

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Epidemiological Fact Sheets

on HIV/AIDS
and Sexually
Transmitted
Infections



Updated 9 November 2003



Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
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**World Health
Organization**

Estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS

In 2001 and during the first quarter of 2002, UNAIDS and WHO worked closely with national governments and research institutions to recalculate current estimates on people living with HIV/AIDS. These calculations are based on the previously published estimates for 1997 and 1999 and recent trends in HIV/AIDS surveillance in various populations. A methodology developed in collaboration with an international group of experts was used to calculate the new estimates on prevalence and incidence of HIV and AIDS deaths, as well as the number of children infected through mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Different approaches were used to estimate HIV prevalence in countries with low-level, concentrated or generalized epidemics. The current estimates do not claim to be an exact count of infections. Rather, they use a methodology that has thus far proved accurate in producing estimates which give a good indication of the magnitude of the epidemic in individual countries. However, these estimates are constantly being revised as countries improve their surveillance systems and collect more information.

Adults in this report are defined as women and men aged 15 to 49. This age range covers people in their most sexually active years. While the risk of HIV infection obviously continues beyond the age of 50, the vast majority of those who engage in substantial risk behaviours are likely to be infected by this age. The 15 to 49 range was used as the denominator in calculating adult HIV prevalence.

Estimated number of adults and children living with HIV/AIDS, or of 2001

These estimates include all people with HIV infection, whether or not they have developed symptoms of AIDS, alive at the end of 2001:

Adults and children	34,000		
Adults (15-49)	34,000	Adult rate (%)	0.1
Women (15-49)	7,400		
Children (0-15)	550		

Estimated number of death due to AIDS

Estimated number of adults and children who died of AIDS during 2001:

Deaths in 2001	460
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Estimated number of orphans

Estimated number of children who have lost their mother or father or both parents to AIDS and who were alive and under age 15 at the end of 2001:

Current living orphans

UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance

Global Surveillance of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is a joint effort of WHO and UNAIDS. The UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance, initiated in November 1996, guides respective activities. The primary objective of the Working Group is to strengthen national, regional and global structures and networks for improved monitoring and surveillance of HIV/AIDS and STIs. For this purpose, the Working Group collaborates closely with national AIDS programmes and a number of national and international experts and institutions. The goal of this collaboration is to compile the best information available and to improve the quality of data needed for informed decision-making and planning at national, regional, and global levels. The Epidemiological Fact Sheets are one of the products of this close and fruitful collaboration across the globe.

Within this framework, the Fact Sheets collate the most recent country-specific data on HIV/AIDS prevalence and incidence, together with information on behaviours (e.g. casual sex and condom use) which can spur or stem the transmission of HIV.

Not unexpectedly, information on all of the agreed-upon indicators was not available for many countries in 2001. However, these updated Fact Sheets do contain a wealth of information which allows identification of strengths in currently existing programmes and comparisons between countries and regions. The Fact Sheets may also be instrumental in identifying potential partners when planning and implementing improved surveillance systems.

The fact sheets can be only as good as information made available to the UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance. Therefore, the Working Group would like to encourage all programme managers as well as national and international experts to communicate additional information to them whenever such information becomes available. The Working Group also welcomes any suggestions for additional indicators or information proven to be useful in national or international decision-making and planning.

Assessment of the epidemiological situation (2002)

By mid 2001 the country notified a cumulative total of 46,131 cases of HIV infection. Risk of HIV acquisition in UK is highest for gay men. Two-thirds of the UK burden is in London. High levels of risk behaviour are present among young heterosexuals.

There are improved survival rates, as well as a decline in numbers of deaths and new AIDS cases with the availability of antiretroviral therapies. There is rising prevalence of diagnoses of infections requiring care and treatment, a 13% increase in prevalence of diagnosed HIV infection between 1997 and 1998. From 1999 onwards, there have been more diagnoses of heterosexually acquired HIV infection; 64% of HIV diagnoses heterosexually acquired were probably acquired in sub-Saharan Africa. There has been increased sharing of injection equipment and rising Hep B cases among IDUs, but so far HIV infection rates in IDUs remain low. In addition, there have been increases in other STIs, especially gonorrhoea, chlamydia and genital warts. Changes in HIV infection worldwide, especially in South Asia, have the potential to impact the UK because of high immigration rates.

Testing is mandatory for blood donors and voluntary otherwise. All detected HIV-infected cases are reported in a national database, using an identifying code. Continuous UAT surveys have been conducted among newborns since 1988 in the Thames region (southeast of England including London), Oxford and 4 other regions since 1993. UAT surveys have been carried out among pregnant women since 1990 in selected centres of England and Wales, using sera collected for rubella screening during antenatal visits. In both studies, the prevalence increased steadily in London. In parallel, UAT surveys of women having abortions found a 2-fold higher prevalence (4.6 to 7.8 per 1000) compared to that found among women attending antenatal centres. Majority of HIV-infected women originate from high prevalence countries and have mostly been infected heterosexually. In Scotland continuous UAT of newborns indicates that prevalence were substantially higher in Edinburgh (up to 2.5 per 1000) and Dundee (up to 2.8 per 1000) than in the rest of Scotland (<0.2 per 1000), including in Glasgow (<0.3 per 1000). However, prevalence has decreased significantly in Edinburgh (from 2.5 in 1990 to 0.8 in 1994; P<0.05) while no clear trend could be detected in other parts of Scotland.

UAT surveys have been conducted also in STI patients and IDUs in treatment centres. A prevalence survey of all patients seen for care within the year is carried out annually; this shows rising prevalence.

HIV prevalence in different populations

This section contains information about HIV prevalence in different populations. The data reported in the tables below are mainly based on the HIV database maintained by the United States Bureau of the Census where data from different sources, including national reports, scientific publications and international conferences are compiled. To provide a simple overview of the current situation and trends over time, summary data are given by population group, geographical area (Major Urban Areas versus Outside Major Urban Areas), and year of survey. Studies conducted in the same year are aggregated and the median prevalence rates (in percentages) are given for each of the categories. The maximum and minimum prevalence rates observed, as well as the total number of surveys/sentinel sites, are provided with the median, to give an overview of the diversity of HIV-prevalence results in a given population within the country. Data by sentinel site or specific study from which the medians were calculated are printed at the end of this fact sheet.

The differentiation between the two geographical areas Major Urban Areas and Outside Major Urban Areas is not based on strict criteria, such as the number of inhabitants. For most countries, Major Urban Areas were considered to be the capital city and - where applicable - other metropolitan areas with similar socio-economic patterns. The term Outside Major Urban Areas considers that most sentinel sites are not located in strictly rural areas, even if they are located in somewhat rural districts.

■ HIV sentinel surveillance

Group	Area	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Pregnant women	Median		0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.09	
Group	Area	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Sex workers																
Group	Area	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Injecting drug users																
Group	Area	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
STI patients, Males/both																
Group	Area	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Men who have sex with																

■ Additional data

Group	Area	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Blood donors																
Group	Area	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Tuberculosis patients																

HIV Surveillance by site

Group	Area	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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Additional data

Group	Area	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
-------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Estimated size of populations at increased risk of HIV infection

	Year	Area	High estimate	Low estimate
Number of female sex workers				
Number of injecting drug users				
Number of men who have sex with men				

Comments:

Sources:

Maps of HIV sentinel sites

Mapping the geographical distribution of HIV sentinel sites for different population groups may assist in interpreting both the national coverage of the HIV surveillance system as well in explaining differences in levels and trends of prevalence. The UNAIDS/WHO Working Group on Global HIV/AIDS and STI Surveillance, in collaboration with the WHO Public Health Mapping Team, Communicable Diseases, is producing maps showing the location and HIV prevalence of HIV sentinel sites in relation to population density, major urban areas and communication routes.

Trends in antenatal sentinel surveillance for higher prevalence countries, or in prevalence among selected populations for countries with concentrated epidemics, are a new addition. These will be presented for those countries where sufficient data exist.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.
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Sources

Data presented in this Epidemiological Fact Sheet come from several different sources, including global, regional and country reports, published documents and articles, posters and presentations at international conferences, and estimates produced by UNAIDS, WHO and other United Nations agencies. This section contains a list of the more relevant sources used for the preparation of the Fact Sheet. Where available, it also lists selected national Web sites where additional information on HIV/AIDS and STI are presented and regularly updated. However, UNAIDS and WHO do not warrant that the information in these sites is complete and correct and shall not be liable whatsoever for any damages incurred as a result of their use.

Adult HIV prevalence in the UK, 2000: estimated using the 'direct' method. UK Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre, CDR Weekly, 2002, 12(s).

www.phls.co.uk/publications/CDR%20Weekly/archive02/back_issues02.html

Johnson AM, Mercer CH, Erens B, Copas AJ, McManus S, Wellings K et al. Sexual behaviour in Britain: partnerships, practices, and HIV risk behaviours. *Lancet* 2001; 358: 1835-42.

Unlinked Anonymous Surveys Steering Group. Prevalence of HIV and hepatitis infections in the United Kingdom 2000. London: Department of Health; 2000.

Wellings K, Nanchahal N, Macdowall W, McManus S, Erens B, Mercer CH et al. Sexual behaviour in Britain: early heterosexual experience. *Lancet* 2001; 358: 1843-50.

websites : www.phls.co.uk/facts/HIV/hiv.htm

AIDS cases by year of reporting

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Unk
			3	26	77	158	297	638	756	843	1,265	1,350	1,470	1,601	1,770	1,571	1,854	1,378	963	790	737	824	18,370	0

Date of last report: 5/22/02

8 - United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (report generated on 9 November 2003)

Following WHO and UNAIDS recommendations, AIDS case reporting is carried out in most countries. Data from individual AIDS cases are aggregated at the national level and sent to WHO. However, case reports come from surveillance systems of varying quality. Reporting rates vary substantially from country to country and low reporting rates are common in developing countries due to weaknesses in the health care and epidemiological systems. In addition, countries use different AIDS case definitions. A main disadvantage of AIDS case reporting is that it only provides information on transmission patterns and levels of infection approximately 5-10 years in the past, limiting its usefulness for monitoring recent HIV infections.

Despite these caveats, AIDS case reporting remains an important advocacy tool and is useful in estimating the burden of HIV-related morbidity as well as for short-term planning of health care services. AIDS case reports also provide information on the demographic and geographic characteristics of the affected population and on the relative importance of the various exposure risks. In some situations, AIDS reports can be used to estimate earlier HIV infection patterns using back-calculation. AIDS case reports and AIDS deaths have been dramatically reduced in industrialized countries with the introduction of HAART (Highly Active Anti-Retroviral Therapy).

AIDS cases by mode of transmission

Hetero: Heterosexual contacts.

Homo/Bi: Homosexual contacts between men.

IDU: Injecting drug use. This transmission category also includes cases in which other high-risk behaviours were reported, in addition to injection of drugs.

Blood: Blood and blood products.

Perinatal: Vertical transmission during pregnancy, birth or breastfeeding.

NS: Not specified/unknown.

Sex	TransMode	<97	yr1997	yr1998	yr1999	yr2000	yrUnk	yrTotal	%
All	All	13,679	1,378	963	790	737	0	18,547	100.00
	Hetero	1,999	424	310	317	341	0	3,908	21.07
	Homo/Bi	9,511	741	488	338	283	0	11,692	63.04
	IDU	1,095	123	93	47	44	0	1,458	7.86
	Blood	731	35	21	23	17	0	841	4.53
	Perinatal	214	46	41	44	38	0	437	2.36
	Other known	15	1	4	2	1	0	23	0.12
	Unknown	114	7	6	19	13	0	188	1.01
Male	All	12,284	1,102	761	594	519	0	15,693	100.00
	Hetero	1,060	211	153	158	160	0	1,995	12.71
	Homo/Bi	9,511	741	488	338	283	0	11,692	74.50
	IDU	843	91	79	35	37	0	1,130	7.20
	Blood	649	31	14	21	12	0	738	4.70
	Perinatal	106	20	22	25	14	0	223	1.42
	Other known	8	1	2	1	1	0	13	0.08
	Unknown	107	7	3	16	12	0	172	1.10
Female	All	1,395	275	202	196	218	0	2,584	100.00
	Hetero	939	213	157	159	181	0	1,913	74.03
	IDU	252	32	14	12	7	0	328	12.69
	Blood	82	4	7	2	5	0	103	3.99
	Perinatal	108	26	19	19	24	0	214	8.28
	Other known	7	0	2	1	0	0	10	0.39
	Unknown	7	0	3	3	1	0	16	0.62
	NS	All	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hetero		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDU		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blood		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perinatal		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other known		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

AIDS cases by age and sex

Sex	AgeGroup	<97	yr1997	yr1998	yr1999	yr2000	yr2001	yrUnk	yrTotal	%
All	All	13,676	1,377	963	790	737	824	0	18,544	0.00
All	0-4	191	32	31	34	29	35	0	352	1.90
All	5-9	40	12	8	10	4	17	0	91	0.49
All	10-14	3,276	290	207	181	155	178	0	4,340	3.40
All	15-19	1,114	131	81	66	69	70	0	1,551	8.36
All	20-24	336	47	29	37	39	40	0	535	2.89
All	25-29	2,298	196	120	109	89	92	0	2,919	5.74
All	30-34	3,161	310	229	165	164	184	0	4,261	2.98
All	35-39	2,595	311	216	170	152	165	0	3,642	9.64
All	40-49	37	2	5	0	5	4	0	53	0.29
All	50-59	72	3	2	1	4	4	0	88	0.47
All	60+	556	38	35	17	27	35	0	712	3.84
All	NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.02
Male	All	12,281	1,102	761	594	519	577	0	15,960	0.00
Male	0-4	94	14	14	20	10	15	0	177	1.11
Male	5-9	24	5	4	5	2	11	0	51	0.32
Male	10-14	30	1	4	0	2	2	0	39	0.24
Male	15-19	62	1	1	1	1	3	0	70	0.44
Male	20-24	314	44	25	33	32	32	0	485	3.04
Male	25-29	2,429	254	178	131	110	127	0	3,253	0.38
Male	30-34	3,124	255	182	159	118	143	0	4,019	5.18
Male	35-39	1,067	122	67	55	63	54	0	1,446	9.06
Male	40-49	433	26	25	8	14	18	0	526	3.30
Male	50-59	1,901	145	85	68	56	45	0	2,310	4.47
Male	60+	2,803	235	176	114	111	117	0	3,584	2.46
Male	NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.02
Female	All	0	276	202	196	218	117	0	2,584	0.00
Female	0-4	97	18	17	14	19	10	0	175	6.77
Female	5-9	16	7	4	5	2	6	0	40	1.55
Female	10-14	7	1	1	0	3	2	0	14	0.54
Female	15-19	47	9	14	11	6	16	0	105	4.06
Female	20-24	22	3	4	4	7	8	0	50	1.93
Female	25-29	358	75	53	51	53	67	0	677	6.20
Female	30-34	166	57	38	39	42	38	0	389	5.05
Female	35-39	152	40	25	22	37	35	0	321	2.42
Female	40-49	10	2	1	0	3	1	0	18	0.70
Female	50-59	123	12	10	9	13	17	0	186	7.20
Female	60+	397	51	35	41	33	47	0	609	3.57
Female	NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
NS	All	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	0-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	5-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	10-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	15-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	20-24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	25-29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	30-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	35-39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	40-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	50-59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	60+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NS	NS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Curable Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

The predominant mode of transmission of both HIV and other STIs is sexual intercourse. Measures for preventing sexual transmission of HIV and STI are the same, as are the target audiences for interventions. In addition, strong evidence supports several biological mechanisms through which STI facilitate HIV transmission by increasing both HIV infectiousness and HIV susceptibility. Also significant is the observation of a sharp decline in the concentration of HIV in genital secretions when the infection is treated. Monitoring trends in STI can provide valuable information on the sexual transmission of HIV as well as the impact of behavioural interventions, such as promotion of condom use.

Clinical services offering STI care are an important access point for people at high risk for both AIDS and STIs, not only for diagnosis and treatment but also for information and education. Therefore, control and prevention of STIs have been recognized as a major strategy in the prevention of HIV infection and ultimately AIDS. One of the cornerstones of STI control is adequate management of patients with symptomatic STIs. This includes diagnosis, treatment and individual health education and counselling on disease prevention and partner notification. Consequently, monitoring different components of STI control can also provide information on HIV prevention within a country.

■ **Reported STI syndromes**

Syndrome	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Unk
Urethral discharge														
Genital Ulcer														
Vaginal discharge														
Lower Abdominal Pain														
Neonatal conjunctivitis	63	75	59	30	38	46	41	40	39	44	55		530	

Date of last report : 5/22/02

■ **Incidence of urethral discharge, men**

year area age Rate N

Comments:

Sources:

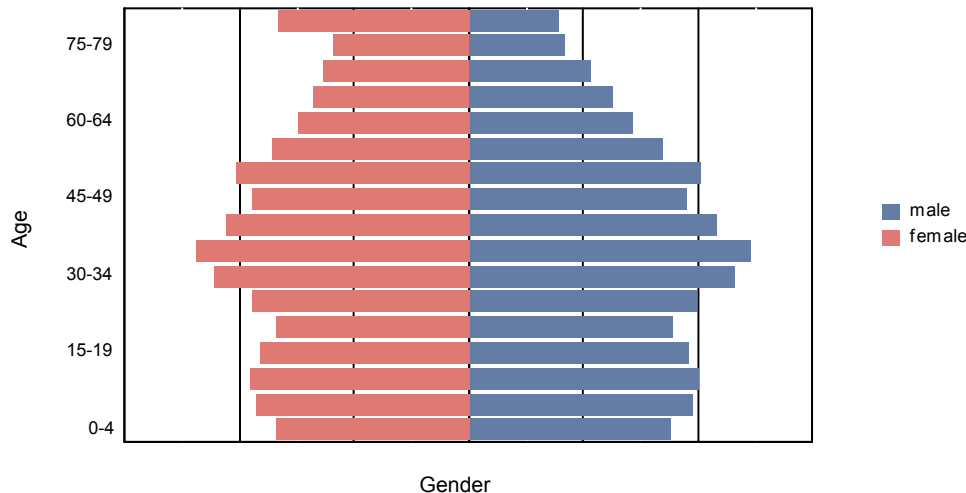
■ **Syphilis prevalence, women**

Percent of blood samples taken from women aged 15-24 that test positive for syphilis during routine screening at selected antenatal clinics.

year area age Rate N

Comments:

Sources:



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Demographic data	Year	Estimate	Source
Total Population (thousands)	2001	59541.7	UNPOP
Population Aged 15-49 (thousands)	2001	28558.7	UNPOP
Annual Population Growth	1995-2000	0.274	UNPOP
% of Urban Population	2000	89.5	UNPOP
Average Annual Growth Rate of Urban Population	1995-2000	0.23	UNPOP
Crude Birth Rate (births per 1,000 pop.)	1995-2000	11.964	UNPOP
Crude Death Rate (deaths per 1,000 pop.)	1995-2000	10.832	UNPOP
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	1995	10	WHO
Life Expectancy at Birth	1995-2000	77.201	UNPOP
Total Fertility Rate	1995-2000	1.7	UNPOP
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	1995-2000	5.86	UNPOP
Under 5 Mortality Rate	1995-2000	6.523	UNPOP

For consistency reasons the data used in the above table are taken from official UN publications

Socio-economic data	Year	Estimate	Source
GNI Per Capita (US\$)	1999	23590	World Bank
GNI Per Capita Average Annual Growth Rate	1999	0.985675	World Bank
Per Capita Expenditure of Health	1999	1686	World Bank
% of Government Budget Spent on Health Care	1998	14.3	WHO
Total Adult Literacy Rate			
Adult Male Literacy Rate			
Adult Female Literacy Rate			
Male Primary School Enrollment Ratio	1996	115	UNESCO
Female Primary School Enrollment Ratio	1996	116.5	UNESCO
Male Secondary School Enrollment Ratio	1996	120	UNESCO
Female Secondary School Enrollment Ratio	1996	138.5	UNESCO

For consistency reasons the data used in the above table are taken from official UN publications

Contact address :

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<http://www.who.int/hiv>
<http://www.unaids.org>

Knowledge and behaviour

In most countries the HIV epidemic is driven by behaviours (e.g.: multiple sexual partners, injecting drug use) that expose individuals to the risk of infection. Information on knowledge and on the level and intensity of risk behaviour related to HIV/AIDS is essential in identifying populations most at risk for HIV infection and in better understanding the dynamics of the epidemic. It is also critical information in assessing changes over time as a result of prevention efforts. One of the main goals of the 2nd generation HIV surveillance systems is the promotion of a standard set of indicators defined in the National Guide (Source: National AIDS Programmes, A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation, UNAIDS/00.17) and regular behavioural surveys in order to monitor trends in behaviours and to target interventions.

The indicators on knowledge and misconceptions are an important prerequisite for prevention programmes to focus on increasing people's knowledge about sexual transmission, and, to overcome the misconceptions that act as a disincentive to behaviour change. Indicators on sexual behaviour and the promotion of safer sexual behaviour are at the core of AIDS programmes, particularly with young people who are not yet sexually active or are embarking on their sexual lives, and who are more amenable to behavioural change than adults. Finally, higher risk male-male sex reports on unprotected anal intercourse, the highest risk behaviour for HIV among men who have sex with men.

■ Knowledge of HIV prevention methods

Proportion of people citing correctly at least two acceptable ways of protection from HIV infection.

Year	Area	Age Group	Male	Female	All
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Comments:

Sources:

■ Misconception about AIDS (no incorrect beliefs)

Proportion of people who correctly reject the two most common local misconceptions about AIDS transmission or prevention, and who know that a healthy looking person can transmit AIDS

Year	Area	Age Group	Male	Female	All
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Comments:

Sources:

■ Median age at first sexual experience

The age by which one half of young men or young women aged 15-24 have had penetrative sex (median age) of all young people surveyed.

Year	Area	Age Group	Male	Female	All
2000	All	16-19	16	16	
2000	All	20-24	17	16	

Comments: Sample for all groups 11,161. All respondents aged 16-44 years. Median age (10th, 90th centiles). Centile for age at first intercourse are calculated using life table analysis.

Sources: Wellings K, Nanchahal N, Macdowall W, McManus S, Erens B, Mercer CH et al. Sexual behaviour in Britain: early heterosexual experience. Lancet 2001; 358: 1843-50.

■ Higher risk sex in the last year (adults)

Proportion of adult respondents who have had sex with a non-regular (non-marital, non-cohabiting) partner in the last 12 months, of all adult respondents reporting sexual activity in the last 12 months.

Year	Area	Age Group	Male	Female	All
2000	All	16-24	20.8	15.2	
2000	All	25-34	15.3	7.6	
2000	All	35-44	9.8	6.7	

Comments:

Sources: Johnson AM, Mercer CH, Erens B, Copas AJ, McManus S, Wellings K et al. Sexual behaviour in Britain: partnerships, practices, and HIV risk behaviours. Lancet 2001; 358: 1835-42.

■ Young people having multiple partners in the last year (youth)

Proportion of respondents who have had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months.

Year	Area	Age Group	Male	Female	All
------	------	-----------	------	--------	-----

Comments:

Sources:

■ Condom use in last higher risk sex (adults)

The percentage of adult respondents who say they used a condom the last time they had sex with a non-regular (non-marital, non-cohabiting) partner, of those who have had sex with such a partner in the last 12 months.

Year	Area	Age Group	Male	Female	All
1990	All	16-44	22.3	16.5	
2000	All	16-44	33.0	24.1	

Comments: Sample size for all groups 11,161. Of all respondents who had vaginal and/or anal sex in the 4 weeks prior to the interview. Condom use on all occasions, past 4 weeks and two or more partners in past year.

Sources: Johnson AM, Mercer CH, Erens B, Copas AJ, McManus S, Wellings K et al. Sexual behaviour in Britain: partnerships, practices, and HIV risk behaviours. Lancet 2001; 358: 1835-42.

■ Young People using a condom during premarital sex (youth)

Proportion of young single people who used a condom during last sex.

Date	Area	Age Group	Male	Female	All
1990	all	15-19	51	35	
1990	all	15-24	44	30	
1990	all	20-24	38	25	

Comments:

Sources: NAT

■ Commercial sex in the last year

Proportion of men reporting sex with a sex worker in the last 12 months.

Year	Area	Age Group	Rate	All
------	------	-----------	------	-----

Comments:

Sources:

■ **Reported condom in use in commercial sex**

Proportion of men reporting condom use the last time they had sex with a sex worker, of those who report having had sex with a sex worker in the last 12 months.

Year	Area	Age Group	Rate	All
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Comments:

Sources:

■ **Higher risk male-male sex in the last year**

The percentage of men who have had anal sex with more than one male partner in the last 6 months, of all men surveyed who have had sex with a male partner.

Year	Area	Age Group	Rate	All
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Comments:

Sources:

■ **Injecting drug users sharing equipment at last injection nationwide**

Percentage of injecting drug users active in the last month who report sharing injecting equipment the last time they injected drugs.

Year	Area	Age Group	Rate	All
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Comments:

Sources:

Health service and care indicators

HIV prevention strategies depend on the twin efforts of care and support for those living with HIV or AIDS, and targeted prevention for all people at risk or vulnerable to the infection. It is difficult to capture such a large range of activities with one or just a few indicators. However, a set of well-established health care indicators may help to identify general strengths and weaknesses of health systems. Specific indicators, such as access to testing and blood screening for HIV, help to measure the capacity of health services to respond to HIV/AIDS - related issues.

■ Access to health care

Indicators	Year	Estimate	Source
% of population with access to health services - total:			
% of population with access to health services -			
% of population with access to health services - rural:			
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%):	1990-1999	82	UNICEF/UNPOP
Percentage of contraceptive users using condoms:			
% of births attended by skilled health personnel:	1998	99	WHO
% of 1-yr-old children fully immunized - DPT:	2000	91.60	UNICEF
% of 1-yr-old children fully immunized - Measles:	2000	88.10	WHO/UNICEF
% of ANC clinics where HIV testing is available:			
% of PLWHA who have access to ARV:			

■ Number of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) receiving highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Total	Unk
People initiating HAART therapy			4315	8429	11097	12460			

■ Coverage of HIV Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT)

Number of functioning VCT sites per 100,000 population aged 15-49

Year	Area	N	Rate

Comments:

Sources:

Prevention Indicators

Male and female condoms are the only technology available that can prevent sexual transmission of HIV and other STIs. Persons exposing themselves to the risk of sexual transmission of HIV should have consistent access to high quality condoms. AIDS Programs implement activities to increase both availability of and access to condoms. These activities should be monitored and have resources directed to problem areas. The indicator below highlights the availability of condoms. However, even if condoms are widely available, this does not mean that individuals can or do access them.

■ Condom availability nationwide

Total number of condoms available for distribution nationwide during the preceding 12 months, divided by the total population aged 15-49.

Year	N	Rate
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Comments:

Sources:

■ Prevention of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) nationwide

Percentage of women who were counselled during antenatal care for their most recent pregnancy, accepted an offer of testing and received their test results, of all women who were pregnant at any time in the preceding two years.

Year	N	Rate
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Comments:

Sources:

Blood safety programs aim to ensure that the majority of blood units are screened for HIV and other infectious agents. This indicator gives an idea of the overall percentage of blood units that have been screened to high enough standards that they can confidently be declared free of HIV.

■ Screening of blood transfusions nationwide

Percentage of blood units transfused in the last 12 months that have been adequately screened for HIV according to national or WHO guidelines.

Year	N	Rate
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Comments:

Sources: