FACT SHEET
WORLD AIDS DAY 2014

In 2013, there were 35 million [33.2 million–37.2 million] people living with HIV. Since the start of the epidemic, around 78 million [71 million–87 million] people have become infected with HIV and 39 million [35 million–43 million] people have died of AIDS-related illnesses.

Close the gap to zero new HIV infections
- Worldwide, 2.1 million [1.9 million–2.4 million] people became newly infected with HIV in 2013.
- Worldwide, 240 000 [210 000–280 000] children became newly infected with HIV in 2013.

Close the gap to zero AIDS-related deaths
- In 2013, 1.5 million [1.4 million–1.7 million] people died from AIDS-related illnesses worldwide.

Close the treatment gap
- In 2013, around 12.9 million people living with HIV had access to antiretroviral therapy.
- This represents 37% [35–39%] of all people living with HIV, yet only 24% [22–26%] of all children living with HIV are receiving the life-saving medicines.

Close the gap for HIV/tuberculosis
- Tuberculosis remains the leading cause of death among people living with HIV, with an estimated 320 000 [300 000–340 000] deaths in 2012.

Close the access gap
- HIV is the leading cause of death among women of reproductive age.
- In 2013, 54% of pregnant women in low- and middle-income countries did not receive an HIV test.
- In 2013, almost 60% of all new HIV infections among young people aged 15–24 occurred among adolescent girls and young women.
- AIDS-related illnesses are the leading cause of death among adolescents aged 10–19 years in Africa.
- Globally, gay men and other men who have sex with men are 19 times more likely to be living with HIV than the general population.
- HIV prevalence among sex workers is 12 times greater than among the general population.
- Transgender women are 49 times more likely to acquire HIV than all adults of reproductive age.
- HIV prevalence is estimated to be up to 28 times higher among people who inject drugs than the general population.
## Global Statistics 1990–2013

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<tr>
<td><strong>People living with HIV</strong></td>
<td>8.5 million [7.4–10.3 million]</td>
<td>18.7 million [17.1–21.1 million]</td>
<td>28.6 million [26.8–30.8 million]</td>
<td>32.1 million [30.5–34.0 million]</td>
<td>32.4 million [30.8–34.3 million]</td>
<td>32.7 million [31.2–34.6 million]</td>
<td>33.1 million [31.5–34.9 million]</td>
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<td><strong>New HIV Infections</strong></td>
<td>1.9 million [1.7–2.2 million]</td>
<td>3.4 million [3.2–3.7 million]</td>
<td>3.5 million [3.3–3.7 million]</td>
<td>2.9 million [2.7–3.1 million]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>AIDS-related deaths</strong></td>
<td>350 000 [280 000–490 000]</td>
<td>970 000 [860 000–1.2 million]</td>
<td>1.8 million [1.7–2.0 million]</td>
<td>2.4 million [2.2–2.6 million]</td>
<td>2.3 million [2.1–2.5 million]</td>
<td>2.2 million [2.0–2.4 million]</td>
<td>2.1 million [1.9–2.3 million]</td>
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<td>1.7 million [1.5–1.8 million]</td>
<td>1.5 million [1.4–1.7 million]</td>
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<td><strong>People accessing treatment</strong></td>
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<td>5.2 million</td>
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Source: UNAIDS