



Public Health  
England

# Data on trans people and HIV in the UK

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# Who are Public Health England

Public Health England was established on 1 April 2013 to bring together public health specialists from more than 70 organisations into a single public health service.

Public Health England provides government, local government, the NHS, Parliament, industry and the public with **evidence-based** professional, scientific expertise and support.



# Responsibility

Public Health England exists to protect and improve the nation's health and wellbeing, and reduce health inequalities.

Indicator	Period	England	East Midlands region	Derby	Derbyshire	Leicester	Leicestershire	Lancashire	Northamptonshire
Syphilis diagnostic rate / 100,000	2017	12.5	6.2	8.2	3.4	8.0	5.3	6.4	5.5
Gonorrhoea diagnostic rate / 100,000	2017	78.8	48.0	70.3	33.2	58.7	33.5	30.5	47.8
Chlamydia detection rate / 100,000 aged 15-24 (PHOF indicator 3.02)	2017	1882	1848	1882	1527	1640	1887	2048	1941
Chlamydia proportion aged 15-24 screened	2017	19.3	17.4	15.5	14.4	14.9	18.3	21.7	20.8
New STI diagnoses (exc chlamydia aged <25) / 100,000	2017	794	599	760	504	674	540	445	647
HIV testing coverage, total (%)	2017	65.7	63.5	78.2	59.0	55.2	63.1	67.7	75.8
HIV late diagnosis (%) (PHOF indicator 3.04)	2015-17	41.1	46.3	41.7	50.0	56.9	-	43.1	40.7
New HIV diagnosis rate / 100,000 aged 15+	2017	8.7	6.5	11.2	4.5	13.5	3.5	4.6	6.3
HIV diagnosed prevalence rate / 1,000 aged 15-59	2017	2.32	1.58	2.49	0.77	3.93	0.90	0.76	2.17
Population vaccination coverage - HPV vaccination coverage for one dose (females 12-13 years old) (PHOF indicator 3.03xii)	2016/17	87.2	88.8	78.8	90.9	84.5	93.5	81.6	96.1
Under 25s repeat abortions (%)	2017	26.7	22.6	22.3	22.4	23.9*	25.1	18.7	25.1
Abortions under 10 weeks (%)	2017	76.6	77.2	76.8	77.6	74.9*	75.7	75.8	81.6
Total prescribed LARC excluding injections rate / 1,000	2016	46.4	53.3	59.3	62.3	29.4	42.7	60.1	60.3
Under 18s conception rate / 1,000 (PHOF indicator 2.04)	2016	18.8	19.4	26.0	16.9	24.0	13.7	20.5	20.9
Under 18s conceptions leading to abortion (%)	2016	51.8	47.1	37.8	52.9	38.8	60.6	44.2	50.0
Sexual offences rate / 1,000 (PHOF indicator 1.12iii)	2016/17	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.4	2.1	1.1	1.5	2.2

**United Kingdom**  
National HIV surveillance data table  
No. 1.1: 2018

**Public Health England**

**Data type:**  
Service data: Data on persons newly diagnosed with HIV in the UK and person care services

**Contents:**

**Information**  
Data sources: HIV & AIDS New Diagnoses & Deaths Database  
HIV & AIDS Reporting System (HARS)

**Data supplied by:**  
Public Health England  
in collaboration with  
Health Protection Scotland  
and the  
UCL Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health

**Data prepared by:**  
Blood Safety, Hepatitis, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and HIV Division  
National Infection Service  
Public Health England  
61 Colindale Avenue  
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NW9 5EQ

**Public Health England**

Protecting and improving the nation's health

**Towards elimination of HIV transmission, AIDS and HIV-related deaths in the UK**



# Historical lack of data on trans people

For trans people, most public health evidence is:

- **Qualitative**
- **Small sample size**
- **Only among those attending gender identity clinics**

**EVIDENCE**

## HIV among trans people

International studies suggest **very high** HIV prevalence among trans people.



# Improving the way we ask about gender

A close-up photograph of a survey form. The form is tilted and shows two rows of options. The first row has a box containing the number '4' and an unchecked checkbox. The second row has an unchecked checkbox labeled 'Male' and a checked checkbox labeled 'Female'. The checkmark in the 'Female' box is drawn in blue ink. The form is printed on white paper with black lines and text.



# Improving the way we ask about gender

In collaboration with CliniQ, the LGBTQ Foundation and a partnership of trans organisations, a new two-stage question was developed:

## A2 How do you identify your gender?

Woman  
(including transwoman)

Man  
(including transman)

Non-binary

In another way

Prefer not to say

## A3 Is this the same gender you were assigned at birth?

Yes

No

Prefer not to say

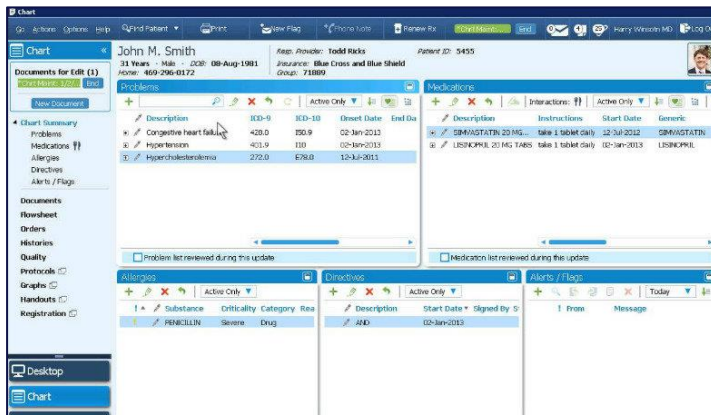
Questions now in use for routine HIV public health monitoring in England, set to be implemented for all GUM clinic attendances in 2019.



# National HIV data

## HARS

HIV & AIDS Reporting System



National system for monitoring HIV outpatient care in England

Collects clinical data at every attendance

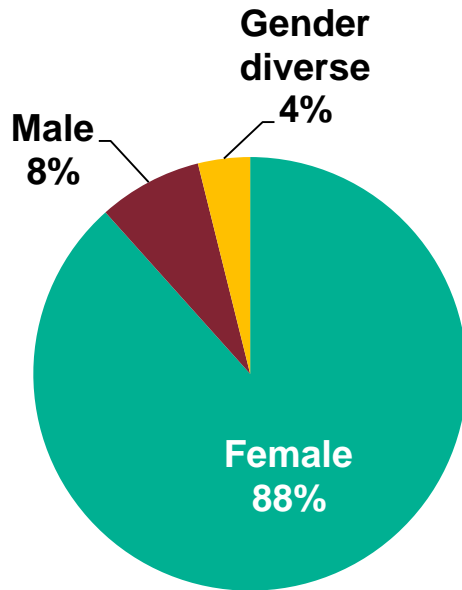
Gender identity data may be partially complete, this is being addressed through continued follow-up with clinics and improved guidance



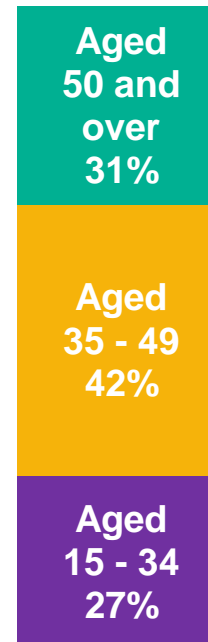
# Trans people accessing HIV care

123 trans people were accessing HIV care in England in 2017

## Gender identity



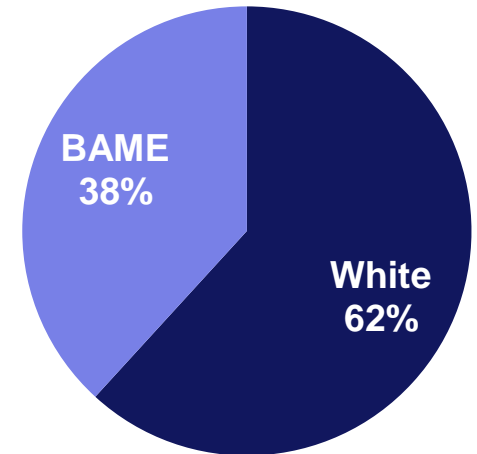
## Age group



**56%**  
live in London



## Residency



## Ethnicity

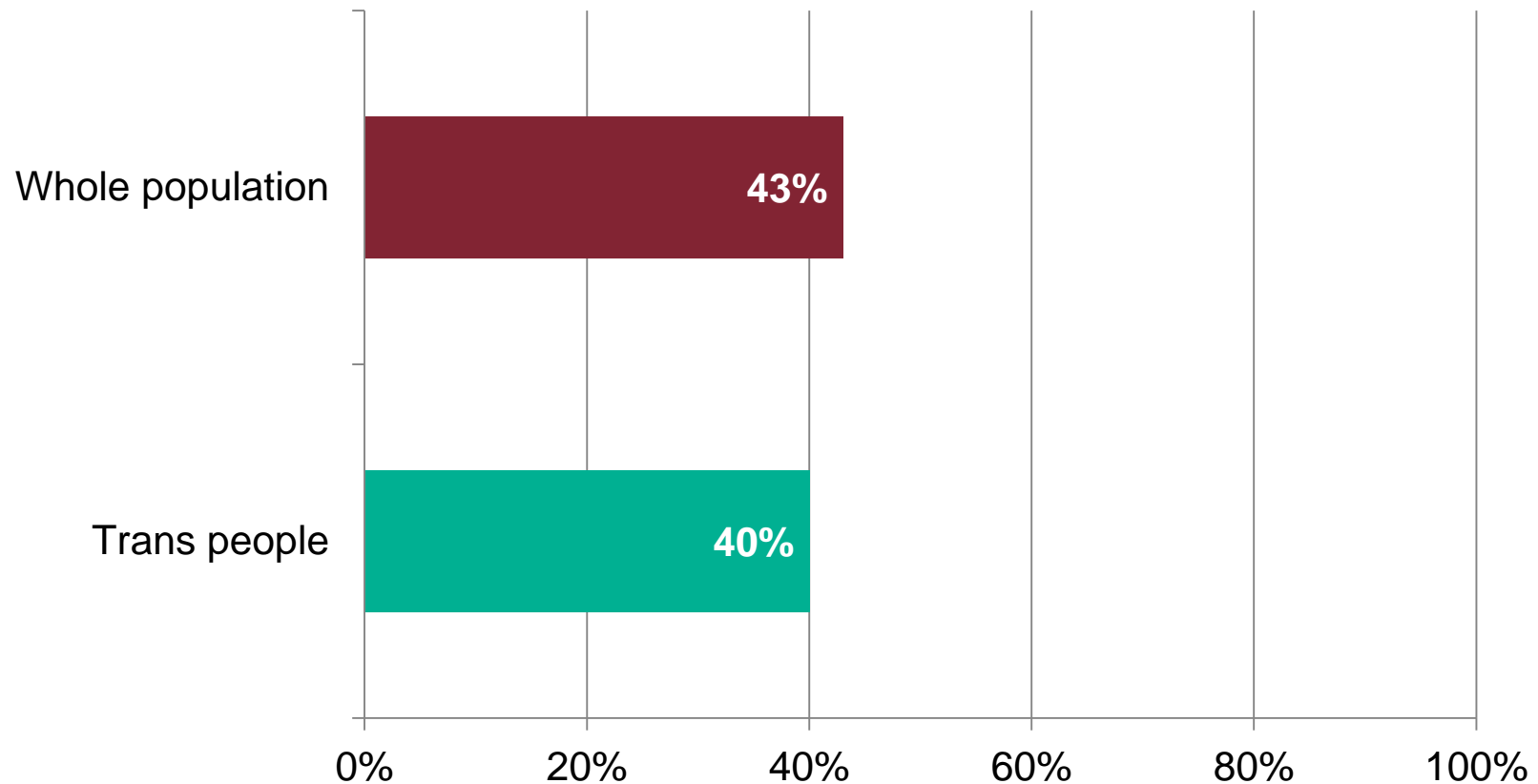
Further breakdowns are published online: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hiv-annual-data-tables>

Trans is an umbrella term that refers to all people whose gender identity is different to the gender given at birth, this includes trans men, trans women, genderqueer, non-binary, and other gender identities.





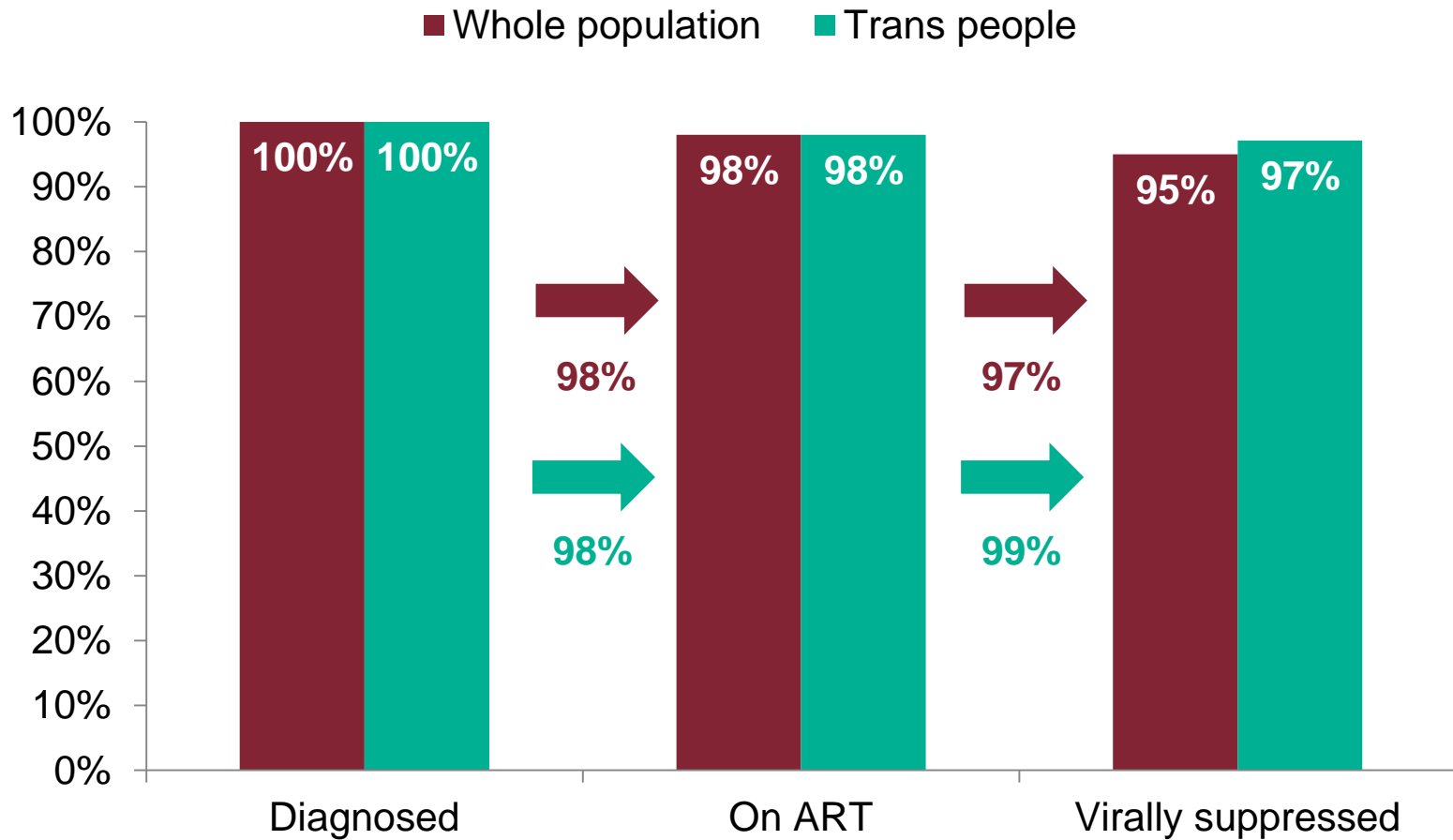
# Late diagnosis\* rate, 2013-2017



\*diagnosed with a CD4 count < 350 cells/mm<sup>3</sup>



# Cascade of HIV care, UK 2017





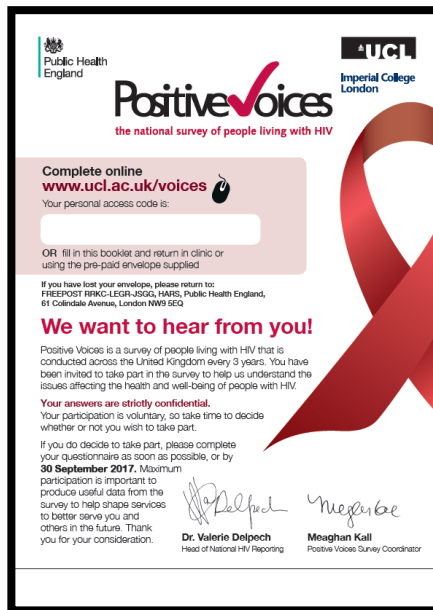
# Survey of people living with HIV



A representative sample of people living with HIV in England and Wales were invited to complete the survey

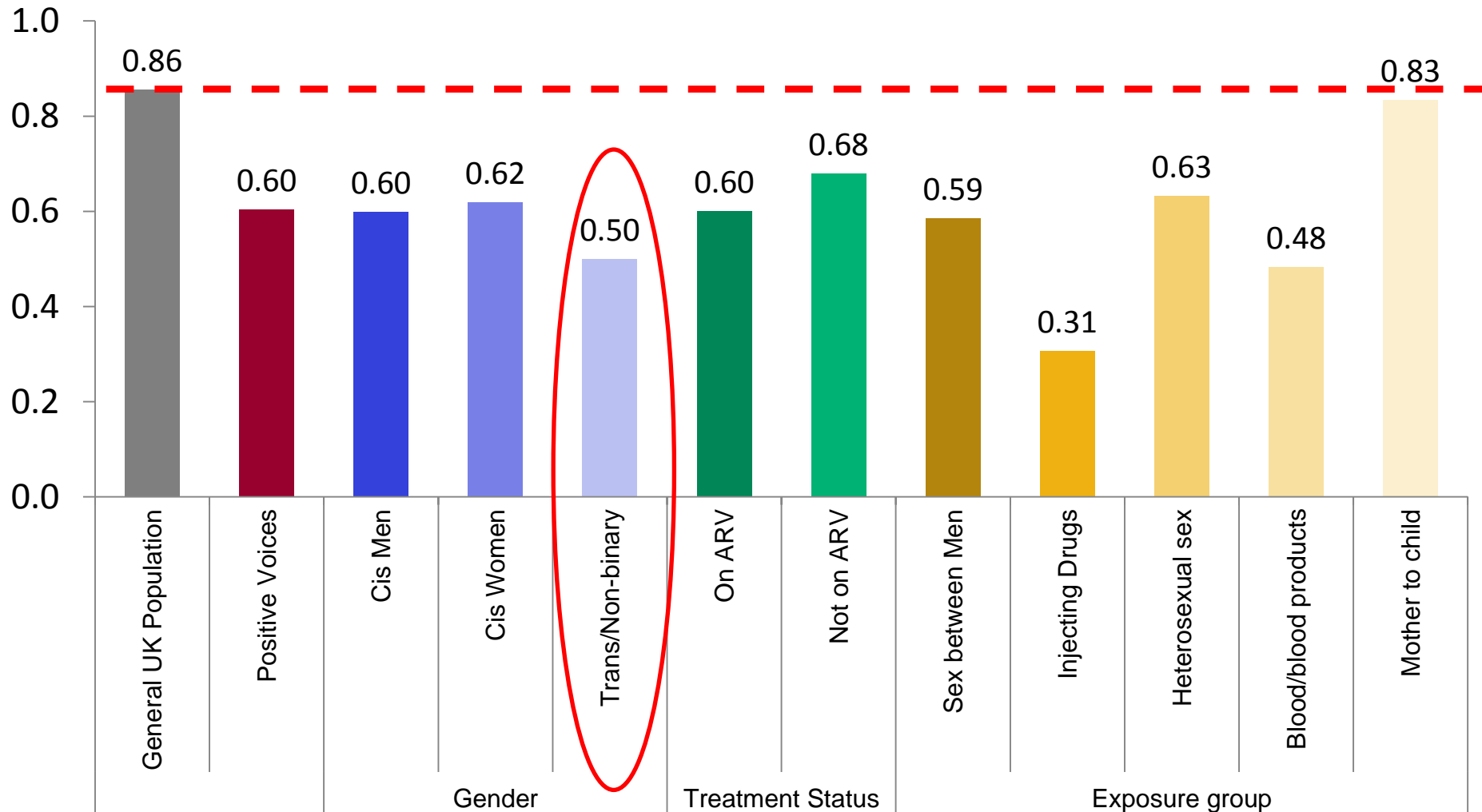
4,424 people responded, of whom 39 identified as trans or non-binary

Questions about living with HIV, health service use, met and unmet need, relationships etc.





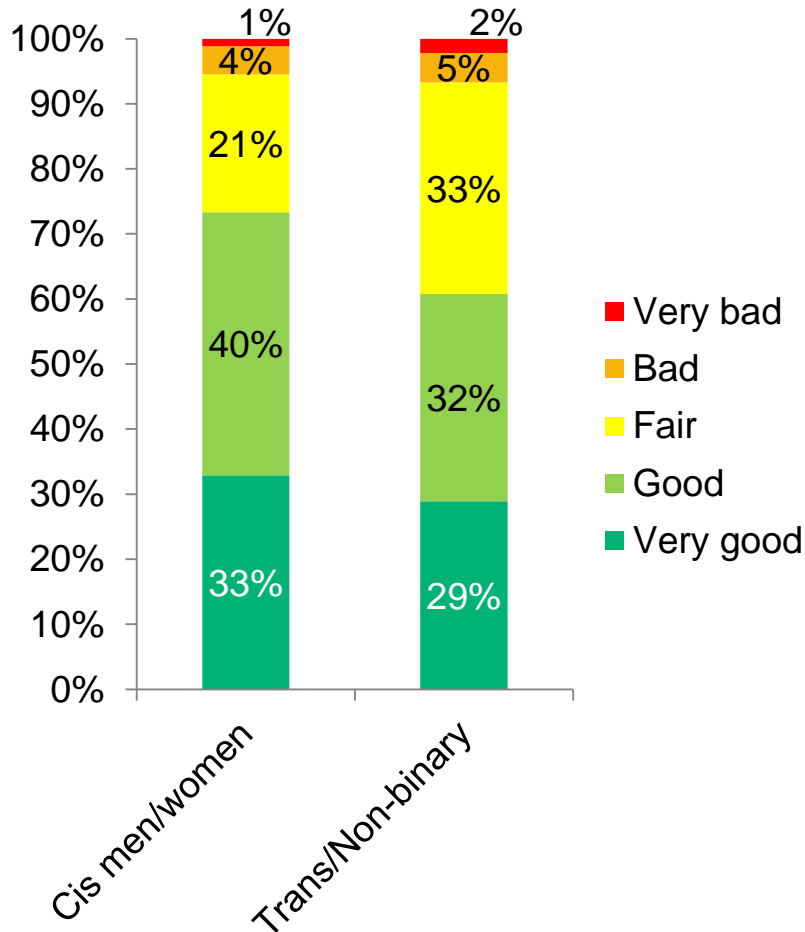
# Quality of life scores (EQ-5D-5L) in general population vs HIV populations



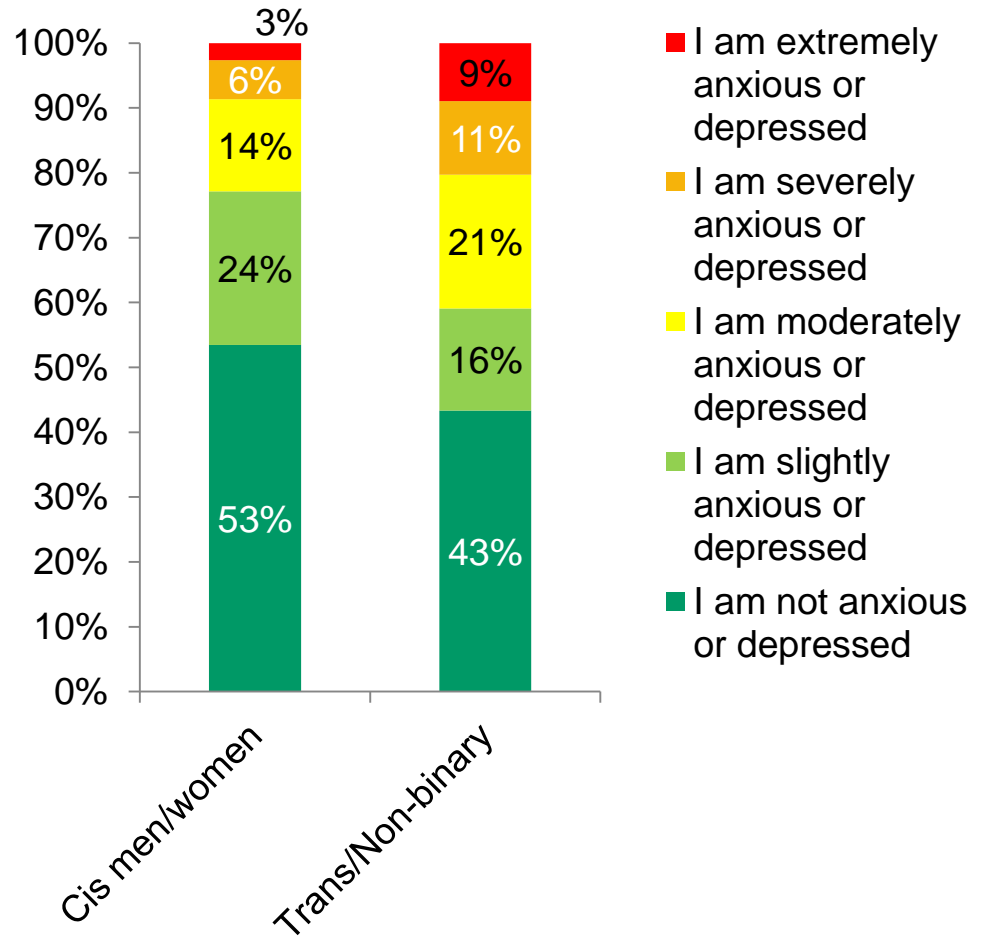


# Current health

### How would you rate your health today?



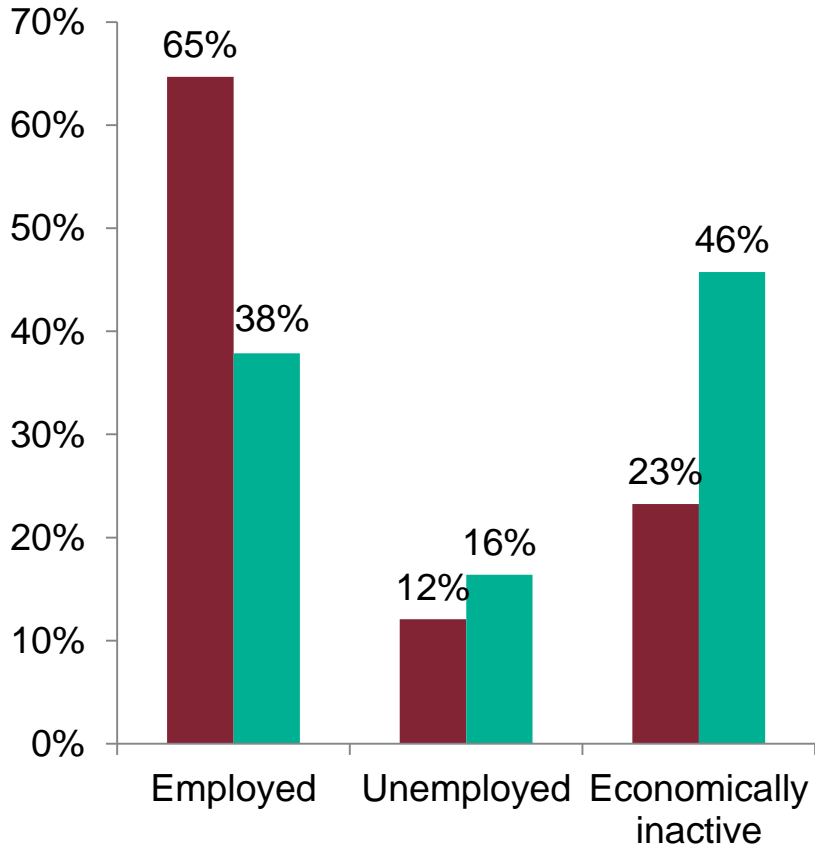
### How would you describe your level of anxiety and depression today?



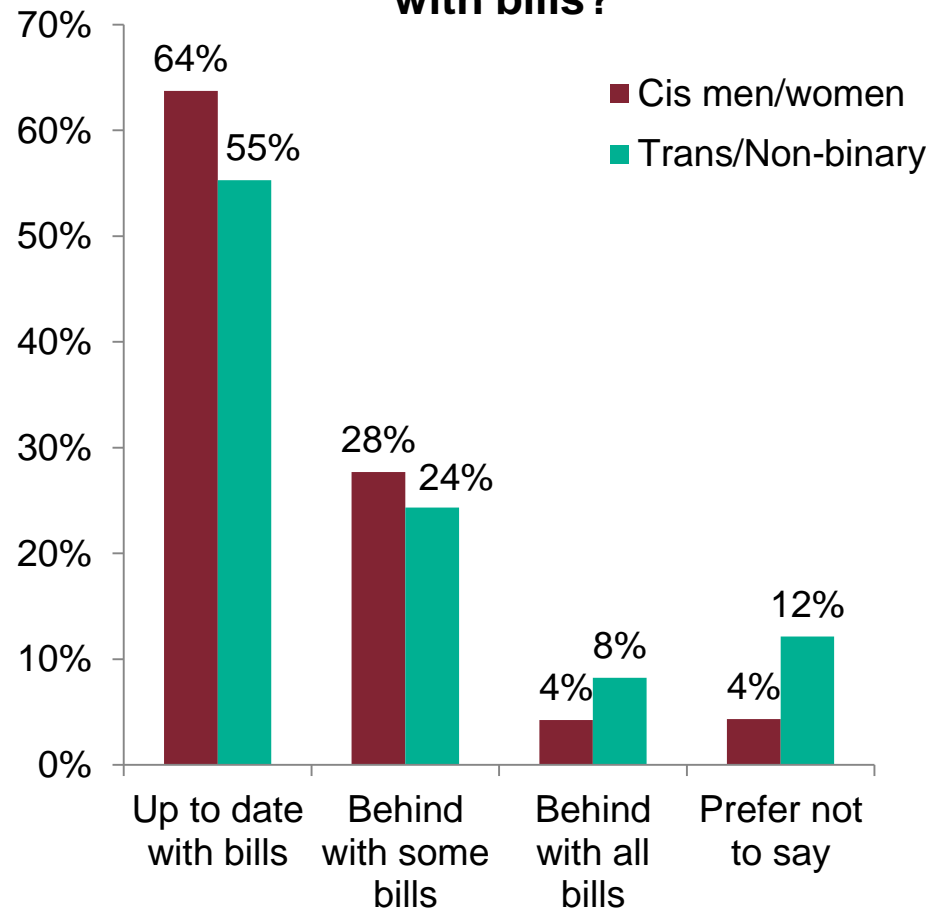


# Socioeconomic status

## Current work situation



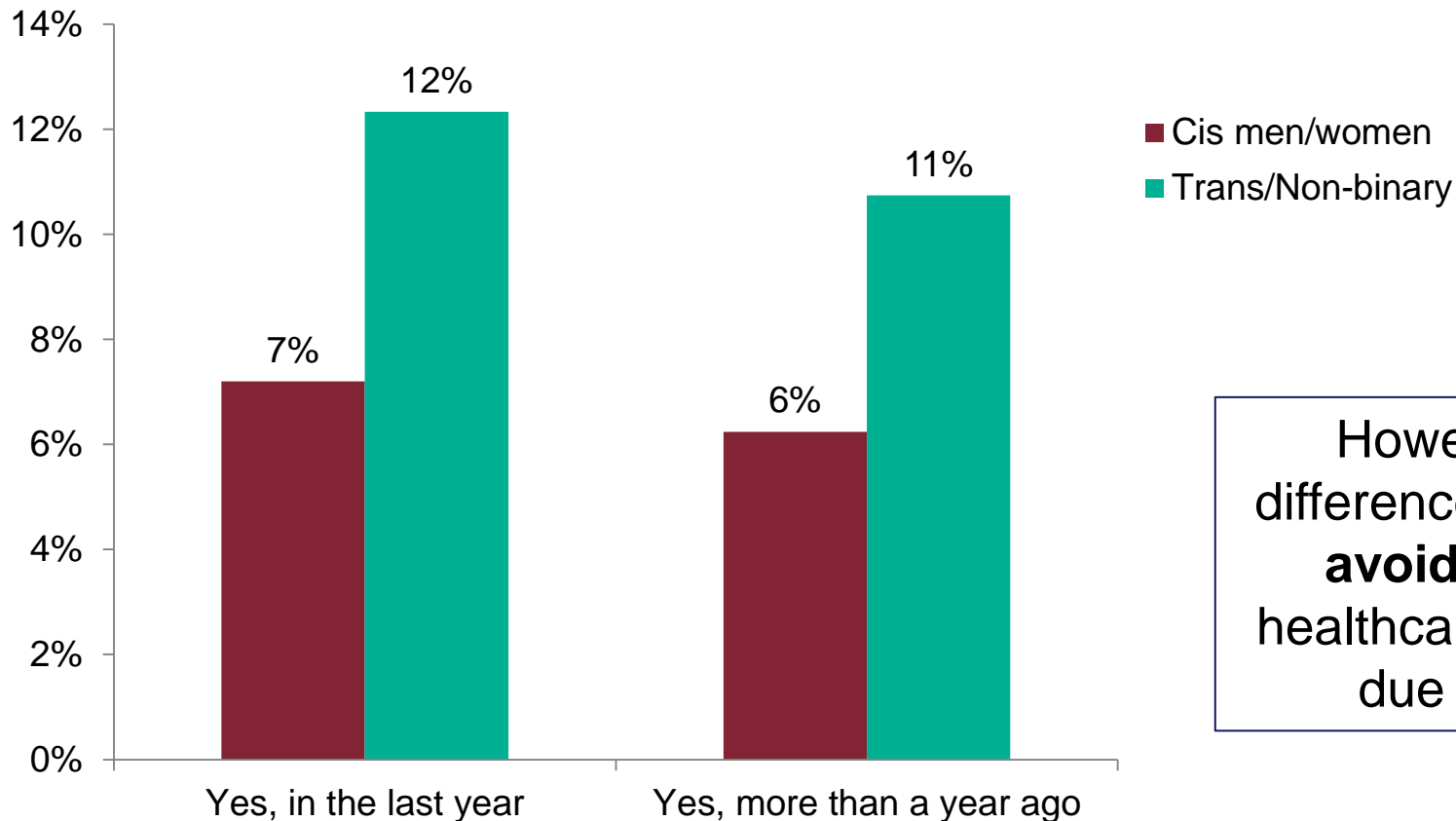
## Has your household been keeping up with bills?





# Delayed care

**Felt you were refused health care or delayed treatment or medical procedure because of your HIV?**

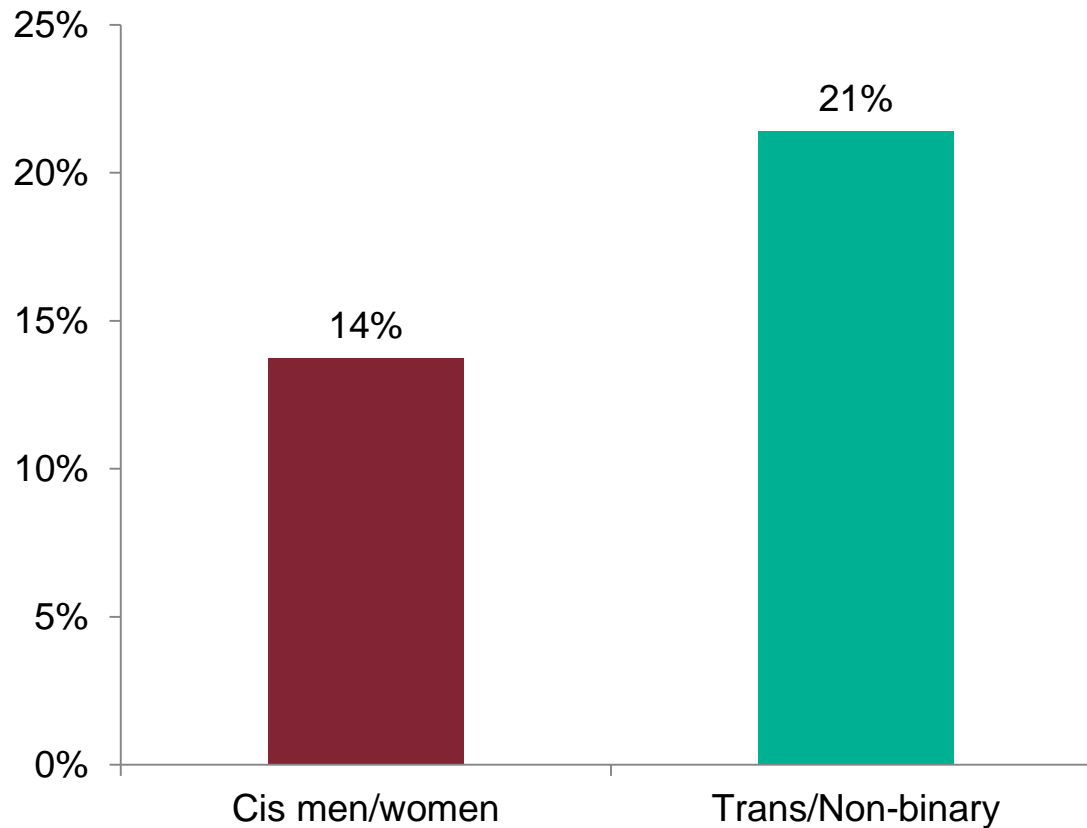


However, no difference in **fear** or **avoidance** of healthcare services due to HIV



# Non-disclosure of HIV status

**Apart from medical staff, I have told no-one about my HIV**







# Good HIV care and support **DOES** make a difference ...

“Once you are diagnosed with HIV your self esteem goes down, your activities decline and I feel that you really need psychological, social and spiritual support for your well being.”

“Having the HIV nurse has made a massive increase to my overall emotional and physical well-being.”

“The HIV clinic is very important to manage and provide vital information to patients. This increases their confidence and quality of life.”



We gratefully acknowledge the continuing collaboration of people living with HIV, as well as clinicians, microbiologists, immunologists, public health practitioners, occupational health doctors, nurses and other colleagues who contribute to the surveillance of HIV and STIs in the UK.

Thank you to all Positive Voices survey participants & staff at 73 recruiting HIV clinics.