



HIV statistics, globally and by WHO region, 2023

Fig 1. Summary of the global HIV epidemic, 2022

	People living with HIV	People acquiring HIV	People dying from HIV-related causes
Total	39.0 million [33.1–45.7 million]	1.3 million [1.0–1.7 million]	630 000 [480 000–880 000]
Adults (15+ years)	37.5 million [31.8–43.6 million]	1.2 million [900 000–1.6 million]	540 000 [410 000–770 000]
Women (15+ years)	20.0 million [16.9–23.4 million]	540 000 [400 000–740 000]	230 000 [170 000–340 000]
Men (15+ years)	17.4 million [14.7–20.4 million]	640 000 [490 000–850 000]	310 000 [230 000–440 000]
Children (<15 years)	1.5 million [1.2–2.1 million]	130 000 [90 000–210 000]	84 000 [56 000–120 000]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2023.

Global data

People living with HIV

- Approximately 39.0 million [33.1–45.7 million] people were living with HIV at the end of 2022.
 - 1.5 million [1.2–2.1 million] children living with HIV (0–14 years old).

95–95–95

- By 2025, 95% of people living with HIV should know their HIV status (first 95)
 - In 2022, 86% [73–>98%] of people living with HIV knew their status.
 - 63% [49–86%] of children living with HIV knew their status.
 - To reach the first 95–95–95 target, an additional 3.5 million people living with HIV need to be made aware of their HIV status.
- By 2025, 95% of people living with HIV who know their status should be receiving antiretroviral therapy (second 95)
 - In 2022, 89% [75–>98%] were receiving antiretroviral therapy among people living with HIV who knew their status.

- 29.8 million people living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy globally.
- 91% [71–>98%] of children living with HIV who knew their status were receiving antiretroviral therapy.
- To reach the second 95–95–95 target, an additional 2.1 million people living with HIV who know their status need to access antiretroviral therapy.
- By 2025, 95% of people living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy should have suppressed viral loads (third 95)
 - In 2022, 93% [79–>98%] of people living with HIV who were receiving antiretroviral therapy had suppressed viral loads.
 - 81% [63–>98%] of children living with HIV who were receiving antiretroviral therapy had suppressed viral loads.
 - To reach the third 95–95–95 target, an additional 570 000 people living with HIV who were receiving antiretroviral therapy must be provided with optimal care to have viral load suppression.

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

- People living with HIV who know their HIV status (first 95) – see above
- People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (second 90)
 - In 2022, 76% [65–89%] of people living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy.
 - 57% [44–78%] of children living with HIV were receiving antiretroviral therapy.
 - To reach the second 95–90–86 testing, treatment and viral load suppression cascade target, an additional 5.3 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 2022, 71% [60–83%] of people living with HIV had suppressed viral loads.
 - 46% [36–63%] of children living with HIV had suppressed viral loads.
 - To reach the third 95–90–86 testing, treatment and viral load suppression cascade target, an additional 5.8 million people living with HIV need to know their status, access antiretroviral therapy, and have viral load suppression.

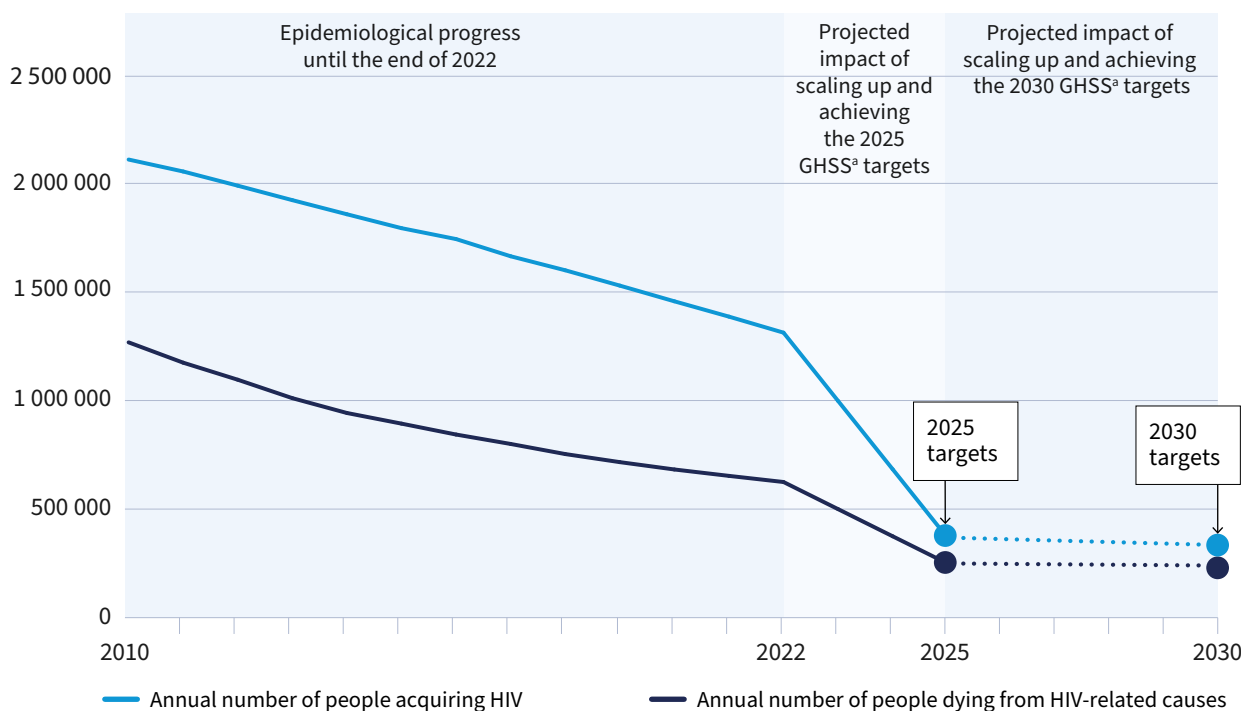
HIV incidence

- 1.3 million [1.0–1.7 million] people acquired HIV in 2022. Since 2010, the number of people acquiring HIV has been reduced by 38%, from 2.1 million [1.6–2.8 million].
 - 130 000 [90 000–210 000] children acquired HIV in 2022.

HIV-related mortality

- In 2022, 630 000 [480 000–880 000] people died from HIV-related causes globally. Since 2010, HIV-related deaths have been reduced by 51%, from 1.3 million [970 000–1.8 million]. The global HIV epidemic claimed 69% fewer lives in 2022 since the peak in 2004.
 - 84 000 [56 000–120 000] children died from HIV-related causes in 2022.
- HIV continues to be a major global public health issue, claiming 40.4 million [32.9–51.3 million] lives so far.

Fig 2. Global trends in people acquiring HIV and people dying from HIV-related causes, 2010–2022 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, 2023.

^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 2023).

WHO regional data

African Region

- An estimated 25.6 million [21.6–30.0 million] people were living with HIV in 2022, of which 90% [76–>98%] knew their status, 82% [69–96%] were receiving treatment and 76% [64–89%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 20.9 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2022.
- An estimated 660 000 [480 000–920 000] people acquired HIV in 2022; and the number of people acquiring HIV among all ages decreased to 0.57 [0.41–0.8] per 1000 uninfected population in 2022 from 1.75 [1.24–2.44] in 2010.
- 380 000 [300 000–540 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2022, a decrease of 56% from 2010.

Region of the Americas

- An estimated 3.8 million [3.4–4.3 million] people were living with HIV in 2022, of which 86% [76–97%] knew their status, 71% [62–79%] were receiving treatment and 65% [57–73%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 2.7 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2022.
- An estimated 160 000 [130 000–190 000] people acquired HIV in 2022; and the number of people acquiring HIV among all ages decreased to 0.16 [0.13–0.19] per 1000 uninfected population in 2022 from 0.18 [0.15–0.21] in 2010.
- 41 000 [31 000–54 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2022, a decrease of 37% from 2010.

South-East Asian Region

- An estimated 3.9 million [3.4–4.6 million] people were living with HIV in 2022, of which 81% [70–94%] knew their status, 65% [57–76%] were receiving treatment and 61% [53–71%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 2.6 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2022.
- An estimated 110 000 [85 000–160 000] people acquired HIV in 2022; and the number of people acquiring HIV among all ages decreased to 0.06 [0.04–0.08] per 1000 uninfected population in 2022 from 0.12 [0.09–0.16] in 2010.
- 85 000 [62 000–120 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2022, a decrease of 63% from 2010.

European Region

- An estimated 3.0 million [2.6–3.3 million] people were living with HIV in 2022, of which 72% [64–80%] knew their status, 63% [55–70%] were receiving treatment and 60% [53–67%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 1.9 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2022.
- An estimated 180 000 [150 000–220 000] people acquired HIV in 2022; and the number of people acquiring HIV among all ages increased to 0.20 [0.16–0.23] per 1000 uninfected population in 2022, from 0.16 [0.13–0.18] in 2010.
- 52 000 [40 000–65 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2022, an increase of 37% from 2010.

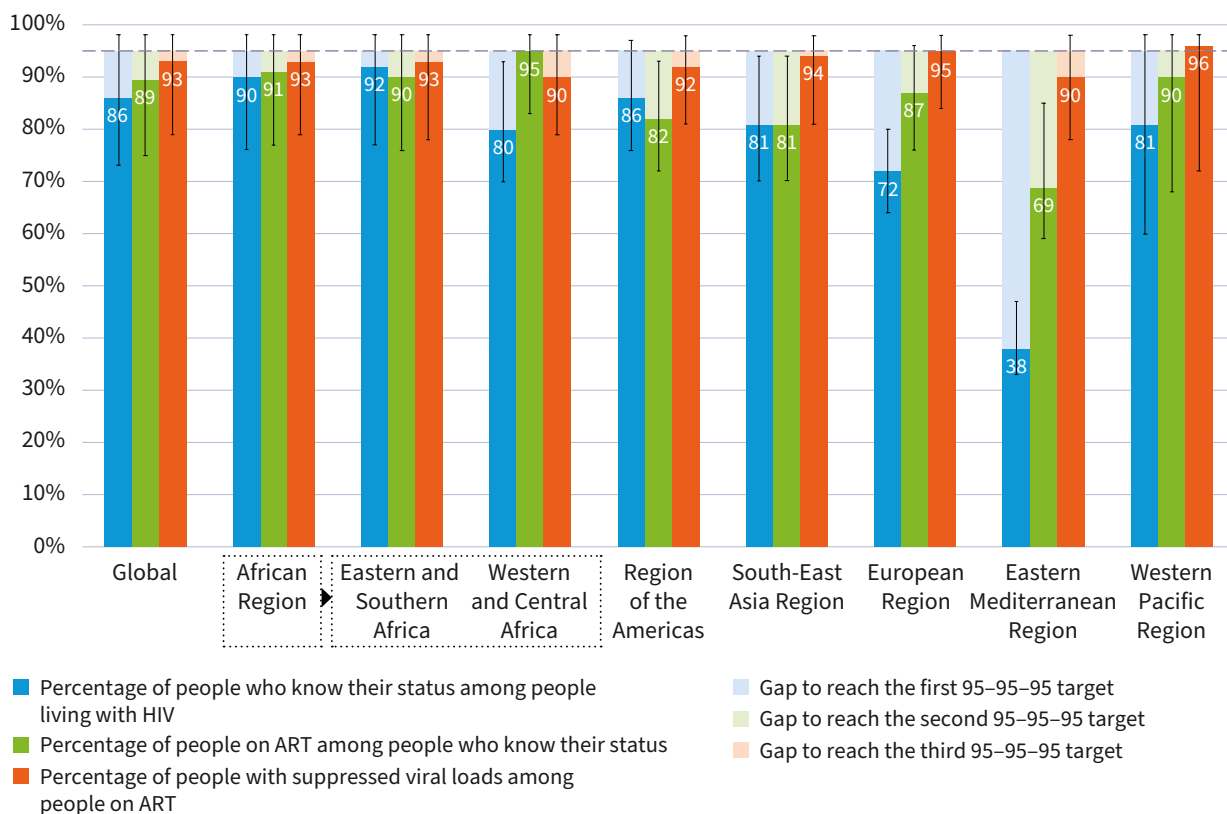
Eastern Mediterranean Region

- An estimated 490 000 [420 000–600 000] people were living with HIV in 2022, of which 38% [33–47%] knew their status, 27% [23–33%] were receiving treatment and 24% [21–29%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 130 000 people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2022.
- An estimated 56 000 [47 000–76 000] people acquired HIV in 2022; and the number of people acquiring HIV among all ages decreased to 0.07 [0.06–0.1] per 1000 uninfected population in 2022 from 0.05 [0.04–0.06] in 2010.
- 20 000 [16 000–27 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2022, an increase of 72% from 2010.

Western Pacific Region

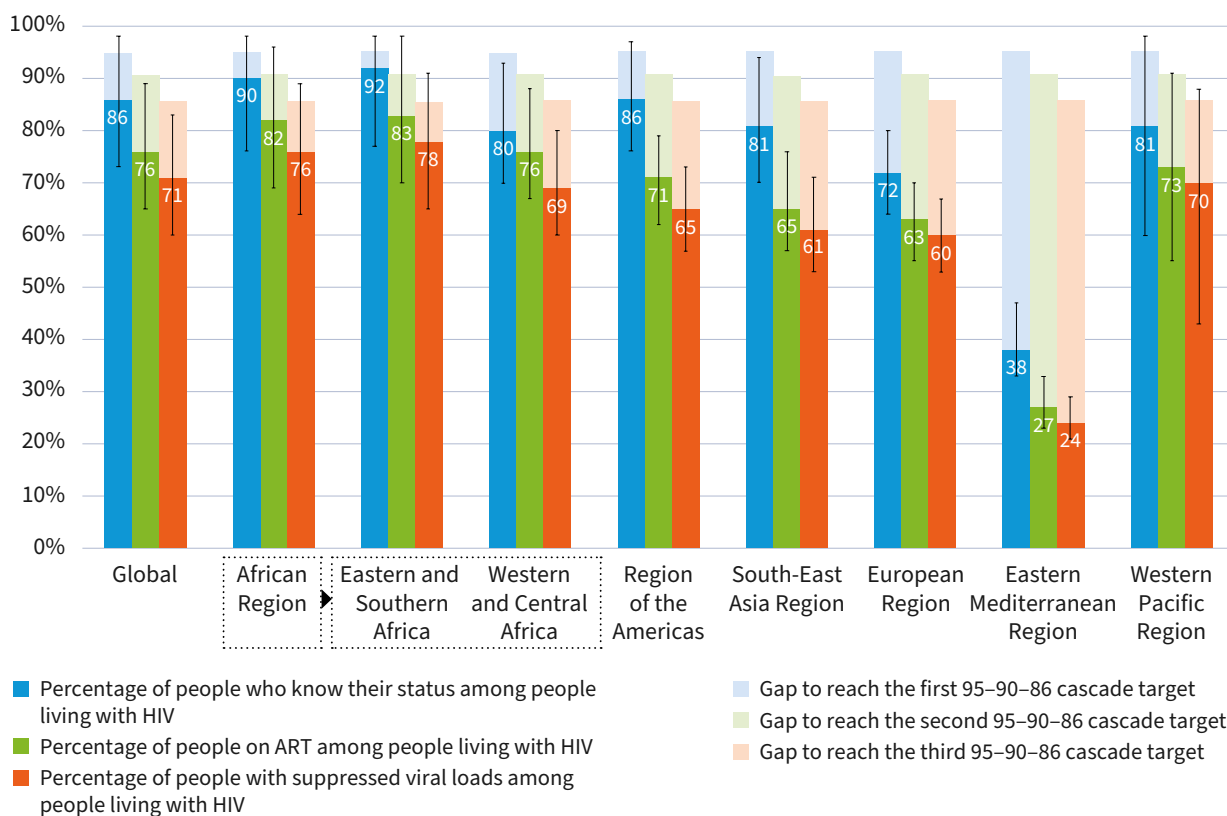
- An estimated 2.2 million [1.7–2.8 million] people were living with HIV in 2022, of which 81% [60–>98%] knew their status, 73% [55–91%] were receiving treatment and 70% [53–88%] had suppressed viral loads. An estimated 1.6 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy in 2022.
- An estimated 140 000 [100 000–190 000] people acquired HIV in 2022; and the number of people acquiring HIV among all ages remained stable at 0.07 [0.05–0.1] per 1000 uninfected population in 2022 from 0.07 [0.05–0.09] in 2010.
- 51 000 [30 000–80 000] deaths were attributed to HIV-related causes in 2022, a decrease of 25% from 2010 but an increase of 3.5% compared with 2021.

Fig 3. Progress towards achieving the 95–95–95 targets, globally and by WHO region, 2022



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2023.

Fig 4. Progress towards achieving the HIV testing, treatment and viral load suppression cascades targets among people living with HIV, globally and by WHO region, 2022



Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2023.

Table 1. Estimated number of people living with HIV, all ages, 2010, 2021 and 2022

WHO region	Estimated number of people living with HIV		
	2010	2021	2022
Global	31 500 000 [26 700 000–36 800 000]	38 700 000 [32 800 000–45 200 000]	39 000 000 [33 100 000–45 700 000]
African Region	21 500 000 [18 200 000–25 200 000]	25 500 000 [21 600 000–30 000 000]	25 600 000 [21 600 000–30 000 000]
Eastern and Southern Africa	16 500 000 [13 900 000–19 500 000]	20 400 000 [17 100 000–24 000 000]	20 400 000 [17 200 000–24 100 000]
Western and Central Africa	4 900 000 [4 300 000–5 700 000]	5 100 000 [4 500 000–5 900 000]	5 100 000 [4 500 000–5 900 000]
Region of the Americas	2 700 000 [2 400 000–3 100 000]	3 700 000 [3 300 000–4 200 000]	3 800 000 [3 400 000–4 300 000]
South-East Asia Region	4 100 000 [3 500 000–4 700 000]	3 900 000 [3 400 000–4 600 000]	3 900 000 [3 400 000–4 600 000]
European Region	1 600 000 [1 400 000–1 800 000]	2 900 000 [2 500 000–3 200 000]	3 000 000 [2 600 000–3 300 000]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	240 000 [210 000–300 000]	460 000 [390 000–560 000]	490 000 [420 000–600 000]
Western Pacific Region	1 400 000 [1 000 000–1 700 000]	2 200 000 [1 600 000–2 700 000]	2 200 000 [1 700 000–2 800 000]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2023.



Table 2. People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy and antiretroviral therapy coverage, all ages, 2010, 2021 and 2022

WHO region	People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy			Estimated antiretroviral therapy coverage among people living with HIV (%)		
	2010	2021	2022	2010	2021	2022
Global	7 700 000	28 100 000	29 800 000	24 [21-29]	73 [62-85]	76 [65-89]
African Region	5 100 000	19 800 000	20 900 000	24 [20-28]	78 [66-91]	82 [69-96]
Eastern and Southern Africa	4 200 000	16 200 000	17 000 000	26 [21-30]	80 [67-94]	83 [70->98]
Western and Central Africa	870 000	3 600 000	3 900 000	18 [15-20]	69 [61-80]	76 [67-88]
Region of the Americas	1 100 000	2 500 000	2 700 000	40 [35-45]	68 [60-77]	71 [62-79]
South-East Asia Region	690 000	2 400 000	2 600 000	17 [15-20]	61 [53-71]	65 [57-76]
European Region	570 000	1 800 000	1 900 000	36 [31-40]	61 [54-68]	63 [55-70]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	18 000	110 000	130 000	8 [7-9]	25 [21-31]	27 [23-33]
Western Pacific Region	240 000	1 500 000	1 600 000	18 [13-22]	71 [53-88]	73 [55-91]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2023.

Table 3. Estimated number of people acquiring HIV and infection rate, all ages, 2010, 2021 and 2022

WHO region	People acquiring HIV		New HIV infections (per 1000 uninfected population)	
	2010	2021	2010	2021
Global	2 100 000 [1 600 000–2 800 000]	1 400 000 [1 100 000–1 800 000]	0.31 [0.23–0.42]	0.18 [0.14–0.24]
African Region	1 500 000 [1 100 000–2 000 000]	740 000 [540 000–1 000 000]	1.75 [1.24–2.44]	0.66 [0.47–0.92]
Eastern and Southern Africa	1 100 000 [840 000–1 500 000]	540 000 [410 000–730 000]	3.37 [2.46–4.56]	1.22 [0.89–1.66]
Western and Central Africa	350 000 [230 000–530 000]	200 000 [130 000–310 000]	0.69 [0.45–1.04]	0.29 [0.19–0.44]
Region of the Americas	160 000 [140 000–200 000]	160 000 [130 000–190 000]	0.18 [0.15–0.21]	0.16 [0.13–0.19]
South-East Asia Region	200 000 [150 000–280 000]	120 000 [89 000–170 000]	0.12 [0.09–0.16]	0.06 [0.04–0.08]
European Region	140 000 [120 000–160 000]	180 000 [150 000–210 000]	0.16 [0.13–0.18]	0.19 [0.16–0.23]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	28 000 [24 000–38 000]	52 000 [43 000–70 000]	0.05 [0.04–0.06]	0.07 [0.06–0.09]
Western Pacific Region	120 000 [88 000–160 000]	140 000 [100 000–180 000]	0.07 [0.05–0.09]	0.07 [0.05–0.1]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2023.

Table 4. Estimated number of HIV-related deaths, all ages, 2010, 2021 and 2022

WHO region	HIV-related deaths		
	2010	2021	2022
Global	1 300 000 [970 000–1 800 000]	660 000 [500 000–920 000]	630 000 [480 000–880 000]
African Region	860 000 [680 000–1 200 000]	410 000 [320 000–570 000]	380 000 [300 000–540 000]
Eastern and Southern Africa	590 000 [460 000–860 000]	250 000 [200 000–370 000]	240 000 [190 000–360 000]
Western and Central Africa	280 000 [210 000–360 000]	150 000 [120 000–200 000]	140 000 [110 000–180 000]
Region of the Americas	66 000 [49 000–86 000]	43 000 [32 000–56 000]	41 000 [31 000–54 000]
South-East Asia Region	230 000 [170 000–320 000]	92 000 [67 000–130 000]	85 000 [62 000–120 000]
European Region	38 000 [29 000–47 000]	48 000 [37 000–60 000]	52 000 [40 000–65 000]
Eastern Mediterranean Region	12 000 [9 100–16 000]	19 000 [15 000–26 000]	20 000 [16 000–27 000]
Western Pacific Region	67 000 [40 000–110 000]	49 000 [29 000–77 000]	51 000 [30 000–80 000]

Source: UNAIDS/WHO estimates, 2023.

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

World Health Organization

Global HIV, Hepatitis and Sexually Transmitted Infections Programmes
20, avenue Appia
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland
who.int

For more information, contact:

E-mail: hiv-aids@who.int
www.who.int/teams/global-hiv-hepatitis-and-stis-programmes
WHO/UCN/HHS/SIA/2023.01

© World Health Organization 2023.
Some rights reserved.
This work is available under the
CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence.

