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

Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

In sub-Saharan Africa, around 44% of every five new HIV infections among young people (15–24 years) are among women.

Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.

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


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.


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

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.


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.


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.

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.

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


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.

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.

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 28 countries in which 83% of all women aged 15–24 years in sub-Saharan Africa live.


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


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.

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.

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 28 countries in which 83% of all women aged 15–24 years in sub-Saharan Africa live.