



# An Overview of HIV/AIDS

Richard Skolnik  
Director of International Programs  
Population Reference Bureau  
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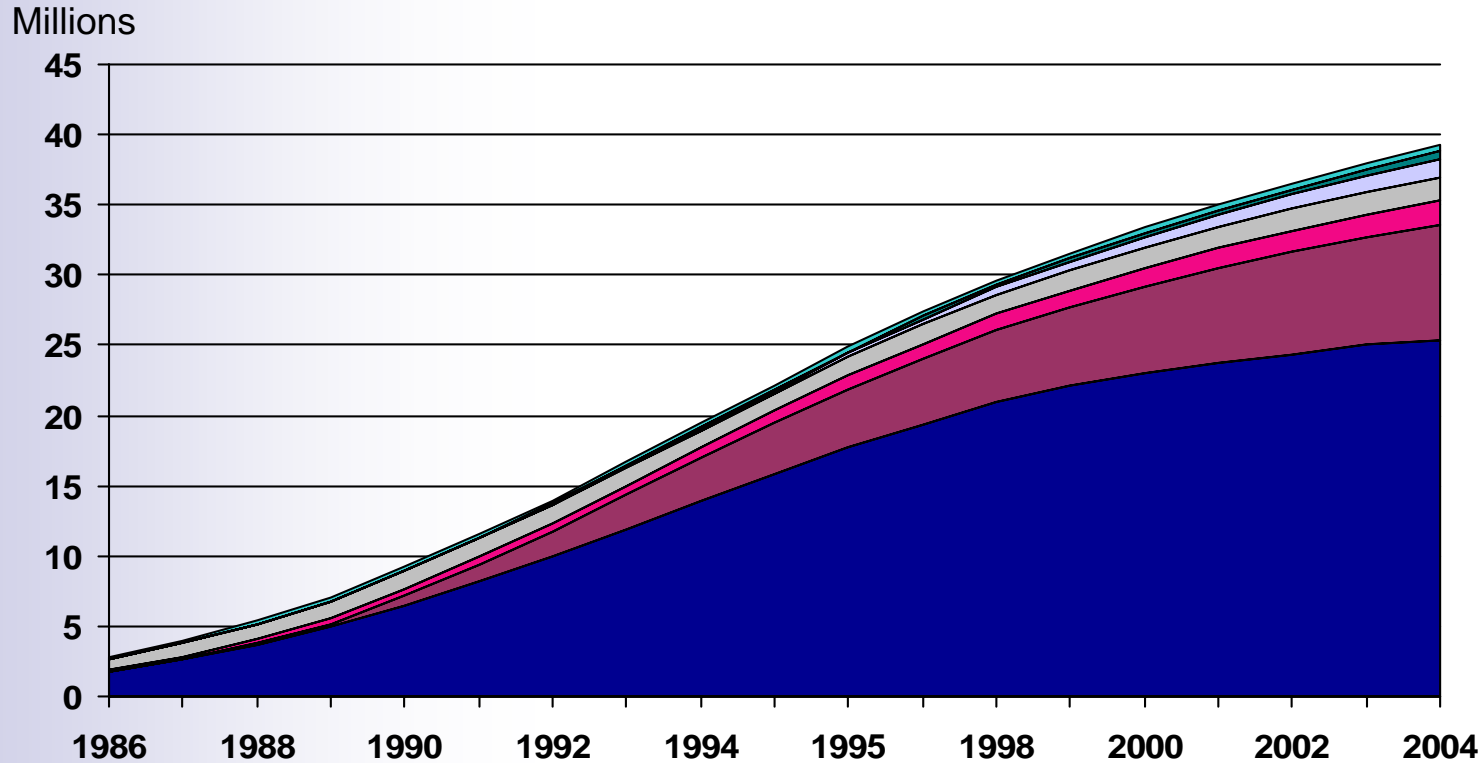
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# HIV/AIDS Update – Goals

- Basic statistics
- Quick review of vulnerabilities
- Overview of impacts
- A few comments on future trends
- (With considerable humility and focusing on the basics)

# Growth of the AIDS Epidemic

## People With HIV/AIDS, Cumulative Regional Totals



■ Sub-Saharan Africa

■ Asia

■ Latin America

■ Europe & N. America\*

■ Eastern Europe & Central Asia

■ North Africa & Middle East

■ Caribbean

\*Western and Central Europe & North America.

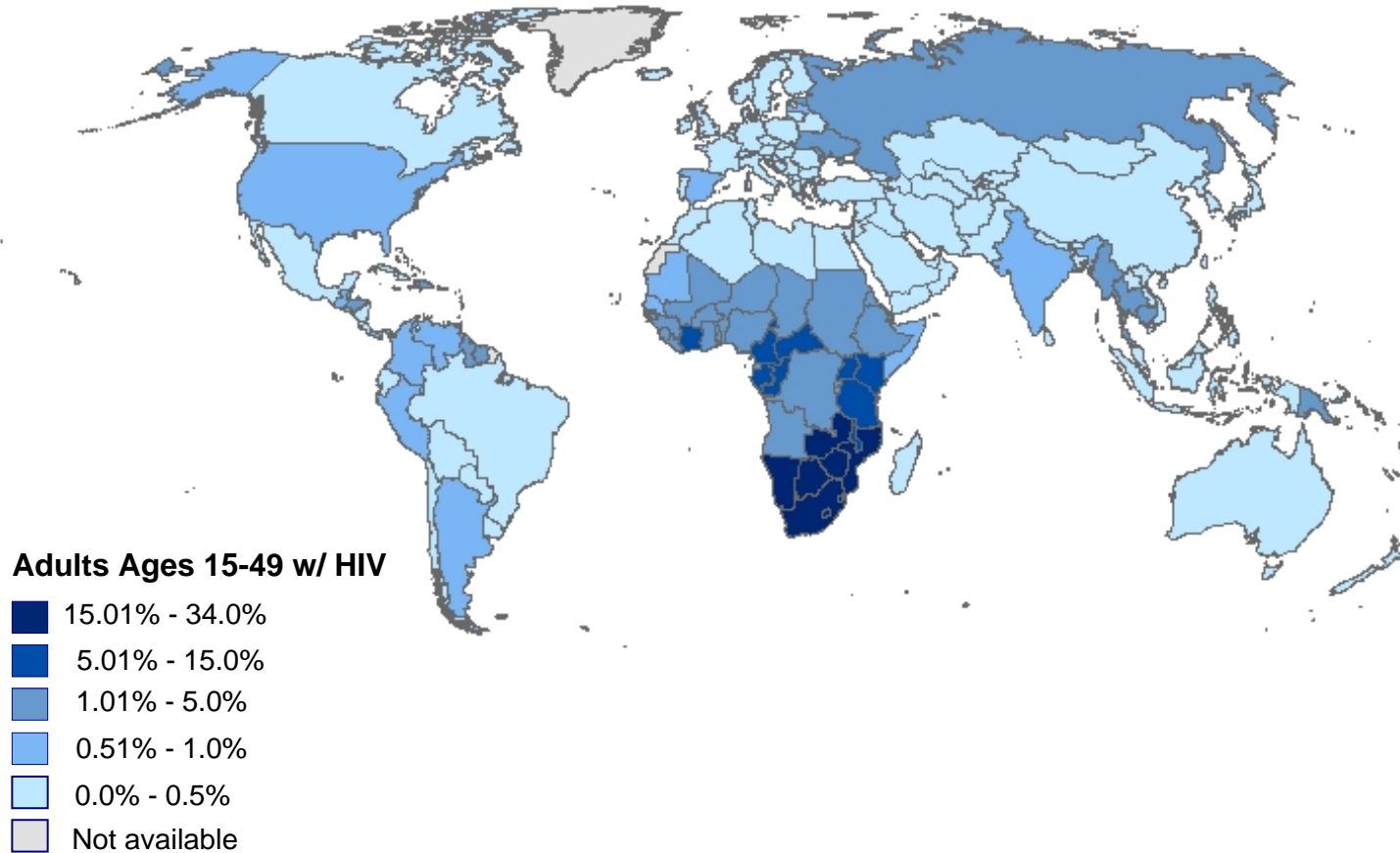
Source: UNAIDS/WHO, 2004.

# New Infections – 2003 and 2005

- Oceania – Declining Slightly
- North America, Western and Central Europe – Stable
- All Other Regions – Increasing

# Map of HIV Prevalence Worldwide

2005



Source: UNAIDS, *2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, 2006.

# High Risk Populations

- The Unborn
- Young Women
- 15-24 Year Old Men
- Migrants
- Sex Workers
- Injecting Drug Users
- Men Who Have Sex With Men
- Prisoners

# Demographic Impact

- Higher Death Rates
- Lower Life Expectancy
- Slower Population Growth

# Gender Impacts

- 2 to 6 times the prevalence of 15-24 year old men
- Higher mortality at younger ages
- Lower female life expectancy in four high prevalence countries
- Women care for HIV positive people
- Women face additional stigma and discrimination



# Impact on Children

- 1 in 6 deaths in Sub-Saharan Africa
- 1 in 7 new infections in Sub-Saharan Africa
- 9% of children in Sub-Saharan Africa have lost at least one parent
- 15.2 million orphans globally
- 12 million orphans in Sub-Saharan Africa

# Household Impacts

- Increased medical costs
- Withdrawal from schooling
- Selling of assets
- Poverty and food insecurity
- “Inheritance” of family members

# Other Critical Impacts

- Governance – Loss of taxes and productive base
- Health – Worker losses but increased demands
- Education – Loss of workers, orphans drop out
- Security – HIV in the military and impact of HIV on social order

# Economic Impacts

- Loss of productive workers in agriculture and other sectors
- Disincentive to invest
- Opportunity costs of money spent on HIV/AIDS
- 1% of GNP per year in high prevalence countries

# The Future???

- Reductions in new infections in selected countries
- Increases in new infections in most other countries
- Large but slowing number of deaths as anti-retrovirals (ARVS) spread
- Growing prevalence as ARVS increase
- Slowing growth of orphans
- Fewer infected children as Prevention of Maternal to Child Transmission is improved