

HIV statistics, globally and by WHO region, 2024



Fig 1. Summary of the global HIV epidemic, 2023

	People living with HIV	People acquiring HIV	People dying from HIV-related causes
Total	39.9 million [36.1–44.6 million]	1.3 million [1.0–1.7 million]	630 000 [500 000–820 000]
Adults (15+ years)	38.6 million [34.9–43.1 million]	1.2 million [950 000–1.5 million]	560 000 [430 000–730 000]
Women (15+ years)	20.5 million [18.5–22.9 million]	520 000 [400 000–690 000]	240 000 [180 000–320 000]
Men (15+ years)	18.1 million [16.2–20.3 million]	660 000 [540 000–840 000]	320 000 [250 000–420 000]
Children (<15 years)	1.4 million [1.1–1.7 million]	120 000 [83 000–170 000]	76 000 [53 000–110 000]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2024.

Global data

People living with HIV

- Approximately 39.9 million [36.1–44.6 million] people were living with HIV at the end of 2023.
 - 1.4 million [1.1–1.7 million] children living with HIV (0–14 years old).
 - 38.6 million [34.9–43.1 million] adults living with HIV (15+ years old).

Testing, treatment and viral load suppression cascades among all people living with HIV

- By 2025, 95% of people living with HIV should know their HIV status (first 95)
 - In 2023, 86% [69–>98%] of people living with HIV knew their status.
 - 66% [47–87%] of children living with HIV knew their status.
 - 87% [69–>98%] of adults living with HIV knew their status.
 - To reach the first 95–90–86 target, an additional 3.4 million people living with HIV need to be made aware of their HIV status.

- People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (second 90)
 - In 2023, 30.7 million, or 77% [61–89%] of people living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy.
 - 57% [41–75%] of children living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy.
 - 77% [62–90%] of adults living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy.
 - To reach the second 95–90–86 testing, treatment and viral load suppression cascade target, an additional 5.4 million people living with HIV need to know their status and access antiretroviral therapy.
- People living with HIV with suppressed viral loads (third 86)
 - In 2023, 72% [65–80%] of people living with HIV had suppressed viral loads.
 - 48% [39–60%] of children living with HIV had suppressed viral loads.
 - 73% [66–81%] of adults living with HIV had suppressed viral loads.

- To reach the third 95–90–86 testing, treatment and viral load suppression cascade target, an additional 5.6 million people living with HIV need to know their status, access antiretroviral therapy, and have viral load suppression.

HIV incidence

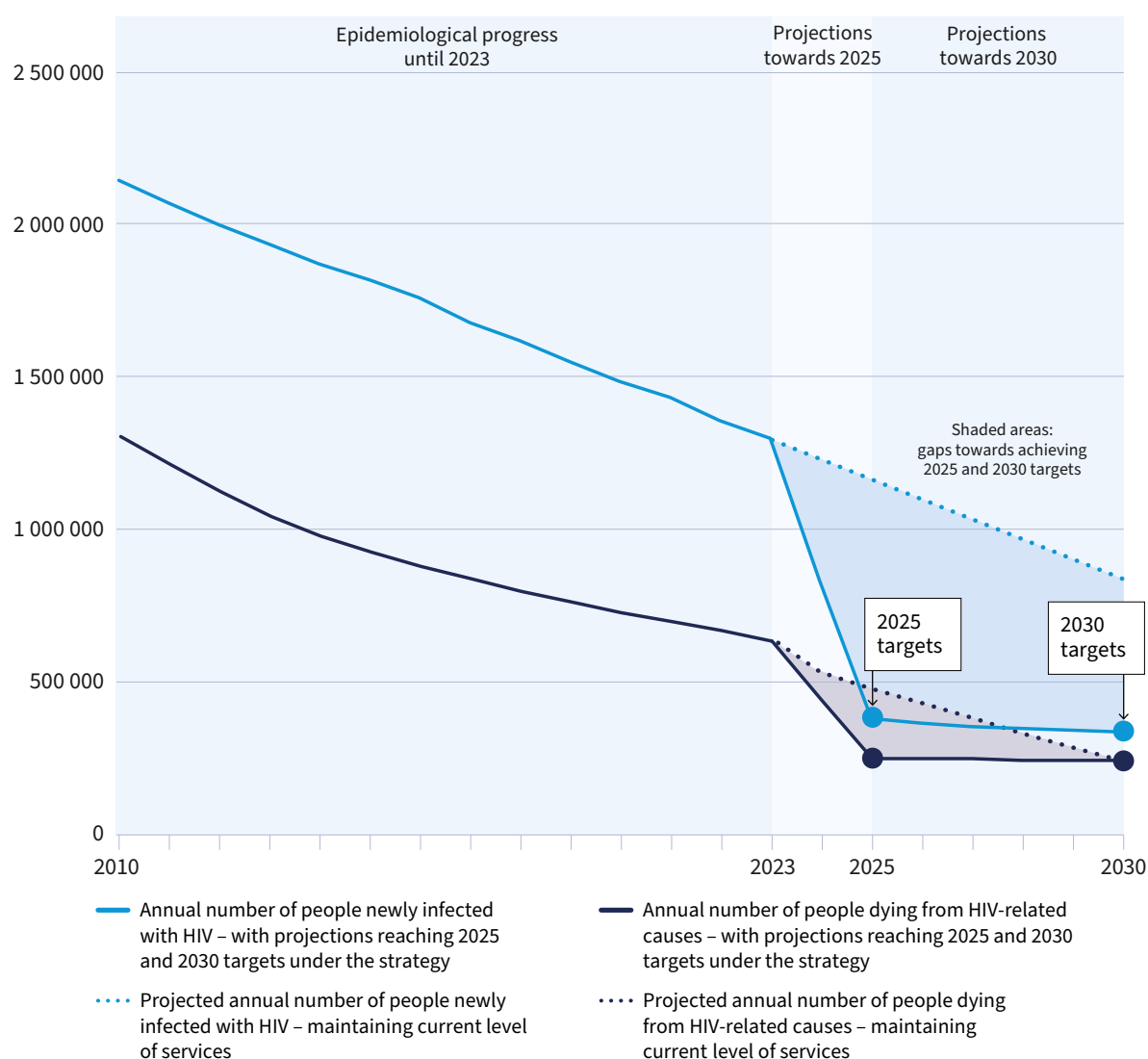
- 1.3 million [1.0–1.7 million] people acquired HIV in 2023. Since 2010, the number of people acquiring HIV has been reduced by 39%, from 2.1 million [1.7–2.7 million].
 - 120 000 [83 000–170 000] children acquired HIV in 2023.
 - 1.2 million [950 000–1.5 million] adults acquired HIV in 2023.
- The number of people acquiring HIV decreased to 0.17 [0.13–0.21] per 1000 uninfected population in 2023 from 0.32 [0.25–0.40] in 2010.

- Since the start of the epidemic, 88.4 million [71.3 million–112.8 million] people have acquired HIV.

HIV-related mortality

- In 2023, 630 000 [500 000–820 000] people died from HIV-related causes globally. Since 2010, HIV-related deaths have been reduced by 51%, from 1.3 million [1.0 million–1.7 million]. The global HIV epidemic claimed 69% fewer lives in 2023 since the peak in 2004.
 - 76 000 [53 000–110 000] children died from HIV-related causes in 2023.
 - 560 000 [430 000–730 000] adults died from HIV-related causes in 2023.
- HIV continues to be a major global public health issue, claiming 42.3 million [35.7–51.1 million] lives so far.

Fig 2. Global trends in people acquiring HIV and people dying from HIV-related causes, 2010–2023 and projections to 2030



Note: The United Nations global targets for 2025 are twofold: reducing the number of people acquiring HIV to less than 370 000 and reducing the number of HIV-related deaths to less than 250 000. To end AIDS as a public health threat by 2030, the targets are a 90% reduction of the number of people acquiring HIV and dying from HIV using 2010 as the baseline.

Sources: Avenir Health using 2025 targets and UNAIDS/WHO epidemiological estimates, 2024.

^a Global health sector strategies on, respectively, HIV, viral hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections for the period 2022–2030. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022 (<https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/360348>, accessed 7 July 2024).

WHO regional data

African Region

- An estimated 26.0 million [23.6–28.8 million] people were living with HIV in 2023, of which 90% [72–98%] knew their status, 82% [65–95%] were receiving treatment and 76% [69–85%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 21.3 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2023.
- An estimated 640 000 [490 000–860 000] people acquired HIV in 2023; and the number of people acquiring HIV decreased to 0.55 [0.41–0.73] per 1000 uninfected population in 2023 from 1.76 [1.32–2.34] in 2010.
- 390 000 [310 000–490 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2023, a decrease of 56% from 2010.

Region of the Americas

- An estimated 4.0 million [3.5–4.5 million] people were living with HIV in 2023, of which 89% [68–98%] knew their status, 72% [55–85%] were receiving treatment and 66% [58–75%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 2.9 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2023.
- An estimated 160 000 [130 000–210 000] people acquired HIV in 2023; and the number of people acquiring HIV decreased to 0.16 [0.13–0.20] per 1000 uninfected population in 2023 from 0.18 [0.15–0.23] in 2010.
- 44 000 [32 000–60 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2023, a decrease of 35% from 2010.

South-East Asian Region

- An estimated 4.0 million [3.5–4.8 million] people were living with HIV in 2023, of which 78% [60–96%] knew their status, 66% [51–81%] were receiving treatment and 64% [56–76%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 2.7 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2023.
- An estimated 120 000 [91 000–160 000] people acquired HIV in 2023; and the number of people acquiring HIV decreased to <0.1 [<0.1–<0.1] per 1000 uninfected population in 2023 from 0.12 [<0.1–0.17] in 2010.
- 83 000 [61 000–110 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2023, a decrease of 65% from 2010.

European Region

- An estimated 3.1 million [2.8–3.4 million] people were living with HIV in 2023, of which 62% [49–71%] were receiving treatment. An estimated 1.9 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2023.
- An estimated 160 000 [140 000–190 000] people acquired HIV in 2023; and the number of people acquiring HIV increased to 0.18 [0.15–0.21] per 1000 uninfected population in 2023, from 0.17 [0.14–0.20] in 2010.
- 49 000 [38 000–60 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2023, an increase of 27% from 2010.

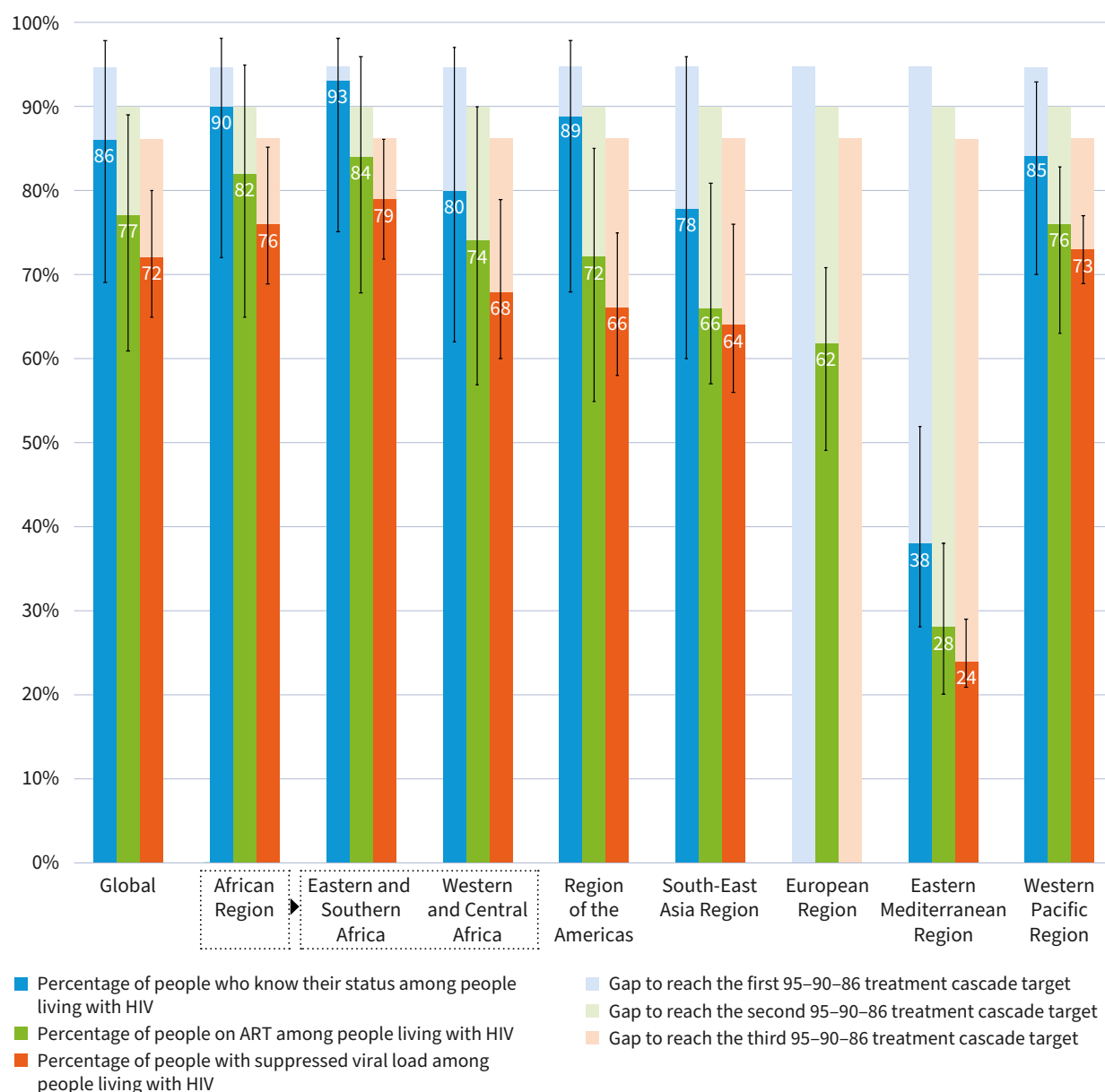
Eastern Mediterranean Region

- An estimated 530 000 [440 000–700 000] people were living with HIV in 2023, of which 38% [28–52%] knew their status, 28% [20–38%] were receiving treatment and 24% [20–32%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 150 000 people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2023.
- An estimated 67 000 [53 000–96 000] people acquired HIV in 2023; and the number of people acquiring HIV remained stable at <0.1 [<0.1–0.12] per 1000 uninfected population in 2023 from <0.1 [<0.1–<0.1] in 2010.
- 20 000 [15 000–29 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2023, an increase of 69% from 2010.

Western Pacific Region

- An estimated 2.3 million [2.2–2.4 million] people were living with HIV in 2023, of which 85% [70–93%] knew their status, 76% [63–83%] were receiving treatment and 73% [69–77%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 1.8 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2023.
- An estimated 140 000 [130 000–150 000] people acquired HIV in 2023; and the number of people acquiring HIV remained stable at <0.1 [<0.1–<0.1] per 1000 uninfected population in 2023 from <0.1 [<0.1–<0.1] in 2010.
- 53 000 [42 000–65 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2023, a decrease of 15% from 2010 but an increase of 2.9% compared with 2022.

Fig 3. Progress towards achieving the HIV testing, treatment and viral load suppression cascades targets among people living with HIV, globally and by WHO region, 2023



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2024.

Table 1. Estimated number of people living with HIV, all ages, 2010, 2022 and 2023

WHO region	Estimated number of people living with HIV		
	2010	2022	2023
Global	32 000 000 [29 000 000–35 800 000]	39 500 000 [35 800 000–44 200 000]	39 900 000 [36 100 000–44 600 000]
African Region	21 800 000 [19 800 000–24 200 000]	25 900 000 [23 500 000–28 700 000]	26 000 000 [23 600 000–28 800 000]
Eastern and Southern Africa	16 600 000 [15 100 000–18 100 000]	20 400 000 [18 700 000–22 400 000]	20 500 000 [18 800 000–22 500 000]
Western and Central Africa	5 200 000 [4 600 000–6 100 000]	5 400 000 [4 800 000–6 300 000]	5 500 000 [4 800 000–6 300 000]
Region of the Americas	2 800 000 [2 400 000–3 100 000]	3 900 000 [3 400 000–4 400 000]	4 000 000 [3 500 000–4 500 000]
South-East Asia Region	4 100 000 [3 600 000–4 900 000]	4 000 000 [3 500 000–4 800 000]	4 000 000 [3 500 000–4 800 000]
European Region	1 600 000 [1 500 000–1 800 000]	3 000 000 [2 700 000–3 300 000]	3 100 000 [2 800 000–3 400 000]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	240 000 [200 000–320 000]	490 000 [410 000–640 000]	530 000 [440 000–700 000]
Western Pacific Region	1 400 000 [1 300 000–1 500 000]	2 200 000 [2 100 000–2 400 000]	2 300 000 [2 200 000–2 400 000]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2024.

Table 2. People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy and antiretroviral therapy coverage, all ages, 2010, 2022 and 2023

WHO region	People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy			Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage among people living with HIV (%)		
	2010	2022	2023	2010	2022	2023
Global	7 700 000	29 300 000	30 700 000	24 [19–28]	74 [59–86]	77 [61–89]
African Region	5 100 000	20 400 000	21 300 000	23 [19–27]	79 [63–91]	82 [65–95]
Eastern and Southern Africa	4 200 000	16 700 000	17 200 000	25 [20–29]	82 [66–93]	84 [68–96]
Western and Central Africa	860 000	3 800 000	4 100 000	16 [13–20]	69 [53–83]	74 [57–90]
Region of the Americas	1 100 000	2 700 000	2 900 000	39 [30–46]	69 [53–81]	72 [55–85]
South-East Asia Region	690 000	2 500 000	2 700 000	17 [13–20]	63 [48–77]	66 [51–81]
European Region	570 000	1 800 000	1 900 000	35 [27–40]	61 [48–70]	62 [49–71]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	18 000	130 000	150 000	8 [6–10]	26 [19–36]	28 [20–38]
Western Pacific Region	220 000	1 600 000	1 800 000	16 [13–17]	73 [60–80]	76 [63–83]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2024.

Table 3. Estimated number of people acquiring HIV and infection rate, all ages, 2010, 2022 and 2023

WHO region	People acquiring HIV			New HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population)		
	2010	2022	2023	2010	2022	2023
Global	2 100 000 [1 700 000–2 700 000]	1 400 000 [1 100 000–1 700 000]	1 300 000 [1 000 000–1 700 000]	0.32 [0.25–0.40]	0.17 [0.14–0.22]	0.17 [0.13–0.21]
African Region	1 500 000 [1 100 000–2 000 000]	700 000 [540 000–940 000]	640 000 [490 000–860 000]	1.76 [1.32–2.34]	0.61 [0.46–0.82]	0.55 [0.41–0.73]
Eastern and Southern Africa	1 100 000 [860 000–1 400 000]	480 000 [380 000–620 000]	440 000 [350 000–560 000]	3.21 [2.52–4.14]	1.03 [0.81–1.33]	0.92 [0.72–1.18]
Western and Central Africa	380 000 [260 000–560 000]	220 000 [150 000–330 000]	210 000 [140 000–300 000]	0.77 [0.52–1.11]	0.33 [0.22–0.47]	0.30 [0.20–0.43]
Region of the Americas	170 000 [140 000–210 000]	170 000 [130 000–210 000]	160 000 [130 000–210 000]	0.18 [0.15–0.23]	0.16 [0.13–0.20]	0.16 [0.13–0.20]
South-East Asia Region	210 000 [160 000–290 000]	130 000 [98 000–180 000]	120 000 [91 000–160 000]	0.12 [<0.1–<0.17]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]
European Region	150 000 [130 000–170 000]	160 000 [140 000–190 000]	160 000 [140 000–190 000]	0.17 [0.14–0.20]	0.18 [0.15–0.21]	0.18 [0.15–0.21]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	29 000 [23 000–41 000]	60 000 [48 000–86 000]	67 000 [53 000–96 000]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.11]	<0.01 [<0.1–0.12]
Western Pacific Region	120 000 [110 000–130 000]	140 000 [130 000–150 000]	140 000 [130 000–150 000]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2024.

Table 4. Estimated number of HIV-related deaths, all ages, 2010, 2022 and 2023

WHO region	HIV-related deaths		
	2010	2022	2023
Global	1 300 000 [1 000 000–1 700 000]	670 000 [530 000–870 000]	630 000 [500 000–820 000]
African Region	890 000 [710 000–1 100 000]	420 000 [330 000–530 000]	390 000 [310 000–490 000]
Eastern and Southern Africa	580 000 [470 000–740 000]	260 000 [210 000–330 000]	240 000 [200 000–310 000]
Western and Central Africa	300 000 [240 000–400 000]	150 000 [120 000–200 000]	140 000 [110 000–180 000]
Region of the Americas	68 000 [49 000–93 000]	46 000 [33 000–63 000]	44 000 [32 000–60 000]
South-East Asia Region	240 000 [170 000–330 000]	93 000 [68 000–130 000]	83 000 [61 000–110 000]
European Region	38 000 [30 000–48 000]	45 000 [35 000–56 000]	49 000 [38 000–60 000]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	12 000 [8 700–17 000]	19 000 [14 000–28 000]	20 000 [15 000–29 000]
Western Pacific Region	63 000 [49 000–77 000]	52 000 [40 000–63 000]	53 000 [42 000–65 000]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2024.

For more information: <https://www.who.int/teams/global-hiv-hepatitis-and-stis-programmes/hiv/strategic-information/hiv-data-and-statistics>

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