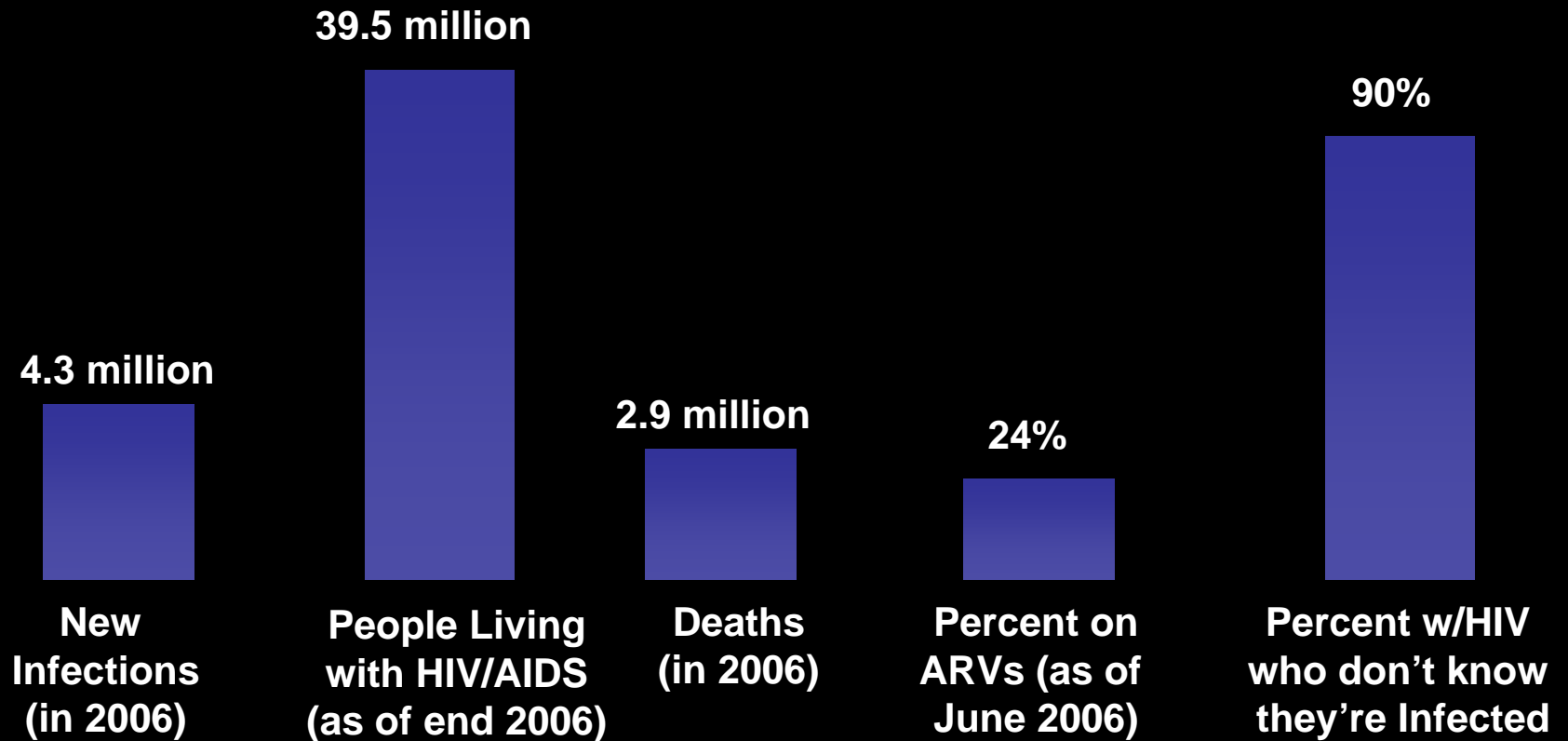


The Role of Foundations in Combating HIV/AIDS in the United States:

“What’s Philanthropy Got to Do With it?”

February 16, 2007

Current Global Estimates

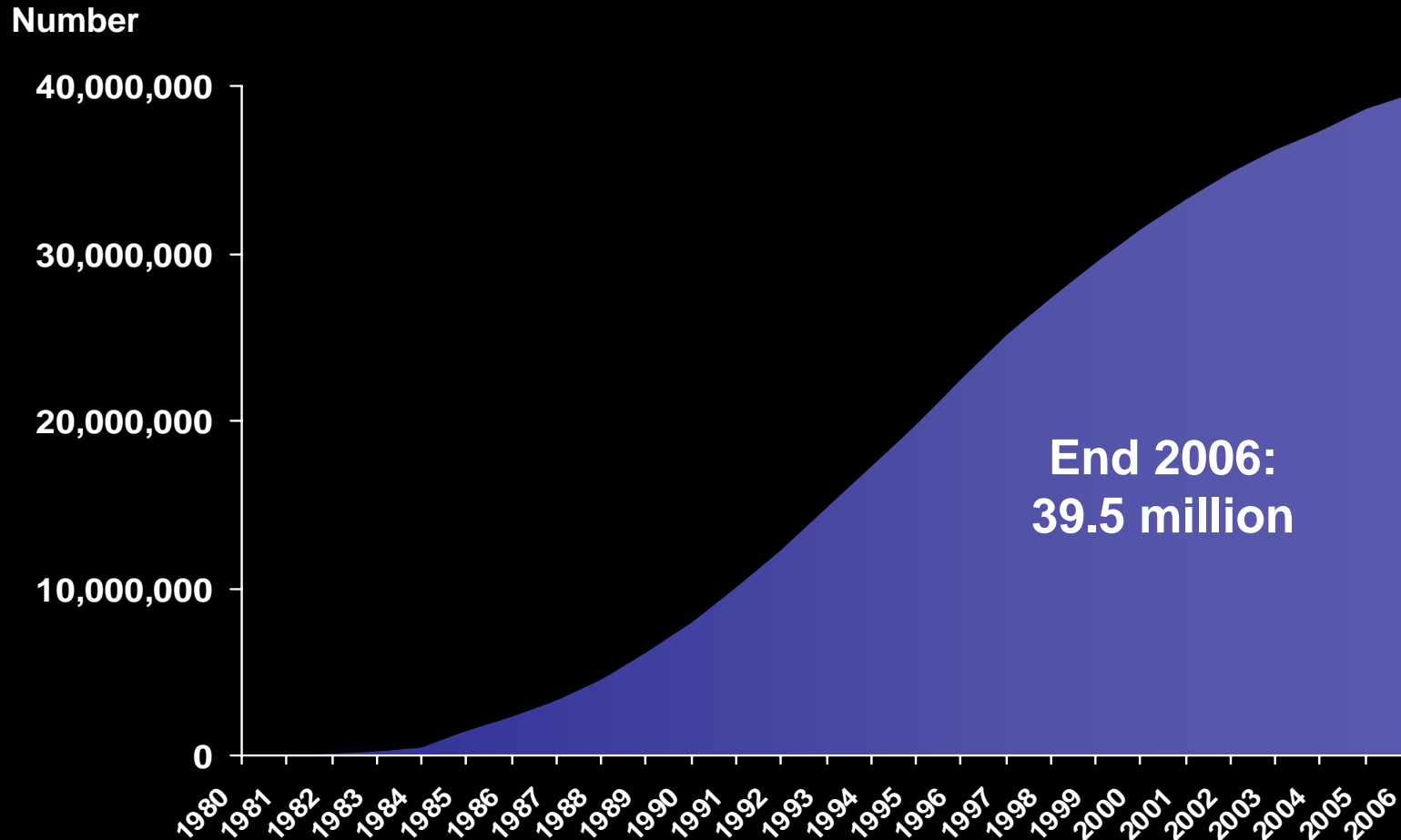


Note: ARV coverage is percent of people with HIV in low and middle income countries estimated to need ARVs receiving them.

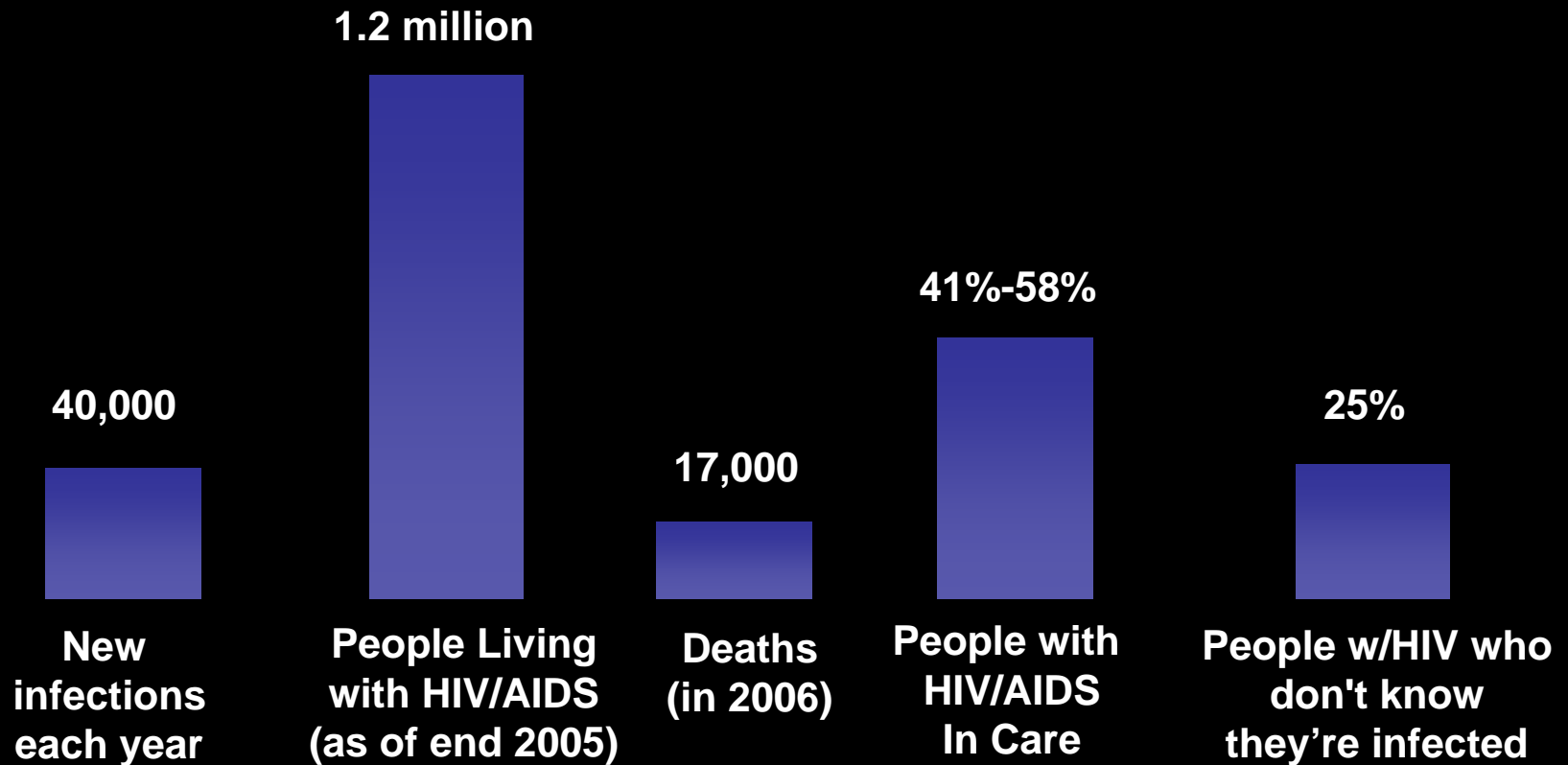
Sources: UNAIDS, *2006 AIDS Epidemic Update*, December 2006; UNAIDS, *2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic*, May 2006;

WHO/UNAIDS, *Progress in Scaling Up Access to HIV Treatment in Low and Middle-Income Countries*, June 2006, Fact Sheet, August 2006.

The Growth in the Global Epidemic, Through 2006

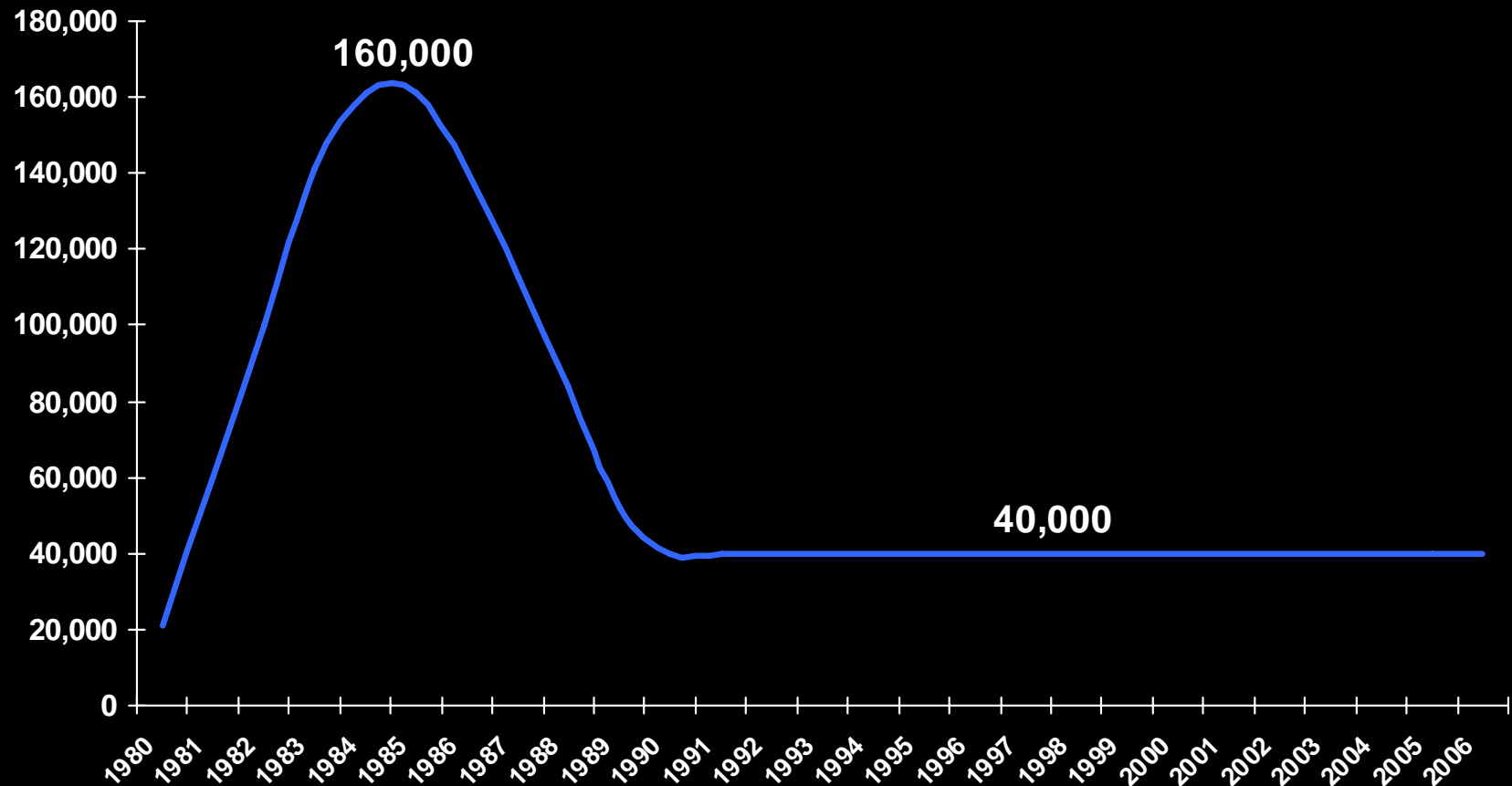


Current U.S. Estimates



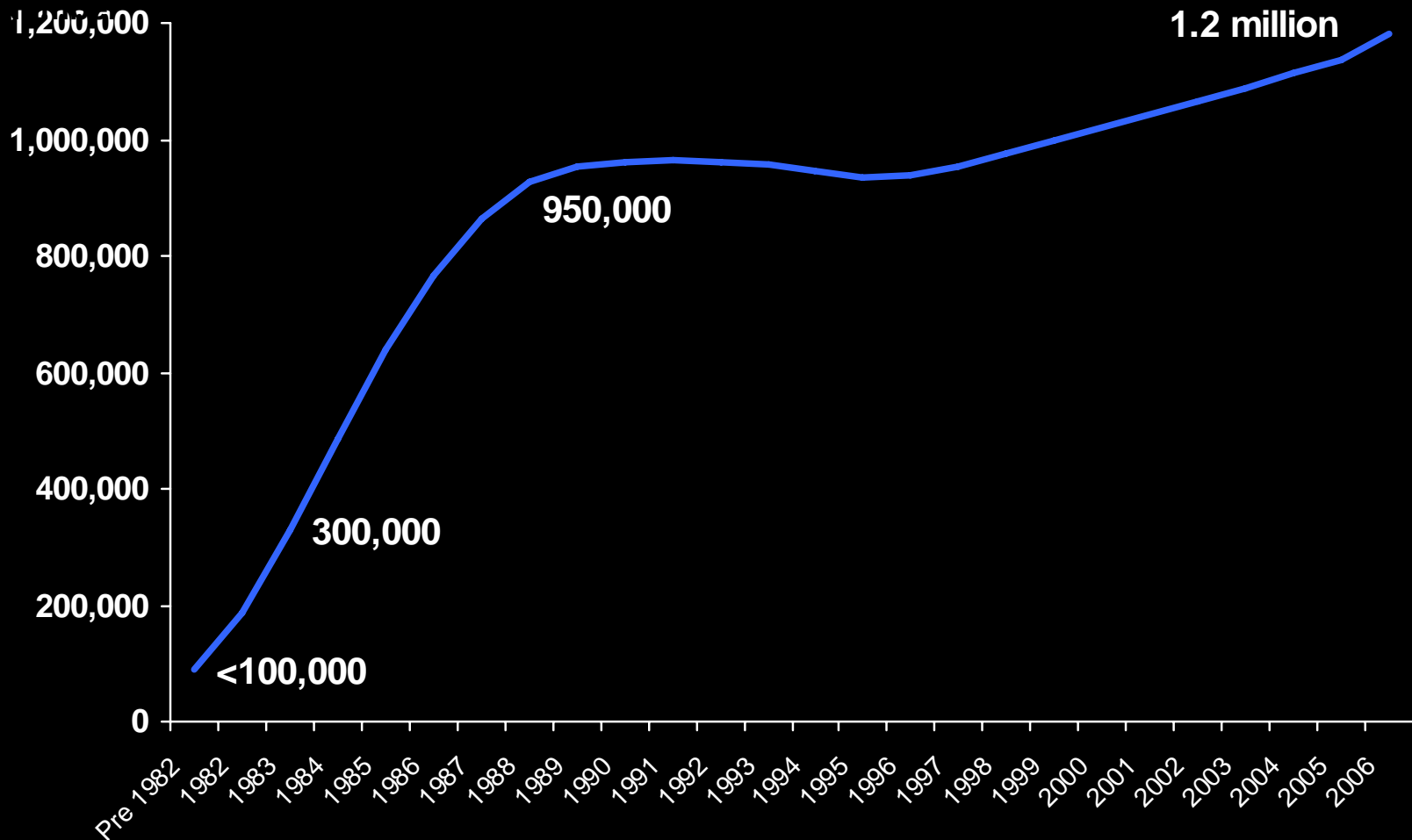
Sources: CDC, A Glance at the HIV Epidemic, 2006; CDC, Special Data Request for the Kaiser Family Foundation, 2006; UNAIDS, 2006 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic, May 2006; Fleming P., et al., HIV Prevalence in the United States 2000, 9th Conference on Retroviruses and Opportunistic Infections, 2002; Glynn, K., Rhodes, P. "Estimated HIV Prevalence in the United States at the End of 2003", 2005 National HIV Prevention Conference, June 2005.

New HIV Infections in the United States, 1980-2006



Note: Data are estimates only. Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from: Holtgrave DR., Pinkerton SD. "Implications of Economic Evaluation for National HIV Prevention Policy Makers" In Kaplan and Brookmeyer (Eds.), *Quantitative Evaluation of HIV Prevention Programs*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2002; Brookmeyer R. "Reconstruction and Future Trends of the AIDS Epidemic in the United States" *Science*, Vol. 253, 1991; CDC, *A Glance at the HIV Epidemic*, 2006.

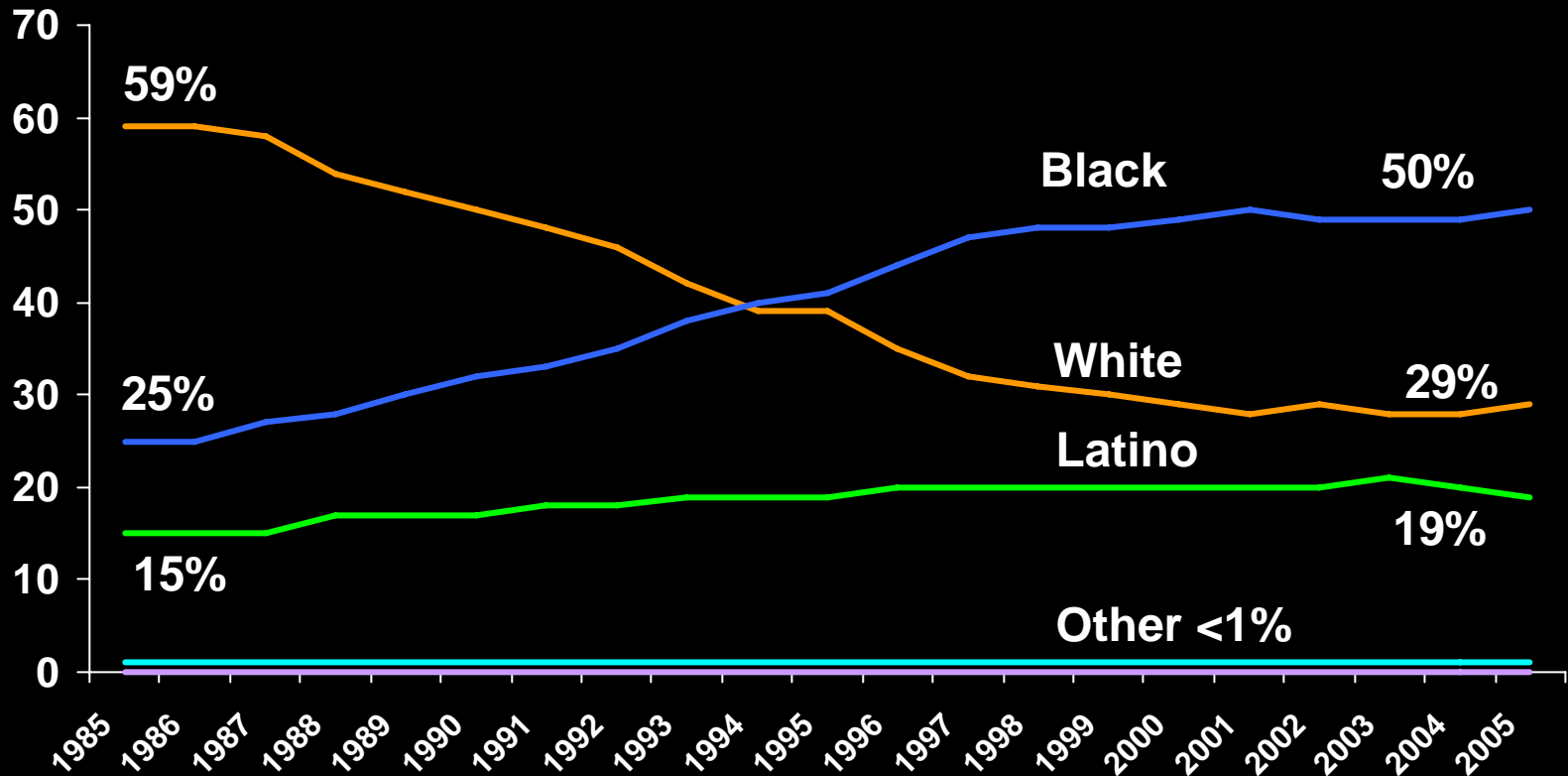
The Growth in the U.S. Epidemic, through 2006



Note: Data are estimates only; Includes those who have progressed to an AIDS diagnosis. Sources: Kaiser Family Foundation analysis of data from: Holtgrave DR, Pinkerton SD. "Implications of Economic Evaluation for National HIV Prevention Policy Makers" In Kaplan and Brookmeyer (Eds.), *Quantitative Evaluation of HIV Prevention Programs*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2002; Brookmeyer R. "Reconstruction and Future Trends of the AIDS Epidemic in the United States" *Science*, Vol. 253, 1991; CDC, *A Glance at the HIV Epidemic*, 2006; CDC, Special Data Request for the Kaiser Family Foundation, 2006.

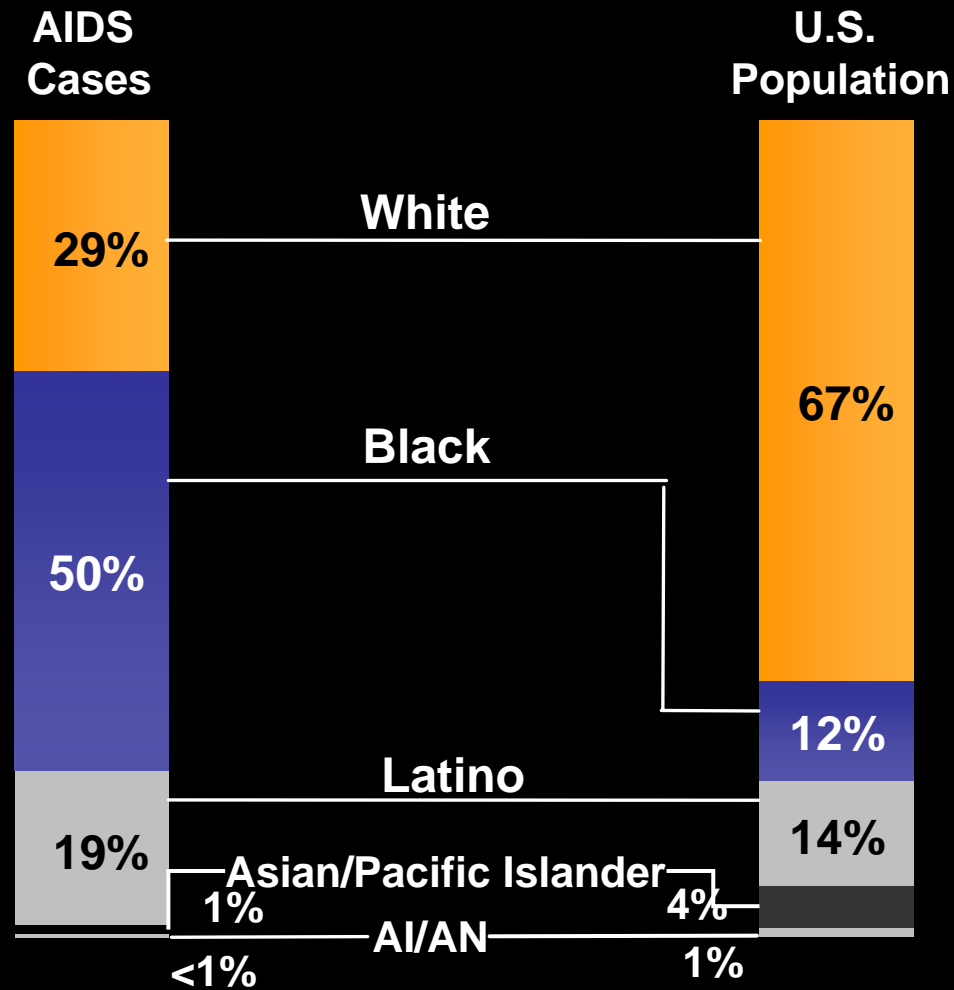
Share of AIDS Cases by Race/Ethnicity, 1985-2005

Percent



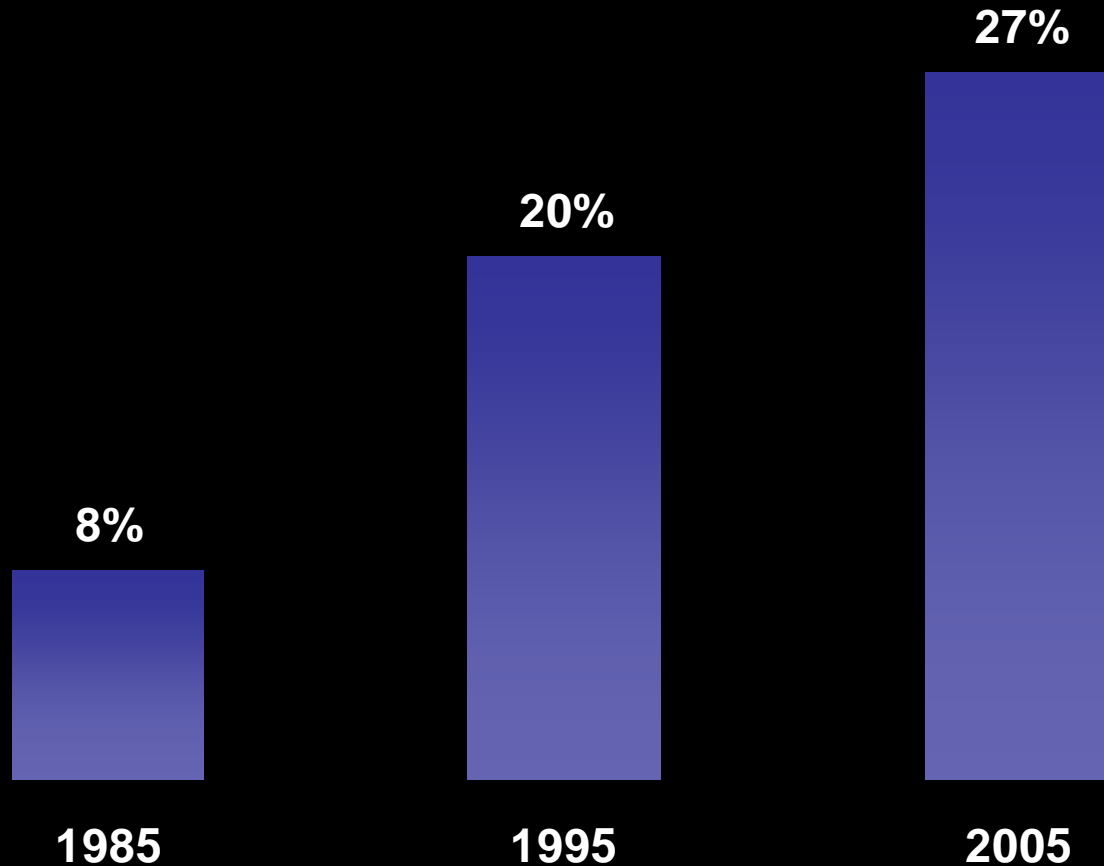
Note: AIDS cases are by year of diagnosis.
 Source: CDC, Special Data Request for the Kaiser Family Foundation, 2006.

AIDS Cases & Population, by Race/Ethnicity, 2005



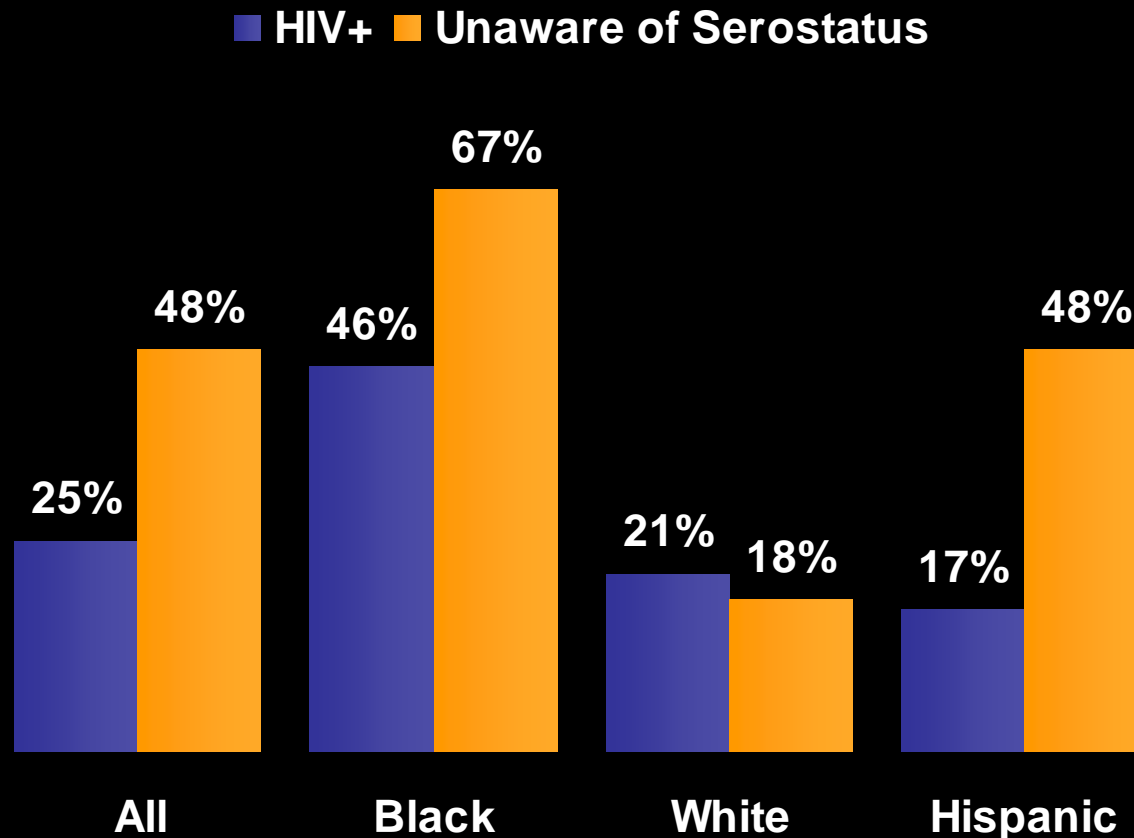
Sources: CDC, *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, Vol. 17, 2005;
 U.S. Census Bureau, Population Estimates Program, 2005 Population Estimates.

Women as a Share of New AIDS Cases, 1985 - 2005



Note: AIDS cases are by year of diagnosis.
Source: CDC, Special Data Request for the Kaiser Family Foundation, 2006.

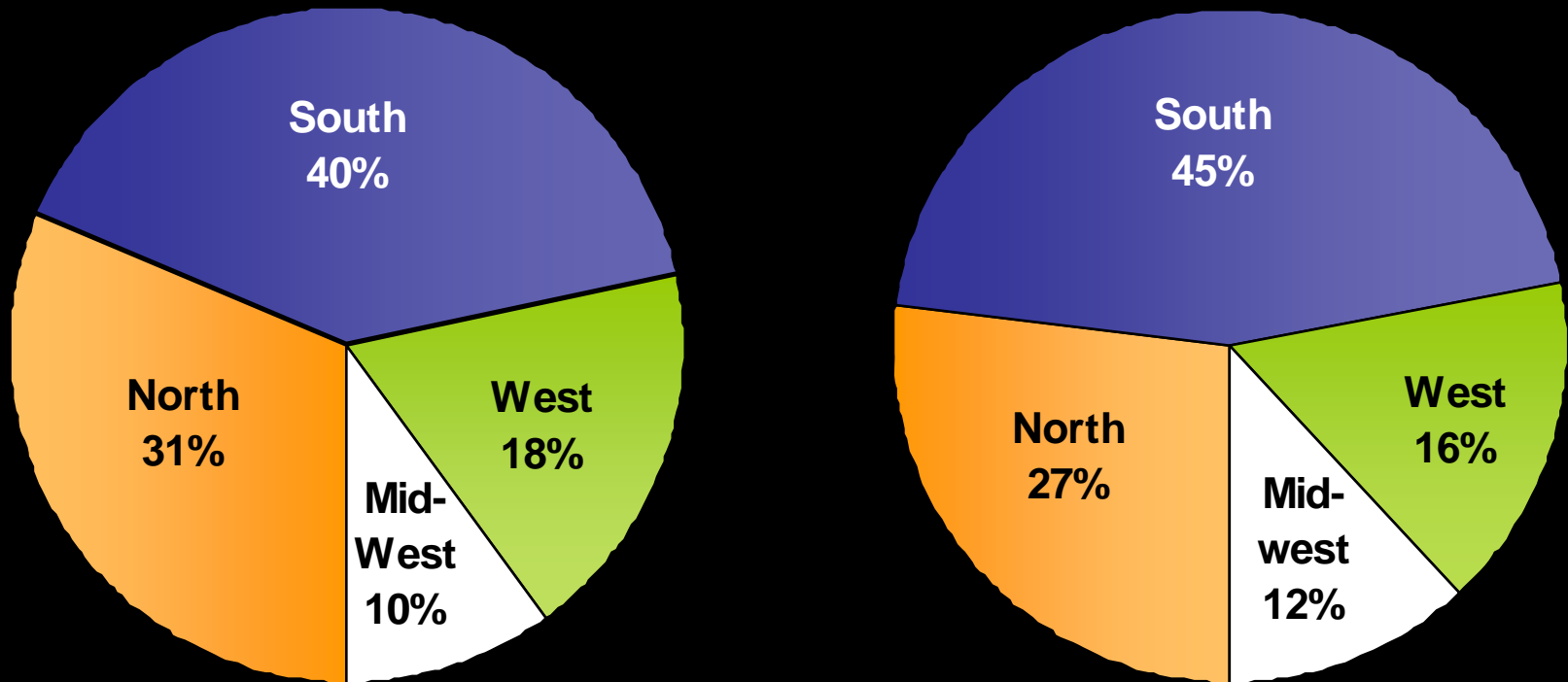
Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM), 5 U.S. Cities, 2004-2005: Percent HIV Positive and Unaware of HIV Status



Notes: Baltimore, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, San Francisco. Awareness of serostatus is percent with HIV who knew they were positive.

Source: CDC, HIV Prevalence, Unrecognized Infection, and HIV Testing Among Men Who Have Sex with Men --- Five U.S. Cities, June 2004--April 2005, *MMWR*, June 24, 2005 / 54(24):597-601.

New AIDS Cases by Region, 1996 & 2005



Notes: AIDS cases are by year of diagnosis.

Sources: CDC, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Vol. 13, No 2; CDC, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report, Vol. 17, 2006.



News Release

*Embargoed for release until:
Monday, May 8, 2006*

For further information contact:

Rob Graham, (650) 854-9400, rgraham@kff.org

Claire Pontius, (650) 854-9400, cpontius@kff.org

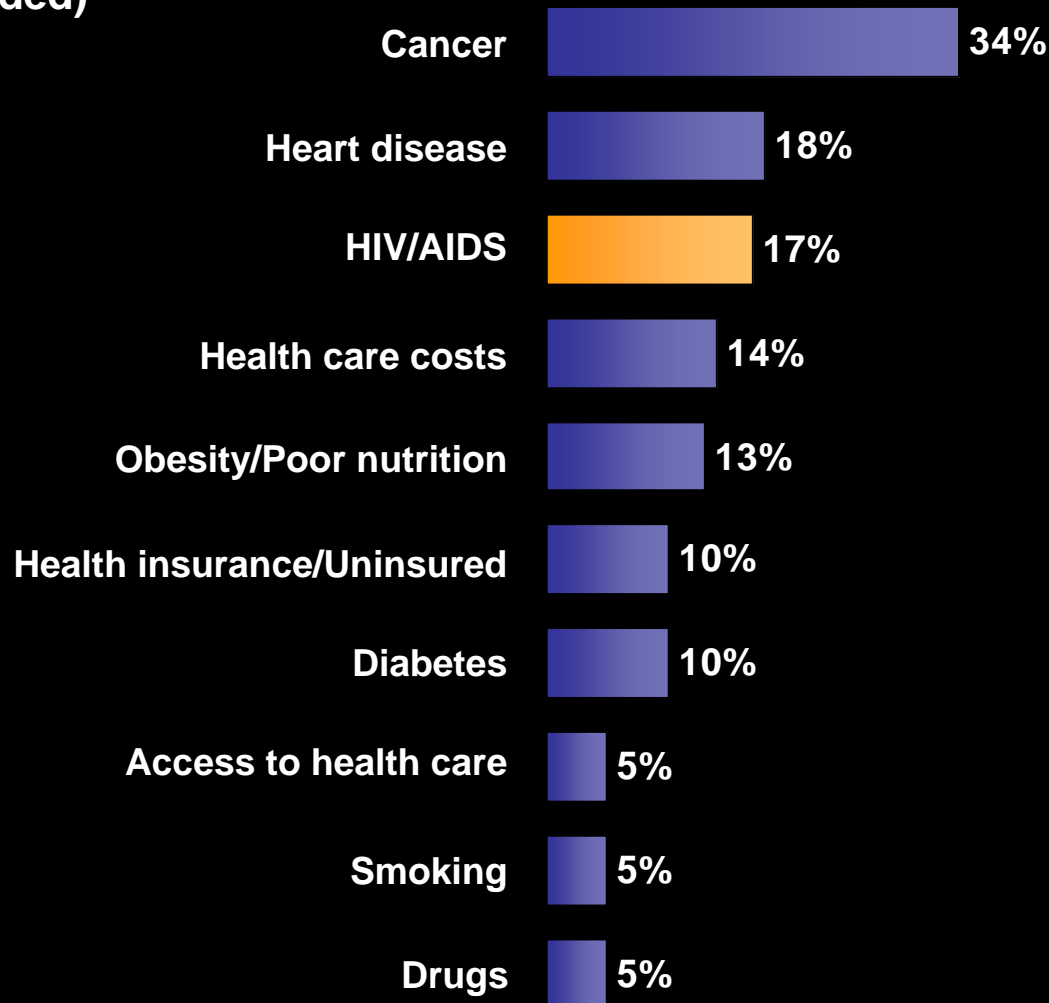
**AIDS Fatigue?
New National Survey on HIV/AIDS Finds Increased Support for U.S.
Leadership to Fight the Epidemic Abroad and at Home**

After 25 Years of AIDS in America Basic Misconceptions About the Disease Persist

Washington, D.C. - At a time when there is a growing budget deficit, the American people, despite their characteristic distaste for foreign aid, increasingly believe that the U.S. should be a global leader on HIV/AIDS, including spending more money to help fight the epidemic abroad and at home, according to a new national [survey on HIV/AIDS](#) released today by the Kaiser Family Foundation.

Most Urgent Health Problem Facing the Nation

What do you think is the MOST urgent health problem facing THIS NATION today?
(Open-ended)*

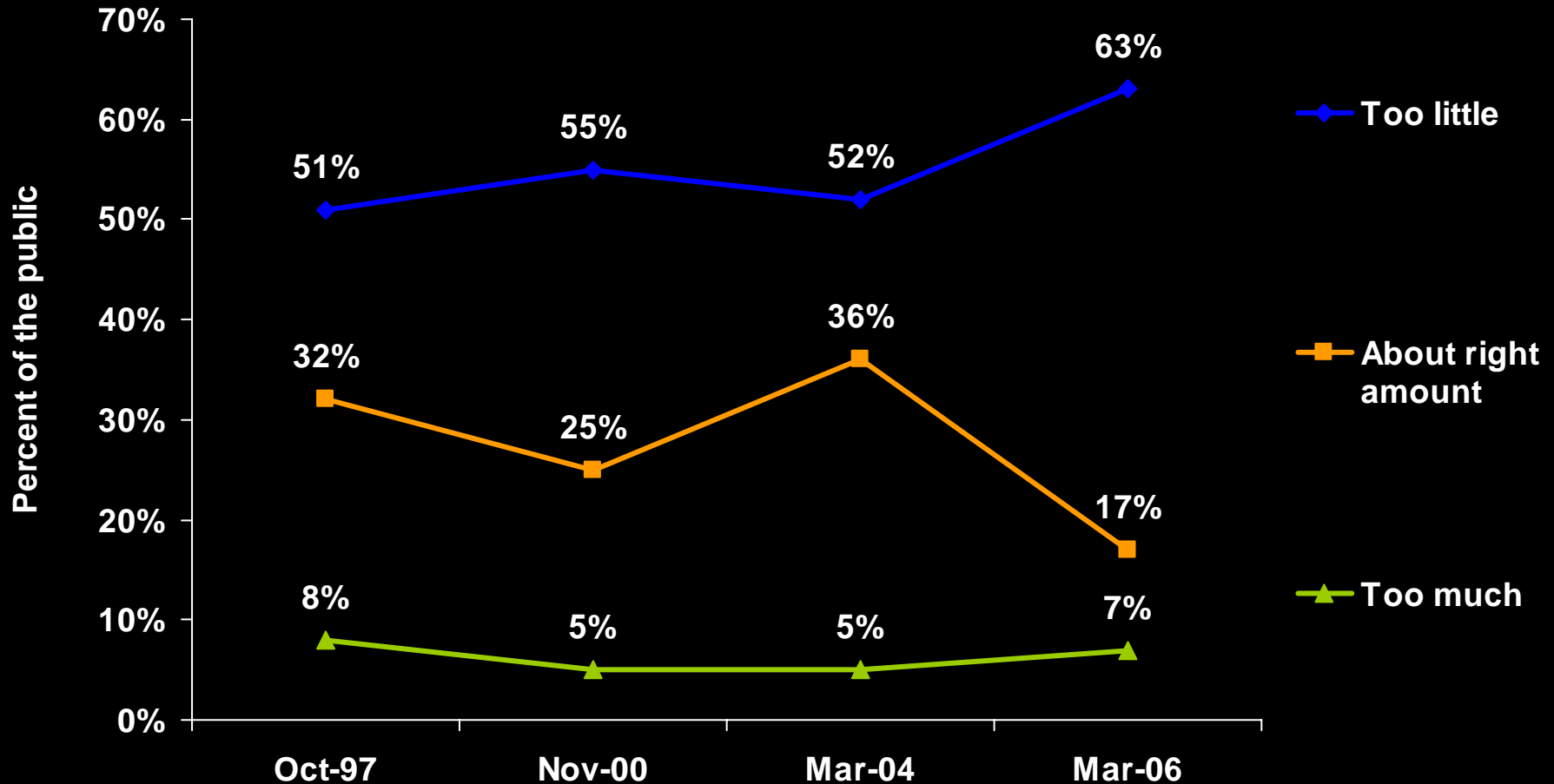


*Note: Adds up to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation *Survey of Americans on HIV/AIDS* (conducted March 24 – April 18, 2006)

Trend in Views of U.S. Spending on Domestic HIV/AIDS

Thinking about the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the United States specifically, in general, do you think the federal government spends too much money on HIV/AIDS, too little money on HIV/AIDS, or about the right amount?



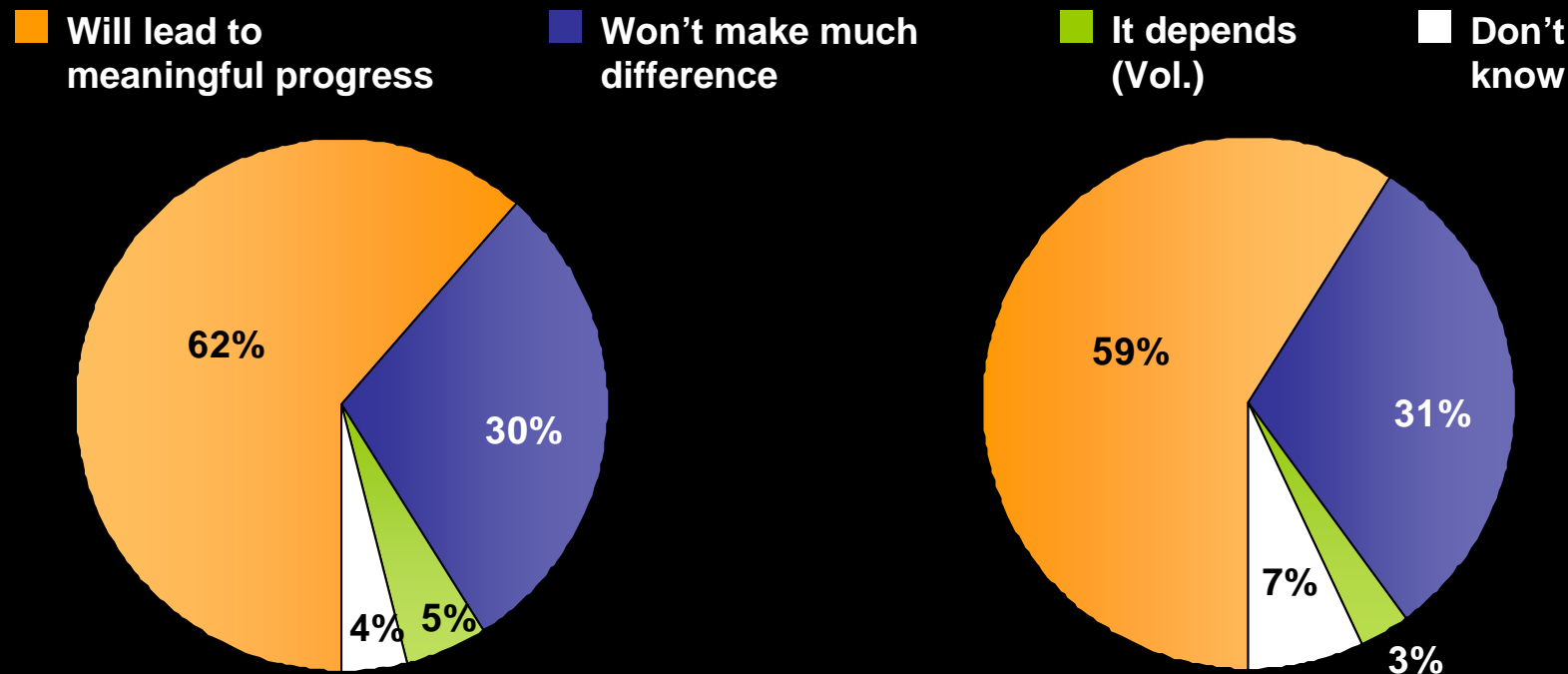
Note: Don't know responses not shown.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation surveys

Will Spending on HIV/AIDS Prevention/Treatment in the U.S. Lead to Progress?

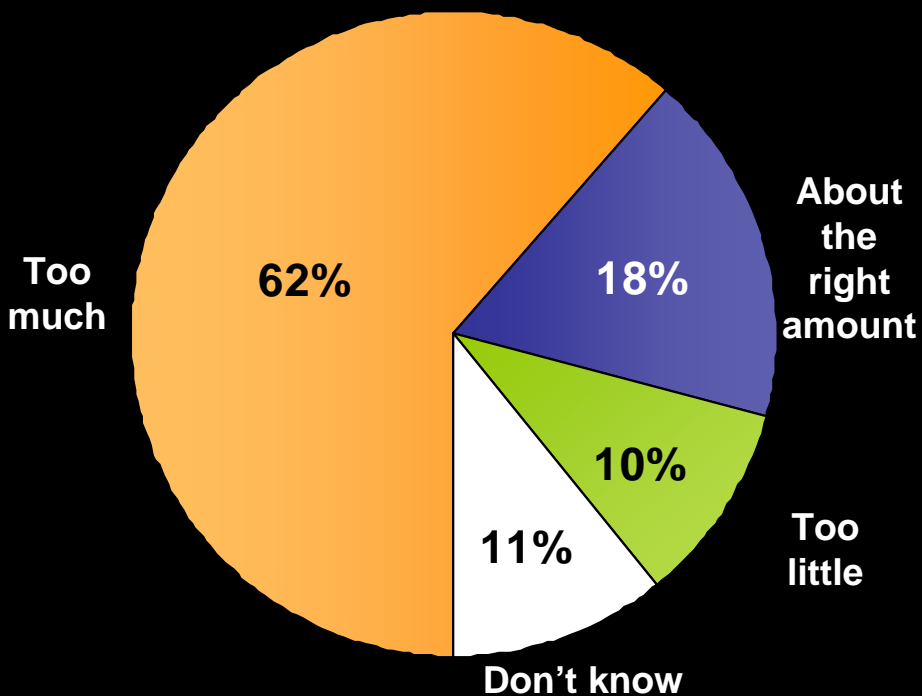
In general, do you think that spending more money on HIV/AIDS PREVENTION in the United States will lead to meaningful progress in slowing the epidemic, or that spending more money won't make much difference?

In general, do you think that spending more money on HIV/AIDS TESTING in the U.S. so that more people would know their HIV status will lead to meaningful progress in slowing the epidemic, or that spending more money won't make much difference?

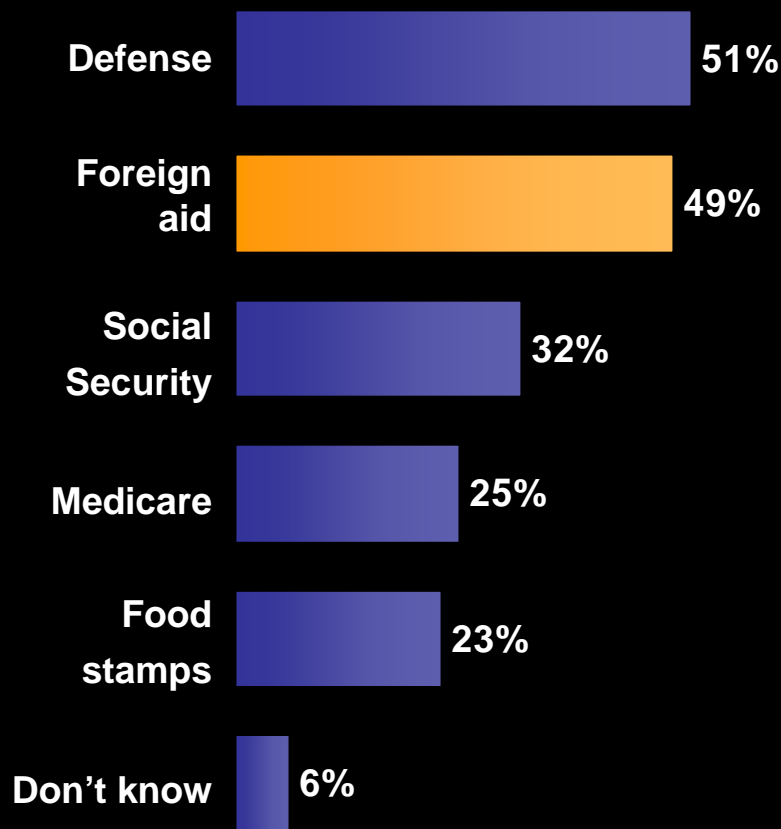


Setting the Context: Views on Foreign Aid

Turning to the issue of foreign aid, do you think the United States is now spending too much on foreign aid, too little on foreign aid, or about the right amount?



Which of the items on this list would you say are the TWO largest areas of spending by the federal government?*

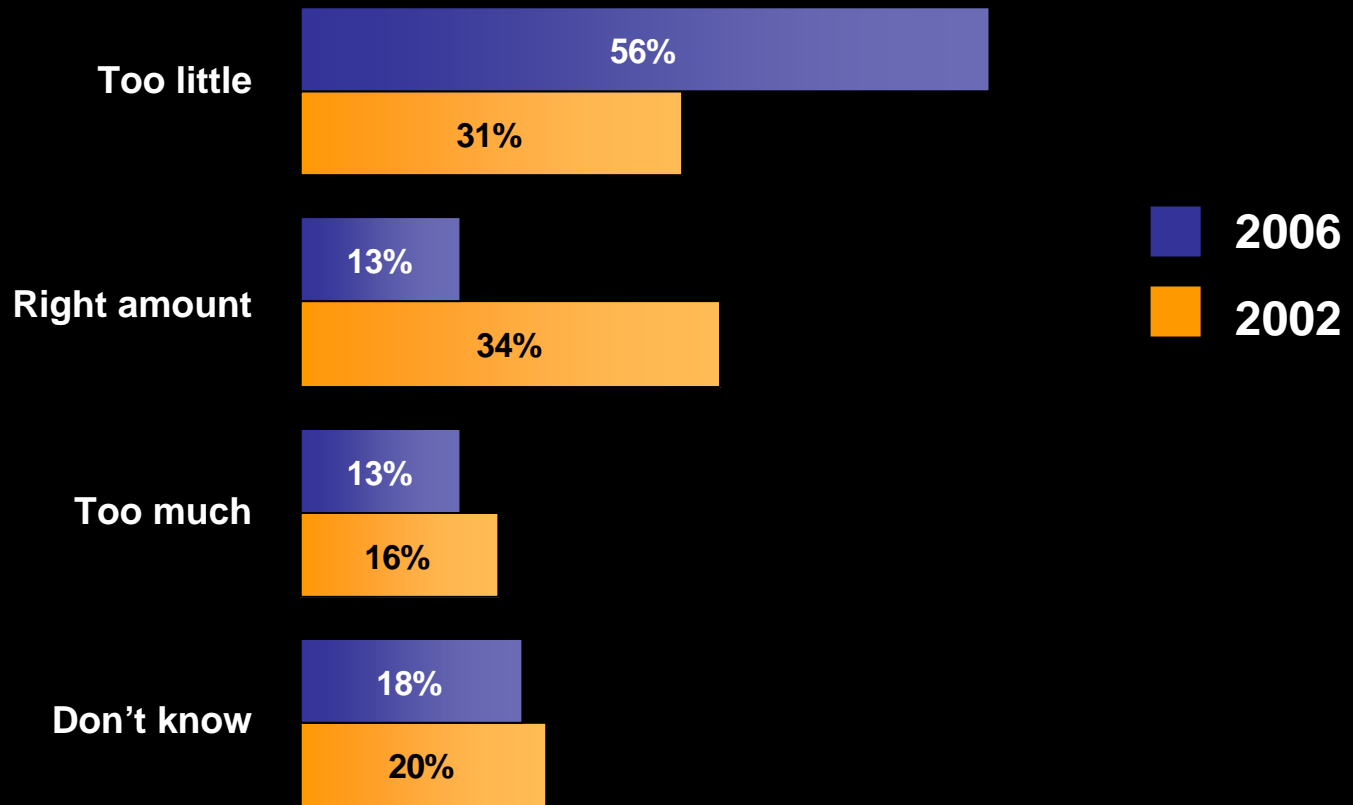


* Note: Adds up to more than 100% because of multiple responses.

Source: Kaiser Family Foundation *Survey of Americans on HIV/AIDS* (conducted March 15 – May 11, 2004)

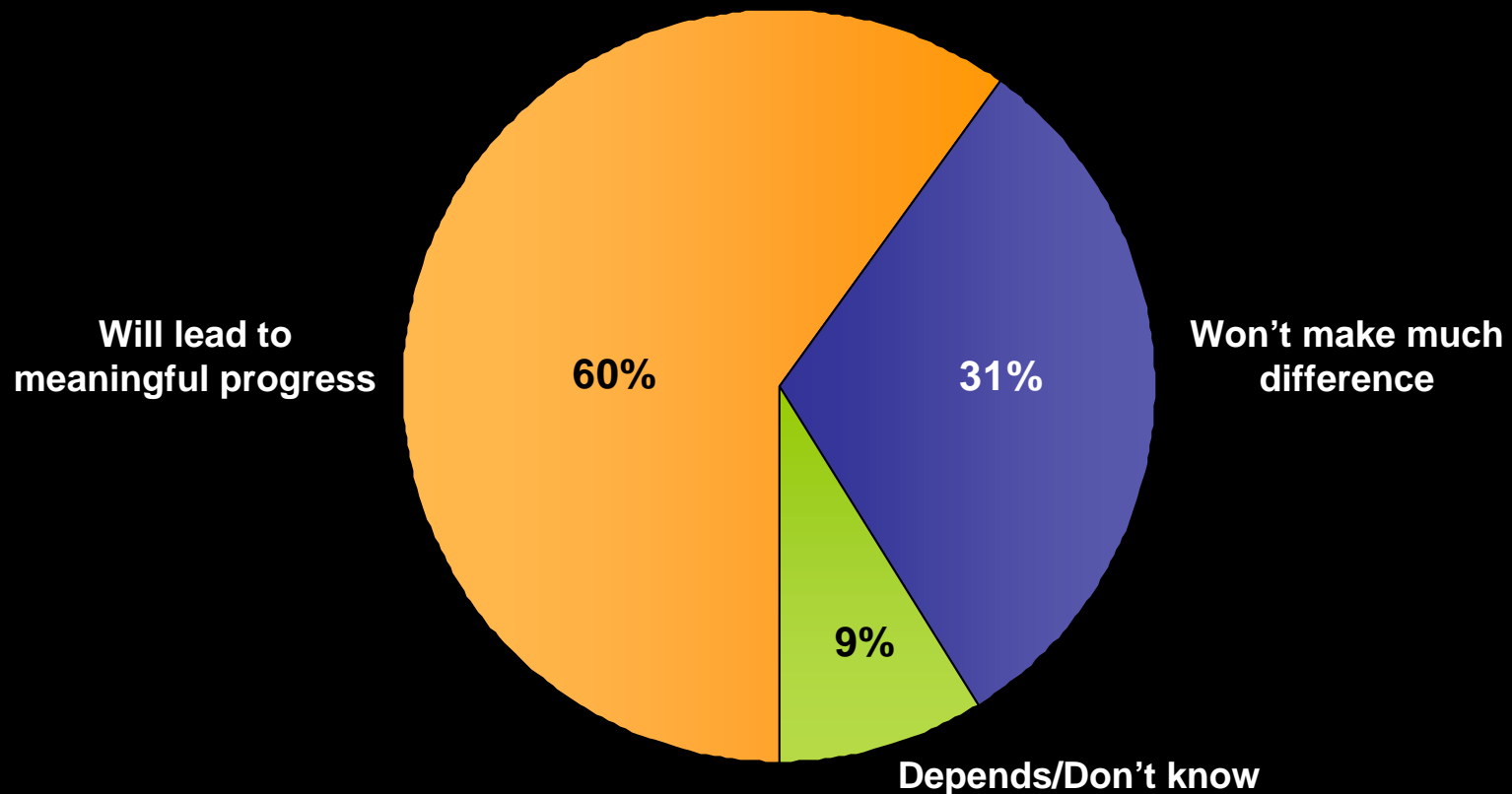
Trend in Views of U.S. Spending to Fight HIV/AIDS in Developing Countries

Do you think the U.S. is now spending too much, too little, or about the right amount to deal with the HIV/AIDS problem in developing countries?



Will Spending on HIV/AIDS Prevention in Developing Countries Lead to Progress?

In general, do you think that spending more money on HIV/AIDS prevention in **DEVELOPING COUNTRIES** will lead to meaningful progress in slowing the epidemic, or that spending more money won't make much difference?



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