

Population and HIV/AIDS 2010

		Impact of HIV/AIDS 2007/2008 ¹					Life expectancy at birth in years, 2005-2010 (thousands)						iovernme measures as of 2009	•			Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant	
	Total population in 2010	Adults 15 or over living with HIV	Adult HIV prev- alence	Children under 15 living with HIV	AIDS deaths	AIDS orphans	"With	"No-AIDS"	"With	"No-AIDS"	Blood	Infor- mation, educa- tion and commu-	Provi- sion	Anti discrimi- nation legisla-	Distri- bution of	Condom use ³ (percen-	Number of people receiving ART in 2008 ⁴	women receiving antiretrovirals to prevent mother-to- child transmission
World More developed regions ⁵ Less developed regions ⁶	(thousands) 6 908 688 1 237 228 5 671 460	(thousands) 31 300		(thousands) 2 100	(thousands) 2 000	(thousands) 15 000	68 77 66		AIDS" 7 302 186 1 254 845 6 047 341	scenario ²	ing	nication — — —	of ART — —	-	condoms — — —	tage) 6.1 16.1 4.4	(thousands) ————————————————————————————————————	in 2008 — — —
Least developed countries ⁷ Other less developed countries ⁸ Sub-Saharan Africa ⁹	854 696 4 816 763 863 314	 20 600	 5.2	 1 800	 1 400	 11 600	56 68 51		954 922 5 092 420 970 173		=	- - -	_ 	_ _ _	_ 	 1.8		
Africa Eastern Africa Burundi Comoros ^{10, 11} Djibouti	1 033 043 327 186 8 519 691 879	90 <0.2	2.0 <0.1 3.1	15 	 11 	120 <0.1	54 53 50 65 55	 53 — 58	1 153 038 372 455 9 413 767 953	9 761 — 973			— — √ 		— — √ √	1.7 1.2 0.5 0.7 0.2	- 14 <0.1 <1.0	9
Eritrea Ethiopia Kenya ¹² Madagascar	5 224 84 976 40 863 20 146	35 890 13	1.3 2.1 0.1	3 92 <0.5	3 67 <1.0	18 650 3	59 55 54 60	61 57 61 —	6 009 96 237 46 433 22 853	6 085 98 290 49 648 —	√ √ √ √	√ √ √	√ √ √ √	- - - - -	√ √ √ √	0.6 0.2 1.2 1.0	4 132 243 <0.2	29 18 56
Malawi Mauritius ^{10,13} Mayotte Mozambique Réunion	15 692 1 297 199 23 406 837	840 13 1 400	11.9 1.7 12.5	91 <0.1 100	68 81	550 <0.5 400	53 72 76 48 76	64 73 — 56 —	17 998 1 337 224 25 957 886	19 541 1 344 — 27 749 —	√ √ √	√ √ √	√ √ √	√ - √ 	√ √ √	1.5 8.9 1.1 3.2	147 <0.5 128	 42
Rwanda Seychelles Somalia Uganda United Republic of Tanzania	10 277 85 9 359 33 796 45 040	130 24 810 1 300	2.8 0.5 5.4 6.2	19 <1.0 130 140	8 2 77 96	220 9 1 200 970	50 50 52 55	52 — 59 61	11 743 86 10 731 39 710 52 109	12 527 — — 43 341 55 362	\ \ \ \ \ \ \	√ √ √ √	√ √ - √	√ - - √ √	√ √ - √	1.9 0.0 1.7 2.0	63 <0.2 <0.5 164 154	72 50
Zambia Zimbabwe Middle Africa Angola	13 257 12 644 128 909 18 993	980 1 200 180	15.2 15.3 2.1	95 120 17	56 140 11	600 1 000 50	45 44 48 47	55 65 48	14 980 14 029 146 148 21 690	16 748 17 131 22 011	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	√ √ √ − √	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	4.7 1.4 3.3 0.3	226 148 — 13	59 36 — 19
Cameroon Central African Republic Chad Congo Dem. Republic of the Congo ¹⁴	19 958 4 506 11 506 3 759 67 827	500 140 180 73	5.1 6.3 3.5 3.5	45 14 19 7 	39 11 14 6	300 72 85 69	51 47 49 54 47	56 51 51 57 48	22 169 4 927 13 120 4 225 77 419	23 162 5 188 13 451 4 418 78 584	√ √ √ √	√ √ √ √	√ √ √ √	- √ - -	√ - √ √	6.5 3.5 0.4 8.9 3.4	60 10 15 9 25	28 23 5 10
Equatorial Guinea ¹⁰ Gabon Sao Tome and Principe Northern Africa Algeria	693 1 501 165 212 921 35 423	10 46 	3.4 5.9 	<1.0 2 	 2 <1.0	5 18 	50 60 66 68 72	52 65 —	781 1 639 180 230 595 38 088	799 1 696 — 	\ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \frac{}{} \frac{}{} \frac{-}{}	\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}	- - - -	√ √ √ —	0.4 5.1 0.1 1.0 2.3	<1.0 8 <0.2 —	40 35
Egypt ¹⁵ Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ¹⁵ Morocco Sudan	84 474 6 546 32 381 43 192	9 21 290	 0.1 1.4	25	<0.5 <1.0 25 <0.2		70 74 71 58	— — — — 59	91 778 7 158 34 330 47 730	- - - 48 414	\ \ \ \ \ \ \	√ √ √ √	√ √ √ √	√ - √ -	√ √ √	0.7 1.5 0.3	<0.5 1 2 2	1
Tunisia Western Sahara Southern Africa Botswana Lesotho	10 374 530 57 968 1 978 2 084	280 260	0.1 23.9 23.2	 15 12		95 110	74 66 52 55 45	 69 63	10 884 625 59 658 2 106 2 168	2 440 2 492	√ √	√ √ √	 — 	 	√ √ √	1.3 5.4 15.5 4.8	<0.5 — 117 45	 >95 57
Namibia South Africa Swaziland Western Africa	2 212 50 492 1 202 306 058	180 5 400 170	15.3 18.1 26.1	14 280 15	5 350 10	1 400 56 	61 52 46 51	70 65 64 	2 412 51 684 1 287 344 182	2 596 57 932 1 485	\ \ \ \ -	√ √ √ —	√ √ √	√ √ -	√ √ √ —	10.6 4.7 12.2 1.4	59 701 33 —	91 73 >95 —
Benin Burkina Faso Cape Verde Côte d'Ivoire Gambia ^{10, 11}	9 212 16 287 513 21 571 1 751	59 120 420 8	1.2 1.6 3.9 0.9	5 10 52 	3 9 38	29 100 420 3	61 53 71 57 56	62 54 — 62 —	10 647 19 013 548 24 210 1 985	10 778 19 349 — 25 389 —	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	\ \forall \express \cdot \ \forall \cdot \express \cdot \express \cdot \	√ √ √ √	√ - √ - -	√ √ - √	1.1 1.4 1.0 0.5	12 21 <0.5 52 <1.0	40 20 41
Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mali	24 333 10 324 1 647 4 102 13 323	250 81 15 32 93	1.9 1.6 1.8 1.7	17 6 2 3 9	21 5 1 2 6	160 25 6 15 44	57 58 48 58 48	58 59 49 60 49	26 925 11 844 1 848 4 665 14 993	27 388 12 030 1 874 4 730 15 209	√ - √ √	√ √ √ - √	√ √ √ - √	√ √ - - √	√ √ - - √	2.4 1.1 0.7 1.6 0.4	22 9 2 2 17	39 22 20 14
Mauritania Niger Nigeria Saint Helena ¹⁶ Senegal	3 366 15 891 158 259 4 12 861	14 56 2 400 64	0.8 0.8 3.1 	<0.5 3 220 	<1.0 4 170 2	3 25 1 200 8	57 51 48 55	 50 	3 732 19 150 175 928 4 14 526	180 914 —	√ √ √ 	√ √ √ 	√ √ √ 	- √ √ 	- √ √ 	0.4 0.0 1.6 	<1.0 3 239 8	 10
Sierra Leone Togo Asia Eastern Asia	5 836 6 780 4 166 741 1 563 951	51 120 	1.7 3.3 	4 10 	3 9 	16 68 	47 62 69 74		6 557 7 607 4 390 603 1 606 163	6 679 7 840 	\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{\s	√ √ —	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	- √ -	√ √ √ —	0.6 3.8 5.4 6.5	5 11 —	31 18 —
China ¹⁷ China, Hong Kong SAR ¹⁸ China, Macao SAR ¹⁹ Dem. People's Rep. of Korea Japan ¹⁵	1 354 146 7 069 548 23 991 126 995	690 10	0.1 		39 <0.1		73 82 81 67 83	73 — — —	1 395 998 7 398 568 24 399 125 791	1 398 180 — — —	√ √	√ √	√ -	√ 	√ √	4.4 45.6 5.8 40.7	48 0 <0.1	
Mongolia ¹⁰ Republic of Korea South-Central Asia ²⁰ Afghanistan ¹⁰	2 701 48 501 1 780 473 29 117	<1.0 13	0.1 <0.1		<0.5		66 79 64 44	_ _	2 855 49 153 1 908 283 34 246	-	√ √ − √	\frac{}{}	√ √ —	√ √ —	√ √ — √	5.3 8.5 5.2 2.2	<0.1 <0.1 	
Bangladesh ¹⁵ Bhutan ¹⁰ India Iran (Islamic Republic of) Kazakhstan	164 425 708 1 214 464 75 078 15 753	12 <0.5 2 300 85 12	0.1 0.3 0.2 0.1		<0.5 4 <0.5		66 66 63 71 65	 64 	175 217 770 1 294 192 79 454 16 289	1 300 054 —	\ \ \ \ \ \ \	√ √ √ √	- √ √ √	- - √ √	√ √ √ √	4.5 1.2 5.2 6.0 4.8	<0.5 <0.1 235 <1.0 <1.0	
Kyrgyzstan Maldives ^{10,15,21} Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka ^{10,15}	5 550 314 29 853 184 753 20 410	4 68 94 4	0.1 0.5 0.1		<0.2 5 5	 	68 71 67 66 74	_ _ _ _	5 877 338 32 503 205 504 21 167	_ _ _ _	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	√ - √ √	√ √ √	5.8 9.0 4.8 6.8 5.5	<0.2 <0.1 3 <1.0 <0.2	
Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan South-Eastern Asia	7 075 5 177 27 794 589 615	10 <0.5 16	0.3 <0.1 0.1		<0.5 <0.5		67 65 68 70	_ _ _	7 761 5 509 29 456 622 911	_ _ _	√ √ √ —	√ √ √	- - -	√ √ √ —	√ - √ —	1.4 2.0 2.1 2.5	<0.2 0 1	
Brunei Darussalam Cambodia Indonesia Lao People's Dem. Republic Malaysia	407 15 053 232 517 6 436 27 914	 70 270 5 79	0.8 0.2 0.2 0.5	 4 	 7 9 <0.1		77 61 71 65 74	62 — — —	443 16 357 244 191 7 028 30 041	16 567 — — —	\ \ \ \ \ \	√ √ √ √	√ √ √ √	- √ - √	- √ √ √	2.9 1.3 0.5 5.3	<0.1 32 11 1 8	
Myanmar Philippines ¹⁵ Singapore Thailand Timor-Leste	50 496 93 617 4 837 68 139 1 171	240 8 4 600	0.7 0.2 1.4	 14	25 <0.2 <0.2 30		61 72 80 69 61	— — — 70	53 087 101 734 5 059 69 939 1 385	 70 935	\ \ \ \ \ \	√ √ √ √	√ √ - √	- √ - -	√ √ √ √	0.3 1.6 22.0 1.2 0.0	15 <1.0 180 <0.1	
Viet Nam Western Asia Armenia Azerbaijan	89 029 232 702 3 090 8 934	280	0.5 0.1 0.2		24 <0.2 <0.1		74 71 74 70	- -	93 647 253 246 3 139 9 426	- -	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	√ — √	√ — √ √	√ — √ √	8.3 5.9 8.1 2.2	27 — <0.2 <0.2	
Bahrain ¹⁵ Cyprus ¹⁵ Georgia ¹⁰ Iraq ¹⁵ Israel	807 880 4 219 31 467 7 285	 3 5	 0.1 0.1		 <0.2		76 80 72 67 81	_ _ _ _	882 925 4 084 35 884 7 823	_ _ _ _	\ \ \ \ \ \	√ √ √ √	√ √ √ √	- √ √ -	- √ √ - √	9.6 8.7 1.1 4.0	 <0.5 <0.5 <0.1	
Jordan ¹⁵ Kuwait ¹⁵ Lebanon Occupied Palestinian Territory Oman ¹⁵	6 472 3 051 4 255 4 409 2 905		 0.1 		 <0.2 		73 78 72 73 76	_ _ _ _	6 957 3 378 4 426 5 090 3 198	_ _ _ _	√ √ √ 	√ √ √ 	√ √ √ 	√ √ √ 	√ √ √ 	5.3 2.9 	<0.1 <1.0 <0.5	
Qatar ¹⁵ Saudi Arabia ¹⁵ Syrian Arab Republic ¹⁵ Turkey ¹⁵ United Arab Emirates ¹⁵	1 508 26 246 22 505 75 705 4 707						76 73 74 72 77	_ _ _ _	1 630 28 933 24 494 79 966 5 193	_ _ _ _	\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}}	\ \ \ \ \	√ √ √ √	- √ √	- - - \ \	2.9 1.6 10.8 2.0	 1 <0.1 <1.0 <0.1	
Yemen ¹⁵ Europe Eastern Europe Belarus	24 256 732 759 291 485 9 588						63 75 69		27 819 734 000 286 626 9 355		√ √ —	- -	- -	- - -	- - -	0.4 14.3 16.1 17.5	<0.2 - -	=======================================
Bulgaria ¹⁰ Czech Republic ^{10,15} Hungary ¹⁰ Poland	7 497 10 411 9 973 38 038	 2 3 19	 0.1 0.1		 <0.2		73 76 73 76	_ _ _ _	7 263 10 510 9 874 37 788		\ \ \ \ \ \ \	√ √ √	√ √ √ √	√ - √ - √	√ √ √ √	16.7 12.7 8.1 13.4	<0.5 1 <1.0 4	
Republic of Moldova Romania ¹⁰ Russian Federation Slovakia Ukraine	3 576 21 190 140 367 5 412 45 433	9 14 940 <0.5 430	0.4 0.1 1.1 <0.1 1.6	 	<0.1 40 19		68 73 66 75 68	67 ————————————————————————————————————	3 462 20 787 137 983 5 437 44 165	138 758 — 44 496	√ √ √ √	√ √ √ √	√ √ √ √	√ √ √ - √	√ √ √ √	7.4 12.1 15.6 25.8 23.8	<1.0 7 55 <0.1 11	
Northern Europe Channel Islands ²² Denmark ¹⁰ Estonia Faeroe Islands	98 909 150 5 481 1 339 50	 5 10	0.2 1.3		 <0.5		79 79 78 73	 — — 74	101 215 151 5 523 1 337 52	 — — 1 344 —	 √ √	 	 			21.0 22.0 16.1	- 3 1	
Finland ^{10,23} Iceland ¹⁰ Ireland Isle of Man	5 346 329 4 589 80	 2 <0.5 6 	0.1 0.2 0.2		 <0.1		80 82 80 	 - - 	5 432 353 4 886 81	- - - -	 √ √ 	 √ √ 	 √ √ 	 √ √ 	 √ √ 	20.1 28.1 	 <0.5 <0.5 2 	
Latvia Lithuania Norway ^{10,24} Sweden United Kingdom	2 240 3 255 4 855 9 293 61 899	10 2 3 6 77	0.8 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.2		<0.5 <0.2 <0.1 <0.5		72 72 81 81 79	_ _ _ _ _	2 197 3 143 5 036 9 498 63 528	 	√ √ √ √ √	√ √ √ √	√ √ √ √	√ √ - √ √	√ √ √ √	13.6 14.2 12.8 16.4 27.0	<0.5 <0.2 1 3 40	
Southern Europe Albania ¹⁵ Andorra Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia	153 778 3 169 87 3 760 4 410		 <0.1 <0.1				80 76 75 76		156 327 3 256 93 3 727 4 370	- - -	√ - √ √					17.3 10.9 4.1	<0.2 <0.1 <0.1 <0.5	-
Gibraltar Greece Holy See ²⁵ Italy	31 11 183 1 60 098	 11 150	0.2 0.4		 <0.1 2		 79 81	 - 	31 11 261 1 60 604	_ _ _ _	√ √ -	√ √ √	√ √ √	√ - √ √	√ - -	33.9 14.2	 4 95	
Malta ¹⁰ Notes	410	0.2	0.1				80		417		√	V	√	V	√	14.7	<0.1	

		Impact of HIV/AIDS 2007/2008 ¹					Life expectancy Projected at birth in years, population in 2015 2005-2010 (thousands)						overnme measure as of 200	s			Percentage o HIV-positive pregnant	
	Total population in 2010	Adults 15 or over living with HIV	· Adult HIV prev- alence	Children under 15 living with HIV	AIDS deaths	AIDS orphans	"With	"No-AIDS"	"With	"No-AIDS"	Blood screen-	Infor- mation, educa- tion and commu-	Provi- sion	Anti discrimi- nation legisla-	Distri- bution of	Condom use ³ (percen-	Number of people receiving ART in 2008 ⁴	women receiving antiretrovira to prevent mother-to- child transmissio
Country or area Southern Europe (continued)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(percentage)	(thousands)	(thousands)	(thousands)	AIDS"	scenario ²	AIDS"	scenario ²	ing	nication	of ART	tion	condoms	tage)	(thousands)	in 2008
Montenegro Portugal	626 10 732	34	0.5		 <0.5		74 79	_	627 10 787	_	√ √	√ √	√ √	- √	√ √	4.3 8.5	<0.1 12	
San Marino Serbia	32 9 856		 0.1		 <0.1		 74		32	_	√ √	√ /	√ /	-	√ √	 8.4		
Slovenia	2 025	6 <0.5	<0.1		<0.1		78	_	9 828 2 044	_	√ √	V √	√ √	√	√ √	8.1	<1.0 <0.5	
Spain TFYR Macedonia ²⁶	45 317 2 043	140 <0.5	0.5 <0.1		2		81 74	_	47 203 2 045	_	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ -	√ √	24.8 4.5	83 <0.1	
Western Europe	188 587						80		189 831		Ľ	Ľ		_	-	4.1	_	-
Austria ¹⁰ Belgium	8 387 10 698	10 15	0.2		 <0.1		80 80	_	8 467 10 878	_	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	7.2 	2 7	
France	62 637	140	0.4		2		81	_	63 900	_	V	V	√ ,	√ √	√ √	4.7	80	
Germany Liechtenstein	82 057 36	52 	0.1		<0.5		80		81 346 38	_ _	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ -	√ √	1.1	37	
Luxembourg ^{10,21} Monaco	492 33		0.2				79		520 33	_ 	√ √	√ √	√ -	√ -	√ √		<0.5 <0.1	
Netherlands	16 653	18	0.2		<0.2		80	_	16 915	_	√	√ √	√,	-	-	8.0	9	
Switzerland Latin America and the Caribbean	7 595 588 649	25	0.6		<0.5		82 73		7 736 618 486		√	√ 	1		-	14.2 6.9		
Caribbean	42 312						72		43 958		_	_	_			7.8		
Anguilla	15								17	_								
Antigua and Barbuda Aruba	89 107						 75		93 109	_	√ 	√ 	√ 		√ 	5.5 	<0.5	
Bahamas ¹¹ Barbados ¹¹	346 257	6 2	3.0 1.2		<0.2		73	76 78	366	376 261	√	√ /	√ /	√	√ /	2.3 7.4	1	
British Virgin Islands	23		1.2		<0.1 		77 		260 24	201	٧	٧	٧	√ 	√ 	7.4		
Cayman Islands Cuba	57 11 204	 6	 0.1		 <0.1		 79		59 11 213	_	 V		 √	 V	 √	 10.6	4	
Dominica	67								67	_	√ √	√ √	√ ,	-	√ √	6.0	<0.1	
Dominican Republic Grenada	10 225 104	59 	1.1	3	4		72 75	74 —	10 867 107	11 006 —	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ -	√ √	1.9 21.9	11 <0.1	
Guadeloupe Haiti	467 10 188	 110	 2.2	 7	 7		79 61	— 63	476 10 957	— 11 166	 √				 √	 5.3	 19	4
Jamaica ¹¹	2 730	26	1.6		2		72	73	2 786	2 809	√	V √	V √	-	√ √	24.0	4	4
Martinique Montserrat	406 6						80		411 6	_								
Netherlands Antilles Puerto Rico	201 3 998						76 70	_	207 4 074	_						 8.8		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	52						79 		56	_	√	 √	 √	-	 √		<0.1	
Saint Lucia St. Vincent and the Grenadines	174 109						74 72	_	182 110	_	√ √	√ √	√ √	-	√ √	5.9 7.5	<0.2 <0.2	
Trinidad and Tobago ^{10,11}	1 344	13	1.5				69	70	1 368	1 380	V	V	V	-	V	13.0	3	
Turks and Caicos Islands United States Virgin Islands	33 109						 79	-	35 108	_						 25.3		
Central America	153 115						75		161 863				_	_	_	5.9	_	-
Belize Costa Rica	313 4 640	3 10	2.1 0.4	<0.2	<0.2 <0.2		76 79		344 4 957	348	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	4.1 10.9	<1.0 3	
El Salvador Guatemala	6 194 14 377	34 53	0.8 0.8		2 4		71 70	_	6 383 16 227	_	√ /	√ /	√	√ √	√ /	5.5 2.3	7 10	
Honduras	7 616	26	0.7	2	2		72	73	8 386	8 471	\ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	V √	2.9	6	
Mexico Nicaragua	110 645 5 822	200 8	0.3 0.2		11 <0.5		76 73	_	115 528 6 265	_	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	6.4 3.8	55 <1.0	
Panama	3 508	19	1.0		<1.0		76		3 773	_	V	V	√	-	√		4	
South America Argentina	393 221 40 666	120			 7		73 75		412 665 42 548	-			— √			7.3 22.3	— 42	_
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	10 031	8	0.2		<0.5		66	_	10 854	_	√ √	√ /	√ /	√ √	√ √	4.0	<1.0	
Brazil Chile	195 423 17 135	710 31	0.6 0.3		15 1		72 78	73 —	202 866 17 926	203 882	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	4.4 9.1	190 11	
Colombia Ecuador	46 300 13 775	160 25	0.6		10		73 75	_	49 385 14 596	_	√	√ √	√ √	√	√	7.1 4.3	23 4	
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	3								3	_								
French Guiana Guyana ¹¹	231 761	 12	2.5		<1.0		76 67	69	261 754	775	 √	 √	 √	 √	 √	 5.8	3	
Paraguay Peru	6 460 29 496	20 74	0.6 0.5		<1.0 3		72 73	_	7 007 31 197	_	√ 1	√ ./	√ ./	-	√	13.2 8.4	2 14	
Suriname ¹⁰	524	74	2.4	<0.2			69	70	547	551	V √	V √	V	-	V √	2.5	<1.0	
Uruguay Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)	3 372 29 044	10	0.6		<0.5		76 74		3 430 31 292	_	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	31.3 3.4	2 28	
Northern America	351 659						79		367 956		_	_	_	_	_	12.5	_	-
Bermuda Canada	65 33 890	 73	0.4		 <0.5		 81		65 35 493	_	 √	 √	 √		 √	 15.0	 27	
Greenland	57								57	_								
Saint Pierre and Miquelon United States of America	6 317 641	 1 100	0.6		22		 79	80	6 332 334	333 825	 √	 √	 √	 √	 √	 12.2	 268	
Oceania	35 838						76		38 104		_	_	_	_	_	9.7	_	-
Australia/New Zealand	25 815						81		27 098		_	_	_	_		13.1	_	-
Australia ²⁷ New Zealand ¹⁰	21 512 4 303	18 1	0.2 0.1		<0.1		81 80		22 607 4 492	_ _	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	√ √	15.2 11.5	10	
Melanesia	8 778						63		9 698		_	_	_	_	_		_	-
Fiji ^{10,21} New Caledonia	854 254		0.1				69 76	_	874 271	_	√	√ 	√ 	√	√		<0.1	
Papua New Guinea	6 888	53	1.5	1	<1.0		61	61	7 678	7 718	√	√ √	√ /	√	√ /	0.5	5	1
Solomon Islands Vanuatu	536 246						66 70		599 276	_	√ -	√ √	√ -	-	√ √		<0.1 <0.1	
Micronesia	573						72		609		_	_	_	_	_		_	-
Guam Kiribati	180 100						76 		191 107	_	 √	 √	 √			6.9 0.4	 <0.1	
Marshall Islands	63								70	_	√ /	1	1	-	√		<0.1	
Micronesia (Fed. States of) Nauru	111 10						69 		114 11	_	√ -	√ √	√ -	-	-	 2.8	<0.1 0	
Northern Mariana Islands Palau	88 21								96 21	_	 √		 √	 √	 √	 0.6	 <0.1	
Polynesia	672						73		698						— V			_
American Samoa Cook Islands	69 20								74 20	_			 V		 1	 2.4	 <0.1	
French Polynesia	272						 74	_	289	_			 					
Niue Pitcairn	1								1			√ 		-	- 		0	
Samoa	179						72	_	181	_	√	√	√	-	√	0.9	<0.1	
Tokelau Tonga	104						 72	-	105	_	 √	-	-	-	-		<0.1	
Tuvalu Wallis and Futuna Islands	10 15								10 16	_	√ 	√ 	√	_	√ 		<0.1	
, staria islands	13								10									

Definitions and sources

Total population in 2010: The total de facto population as of 1 July 2010. Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision. CD-ROM Edition— Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XII.6,

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AIDS orphans: The number of children under age 18 who had lost one or both parents to AIDS and were alive at the end of the year. Source: UNAIDS (2008). 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic

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Projected population in 2015 "no-AIDS" scenario: The mid-year population in 2015 projected assuming that the HIV/AIDS epidemic never occurred. Source: World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision, CD-ROM Edition—Extended Dataset in Excel and ASCII formats, United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.XII.6, 2009.

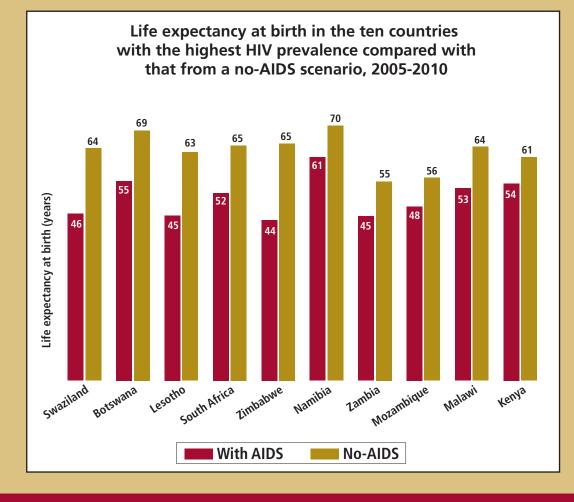
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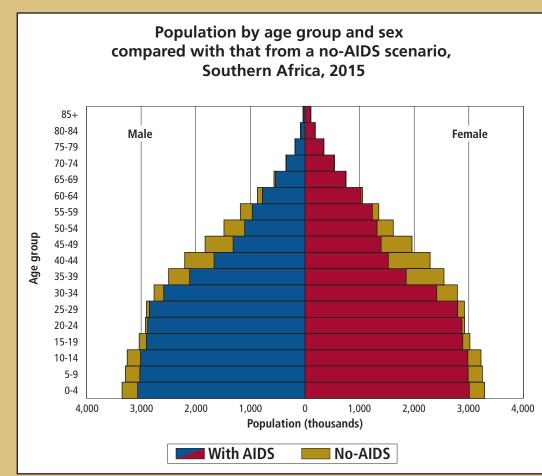
to 49, married or in union, whose partners use condoms for contraceptive purposes. Data refer to the most recent year for which information is available between 1987 and 2008. Source: World Contraceptive Use 2009, database maintained by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. Data available online at http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/WCU2009/Main.html. Number of people receiving ART in 2008: The

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number of adults and children receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) at the end of the year. Source: World Health Organization (2009). Towards Universal Access: Scaling up priority HIV/AIDS interventions in the health sector (Geneva). Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women

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or boundaries.

The designations employed and 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 or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers

The designations "more developed" and "less developed" regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The term "country" as used in this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available. Three dots (...) indicate that UNAIDS published a

range of estimates for the country, but no point

A hyphen (-) indicates that the Government has

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

A √ indicates that the Government has implement-

not implemented the measure.

WPP2008_Highlights.pdf.

Figures may not sum to totals because of round-

For the world total and sub-Saharan Africa, numbers of adults living with HIV, children living with HIV and the number of AIDS deaths, as well as adult HIV prevalence, reflect the UNAIDS estimates for 2008 published in UNAIDS AIDS Epidemic Update 2009. All other estimates of the impact of ⁵ The more developed regions comprise HIV/AIDS refer to 2007.

² For the 58 countries most affected by HIV/AIDS, the life expectancy at birth and the 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 expectancy or population "with AIDS" and "without AIDS", see World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision. Highlights (Working Paper No. ESA/P/WP.210), available online at http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp2008/pdf/

3 Data on condom use refer to the most recent year for which data are available between 1987

⁴ For each country classified as high-income, the World Health Organization (WHO) publishes the number of people receiving ART as reported by the country. For countries classified as low- or middleincome, WHO produces estimates of the number of people receiving ART.

all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. Countries in the more developed regions are designated as "devel-⁶ The less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America

and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. Countries in the less developed regions are designated "developing countries". The current list of least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly, includes the following 49 countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso,

Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic,

Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, 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 countries in

the less developed regions. Other less developed countries are those in the less developed regions excluding the least devel-

Sub-Saharan Africa includes the countries in Africa minus those in Northern Africa plus Sudan. For some countries, UNAIDS published an upper bound estimate of the number of AIDS deaths in 2007, but no point estimate. The upper bound indicated that each of the following countries had fewer than 1,000 AIDS deaths in 2007: Afghanistan, Austria, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Comoros, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea,

Fiji, Finland, the Gambia, Georgia, Hungary, Iceland, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Sri Lanka, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. For more information see the 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic by UNAIDS, available online at http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/ HIVData/GlobalReport/2008/2008_Global_report.

11 For some countries, UNAIDS published an upper bound estimate of the number of children living with HIV at the end of 2007, but no point estimate. The upper bound indicated that each of the following countries had fewer than 1,000 children living with HIV at the end of 2007: Bahamas, Barbados, Comoros, the Gambia, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. For more information see the 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic by UNAIDS, available online at http:// www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/

GlobalReport/2008/2008_Global_report.asp. 12 UNAIDS estimated that in Kenya at the end of 2007, between 1.4 million and 1.8 million adults were living with HIV, adult HIV prevalence ranged

between 7.1 per cent and 8.5 per cent, there were

between 130,000 and 180,000 children living with HIV and the number of AIDS orphans under age 18 ranged between 990,000 and 1.4 million. In addition, UNAIDS estimated that between 85,000 and 130,000 AIDS deaths occurred in the country in 2007. No point estimates were presented.

13 Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint

14 UNAIDS estimated that in the Democratic Republic of the Congo at the end of 2007, between 360,000 and 450,000 adults were living with HIV, adult HIV prevalence ranged between 1.2 per cent and 1.5 per cent, there were between 37,000 and 52,000 children living with HIV and the number of AIDS orphans under age 18 ranged between 270,000 and 380,000. In addition, UNAIDS estimated that between 24,000 and 34,000 AIDS deaths occurred in the country that year. No point esti-

mates were presented. ¹⁵ For some countries, UNAIDS published an upper bound estimate of adult HIV prevalence in 2007, but no point estimate. The upper bound indicated that adult HIV prevalence was below 0.2 per cent at the end of 2007 in the following

countries: Albania, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Maldives, Oman, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen, For more information see the 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic by UNAIDS, available online at http:// www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/

GlobalReport/2008/2008_Global_report.asp.

16 Including Ascension and Tristan da Cunha. 17 For statistical purposes, the data for China

do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China. 18 As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special

²⁰ The regions of Southern Asia and Central Asia

upper bound estimate of the number of adults

For some countries, UNAIDS published an

Administrative Region (SAR) of China. 19 As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

are combined into South-Central Asia.

²⁴ Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands. 25 Refers to the Vatican City State.

Refers to Guernsey and Jersey. ²³ Including Åland Islands.

²⁶ The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

living with HIV at the end of 2007, but no point

estimate. The upper bound indicated that fewer

than 1,000 adults were living with HIV in each of

the following countries at the end of 2007: Fiji,

Luxembourg and Maldives. For more informa-

tion see the 2008 Report on the Global AIDS

Epidemic by UNAIDS, available online at http://

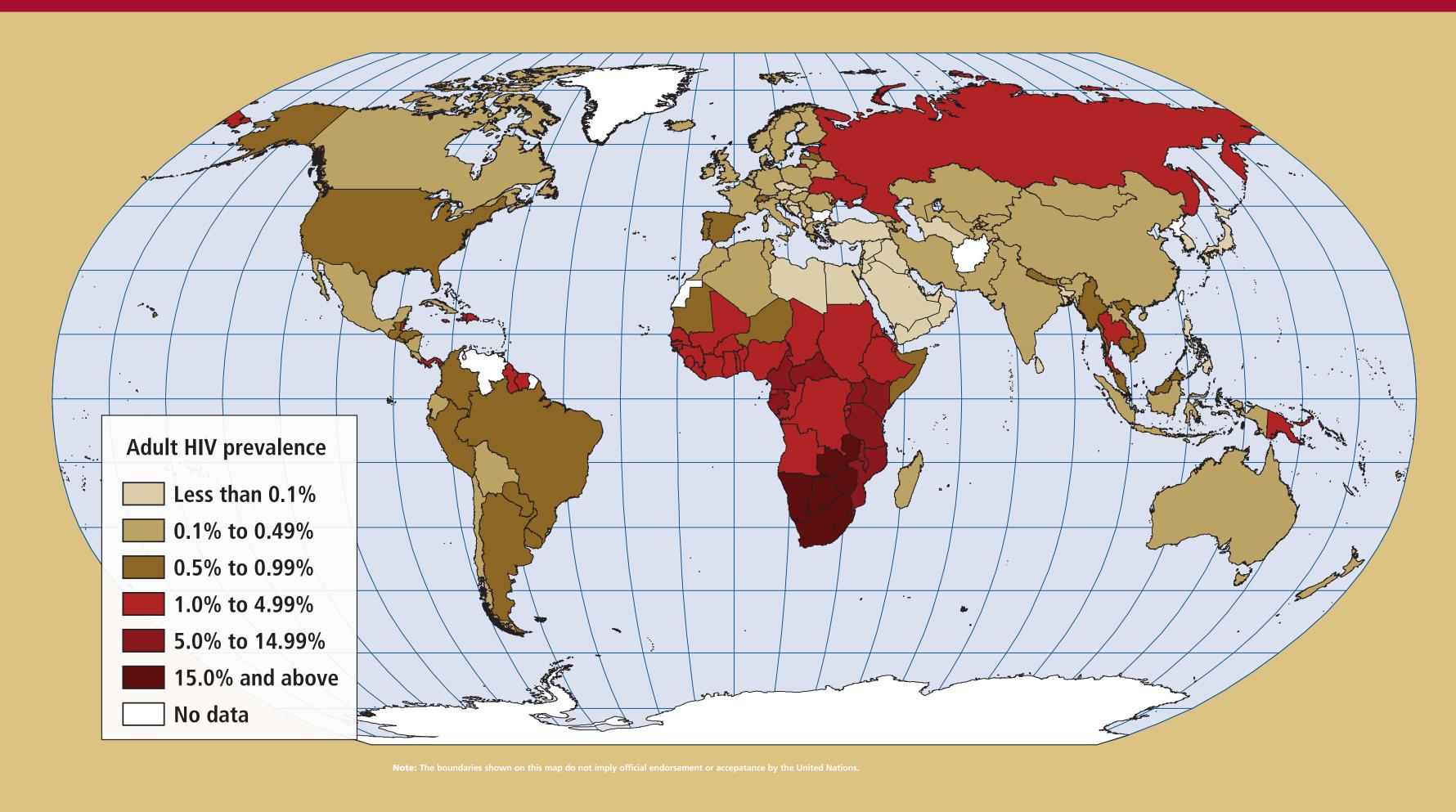
www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/

GlobalReport/2008/2008_Global_report.asp.

27 Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, and Norfolk Island.

Suggested citation: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2010). Population and HIV/AIDS: 2010. Wall chart (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.10.XIII.9).

The global AIDS epidemic in 2007



Population and HIV/AIDS 2010

Although the last two decades have witnessed great progress in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, the global AIDS epidemic remains one of the greatest challenges in the field of global health. Since the disease was first identified in 1981, more than 25 million people have died of AIDS and, at the end of 2008, 33.4 million people were living with HIV. With an additional 2.7 million people newly infected with HIV each year, the need to provide universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention as well as treatment, care and support to individuals, families and communities affected by the disease remains urgent. Recognizing this urgency, the international community has strengthened its commitment to combat the spread of the disease and to address the needs of people affected by HIV and AIDS. In the Millennium Declaration that the United Nations General Assembly adopted in 2000, it made a commitment to halt and reverse the spread of HIV by 2015 and in its 2006 Political Declaration on HIV/ AIDS, the General Assembly pledged to achieve universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010. By 2009, 90 per cent of Governments cited the HIV/AIDS epidemic as a major concern and many had implemented a range of measures to address it. These measures include the routine screening of the blood supply for HIV; information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns on the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS; condom distribution programmes; the provision of free or subsidized antiretroviral therapy (ART); and the adoption of legislation to protect against HIV/AIDS-related discrimination. Countries that have implemented such measures have succeeded in slowing the spread of HIV and have managed both to prolong the lives and to improve the quality of life of people living with HIV. This wall chart presents key indicators of the magnitude of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and its impact on populations at the global, regional and country levels. The wall chart also shows which measures have been implemented by Governments to address the epi-

People living with HIV. In 2008, among the 33.4 million people living with HIV, 2.1 million were children under 15 years of age and 31.3 million were persons aged 15 or over. Although the annual number of

demic and its consequences.

newly infected people has fallen from an estimated 3.5 million in 1996 to 2.7 million in 2008, the total number of people living with HIV worldwide is still increasing rapidly because of both the large number of newly infected persons and the increasing longevity of the growing number of persons receiving antiretroviral therapy. At the end of 2007, South Africa was home to the largest number of people living with HIV: 5.4 million adults and 280,000 children. It was followed by Nigeria, with 2.6 million people living with HIV, and India, with 2.4 million.

Adult HIV prevalence. Adult HIV prevalence, measured as the percentage of HIV-positive persons among those aged 15 to 49, varies widely across regions and countries. In 2008, adult HIV prevalence was highest in sub-Saharan Africa, where the populations of some countries have been especially hard hit by the epidemic. In 2007, Swaziland had the highest adult HIV prevalence in the region, at 26 per cent. Adult HIV prevalence also exceeded 20 per cent in Botswana and Lesotho. Outside Africa, only 15 countries or areas are experiencing generalized epidemics (that is, they have an adult HIV prevalence higher than 1 per cent), namely, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, the Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Panama, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago in Latin America and the Caribbean; Thailand in Asia; Estonia, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in Europe, and Papua New Guinea in

2.1 million children under age 15 were living with HIV. During that year, an estimated 430,000 children became newly infected with HIV, more than 90 per cent of whom acquired the virus from their mothers during pregnancy, labour, delivery or breastfeeding. Because of its high fertility, high adult HIV prevalence among women and far from universal coverage of interventions to prevent the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, sub-Saharan Africa has high numbers of children living with HIV. By the end of 2008, 1.8 million HIV-positive children under 15 lived in countries in that region, accounting for 86 per cent of the world total. Without prompt treatment, almost half of the children born with HIV will die

before their second birthday. Efforts to achieve uni-

Children living with HIV. At the end of 2008,

versal prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV are still lagging behind set targets.

AIDS deaths. Globally, the annual number of deaths caused by AIDS increased steadily since the epidemic began but it reached a peak in 2004 at 2.2 million and has since declined to 2 million in 2008. The decline is mainly due to the increasing coverage of antiretroviral therapy. Despite advances in treatment, AIDS remains a major cause of death worldwide and a leading cause of death in sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, one in every seven deaths due to AIDS is of a child under 15.

AIDS orphans. In 2008, there were an estimated 15 million children under age 18 who had lost one or both of their parents to AIDS, nearly 12 million of whom lived in sub-Saharan Africa. They constitute the so-called "AIDS orphans". UNAIDS projects that sub-Saharan Africa will be home to more than 14 million AIDS orphans in 2015, provided the current pace of increase of the coverage of antiretroviral treatment is maintained. Children in families where a parent dies of AIDS frequently experience significant declines in standards of living related to that death and often show disadvantages in schooling. Moreover, the absence of one or both parents often makes orphans more vulnerable to exploitation or abuse. Programmes that provide food and educational assistance together with family and community support are needed to protect children whose parents die because of the disease.

Life expectancy at birth. In the countries most affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, life expectancy has plummeted. In Zimbabwe, for instance, life expectancy at birth was 44 years in 2005-2010, a full 21 years lower that it would have been in the absence of the epidemic. In both Lesotho and Swaziland, the epidemic has resulted in life expectancies that are about 18 years lower than they would have been without the epidemic.

Total population in 2015. For the 58 countries significantly affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the population is projected according to different assumptions about the course of the epidemic. The projection labelled "with AIDS" is made by assuming that by 2015, in 26 of the affected countries, at least 70 per cent of the people needing antiretroviral treatment would be receiving it and that in another 11 affected countries, between 50 per cent and 70 per cent of the

population requiring treatment will receive it. In the rest of the affected countries, the proportion receiving treatment by 2015 is projected to range between 40 per cent and 50 per cent in 2015. In addition, it is assumed that persons receiving treatment will survive, on average, 27.8 years after being infected with HIV, whereas those lacking treatment are assumed to live, on average, just 11.7 years after infection. A second projection, labelled "no AIDS" is made assuming that the HIV/AIDS epidemic never occurred. For Southern Africa, the projected population in 2015 is 11 per cent smaller when projected "with AIDS" than under the "no AIDS" scenario. The effect of the epidemic is especially pronounced for the middle-aged population. Thus, Southern Africa is projected to have 33 per cent fewer women and 24 per cent fewer men aged 40 to 44 in 2015 than it would have had under the "no AIDS" scenario.

Government measures implemented in response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The search for effective measures to halt the spread of HIV remains a top priority in the global health agenda. Most countries have implemented strategies that include measures to prevent transmission and programmes to provide care, support or treatment to persons living with HIV. The wall chart provides information on the implementation of programmes to screen blood, carry out information, education and communication campaigns on the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, provide antiretroviral therapy and distribute condoms. It also documents which countries have adopted legislation banning HIV/AIDS-related discrimination.

Blood screening programmes. Transmission of HIV and other infectious diseases via blood transfusions and other blood products poses a serious public health problem in many countries. In 2009, over 90 per cent of the Governments providing information on the subject had programmes in place to screen the national blood supply for HIV, including 98 per cent of Governments in Africa, the region where HIV prevalence is highest. Nevertheless, national programmes ensuring the safety of blood

Information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns. Preventing the transmission of HIV is the cornerstone of any effective strategy to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 2009, most Governments had programmes to raise public awareness about ways to prevent HIV infection which involved infor-

products vary in coverage and comprehensiveness.

mation, education and communication campaigns using print media, theatre, radio, television and other ways of transmitting key messages. Critical to the effectiveness of such efforts has been the active participation of non-governmental organizations, people living with HIV and religious institutions as well as the support of multilateral and bilateral donors to developing countries. However, more remains to be done to discourage behaviours that carry a high-risk of HIV transmission.

Provision of antiretroviral therapy (ART). Although ART can significantly prolong life and reduce the suffering of AIDS patients, in 2008, only 42 per cent of the people needing treatment in low- and middle-income countries were receiving it. By 2009, more than 90 per cent of countries had instituted programmes to provide ART to persons with AIDS, including 89 per cent of the developing countries. However, many programmes reached only a fraction of those in need of treatment.

Anti-discrimination legislation. Recognizing that discrimination and stigma undermine efforts to control the HIV/AIDS epidemic and to achieve universal access to ART, increasing numbers of Governments have enacted legislation to ban HIV/AIDS-related discrimination. Nevertheless, by 2009, only 58 per cent of the Governments reporting such information had adopted legal measures prohibiting discrimination related to HIV/AIDS. Of the 52 countries with adult HIV prevalence greater than 1 per cent in 2007, 23 had not yet enacted legislation to bar HIV/AIDS-related discrimination.

Distribution of condoms. In 2009, 86 per cent of all Governments promoted condom use to protect against sexual transmission of HIV. However, despite widespread recognition of the effectiveness of condoms to slow the spread of HIV, supply shortages and poor quality of the condoms available remain areas of concern. Globally, the supply of condoms continues to fall short of the number needed to ensure adequate protection against HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

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 condom use for contraceptive purposes indicate that in 83 countries, at least 5 per cent of couples who were married or in union used

condoms. Condom use exceeded 10 per cent in 43 countries. Condom use was highest in Europe, where 14.3 per cent of couples used condoms for contraceptive purposes. In Africa, only 1.7 per cent of couples who are married or in union use condoms to prevent pregnancy. When used consistently and correctly, condoms provide a high level of protection

against the sexual transmission of HIV.

Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy. Approximately 4 million people in low- and middle-income countries were receiving ART at the end of 2008, and UNAIDS estimates that 2.9 million lives have been saved thus far because of increased access to ART. However, despite progress in delivering ART to people in need of treatment, achievement of universal access to ART is still a distant goal. In 2008, only 42 per cent of the estimated 9.5 million people in need of treatment in low- and middleincome countries were receiving it. ART coverage was especially poor among children: just 38 per cent of the 730,000 children estimated to be in need of treatment in low- and middle-income countries had access to ART at the end of 2008. Regional disparities in ART coverage are also a cause of concern. High coverage of ART has been achieved in developed countries, whereas it is still low in developing countries. Within sub-Saharan Africa, ART coverage is higher in Eastern and Southern Africa than in Western and Central Africa. Efforts to expand access to ART must be intensified if universal coverage is to be achieved within the next decade.

The prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Appropriate and targeted interventions can eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV. Providing access to safe and effective contraception for women living with HIV can prevent unintended pregnancy. For pregnant women who are HIV-positive, access to antiretroviral drugs for the prevention of the motherto-child transmission of HIV is key to ensure the health of their children. At the end of 2008, an estimated 45 per cent of the pregnant women in need of antiretroviral drugs to prevent the mother-to-child transmission of HIV had access to them, up from 35 per cent in 2007. However, coverage in low- and middle-income countries remains uneven. Among countries with data for 2008, the coverage of HIVpositive pregnant women with antiretroviral drugs to prevent mother-to-child transmission ranged from to a low of 1 per cent in Sudan to a high of more than 95 per cent in Botswana and Swaziland.





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