KEY FACTS ON HIV EPIDEMIC IN UNITED KINGDOM
AND PROGRESS IN 2011
(pop. 62,989,551)

By the end of 2011, a cumulative total of 122,083 HIV cases had been reported by the United Kingdom to the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC). Among these, 26,861 had developed AIDS and 15,624 had died. For the year 2011, 6,271 new HIV cases, 455 new AIDS cases and 221 deaths among AIDS cases were reported. The United Kingdom reported the highest number of new HIV cases in the EU/EEA in 2011. The rate of newly diagnosed HIV infections in 2011 was 10.0 per 100,000 population (the fourth highest in the EU/EEA, after Estonia, Latvia and Belgium). Among the newly diagnosed HIV infections with information about transmission mode in 2011 (70%), 31.4% were transmitted through heterosexual contact, 62.8% through sex between men, 3.0% through injecting drug use and 2.1% through mother-to-child transmission. By the end of 2011, the cumulative number of mother-to-child HIV transmission cases reported was 2,166, including 93 in 2011.

Taking undiagnosed infections into account, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and WHO estimate that 94,000 (74,000 – 120,000) people were living with HIV in the United Kingdom in 2011 and that less than 500 people died from AIDS related causes during 2011.

As of 2010 HIV testing was offered free of charge and 779,643 people over the age of 15 were reported to be tested for HIV in 2010. According to national HIV testing policies, partner notification is not mandatory.

The number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) increased from 15,453 in 2002 to 50,292 at the end of 2009. Of those on ART, 33,249 (66%) were males and 35,823 (71%) were infected through injecting drug use. ART was provided at 246 facilities.

Sources:


