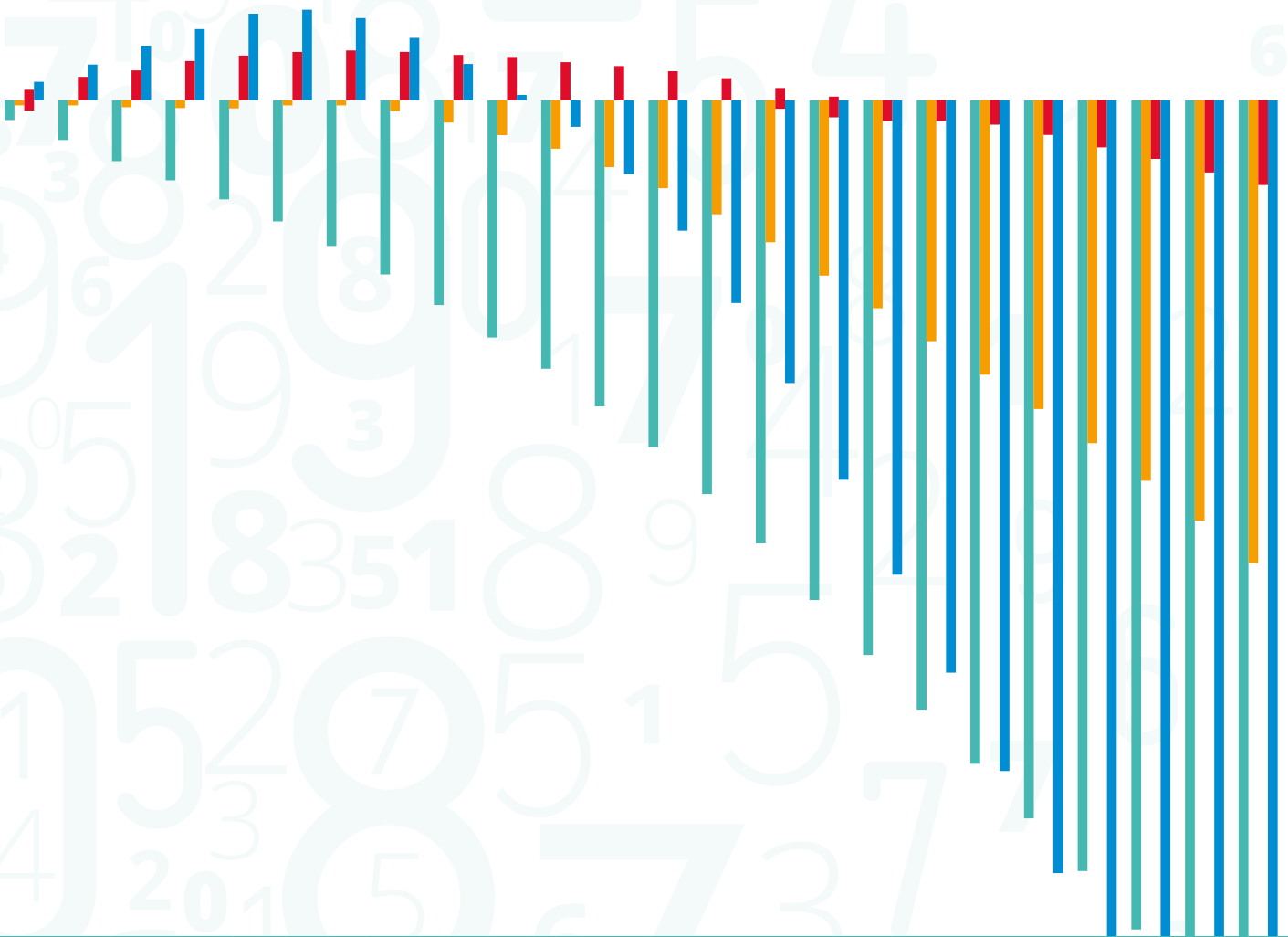


STATE OF INEQUALITY

HIV, tuberculosis and malaria



INTERACTIVE VISUALIZATION OF HEALTH DATA



STATE OF INEQUALITY

HIV, tuberculosis and malaria

INTERACTIVE VISUALIZATION OF HEALTH DATA



State of inequality: HIV, tuberculosis and malaria

ISBN 978-92-4-003944-5 (electronic version)

ISBN 978-92-4-003945-2 (print version)

© **World Health Organization 2021**

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo>).

Under the terms of this licence, you may copy, redistribute and adapt the work for non-commercial purposes, provided the work is appropriately cited, as indicated below. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that WHO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the WHO logo is not permitted. If you adapt the work, then you must license your work under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If you create a translation of this work, you should add the following disclaimer along with the suggested citation: "This translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition".

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization (<http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules/>).

Suggested citation. State of inequality: HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2021. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data. CIP data are available at <http://apps.who.int/iris>.

Sales, rights and licensing. To purchase WHO publications, see <http://apps.who.int/bookorders>. To submit requests for commercial use and queries on rights and licensing, see <https://www.who.int/copyright>.

Third-party materials. If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

General disclaimers. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by WHO to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall WHO be liable for damages arising from its use.

All photos © WHO

Design and layout by L'IV Com Sàrl, Switzerland

Contents

Forewords	ix
Acknowledgements	xiii
Abbreviations	xv
Executive summary	xvi
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Global overview: strategies and progress	2
1.2 COVID-19 and its impacts on HIV, TB and malaria	4
1.3 Monitoring inequalities in HIV, TB and malaria	7
1.4 Objectives and organization of this report	8
1.5 References	9
2. Overview of methods	13
2.1 State of inequality in HIV, TB and malaria	14
2.1.1 Data	14
2.1.2 Analysis	16
2.2 Exploring associations between HIV, TB and malaria burden and social determinants of health	21
2.2.1 Data	21
2.2.2 Analysis	22
2.3 References	22
3. HIV	25
3.1 General population	26
3.1.1 Context	26
3.1.2 Approach	31
3.1.3 Results	34
3.2 Young people	42
3.2.1 Context	42
3.2.2 Approach	44
3.2.3 Results	45
3.3 Pregnant women	50
3.3.1 Context	50
3.3.2 Approach	52
3.3.3 Results	53
3.4 Key populations	55
3.5 Discussion	60



3.6 Addressing inequality.	61
3.6.1 HIV prevention programme activities.	62
3.6.2 HIV-sensitive social protection systems	63
3.6.3 Combating HIV stigma and discrimination	63
3.7 References	64
4. Tuberculosis.	71
4.1 Context	72
4.1.1 Epidemiological profile.	72
4.1.2 Global commitments to end TB	75
4.1.3 Inequalities and barriers to progress	76
4.1.4 Key populations.	79
4.2 Approach.	81
4.3 Results	84
4.3.1 Burden.	84
4.3.2 Detection	86
4.3.3 Prevention	89
4.3.4 Knowledge and attitudes	92
4.3.5 Social protection	94
4.3.6 Patterns of inequality in high-burden or high-funding countries	97
4.4 Discussion	98
4.5 Addressing inequality.	99
4.5.1 Community-, rights- and gender-based approaches.	100
4.5.2 Social protection programmes.	101
4.6 References	102
5. Malaria.	107
5.1 Context	108
5.1.1 Epidemiological profile.	108
5.1.2 Global commitments to end malaria	108
5.1.3 Inequalities and barriers to progress	112
5.1.4 Underserved populations.	114
5.2 Approach.	114
5.3 Results	116
5.3.1 Burden.	116
5.3.2 Prevention	119
5.3.3 Testing and treatment.	121
5.3.4 Patterns of inequality in high-burden or high-funding countries	123
5.4 Discussion	123
5.5 Addressing inequality.	126
5.5.1 Integrated community care management of childhood illness	128
5.5.2 Targeting malaria responses and the role of voluntary collaborator networks	129
5.6 References	129
6. Social determinants of health.	133
6.1 Social determinants of health.	134
6.2 Disease burden and social determinants of health analysis.	136
6.2.1 Approach.	136
6.2.2 Results	138
6.3 Discussion	143
6.4 References	144
7. Conclusion	147



Annex 1. Glossary	150
Annex 2. Technical details: HIV	154
Annex 3. Technical details: TB	166
Annex 4. Technical details: malaria	188
Annex 5. Technical details: social determinants of health	199
Annex 6. Full results: social determinants of health	202
Annex 7. Indicator metadata	204
Index	227



Figures

- Fig. E1. Selected HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria indicators with high levels of inequality, disaggregated by economic status, education and place of residence: latest situation (2011–2020)
- Fig. E2. Selected HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria indicators with variable levels of absolute economic-related inequality: latest situation (2011–2020)
- Fig. E3. Selected HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria indicators with low levels of sex-related inequality: latest situation (2011–2020)
- Fig. E4. Selected HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria indicators disaggregated by economic status with variable patterns over time: change over time (2001–2010 and 2011–2020)
- Fig. E5. Potential for improvement in national average by eliminating economic-related inequality across selected HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria indicators (2011–2020)
- Fig. 1.1. Global deaths due to AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria (2000–2020)
- Fig. 3.1. HIV incidence (new infections per 1000 population) in 130 countries: latest situation (2020)
- Fig. 3.2. AIDS-related mortality (deaths per 1000 population) in 131 countries: latest situation (2020)
- Fig. 3.3. Global estimates of new HIV infections and AIDS-related deaths, by sex and age (2010 and 2020)
- Fig. 3.4. Relative sex-related inequality in, and national average of, HIV incidence in 130 countries: latest situation (2020)
- Fig. 3.5. Knowledge, attitudes and practices indicators, by sex: latest situation (2011–2020)
- Fig. 3.6. Comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS among females and males, by economic status and education: latest situation (2011–2020)
- Fig. 3.7. Testing for HIV and receiving results (ever) among females and males, by economic status, education and place of residence: latest situation (2011–2020)
- Fig. 3.8. Relative sex-related inequality in HIV incidence in all countries and high-burden or high-funding countries: latest situation (2020)
- Fig. 3.9. Comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS and condom use among young females and males (aged 15–24 years), by education: latest situation (2011–2020)
- Fig. 3.10. Absolute education-related inequality in comprehensive correct knowledge about AIDS and condom use at last sexual intercourse among young females and males (aged 15–24 years): latest situation (2011–2020)
- Fig. 3.11. Testing for HIV and receiving results in past 12 months among sexually active young females and males (aged 15–24 years) by education, place of residence and age: latest situation (2011–2020)
- Fig. 3.12. Absolute economic-related inequality in pregnant women testing for HIV during antenatal care visit or labour and receiving results in all countries, and disaggregated data in countries with the highest economic-related inequality: latest situation (2011–2020)
- Fig. 3.13. Pregnant women testing for HIV during antenatal care visit or labour and receiving results in high-burden or high-funding countries, by economic status: latest situation (2011–2020)
- Fig. 3.14. Potential improvement in national average by eliminating economic-related inequality across selected HIV indicators (2011–2020)
- Fig. 4.1. Tuberculosis (TB) incidence (new infections per 100 000 population) in 194 countries: latest situation (2020)
- Fig. 4.2. Tuberculosis (TB) mortality (deaths per 100 000 population) in 193 countries: latest situation (2020)
- Fig. 4.3. Global estimates of tuberculosis (TB) incidence and mortality, by sex and age (2020)
- Fig. 4.4. Global estimates of number of tuberculosis (TB) incident cases and case notifications, by sex and age (2020)
- Fig. 4.5. Estimates of tuberculosis (TB) incidence (new infections per 100 000 population) in Kenya and the Philippines, by sex and age (2020)

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_23452

