

FACT SHEET 2015**GLOBAL STATISTICS**

15.8 million people accessing antiretroviral therapy (June 2015)

36.9 million [34.3 million–41.4 million] people globally were living with HIV (end 2014)

2 million [1.9 million–2.2 million] people became newly infected with HIV (end 2014)

1.2 million [980 000–1.6 million] people died from AIDS-related illnesses (end 2014)

People living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy

- As of June 2015, 15.8 million people living with HIV were accessing antiretroviral therapy, up from 13.6 million in June 2014.
 - 41% [38%-46%] of all adults living with HIV were accessing treatment in 2014, up from 23% [21%-24%] in 2010.
 - 32% [30%-34%] of all children living with HIV were accessing treatment in 2014, up from 14% [13%-15%] in 2010.
 - 73% [68%-79%] of pregnant women living with HIV had access to antiretroviral medicines to prevent transmission of HIV to their babies in 2014; new HIV infections among children were reduced by 58% from 2000 to 2014.

People living with HIV

- In 2014, there were 36.9 million [34.3 million–41.4 million] people living with HIV.
 - Since 2000, around 38.1 million people have become infected with HIV and 25.3 million people have died of AIDS-related illnesses.

New HIV infections

- New HIV infections have fallen by 35% since 2000.
 - Worldwide, 2 million [1.9 million–2.2 million] people became newly infected with HIV in 2014, down from 3.1 million [3.0 million–3.3 million] in 2000.
- New HIV infections among children have declined by 58% since 2000.
 - Worldwide, 220 000 [190 000–260 000] children became newly infected with HIV in 2014, down from 520 000 [470 000–580 000] in 2000.

AIDS-related deaths

- AIDS-related deaths have fallen by 42% since the peak in 2004.
 - In 2014, 1.2 million [980 000–1.6 million] people died from AIDS-related causes worldwide compared to 2 million [1.7 million–2.7 million] in 2005.

HIV/tuberculosis

- Tuberculosis-related deaths in people living with HIV have fallen by 33% since 2004.
- Tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for around one in five AIDS-related deaths.
- In 2013, the percentage of identified HIV-positive tuberculosis patients who started or continued on antiretroviral treatment reached 70% (up from 60% in 2012).

Investments

- The world appears to be within reach of achieving the investment target in the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS, which called on the global community to mobilize between US\$ 22 billion and US\$ 24 billion in low- and middle-income countries for the AIDS response by 2015.
- At the end of 2014, US\$ 20.2 billion was invested in the AIDS response in low-and middle-income countries.
- Domestic resources constituted 57% of the total resources available for AIDS in low- and middle-income countries in 2014.
- Between 2009 and 2014, 84 out of 121 low- and middle income countries increased their domestic spending on AIDS. Of these countries, 46 reported an increase of more than 50%, including 35 countries which reported an increase in domestic spending of more than 100%.
- 44 low- and middle income countries looked to international donors for 75% or more of their AIDS financing needs.
- UNAIDS estimates that US\$ 31.1 billion will be required for the AIDS response in 2020, with US\$ 29.3 billion required in 2030.

REGIONAL STATISTICS

Sub-Saharan Africa

- In 2014, there were **25.8 million [24.0 million–28.7 million]** people living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa.
 - Women account for more than half the total number of people living with HIV in sub-Saharan Africa.
- In 2014, there were an estimated **1.4 million [1.2 million–1.5 million]** new HIV infections in sub-Saharan Africa.
 - New HIV infections declined by **41%** between 2000 and 2014.
 - Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for **66%** of the global total of new HIV infections.
- In sub-Saharan Africa, **790 000 [670 000–990 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2014.
 - Between 2004 and 2014 the number of AIDS-related deaths in sub-Saharan Africa fell by **48%**.

- In sub-Saharan Africa, 10.7 million people were accessing antiretroviral treatment, **41%** of all people living with HIV in the region, up from fewer than 100 000 people in 2002.
 - **36% [34%-39%]** of men and **47% [43%-55%]** of women were accessing antiretroviral therapy in sub-Saharan Africa in 2014.
 - **Five out of seven people** on antiretroviral therapy live in sub-Saharan Africa.
- There were **190 000 [170 000–230 000]** new HIV infections among children in sub-Saharan Africa in 2014.
 - Since 2009, there has been a **48%** decline in new HIV infections among children in the **21 priority countries** of the *Global Plan to eliminate new HIV infections among children and keeping their mothers alive* in Africa.

Asia and the Pacific

- In 2014, there were **5 million [4.5 million–5.6 million]** people living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific.
- In 2014, there were an estimated **340 000 [240 000–480 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
 - New HIV infections declined by **31%** between 2000 and 2014
 - **China, Indonesia** and **India** account for **78%** of new HIV infections in the region
- In Asia and the Pacific, **240 000 [140 000–570 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2014.
 - Between 2000 and 2014 the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region increased by **11%**.
- Treatment coverage is **36% [32%–41%]** of all people living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific.
- An estimated **3.2 million** adults **did not have access** to antiretroviral therapy in Asia and the Pacific in 2014.
 - **Only two countries** in Asia and the Pacific, **Thailand** and **Cambodia**, have more than **50% of all people living with HIV** currently **on antiretroviral treatment**.
- There were **21 000 [16 000–27 000]** new HIV infections among children in Asia and the Pacific in 2014.
 - Since 2000, there has been a **27%** decline in new HIV infections among children in the region.

Latin America

- In 2014, there were **1.7 million [1.4 million–2 million]** people living with HIV in Latin America.
- In 2014, there were an estimated **87 000 [70 000–100 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
 - New HIV infections declined by **17%** between 2000 and 2014
- In Latin America, **41 000 [30 000–82 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2014.

- Between 2005 and 2014 the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region fell by 29%
- Treatment coverage is **47% [40% – 56%]** of all adults aged 15 and over living with HIV in Latin America and **54% [46% – 64%]** among children aged 0 to 14 years
- There were **2000 [1300–2900]** new HIV infections among children in Latin America in 2014.

Western and Central Europe and North America

- In 2014, there were **2.4 million [1.5 million – 3.5 million]** people living with HIV in Western and Central Europe and North America.
- In 2014, there were an estimated **85 000 [48 000–130 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
 - The United States of America accounts for more than half of new HIV infections in the region.
- In Western and Central Europe and North America, **26 000 [11 000–86 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2014.
 - Between 2005 and 2014 the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region remained constant.
- There were **<500 [<200–<500]** new HIV infections among children in Western and Central Europe and North America in 2014.

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

- In 2014, there were **1.5 million [1.3 million–1.8 million]** people living with HIV in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.
- In 2014, there were an estimated **140 000 [110 000–160 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
 - **New HIV infections rose by 30%** between 2000 and 2014.
- In Eastern Europe and Central Asia, **62 000 [34 000 – 140 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2014.
- Between 2000 and 2014 the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region more than trebled.
- Treatment coverage is **18% [16%-21%]** of all adults aged 15 and over living with HIV in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.
- There were **1200 [<1000–1600]** new HIV infections among children in Eastern Europe and Central Asia in 2014.

The Caribbean

- In 2014, there were **280 000 [210 000–340 000]** people living with HIV in the Caribbean.
- In 2014, there were an estimated **13 000 [9600–17 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
 - New HIV infections declined by **50%** between 2000 and 2014.

- In the Caribbean, **8800 [5700–13 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2014.
 - Between 2000 and 2014 the number of **AIDS-related deaths in the region fell by more than half.**
 - **Haiti** accounted for about half of all AIDS-related deaths in the region in 2014.
- Treatment coverage is **44% [33%-54%]** of people 15 years or older living with HIV in Caribbean and **36% [32%-42%]** among children
- There were **<500 [<500–<1000]** new HIV infections among children in Caribbean in 2014.

Middle East and North Africa

- In 2014, there were **240 000 [150 000–320 000]** people living with HIV in the Middle East and North Africa.
- In 2014, there were an estimated **22 000 [13 000–33 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
 - **New HIV infections rose by 26%** between 2000 and 2014.
- In the Middle East and North Africa, **12 000 [5300–24 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2014.
 - Between 2000 and 2014 **the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region more than trebled.**
- Treatment coverage is **14% [9%–19%]** of adults living with HIV in the Middle East and North Africa and **15% [11%–18%]** among children aged 0–14 years
- There were **2400 [1800–3300]** new HIV infections among children in the Middle East and North Africa in 2014.

Global HIV Trends

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014/ (2015*)
People living with HIV	28.6 million [26.4-31.2 million]	29.7 million [27.5-32.2 million]	30.5 million [28.3-33.0 million]	31.2 million [28.9-33.7 million]	31.6 million [29.4-34.1 million]	32.0 million [29.9-34.5 million]	32.4 million [30.2-34.9 million]	32.9 million [30.6-35.4 million]	33.3 million [31.1-35.8 million]	33.8 million [31.6-36.4 million]	34.4 million [32.1-36.9 million]	34.9 million [32.6-38.1 million]	35.6 million [33.2-39.0 million]	36.2 million [33.8-40.8 million]	36.9 million [34.3-41.4 million]
New HIV Infections (Total)	3.1 million [3.0-3.3 million]	3.0 million [2.9-3.2 million]	2.9 million [2.8-3.1 million]	2.8 million [2.7-3.0 million]	2.7 million [2.6-2.9 million]	2.7 million [2.5-2.8 million]	2.6 million [2.4-2.7 million]	2.5 million [2.4-2.7 million]	2.4 million [2.3-2.6 million]	2.4 million [2.2-2.5 million]	2.3 million [2.2-2.5 million]	2.3 million [2.1-2.4 million]	2.2 million [2.0-2.4 million]	2.1 million [1.9-2.3 million]	2.0 million [1.9-2.2 million]
New HIV infections (adults)	2.6 million [2.5-2.7 million]	2.5 million [2.4-2.6 million]	2.4 million [2.3-2.5 million]	2.3 million [2.2-2.4 million]	2.2 million [2.1-2.3 million]	2.2 million [2.0-2.3 million]	2.1 million [2.0-2.2 million]	2.1 million [1.9-2.2 million]	2.0 million [1.9-2.1 million]	2.0 million [1.9-2.1 million]	2.0 million [1.8-2.1 million]	1.9 million [1.8-2.1 million]	1.9 million [1.8-2.1 million]	1.8 million [1.7-2.0 million]	1.8 million [1.7-2.0 million]
New infections (children)	520 000 [470 000–580 000]	530 000 [480 000–590 000]	530 000 [480 000–590 000]	530 000 [470 000–580 000]	520 000 [460 000–570 000]	500 000 [450 000–550 000]	490 000 [440 000–540 000]	470 000 [430 000–520 000]	450 000 [410 000–500 000]	400 000 [360 000–440 000]	360 000 [320 000–400 000]	330 000 [290 000–370 000]	280 000 [240 000–320 000]	250 000 [220 000–290 000]	220 000 [190 000–260 000]
AIDS-related deaths	1.6 million [1.3-2.1 million]	1.7 million [1.4-2.3 million]	1.8 million [1.5-2.5 million]	2.0 million [1.7-2.5 million]	2.0 million [1.6-2.6 million]	2.0 million [1.7-2.7 million]	2.0 million [1.6-2.6 million]	1.9 million [1.5-2.5 million]	1.7 million [1.5-2.4 million]	1.7 million [1.4-2.2 million]	1.6 million [1.3-2.1 million]	1.5 million [1.3-2.0 million]	1.4 million [1.2-1.9 million]	1.3 million [1.1-1.7 million]	1.2 million [980 000–1.6 million]
People accessing treatment										6.1 million	7.5 million	9.4 million	11.4 million	13.0 million	14.9*/15.8 million (June 2015)
Resources	US\$ 4.8 billion	US\$4.9 billion	US\$ 5.1 billion	US\$ 6.3 billion	US\$ 7.3 billion	US\$ 9.4 billion	US\$ 10.3 billion	US\$ 12.1 billion	US\$ 15.7 billion	US\$ 15.6 billion	US\$ 15.9 billion	US\$ 18.2 billion	US\$ 19.6 billion	US\$ 20.4 billion	US\$ 20.2 billion/US\$ 21.7 billion

Regional HIV data

Region	People living with HIV 2014		New HIV infections 2014			AIDS-related deaths 2014 (total)
	total	children	total	adults	children	
Sub-Saharan Africa	25.8 million [24.0 million–28.7 million]	2.3 million [2.2 million–2.5 million]	1.4 million [1.2 million – 1.5 million]	1.2 million [1.1 million–1.3 million]	190 000 [170 000–230 000]	790 000 [670 000–990 000]
Asia and the Pacific	5.0 million 4.5 million–5.6 million	200 000 [180 000–230 000]	340 000 [240 000–480 000]	320 000 [230 000–450 000]	21 000 [16 000–27 000]	240 000 [140 000–570 000]
Latin America	1.7 million [1.4 million–2.0 million]	33 000 [29 000–40 000]	87 000 [70 000–100 000]	85 000 [68 000–100 000]	2000 [1300–2900]	41 000 [30 000–82 000]
Caribbean	280 000 [210 000–340 000]	13 000 [11 000–15 000]	13 000 [9600–17 000]	13 000 [9300–16 000]	<500 [<500–<1000]	8800 [5700–13 000]
Middle East and North Africa	240 000 [150 000–320 000]	13 000 [10 000–16 000]	22 000 [13 000–33 000]	20 000 [12 000–30 000]	2400 [1800–3300]	12 000 [5300–24 000]
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	1.5 million 1.3 million–1.8 million	17 000 [14 000–19 000]	140 000 [110 000–160 000]	130 000 [110 000–160 000]	1200 [<1000–1600]	62 000 [34 000–140 000]
Western and Central Europe and North America	2.4 million [1.5 million–3.5 million]	3300 [2200–4700]	85 000 [48 000–130 000]	85 000 [47 000–130 000]	<500 [<200–<500]	26 000 [11 000–86 000]
GLOBAL	36.9 million [34.3 million–41.4 million]	2.6 million [2.4 million–2.8 million]	2.0 million [1.9 million–2.2 million]	1.8 million [1.7 million–2.0 million]	220 000 [190 000–260 000]	1.2 million [980 000–1.6 million]

Regional antiretroviral therapy

	Estimated percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received antiretroviral medicines to prevent mother-to-child transmission, 2014	Estimated percentage of adults (age 15+ years) living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2014	Estimated percentage of children (age 0-14 years) living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy, 2014
Sub-Saharan Africa	75 [69 – 81]	43 [39 – 47]	30 [28 – 32]
Asia and the Pacific	38 [33 – 45]	36 [32 – 41]	36 [33 – 40]
Latin America	78 [65 – 94]	47 [40 – 56]	54 [46 – 64]
Caribbean	89 [78 – >95]	44 [33 – 54]	36 [32 – 42]
Middle East and North Africa	13 [10 – 16]	14 [9 – 19]	15 [11 – 18]
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	... [... – ...]	18 [16 – 21]	... [... – ...]
Western and Central Europe and North America	... [... – ...]	... [... – ...]	... [... – ...]
GLOBAL	73 [68 – 79]	41 [38 – 46]	32 [30 – 34]

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UNAIDS

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) leads and inspires the world to achieve its shared vision of zero new HIV infections, zero discrimination and zero AIDS-related deaths. UNAIDS unites the efforts of 11 UN organizations—UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNODC, UN Women, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and the World Bank—and works closely with global and national partners towards ending the AIDS epidemic by 2030 as part of the Sustainable Development Goals. Learn more at unaids.org and connect with us on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.