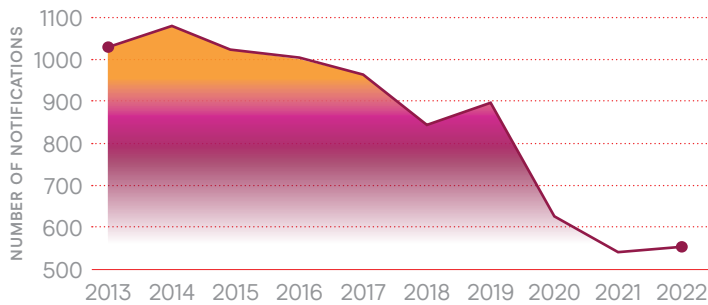
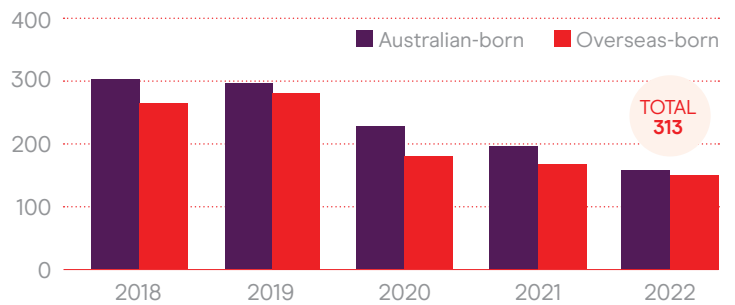


HIV in Australia 2024

Key Stats



HIV Among Gay and Bisexual Men



28,870

people were estimated to be living with HIV at the end of 2022

2,020 (7%)

people were unaware they were HIV positive

Key Points



This represents a decline in the number of HIV notifications overall of 46% over 10 years.*



There has been a 38% reduction in HIV notifications since 2019.*



Agenda 2025 virtual elimination of HIV transmission target: 90% reduction from 2010, or 91 cases.



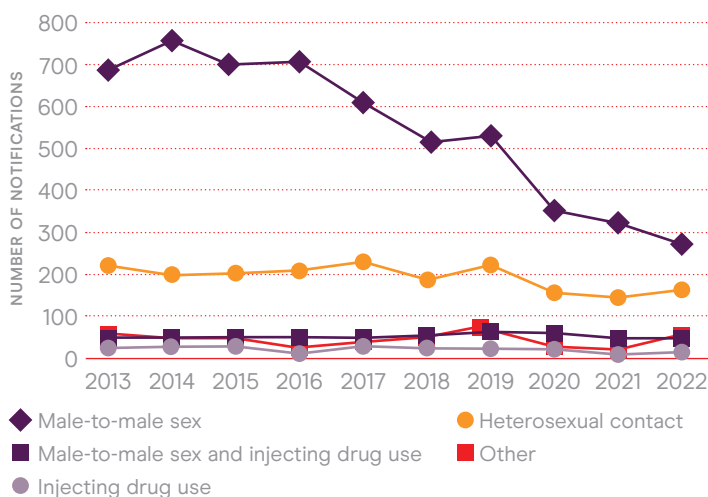
Most HIV transmission occurs where one partner has HIV but does not know it.



PrEP and testing need to be as widely available as possible to drive down rates of infection.

HIV Notifications by Exposure 2022

For male-to-male sex, HIV diagnoses have declined by 57% between 2013 and 2022.*



Innovations in HIV

TREATMENT AS PREVENTION

There is zero risk of sexual transmission from someone on HIV treatment with an undetectable viral load

- HIV treatment is essential for anyone with HIV and must be accessible for all who need it.
- Removing the co-payment for HIV treatment will eliminate cost as a barrier to access.
- Long-acting injectables became available for HIV treatment in 2021. People can now opt for one injection every two months.

PrEP (PRE-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS)

The use of HIV medication by people at risk of HIV to prevent HIV acquisition

- Continued community messaging is needed to drive demand for PrEP, particularly among priority populations not yet accessing PrEP.
- Making PrEP available to all who need it, regardless of their residency or visa status, will further reduce HIV transmission.
- Liberalising PrEP access through pharmacy and nurse led dispensing will ensure supply can meet demand for this medication.

HIV SELF-TESTING

HIV test device that allows testing at home

- Australian research shows HIV self-test devices increase testing among infrequent and non-testers.
- Self-test devices need to be widely available to people at risk of HIV including through supermarkets and community health centres
- Australia's needs to incentivise manufacturers of innovative testing technology to enter the market.

PEP (POST-EXPOSURE PROPHYLAXIS)

Month-long daily treatment to prevent HIV acquisition following risk exposure

- Pharmacy led dispensing of PEP is needed to ensure PEP is widely available.

*COVID-19 may have impacted these figures

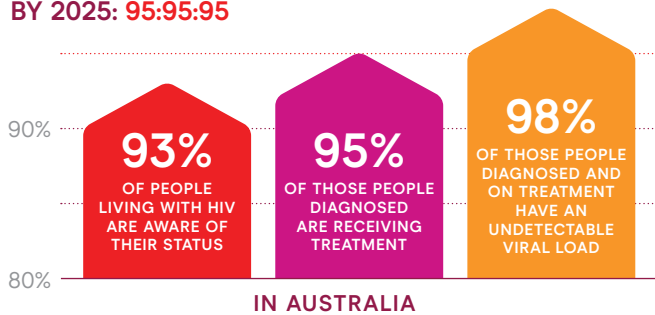
HIV prevalence among people aged 15 years or older

Australia has virtually eliminated HIV transmission among sex workers and people who inject drugs. HIV prevalence is highest among gay and bisexual men.



Global Targets

UNAIDS GLOBAL TARGET
BY 2025: 95:95:95



13% of people living with HIV in Australia do not have a suppressed viral load

Why is Australia successful?

COMMUNITIES LEADING THE RESPONSE

- Ongoing investment in community-led HIV organisations.
- Nationally coordinated health promotion.
- Local implementation through Health Equity Matters members.

PEER EDUCATION

- Involving priority populations in the response.
- Community-led HIV prevention.
- Peer-based HIV and sexual health testing.

HARM REDUCTION

- Needle and Syringe Programs.

PREVENTION

- Treatment as Prevention (TasP) – Undetectable = Untransmissible (U=U)
- Regular HIV testing, TasP, PrEP, PEP and condom use.

Impact of HIV prevention

WITH TARGETED INVESTMENT, AUSTRALIA CAN END HIV TRANSMISSION.



Modelling shows investment in HIV can avert over **6,000 new infections** and save **\$1.4 billion** by 2030.

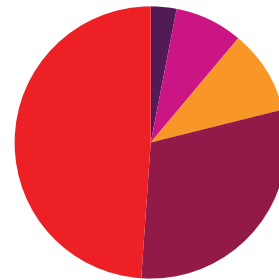


Every **\$1 spent** on Needle and Syringe Programs saves the community \$27 in healthcare costs. The absence of needle and syringe programs in prisons continues to be a major gap in Australia's response to HIV and other blood-borne viruses.

HIV transmission in Australia 2022

MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN
49%

MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH MEN AND INJECTING DRUG USE
8%



HETEROSEXUAL CONTACT
30%

OTHER/ UNSPECIFIED
10%

INJECTING DRUG USE
3%

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples

Between 2013 and 2016, the HIV notification rate among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples increased from **4.4 to 6.5 per 100,000** and then declined to **2.3 per 100,000** in 2021.

In 2022, the HIV notification rate increased slightly again, to **3.2 per 100,000** among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples but were stable among non-Indigenous people, at **2.2 per 100,000**.

While the HIV notification rates in recent years are lower than in preceding years, the effects of COVID-19 mean we must be mindful of trends over time.

Co-designed campaigns, developed in partnership with local community organisations, are needed to ensure, focused on testing, treatment and PrEP.



What Health Equity Matters and its members bring to the response

- Initiated by the community
- Designed by the community
- Implemented by the community
- Responsive to the evolving needs of the community
- Partnerships with mainstream health providers
- Dependent on community for authority