

Global facts and figures

06

Last updated December 2006

- A total of 39.5 million people were living with HIV in 2006 (2.6 million more than in 2004).
- The number of new infections in 2006 rose to 4.3 million in 2006 (400 000 more than in 2004).
- Sub-Saharan remains the most affected region in the world. Two thirds of all people living with HIV live in this region—24.7 million people in 2006. Almost three quarters of all adult and child deaths due to AIDS occurred in sub-Saharan Africa—2.1 million of the global 2.9 million deaths due to AIDS.
- The number of people living with HIV increased in every region in the world in the past two years. The most striking increases have occurred in East Asia and in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, where the number of people living with HIV in 2006 was over one fifth (21%) higher than in 2004.
- Globally and in every region, more adult women (15 years or older) than ever before are now living with HIV. The 17.7 million women living with HIV in 2006 represent an increase of over one million compared with 2004.
- Access to treatment and care has greatly increased in recent years. Through the expanded provision of antiretroviral treatment, an estimated two million life years were gained since 2002 in low and middle income countries.
- The centrality of high risk behaviour (such as injecting drug use, unprotected paid sex and unprotected sex between men) is especially evident in the HIV epidemics of Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.
- Although the epidemics also extend into the general populations across the world, they remain highly concentrated around specific populations groups.

Regional Statistics

	People living with HIV	New infections 2006	AIDS deaths 2006	Adult prevalence %
Sub-Saharan Africa	24.7 million	2.8 million	2.1 million	5.9%
South and South East Asia	7.8 million	860,000	590,000	0.6%
East Asia	750 000	100,000	43,000	0.1%
Latin America	1.7 million	140,000	65,000	0.5%
North America	1.4 million	43,000	18,000	0.8%
Western & Central Europe	740 000	22,000	12,000	0.3%
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	1.7 million	270,000	84,000	0.9%
Middle-East & North Africa	460,000	68,000	36,000	0.2%
Caribbean	250,000	27,000	19,000	1.2%
Oceania	81,000	7,100	4,000	0.4%
Total	39.5 million	4.3 million	2.9 million	1%

Prevention¹

- There are more new HIV infections every year than AIDS-related deaths and as more people become infected with HIV, more people will die of AIDS-related illnesses.
- Worldwide, less than one in five people at risk of becoming infected with HIV has access to basic prevention services. Across the world, only one in eight people who want to be tested are currently able to do so.
- Scaling up available prevention strategies in 125 low- and middle-income countries would avert an estimated 28 million new infections between 2005 and 2015, more than half of those that are projected to occur during this period and would save US\$ 24 billion in associated treatment costs. Simultaneous scaling up of both prevention and treatment would avert 29 million new infections by the end of 2020.

Treatment

- According to the latest UNAIDS/WHO '3 by 5' data, more than 1.6 million people living with HIV were receiving ARV therapy in low and middle income countries as of June 2006. This represents more than a four fold-increase since December 2003. Overall, antiretroviral therapy coverage in low and middle income countries increased from 7% at the end of 2003 to 24% in June 2006.

Geographical region	Est. no. of people receiving ARV therapy, June 2006	Est. no. of people needing ARV therapy, 2005	ARV therapy coverage, June 2006
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,040,000	4,600,000	23%
Latin America & Caribbean	345,000	460,000	75%
East, South & South East Asia	235,000	1,440,000	16%
Europe and Central Asia	24,000	190,000	13%
Middle East & North Africa	4,000	75,000	5%
Total	1,650,000	6.8 million	24%

Note: Some numbers do not add up due to rounding

Resource Needs

- In 2005, a total of US\$ 8.3 billion was estimated to be available for AIDS funding; this figure is estimated to rise to US\$ 8.9 billion in 2006 and US\$ 10 billion in 2007. But it falls short of what is needed—US\$ 14.9 billion in 2006, US\$ 18.1 billion in 2007 and US\$ 22.1 billion in 2008.
- For treatment and care, about 55% of these resources will be needed in Africa, 20% in Asia and the Pacific, 17% in Latin America and the Caribbean, 7% in Eastern Europe and 1% in North Africa and the Near East.

AIDS Resource Needs (US\$ billion)	2006	2007	2008	Totals for 2006–2008
Prevention	8.4	10.0	11.4	29.8
Treatment and care	3.0	4.0	5.3	12.3
Orphans & vulnerable children	1.6	2.1	2.7	6.4
Programme costs	1.5	1.4	1.8	4.6
Human resources	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.9
Total	14.9	18.1	22.1	55.1

Contact

UNAIDS Press Office | +41 22 791 1697 | communications@unaid.org | www.unaid.org

¹ Updated prevention coverage data will be released by end December 2006.