

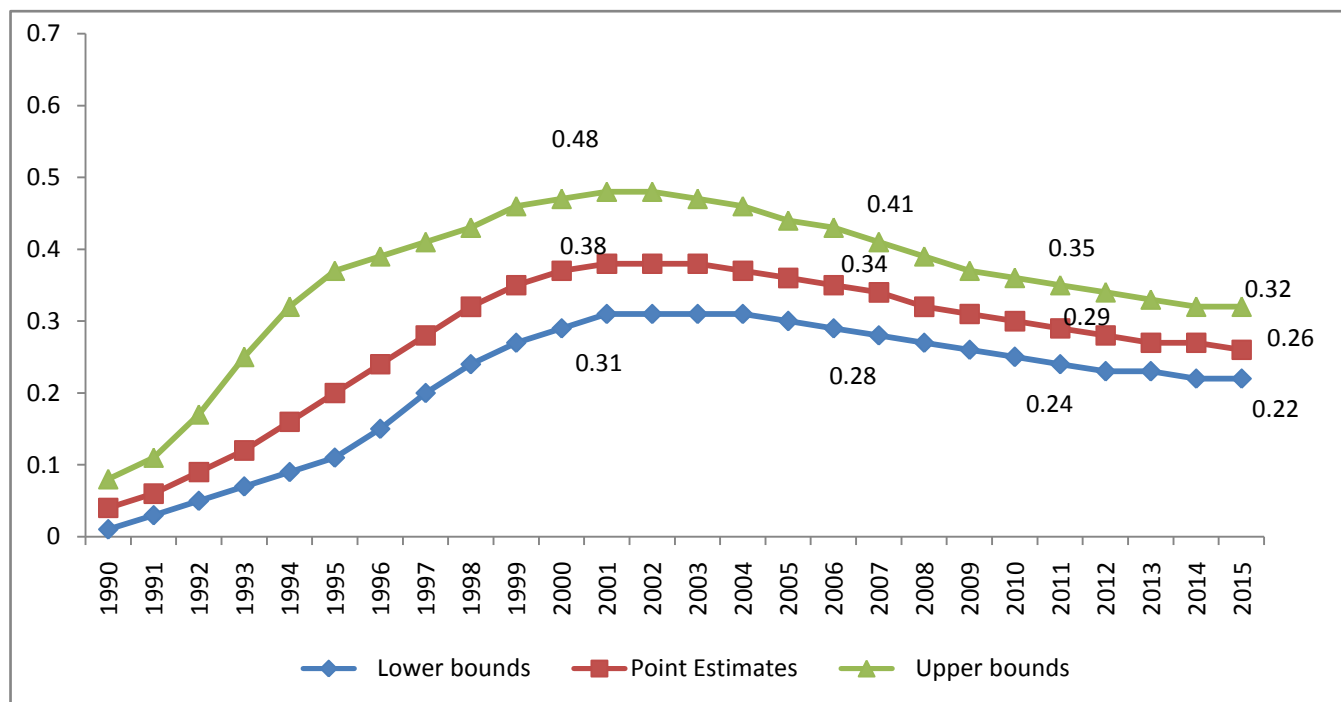
## HIV Facts & Figures

As per the recently released, India HIV Estimation 2015 report, National adult (15–49 years) HIV prevalence in India is estimated at 0.26% (0.22% – 0.32%) in 2015. In 2015, adult HIV prevalence is estimated at 0.30% among males and at 0.22% among Females.

Among the States/UTs, in 2015, Manipur has shown the highest estimated adult HIV prevalence of 1.15%, followed by Mizoram (0.80%), Nagaland (0.78%), Andhra Pradesh & Telangana (0.66%), Karnataka (0.45%), Gujarat (0.42%) and Goa (0.40%). Besides these States, Maharashtra, Chandigarh, Tripura and Tamil Nadu have shown estimated adult HIV prevalence greater than the national prevalence (0.26%), while Odisha, Bihar, Sikkim, Delhi, Rajasthan and West Bengal have shown an estimated adult HIV prevalence in the range of 0.21– 0.25%. All other States/UTs have levels of adult HIV prevalence below 0.20%.

The adult HIV prevalence at national level has continued its steady decline from an estimated peak of 0.38% in 2001-03 through 0.34% in 2007 and 0.28% in 2012 to 0.26% in 2015(**Figure 1**). Similar consistent declines are noted both in males and females at the national level.

**Figure 1. Estimated Adult HIV Prevalence (%) in India, 1990–2015 with Uncertainty Bound**

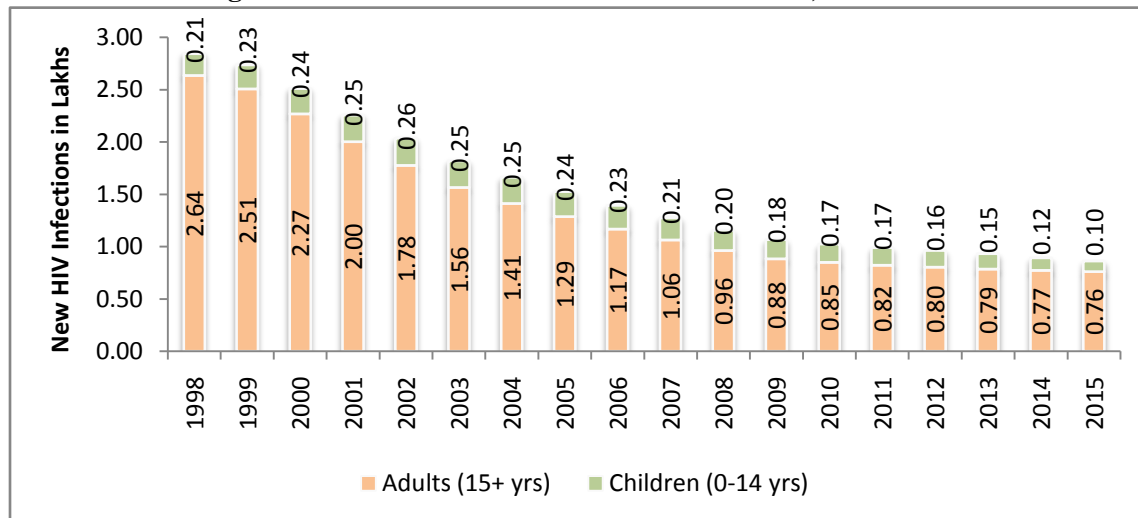


The total number of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in India is estimated at 21.17 lakhs (17.11 lakhs–26.49 lakhs) in 2015 compared with 22.26 lakhs (18.00 lakhs-27.85 lakhs) in 2007. Children (< 15 years) account for 6.54%, while two fifth (40.5%) of total HIV infections are among females.

Undivided Andhra Pradesh and Telangana have the highest estimated number of PLHIV (3.95 lakhs) followed by Maharashtra (3.01 lakhs), Karnataka (1.99 lakhs), Gujarat (1.66 lakhs), Bihar (1.51 lakhs) and Uttar Pradesh (1.50 lakhs). These seven States together account for two thirds (64.4%) of total estimated PLHIV. Rajasthan (1.03 lakhs), Tamil Nadu (1.43 lakhs) and West Bengal (1.29 lakhs) are other States with estimated PLHIV numbers of 1 lakh or more. The estimated number of PLHIV in India has been more or less stable during 2013-15

India is estimated to have around 86 (56 – 129) thousand new HIV infections in 2015, showing 66% decline in new infections from 2000 and 32% decline from 2007, the year set as baseline in the NACP-IV (Figure 2.). Children (<15 years) accounted for 12% (10.4 thousand) of total new infections while the remaining (75.9 thousand) new infections were among adults (15+years).

**Figure 2. Estimated New HIV Infections in India, 1998–2015**

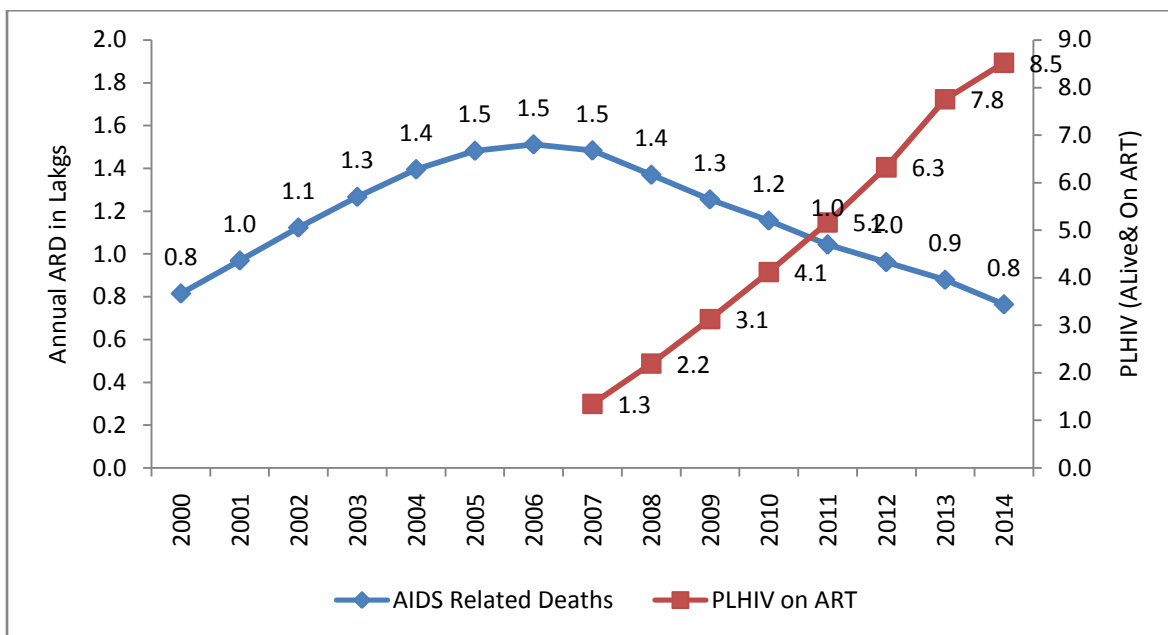


Andhra Pradesh & Telangana, Bihar, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh currently account for 47% of total new infections among adults with each of these States contributing 7.5 thousand or more new infections in 2015.

Since 2007, when the number of AIDS related deaths (ARD) started to show a declining trend, the annual number of AIDS related deaths has declined by 54%. In 2015 an estimated 67.6 (46.4 –106.0) thousand people died of AIDS-related causes nationally (Fig.3.).

This decline is consistent with the rapid expansion of access to ART in the country. It is estimated that the scale-up of free ART since 2004 has saved cumulatively around 4.5 lakhs lives in India until 2014.

**Figure 3. Annual AIDS-related Deaths and ART Scale-up, India, 2000-14**

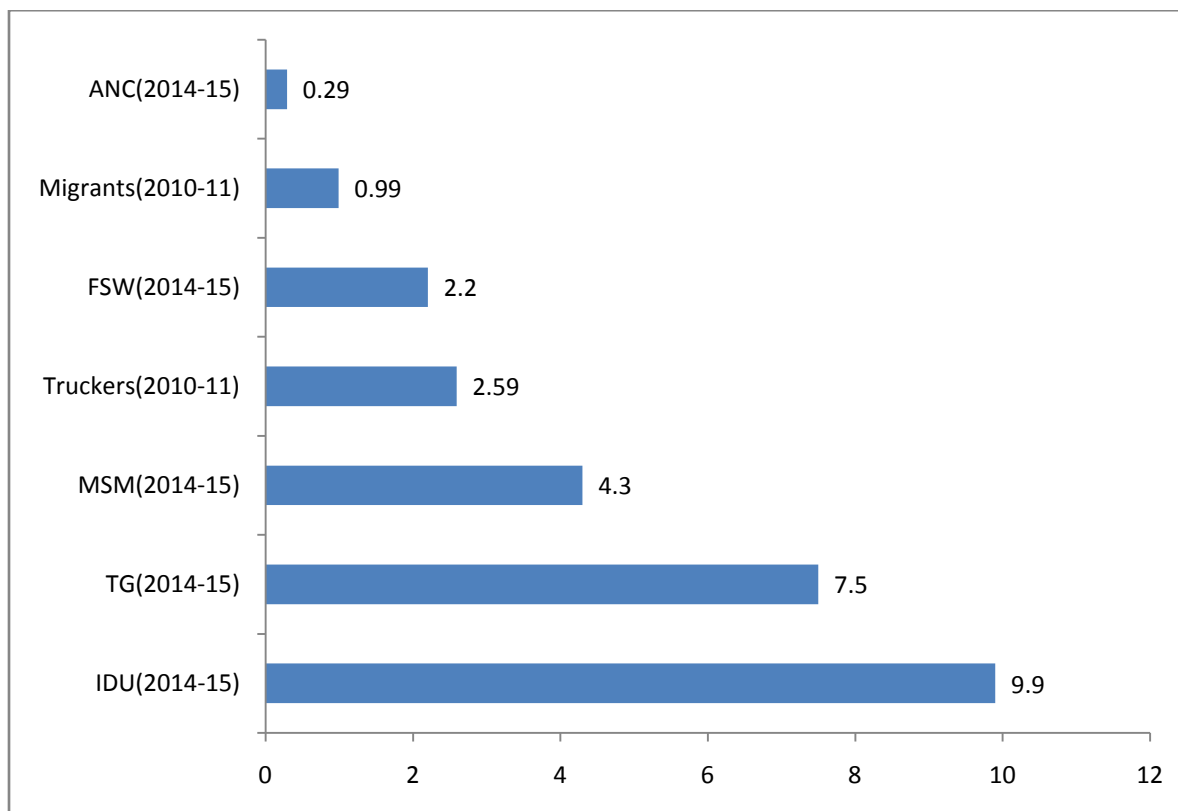


According to HSS 2014-15, the overall HIV prevalence among ANC clinic attendees, considered a proxy for prevalence among the general population, continues to be low at 0.29% (90% CI:0.28-0.31) in the country, with an overall declining trend at the national level (Fig. 2.4).

The highest prevalence was recorded in Nagaland (1.29%), followed by Mizoram (0.81%), Manipur (0.60%), Gujarat (0.56%) and Chhattisgarh (0.41%). Telangana (0.39%), Bihar (0.37%), Karnataka (0.36%) and Andhra Pradesh (0.35%) were other states which recorded HIV prevalence of more than the national average.

India continues to portray a concentrated epidemic. HIV prevalence among different risk groups is given in Figure below. National Integrated Behavioural and Biological Surveillance (IBBS) has estimated HIV prevalence among FSWs, nationally, level at 2.2% (95% CI: 1.8 - 2.6). HIV Prevalence among MSM recorded at the national level was 4.3% (95%CI: 3.7 – 5.1) while among IDU, the prevalence of HIV recorded among IDU at the national level was 9.9% (95% CI: 9.0-10.9).

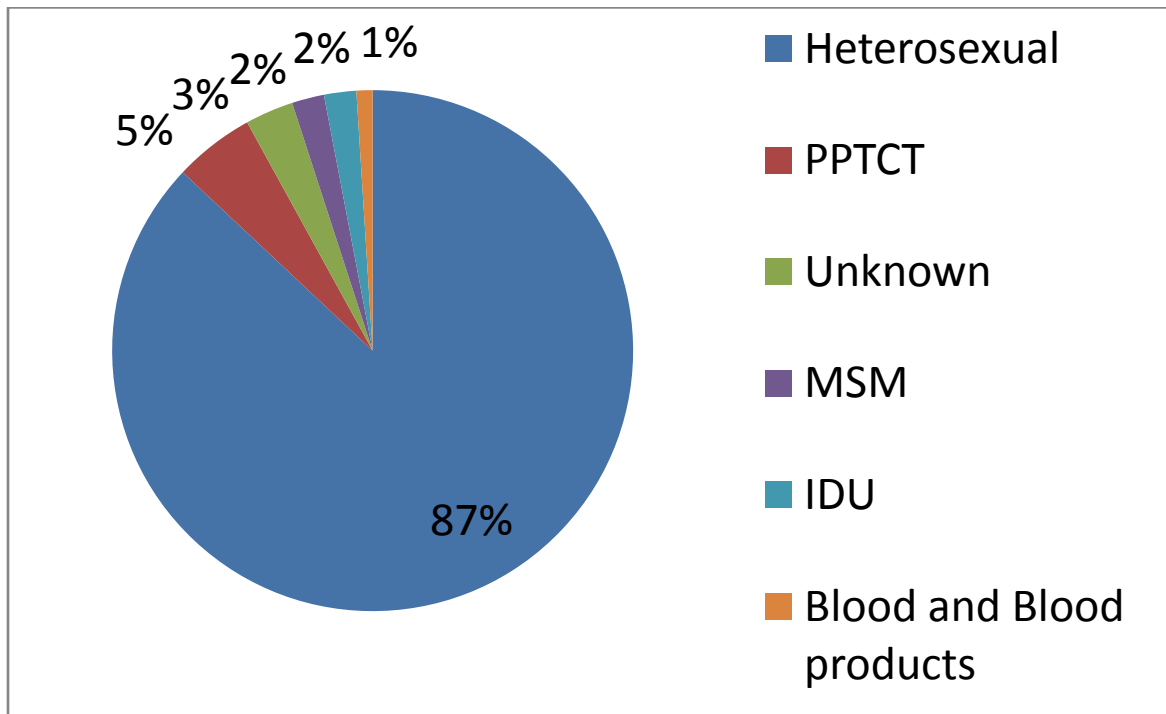
**Figure 4: HIV Prevalence (%) among ANC Client (HSS 2014-15), FSW,MSM, IDU,TG (IBBS 2014-2015) & Truckers and Migrants (HSS 2010-11), India**



## **ROUTE OF TRANSMISSION**

**Routes of Transmission:** Based on Programme data, unprotected sex (87 % heterosexual) is the major route of HIV transmission, followed by transmission from Parent to Child (5%) and unknown cause (3.0%). Injecting Drug Use and behavior of Men having sex with men contribute two percent each to the transmission of HIV among individuals. Blood and Blood products contribute only 1% to the HIV transmission among the individuals.

**Figure 5. Routes of HIV Transmission among individuals in 2015-16, SIMS Data 2015-16**



**Source: SIMS 2015-16**