90-90-90 Targets Update
Metrics for HIV epidemiological transition and for monitoring stigma and discrimination

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Background

• Sustainable Development Goal target for 2030

• 2016 High Level Meeting Political Declaration targets

• 2017 Glion meeting on Epidemic control
1. Metrics for measuring epidemiological transition
Metrics for epidemic transition

• Existing: Incidence rate per 1,000 uninfected (SDG indicator)
• Ratio of Incidence to Prevalence (IPR)
  • New infections / people living with HIV
• Ratio of Incidence to Mortality (IMR)
  • New infections / total deaths to HIV population
Ratio of new infections to people living with HIV, global and by region (incidence-prevalence ratio)

Source: UNAIDS 2019 estimates.
IPR interpretation

Definition: The ratio of new HIV infections to number of people living with HIV

Benchmark: 0.03

Strengths: Identifies an epidemiological relevant shift in the epidemic.

Limitations: This metric cannot be disaggregated by sex, age or key population as the metric reflects an entire epidemic including transmission across population groups.

Interpretation: The average number of new HIV infections per each person living with HIV. When this ratio is maintained below 0.03 (incidence and/or mortality declining) the epidemic will decline over time.

The benchmark was chosen based on models that suggest that the mean life expectancy for a person living with HIV is 30 years. If over an individual’s life time they passed infection on to only one person, the replacement or transmission rate would be 1/30 or 0.03. This is closely linked to the basic epidemiological concept of incidence = prevalence / duration. The mean life expectancy of a PLHIV of 30 years is based on an average of all PLHIV, whether on ART or not.
Incidence Mortality Ratio (IMR), by region, 2005-16
**IMR interpretation**

**Definition:** The ratio of new HIV infections to the total number of deaths among the HIV population (not AIDS deaths)

**Benchmark:** 1

**Strengths:** Identifies a point at which HIV related health care costs will diminish

**Limitations:** Requires to be interpreted together with a measure of low mortality among people living with HIV or high ART coverage (otherwise IMR<1 could be attained in the presence of high mortality)

**Interpretation:** When this value is less than one, the size of the population living with HIV decreases, lowering costs of antiretroviral therapy and services.
2. Metrics for measuring progress in reducing stigma and discrimination
Measuring HIV-related stigma and discrimination

- Complexity of drivers and manifestations of HIV-related stigma and discrimination

- Various survey questions, indicators and scales have been developed to measure stigma across various contexts and populations

- The number and variety of measures allow to understand diverse drivers and manifestations of stigma and discrimination

- Data availability varies across measures and countries
Progress in reducing discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV is mixed – they are declining in some countries, while increasing in others.
Despite progress in some countries, discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV persist at high levels.
People living with HIV continue to experience stigma and discrimination in health-care facilities
Among key populations, many people avoid accessing healthcare services due to fear of stigma and discrimination.

Source: UNAIDS Global AIDS Monitoring, 2019 (see https://aidsinfo.unaids.org/).
Laws criminalizing key populations and people living with HIV limit access to rights and services

**Countries with criminalizing laws, global, 2019**

- Criminalization and/or prosecution of transgender people (n = 134): 19
- Criminalization of any aspect of sex work (n = 101): 88
- Criminalization of drug use or consumption and/or possession of drugs for personal use (n = 83): 67
- Criminalization of HIV transmission, non-disclosure or exposure (n = 119): 82
- Criminalization of same-sex sexual relations (n = 192): 66

Reporting countries
Countries with punitive laws

Sources: National Commitment and Policy Instrument, 2017 and 2019; supplemented by additional sources (see references in Annex).
Developing summary measures of HIV-related stigma and discrimination

• Summary measures may allow more comprehensive understanding of the situation and impact on people’s lives

• A 2019 virtual consultation identified the following key domains to be included in summary measures:
  • Social norms and attitudes
  • Laws and policies and access to justice
  • Violence
  • Anticipated and experienced stigma and discrimination
  • Internalized stigma/self-stigma
  • Gender-based factors

• Data gathering and analyses for constructing measures are ongoing; draft results are expected in August 2020
Thank you!