








HIV statistics, globally and by WHO region, 2025

Fig 1. Summary of the global HIV epidemic, 2024

	People living with HIV	People acquiring HIV	People dying from HIV-related causes
 Total	40.8 million [37.0–45.6 million]	1.3 million [1.0–1.7 million]	630 000 [490 000–820 000]
 Adults (15+ years)	39.4 million [35.7–44.0 million]	1.2 million [950 000–1.5 million]	550 000 [430 000–720 000]
 Women (15+ years)	21.0 million [19.0–23.5 million]	530 000 [410 000–710 000]	240 000 [180 000–320 000]
 Men (15+ years)	18.5 million [16.5–20.7 million]	650 000 [530 000–830 000]	320 000 [240 000–410 000]
 Children (<15 years)	1.4 million [1.1–1.8 million]	120 000 [82 000–170 000]	75 000 [53 000–110 000]

Note: The 2024 estimates were made before the implementation of cuts to foreign aid.

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Global data

People living with HIV

- Approximately 40.8 million [37.0–45.6 million] people were living with HIV at the end of 2024.
 - 1.4 million [1.1–1.8 million] children living with HIV (0–14 years old).
 - 39.4 million [35.7–44.0 million] living with HIV (15+ years old).

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

- By 2025, 95% of people living with HIV should know their HIV status (first 95)
 - In 2024, 87% [69–>98%] of people living with HIV knew their status.
 - 63% [46–84%] of children living with HIV knew their status.
 - 88% [70–>98%] of adults living with HIV knew their status.
 - To reach the first 95–95–95 target, an additional 3.2 million people living with HIV need to be made aware of their HIV status.

- People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (second 90)
 - In 2024, 31.6 million, or 77% [62–90%] of people living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy.
 - 760 000 or, 55% [40–73%] of children living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy.
 - 78% [62–91%] of adults living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy.
 - 17.4 million, or 83% [66–97%] of female adults living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy
 - 13.4 million, or 73% [57–85%] of male 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 5.2 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 2024, 73% [66–82%] of people living with HIV had suppressed viral loads.
 - 47% [38–60%] of children living with HIV had suppressed viral loads.
 - 74% [67–83%] 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 5.2 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 2024.
- Since 2010, the number of people acquiring HIV has been reduced by 40%, from 2.2 million [1.7–2.8 million].
 - 120 000 [82 000–170 000] children acquired HIV in 2024.
 - 1.2 million [950 000–1.5 million] adults acquired HIV in 2024.
- The number of people acquiring HIV decreased to 0.16 [0.13–0.21] per 1000 uninfected population in 2024 from 0.32 [0.25–0.40] in 2010.

- Since the start of epidemic, 91.4 million [73.4–116.4 million] people have acquired HIV.

HIV-related mortality

- In 2024, 630 000 [490 000–820 000] people died from HIV-related causes globally. Since 2010, HIV-related deaths have been reduced by 54%, from 1.4 million [1.1 million–1.8 million]. The global HIV epidemic claimed 70% fewer lives in 2024 since the peak in 2004.
 - 75 000 [50 000–110 000] children died from HIV-related causes in 2024.
 - 550 000 [430 000–720 000] adults died from HIV-related causes in 2024.
- HIV continues to be a major global public health issue, claiming 44.1 million [37.6–53.4 million] lives so far.

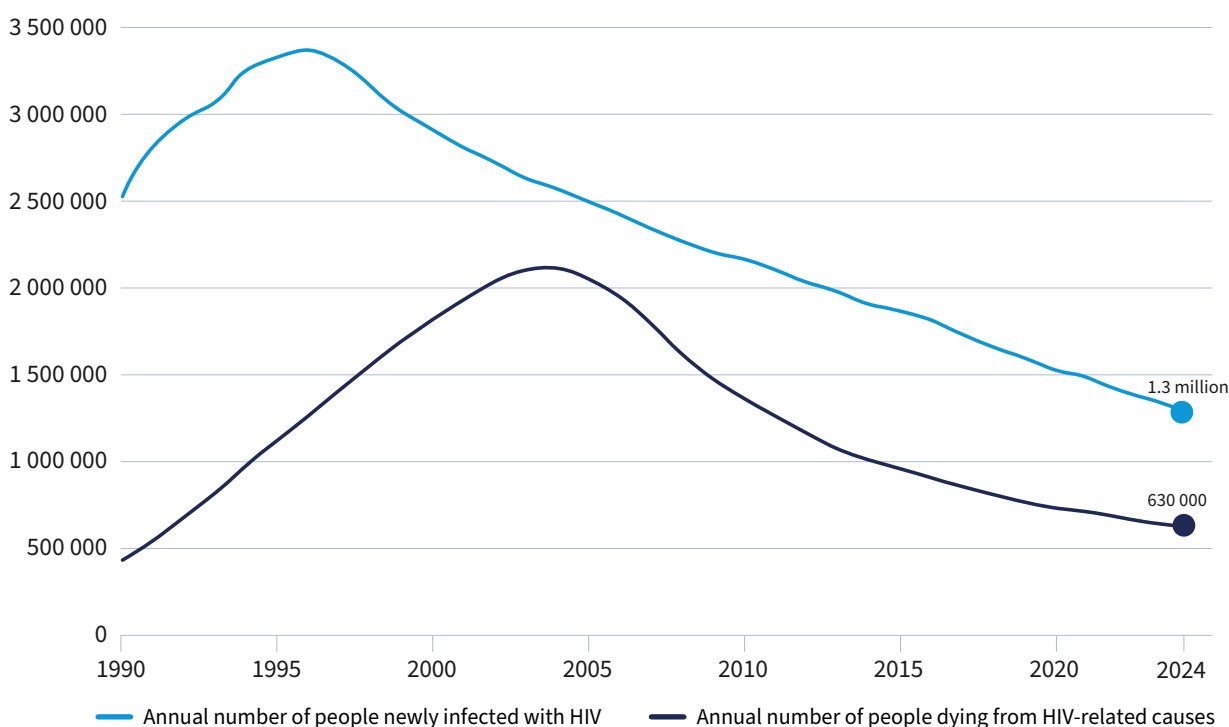
*Global 95–95–95 targets by 2025:

- 95 percent of people living with HIV know their status
- 95 percent of people living with HIV who know their status are on ART
- 95 percent of people on ART have suppressed viral loads

These targets are equivalent to:

- 95 percent of people living with HIV know their status
- 90 percent of people living with HIV are on ART
- 86 percent of people living with HIV have suppressed viral loads

Fig 2. Global trends in people acquiring HIV and people dying from HIV-related causes, 1990–2024



Note: These estimates were made before the implementation of cuts to foreign aid.

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

WHO regional data

African Region

- An estimated 26.3 million [23.9–29.3 million] people were living with HIV in 2024, of which 90% [72–>98%] knew their status, 83% [66–96%] were receiving treatment and 78% [71–86%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 21.7 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2024.
- An estimated 650 000 [500 000–870 000] people acquired HIV in 2024; and the number of people acquiring HIV decreased to 0.53 [0.4–0.71] per 1000 uninfected population in 2024 from 1.7 [1.3–2.3] in 2010.
- 380 000 [310 000–490 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2024, a decrease of 59% from 2010.

Region of the Americas

- An estimated 4.2 million [3.7–4.6 million] people were living with HIV in 2024, of which 87% [68–>98%] knew their status, 72% [56–83%] were receiving treatment and 67% [59–74%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 3.0 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2024.
- An estimated 170 000 [130 000–220 000] people acquired HIV in 2024; and the number of people acquiring HIV decreased to 0.16 [0.13–0.21] per 1000 uninfected population in 2024 from 0.18 [0.15–0.23] in 2010.
- 38 000 [28 000–50 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2024, a decrease of 41% from 2010.

South-East Asian Region^b

- An estimated 3.5 million [3.0–4.2 million] people were living with HIV in 2024, of which 85% [64–>98%] knew their status, 74% [56–92%] were receiving treatment and 72% [62–86%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 2.6 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2024.
- An estimated 88 000 [63 000–130 000] people acquired HIV in 2024; and the number of people acquiring HIV decreased to <0.1 [<0.1–<0.1] per 1000 uninfected population in 2024 from 0.11 [<0.1–0.16] in 2010.
- 50 000 [32 000–76 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2024, a decrease of 77% from 2010.

European Region

- An estimated 3.2 million [2.8–3.4 million] people were living with HIV in 2024, of which 63% [50–72%] were receiving treatment. An estimated 2.0 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2024.
- An estimated 160 000 [130 000–180 000] people acquired HIV in 2024; and the number of people acquiring HIV remained at 0.17 [0.14–0.19] per 1000 uninfected population in 2024, from 0.17 [0.14–0.19] in 2010.
- 51 000 [39 000–62 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2024, an increase of 37% from 2010.

Eastern Mediterranean Region

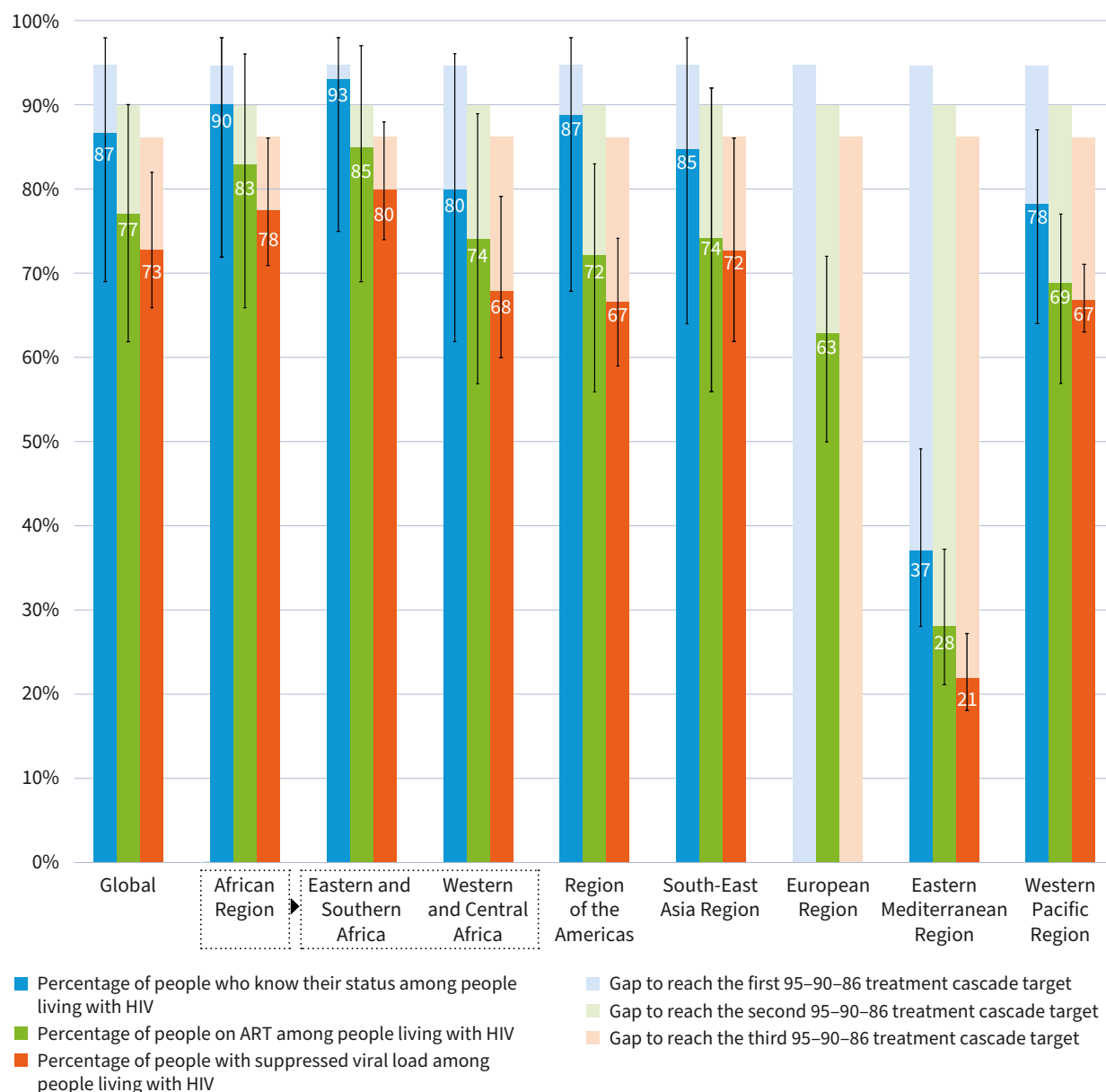
- An estimated 610 000 [520 000–780 000] people were living with HIV in 2024, of which 37% [28–49%] knew their status, 28% [21–37%] were receiving treatment and 21% [18–27%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 170 000 people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2024.
- An estimated 72 000 [59 000–100 000] people acquired HIV in 2024; and the number of people acquiring HIV remained at <0.1 [<0.1–0.12] per 1000 uninfected population in 2024 from <0.1 [<0.1–<0.1] in 2010.
- 23 000 [18 000–31 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2024, an increase of 88% from 2010.

Western Pacific Region^b

- An estimated 3.0 million [2.8–3.2 million] people were living with HIV in 2024, of which 78% [64–87%] knew their status, 69% [57–77%] were receiving treatment and 67% [63–71%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 2.1 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2024.
- An estimated 160 000 [150 000–180 000] people acquired HIV in 2024; and the number of people acquiring HIV remained at <0.1 [<0.1–<0.1] per 1000 uninfected population in 2024 from <0.1 [<0.1–<0.1] in 2010.
- 83 000 [66 000–100 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2024, a decrease of 8% from 2010.

^b Indonesia was reassigned from the WHO South-East Asia Region to the WHO Western Pacific Region, as officially ratified during the 78th World Health Assembly in May 2025.

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, 2024



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Table 1. Estimated number of people living with HIV, all ages, 2010, 2023 and 2024

WHO region	Estimated number of people living with HIV		
	2010	2023	2024
Global	32 200 000 [29 200 000–36 000 000]	40 400 000 [36 600 000–45 100 000]	40 800 000 [37 000 000–45 600 000]
African Region	21 900 000 [19 900 000–24 300 000]	26 200 000 [23 800 000–29 100 000]	26 300 000 [23 900 000–29 300 000]
Eastern and Southern Africa	16 400 000 [15 000 000–18 000 000]	20 700 000 [19 000 000–22 700 000]	20 800 000 [19 100 000–22 800 000]
Western and Central Africa	5 500 000 [4 800 000–6 400 000]	5 600 000 [4 900 000–6 400 000]	5 600 000 [4 900 000–6 400 000]
Region of the Americas	2 600 000 [2 400 000–3 100 000]	4 100 000 [3 600 000–4 500 000]	4 200 000 [3 700 000–4 600 000]
South-East Asia Region	3 700 000 [3 200 000–4 500 000]	3 500 000 [3 000 000–4 200 000]	3 500 000 [3 000 000–4 200 000]
European Region	1 600 000 [1 500 000–1 800 000]	3 100 000 [2 800 000–3 400 000]	3 200 000 [2 800 000–3 400 000]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	260 000 [220 000–330 000]	560 000 [480 000–720 000]	610 000 [520 000–780 000]
Western Pacific Region	2 000 000 [1 900 000–2 200 000]	3 000 000 [2 800 000–3 200 000]	3 000 000 [2 800 000–3 200 000]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Table 2. People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy and antiretroviral therapy coverage, all ages, 2010, 2023 and 2024

WHO region	People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy			Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage among people living with HIV (%)		
	2010	2023	2024	2010	2023	2024
Global	7 700 000	30 300 000	31 600 000	24 [19–28]	75 [60–87]	77 [62–90]
African Region	5 100 000	20 900 000	21 700 000	23 [18–27]	80 [64–92]	83 [66–96]
Eastern and Southern Africa	4 200 000	17 000 000	17 600 000	26 [21–29]	82 [67–94]	85 [69–97]
Western and Central Africa	860 000	3 900 000	4 100 000	16 [12–19]	70 [54–85]	74 [57–89]
Region of the Americas	1 100 000	2 800 000	3 000 000	41 [32–48]	70 [54–80]	72 [56–83]
South-East Asia Region	670 000	2 500 000	2 600 000	18 [13–22]	72 [54–89]	74 [56–92]
European Region	570 000	1 900 000	2 000 000	35 [28–40]	63 [50–72]	63 [50–72]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	19 000	150 000	170 000	7 [5–10]	26 [20–35]	28 [21–37]
Western Pacific Region	240 000	1 900 000	2 100 000	12 [10–13]	65 [54–72]	69 [57–77]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.



Table 3. Estimated number of people acquiring HIV and infection rate, all ages, 2010, 2023 and 2024

WHO region	People acquiring HIV			New HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population)		
	2010	2023	2024	2010	2023	2024
Global	2 200 000 [1 700 000–2 800 000]	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]	0.16 [0.13–0.21]
African Region	1 500 000 [1 100 000–2 000 000]	700 000 [540 000–940 000]	650 000 [500 000–870 000]	1.74 [1.32–2.33]	0.58 [0.45–0.79]	0.53 [0.40–0.71]
Eastern and Southern Africa	1 100 000 [860 000–1 400 000]	500 000 [400 000–640 000]	470 000 [370 000–590 000]	3.16 [2.53–4.07]	1.03 [0.83–1.34]	0.94 [0.75–1.21]
Western and Central Africa	390 000 [260 000–590 000]	200 000 [140 000–310 000]	190 000 [120 000–280 000]	0.77 [0.51–1.17]	0.28 [0.19–0.43]	0.25 [0.17–0.38]
Region of the Americas	170 000 [130 000–210 000]	180 000 [140 000–220 000]	170 000 [130 000–220 000]	0.18 [0.15–0.23]	0.17 [0.14–0.22]	0.16 [0.13–0.21]
South-East Asia Region	170 000 [120 000–250 000]	92 000 [66 000–140 000]	88 000 [63 000–130 000]	0.11 [<0.1–<0.16]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]
European Region	150 000 [130 000–170 000]	160 000 [130 000–180 000]	160 000 [130 000–180 000]	0.17 [0.14–0.19]	0.17 [0.14–0.19]	0.17 [0.14–0.19]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	31 000 [25 000–44 000]	68 000 [55 000–95 000]	72 000 [59 000–100 000]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–0.12]	<0.01 [<0.1–0.12]
Western Pacific Region	180 000 [160 000–200 000]	160 000 [150 000–180 000]	160 000 [150 000–180 000]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]	<0.1 [<0.1–<0.1]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

Table 4. Estimated number of HIV-related deaths, all ages, 2010, 2023 and 2024

WHO region	HIV-related deaths		
	2010	2023	2024
Global	1 400 000 [1 100 000–1 800 000]	650 000 [510 000–850 000]	630 000 [490 000–820 000]
African Region	940 000 [750 000–1 200 000]	400 000 [320 000–520 000]	380 000 [310 000–490 000]
Eastern and Southern Africa	610 000 [500 000–780 000]	260 000 [210 000–330 000]	250 000 [200 000–310 000]
Western and Central Africa	320 000 [250 000–430 000]	150 000 [110 000–200 000]	140 000 [100 000–180 000]
Region of the Americas	64 000 [47 000–85 000]	39 000 [29 000–52 000]	38 000 [28 000–50 000]
South-East Asia Region	220 000 [140 000–340 000]	56 000 [36 000–85 000]	50 000 [32 000–76 000]
European Region	37 000 [29 000–46 000]	45 000 [35 000–56 000]	51 000 [39 000–62 000]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	12 000 [9 600–17 000]	23 000 [18 000–31 000]	23 000 [18 000–31 000]
Western Pacific Region	91 000 [72 000–110 000]	85 000 [67 000–100 000]	83 000 [66 000–100 000]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2025.

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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