



Aboriginal sector communication update #23

Thursday 22 July 2021 15:00 Hours

COVID-19 is a continually changing situation, please check the latest information and updates to find the most current public health advice, please go to the [WA government website](#) and [HealthyWA](#)

This regular statewide communication update is to keep health professionals abreast of the state-wide public health messages and resources for COVID-19 that have been developed by the Public Health Emergency Operations Centre (PHEOC) for the Aboriginal community and health professionals.

COVID-19 case numbers

- As of **22 July 2021**, there are **1048** confirmed cases, **99** historical cases and **15** active cases of Coronavirus (COVID-19) in Western Australia (WA). **1024** people have recovered from COVID-19 in WA. There have been **9** deaths from COVID-19 in WA.
- To date **1,480,747** COVID-19 tests have been conducted in WA.
- **WA:** [Daily snapshot](#) & [Vaccination dashboard](#)
- **National:** [Current National Status](#) & [Australia's vaccine rollout](#)
- **Worldwide:** [WHO Situation Reports](#) & [WHO Dashboard](#)

National COVID-19 Aboriginal epidemiological profile

Updates on COVID-19 among Aboriginal Australians, key insights **#18**, data as of date **20th June 2021**:

- Since the beginning of pandemic to 20 June 2021, **0.51% (153)** of **30,028** all person Australian positive cases notified in the Australian National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS) were identified as Aboriginal people (**no deaths** and **no new cases** since the last update).
- Between **Jan and Jun 2021**, there have been **5** confirmed cases recorded as Aboriginal people in the NNDSS, representing **0.33%** of all Australian confirmed cases for this year.
- Of the total **153** Aboriginal COVID-19 positive cases, **76% (116)** persons) acquired their infection locally in their states/territories (or intrastate-acquired), **23% (35)** persons) acquired their infections internationally, **1% (2 person)** acquired their infection outside their states/territories (interstate acquired).
- Of the **116** Aboriginal people who acquired their infection intrastate, **80% (93)** persons) acquired their infection in Australia major cities, **14% (16)** persons) acquired the infection in the inner regional areas, **5% (6)** persons) acquired the infection in the outer regional areas and **1% (1)** person) acquired infection in the remote area.
- Of the **35** Aboriginal people who acquired the infection overseas, **40% (14)** cases) were linked to, or associated with cruise ships.
- The majority (**129 cases or 84%**) of Aboriginal positive cases recorded major cities of Australia as their usual place of residence, and only about **8 (5%)** positive cases recorded outer regional and remote areas as their usual place of residence.
- The **first Australian** confirmed COVID-19 case was reported on **25 January 2020**. The

first Aboriginal COVID-19 positive case was notified on 12 March 2020.

- The first wave peak of COVID-19 among Aboriginal Australians was during the last fortnight of March 2020 when the total number of new positive cases reached 19. The second wave peak was in July 2020 with the total of 30 new COVID-19 positive cases notified in the NNDSS. The timelines of the two waves were consistent with trends in the non-Aboriginal population.
- Aboriginal people had a lower COVID-19 notification rate per 100,000 population than non-Aboriginal people, with the overall age-standardised rate ratio of 0.2. The highest notification rate amongst Aboriginal people was in the 70 to 79 years age group (36 per 100,000 population), while the lowest notification rate was amongst children aged 0 to 9 years group (7 per 100,000 population).
- 10% (16 cases) of Aboriginal cases required hospital admission, while 90% (137 cases) required isolation. No death was recorded among Aboriginal positive cases.
- The median age of Aboriginal positive cases is 32 years, compared to 36 years for non-Aboriginal people.

Latest updates

New Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander COVID-19 resources

The Australian Department of Health has new COVID-19 vaccine resources available to help healthcare workers working with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

This pack of resources includes:

- Updated guidance on TGA advertising restrictions. This includes [social media](#), [posters](#) and [web content](#).
- A [video animation](#) in plain English that could be sent to patients' emails or used in clinic waiting rooms explaining what to expect on vaccination day, side effects and the need for two doses of the COVID-19 vaccine.
- A suite of [talking points](#) designed for healthcare workers, to help them have conversations with patients about COVID-19 vaccines.
- Updated [social resources](#) with suggested captions to use across social media.

WA introduces hard border with South Australia

Following updated health advice, South Australia has transitioned from a 'low risk' state to a 'medium risk' state under [WA's controlled border](#), effective from 12:00pm, Thursday 22 July.

Travel from South Australia is no longer permitted, unless you are an approved traveller. This also applies to anyone who may have been in South Australia since Thursday July 8 and who has not completed 14 days of quarantine in a lower risk jurisdiction. For more information see the [announcement](#) and [media statement](#)

Victoria advice

Victoria transitioned to a 'medium risk' jurisdiction as of 12.01am 17 July 2021. Refer to the hard border [announcement](#) or [media release](#) for further information.

Read the requirements for those who arrived between 12.01am 8 July 2021 and 12.01am 17 July 2021 in the [announcement](#) for additional information.

Recent travellers should wear a face covering and practise physical distancing while attending a [COVID clinic](#) for testing, and continue to monitor the Victorian [exposure sites](#) in case additional locations are added.

New South Wales entry requirements tightened

WA residents wanting to enter WA from NSW are not guaranteed entry and need to demonstrate extenuating circumstances to be granted approval under the 'medium risk' jurisdiction rating. Read the [announcement](#) for further information.

Jurisdiction risk rating

New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and South Australia are considered 'medium risk'. Australian Capital Territory is considered 'low risk'. Northern Territory, Tasmania and New Zealand are considered 'very low risk'. For more information on WA's border arrangement, see the WA Government's controlled interstate border [webpage](#).

For more information, see the [announcement](#) and [Media Statement](#).

Perth and Peel return to pre-lockdown conditions

The transitional outbreak conditions for the Perth and Peel regions ended as planned at 12:01am Monday 12 July 2021. Phase 5 conditions have been reinstated. Information for businesses can be found at [WA.gov.au](#), including contact register requirements. Most businesses and venues are required to continue to maintain a contact register, including a manual registration option.

Restrictions remain in place for visitors to residential aged care facilities (RACF) to protect residents. Visitors should not attend if they have:

- returned from overseas in the last 14 days
- been informed they are a close contact of a confirmed case of COVID-19 in the last 14 days
- not had an up-to-date influenza vaccination
- symptoms, including:
 - fever or recent history of fever
 - symptoms of acute respiratory infection (e.g. shortness of breath, cough, sore throat)
 - loss of smell or taste

Quarantine centre workers must wear a face mask and keep 1.5 metres away from other people when visiting residential aged care facilities.

Refer to the RACF [Directions](#) and [WA.gov.au](#) regarding current community conditions.

People who develop COVID-19 symptoms, no matter how mild, should present for a test at a COVID-19 [testing clinic](#).

Small Business Lockdown Assistance

The WA Government recently [announced](#) the Small Business Lockdown Assistance Grants program to provide up to \$3,000 of support to businesses impacted by the recent lockdown and transitional restriction period. Applications are open at the Small Business Development Corporation website. Commencement of payment is expected by the end of the month.

Read the [media statement](#) or [announcement](#) for further information.

COVID-19 vaccination program

Vaccination is the best way to protect our community from COVID-19.

All Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 16 and over are now eligible to receive a COVID-19 vaccination.

People can book in to receive the COVID-19 vaccine that is appropriate for them at their local Aboriginal Medical Service (AMS) OR at a state-run COVID-19 vaccination community clinic or at a

regional public hospital-based vaccination clinic. Alternatively, participating AMS or GP clinics can be found by using the Vaccine Eligibility Checker [here](#).

Pregnant women are now recommended to have the Pfizer vaccine. The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (RANZCOG) and ATAGI advise no significant safety concerns have been identified through global surveillance data. Read the full statement from the Australian Government Department of Health [here](#) and the updated COVID-19 vaccination – shared decision making guide for women who are pregnant, breastfeeding or planning pregnancy [here](#).

Residential aged care workers continue to be a priority population, as they are on the frontline of protecting the most vulnerable people in our community. Vaccination will become mandatory for these workers on 17 September 2021.

[Community clinics](#) in WA include Claremont Showgrounds, Joondalup, Kwinana, Redcliffe, Bunbury and Busselton. New clinics at Midland, the Perth Convention Exhibition Centre and Manjimup will be opening soon.

Anyone having difficulties booking on VaccinateWA can call 13 COVID (1326843) for assistance.

The WA COVID-19 Vaccine Myths and FAQ factsheet has now been updated and can be found [here](#).

Flu vaccination

All Western Australian's are encouraged to get vaccinated against influenza to protect themselves and their community from the highly contagious virus.

The flu shot does **not** protect you against COVID-19 and the COVID-19 vaccine does **not** protect against the flu. People need to get both vaccinations, but it is recommended to wait at least 7 days between receiving your COVID-19 vaccine and the flu shot.

Our mob aged 6 months and older can receive the flu shot for free at your local GP or Aboriginal Medical Service. [Resources promoting the flu shot are available here](#).

Read about getting your flu shot [here](#). See the Health Minister's media statement [here](#).

Priority COVID-19 health messages for Aboriginal people

Aboriginal health professionals and sector representatives are encouraged to promote and reinforce the following key messages to Aboriginal clients and community. Remember to:

- **get a COVID vaccine as soon as it is your turn**
- physical distance where possible
- practise good hand hygiene and cough etiquette
- stay at home if unwell and rest to stay strong
- if unwell with flu-like symptoms, get tested (make sure to self-isolate until you receive your test result)
- make sure your family gets the flu vaccine
- keep attending your regular health checks, especially for chronic illnesses
- download and use the free [SafeWA app](#) for your phone
- look after your mental health and social emotional wellbeing during this time

COVID-19 resources for Aboriginal people

Statewide Aboriginal resources

A suite of statewide Aboriginal tailored resources has been developed by the Department of Health WA. The aim of providing culturally-appropriate communications is to increase awareness and reduce anxiety and fear in our communities. We encourage Aboriginal health professionals to demonstrate leadership when working with the Aboriginal community by:

- being “on message”
- reinforcing and encouraging people to ‘stay vigilant’ and ‘don’t get complacent’
- using positive strength-based messaging and language
- ensuring consistent, accurate and timely communication is provided, based on the official public health messages and health information issued by the Chief Health Officer from the Department of Health.

To access previous Aboriginal Communication Updates and other information specific to people working in the Aboriginal Sector, please visit [WA Department of Health – Aboriginal Sector](#).

To access general resources for your community (including factsheets, posters and video/radio messages) relating to COVID-19 and vaccination, please visit [HealthyWA - Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) for Aboriginal People](#). GP and other support phone lists are also provided on this site.

Health services are welcome to tailor WA Department of Health COVID-19 Aboriginal resources to meet community needs. Please reference the Department of Health WA and contact PHEOC (pheoc@health.wa.gov.au) for further information.

COVID-19 Vaccination resources

- The WA COVID-19 Vaccine Myths and FAQ factsheet has now been updated and can be found [here](#).
- [Dr Dan McAullay: COVID-19 and flu vaccination](#)
- [Dr Dan McAullay: COVID-19 vaccination](#)
- [Dr Sandra Eades: COVID-19 vaccination – young people can protect their families and elders](#)
- [Dr Sandra Eades: COVID-19 vaccination – vaccination protects vulnerable people](#)
- [Dr Sandra Eades: COVID-19 vaccination – vaccination myths](#)
- [Dr Sandra Eades: COVID-19 vaccination – how it strengthens your immune system](#)
- [Dr Sandra Eades: COVID-19 vaccination – common side effects](#)
- Kimberley Aboriginal Medical Service (KAMS) Pfizer vaccination [animated video](#)

Further resources can be sourced on the WA Government [website](#) including a variety of new posters that promote Roll up for WA for you to use. The posters include stories from people who have received the COVID-19 vaccine and information about how to book an appointment, what to expect at the community vaccination clinic and where to find more information.

Check the stakeholder [kit](#) regularly for updates. If you would like to receive a Roll up for WA poster pack please send an email to COVID19Vaccines@dpc.wa.gov.au with:

- the best mailing address to contact you
- which posters you’d like, or to tell us a bit about your community so we can make a selection
- where you plan to put up the posters

National Aboriginal resources

The Australian Government has produced a collection of materials created for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander vaccine providers to download and print to utilise in their health clinics and practices. These materials include posters, social media resources, handouts and web banners. These are all available on their [website](#).

A collection of general COVID-19 resources for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and remote communities is also available [here](#).

Getting a COVID-19 test

- **WA Department of Health COVID-19 Resources for Aboriginal people**
The WA Health Department has developed a suite of culturally-appropriate resources to support the Aboriginal community and health services in being COVID-19 safe and informed. They are found [here](#).
 - [COVID Clinics location in WA](#)
 - [Where to get tested for COVID-19 in regional and Remote WA](#)
 - [Self-isolation information after getting tested for Coronavirus \(COVID-19\)](#)
- **Queensland Aboriginal and Islander Health Council**
QAIHC have been developing [culturally appropriate resources](#) to keep ACCHOs and their community informed and protected against COVID-19.
 - [How are you tested for COVID-19?](#)
- **Getting the COVID-19 test: Story books**
The Victorian Aboriginal Child Care Agency has developed two easy-to-understand story books to help children understand what a COVID-19 test is and what will happen during the process.
 - [Getting the COVID-19 test at the testing station or hospital](#)
- **AHMRC's COVID-19 Testing Resources.**
The Aboriginal Health and Medical Research Council of New South Wales has provided various resources on their website <https://www.ahmrc.org.au/coronavirus/> to support their member services across NSW during a COVID-19 outbreak and to minimise the impact on Aboriginal communities. Below are some resources on COVID-19 testing.
 - [Getting ready for a COVID-19 test](#)
 - [Do what's best. Get a COVID-19 test](#)
- **#swab4mob**
The Aboriginal Health and Medical Research Council of New South Wales has initiated the #swab4mob campaign to encourage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to get tested and protect their families and communities by getting a COVID-19 test if they feel unwell. You can find a link to the video below.
 - [#swab4mob campaign](#)
 - [Symptom poster #swab4mob](#)

Crisis hotlines

- **Brother to Brother 24 hour crisis hotline** (1800 435 799) for Aboriginal men to provide extra support during the pandemic.
- **1800RESPECT** (1800 737 732) for advice concerning sexual, domestic or family violence.
- **Women's Domestic Violence Helpline** (1800 007 339) for support and referral for women experiencing domestic violence (incl referrals to women's refuges)
- **Crisis Care** (1800 199 008) if you require emergency accommodation.
- **National COVID-19 Older Persons Support Line** (1800 171 866)

- **Kids Helpline** (1800 55 1800)
- **Beyond Blue** (1300 224 636)
- **Lifeline** (13 11 14)
- **Suicide Call Back Service** (1300 659 467)

Who to contact for more information

- **COVID-19 Clinic ONLY Test Results Enquiry Line:** [1800 313 223](tel:1800313223) (Note: **NOT** for GP referred testing or private pathology clinic tests)
- **COVID-19 WA Public Information Line:** [132 6843 \(13 COVID\)](tel:1326843)
- **COVID-19 Travel Restrictions Exemption Application:** Visit the [G2G PASS](#) website or complete the [exemption application form](#)
- **COVID-19 WA Police Line:** [131 444](tel:131444) to report breaches of: self-isolation, business closures, border controls and other State of Emergency Directions.

Last updated **23 July 2021**

This document can be made available in alternative formats on request for a person with disability.

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