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: 7 July 2022
- National data: http://sdg-indicators.de/3-3-1/
- Definition: The time series measures the number of new HIV infections, expressed per 1,000 inhabitants.
- Disaggregation: sex

2. Comparability with the global metadata

- Date of global metadata: March 2022
- 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 is modelled by the Robert Koch Institute (RKI) 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.

  The population data comes from the intercensal population updates, the basis of which is the last census conducted in 2011. The population data is rolled forward using statistical results on natural population change (births, deaths) and migrations. For 2010, the population was calculated backwards using the 2011 census and migration, birth and death statistics.

4. Access to data source

- HIV (only available in German): https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Infekt/EpidBull/Archiv/2020/Ausgaben/48_20.pdf?__blob=publicationFile
- Average population – GENESIS online 12411-0041: https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis//online?operation=table&code=12411-0041&bypass=true&levelindex=1&levelid=1639396599054#abreadcrumb
- Population data based on Census 2011 – 1991 to 2011 (only available in German): https://www.destatis.de/DE/Themen/Gesellschaft-Umwelt/Bevoelkerung/Bevoelkerungsstand/_inhalt.html#sprg233540

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:

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