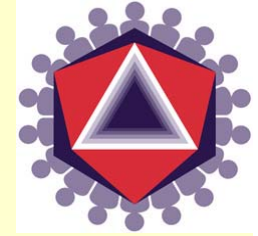


Access, respect and partnerships.....

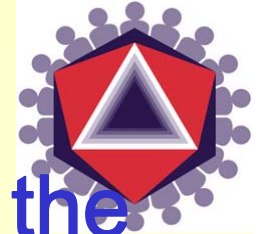
Consortium for HIV and Related Diseases
August 2008





Acknowledgements





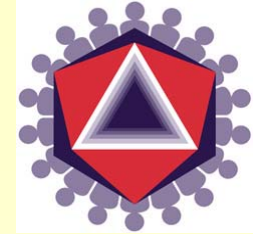
- 'It is not credible to suggest that one of the wealthiest nations of the world cannot solve a health crisis affecting less than 3% of its citizens'

Tom Calma

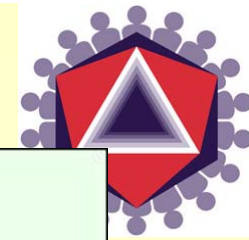
*Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social
Justice Commissioner*



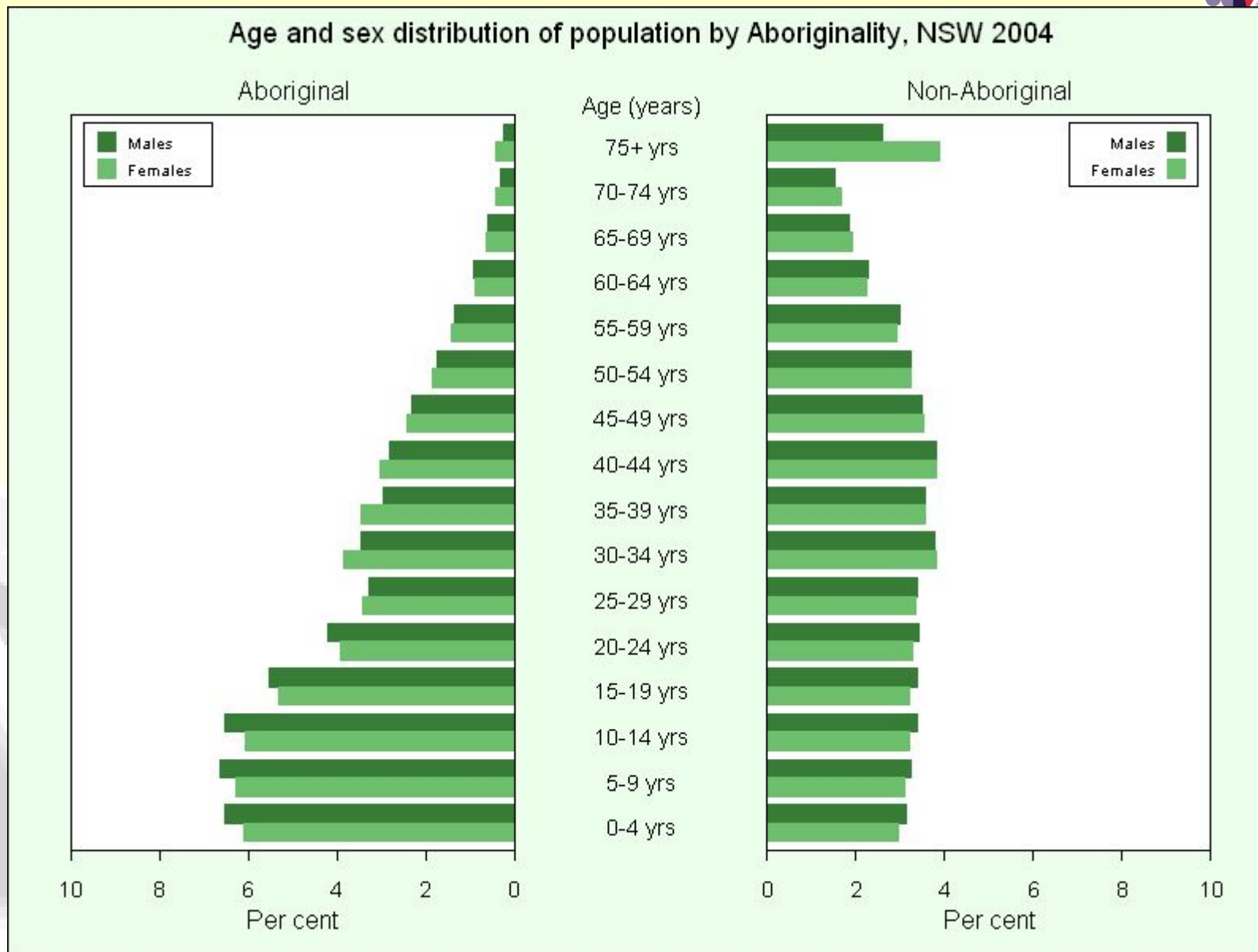
SOCIAL INDICATORS NSW

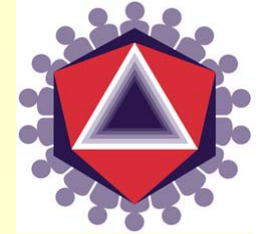


	Aboriginal	Non Aboriginal
Population NSW	148,178	6,669,004
Median Age	20	37
Life expectancy	17 years younger	
Yr 12 attainment NSW	21%	47%
Individual Income	\$296	\$471



Age and sex distribution of population by Aboriginality, NSW 2004

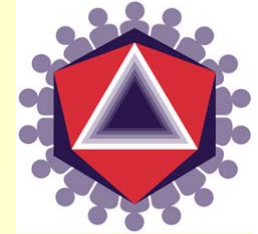




Policy environment

- ✓ National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Sexual Health and Blood Borne Infections Strategy 2005-2008.
- ✓ NSW AIDS Program strategies prioritise Aboriginal people:
 - NSW HIV/AIDS Strategy 2006-2009
 - NSW Sexually Transmissible Infections Strategy 2006-2009
 - NSW Hepatitis C Strategy 2007-2009
- ✓ NSW HIV/AIDS, STI and Hepatitis C Strategies: Implementation Plan for Aboriginal People 2006-2009.

Policy environment

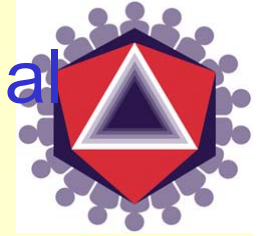


- ✓ NSW AIDS Program funded services have a responsibility for ensuring the delivery of their services to Aboriginal communities.

Services include:

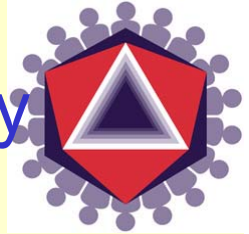
- ✓ Area Health Services Program ~ \$60 million for the delivery of HIV/AIDS, STI and hepatitis C programs and services, including:
 - clinical services
 - health promotion
 - NSPs
 - lab services
 - supported accommodation
 - NDS
- ✓ NGOs:
 - AIDS Council of NSW
 - Positive Life
 - Hepatitis C Council of NSW
 - NSW Users and AIDS Association
- ✓ *Statewide Programs delivered through Area Health Services*

Supporting Policy Implementation – Aboriginal sexual health workforce



- ✓ NSW has a large, network of Aboriginal sexual health workers (ASHWs) across the state – both in AHSs and AMSs.
- ✓ Achieved because of partnership between Department & AH&MRC.
- ✓ Supported by statewide Aboriginal Sexual Health positions, at AHSs, harm minimisation, hepatitis C and a course coordinator position at the AH&MRC, and statewide Aboriginal positions at ACON.

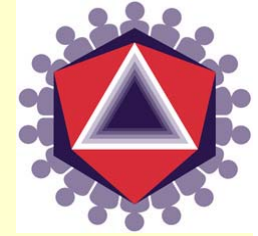
Supporting Policy Implementation – Advisory Structure



- ✓ The NSW Aboriginal Sexual Health Advisory Committee (ASHAC) was established under the NSW Aboriginal Health Partnership.

- ✓ ASHAC provides advice on the implementation of the national and NSW HIV/AIDS, STI and Hepatitis C Strategies for Aboriginal people in NSW and on relevant NSW and Australian Government and Ministerial Committees.

SERVICE PROVISION

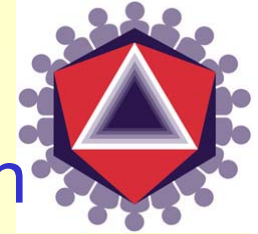


- How do we fair?



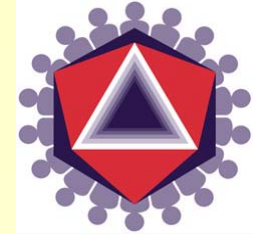
General Practice- BEACH Data

Bettering the Evaluation And Care of Health



- 10th year independent survey on patterns of primary care in GP in Australia
- 93,000 encounters with 930 GPs
- 56% patients-female
- 9.1% were aged 15-24
- 0.9% of all patients identified as either Aboriginal or TSI
- STDs account for 0.2% of all clinical treatments
- No significant change from 98/99- 06/07 in GP encounters despite Medicare incentives introduced in 99/00 & 04/06 to increase access

Sexual Health Services



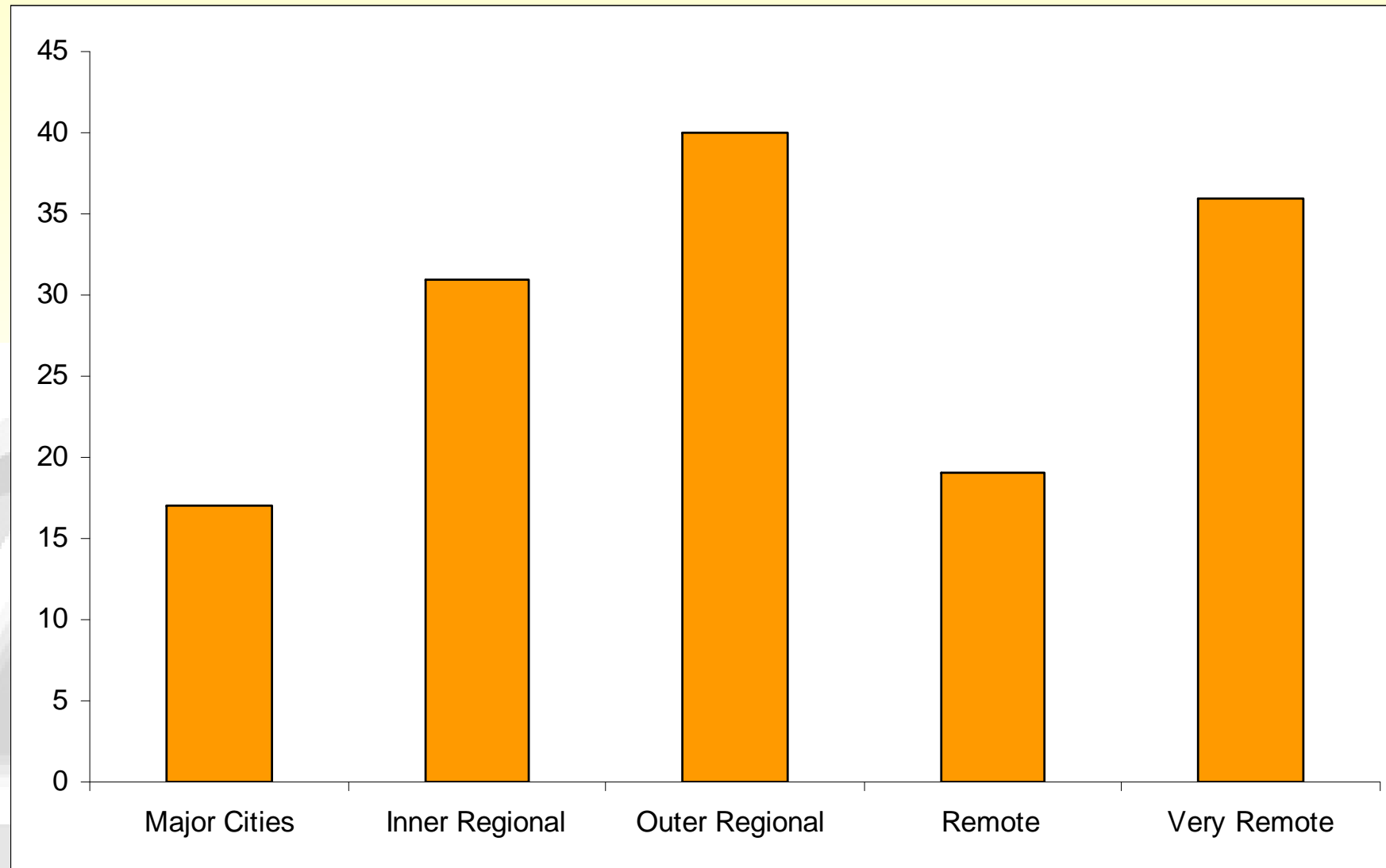
- AHS service data from the NSW HIV/STI Ambulatory Care MDS – av. 4% of clients across NSW identify as Aboriginal.
- This varies between local areas, from 1.2 % to 21.5 %
- In 2007/08 NSW Health provided seeding grants to AHSs with low rates to increase access to services for Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services or AMSs

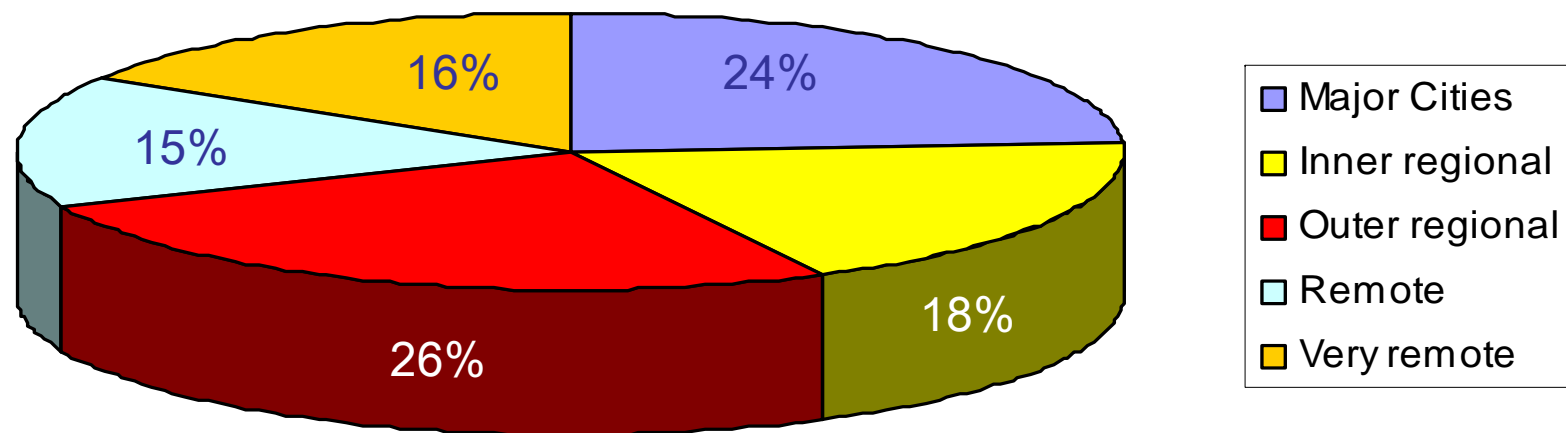
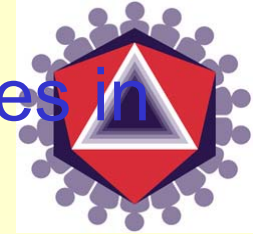


- Established in 1971 in Redfern
- Established by the community for the community
- >140 nationally
- Most receive core funding from Australian Government DOHA Office for Aboriginal and TSI Health, with funding provided for specific programs from other Government agencies/private
- Each has own local governing Board

ACCHSs Nationally: Where are they?

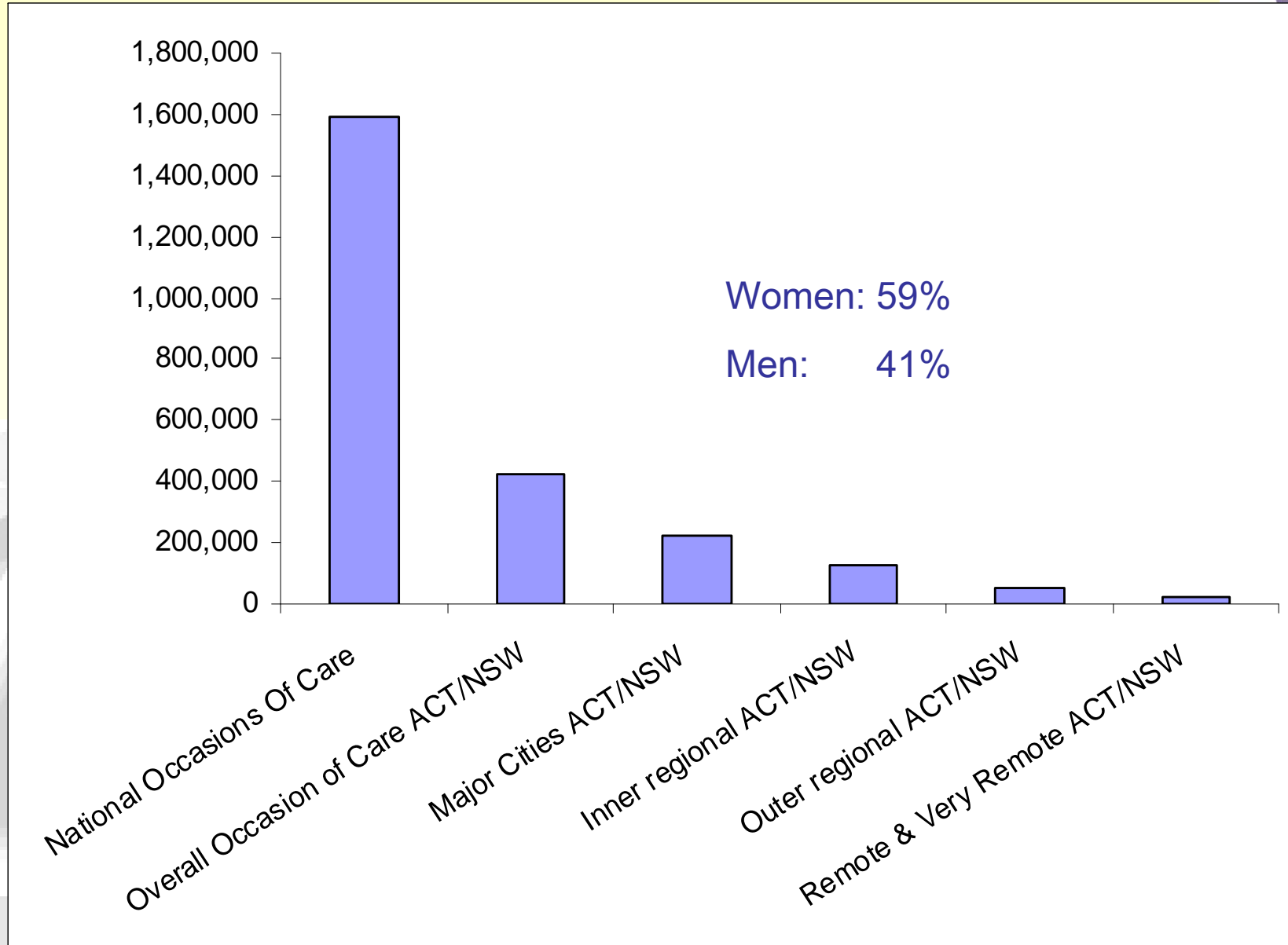
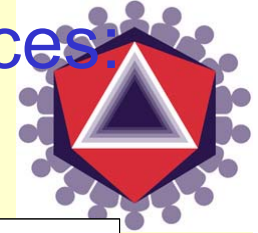


Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services in NSW ACT: Where are they?

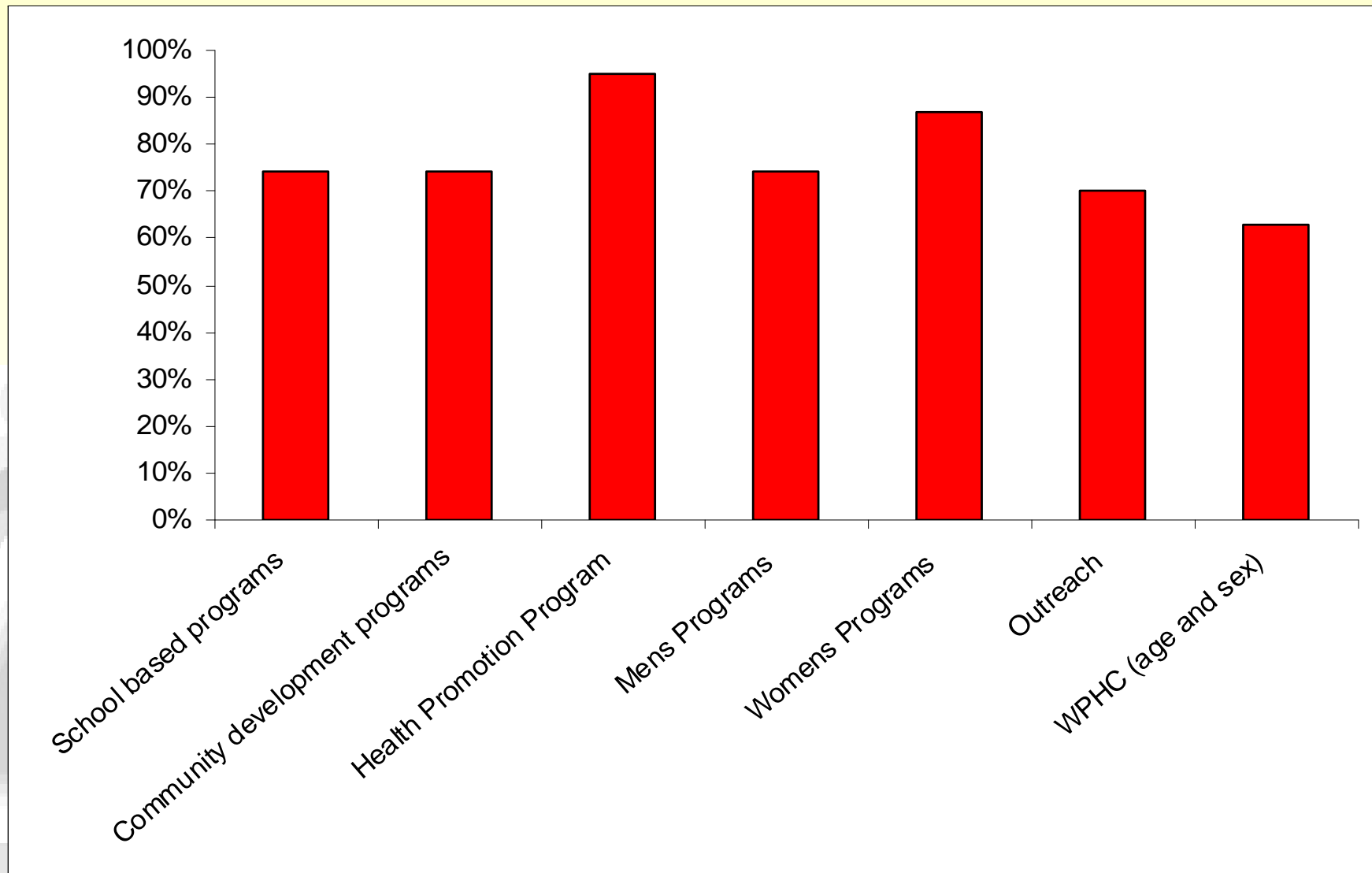


ACT/NSW only

Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services: Episodes of Care ACT/NSW 04/05



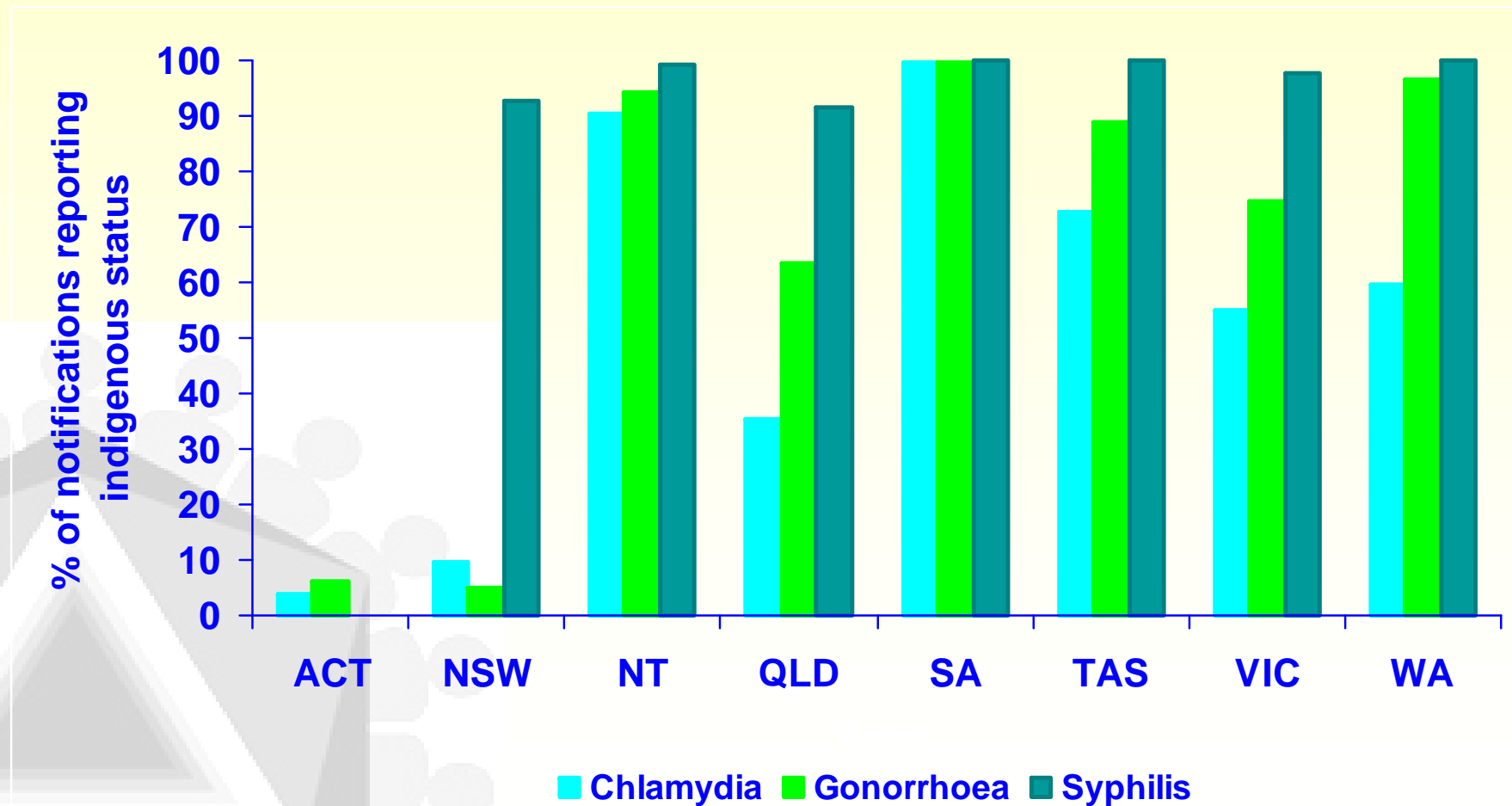
Types of Programs administered at ACCHSs



Epidemiology of STIs and BBVs

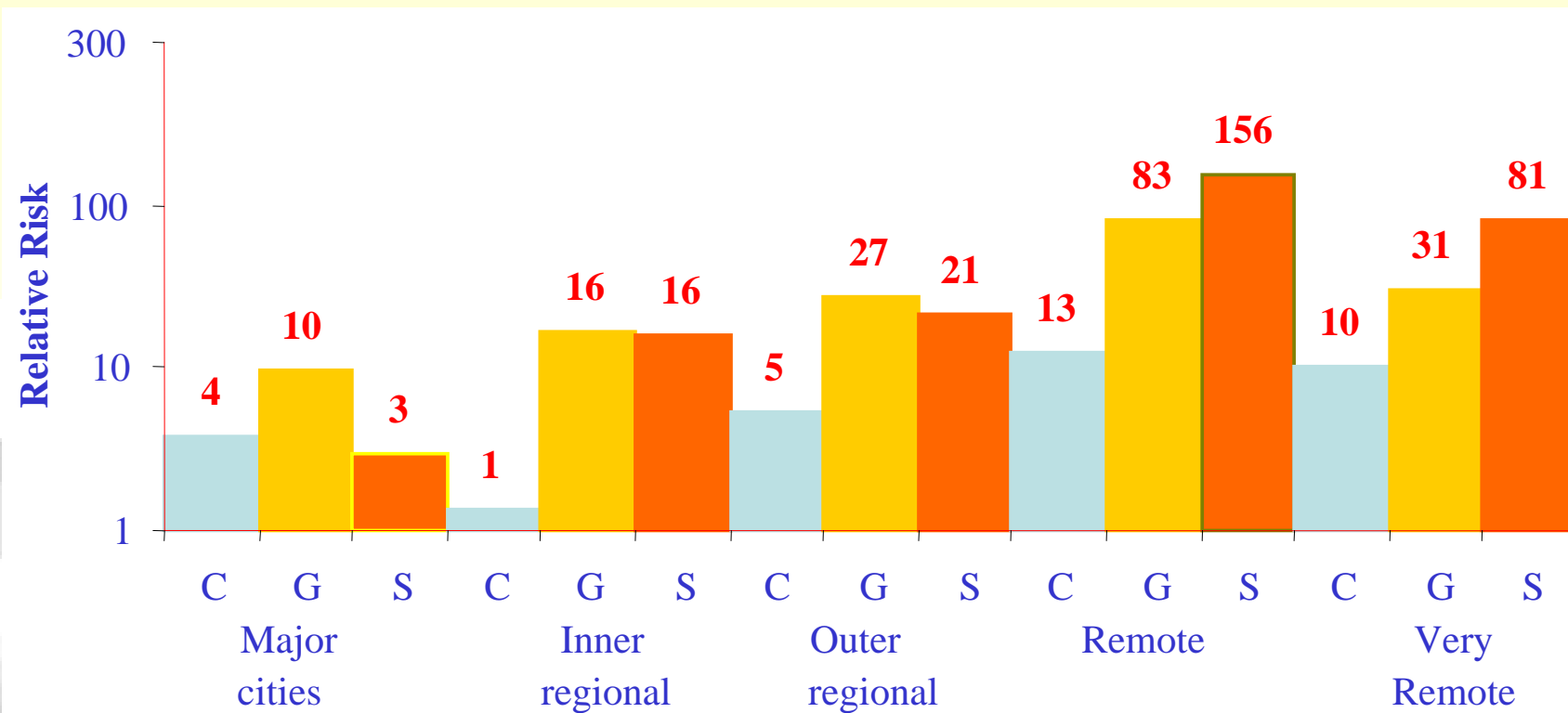
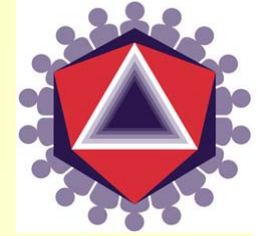


Reporting for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Status (STIs)

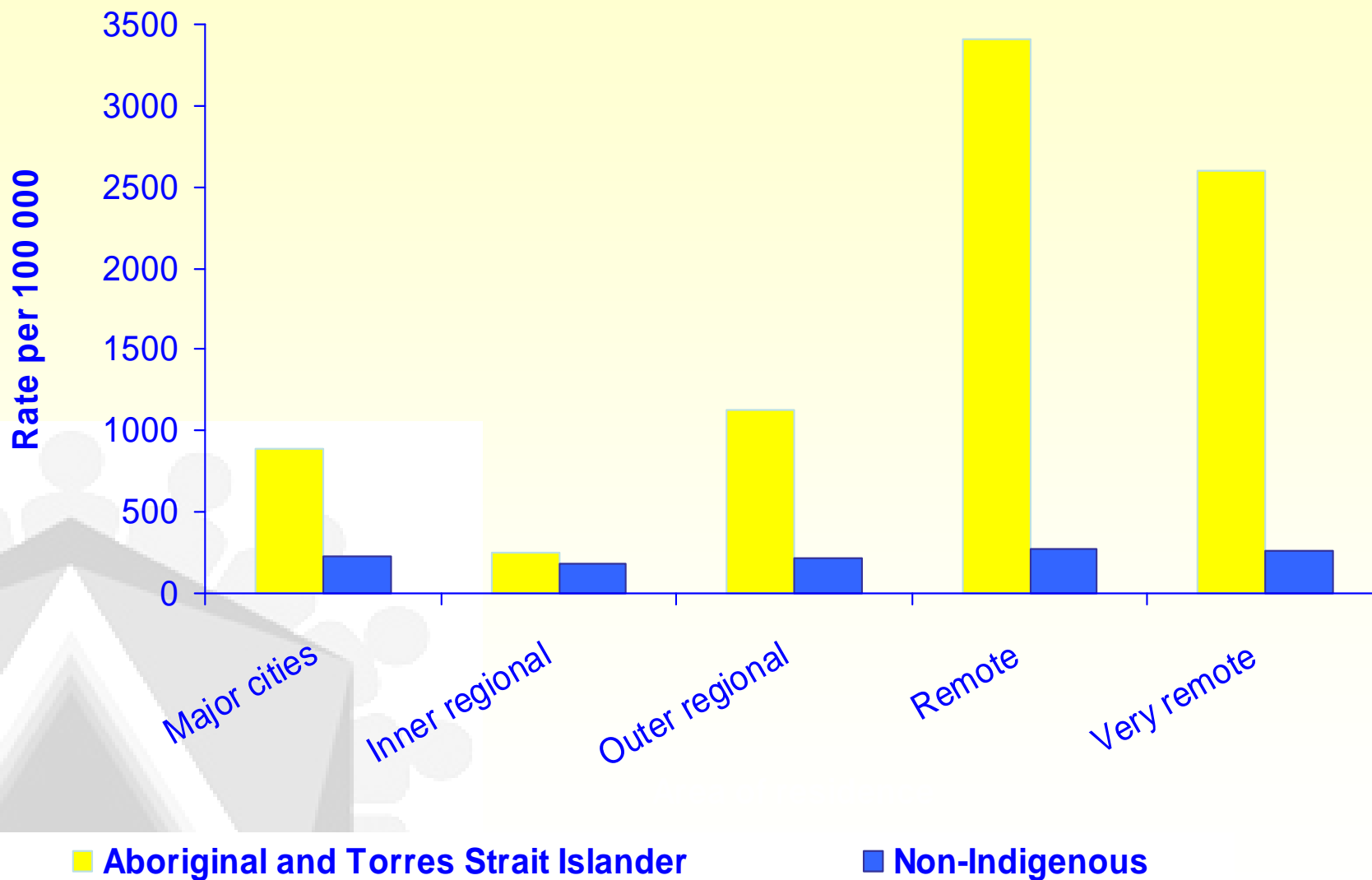
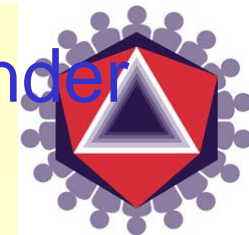


Source: National Notifiable
Diseases Surveillance System

The unacceptable reality!

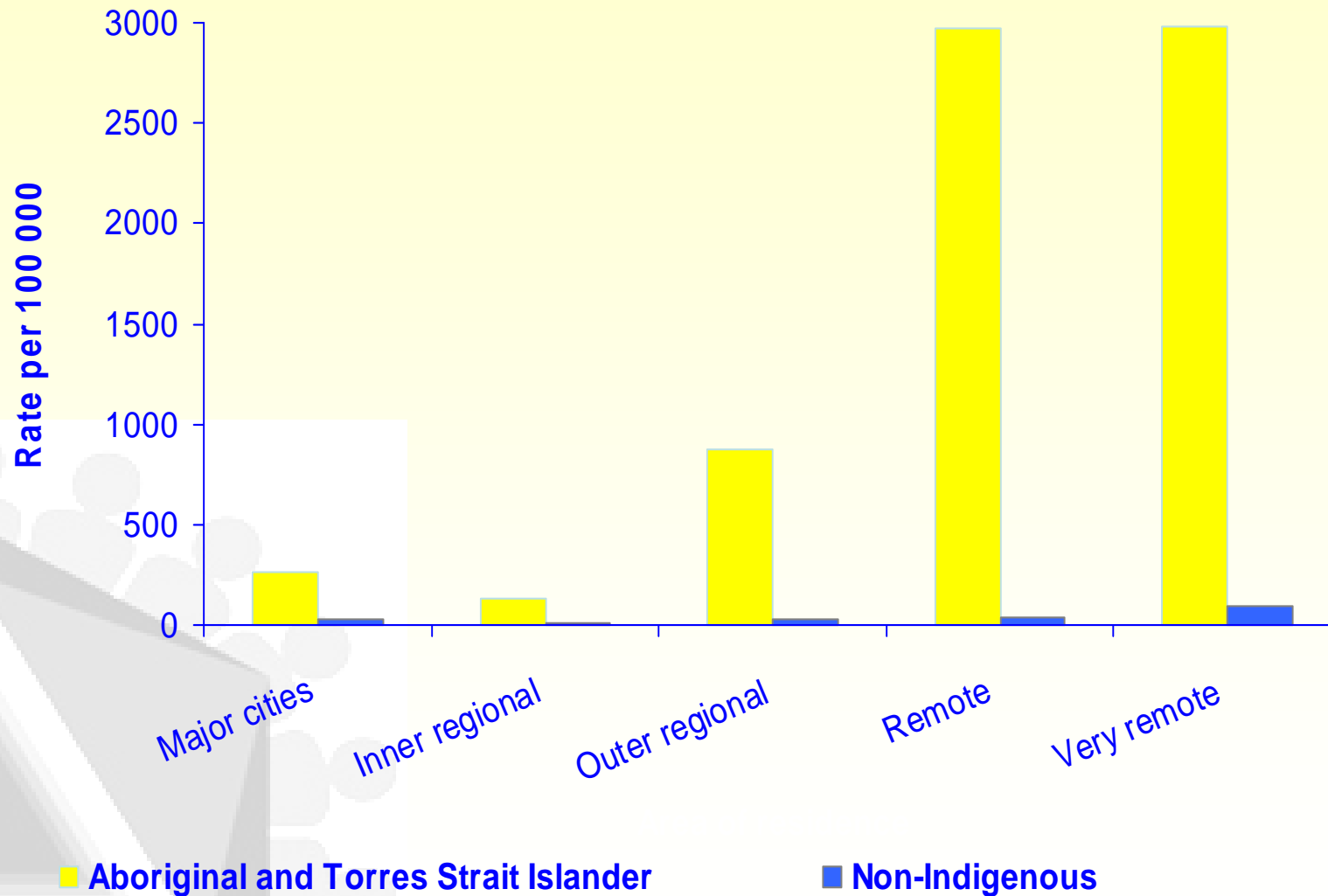
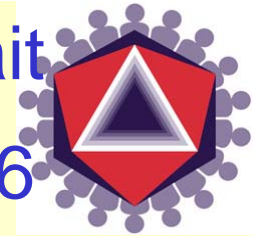


Chlamydia by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and area of residence, 2006



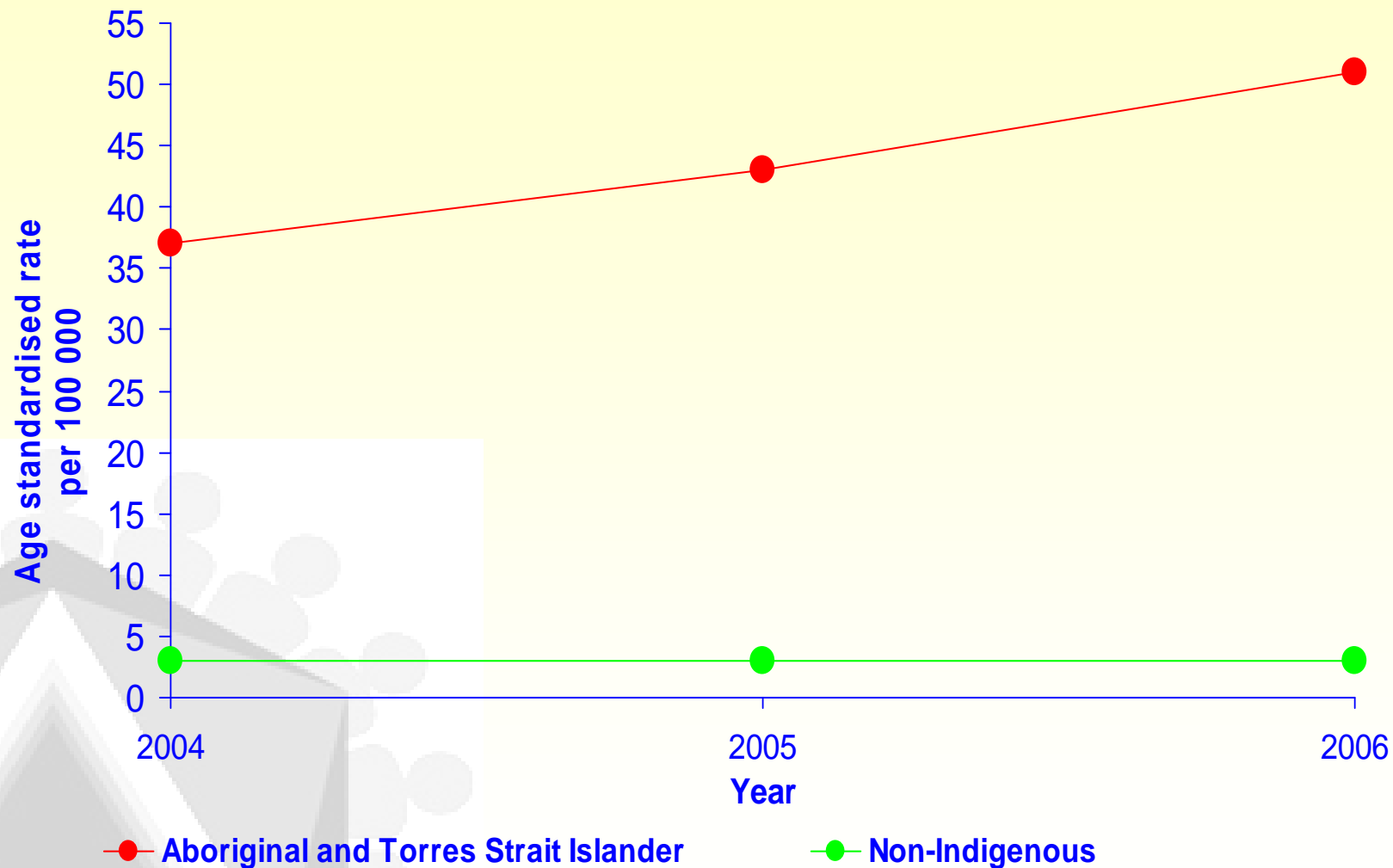
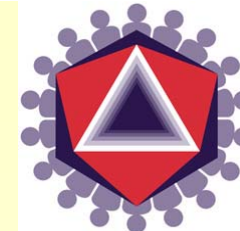
¹ Jurisdictions in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses (NT, SA, WA)

Gonorrhoea¹ by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and area of residence, 2006



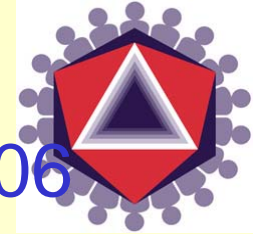
¹ Jurisdictions in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses (NT, QLD, SA, VIC and WA)

Infectious syphilis by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year, 2006

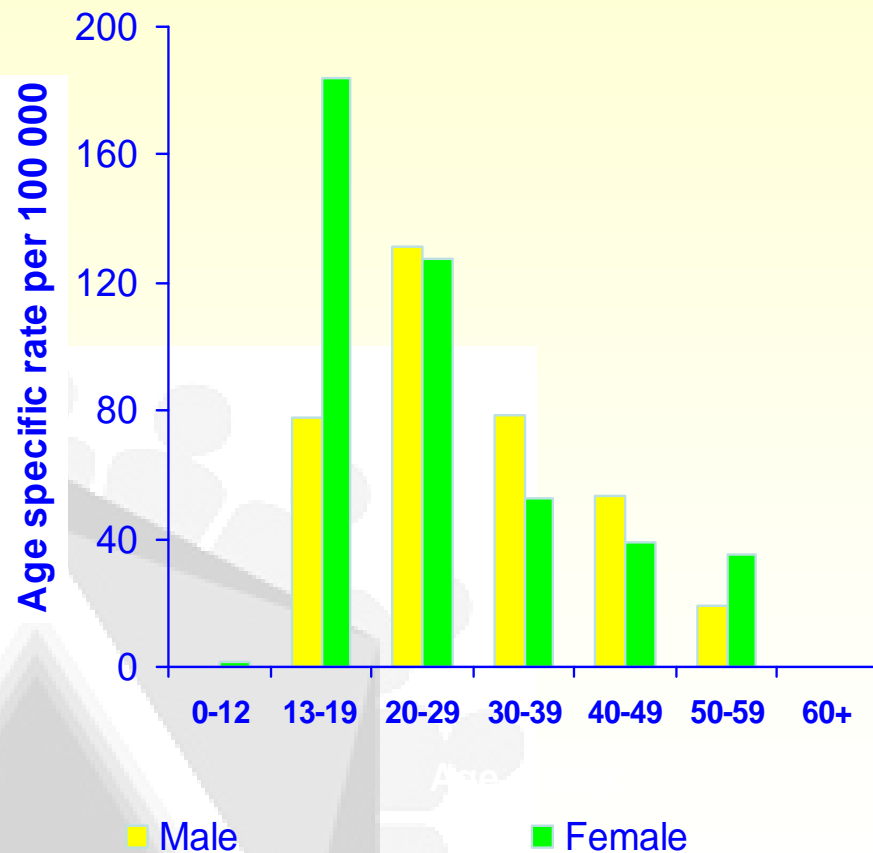


¹ Includes jurisdictions in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC and WA)

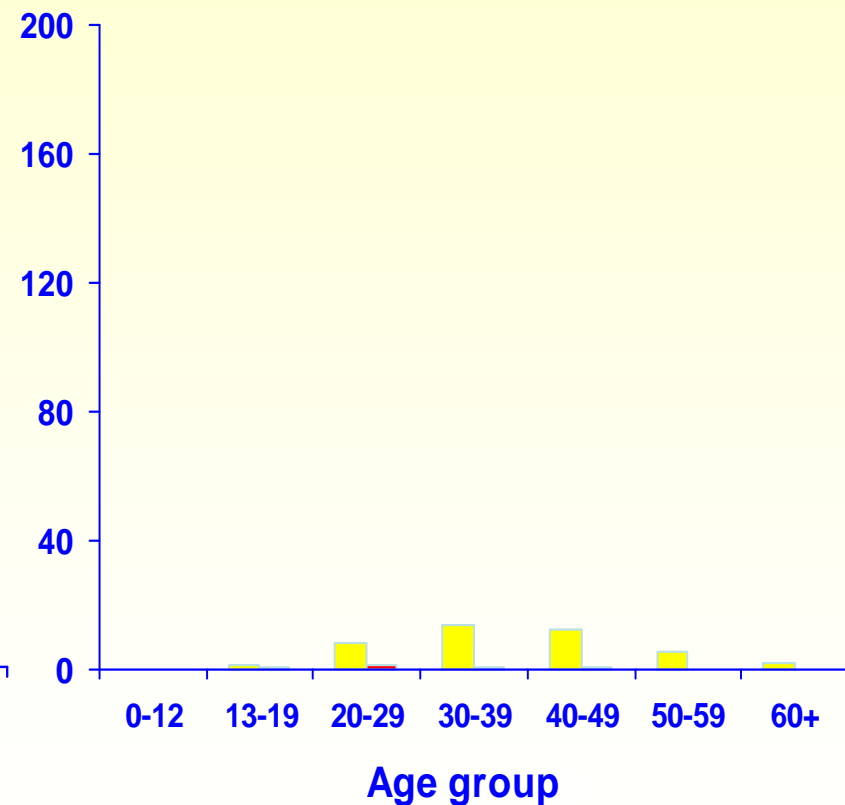
Infectious syphilis by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group, 2006



Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

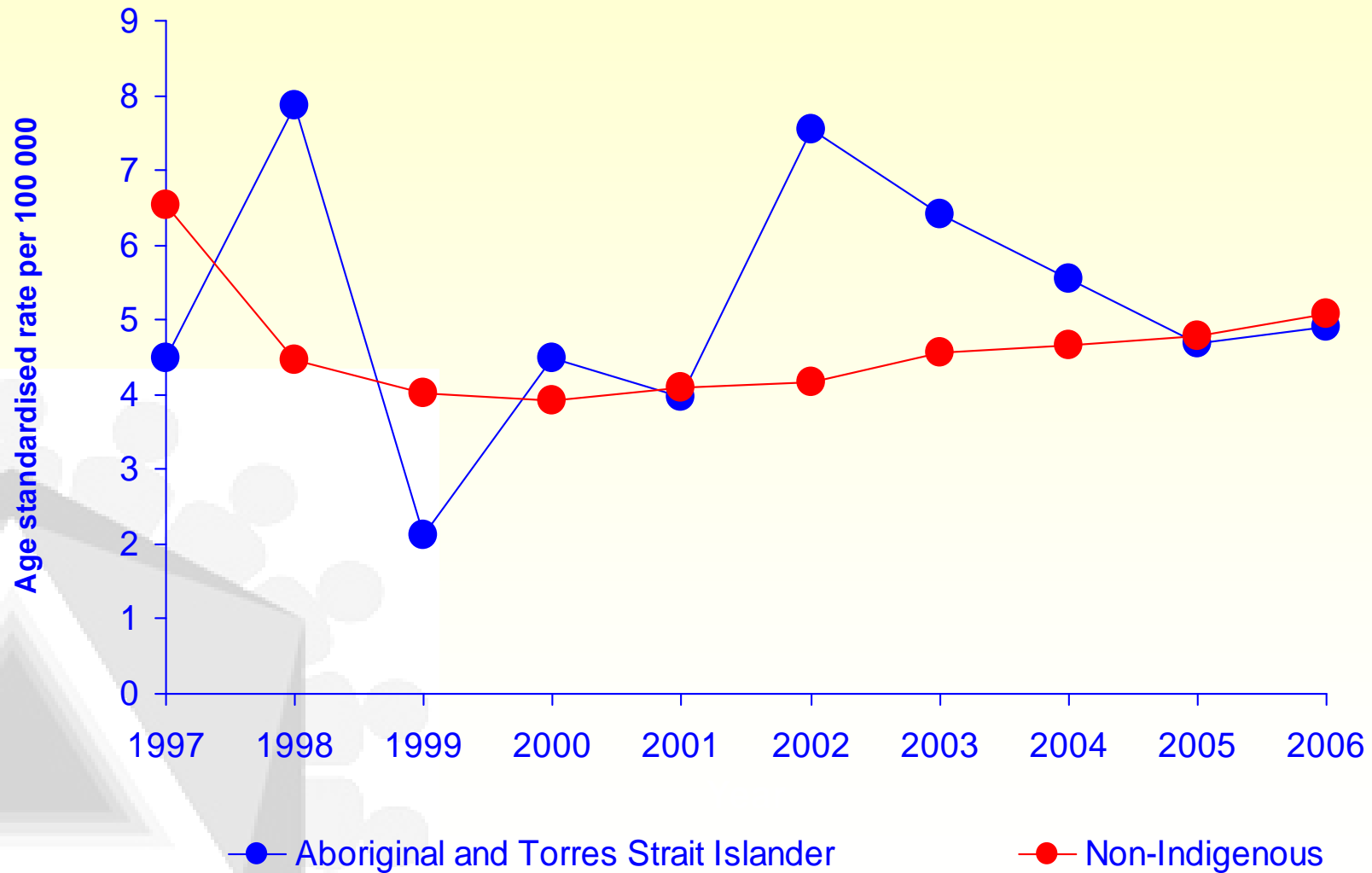
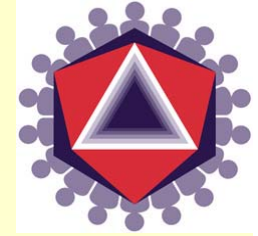


Non-Indigenous



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

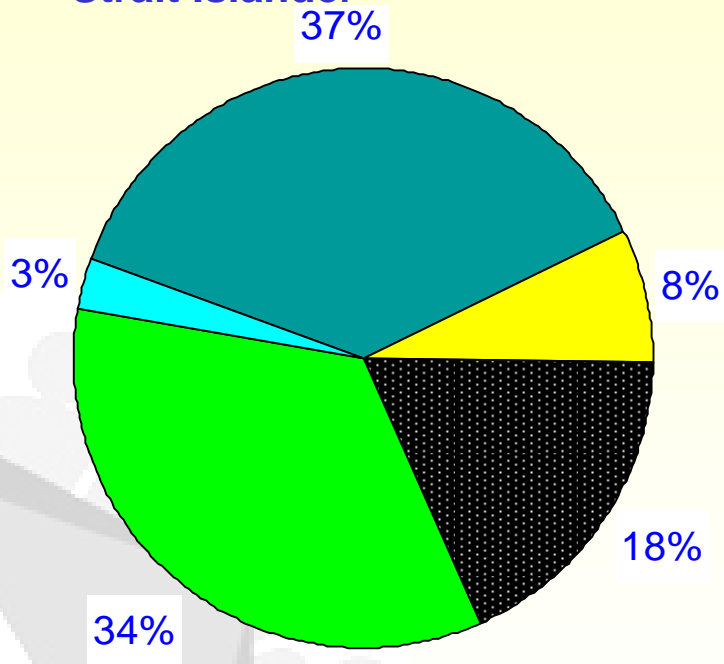
Newly diagnosed HIV infection by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and year



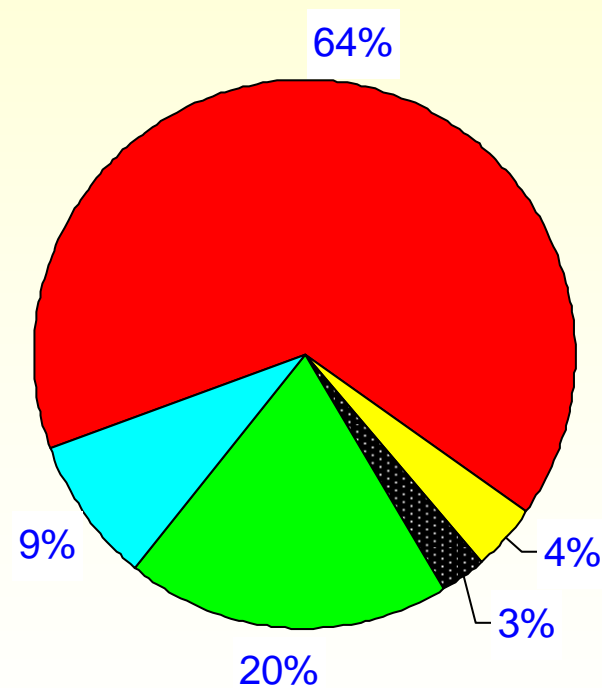


HIV diagnoses, 2002 - 2006, by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status and HIV exposure category

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

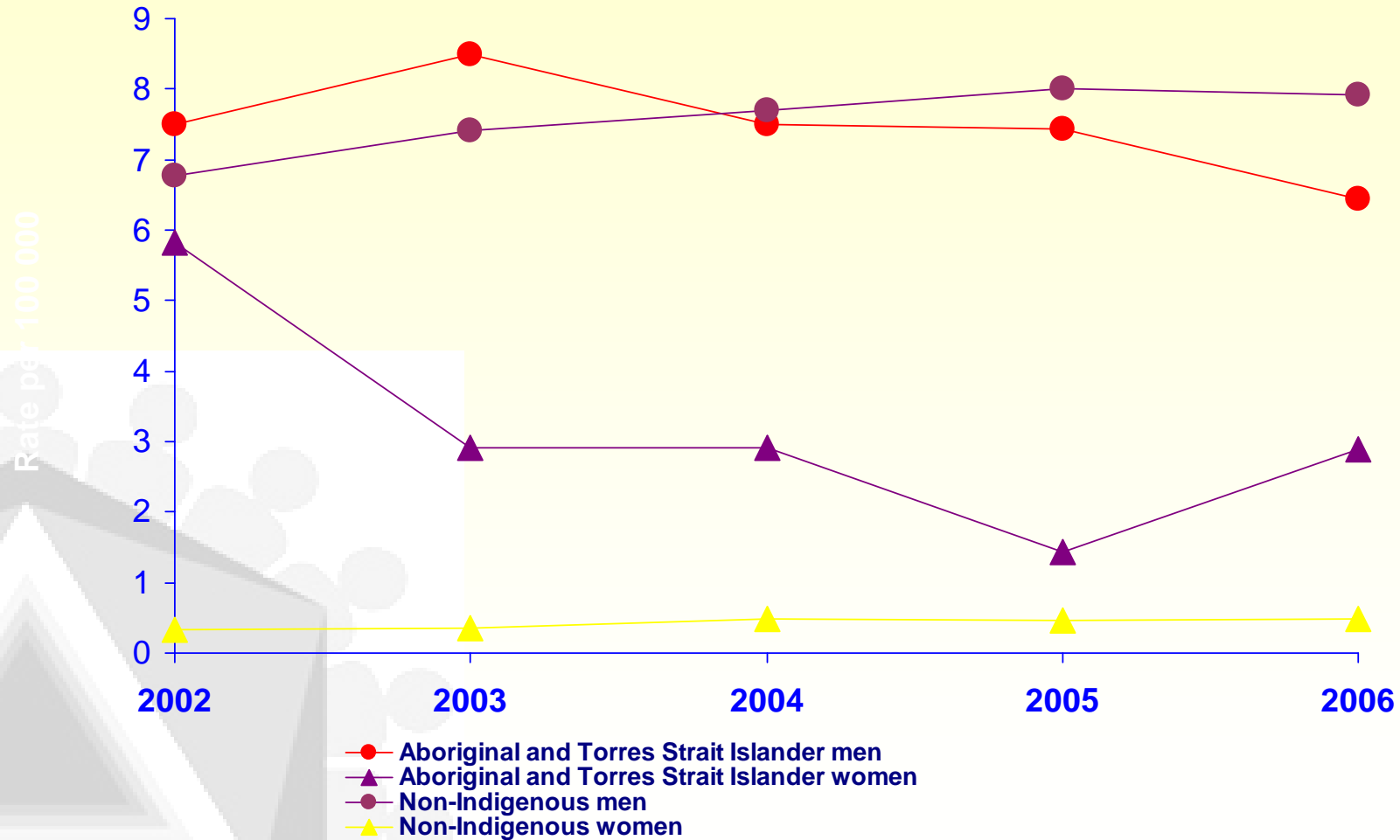


Non-Indigenous

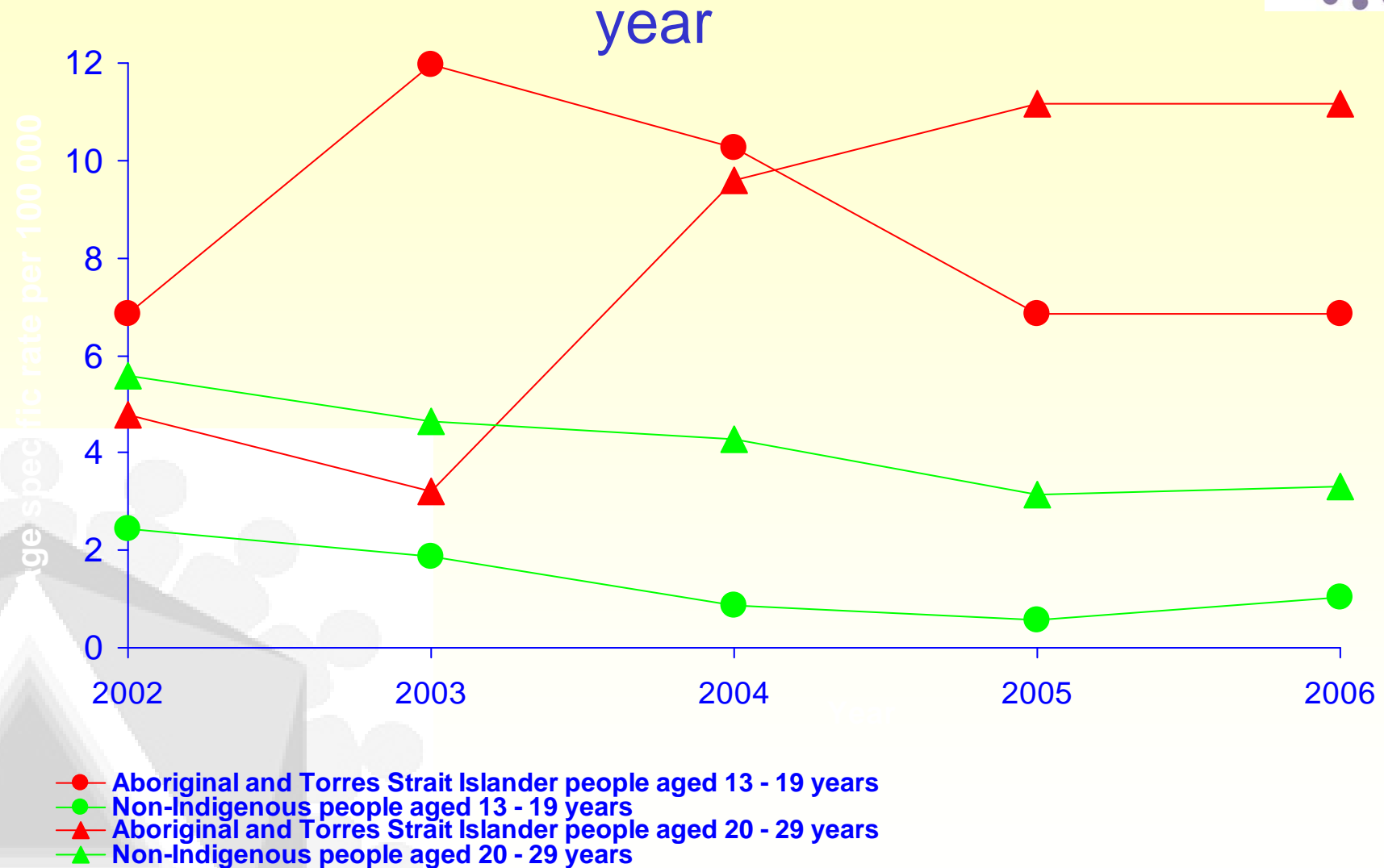


- Male homosexual contact
- Male homosexual contact and injecting drug use
- Injecting drug use
- Heterosexual contact
- Other/undetermined

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

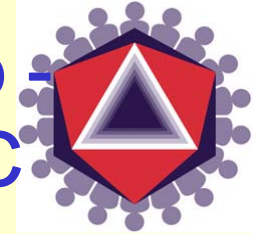


Newly acquired hepatitis B in selected age groups by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹ and



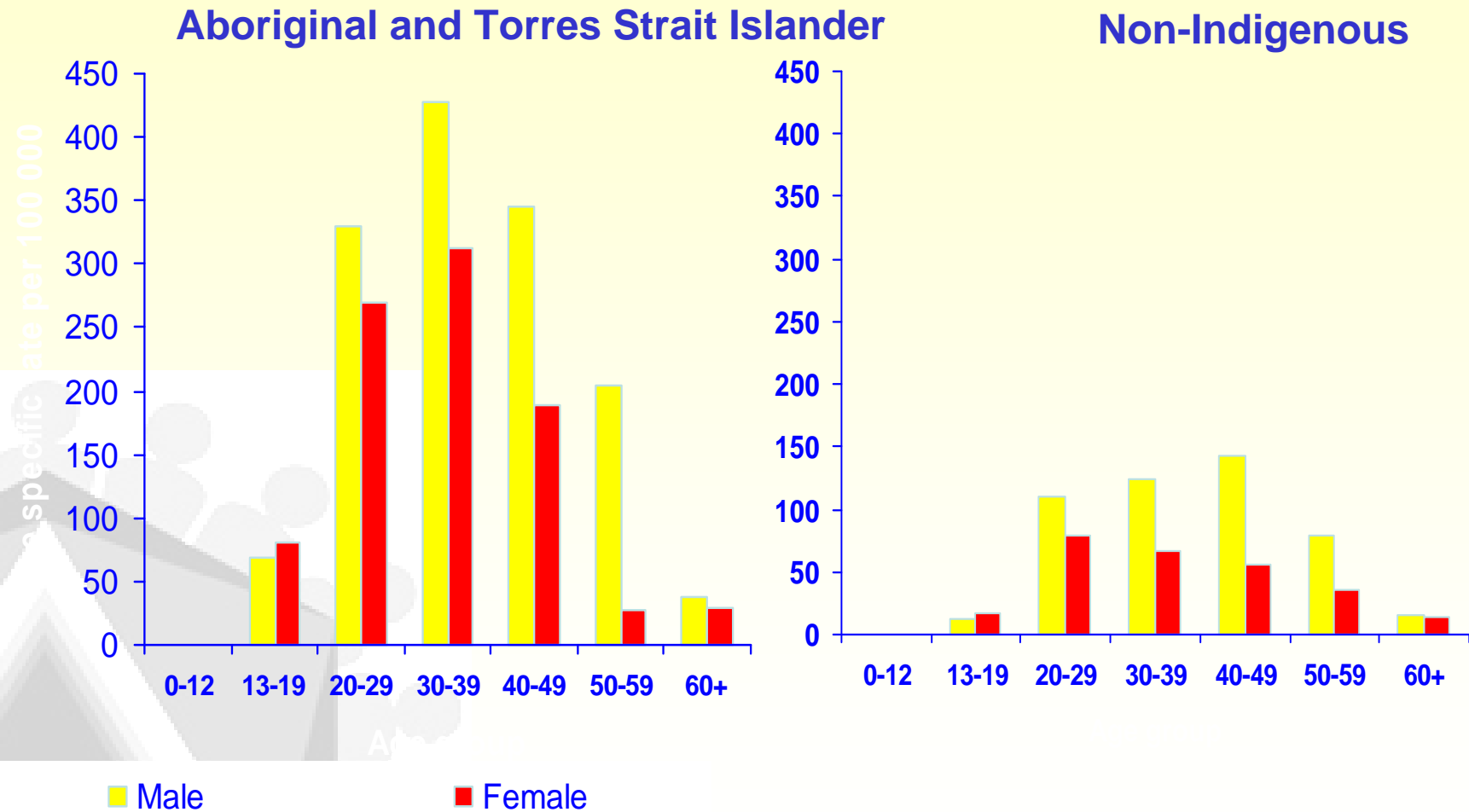
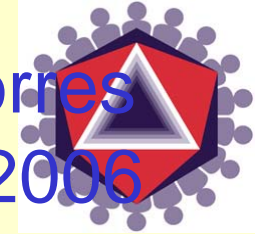
¹ Jurisdictions in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses (NSW, NT, QLD, SA, VIC and WA)

Hepatitis C Virus Projections Working Group - Estimates and Projections of the Hepatitis C Virus Epidemic in Australia 2006



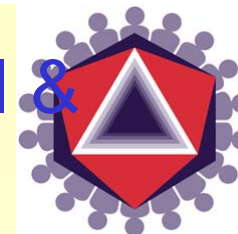
- Estimated between 13,000~22,000 Aboriginal &/or TSI people have been exposed to HCV
- ~16,000 living with chronic HCV
- Equates to 8% of total Australian HCV population
- 3-4% of Australian Indigenous population
- Limitations:
 - Estimates are based on number of Aboriginal & TSI people participating in Annual NSP survey – accuracy?
 - Does not take into consideration over representation of Aboriginal people in prison

Hepatitis C diagnoses by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status¹, sex and age group, 2006

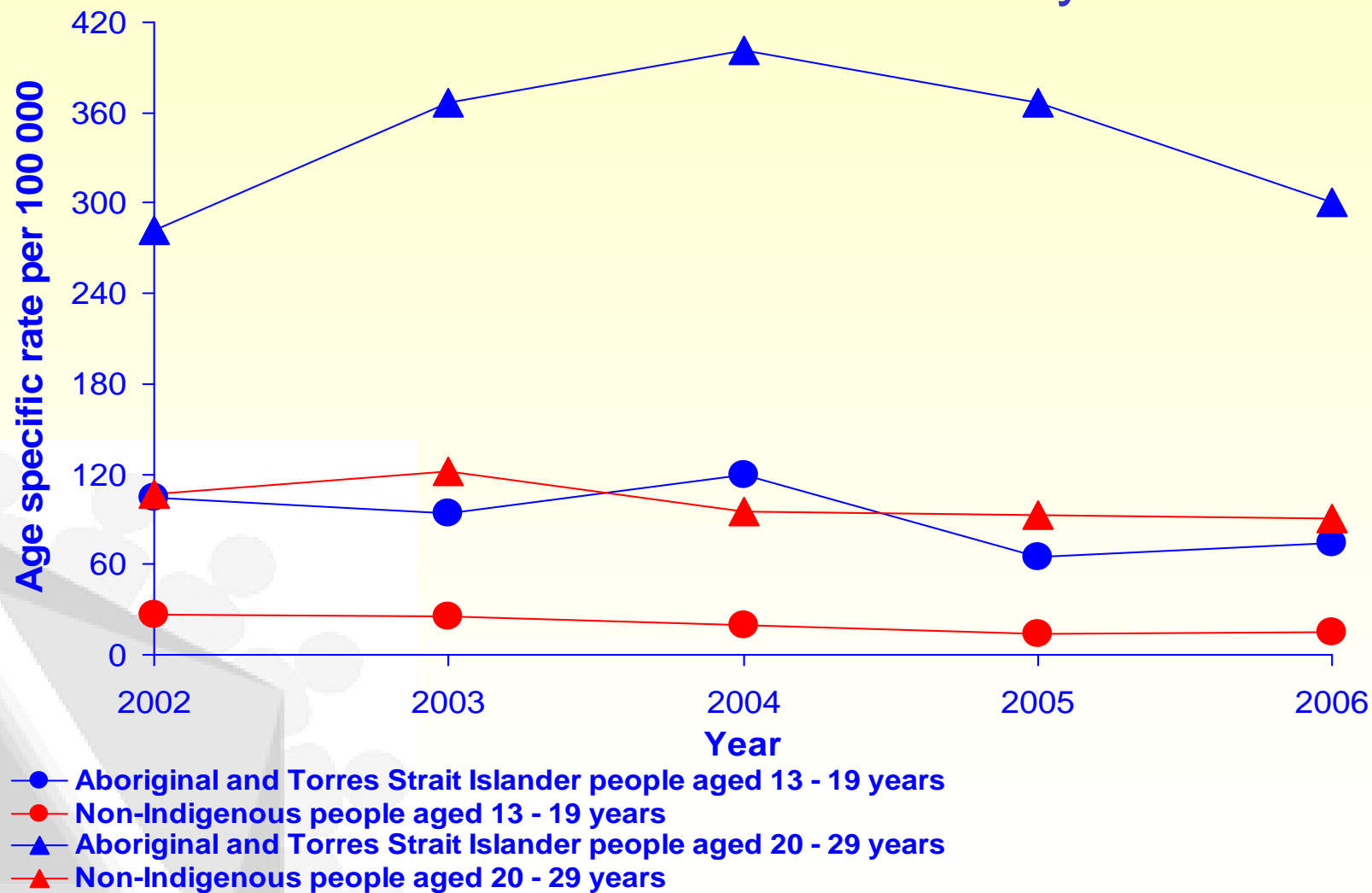


¹ Jurisdictions in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was reported for more than 50% of diagnoses (NT, SA and WA)

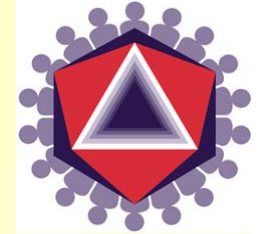
Hepatitis C in selected age groups by Aboriginal &



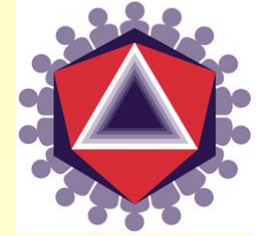
Torres Strait Islander status¹ and year



Young peoples Survey



- Research partnership between NCHSR and AH&MRC
- Surveyed young people at cultural events in NSW using technology of PDAs
- n=293 one urban and outer regional site
- Surveyed on knowledge risk behaviours and access to services



Demographics

N = 293

- **Gender**

- 42% male
- 58% female

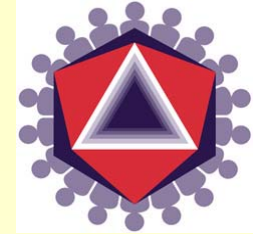
- **Age**

- Range 16-30
- Mean age 22

- **Ethnicity**

- Aboriginal 91%
- Aboriginal & TSI 7%
- TSI only 2%

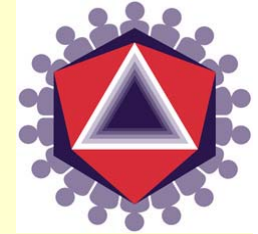
Health Services Utilisation



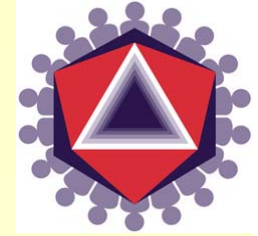
- Which have you used for advice about STIs including HIV/AIDS?
 - AMS 37%
 - Never 32%
 - Private GP 29%
 - FP Clinic 2%
 - Specialist 2%



Health Service Utilisation



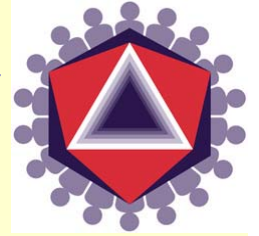
- Where do you think is the best place to get help for an STI?
 - AMS 56%
 - Private GP 24%
 - SHC 17%
- Is there a sexual health clinic near your home?
 - Yes 70%
 - No 10%
 - Don't know 20%



STI/HIV testing

- **Tested In last 12 months for an STI or HIV?**
 - No never tested 35%
 - Not in last 12months 24%
 - Yes 35%
 - Don't know 5%
- **Where did you get last STI/HIV test?**
 - Private GP 43%
 - AMS 42%
 - ANC 3%

Vulnerabilities to STI and BBV acquisition

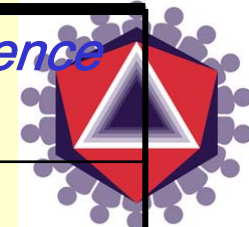


- Marginalisation
- Stigma
- Discrimination
- Equity



Canadian Aboriginal Experience

Australian Aboriginal Experience



Similar history of colonisation,
residential schools
poor education, etc.....

Communities structures
Family removal

National Population = 976,375
3% of total population

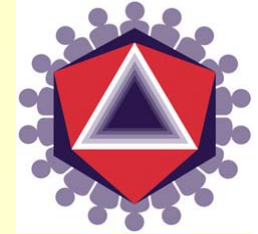
National Population = 480,000
2.5% of total population

HIV notifications to 2005: 3,600-
5,100
From 1993-2005 Canada's
Indigenous population moved from
accounting for 3% of all HIV
to 21% of all cases of HIV

HIV notifications to 2005: 200-250

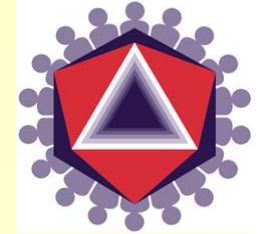
Per annum HIV notifications: 300-
500
60% cases women
59% cases attributable to IDU

Per annum HIV notifications: 20-
30



Marginalisation

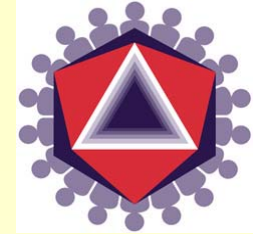
- AIDS In America is a black disease Although black people represent only about one in eight Americans; one in every two people living with HIV in America is black.
- Estimated 500,000-600 000 black Americans living with HIV/AIDS
- Black Americans if a country on their own would rank higher than 7 of the 15 countries in George W Bushs emergency Plan for HIV /AIDS



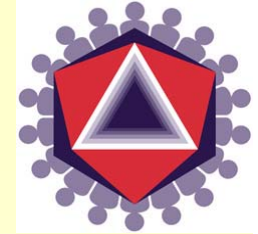
For Black Americans

- No health coverage 20% vs 10%
- Double unemployment
- Higher incarceration rates
- Income 61% of average income
- For men MSM accounts for 49% followed by IDU 22%, sex with women 22%
- For women, Sex with men 75%, followed by IDU 23%

Questions



- How well do we measure our successes in achieving equity?
- How well do we share our efforts, successes and challenges?
- How do we maintain sexual health, reproductive and harm reduction services within an Aboriginal health agenda which is focused on closing the gap in life expectancy?
- How well are we equipped to prioritise Aboriginal sexual health and BBV within mainstream services?
- What are the tools required for accessing and prioritising Aboriginal people into our services?



James Ward

Program Manager Aboriginal and Torres
Strait Islander Health

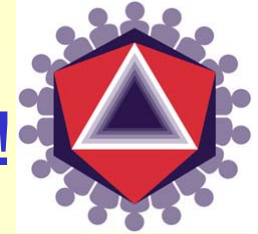
National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and
Clinical Research

02-93850900

jward@nchechr.unsw.edu.au



Equity- From Little Things Big Things Grow!!!



An important and symbolic event in Australian history occurred when, during an emotional ceremony in 1975, Prime Minister Gough Whitlam poured the local sand into Vincent Lingiari's hands and handed the Wave Hill station back to the Gurindji people.