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# Population and HIV/AIDS 2007

		People	HIV/AIC	DS estimates		Life exp at birth			pulation sands)	Govern		V/AIDS epi		sponse to	-	ART	Health expen- diture			People	HIV/AIDS	S estimates
	Total population (thousands)		prevalen (percen tage)	nce n- AIDS deaths	'	With AIDS <sup>1</sup>	Without AIDS	With AIDS <sup>1</sup>	Without AIDS	Blood screen-	mation	Provision of anti- retroviral treat-	Non- discrimi- natory	Distri- bution of	Condom use <sup>2</sup> (percen-	<b>coverage</b> (percen-	per capita (US\$)		Total population (thousands)		prevalenc (percen- tage)	e
Region and country World <sup>3</sup>	2007 (1)	2005 (2)	2005 (3)	2005 (4)	2005 (5)	2007 (6)	<b>2007</b> (7)	<b>2015</b> (8)	<b>2015</b> (9)	ing (10)	campaigns (11)	<b>ment</b> (12)	policies (13)	condoms (14)	(15)	<b>2005/ 2006</b> (16)	<b>2004</b> (1 <i>7</i> )	Region and country Southern Europe	2007 (1) 151 645	2005 (2) <b>350</b>	2005 (3) 0.5	2005 (4)
More developed regions	6 671 226 1 223 004	33 200 3 430	0.8 0.6	2 100 55	15 200 	67 76		7 295 135 1 245 021		-	_	_	_	_	 —	 —	657 3 016	Albania Andorra	3 190 75			
Less developed regions <sup>4</sup> Least developed countries	5 448 223 804 450	31 970 11 420	1.1 2.9	2 540 1 044		65 54		6 050 114 966 718		_ _		_ _					91 15	Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia Gibraltar	3 935 4 555 29	<0.5 <0.5	<0.1 <0.1	
Africa	964 973	24 902	5.2	2 036	12 000	53		1 149 117		-	—	_	—	_			51	Greece Holy See <sup>16</sup>	11 147 1	 9 	 0.2 	 <0.1 
Eastern Africa Burundi Comoros <sup>5</sup>	<b>307 860</b> 8 508 839	<b>10 500</b> 150 <0.5	7.1 3.3 <0.1	<b>1 005</b> 13 <0.1	<b>6 958</b> 120	<b>51</b> 49 65	 52	<b>374 956</b> 11 223 1 007	 11 705	X X	×	x	× ×	X X	 0.2 0.7	 14 / 26 /	<b>15</b> 3 13	ltaly Malta Montenegro <sup>17</sup>	58 877 407 598	150 <0.5	0.5 0.1	3 <0.1
Djibouti Eritrea	833 833 4 851	15	3.1 2.4	1	 6 36	55 58	57 61	951	973 6 316	X X	X	X X	-	X X	0.2	16 / 20 5 / 8	53	Portugal San Marino	10 623 31	 32 	 0.4 	 <1 
Ethiopia <sup>6</sup> Kenya	83 099 37 538	 1 300	6.1	 140	 1 100	53 53	55 61	100 967 46 167	103 405 49 419	X X	X X	X X	- X	X X	0.2	7 / 24 / 44	6 20	Serbia <sup>17</sup> Slovenia Spain	9 858 2 002 44 279	 <0.5 140	 <0.1 0.6	 <0.1 2
Madagascar Malawi	19 683 13 925	49 940	0.5 14.1	3 78	13 550	59 48	60 64	24 107 17 020	24 276 19 546	X X	X X	- X	-	X X	1.0 1.6	0 / 1 20 / 43	7 19	TFYR Macedonia <sup>18</sup> Western Europe	2 038 187 502	<0.5 <b>250</b>	<0.1 0.3	<0.1 3
Mauritius <sup>7</sup> Mozambique Réunion	1 262 21 397 807	4 1 800	0.6 16.1	<0.1 140	 510	73 42	- 55	1 335 24 698 883	- 27 749	X X	X X	X X	X	X X	9.1 1.1	/ 9 / 14	222 12	Austria Belgium	8 361 10 457	12 14	0.3 0.3	<0.1 <0.1
Rwanda Seychelles	9 725 87	 190 	 3.1 	 21	 210	76 46 72	- 49 -	12 147 89	- 13 133 -	 X X	 X X	 X X	 X -	 X X	3.2 0.9	/ 39 / 72 /	 16 534	France Germany Liechtenstein	61 647 82 599 35	130 49 	0.4 0.1	2 <1 
Somalia Uganda	8 699 30 884	44 1 000	0.9 6.7	 4 91	23 1 000	48 51	- 58	10 881 39 966	- 43 491	X X	X X	- X	- X	- X	 1.7	1 / <1 51 / 41		Luxembourg Monaco	467 33	<1	0.2	<0.1
United Republic of Tanzania Zambia	40 454 11 922	1 400 1 100	6.5 17.0	140 98	1 100 710	52 42	60 56	48 999 13 842	52 768 16 519	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	2.0 3.8	7 / 18 27 / 35	12 30	Netherlands Switzerland Latin America and the Caribbean	16 419 7 484	18 17 <b>1 930</b>	0.2	<0.1 <0.1 86
Zimbabwe Middle Africa	13 349 <b>119 096</b>	1 700 <b>2 500</b>	20.1 <b>4.5</b>	180 <b>217</b>	1 100 <b>1 412</b>	43 <b>47</b>	66 	14 508 <b>148 522</b>	18 326 	X —	× —	× —	× —	× —	1.4 	8 / 15 	27 <b>21</b>	Caribbean	572 206 41 246	330	0.6 1.6	27
Angola Cameroon	17 024 18 549	320 510	3.7 5.4	30 46	160 240	42 50	45 56	21 231 21 525	21 950 22 607	X X	X X	X X	X -	X X	0.3 7.6	6 / 10 22 / 25	26 51	Anguilla Antigua and Barbuda Aruba	13 85		 	
Central African Republic Chad	4 343 10 781 3 768	250 180 120	10.7 3.5 5.3	24 11 11	140 57 110	44 51 55	54 54 61	5 021 13 429 4 459	5 567 13 770 4 762	- X X	X X X	X X X	X -	- X X	0.9 0.4 8.9	3 / 6 17 / 14 17 / 17	13 20 28	Bahamas Barbados	104 331 294	 7 3	 3.3 1.5	 <0.5 <0.5
Congo Dem. Republic of the Congo Equatorial Guinea	62 636 507	1 000	3.2 3.2	90 <1	680 5	46 51	49 54	80 569 616	83 591 632	X X	X X	X X	-	X X	2.3	4 / 11 0 / 24	5 168	British Virgin Islands Cayman Islands	23 47			
Gabon Sao Tome and Principe	1 331 158	60	7.9	5	20	57 65	65	1 494 180	1 579	X X	X X	X -	-	X X	5.1 0.1	23 / 35	231 48	Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic	11 268 67 9 760	5 	0.1	<0.5  7
Northern Africa Algeria	<b>196 108</b> 33 858	<b>402</b> 19	<b>0.4</b> 0.1	<b>36</b> <0.5		<b>69</b> 72	 -	<b>223 208</b> 38 088		— X	 X	— X	-	— X	 2.3	 39 / 25	<b>69</b> 94	Grenada Guadeloupe	9 760 106 445	66  	1.1 	/  
Egypt Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	75 498 6 160	5	<0.1 	<0.5		71 74	-	86 219 7 129	-	X X	X X X	X X	X - -	X - -	1.0 	12 / 22 35 /	64 195	Haiti Jamaica	9 598 2 714	 190 25	3.8 1.5	16 1
Morocco Sudan Tunisia	31 224 38 560 10 327	19 350 9	0.1 1.6 0.1	1 34 <0.1	  	71 58 74	- 60 -	34 330 45 613 11 204	- 46 477 -	X X X	X X X	X - X	X - X	X X X	1.5 0.0 1.6	48 / 41 1 / 1 34 /	82 25 	Martinique Montserrat Netherlands Antilles	399 6 192			
Western Sahara Southern Africa	480 <b>55 682</b>	 6 500	 22.1	 394	 1 565	66 <b>49</b>	-	625 <b>57 906</b>	-			 —	 —			/ 	 364	Puerto Rico Saint Kitts and Nevis	3 991 50			••
Botswana Lesotho Namihia	1 882 2 008	270 270	24.1 23.2	18 23	120 97	50 42	68 65	2 062 2 107	2 454 2 536	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	11.2 4.8	85 / >95 14 / 31	329 49	Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenad	165 ines 120			
Namibia South Africa Swaziland	2 074 48 577 1 141	230 5 500 220	19.6 18.8 33.4	17 320 16	85 1 200 63	52 50 40	70 67 65	2 288 50 260 1 189	2 625 58 350 1 497	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X	X X X	5.2 4.7 15.0	71 / 71 21 / 33 31 / 42	190 390 146	Trinidad and Tobago Turks and Caicos Islands	1 333 26	27 	2.6 	2
Western Africa Benin	<b>286 227</b> 9 033	<b>5 000</b> 87	<b>3.6</b> 1.8	<b>384</b> 10	<b>2 066</b> 62	<b>50</b> 56	 59	<b>344 525</b> 11 331	 11 532	— X	 X	— X	— X	— X	 1.3	 33 / 38	<b>23</b> 24	United States Virgin Islands Central America	111 <b>147 554</b>		 0.5	 16
Burkina Faso Cape Verde Côte d'Ivoire	14 784 530 19 262	150  750	2.0  7.1	12  65	120  450	52 72 48	54 - 55	18 475 628 22 343	18 896 - 24 109	X X X	X X	X - -	-	X - X	2.1 3.0	24 / 39 / 17 / 28	24 98 33	Belize Costa Rica El Salvador	288 4 468 6 857	4 7 36	2.5 0.3 0.9	<0.5 <0.1 3
Gambia Ghana	1 709 23 478	20 320	2.4 2.3	1 29	430 4 170	48 59 60	62 63	22 343 2 072 27 294	24 109 2 108 27 992	X X	X X	- X	- - X	X X	1.8 0.1 1.5	10 / 12 7 / 16	19 27	Guatemala Honduras	13 354 7 106	61 63	0.9 1.5	3 4
Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia	9 370 1 695	85 32	1.5 3.8	7 3	28 11	56 46	58 49	11 449 2 160	11 659 2 219	- X	X X	X -	X -	X -	1.1 0.1	9 / 10 1 / 6	22 9	Mexico Nicaragua	106 535 5 603	180 7	0.3	6 <0.5
Liberia Mali Mauritania	3 750 12 337 3 124	 130 12	 1.7 0.7	 11 <1	 94 7	45 54 64	48 56 -	5 032 15 655 3 757	5 201 15 984 -	X X X	X X	- X X	- X -	- X -	 0.3 0.8	3 / 32 / 37 40 / 17	9 24 15	Panama South America	3 343 383 406	17 <b>1 220</b>	0.9 <b>0.6</b>	<1 43
Niger Nigeria	14 226 148 093	79 2 900	1.1 3.9	8 220	46 930	57 47	58 50	18 754 175 715	19 002 181 367	- X	X X	X X	X X	X X	0.0 1.9	5/6 7/15	9 23	Argentina Bolivia Brazil	39 531 9 525 191 791	130 7 620	0.6 0.1 0.5	4 <0.5 14
Saint Helena <sup>8</sup> Senegal Sierra Leone	7 12 379 5 866	 61 48	 0.9 1.6	 5 5	 25 31	79 63 42	- - 44	/ 14 878 6 929	- - 7 051	 X -	 X X	 X X		 X X	 1.5 0.1	/ 47 / 34 2 / 14	 39 7	Chile Colombia	16 635 46 156	28 160	0.3	<0.5 8
Togo Asia <sup>4</sup>	6 585 4 029 665	110 5 095	3.2 0.2	9 414	88	58 69	62	8 045 4 389 000	8 245 	X 	X 	X —	X 	X 	1.6 	27 / 24	18 167	Ecuador Falkland Islands (Malvinas) French Guiana	13 341 3 202	23 	0.3 	2
Eastern Asia China <sup>9</sup>	<b>1 538 927</b> 1 328 630	<b>680</b> 650	<b>0.1</b> 0.1	<b>33</b> 31		<b>74</b> 73	 73	<b>1 599 849</b> 1 388 600	 1 390 757	— X	— X	— X	— X	— X	 5.2	 25 / 27	<b>333</b> 71	Guyana Paraguay	738 6 127	 12 13	2.4 0.4	 1 <0.5
China, Hong Kong SAR <sup>10</sup> China, Macao SAR <sup>11</sup>	7 206 481					82 81	-	7 744 507	-							/ /		Peru Suriname	27 903 458	93 5	0.6 1.9	6 <0.5
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea Japan Mongolia	23 790 127 967 2 629	 17 <0.5	 <0.1 <0.1	 1 <0.1		67 83 67	-	24 416 126 607 2 858	-		X X X	- X -	X X	X X X	5.8 42.1 4.3	0 / / 0 /	 2 831 37	Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of		10 110	0.5	<0.5 6
Republic of Korea South-Central Asia <sup>4</sup>	48 224 <b>1 698 208</b>	13 <b>2 800</b>	<0.1 <b>0.3</b>	<0.5 <b>283</b>		79 <b>64</b>	-	49 117 <b>1 908 136</b>	-	X —	× —	X —	X —	× —	15.1 	/	787 <b>34</b>	Northern America Bermuda	338 831 65	1300 		18 
Afghanistan Bangladesh	27 145 158 665	<1 11	<0.1 <0.1	<0.1 <0.5	 	44 64	-	35 631 180 114	-	Х	X X	-	-	X X	0.6 4.2	0 / 1 / <3	14 14	Canada <sup>19</sup> Greenland Saint Pierre and Miguelon	32 876 58	60 	0.3	<1 
Bhutan India <sup>4</sup> Iran (Islamic Republic of)	658 1 169 016 71 208	<0.5 2 500 66	<0.1 0.4 0.2	<0.1 <i>270</i> 2		66 64 71	- 66 -	737 1 302 535 79 379	- 1 313 832 -	X	X X X	X X X	- X X	X X X	1.2 5.3 5.6	/ 7 / 9 / 5	15 31 158	United States of America	6 305 826	 1 200	0.6	 16
Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan	15 422 5 317	12 4	0.1 0.1	<1 <0.1		67 66	-	16 299 5 782	-		X X	X X	X X	- X	4.5 5.7	15 / 10 12 /	109 24	Oceania Australia/New Zealand	34 267 24 922	78 17	0.3 0.1	3 <0.5
Maldives Nepal Pakistan	306 28 196 163 902	 75 85	0.5 0.1	 5 3		68 64 65	-	353 32 843 190 659	-	X	X X X	X X X	X X	X X X	9.0 4.8 5.5	0 / 1 / 4 2 / <1	180 14 14	Australia <sup>20</sup> New Zealand	20 743 4 179	16 1	0.1 0.1	<0.5 
Sri Lanka Tajikistan	19 299 6 736	5 5	<0.1 0.1	<0.5 <0.1		72 67	-	19 960 7 703	-	X X	X X	X -	X X	X X	3.7 1.4	6 / <8 16 / <5	43 14	<b>Melanesia</b> Fiji	<b>8 133</b> 839	<b>60</b> <1	<b>1.5</b> 0.1	<b>3</b> <0.1
Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	4 965 27 372	<0.5 31	<0.1 0.2	 <0.5		63 67	-	5 498 30 645	-	Х	X X	-	X X	- X	2.0 2.1	0 / 0 /	124 23	New Caledonia Papua New Guinea	242 6 331 496	 60	 1.8	 3
South-Eastern Asia Brunei Darussalam Cambodia	<b>572 500</b> 390 14 444	<b>1 590</b> <0.1 130	<b>0.5</b> <0.1 1.6	<b>98</b> <0.1 16		<b>70</b> 77 59	- 62	628 038 453 16 641	 - 16 925	— X X	× ×	— X X	- X	- - X	 2.9	/ 36 /	<b>50</b> 473 24	Solomon Islands Vanuatu <b>Micronesia</b>	226 553			
Indonesia Lao People's Dem. Republic	231 627 5 859	170 4	0.1 0.1	6 <0.1		70 64	-	251 567 6 699	-	X X	X X X	X X	X X X	X X	0.9 0.5	30 / 20 49 /	33 17	Guam Kiribati	173 95			
Malaysia Myanmar Philippines	26 572 48 798 87 960	69 360 12	0.5 1.3 <0.1	4 37 <1		74 62 72	- 64	30 047 51 998 101 090	- 52 664	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	 0.3 1.9	27 / 22 7 / 7 5 / 10	180 5 36	Marshall Islands Micronesia (Fed. States of)	59 111			
Singapore Thailand	4 436 63 884	6 580	0.3 1.4	<0.1 21		80 70	- 72	4 809 66 763	- - 67 821		X X	X X	- X	X X	22.0 1.4	/ 60 / 88	943 88	Nauru Northern Mariana Islands	10 84			
Timor-Leste Viet Nam	1 155 87 375	 260	 0.5	 13		61 74	-	1 504 96 467	-	X X	X X	- X	- X	X X	0.0 5.8	/ 0 12 / 17	44 30	Palau Polynesia	20 <b>659</b>			
Western Asia Armenia Azerbaijan	<b>220 030</b> 3 002 8 467	25 3 5	< <b>0.1</b> 0.1 0.1	<b>1</b> <0.5 <0.1		<b>70</b> 72 67	 -	<b>252 978</b> 2 976 9 008	-	— X X	— X	 X	— X X	— X X	 8.1 2 2	 15 / 0 / <1	<b>312</b> 63 37	American Samoa Cook Islands	67 13			
Azerbaijan Bahrain Cyprus	753 855	ح 1<0.5	0.1  	<0.1  	 	76 79	-	9 008 857 929	-	Х	X X X	X X	- X	- X	3.2 9.6 	/	620 1 109	French Polynesia Niue	263 2			
Georgia Iraq	4 395 28 993	6	0.2 	<0.5 		71 59	-	4 188 34 947		Х	X X	X X	X -	X -	8.7 1.1	49 / 32 / 0	60 58	Pitcairn Samoa	 187			
Israel Jordan Kuwait	6 928 5 924 2 851	4 <1 <1		 		81 72 78	-	7 797 6 923 3 378	-	X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	 3.4 2.9	/ 45 / /	1 534 200 633	Tokelau Tonga Tangalu	1 100			
Lebanon Occupied Palestinian Territory	4 099 4 017	3	0.1	<0.1 		72 73	-	4 431 5 090	-	X 	X 	X 	X 	X 	0.0	36 / /	670 	Tuvalu Wallis and Futuna Islands	11 15			
Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia	2 595 841 24 735					76 76 73	-	3 051 966 29 265	-	X	X - X	X X X	X - X	X - X	1.5 2.9 0.9	/ / 14 /	295 992 348					
Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic Turkey	19 929 74 877	  <2		 		74 72	-	23 510 82 111	-		X X	X X	X X	X X	1.6 10.8	9/ 9/	548 58 325	Definitions and so	urces			
United Arab Emirates Yemen	4 380 22 389					79 62	-	5 263 28 288	-		X X	X -	X -	-	2.0 0.4	/ 0 / 0	711 34	Total population in 2007: The de facto population. <i>Source:</i> U	nited Nations,	India are <i>Update</i> (0		INAIDS, <i>20</i>
Europe Eastern Europe	731 284 294 951	2 160 1 440	0.6 0.9	36 24		75 68	••	727 227 283 474		 	_	-	-	_			1 806 273	Department of Economic and Population Division (2007). Wo Prospects: The 2006 Revis	rld Population	from AID	S during	number of 2005. <i>Sou</i>
Belarus Bulgaria	9 689 7 639	20 <0.5	0.3 <0.1			69 73		9 260 7 180	-	Х	X X	X X	X -	X X	4.8 10.9	5 / 20 /	147 251	<i>Comprehensive Tables</i> (United Nation, Sales No. E.07.XIII.2).		Data avail	lable onli	obal AIDS E ne at http://v balReport/de
Czech Republic Hungary Moldova	10 186 10 030 3 794	2 3 29	0.1 0.1 1.1	<0.1  1		76 73 69	- - 70	10 129 9 783 3 645	- - 3 674	X X X	X X X	X X X	X X X	X - X	12.7  7.4	/ / 39 /	771 800 46	People living with HIV: The num infected with HIV at the end of	2005. <i>Source:</i>	estimate f	for the wo	orld total is f odate (Genev
Poland Romania	38 082 21 438	25 7	0.1 <0.1	۱ <1 	 	76 72	-	37 580 20 598	-	X X	X X X	X X	X X	X X	7.4  12.0	100 / /	411 178	UNAIDS, 2006 Report on the Epidemic (Geneva). Data available www.unaids.org/en/HIV_data/2000	online at <i>http://</i>	age 18 v	who had	ne number lost one c
Russian Federation Slovakia Ukraine	142 499 5 390	940 <0.5 410	1.1 <0.1	  22		65 75	66 - 69	136 479 5 392	137 387 - 43 834	X X X	X X X	X X X	X - X	X X X		5 / 11 / 7 /	245 565	<i>default.asp.</i> Revised estimates for and India are from UNAIDS, 2007.	the world total	UNAIDS,	2006 F	ive at the er R <i>eport on</i> ). Data availa
Ukraine	46 205 <b>97 186</b> 149	410 <b>120</b>	1.4 <b>0.3</b>	22 3		68 <b>79</b> 79	69 	43 428 <b>100 210</b> 151	43 834	× —	× —	× —	_	× —	13.5 	7/ 	90 <b>2 958</b>	<i>Update</i> (Geneva). Adult HIV prevalence: The percer	ntage of adults		aids.org/e	). Data avail en/HIV_data
Northern Europe	149			 <0.1		79 78	- - 72	151 5 510	- - 1 307	 X X	 X X	 X X	 X	 X X		/ / 17 /	 3 897 463	(aged 15-49 years) infected with of 2005. <i>Source:</i> UNAIDS, 2006	HIV at the end	Life expe	ctancy at	<b>t birth with</b> a person wo
Northern Europe Channel Islands <sup>12</sup> Denmark Estonia	5 442 1 335	6 10	0.2 1.3	<0.1		71	12	1 300	1 307		~	Λ		~		1//	10.0	OLEL-LAIDO E L'ELE	Det: "		,	•
Channel Islands <sup>12</sup> Denmark Estonia Faeroe Islands Finland <sup>13</sup>	1 335 49 5 277	10  2	1.3  0.1	  <0.1	 	80 79	-	51 5384	-	 X	 X	 X	 X	 X		/	 2 664	Global AIDS Epidemic (Geneva able online at http://www.unai data/2006GlobalReport/default.as	ds.org/en/HIV_	live if sub levels. <i>So</i>	oject all h <i>ource:</i> U	nited Natio
Channel Islands <sup>12</sup> Denmark Estonia Faeroe Islands Finland <sup>13</sup> Iceland Ireland	1 335 49 5 277 301 4 301	10  2 <0.5 5	1.3  0.1 0.2 0.2	 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1		80 79 82 79	-	51 5 384 320 4 805	-	 X X X	X X X X	X X X X	X X X X		  	/ / /	 2 664 4 413 3 234	able online at http://www.unai data/2006GlobalReport/default.as values for prevalence: numerat UNAIDS estimates of the numbe	ds.org/en/HIV_ sp. Aggregate cors are from r of adults liv-	live if sub levels. So Economic (2007). V	oject all h ource: U c and Soc Vorld Po	nited Natio cial Affairs, I <i>pulation Pr</i>
Channel Islands <sup>12</sup> Denmark Estonia Faeroe Islands Finland <sup>13</sup> Iceland Ireland Isle of Man Latvia Lithuania	1 335 49 5 277 301 4 301 79 2 277 3 390	10  2 <0.5	1.3  0.1 0.2 0.2  0.8 0.2	 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1  <0.5 <0.1		80 79 82 79 79 79 73 73	-	51 5 384 320 4 805 79 2 189 3 263		 X X  X X	X  X X	 X X  X X		 X X X  X X	   9.6 13.1	/ / /	 2 664 4 413 3 234  418 424	able online at http://www.unaid data/2006GlobalReport/default.as values for prevalence: numerat UNAIDS estimates of the numbe ing with HIV/AIDS at the end of nators are from World Populat	ds.org/en/HIV_ sp. Aggregate cors are from r of adults liv- 2005; denomi- ion Prospects:	live if sub levels. <i>So</i> Economic (2007). <i>V</i> <i>Revision,</i> Nations p	oject all h ource: Un c and Soc Vorld Po vol. I, C publication	his or her lif nited Natio cial Affairs, l pulation Pr Comprehens n, Sales No.
Channel Islands <sup>12</sup> Denmark Estonia Faeroe Islands Finland <sup>13</sup> Iceland Ireland Isle of Man Latvia	1 335 49 5 277 301 4 301 79 2 277	10  2 <0.5 5  10	1.3  0.1 0.2 0.2  0.8	 <0.1 <0.1 <0.1  <0.5		80 79 82 79 79 79 73		51 5 384 320 4 805 79 2 189		 X X X  X X X	X  X	 X X X  X	X  X	 X X X  X		/ / / / 31 /	 2 664 4 413 3 234  418	able online at http://www.unai data/2006GlobalReport/default.as values for prevalence: numerat UNAIDS estimates of the numbe ing with HIV/AIDS at the end of	ds.org/en/HIV_ sp. Aggregate cors are from r of adults liv- 2005; denomi- ion Prospects: hensive Tables iles No. E.05.	live if sub levels. So Economic (2007). V Revision, Nations p Life expect age numb	oject all h ource: Ut c and Soc Vorld Po vol. I, ( oublication ctancy at oer of yea	nited Natic cial Affairs, pulation Pa Comprehen

		HIV/AIDS estimates				at birth (years)		Total population (thousands)		Government measures implemented in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic						ADT	Healt exper
	Total population	People living with HIV	Adult HIN prevalenc (percen-		AIDS orphans	With	Without	With	Without	Blood	Infor- mation and	Provision of anti-	Non-	Distri- bution	Condom use <sup>2</sup>	ART coverage (percen-	ditur per capit
	(thousands)	(thousands)	tage)	(thousands)	(thousands)	AIDS <sup>1</sup>	AIDS	AIDS <sup>1</sup>	AIDS	screen-	education	retroviral treat-	discrimi- natory policies	oution of condoms	(percen-	tage)	(USS
egion and country	<b>2007</b> (1)	<b>2005</b> (2)	<b>2005</b> (3)	<b>2005</b> (4)	<b>2005</b> (5)	<b>2007</b> (6)	<b>2007</b> (7)	<b>2015</b> (8)	<b>2015</b> (9)	ing (10)	campaigns (11)	<i>ment</i> (12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	<b>2005/ 2006</b> (16)	<b>200</b> 4 (17)
Southern Europe Albania	<b>151 645</b> 3 190	350	0.5	6		<b>79</b> 76		<b>153 940</b> 3 346		— X	— X	-	— X	— X	 2.1	 /	<b>1 9</b> 2
Andorra	75					81	-	75	-	-	Х	X	-	-		/	2 45
Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia	3 935 4 555	<0.5 <0.5	<0.1 <0.1			75 76	-	3 899 4 455	-	X X	X X	- X	- X	- X	3.1 	/	19 60
Gibraltar	29					79	-	29	-							/	
Greece Holy See <sup>16</sup>	11 147 1	9	0.2	<0.1 		79 72	-	11 273 1	-	X -	X X	X X	X X	X -	22.0 	/ /	1 87
Italy Malta	58 877 407	150 <0.5	0.5 0.1	3 <0.1		81 79	-	59 001 420	-	X X	X X	X X	X X	- X	13.7	/ /	2 58 1 23
Montenegro <sup>17</sup>	598					74	-	604	-	Х	Х	Х	-	Х		/	
Portugal San Marino	10 623 31	32	0.4	<1 		78 81	-	10 805 32	-	X X	X X	X X	X -	X X		/ /	1 66 3 35
Serbia <sup>17</sup>	9 858					74	-	9 970	-	Х	Х	Х	-	Х	8.4	/	2′
Slovenia Spain	2 002 44 279	<0.5 140	<0.1 0.6	<0.1 2		78 81	-	1 992 46 000	-	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	 27.0	/ /	1 43 1 97
TFYR Macedonia <sup>18</sup>	2 038	<0.5	<0.1	<0.1		74	-	2 037	-	Х	Х	-	-	-		/	2'
Western Europe Austria	<b>187 502</b> 8 361	<b>250</b> 12	<b>0.3</b> 0.3	<b>3</b> <0.1	••	<b>80</b> 80		<b>189 603</b> 8 514	-	— X	— X	 X	— X	— X	 7.2	 /	<b>3 58</b> 3 68
Belgium	10 457	14	0.3	<0.1		79	-	10 613	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		/	3 36
France Germany	61 647 82 599	130 49	0.4 0.1	2 <1		81 79	-	63 746 81 825	-	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X		/ /	3 46 3 52
Liechtenstein	35 467		 0.2	 <0.1		79 79	-	38 510	-	X X	X X	X X	- X	X X		/	5 90
Luxembourg Monaco	33	<1 	0.2	<0.1		82	-	34	-	X	X	-	-	X		/ /	5 33
Netherlands Switzerland	16 419 7 484	18 17	0.2 0.4	<0.1		80 82	-	16 625 7 699	-	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	 1/1 つ	/	3 44
Switzerland atin America and the Caribbean	572 206	17	0.4	<0.1 86		82 73	-	627 958	-			X	X		14.2	/	5 57 27
Caribbean	41 246	330	1.6	27		71		44 025		_	_	_		_			17
Anguilla	13					73	-	14	-							/	
Antigua and Barbuda Aruba	85 104					72 74	-	93 105	-	Х	Х	Х	-	Х		/ /	48
Bahamas	331	 7	 3.3	 <0.5		73	- 76	363	374	 X	 X	 X	 X	 X		/	1 2'
Barbados British Virgin Islands	294 23	3	1.5	<0.5		77 78	78	300 24	302	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		95 / 87 /	74
Cayman Islands	47					78	-	24 51	-							/ /	
Cuba	11 268	5	0.1	<0.5		78 77	-	11 250	-	X	X	X	Х	Х	5.0	100/>95	23
Dominica Dominican Republic	67 9 760	 66	 1.1	 7		77 72	- 74	67 10 890	- 11 023	X X	X X	X X	- X	- X	 2.0	/ 17 / 37	21 14
Grenada	106					69	-	106	-	-	Х	-	-	Х		/	29
Guadeloupe Haiti	445 9 598	 190	 3.8	 16		79 61	- 65	465 10 830	- 11 460	 X	 X	 X	-	 X	 5.3	/ 20 / 39	3
Jamaica	2 714	25	1.5	1		72	74	2 819	2 844	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	24.0	56 / 56	17
Martinique Montserrat	399 6					79 79	-	404 6	-							/	
Netherlands Antilles	192					75	-	205	-							/	
Puerto Rico Saint Kitts and Nevis	3 991 50					79 72	-	4 160 56	-	 X	 X	 X		 X		/ /	50
Saint Lucia	165					74	-	180	-	Х	Х	Х	-	Х		/	23
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Trinidad and Tobago	s 120 1 333	 27	 2.6	 2		71 70	- 72	124 1 374	- 1 400	X X	X X	X X	-	X X	 11.7	/ 38 / 45	21 32
Turks and Caicos Islands	26					72	-	28	-							/	52
United States Virgin Islands	111					79	-	110	-							/	21
Central America Belize	<b>147 554</b> 288	<b>380</b> 4	<b>0.5</b> 2.5	<b>16</b> <0.5		<b>75</b> 76	 78	<b>163 233</b> 335	 338	— X	— X	— X	-	— ×	 6.6	 31 / 59	3! 20
Costa Rica	4 468	7	0.3	<0.1		79	-	4 983	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	10.9	80 / >95	29
El Salvador Guatemala	6 857 13 354	36 61	0.9 0.9	3		72 70	-	7 602 16 227	-	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	2.9 2.3	59 / 39 43 / 52	18 12
Honduras	7 106	63	1.5	4		70	72	8 280	8 393	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	2.9	35 / 40	7
Mexico Nicaragua	106 535 5 603	180 7	0.3 0.2	6 <0.5		76 73	-	115 756 6 277	-	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	3.7 3.3	71 / 76 16 / 35	42
Panama	3 343	17	0.9	<1		75	-	3 774	-	X	X	X	X	X		97 / 70	34
South America	383 406	1 220	0.6	43		73		420 700		—	—	— 	—	—			25
Argentina Bolivia	39 531 9 525	130 7	0.6 0.1	4 <0.5		75 65	-	42 676 10 854	-	X -	X X	X X	X -	X X	22.3 3.9	81 / 79 37 / 24	38 6
Brazil	191 791	620	0.5	14		72	73	210 048	210 988	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	4.4	83 / 85	29
Chile Colombia	16 635 46 156	28 160	0.3 0.6	<0.5 8		79 73	-	17 926 50 663	-	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	2.5 7.1	75 / 83 44 / 50	35 16
Ecuador	13 341	23	0.3	2		75	-	14 597	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	-	4.3	42 / 34	12
Falkland Islands (Malvinas) French Guiana	3 202					79 76	-	3 242	-							/ /	
Guyana	738	12	2.4	1		66	69	715	741	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	6.1	50 / 72	5
Paraguay Peru	6 127 27 903	13 93	0.4 0.6	<0.5 6		72 71	-	7 008 30 768	-	X X	X X	X X	×	X X	11.9 8.7	29 / 64 52 / 50	۶ ۱(
Suriname	458	5	1.9	<0.5		70	71	475	479	Х	Х	Х	-	Х	2.5	55 / 93	19
Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	3 340 27 657	10 110	0.5 0.7	<0.5 6		76 74	-	3 431 31 294	-	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	 3.4	69 / 51 84 / 71	31 19
orthern America	338 831	1300	0.8	18		78		364 334			_			_			5 79
Bermuda	65					77	-	65	-							/	
Canada <sup>19</sup> Groopland	32 876	60	0.3	<1		81 67	-	35 191	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	9.4	/	3 03
Greenland Saint Pierre and Miquelon	58 6					67 79	-	61 6	-							/ /	
United States of America	305 826	 1 200	0.6	 16		78	79	329 010	330 473	X	X	X	X	X	 12.0	/	6 09
ceania	34 267	78	0.3	3		75		37 499		_	_	_		_			2 23
Australia/New Zealand	24 922	17	0.1	<0.5		81		26 854		—	—	—	_	—			2 94
Australia <sup>20</sup> New Zealand	20 743 4 179	16 1	0.1 0.1	<0.5		81 80	-	22 397 4 457	-	X X	X X	X X	X X	X X	11.7 11.3	/ /	3 12 2 04
Melanesia	8 133	60	1.5	 3		59	-	4 457 9 323	-				_ _			/	2 02
Fiji New Celedenia	839	<1	0.1	<0.1		69	-	874	-	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х		/	14
New Caledonia Papua New Guinea	242 6 331	 60	 1.8	 3		76 57	- 59	270 7 319	- 7 398	 X	 X	 X	 X	 X	 0.5	/ 15 / 8	3
Solomon Islands	496					63	-	589	-	X	Х	X	-	Х		/	3
Vanuatu Micronesia	226 <b>553</b>					70 <b>72</b>	-	270 <b>611</b>	-	-	×	-	-	×		/	22
Guam	173		••	••	••	72	-	191	-							/	24
Kiribati	95					67	-	107	-	Х	Х	Х	-	-		/	11
Marshall Islands Micronesia (Fed. States of)	59 111					70 68	-	70 116	-	- X	X X	X X	×	X		/ /	27
Nicronesia (Fed. States of) Nauru	111					68 79	-	116	-	-	X	-	-	-		/	
Northern Mariana Islands	84					76	-	96	-							/	
Palau Polynesia	20 659					70 73	-	21 <b>711</b>	-	X	X	X	×	X		/	6! 1
Polynesia American Samoa	659 67		••		••	<b>73</b> 73	-	711	-						••	 /	11
Cook Islands	13					74	-	12	-		X	X	X	X	2.4	/	
French Polynesia Niue	263 2					74 79	-	290 1	-		 X					/	
Niue Pitcairn						79 72	-	1	-	-	X 	-	-	-		/ /	
Samoa	187					71	-	198	-		X	X	-	X		/	1(
Tokelau Tonga	1 100					79 73	-	1 104	-	 X						/	11
Tonga Tuvalu	100					66	-	104	-	X	×	-	-	- X		/	11
Wallis and Futuna Islands	15					71	-	16	-							/	

2007 AIDS Epidemic risks estimated in the absence of AIDS-related mortality. Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division

ant. For the 62 countries most affected by AIDS,

the projection reflects the impact of AIDS-related

mortality. Source: United Nations, Department of

Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division

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Total population in 2015 without AIDS: The

mid-year population in 2015 projected in the

absence of an AIDS epidemic. Source: United

Nations, Department of Economic and Social

Affairs, Population Division (2007). World

Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, vol. I,

Comprehensive Tables (United Nations publica-

Government measures implemented in response

to the HIV/AIDS epidemic: The actions that

Governments have taken in response to the AIDS

epidemic. Source: United Nations, Department of

Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division,

tion, Sales No. E.07.XIII.2).

World Population Policies 2007 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.XIII.8). Condom use: The percentage of women aged 15

of people who died Source: UNAIDS, 2006 S Epidemic (Geneva). o://www.unaids.org/en/ t/default.asp. Revised is from UNAIDS, 2007 neva).

er of children under or both parents to end of 2005. Source: on the Global AIDS ailable online at http:// ata/2006GlobalReport/

ith AIDS: The average

would be expected to life to 2006 mortality itions, Department of s, Population Division Prospects: The 2006 ensive Tables (United No. E.07.XIII.2).

ithout AIDS: The averon would be expected er life to 2006 mortality

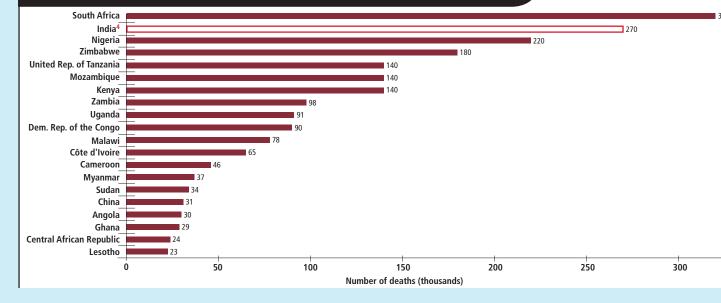
(2007). World Population Prospects: The 2006 to 49 who are married or in union and who use Revision, vol. I. Comprehensive Tables (United condoms for contraceptive purposes. Data are Nations publication, Sales No. E.07.XIII.2). Total population in 2015 with AIDS: The mid-year population in 2015 according to the medium vari-

for the most recent year available between 1995 and 2006. Source: World Contraceptive Use 2007, database maintained by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

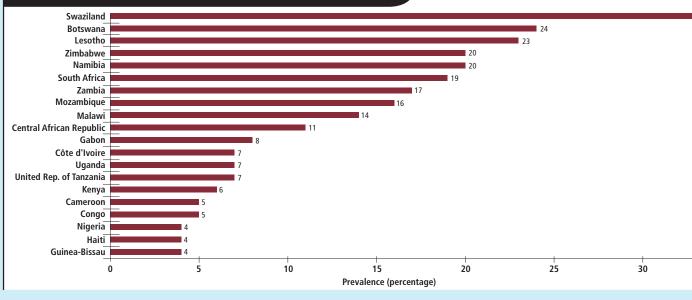
ART coverage: The percentage of persons receiving antiretroviral therapy among people in need of treatment. Estimates for December 2005 are from WHO and UNAIDS (2006). Progress on Global Access to HIV Antiretroviral Therapy: A Report on "3 by 5" and Beyond (Geneva). Estimates for December 2006 are from WHO, UNAIDS. and UNICEF (2007). Towards Universal Access: Scaling-up Priority HIV/AIDS Interventions in the Health Sector (Geneva).

Health expenditure per capita: The sum of public and private health expenditure, which covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities and emergency aid. Source: World Bank (2007). World Development Indicators 2007 (Washington, D.C). Data available online at http://devdata/worldbank.org/dataonline/.

# Countries with the highest number of AIDS deaths, 2005 (thousands)



Countries with the highest adult HIV prevalence, 2005



Life expectancy at birth with AIDS and without AIDS in the ten highest-prevalence countries, 2007 Without AIDS With AIDS 70

# Notes

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The designations "more developed regions" and "less developed regions" are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the state reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The term "country" as used in the text of this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

Two dots (..) indicate that data are either not available, insignificant or zero.

An em dash (-) indicates that the item is not applicable.

X indicates that the Government has implemented the measure.

A hyphen (-) indicates that the Government has from new data that have become available for a not implemented the measure.

# Figures may not add to totals because of roundnot yet been published. Therefore, the HIV/AIDS

The data regarding HIV/AIDS reflect the latest estimates available at the end of 2007. Data for Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic (with the the world total are from the 2007 edition of the exception of India<sup>4</sup>) and refer to the year 2005. UNAIDS AIDS Epidemic Update, an annual pub-The more developed regions comprise all regions lication that updates HIV/AIDS estimates on the of Europe and Northern America, Australia, New global and regional levels, but does not include Zealand and Japan. Countries in the more develcountry-level estimates. The estimates from the oped regions are denominated "developed coun-2007 Update indicate that, globally, 33.2 million tries". The less developed regions comprise all people were living with HIV in 2007. This figure is 14 per cent lower than the previous estimate regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan) and Latin America and the Caribbean and the regions of from the 2006 UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic (38.6 million). The new estimate does Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. Countries in the less developed regions are denominated "develnot imply that the number of people living with HIV worldwide is declining; rather, the number oping countries". The least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in of infected persons continues to increase but December 2003, include 50 countries: Afghanistan, from a lower level than previously estimated. The reduction in the global estimate results largely Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina from refinements in estimation methodology and Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central

African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic number of countries. Country-level estimates that Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, are consistent with the 2007 global estimate have Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, data given in this wall chart for countries and regions are taken or calculated from the 2006 Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia. The least developed countries are a subset of all developing countries.

> <sup>1</sup> For the 62 countries most affected by HIV/ AIDS, the life expectancy at birth and population in 2015 are estimated or projected taking into account AIDS-related mortality. For the rest of the countries, where HIV prevalence is very low or negligible, estimates and projections of life expectancy or population do not take explicit account of the impact of AIDS. For additional information on the procedures used for estimating or projecting life expec-

tancy or population "with AIDS" and "without AIDS", see World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision, Highlights (Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.202), available online at http://www. un.org/esa/population/publications/wpp2006/ wpp2006.htm.

Data on condom use are for the most recent year available between 1995 and 2006. For 73 per cent of the countries with data on condom use, the data refer to a year ranging from 2000 to 2006.

The global number of people living with HIV, adult HIV prevalence, and AIDS deaths reflect UNAIDS revised estimates for 2007. The estimates of people living with HIV and of

adult HIV prevalence reflect the revised estimates for India in 2006. In July 2007, the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO) of India released the most recent HIV/AIDS estimates for the country with the acknowledgement of UNAIDS and WHO. These most recent figures

are substantially below previous estimates and indicate that at the end of 2006, 2.5 million people aged 15 or over were living with HIV in India, equivalent to an adult HIV prevalence of 0.36 per cent. Given the recency of these estimates, corresponding estimates of the number of AIDS deaths in India were not available at the time this chart was prepared. The number of AIDS deaths reported here is the lower bound of the 2005 estimate published by UNAIDS. In addition, the life expectancy at birth with and without AIDS and population in 2015 were estimated or projected using the previous, higher estimate of adult HIV prevalence in India.

Including Mayotte.

<sup>6</sup> In early 2006, new data from a national community-based survey and from rural surveillance sites in Ethiopia were released. At the time of preparation of this chart, UNAIDS had yet to publish point estimates for Ethiopia <sup>16</sup> Refers to the Vatican City State. incorporating these new data.

Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.

- <sup>8</sup> Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
- <sup>9</sup> For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special
- Administrative Regions of China. <sup>10</sup> As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special
- Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

<sup>19</sup> HIV/AIDS estimates for Canada are prelimi-<sup>11</sup> As of 20 December 1999, Macao became narv. a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of <sup>20</sup> Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling)

- <sup>12</sup> Refers to Guernsey and Jersey.
- <sup>13</sup> Including Åland Islands.
- <sup>14</sup> Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

United Kingdom for 2004.

<sup>15</sup> These ad hoc preliminary estimates for 2005 are based on the official estimates for the

Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA; telephone number: 1-212-963-3179; fax number: 1-212-963-2147. For additional information, see www.unpopulation.org.

Islands and Norfolk Island.

<sup>17</sup> UNAIDS estimates that, at the end of 2005,

10,000 adults and children were living with

HIV in the combined populations of Serbia

and Montenegro, adult HIV prevalence was

0.2 per cent, and there were fewer than 100

deaths caused by AIDS. No estimate was pro-

vided for the number of AIDS orphans.

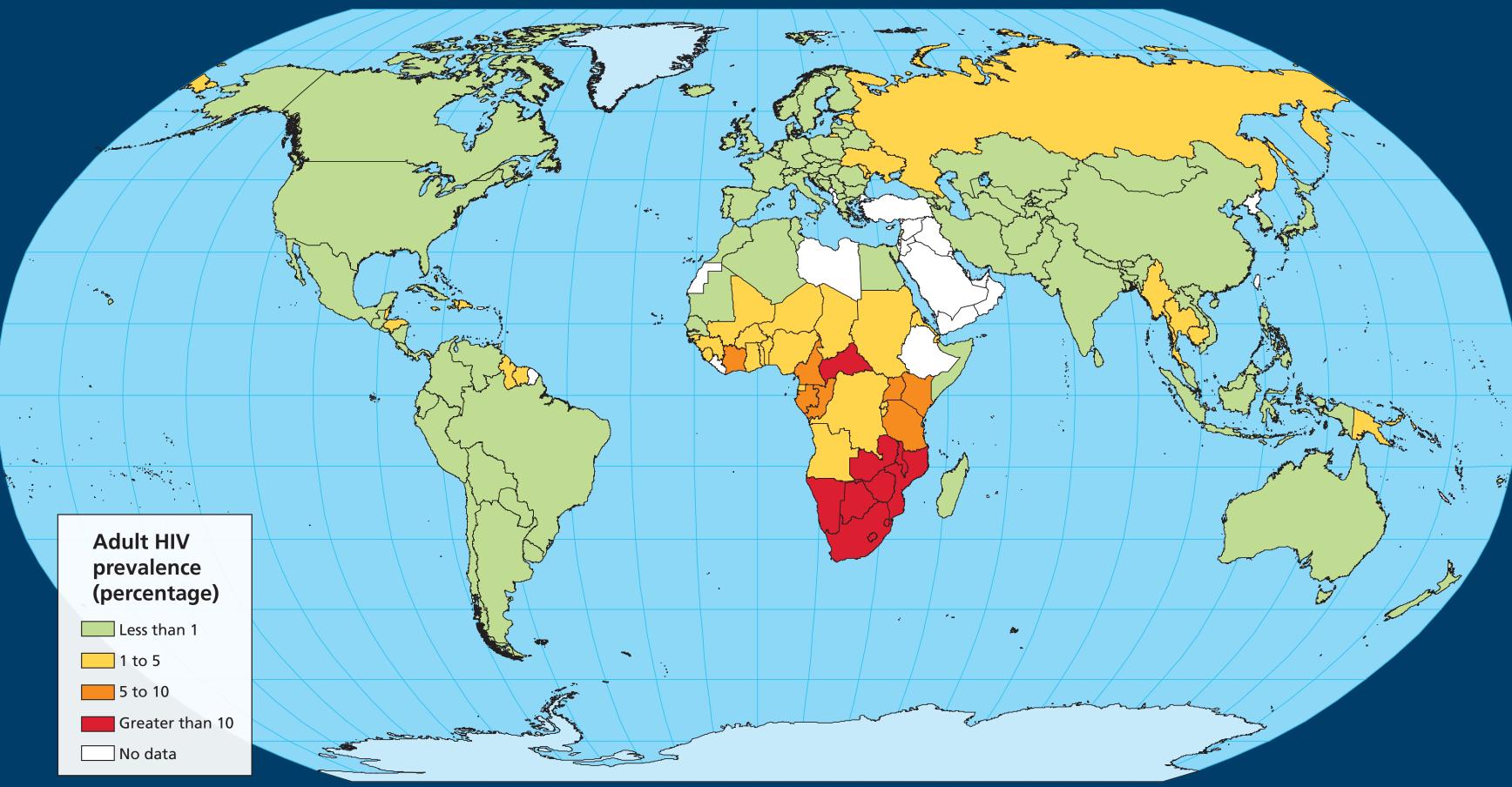
<sup>18</sup> The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Enquiries and comments should be addressed

to Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director, Population

China

# **Adult HIV prevalence**



Note: The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or accepatance by the United Nations.

# **Population and HIV/AIDS 2007**

Introduction. The AIDS epidemic remains one of the greatest challenges confronting the international community. In countries with a large number of people living with HIV, all population and development indicators are affected by the epidemic. Governments often cite HIV/AIDS as their most significant demographic concern. For more than two decades, the rapidly expanding HIV/AIDS epidemic has triggered a wide array of responses at the national, regional and global levels. The goals established by the United Nations General Assembly in the 2000 Millennium Declaration and through the adoption of the 2001 Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS reflect widely-held concerns about the impact of the epidemic on development and human well-being. More recently, at the 2006 High Level Meeting on AIDS, Member States adopted a Political Declaration focusing on how to attain universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010.

**People living with HIV.** Despite the recent downward revision of the HIV prevalence estimates in a number of countries, including India, the number of people living with HIV continues to increase in all regions of the world. In 2007, over 33 million people were living with HIV, including nearly 31 million people aged 15 years or over and more than two million children under age 15. Women made up just over half of all adults living with HIV in 2007, and 61 per cent of adults living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa. Almost two-thirds of all HIV positive adults and children lived in Africa, although this region was

home to just 14 per cent of the world population. The epidemic has also affected several countries in Asia, which was home to 5.1 million people living with HIV in 2005, Eastern Europe, where the population living with HIV amounted to 1.4 million in 2005, and Latin America and the Caribbean, where HIV positive people numbered nearly 2 million.

Adult HIV prevalence. Adult HIV prevalence, measured as the percentage of HIV-positive persons among those aged 15 to 49, varies considerably among countries and regions. At the end of 2005, adult HIV prevalence was one per cent or higher in 57 countries, all having generalized epidemics. In Southern Africa, the worst-affected region in the world, adult HIV prevalence stands at 22 per cent. Outside of Africa, the Caribbean has the highest adult HIV prevalence, at 1.6 per cent. HIV prevalence has been on the rise in several countries in Asia and Eastern Europe, which are still experiencing lowlevel epidemics. In the more developed regions as a whole, adult HIV prevalence is 0.6 per cent.

AIDS deaths. The annual number of deaths caused by AIDS increased steadily throughout the 1990s and until 2005. Since the disease was first diagnosed in 1981, over 25 million people have died from AIDS. Among the 2.1 million deaths caused by AIDS in 2007, more than three-quarters occurred in Africa. Globally, children under age 15 account for one in every seven deaths caused by AIDS, hence the importance of strengthening programmes that specifically address paediatric AIDS. AIDS orphans. At the world level, an estimated 15.2 million children under age 18 have been orphaned by AIDS. Africa is home to the majority of AIDS orphans. At the end of 2005, an estimated 12 million children under age 18 in Africa had lost one or both parents to AIDS. Orphans face increased risk of death, violence, exploitation or abuse, and many are growing up in poverty. Caring for increasing numbers of orphans poses a major social problem, which is expected to worsen as more parents die of AIDS. By 2010, the number of AIDS orphans worldwide may exceed 18 million.

Life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy has plummeted in several of the countries most affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic. While the average life expectancy at birth for the world's population in 2007 was 67 years, life expectancy for Africa was a low 53 years. In several of the most affected countries, AIDS has produced life expectancies that are more than 20 years lower than what would have been expected in the absence of AIDS.

**Total population in 2015.** The size of the projected population for the 62 countries considered as significantly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic will depend in part on the success of efforts to reduce high-risk behaviours and to increase the percentage of AIDS patients who receive life-prolonging antiretroviral treatment (ART). **2015 population with AIDS:** In projecting the impact of the epidemic, it is assumed that by 2015, 31 of the most affected countries will succeed in providing ART to at least 70 per cent of the persons in need of treatment. In the remaining 31 affected countries, ART coverage is expected to be lower, reaching between 40 per cent

and 50 per cent in 2015. The projected population also rests on the assumption that persons receiving ART survive, on average, 17.5 years following initial infection with HIV, instead of the 10 years of average survival expected in the absence of treatment. 2015 population without AIDS: The epidemic affects population growth directly in terms of increased mortality related to AIDS and indirectly through the reduction in the number of births caused by the sickness or premature death of potential parents. Among the 62 countries significantly affected by the epidemic, the population in 2015 is 2 per cent smaller when projected taking account of the impact of HIV/ AIDS than it is when projected in the absence of the disease. In Southern Africa, the most affected region, the reduction in the population projected to 2015 caused by the epidemic is 14 per cent.

Government measures implemented in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The search for effective strategies to halt the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic remains at the top of the international agenda. Most countries have introduced policies that include comprehensive prevention strategies, care, support or treatment among their major components. Blood screening: Transmission of HIV and other infectious diseases via blood transfusions poses a serious public health challenge for many countries. Efforts to ensure blood safety have improved considerably, with many countries expanding screening to cover a larger share of the blood supply. Nevertheless, national policies ensuring the safety of blood products vary in coverage and comprehensiveness. Information and education campaigns: Achieving a better understanding of HIV and AIDS among the population and familiarity with prevention methods is a necessary step in combating the spread of HIV. Poorly-educated persons know less about HIV/AIDS than their better educated peers; they are less likely to use condoms consistently and are therefore more vulnerable to infection. Governments are raising public awareness of the risks of infection using information, education and communication (IEC) programmes through primary and secondary education, print media, theatre, radio, television, direct mailings and other public service means of communication. The participation and support of non-governmental organizations, people living with HIV/AIDS, religious institutions, and international and bilateral donors are important to ensure the effectiveness of IEC activities. Provision of antiretroviral treatment (ART): Although ART can significantly prolong life and reduce the suffering of AIDS patients, access to it remains low. Three-quarters of countries have instituted programmes to provide ART to persons with AIDS, including 95 per cent of countries with adult HIV prevalence above one per cent. However, these programmes are currently reaching less than a third of the population in need of ART. Nondiscriminatory policies: By 2007, 63 per cent of countries had adopted legal measures to prohibit AIDS-related discrimination, up from 59 per cent in 2005. Discrimination and stigma significantly hamper the effectiveness of efforts to control the epidemic and hinder the achievement of universal access to therapy. Distribution of condoms: Programmes to promote condom use are widespread. While free distribution of condoms exists in most countries, many Governments acknowledge difficulties in reaching the target population. Furthermore, despite major improvements in condom provision, supply shortages and poor quality persist.

**Condom use.** Although programmes that distribute condoms to protect against HIV infection are common, condom use remains rare in most regions of the world. Data on use of condoms for contraceptive purposes indicate that, in 50 countries, at least 5 per cent of women who are married or in union use condoms. Among these countries, condom use exceeds 10 per cent in only 24. When used consistently and properly, condoms significantly reduce the risk of infection.

ART coverage. As of December 2006, an estimated 2 million people were receiving antiretroviral treatment in developing countries, representing 28 per cent of the estimated 7.1 million people in need of treatment. While this figure is 700,000 higher than that estimated for December 2005, the increasing need for ART continues to outpace the expansion of treatment programmes. It is reckoned that, for every person that begins ART, six others become newly infected with HIV. Coverage for children requiring antiretroviral treatment is especially low. In low and middle-income countries, only 8 per cent of the HIV positive children requiring treatment have access to ART.

Health expenditure per capita. Low levels of health expenditure per capita are a major cause of the inadequate coverage of basic health services in developing countries. In 2004, health expenditure per capita was US \$91 in all developing countries and US \$15 in the least developed countries. In many developing countries, the capability of mounting an effective response to HIV and AIDS has been hindered by insufficient resources and the inability to absorb additional resources efficiently.

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# The national response

"We, Heads of State and Government and representatives of States and Governments ... commit ourselves to pursuing all necessary efforts to scale up nationally driven, sustainable and comprehensive responses to achieve broad multisectoral coverage for prevention, treatment, care and support, with full and active participation of people living with HIV, vulnerable groups, most affected communities, civil society and the private sector, towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010"

young people.

access by 2010.



Important groundwork has been laid for a long-term effort towards universal access to comprehensive HIV/ AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support. By the end of 2006, 90 lower-income and middle-income countries had set national targets toward universal access, and 25 countries had incorporated those targets into an updated, costed and prioritized national plan.

Of the 90 countries that had set targets by the end of 2006, 81 had established treatment-related targets, 51 had set targets on care for orphans and vulnerable children, and 84 had established at least one prevention-related target, though less consistency is apparent across the broad range of prevention interventions. Two-thirds of countries with prevention-related targets had set goals for condom distribution and

<sup>1</sup> General Assembly resolution 60/262, annex. 2 June 2006

- Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS<sup>1</sup>

for prevention of mother-to-child transmission, while

only about half had targets for HIV testing, behavioural change and appropriate knowledge among

As of December 2006, an estimated 2 million people

were receiving antiretroviral treatment in low-income

and middle-income countries, an increase of 700,000

over the number estimated to be on antiretroviral

treatment a year earlier. In spite of this progress, only

28 per cent of the estimated 7.1 million people in need

of treatment had access to antiretrovirals at the end of

2006 and access to treatment will need to be expanded

markedly in order to achieve the goal of universal

# The international response

The need to halt the spread of the HIV/AIDS epidemic has prompted an impressive array of responses at the local national regional and global levels. At the High-Level Meeting on AIDS, convened by the United Nations General Assembly on 2 June 2006, a new global objective was proclaimed: achieving universal access to HIV prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010. The commitment to universal access established a major milestone on the road towards the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015 and especially of goal 6 (to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS). Lack of universal access to prevention programmes and treatment for those infected is hindering the achievement of the MDGs on poverty reduction, expansion of education, the promotion of gender equality, and the improvement of child and maternal health. This most recent commitment strengthens those made by Governments in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twentysixth special session in 2001.

Bilateral and multilateral efforts to support the efforts to combat the spread of HIV and to address its consequences in low-income and middle-income countries have often given priority to strategies that emphasize immediate results over those whose impact is felt over the longer-term. More than two decades into the that establish a solid foundation for continued and sustainable progress is paramount. An important condition for long-term sustainability is to integrate HIV programmes with other relevant services to combat the spread of HIV and to address the consequences of the epidemic.

epidemic, the need to focus on longer-term strategies

In 2004, guiding principles to improve coordination of national responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, known as the "Three Ones", were developed. They call on international and national partners to align their efforts around one agreed AIDS action framework, coordinated by one national AIDS coordination authority with a broad-based multisectoral mandate and monitored through one agreed national monitoring and evaluation system. In the 2005 World Summit Outcome, Heads of State and Government committed themselves to work actively to implement the "Three Ones" and the General Assembly endorsed them again in the 2006 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS.

The Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs is responsible for providing the international community with up-to-date, accurate and scientifically objective information on population and development. The Population Division monitors and analyses population policies and population trends for all countries and areas of the world, including trends and policies related to HIV/AIDS. This wall chart provides a current picture of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the major responses to it.

# Enquiries should be directed to:

Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director Population Division Department of Economic and Social Affairs United Nations New York, NY 10017 Fax number: 1-212-963-2147

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