

African American Prevention Intervention Network SANKOFA FACT SHEET

July, 2001

No. 26

20 YEARS OF AIDS IS ENOUGH.

Prevent. Care. Remember.

Global Impact of HIV/AIDS

36.1 million people are living with HIV/AIDS. (34.7 million adults, 18.3 million men, 16.4 million women, and 1.4 million under the age of 15)

During 2000, it's estimated that 5.2 million people were newly infected with HIV.

Region	Number of Cases	Region	Number of Cases
North America	920,000	North America	45,000
Caribbean	390,000	Caribbean	60,000
Latin America	1,400,000	Latin America	150,000
Western Europe	540,000	Western Europe	30,000
North Africa & Middle East	400,000	North Africa & Middle East	80,000
Sub-Saharan Africa	25,300,000	Sub-Saharan Africa	3,800,000
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	700,000	Eastern Europe & Central Asia	250,000
East Asia & Pacific Rim	640,000	East Asia & Pacific Rim	130,000
South & South-East Asia	5,800,000	South & South-East Asia	780,000
Australia & New Zealand	15,000	Australia & New Zealand	500

HIV/AIDS: The Facts

Since 1981, 21.8 million people have died from HIV/AIDS. (17.5 million adults, 9 million women, 8.5 million men and 4.3 million children under the age of 15)

In the year 2000 alone, 3 million people died from HIV/AIDS. (2.5 million adults, 1.3 million women, 1.2 million men, and 500,000 children under the age of 15)

In the year 1999, 2.6 million people died from HIV/AIDS.

Since the start of the epidemic, HIV has infected more than 52 million people.

Globally, there were over 15,000 new infections each day, or almost 11 new infections each minute.

More than 95% of all HIV-infected people live in the developing world.

More than 95% of all HIV deaths have occurred in the developing world.



Global Trends

Asia is set to out-pace Africa in HIV/AIDS infections in the next decade.

The UN world population survey of 1998 found that the AIDS epidemic is cutting life expectancy in many African countries and will effectively reduce their populations within the next 10 to 15 years. One in 4 people in these countries is infected with HIV.

In Botswana, the country with the highest GDP in Africa, the average life expectancy from birth has dropped from 62 years in 1990 to 48 years in 2000, a drop of 14 years in one decade. In Zambia, where life expectancy was 50 in 1985 and Uganda, where it was 45 in 1985, life expectancy has dropped to 40 in the year 2000.

African countries are buckling under the impact of the disease. In South Africa, the epidemic is projected to reduce the economic growth rate by 0.3-0.4% annually, resulting in a 17% lower GDP than it would have had without the AIDS epidemic, and a loss of \$22 billion (US) for the country's economy. In Botswana, AIDS will account for a loss of 20% from the government budget and will bring about a 13% reduction in the income in the poorest households.

www.20yearsofaids.org 800.342.AIDS

