UNAIDS | AIDS by the numbers



AIDS by the numbers In 2018:

54% of new HIV infections were among key populations and their sexual partners

40%

decrease in new HIV infections since the peak in 1997

37.9 million people living with HIV in the world



56% decrease in AIDS-related deaths since the peak in 2004

Children living with HIV (under 15 years)

1 700 000

Total funding for HIV decreased by US\$ 1 billion



	New HIV infections (children)	New HIV infections: adults and children (millions)
2010	280 000	2.1
2011	250 000	2.0
2012	230 000	2.0
2013	210 000	1.9
2014	200 000	1.9
2015	190 000	1.9
2016	180 000	1.8
2017	170 000	1.8
2018	160 000	1.7

AIDS-related deaths

People accessing HIV treatment (millions)

7.7 9.4 11.2 13.1 15.1 17.0 19.1 21.3 23.3



Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.



Challenges by the numbers

Relative risk of HIV acquisition compared to the general population



Every week 6000 young women (aged 15–24 years) are newly infected with HIV

Total number of adults and children in need of treatment in 2018

14 600 000

In 2018:

79% of people living with HIV knew their status

62% of people living with HIV were accessing treatment

53% of people living with HIV were virally suppressed

Women and HIV: some facts



In sub-Saharan Africa, four in five new HIV infections among 10–19-year-olds are among girls.

Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

AIDS-related illnesses are the leading cause of death among 15–49-year-old females globally (hundred thousands)



21X HIV INCIDENCE IS 21 TIMES HIGHER AMONG FEMALE SEX WORKERS THAN AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION

Source: Global health estimates 2016: deaths by cause, age, sex, by country and by region, 2000–2016. Geneva, World Health Organization; 2018.

52%

of adolescent girls and young women in rural areas are unable to make decisions about their own health, compared with

47%

in urban areas.

Source: Population-based surveys, 2011–2016. The statistics are based on available data from 28 countries in which 83% of all women aged 15–24 years in sub-Saharan Africa live. IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, 42% OF WOMEN LIVING IN URBAN AREAS AGED 15–24 HAD A PREGNANCY BEFORE THE AGE OF 18.

IN RURAL AREAS, MORE THAN 50% OF WOMEN AGED 15–24 HAD A PREGNANCY BEFORE THE AGE OF 18.

Source: Population-based surveys, 2011–2016.The statistics are based on available data from 27 countries in which 80% of all women aged 15–24 years in sub-Saharan Africa live.

Source: UNAIDS, 2019.

Source: United Nations Children's Fund 2018 estimates

Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

Each year, 12 million girls are married before the age of 18—married too soon,

endangering their personal

development and well-being.

16% of rural currently married adolescent girls and young women who live in sub-Saharan Africa report using a modern contraceptive.

Source: Population-based surveys, 2011–2016. The statistics are based on available data from 28 countries in which 83% of all women aged 15–24 years in sub-Saharan Africa live

23% of urban currently married adolescent girls and young women who live in sub-Saharan Africa report using a modern contraceptive.

7 out of 10 women in conflict settings and in refugee populations are exposed to gender-based and sexual violence.

Source: www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/humanitarian-action/facts-and-figures.

Women who have experienced violence are 50% more likely to be living with HIV.

Women who have been physically or sexually abused by their partners report higher rates of mental health issues, including depression and anxiety, higher use of alcohol and less control over sexual decision-making.

Source: Jewkes, R. et al (2010). Intimate partner violence, relationship power inequity, and incidence of HIV infection in young women in South Africa: a cohort study. The Lancet 376(9734):41-48.





Of every five new HIV infections among young people (15–24 years), three are among young women.

Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

adolescent girls (10-19 years) died of AIDS-related illnesses every day in 2018.



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