

FACT SHEET 2016

GLOBAL STATISTICS—2015

- 17 million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy
 - 36.7 million [34.0 million–39.8 million] people globally were living with HIV
 - 2.1 million [1.8 million–2.4 million] people became newly infected with HIV
 - 1.1 million [940 000–1.3 million] people died from AIDS-related illnesses
 - 78 million [69.5 million–87.6 million] people have become infected with HIV since the start of the epidemic
 - 35 million [29.6 million–40.8 million] people have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the epidemic
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People living with HIV

- In 2015, there were 36.7 million [34.0 million–39.8 million] people living with HIV.

People living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy

- As of December 2015, 17 million people living with HIV were accessing antiretroviral therapy, up from 15.8 million in June 2015 and 7.5 million in 2010.
 - 46% [43–50%] of all adults living with HIV were accessing treatment in 2015, up from 23% [21–25%] in 2010.
 - 49% [42–55%] of all children living with HIV were accessing treatment in 2015, up from 21% [18–23%] in 2010.
 - 77% [69–86%] of pregnant women living with HIV had access to antiretroviral medicines to prevent transmission of HIV to their babies in 2015.

New HIV infections

- New HIV infections have fallen by 6% since 2010.
 - Worldwide, 2.1 million [1.8 million–2.4 million] people became newly infected with HIV in 2015, down from 2.2 million [2 million–2.5 million] in 2010.
- New HIV infections among children have declined by 50% since 2010.
 - Worldwide, 150 000 [110 000–190 000] children became newly infected with HIV in 2015, down from 290 000 [250 000–350 000] in 2010.

AIDS-related deaths

- AIDS-related deaths have fallen by 45% since the peak in 2005.
 - In 2015, 1.1 million [940 000–1.3 million] people died from AIDS-related causes worldwide, compared to 2 million [1.7 million–2.3 million] in 2005.

HIV/tuberculosis

- Tuberculosis-related deaths among people living with HIV have fallen by 32% since 2004.
- Tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for around one in three AIDS-related deaths.
- In 2014, the percentage of identified HIV-positive tuberculosis patients who started or continued on antiretroviral therapy reached 77%.

Investments

- At the end of 2015, US\$ 19 billion was invested in the AIDS response in low- and middle-income countries (not including the countries that have recently transitioned into high-income categories).
- Domestic resources constituted 57% of the total resources for HIV in low- and middle-income countries in 2015.
- Recent updated UNAIDS estimates indicate that US\$ 26.2 billion will be required for the AIDS response in 2020, with US\$ 23.9 billion required in 2030.

REGIONAL STATISTICS—2015

Asia and the Pacific

- In 2015, there were **5.1 million [4.4 million–5.9 million]** people living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific.
- In 2015, there were an estimated **300 000 [240 000–380 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
 - New HIV infections declined by **5%** between 2010 and 2015.
- In Asia and the Pacific, **180 000 [150 000–220 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
 - Between 2010 and 2015, the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region decreased by **24%**.
- Treatment coverage was **41% [35–47%]** of all people living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific.
- An estimated **3 million [2.3 million–3.8 million]** adults **did not have access** to antiretroviral therapy in Asia and the Pacific in 2015.
- There were **19 000 [16 000–22 000]** new HIV infections among children in Asia and the Pacific in 2015.
 - Since 2010, there has been a **26%** decline in new HIV infections among children in the region.

East and southern Africa

- In 2015, there were **19 million [17.7 million–20.5 million]** people living with HIV in eastern and southern Africa.

- Women account for more than half the total number of people living with HIV in eastern and southern Africa.
- In 2015, there were an estimated 960 000 [830 000–1.1 million] new HIV infections in eastern and southern Africa.
 - New HIV infections declined by **14%** between 2010 and 2015.
 - Eastern and southern Africa accounts for **46%** of the global total of new HIV infections.
- In eastern and southern Africa, **470 000 [390 000–560 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
 - Between 2010 and 2015, the number of AIDS-related deaths in eastern and southern Africa fell by 38%.
- In eastern and southern Africa, 10.3 million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy, **54%** [50–58%] of all people living with HIV in the region.
 - **59% [55–64%]** of adult women (aged 15 years and over) and **44% [41–48%]** of adult men were accessing antiretroviral therapy in eastern and southern Africa in 2015.
 - **Six out of 10 people** on antiretroviral therapy live in eastern and southern Africa.
- There were **56 000 [40 000–76 000]** new HIV infections among children in eastern and southern Africa in 2015.
 - Since 2010, there has been a **66%** decline in new HIV infections among children in the region.

Eastern Europe and central Asia

- In 2015, there were **1.5 million [1.4 million–1.7 million]** people living with HIV in eastern Europe and central Asia.
- In 2015, there were an estimated **190 000 [170 000–200 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
 - **New HIV infections rose by 57%** between 2010 and 2015.
- In eastern Europe and central Asia, **47 000 [39 000–55 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
- Between 2010 and 2015, the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region increased by 22%.
- Treatment coverage is **21% [20–23%]** of all people living with HIV in eastern Europe and central Asia.
- There were **<1000 [<1000–1100]** new HIV infections among children in eastern Europe and central Asia in 2015.

Latin America and the Caribbean

- In 2015, there were **2 million [1.7 million–2.3 million]** people living with HIV in Latin America.
- In 2015, there were an estimated **100 000 [86 000–120 000]** new HIV infections in the region.

- The number of new HIV infections did not vary between 2010 and 2015.
- In Latin America, **50 000 [41 000–59 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
 - Between 2010 and 2015, the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region fell by 18%.
- Treatment coverage in 2015 was **55% [47–64%]** among all people living with HIV in Latin America.
- There were **2100 [1600–2900]** new HIV infections among children in Latin America in 2015.

Middle East and North Africa

- In 2014, there were **230 000 [160 000–330 000]** people living with HIV in the Middle East and North Africa.
- In 2015, there were an estimated **21 000 [12 000–37 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
 - **New HIV infections rose by 4%** between 2010 and 2015.
- In the Middle East and North Africa, **12 000 [8700–16 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
 - Between 2010 and 2015, **the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region increased by 22%**.
- Treatment coverage in 2015 was **17% [12–24%]** among people living with HIV in the Middle East and North Africa.
- There were **2100 [1400–3200]** new HIV infections among children in the Middle East and North Africa in 2015.

Western and central Africa

- In 2015, there were **6.5 million [5.3 million–7.8 million]** people living with HIV in western and central Africa.
 - Women account for nearly 60% of the total number of people living with HIV in western and central Africa.
- In 2015, there were an estimated **410 000 [310 000–530 000]** new HIV infections in western and central Africa.
 - New HIV infections declined by **8%** between 2010 and 2015.
- In western and central Africa, **330 000 [250 000–430 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
 - Between 2010 and 2015, the number of AIDS-related deaths in western and central Africa fell by 10%.
- In western and central Africa, 1.8 million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy, **28% [23–34%]** of all people living with HIV in the region.
- There were **66 000 [47 000–87 000]** new HIV infections among children in western and central Africa in 2015.
 - Since 2010, there has been a **31%** decline in new HIV infections among children in the **region**.

Western and central Europe and North America

- In 2015, there were **2.4 million [2.2 million–2.7 million]** people living with HIV in western and central Europe and North America.
- In 2015, there were an estimated **91 000 [89 000–97 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
- In western and central Europe and North America, **22 000 [20 000–24 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
- Between 2010 and 2015, the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region decreased by 24%.

Global HIV data

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
People living with HIV	28.9 million [26.5 million– 31.7 million]	31.8 million [29.4 million– 34.5 million]	33.3 million [30.8 million– 36.1 million]	33.9 million [31.4 million– 36.7 million]	34.5 million [31.9 million– 37.4 million]	35.2 million [32.6 million– 38.1 million]	35.9 million [33.3 million– 38.9 million]	36.7 million [34.0 million– 39.8 million]
New HIV Infections (total)	3.2 million [2.9 million– 3.5 million]	2.5 million [2.3 million– 2.8 million]	2.2 million [2.0 million– 2.5 million]	2.2 million [1.9 million– 2.5 million]	2.2 million [1.9 million– 2.4 million]	2.1 million [1.9 million– 2.4 million]	2.1 million [1.9 million– 2.4 million]	2.1 million [1.8 million– 2.4 million]
New HIV infections (aged 15+)	2.7 million [2.5 million– 3.0 million]	2.1 million [1.9 million– 2.3 million]	1.9 million [1.7 million– 2.1 million]	1.9 million [1.7 million– 2.2 million]	1.9 million [1.7 million– 2.2 million]	1.9 million [1.7 million– 2.2 million]	1.9 million [1.7 million– 2.2 million]	1.9 million [1.7 million– 2.2 million]
New infections (aged 0–14)	490 000 [430 000– 560 000]	450 000 [390 000– 510 000]	290 000 [250 000– 350 000]	270 000 [220 000– 330 000]	230 000 [190 000– 290 000]	200 000 [160 000– 250 000]	160 000 [130 000– 220 000]	150 000 [110 000– 190 000]
AIDS-related deaths	1.5 million [1.3 million– 1.8 million]	2.0 million [1.7 million– 2.3 million]	1.5 million [1.3 million– 1.7 million]	1.4 million [1.2 million– 1.7 million]	1.4 million [1.2 million– 1.6 million]	1.3 million [1.1 million– 1.5 million]	1.2 million [990 000– 1.4 million]	1.1 million [940 000– 1.3 million]
People accessing treatment	770 000	2.2 million	7.5 million	9.1 million	11 million	13 million	15 million	17 million
Resources available for HIV (low- and middle-income countries)	4.8 billion	9.4 billion	15.9 billion	18.3 billion	19.5 billion	19.6 billion	19.2 billion	19 billion

Regional data—2015

Region	People living with HIV (total)	New HIV infections			AIDS-related deaths (total)	Total number accessing antiretroviral therapy
		Total	Aged 15+	Aged 0–14		
Eastern and southern Africa	19.0 million [17.7 million–20.5 million]	960 000 [830 000–1.1 million]	910 000 [790 000–1.1 million]	56 000 [40 000–76 000]	470 000 [390 000–560 000]	10 million
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0 million [1.7 million–2.3 million]	100 000 [86 000–120 000]	100 000 [84 000–120 000]	2100 [1600–2900]	50 000 [41 000–59 000]	1.1 million
Western and central Africa	6.5 million [5.3 million–7.8 million]	410 000 [310 000–530 000]	350 000 [270 000–450 000]	66 000 [47 000–87 000]	330 000 [250 000–430 000]	1.8 million
Asia and the Pacific	5.1 million [4.4 million–5.9 million]	300 000 [240 000–380 000]	280 000 [220 000–350 000]	19 000 [16 000–21 000]	180 000 [150 000–220 000]	2.1 million
Eastern Europe and central Asia	1.5 million [1.4 million–1.7 million]	190 000 [170 000–200 000]	190 000 [170 000–200 000]	---*	47 000 [39 000–55 000]	320 000
Middle East and North Africa	230 000 [160 000–330 000]	21 000 [12 000–37 000]	19 000 [11 000–34 000]	2100 [1400–3200]	12 000 [8700–16 000]	38 000
Western and central Europe and North America	2.4 million [2.2 million–2.7 million]	91 000 [89 000–97 000]	91 000 [88 000–96 000]	---*	22 000 [20 000–24 000]	1.4 million

* Estimates were unavailable at the time of publishing

Regional antiretroviral therapy—2015

	Percentage of adults (aged 15+) living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy	Percentage of children (aged 0–14) living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy	Percentage of pregnant women accessing antiretroviral medicines to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV
Eastern and southern Africa	53% [50–57%]	63% [56–71%]	90% [82–>95%]
Latin America and the Caribbean	55% [47–64%]	64% [54–76%]	88% [77–>95%]
Western and central Africa	29% [24–35%]	20% [16–25%]	48% [40–58%]
Asia and the Pacific	41% [35–47%]	41% [30–37%]	39% [34–44%]
Eastern Europe and central Asia	21% [19–22%]	---*	---*
Middle East and North Africa	16% [12–24%]	20% [16–25%]	12% [9–18%]
Western and central Europe and North America	59% [56–68%]	>95% [92–>95%]	92% [87–>95%]
Global	46% [43–50%]	49% [42–55%]	77% [69–86%]

* Estimates were unavailable at the time of publishing

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UNAIDS

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