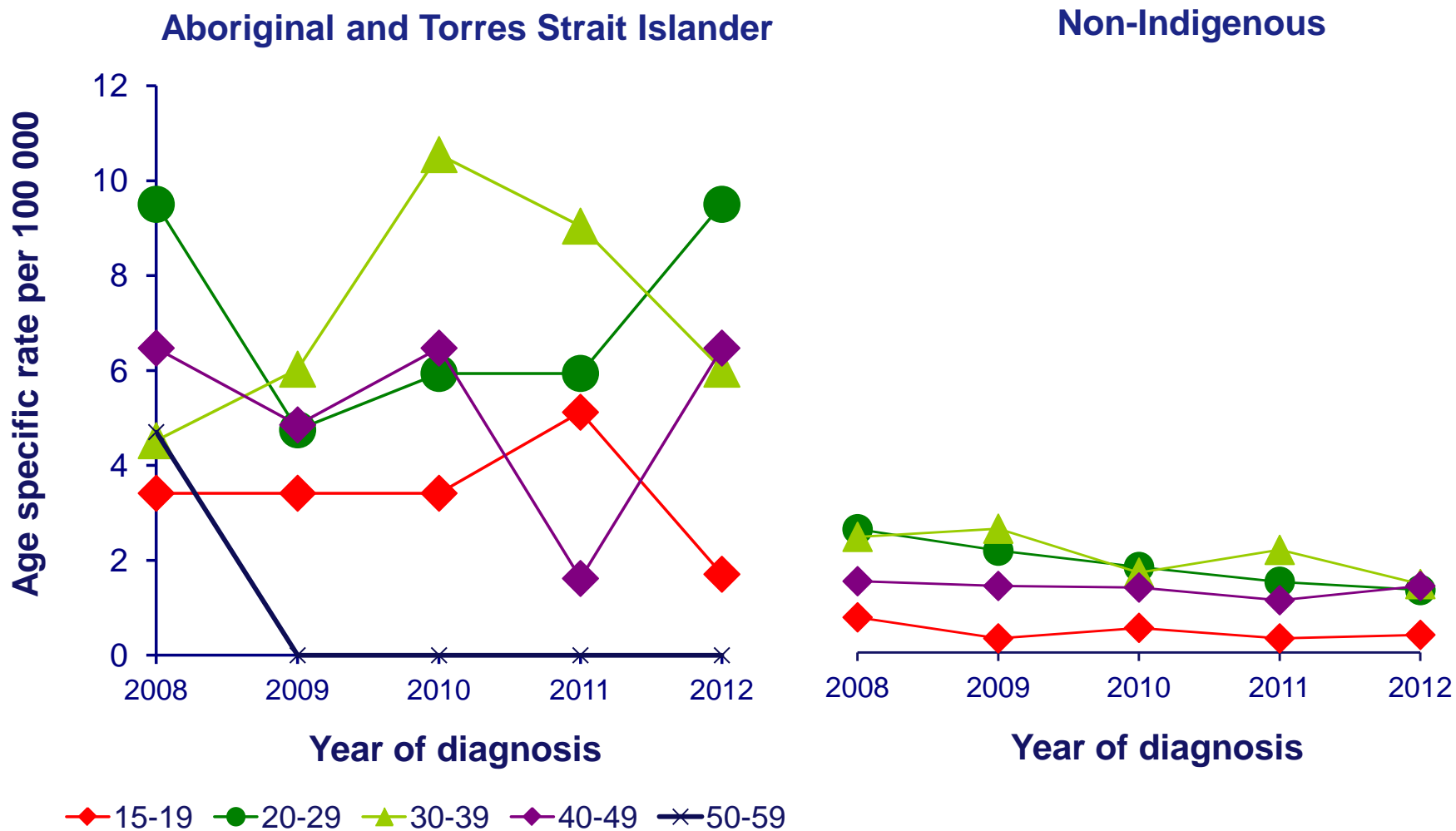


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 32

Notification rate of newly acquired hepatitis B infection in selected age groups by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

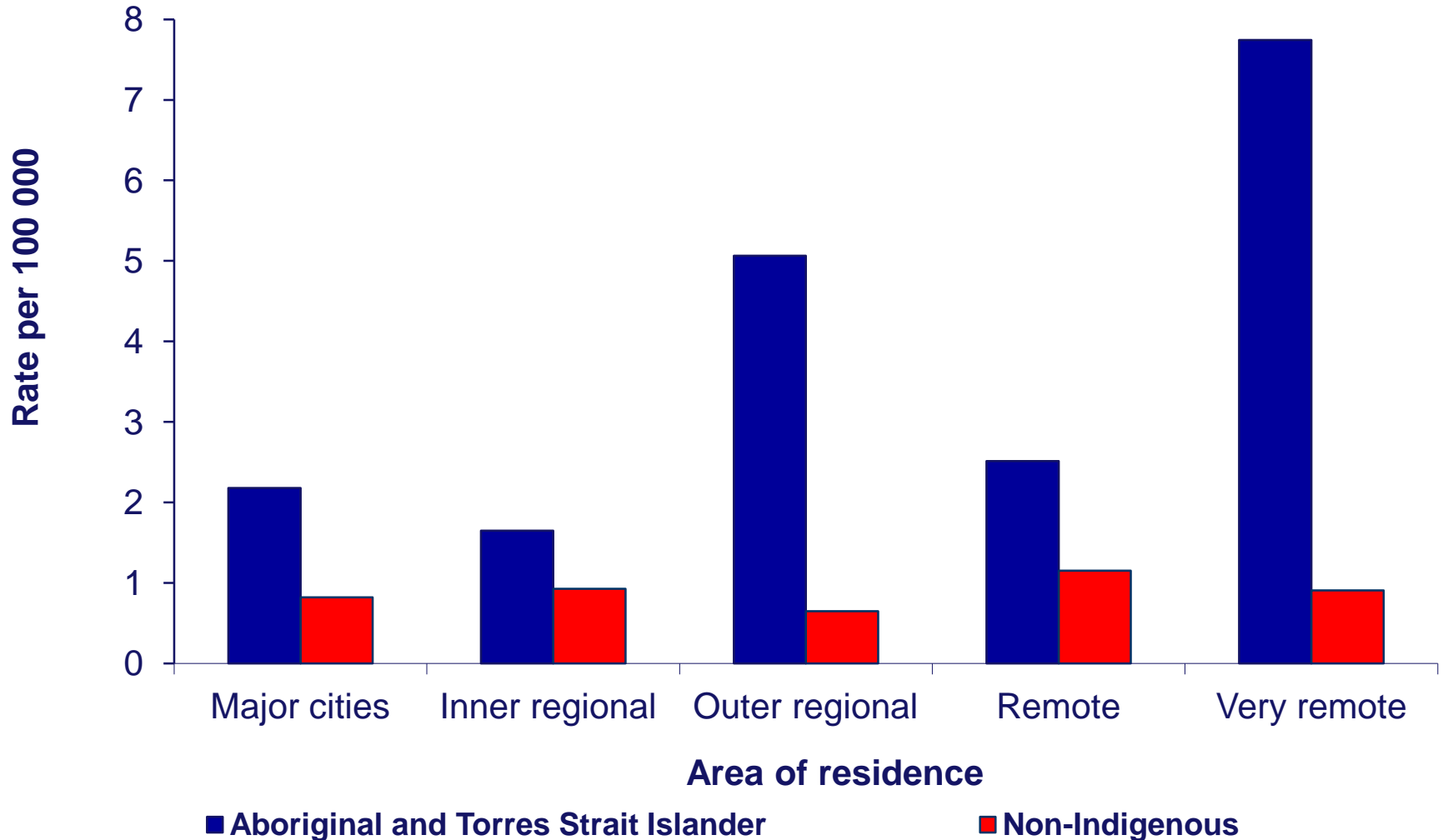


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, TAS, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 33

Notification rate of newly acquired hepatitis B infection in 2012, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence

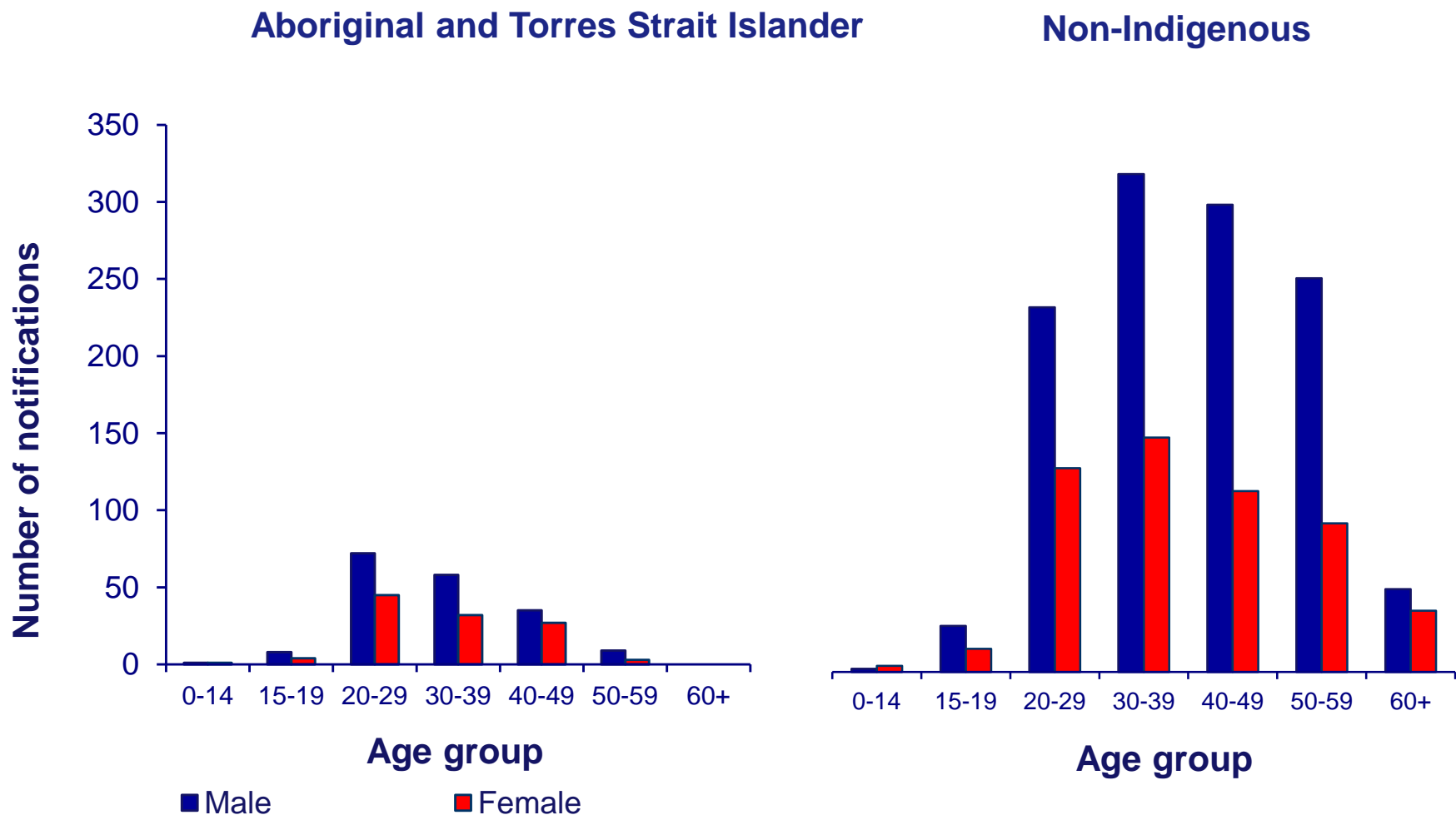


¹ Jurisdictions (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 34

Number of notifications of hepatitis C infection newly diagnosed in 2012, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group

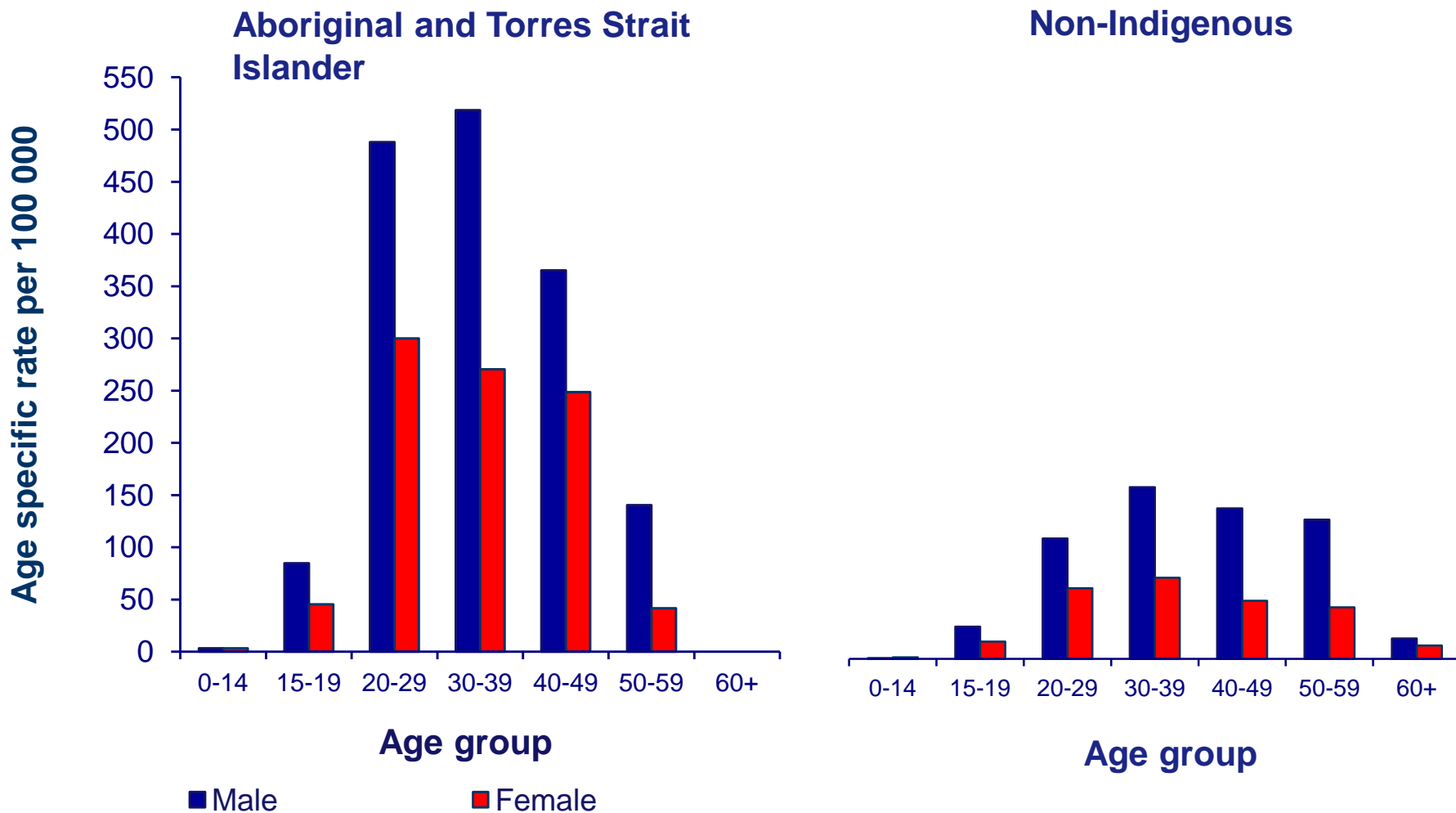


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 35

Notification rate of hepatitis C infection newly diagnosed in 2012, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group

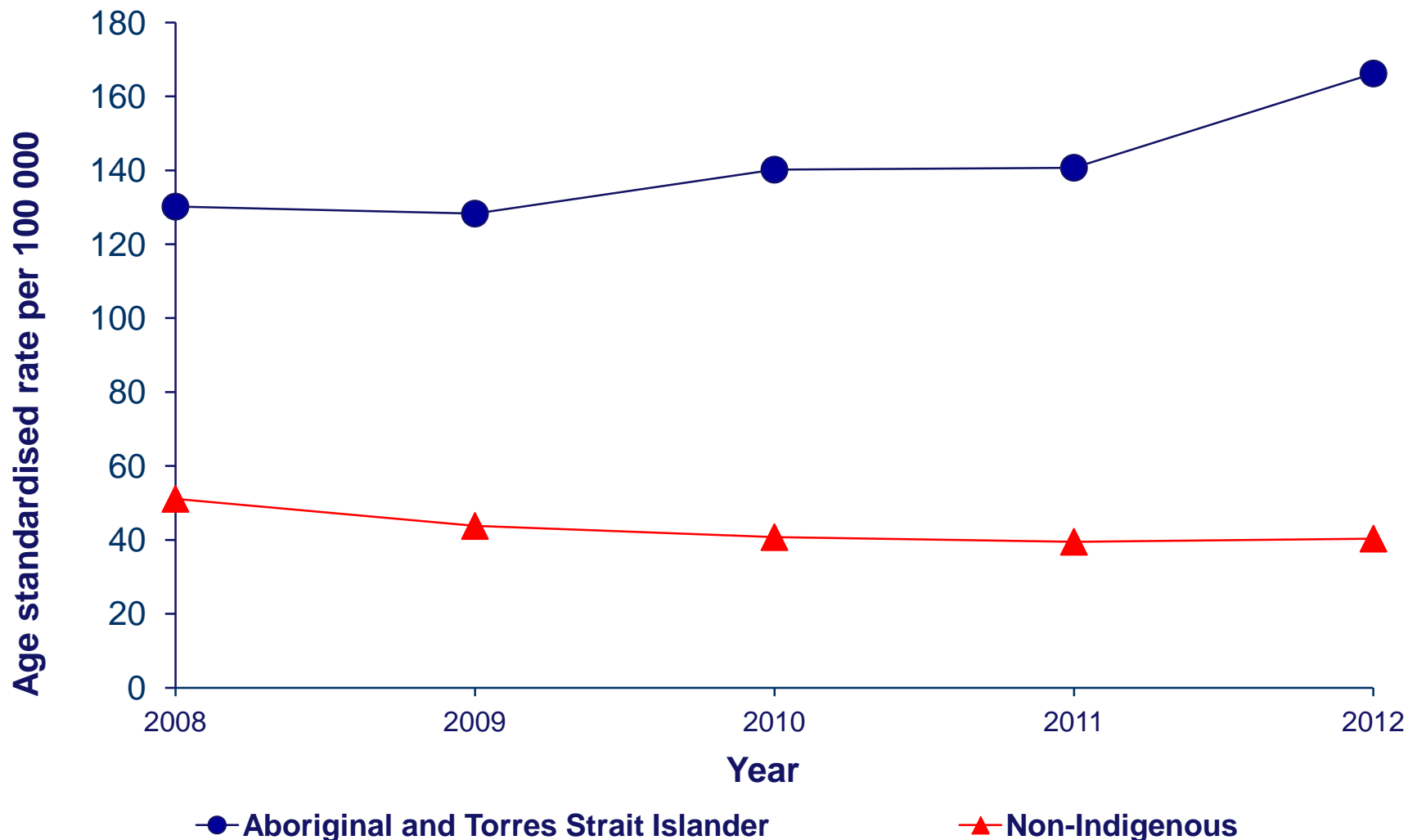


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 36

Notification rate of newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

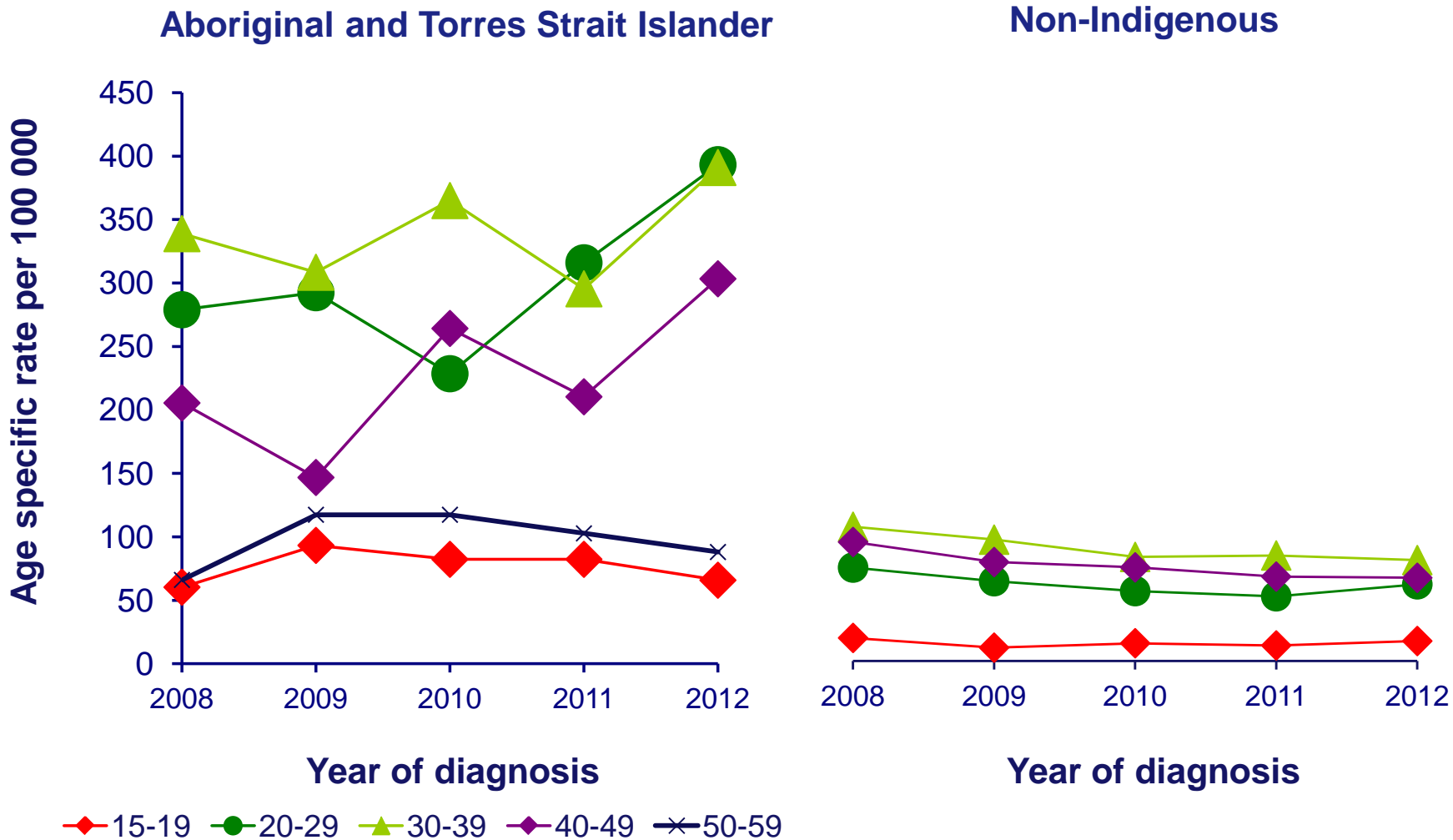


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 37

Notification rate of newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection in selected age groups by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year

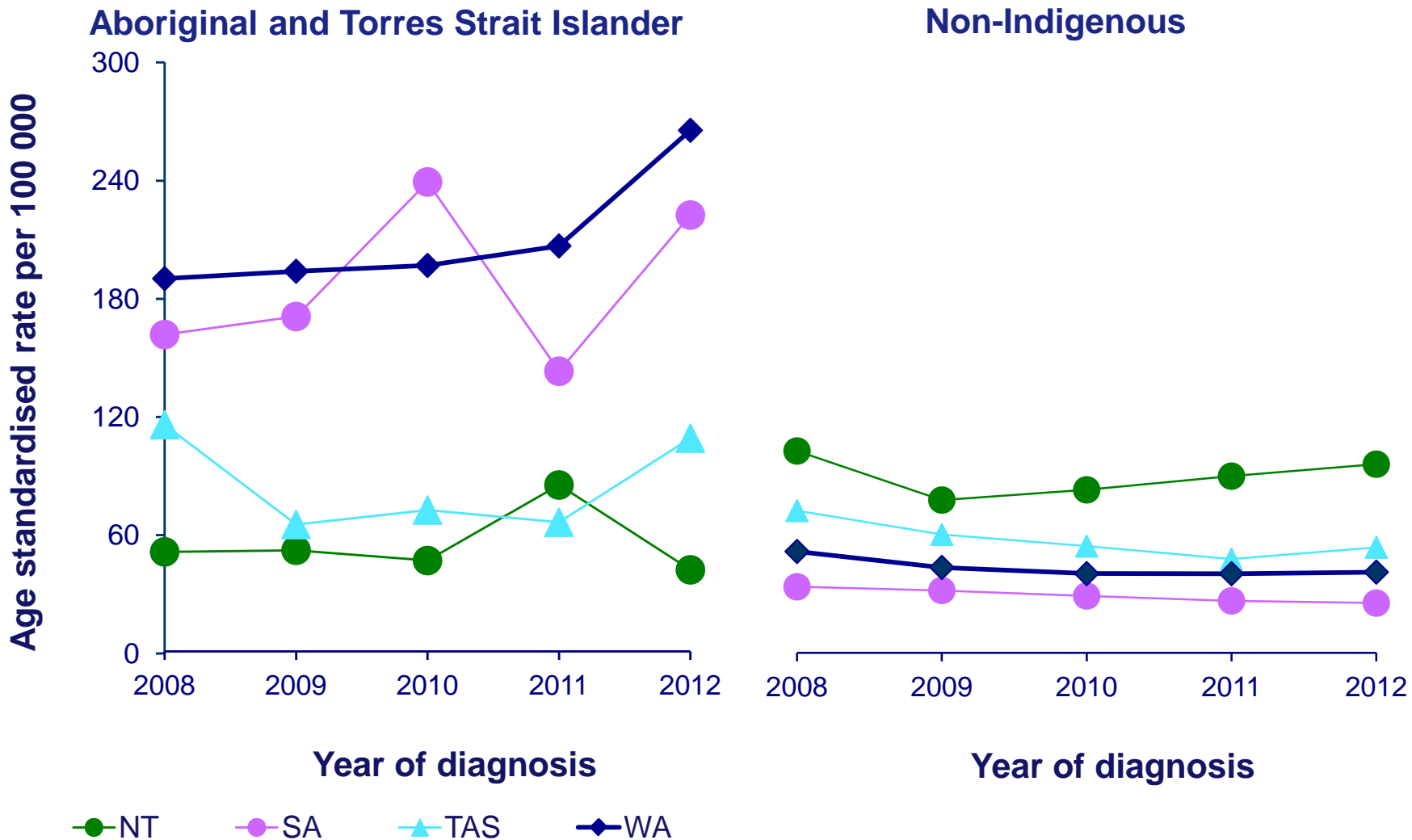


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 38

Notification rate of newly diagnosed hepatitis C infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status, State/Territory¹ and year

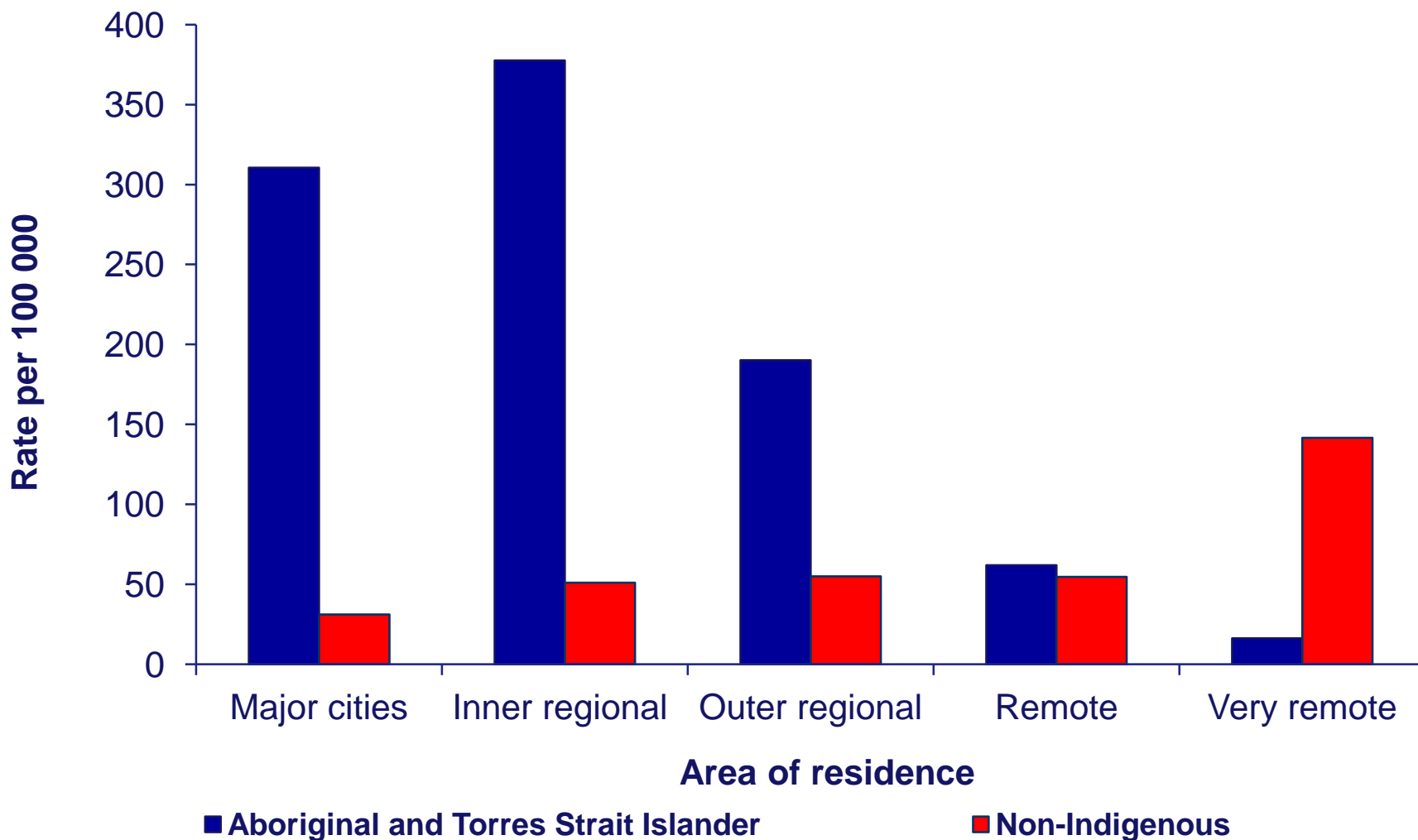


¹ Jurisdictions (NT, SA, TAS & WA) in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses.

Source: State/Territory health authorities

Figure 39

Notification rate of hepatitis C infection newly diagnosed in 2012, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence



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

Source: State/Territory health authorities