

What do the data show us on gaps in the Australian HIV response?

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Acknowledgment of Country

I acknowledge the traditional owners of the land on which we meet today, the Kaurna People. I pay my respects to their Elders past and present and extend that respect to any Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people joining us today.

Conflict of interest

I have no conflicts of interest to declare

My program of research receives funding from the Commonwealth Department of Health, Disability, and Ageing, and the National Health & Medical Research Council

Australian goals – 9th National HIV Strategy

01

Increase the proportion of people living with HIV (in all priority populations) who are diagnosed to **95% by 2025** and **98% by 2030**.

02

Sustain or increase the proportion of people diagnosed with HIV (in all priority populations) on treatment to **95% by 2025** and increase to **98% by 2030**.

03

Increase the commencement of treatment following diagnosis (in all priority populations) within 4 weeks to **90% by 2025** and **95% by 2030**.

04

Increase the proportion of those on treatment (in all priority populations) with an undetectable viral load to **98% by 2025** and more than **98% by 2030**.

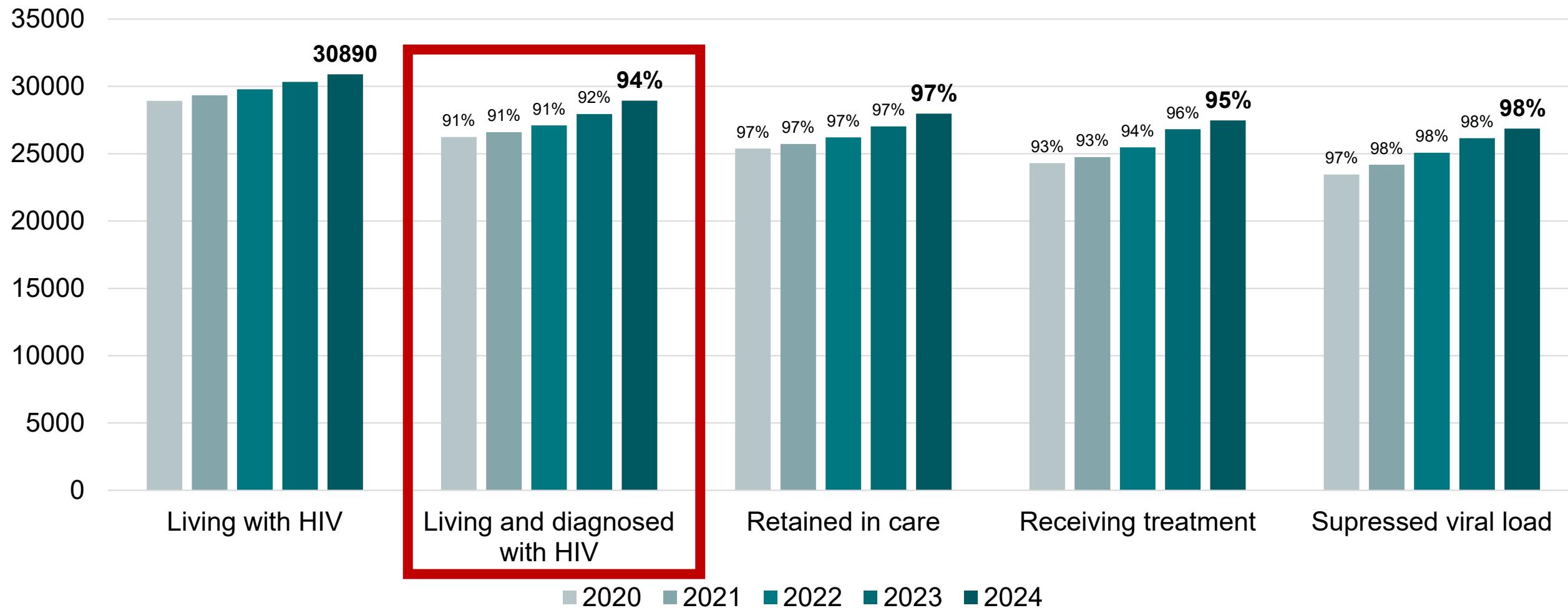
05

Reduce the incidence of HIV transmissions in GB MSM by **90% by 2030ⁱⁱ**.

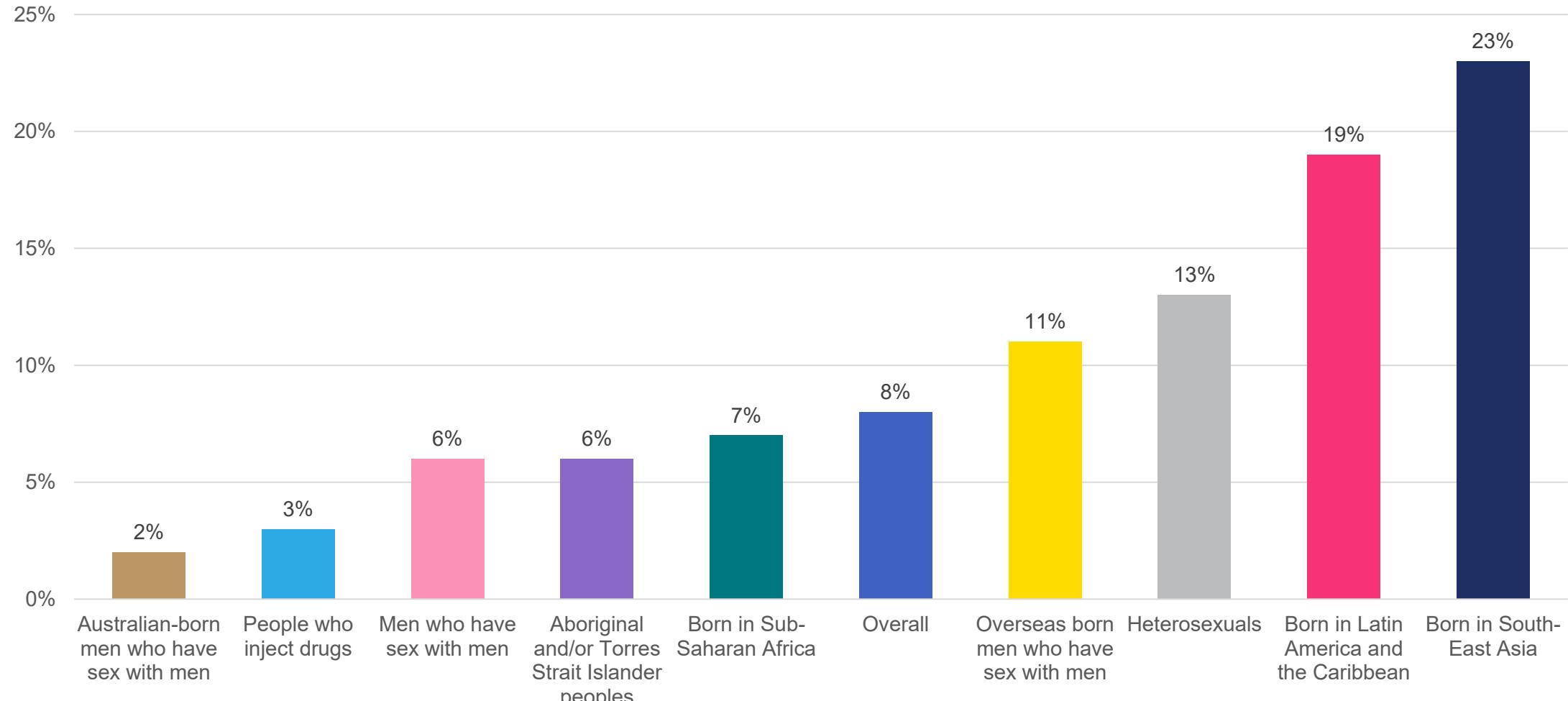
06

Reduce the incidence of new HIV transmissions in other priority populations by **90% by 2030ⁱⁱⁱ**.

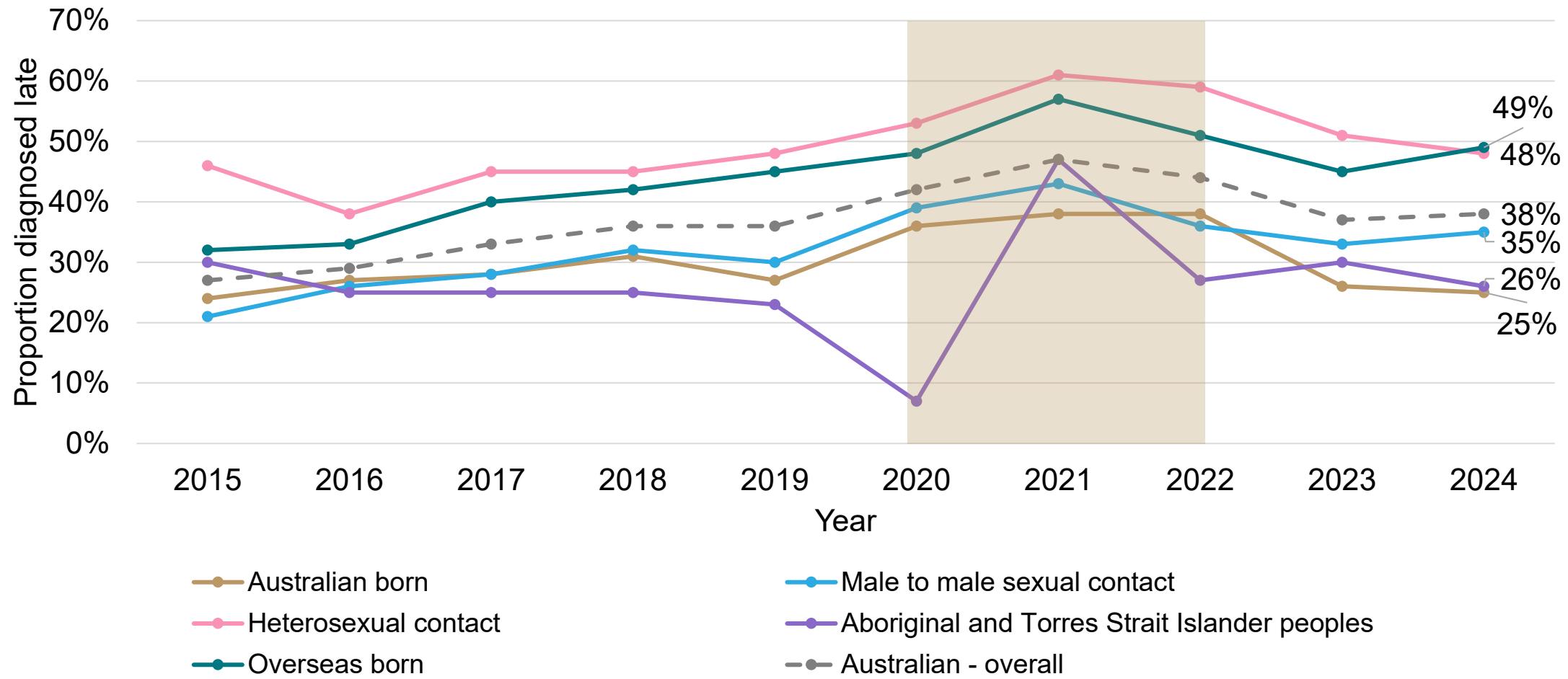
Target 1: 95% of people living with HIV diagnosed



Target 1: Proportion undiagnosed, by select populations and exposure risk, 2023

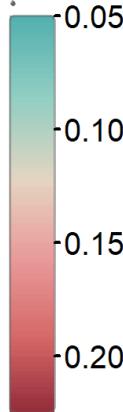


Late HIV diagnoses

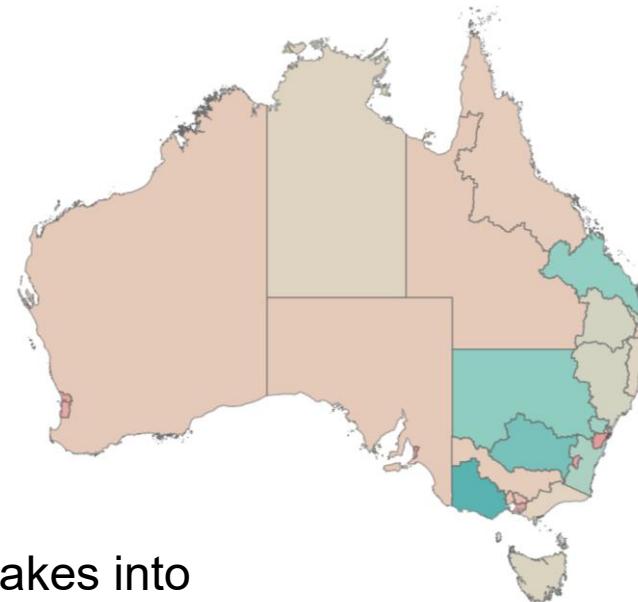


Spatial mapping – late diagnoses by PHN

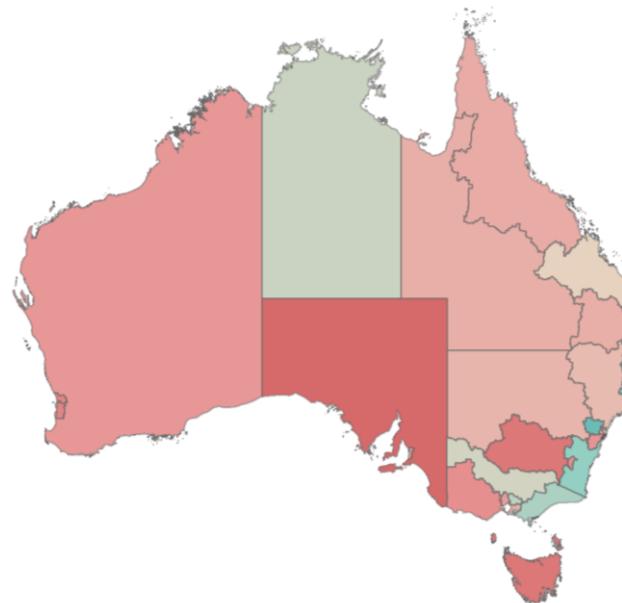
Late diagnosis index



2015-2019



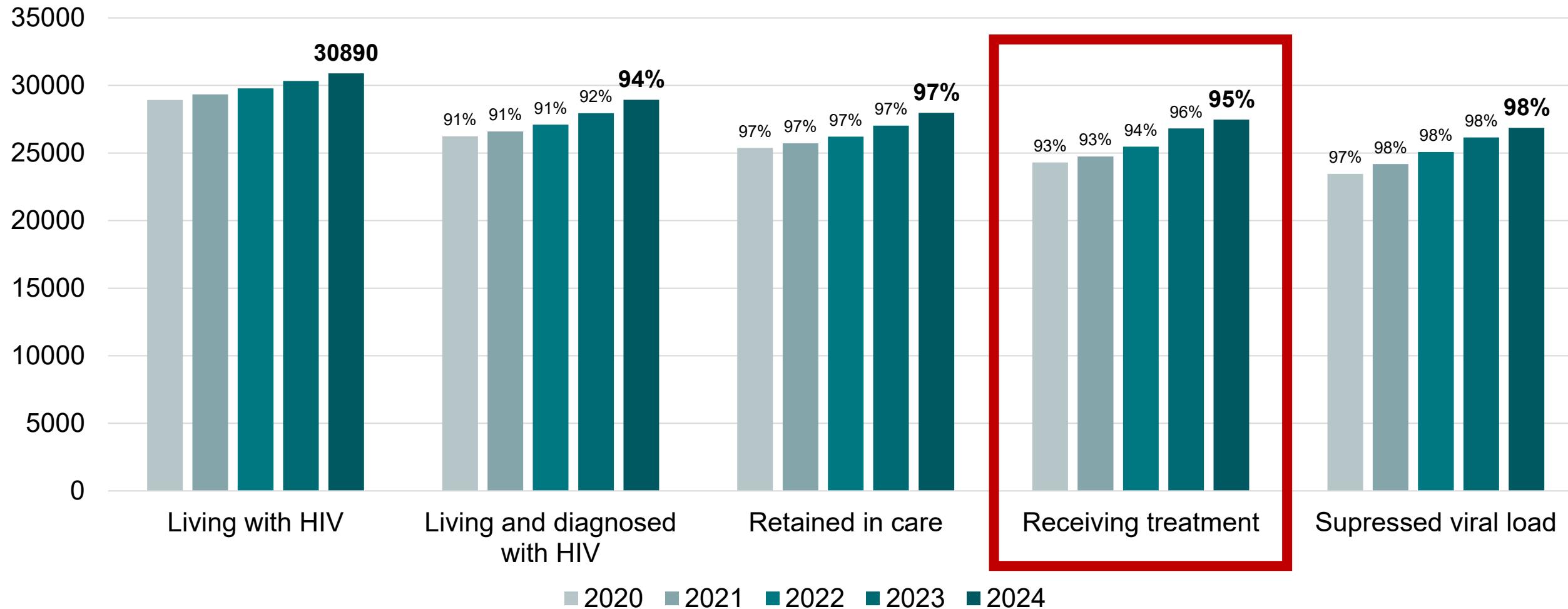
2020-2024



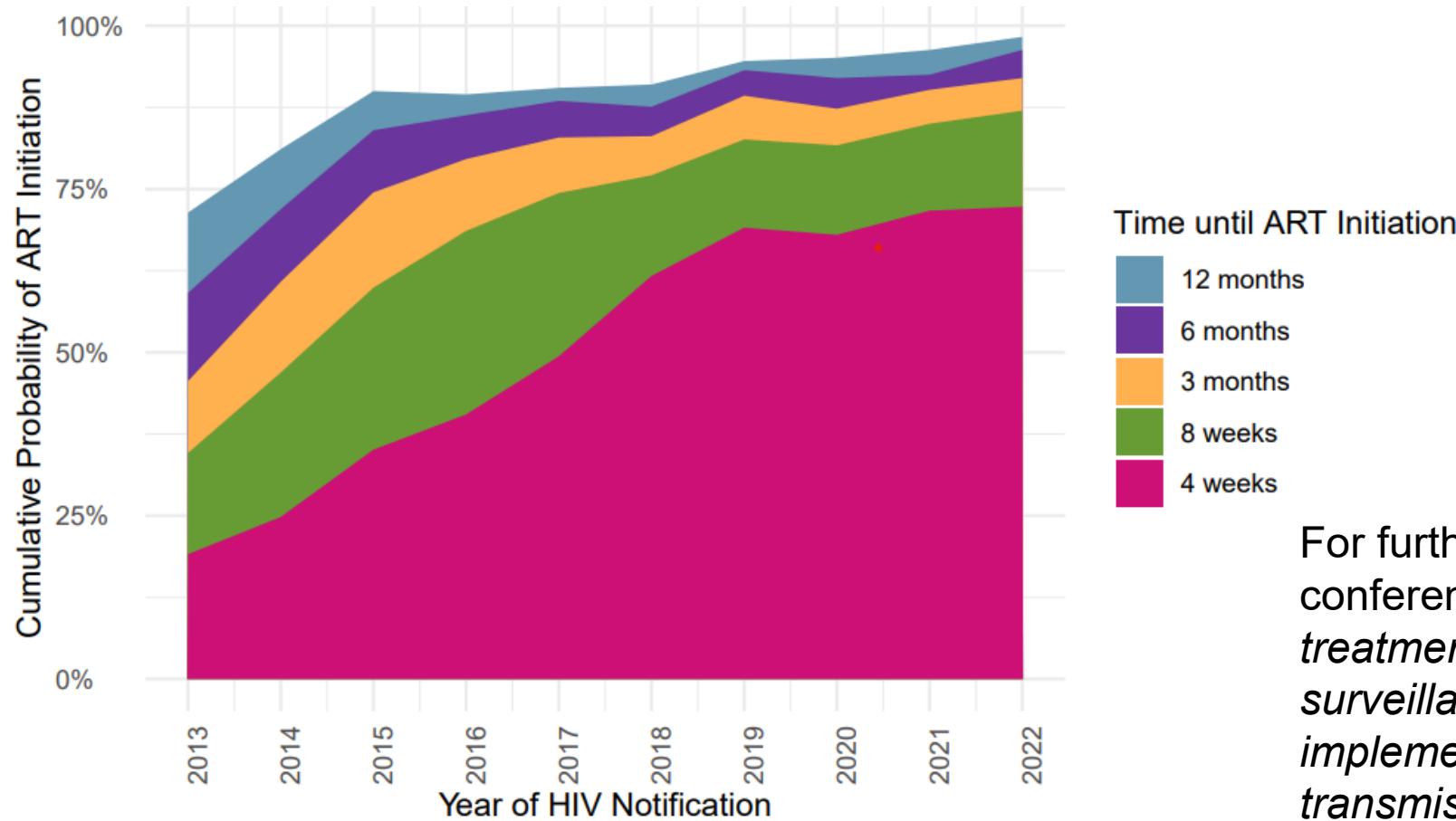
Late diagnosis index takes into account both the proportion and number of late HIV diagnoses.

For further detail, please see conference presentation *Spatial distribution of late HIV diagnoses among adults from 2014 to 2023 in Australia* being presented by Rongxing Weng, Tuesday 16 September at 11am

Target 2: 95% receiving ART by 2025; 98% by 2030



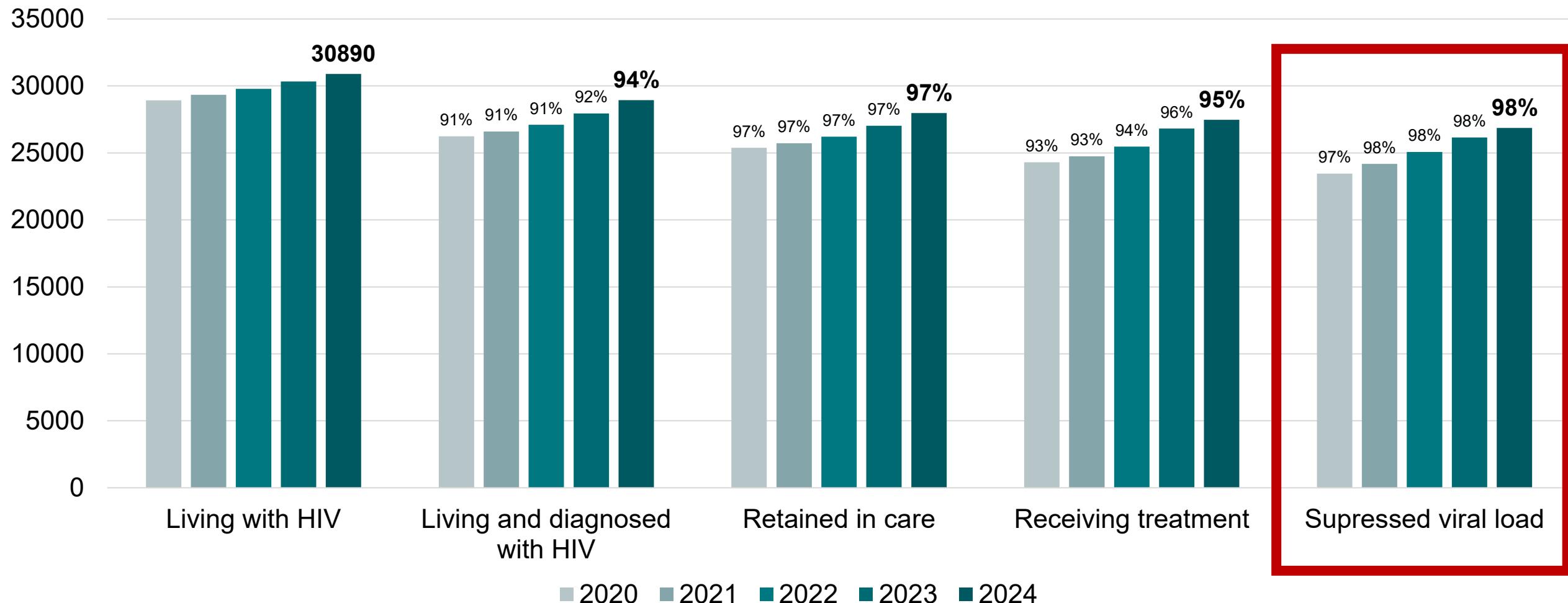
Target 3: 95% commenced treatment within 4 weeks



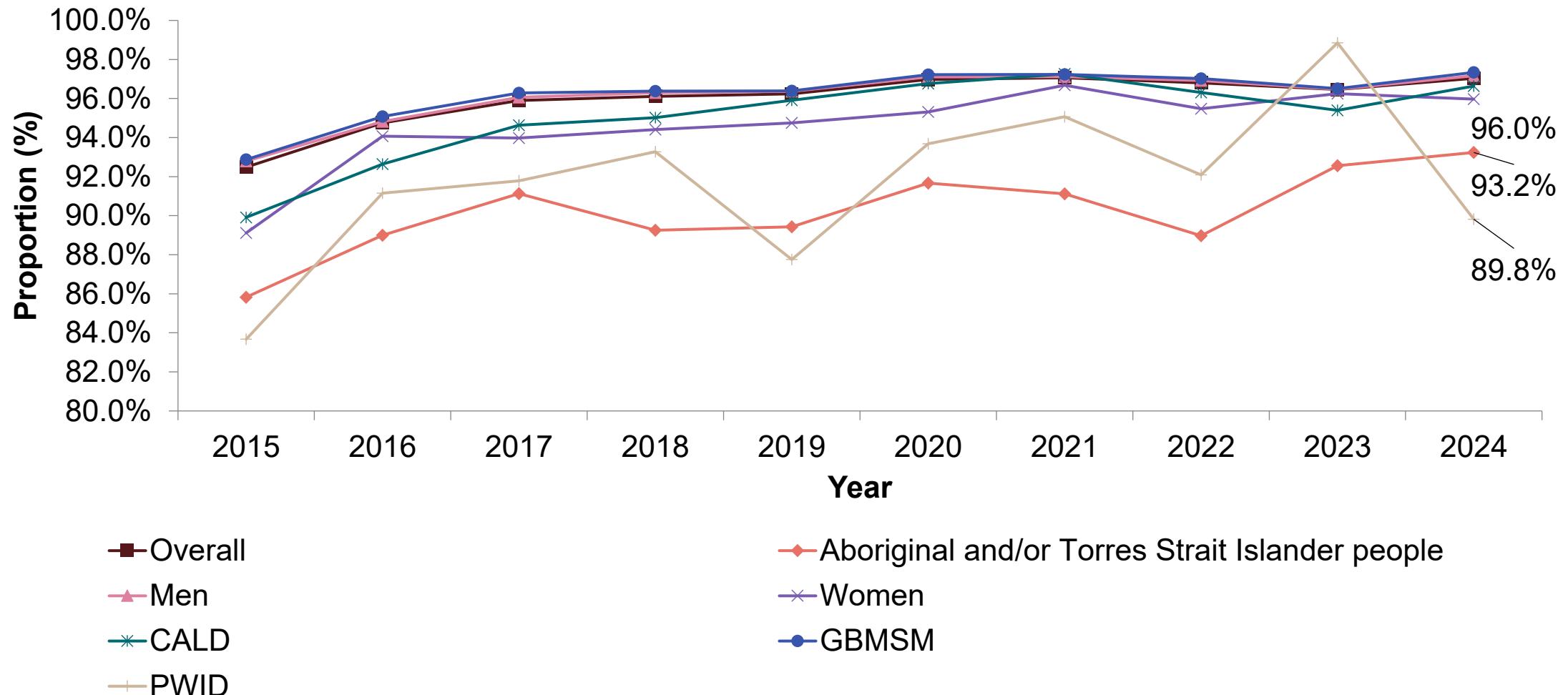
2013 = 19.1%
2022 = 72.3%

For further detail, please see conference presentation *Time to HIV treatment initiation as a national surveillance indicator and an implementation tool to reach HIV transmission elimination targets* being presented by Dr Gladymar Pérez Chacón, 17 September at 4pm

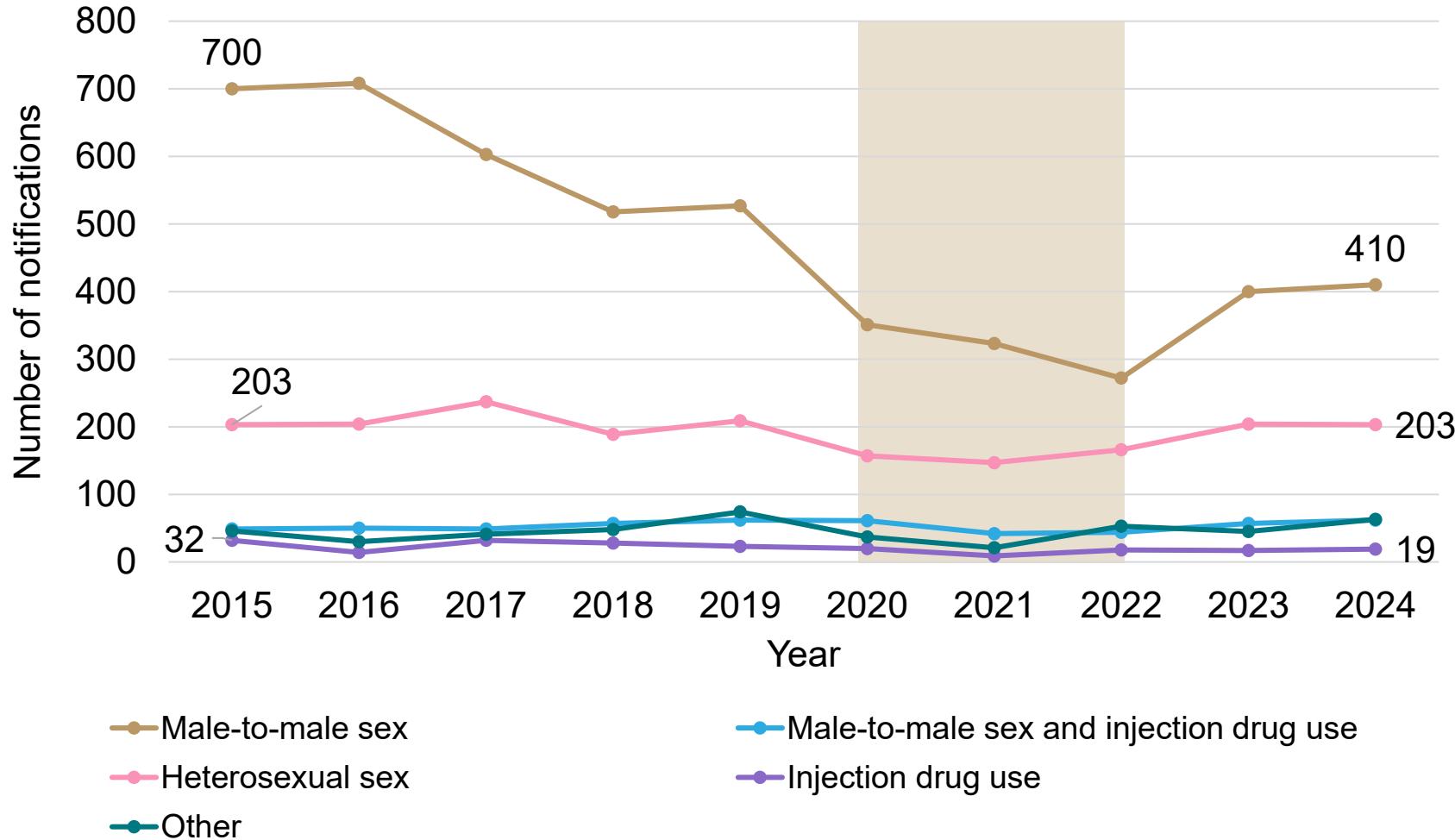
Proportion with undetectable viral load = 98%



Viral suppression, by select population



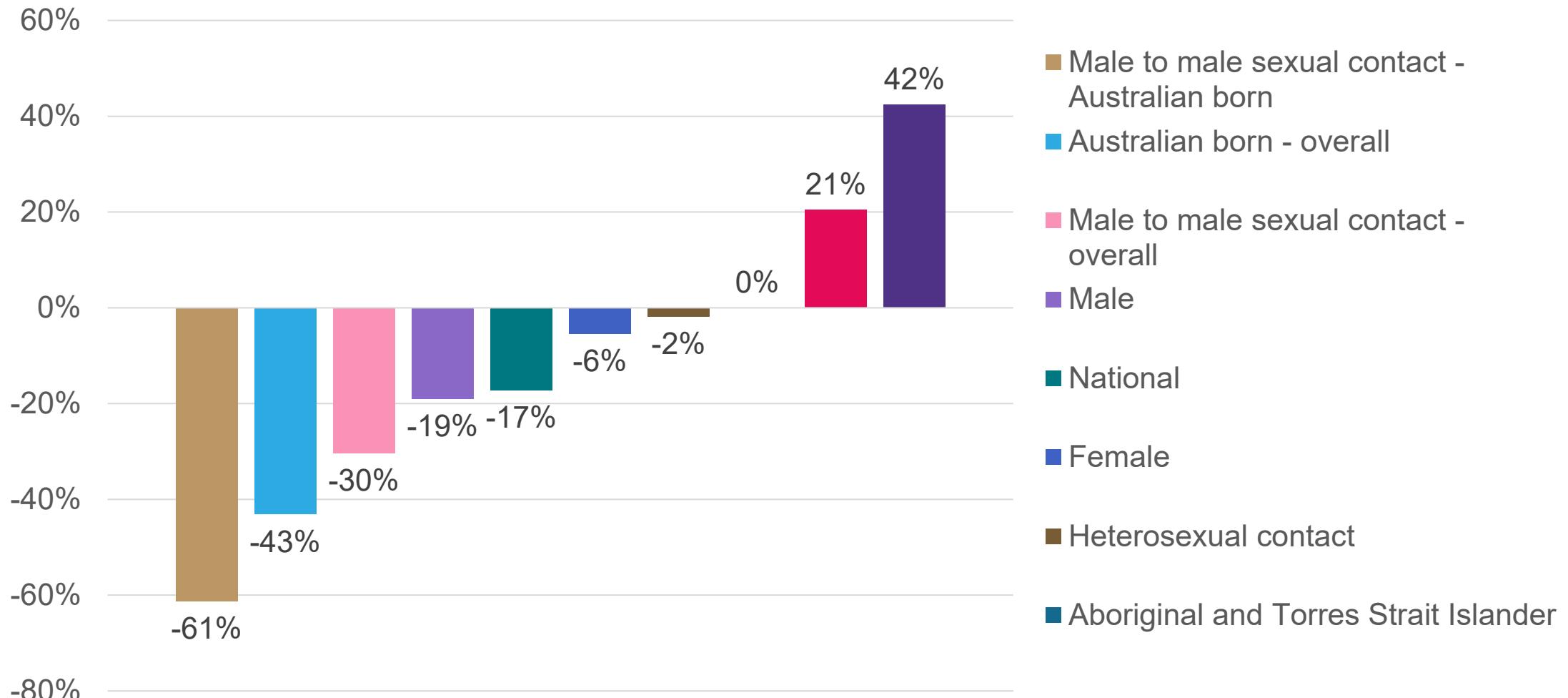
Target 6: Reduce incidence by 90% (based on 2010 baseline)



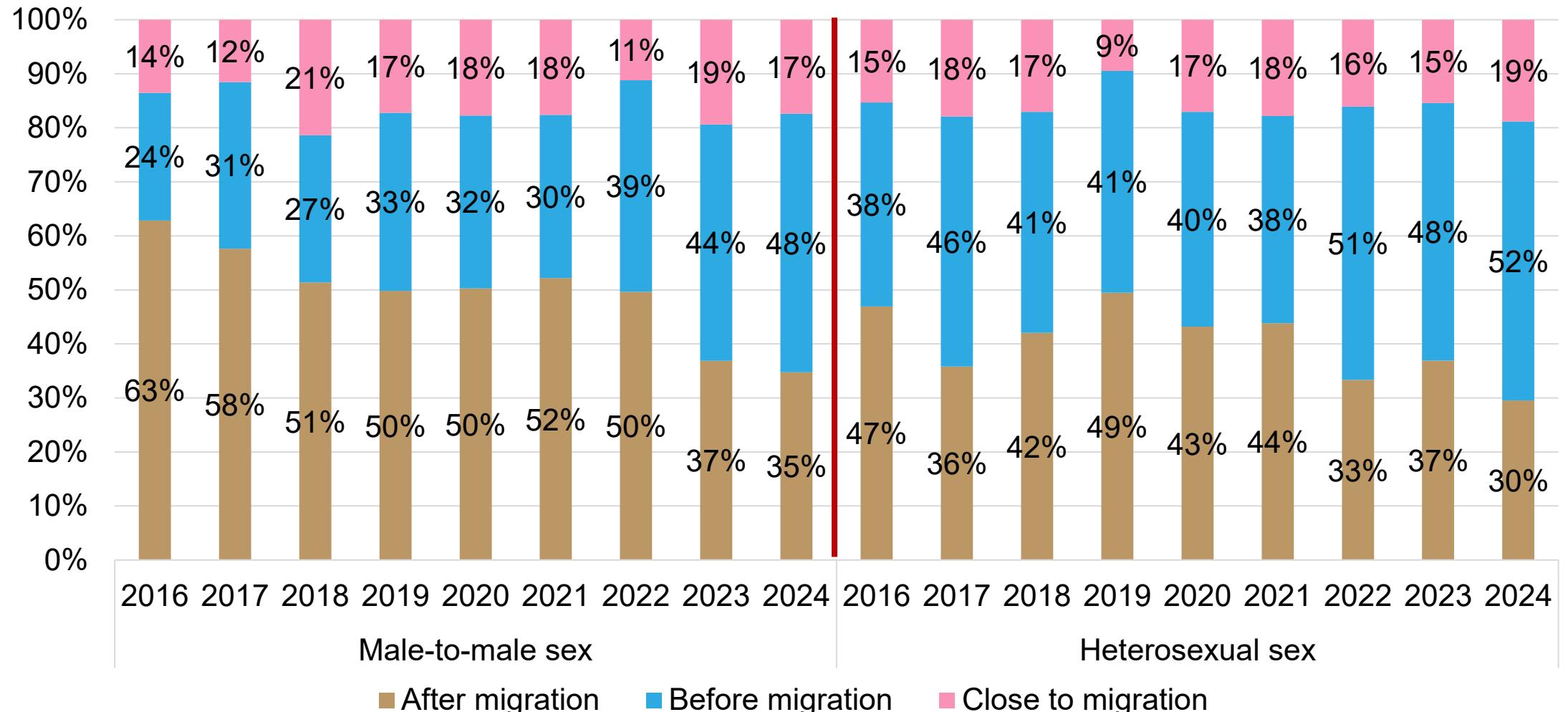
2010-2024 change:

- Overall: -17%
- Male to male sexual contact: -61%
- Heterosexual contact: -2%

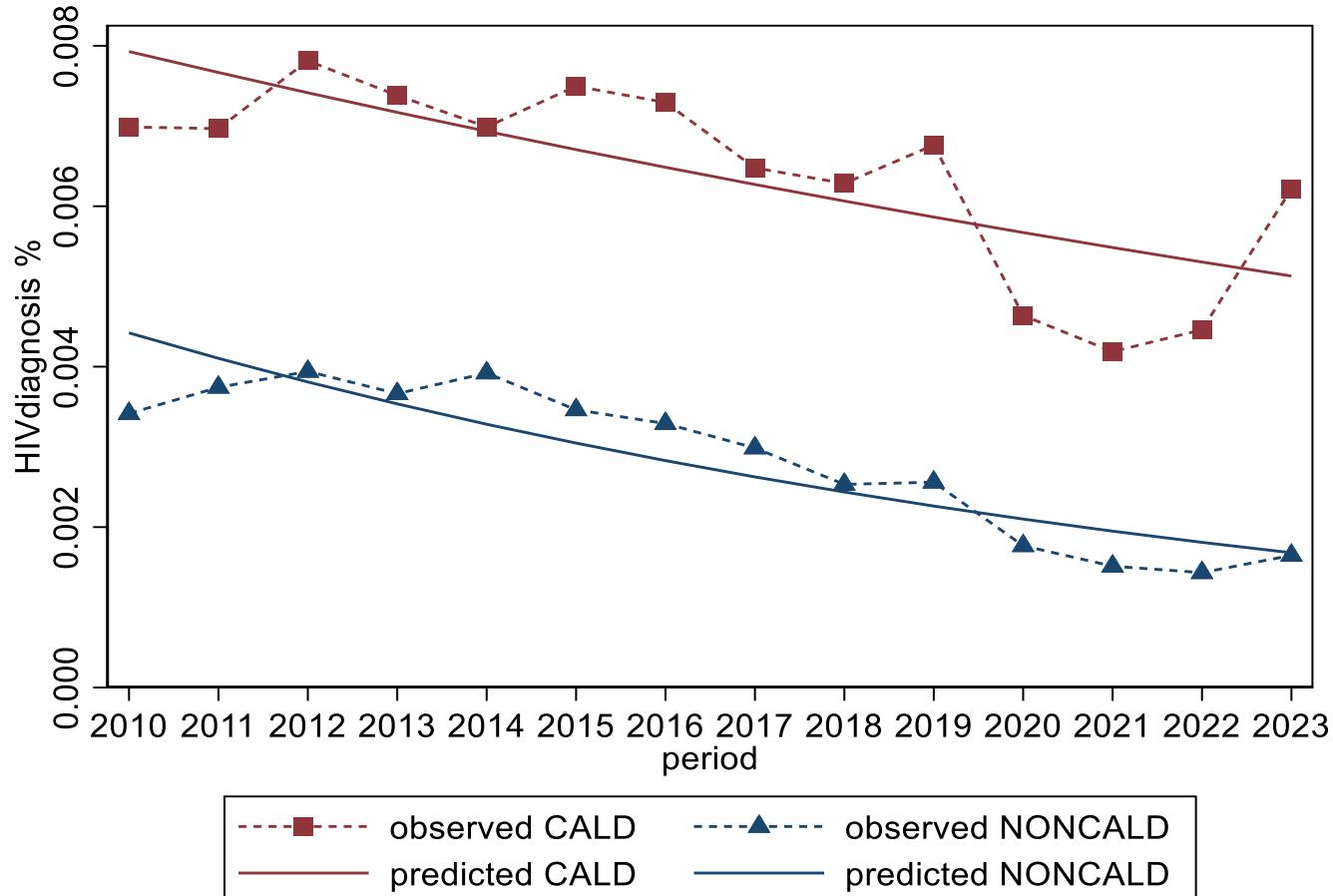
Proportion (%) change in number of HIV notifications, comparing 2010 and 2024, by select population and exposure group



Likely timing of acquisition



Trend analysis, HIV notification rate, by culturally and linguistically diverse status, 2010-2023



Trend analysis

3%, 95% CI: 0.923-0.934



7%, 95% CI: 0.960-0.970



SRR 4%, 95% CI: 1.032-1.052, p=0.000

Summary

- Considerable progress with Australian goals
- Inequity when we disaggregate the data and look at priority populations
- Focus and enhance efforts in areas of greatest need
 - People born overseas
 - Geographic distribution
 - Testing access
 - Appropriate health services to support care
- Strategies co-designed by impacted communities

Acknowledgements

- People living with HIV, and community partners
- Jonathan King, Richard Gray, Rebecca Guy, Rongxing Weng, Ela Naruka, Gladymar Pérez Chacón, Hamish McManus, Andrew Grulich
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- National Health and Medical Research Council