ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION

FACT SHEET

photo: Olivier Asselin

The Global AIDS Pandemic: Key Facts

HIV and AIDS Around the World

- In 2009, an estimated 107,000 infant HIV infections were averted through prevention of mother-to-child transmission services supported by the U.S. government and partner organizations. (President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief [PEPFAR], *2009 Annual Report to Congress on PEPFAR Program Results*, 2010)
- In 2009, more than 8.6 million women around the world received HIV counseling and testing services through U.S. government–funded programs. (PEPFAR, *2009 Annual Report to Congress on PEPFAR Program Results*, 2010)
- Each day, the HIV/AIDS pandemic causes approximately 6,600 new infections and 4,600 deaths. (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS [UNAIDS], *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012)
- More than 900 children under 15 years of age are infected with HIV every day, most as a result of mother-to-child transmission of the virus. (UNAIDS, *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012)
- Without treatment, almost half of newborns infected with HIV will die before their second birthdays. (UNAIDS, *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012)
- Approximately 3.4 million children were living with HIV in 2011, 91 percent of them in sub-Saharan Africa. Children make up approximately 10 percent of the total number of people living with HIV. (UNAIDS, *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012)
- An estimated 330,000 children were newly infected with HIV in 2011, which is approximately 15 percent of the total new infections. (UNAIDS, *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012)
- An estimated 230,000 children died of AIDS-related illnesses in 2011, which is approximately 14 percent of the total deaths due to AIDS. (UNAIDS, *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012)
- Approximately 17 million women were living with HIV in 2010, up from 13.8 million in 2001. (World Health Organization [WHO], *Global HIV/AIDS Response*, 2011)
- In 2011, 57 percent of pregnant women living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries received the medicines they needed to prevent transmission of HIV to their babies; in 2010, only 42 percent of HIV-exposed infants received medicines to prevent mother-to-child transmission. (UNAIDS, *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012; WHO, *Global HIV/AIDS Response*, 2011)
- In 2011, more than 8 million adults and children living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) for their illness, an increase of more than 20 percent from 2010. (UNAIDS, *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012)
- In 2011, 562,000 children living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries were receiving ART. (UNAIDS, *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012)

HIV and AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa

- Of the estimated 34.2 million people worldwide living with HIV in 2011, two-thirds (69 percent) were in sub-Saharan Africa. (UNAIDS, *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012)
- Of the 2.2 million people who became newly infected with HIV in 2011, 1.9 million were in sub-Saharan Africa. (UNAIDS, *World AIDS Day Report*, 2011)
- In 2011, approximately 1.7 million people died of AIDS-related illnesses. Approximately 70 percent of these deaths occurred in sub-Saharan Africa. (UNAIDS, *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012)

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- In 2011, approximately 3.2 million children in sub-Saharan Africa were living with HIV. This represents 91 percent of all children living with HIV worldwide. (UNAIDS, *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012)
- In sub-Saharan Africa in 2011, 6 in 10 adults living with HIV in 2011 were women. (UNAIDS, *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012)

HIV and AIDS in North America and Western and Central Europe

- As of 2010, fewer than 500 children a year were infected with HIV in North America and Western and Central Europe. (WHO, *Global HIV/AIDS Response*, 2011)
- As of 2010, fewer than 200 children a year were infected with HIV in the United States. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention [CDC], *HIV Surveillance Report*, 2010)

HIV and AIDS in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

- The coverage of antiretroviral therapy for children increased from 56 percent in 2009 to 65 percent in 2010. (WHO, *Global HIV/AIDS Response*, 2011)
- The region is faced with the fastest HIV growth in the world. Approximately 90,000 people died of AIDS-related causes, six times more than the estimated 15,000 who died in 2001. (UNAIDS, *Together We Will End AIDS*, 2012)
- As of December 2008, estimated coverage for prevention of mother-to-child transmission in Eastern Europe and Central Asia exceeded 90 percent. (UNAIDS, *AIDS Epidemic Update*, 2009)

HIV and AIDS in Asia

- In 2010, 39 percent of children in need of HIV treatment were able to access it. (WHO, *Global HIV/AIDS Response*, 2011)
- In 2010, 16 percent of pregnant women living with HIV in Asia received effective antiretroviral drugs to prevent the transmission of HIV to their children. (WHO, *Global HIV/AIDS Response*, 2011)

HIV and AIDS in Other Parts of the World

- An estimated 46 percent of HIV-infected pregnant women in the Caribbean received effective antiretroviral drugs necessary to prevent the transmission of HIV to their children in 2010. (WHO, *Global HIV/AIDS Response*, 2011)
- In 2010, women comprised 44 percent of the adults living with HIV in the Oceania region. (WHO, *Global HIV/AIDS Response*, 2011)
- The number of children living with HIV in Latin America is declining. An estimated 42,000 children were living with HIV in 2010, versus 47,000 in 2001. (WHO, *Global HIV/AIDS Response,* 2011)
- In 2010, 6,800 children were newly infected with HIV in the Middle East and North Africa, and 3,900 children died from AIDS-related illnesses. (WHO, *Global HIV/AIDS Response*, 2011)
- Prevention coverage in antenatal settings remained virtually nonexistent in the Middle East and North Africa, with 1 percent regional coverage as of December 2008. (UNAIDS, *AIDS Epidemic Update*, 2009)

Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation

Elizabeth Glaser acquired HIV through a blood transfusion and unknowingly passed the virus on to her daughter, Ariel, and her son, Jake. Following Ariel's death in 1988, Elizabeth joined with two close friends with one goal: to bring hope to children with AIDS. The Foundation that now bears Elizabeth Glaser's name has become a global leader in the effort to eliminate pediatric AIDS, working in 15 countries and at more than 5,400 sites around the world to prevent the transmission of HIV to children and help those already infected with the virus. The Foundation's global mission is to implement prevention, care, and treatment; further advance innovative research; and give those affected by HIV and AIDS a voice to bring dramatic change to the lives of millions of children, women, and families worldwide.

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