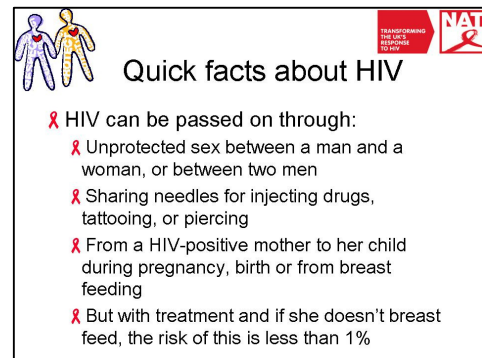


## HIV Statistics speaking notes



This presentation gives information on the number of people living with HIV in the UK and globally. There are specific slides dedicated to the statistics around young people.

These two slides provide a very quick explanation of how HIV is transmitted and how it isn't. You may want to explain what the immune system is. The immune system is the body's way of fighting off diseases. HIV stops it working properly so it gets harder for someone to fight off common illnesses.



**Quick facts about HIV**

- ✘ HIV can be passed on through:
  - ✘ Unprotected sex between a man and a woman, or between two men
  - ✘ Sharing needles for injecting drugs, tattooing, or piercing
  - ✘ From a HIV-positive mother to her child during pregnancy, birth or from breast feeding
  - ✘ But with treatment and if she doesn't breast feed, the risk of this is less than 1%



**HIV in the UK**

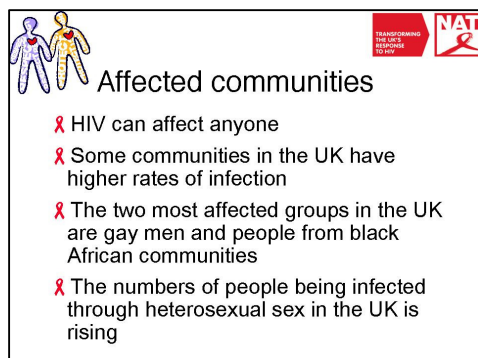
- ✘ There are more than 80,000 people living with HIV in the UK
- ✘ Over 7,700 people were newly diagnosed in 2007
- ✘ At current rates this could reach 100,000 by 2010
- ✘ One in three people with HIV don't know they have it



**Quick facts about HIV**

- ✘ You cannot get HIV from day to day contact such as:
  - ✘ Spitting
  - ✘ Sharing cups
  - ✘ Toilets
  - ✘ Holding hands
  - ✘ Kissing

Slide 3 looks at HIV in the UK. 2007 saw the highest number of new diagnoses ever recorded. A common question on these statistics is how we know how many people are living with HIV but don't know it. The Health Protection Agencies around the UK collect statistics on HIV. They collect data anonymously from sexual health clinics, and from injecting drug users, and pregnant women to work out the rate of undiagnosed HIV. Using this information they can work out the percentage of people nationally who are unaware of their infection.

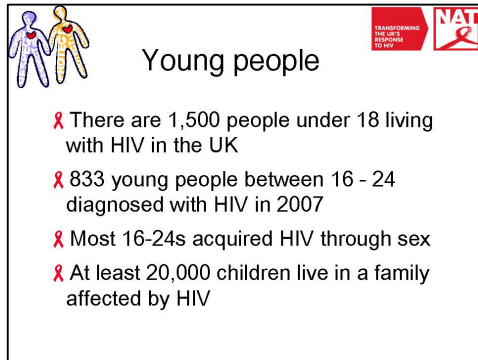


**Affected communities**

- ✘ HIV can affect anyone
- ✘ Some communities in the UK have higher rates of infection
- ✘ The two most affected groups in the UK are gay men and people from black African communities
- ✘ The numbers of people being infected through heterosexual sex in the UK is rising

Slide 4 provides information on the most affected groups in the UK, gay men and Black Africans. For African communities, the majority of those who are HIV-positive acquired their infection in Africa. However, infections amongst heterosexuals within the UK are rising, showing that more prevention work is needed in the UK.

Gay and bisexual men make up the majority of people who are infected within the UK.



**Young people**

- There are 1,500 people under 18 living with HIV in the UK
- 833 young people between 16 - 24 diagnosed with HIV in 2007
- Most 16-24s acquired HIV through sex
- At least 20,000 children live in a family affected by HIV

Logos: **TRANSFORMING THE UK'S RESPONSE TO HIV**, **NAT**

This slide gives information on young people and HIV. The first stat gives a figure for the number of people under the age of 18 who are HIV-positive. It then moves on to look at the 16-24 age group. Most young people under the age of 16 will have been infected at birth. For the 16-24 year olds newly diagnosed in 2007, most were infected through sex. 48% of them were infected through heterosexual sex and 48% were infected

through sex between two men. More than 1 in 10 new diagnoses in 2007 were amongst young people aged 16-24.

Young people may think they're at risk of something like Chlamydia, but they may not realise HIV could be an issue. Although most of those diagnosed from heterosexual sex were infected overseas (mostly in Africa), those infected from sex between two men are mostly in the UK. Young gay men may not know very much about HIV or their risk so this is an opportunity to raise their awareness outside of a sex education lesson. The number of young people diagnosed each year with HIV is now nearly three times higher than it was ten years ago.



**1 in 3 people living with HIV in the UK don't know they are infected**

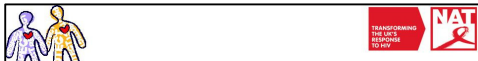
**Can I get HIV through oral sex?**

**Women with HIV can have babies who don't have HIV**

**HIV: LET'S GET TALKING**

Logos: **YOU THE UK**, **WORLD AIDS DAY 2008**, **Find out the facts about HIV and what you can do at www.hivuk.com**, **NAT**

If you just want to give information on HIV in the UK, stop your presentation at this slide. Alternatively, delete the slide and move on to the global statistics.



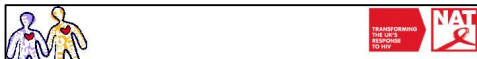
### HIV around the world

- There are 33 million people living with HIV around the world
- 15.5 million of them are women
- There were 2.7 million new infections in 2007
- 2 million people died from HIV-related causes in 2007

HIV around the world begins the section of the presentation on the global HIV epidemic.

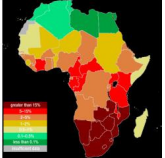
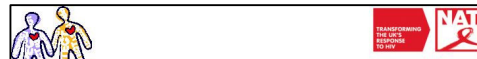
Deaths related to HIV are high because access to treatment in the most affected places is still difficult. Only a third of those who need treatment in low and middle income countries are actually getting that treatment. This has improved in recent years thanks to international efforts to make

treatment affordable and accessible in poorer countries.



### The global picture – 2007

- Africa has been hardest hit by HIV
- Sub-Saharan Africa has 22 million people living with HIV

### The global picture – 2007

- HIV isn't just an African issue
- It affects countries all around the world
- India has 2.4 million people living with HIV
- In China there are 700,000
- In the USA there are 1.2 million



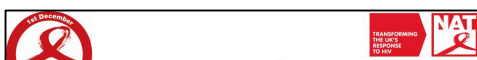
### HIV and Young People

- 2 million children are living with HIV around the world
- 370,000 children under the age of 15 were newly infected in 2007
- Young people aged 15-24 make up 45% of all new HIV infections in adults
- More young women are infected in Sub-Saharan Africa than men



Slide 10 provides information on the impact of HIV on young people around the world, allowing you to relate the epidemic to your audience's experience. You may like to discuss in more detail that more young women in Sub-Saharan Africa are infected than men and focus on gender inequalities that might explain this.

Slide 11 ends with information about World AIDS Day. You can use this opportunity to discuss how your school can do something to mark the day.



### World AIDS Day

- 1 December is World AIDS Day
- The first World AIDS Day was in 1988
- World AIDS Day is a chance to:
  - Raise awareness of HIV
  - Show support and fight prejudice

**RESPECT & PROTECT**

Presentation produced by



November 2008  
For more information visit [www.worldaidsday.org](http://www.worldaidsday.org)

