HIV in the United Kingdom: Towards Zero HIV transmissions by 2030

2019 report: appendices

Data to end of December 2018
About Public Health England

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## Appendix 1: Number and proportion of likely recently acquired infections at diagnosis by exposure category and age group: England, Wales and Northern Ireland, 2018\textsuperscript{1,2}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure category</th>
<th>15 to 24</th>
<th>25 to 34</th>
<th>35 to 49</th>
<th>50+</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gay and bisexual men (GBM)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Recent infections</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of samples RITA tested</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>117</td>
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<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(95% C.I.)</td>
<td>(27 – 45)</td>
<td>(23 – 33)</td>
<td>(20 – 31)</td>
<td>(9 – 22)</td>
<td>(23 – 29)</td>
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<td><strong>Men acquiring HIV heterosexually</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number RITA tested</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
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<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number RITA tested</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>95% C.I.</td>
<td>(14 – 45)</td>
<td>(5 – 14)</td>
<td>(6 – 14)</td>
<td>(6 – 15)</td>
<td>(8 – 13)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number RITA tested</td>
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<td>370</td>
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<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>18%</td>
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\textsuperscript{1} Ascertained through the Recent Infection Testing Algorithm (RITA).

\textsuperscript{2} Overall, 38\% of new HIV diagnoses had a test for recent infection.
Appendix 2: List of countries where HIV prevalence is 1% or greater, 2018, UNAIDS
* Country of birth where 10 or more people were diagnosed with HIV in the UK in 2018

**Africa**

**Latin America and the Caribbean**
Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica*, Panama, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

**Europe**
Ukraine

**Asia**
Thailand*
### Appendix 3: HIV testing recommendations and PHE monitoring data sources

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<tr>
<th>HIV testing recommendation</th>
<th>Primary guidance source(s)</th>
<th>Information system</th>
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<td><strong>Universal testing in specialist services</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual health clinics (SHS)</td>
<td>NICE 2016, BASHH/BHIVA/BIS 2008</td>
<td>GUMCAD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Termination of pregnancy services</td>
<td>NICE 2016, BASHH/BHIVA/BIS 2008</td>
<td>No data source available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Services for people who use drugs</td>
<td>NICE 2016, BASHH/BHIVA/BIS 2008</td>
<td>UAM Survey of PWID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialist clinical services (TB, HCV, HBV, lymphoma¹)</td>
<td>NICE 2016, HIV in Europe 2012</td>
<td>ETS, SSBBV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisons</td>
<td>NICE 2016, HIV in Europe 2012</td>
<td>ETS, SSBBV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Routine testing in clinical settings in areas of high and extremely high prevalence ( ≥2 per 1,000 population 15-59 years old)</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General practice</td>
<td>NICE 2016, HIV in Europe 2012</td>
<td>ETS, SSBBV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary and emergency care</td>
<td>NICE 2016, HIV in Europe 2012</td>
<td>ETS, SSBBV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Testing at home and community settings targeting at-risk groups</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BA communities, gay and bisexual men</td>
<td>NICE 2016</td>
<td>GUMCAD, Annual survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-sampling</td>
<td>NICE 2016</td>
<td>National HIV Self-Sampling Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-testing</td>
<td>WHO 2016</td>
<td>Annual survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IUSTI 2014</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Universal testing where there is a HIV transmission risk to others (includes screening)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Antenatal screening</td>
<td>UK NSC 2006, IDPS 2016</td>
<td>IDPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood, tissue, organ donation screening</td>
<td>JPAC 2013</td>
<td>NHSBT/PHE</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Routine testing in high-risk groups</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those with clinical indicator diseases (including STIs, TB, HCV, HBV)</td>
<td>NICE 2016, HIV in Europe 2012</td>
<td>SSBBV, ETS, GUMCAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual partners of those with known HIV</td>
<td>BASHH/BHIVA/SSHA/NAT 2015, WHO 2016</td>
<td>GUMCAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those with history of injecting drug use</td>
<td>NICE 2016, HIV in Europe 2012</td>
<td>ETS, SSBBV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those with history of injecting drug use</td>
<td>WHO 2016</td>
<td>GUMCAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those from country of high HIV prevalence (&gt;1%)</td>
<td>NICE 2016, BASHH/BHIVA/BIS 2008</td>
<td>GUMCAD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sex workers</td>
<td>RCGP/BASHH 2013, WHO 2016</td>
<td>GUMCAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transgender people</td>
<td>WHO 2016</td>
<td>National HIV Self-Sampling Service</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Annual survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victims of sexual assault</td>
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<td>Female sexual contacts of gay and bisexual men</td>
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<td>No data source available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those reporting sexual contact with people from countries of high HIV prevalence</td>
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<td>No data source available</td>
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</table>

¹ No data is available for lymphoma services
### Appendix 4: Local authorities with diagnosed HIV prevalence rates above 2 per 1,000 population\(^1\): England, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIV prevalence category</th>
<th>Upper Tier Local Authority name</th>
<th>Local Authority</th>
<th>Residents accessing HIV related care(^a) (aged 15-59)</th>
<th>Estimated resident population in 1,000s (aged 15-59)</th>
<th>Diagnosed HIV prevalence per 1,000 (aged 15-59)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5+</td>
<td>Lambeth</td>
<td>Lambeth</td>
<td>3392</td>
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<td>73</td>
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<td>2622</td>
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<td>1577</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kensington and Chelsea</td>
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<td>99.25</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Lewisham</td>
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<td>1645</td>
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<td>2 to 4.99</td>
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\(^1\) Population data from Office for National Statistics mid-2018 population estimate
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<th>Location</th>
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<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Infection Rate</th>
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<td>3.42</td>
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<td>Harrow</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>148.18</td>
<td>2.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston upon Thames</td>
<td>Kingston upon Thames</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>109.79</td>
<td>2.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Sussex</td>
<td>Adur</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>34.08</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stoke-on-Trent</td>
<td>Stoke-on-Trent</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>148.78</td>
<td>2.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Area</td>
<td>Count</td>
<td>Cases per 100,000</td>
<td>Risk Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thurrock</td>
<td>Thurrock</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>103.02</td>
<td>2.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td>Walsall</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>161.22</td>
<td>2.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>Dartford</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>65.93</td>
<td>2.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>315.80</td>
<td>2.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk</td>
<td>Norwich</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>91.37</td>
<td>2.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex</td>
<td>Lewes</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>53.31</td>
<td>2.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hertfordshire</td>
<td>Hertsmere</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>58.85</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxfordshire</td>
<td>Oxford</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>103.82</td>
<td>2.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rochdale</td>
<td>Rochdale</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>127.17</td>
<td>2.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havering</td>
<td>Havering</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>148.73</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>Rushmoor</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>58.69</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bury</td>
<td>Bury</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>108.70</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tameside</td>
<td>Tameside</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>130.19</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portsmouth</td>
<td>Portsmouth</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>137.46</td>
<td>2.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torbay</td>
<td>Torbay</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>69.07</td>
<td>2.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surrey</td>
<td>Woking</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>58.08</td>
<td>2.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolton</td>
<td>Bolton</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>163.66</td>
<td>2.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trafford</td>
<td>Trafford</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>135.58</td>
<td>2.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle upon Tyne</td>
<td>Newcastle upon Tyne</td>
<td>387</td>
<td>193.30</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent</td>
<td>Gravesham</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>61.10</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Appendix 5: Estimated number of people living with HIV (diagnosed and undiagnosed) by exposure group: UK, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure category</th>
<th>Number diagnosed (95% credible interval)¹</th>
<th>Number undiagnosed (95% credible interval)¹</th>
<th>Total (95% credible interval)¹</th>
<th>% Undiagnosed (95% credible interval)¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gay and bisexual men</td>
<td>45,800 (45,400, 46,200)</td>
<td>4,000 (2,300, 7,600)</td>
<td>49,800 (48,000, 53,400)</td>
<td>8% (5, 14%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>2,200 (2,100, 2,300)</td>
<td>100 (30, 400)</td>
<td>2,300 (2,200, 2,600)</td>
<td>6% (1, 15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Heterosexuals</td>
<td>45,500 (45,100, 45,900)</td>
<td>3,200 (2,400, 5,200)</td>
<td>48,600 (47,800, 50,800)</td>
<td>7% (5, 10%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>17,600 (17,400, 17,900)</td>
<td>1,500 (900, 3,500)</td>
<td>19,100 (18,500, 21,100)</td>
<td>8% (5, 17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African men</td>
<td>8,400 (8,200, 8,600)</td>
<td>500 (300, 800)</td>
<td>8,900 (8,700, 9,200)</td>
<td>6% (4, 9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men excluding black Africans</td>
<td>9,200 (9,000, 9,400)</td>
<td>900 (500, 3,000)</td>
<td>10,200 (9,600, 12,200)</td>
<td>9% (5, 24%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>27,900 (27,500, 28,200)</td>
<td>1,800 (1,500, 2,200)</td>
<td>29,500 (29,100, 30,000)</td>
<td>6% (5, 7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African women</td>
<td>17,700 (17,400, 17,900)</td>
<td>800 (600, 900)</td>
<td>18,400 (18,200, 18,800)</td>
<td>4% (3, 5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women excluding black Africans</td>
<td>10,200 (10,000, 10,400)</td>
<td>900 (700, 1,300)</td>
<td>11,100 (10,700, 11,500)</td>
<td>8% (6, 11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total²</td>
<td>96,300 (95,700, 96,900)</td>
<td>7,500 (5,400, 11,500)</td>
<td>103,800 (101,600, 107,800)</td>
<td>7% (5, 11%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Lower bound, upper bound.

² Numbers may not add to total due to rounding to the nearest hundred and exclusion of data relating to HIV acquired through mother-to-child transmission and blood/blood products.
## Appendix 6: UNAIDS 90-90-90 targets for the 5 fast track cities: UK, 2018*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fast Track City</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
<th>Global UNAIDS 90 90 90 targets</th>
<th>UNAIDS substantive 90:81:73 targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>2,130</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed</td>
<td>1,970</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving ART</td>
<td>1,950</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virally suppressed</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>1,800</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed</td>
<td>1,660</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving ART</td>
<td>1,490</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virally suppressed</td>
<td>1,390</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving ART</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virally suppressed</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livingston</td>
<td>39,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed</td>
<td>36,690</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving ART</td>
<td>35,930</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virally suppressed</td>
<td>34,700</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Manchester</td>
<td>6,100</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnosed</td>
<td>5,630</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receiving ART</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virally suppressed</td>
<td>5,360</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Proportions may not be consistent since the numbers living with HIV are estimated using the MPES method, and rounded to the nearest hundred.
### Appendix 7: Proportion of late diagnosis (CD4 count <350 cells/mm³) by exposure group, ethnicity and gender: England, 2016 to 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gay and bisexual men</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of diagnoses with CD4 count</td>
<td>2,303</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>1,072</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>5,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number with CD4 count &lt;350</td>
<td>616</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>326</td>
<td>1,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% diagnosed late</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of diagnoses with CD4 count</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of diagnoses with CD4 count &lt;350</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% diagnosed late</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of diagnoses with CD4 count</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of diagnoses with CD4 count &lt;350</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% diagnosed late</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other²</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of diagnoses with CD4 count</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of diagnoses with CD4 count &lt;350</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% diagnosed late</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who inject drugs</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of diagnoses with CD4 count</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of diagnoses with CD4 count &lt;350</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>% diagnosed late</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² Other ethnicity includes Black Caribbean, Black – Other, Asian, Mixed and Other
Appendix 8: HIV test coverage and positivity in eligible attendees at all SHS: gender and sexual orientation: England, 2014 to 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Eligible attendees</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not tested (% of all eligible)</th>
<th>Declined (% of all eligible)</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eligible attendees¹</td>
<td>Tested (% of all eligible)</td>
<td>Not tested (% of all eligible)</td>
<td>Declined (% of all eligible)</td>
<td>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014 535,507</td>
<td>401,571</td>
<td>75.0</td>
<td>56,037</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015 527,521</td>
<td>401,012</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>49,851</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016 532,460</td>
<td>408,458</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>49,949</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017 513,863</td>
<td>395,405</td>
<td>76.9</td>
<td>52,180</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018 534,476</td>
<td>404,435</td>
<td>75.7</td>
<td>64,478</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only.

2 Includes those where orientation is not known.

3 Includes those who identified as women who have sex with women (WSW).

4 Includes those where gender is unknown/not specified.
Appendix 9: HIV test coverage and positivity in eligible attendees\(^1\) at all SHS: service, gender and sexual orientation: England, 2018

### a) All sexual health services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual orientation</th>
<th>Eligible attendees(^1)</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not tested</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not offered (% of all eligible)</td>
<td>Declined (% of all eligible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual Men</td>
<td>534,476</td>
<td>404,435</td>
<td>64,478</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay/Bisexual Men</td>
<td>146,542</td>
<td>127,633</td>
<td>13,621</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men (total)(^2)</td>
<td>739,947</td>
<td>558,228</td>
<td>107,661</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual Women</td>
<td>1,059,934</td>
<td>578,424</td>
<td>229,883</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women (total)(^2,3)</td>
<td>1,192,033</td>
<td>615,848</td>
<td>311,469</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>(^4)</td>
<td><strong>1,937,021</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,176,990</strong></td>
<td><strong>421,160</strong></td>
<td><strong>21.7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### b) Specialist sexual health services\(^5\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual orientation</th>
<th>Eligible attendees(^1)</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not tested</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not offered (% of all eligible)</td>
<td>Declined (% of all eligible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual Men</td>
<td>461,169</td>
<td>357,556</td>
<td>43,036</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay/Bisexual Men</td>
<td>126,183</td>
<td>110,766</td>
<td>10,352</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men (total)(^2)</td>
<td>613,222</td>
<td>481,031</td>
<td>64,760</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual Women</td>
<td>863,904</td>
<td>487,672</td>
<td>163,767</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women (total)(^2,3)</td>
<td>913,267</td>
<td>503,913</td>
<td>187,702</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>(^4)</td>
<td><strong>1,530,773</strong></td>
<td><strong>987,537</strong></td>
<td><strong>254,068</strong></td>
<td><strong>16.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### c) SRH services (non-specialist)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual orientation</th>
<th>Eligible attendees(^4)</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not tested</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not offered (% of all eligible)</td>
<td>Declined (% of all eligible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual Men</td>
<td>22,370</td>
<td>14,624</td>
<td>3,433</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay/Bisexual Men</td>
<td>3,158</td>
<td>2,529</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men (total)(^2)</td>
<td>31,625</td>
<td>18,275</td>
<td>8,444</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual Women</td>
<td>88,292</td>
<td>28,447</td>
<td>23,142</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women (total)(^2,3)</td>
<td>104,610</td>
<td>30,349</td>
<td>35,203</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>(^4)</td>
<td><strong>136,565</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,808</strong></td>
<td><strong>43,784</strong></td>
<td><strong>32.1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### d) Other non-specialist sexual health services\(^6\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual orientation</th>
<th>Eligible attendees(^1)</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not tested</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not offered (% of all eligible)</td>
<td>Declined (% of all eligible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual Men</td>
<td>50,937</td>
<td>32,255</td>
<td>18,009</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay/Bisexual Men</td>
<td>17,201</td>
<td>14,338</td>
<td>2,826</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men (total)(^2)</td>
<td>95,100</td>
<td>58,922</td>
<td>34,457</td>
<td>36.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual Women</td>
<td>107,738</td>
<td>62,305</td>
<td>42,974</td>
<td>39.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women (total)(^2,3)</td>
<td>174,156</td>
<td>81,586</td>
<td>88,564</td>
<td>50.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong>(^4)</td>
<td><strong>269,683</strong></td>
<td><strong>140,645</strong></td>
<td><strong>123,308</strong></td>
<td><strong>45.7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only.

2 Includes those where orientation is not known.

3 Includes those who identified as women who have sex with women (WSW).

4 Includes those where gender is unknown/not specified.

5 Specialist SHS refers to level 3 sexual health services (including genitourinary medicine (GUM) and integrated GUM/sexual and reproductive health (SRH)).

6 This includes data submitted from other level 2 sexual health services including; young people’s services, eSHS, enhanced GPs and other sexual health services.
### Appendix 10: HIV test coverage and positivity in eligible attendees\(^1\) at specialist SHS\(^2\): clinic region\(^3\) and sexual orientation: England, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinic region(^3)</th>
<th>Sexual orientation</th>
<th>Eligible attendees(^1)</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not offered (% of all eligible)</th>
<th>Not tested (% of all eligible)</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heterosexual men</td>
<td>129,459</td>
<td>104,156</td>
<td>80.5</td>
<td>10,282</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gay and bisexual</td>
<td>60,323</td>
<td>52,781</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>4,730</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men (total)(^4)</td>
<td>198,539</td>
<td>161,538</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>18,109</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>Heterosexual women</td>
<td>226,539</td>
<td>141,590</td>
<td>62.5</td>
<td>28,309</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women (total)(^4)</td>
<td>242,327</td>
<td>147,285</td>
<td>60.8</td>
<td>33,143</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total(^5)</td>
<td>441,323</td>
<td>309,117</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>51,352</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of England</td>
<td>Heterosexual men</td>
<td>344,759</td>
<td>263,188</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>34,305</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gay and bisexual</td>
<td>69,899</td>
<td>61,274</td>
<td>87.7</td>
<td>6,224</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men (total)(^4)</td>
<td>433,832</td>
<td>333,121</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>50,214</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heterosexual women</td>
<td>655,157</td>
<td>356,567</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>138,755</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women (total)(^4)</td>
<td>691,968</td>
<td>367,915</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>159,906</td>
<td>23.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total(^5)</td>
<td>1,130,209</td>
<td>703,657</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>211,878</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England Total</td>
<td>Heterosexual men</td>
<td>474,218</td>
<td>367,344</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>44,587</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gay and bisexual</td>
<td>130,222</td>
<td>114,055</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>10,954</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men (total)(^4)</td>
<td>632,371</td>
<td>494,409</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>68,323</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Heterosexual women</td>
<td>881,696</td>
<td>498,157</td>
<td>56.5</td>
<td>167,064</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women (total)(^4)</td>
<td>934,295</td>
<td>515,200</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>193,049</td>
<td>20.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total(^5)</td>
<td>1,571,532</td>
<td>1,012,774</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>263,230</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Eligible SHS attendee (service-level analysis): any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only. Data includes non-England residents in addition to England residents.

\(^2\) Specialist SHS: referring to level 3 sexual health services (including genitourinary medicine (GUM) and integrated GUM/sexual and reproductive health (SRH)).

\(^3\) Clinic region: Region of the clinic derived from clinic postcodes.

\(^4\) Includes those where orientation is not known.

\(^5\) Includes those where gender and sexual orientation is unknown/not specified.
### Appendix 11: HIV test coverage and positivity in eligible attendees at specialist SHS: clinic region, sexual orientation and ethnicity: England, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinic region</th>
<th>Sexual orientation</th>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Eligible attendees¹</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not offered (% of all eligible)</th>
<th>Declined (% of all eligible)</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>London</strong></td>
<td>Heterosexual men</td>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>13,661</td>
<td>11,318</td>
<td>82.8</td>
<td>1,109</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-black African</td>
<td>98,484</td>
<td>76,887</td>
<td>80.9</td>
<td>7,055</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual women</td>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>17,866</td>
<td>11,915</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>2,262</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>3,689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-black African</td>
<td>178,203</td>
<td>112,738</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>21,499</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>441,323</td>
<td>309,117</td>
<td>70.0</td>
<td>51,352</td>
<td>11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rest of England</strong></td>
<td>Heterosexual men</td>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>12,550</td>
<td>10,442</td>
<td>83.2</td>
<td>1,202</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-black African</td>
<td>310,068</td>
<td>235,671</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>30,622</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual women</td>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>16,639</td>
<td>10,411</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>3,583</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>2,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-black African</td>
<td>594,707</td>
<td>321,145</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>124,501</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,130,209</td>
<td>703,657</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>211,878</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>England Total</strong></td>
<td>Heterosexual men</td>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>26,211</td>
<td>21,760</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td>2,311</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-black African</td>
<td>408,552</td>
<td>315,358</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>37,677</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual women</td>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>34,505</td>
<td>22,326</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>5,845</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>6,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non-black African</td>
<td>772,910</td>
<td>433,883</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>146,000</td>
<td>18.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,571,532</td>
<td>1,012,774</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>263,230</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Eligible SHS attendee (service-level analysis): any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only. Data includes non-England residents in addition to England residents.

² Specialist SHS: referring to level 3 sexual health services (including genitourinary medicine (GUM) and integrated GUM/sexual and reproductive health (SRH)).

³ Clinic region: Region of the clinic derived from clinic postcodes.

⁴ Excludes those where ethnicity is unknown

⁵ Includes those where ethnicity is unknown and orientation is unknown
Appendix 12: HIV test offer, coverage and positivity in eligible attendees\(^1\) at all SHS: gender, sexual orientation and age group: England, 2018

### a) Gay and bisexual men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Eligible attendees(^1)</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not tested</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not offered (% of all eligible)</td>
<td>Declined (% of all eligible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>27,398</td>
<td>24,269 88.6</td>
<td>2,112 7.7</td>
<td>1,017 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>48,777</td>
<td>43,199 88.6</td>
<td>3,637 7.5</td>
<td>1,941 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>34,195</td>
<td>29,755 87.0</td>
<td>3,017 8.8</td>
<td>1,423 4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>12,980</td>
<td>11,128 85.7</td>
<td>1,305 10.1</td>
<td>547 4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>2,766</td>
<td>2,365 85.5</td>
<td>271 9.8</td>
<td>130 4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total(^2)</strong></td>
<td><strong>146,542</strong></td>
<td><strong>127,633 87.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>13,621 9.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,288 3.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### b) Heterosexual men

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Eligible attendees(^1)</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not tested</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not offered (% of all eligible)</td>
<td>Declined (% of all eligible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>152,625</td>
<td>115,309 75.6</td>
<td>14,778 9.7</td>
<td>22,538 14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>176,806</td>
<td>141,090 79.8</td>
<td>14,079 8.0</td>
<td>21,637 12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>93,952</td>
<td>73,408 78.1</td>
<td>9,178 9.8</td>
<td>11,366 12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>31,102</td>
<td>23,315 75.0</td>
<td>3,773 12.1</td>
<td>4,014 12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>6,155</td>
<td>4,188 68.0</td>
<td>1,087 17.7</td>
<td>880 14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total(^2)</strong></td>
<td><strong>534,476</strong></td>
<td><strong>404,435 75.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>64,478 12.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>65,563 12.3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### c) Heterosexual women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Eligible attendees(^1)</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not tested</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not offered (% of all eligible)</td>
<td>Declined (% of all eligible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>374,079</td>
<td>204,192 54.6</td>
<td>68,427 18.3</td>
<td>101,460 27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-34</td>
<td>297,325</td>
<td>177,718 59.8</td>
<td>52,855 17.8</td>
<td>66,752 22.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-49</td>
<td>153,515</td>
<td>84,347 54.9</td>
<td>33,478 21.8</td>
<td>35,690 23.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-64</td>
<td>31,629</td>
<td>18,321 57.9</td>
<td>6,890 21.8</td>
<td>6,418 20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>6,854</td>
<td>1,400 48.5</td>
<td>997 34.6</td>
<td>487 16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total(^2)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,059,934</strong></td>
<td><strong>578,424 54.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>229,883 21.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>251,627 23.7</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

\(^1\) Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only.

\(^2\) Includes those aged 0-15 and those with unknown age
## Appendix 13a: Repeat HIV testing\(^1\) among eligible\(^2\) gay and bisexual men attending specialist SHS\(^3\): England, 2014 to 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of previous testing</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number tested</td>
<td>Number tested</td>
<td>Number tested</td>
<td>Number tested</td>
<td>Number tested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(% of all GBM tested)</td>
<td>(% of all GBM tested)</td>
<td>(% of all GBM tested)</td>
<td>(% of all GBM tested)</td>
<td>(% of all GBM tested)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+ HIV tests in previous year(^4)</td>
<td>834 (0.9%)</td>
<td>1,318 (1.3%)</td>
<td>1,503 (1.5%)</td>
<td>1,994 (1.8%)</td>
<td>3,136 (2.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 HIV tests in previous year(^4)</td>
<td>10,847 (11.8%)</td>
<td>13,391 (13.4%)</td>
<td>14,909 (14.6%)</td>
<td>17,495 (16.0%)</td>
<td>20,057 (18.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 HIV test in previous year(^4)</td>
<td>22,115 (24.0%)</td>
<td>24,186 (24.3%)</td>
<td>25,198 (24.6%)</td>
<td>26,491 (24.2%)</td>
<td>26,434 (23.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 or more tests in previous year (total)(^4)</td>
<td>33,796 (36.6%)</td>
<td>38,895 (39.1%)</td>
<td>41,610 (40.7%)</td>
<td>45,980 (42.1%)</td>
<td>49,627 (44.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last test 1-2 years ago(^5)</td>
<td>9,083 (9.8%)</td>
<td>9,401 (9.4%)</td>
<td>10,030 (9.8%)</td>
<td>10,557 (9.7%)</td>
<td>10,399 (9.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No test in previous 2 years</td>
<td>49,414 (53.5%)</td>
<td>51,270 (51.5%)</td>
<td>50,584 (49.5%)</td>
<td>52,747 (48.3%)</td>
<td>50,740 (45.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No test in previous year(^4)</td>
<td>58,497 (63.4%)</td>
<td>60,671 (60.9%)</td>
<td>60,614 (59.3%)</td>
<td>63,304 (57.9%)</td>
<td>61,139 (55.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total tested in specialist SHS</td>
<td>92,293 (100.0%)</td>
<td>99,566 (100.0%)</td>
<td>102,224 (100.0%)</td>
<td>109,284 (100.0%)</td>
<td>110,766 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Repeat HIV testing: retesting at the same clinic.
2. Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only.
3. Specialist SHS: referring to level 3 sexual health services (including genitourinary medicine (GUM) and integrated GUM/sexual and reproductive health (SRH)).
4. Previous year: 43-365 days previous to the last test in a calendar year or date of new diagnosis.
5. 1-2 years ago: at least one test in the 366-730 days and no tests in the 43-365 days previous to the last test in a calendar year or date of new diagnosis.
Appendix 13b: Repeat HIV testing¹, HIV diagnoses and positivity among eligible² gay and bisexual men attending specialist SHS³: England, 2014 to 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of previous testing</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</td>
<td>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</td>
<td>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</td>
<td>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</td>
<td>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+ HIV tests in previous year⁴</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 HIV tests in previous year⁴</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 HIV test in previous year⁴</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 or more tests in previous year (total)⁴</td>
<td>423</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Last test 1-2 years ago⁵</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No test in previous 2 years</td>
<td>1,294</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No test in previous year⁶</td>
<td>1,411</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>1,298</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total diagnosed in specialist SHS</strong></td>
<td>1,834</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>1,726</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1,287</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Repeat HIV testing: retesting at the same clinic.
² Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only.
³ Specialist SHS: referring to level 3 sexual health services (including genitourinary medicine (GUM) and integrated GUM/sexual and reproductive health (SRH)).
⁴ Previous year: 43-365 days previous to the last test in a calendar year or date of new diagnosis.
⁵ 1-2 years ago: at least one test in the 366-730 days and no tests in the 43-365 days previous to the last test in a calendar year or date of new diagnosis.
Appendix 14: HIV testing cascade among gay and bisexual men who had a STI\(^1\) in the past year attending specialist SHS\(^2\): England, 2016 to 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GBM attendees with a STI(^1) in the previous year</th>
<th>Did they return to the same clinic within 90-365 days (%)</th>
<th>Were they offered at least one HIV test(^3) when they attended the clinic (%)</th>
<th>How many attendees accepted at least one HIV test(^3) when they were offered (%)</th>
<th>Number diagnosed with HIV</th>
<th>Positivity (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>25,321</td>
<td>12,231 (48.3)</td>
<td>11,321 (92.6)</td>
<td>10,776 (95.2)</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>22,918</td>
<td>11,485 (50.1)</td>
<td>10,494 (91.4)</td>
<td>10,081 (96.1)</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>26,031</td>
<td>13,906 (52.8)</td>
<td>12,493 (89.8)</td>
<td>12,035 (96.3)</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>4.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) GBM with an anogenital bacterial STI in the previous year

\(^2\) Specialist SHS: referring to level 3 sexual health services (including genitourinary medicine (GUM) and integrated GUM/sexual and reproductive health (SRH)).

\(^3\) Offered an HIV test at least once in the 90-365 days after their STI diagnosis

Appendix 15: HIV tests, coverage and positivity in eligible\(^1\) heterosexual attendees at all SHS: gender: England, 2014 to 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Eligible attendees(^1)</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not tested</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not offered (% of all eligible)</td>
<td>Declined (% of all eligible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>535,507</td>
<td>401,571 (75.0)</td>
<td>56,037</td>
<td>77,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>527,521</td>
<td>401,012 (76.0)</td>
<td>49,851</td>
<td>76,658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>532,460</td>
<td>408,458 (76.7)</td>
<td>49,949</td>
<td>74,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>513,863</td>
<td>395,405 (76.9)</td>
<td>52,180</td>
<td>66,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>534,476</td>
<td>404,435 (75.7)</td>
<td>64,478</td>
<td>65,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>932,368</td>
<td>522,126 (56.0)</td>
<td>184,470</td>
<td>225,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>958,289</td>
<td>527,834 (55.1)</td>
<td>178,462</td>
<td>251,993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>996,128</td>
<td>551,033 (55.3)</td>
<td>178,543</td>
<td>266,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,004,549</td>
<td>554,734 (55.2)</td>
<td>211,706</td>
<td>238,109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1,059,934</td>
<td>578,429 (54.6)</td>
<td>229,883</td>
<td>251,627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total(^2)</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1,467,875</td>
<td>923,697 (62.9)</td>
<td>240,507</td>
<td>303,671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1,485,810</td>
<td>928,846 (62.5)</td>
<td>228,313</td>
<td>328,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1,528,588</td>
<td>959,491 (62.8)</td>
<td>228,492</td>
<td>340,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1,518,412</td>
<td>950,139 (62.6)</td>
<td>263,886</td>
<td>304,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1,594,410</td>
<td>982,859 (61.6)</td>
<td>294,361</td>
<td>317,190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only.

\(^2\) Includes those with unknown gender
### Appendix 16: HIV tests and diagnoses among eligible\(^1\) non-black African\(^2\) heterosexual attendees by gender and sexual orientation: England, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service type</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Eligible attendees(^1)</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not offered (% of all eligible)</th>
<th>Not tested</th>
<th>Declined (% of all eligible)</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specialist SHS</strong></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>398,147</td>
<td>307,527</td>
<td>77.2</td>
<td>36,520</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>54,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>758,642</td>
<td>425,405</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>143,512</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>189,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,156,789</strong></td>
<td><strong>732,932</strong></td>
<td><strong>63.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>180,032</strong></td>
<td><strong>15.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>243,825</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-specialist SHS</strong></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>59,750</td>
<td>39,354</td>
<td>65.9</td>
<td>16,317</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>4,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>171,196</td>
<td>80,774</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>56,523</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>33,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>230,946</strong></td>
<td><strong>120,128</strong></td>
<td><strong>52.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>72,840</strong></td>
<td><strong>31.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,978</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total SHS</strong></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>457,897</td>
<td>346,881</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>52,837</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>58,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
<td>929,838</td>
<td>506,179</td>
<td>54.4</td>
<td>200,035</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>223,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total(^3)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,387,735</strong></td>
<td><strong>853,060</strong></td>
<td><strong>61.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>252,872</strong></td>
<td><strong>18.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>281,803</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only.

\(^2\) Excludes those where ethnicity is unknown

\(^3\) Includes those where gender is unknown
Appendix 17: HIV tests, coverage and positivity in eligible\(^1\) heterosexual black African attendees at all SHS: gender: England, 2014 to 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Eligible attendees(^1)</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not tested</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not offered (% of all eligible)</td>
<td>Declined (% of all eligible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>26,654</td>
<td>21,432</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>2,576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>26,621</td>
<td>21,676</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>2,388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>28,492</td>
<td>23,252</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>2,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>28,381</td>
<td>23,325</td>
<td>82.2</td>
<td>2,778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>30,302</td>
<td>24,559</td>
<td>81.0</td>
<td>3,446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>38,483</td>
<td>23,595</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>6,744</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>39,064</td>
<td>23,697</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>6,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>40,885</td>
<td>24,889</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>7,184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>39,959</td>
<td>25,391</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>7,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>41,002</td>
<td>26,341</td>
<td>64.2</td>
<td>7,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total(^2)</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>65,137</td>
<td>45,027</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>9,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>65,685</td>
<td>45,373</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>9,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>69,377</td>
<td>48,141</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>9,806</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>68,340</td>
<td>48,716</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>10,475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>71,304</td>
<td>50,900</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>10,960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only.

\(^2\) Includes those with unknown gender
### Appendix 18a: Repeat HIV testing in eligible heterosexual black African attendees at specialist SHS: England, 2014 to 2018

#### Frequency of previous testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of previous testing</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number tested (% of all BA hets tested)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4+ HIV tests in previous year</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 HIV tests in previous year</td>
<td>1,943</td>
<td>1,928</td>
<td>2,086</td>
<td>2,192</td>
<td>2,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 HIV test in previous year</td>
<td>6,856</td>
<td>6,933</td>
<td>7,244</td>
<td>7,410</td>
<td>7,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 or more tests in previous year (total)</td>
<td>8,865</td>
<td>8,932</td>
<td>9,404</td>
<td>9,676</td>
<td>9,742</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Frequency of previous testing & HIV diagnoses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of previous testing</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 or more tests in previous year</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No test in previous year</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total diagnosed in specialist SHS</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Repeat HIV testing: retesting at the same clinic.
2. Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only.
3. Specialist SHS: referring to level 3 sexual health services (including genitourinary medicine (GUM) and integrated GUM/sexual and reproductive health (SRH)).
4. Previous year: 43-365 days previous to the last test in a calendar year or date of new diagnosis.
5. 1-2 years ago: at least one test in the 366-730 days and no tests in the 43-365 days previous to the last test in a calendar year or date of new diagnosis.

### Appendix 18b: HIV diagnoses and positivity among eligible heterosexual black African attendees at specialist SHS: repeat tests: England, 2014 to 2018

#### Frequency of previous testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequency of previous testing</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 or more tests in previous year</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No test in previous year</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total diagnosed in specialist SHS</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Repeat HIV testing: retesting at the same clinic.
2. Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only.
3. Specialist SHS: referring to level 3 sexual health services (including genitourinary medicine (GUM) and integrated GUM/sexual and reproductive health (SRH)).
4. Previous year: 43-365 days previous to the last test in a calendar year or date of new diagnosis.
Appendix 19: HIV tests, coverage and positivity in eligible\(^1\) heterosexual attendees born in a high prevalence country\(^2\) at all SHS: gender: England, 2014 to 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Eligible attendees(^1)</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not offered (% of all eligible)</th>
<th>Declined (% of all eligible)</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>25,336</td>
<td>20,766</td>
<td>2,162</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>2,408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>24,851</td>
<td>20,677</td>
<td>1,916</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>2,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>24,772</td>
<td>20,668</td>
<td>1,877</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>2,227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>23,522</td>
<td>19,558</td>
<td>1,977</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>1,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>23,623</td>
<td>19,640</td>
<td>2,069</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>1,914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>35,738</td>
<td>23,715</td>
<td>5,865</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>6,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>36,576</td>
<td>23,909</td>
<td>5,954</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>6,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>36,744</td>
<td>23,614</td>
<td>5,783</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>7,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>35,268</td>
<td>22,755</td>
<td>6,429</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>6,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>34,724</td>
<td>22,624</td>
<td>5,648</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>6,452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total(^3)</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>61,074</td>
<td>44,481</td>
<td>8,027</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>8,566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>61,427</td>
<td>44,586</td>
<td>7,870</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>8,971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>61,516</td>
<td>44,282</td>
<td>7,660</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>9,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>58,790</td>
<td>42,313</td>
<td>8,406</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>8,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>58,347</td>
<td>42,264</td>
<td>7,717</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>8,366</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only.

\(^2\) High prevalence country: diagnosed HIV prevalence greater than 2 per 1,000 residents aged 15 to 59 years.

\(^3\) Includes those with unknown gender.
## Appendix 20: Number of tests, persons tested and positivity in accident and emergency (A&E) settings and other secondary care settings: England, 2014 to 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Tests²</th>
<th>Persons tested</th>
<th>Number positive (Positivity %³)</th>
<th>Tests²</th>
<th>Persons tested</th>
<th>Number positive (Positivity %³)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6,314</td>
<td>5,984</td>
<td>78 (1.3%)</td>
<td>103,845</td>
<td>83,361</td>
<td>533 (0.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6,459</td>
<td>6,174</td>
<td>79 (1.3%)</td>
<td>118,974</td>
<td>94,982</td>
<td>562 (0.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>15,414</td>
<td>14,378</td>
<td>97 (0.7%)</td>
<td>121,037</td>
<td>96,750</td>
<td>433 (0.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>42,639</td>
<td>36,923</td>
<td>221 (0.6%)</td>
<td>129,348</td>
<td>103,935</td>
<td>443 (0.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>56,986</td>
<td>48,307</td>
<td>333 (0.7%)</td>
<td>148,184</td>
<td>119,643</td>
<td>545 (0.5%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Excludes testing within antenatal and HIV services.
² Includes all tests until a person is diagnosed positive, no tests are counted after a positive test, a person can be counted more than once.
³ Positivity is calculated as the number positive/number of individuals tested.

## Appendix 21: HIV test coverage and positivity in eligible¹ prisoners at specialist SHS²: England, 2014 to 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Eligible attendees¹</th>
<th>Tested (Coverage %)</th>
<th>Not offered (% of all eligible)</th>
<th>Declined (% of all eligible)</th>
<th>New diagnoses (Positivity %)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3,812</td>
<td>2,223</td>
<td>1,169</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>10 (0.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>3,472</td>
<td>1,989</td>
<td>1,084</td>
<td>399</td>
<td>13 (0.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3,118</td>
<td>2,022</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>41 (2.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>2,203</td>
<td>1,467</td>
<td>382</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>14 (1.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1,831</td>
<td>1,258</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>6 (0.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Eligible SHS attendee: any patient attending a SHS at least once during a calendar year; excluding those patients known to be HIV positive or for whom an HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was reported as being for and related to reproductive health care only.
² Specialist SHS: referring to level 3 sexual health services (including genitourinary medicine (GUM) and integrated GUM/sexual and reproductive health (SRH)).

## Appendix 22: Community HIV testing providers who responded to the 2019 PHE community HIV testing survey¹


¹ Whose data was presented in this report with the exclusion of drug and alcohol service data
### Appendix 23: HIV tests carried out through community testing services\(^1\) and self-sampling schemes\(^2,3\) by demographic groups: England, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographic group</th>
<th>Community testing(^1)</th>
<th>eSHS self sampling services(^2)</th>
<th>National HIV self sampling service(^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of tests</td>
<td>% of all tests</td>
<td>Number of tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black African</td>
<td>6,021</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>5,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≤25 years old</td>
<td>11,382</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>46,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual</td>
<td>12,943</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
<td>95,028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBM</td>
<td>23,590</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
<td>16,256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female(^4)</td>
<td>10,683</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>79,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>51,489</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>138,453</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Tests reported through the national survey of community testing.
2. Tests returned to self-sampling services which report to the GUMCAD STI Surveillance System.
3. Tests returned to the National HIV self-sampling service.
4. Includes cis and trans females.
### Appendix 24: List of data sources and related metrics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data source</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Geographical coverage</th>
<th>Metrics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV and AIDS Reporting System (HARS)</td>
<td>National HIV surveillance: Linked dataset of people newly diagnosed and seen for HIV care, which also includes the Recent Infection Testing Algorithm (RITA) programme for classifying recently acquired HIV infection and Virus Reference Department (VRD) data which receives samples from laboratories for confirmatory HIV testing.</td>
<td>National, England, Wales and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>New HIV and AIDS diagnoses, recent infection, late HIV diagnoses, one-year mortality, people seen for HIV care, retention in HIV care, treatment coverage, virological suppression, diagnosed HIV prevalence, treatment as prevention.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-parameter Evidence Synthesis (MPES)</td>
<td>A Bayesian statistical model that combines and triangulates multiple sources of surveillance and survey data. Information on exposure group sizes, numbers diagnosed and in care, and HIV prevalence from prevalence surveys, and data on HIV testing in various groups, are synthesised to estimate the number of persons living with undiagnosed HIV. The model is reviewed each year to take into account changes in data sources and changes in the HIV epidemic.</td>
<td>National, England</td>
<td>The MPES model provides a “snapshot” of the current state of the epidemic each year, estimating the diagnosed and undiagnosed HIV prevalence among the general population and key groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD4 back-calculation model</td>
<td>A Bayesian statistical model which jointly estimates HIV incidence and diagnosis rates among GBM from HIV and AIDS diagnosis data and CD4 cell count-at-diagnosis information. The model partitions undiagnosed infections into model states according to CD4 count, matching the model predicted number of diagnoses and their CD4 count distribution to the observed data.</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>Undiagnosed HIV prevalence and incidence among gay and bisexual men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probable country of acquisition</td>
<td>CD4 decline model to estimate country of infection for those born abroad.</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Probable country of acquisition by exposure group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Study of HIV in Pregnancy and Childhood</td>
<td>Data on pregnant women living with HIV and their children from the Institute of Child Health.</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Mother-to-child transmission of HIV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUMCAD STI Surveillance system</td>
<td>National STI surveillance: disaggregate data on diagnoses made and services provided by sexual health services.</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>HIV test offer, acceptance and new diagnoses among attendees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlinked anonymous monitoring survey of people who inject drugs</td>
<td>Annual survey carried out in specialist drug services with a self-completed questionnaire and dried blood spot sample.</td>
<td>England, Wales and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>Self-reported uptake of HIV testing and HIV prevalence in survey responders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentinel surveillance of blood borne viruses</td>
<td>Laboratory surveillance of blood borne viruses testing and diagnoses.</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>HIV tests and positive results in tests sent to participating laboratories.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and justice indicators of performance</td>
<td>National surveillance of burden of disease, patient needs and the quality of health services in prisons.</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>HIV test offer, acceptance and new diagnoses among new receptions and transfers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National HIV Self-Sampling service</td>
<td>National surveillance of self-sampling testing in local authorities participating in the service.</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>HIV test kits returned and reagents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data source</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Geographical coverage</td>
<td>Metrics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious disease in pregnancy screening</td>
<td>National surveillance of BBV testing in antenatal care</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>HIV test offer, acceptance and new diagnoses among women presenting to antenatal care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS Blood and Transplant / PHE</td>
<td>National surveillance of testing in blood, tissue and deceased organ donors</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>HIV tests and confirmed positives among donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHE community HIV testing survey</td>
<td>Annual survey of HIV testing in community settings</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>HIV tests and reactives by survey responders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BioSure</td>
<td>Holds regulatory approval to sell self-testing kits</td>
<td>England</td>
<td>HIV self-testing kits sold online and via retail pharmacies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bioLytical</td>
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<td>HIV self-testing kits sold online and via retail pharmacies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>