THE GLOBAL AIDS EPIDEMIC – KEY FACTS

- In 2011, more than 8 million people had access to antiretroviral therapy.
  - An increase of 20% in just one year from 2010 to 2011.

- In 2011, 2.5 million [2.2 million–2.8 million] people were newly infected with HIV.
  - A reduction of 20% since 2001.

- Around 330 000 [280 000–380 000] children were newly infected with HIV in 2011.
  - A reduction of 24% in just two years—from 2009-2011.

- Some 1.7 million people [1.6 million–1.9 million] died from AIDS-related causes in 2011.
  - A decline of 24% since the peak in 2005.

- There were 34.2 million [31.8 million–35.9 million] people living with HIV in 2011.
  - More than ever before due to the life prolonging effects of antiretroviral therapy.

- TB remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV.

- Young people aged between 15-24 years account for 40% of all new adult (15+) HIV infections.

- Globally, infection rates in young women 15–24 years old are twice as high as among men of the same age.


- 46 countries, territories and areas restrict people living with HIV from entering or staying.
1. Antiretroviral treatment

- The number of people accessing lifesaving antiretroviral treatment rose by 20% in just one year (2010 to 2011).
  - In 2011, more than 8 million people living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries were receiving antiretroviral therapy, up from 6.6 million people in 2010 and up from just 400,000 in 2003.
  - This represents 54% [50%-60%] of the estimated 14.8 million [13.8 million–15.6 million] people eligible for treatment.
- The most dramatic progress has been in sub-Saharan Africa where the percentage of people eligible for treatment who were receiving it rose by 19% from 2010-2011 to 56% [53%–60%]).
  - Coverage is highest in Latin America at 70% [61%–82%] and the Caribbean 67% [60%-73%]—whilst it remains low in the Eastern Europe and Central Asia 23% [20%-27%] and the Middle-East and North Africa 13% [10%-18%]. In Asia coverage was 44% [36–49%].
- Only 4% of people living with HIV who inject drugs and are eligible for treatment receive antiretroviral therapy.
- The cost of a year’s supply of first-line antiretroviral drugs decreased from more than US$ 10,000 per person in 2000 to less than US$ 100 for the least expensive WHO recommended regimen in 2011.
- In high-income countries the cost of second-line antiretroviral therapy can be up to US$ 6000 per person per month.
- Around 80% of generic drugs used in sub-Saharan Africa are sourced from India.
- On average, donor funding pays for about 84% of treatment costs in low-income countries.

2. New HIV infections in children

- In 2011, 57% [51%-64%] of the estimated 1.5 million [1.3 million–1.6 million] pregnant women living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries received effective antiretroviral drugs to avoid transmission to their child.
  - This is an increase of nearly 10% in just one year.
- Around 330,000 [280,000–380,000] children were newly infected with HIV in 2011.
  - This is 24% lower than the number of children newly infected in 2009.
- About 3.4 million [3.1 million–3.9 million] children younger than 15 years were living with HIV in 2011.
- 91% were in sub-Saharan Africa.

- An estimated 230,000 [200,000 – 270,000] children died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2011.

- As of December 2011, 562,000 children were receiving antiretroviral therapy compared to 456,000 in 2010.
  - Antiretroviral treatment coverage is still much lower for children than for adults.

3. Young People

- Some 4.9 million [4.1 million–6.1 million] young people (15-24) were living with HIV in 2011.
  - 75% were living in sub-Saharan Africa.

- Around 890,000 [760,000 – 1.1 million] young people (aged 15-24) were newly infected with HIV in 2011.
  - 2,400 young people aged 15-24 were infected with HIV every day of 2011.

- Only 24% of young women and 36% of young men responded correctly when asked five questions on HIV prevention and HIV transmission, according to the most recent population based surveys in low- and middle-income countries.

4. Women and Girls

- HIV is the leading cause of death of women of reproductive age.

- An estimated 1.2 million [1.1 million–2.8 million] women and girls were newly infected with HIV in 2011.

- Some 63% of all young people (15-24) living with HIV are young women.

- Globally, young women 15–24 years old are most vulnerable to HIV infection, with infection rates twice as high as among men of the same age.

5. Social Transformation

- In 2012, 80% of countries had general non-discrimination laws and 62% of countries reported having laws prohibiting discrimination against people living with HIV.
  - 78% of countries reported having laws or policies protecting women from discrimination.
  - 22% of countries reported having laws that protect men who have sex with men.
  - 15% reported having laws that protect transgender people from discrimination.

- In 2012, 46 countries, territories and areas restrict the ability of people living with HIV to enter stay or reside in them.
In the past few years more than 100 countries have used criminal law to prosecute citizens who fail to disclose their HIV status to others.

- The Global Network of People Living with HIV has identified 600 such convictions, most in high-income countries.

6. Science and Technology

- Studies have shown that if a person living with HIV is receiving antiretroviral therapy the risk of transmitting the virus to their sexual partner is reduced by up to 96%.
- The increase in access to antiretroviral therapy is poised to drive the number of people newly infected further downwards, as people living with HIV become less infectious.

- Studies have also shown a significant reduction in the number of HIV-negative people newly infected when they took daily antiretroviral therapy during a sustained period.
- However, these trials have also shown that healthy people face a major challenge in adhering to daily antiretroviral therapy.

- Male circumcision has proven to be up to 60% effective in preventing HIV infections from women to men but uptake has been slow.

7. Investments


- Domestic resources in low- and middle- income countries now support more than 50% of the global response.

- Total domestic HIV resources in low- and middle-income countries grew by more than 15% between 2010 and 2011 reaching an estimated US$ 8.6 billion [US$ 7.3 billion–US$ 10 billion] in 2011 – the highest ever.

- As of 2011, 56 of 99 middle-income countries are funding more than half of their AIDS responses.

- HIV funding from the international community has remained largely stable between 2008 and 2011.

- International assistance to low- and middle-income countries accounted for US$ 8.2 billion in 2011.

- The United States accounted for 48% of all international assistance for the HIV response in 2011.

Between US$ 22-24 billion is estimated to be needed annually for the global response to HIV by 2015 – the shortfall is estimated at more than US$ 7 billion.
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<tr>
<td><strong>People living with HIV</strong></td>
<td><strong>28.9 million</strong> [26.8–31.6 million]</td>
<td><strong>29.9 million</strong> [27.8–32.3 million]</td>
<td><strong>30.5 million</strong> [28.4–32.8 million]</td>
<td><strong>30.9 million</strong> [28.8–33.2 million]</td>
<td><strong>31.3 million</strong> [29.2–33.2 million]</td>
<td><strong>31.7 million</strong> [29.6–33.5 million]</td>
<td><strong>32.1 million</strong> [30.3–34.1 million]</td>
<td><strong>32.5 million</strong> [30.7–34.6 million]</td>
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<td><strong>New HIV infections (Total)</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.2 million</strong> [3.2–3.4 million]</td>
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<td><strong>3 million</strong> [2.9–3.1 million]</td>
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<td><strong>2.7 million</strong> [2.4–2.9 million]</td>
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<td><strong>2.5 million</strong> [2.2–2.8 million]</td>
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<td><strong>New HIV infections (adults)</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.7 million</strong> [2.4–2.8 million]</td>
<td><strong>2.6 million</strong> [2.4–2.8 million]</td>
<td><strong>2.4 million</strong> [2.2–2.5 million]</td>
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<td><strong>New infections (children)</strong></td>
<td><strong>560 000</strong> [510 000–640 000]</td>
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<td><strong>540 000</strong> [490 000–620 000]</td>
<td><strong>530 000</strong> [470 000–600 000]</td>
<td><strong>490 000</strong> [440 000–560 000]</td>
<td><strong>460 000</strong> [410 000–530 000]</td>
<td><strong>430 000</strong> [380 000–490 000]</td>
<td><strong>370 000</strong> [320 000–430 000]</td>
<td><strong>330 000</strong> [280 000–380 000]</td>
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<td><strong>AIDS-related deaths</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.9 million</strong> [1.7–2.2 million]</td>
<td><strong>2 million</strong> [1.8–2.3 million]</td>
<td><strong>2.2 million</strong> [2.1–2.5 million]</td>
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<td><strong>2.1 million</strong> [1.9–2.3 million]</td>
<td><strong>1.9 million</strong> [1.8–2.1 million]</td>
<td><strong>1.8 million</strong> [1.6–2 million]</td>
<td><strong>1.7 million</strong> [1.6–1.9 million]</td>
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### 2011 global and regional statistics *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>People living with HIV 2011</th>
<th>New HIV infections 2011</th>
<th>AIDS-related deaths 2011 (total)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>total</td>
<td>children</td>
<td>total</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>23.5 million [22.2 million–24.7 million]</td>
<td>3.1 million [2.8 million–3.4 million]</td>
<td>1.7 million [1.6 million–1.9 million]</td>
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<td>South and South-East Asia</td>
<td>4.2 million [3.1 million–4.7 million]</td>
<td>180 000 [100 000–230 000]</td>
<td>300 000 [220 000–340 000]</td>
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<tr>
<td>East Asia</td>
<td>830 000 [590 000–1.2 million]</td>
<td>16 000 [11 000–22 000]</td>
<td>89 000 [44 000–170 000]</td>
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<td>Latin America</td>
<td>1.4 million [1.1 million–1.7 million]</td>
<td>40 000 [29 000–54 000]</td>
<td>86 000 [52 000–140 000]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western and Central Europe</td>
<td>860 000 [780 000–960 000]</td>
<td>1 800 [1 400–2 100]</td>
<td>30 000 [21 000–40 000]</td>
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<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>1.4 million [1.1 million–2.0 million]</td>
<td>4 500 [4 000–5 800]</td>
<td>58 000 [21 000–130 000]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td>1.5 million [1.3 million–1.8 million]</td>
<td>17 000 [14 000–21 000]</td>
<td>170 000 [110 000–220 000]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>230 000 [200 000–250 000]</td>
<td>18 000 [15 000–21 000]</td>
<td>13 000 [9 700–16 000]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>330 000 [250 000–450 000]</td>
<td>19 000 [12 000–26 000]</td>
<td>39 000 [29 000–60 000]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>34.2 million [31.8 million–35.9 million]</td>
<td>3.4 million [3.1 million–3.9 million]</td>
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*Some numbers may not add up due to rounding*

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