According to Public Health England (PHE) figures, just under 103,700 people were estimated to be living with HIV in the UK by the end of 2014. Around 17% were undiagnosed and unaware of their infection.

In 2014 there were 6,151 new HIV diagnoses in the UK. Although new diagnoses have declined since the peak in 2005 when nearly 7,900 were recorded, 2014 saw an increase of 119 cases from those reported in 2013 (6,032). The largest ever recorded number of newly diagnosed men who have sex with men (MSM) was also seen in 2014.

The average HIV prevalence in the UK is 2.3 per 1,000 population aged 15 and over (or two people for every 1,000). MSM see the highest rate (48.7 per 1,000) followed by black African women (43.7 per 1,000).

UK-acquired infections in MSM and heterosexuals continue to rise, while infections acquired abroad continue to decrease.

Numbers of new HIV diagnoses among MSM continue to overtake those among heterosexuals, but both groups saw a rise in 2014. This is due to more testing but also continued transmission of HIV.

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.

Of the 20 Local Authorities with the highest HIV prevalence in the UK, 18 are in London. Brighton and Hove, and Manchester had the highest HIV prevalence outside of London.

Men who have sex with men

Diagnoses among MSM have now reached their highest levels ever recorded for one year at 3,360.

Prevalence among MSM is very high: nearly 49 in every 1,000 MSM are living with HIV.

In London, among MSM, one in 11 men is living with HIV.

MSM have a lower proportion of undiagnosed HIV (14%) compared to the rest of the population.

In 2014, 55% of new HIV diagnoses were among MSM.

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.

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1 This year PHE have changed the statistical modelling method that they use, so this has led to a reduction in the numbers of people living with HIV and undiagnosed rates.
Heterosexuals

In total, 54,000 heterosexual men and women were estimated to be living with HIV in the UK in 2014.

A total of 2,490 new diagnoses were acquired through heterosexual sex in 2014.

In 2014, 40% of new diagnoses were among heterosexuals and 59% of these were probably acquired in the UK.

Black Africans

An estimated 29,900 Africa-born heterosexual men and women were living with HIV in the UK in 2014 (This represents just over half (55%) of all heterosexual people living with HIV in UK).

A total of 1,233 people of black African ethnicity were newly diagnosed in 2014, the lowest figure since the peak of 3,981 in 2003 and 4% fewer than in 2013.

Diagnoses among people living in the UK who were born in Africa have dropped from 44% off all new diagnoses in 2004 to 17% in 2014.

An estimated fifth (16%) of black African men and eighth of black African women (12%) living with HIV are unaware of their infection. Outside of London, black African men and women are twice as likely to have undiagnosed HIV.

People aged 55 or over

One in 10 MSM diagnosed with HIV in 2014 was aged 55 or over.

In 2014, a total of 13,235 people aged 55 or over accessed HIV care.

In total, one in six adults (16%) accessing HIV care in the UK is aged over 55.

People who inject drugs (PWID)

Around 2,160 people who have acquired HIV through injecting drug use were living with HIV in the UK in 2014. About 11% were undiagnosed.

Prevalence among PWID aged 15-44 is 2.2 per 1,000.

Late diagnosis and AIDS

The rate of late diagnosis continues to fall. Two-fifths (40%) of people diagnosed with HIV in 2014 were diagnosed late (with a CD4 count of less than 350).

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2 PHE have changed the age groups that it reports against. Categories are now <15, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+.
Late diagnosis is most common among people who inject drugs (65%), heterosexual men (61%) and black Africans (58%). MSM had a lower rate of late diagnoses at 29% of all new diagnoses in 2014, a slight fall from 30% in 2013.

A total of 613 people with HIV died in 2014 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 promptly.

A total of 346 people were diagnosed with AIDS in 2014, down from 982 a decade ago.

**Treatment and care**

A total of 85,489 people in the UK accessed care and treatment for HIV in 2014, an increase of 5% on 2013 (81,195) and almost double the amount seen a decade ago (46,519).

Of people accessing HIV care in the UK in 2014, 41% are resident in London, compared with 47% in 2005.

**90–90–90**

The UNAIDS global target is that 90% of people living with HIV are diagnosed, 90% of those diagnosed are on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and that 90% of those on ART have viral suppression.

The UK is currently only hitting two out of the three targets.

In UK in 2014, 83% of people living with HIV were diagnosed, 91% of people attending care were on ART and 95% of these people were virally suppressed

The proportion of people living with HIV who are accessing ART is increasing year on year. This is likely to continue to rise with the new British HIV Association (BHIVA) treatment guidelines. These recommend that everyone with HIV should start treatment regardless of their CD4 count - if the individual is ready.