

FACT SHEET

The global AIDS epidemic

- Of the 33.4 million people living with HIV worldwide, almost half are women.
- New HIV infections worldwide have dropped by 17% since 2001.
- Since the beginning of the epidemic, almost 60 million people have been infected with HIV and 25 million people have died of HIV-related causes.
- Globally, the spread of HIV appears to have peaked in 1996, when 3.5 million new HIV infections occurred. In 2008, the estimated number of new HIV infections was 2.7 million.
- The epidemic appears to have stabilized in most regions, although prevalence continues to increase in eastern Europe and central Asia, due to a high rate of new HIV infections.
- Sub-Saharan Africa remains the most heavily affected region, accounting for 71% of all new HIV infections in 2008.
- AIDS-related deaths appear to have peaked in 2004 at 2.2 million. The estimated number of AIDS-related deaths in 2008 was 2 million.
- In 2008, an estimated 430 000 infants were infected with HIV through their mothers – 90% of them in sub-Saharan Africa.

HIV prevention

- There are still five new HIV infections for every two people newly on treatment.
- As of March 2010, 19 countries had already achieved national universal access targets of at least 80% coverage for prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission services.
- Access to female condoms has dramatically increased, reaching a record number of 50 million in 2009.
- Around 30% of young men and 19% of young women have basic information about HIV.
- Only around 37% of young men and 21% of young women who have more than one sexual partner in a year report that they used a condom in their last sexual encounter.

HIV treatment

- An estimated 5 million people living with HIV are on life-saving antiretroviral therapy today – but an additional 10 million are in need of treatment.

UNAIDS' vision: Zero discrimination. Zero new HIV infections. Zero AIDS-related deaths.

- The number of children on antiretroviral therapy reached 275 700 by the end of 2008, up from 198 000 in 2007 and 75 000 in 2005.
- Nearly 80% of all people who need HIV treatment in Botswana, Cambodia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Namibia, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Thailand and Swaziland are being provided with life-saving medicines.

Tuberculosis and HIV

- One third of people living with HIV are co-infected with tuberculosis (TB). TB is a leading cause of death among people living with HIV and yet is mostly curable and preventable.
- Access to HIV testing, prevention, treatment and care for TB patients is increasing – but globally only 22% of TB patients knew their HIV status in 2008.
- Almost 80% of all HIV-positive TB cases occur in sub-Saharan Africa.

Resource availability and needs

- At the end of 2009, an estimated US\$ 16 billion was invested in the AIDS response.
- In 2010, an estimated US\$ 26.8 billion is required to meet country-set targets for universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

Key statistics for 2008:

New infections per day

Children	1200
Young people (15–24)	2500
Adults (≥ 25)	3700

New HIV infections

Children	430 000
Young people (15–24)	920 000
Adults (≥ 25)	1 340 000

People living with HIV

Children	2 100 000
Young people (15–24)	5 000 000
Adults (≥ 25)	26 300 000

Contact

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UNAIDS, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, is an innovative United Nations partnership that leads and inspires the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. Learn more at unaids.org.