

HIV & AIDS

Key Statistics

- Approximately 37 million people are living with HIV worldwide.¹
- Since the beginning of the global AIDS epidemic, an estimated 39 million people have died of AIDS.²
- Sub-Saharan Africa is home to roughly 70% of all people living with HIV, but only 15% of the global population.³
- Since 2001, the number of new HIV infections had decreased by 38%.⁴
- There were still 1.2 million AIDS-related deaths worldwide in 2014, approximately 800,000 of them in sub-Saharan Africa.⁵
- Of the 2 million new HIV infections globally in 2014, an estimated 1.4 million of them occurred in sub-Saharan Africa.⁶
- In 2013, approximately 360,000 people living with HIV died from tuberculosis. 78% of people living with both HIV and TB reside in sub-Saharan Africa.⁷
- About half of all people living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa are in a long-term sexual relationship with an HIV-negative partner.⁸
- Holistic, community-based interventions have been shown to significantly reduce AIDS-related stigma and increase access to care and adherence to treatment.⁹

Women and HIV/AIDS

- In Africa, AIDS has a woman's face: In eastern and southern Africa, young women are more than twice as likely as young men to have acquired HIV.¹⁰
- An estimated 58% of people living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa are women.¹¹
- AIDS is the number one cause of death globally for women of childbearing age.¹²
- The prevalence of HIV infection among young women in sub-Saharan Africa is disproportionately higher than among young men. Adolescent girls and young women are five times more likely to become infected, and the average age of infection is 5-7 years earlier.¹³
- More than one in four new HIV infections in sub-Saharan Africa are in adolescent girls and young women.¹⁴
- In 2013, an estimated 1.5 million women living with HIV gave birth. 85% of pregnant women living with HIV reside in sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁵
- In 2013, only 44% of pregnant women in low- and middle-income countries received HIV testing and counselling.¹⁶

Children and youth

- Of the estimated 3.2 million children living with HIV in 2013, approximately 91% of them were in sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁷
- Approximately 220,000 children became newly infected with HIV in 2014.¹⁸
- An estimated 13.3 million children between the ages of 0-17 have lost one or both parents to AIDS. The overwhelming majority of these children reside in sub-Saharan Africa.¹⁹
- Between 2009 and 2013, the estimated number of adolescents living with HIV increased from 1.9 million to 2.1 million, with over 80% of them residing in south and east Africa.²⁰
- HIV has emerged as the second-largest cause of death for adolescents globally, with a 50% increase in HIV-related deaths among adolescents between 2005 and 2013.²¹

Treatment

- About 15.8 million people were receiving antiretroviral treatment globally in June, 2015.²²
- The number of people receiving lifesaving treatment accounts for only 41% of adults living with HIV and a mere 32% of children.²³
- In sub-Saharan Africa, only 37% of people (all ages) living with HIV were receiving treatment in 2013.²⁴ And although the region is home to roughly 90% of all children living with HIV, only 22% of HIV-positive children in the region were receiving antiretroviral treatment in 2013.²⁵
- Overall, two thirds of all people living with HIV who are *not* receiving antiretroviral treatment reside in sub-Saharan Africa.²⁶
- Fewer than one in five adolescent girls and an even smaller proportion of adolescent boys were aware of their HIV status in 2013.²⁷
- In 2011, an estimated 7.5 million people were eligible for HIV treatment but weren't able to access it because they did not know their HIV status.²⁸
- UNAIDS estimates that approximately 19 million people living with HIV do not know they are infected.²⁹
- In 2011, the landmark HPTN 052 study found that providing immediate antiretroviral therapy to the partner living with HIV was associated in a 96% reduction in HIV transmission.³⁰

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