

FACT SHEET

GLOBAL HIV STATISTICS

25.4 million [24.5 million–25.6 million] people were accessing antiretroviral therapy in 2019.

38.0 million [31.6 million–44.5 million] people globally were living with HIV in 2019.

1.7 million [1.2 million–2.2 million] people became newly infected with HIV in 2019.

690 000 [500 000–970 000] people died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2019.

75.7 million [55.9 million–100 million] people have become infected with HIV since the start of the epidemic.

32.7 million [24.8 million–42.2 million] people have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the epidemic.

People living with HIV

- In 2019, there were 38.0 million [31.6 million–44.5 million] people living with HIV.
 - 36.2 million [30.2 million–42.5 million] adults.
 - 1.8 million [1.3 million–2.2 million] children (0–14 years).
- 81% [68–95%] of all people living with HIV knew their HIV status.
- About 7.1 million people did not know that they were living with HIV.

People living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy

- As of the end of 2019, 25.4 million [24.5 million–25.6 million] people were accessing antiretroviral therapy, up from 6.4 million [5.9 million–6.4 million] in 2009.
- In 2019, 67% [54–79%] of all people living with HIV were accessing treatment.
 - 68% [54–80%] of adults aged 15 years and older living with HIV had access to treatment, as did 53% [36–64%] of children aged 0–14 years.
 - 73% [60–86%] of female adults aged 15 years and older had access to treatment; however, just 61% [48–74%] of male adults aged 15 years and older had access.
- 85% [63–100%] of pregnant women living with HIV had access to antiretroviral medicines to prevent transmission of HIV to their child in 2019.

New HIV infections

- New HIV infections have been reduced by 40% since the peak in 1998.
 - In 2019, around 1.7 million [1.2 million–2.2 million] people were newly infected with HIV, compared to 2.8 million [2.0 million–3.7 million] people in 1998.
- Since 2010, new HIV infections have declined by 23%, from 2.1 million [1.6 million–2.9 million] to 1.7 million [1.2 million–2.2 million] in 2019.
 - Since 2010, new HIV infections among children have declined by 52%, from 310 000 [200 000–500 000] in 2010 to 150 000 [94 000–240 000] in 2019.

AIDS-related deaths

- AIDS-related deaths have been reduced by 60% since the peak in 2004.
 - In 2019, around 690 000 [500 000–970 000] people died from AIDS-related illnesses worldwide, compared to 1.7 million [1.2 million–2.4 million] people in 2004 and 1.1 million [830 000 –1.6 million] people in 2010.
- AIDS-related mortality has declined by 39% since 2010.

HIV and COVID-19

- A new analysis by UNAIDS has revealed the potential impacts that the COVID-19 pandemic could have in low- and middle-income countries around the world on supplies of the generic antiretroviral medicines used to treat HIV.
- The lockdowns and border closures imposed to stop COVID-19 are impacting both the production of medicines and their distribution, potentially leading to increases in their cost and to supply issues.
 - It has been estimated that the final cost of exported antiretroviral medicines from India could be between 10% and 25% higher than normal prices.
- Recent modelling has estimated that a six-month complete disruption in HIV treatment could lead to more than 500 000 [471 000–673 000] additional deaths from AIDS-related illnesses.
- If services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV were similarly halted for six months, the estimated increases in new child HIV infections would be 162% in Malawi, 139% in Uganda, 106% in Zimbabwe and 83% in Mozambique.

Women

- Every week, around 5500 young women aged 15–24 years become infected with HIV.
 - In sub-Saharan Africa, five in six new infections among adolescents aged 15–19 years are among girls. Young women aged 15–24 years are twice as likely to be living with HIV than men.

- More than one third (35%) of women around the world have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner or sexual violence by a non-partner at some time in their lives.
 - In some regions, women who have experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence are 1.5 times more likely to acquire HIV than women who have not experienced such violence.
- Women and girls accounted for about 48% of all new HIV infections in 2019. In sub-Saharan Africa, women and girls accounted for 59% of all new HIV infections.

90–90–90

- In 2019, 81% [68–95%] of people living with HIV knew their HIV status.
- Among people who knew their status, 82% [66–97%] were accessing treatment.
- And among people accessing treatment, 88% [71–100%] were virally suppressed.
- Of all people living with HIV, 81% [68–95%] knew their status, 67% [54–79%] were accessing treatment and 59% [49–69%] were virally suppressed in 2019.

Key populations

- Key populations and their sexual partners account for:
 - 62% of new HIV infections globally.
 - 99% of new HIV infections in eastern Europe and central Asia.
 - 97% of new HIV infections in the Middle East and North Africa.
 - 96% of new HIV infections in western and central Europe and North America.
 - 98% of new HIV infections in Asia and the Pacific.
 - 77% of new HIV infections in Latin America.
 - 69% of new HIV infections in western and central Africa.
 - 60% of new HIV infections in the Caribbean.
 - 28% of new HIV infections in eastern and southern Africa.
- The risk of acquiring HIV is:
 - 26 times higher among gay men and other men who have sex with men.
 - 29 times higher among people who inject drugs.
 - 30 times higher for sex workers.
 - 13 times higher for transgender people.

HIV/tuberculosis (TB)

- TB remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for around one in three AIDS-related deaths.

- In 2018, an estimated 10.0 million [9.0 million–11.1 million] people developed TB disease, approximately 9% of whom were living with HIV.
 - People living with HIV with no TB symptoms need TB preventative therapy, which lessens the risk of developing TB and reduces TB/HIV death rates by around 40%.
 - 1.8 million people living with HIV across 65 countries started preventive treatment for TB in 2018.
- It is estimated that 44% of people living with HIV and TB are unaware of their coinfection and are therefore not receiving care.

Investments

- At the end of 2019, US\$ 18.6 billion (constant 2016 dollars) was available for the AIDS response in low- and middle-income countries, almost US\$ 1.3 billion less than in 2017.
 - Around 57% of the total resources for HIV in low- and middle-income countries in 2019 were from domestic sources.
- UNAIDS estimates that US\$ 26.2 billion (constant 2016 dollars) will be required for the AIDS response in 2020.

Global HIV data

	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
People living with HIV	24.0 million [20.0 million– 28.2 million]	27.3 million [22.8 million– 32.1 million]	30.7 million [25.6 million– 36.1 million]	34.9 million [29.1 million– 40.9 million]	35.7 million [29.8 million– 41.9 million]	36.5 million [30.4 million– 42.8 million]	37.3 million [31.0 million– 43.6 million]	38.0 million [31.6 million– 44.5 million]
New HIV Infections (total)	2.7 million [2.0 million– 3.7 million]	2.4 million [1.8 million– 3.2 million]	2.1 million [1.6 million– 2.9 million]	1.9 million [1.4 million– 2.5 million]	1.8 million [1.3 million– 2.4 million]	1.8 million [1.3 million– 2.4 million]	1.7 million [1.2 million– 2.3 million]	1.7 million [1.2 million– 2.2 million]
New HIV infections (aged 15+)	2.2 million [1.7 million– 3.0 million]	1.9 million [1.4 million– 2.6 million]	1.8 million [1.4 million– 2.5 million]	1.7 million [1.2 million– 2.3 million]	1.6 million [1.2 million– 2.2 million]	1.6 million [1.2 million– 2.1 million]	1.5 million [1.1 million– 2.1 million]	1.5 million [1.1 million– 2.0 million]
New HIV infections (aged 0–14)	480 000 [300 000– 750 000]	440 000 [280 000– 700 000]	310 000 [200 000– 500 000]	190 000 [120 000– 290 000]	180 000 [110 000– 280 000]	170 000 [110 000– 270 000]	160 000 [99 000– 250 000]	150 000 [94 000– 240 000]
AIDS-related deaths	1.4 million [1.0 million– 2.0 million]	1.7 million [1.2 million– 2.4 million]	1.1 million [830 000– 1.6 million]	830 000 [610 000– 1.2 million]	800 000 [580 000– 1.1 million]	760 000 [550 000– 1.1 million]	730 000 [530 000– 1.0 million]	690 000 [500 000– 970 000]
People accessing antiretroviral therapy*	590 000 [590 000– 590 000]	2.0 million [2.0 million– 2.0 million]	7.8 million [6.9 million– 7.9 million]	17.2 million [14.7 million– 17.4 million]	19.3 million [16.6 million– 19.5 million]	21.5 million [19.5 million– 21.7 million]	23.1 million [21.8 million– 23.4 million]	25.4 million [24.5 million– 25.6 million]
Resources available for HIV (low- and middle-income countries)*	US\$ 4.8 billion**	US\$ 9.4 billion**	US\$ 15.0 billion**	US\$ 18.0 billion***	US\$ 18.4 billion***	US\$ 19.9 billion***	US\$ 19.0 billion***	US\$ 18.6 billion***

* Constant 2016 dollars

** Includes countries classified as low- and middle-income level per the World Bank 2012 classification.

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Regional data—2019

Region	People living with HIV 2019	New HIV infections 2019			AIDS-related deaths 2019	People accessing treatment 2019
		Total	Aged 15+	Aged 0–14		
Eastern and southern Africa	20.7 million [18.4 million–23.0 million]	730 000 [580 000–940 000]	660 000 [520 000–850 000]	74 000 [50 000–120 000]	300 000 [230 000–390 000]	15.0 million [14.4 million–15.1 million]
Asia and the Pacific	5.8 million [4.3 million–7.2 million]	300 000 [210 000–390 000]	280 000 [200 000–370 000]	15 000 [8900–22 000]	160 000 [94 000–240 000]	3.5 million [3.4 million–3.5 million]
Western and central Africa	4.9 million [3.9 million–6.2 million]	240 000 [150 000–390 000]	190 000 [120 000–310 000]	52 000 [30 000–83 000]	140 000 [100 000–210 000]	2.9 million [2.8 million–2.9 million]
Latin America	2.1 million [1.4 million–2.8 million]	120 000 [73 000–180 000]	120 000 [71 000–170 000]	3400 [2100–5500]	37 000 [23 000–56 000]	1.3 million [1.2 million–1.3 million]
The Caribbean	330 000 [270 000–400 000]	13 000 [8700–19 000]	12 000 [8 000–17 000]	960 [610–1500]	6900 [4900–10 000]	210 000 [200 000–210 000]
Middle East and North Africa	240 000 [170 000–400 000]	20 000 [11 000–38 000]	18 000 [9500–36 000]	1400 [920–2100]	8000 [4900–14 000]	92 000 [88 000–93 000]
Eastern Europe and central Asia	1.7 million [1.4 million–1.9 million]	170 000 [140 000–190 000]	160 000 [140 000–190 000]	—*	35 000 [26 000–45 000]	730 000 [710 000–740 000]
Western and central Europe and N America	2.2 million [1.7 million–2.6 million]	65 000 [49 000–87 000]	65 000 [48 000–87 000]	—*	12 000 [8700–19 000]	1.8 million [1.7 million–1.8 million]
Global totals	38.0 million [31.6 million–44.5 million]	1.7 million [1.2 million–2.2 million]	1.5 million [1.1 million–2.0 million]	150 000 [94 000–240 000]	690 000 [500 000–970 000]	25.4 million [24.5 million–25.6 million]

* Estimates for children are not published because of the small numbers.

Regional treatment coverage—2019

	Percentage of pregnant women accessing antiretroviral medicines to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV	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 all people living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy (total)
Eastern and southern Africa	95% [71–100%]	73% [63–82%]	58% [40–67%]	72% [62–81%]
Asia and the Pacific	56% [42–71%]	60% [43–75%]	65% [42–87%]	60% [43–75%]
Western and central Africa	58% [40–78%]	61% [46–78%]	33% [22–45%]	58% [44–75%]
Latin America	74% [49–98%]	61% [38–81%]	46% [30–65%]	60% [38–81%]
The Caribbean	86% [67–100%]	63% [50–78%]	44% [32–56%]	63% [49–77%]
Middle East and North Africa	30% [21–44%]	38% [25–63%]	42% [30–59%]	38% [25–63%]
Eastern Europe and central Asia	—*	43% [36–49%]	—*	44% [37–50%]
Western and central Europe and North America	—*	81% [62–98%]	—*	81% [62–98%]
Global	85% [63–100%]	68% [54–80%]	53% [36–64%]	67% [54–79%]

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Contact

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Additional data are available at aidsinfo.unaids.org