

## GLOBAL HIV STATISTICS

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19.5 million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy in 2016.

36.7 million [30.8 million–42.9 million] people globally were living with HIV in 2016.

1.8 million [1.6 million–2.1 million] people became newly infected with HIV in 2016.

1 million [830 000–1.2 million] people died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2016.

76.1 million [65.2 million–88.0 million] people have become infected with HIV since the start of the epidemic.

35.0 million [28.9 million–41.5 million] people have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the epidemic.

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### People living with HIV

- In 2016, there were 36.7 million [30.8 million–42.9 million] people living with HIV.
  - 34.5 million [28.8 million–40.2 million] adults
  - 17.8 million [15.4 million–20.3 million] women (15+ years)
  - 2.1 million [1.7 million–2.6 million] children (<15 years)

### People living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy

- As of 2016, 19.5 million [17.2 million–20.3 million] people living with HIV were accessing antiretroviral therapy, up from 17.1 million [15.1 million–17.8 million] in 2015 and 7.7 million [6.8 million–8.0 million] in 2010.
- In 2016, around 53% [39–65%] of all people living with HIV had access to treatment.
  - Some 54% [40–65%] of adults aged 15 years and older living with HIV had access to treatment, but just 43% [30–54%] of children aged 0–14 years had access.
- In 2016, around 76% [60–88%] of pregnant women living with HIV had access to antiretroviral medicines to prevent transmission of HIV to their babies.

### New HIV infections

- Worldwide, 1.8 million [1.6 million–2.1 million] people became newly infected with HIV in 2016.
- Since 2010, new HIV infections among adults declined by an estimated 11%, from 1.9 million [1.6 million–2.1 million] to 1.7 million [1.4 million–1.9 million] in 2016.
- New HIV infections among children declined by 47% since 2010, from 300 000 [230 000–370 000] in 2010 to 160 000 [100 000–220 000] in 2016.

## AIDS-related deaths

- AIDS-related deaths have fallen by 48% since the peak in 2005.
  - In 2016, 1 million [830 000–1.2 million] people died from AIDS-related illnesses worldwide, compared to 1.9 million [1.7 million–2.2 million] in 2005 and 1.5 million [1.3 million–1.7 million] in 2010.

## HIV/tuberculosis

- Tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for around one in three AIDS-related deaths.
- In 2015, there were an estimated 10.4 million cases of tuberculosis disease globally, including 1.2 million [11%] among people living with HIV.
- Tuberculosis-related deaths among people living with HIV fell by 33% between 2005 and 2015.
  - However, almost 60% [57%] of tuberculosis cases among people living with HIV were not diagnosed or treated, resulting in 390 000 tuberculosis-related deaths among people living with HIV in 2015.

## Investments

- At the end of 2016, US\$ 19.1 billion was available for the AIDS response in low- and middle-income countries.
- Domestic resources constituted 57% of the total resources for HIV in low- and middle-income countries in 2016.
- UNAIDS estimates that US\$ 26.2 billion will be required for the AIDS response in 2020 in low- and middle-income countries, with US\$ 23.9 billion required in 2030.

## REGIONAL HIV STATISTICS—2016

### Eastern and southern Africa

- In 2016, there were **19.4 million** [17.8 million–21.1 million] **people living with HIV** in eastern and southern Africa.
  - **Women and girls** account for more than half [**59%**] of the total number of people living with HIV in eastern and southern Africa.
- Eastern and southern Africa accounts for **43% of the global total of new HIV infections**.
- In 2016, there were an estimated **790 000** [710 000–870 000] **new HIV infections** in eastern and southern Africa.
  - **New HIV infections declined** by **29%** between 2010 and 2016.
- In eastern and southern Africa, **420 000** [350 000–510 000] people **died of AIDS-related illnesses** in 2016.
  - Between 2010 and 2016, the number of **AIDS-related deaths** in the region fell by **42%**.

- In eastern and southern Africa, **11.7 million** people were accessing antiretroviral therapy, **60%** [48–68%] of all people living with HIV in the region.
  - **67%** [54–76%] of adult women (aged 15 years and over) and **51%** [41–58%] of adult men were accessing antiretroviral therapy in eastern and southern Africa in 2016.
  - **Six out of 10 people** on antiretroviral therapy live in eastern and southern Africa.
- There were **77 000** [52 000–110 000] **new HIV infections among children** in eastern and southern Africa in 2016.
  - Since 2010, there has been a **56%** decline in new HIV infections among children in the region.

### Asia and the Pacific

- In 2016, there were **5.1 million** [3.9 million–7.2 million] people living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific.
- In 2016, there were an estimated **270 000** [190 000–370 000] new HIV infections in the region.
  - New HIV infections declined by **13%** between 2010 and 2016.
- In Asia and the Pacific, **170 000** [130 000–220 000] people died of AIDS-related illnesses in 2016.
  - Between 2010 and 2016, the number of **AIDS-related deaths** in the region **decreased by 30%**.
- Treatment coverage was **47%** [31–69%] among people living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific.
- An estimated **2.4 million** [2.1 million–2.5 million] people had **access to antiretroviral therapy** in Asia and the Pacific in 2016.
- There were **15 000** [7700–26 000] **new HIV infections among children** in Asia and the Pacific in 2016.
  - Since 2010, there has been a **38%** decline in new HIV infections among children in the region.

### Western and central Africa

- In 2016, there were **6.1 million** [4.9 million–7.6 million] **people living with HIV** in western and central Africa.
  - **Women** account for **56%** of the total number of people living with HIV in the region.
- In 2016, there were an estimated **370 000** [270 000–490 000] **new HIV infections** in western and central Africa.
  - **New HIV infections declined** by **9%** between 2010 and 2016.
- In western and central Africa, **310 000** [220 000–400 000] people **died of AIDS-related illnesses** in 2016.
  - Between 2010 and 2016, the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region **fell by 21%**.
- In western and central Africa, **2.1 million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy**, **35%** [24–44%] of all people living with HIV in the region.

- There were **60 000** [35 000–89 000] **new HIV infections among children** in western and central Africa in 2016.
  - Since 2010, there has been a **33% decline in new HIV infections among children** in the **region**.

### Latin America

- In 2016, there were **1.8 million** [1.4 million–2.1million] **people living with HIV** in Latin America.
- In 2016, there were an estimated **97 000** [79 000–120 000] **new HIV infections** in the region.
  - The number of new HIV infections did not vary between 2010 and 2016.
- In Latin America, **36 000** [28 000–45 000] people **died of AIDS-related illnesses** in 2016.
  - Between 2010 and 2016, the **number of AIDS-related deaths** in the region **fell by 12%**.
- **Treatment coverage** in 2016 was **58%** [42–72%] among all people living with HIV in Latin America.
- There were **1800** [1300–2400] **new HIV infections among children** in Latin America in 2016.

### The Caribbean

- In 2016, there were **310 000** [280 000–350 000] people living with HIV in the Caribbean.
- In 2016, there were an estimated **18 000** [15 000–22 000] **new HIV infections** in the region.
- In the Caribbean, **9400** [7300-12 000] people **died of AIDS-related illnesses** in 2016.
  - Between 2010 and 2016, the number of **AIDS-related deaths** in the region **fell by 28%**.
- **Treatment coverage** in 2016 was **52%** [41–60%] among people living with HIV in the Caribbean.
- There were **less than 1000** [<1000–1000] **new HIV infections among children** in the Caribbean in 2016.

### Middle East and North Africa

- In 2016, there were **230 000** [160 000–380 000] **people living with HIV** in the Middle East and North Africa.
- In 2016, there were an estimated **18 000** [11 000–39 000] **new HIV infections** in the region.
  - **New HIV infections fell by 4%** between 2010 and 2016.
- In the Middle East and North Africa, **11 000** [7700–19 000] people **died of AIDS-related illnesses** in 2016.
  - Between 2010 and 2016, **the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region increased by 19%**.

- **Treatment coverage** in 2016 was just **24%** [15–41%] among people living with HIV in the Middle East and North Africa.
- There were **1400** [<1000–3300] new HIV infections among children in the Middle East and North Africa in 2016.

### **Eastern Europe and central Asia**

- In 2016, there were **1.6 million** [1.4 million–1.7 million] **people living with HIV** in eastern Europe and central Asia.
- In 2016, there were an estimated **190 000** [160 000–220 000] **new HIV infections** in the region.
  - **New HIV infections rose by 60%** between 2010 and 2016.
- In eastern Europe and central Asia, **40 000** [32 000–49 000] people **died of AIDS-related illnesses** in 2016.
- Between 2010 and 2016, the number of **AIDS-related deaths** in the region **increased by 27%**.
- Treatment coverage is just **28%** [22–32%] among people living with HIV in eastern Europe and central Asia.

### **Western and central Europe and North America**

- In 2016, there were **2.1 million** [2 million–2.3 million] **people living with HIV** in western and central Europe and North America.
- In 2016, there were an estimated **73 000** [68 000–78 000] **new HIV infections** in the region.
- In western and central Europe and North America, **18 000** [15 000–20 000] people **died of AIDS-related illnesses** in 2016.
  - Between 2010 and 2016, the number of **AIDS-related deaths** in the region **decreased by 32%**.

## Global HIV data

	2000	2005	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>People living with HIV</b>	<b>27.7 million</b> [23.2 million– 32.3 million]	<b>31.0 million</b> [26.0 million– 36.3 million]	<b>33.2 million</b> [27.6 million– 39.2 million]	<b>34.3 million</b> [28.5 million– 40.3 million]	<b>34.9 million</b> [29.0 million– 40.9 million]	<b>35.5 million</b> [29.5 million– 41.6 million]	<b>36.1 million</b> [30.2 million– 42.2 million]	<b>36.7 million</b> [30.8 million– 42.9 million]
<b>New HIV Infections (total)</b>	<b>3.0 million</b> [2.6million– 3.4 million]	<b>2.5 million</b> [2.2 million– 2.8 million]	<b>2.2 million</b> [1.9 million– 2.4 million]	<b>2.1 million</b> [1.8 million– 2.3 million]	<b>2.0 million</b> [1.7 million– 2.3 million]	<b>2.1 million</b> [1.9 million– 2.4 million]	<b>1.9 million</b> [1.6 million– 2.2 million]	<b>1.8 million</b> [1.6 million– 2.1 million]
<b>New HIV infections (aged 15+)</b>	<b>2.5 million</b> [2.2 million– 2.9 million]	<b>2.1 million</b> [1.8 million– 2.3 million]	<b>1.9 million</b> [1.6 million– 2.1 million]	<b>1.8 million</b> [1.6million– 2.0 million]	<b>1.8 million</b> [1.5 million– 2.0 million]	<b>1.7 million</b> [1.5 million– 2.20million]	<b>1.7 million</b> [1.5 million– 2.0 million]	<b>1.7 million</b> [1.4 million– 1.9 million]
<b>New HIV infections (aged 0–14)</b>	<b>460 000</b> [370 000– 540 000]	<b>430 000</b> [340 000– 510 000]	<b>300 000</b> [230 000– 370 000]	<b>270 000</b> [250 000– 190 000]	<b>220 000</b> [160 000– 280 000]	<b>190 000</b> [130 000– 260 000]	<b>170 000</b> [110 000– 240 000]	<b>160 000</b> [100 000– 220 000]
<b>AIDS-related deaths</b>	<b>1.5 million</b> [1.2 million– 1.8 million]	<b>1.9 million</b> [1.7 million– 2.2 million]	<b>1.5 million</b> [1.3 million– 1.7 million]	<b>1.3 million</b> [1.1 million– 1.5 million]	<b>1.2 million</b> [1.0 million– 1.4 million]	<b>1.1 million</b> [940 000– 1.3 million]	<b>1.1 million</b> [880 000– 1.3 million]	<b>1.0 million</b> [830 000– 1.2 million]
<b>People accessing antiretroviral therapy</b>	<b>685 000</b> [600 000– 710 000]	<b>2.056 million</b> [1.8 million– 2.1 million]	<b>7.7 million</b> [6.8 million– 8.0 million]	<b>11.2 million</b> [9.8 million– 11.6 million]	<b>13.1 million</b> [11.6 million– 13.7 million]	<b>15.1 million</b> [13.3 million– 15.7 million]	<b>17.1 million</b> [15.1 million– 17.8 million]	<b>19.5 million</b> [17.2 million– 20.3 million]
<b>Resources available for HIV (low- and middle-income countries)</b>	<b>US\$ 4.8 billion*</b>	<b>US\$ 9.4 billion*</b>	<b>US\$ 15.9 billion*</b>	<b>US\$ 18.8 billion*</b>	<b>US\$ 19.5 billion**</b>	<b>US\$ 19.2 billion**</b>	<b>US\$ 19.0 billion**</b>	<b>US\$ 19.1 billion**</b>

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

\*\* Includes countries classified as low- and middle-income level per the World Bank 2013 classification.

## Regional data—2016

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	<b>19.4 million</b> [17.8 million–21.1 million]	<b>790 000</b> [710 000–870 000]	<b>710 000</b> [630 000–790 000]	<b>77 000</b> [52 000–110 000]	<b>420 000</b> [350 000–510 000]	<b>11.7 million</b> [10.3 million–12.1 million]
Asia and the Pacific	<b>5.1 million</b> [3.9 million–7.2 million]	<b>270 000</b> [190 000–370 000]	<b>250 000</b> [180 000–380 000]	<b>15 000</b> [7700–26 000]	<b>170 000</b> [130 000–220 000]	<b>2.4 million</b> [2.1 million–2.5 million]
Western and central Africa	<b>6.1 million</b> [4.9 million–7.6 million]	<b>370 000</b> [270 000–490 000]	<b>310 000</b> [220 000–410 000]	<b>60 000</b> [35 000–89 000]	<b>310 000</b> [220 000–400 000]	<b>2.1 million</b> [1.9 million–2.2 million]
Latin America	<b>1.8 million</b> [1.4 million–2.1 million]	<b>97 000</b> [79 000–120 000]	<b>96 000</b> [78 000–120 000]	<b>1800</b> [1300–2400]	<b>36 000</b> [28 000–45 000]	<b>1.0 million</b> [896 000–1 059 000]
The Caribbean	<b>310 000</b> [280 000–350 000]	<b>18 000</b> [15 000–22 000]	<b>17 000</b> [14 000–21 000]	<b>&lt;1000</b> [<1000–1000]	<b>9400</b> [7300–12 000]	<b>162 000</b> [143 000–169 000]
Middle East and North Africa	<b>230 000</b> [160 000–380 000]	<b>18 000</b> [11 000–39 000]	<b>17 000</b> [10 000–36 000]	<b>1400</b> [<1000–3300]	<b>11 000</b> [7700–19 000]	<b>54 400</b> [47 800–56 500]
Eastern Europe and central Asia	<b>1.6 million</b> [1.4 million–1.7 million]	<b>190 000</b> [160 000–220 000]	<b>190 000</b> [160 000–220 000]	—*	<b>40 000</b> [32 000–49 000]	<b>434 000</b> [382 000–452 000]
Western and central Europe and North America	<b>2.1 million</b> [2 million–2.3 million]	<b>73 000</b> [68 000–78 000]	<b>72 000</b> [67 000–78 000]	—*	<b>18 000</b> [15 000–20 000]	<b>1.7 million</b> [1.5 million–1.7 million]

\* Estimates were unavailable at the time of publication.

## Regional antiretroviral therapy—2016

	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	61% [49–69%]	51% [37–63%]	89% [71–>95%]
Asia and the Pacific	47% [31–68%]	40% [25–64%]	35% [17–59%]
Western and central Africa	36% [25–46%]	22% [13–29%]	50% [36–64%]
Latin America	58% [42–72%]	54% [39–67%]	75% [64–88%]
The Caribbean	52% [41–60%]	52% [40–63%]	74% [65–84%]
Middle East and North Africa	24% [15–41%]	27% [18–48%]	20% [15–41%]
Eastern Europe and central Asia	27% [21–31%]	—*	—*
Western and central Europe and North America	78% [64–87%]	—	—*
Global	54% [40–65%]	43% [30–54%]	76% [60–88%]

\* Estimates were unavailable at the time of publication.

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Additional data are available at [aidsinfo.unaids.org](http://aidsinfo.unaids.org)