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GLOBAL HIV AND AIDS STATISTICS

36.9 million people are living with HIV globally
25% don't know their status

Avert www.avert.org Source: UNAIDS Data 2018

2017 global HIV statistics

HIV continues to be a major global public health issue. In 2017 an estimated 36.9 million people were living with HIV (including 1.8 million [children](https://avert.sharepoint.com/www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-social-issues/key-affected-populations/children)) – with a global HIV prevalence of 0.8% among adults. Around 25% of these same people do not know that they have the virus.¹

Since the start of the epidemic, an estimated 77.3 million people have become infected with HIV and 35.4 million people have died of AIDS-related illnesses. In 2017, 940,000 people died of AIDS-related illnesses. This number has reduced by more than 51% (1.9 million) since the peak in 2004 and 1.4 million in 2010.²

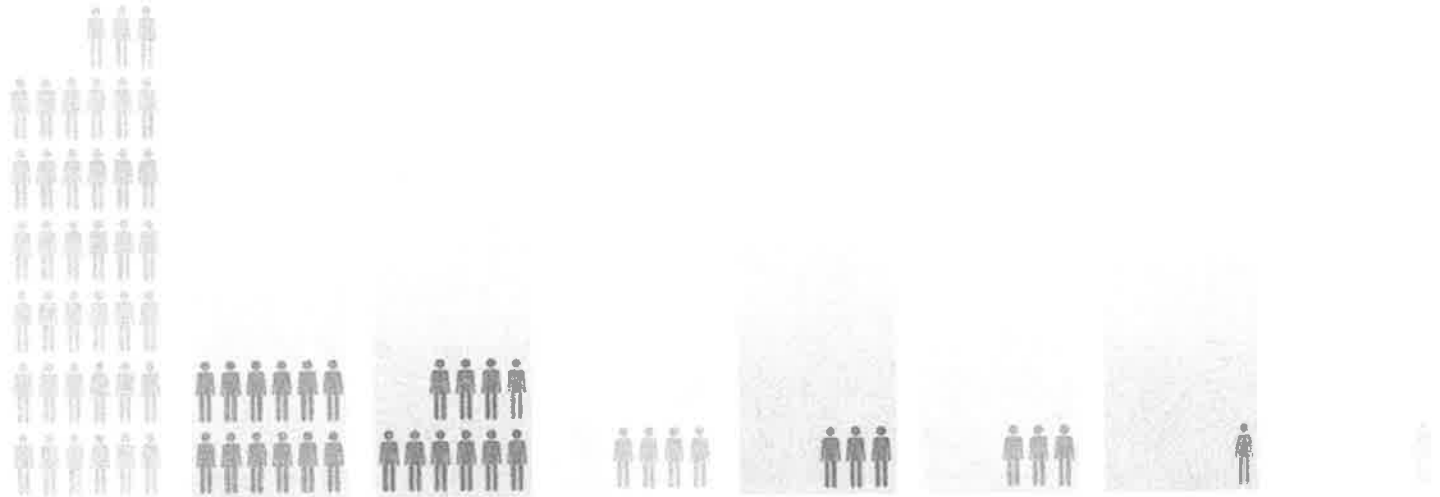
The vast majority of people living with HIV are located in low- and middle- income countries, with an estimated 66% living in ~~sub-Saharan Africa~~ **Sub Saharan Africa** (<https://www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-around-world/sub->

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Number of people living with HIV in 2017

East and Southern Africa	Western and Central Africa	Asia and Pacific	W. and C. Europe and N. America	Latin America	East Europe and Central Asia	Caribbean	Middle East and North Africa
19.6 million	6.1 million	5.2 million	2.2 million	1.8 million	1.4 million	310,000	220,000



Source: UNAIDS Data 2018

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Reaching the 90 90 90 targets

While there has been progress towards UNAIDS' 90-90-90 targets for prevention and treatment, this appears to be stalling and at current rates the targets will not be achieved by the 2020 deadline.

The first 90

In 2017, three out of four people living with HIV (75%) knew their status.

The second 90

Among people who knew their status, four out of five (79%) were accessing treatment.

The third 90

And among people accessing treatment, four out of five (81%) were virally suppressed. West and Central Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia are regions where urgent action is particularly important if we are to reach the targets.

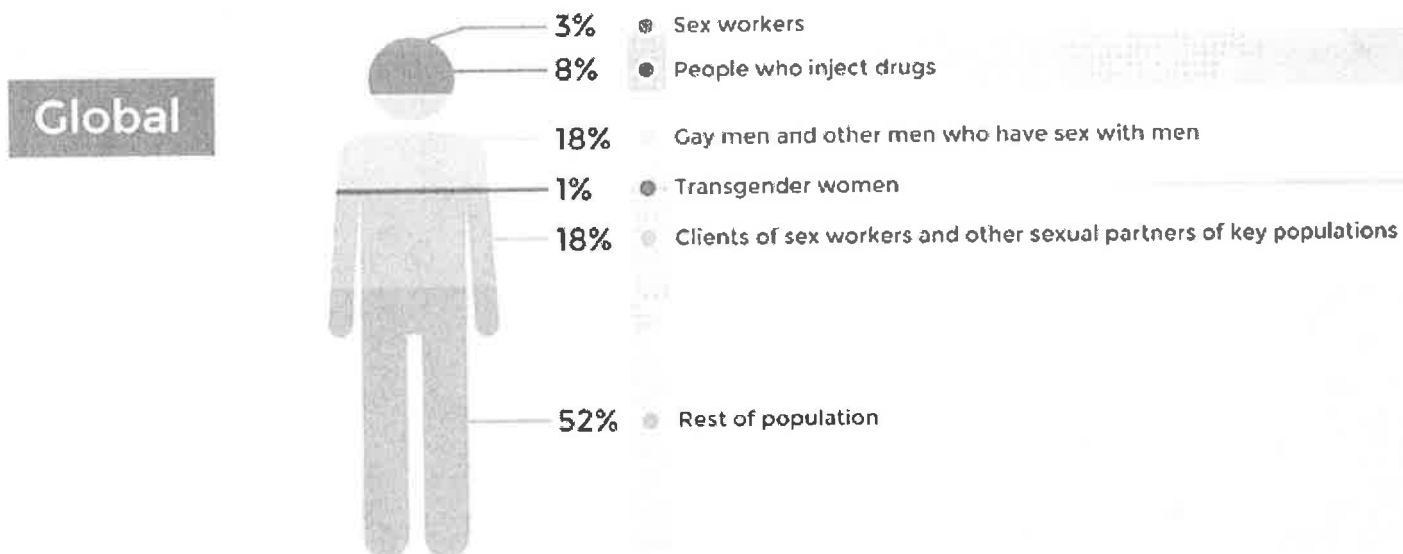
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DISTRIBUTION OF NEW HIV INFECTIONS AMONG POPULATION GROUPS

2017

Source: UNAIDS
special analysis, 2018



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Young women (<https://avert.sharepoint.com/www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-social-issues/key-affected-populations/women>) are especially at risk, with around 7,000 new infections each week among young people aged 15-24 occurring among this group.⁵ In sub-Saharan Africa, three in four new infections are among girls aged 15-19 years and young women aged 15-24 years are twice as likely to be living with HIV than men.

More than one third (35%) of women around the world have experienced physical and/or sexual violence at some time in their lives. In some regions, women who experience violence are one and a half times more likely to become infected with HIV.⁶

The reduction in new HIV infections has been strongest in the region most affected by HIV, East and Southern Africa, where new HIV infections have been reduced by 30% since 2010. However, new HIV infections are rising in around 50 countries. In Eastern Europe and Central Asia the annual number of HIV infections has doubled, and new HIV infections have increased by more than a quarter in the Middle East and North Africa over the past 20 years.⁷

Moreover, despite the progress made across the 69 countries which have witnessed a decline in new infections, progress in combating viral transmission is still not happening fast enough to meet global targets.⁸

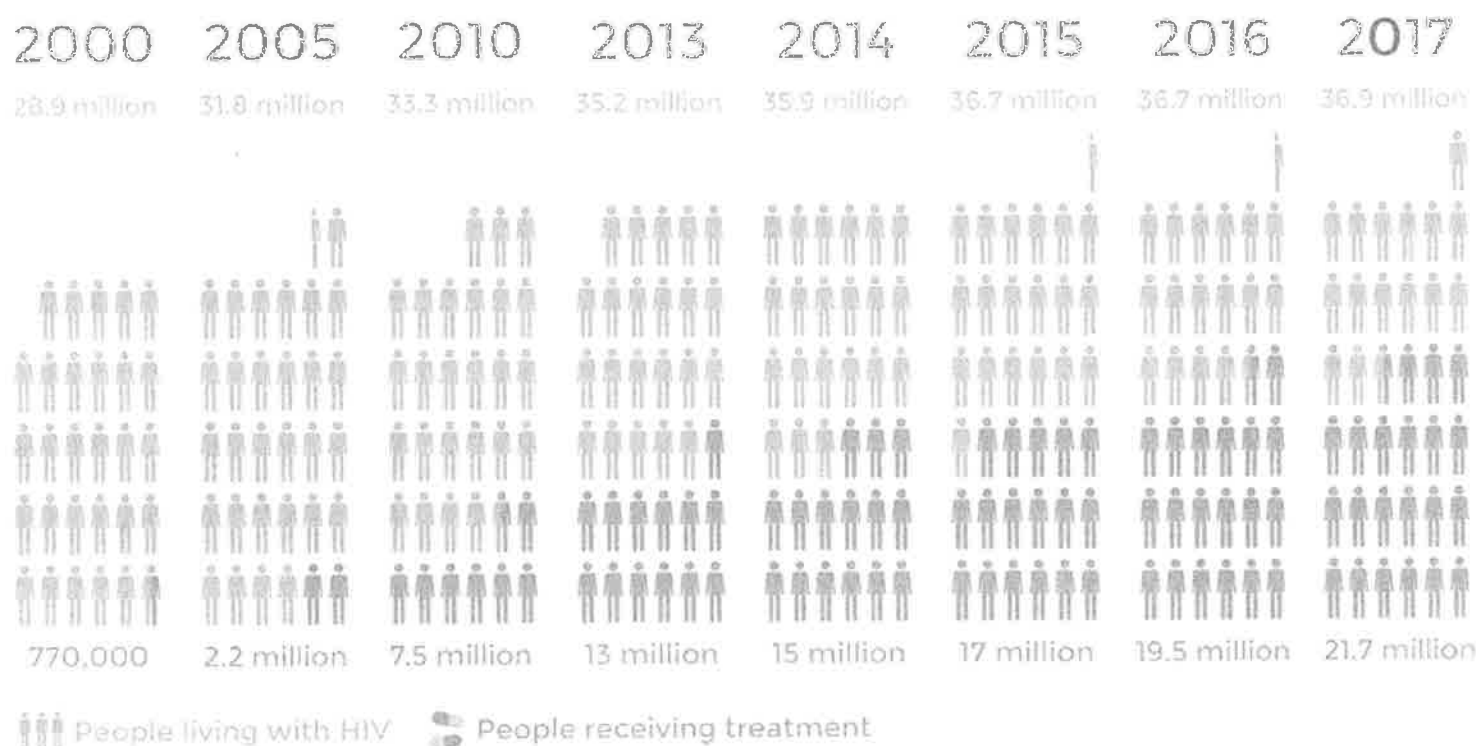
“ We are sounding the alarm. Entire regions are falling behind, the huge gains we made for children are not being sustained,

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Significant progress has been made in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) (<https://avert.sharepoint.com/www.avert.org/professionals/hiv-programming/prevention/prevention-mother-child>). In 2017, 80% of all pregnant women living with HIV had access to treatment to prevent HIV transmission to their babies – this is up from 47% in 2010.^{10 11}

Number of people living with HIV and accessing treatment globally



Source: UNAIDS Data 2018

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HIV and tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis (<https://avert.sharepoint.com/node/1016>) (TB) remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, accounting for around one in three AIDS-related deaths. In 2016, 10.4 million people developed TB; of those 1.2 million were living with HIV.

Funding

At the end of 2017, US\$ 21.3 billion was available for the AIDS response in low- and middle-income countries. This was a slight increase from the US\$19 billion in global funding available in 2016. Around 56% of the total resources for HIV in low- and middle-income countries in 2017 were from domestic sources.

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