Statistics for the SDGs – global indicators

Name of the indicator	**3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections**
Sustainable Development Goal	Goal 3. Good health and well-being
Target	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases
Definition	Number of new HIV infections per 100 thous. uninfected population.
Unit	persons
Available dimensions	total
Methodological explanations	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) - the human immunodeficiency virus that attacks, weakens and destroys the body's immune system, resulting in the loss of human ability to fight various diseases and infections. HIV is transmitted: • by blood, • through sexual contact, • from an infected mother to a child (the child may be prevented from damaging the mother during pregnancy, childbirth or breast-feeding). The indicator is calculated on the basis of the MZ-56 report on contagious diseases, infections and intoxication, and MZ-57 reports of contagious diseases by sex, age, place of residence and seasonality. Data concern new HIV infections, which according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Problems ICD-10 are classified under the disease symbol: • Z21 as an asymptomatic state of HIV infection • and B20-B24: • B20 - Disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV], which results in infectious and parasitic diseases, • B21 - Disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV], which results in malignant tumors, • B22 - Disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV], which results in other specified diseases, • B23 - Disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV], which results in other states, • B24 - Disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus [HIV]. Not specified.
Data source	National Institute of Public Health – National Institute of Hygiene
Data availability	Annual data Since 2010.
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