

GLOBAL FACT SHEET

WORLD AIDS DAY 2012

New HIV infections

- Worldwide, 2.5 million [2.2 million–2.8 million] people became newly infected with HIV in 2011.
- 25 countries have seen a 50% or greater drop in new HIV infections since 2001.
 - There has been a 42% reduction in new HIV infections in the Caribbean (the second most affected region in the world after sub-Saharan Africa).
- Half of all reductions in new HIV infections in the last two years have been among newborn children—showing that elimination of new infections in children is possible.
 - In 2011, new infections in children were 43% lower than in 2003, and 24% lower than 2009.
- However progress is uneven. Since 2001, the number of people newly infected in the Middle East and North Africa increased by more than 35%. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, there has also been an increase in new HIV infections in recent years.

AIDS-related deaths

- In 2011, 1.7 million [1.5 million–1.9 million] people died from AIDS-related causes worldwide—24% fewer deaths than in 2005.
 - Globally there were more than half a million fewer deaths in 2011 than in 2005.
- The number of AIDS-related deaths declined by nearly one-third in sub-Saharan Africa between 2005 and 2011.
 - The Caribbean experienced declines in AIDS-related deaths of 48% between 2005 and 2011 and Oceania 41%.
 - However two regions experienced significant increases in AIDS-related deaths; Eastern Europe and Central Asia (21%) and the Middle East and North Africa (17%).

Antiretroviral therapy

- In 2011, more than 8 million people living with HIV had access to antiretroviral therapy.
 - The number of people accessing HIV treatment increased by 63% from 2009 to 2011. In 10 low- and middle-income countries, more than 80% of those eligible are receiving antiretroviral therapy.
- However, 7 million people eligible for HIV treatment still do not have access.
 - 72% of children living with HIV who are eligible for treatment do not have access.

People living with HIV

- In 2011, there were 34 million [31.4 million–35.9 million] people living with HIV.

- Sub-Saharan Africa is the region most affected, with nearly 1 in every 20 adults living with HIV.
- Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for 69% of all people living with HIV.

HIV/TB

- TB-related deaths in people living with HIV have fallen by 25% since 2004.
- However, TB remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV.
- All people living with both TB and HIV should start antiretroviral therapy immediately as it can reduce the risk of TB illness among people living with HIV by up to 65%.
 - However in 2011, fewer than half (48%) of people with TB who had a documented HIV positive test result obtained antiretroviral therapy.

Women

- Of the 54% of people with access to antiretroviral therapy in low- and middle-income countries, 68% were women.
- Women account for 58% of people living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa.
- In 26 of 31 countries with generalized epidemics, less than 50% of young women have comprehensive and correct knowledge about HIV.

Key populations

- Among countries with generalized epidemics, HIV prevalence is consistently higher among sex workers in the capital city than in the general population, at around 23%.
- Around 3 million of the estimated 16 million people who use drugs are living with HIV.
 - In 49 countries with available data, HIV prevalence was 22 times higher in people who use drugs than in the general population.
 - One study suggests that globally people who inject drugs only use sterile injecting equipment for 5% of injections.
- HIV infection among men who have sex with men in capital cities is on average 13 times higher than in the general population.
- In low- and middle-income countries with available data, 91% of total spending on *HIV programmes for sex workers* comes from international sources; as does 92% of spending on HIV programmes for men who have sex with men and 92% of spending on HIV programmes for people who inject drugs.

Investments

- US\$ 16.8 billion was available from all sources for the AIDS response in 2011.
 - Only a 30% gap in resources remains for fully funding the AIDS response by 2015
 - The estimated annual need by 2015 is between US\$ 22-24 billion.
- Low- and middle-income countries increased HIV investments by 15% from 2010 to 2011.
 - Domestic public and private spending in low- and middle-income countries rose from US\$ 3.9 billion in 2005 to almost US\$ 8.6 billion in 2011.

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
People living with HIV	29.4 million [27.2-32.1 million]	30.2 million [28-32.8 million]	30.8 million [28.6-33.1 million]	31.2 million [29-33.4 million]	31.5 million [29.4-33.6 million]	31.8 million [29.6 - 33.8 million]	32.1 million [29.9-34 million]	32.5 million [30.2-34.3 million]	32.9 million [30.5-34.8 million]	33.5 million [31-35.4 million]	34.0 million [31.4-35.9 million]
New HIV Infections (Total)	3.2 million [2.9-3.4 million]	3.1 million [2.8-3.3 million]	3 million [2.8-3.2 million]	2.9 million [2.7-3.1 million]	2.8 million [2.6-3.0 million]	2.8 million [2.6-3.0 million]	2.7 million [2.5-2.9 million]	2.7 million [2.4-2.9 million]	2.6 million [2.3-2.9 million]	2.6 million [2.3-2.8 million]	2.5 million [2.2-2.8 million]
New HIV infections (adults)	2.6 million [2.4-2.8 million]	2.5 million [2.3-2.7 million]	2.4 million [2.2-2.6 million]	2.4 million [2.2-2.5 million]	2.3 million [2.1-2.5 million]	2.3 million [2.1-2.5 million]	2.3 million [2-2.4 million]	2.2 million [2.0-2.4 million]	2.2 million [2.0-2.4 million]	2.2 million [1.9-2.5 million]	2.2 million [1.9-2.4 million]
New infections (children)	550 000 [500 000–640 000]	560 000 [510 000–650 000]	560 000 [510 000–650 000]	550 000 [500 000–630 000]	540 000 [490 000–620 000]	520 000 [470 000–590 000]	490 000 [440 000–550 000]	460 000 [410 000–520 000]	430 000 [370 000–490 000]	370 000 [320 000–430 000]	330 000 [280 000–390 000]
AIDS-related deaths	1.9 million [1.7-2.2 million]	2 million [1.9-2.3 million]	2.2 million [2-2.5 million]	2.3 million [2.1-2.6 million]	2.3 million [2.1-2.6 million]	2.3 million [2.1-2.5 million]	2.2 million [2.-2.4 million]	2.1million [1.9-2.3 million]	1.9 million [1.8-2.2 million]	1.8million [1.6-2.0 million]	1.7 million [1.5–1.9 million]

2011 global and regional statistics *

Region	People living with HIV 2011		New HIV infections 2011			AIDS-related deaths 2011 (total)
	total	children	total	adults	children	
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.5 million [22.1 million–24.8 million]	3.1 million [2.8 million–3.4 million]	1.8 million [1.6 million – 2.0 million]	1.5 million [1.3 million – 1.7 million]	300 000 [260 000–350 000]	1.2 million [1.1 million–1.3 million]
South and South-East Asia	4.0 million [3.1 million–5.2 million]	150 000 [140 000–180 000]	280 000 [170 000–460 000]	260 000 [150 000 – 450 000]	19 000 [11 000–32 000]	250 000 [190 000 – 340 000]
East Asia	830 000 [590 000–1.2 million]	16 000 [11 000–22 000]	89 000 [44 000–170 000]	87 000 [43 000–160 000]	2 000 [<1 000–4 100]	59 000 [41 000–82 000]
Latin America	1.4 million [1.1 million–1.7 million]	42 000 [30 000–56 000]	83 000 [51 000–140 000]	81 000 [49 000–130 000]	2 200 [1 000–4 000]	54 000 [32 000–81 000]
Western and Central Europe	900 000 [830 000–1.0 million]	1 600 [1 300–2 000]	30 000 [21 000–40 000]	30 000 [21 000–40 000]	<200 [<200]	7 000 [6 100–7 500]
North America	1.4 million [1.1 million–2.0 million]	4 500 [4 000–5 800]	51 000 [19 000–120 000]	51 000 [19 000–120 000]	<100 [<100–<200]	21 000 [17 000–28 000]
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1.4 million 1.1 million–1.8 million	11 000 [9 600–14 000]	140 000 [91 000–210 000]	140 000 [91 000–210 000]	<1 000 [<500–<1 000]	92 000 [63 000–120 000]
Caribbean	230 000 [200 000–250 000]	18 000 [15 000–21 000]	13 000 [9 600–16 000]	12 000 [8 900–14 000]	1 100 [<1 000–1 400]	10 000 [8 200–12 000]
Middle East and North Africa	300 000 [250 000–360 000]	15 000 [12 000–19 000]	37 000 [29 000–46 000]	34 000 [27 000–43 000]	2 600 [2 000–3 300]	23 000 [18 000–29 000]
Oceania	53 000 [47 000–60 000]	3 600 [2 800–4 600]	2 900 [2 200–3 800]	2 600 [1 900–3 500]	<500 [<200–<500]	1 300 [<1 000–1 800]
Global	34.0 million [31.4 million–35.9 million]	3.3 million [3.1 million–3.8 million]	2.5 million [2.2 million–2.8 million]	2.2 million [1.9 million–2.4 million]	330 000 [280 000–390 000]	1.7 million [1.5 million–1.9 million]

*Some numbers may not add up due to rounding

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UNAIDS - The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS leads and inspires the world to achieve its shared vision of zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths. UNAIDS unites the efforts of 11 UN organizations—UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank—and works closely with global and national partners to maximize results for the AIDS response. Learn more at unaids.org and connect with us on Facebook and Twitter.