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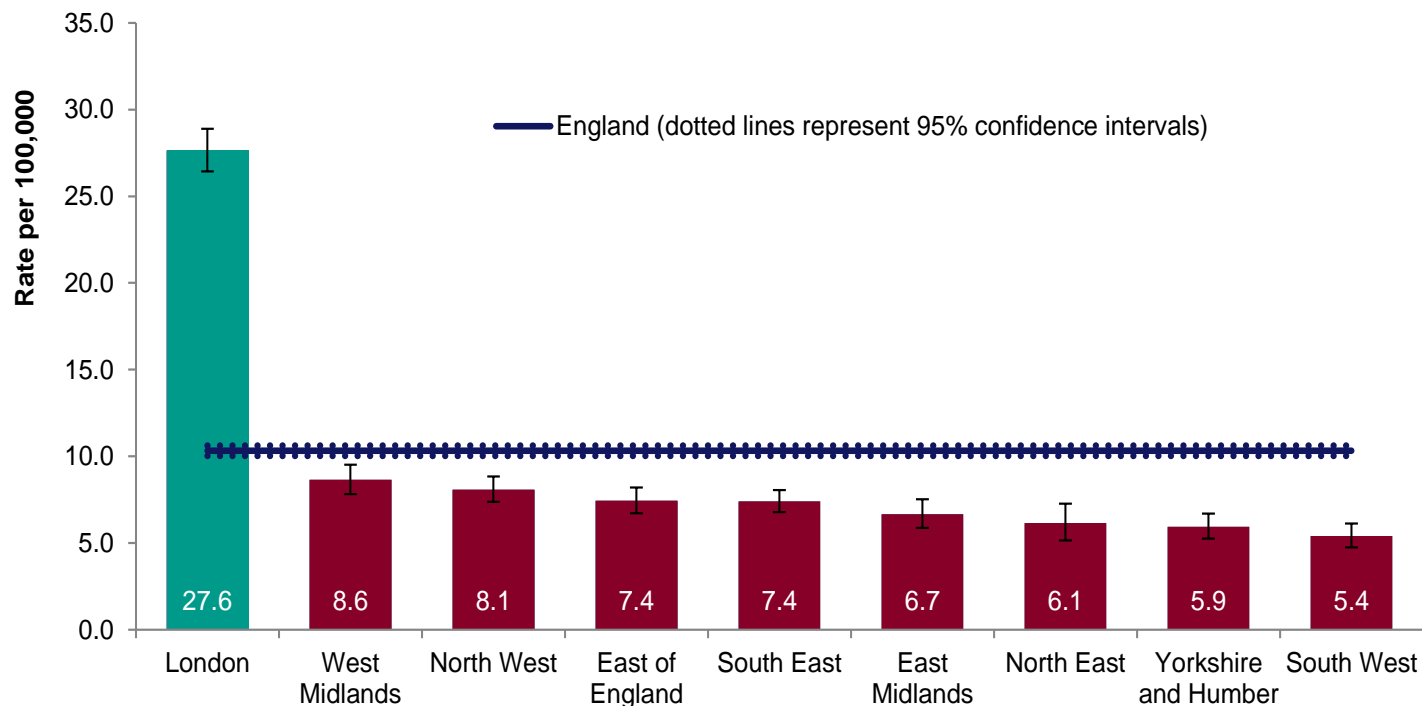
Annual Epidemiological Spotlight on HIV in London: 2016 data

Summary of 2016 data for London residents

- estimated 38,700 people living with HIV in London (diagnosed & undiagnosed)
- 1,967 new HIV diagnoses in London residents in 2016 (38% of all UK diagnoses)
- new diagnoses in London fell 23% from 2015 to 2016
- 64% of new diagnoses were in men who have sex with men (MSM)
- the number of new diagnoses in MSM fell by 30% from 2015 to 2016.
- 21% of new diagnoses were in Black Africans
- 34% of diagnoses were late (2014-16)
- 36,862 people live with diagnosed HIV in London
- all London LAs had a prevalence equal to or greater than the 2 per 1,000 threshold above which expanded HIV testing is recommended
- an estimated 10% of Londoners living with HIV remain undiagnosed
- 97% of those diagnosed are on antiretroviral therapy (ART)
- 97% of those on ART are virally suppressed

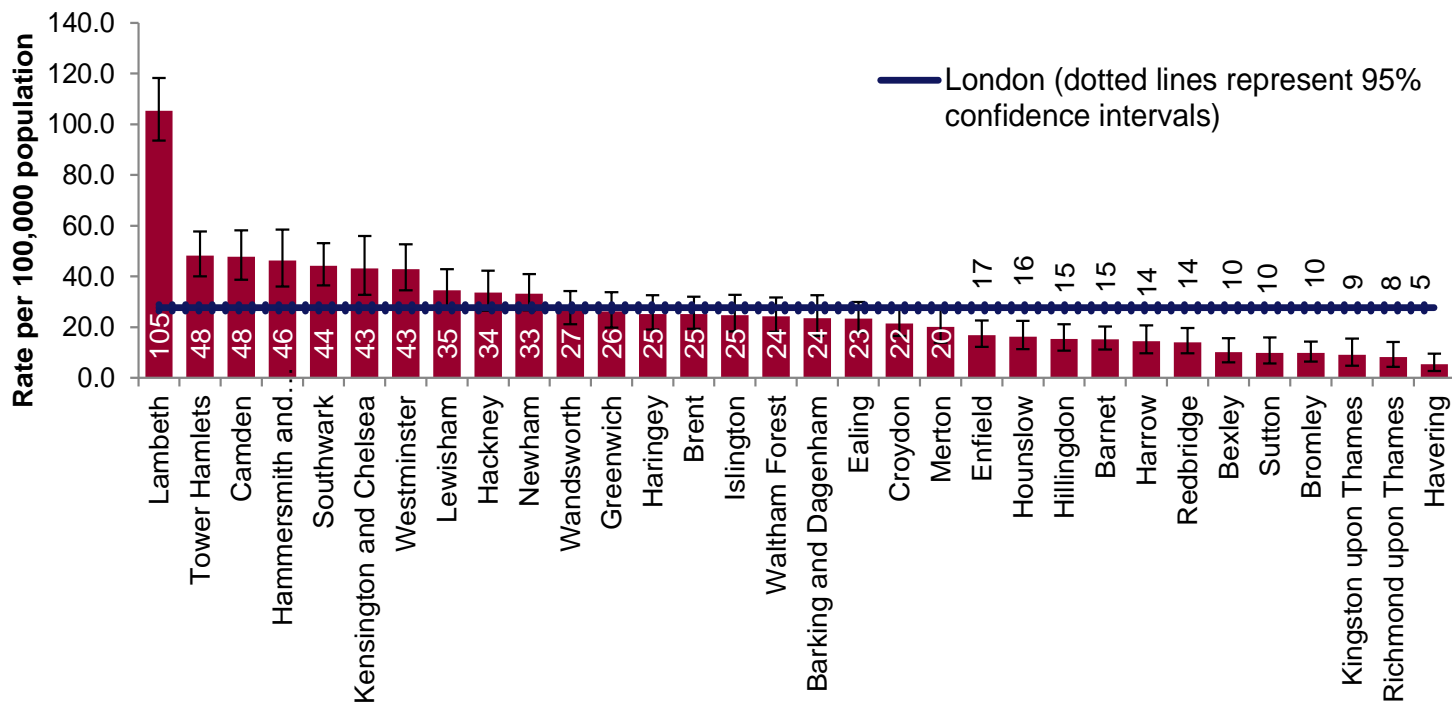
Access [Powerpoint](#) slides for 2016 data.

Figure 1: New HIV diagnosis per 100,000 population aged 15 years or older by PHE centre of residence, 2016



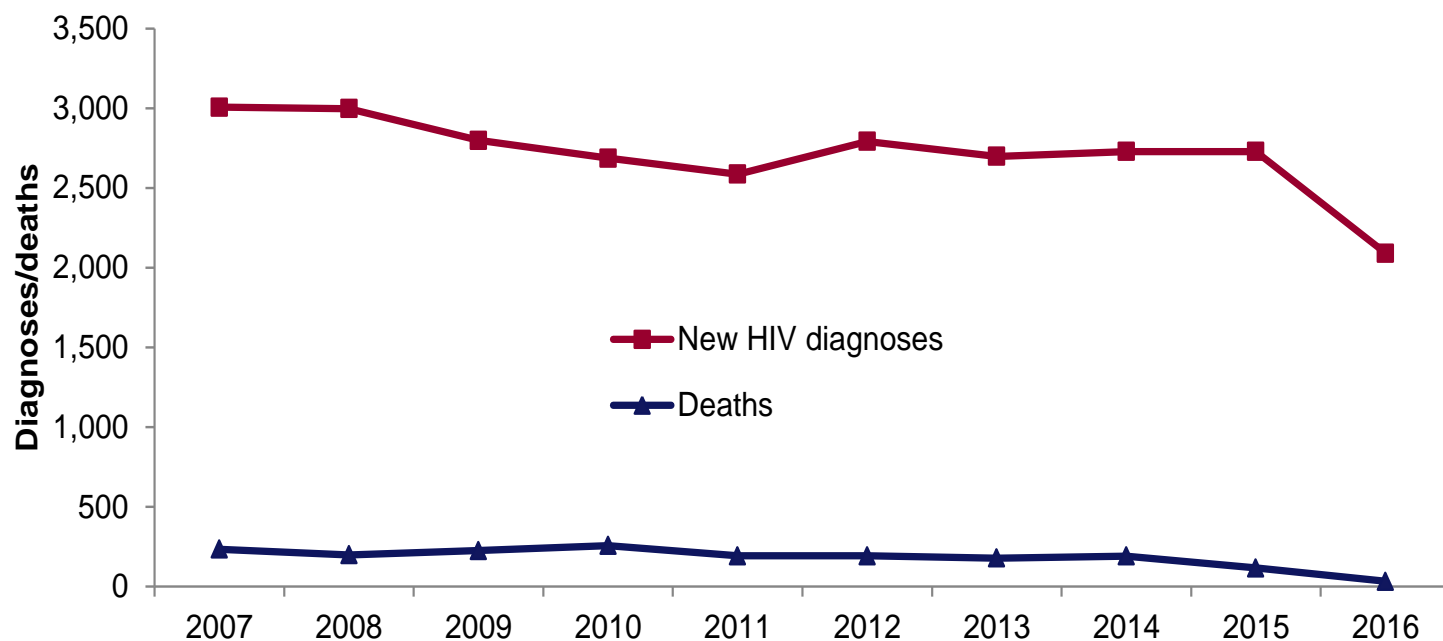
Source: Public Health England, HIV and Aids New Diagnosis Database (HANDD).
The number of new diagnoses will depend on accessibility of testing as well as infection transmission.

Figure 2: New HIV diagnoses per 100,000 population aged 15 years or older by local authority of residence, London residents, 2016



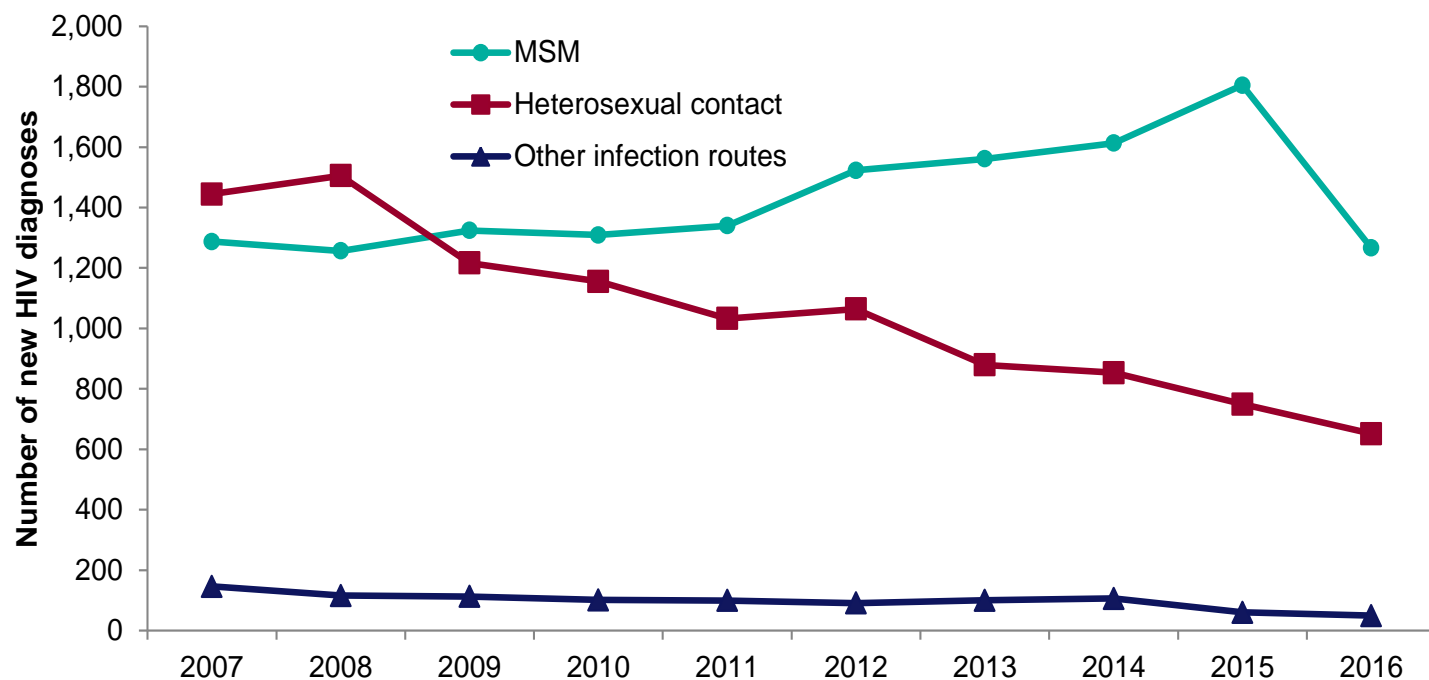
Source: Public Health England, HIV and Aids New Diagnosis Database (HANDD).
 The number of new diagnoses will depend on accessibility of testing as well as infection transmission.

Figure 3: New HIV diagnoses and deaths, London, 2007 to 2016



Source: Public Health England, HIV and Aids New Diagnosis Database (HANDD). The number of new diagnoses will depend on accessibility of testing as well as infection transmission. *Numbers may rise as further reports are received. This will impact on interpretation of trends in more recent years.

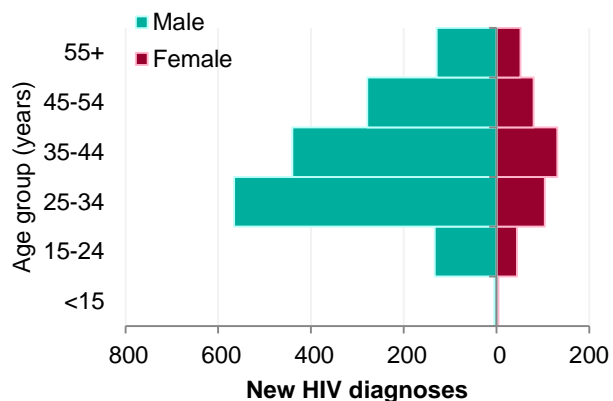
Figure 4: New HIV diagnoses by probable exposure category (adjusted for missing information), London residents, 2007 to 2016



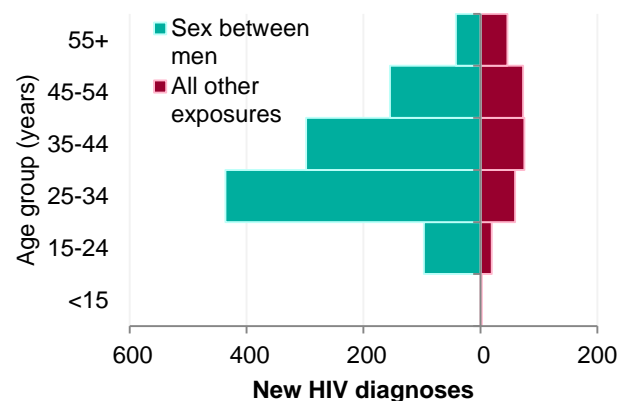
Source: Public Health England, HIV and Aids New Diagnosis Database (HANDD). The number of new diagnoses will depend on accessibility of testing as well as infection transmission.

Figure 5: Number of new HIV diagnoses by age group and gender (A) and probable exposure category in males (B), London residents, 2016

(A)

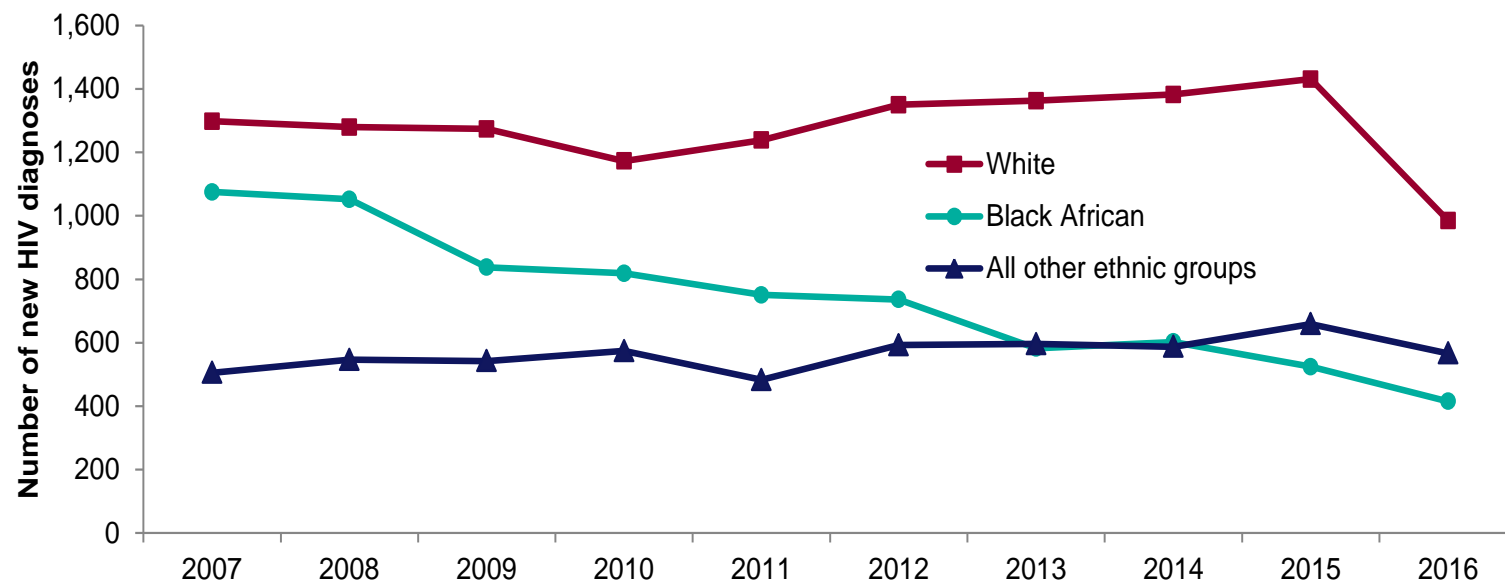


(B)



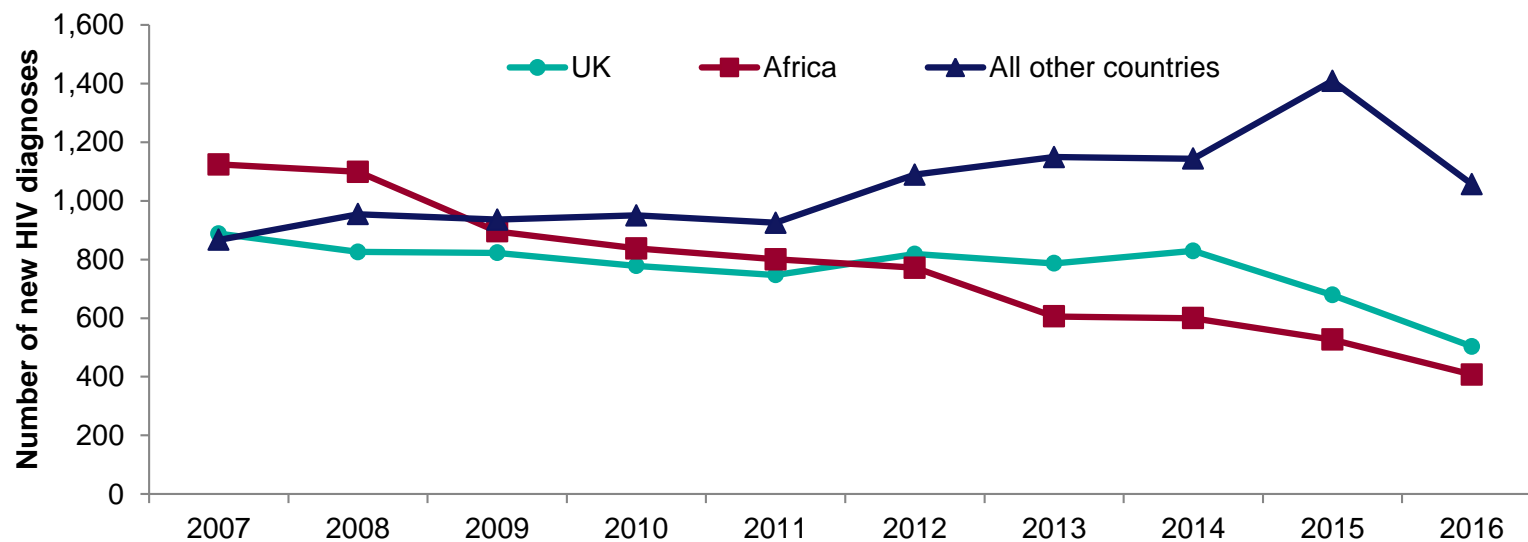
Source: Public Health England, HIV and Aids New Diagnosis Database (HANDD). The number of new diagnoses will depend on accessibility of testing as well as infection transmission.

Figure 6: Number of new HIV diagnoses by ethnic group (adjusted for missing ethnic group information), London residents, 2007-2016



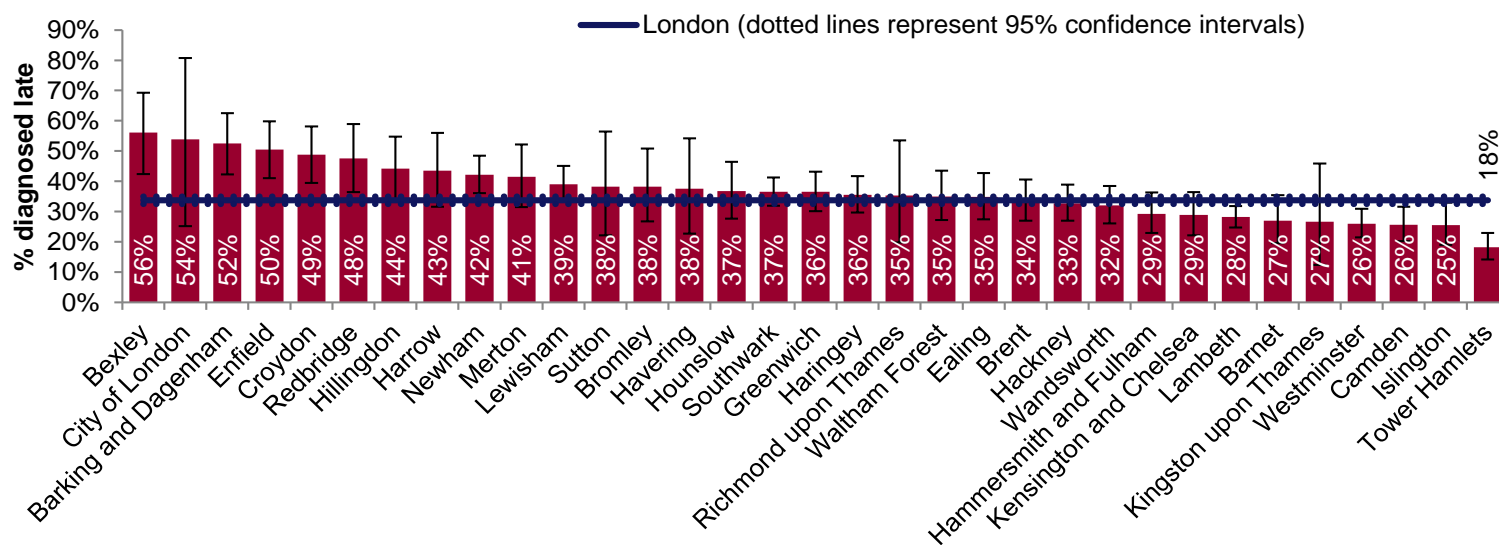
Source: Public Health England, HIV and Aids New Diagnosis Database (HANDD). The number of new diagnoses will depend on accessibility of testing as well as infection transmission.

Figure 7: Number of new HIV diagnoses by world region of birth (adjusted for missing information), London residents, 2007-2016



Source: Public Health England, HIV and Aids New Diagnosis Database (HANDD). The number of new diagnoses will depend on accessibility of testing as well as infection transmission.

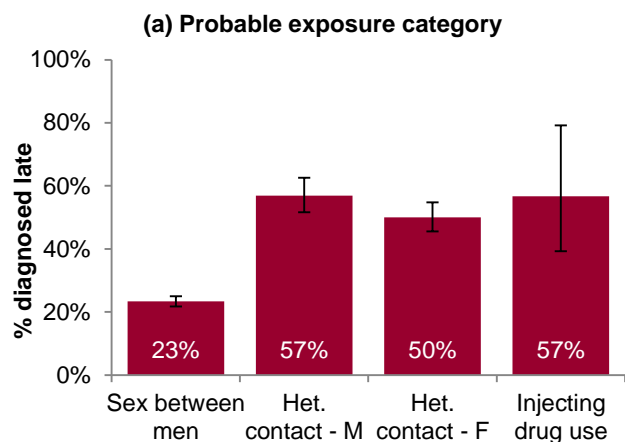
Figure 8: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses that were diagnosed late by authority of residence, London, aged 15 years and over, 2014 to 2016*



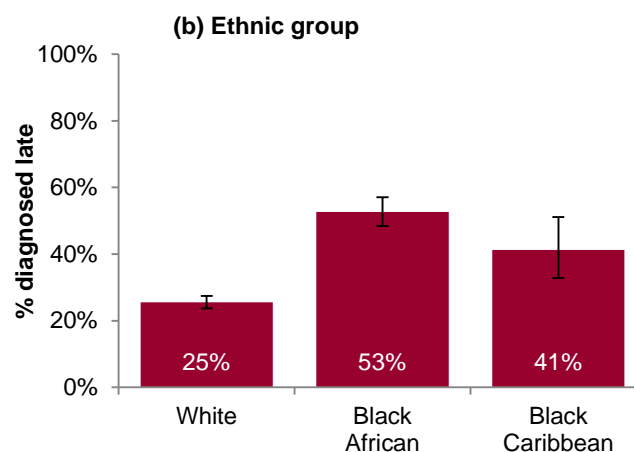
Source: Public Health England, HIV and AIDS New Diagnosis Database, HIV & AIDS Reporting System * Only includes new diagnoses for which CD4 count was reported within 91 days of diagnosis; late diagnosis defined as CD4 count <350 cells/mm³. The underlying population will impact on the proportion diagnosed late, e.g. MSM are less likely to be diagnosed late.

Figure 9: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses that were diagnosed late by probable exposure category (A) and ethnic group (B), London residents, aged 15 years and over, 2014-2016*

(A)



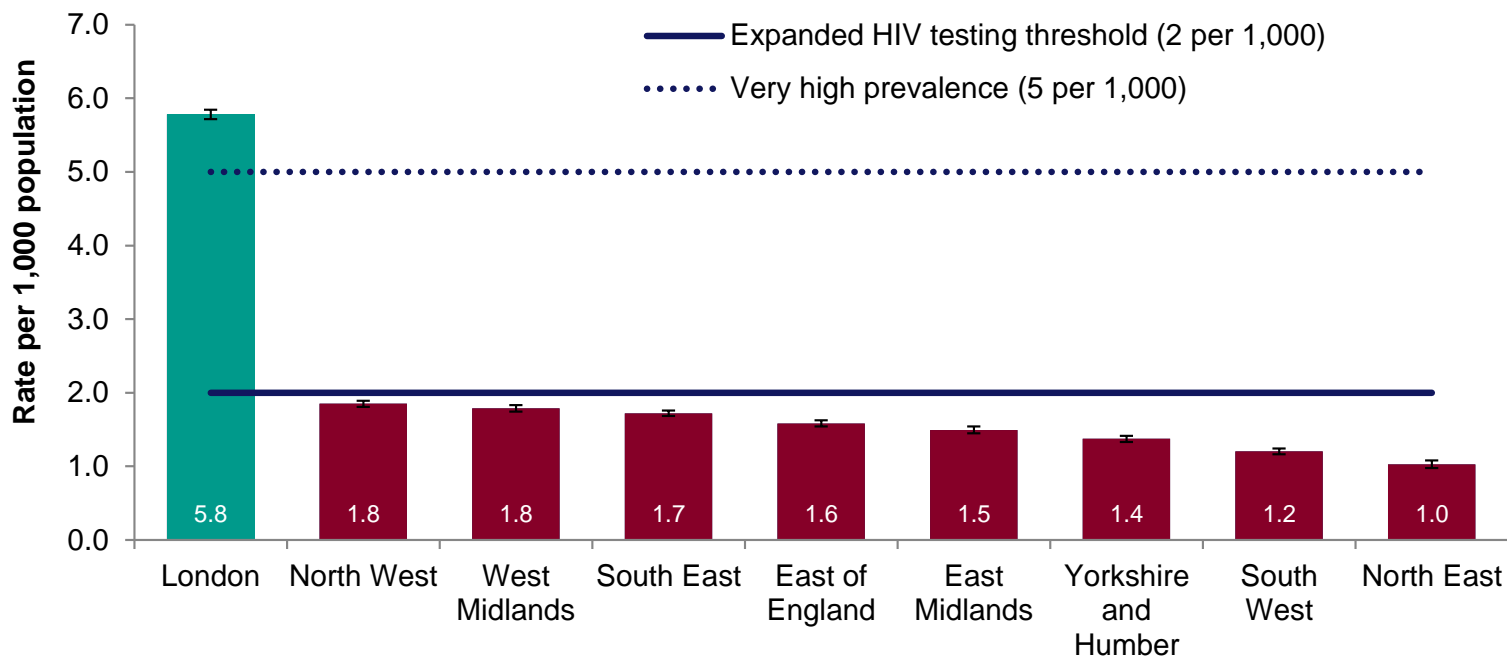
(B)



Source: Public Health England, HIV and AIDS New Diagnosis Database, HIV & AIDS Reporting System

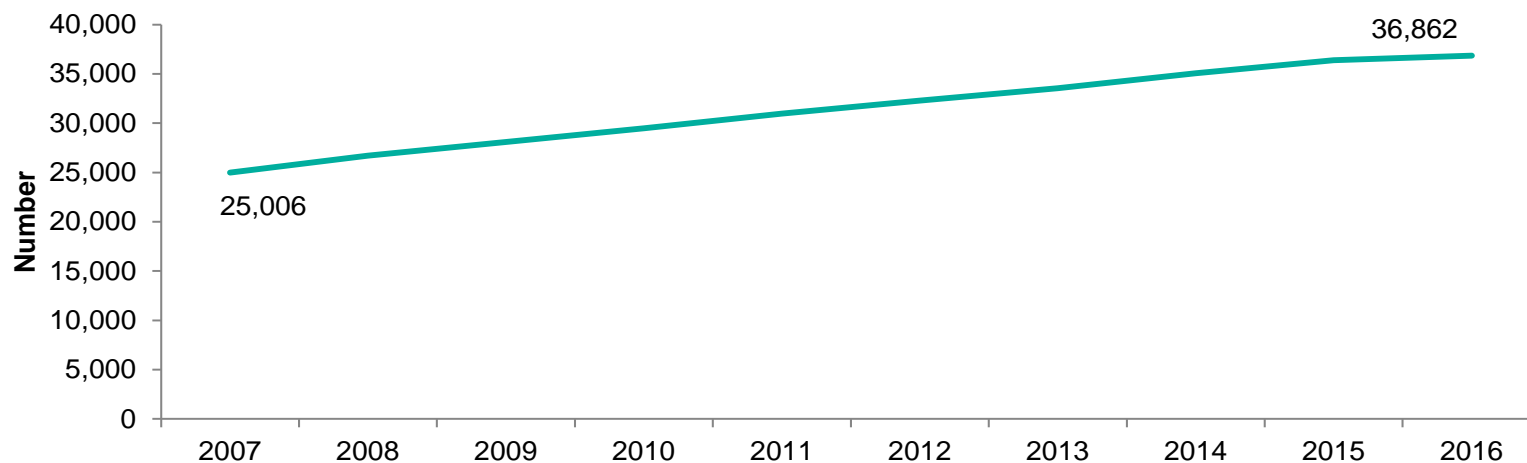
* Only includes new diagnoses for which CD4 count was reported within 91 days of diagnosis; late diagnosis defined as CD4 count <350 cells/mm³.

Figure 10: Diagnosed HIV prevalence per 1,000 residents aged 15 to 59 years by PHE Centre, 2016



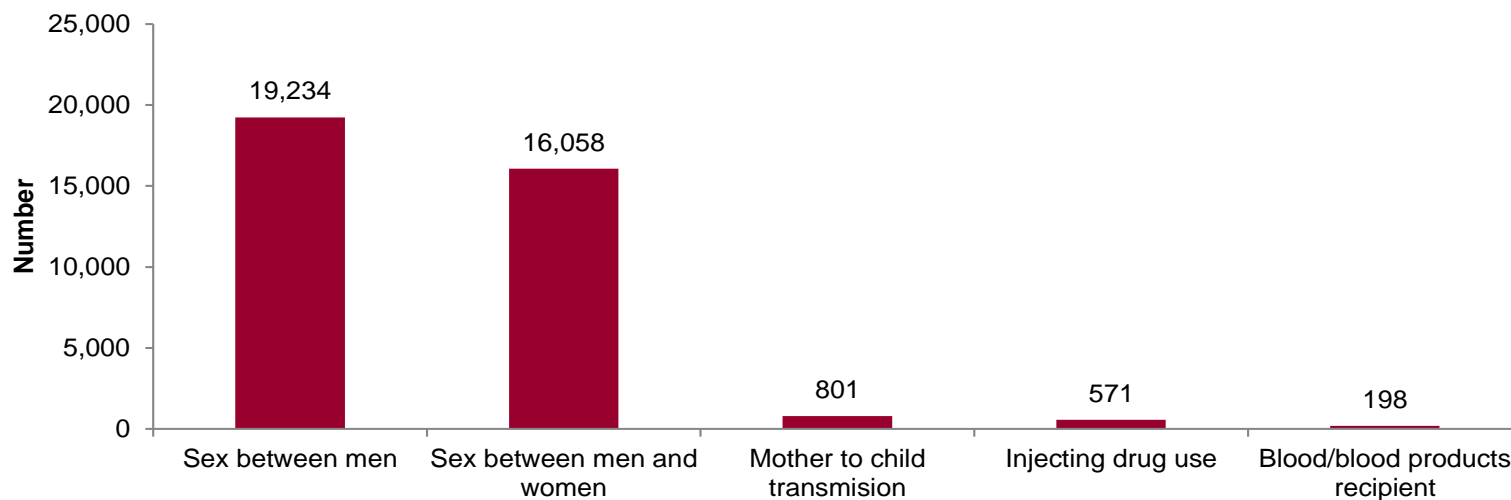
Source: Public Health England, Public Health England, HIV & AIDS Reporting System (HARS).

Figure 11: Number of residents living with diagnosed HIV and accessing care, London, 2007 to 2016



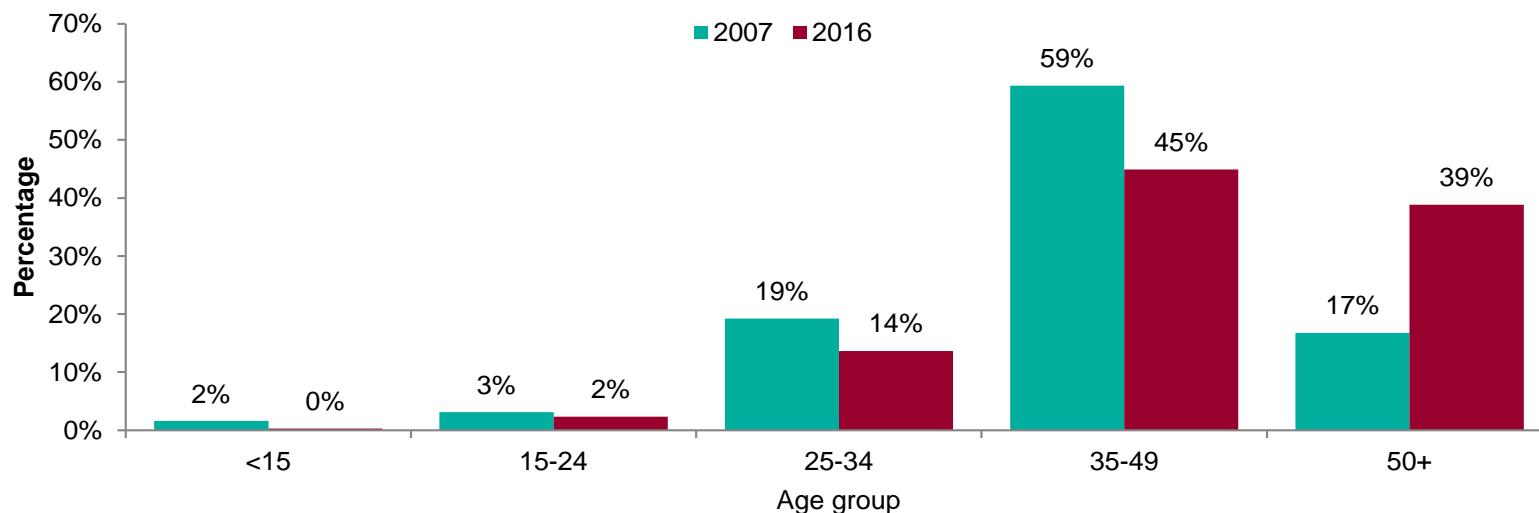
Source: Public Health England, Public Health England, HIV & AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

Figure 12: Number of residents living with diagnosed HIV and accessing care by probable route of transmission (adjusted for missing information), London, 2016



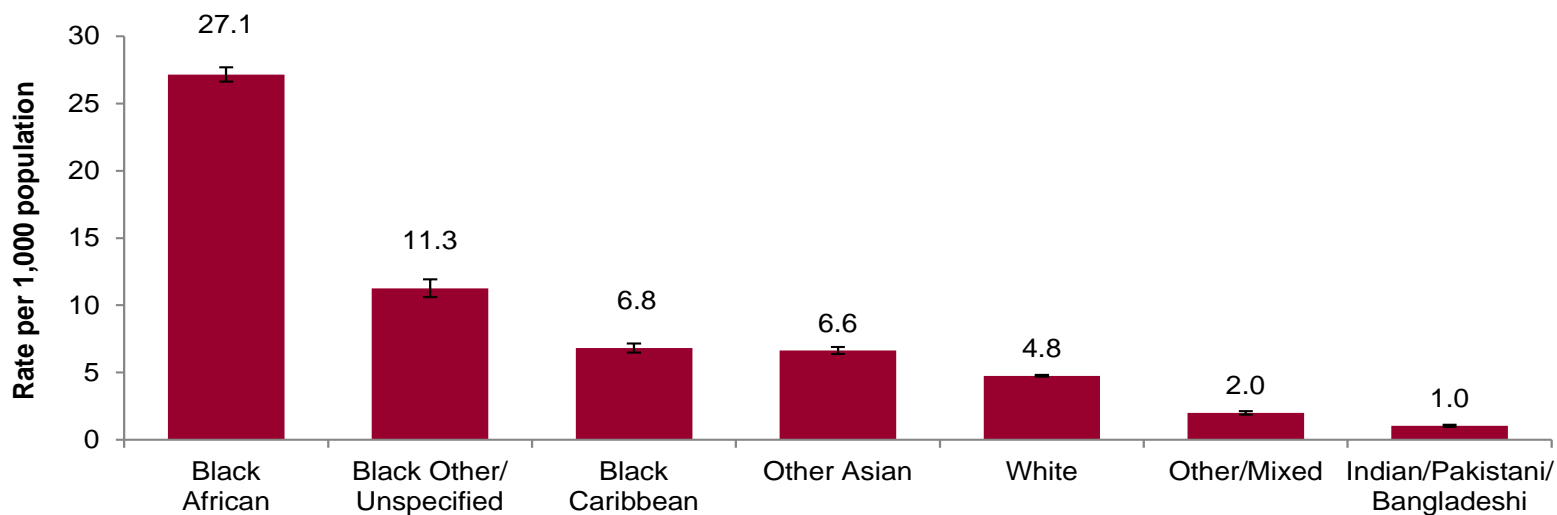
Source: Public Health England, Public Health England, HIV & AIDS Reporting System (HARS).

Figure 13: Percentage of residents with diagnosed HIV and accessing care by age group, London, 2007 and 2016



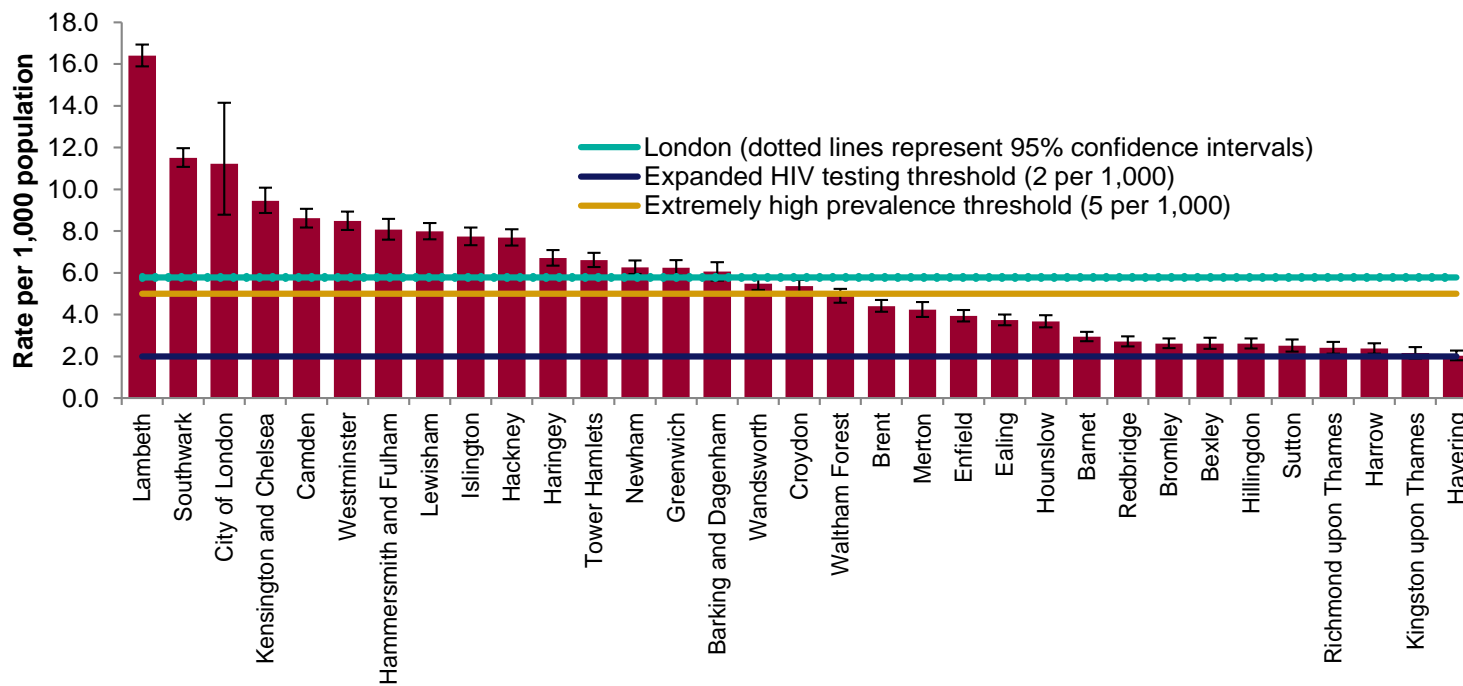
Source: Public Health England, Public Health England, HIV & AIDS Reporting System (HARS).

Figure 14: Diagnosed HIV prevalence per 1,000 residents by ethnic group (aged 15 to 59 years), London, 2016



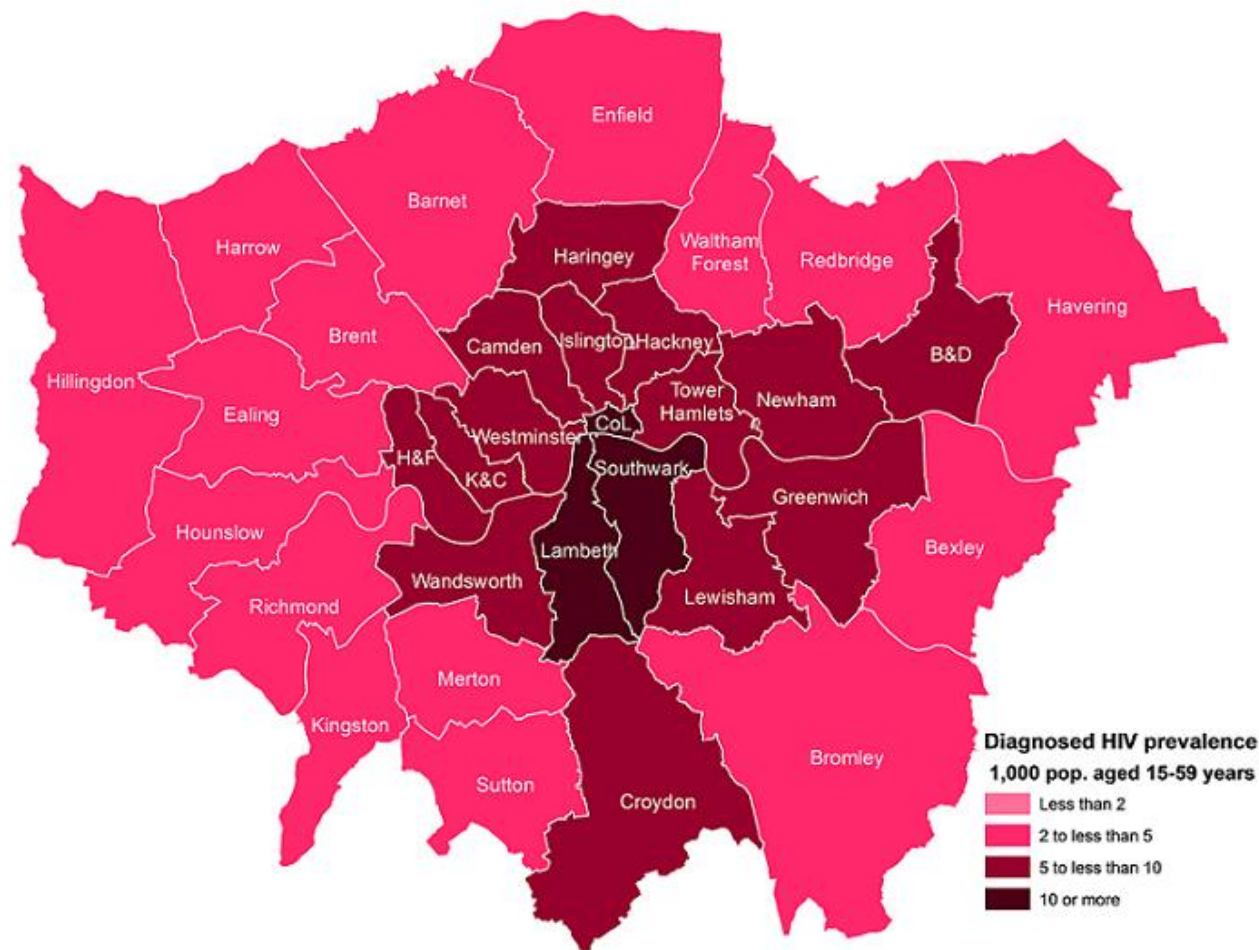
Source: Public Health England, Public Health England, HIV & AIDS Reporting System (HARS).

Figure 15: Diagnosed HIV prevalence per 1,000 residents aged 15 to 59 years by local authority, London, 2016



Source: Public Health England, Public Health England, HIV & AIDS Reporting System (HARS).

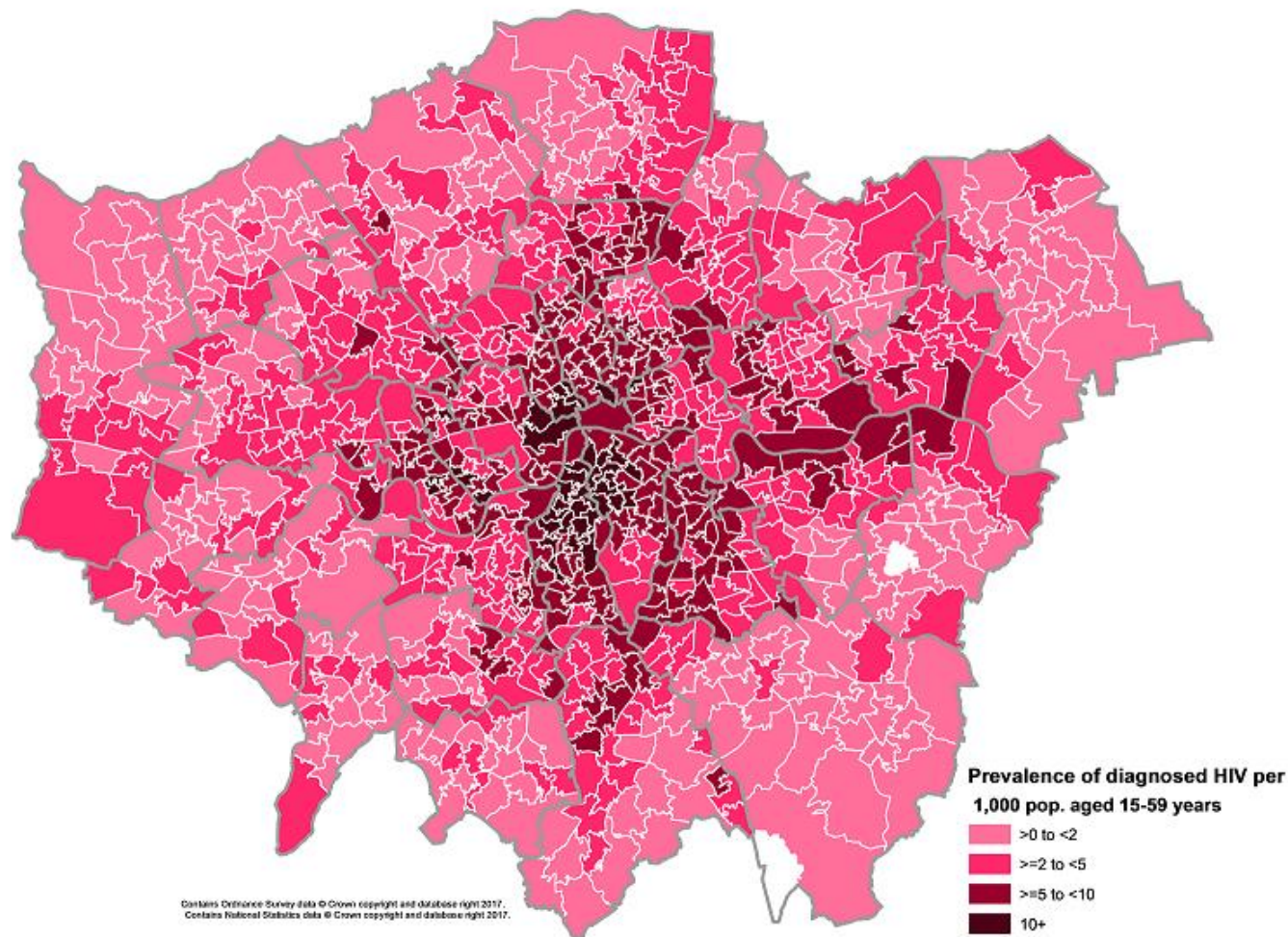
Figure 16: Diagnosed HIV prevalence per 1,000 residents aged 15-59 years by local authority, London, 2016



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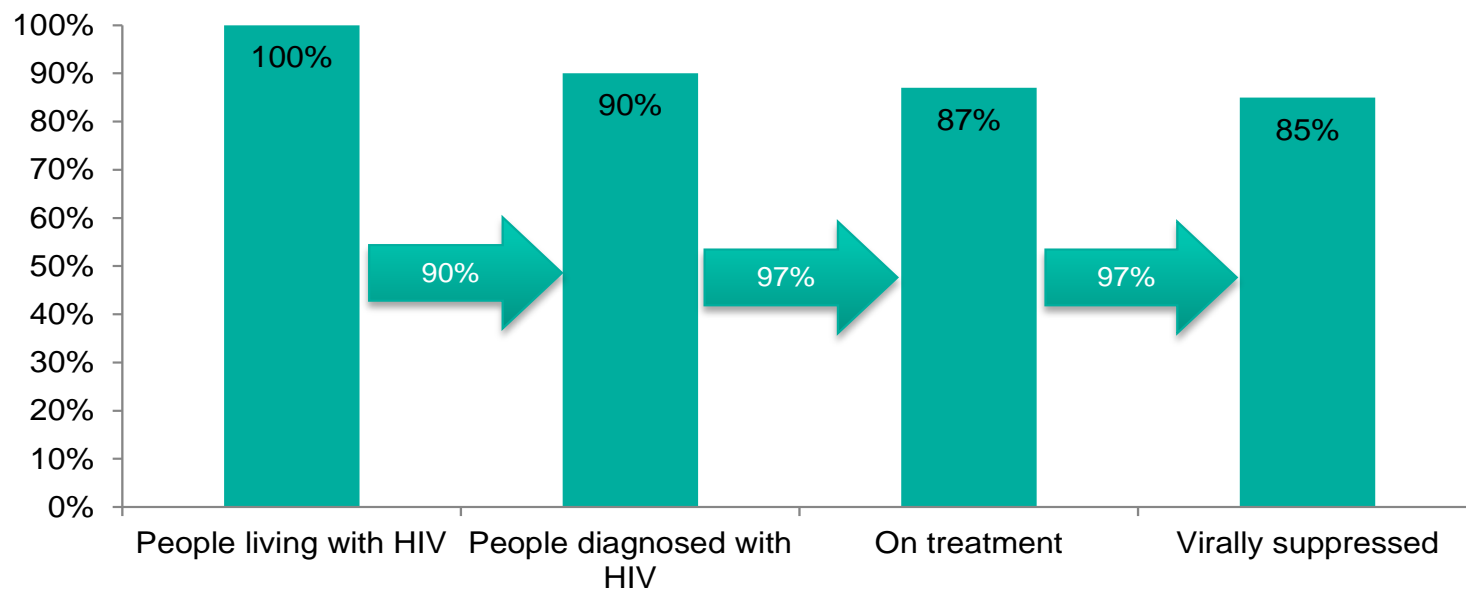
Source: Public Health England, Public Health England, HIV & AIDS Reporting System (HARS).

Figure 17: Diagnosed HIV prevalence per 1,000 residents (all ages) by middle super output area, London, 2016



Source: Public Health England, Public Health England, HIV & AIDS Reporting System (HARS).

Figure 18: The London HIV treatment cascade among adults living with HIV, 2016



Acknowledgements

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Further information

Please access the online 'Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles' for further information on a whole range of sexual health indicators: <http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/sexualhealth>

For more information on local sexual health data sources please access the PHE guide: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/576052/PHE_SH_data_guide_December_2016_FINALNB081216.pdf

For more information on STIs in London please access: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexually-transmitted-infections-london-data>

For more information on HIV and STIs in men who have sex with men please access: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/hiv-and-stis-in-men-who-have-sex-with-men-in-london>

For more information please contact Field Epidemiology Services at fes.seal@phe.gov.uk

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