

OECD Health Statistics 2016

Definitions, Sources and Methods

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

Number of AIDS cases and incidence rates per 100 000 population at year of diagnosis.

Please note that data are provisional due to reporting delays which sometimes can be for several years depending on the country.

For the OECD European countries, data up to 2014 are taken from the “**HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014**” report (<http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>) published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention (ECDC)**, (<http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).

Sources and Methods

Australia

Sources:

From 2008: **The Kirby Institute for infection and immunity in society** (formerly known as the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research) Australian HIV quarterly surveillance report 2010 (and further issues).
2007 and earlier: **National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research 2009**. HIV/AIDS, viral hepatitis and sexually transmissible infections in Australia. Annual Surveillance Report 2009 (Table 1.3.2). Sydney: NCHECR (and previous issues).

Methodology:

- Up to 2007, AIDS was a notifiable condition in all State/Territory health jurisdictions in Australia. AIDS cases were notified by the diagnosing doctor through State/Territory health authorities to the National HIV Surveillance Centre. Information sought in AIDS notification includes State/Territory of diagnosis, name code (based on the first two letters of the family name and given name), sex, date of birth, country of birth, date of AIDS diagnosis, AIDS defining illness, CD4+ cell count at AIDS diagnosis, date of first HIV diagnosis, and source of exposure to HIV.
- Prior to 1993, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention AIDS surveillance definition was used in Australia (Centers for Disease Control, 1987). From 1993, three additional conditions (recurrent pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis and cervical cancer) were included as AIDS defining illnesses in Australia (Australian National Council on AIDS, 1994).

🔪 **Break in time series in 2008:** Since 2008, AIDS is not anymore a notifiable condition and do not include late notifications.

Further information: <http://www.kirby.unsw.edu.au/>.

Austria

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention (ECDC)**, (<http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).
Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Belgium

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention (ECDC)**, (<http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).
Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Canada

Source: Public Health Agency of Canada. Unpublished surveillance data.

Methodology:

- The total number of reported AIDS cases does not reflect the total number of AIDS cases in Canada, due to under-reporting, reporting delays and changes to reporting at the provincial/territorial level.
- AIDS data are no longer available for Quebec (since June 30, 2003), Newfoundland and Labrador (since 2009) and PEI (since 2012). These provincial data have been removed from the denominator when calculating national rates.
- In 2005, an IT-application change in Ontario for all reportable diseases affected overall AIDS counts in the province.
- Number of AIDS cases is not adjusted for reporting delay or for underreporting.
- Data may vary from previous submissions due to improved duplicate removal, reporting delay and changes in testing patterns.
- Data represent the number of reported cases and may not necessarily be a true reflection of the total number of people with a diagnosis of AIDS or HIV infection.

Further information: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/aids-sida/publication/index-eng.php#surveillance> and <http://www.healthycanadians.gc.ca/publications/diseases-conditions-maladies-affections/hiv-aids-surveillance-2014-vih-sida/index-eng.php>.

Chile

Source: Ministry of Health (MINSAL). Epidemiology department. Communicable diseases unit.

Methodology:

- Data are collected daily through a mandatory online notification system.
- ❗ Since 2007, the notification rate has increased due to: a) a better notification opportunity through an online system; b) the implementation of the AIDS Notification Processes Ministerial Auditory in 2008.

Further information: http://epi.minsal.cl/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/InformePais_1984-2013_vih_sida.pdf.

Czech Republic

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).

Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Denmark

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).

Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Estonia

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).

Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Finland

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).

Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

France

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).

Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Germany

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).
Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Greece

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).
Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Hungary

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).
Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Iceland

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).
Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Ireland

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).
Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Israel

Source: **Ministry of Health**, Department of Tuberculosis and AIDS national register of HIV/AIDS, Division of Epidemiology.

Methodology:

- The numerator is the number of new AIDS cases (not HIV) diagnosed in each calendar year. The denominator is the average population.
- Data are collected continuously and are based on reported, fully-confirmed cases registered in the national register of HIV/AIDS at the Ministry of Health.

Further information: <http://www.health.gov.il/UnitsOffice/HD/PH/TBAids/Pages/default.aspx>.

Note: The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

Italy

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).
Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Japan

Source: **Annual Surveillance Report of HIV/AIDS in Japan**, 2014.

Korea

Sources:

From 2007: **Korea Center for Disease Control and Prevention**, unpublished data.

1987-2006: **Ministry of Health and Welfare**, Yearbook of Health and Welfare Statistics.

✂ **Break in time series in 2009** due to a change in the notification system.

Further information: <http://www.cdc.go.kr/CDC/eng/main.jsp> and http://english.mohw.go.kr/front_eng/index.jsp.

Latvia

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).

Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Luxembourg

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).

Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Mexico

Source: **Ministry of Health** (Secretaría de Salud), Mexico, National Center for the Prevention and Control of HIV / AIDS (CENSIDA) National Records of AIDS cases, General Bureau of Epidemiology, VIH/AIDS Epidemiological Surveillance System (SUIVE). **National Population Council (CONAPO)**, Mexico 2014: the Demographic estimations 1990-2009 and Population projections 2010-2030.

Methodology: New cases of AIDS by year of diagnosis.

Further information: <http://www.censida.salud.gob.mx/interior/cifras.html>.

Netherlands

Source: **National Institute for Public Health and the Environment**, Centre for Infectious Disease Epidemiology.

Methodology:

- The results are based on confirmed cases.

Pertussis: Countrywide immunisation for children against pertussis was introduced in 1952.

Measles: Country-wide immunisation for children against measles was introduced in 1976.

Hepatitis B:

- In November 2002, vaccination for groups with high-risk behaviour was introduced. The Municipal Public Health Services performs the tracing of these groups: homo- and bisexual men, prostitutes, heterosexual persons with a health care consultation related to a sexually transmitted disease and drug users.

- Since 2000, employers in health care have the obligation to give their health care workers (including students) the opportunity to have a vaccination.

- In January 2003, the hepatitis B vaccination was added to the National Immunisation Programme (NIP) for children born to parents from middle or high endemic countries (birth cohort 1st January 2003 onwards).

- Vaccination against hepatitis B for children born to mothers tested positive for HBsAg was introduced in 1989. In January 2006, vaccination at birth was added to the NIP for these children.

Further information: RIVM, Infectieziektenbulletin: <http://www.rivm.nl/cib/publicaties/bulletin/> (in Dutch).

New Zealand

Source: **AIDS Epidemiology Group, Department of Preventive and Social Medicine, University of Otago Medical School.**

Methodology:

- New diagnosed cases of AIDS are reported by the year of diagnosis. The number of people diagnosed in 2015, and possibly earlier, may increase due to delayed notification.

- Rate per million population figures back to 2001 have been refreshed using Statistics New Zealand population estimates for the mean year ended December for each year in the series.

- 2014: rate per million figure has been refreshed using Statistics New Zealand population estimates as at June 2014

Further information: <http://dnmeds.otago.ac.nz/departments/psm/research/aids/newsletters.html>.

Norway

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).
Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Poland

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).
Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Portugal

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).
Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Slovak Republic

Source: Public Health Institute.
Further information: <http://www.uvzsr.sk/> (in Slovak).

Slovenia

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).
Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Spain

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Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Sweden

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Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Switzerland

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Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

Turkey

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).
Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

United Kingdom

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).


Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.

United States

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services/Center for Disease Control and Prevention. National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System. HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report (Year-end edition of prior years).

Methodology: AIDS cases reported to CDC through June of each respective year, 1985-2008.

- Data subject to change annually based on future data submission and corrections.
- Case definition from 2008 and on requires all AIDS, as well as all HIV cases, to have a documented HIV test result.
- Estimated numbers and rates (per 100000) of AIDS cases by year of diagnosis. The denominators of the rates are based on census population files.

 **Break in time series in 1992:** Break in time series in 1992 due to expansion of the definition (which was officially changed in 1993). As the case definition was published in December 1992, there was a large increase in AIDS cases in 1992 due to the bolus of prevalent HIV cases from earlier years which were eligible to be classified as AIDS.

- Since the inception of national AIDS case reporting to the US CDC in 1982, the surveillance case definitions for AIDS were based on clinical conditions. With the 1993 expanded surveillance case definition for AIDS among adolescents and adults, AIDS (HIV infection with AIDS) could also be distinguished from HIV infection without AIDS by a count of CD4+ T-lymphocytes/uL of less than 200 or CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14.

Further information:

- AIDS surveillance website, <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/stats/hasrlink.htm>.
- CDC guidelines for national human immunodeficiency virus case surveillance, including monitoring for human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. MMWR 1999; 48 (No. RR-13): 29-31.

NON-OECD ECONOMIES

Lithuania

Source: “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe - 2014” report published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO-Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>).

Further information: <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/hiv-aids-surveillance-in-Europe-2014.pdf>.