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.
  - 49% [42–55%] of all children living with HIV were accessing treatment in 2015, up from 21% [18–23%] in 2010.
  - 77% [69–86%] of pregnant women living with HIV had access to antiretroviral medicines to prevent transmission of HIV to their babies in 2015.

New HIV infections
- New HIV infections have fallen by 6% since 2010.

- New HIV infections among children have declined by 50% since 2010.
  - Worldwide, 150 000 [110 000–190 000] children became newly infected with HIV in 2015, down from 290 000 [250 000–350 000] 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 2015, US$ 19 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 2015.
- 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.
- There were 19 000 [16 000–22 000] new HIV infections among children in Asia and the Pacific in 2015.
  - Since 2010, there has been a 26% decline in new HIV infections among children in the region.

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.

There were 56 000 [40 000–76 000] new HIV infections among children in eastern and southern Africa in 2015.

- Since 2010, there has been a 66% decline in new HIV infections among children in the region.

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.
- There were <1000 [<1000–1100] new HIV infections among children in eastern Europe and central Asia in 2015.

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.
- There were 2100 [1600–2900] new HIV infections among children in Latin America in 2015.

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.
- There were 2100 [1400–3200] new HIV infections among children in the Middle East and North Africa in 2015.

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.
- There were 66 000 [47 000–87 000] new HIV infections among children in western and central Africa in 2015.
- Since 2010, there has been a 31% decline in new HIV infections among children 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New HIV Infections (total)</strong></td>
<td>3.2 million [2.9 million–3.5 million]</td>
<td>2.5 million [2.3 million–2.8 million]</td>
<td>2.2 million [2.0 million–2.5 million]</td>
<td>2.2 million [1.9 million–2.4 million]</td>
<td>2.2 million [1.9 million–2.4 million]</td>
<td>2.1 million [1.9 million–2.4 million]</td>
<td>2.1 million [1.9 million–2.4 million]</td>
<td>2.1 million [1.8 million–2.4 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New HIV infections (aged 15+)</strong></td>
<td>2.7 million [2.5 million–3.0 million]</td>
<td>2.1 million [1.9 million–2.3 million]</td>
<td>1.9 million [1.7 million–2.1 million]</td>
<td>1.9 million [1.7 million–2.2 million]</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New infections (aged 0–14)</strong></td>
<td>490 000 [430 000–560 000]</td>
<td>450 000 [390 000–510 000]</td>
<td>290 000 [250 000–350 000]</td>
<td>270 000 [220 000–330 000]</td>
<td>230 000 [190 000–290 000]</td>
<td>200 000 [160 000–250 000]</td>
<td>160 000 [130 000–220 000]</td>
<td>150 000 [110 000–190 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AIDS-related deaths</strong></td>
<td>1.5 million [1.3 million–1.8 million]</td>
<td>2.0 million [1.7 million–2.3 million]</td>
<td>1.5 million [1.3 million–1.7 million]</td>
<td>1.4 million [1.2 million–1.7 million]</td>
<td>1.4 million [1.2 million–1.6 million]</td>
<td>1.3 million [1.1 million–1.5 million]</td>
<td>1.2 million [990 000–1.4 million]</td>
<td>1.1 million [940 000–1.3 million]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>People accessing treatment</strong></td>
<td>770 000</td>
<td>2.2 million</td>
<td>7.5 million</td>
<td>9.1 million</td>
<td>11 million</td>
<td>13 million</td>
<td>15 million</td>
<td>17 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Resources available for HIV (low- and middle-income countries)</strong></td>
<td>4.8 billion</td>
<td>9.4 billion</td>
<td>15.9 billion</td>
<td>18.3 billion</td>
<td>19.5 billion</td>
<td>19.6 billion</td>
<td>19.2 billion</td>
<td>19 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Regional data—2015

<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>19.0 million [17.7 million–20.5 million]</td>
<td>960 000 [830 000–1.1 million]</td>
<td>910 000 [790 000–1.1 million]</td>
<td>56 000 [40 000–76 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>2.0 million [1.7 million–2.3 million]</td>
<td>100 000 [86 000–120 000]</td>
<td>100 000 [84 000–120 000]</td>
<td>2100 [1600–2900]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western and central Africa</td>
<td>6.5 million [5.3 million–7.8 million]</td>
<td>410 000 [310 000–530 000]</td>
<td>350 000 [270 000–450 000]</td>
<td>66 000 [47 000–87 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>5.1 million [4.4 million–5.9 million]</td>
<td>300 000 [240 000–380 000]</td>
<td>280 000 [220 000–350 000]</td>
<td>19 000 [16 000–21 000]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe and central Asia</td>
<td>1.5 million [1.4 million–1.7 million]</td>
<td>190 000 [170 000–200 000]</td>
<td>190 000 [170 000–200 000]</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>230 000 [160 000–330 000]</td>
<td>21 000 [12 000–37 000]</td>
<td>19 000 [11 000–34 000]</td>
<td>2100 [1400–3200]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western and central Europe and North America</td>
<td>2.4 million [2.2 million–2.7 million]</td>
<td>91 000 [89 000–97 000]</td>
<td>91 000 [88 000–96 000]</td>
<td>***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Estimates were unavailable at the time of publishing
## Regional antiretroviral therapy—2015

<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>53% [50–57%]</td>
<td>63% [56–71%]</td>
<td>90% [82–&gt;95%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
<td>55% [47–64%]</td>
<td>64% [54–76%]</td>
<td>88% [77–&gt;95%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western and central Africa</td>
<td>29% [24–35%]</td>
<td>20% [16–25%]</td>
<td>48% [40–58%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia and the Pacific</td>
<td>41% [35–47%]</td>
<td>41% [30–37%]</td>
<td>39% [34–44%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Europe and central Asia</td>
<td>21% [19–22%]</td>
<td>---*</td>
<td>---*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td>16% [12–24%]</td>
<td>20% [16–25%]</td>
<td>12% [9–18%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western and central Europe and North America</td>
<td>59% [56–68%]</td>
<td>&gt;95% [92–&gt;95%]</td>
<td>92% [87–&gt;95%]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>46% [43–50%]</td>
<td>49% [42–55%]</td>
<td>77% [69–86%]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Estimates were unavailable at the time of publishing

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

**UNAIDS**
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