According to Public Health England figures, just under 100,000 people were estimated to be living with HIV in the UK by the end of 2012. Around 22% were undiagnosed and unaware of their infection.

In 2012 there were 6,360 new HIV diagnoses in the UK. Diagnoses continue to decline since the peak in 2005 when more than 7,900 were recorded.

The average HIV prevalence in the UK is 1.5 per 1,000 population (or three people for every 2,000).

Men are twice as likely to be living with HIV than women. In the UK, one in 500 men and one in 1,000 women are estimated to be living with HIV.

UK-acquired infections in men who have sex with men (MSM) and in heterosexuals continue to rise while infections acquired abroad continue to decrease.

Numbers of new HIV diagnoses among MSM have overtaken those among heterosexuals in 2011, and 2012 saw the highest number of new diagnoses ever reported in this group (3,250). This is due to more testing but also increasing numbers of infections.

London has the highest HIV prevalence in the country, with many local authorities having five to 10 times the average national prevalence for the UK.

18 out of the 20 local authorities with the highest HIV prevalence in the UK are in London.

HIV prevalence is highest in the most deprived areas of England.

**Men who have sex with men**

Diagnoses among MSM have now reached their highest levels ever recorded for one year at 3,250.

Prevalence among MSM is very high: 47 in every 1,000 MSM are living with HIV (approximately one in 20).

In London, among MSM, one in 12 men is living with HIV.

MSM have a lower proportion of undiagnosed HIV (18%) compared to the rest of the population.

In 2012, 51% of new HIV diagnoses were among men who have sex with men.

Gay and bisexual men remain the group who are most affected by HIV and at the highest risk of contracting the virus, particularly from men who are unaware of their infection.
Heterosexual

53,000 heterosexual men and women were living with HIV in the UK in 2012.

A total of 2,880 new diagnoses were acquired through heterosexual sex in 2012.

In 2012, 45% of new diagnoses were among heterosexuals and 52% of these were acquired in the UK.

Approximately 48% of infections among heterosexuals born abroad were acquired in the UK.

Black Africans

Almost 32,000 Africa-born men and women were living with HIV in the UK in 2012 (20,700 women and 11,100 men).

A total of 1,522 people of black African ethnicity were newly diagnosed, the lowest figure since the peak of 4,056 in 2003.

Diagnoses among people living in the UK who were born in Africa have dropped from 42% in 2008 to 29% in 2012.

UK-acquired infections in black Africans were estimated at 43% by Public Health England in research released in 2012.

HIV prevalence was 26 per 1,000 black African men (approximately one in 40) and 51 per 1,000 black African women (approximately one in 20).

People aged 50 or over

One in nine MSM diagnosed with HIV in 2012 was aged 50 or over.

19,120 people aged 50 or over accessed HIV care in 2012.

One in four adults (25%) accessing HIV care in the UK are over 50, more than four times the 2003 figure.

People who inject drugs (PWID)

Around 2,200 people who have acquired HIV through injecting drug use were living with HIV in the UK in 2012. About 14% were undiagnosed.

Prevalence among PWID was 13 per 1,000.

Late diagnosis and AIDS

Almost half (47%) of people diagnosed with HIV in 2012 were diagnosed late, after they should have begun treatment. In total, 28% were diagnosed very late, when their CD4 count was below 200.

---

Late diagnosis is most common among heterosexuals, black African men (66%), heterosexual men in general (65%), black African women (61%) and people aged 50 and over (63%).

A total of 490 people with HIV died in 2012 and the majority of these people were diagnosed late.

People diagnosed late were 10 times more likely to die within a year than those diagnosed before treatment was required.

A total of 390 people were diagnosed with AIDS in 2012, down from an average of 850 for the previous decade.

**Treatment and care**

77,610 people in the UK accessed care and treatment for HIV in 2012, an increase of 5% on 2011 and more than double the number accessing care in 2003.

Of people accessing HIV care in the UK in 2012, 42% are resident in London.

Of people who accessed HIV care in 2011, 95% were still seen for care 12 months later.

In the UK, Treatment as Prevention (TasP), is not yet going to be enough to reduce HIV transmission due to the large numbers of people who are undiagnosed and/or diagnosed late.