GLOBAL HIV STATISTICS

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.

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
- 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–2.1 million] 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

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

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>People living with HIV (total)</th>
<th>New HIV infections</th>
<th>AIDS-related deaths (total)</th>
<th>Total number accessing antiretroviral therapy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Aged 15+</td>
<td>Aged 0–14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern and southern Africa</td>
<td>19.4 million [17.8 million–21.1 million]</td>
<td>790 000</td>
<td>710 000 [630 000–790 000]</td>
<td>77 000 [52 000–110 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>5.1 million [3.9 million–7.2 million]</td>
<td>270 000</td>
<td>250 000 [180 000–380 000]</td>
<td>15 000 [7700–26 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western and central Africa</td>
<td>6.1 million [4.9 million–7.6 million]</td>
<td>370 000</td>
<td>310 000 [220 000–410 000]</td>
<td>60 000 [35 000–89 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>1.8 million [1.4 million–2.1 million]</td>
<td>97 000</td>
<td>96 000 [78 000–120 000]</td>
<td>1800 [1300–2400]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Caribbean</td>
<td>310 000 [280 000–350 000]</td>
<td>18 000</td>
<td>17 000 [14 000–21 000]</td>
<td>&lt;1000 [&lt;1000–1000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>230 000 [160 000–380 000]</td>
<td>18 000</td>
<td>17 000 [10 000–36 000]</td>
<td>1400 [&lt;1000–3300]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe and central Asia</td>
<td>1.6 million [1.4 million–1.7 million]</td>
<td>190 000</td>
<td>190 000 [160 000–220 000]</td>
<td>—*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western and central Europe and North America</td>
<td>2.1 million [2 million–2.3 million]</td>
<td>73 000</td>
<td>72 000 [67 000–78 000]</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Estimates were unavailable at the time of publication.
## Regional antiretroviral therapy—2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage of adults (aged 15+) living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy</th>
<th>Percentage of children (aged 0–14) living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy</th>
<th>Percentage of pregnant women accessing antiretroviral medicines to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern and southern Africa</td>
<td>61% [49–69%]</td>
<td>51% [37–63%]</td>
<td>89% [71–95%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>47% [31–68%]</td>
<td>40% [25–64%]</td>
<td>35% [17–59%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western and central Africa</td>
<td>36% [25–46%]</td>
<td>22% [13–29%]</td>
<td>50% [36–64%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>58% [42–72%]</td>
<td>54% [39–67%]</td>
<td>75% [64–88%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Caribbean</td>
<td>52% [41–60%]</td>
<td>52% [40–63%]</td>
<td>74% [65–84%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>24% [15–41%]</td>
<td>27% [18–48%]</td>
<td>20% [15–41%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe and central Asia</td>
<td>27% [21–31%]</td>
<td>--*</td>
<td>--*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western and central Europe and North America</td>
<td>78% [64–87%]</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>54% [40–65%]</td>
<td>43% [30–54%]</td>
<td>76% [60–88%]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Estimates were unavailable at the time of publication.

**Contact**

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Additional data are available at aidsinfo.unaids.org