FACT SHEET 2025

Global HIV statistics

- **40.8 million** [37.0 million–45.6 million] people globally were living with HIV in 2024.
- **1.3 million** [1 million–1.7 million] people became newly infected with HIV in 2024.
- **630 000** [490 000–820 000] people died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2024.
- **31.6 million** people [27.8–32.9 million] were accessing antiretroviral therapy in 2024.
- **91.4 million** [73.4 million–116.4 million] people have become infected with HIV since the start of the epidemic.
- **44.1 million** [37.6 million–53.4 million] people have died from AIDS-related illnesses since the start of the epidemic.

People living with HIV

- In 2024, there were 40.8 million [37.0 million–45.6 million] people living with HIV.
  - 39.4 million [35.7 million–44.0 million] adults (15 years or older).
  - 1.4 million [1.1 million–1.8 million] children (0–14 years).
  - 53% of all people living with HIV were women and girls.
- 87% [69–>98%] of all people living with HIV knew their HIV status in 2024.
- About 5.3 million people did not know that they were living with HIV in 2024.

People living with HIV accessing antiretroviral therapy

- At the end of December 2024, 31.6 million [27.8–32.9 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 2024, 77% [62–90%] of all people living with HIV were accessing treatment.
  - 78% [62–91%] of adults aged 15 years and older living with HIV had access to treatment, as did 55% [40–73%] of children aged 0–14 years.
  - 83% [66–97%] of women aged 15 years and older had access to treatment; however, just 73% [57–85%] 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 2024.

New HIV infections

- New HIV infections have been reduced by 61% since the peak in 1996.
  - In 2024, 1.3 million [1 million–1.7 million] people were newly infected with HIV, compared to 3.4 million [2.7 million–4.3 million] people in 1996.
  - Women and girls accounted for 45% of all new infections in 2024.
- Since 2010, new HIV infections have declined by 40%, from 2.2 million [1.7 million–2.8 million] to 1.3 million [1 million–1.7 million] in 2024. However, this falls short of the target of getting below 370 000 new infections by 2025.
- Since 2010, new HIV infections among children have declined by 62%, from 310 000 [220 000–450 000] in 2010 to 120 000 [82 000–170 000] in 2024. 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 70% since the peak in 2004 and by 54% since 2010.
- In 2024, around 630 000 [490 000–820 000] people died from AIDS-related illnesses worldwide, compared to 2.1 million [1.6 million–2.7 million] people in 2004 and 1.4 million [1.1 million–1.8 million] people in 2010. The target for 2025 is fewer than 250 000 AIDS-related deaths.
- In 2024, around 75 000 [50 000–110 000] children died from AIDS-related causes compared to 240 000 [160 000–340 000] in 2010.
- AIDS-related mortality has declined by 58% among women and girls and by 50% among men and boys since 2010.
- In 2024, someone died of HIV-related causes every minute.

People most affected by HIV

- HIV prevalence among adults (aged 15–49) was estimated at 0.7% [0.6–0.8%] globally.
- However, risk factors compounded by marginalization, discrimination, and in some cases criminalization, result in higher HIV prevalence among certain groups of people, as shown in the median estimate for countries reporting between 2020-2024:
  - 7.6% among gay men and other men who have sex with men (80 reporting countries)
  - 2.7% among sex workers (78 countries)
  - 7.1% among people who inject drugs (64 countries)
  - 8.5% among transgender people (40 countries)
  - 1.4% among people in prisons (69 countries)

Women and girls

- Globally 45% of all new HIV infections were among women and girls (all ages) in 2024.
  - In sub-Saharan Africa, women and girls (all ages) accounted for 63% of all new HIV infections.
  - In all other geographical regions, about 73% of new HIV infections in 2024 occurred among men and boys.
- Every week, 4000 adolescent girls and young women aged 15–24 years became infected with HIV in 2024—3300 of these infections occurred in sub-Saharan Africa.

Testing and treatment targets (95–95–95)

- In 2024, 87% [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, 94% [75–>98%] were virally suppressed.
  - Among children aged 0–14 years the 95–95–95 targets were 63% [46%–84%], 87% [63%–>98%], 86% [62%–>98%]
  - Among women, the 95–95–95 targets were: 92% [73–>98%], 91% [72–>98%], and 95% [76–>98%].
  - Among men, the 95–95–95 targets were: 84% [66–98%] of adult men living with HIV knew their HIV status, 87% [69–>98%] were accessing treatment and 94% [74–>98%] were virally suppressed.
- Among all people living with HIV, 87% [69–>98%] knew their status, 77% [62–90%] were accessing treatment and 73% [66–82%] were virally suppressed in 2024.

Investments

- At the end of 2024, US$ 18.7 billion was available for the AIDS response in low- and middle-income countries—17% below the US$ 21.9 billion needed annually by 2030 to stay on track to end AIDS as a public health threat.
- Around 52% was from domestic sources. Domestic funding increased by 2.2% in 2024, the first rise since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. 26 out of 61 countries have reported plans to increase their domestic HIV budgets by 2026.
- In 2025, the HIV financing architecture has undergone unprecedented changes. Most notably, the freeze and uncertainty surrounding PEPFAR's funding commitments. If PEPFAR does not return to its 2024 funding level, the current 17% funding gap could widen significantly, jeopardizing progress toward the 2030 global targets.

Global HIV data

	2000	2005	2010	2020	2024
People living with HIV	**27.9 million** [25.3 million - 31.1 million]	**29.9 million** [27.1 million - 33.4 million]	**32.2 million** [29.2 million - 36.0 million]	**38.9 million** [35.3 million - 43.5 million]	**40.8 million** [37.0 million - 45.6 million]
New HIV Infections	**2.9 million** [2.3 million - 3.7 million]	**2.5 million** [2.0 million - 3.2 million]	**2.2 million** [1.7 million - 2.8 million]	**1.5 million** [1.2 million - 1.9 million]	**1.3 million** [1.0 million - 1.7 million]
AIDS related deaths	**1.8 million** [1.4 million - 2.4 million]	**2.1 million** [1.6 million - 2.7 million]	**1.4 million** [1.1 million - 1.8 million]	**740 000** [570 000 – 960 000]	**630 000** [490 000 – 820 000]
New HIV Infections (Adults, aged 15+)	**2.3 million** [1.9 million - 3.0 million]	**2.0 million** [1.6 million - 2.6 million]	**1.8 million** [1.5 million - 2.4 million]	**1.4 million** [1.1 million - 1.8 million]	**1.2 million** [950 000 - 1.5 million]
New HIV Infections (Children, aged 0–14)	**560 000** [390 000 - 820 000]	**490 000** [340 000 - 710 000]	**310 000** [220 000 - 450 000]	**150 000** [110 000 - 220 000]	**120 000** [82 000 - 170 000]
People accessing antiretroviral therapy	**370 000** [320 000 - 380 000]	**1.6 million** [1.4 million - 1.6 million]	**7.7 million** [6.7 million - 8.0 million]	**26.2 million** [23.1 million - 27.3 million]	**31.6 million** [27.8 million - 32.9 million]
Resource availability	**US$ 5.1 billion**	**US$ 9.3 billion**	**US$ 16.7 billion**	**US$ 21.5 billion**	**US$ 18.7 billion**

Source: UNAIDS 2025 epidemiological estimates. UNAIDS financial estimates, July 2025 (http://hivfinancial.unaids.org/hivfinancialdashboards.html).

Regional data – 2024

	People living with HIV	New HIV Infections	New HIV Infections (Adults, aged 15+)	New HIV Infections (Children, aged 0–14)	AIDS-related deaths
Global	**40.8 million** [37.0 million - 45.6 million]	**1.3 million** [1.0 million - 1.7 million]	**1.2 million** [950 000 - 1.5 million]	**120 000** [82 000 - 170 000]	**630 000** [490 000 - 820 000]
Asia and the Pacific	**6.9 million** [6.2 million - 7.8 million]	**300 000** [260 000 - 370 000]	**290 000** [250 000 - 350 000]	**11 000** [8700 - 16 000]	**150 000** [110 000 - 200 000]
Caribbean	**340 000** [290 000 - 400 000]	**15 000** [9900 - 21 000]	**13 000** [8900 - 19 000]	**1500** [990 - 2000]	**4800** [3300 - 6900]
Eastern and southern Africa	**21.1 million** [19.5 million - 23.4 million]	**490 000** [390 000 - 620 000]	**430 000** [340 000 - 560 000]	**55 000** [38 000 - 82 000]	**260 000** [210 000 - 330 000]
Eastern Europe and central Asia	**2.1 million** [2.0 million - 2.3 million]	**130 000** [110 000 - 140 000]	**130 000** [110 000 - 140 000]	**1200** [1000 - 1400]	**48 000** [38 000 - 57 000]
Latin America	**2.5 million** [2.2 million - 2.8 million]	**120 000** [94 000 - 160 000]	**120 000** [90 000 - 150 000]	**4000** [3300 - 4800]	**27 000** [19 000 - 38 000]
Middle East and North Africa	**240 000** [190 000 - 310 000]	**23 000** [16 000 - 37 000]	**22 000** [15 000 - 35 000]	**1600** [1100 - 2400]	**7000** [4700 - 11 000]
Western and central Africa	**5.2 million** [4.5 million - 6.0 million]	**160 000** [110 000 - 250 000]	**120 000** [74 000 - 190 000]	**43 000** [28 000 - 61 000]	**120 000** [93 000 - 170 000]
Western and central Europe and North America	**2.4 million** [2.1 million - 2.6 million]	**62 000** [51 000 - 72 000]	**61 000** [51 000 - 72 000]	... [... - ...]	**9000** [6800 - 11 000]

Source: UNAIDS 2025 epidemiological estimates.

Regional treatment coverage 2024

	The percentage of pregnant women living with HIV who received ART to prevent mother-to-child-transmission	The percentage of all people living with HIV who are on ART	The percentage of children (0-14 years) living with HIV who are on ART	The percentage of adults (aged 15+) living with HIV who are on ART
Global	**84%** [72 - >98]	**77%** [62 - 90]	**55%** [40 - 73]	**78%** [62 - 91]
Asia and the Pacific	**62%** [52 - 74]	**69%** [54 - 81]	**67%** [50 - 84]	**69%** [55 - 80]
Caribbean	**65%** [54 - 81]	**74%** [55 - 89]	**36%** [25 - 47]	**75%** [56 - 90]
Eastern and southern Africa	**93%** [81 - >98]	**84%** [68 - 97]	**61%** [45 - 83]	**85%** [69 - >98]
Eastern Europe and central Asia	**94%** [86 - >98]	**51%** [41 - 57]	**78%** [59 - 93]	**50%** [41 - 57]
Latin America	**56%** [49 - 64]	**71%** [55 - 82]	**44%** [34 - 53]	**71%** [55 - 83]
Middle East and North Africa	**28%** [21 - 36]	**48%** [34 - 65]	**35%** [24 - 47]	**48%** [34 - 65]
Western and central Africa	**56%** [47 - 71]	**76%** [59 - 92]	**37%** [25 - 48]	**79%** [61 - 96]
Western and central Europe and North America	... [.....]	**80%** [62 - 92]	... [.....]	**80%** [62 - 92]

Source: UNAIDS 2025 epidemiological estimates.