

FACT SHEET 2024

Global HIV statistics

- **39.9 million** [36.1 million–44.6 million] people globally were living with HIV in 2023.
 - **1.3 million** [1 million–1.7 million] people became newly infected with HIV in 2023.
 - **630 000** [500 000–820 000] people died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2023.
 - **30.7 million** people [27–31.9 million] were accessing antiretroviral therapy in 2023.
 - **88.4 million** [71.3 million–112.8 million] people have become infected with HIV since the start of the epidemic.
 - **42.3 million** [35.7 million–51.1 million] people have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the epidemic.
-

People living with HIV

- In 2023, there were 39.9 million [36.1 million–44.6 million] people living with HIV.
 - 38.6 million [34.9 million–43.1 million] adults (15 years or older).
 - 1.4 million [1.1 million–1.7 million] children (0–14 years).
 - 53% of all people living with HIV were women and girls.
 - 86% [69–>98%] of all people living with HIV knew their HIV status in 2023.
 - About 5.4 million people did not know that they were living with HIV in 2023.
-

People living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy

- At the end of December 2023, 30.7 million [27–31.9 million] people were accessing antiretroviral therapy, up from 7.7 million [6.7–8 million] in 2010, but still short of the 34 million target for 2025.
 - In 2023, 77% [61–89%] of all people living with HIV were accessing treatment.
 - 77% [62–90%] of adults aged 15 years and older living with HIV had access to treatment, as did 57% [41–75%] of children aged 0–14 years.
 - 83% [66–96%] of women aged 15 years and older had access to treatment; however, just 72% [56–84%] of men aged 15 years and older had access.
 - 84% [72–>98%] of pregnant women living with HIV had access to antiretroviral medicines to prevent transmission of HIV to their child in 2023.
-

New HIV infections

- New HIV infections have been reduced by 60% since the peak in 1995.
 - In 2023, 1.3 million [1 million–1.7 million] people were newly infected with HIV, compared to 3.3 million [2.6 million–4.2 million] people in 1995.
 - Women and girls accounted for 44% of all new infections in 2023.
 - Since 2010, new HIV infections have declined by 39%, from 2.1 million [1.7 million–2.7 million] to 1.3 million [1 million–1.7 million] in 2023. However, this falls far short of the target of getting below 370 000 by 2025.
 - Since 2010, new HIV infections among children have declined by 62%, from 300 000 [220 000–440 000] in 2010 to 120 000 [83 000–170 000] in 2023. Although progress in reducing new HIV infections is greatest among children, progress has stalled in recent years.
-

AIDS-related deaths

- AIDS-related deaths have been reduced by 69% since the peak in 2004 and by 51% since 2010.
 - In 2023, around 630 000 [500 000–820 000] people died from AIDS-related illnesses worldwide, compared to 2.1 million [1.6 million–2.7 million] people in 2004 and 1.3 million [1 million–1.7 million] people in 2010.
 - The target for 2025 is fewer than 250 000.
 - AIDS-related mortality has declined by 56% among women and girls and by 47% among men and boys since 2010.
 - In 2023, someone died of HIV every minute.
-

People most affected by HIV

- Median HIV prevalence among the adult population (ages 15–49) was 0.8% globally. However, because of marginalization, discrimination and in some cases criminalization, median prevalence was higher among certain groups of people.
 - 2.3% higher among young women and girls aged between 15 and 24 in eastern and southern Africa
 - 7.7% higher among gay men and other men who have sex with men
 - 3% higher among sex workers
 - 5% higher among people who inject drugs
 - 9.2% higher among transgender people
 - 1.3% higher among people in prisons.

Women and girls

- Globally 44% of all new HIV infections were among women and girls (all ages) in 2023.
 - In sub-Saharan Africa, women and girls (all ages) accounted for 62% of all new HIV infections. In all other geographical regions, over 73% of new HIV infections in 2023 occurred among men and boys.
 - Every week, 4000 adolescent girls and young women aged 15–24 years became infected with HIV globally in 2023. 3100 of these infections occurred in sub-Saharan Africa.
-

Testing and treatment targets (95–95–95)

- In 2023, 86% [69→98%] of all people living with HIV knew their HIV status. Among people who knew their status, 89% [71→98%] were accessing treatment. And among people accessing treatment, 93% [74→98%] were virally suppressed.
 - Among children ages 0–14 years the 95–95–95 targets were 66% [47%–87%], 86% [62%→98%], 84% [60%→98%] Among women, the 95–95–95 targets were: 91% [72→98%], 91% [73→98%], and 94% [75→98%].
 - Among men, the 95–95–95 targets were: 83% [65–97%] of adult men living with HIV knew their HIV status, 86% [68→98%] were accessing treatment and 94% [74→98%] were virally suppressed.
 - Among all people living with HIV, 86% [69→98%] knew their status, 77% [61–89%] were accessing treatment and 72% [65–80%] were virally suppressed in 2023.
-

Investments

- At the end of 2023, US\$ 19.8 billion (in constant 2019 United States dollars) was available for the AIDS response in low- and middle-income countries—around 59% was from domestic sources.
 - Funding for HIV dropped by 5% from 2022 to 2023, and by 7.9% between 2020 and 2023.
 - Funding is far short of the US\$ 29.3 billion (in constant 2019 United States dollars) which will be required for the AIDS response in low- and middle-income countries, including countries formerly considered to be upper-income countries, in 2025 to get on track to end AIDS as a public health threat.
-

Global HIV data

	2000	2005	2010	2020	2022	2023
People living with HIV	27.2 million [24.6 million–30.4 million]	29.4 million [26.6 million–32.9 million]	32 million [29.0 million–35.8 million]	38.7 million [35.0 million–43.2 million]	39.5 million [35.8 million–44.2 million]	39.9 million [36.1 million–44.6 million]
New HIV Infections	2.8 million [2.3 million–3.6 million]	2.5 million [2.0 million–3.2 million]	2.1 million [1.7 million–2.7 million]	1.5 million [1.2 million–1.9 million]	1.4 million [1.1 million–1.7 million]	1.3 million [1.0 million–1.7 million]
AIDS related deaths	1.8 million [1.4 million–2.3 million]	2 million [1.6 million–2.6 million]	1.3 million [1.0 million–1.7 million]	730 000 [570 000–940 000]	670 000 [530 000–870 000]	630 000 [500 000–820 000]
New HIV Infections (Adults, aged 15+)	2.3 million [1.9 million–3.0 million]	2 million [1.6 million–2.6 million]	1.8 million [1.5 million–2.4 million]	1.3 million [1.1 million–1.7 million]	1.2 million [980 000–1.6 million]	1.2 million [950 000–1.5 million]
New HIV Infections (Children, aged 0–14)	530 000 [380 000–760 000]	470 000 [340 000–680 000]	300 000 [220 000–440 000]	150 000 [110 000–210 000]	130 000 [94 000–190 000]	120 000 [83 000–170 000]
People accessing antiretroviral therapy	510 000 [450 000–530 000]	1.9 million [1.7 million–2.0 million]	7.7 million [6.7 million–8.0 million]	26.2 million [23.1 million–27.3 million]	29.3 million [25.7 million–30.4 million]	30.7 million [27.0 million–31.9 million]
Resource availability	US\$ 5.1 billion	US\$ 9.3 billion	US\$ 16.7 billion	US\$ 21.5 billion	US\$ 20.8 billion	US\$ 19.8 billion

Source: UNAIDS 2024 epidemiological estimates. UNAIDS financial estimates, July 2024 (<http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html>).

Regional data – 2023

	People living with HIV	New HIV Infections	New HIV Infections (Adults, aged 15+)	New HIV Infections (Children, aged 0–14)	AIDS-related deaths
Global	39.9 million [36.1 million–44.6 million]	1.3 million [1.0 million–1.7 million]	1.2 million [950 000–1.5 million]	120 000 [83 000–170 000]	630 000 [500 000–820 000]
Asia and the Pacific	6.7 million [6.1 million–7.5 million]	300 000 [270 000–370 000]	290 000 [260 000–350 000]	10 000 [7600–14 000]	150 000 [110 000–200 000]
Caribbean	340 000 [280 000–390 000]	15 000 [9900–21 000]	13 000 [9000–19 000]	1300 [900–1900]	5 100 [3500–7400]
Eastern and southern Africa	20.8 million [19.2 million–23.0 million]	450 000 [360 000–580 000]	400 000 [310 000–520 000]	50 000 [34 000–79 000]	260 000 [210 000–330 000]
Eastern Europe and central Asia	2.1 million [1.9 million–2.3 million]	140 000 [120 000–160 000]	140 000 [120 000–160 000]	1300 [1100–1700]	44 000 [35 000–54 000]
Latin America	2.3 million [2.1 million–2.6 million]	120 000 [97 000–150 000]	110 000 [93 000–140 000]	3900 [3000–4700]	30 000 [27 000–42 000]
Middle East and North Africa	210 000 [170 000–280 000]	23 000 [16 000–35 000]	21 000 [15 000–32 000]	1900 [1300–2800]	6200 [4100–9400]
Western and central Africa	5.1 million [4.5 million–5.9 million]	190 000 [130 000–280 000]	140 000 [89 000–230 000]	48 000 [36 000–63 000]	130 000 [100 000–170 000]
Western and central Europe and North America	2.3 million [2.0 million–2.7 million]	56 000 [45 000–67 000]	56 000 [45 000–67 000]	... [...–...]	13 000 [9400–17 000]

Source: UNAIDS 2024 epidemiological estimates.

Regional treatment coverage–2023

	Among people living with HIV, the percent on ART (Adults, aged 15+)	Among people living with HIV, the percent on ART (Children, aged 0–14)	Among people living with HIV, the percent on ART
Global	77% [62–90]	57% [41–75]	77% [61–89]
Asia and the Pacific	67% [53–78]	75% [56–94]	67% [53–78]
Caribbean	71% [53–87]	39% [27–51]	70% [52–85]
Eastern and southern Africa	84% [68–96]	65% [46–88]	83% [68–96]
Eastern Europe and central Asia	50% [40–57]	73% [57–87]	50% [41–57]
Latin America	74% [58–86]	38% [29–46]	73% [57–85]
Middle East and North Africa	50% [35–69]	35% [23–49]	49% [34–68]
Western and central Africa	79% [61–96]	35% [25–44]	76% [59–92]
Western and central Europe and North America	77% [57–91]	... [...–...]	77% [57–91]

Source: UNAIDS 2024 epidemiological estimates.