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Annual epidemiological spotlight on HIV in the East of England: 2019 data

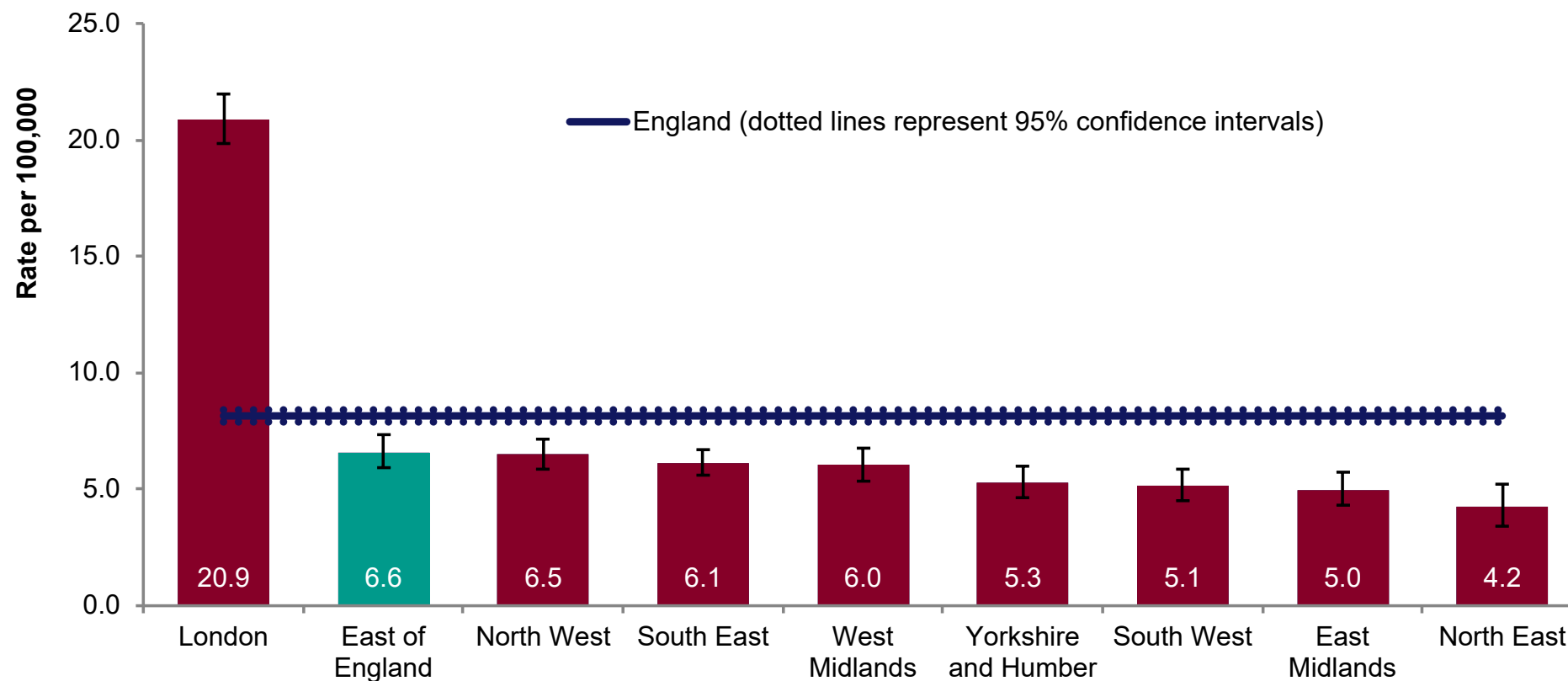
Field Service

Summary of 2019 data for East of England residents

The main data are:

- 353 new HIV diagnoses in East of England residents in 2019 (9% of all England diagnoses)
- this represents a fall of 7% from 2018
- 41% of new diagnoses were in men who have sex with men (MSM)
- the number of new diagnoses in MSM fell by 4% from 2018 to 2019
- 28% of new diagnoses were in black Africans
- 48% of diagnoses were late (2017 to 2019)
- 7,354 people live with diagnosed HIV in the East of England
- 11 local authorities in the East of England had a diagnosed HIV prevalence in excess of 2 per 1,000 population aged 15 to 59 years in 2019, which is the threshold for expanded HIV testing. They were Bedford (2.6), Harlow (2.8), Hertsmere (2.2), Luton (4.1), Milton Keynes (3.5), Norwich (2.3), Peterborough (2.3), Southend-on-Sea (3.1), Stevenage (2.9), Thurrock (2.3) and Watford (2.6)
- an estimated 6% of people living with HIV in England remain undiagnosed
- 98% of those living with diagnosed HIV in the East of England are on antiretroviral therapy (ART)
- 97% of those on ART are virally suppressed

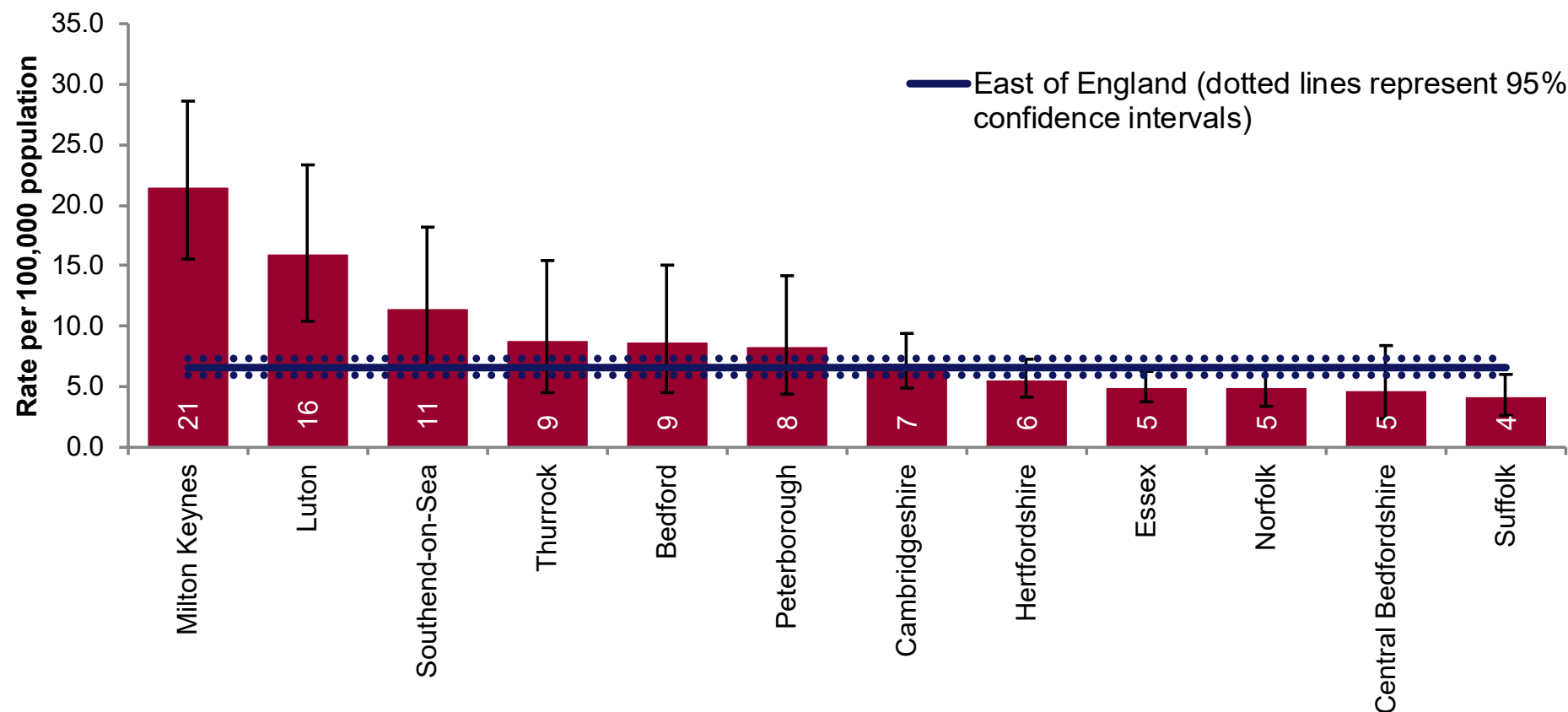
Figure 1: New HIV diagnosis per 100,000 population aged 15 years or older by PHE centre of residence, 2019



Source: Public Health England, HIV and Aids New Diagnosis Database (HANDD); Office for National Statistics (ONS) revised 2019 population estimates (6 May 2020).

The number of new diagnoses will depend on accessibility of testing as well as infection transmission.

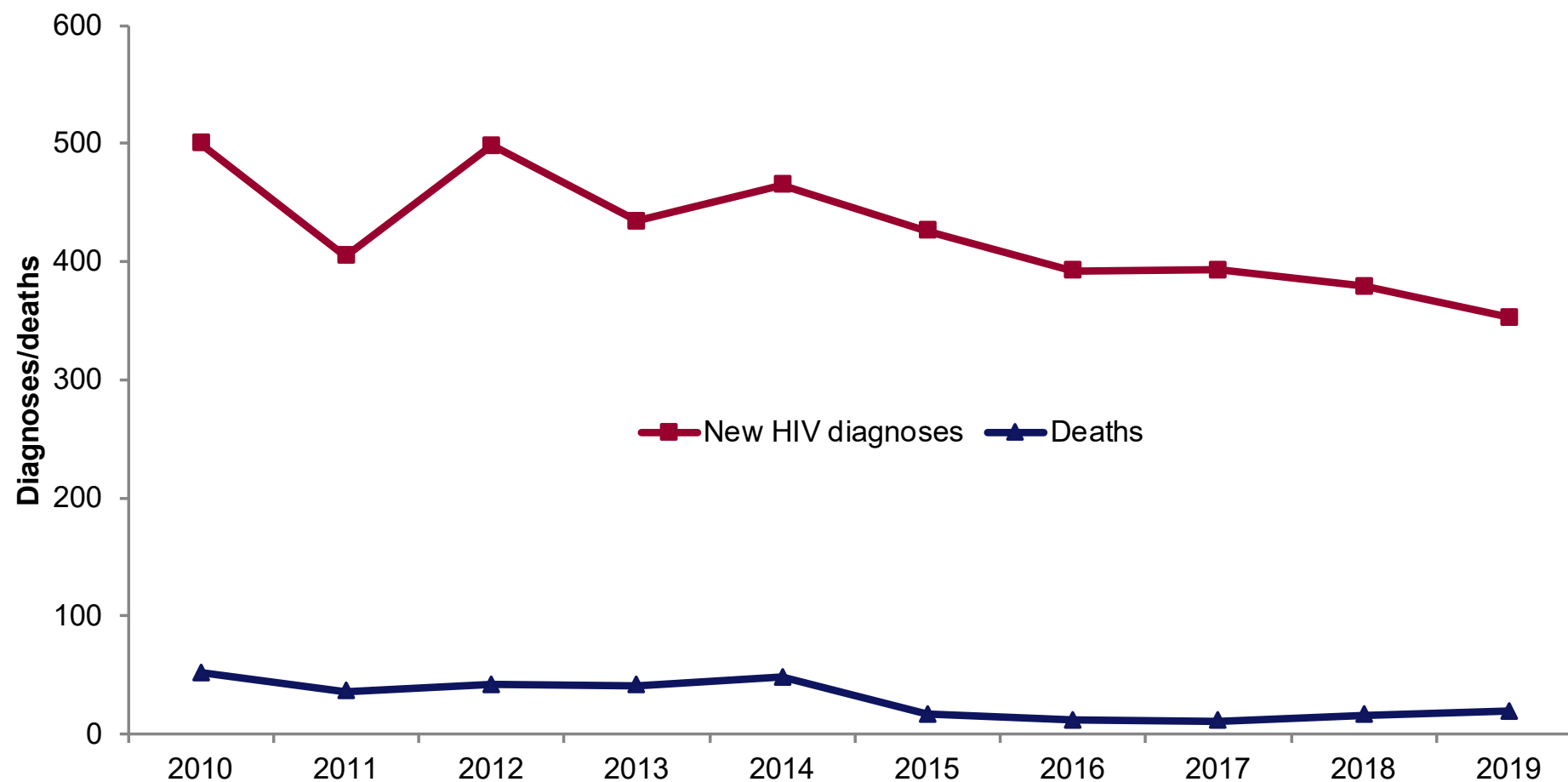
Figure 2: New HIV diagnoses per 100,000 population aged 15 years or older by upper tier local authority of residence, East of England residents, 2019



Source: Public Health England, HIV and Aids New Diagnosis Database (HANDD); Office for National Statistics (ONS) revised 2019 population estimates (6 May 2020).

The number of new diagnoses will depend on accessibility of testing as well as infection transmission.

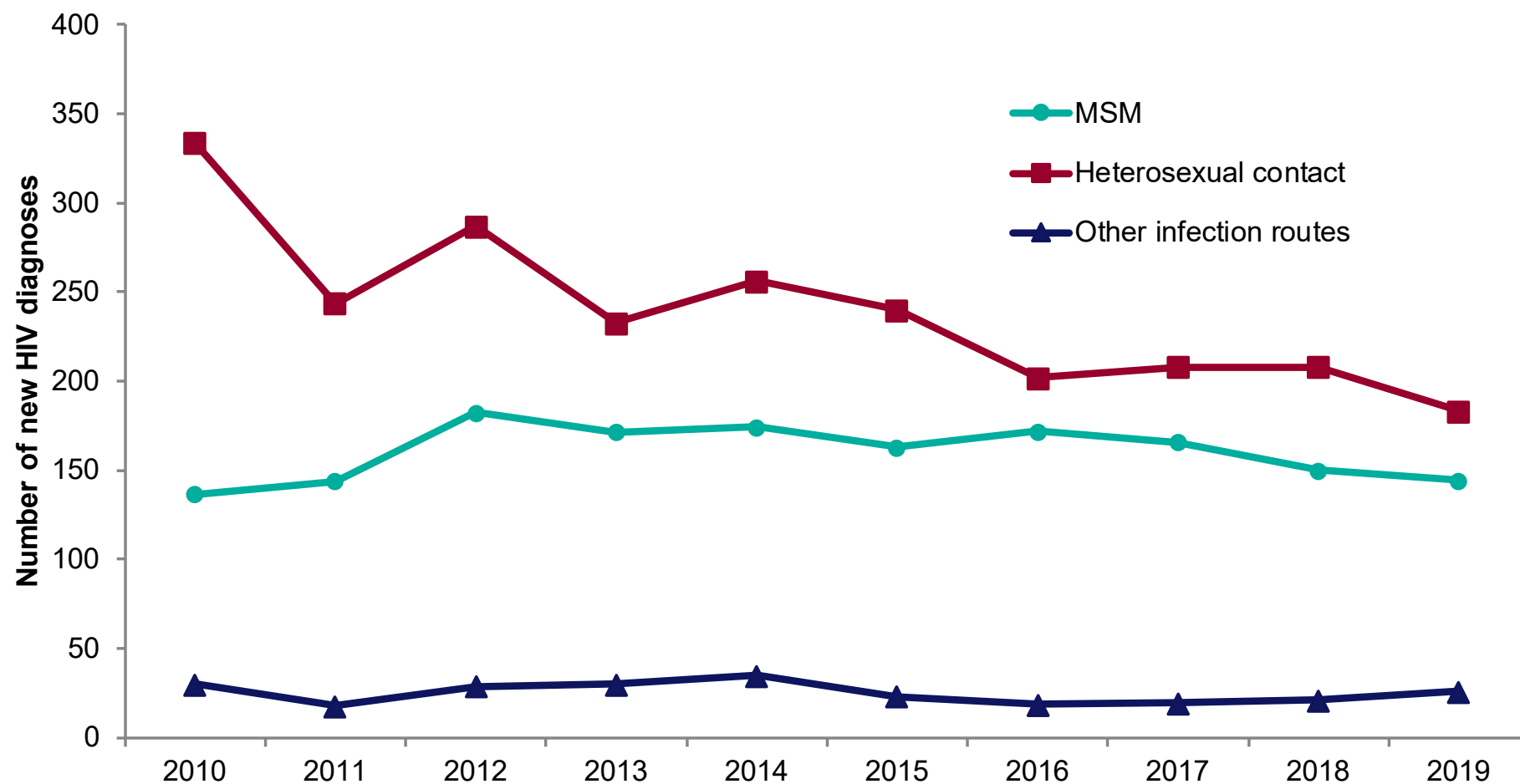
Figure 3: New HIV diagnoses and deaths, East of England residents, 2010 to 2019



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.

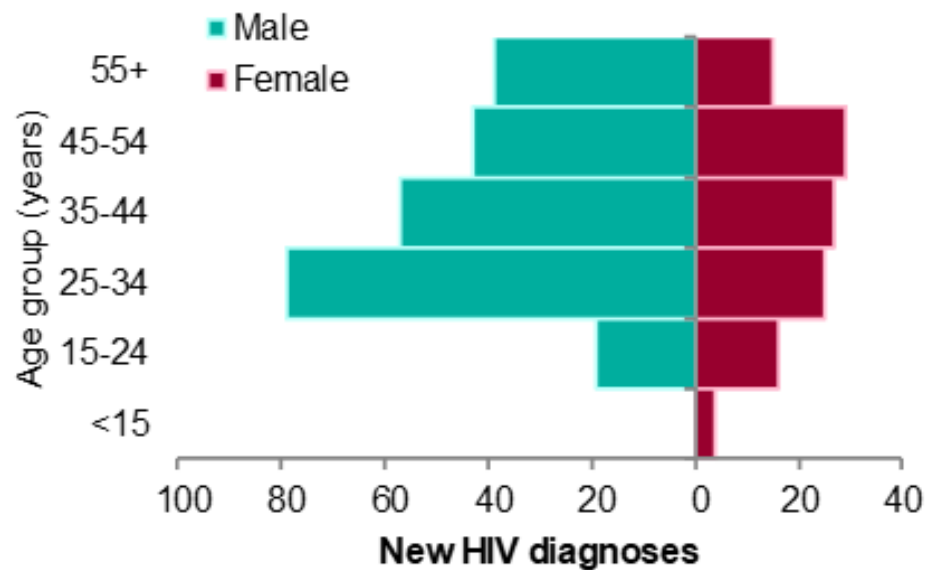
Figure 4: New HIV diagnoses by probable exposure category (adjusted for missing information), East of England residents, 2010 to 2019



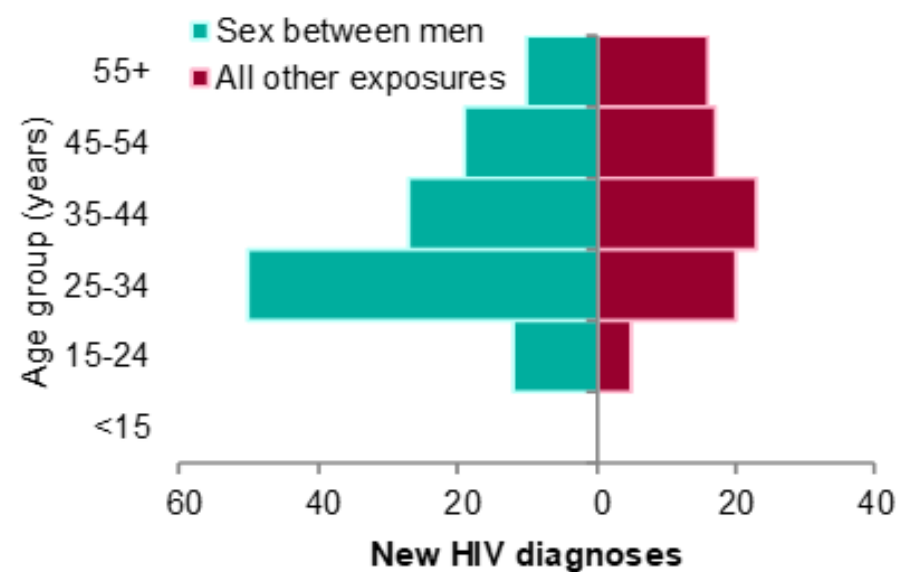
Source: Public Health England, HIV and Aids New Diagnosis Database (HANDD). The number of new diagnoses will depend on accessibility of testing as well as infection transmission.

Figure 5: Number of new HIV diagnoses by age group and gender (A) and probable exposure category in males (B), East of England residents, 2019

(A)



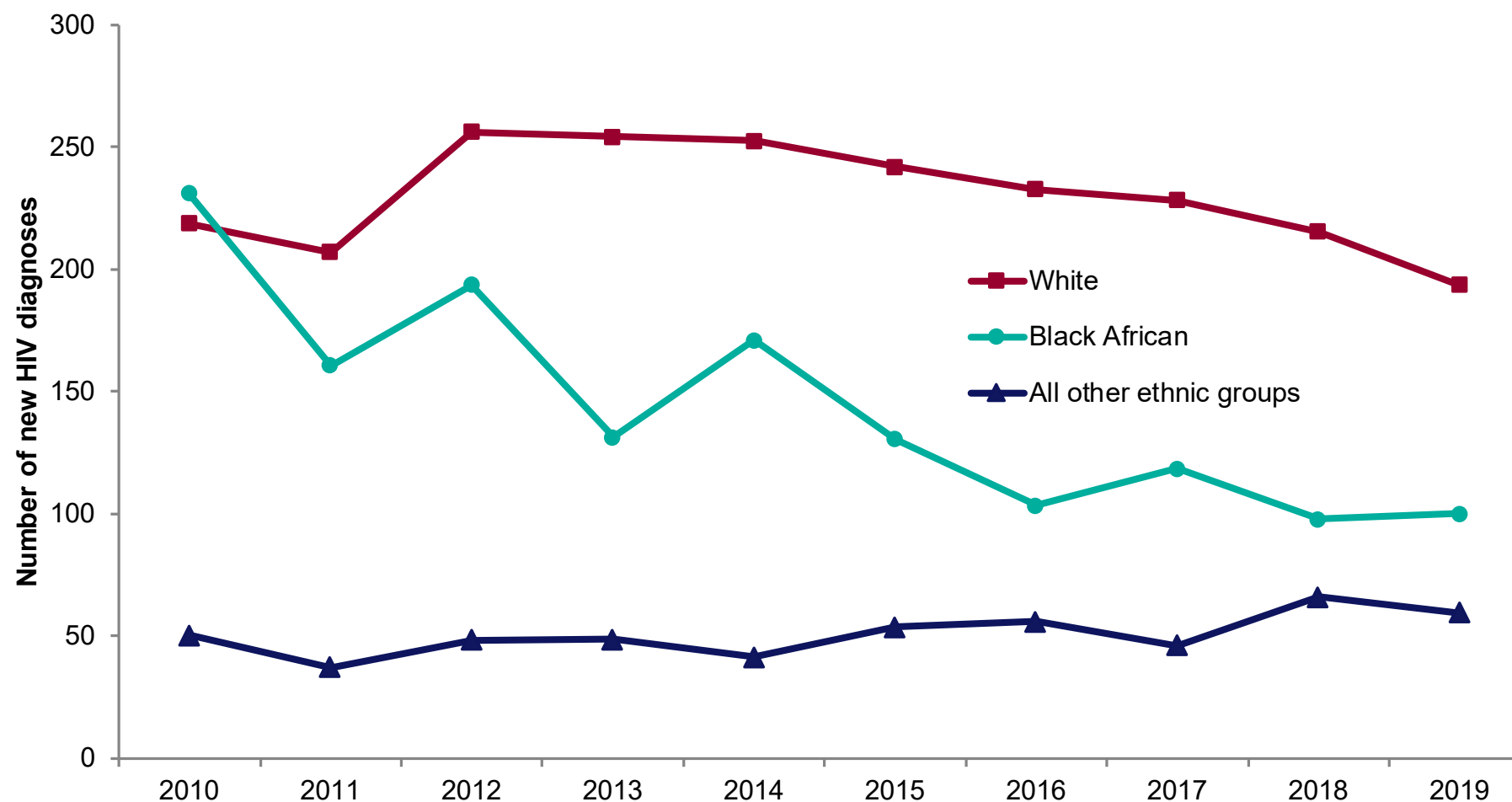
(B)



Source: Public Health England, HIV and Aids New Diagnosis Database (HANDDD).

The number of new diagnoses will depend on accessibility of testing as well as infection transmission.

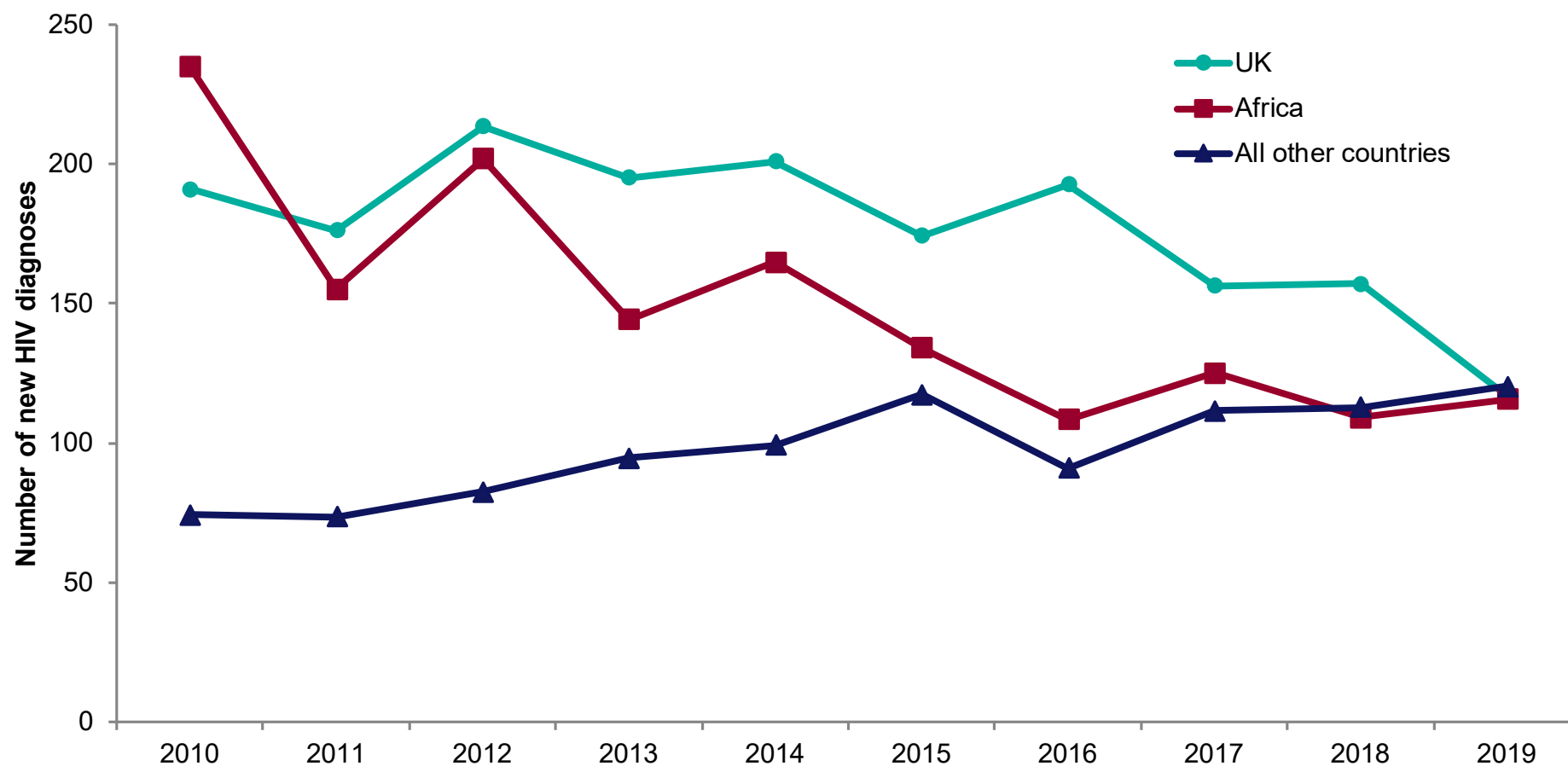
Figure 6: Number of new HIV diagnoses by ethnic group (adjusted for missing ethnic group information), East of England residents, 2010 to 2019



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.

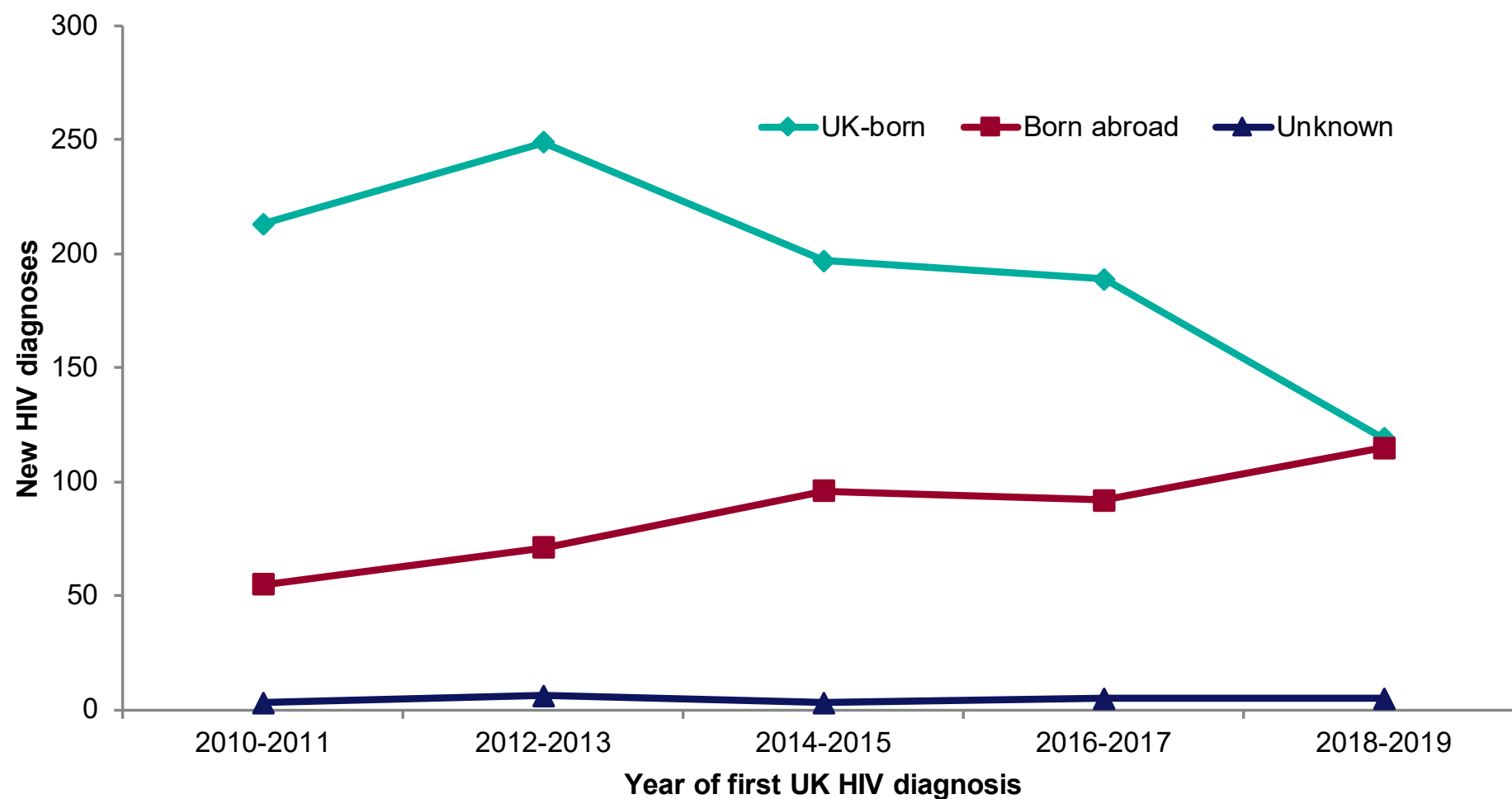
Figure 7: Number of new HIV diagnoses by world region of birth (adjusted for missing information), East of England residents, 2010 to 2019



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: Number of MSM East of England residents diagnosed with HIV by whether born in the UK or abroad : 2010 to 2019

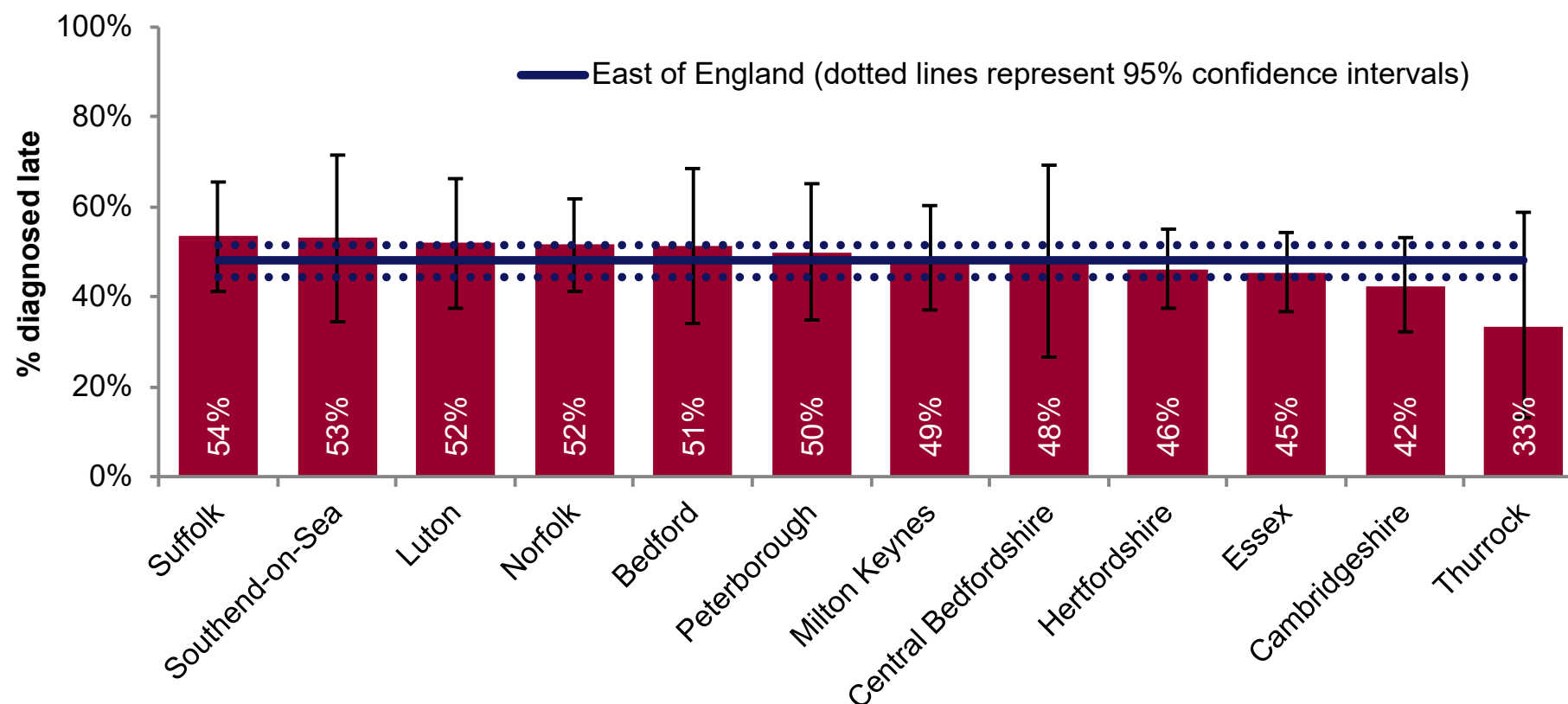


Source: Public Health England, HIV and Aids New Diagnosis Database (HANDD).

The number of new diagnoses will depend on accessibility of testing as well as infection transmission.

Figure 9: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses that were diagnosed late by local authority of residence, East of England, aged 15 years and over, 2017 to 2019

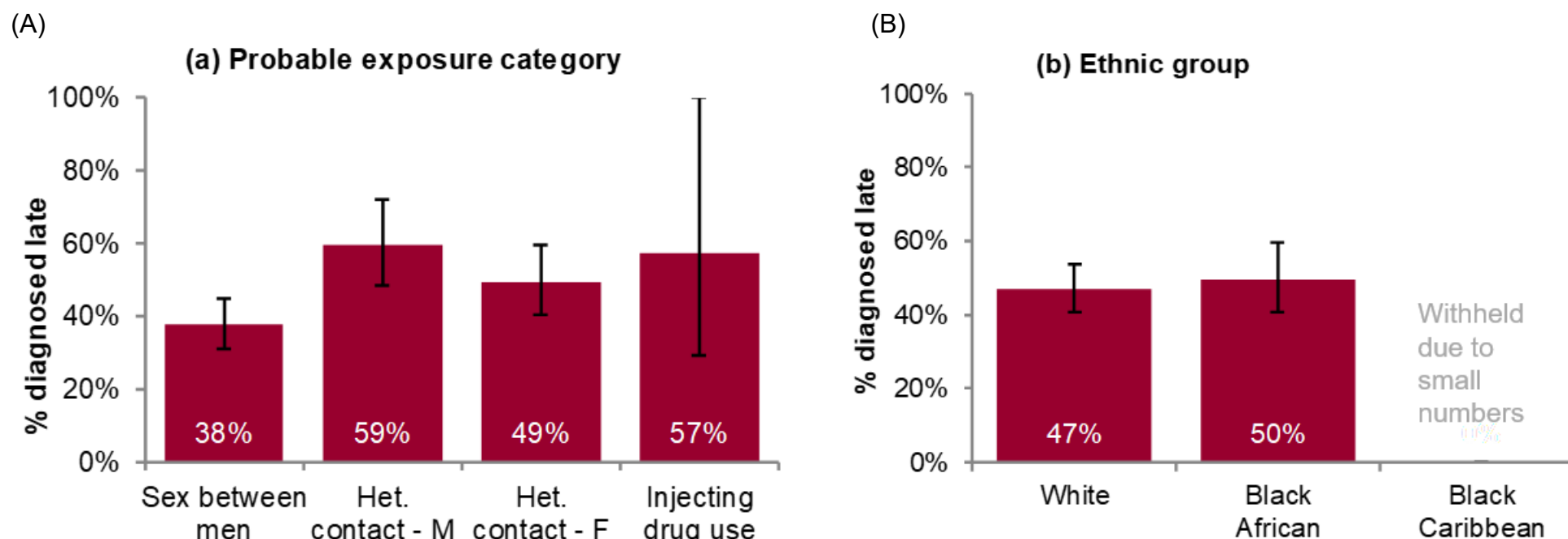
This graph only includes new diagnoses for which CD4 count was reported within 91 days of diagnosis. Late diagnosis is defined as CD4 count less than 350 cells/mm³. The underlying population will impact on the proportion diagnosed late, for example, MSM are less likely to be diagnosed late.



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

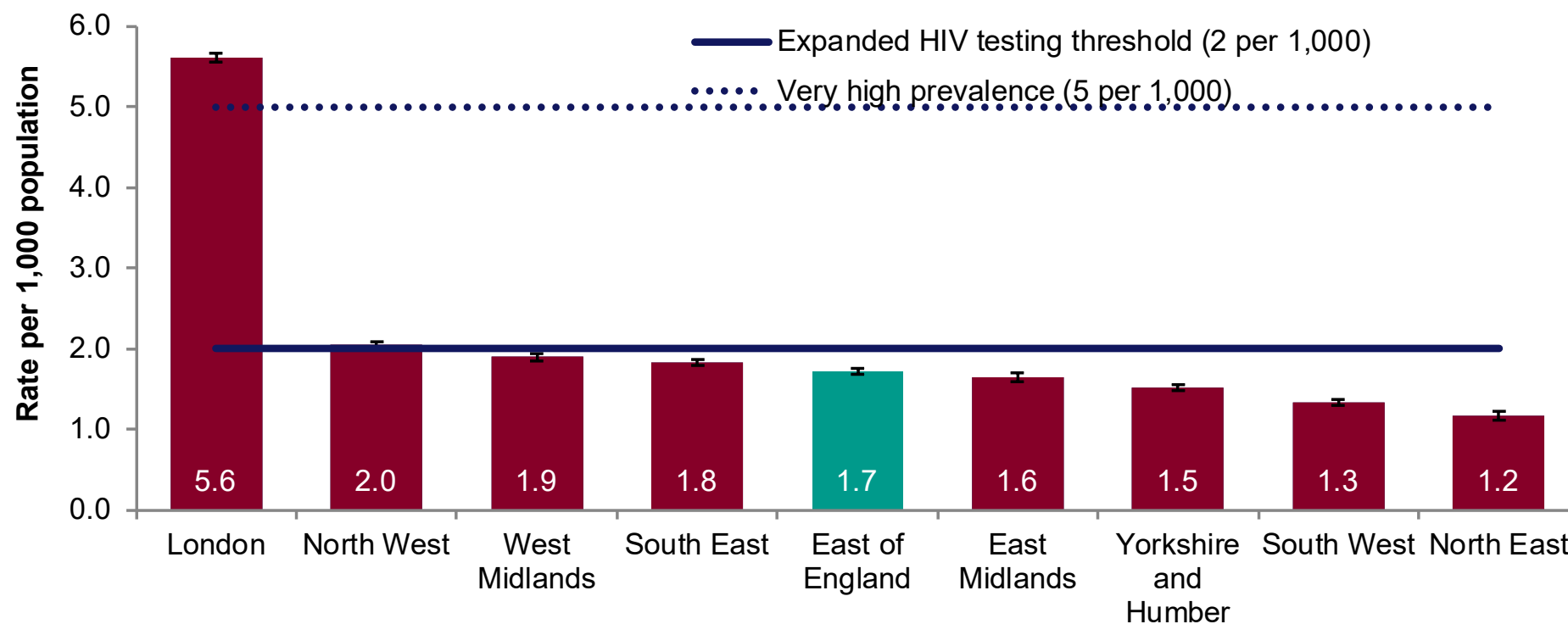
Figure 10: Percentage of new HIV diagnoses that were diagnosed late by probable exposure category (A) and ethnic group (B), East of England residents, aged 15 years and over, 2017 to 2019

This graph only includes new diagnoses for which CD4 count was reported within 91 days of diagnosis. Late diagnosis is defined as CD4 count less than 350 cells/mm³.



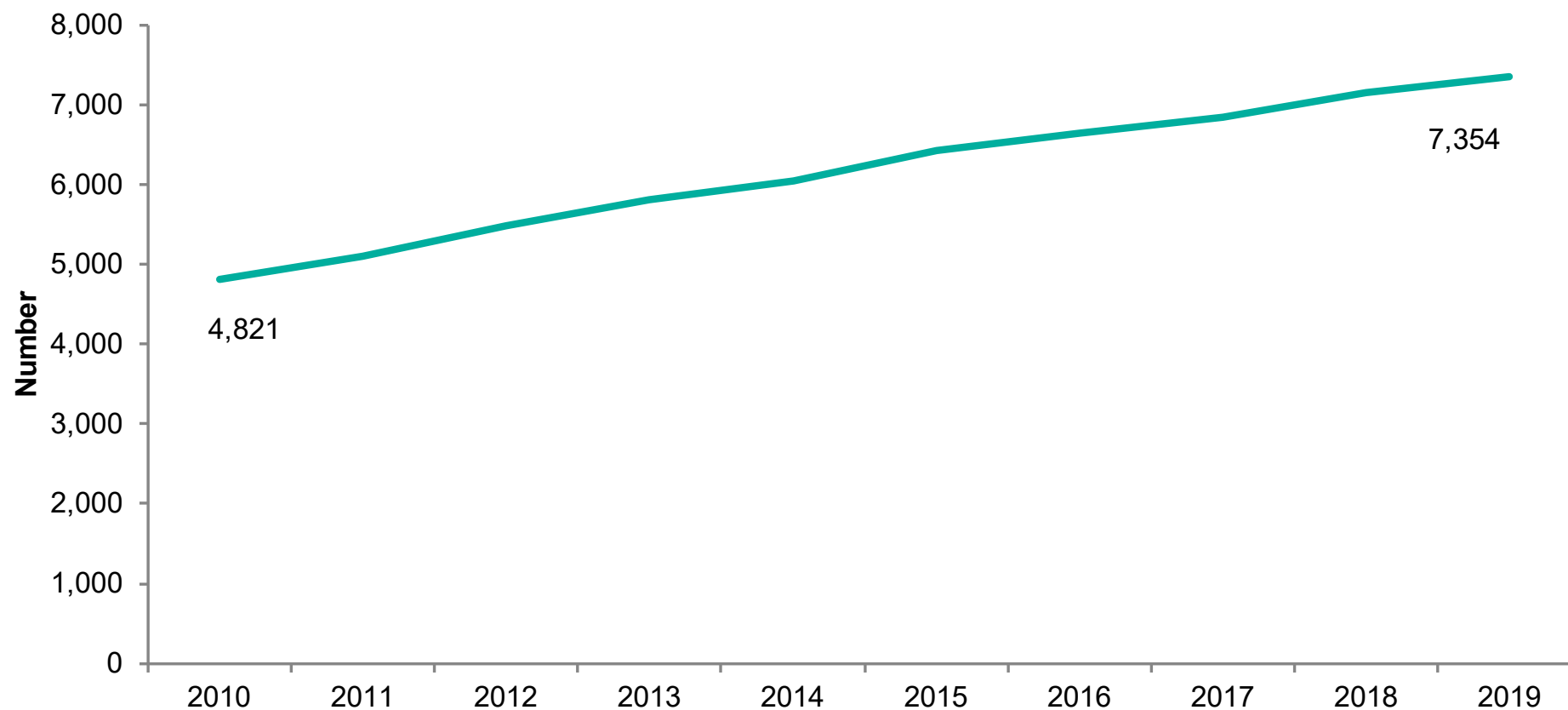
Source: Public Health England, HIV and AIDS New Diagnosis Database, HIV and AIDS Reporting System.

Figure 11: Diagnosed HIV prevalence per 1,000 residents aged 15 to 59 years by PHE Centre, 2019



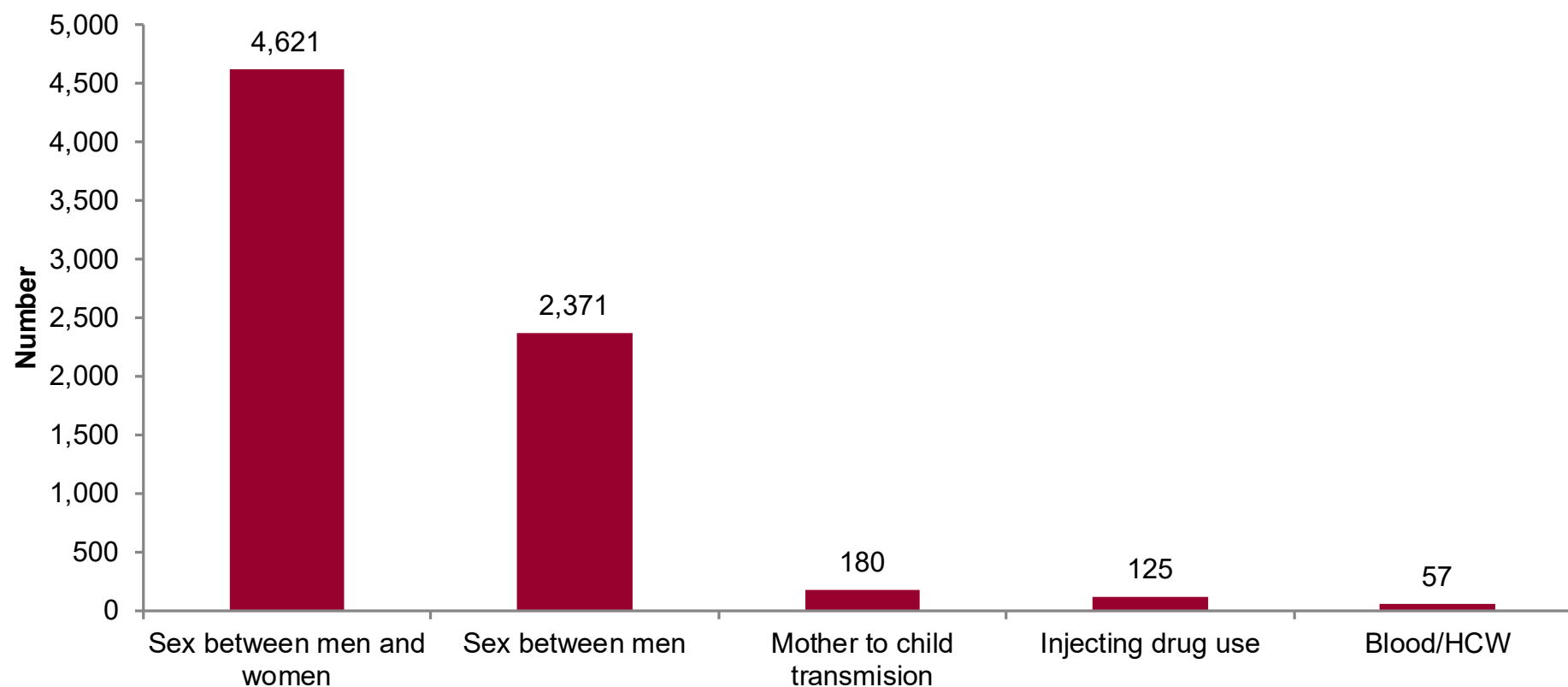
Source: Public Health England, HIV and AIDS Reporting System (HARS), Office for National Statistics (ONS) revised 2019 population estimates (6 May 2020).

Figure 12: Number of residents living with diagnosed HIV and accessing care, East of England, 2010 to 2019



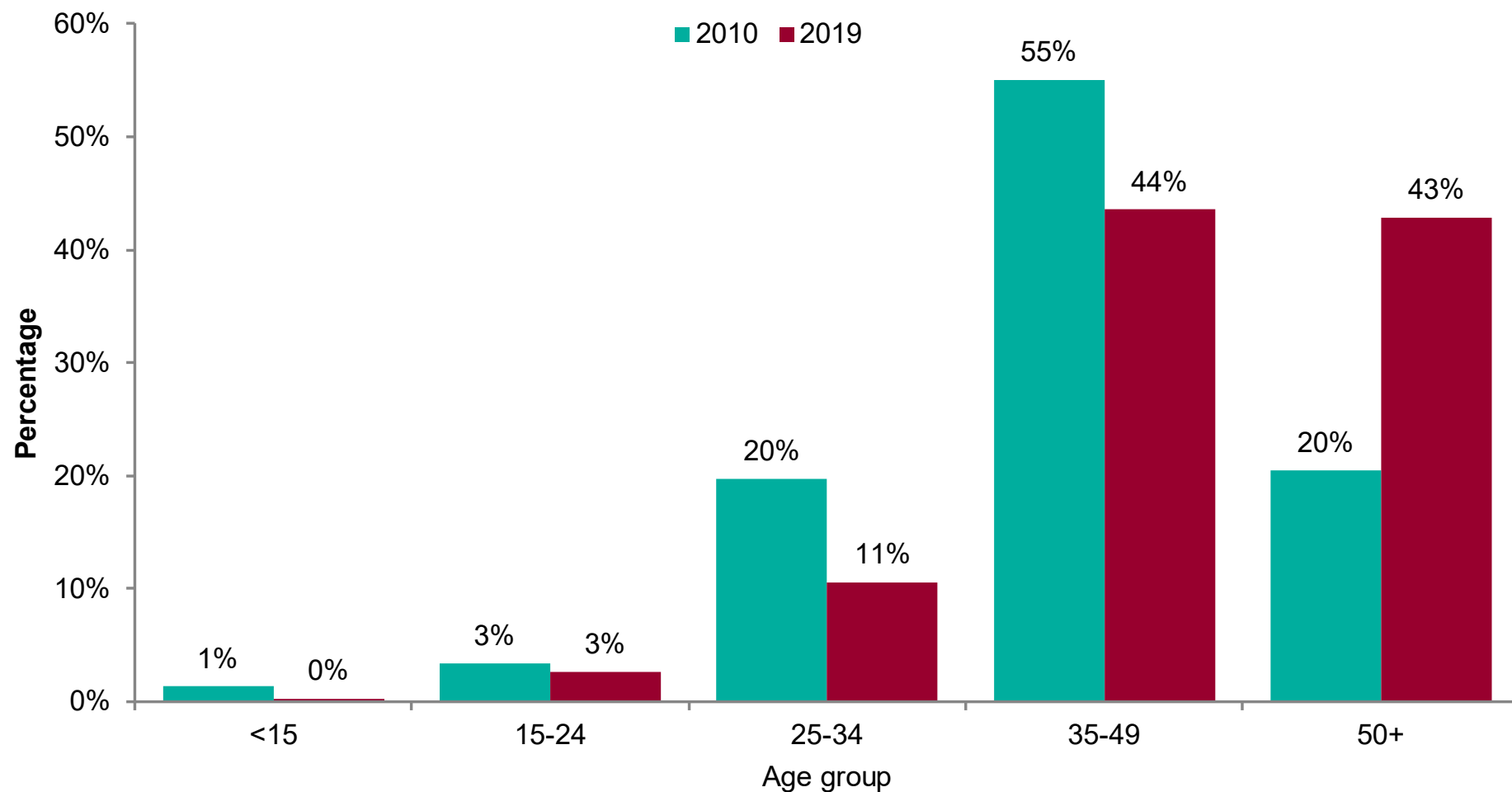
Source: Public Health England, HIV and AIDS Reporting System (HARS).

Figure 13: Number of residents living with diagnosed HIV and accessing care by probable route of transmission (adjusted for missing information), East of England, 2019



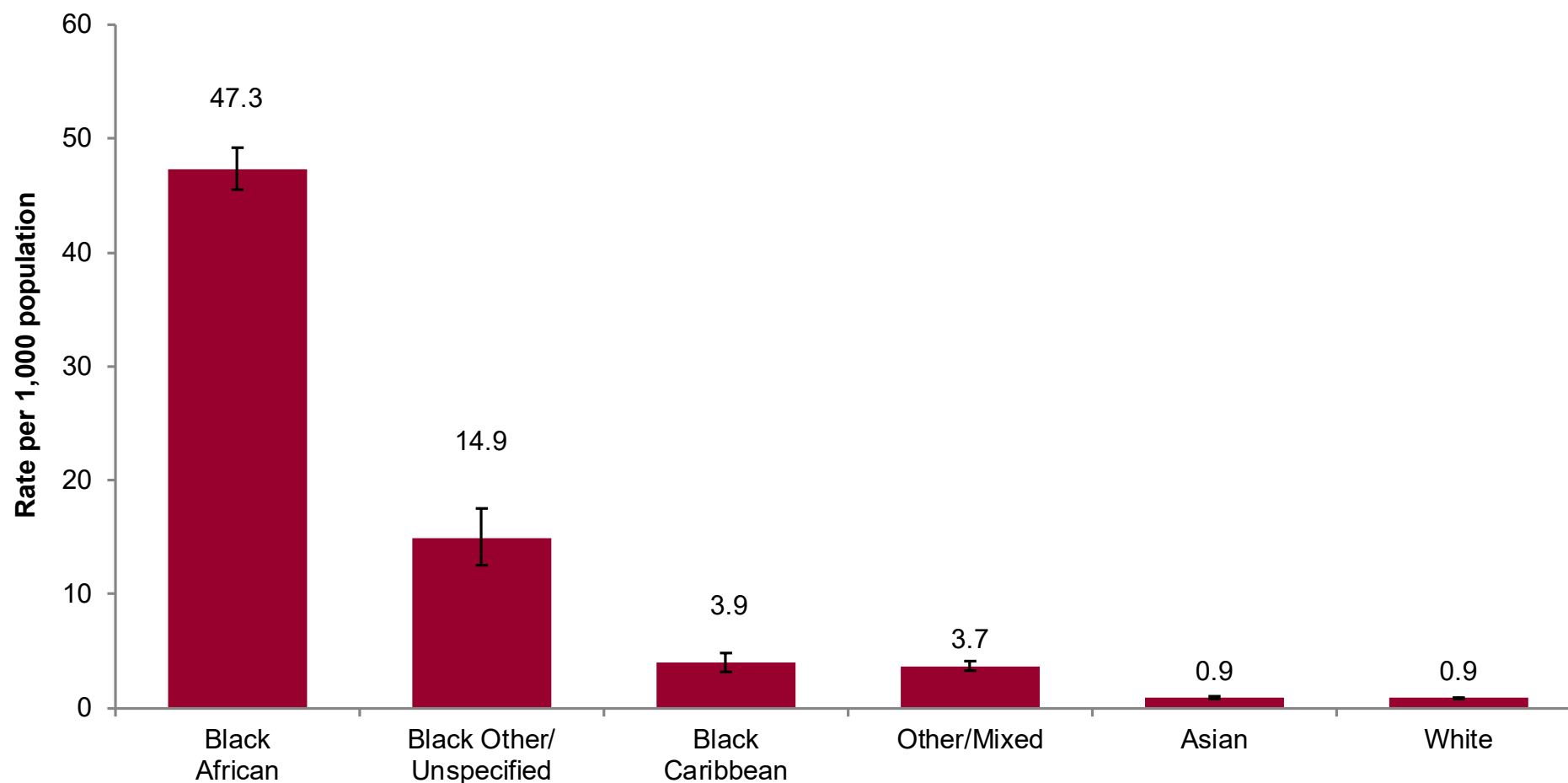
Source: Public Health England, HIV and AIDS Reporting System (HARS).

Figure 14: Percentage of residents with diagnosed HIV and accessing care by age group, East of England, 2010 and 2019



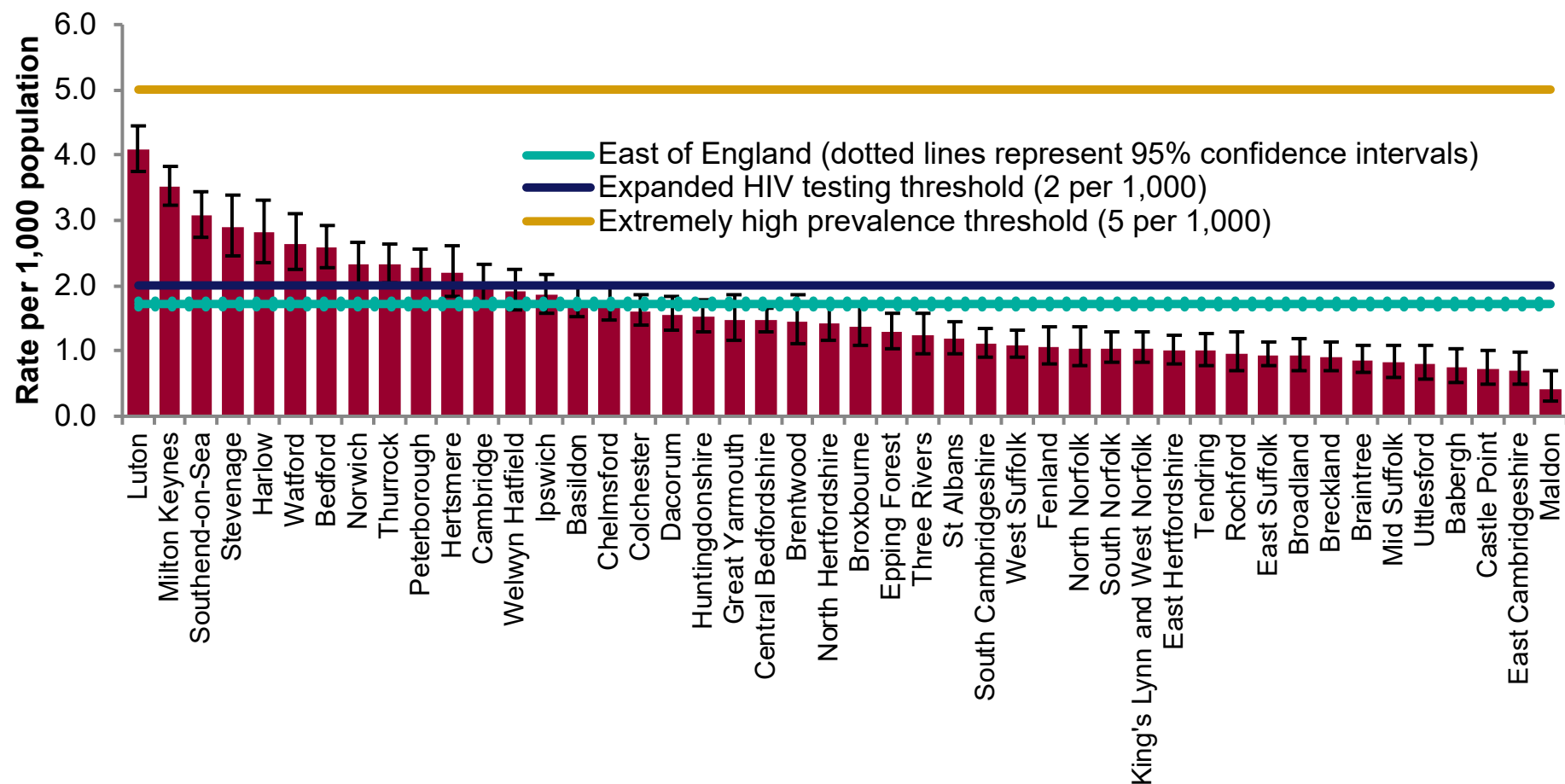
Source: Public Health England, HIV and AIDS Reporting System (HARS).

Figure 15: Diagnosed HIV prevalence per 1,000 residents by ethnic group (aged 15 to 59 years), East of England, 2019



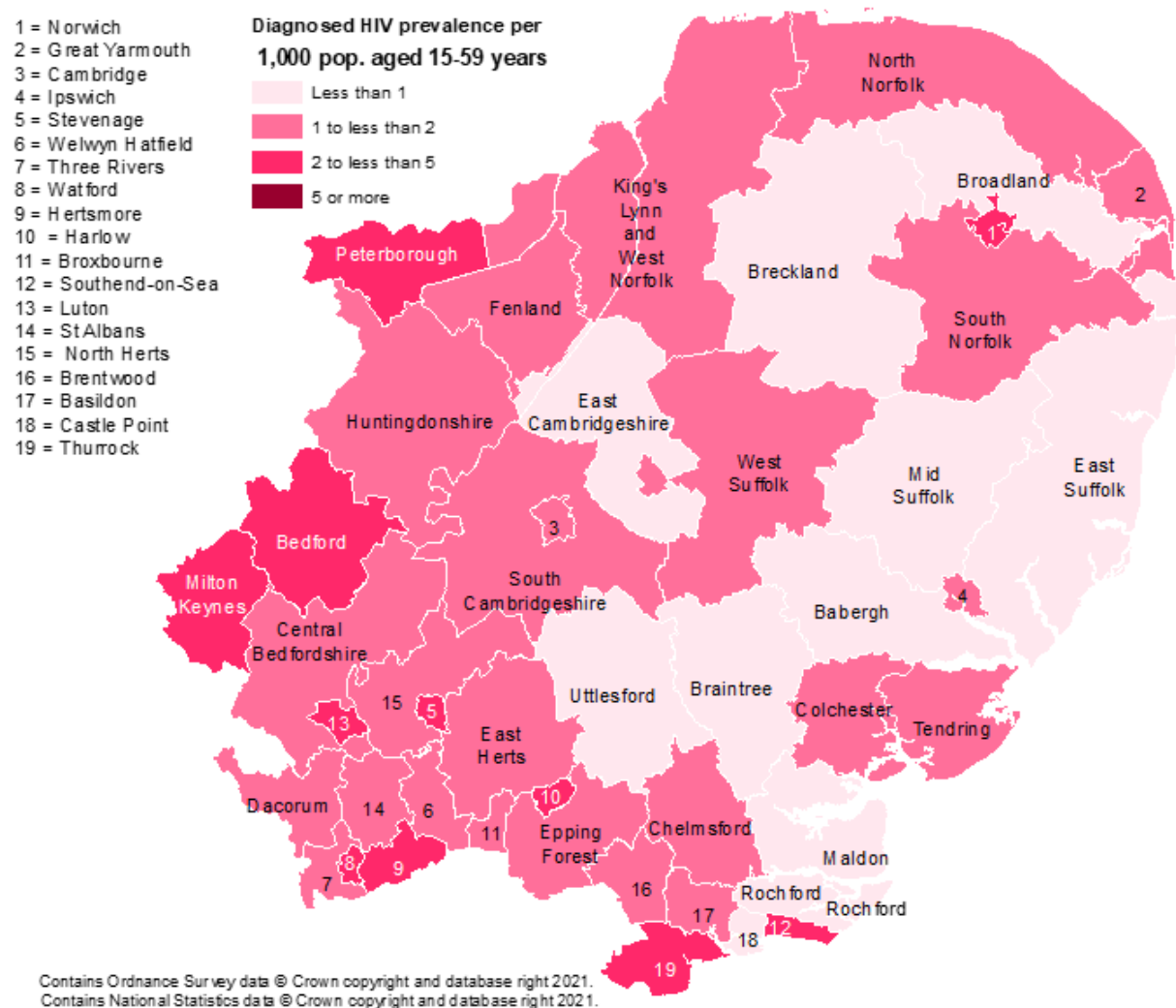
Source: Public Health England, HIV and AIDS Reporting System (HARS), Office of National Statistics (ONS) population estimates by ethnicity (2011).

Figure 16: Diagnosed HIV prevalence per 1,000 residents aged 15 to 59 years by local authority, East of England, 2019



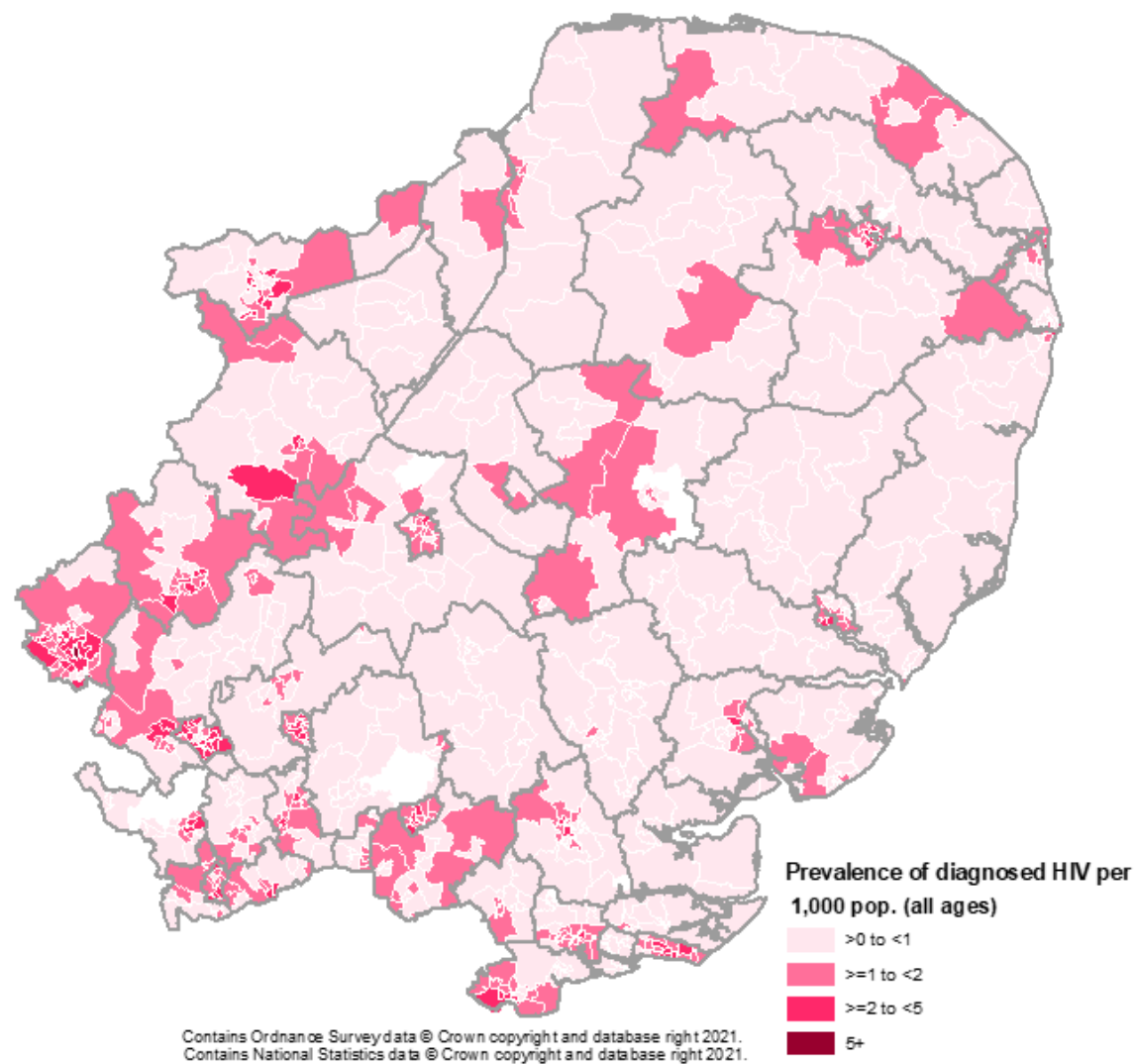
Source: Public Health England, HIV and AIDS Reporting System (HARS), Office for National Statistics (ONS) revised 2019 population estimates (6 May 2020).

Figure 17: Diagnosed HIV prevalence per 1,000 residents aged 15 to 59 years by local authority, East of England, 2019



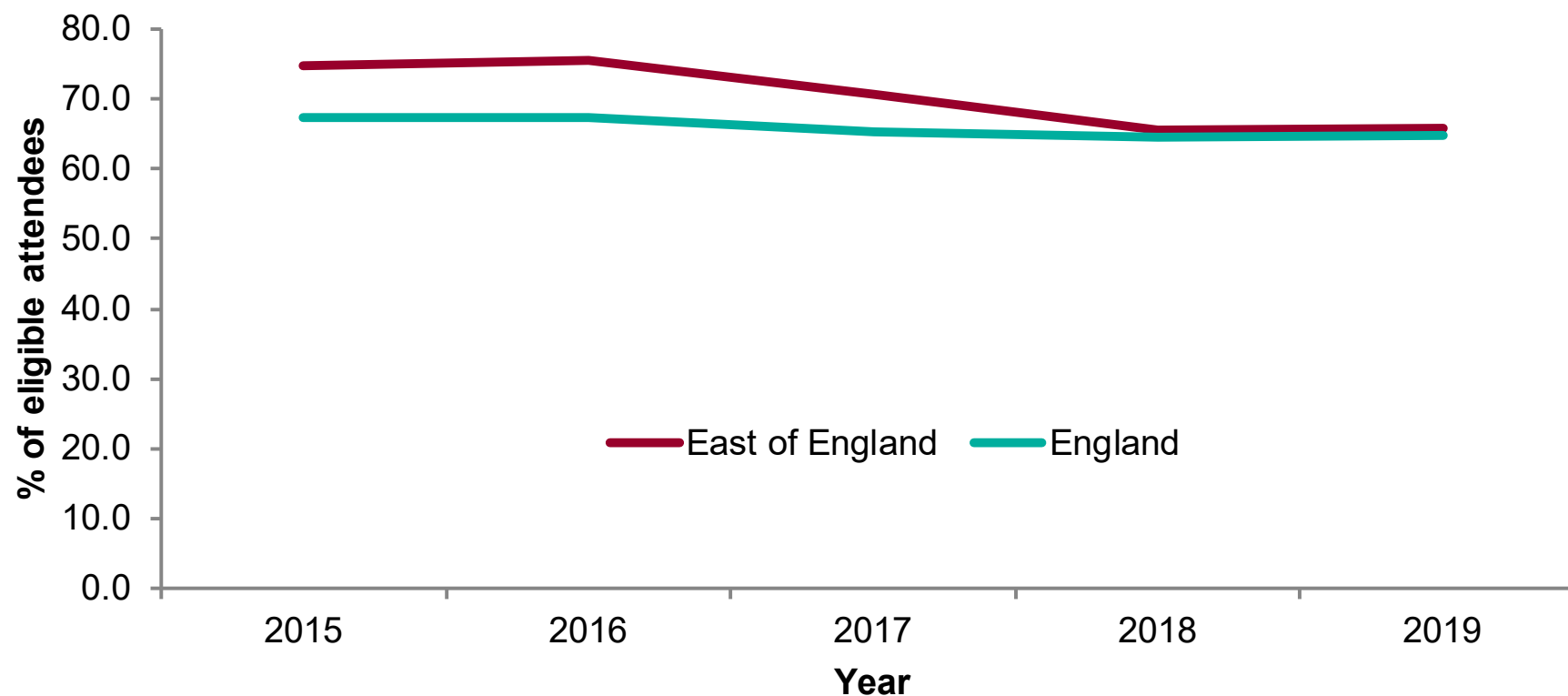
Source: Public Health England, HIV and AIDS Reporting System (HARS), Office for National Statistics (ONS) revised 2019 population estimates (6 May 2020).

Figure 18: Diagnosed HIV prevalence per 1,000 residents (all ages) by middle super output area, East of England, 2019



Source: Public Health England, HIV and AIDS Reporting System (HARS), Office for National Statistics (ONS) revised 2019 population estimates (6 May 2020).

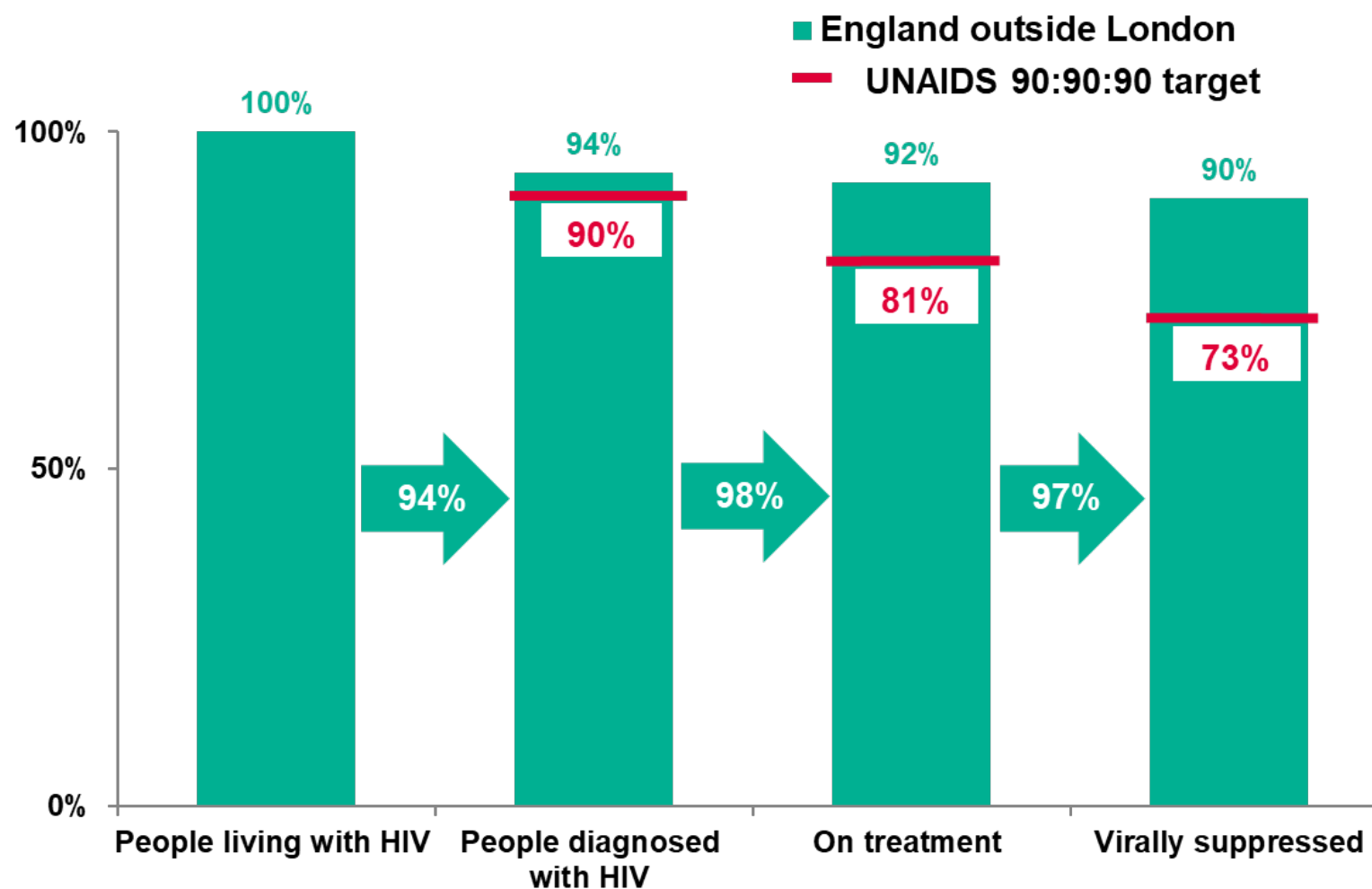
Figure 19: HIV test coverage: East of England residents, 2015 to 2019



Source: Public Health England, GUMCAD.

'Eligible attendee' is defined as a patient attending a specialist sexual health service (SHS) at least once during a calendar year. Patients known to be HIV positive, or for whom a HIV test was not appropriate, or for whom the attendance was related to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) care only are excluded.

Figure 20: HIV treatment cascade for adults living with HIV, England excluding London, 2019



Source: Public Health England, HIV and AIDS Reporting System (HARS), multi-parameter evidence synthesis (MPES).

Acknowledgements

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Further information

'Small numbers' are defined as sub-five non-zero counts relating to populations of less than 10,000 or for late new HIV diagnoses any proportion where the numerator and/or denominator is sub-five and non-zero.

For further information on a range of sexual health indicators please access the online [Sexual and Reproductive Health Profiles](#).

For more information on local sexual health data sources please access [Sexual health, reproductive health and HIV in England: A guide to local and national data](#).

For more information on STIs in East of England please access [Sexually transmitted infections: East of England data](#).

The [national HIV report: 2019 data](#) can also be found online.

For more information, please contact Field Epidemiology Services at efeu@phe.gov.uk

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