

| Indicator | Date/Date Range | Data Type | Data | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|
| | | | Global | Kenya |
| HIV/AIDS | | | | |
| People Living with HIV/AIDS | 2007 | # | 32,900,000 | 1500000-2000000 |
| Adults Living with HIV/AIDS | 2007 | # | 30,800,000 | 1400000-1800000 |
| Adult HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate | 2007 | % | 0.8% | 7.1-8.5 |
| Women Living with HIV/AIDS | Number of Women Living with HIV/AIDS and Women as a Percent of Adults Living with HIV/AIDS, 2007 | % | 50% | NA |
| Men Living with HIV/AIDS | Number of Men Living with HIV/AIDS and Men as a Percent of Adults Living with HIV/AIDS, 2007 | % | 50% | NA |
| Children Living with HIV/AIDS | 2007 | # | 2,000,000 | 130000-180000 |
| AIDS Deaths | 2007 | # | 2,000,000 | 85000-130000 |
| AIDS Orphans | 2007 | # | 15,000,000 | 990000-1400000 |
| ARV Need | 2007 | # | 9,700,000 | 470,000 |
| ARV Treatment | December 2007 | # | 2,990,000 | 177,000 |
| ARV Coverage Rate | December 2007 | % | 31% | 38% |

Notes, Definitions, and Sources

All data are drawn directly from GlobalHealthFacts.org, the Kaiser Family Foundation's continuously updated online resource for global health data by country.

HIV/AIDS

People Living with HIV/AIDS

Notes: Data are estimates. For most countries, UNAIDS provides estimates as well as ranges around the estimates that define the boundaries within which the actual numbers lie. For some countries, UNAIDS provides only a range or an upper boundary to a range. These data were included above as appropriate.

The latest HIV/AIDS estimates reflect improved and expanded HIV surveillance, country data collection, and methodologies as well as an increased understanding of the natural course of the epidemic. As a result, there have been substantial revisions from previous published estimates. For more information on these revisions as well as other factors impacting HIV/AIDS estimates, see Sexually Transmitted Infections, "Improved Data, Methods and Tools for the 2007 HIV and AIDS Estimates and Projections", August 2008, available at:

http://sti.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/84/Suppl_1/i1, and "Understanding the Latest Estimates of the 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic", available at:

http://data.unaids.org/pub/InformationNote/2008/OA_HIVestimates_meth...

Definitions: HIV: human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Sources: UNAIDS, 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2008, available at:

<http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/GlobalReport/2008/2...>

Adults Living with HIV/AIDS

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http://data.unaids.org/pub/InformationNote/2008/OA_HIVestimates_meth...

Definitions: HIV: human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Sources: UNAIDS, 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2008, available at:

<http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/GlobalReport/2008/2...>

Adult HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate

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http://data.unaids.org/pub/InformationNote/2008/OA_HIVestimates_meth...

Prevalence estimate for Montserrat was provided by the Montserrat Ministry of Health and Community Services in May 2007.

Definitions: HIV: human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate: Percent estimated to be living with HIV, at any disease stage, including AIDS.

Sources: UNAIDS, 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2008, available at:
<http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/GlobalReport/2008/2...>

Women Living with HIV/AIDS

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Percentages represent women as a share of adults living with HIV/AIDS (aged 15 and over). Percentages were calculated using UNAIDS estimates of adults and women living with HIV/AIDS (aged 15 and over). NA indicates that these estimates are not available from UNAIDS or that the percentage could not be calculated.

Definitions: HIV: human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Sources: UNAIDS, 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2008, available at:
<http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/GlobalReport/2008/2...>

Men Living with HIV/AIDS

Notes: Data are estimates. The latest HIV/AIDS estimates reflect improved and expanded HIV surveillance, country data collection, and methodologies as well as an increased understanding of the natural course of the epidemic. As a result, there have been substantial revisions from previous published estimates. For more information on these revisions as well as other factors impacting HIV/AIDS estimates, see Sexually Transmitted Infections, "Improved Data, Methods and Tools for the 2007 HIV and AIDS Estimates and Projections", August 2008, available at: http://sti.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/84/Suppl_1/i1, and "Understanding the Latest Estimates of the 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic", available at: http://data.unaids.org/pub/InformationNote/2008/OA_HIVestimates_meth...

Estimates for men were derived from UNAIDS estimates of HIV/AIDS prevalence among adults (aged 15 and over) and women (aged 15 and over). Percentages represent men as a share of adults living with HIV/AIDS (aged 15 and over). NA indicates that the number or percentage could not be calculated.

Definitions: HIV: human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Sources: UNAIDS, 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2008, available at:
<http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/GlobalReport/2008/2...>

Children Living with HIV/AIDS

Notes: Data are estimates. For most countries, UNAIDS provides estimates as well as ranges around the estimates that define the boundaries within which the actual numbers lie. For some countries, UNAIDS provides only a range or an upper boundary to a range. These data were included above as appropriate.

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Definitions: HIV: human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Sources: UNAIDS, 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2008, available at:

<http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/GlobalReport/2008/2...>

AIDS Deaths

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http://sti.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/84/Suppl_1/i1, and "Understanding the Latest Estimates of the 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic", available at:

http://data.unaids.org/pub/InformationNote/2008/QA_HIVestimates_meth...

Definitions: HIV: human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Sources: UNAIDS, 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2008, available at:

<http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/GlobalReport/2008/2...>

AIDS Orphans

Notes: Data are estimates. For most countries, UNAIDS provides estimates as well as ranges around the estimates that define the boundaries within which the actual numbers lie. For some countries, UNAIDS provides only a range or an upper boundary to a range. These data were included above as appropriate.

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http://sti.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/84/Suppl_1/i1, and "Understanding the Latest Estimates of the 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic", available at:

http://data.unaids.org/pub/InformationNote/2008/QA_HIVestimates_meth...

Definitions: HIV: human immunodeficiency virus, the virus that causes AIDS. AIDS: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. Child orphaned by AIDS: any child under the age of 18 who has lost one or both parents due to AIDS (not including children who are estimated to have already died from AIDS or other causes).

Sources: UNAIDS, 2008 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, 2008, available at:

<http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/GlobalReport/2008/2...>

ARV Need

Notes: The number of people who need ARV therapy in a country is estimated using statistical modelling methods that include all people who meet criteria for initiating treatment, whether or not these people know their HIV status and their eligibility for ARV therapy. The modelling methods utilize the assumption that the average time from HIV seroconversion to eligibility for ARV therapy is eight years and, without antiretroviral therapy, the average time from eligibility to death is about three years. These parameters were revised in 2007: the previous estimates were based on the assumption of seven years from seroconversion to eligibility and two years from eligibility to death in absence of treatment. WHO treatment guidelines recommend that, in resource-constrained settings, HIV-infected adults and children should start ARV therapy when infection has been confirmed and there are signs of clinically advanced disease. To estimate the number of people who are in need of ARV therapy, WHO/UNAIDS first estimates the number who need to start ARV therapy, as recommended by these guidelines. This estimate is then added to the number of people who were estimated to be receiving treatment in the previous year, and survived into the current year, to derive an estimate of the total number of people needing ARV therapy. Data were not included for countries not

considered to be low or middle income or for countries where data were unavailable. For India, estimates of the number of people needing ARV therapy are currently being reviewed and will be adjusted, as appropriate, based on ongoing data collection and analysis.

Definitions: Antiretroviral (ARV) Drugs: drugs that inhibit the replication of HIV. When antiretroviral drugs are given in combination, HIV replication and immune system deterioration can be delayed, and survival and quality of life improved. Antiretroviral Therapy (ART): consists of the use of at least three antiretroviral drugs to maximally suppress HIV, the virus, and stop or slow the progression of HIV disease.

Sources: WHO/UNAIDS/UNICEF, Towards Universal Access: Scaling Up Priority HIV/AIDS Interventions in the Health Sector, Progress Report, June 2008, available at:
<http://www.who.int/hiv/mediacentre/2008progressreport/en/index.html>.

ARV Treatment

Notes: The current estimates of the numbers of people receiving ARV therapy are based on the most recent reports received by WHO and/or UNAIDS from the local ministries of health or from reliable sources in the countries concerned, such as bilateral partners, foundations and nongovernmental agencies that are major providers of treatment services. The estimated number of people receiving ARV therapy at the end of 2007 was derived through two processes: projections to the end of the year for countries that did not report data for December 2007 and analysis of the uncertainty related to these data. Data were not included for countries not considered to be low or middle income or for countries where data were unavailable. An increasing number of countries report the number of children younger than 15 years receiving ARV therapy, and they have been included in this table. Private sector data about the number of people receiving ARV therapy was included for the following countries: Angola, Botswana, China, Colombia, India, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Thailand, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

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<http://www.who.int/hiv/mediacentre/2008progressreport/en/index.html>.

ARV Coverage Rate

Notes: The coverage rate is a measure of the number of people estimated to be receiving ARV therapy divided by the total number of people estimated to need treatment. Data were not included for countries not considered to be low or middle income or for countries where data were unavailable. No coverage rates were calculated for countries where the estimated need is less than 500. For India, estimates of the number of people needing antiretroviral therapy are currently being reviewed and will be adjusted, as appropriate, based on ongoing data collection and analysis and therefore, no coverage rates were calculated.

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