



## HIV/AIDS Should Always Be Front Page News

LIFE & DEATH

- Since 1981, there have been **25 million AIDS deaths** (Avert, *Worldwide HIV/AIDS Statistics*, 2006).
- Close to **40 million people** are living with HIV/AIDS worldwide. An estimated 80% of HIV-positive people in developing countries do not know they are infected (UNAIDS, *2006 AIDS Epidemic Update*, December 2006).
- In 2006, approximately **4.3 million people were infected with HIV**. That's about **12 thousand every day**. (UNAIDS, *2006 AIDS Epidemic Update*, December 2006).
- For every person put into treatment for AIDS, **six more get infected with HIV**.
- Globally, antiretroviral drugs reach only **one in five** who need them (UNAIDS, *2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, 2006).
- In 2006, approximately **3 million people died from AIDS** (UNAIDS, *2006 AIDS Epidemic Update*, December 2006). That's over **eight thousand every day**.
- More people die from AIDS each month than were killed in the Southeast Asia tsunami of late 2004 (CNN, *Imagining a World Without AIDS*, April 2006).

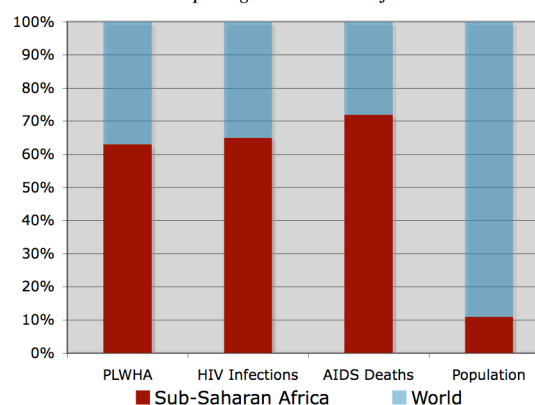
*“The HIV epidemic is essentially uncontrolled, uncontrolled in Africa, uncontrolled completely in Asia right now.”*

-Dr. Brian Gazzard, Chairman, British HIV Association, speaking at the 4<sup>th</sup> International AIDS Society Conference on Treatment, Pathogenesis, and Prevention, Sydney, Australia 2007.

*In 2006, an estimated 380,000 children died from AIDS. That's forty-three children dying every hour of the year.*

-UNAIDS, 2006 HIV/AIDS Epidemic Update, December 2006.

Comparing Sub-Saharan Africa



A GLOBAL PANDEMIC

- Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for 11% of the world's population, but 63% of all adults and children living with HIV, 65% of new HIV infections, and **72% of deaths due to AIDS** (Kaiser Family Foundation, *The HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa*, June 2007; UNAIDS, *2006 AIDS Epidemic Update*, December 2006).
- Since 2004, the most striking recent increases in the number of people living with HIV have occurred in East Asia, and in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The number of PLWHA in Central Asia increased by 21%, and the number of new HIV infections in Eastern Europe and Central Asia **increased by nearly 70%** (UNAIDS, *2006 AIDS Epidemic Update*, December 2006). The yearly death toll in this region has **nearly doubled** since 2003.
- Latin America is home to both a **broad epidemic** in Brazil, where one-third of Latin America's PLWHA reside, and **intense epidemics** in Belize and Honduras, each with adult HIV prevalence rates of over 1.5%. In the Caribbean, adult prevalence rates are also high; **2.2%** in Haiti and **1.1%** in the Dominican Republic. (UNAIDS, *2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, 2006).
- In China, **injection drug use** accounts for almost half of HIV transmissions (UNAIDS, *2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, 2006).
- In Vietnam, HIV has spread into all 59 provinces and **every city** (UNAIDS, *2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, 2006).

- **1.2 million people** in the U.S. are currently living with HIV/AIDS, including over 400,000 with AIDS (Kaiser Family Foundation, *The HIV/AIDS Epidemic in the United States*, July 2007).
- **40,000 new HIV infections** occur domestically each year. In 2005, there were over **17,000 deaths** among people with AIDS (Kaiser Family Foundation, *The HIV/AIDS Epidemic in the United States*, July 2007).
- 25% of people living with HIV in the U.S. **do not know it** (Kaiser Family Foundation, *The HIV/AIDS Epidemic in the United States*, July 2007).
- The domestic epidemic disproportionately impacts Black men and women. Though Black Americans represent only 12% of the U.S. population, they account for **over 50% of the AIDS cases** diagnosed in 2005 (Kaiser Family Foundation, *Black Americans and HIV/AIDS*, July 2007).
- In 2004, **AIDS was the leading cause of death** for Black women ages 25-34 (Kaiser Family Foundation, *Women and HIV/AIDS in the United States*, July 2007).
- Domestically, MSM accounted for **72% of all HIV infections** among male adults and adolescents (based on data from 33 states), even though only about 5% to 7% of male adults and adolescents identify themselves as MSM (CDC, *HIV/AIDS Among Men Who Have Sex With Men*, May 2007).

*“Evidence continues to emerge of **resurgent epidemics** in the U.S.A. and in some countries of Europe among men who have sex with men, and of largely **hidden epidemics** among their counterparts in Latin America and Asia.”*

-UNAIDS, *2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, 2006.

- Access to AIDS medications remains a severe problem for children with HIV/AIDS. As of December 2006, only about 15% of the children most in need of HIV treatment had access to it (WHO, *News Release: Significant Growth in Access to HIV Treatment in 2006*, April 2007). In Africa, studies suggest that over half of HIV-positive newborns die before reaching their second birthday, and **most are dead before the age of five** (Avert, *Children, HIV & AIDS*, updated June 2007).
- Worldwide, **only 9%** of men who have sex with men (MSM) received any type of prevention service in 2005, and fewer than 20% of injection drug users received HIV prevention services (UNAIDS, *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, 2006).
- Women currently represent 48% of all adults living with HIV/AIDS, and this figure **continues to increase** in every international region. In sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and North Africa, women represent 59% of adults living with HIV (UNAIDS, *2006 AIDS Epidemic Update*, December 2006).
- As of December 2006, UNAIDS and WHO estimate that 7.1 million people in low- and middle-income countries were in immediate need of antiretroviral (ARV) treatment for AIDS. Of these, **only 28%** were receiving it (Avert, *AIDS Treatment Targets & Results*, 2006).
- Worldwide, as of 2005, it was estimated that more than **15 million children** under age 18 had been orphaned as a result of AIDS. It is estimated that 12 million of these orphans live in sub-Saharan Africa, where 32% of orphans have lost their parents to AIDS (Avert, *AIDS Orphans*, 2006; United Nations, *Ten Stories the World Should Hear More About*).

- UNAIDS estimates that **\$22.1 billion will be needed** in 2008 to respond to AIDS in low- and middle-income countries. The difference between UNAIDS estimates of resource needs compared to resources available in 2006 was **\$6 billion** (Kaiser Family Foundation & UNAIDS, *Financing the Response to AIDS in Low- and Middle-Income Countries*, 2006, June 2007).
- Domestically, funding for the Ryan White program, the largest federal funding program for combating AIDS in the U.S., has remained flat at about \$2.1 billion yearly since 2005 (Kaiser Family Foundation, *The Ryan White Program*, March 2007). **But every year, about 40,000 more people contract HIV.**

## BUT THERE IS HOPE

*“On current trends, AIDS will kill tens of millions of people over the next 20 years. **But this need not happen.** We know prevention works. We know that HIV treatment and care work. The global AIDS response is poised to enter a new era: where leadership and commitment are at long last matched with the resources needed to **get on with the job.**”*

-Peter Piot, Executive Director, UNAIDS

**Contact FCAA to learn how you can help**  
[www.fcaids.org](http://www.fcaids.org)