

GLOBAL STATISTICS—2015

- 17 million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy
 - 36.7 million [34.0 million–39.8 million] people globally were living with HIV
 - 2.1 million [1.8 million–2.4 million] people became newly infected with HIV
 - 1.1 million [940 000–1.3 million] people died from AIDS-related illnesses
 - 78 million [69.5 million–87.6 million] people have become infected with HIV since the start of the epidemic
 - 35 million [29.6 million–40.8 million] people have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the epidemic
-

People living with HIV

- In 2015, there were 36.7 million [34.0 million–39.8 million] people living with HIV.

People living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy

- As of December 2015, 17 million people living with HIV were accessing antiretroviral therapy, up from 15.8 million in June 2015 and 7.5 million in 2010.
- 46% [43–50%] of all adults living with HIV were accessing treatment in 2015, up from 23% [21–25%] in 2010.

New HIV infections

- New HIV infections have fallen by 6% since 2010.
- Worldwide, 2.1 million [1.8 million–2.4 million] people became newly infected with HIV in 2015, down from 2.2 million [2 million–2.5 million] in 2010.

AIDS-related deaths

- AIDS-related deaths have fallen by 45% since the peak in 2005.
- In 2015, 1.1 million [940 000–1.3 million] people died from AIDS-related causes worldwide, compared to 2 million [1.7 million–2.3 million] in 2005.

HIV/tuberculosis

- Tuberculosis-related deaths among people living with HIV have fallen by 32% since 2004.
- Tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for around one in three AIDS-related deaths.
- In 2014, the percentage of identified HIV-positive tuberculosis patients who started or continued on antiretroviral therapy reached 77%.

Investments

- At the end of 2014, US\$ 19.2 billion was invested in the AIDS response in low- and middle-income countries (not including the countries that have recently transitioned into high-income categories).
- Domestic resources constituted 57% of the total resources for HIV in low- and middle-income countries in 2014.
- Recent updated UNAIDS estimates indicate that US\$ 26.2 billion will be required for the AIDS response in 2020, with US\$ 23.9 billion required in 2030.

REGIONAL STATISTICS—2015

Asia and the Pacific

- In 2015, there were **5.1 million [4.4 million–5.9 million]** people living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific.
- In 2015, there were an estimated **300 000 [240 000–380 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
 - New HIV infections declined by **5%** between 2010 and 2015.
- In Asia and the Pacific, **180 000 [150 000–220 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
 - Between 2010 and 2015, the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region decreased by 24%.
- Treatment coverage was 41% [**35–47%**] of all people living with HIV in Asia and the Pacific.
- An estimated **3 million [2.3 million–3.8 million]** adults **did not have access** to antiretroviral therapy in Asia and the Pacific in 2015.

East and southern Africa

- In 2015, there were **19 million [17.7 million–20.5 million]** people living with HIV in eastern and southern Africa.
 - Women account for more than half the total number of people living with HIV in eastern and southern Africa.
- In 2015, there were an estimated 960 000 [830 000–1.1 million] new HIV infections in eastern and southern Africa.
 - New HIV infections declined by **14%** between 2010 and 2015.
 - Eastern and southern Africa accounts for **46%** of the global total of new HIV infections.
- In eastern and southern Africa, **470 000 [390 000–560 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
 - Between 2010 and 2015, the number of AIDS-related deaths in eastern and southern Africa fell by 38%.

- In eastern and southern Africa, 10.3 million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy, **54%** [50–58%] of all people living with HIV in the region.
 - **59% [55–64%]** of adult women (aged 15 years and over) and **44% [41–48%]** of adult men were accessing antiretroviral therapy in eastern and southern Africa in 2015.
 - **Six out of 10 people** on antiretroviral therapy live in eastern and southern Africa.

Eastern Europe and central Asia

- In 2015, there were **1.5 million [1.4 million–1.7 million]** people living with HIV in eastern Europe and central Asia.
- In 2015, there were an estimated **190 000 [170 000–200 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
 - **New HIV infections rose by 57%** between 2010 and 2015.
- In eastern Europe and central Asia, **47 000 [39 000–55 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
- Between 2010 and 2015, the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region increased by 22%.
- Treatment coverage is **21% [20–23%]** of all people living with HIV in eastern Europe and central Asia.

Latin America and the Caribbean

- In 2015, there were **2 million [1.7 million–2.3 million]** people living with HIV in Latin America.
- In 2015, there were an estimated **100 000 [86 000–120 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
 - The number of new HIV infections did not vary between 2010 and 2015.
- In Latin America, **50 000 [41 000–59 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
 - Between 2010 and 2015, the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region fell by 18%.
- Treatment coverage in 2015 was **55% [47–64%]** among all people living with HIV in Latin America.

Middle East and North Africa

- In 2014, there were **230 000 [160 000–330 000]** people living with HIV in the Middle East and North Africa.
- In 2015, there were an estimated **21 000 [12 000–37 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
 - **New HIV infections rose by 4%** between 2010 and 2015.
- In the Middle East and North Africa, **12 000 [8700–16 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
 - Between 2010 and 2015, **the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region increased by 22%**.

- Treatment coverage in 2015 was **17% [12–24%]** among people living with HIV in the Middle East and North Africa.

Western and central Africa

- In 2015, there were **6.5 million [5.3 million–7.8 million]** people living with HIV in western and central Africa.
 - Women account for nearly 60% of the total number of people living with HIV in western and central Africa.
- In 2015, there were an estimated **410 000 [310 000–530 000]** new HIV infections in western and central Africa.
 - New HIV infections declined by **8%** between 2010 and 2015.
- In western and central Africa, **330 000 [250 000–430 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
 - Between 2010 and 2015, the number of AIDS-related deaths in western and central Africa fell by 10%.
- In western and central Africa, 1.8 million people were accessing antiretroviral therapy, **28% [23–34%]** of all people living with HIV in the region.

Western and central Europe and North America

- In 2015, there were **2.4 million [2.2 million–2.7 million]** people living with HIV in western and central Europe and North America.
- In 2015, there were an estimated **91 000 [89 000–97 000]** new HIV infections in the region.
- In western and central Europe and North America, **22 000 [20 000–24 000]** people died of AIDS-related causes in 2015.
 - Between 2010 and 2015, the number of AIDS-related deaths in the region decreased by 24%.

Global HIV data

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
People living with HIV	33.3 million [30.8 million– 36.1 million]	33.9 million [31.4 million– 36.7 million]	34.5 million [31.9 million– 37.4 million]	35.2 million [32.6 million– 38.1 million]	35.9 million [33.3 million– 38.9 million]	36.7 million [34.0 million– 39.8 million]
New HIV Infections (total)	2.2 million [2.0 million– 2.5 million]	2.2 million [1.9 million– 2.5 million]	2.2 million [1.9 million– 2.4 million]	2.1 million [1.9 million– 2.4 million]	2.1 million [1.9 million– 2.4 million]	2.1 million [1.8 million– 2.4 million]
New HIV infections (aged 15+)	1.9 million [1.7 million– 2.1 million]	1.9 million [1.7 million– 2.2 million]	1.9 million [1.7 million– 2.2 million]	1.9 million [1.7 million– 2.2 million]	1.9 million [1.7 million– 2.2 million]	1.9 million [1.7 million– 2.2 million]
AIDS-related deaths	1.5 million [1.3 million– 1.7 million]	1.4 million [1.2 million– 1.7 million]	1.4 million [1.2 million– 1.6 million]	1.3 million [1.1 million– 1.5 million]	1.2 million [990 000– 1.4 million]	1.1 million [940 000– 1.3 million]
People accessing treatment	7.5 million	9.1 million	10.9 million	12.9 million	15 million	17 million

Regional data—2015

Region	People living with HIV (total)	New HIV infections (total)	AIDS-related deaths (total)	Percentage of adults (aged 15+) living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy	Total number accessing antiretroviral therapy
Eastern and southern Africa	19.0 million [17.7 million–20.5 million]	960 000 [830 000–1.1 million]	470 000 [390 000–560 000]	53% [50–57%]	10.3 million
Latin America and the Caribbean	2.0 million [1.7 million–2.3 million]	100 000 [86 000–120 000]	50 000 [41 000–59 000]	55% [47–64%]	1.1 million
Western and central Africa	6.5 million [5.3 million–7.8 million]	410 000 [310 000–530 000]	330 000 [250 000–430 000]	29% [24–35%]	1.8 million
Asia and the Pacific	5.1 million [4.4 million–5.9 million]	300 000 [240 000–380 000]	180 000 [150 000–220 000]	41% [35–47%]	2.1 million
Eastern Europe and central Asia	1.5 million [1.4 million–1.7 million]	190 000 [170 000–200 000]	47 000 [39 000–55 000]	21% [19–22%]	320 000
Middle East and North Africa	230 000 [160 000–330 000]	21 000 [12 000–37 000]	12 000 [8700–16 000]	16% [12–24%]	38 000
Western and central Europe and North America	2.4 million [2.2 million–2.7 million]	91 000 [89 000–97 000]	22 000 [20 000–24 000]	59% [56–68%]	1.4 million

Contact

Communications and Global Advocacy | +41 79 514 68 96 | communications@unaids.org

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, Instagram and YouTube.