

FACT SHEET

The global AIDS epidemic

- In 2009, there were 2.6 million [2.3 million–2.8 million] new infections, down from 3.1 million [2.9 million–3.4 million] in 1999.
- In 2009 there were 1.8 million [1.6 million–2.1 million] AIDS-related deaths, lower than the 2.1 million [1.9 million–2.3 million] in 2004.
- In 2009, some 33.3 million [31.4 million–35.3 million] people were living with HIV compared to 26.2 million [24.6 million–27.8 million] in 1999.
- In 2009, around 370 000 [230 000–510 000] children were born with HIV, bringing to 2.5 million [1.6 million–3.4 million] the total number of children under 15 living with HIV.
- The total number of children aged 0–17 years who have lost their parents due to HIV increased to 16.6 million [14.4 million–18.8 million] in 2009.
- Since the beginning of the epidemic, more than 60 million people have been infected with HIV and nearly 30 million people have died of HIV-related causes.
- One in four AIDS deaths is caused by tuberculosis, a preventable and curable disease.

Global and regional statistics

	People living with HIV	New HIV infections 2009	AIDS-related deaths 2009	Adult HIV prevalence (%)
Sub-Saharan Africa	22.5 million [20.9–24.2 million]	1.8 million [1.6–2.0 million]	1.3 million [1.1–1.5 million]	5% [4.7%–5.2%]
South and South-East Asia	4.1 million [3.7–4.6 million]	270 000 [240 000–320 000]	260 000 [230 000–300 000]	0.3% [0.3%–0.3%]
East Asia	770 000 [560 000–1.0 million]	82 000 [48 000–140 000]	36 000 [25 000–50 000]	<0.1% [0.1%–0.1%]
Central and South America	1.4 million [1.2–1.6 million]	92 000 [70 000–120 000]	58 000 [43 000–70 000]	0.5% [0.4%–0.6%]
North America	1.5 million [1.2–2 million]	70 000 [44 000–130 000]	26 000 [22 000–44 000]	0.5% [0.4%–0.7%]
Western and Central Europe	820 000 [720 000–910 000]	31 000 [23 000–40 000]	8500 [6 800–19 000]	0.2% [0.2%–0.2%]
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1.4 million [1.3–1.6 million]	130 000 [110 000–160 000]	76 000 [60 000–95 000]	0.8% [0.7%–0.9%]
Caribbean	240 000 [220 000–270 000]	17 000 [13 000–21 000]	12 000 [8500–15 000]	1.0% [0.9%–1.1%]
Middle East and North Africa	460 000 [400 000–530 000]	75 000 [61 000–92 000]	24 000 [20 000–27 000]	0.2% [0.2%–0.3%]
Oceania	57 000 [50 000–64 000]	4500 [3400–6000]	1400 [<1000–2400]	0.3% [0.2%–0.3%]
Total	33.3 million [31.4–35.3 million]	2.6 million [2.3–2.8 million]	1.8 million [1.6–2.1 million]	0.8% [0.7%–0.8%]

Source: The 2010 UNAIDS Report on the global AIDS epidemic

HIV prevention

- New HIV infections have reduced by nearly 20% in the past 10 years. Among young people in 15 of the most severely affected countries, HIV prevalence has fallen by more than 25% as young people adopt safer sexual practices.
- The percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who received treatment to prevent transmission of the virus to their child increased from 35% in 2007 to 53% in 2009.
- There are two new HIV infections for every one person starting HIV treatment.

HIV treatment

- In 2009, 5.2 million people in low- and middle-income countries had access to antiretroviral treatment, up from 700 000 in 2004.
- In 2009, 700 000 people received antiretroviral treatment in high-income countries.
- There are 10 million people still in need of treatment who do not have access.

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage, 2009

Geographical region	People receiving ART, 2009	People needing ART, 2009	ART coverage 2009	People receiving ART, Dec. 2008	People needing ART, 2008	ART coverage 2008
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.9 million	10.6 million [9.7–11.5 million]	37% [34–40%]	2.9 million	10.4 million [9.5–11.3 million]	28% [26–31%]
Latin America and the Caribbean	478 000	950 000 [810 000–1million]	50% [46–59%]	439 000	910 000 [790 000–1million]	48% [44–56%]
East, South and South-East Asia	739 000	2.4 million [2–2.9 million]	31% [26–36%]	571 000	2.3 million [2–2.9 million]	25% [20–29%]
Europe, Central Asia	114 000	610 000 [550 000–710 000]	19% [16–21%]	84 400	570 000 [510 000–660 000]	15% [13–17%]
Middle East, North Africa	12 000	100 000 [88 000–120 000]	11% [10–14%]	9 100	91 000 [75 000–110 000]	10% [9–12%]
Total	5.25 million	14.6 million [13.5–15.8 million]	36% [33–39%]	4 million	14.3 million [13.2–15.4 million]	28% [26–31%]

Source: *Towards universal access: scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector: progress report 2010*, WHO/UNAIDS/UNICEF

Human rights and gender

- More than 90% of governments reported that they address stigma and discrimination in their HIV programmes, however, less than 50% costed or budgeted such programmes.
- Less than half of countries reporting have a budget for HIV programmes for women.
- Same sex relations are still criminalised in 79 countries and six apply the death penalty.

Resource availability and needs

- In 2009, US\$ 15.9 billion was estimated to be available from all sources for HIV, US\$ 10 billion short of the US\$ 26.8 billion needed for HIV services in 2010.
- Donor government's disbursements for the AIDS response in 2009 were US\$ 7.6 billion, lower than the US\$ 7.7 billion available in 2008.

Contact: UNAIDS Geneva | tel. +41 22 791 1697 | communications@unaids.org

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