SDG Goal 3	**Good health and well-being**
SDG 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**
SDG Indicator 3.3.1	**Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations**
Time series	**HIV incidence**

1. General information on the time series

- Date of national metadata: 11 August 2021
- National data: http://sdg-indikatoren.de/en/3-3-1/
- Definition: The time series “HIV incidence” is defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1,000 inhabitants.
- Disaggregation: sex

2. Comparison with global metadata

- Date of global metadata: February 2021
- Global metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-01.pdf
- The time series is compliant with the global metadata.

3. Data description

- The German Protection against Infection Act (IfSG), which came into force on January 2001, regulates which diseases have to be reported in case of suspicion, illness or death. The reporting, usually by doctors and laboratories, is mandatory. However, this reporting requirement is not always followed, so that parts of the diagnosed notifiable diseases are not included in the reporting system.

  The data for new HIV infections are modelled by the Robert Koch Institute mainly based on the reports of HIV infections according to the German Protection against Infection Act (§ 7 (3) IfSG). While estimating the new HIV infections for one year, the development to the previous year is also considered and therefore, the whole time series could be revised. Only in this way the individual years can be compared. For calculating the HIV incidence the mean estimated number of new HIV infections is used as numerator (instead of lower and upper bound) and the population (rounded in millions with one decimal) as denominator.Data on population are the results of the latest population census (currently: 2011 Census) rolled forward in a breakdown by sex, age, marital status and citizenship, using both statistics of population change (migration, births, deaths, entering into marriages or registered same-sex partnerships) and information on changes in citizenship and the dissolution of marriages or registered same-sex partnerships. Before 2011, updated census data from 1987 (Federal Republic of Germany) and the population register of October 1990 (German Democratic Republic) were used. For the years before 2011 the results for population were calculated backwards using the census 2011 and migration, birth and death statistics.

4. Accessibility of source data

- Epidemiological bulletin 48/2020 (only available in German): https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Infekt/EpidBull/Archiv/2020/Ausgaben/48_20.pdf?__blob=publicationFile
- Intercensal population updates as annual average – GENESIS online 12411-0040: https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis//online?operation=table&code=12411-0040&bypass=true&language=en

5. Metadata on source data

- Methodological description of the data modelling of new HIV infections: see annex of the epidemiological bulletin (only available in German)

6. Timeliness and frequency

- Timeliness: t + 11 months
- Frequency: Annual

7. Calculation method

- Unit of measurement: Per 1,000 inhabitants
- Calculation method:

$$\textbf{HIV incidence} = \frac{\text{New HIV infected persons [number]}}{\text{Population [number]}} \cdot 1{,}000$$