

# OECD Health Statistics 2025

## 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 2023 are extracted from the “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data” report (<https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>), published by the **European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control** (ECDC, <http://ecdc.europa.eu>) and the **WHO Regional Office for Europe** (<http://www.euro.who.int>). See *Table 13. AIDS diagnoses and rates per 100 000 population, by country and year of diagnosis (2014–2023) and cumulative totals, in EU/EEA and other countries of the WHO European Region.*

Previous editions of the report are available via <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/hiv-infection-and-aids>.

#### Sources and Methods

##### Australia

###### Sources:

2012 onwards: No data available.

From 2008-2012: **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 a notifiable condition anymore, and data do not include late notifications. There is no ongoing data source after 2012.

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

##### Austria

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Belgium

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Canada

**Source:** **Public Health Agency of Canada**, see <https://diseases.canada.ca/notifiable/>.

### **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. Number of AIDS cases is not adjusted for reporting delay or for underreporting.

🚫 AIDS data are no longer available for Quebec (since 2003), Newfoundland and Labrador (since 2009) and PEI (since 2012). These provincial data have been removed from the denominator when calculating national rates.

- Nunavut became a separate jurisdiction in 1999. Prior to 2000, Nunavut data were included as part of Northwest Territories.

- Data may vary from previous submissions due to improved duplicate removal, reporting delay and changes in testing patterns.

### **Further information:**

<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/diseases-conditions/hiv-canada-surveillance-report-december-31-2022.html> and <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/diseases-conditions/hiv-2023-surveillance-highlights-infographic.html>.

## 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 Auditorly in 2008.

- 2021 AIDS cases are cases notified between January 1, 2021 and December 31 of the same year, excluding repeated records based on the HIV identification code.

✂️ **Break in time series in 2007 for AIDS:** An update of the data reported from 2007 onwards was made, for the cases reported in the AIDS stage. HIV cases that are not yet in the AIDS stage were excluded from the data.

**Further information:** <http://epi.minsal.cl/enfermedades-de-notificacion-obligatoria>.

## Colombia

**Source:** **HIV Registry - High Cost Account**.

**Methodology:** Data correspond to the number of new HIV/AIDS cases per 100,000 population and are under the responsibility of the health monitoring entities.

## Costa Rica

**Source:** **Ministerio de Salud, Dirección de Servicios de Salud (Ministry of Health, Department of Health Surveillance)**.

🚫 **Deviation from the definition:** Data include cases of both AIDS and HIV.

**Further information:** <https://www.ministeriodesalud.go.cr/index.php/vigilancia-de-la-salud/analisis-de-situacion-de-salud>.

## Czechia

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Denmark

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Estonia

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Finland

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## France

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Germany

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Greece

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Hungary

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Iceland

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Ireland

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## 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 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Japan


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

## Korea

**Sources:**

From 2007: **Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency**, 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://kdca.go.kr/npt> (in Korean).

## Latvia

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Lithuania

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Luxembourg

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Mexico

**Sources:** **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, Spectrum Model (Onusida). **National Population Council (CONAPO)**, Mexico 2024: Population projections of Mexico, 2020-2070.

### **Methodology:**

- New cases of AIDS per 100 000 population.

- New cases are obtained according to the year of diagnosis. HIV and AIDS case records remain active, that is new cases continue to be entered in all years (if applicable), however this situation has been more common in the last 10 years, as this period has seen the greatest delays in the notification of cases for incorporation into the database.

Data for the period 2000 to 2020 updated based on the epidemiological surveillance system. It is important to note that as of the 3rd quarter of 2020 there is no longer a difference between HIV and AIDS.

🔪 **Break in time series in 2020:** From 2020 onwards, the difference between HIV and AIDS cases is no longer made; therefore, data represent only the recorded incidence of HIV cases.

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

## Netherlands

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## New Zealand

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

**Methodology:**

- AIDS cases diagnosed by year of diagnosis from 1983 onwards. Note that the number of people diagnosed with AIDS in 2024, and possibly earlier, may increase due to delayed notification of cases.

- Rate per 100,000 population uses Statistics New Zealand population estimates for the mean year ended December for each year in the series. For 2024, the rate per 100,000 has been derived using Statistics New Zealand population estimates as at June 2024.

- While the number of people diagnosed with AIDS has decreased substantially since the mid-1990s and the early 2000s, the average annual number over the past 10 years (2015 to 2024), has remained steady at 19 diagnosed per year, corresponding to an average rate of 0.37 per 100,000 population. The majority of cases diagnosed with AIDS are classified as a late diagnosis – meaning the AIDS diagnosis has been made within three months of the HIV diagnosis.

**Further information:** <https://www.otago.ac.nz/aidsepigroup/index.html>.

## Norway

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Poland

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Portugal

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Slovak Republic

From 2006 onwards:

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

Until 2005:

**Source:** **Public Health Institute**.

**Further information:** <http://ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications/Publications/HIV-AIDS-surveillance-Europe-2015.pdf> and <http://www.uvzsr.sk/> (in Slovak).

## Slovenia

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Spain

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Sweden

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Switzerland

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Türkiye

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## United Kingdom

**Source:** “National HIV Annual Data Tables”, published by the **UK Health Security Agency**.


**Further information:** <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/uk-health-security-agency>.

## United States

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

**Methodology:** HIV-stage 3 (AIDS) classifications reported to CDC through December of each respective year.. Data reported from all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and 6 U.S. dependent areas.

- Data subject to change annually based on future data submission and corrections.
- Estimated numbers result from statistical adjustments that account for missing transmission category, but not for incomplete reporting.
- HIV infection is classified as stage 3 (AIDS) when the immune system of a person infected with HIV becomes severely compromised (measured by CD4 cell count) and/or the person becomes ill with an opportunistic infection.
- Case definition from 2008 and onwards requires all stage 3 (AIDS) classifications, as well as all HIV diagnoses, to have a documented HIV test result.
- Estimated numbers (i.e. actual report counts) and rates (per 100 000) of stage 3 (AIDS) classifications 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 classifications in 1992 due to the bolus of prevalent HIV diagnoses 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.

- With the 2008 expanded surveillance case definition for stage 3 (AIDS), stage 3 (AIDS) was further distinguished by documentation of an AIDS-defining opportunistic illness (OI) in addition to CD4 lymphocyte testing criteria. Documentation of an AIDS-defining OI supersedes a CD4 lymphocyte count or percentage that would not, by itself, be the basis for a stage 3 (AIDS) classification. With the 2014 expanded surveillance case definition, CD4 lymphocyte testing criteria for stage 3 (AIDS) was implemented for children (aged <13 years old).

**Further information:**

- More information can be found at <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/hiv-surveillance/vol-33/index.html>.

- HIV surveillance website: <https://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/reports/index.html>.

- 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; MMWR 2008; 57 (No. RR-10):1-12; MMWR 2014; 63 (No. RR-03): 1-10.

## NON-OECD ECONOMIES

### Argentina

Data not available.

### Brazil

**Source:** Notifiable Disease Information System (SINAN).

**Coverage:** National.

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

### Bulgaria

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

### Croatia

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, **WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control**. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

### Peru

**Sources:**

**Numerator:** National Centre for Epidemiology, Prevention and Disease Control [CDC]. (2025).

National Epidemiological Surveillance System of HIV Infection and Sexually Transmitted Infections.

**Denominator:** National Institute of Statistics and Informatics [INEI], (2020). PERU: Departmental Population Estimates and Projections by Calendar Years and Single Age, 1995-2030. National Institute of Statistics and Informatics [INEI], (2018). 2017 National Censuses: XII Population Census, VII Housing Census and III Indigenous Communities Census.

**Coverage:** National.

**Methodology:**

**Numerator:** Total number of people with AIDS diagnosis reported in the epidemiological surveillance system in a given year.

**Denominator:** Total population estimated per year, expressed per 100,000 inhabitants.

**Limitations:**

- Epidemiological Surveillance of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection is conducted as established in the “Technical Health Standard for Epidemiological Surveillance of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) in Peru”, approved in February 2015.

- Notification of events associated with HIV infection is carried out after the notification of the HIV infection case, such as the AIDS diagnosis, which occurs years later, in most cases, after HIV infection. This, added to the fact that reports are made manually, generates delays in its notification. Consequently, the number of cases with AIDS stage varies in each report due to the regularisation of information.

**Further information:** <https://www.dge.gob.pe/portalnuevo/vigilancia-epidemiologica/vigilancia-epidemiologica-del-vih-sida/>, [https://www.dge.gob.pe/epipublic/uploads/vih-sida/vih-sida\\_20246\\_16\\_153419.pdf](https://www.dge.gob.pe/epipublic/uploads/vih-sida/vih-sida_20246_16_153419.pdf),

[https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones\\_digitales/Est/Lib1722/](https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/publicaciones_digitales/Est/Lib1722/), and <https://censo2017.inei.gob.pe/>.

## Romania

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

## Russian Federation

**Source:** “HIV/AIDS surveillance in Europe 2024 – 2023 data”, WHO Regional Office for Europe, European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2024.

**Further information:** <https://www.ecdc.europa.eu/en/publications-data/hiv-aids-surveillance-europe-2024-2023-data>.

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<https://www.oecd.org/en/data/datasets/oecd-health-statistics.html>