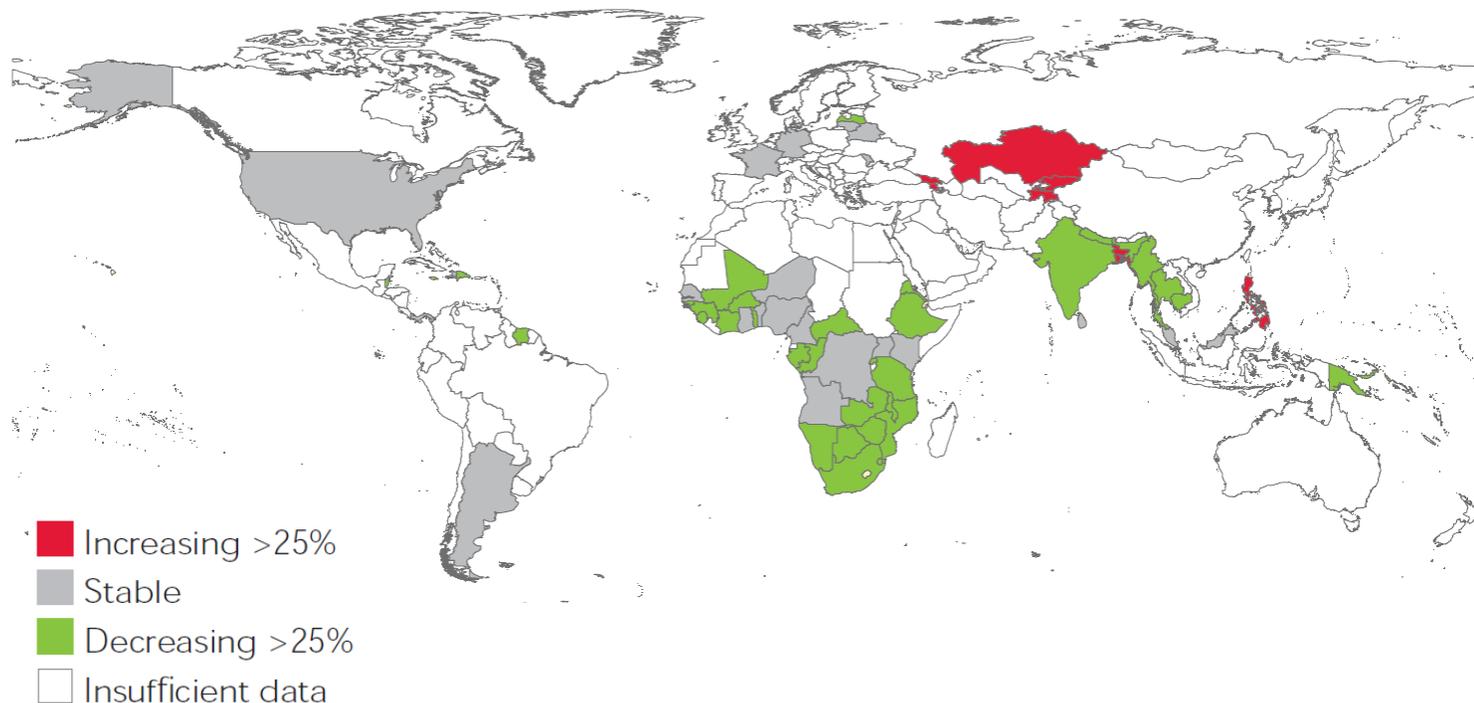




Figure 2.2

# Changes in the incidence of HIV infection, 2001 to 2009



To assess changes in incidence, the estimated national incidence rate was compared between 2009 and 2001. Countries with a change (decrease or increase) in the incidence rate of 25% or more during this period were identified. In most cases, the assessment was based on EPP/Spectrum modelling results (1,2). For selected countries, published analyses of country-level incidence were also used. The EPP/Spectrum criteria for including countries in this analysis were as follows. EPP files were available and trends in EPP were not derived from workbook prevalence estimates; prevalence data were available up to at least 2007; there were at least four time points between 2001 and 2009 for which prevalence data were available for concentrated epidemics and at least three data points in the same period for generalized epidemics; for the majority of epidemic curves for a given country, EPP did not produce an artificial increase in HIV prevalence in recent years due to scarcity of prevalence data points; data were representative of the country; the EPP/Spectrum-derived incidence trend was not in conflict with the trend in case reports of new HIV diagnoses; and the EPP/Spectrum-derived incidence trend was not in conflict with modelled incidence trends derived from age-specific prevalence in national survey results.

Source: UNAIDS.

# GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.1 (1/3)

## HIV prevalence and behaviour

Trends in HIV prevalence and behaviour among young people in countries most severely affected by HIV

	Prevalence data were available from antenatal care surveillance	Prevalence trend among antenatal care attendees		National HIV prevalence surveys conducted	Trend in HIV prevalence from national surveys		Percentage who have had sex by age 15		Percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in past year		Proportion who have had more than one partner not using condoms during last sex	
		URBAN	RURAL		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Angola	2004–2007		↑									
Bahamas	2000–2008	↓										
Belize	NA											
Botswana	2001–2006	↓	↓	2004, 2008	↓	↓						
Burundi	2000–2007	↓	↑	2002, 2007	↓	↑	↑					
Cameroon	NA						↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
Central African Republic	ID						↑	↓				
Chad	ID						↓	↑	↓	↓	↑	↓
Congo	NA											
Côte d'Ivoire	2000–2008	↓	↓				↓	↑	↓	↓	↓	↓

NOTES: NA=Not Available ID=Insufficient Data M=Male F=Female

↑ Increasing Trends    ↓ Decreasing Trends    ↔ No Evidence of Change    ○ Declining trend is statistically significant

Source: UNAIDS.



# GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.1 (2/3)

## HIV prevalence and behaviour

Trends in HIV prevalence and behaviour among young people in countries most severely affected by HIV

	Prevalence data were available from antenatal care surveillance	Prevalence trend among antenatal care attendees	National HIV prevalence surveys conducted	Trend in HIV prevalence from national surveys		Percentage who have had sex by age 15		Percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in past year		Proportion who have had more than one partner not using condoms during last sex				
				PERIOD	URBAN RURAL		YEARS		F	M	F	M	F	M
Djibouti	ID													
Ethiopia	2001–2005	↓	↓					↓	↓	↓	↓		↑	
Gabon	ID													
Guyana	NA													
Haiti	2000–2007	↓	↑					↑	↑	↑	↓	↑	↓	
Kenya	2000–2005	↓	↓	2003, 2007	↓	↑	↔	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	
Lesotho	2003–2007	↓	↓											
Malawi	1999–2007	↓	↑					↓	↓	↑	↓	↔	↓	
Mozambique	2001–2007	↔						↓	↑					
Namibia	2002–2008	↓	↓					↔	↓	↔	↓	↓	↓	

NOTES: NA=Not Available ID=Insufficient Data M=Male F=Female

↑ Increasing Trends    ↓ Decreasing Trends    ↔ No Evidence of Change    ○ Declining trend is statistically significant

Source: UNAIDS.



# GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.1 (3/3)

## HIV prevalence and behaviour

Trends in HIV prevalence and behaviour among young people in countries most severely affected by HIV

	Prevalence data were available from antenatal care surveillance	Prevalence trend among antenatal care attendees		National HIV prevalence surveys conducted	Trend in HIV prevalence from national surveys		Percentage who have had sex by age 15		Percentage who have had sex with more than one partner in past year		Proportion who have had more than one partner not using condoms during last sex		
		URBAN	RURAL		YEARS	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Nigeria	2003–2008	↓	↓				⊘	↓					
Rwanda	2002–2007	↓	↓				↑	↑	↔	↓			
South Africa	2000–2007	↔		2002, 2005, 2007		⊘			↓	↑			
Suriname	NA												
Swaziland	2002–2008	↓	↔										
Togo	2004–2007	↑	↑										
Uganda	2003–2008	↑	↑				⊘	↓	↑	↔	⊘	⊘	
United Republic of Tanzania	2002–2006	↓	↓	2003, 2004, 2007	↓	⊘	↓	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	
Zambia	2002–2006	↓	↓	2002, 2007	⊘	↑	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	⊘	↓	
Zimbabwe	2000–2006	⊘	⊘	2002, 2006	⊘	↓	↓	⊘	⊘	⊘	↔	↔	

NOTES: NA=Not Available ID=Insufficient Data M=Male F=Female

↑ Increasing Trends ↓ Decreasing Trends ↔ No Evidence of Change ⊘ Declining trend is statistically significant

Source: UNAIDS.



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.2 (1/6)

### Regional HIV and AIDS statistics, 2001 and 2009

Regional figures on adults and children newly infected and living with HIV and AIDS-related deaths

		Adults and children living with HIV	Adults and children newly infected with HIV	% Adult prevalence (15–49 years)	AIDS-related deaths among adults and children
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	2009	22.5 million [20.9–24.2 million]	1.8 million [1.6–2.0 million]	5.0 [4.7–5.2]	1.3 million [1.1–1.5 million]
	2001	20.3 million [18.9–21.7 million]	2.2 million [1.9–2.4 million]	5.9 [5.6–6.1]	1.4 million [1.2–1.6 million]
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	2009	460 000 [400 000–530 000]	75 000 [61 000–92 000]	0.2 [0.2–0.3]	24 000 [20 000–27 000]
	2001	180 000 [150 000–210 000]	36 000 [32 000–42 000]	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	8300 [6300–11 000]

Source: UNAIDS.



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.2 (2/6)

### Regional HIV and AIDS statistics, 2001 and 2009

Regional figures on adults and children newly infected and living with HIV and AIDS-related deaths

		Adults and children living with HIV	Adults and children newly infected with HIV	% Adult prevalence (15–49 years)	AIDS-related deaths among adults and children
SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA	2009	4.1 million [3.7–4.6 million]	270 000 [240 000–320 000]	0.3 [0.3–0.3]	260 000 [230 000–300 000]
	2001	3.8 million [3.5–4.2 million]	380 000 [350 000–430 000]	0.4 [0.3–0.4]	230 000 [210 000–280 000]
EAST ASIA	2009	770 000 [560 000–1.0 million]	82 000 [48 000–140 000]	0.1 [0.1–0.1]	36 000 [25 000–50 000]
	2001	350 000 [250 000–480 000]	64 000 [47 000–88 000]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	15 000 [9400–28 000]

Source: UNAIDS.



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.2 (3/6)

### Regional HIV and AIDS statistics, 2001 and 2009

Regional figures on adults and children newly infected and living with HIV and AIDS-related deaths

		Adults and children living with HIV	Adults and children newly infected with HIV	% Adult prevalence (15–49 years)	AIDS-related deaths among adults and children
OCEANIA	2009	57 000 [50 000–64 000]	4500 [3400–6000]	0.3 [0.2–0.3]	1400 [<1000–2400]
	2001	29 000 [23 000–35 000]	4700 [3800–5600]	0.2 [0.1–0.2]	<1000 [<500–1100]
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA	2009	1.4 million [1.2–1.6 million]	92 000 [70 000–120 000]	0.5 [0.4–0.6]	58 000 [43 000–70 000]
	2001	1.1 million [1.0–1.3 million]	99 000 [85 000–120 000]	0.5 [0.4–0.5]	53 000 [44 000–65 000]

Source: UNAIDS.



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.2 (4/6)

### Regional HIV and AIDS statistics, 2001 and 2009

Regional figures on adults and children newly infected and living with HIV and AIDS-related deaths

		Adults and children living with HIV	Adults and children newly infected with HIV	% Adult prevalence (15–49 years)	AIDS-related deaths among adults and children
CARIBBEAN	2009	240 000 [220 000–270 000]	17 000 [13 000–21 000]	1.0 [0.9–1.1]	12 000 [8500–15 000]
	2001	240 000 [210 000–270 000]	20 000 [17 000–23 000]	1.1 [1.0–1.2]	19 000 [16 000–23 000]
EASTERN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	2009	1.4 million [1.3–1.6 million]	130 000 [110 000–160 000]	0.8 [0.7–0.9]	76 000 [60 000–95 000]
	2001	760 000 [670 000–890 000]	240 000 [210 000–300 000]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]	18 000 [14 000–23 000]

Source: UNAIDS.



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.2 (5/6)

### Regional HIV and AIDS statistics, 2001 and 2009

Regional figures on adults and children newly infected and living with HIV and AIDS-related deaths

		Adults and children living with HIV	Adults and children newly infected with HIV	% Adult prevalence (15–49 years)	AIDS-related deaths among adults and children
WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE	2009	820 000 [720 000–910 000]	31 000 [23 000–40 000]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	8500 [6800–19 000]
	2001	630 000 [570 000–700 000]	31 000 [27 000–35 000]	0.2 [0.2–0.2]	7300 [5700–11 000]
NORTH AMERICA	2009	1.5 million [1.2–2.0 million]	70 000 [44 000–130 000]	0.5 [0.4–0.7]	26 000 [22 000–44 000]
	2001	1.2 million [960 000–1.4 million]	66 000 [54 000–81 000]	0.4 [0.4–0.5]	30 000 [26 000–35 000]

Source: UNAIDS.



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.2 (6/6)

### Regional HIV and AIDS statistics, 2001 and 2009

Regional figures on adults and children newly infected and living with HIV and AIDS-related deaths

		Adults and children living with HIV	Adults and children newly infected with HIV	% Adult prevalence (15–49 years)	AIDS-related deaths among adults and children
TOTAL	2009	33.3 million [31.4–35.3 million]	2.6 million [2.3–2.8 million]	0.8 [0.7–0.8]	1.8 million [1.6–2.1 million]
	2001	28.6 million [27.1–30.3 million]	3.1 million [2.9–3.4 million]	0.8 [0.7–0.8]	1.8 million [1.6–2.0 million]

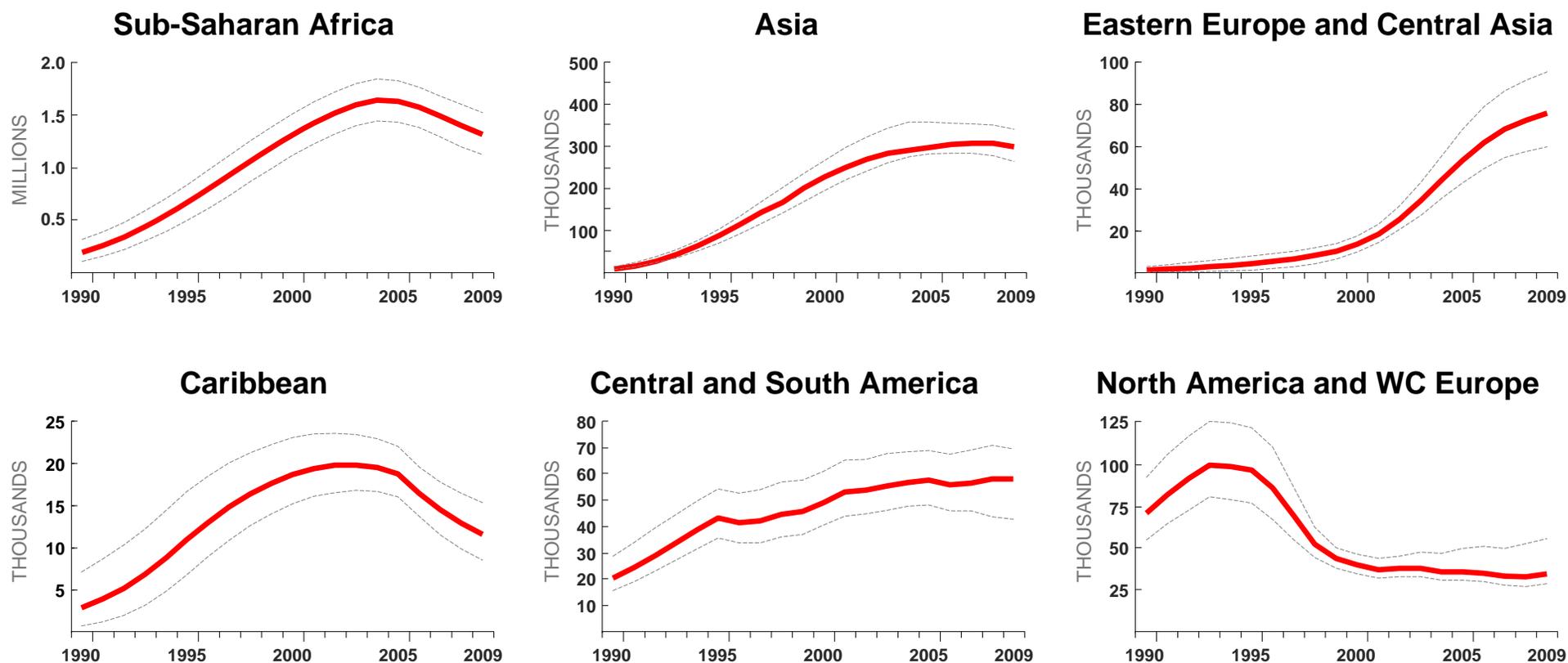
Source: UNAIDS.



# GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 2.3

## Annual AIDS-related deaths by region, 1990-2009



Dotted lines represent ranges, solid lines represent the best estimate.

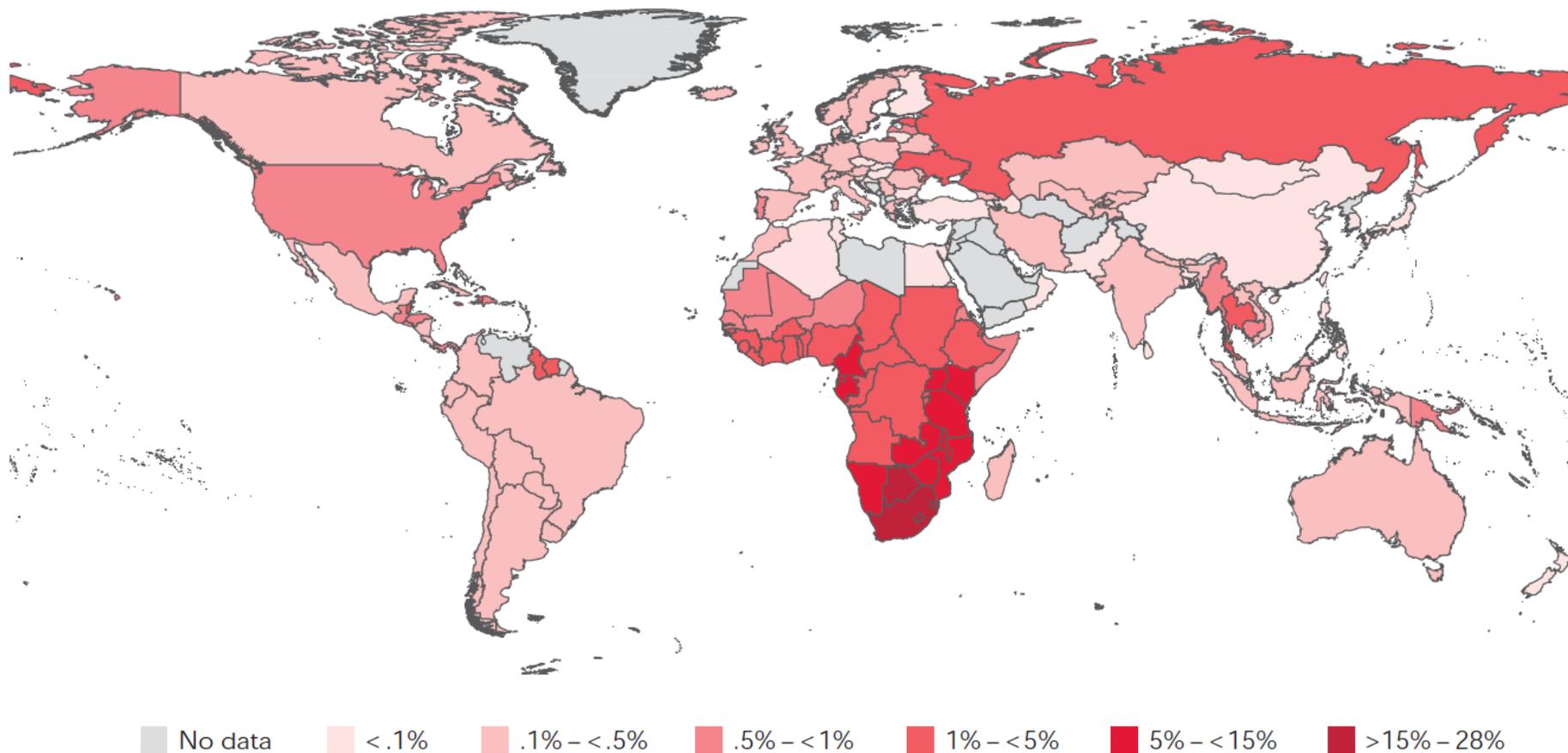
Source: UNAIDS.



# GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 2.4

## Global prevalence of HIV, 2009



Source: UNAIDS.



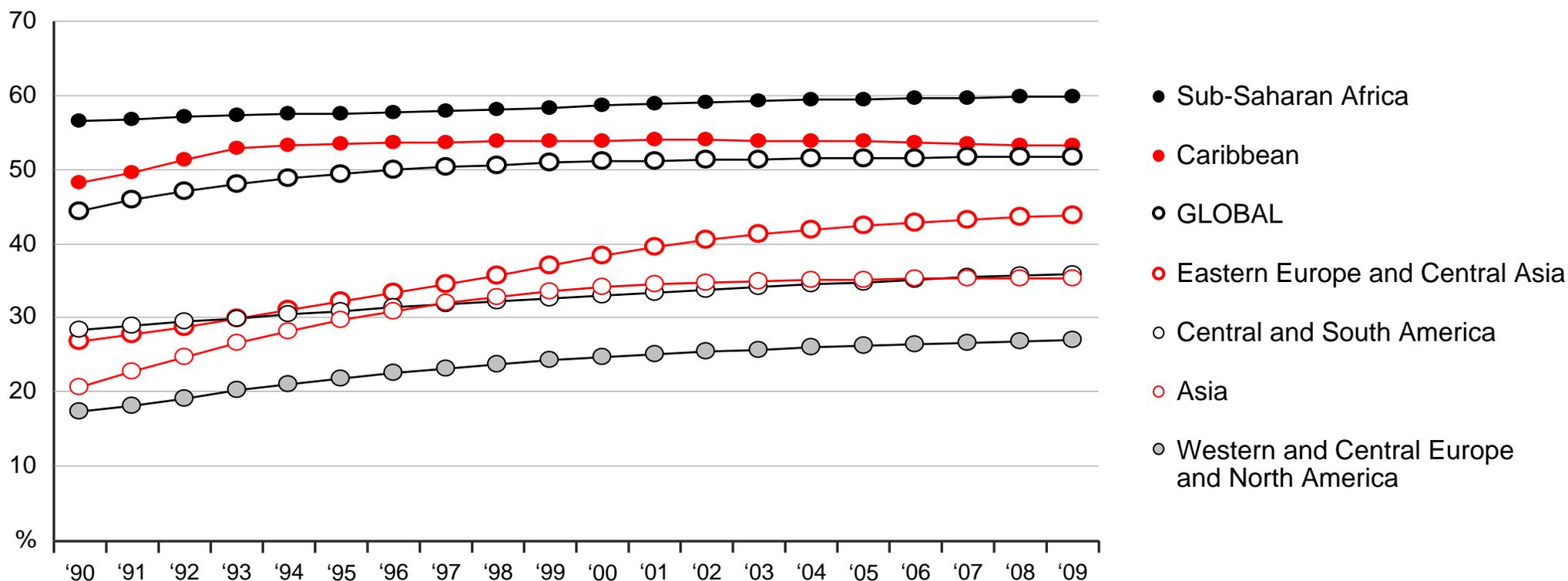


# GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 2.6

## Trends in women living with HIV

Proportion of people 15 years and older living with HIV who are women, 1990–2009.



Source: UNAIDS.



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.3

### AIDS statistics for sub-Saharan Africa, 2001 and 2009

		People living with HIV	People newly infected with HIV	Children living with HIV	AIDS-related deaths
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	2009	22.5 million [20.9–24.2 million]	1.8 million [1.6–2.0 million]	2.3 million [1.4–3.1 million]	1.3 million [1.1–1.5 million]
	2001	20.3 million [18.9–21.7 million]	2.2 million [1.9–2.4 million]	1.8 million [1.1–2.5 million]	1.4 million [1.2–1.6 million]

Source: UNAIDS.



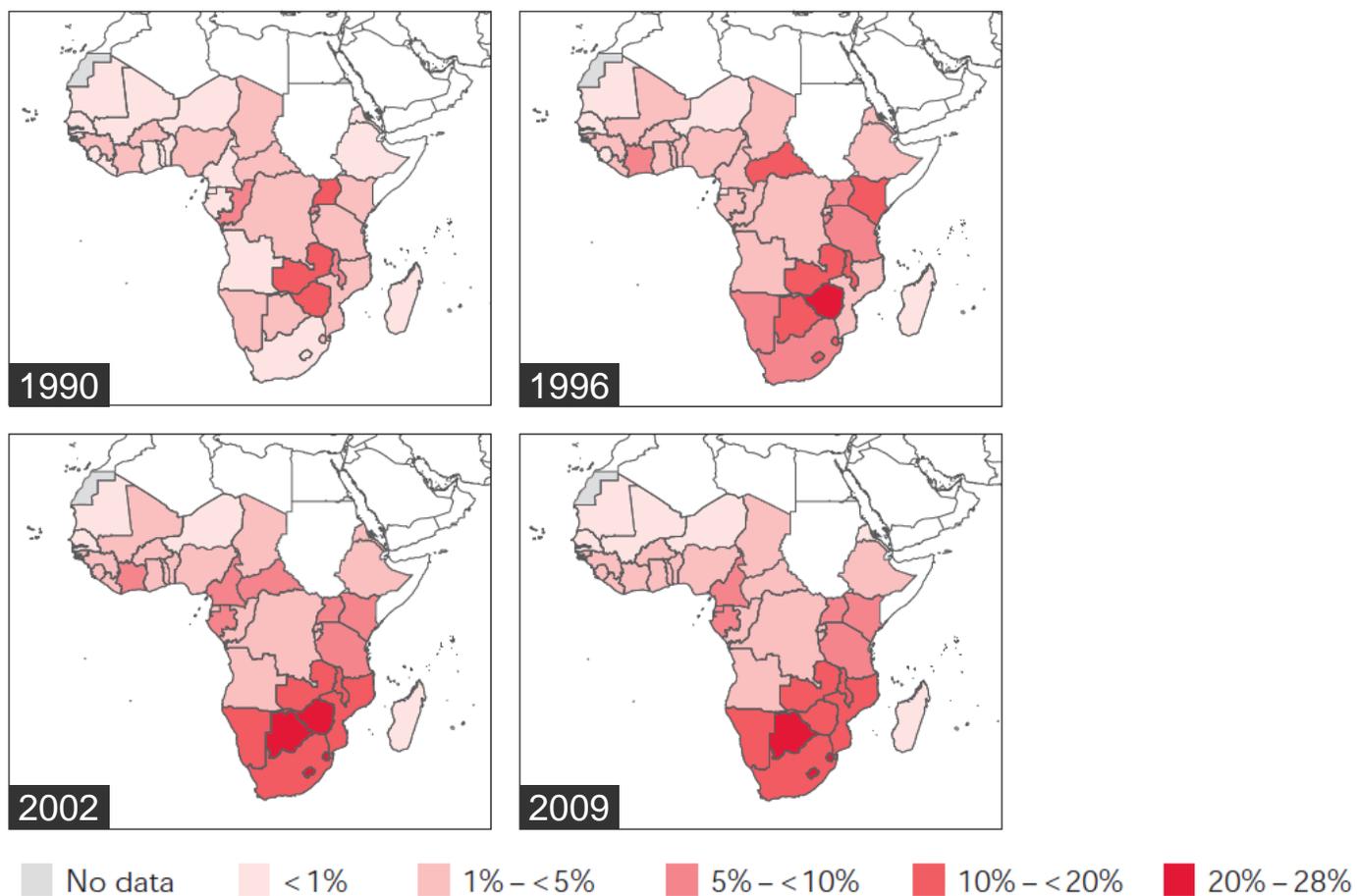
## GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 2.7

# HIV prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in sub-Saharan Africa, 1990 to 2009.

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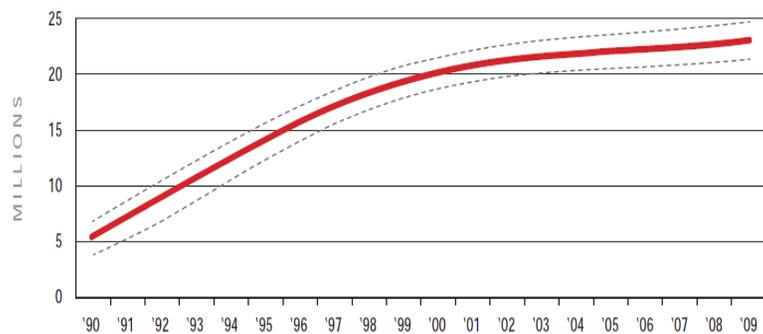
Source: UNAIDS.

# GLOBAL REPORT

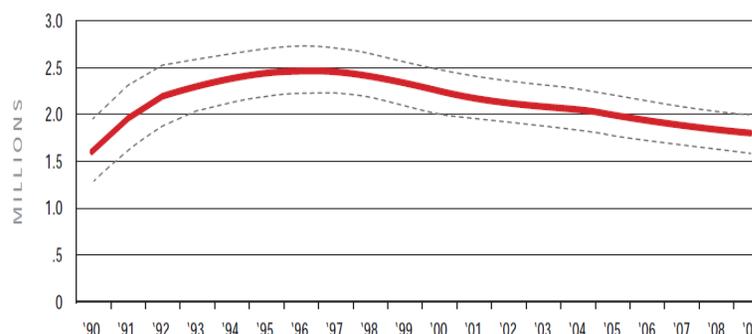
Figure 2.8

## HIV trends in sub-Saharan Africa

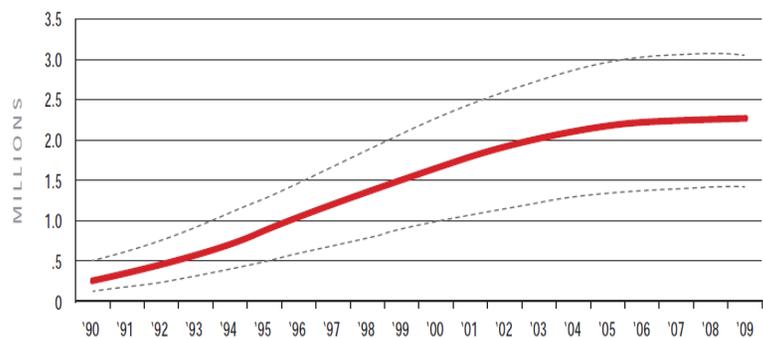
### Number of people living with HIV



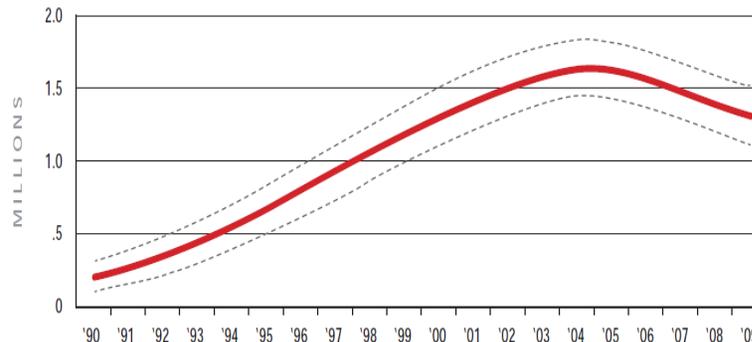
### Number of people newly infected with HIV



### Number of children living with HIV



### Adult and child deaths due to AIDS



Dotted lines represent ranges, solid lines represent the best estimate.

Source: UNAIDS.



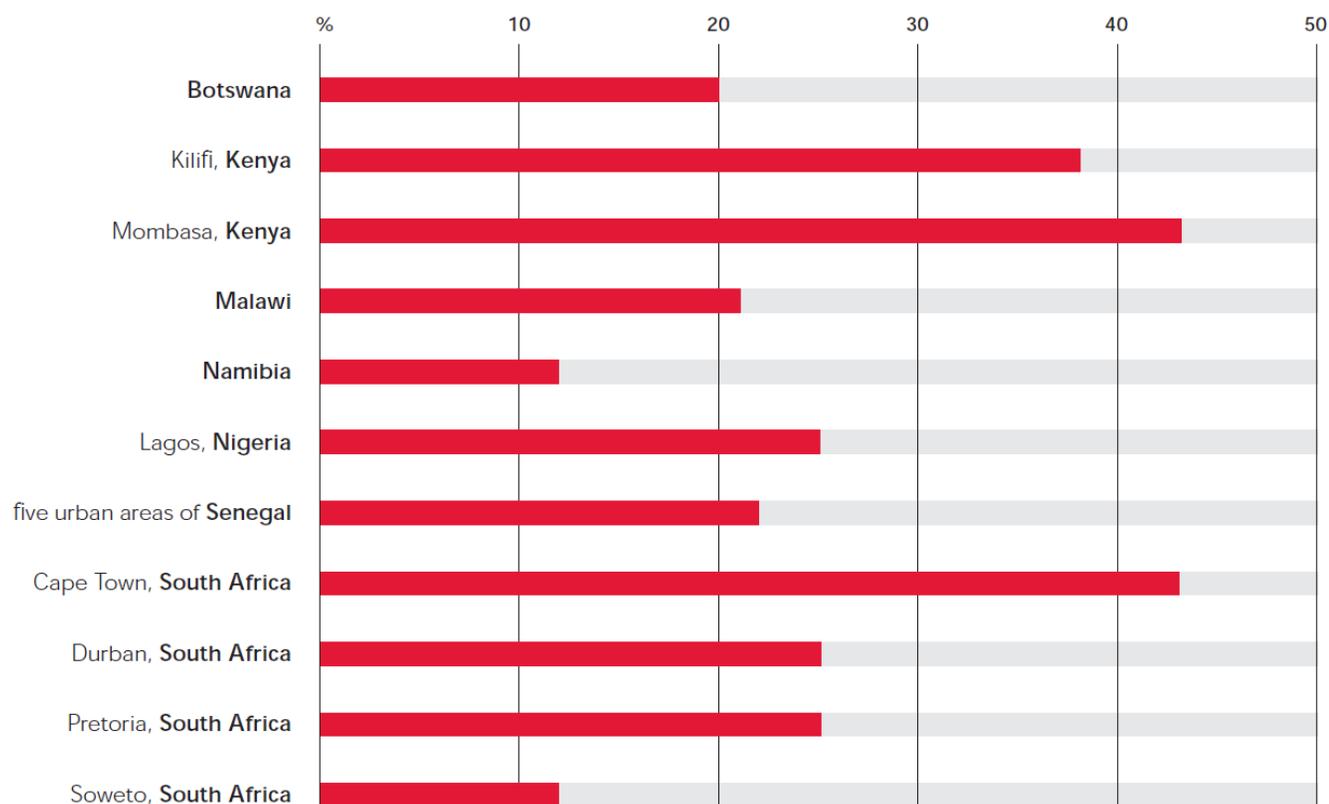
## GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 2.9

# HIV among men who have sex with men in sub-Saharan Africa

HIV prevalence (%) among male adults 15–49 years old who have sex with men in seven countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 2009 or latest available year.

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Source: Baral et al. (28); Nigeria Federal Ministry of Health (29); Lane et al. (30); Parry et al. (31); Sander et al. (32); Sander et al. (33); and Wade et al. (34).



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.4

### AIDS statistics for Asia, 2001 and 2009

		People living with HIV	People newly infected with HIV	Children living with HIV	AIDS-related deaths
ASIA	2009	4.9 million [4.5–5.5 million]	360 000 [300 000–430 000]	160 000 [110 000–210 000]	300 000 [260 000–340 000]
	2001	4.2 million [3.8–4.6 million]	450 000 [410 000–500 000]	100 000 [69 000–140 000]	250 000 [220 000–300 000]

Source: UNAIDS.

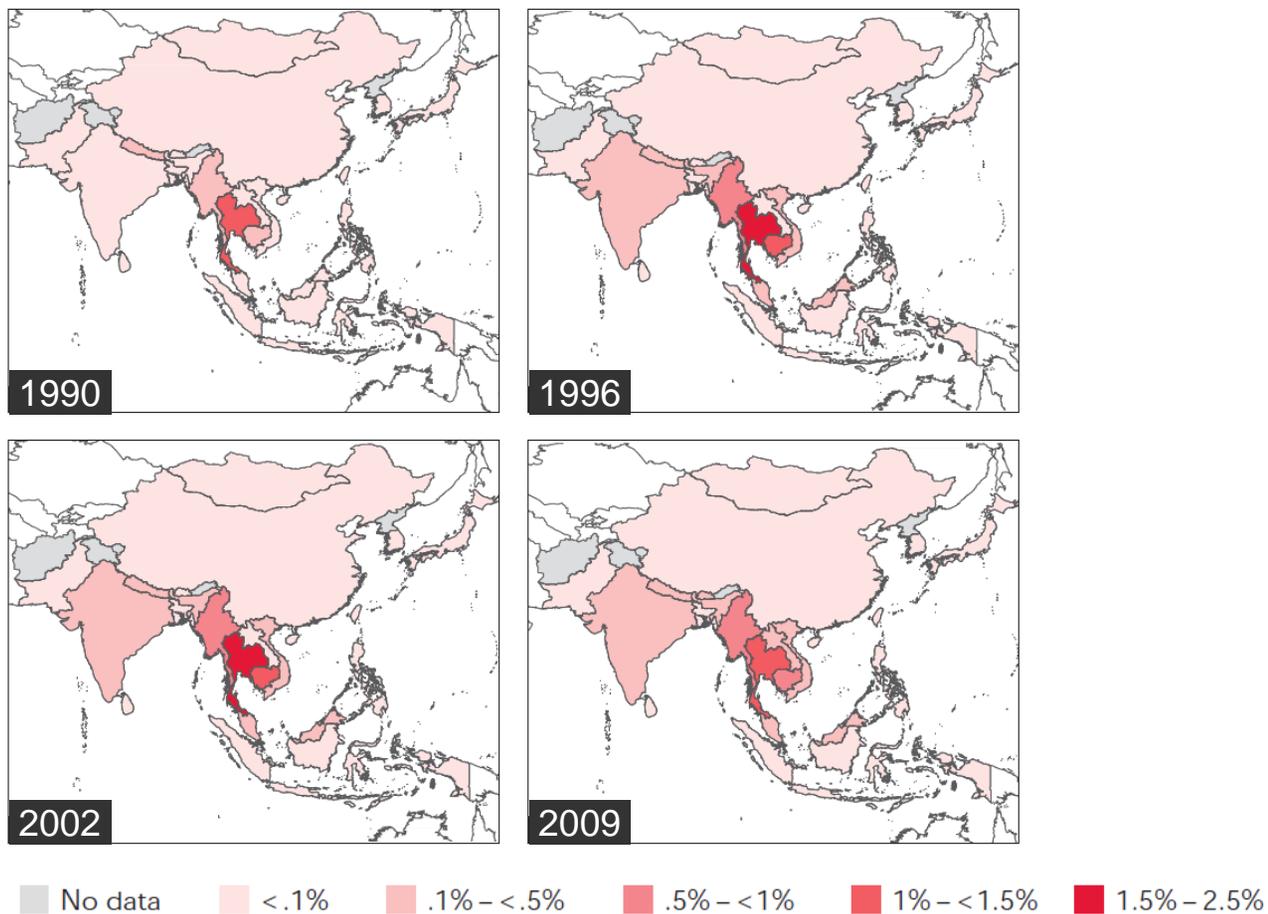


# GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 2.10

## HIV prevalence in Asia

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in Asia, 1990 to 2009.



Source: UNAIDS.

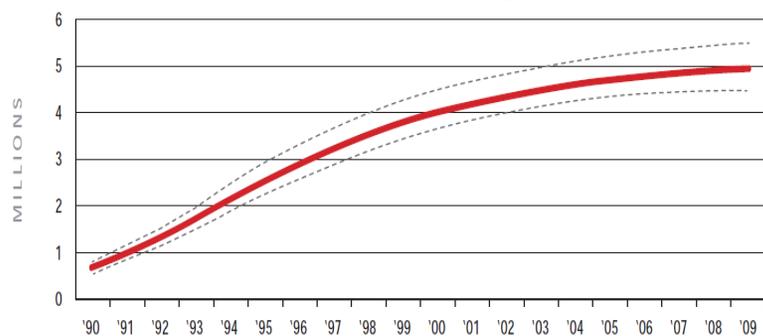


# GLOBAL REPORT

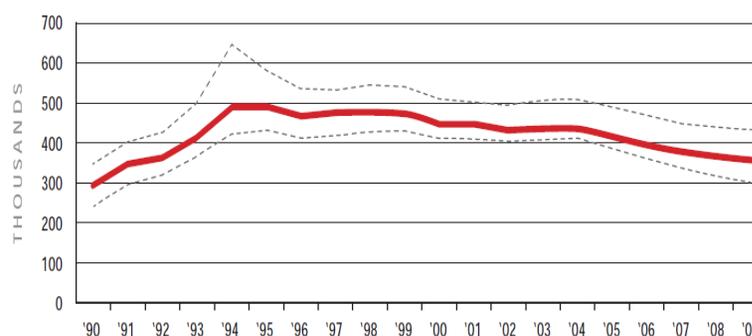
Figure 2.11

## HIV trends in Asia

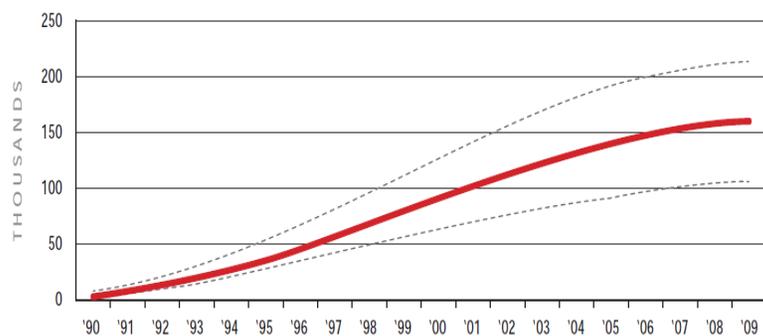
### Number of people living with HIV



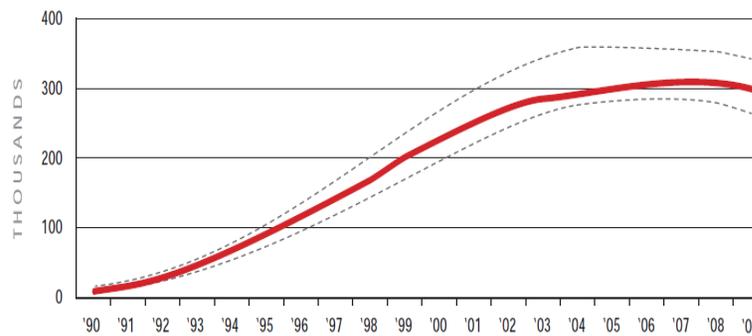
### Number of people newly infected with HIV



### Number of children living with HIV



### Adult and child deaths due to AIDS



Dotted lines represent ranges, solid lines represent the best estimate.

Source: UNAIDS.



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.5  
**AIDS statistics for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 2001 and 2009**

		People living with HIV	People newly infected with HIV	Children living with HIV	AIDS-related deaths
<b>EASTERN EUROPE + CENTRAL ASIA</b>	2009	1.4 million [1.3–1.6 million]	130 000 [110 000–160 000]	18 000 [8600–29 000]	76 000 [60 000–95 000]
	2001	760 000 [670 000–890 000]	240 000 [210 000–300 000]	4000 [2000–6100]	18 000 [14 000–23 000]

Source: UNAIDS.



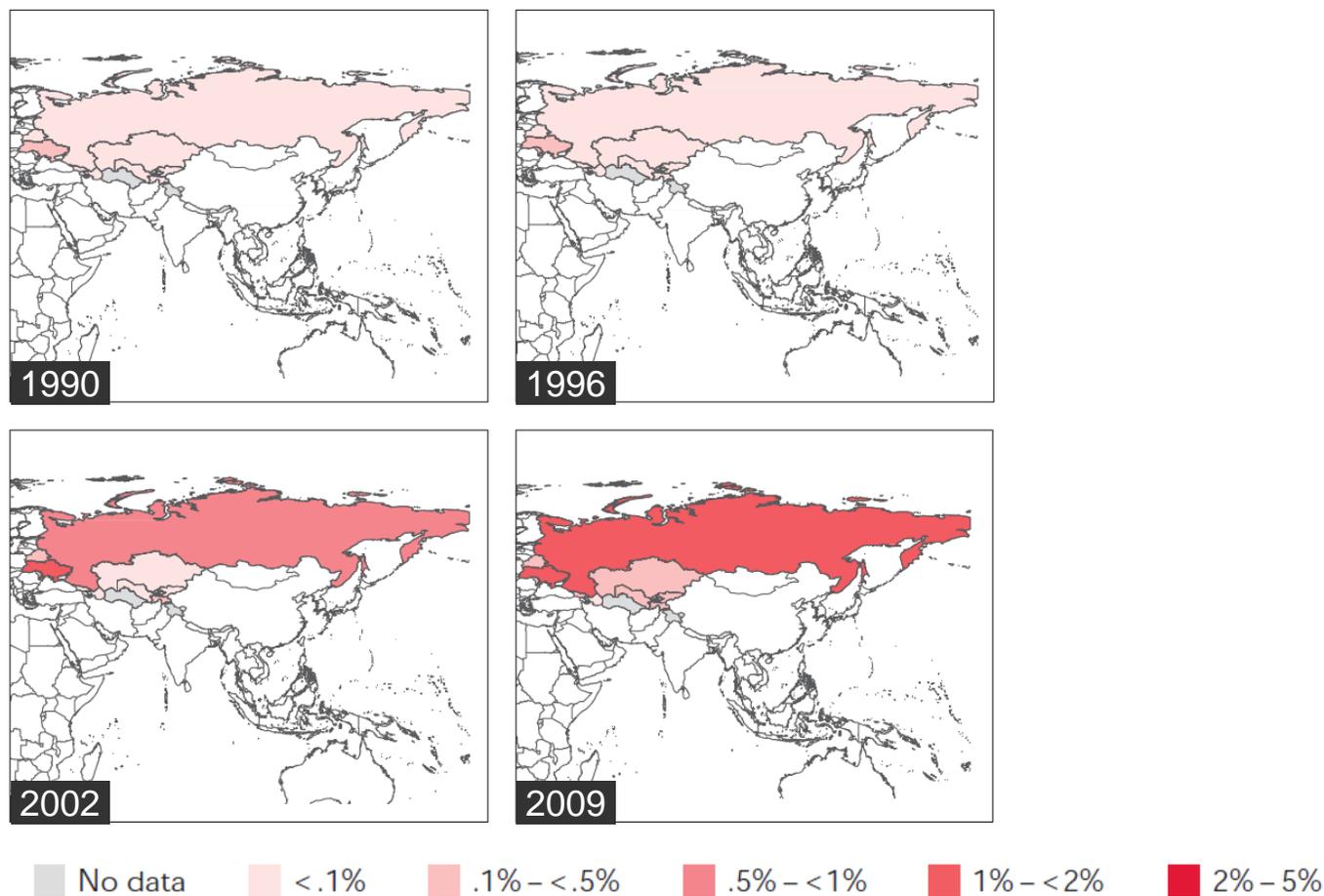
## GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 2.12

# HIV prevalence in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, 1990 to 2009.

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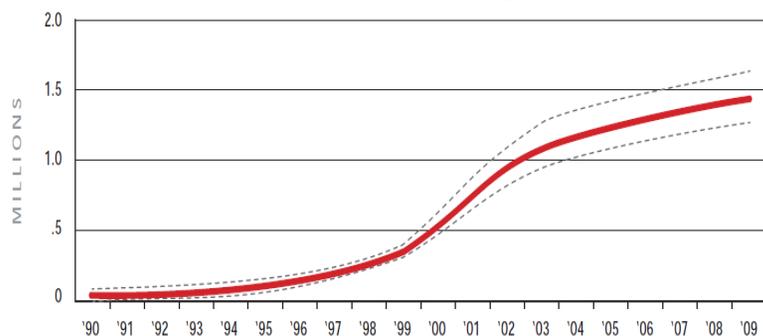
Source: UNAIDS.

# GLOBAL REPORT

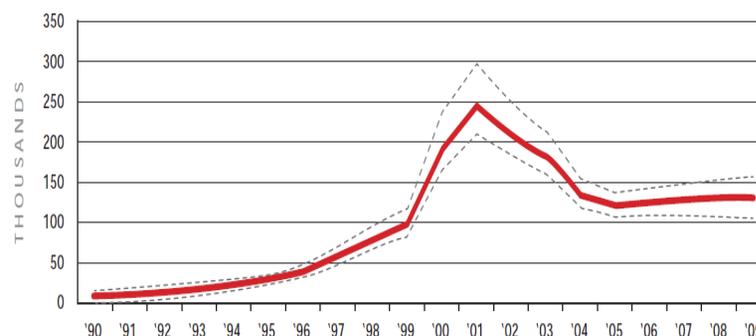
Figure 2.13

## HIV trends in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

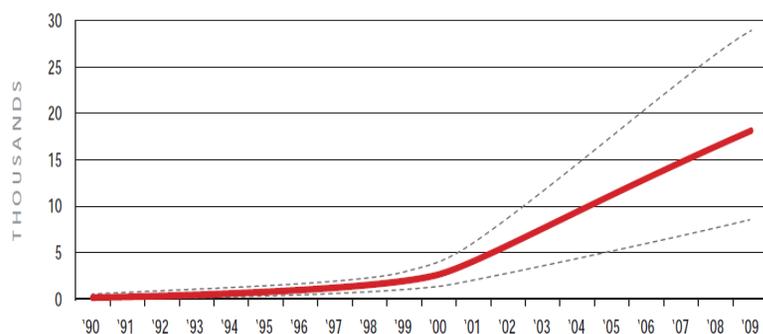
### Number of people living with HIV



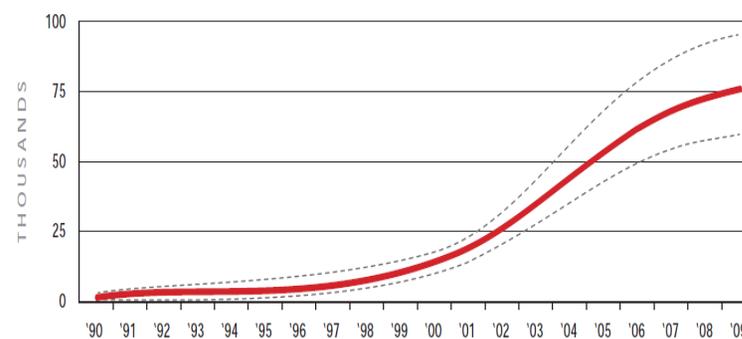
### Number of people newly infected with HIV



### Number of children living with HIV



### Adult and child deaths due to AIDS



Dotted lines represent ranges, solid lines represent the best estimate.

Source: UNAIDS.



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.6

### AIDS statistics for the Caribbean, 2001 and 2009

		People living with HIV	People newly infected with HIV	Children living with HIV	AIDS-related deaths
CARIBBEAN	2009	240 000 [220 000–270 000]	17 000 [13 000–21 000]	17 000 [8500–26 000]	12 000 [8500–15 000]
	2001	240 000 [210 000–270 000]	20 000 [17 000–23 000]	18 000 [9100–27 000]	19 000 [16 000–23 000]

Source: UNAIDS.

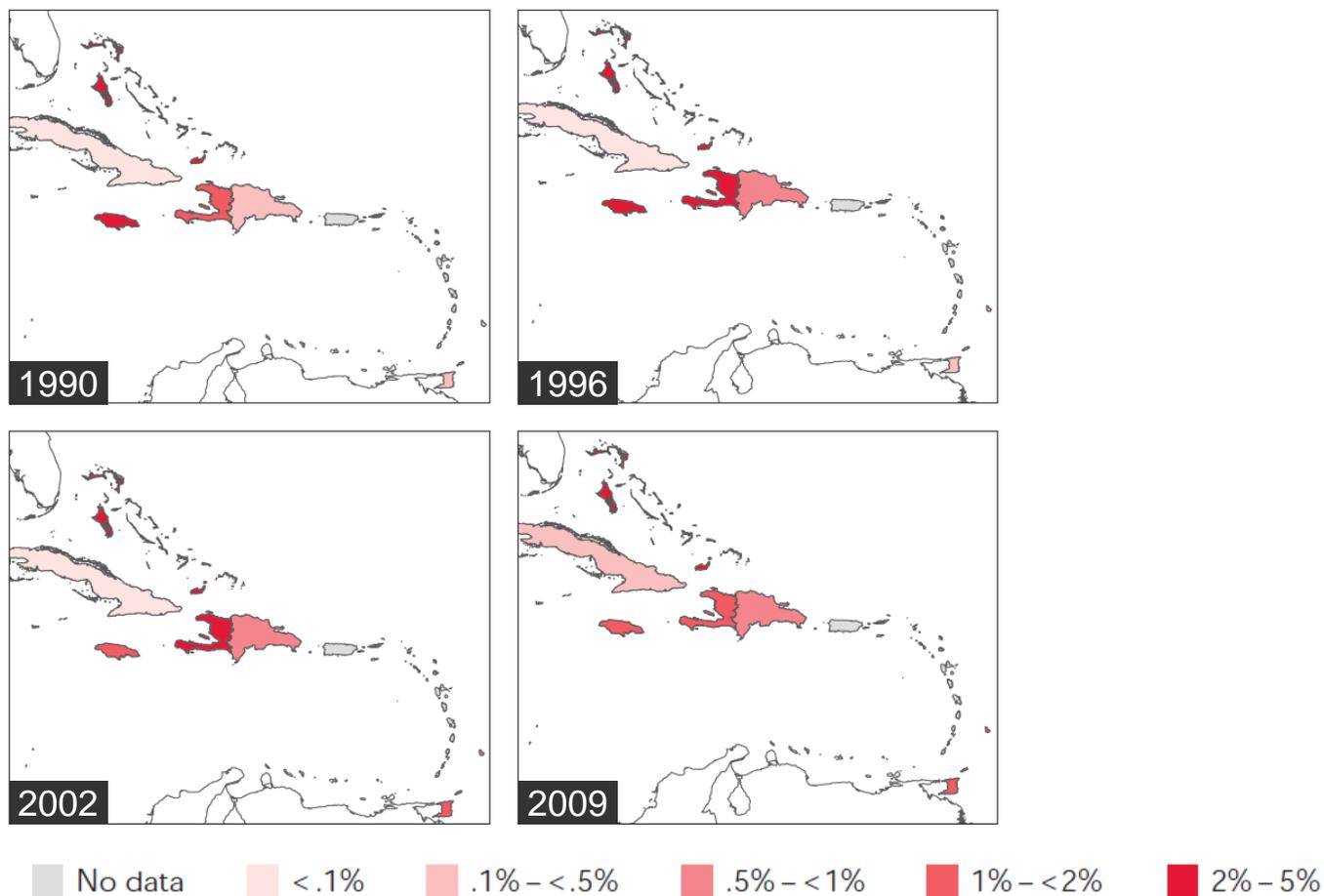


# GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 2.14

## HIV prevalence in Caribbean

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in Caribbean, 1990 to 2009.



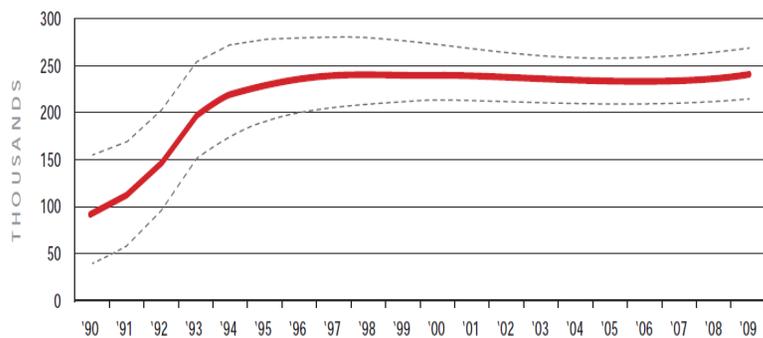
Source: UNAIDS.

# GLOBAL REPORT

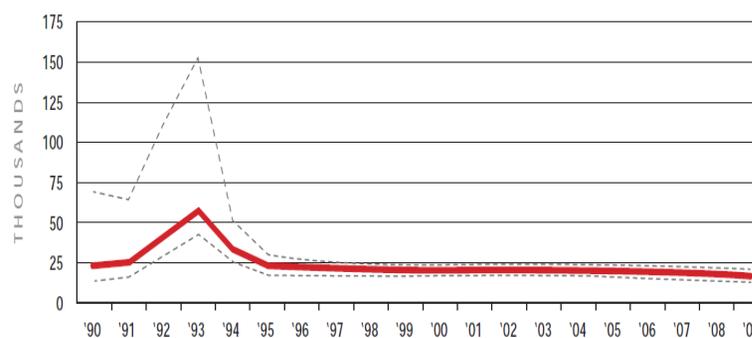
Figure 2.15

## HIV trends in Caribbean

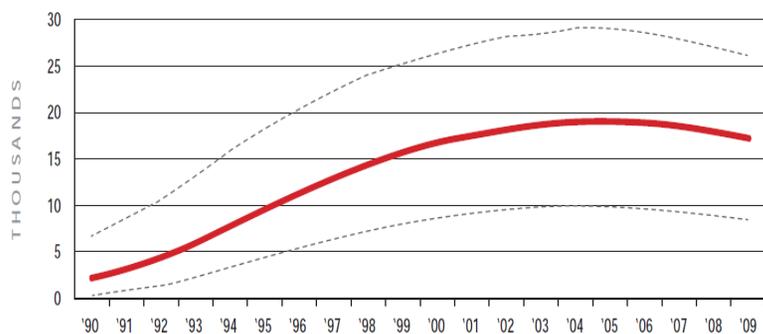
### Number of people living with HIV



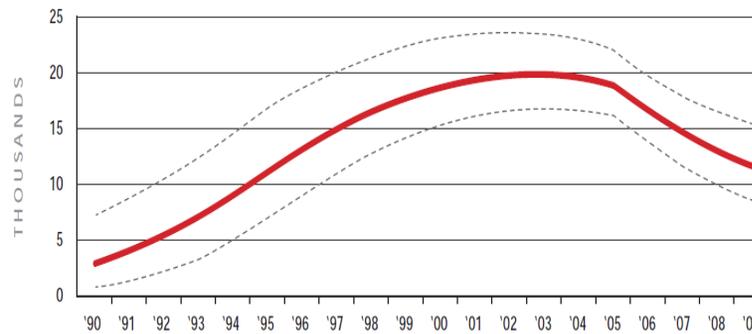
### Number of people newly infected with HIV



### Number of children living with HIV



### Adult and child deaths due to AIDS



Dotted lines represent ranges, solid lines represent the best estimate.

Source: UNAIDS.



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.7

### AIDS statistics for Central and South America, 2001 and 2009

		People living with HIV	People newly infected with HIV	Children living with HIV	AIDS-related deaths
<b>CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA</b>	2009	1.4 million [1.2–1.6 million]	92 000 [70 000–120 000]	36 000 [25 000–50 000]	58 000 [43 000–70 000]
	2001	1.1 million [1.0–1.3 million]	99 000 [85 000–120 000]	30 000 [20 000–42 000]	53 000 [44 000–65 000]

Source: UNAIDS.



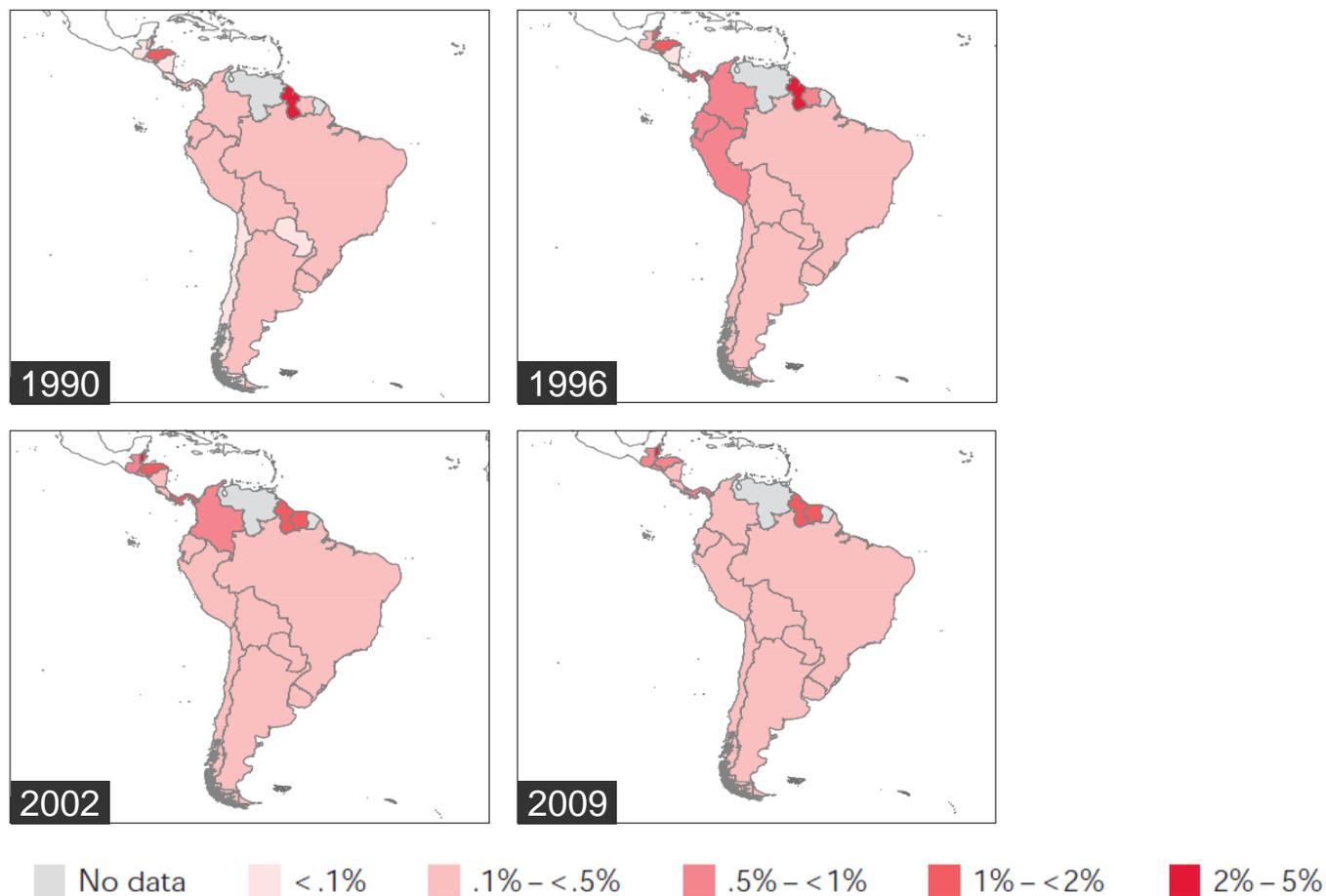
## GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 2.16

# HIV prevalence in Central and South America

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in Central and South America, 1990 to 2009.

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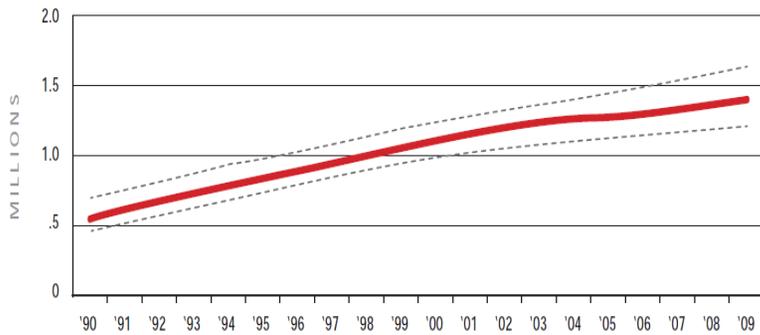
Source: UNAIDS.

# GLOBAL REPORT

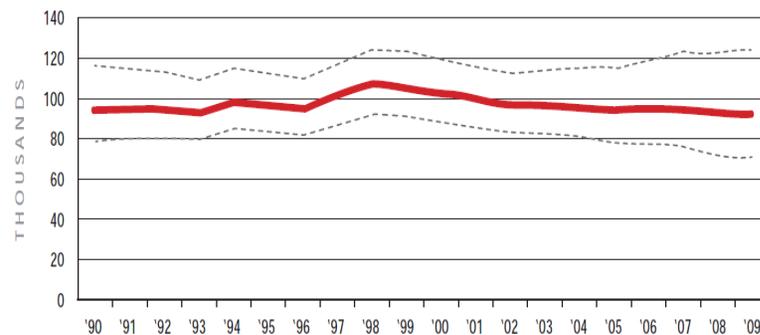
Figure 2.17

## HIV trends in Central and South America

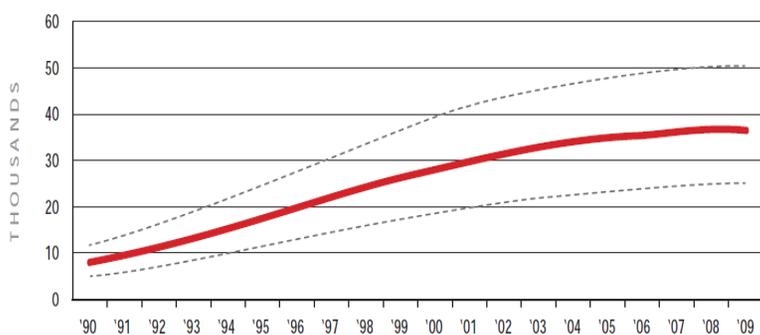
### Number of people living with HIV



### Number of people newly infected with HIV



### Number of children living with HIV



### Adult and child deaths due to AIDS



Dotted lines represent ranges, solid lines represent the best estimate.

Source: UNAIDS.



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.8

### AIDS statistics for North America and Western and Central Europe, 2001 and 2009

		People living with HIV	People newly infected with HIV	Children living with HIV	AIDS-related deaths
NORTH AMERICA AND WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE	2009	2.3 million [2.0–2.7 million]	100 000 [73 000–150 000]	6000 [3500–8000]	35 000 [29 000–56 000]
	2001	1.8 million [1.6–2.0 million]	97 000 [82 000–110 000]	7400 [4500–10 000]	37 000 [32 000–44 000]

Source: UNAIDS.



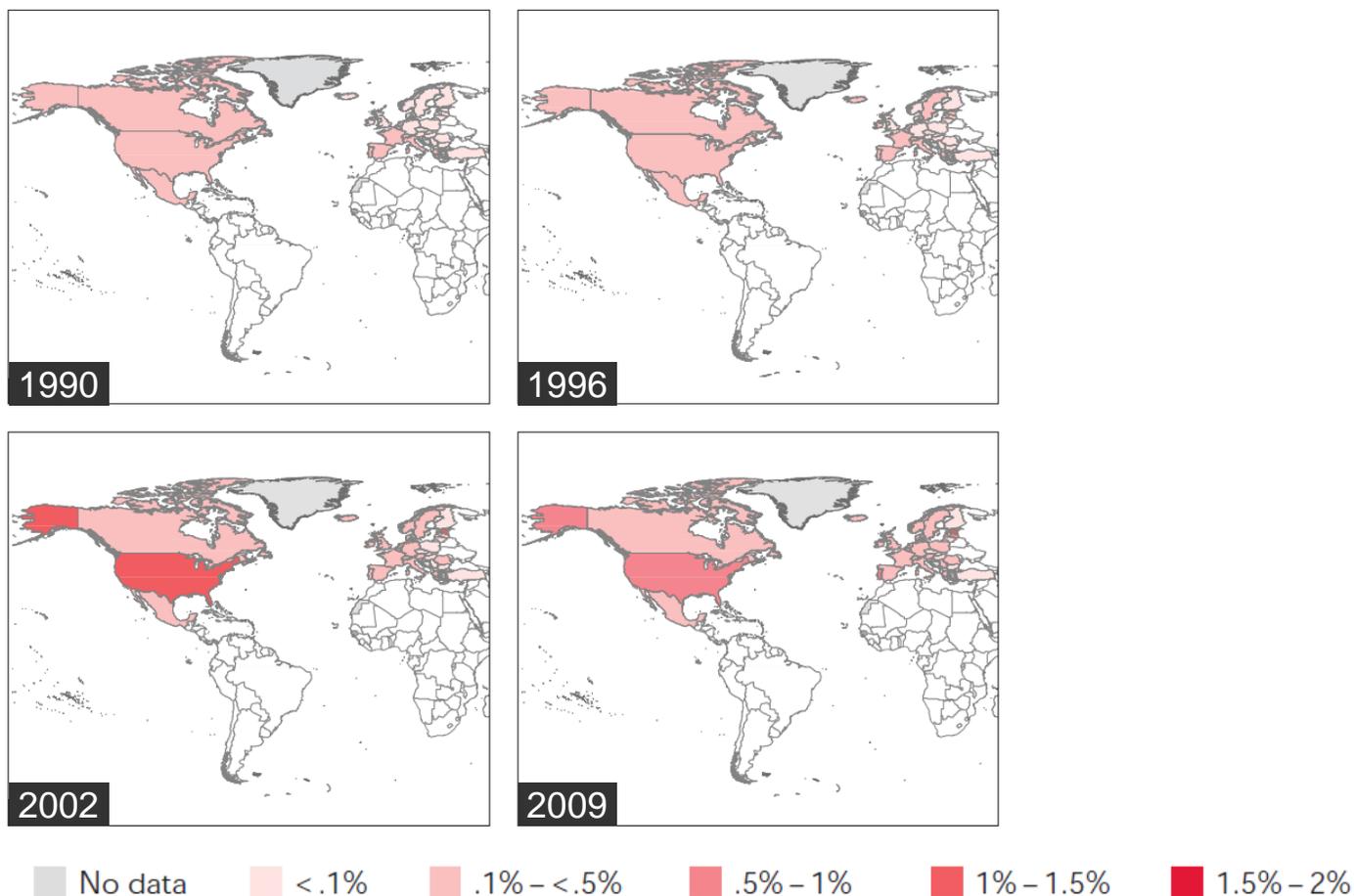
# GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 2.18

## HIV prevalence in North America and Western and Central Europe

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in North America and Western and Central Europe, 1990 to 2009.

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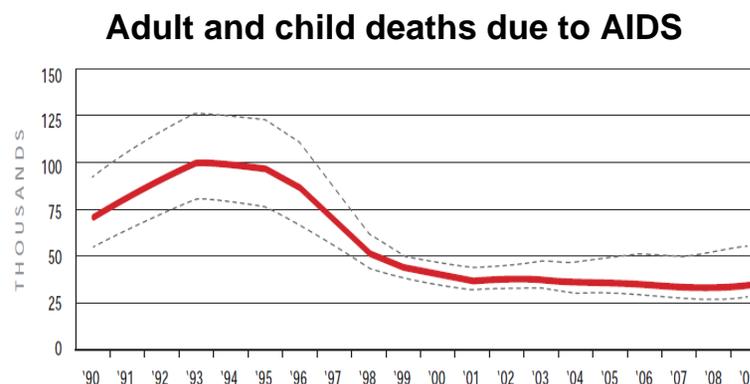
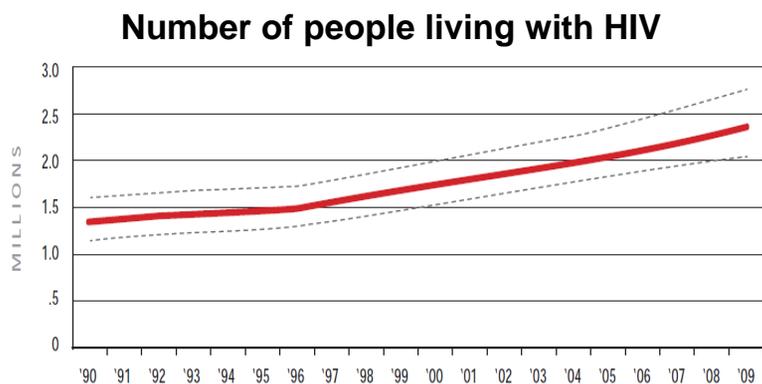
Source: UNAIDS.



# GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 2.19

## HIV trends in North America and Western and Central Europe



Dotted lines represent ranges, solid lines represent the best estimate.

Source: UNAIDS.



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.9  
**AIDS statistics for the Middle East and North Africa, 2001 and 2009**

		People living with HIV	People newly infected with HIV	Children living with HIV	AIDS-related deaths
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	2009	460 000 [400 000–530 000]	75 000 [61 000–92 000]	21 000 [13 000–28 000]	23 000 [20 000–27 000]
	2001	180 000 [150 000–200 000]	36 000 [32 000–42 000]	7100 [3800–13 000]	8300 [6300–11 000]

Source: UNAIDS.



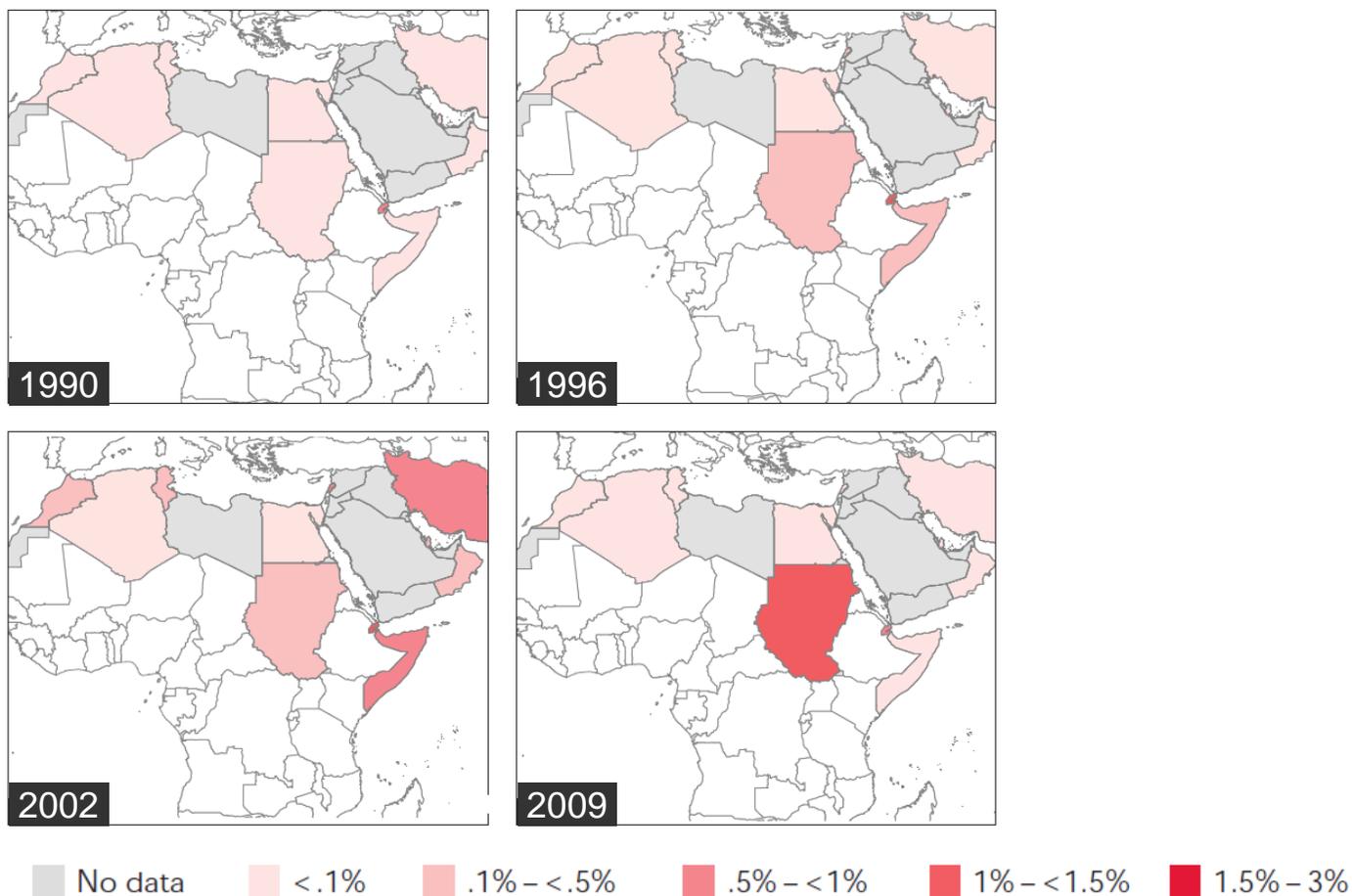
## GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 2.20

# HIV prevalence in the Middle East and North Africa

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in the Middle East and North Africa, 1990 to 2009.

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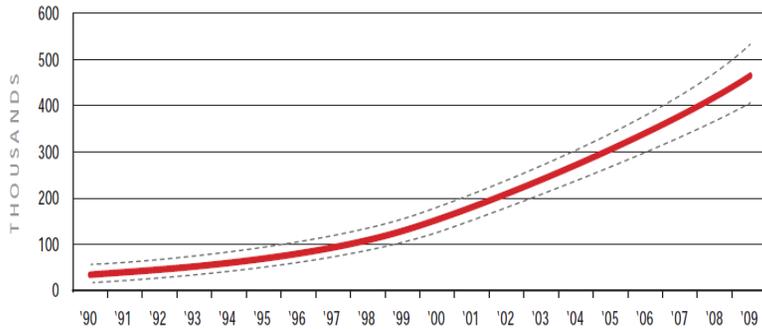


Source: UNAIDS.

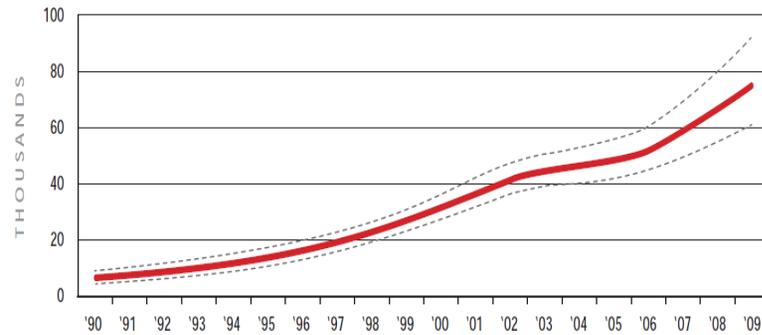
Figure 2.21

# HIV trends in the Middle East and North Africa

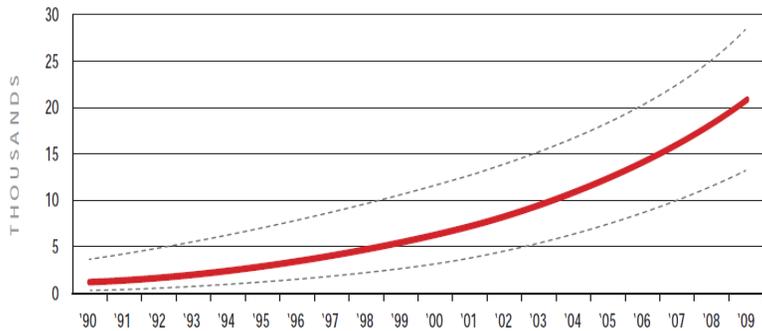
**Number of people living with HIV**



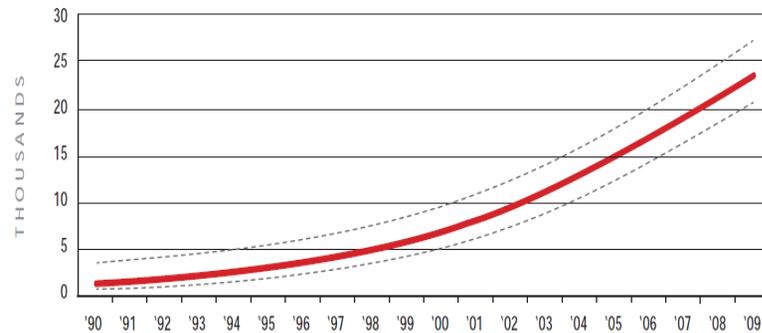
**Number of people newly infected with HIV**



**Number of children living with HIV**



**Adult and child deaths due to AIDS**



Dotted lines represent ranges, solid lines represent the best estimate.

Source: UNAIDS.



## GLOBAL REPORT

Table 2.10

### AIDS statistics for Oceania, 2001 and 2009

		People living with HIV	People newly infected with HIV	Children living with HIV	AIDS-related deaths
OCEANIA	2009	57 000 [50 000–64 000]	4500 [3400–6000]	3100 [1500–4800]	1400 [900–2400]
	2001	28 000 [23 000–35 000]	4700 [3800–5600]	<1000 [<500–1600]	<1000 [<500–1000]

Source: UNAIDS.



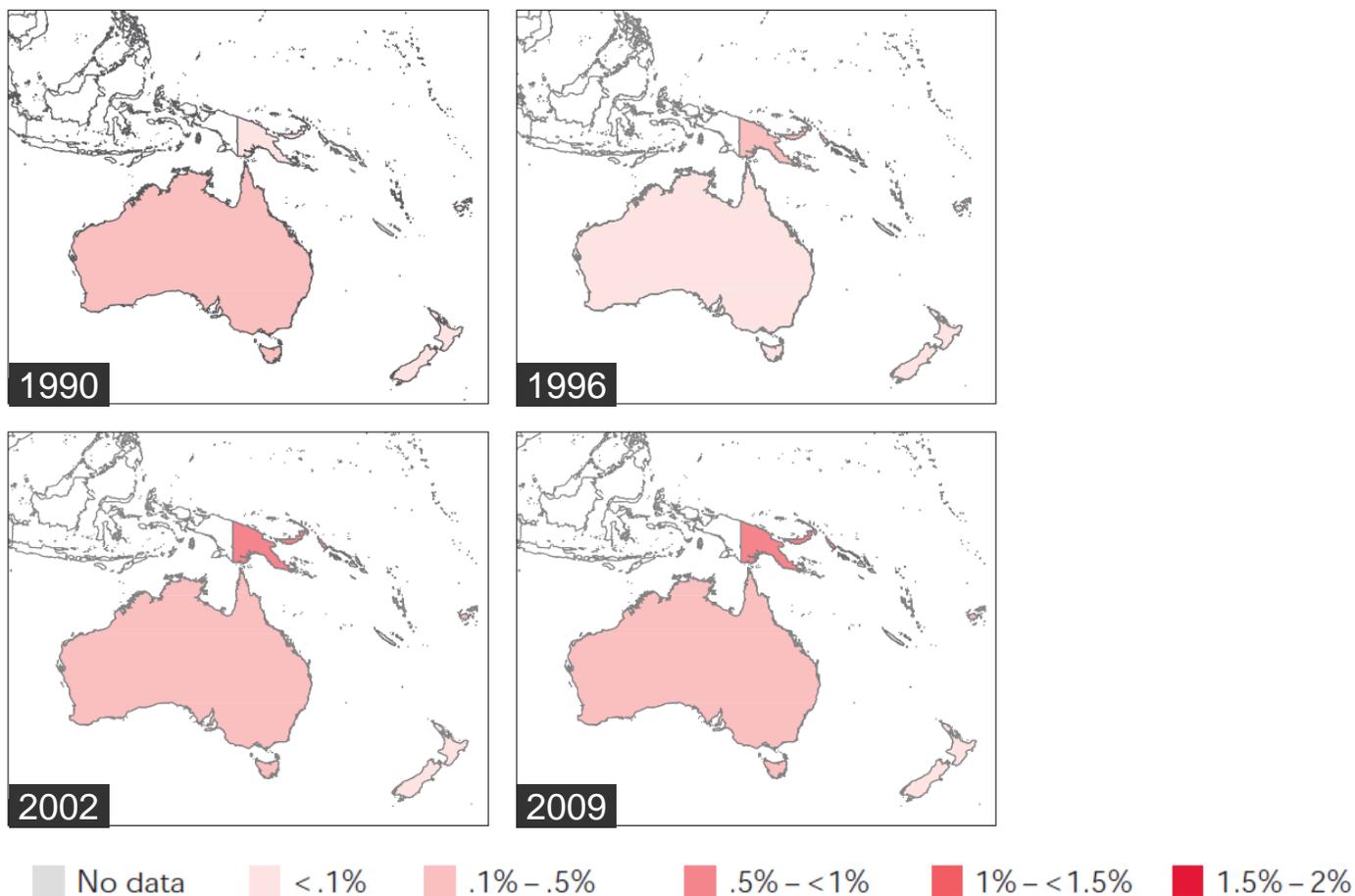
## GLOBAL REPORT

Figure 2.22

# HIV prevalence in Oceania

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15–49 years old in Oceania, 1990 to 2009.

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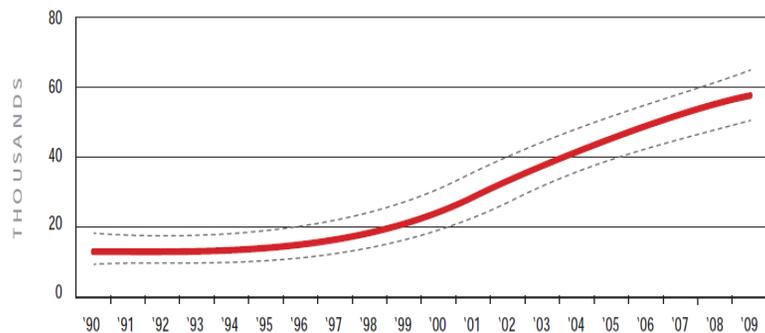
Source: UNAIDS.

# GLOBAL REPORT

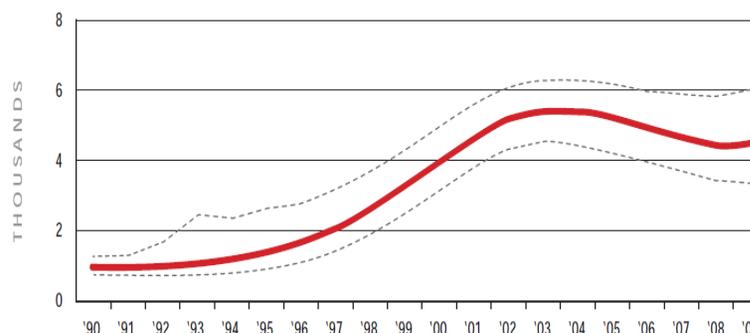
Figure 2.23

## HIV trends in Oceania

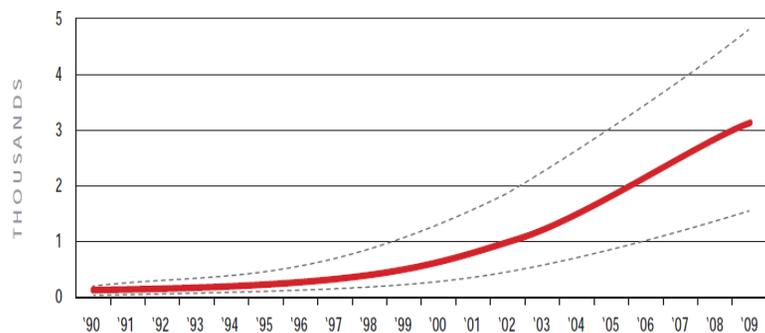
### Number of people living with HIV



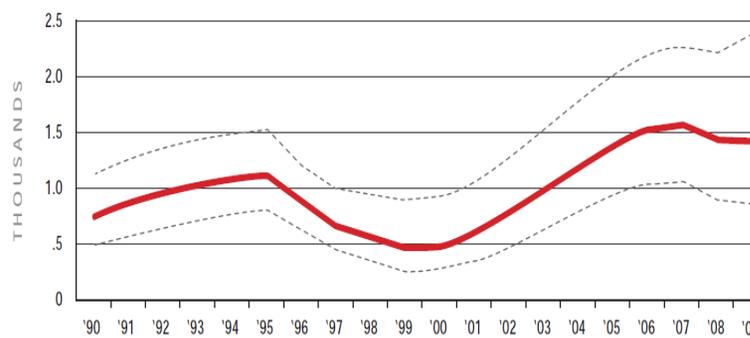
### Number of people newly infected with HIV



### Number of children living with HIV



### Adult and child deaths due to AIDS



Dotted lines represent ranges, solid lines represent the best estimate.

Source: UNAIDS.

