REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix – Travail - Patrie

MINISTERE DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

CELLULE DES INFORMATIONS SANITAIRES

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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HEALTH INFORMATIONS UNIT

Reference List of health indicators in Cameroon

World Health organization

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Foreword

At the meeting of global health agency leaders in New York, on 24 September 2013, it was decided to establish a group of senior focal points from the participating global health agencies to review critically the respective agency requirements for reporting from countries with the aim of reducing the reporting burden for countries. An interagency Working Group on Indicators and Reporting Burden, consisting of 19 agency representatives and chaired by the Director-General of WHO, was established.

Its report revealed how global investments in disease- and programme-specific monitoring and evaluation programmes by different agencies have contributed to very large numbers of indicators, diverse indicator definitions and reporting frequencies, fragmented data collection, and uncoordinated efforts to strengthen national institutional capacity, resulting in an unnecessary reporting burden on countries and inefficiencies in strengthening country health information systems.

WHO collaborated with international and multilateral partners and countries to develop and agree on a global reference list of 100 core health indicators that the global community would prioritize for the purposes of monitoring national and global progress, maintaining programme support and advocating for resources and funding.

The Global Reference List of 100 Core Health Indicators for results monitoring is a standard set of 100 core indicators prioritized by the global community to provide concise information on the health situation and trends, including responses at national and global levels. It contains indicators of relevance to country, regional and global reporting across the spectrum of global health priorities relating to the post-2015 health goals of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Global Reference List is not an exclusive list of indicators. Rather, the list is intended as a general reference and guide for standard indicators and definitions that countries can use to promote greater alignment, and investment in one country-led health sector platform.

I invite all of you to make good use of this document in order to:

- reduce excessive and duplicative reporting requirements;
- enhance efficiency of data collection investments in Cameroon;
- enhance availability and quality of data on results; and
- improve transparency and accountability.

THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC HEALTH

André MAMA FOUDA

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Life expectancy at birth
Adult mortality rate between 15 and 60 years of age
Under-five mortality rate
Infant mortality rate
Neonatal mortality rate
Stillbirth rate
Maternal mortality ratio
Tuberculosis (TB) mortality rate
AIDS-related mortality rate
Malaria mortality rate
Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases
Suicide rate
Mortality rate from road traffic injuries
Adolescent fertility rate
Total fertility rate
New cases of vaccine-preventable diseases
New cases of IHR-notifiable diseases and other notifiable diseases
HIV incidence rate
HIV prevalence rate
Hepatitis B surface antigen prevalence
Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) incidence rate
TB incidence rate
TB notification rate
TB prevalence rate
Malaria parasite
prevalence among children aged 6-59 months
Malaria incidence rate
Cancer incidence, by type of cancer

RISK FACTORS INDICATORS . . . . . **P. 19-24**

Exclusive breastfeeding rate 0-5 months of age
Early initiation of breastfeeding
Incidence of low birth weight among newborns
Children under 5 years who are stunted
Children under 5 years who are wasted
Anaemia prevalence in children
Anaemia prevalence in women of reproductive age
Condom use at last sex with high-risk partner
Population using safely managed drinking-water services
Population using safely managed sanitation services
Population using modern fuels for cooking/heating/lighting
Air pollution level in cities
Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption
Tobacco use among persons aged 18+ years
Children aged under 5 years who are overweight
Age-standardized prevalence of overweight and obesity in persons aged 18+ years
Raised blood pressure among adult
Raised blood glucose/diabetes among adults
Salt intake
Insufficient physical activity in adults
Intimate partner violence prevalence

SERVICE COVERAGE INDICATORS . . . . . **P. 25-31**

Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods
Contraceptive prevalence rate
Antenatal care coverage
Births attended by skilled health personnel
Postpartum care coverage
Care-seeking for symptoms of pneumonia
Children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration solution (ORS)
Vitamin A supplementation coverage
Immunization coverage rate by vaccine for each vaccine in the national schedule
People living with HIV who have been diagnosed
Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
HIV care coverage
Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage
HIV viral load suppression
TB preventive therapy for HIV-positive people newly enrolled in HIV care
Coverage of preventive chemotherapy for selected neglected tropical diseases
Cervical cancer screening
Coverage of services for severe mental health disorders

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Perioperative mortality rate
Obstetric and gynaecological admissions owing to abortion
Institutional maternal mortality ratio
Maternal death reviews
ART retention rate
TB treatment success rate
Service-specific availability and readiness
Service utilization
Health service access
Hospital bed density
Availability of essential medicines and commodities
Caesarean section rate
Health worker density and distribution
Output training institution
Birth registration coverage
Death registration coverage
Completeness of reporting by facilities
Total current expenditure on health (% of gross domestic product)
Current expenditure on health by general government and compulsory schemes (% of current expenditure on health)
Out-of-pocket payment for health (% of current expenditure on health)
Externally sourced funding (% of current expenditure on health)
Total capital expenditure on health (% current + capital expenditure on health)
Headcount ratio of catastrophic health expenditure
Headcount ratio of impoverishing health expenditure
International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index

100 Core Health Indicators

Health status

Mortality by age and sex

- Life expectancy at birth
- Adult mortality rate between 15 and 60 years of age
- Under-five mortality rate
- Infant mortality rate
- Neonatal mortality rate
- Stillbirth rate

Mortality by cause

- Maternal mortality ratio
- TB mortality rate
- AIDS-related mortality rate
- Malaria mortality rate
- Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases
- Suicide rate
- Mortality rate from road traffic injuries

Fertility

- Adolescent fertility rate
- Total fertility rate

Morbidity

- New cases of vaccine-preventable diseases
- New cases of IHR-notifiable diseases and other notifiable diseases
- HIV incidence rate
- HIV prevalence rate
- Hepatitis B surface antigen prevalence
- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) incidence rate
- TB incidence rate
- TB notification rate
- TB prevalence rate
- Malaria parasite prevalence among children aged 6-59 months
- Malaria incidence rate
- Cancer incidence, by type of cancer

Risk factors

Nutrition

- Exclusive breastfeeding rate 0–5 months of age
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- Incidence of low birth weight among newborns
- Children under 5 years who are stunted
- Children under 5 years who are wasted
- Anaemia prevalence in children
- Anaemia prevalence in women of reproductive age

Infections

- Condom use at last sex with high-risk partner

Environmental risk factors

- Population using safely managed drinking-water services
- Population using safely managed sanitation services
- Population using modern fuels for cooking/heating/lighting
- Air pollution level in cities

Non communicable diseases

- Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption
- Tobacco use among persons aged 18+ years
- Children aged under 5 years who are overweight
- Overweight and obesity in adults (Also: adolescents)
- Raised blood pressure among adults
- Raised blood glucose/diabetes among adults
- Salt intake
- Insufficient physical activity in adults (Also: adolescents)

Injuries

- Intimate partner violence prevalence

100 Core Health Indicators

Service coverage

Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent

- Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal care coverage
- Births attended by skilled health personnel
- Postpartum care coverage
- Care-seeking for symptoms of pneumonia
- Children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration solution (ORS)
- Vitamin A supplementation coverage

Immunization

- Immunization coverage rate by vaccine for each vaccine in the national schedule

HIV

- People living with HIV who have been diagnosed
- Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
- HIV care coverage
- Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage
- HIV viral load suppression

HIV/TB

- TB preventive therapy for HIV-positive people newly enrolled in HIV care
- HIV test results for registered new and relapse TB patients
- HIV-positive new and relapse TB patients on ART during TB treatment

Tuberculosis

- TB patients with results for drug susceptibility testing
- TB case detection rate
- Second-line treatment coverage among multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) cases

Malaria

- Intermittent preventive therapy for malaria during pregnancy (IPTp)
- Use of insecticide treated nets (ITNs)
- Treatment of confirmed malaria cases
- Indoor residual spraying (IRS) coverage

Neglected tropical diseases

- Coverage of preventive chemotherapy for selected neglected tropical diseases

Screening and preventive care

- Cervical cancer screening

Mental Health

- Coverage of services for severe mental health disorders

Health systems

Quality and safety of care

- Perioperative mortality rate
- Obstetric and gynaecological admissions owing to abortion
- Institutional maternal mortality ratio
- Maternal death reviews
- ART retention rate
- TB treatment success rate
- Service-specific availability and readiness

Access

- Service utilization
- Health service access
- Hospital bed density
- Availability of essential medicines and commodities
- Caesarean section rate

Health workforce

- Health worker density and distribution
- Output training institutions

Health information

- Birth registration coverage
- Death registration coverage
- Completeness of reporting by facilities

Health financing

- Total current expenditure on health

(% of gross domestic product)

- Current expenditure on health by general government and compulsory schemes (% of current expenditure on health)
- Out-of-pocket payment for health (% of current expenditure on health)
- Externally sourced funding (% of current expenditure on health)
- Total capital expenditure on health (% current + capital expenditure on health)
- Headcount ratio of catastrophic health expenditure
- Headcount ratio of impoverishing health expenditure

Health security

- International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index

100 Core Health Indicators by results chain

Inputs and processes

Health financing
- Total current expenditure on health (% of gross domestic product)
- Current expenditure on health by general government and compulsory schemes (% of current expenditure on health)
- Externally sourced funding (% of current expenditure on health)
- Total capital expenditure on health (% current + capital expenditure on health)
- Out-of-pocket payment for health (% of current expenditure on health)

Health workforce
- Health worker density and distribution
- Output training institutions

Health infrastructure
- Health service access
- Hospital bed density

Health information
- Birth registration coverage
- Death registration coverage
- Completeness of reporting by facilities

Output

Service access and availability
- Service utilization
- Service-specific availability and readiness
- Availability of essential medicines and Commodities

Caesarean section rate

Service quality and safety
- Perioperative mortality rate
- Obstetric and gynaecological admissions owing to abortion
- Institutional maternal mortality ratio
- Maternal death reviews
- ART retention rate
- TB treatment success rate

Health security
- International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index

Outcome

Coverage of interventions
- Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods
- Contraceptive prevalence rate
- Antenatal care coverage
- Births attended by skilled health personnel
- Postpartum care coverage
- Care-seeking for symptoms of pneumonia
- Children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration solution (ORS)
- Vitamin A supplementation coverage
- Immunization coverage rate by vaccine for each vaccine in the national schedule
- People living with HIV who have been diagnosed
- Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
- HIV care coverage
- Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage
- HIV viral load suppression
- TB preventive therapy for HIV-positive people newly enrolled in HIV care
- HIV test results for registered new and relapse TB patients
- HIV-positive new and relapse TB patients on ART during TB treatment
- TB patients with results for drug susceptibility testing
- TB case detection rate
- Second-line treatment coverage among multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) cases
- Intermittent preventive therapy for malaria during pregnancy (IPTp)
- Use of insecticide treated nets (ITNs)
- Treatment of confirmed malaria cases
- Indoor residual spraying (IRS) coverage
- Coverage of preventive chemotherapy for selected neglected tropical diseases
- Cervical cancer screening
- Coverage of services for severe mental health disorders

Risk factors and behaviours
- Exclusive breastfeeding rate 0–5 months of age
- Early initiation of breastfeeding
- Incidence of low birth weight among newborns
- Children under 5 years who are stunted
- Children under 5 years who are wasted
- Anaemia prevalence in children
- Anaemia prevalence in women of reproductive age
- Condom use at last sex with high-risk partner
- Population using safely managed drinking-water services
- Population using safely managed sanitation services
- Population using modern fuels for cooking/heating/lighting
- Air pollution level in cities
- Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption
- Tobacco use among persons aged 18+ years
- Children aged under 5 years who are overweight
- Overweight and obesity in adults (Also: adolescents)
- Raised blood pressure among adults
- Raised blood glucose/diabetes among adults
- Salt intake
- Insufficient physical activity in adults (Also: adolescents)
- Intimate partner violence prevalence

Impact

Health status
- Life expectancy at birth
- Adult mortality rate between 15 and 60 years of age
- Under-five mortality rate
- Infant mortality rate
- Neonatal mortality rate
- Stillbirth rate
- Maternal mortality ratio
- TB mortality rate
- AIDS-related mortality rate
- Malaria mortality rate
- Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases
- Suicide rate
- Mortality rate from road traffic injuries
- Adolescent fertility rate
- Total fertility rate
- New cases of vaccine-preventable diseases
- New cases of IHR-notifiable diseases and other notifiable diseases
- HIV incidence rate
- HIV prevalence rate
- Hepatitis B surface antigen prevalence
- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) incidence rate
- TB incidence rate
- TB notification rate
- TB prevalence rate
- Malaria parasite prevalence among children aged 6–59 months
- Malaria incidence rate
- Cancer incidence, by type of cancer

Finanical risk protection
- Headcount ratio of catastrophic health expenditure
- Headcount ratio of impoverishing health expenditure

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
1	**Life expectancy at birth**	The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory or geographical area	Impact	(from life tables)	(from life tables)	Annual if based on preferred data source; otherwise less frequent	Civil registration with high coverage; House-hold surveys and population census, sample registration system
2	**Adult mortality rate between 15 and 60 years of age**	Probability that a 15-year-old person will die before reaching his or her 60th birthday	Impact	Number of deaths at ages 15 to 59 years	Number of years of exposure to the risk of death between ages 15 and 59 years.	Annual if based on preferred data source; otherwise less frequent	Civil registration with high coverage; House-hold surveys, population census, sample registration system
3	**Under-five mortality rate**	The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births.	Impact	Number of deaths among children aged 0–4 years (0–59 months of age), broken down by age groups.	Number of live births	Annual if based on registration system; otherwise, less frequent (3–5 years based on surveys)	Civil registration with high coverage; House-hold surveys, population census
4	**Infant mortality rate**	The probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die before reaching the age of 1 year; expressed as a rate per 1000 live births.	Impact	Number of children who died before their first birthday (0–11 months of age).	Number of live births	Annual if based on registration system; otherwise, less frequent (3–5 years based on surveys)	Civil registration with high coverage; House-hold surveys, population census
5	**Neonatal mortality rate**	Probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1000 live births	Impact	Number of children who died during the first 28 days of life.	Number of live births (years of exposure)	Annual if based on registration system; otherwise, less frequent (3–5 years based on surveys)	Civil registration with high coverage; House-hold surveys, population census

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
6	**Stillbirth rate**	Number of stillbirths per 1000 births (live and stillbirths). Stillbirths can occur antepartum or intrapartum. In many cases, stillbirths reflect inadequacies in antenatal care coverage or in intrapartum care. For purposes of international comparison, stillbirths are defined as third trimester fetal deaths (≥ 1000 g or ≥28 weeks).	Impact	Number of stillbirths	Number of births (dead or alive).	Continuous data collection; dissemination every 3–5 years	Civil registration and vital statistics system, population-based surveys
7	**Maternal mortality ratio**	The annual number of female deaths from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, expressed per 100 000 live births, for a specified time period.	Impact	Number of maternal deaths.	Number of live births	For civil registration: annual. For other sources: every 5 years or more	Civil registration with high coverage and medical certification of cause of death and regular assessment of misreporting and underreporting; Household surveys, population census
8	**Tuberculosis (TB) mortality rate**	Estimated number of deaths attributable to TB in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population	Impact	Number of deaths due to TB (all forms), excluding deaths in HIV-positive TB cases.	Number of years of exposure.	Annual	Civil registration with full coverage and cause of death based on ICD; Special studies, sample or sentinel registration systems, population surveys with verbal autopsy

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
9	**AIDS-related mortality rate**	Estimated number of adults and children who have died due to AIDS-related causes in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population	Impact	Number of deaths due to AIDS x 100 000	Estimated population in the reporting year	Annual if based on civil registration data or United Nations estimates	Civil registration with full coverage and cause of death based on ICD;Sample registration systems with causes of death, household surveys with verbal autopsy, modelled estimates
10	**Malaria mortality rate**	Number of adults and children who have died due to malaria in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population	Impact	Number of deaths due to malaria	Number of years of exposure.	Annual	Civil registration with full coverage and medical certification of cause of death;Routine facility information systems, household surveys with verbal autopsy, special studies
11	**Mortality between 30 and 70 years of age from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases**	Unconditional probability of dying between the exact ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases.	Impact	Number of deaths between ages 30 and 70 years due to the four causes	Number of years of exposure	Annual if civil registration data; otherwise every 3-5 years	Civil registration and vital statistics systems; Population-based health surveys with verbal autopsy
12	**Suicide rate**	Suicide rate per 100 000 population in a specified period (age-standardized).	Impact	Number of suicides.	Number of years of exposure	Annual if civil registration data are available, otherwise every five years	Civil registration and vital statistics systems with full coverage;Special studies

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
13	**Mortality rate from road traffic injuries**	Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100 000 population (age-standardized).	Impact	Number of deaths due to road traffic crashes	Population	Annual if civil registration data are available, otherwise every five years	Civil registration and vital statistics systems with full coverage; Population-based health surveys with verbal autopsy, administrative reporting systems (police reports)
14	**Adolescent fertility rate**	Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1000 women in that age group. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 year	Impact	Number of live births to women aged 15–19 years.	Exposure to childbearing by women aged 15-19 years.	Annual	Civil registration systems with full coverage;Population census, household surveys
15	**Total fertility rate**	Average number of children that a hypothetical cohort of women would have at the end of their reproductive period if they were subject during their whole lives to the fertility rates of a given period and if they were not subject to mortality. It is expressed as children per woman.	Impact			Annual if based on civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS); once every 3–5 years if based on surveys and census	Civil registration and vital statistics systems; Population-based health surveys, population census
16	**New cases of vaccine-preventable diseases**	Number of confirmed new cases of vaccine-preventable diseases that are included in the WHO recommended standards for surveillance of selected vaccine-preventable diseases, and vaccine-preventable diseases reported on the WHO-UNICEF reporting form in a specified time period. Disease (diphtheria, hepatitis B, pertussis, neonatal tetanus, total tetanus, measles, rubella, congenital rubella syndrome, mumps, diarrhoea, pneumonia, Japanese encephalitis, yellow fever)	Impact	Number of new cases.		Monthly; in some cases more frequently if continuous	Active surveillance systems with laboratory confirmation

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
17	**New cases of IHR-notifiable diseases and other notifiable diseases**	Number of new confirmed cases of IHR-notifiable diseases (immediately notifiable diseases) and other notifiable diseases (diseases that could cause serious public health impact and could spread rapidly internationally) per year.IHR-notifiable diseases: smallpox, poliomyelitis due to wild type poliovirus, human influenza caused by a new subtype, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). Other notifiable diseases: cholera, pneumonic plague, yellow fever, viral haemorrhagic fevers, West Nile fever, other diseases that are of special national or regional concern (dengue fever, Rift Valley fever, meningococcal disease)	Impact	Number of new cases.		Continuous	Active surveillance systems with laboratory confirmation
18	**HIV incidence rate**	Number of new HIV infections per 1000 uninfected population. The incidence rate is the number of new cases per population at risk in a given time period	Impact	Number of new HIV infections	Uninfected population (which is the total population minus people living with HIV).	Survey schedule; Spectrum model estimates updated every year	Household or key population survey with HIV incidence-testing, Spectrum modelling. Regular surveillance system among key populations
19	**HIV prevalence rate**	Percentage of people living with HIV. Prevalence measures the frequency of existing disease in a defined population at a specific time.	Impact	Total number of infections.	Total population.	Survey schedule; Spectrum model estimates updated every year	Key population surveys, national population surveys in generalized epidemics, surveillance systems.Active facility-based surveillance system with key population estimates
20	**Hepatitis B surface antigen prevalence**	Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)-positive, adjusted for sampling design	Impact	Number of survey participants with HBsAg positive test, adjusted for sampling design	Number in survey with HBsAg result	Intermittent, dependent on population seroprevalence and infant HBV vaccination coverage	Serosurvey

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
21	**Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) incidence rate**	Number of new cases of reported STIs (syndromic or etiological reporting) in a specified time period (year).	Impact	Number of new cases	Total population	Annual	Health facilities
22	**TB incidence rate**	Estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population	Impact	Number of new and relapse TB cases arising in a specified time period	Number of person-years of exposure	Annual	High quality TB surveillance system (linked to routine facility information system
23	**TB notification rate**	Number of new and relapse TB cases notified in a given year, per 100 000 population.The term "notification" means that TB is diagnosed in a patient and is reported within the national surveillance system, and then on to WHO.	Impact	Number of new and relapse cases of TB in a specified time period	Number of persons/ total population.	Annual	TB surveillance system linked to routine facility information system
24	**TB prevalence rate**	Number of cases of tuberculosis (all forms) in a population at a given point in time (the middle of the calendar year), expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.	Impact	Number of TB cases.	Number of persons/ population	Annual	Population-based TB prevalence surveys/ specific population surveys, TB surveillance routine facility information systems
25	**Malaria parasite prevalence among children aged 6-59 months**	Percentage of children aged 6-59 months in the population with malaria parasites in blood.	Impact	Number of children aged 6–59 months in the population with malaria parasites in blood	Total number of children aged 6–59 months tested for malaria parasites by rapid diagnostic test or microscopy	Every 2–5 years depending on epidemiology and intervention intensity	Population-based surveys with parasite prevalence testing in blood; Routine facility information systems with laboratory confirmation

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
26	**Malaria incidence rate**	Number of confirmed reported malaria cases per 1000 persons per year.	Impact	Number of suspected malaria cases confirmed by either microscopy or rapid diagnostic test	Population at risk (number of people living in areas where malaria transmission occurs).	Annual	Surveillance systems
27	**Cancer incidence, by type of cancer**	Number of new cancers of a specific site/type occurring per 100 000 population. Type (leading cancers) - e.g. breast, cervix, colon, liver, lung, prostate, stomach	Impact	Number of new cancer cases diagnosed in a specific year. This may include multiple primary cancers occurring in one patient. The primary site reported is the site of origin and not the metastatic site. In general, the incidence rate would not include recurrences.	The at-risk population for the given category of cancer. The population used depends on the rate to be calculated. For cancer sites that occur only in one sex, the sex-specific population (e.g. females for cervical cancer) is used.	Annual	Population-based cancer registries which collect and classify information on all new cases of cancer in a defined population

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
28	**Exclusive breast-feeding rate 0-5 months of age**	Percentage of infants 0-5 months of age (<6 months) who are fed exclusively with breast milk.	Outcome	Number of infants 0–5 months of age who are exclusively breastfed.	Total number of infants 0–5 months of age surveyed.	Every 3–5 years	Household surveys, specific population based surveys
29	**Early initiation of breastfeeding**	Percentage of infants breastfed within 1 hour of birth in a specified time period.	Outcome	Number of newborns breastfed within 1 hour of birth	Number of live births in a specified time period	Every 3–5 years	Population-based health surveys
30	**Incidence of low birth weight among newborns**	Percentage of live births that weigh less than 2500 g.	Outcome	Number of live-born neonates with weight less than 2500 g at birth.	Number of live births.	Continuous	Population-based health surveys and data from administrative/ information systems
31	**Children under 5 years who are stunted**	Percentage of stunted (moderate and severe) children aged 0–59 months (moderate = height-for-age below -2 standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median; severe = height-for-age below -3 standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median).	Outcome	Number of children aged 0–59 months who are stunted.	Total number of children aged 0–59 months who were measured.	Every 3–5 years	Population-based health surveys with nutrition modules, national surveillance systems
32	**Children under 5 years who are wasted**	Percentage of wasted (moderate and severe) children aged 0-59 months (moderate = weight-for-height below -2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median; severe = weight-for-height below -3 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median).	Outcome	Number of children aged 0–59 months who are wasted.	Total number of children aged 0–59 months.	Every 3–5 years	Population-based health surveys with nutrition modules, national surveillance systems

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
33	**Anaemia prevalence in children**	Percentage of children aged 6–59 months with a haemoglobin level of less than 110 g/L, adjusted for altitude.	Outcome	Number of children aged 6–59 months with a haemoglobin level of less than 110 g/L, adjusted for altitude.	Total number of children aged 6–59 months who had haemoglobin levels obtained during the survey.	Every 3–5 years	Population-based health surveys
34	**Anaemia prevalence in women of reproductive age**	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a haemoglobin level less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.	Outcome	Number of women aged 15–49 years with haemoglobin levels below the indicated cut-off, adjusted for altitude and smoking	Total number of women aged 15–49 years with haemoglobin levels assessed during a specified period	Every 3–5 years	Population-based health surveys
35	**Condom use at last sex with high-risk partner**	Percentage using a condom during last sexual intercourse with a higher-risk partner (women and men who have more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months; sex workers with most recent client; men who have sex with men anal sex with a male partner; people who inject drugs condom use at last sex). For people who inject drugs, also measure number of needles per person who injects drugs per year.	Outcome				Surveys
36	**Population using safely managed drinking-water services**	Population using a basic drinking-water source (piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater) which is located on premises and available when needed; free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination and/or regulated by a competent authority.	Outcome	Population using safely managed drinking-water services	Total population	Biennial	Household surveys, population census, data from administrative sources or regulatory frameworks

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
37	**Population using safely managed sanitation services**	Population using a basic sanitation facility (flush or pour-flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets) which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ (e.g. in a sealed latrine pit until they are safe to handle and re-use, such as an agricultural input) or transported to a designated place for safe disposal or treatment (e.g. treatment facility or hygienically collected from septic tanks or pit latrines by a suction truck or similar equipment that limits human contact and thereafter transported to a designated location such as a treatment facility or solid waste collection site).		Population using safely managed sanitation services	Total population	Biennial	Household surveys, population census, data from administrative sources or regulatory frameworks
38	**Population using modern fuels for cooking/heating/ lighting**	Percentage of households/population using modern fuels and technologies for cooking/heating/ lighting as defined by the recommendations set forth in the WHO guidelines for indoor air quality: household fuel combustion.	Outcome	Number of households (population) using modern fuels and technologies for cooking/heating/ lighting	Total number of households (population).	Every 3–5 years	Household surveys, population censu
39	**Air pollution level in cities**	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns of diameter (PM2.5) [ug/m3] (or of less than 10 microns [PM10] if PM2.5 is not available) in cities	Outcome				National/subnational/monitoring reports and web sites containing measurements of PM10 or PM2.5 and relevant national agencies

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
40	**Total alcohol per capita (age 15+ years) consumption**	Total alcohol per capita is the total amount (sum of recorded alcohol per capita three-year average and unrecorded alcohol per capita) of alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) in a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Recorded alcohol consumption refers to official statistics (production, import, export, and sales or taxation data), while unrecorded alcohol consumption refers to alcohol which is not taxed and is outside the usual system of government control. In circumstances in which the number of tourists per year is at least the number of inhabitants, tourist consumption is also taken into account and is deducted from a country's recorded alcohol per capita.	Outcome	Sum of recorded and unrecorded alcohol consumed in a population during a calendar year, in litres	Mid-year resident population aged 15+ for the same calendar year	Annual	Administrative reporting systems for recorded alcohol per capita, and survey data for unrecorded alcohol per capita
41	**Tobacco use among persons aged 18+ years**	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 18+ years. "Smoked tobacco products" include the consumption of cigarettes, bidis, cigars, cheroots, pipes, shisha (water pipes), fine-cut smoking articles (roll-your-own), krekets, and any other form of smoked tobacco. "Smokeless tobacco" includes moist snuff, plug, creamy snuff, dissolvables, dry snuff, gul, loose leaf, red tooth powder, snus, chimo, gutkha, khaini, gudakhu, zarda, quiwam, dohra, tuibur, nasway, naas/naswar, shammah, betel quid, toombak, pan (betel quid), iq'mik, mishri, tapkeer, tombol and any other tobacco product that is sniffed, held in the mouth, or chewed	Outcome	Number of current tobacco users aged 18+ years. "Current users" include both daily and non-daily users of smoked or smokeless tobacco	All respondents of the survey aged 18+ years.	At least every 5 years	Population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
42	**Children aged under 5 years who are overweight**	Prevalence of weight-for-height in children aged 0–59 months defined as above +2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median	Outcome	Number of children aged 0–59 months who are overweight	Total number of children aged 0–59 months who were measured	Every 3–5 years	Population-based health surveys with nutrition modules, national surveillance systems
43	**Age-standardized prevalence of overweight and obesity in persons aged 18+ years**	Percentage of adults (18+ years) who are overweight (defined as having a BMI ≥ 25 kg/m²) and obese (defined as having a BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²).	Outcome	Percentage of adults (18+ years) who are overweight (defined as having a BMI ≥ 25 kg/m²) and obese (defined as having a BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²).	All respondents of the survey aged 18+ years.	At least every five years	Population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey in which height and weight were measured
44	**Raised blood pressure among adult**	Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood pressure among persons aged 18+ years (defined as systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg), and mean systolic blood pressure.	Outcome	Number of respondents with systolic blood pressure ≥140mmHg or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90mmHg. Ideally three blood pressure measurements should betaken and the average systolic and diastolic readings of the second and third measures should be used in this calculation	All respondents of the survey aged 18+ years.	At least every five years	Population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey in which blood pressure was measured, not self-reported
45	**Raised blood glucose/diabetes among adults**	Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes among persons aged 18+ years or on medication for raised blood glucose (defined as fasting plasma glucose value ≥ 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dL) or on medication for raised blood glucose among adults aged 18+ years).	Outcome	Number of respondents aged 18+ years with fasting plasma glucose value ≥7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dL) or on medication for raised blood glucose. Fasting blood glucose must be measured, not self reported, and measurements must be taken after the person has f asted for at least eight hours	All respondents of the survey aged 18+ years.	At least every 5 years	Population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey. There are two main blood chemistry screening methods-dry and wet chemistry. Dry chemistry uses capillary blood taken from a finger and is used in a rapid diagnostic test. Wet chemistry uses a venous blood sample with a laboratory-based test. Either method is acceptable

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
46	**Salt intake**	Age-standardized mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in persons aged 18+ years.	Outcome	The sum of sodium excretion in urine samples from all respondents aged 18+ years. The gold standard for estimating salt intake is through 24-hour urine collection. However, other methods such as spot urine and food frequency surveys may be more feasible to administer at the population level.	All respondents of the survey aged 18+ years	At least every 5 years	Population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey
47	**Insufficient physical activity in adults**	Age-standardized prevalence of insufficiently physically active persons aged 18+ years (percentage of adults aged 18+ years not meeting any of the following criteria: 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity per week; 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity per week; an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity physical activity accumulating at least 600 metabolic equivalent minutes per week (minutes of physical activity can be accumulated over the course of a week but must be of a duration of at least 10 minutes).	Outcome	Number of respondents where all three of the following criteria are true: weekly minutes* of vigorous activity < 75 minutes; weekly minutes* of moderate activity < 150 minutes; weekly metabolic equivalent minutes** < 600.	All respondents of the survey aged 18+ years	At least every 5 years	Population-based (preferably nationally representative) survey
48	**Intimate partner violence prevalence**	Percentage of currently partnered girls and women aged 15–49 years who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the last 12 months	Outcome	Number of girls and women who currently have an intimate partner, and who report experiencing physical or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the past 12 months.	Total number of girls and women aged 15–49 years surveyed who currently have or had an intimate partner.	5 years	Household surveys

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
49	**Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods**	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are sexually active and who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods. Included are: 1. all pregnant women (married or in a consensual union) whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed at the time of conception; 2. all postpartum amenorrhoeic women (married or in consensual union) who are not using family planning and whose last birth was unwanted or mistimed; 3. all fecund women (married or in consensual union) who are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrhoeic, and who either do not want any more children (want to limit family size), or who wish to postpone the birth of a child for at least two years or do not know when or if they want another child (want to space births), but are not using any contraceptive method.	Outcome	Number of women with family planning demand who use modern methods	Total number of women in need of family planning	Every 3–5 years	Population-based health surveys. Routine facility information systems/ health facility assessments and surveys
50	**Contraceptive prevalence rate**	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years, married or in union, who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.	Outcome	Number of women using or partner using a contraceptive method.	Number of women married or in a union.	Biennial	Household surveys
51	**Antenatal care coverage**	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care, four times or more.	Outcome	Number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care four or more times	Total number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the same period	Annual from routine facility reports; every 3–5 years from survey	Household surveys; Routine facility information systems

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
52	**Births attended by skilled health personnel**	Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel during a specified time period	Outcome	Number of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) trained in providing life-saving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for newborns.	The total number of live births in the same period	Biennial	Household surveys; Routine facility information systems
53	**Postpartum care coverage**	Percentage of mothers and babies who received postpartum care within two days of childbirth (regardless of place of delivery).	Outcome	Nombre de femmes et de nouveaux-nés qui ont reçu les soins dans les deux jours suivant la naissance	Total number of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the specified time period.	Annual from routine facility reports; every 3–5 years from survey	Population-based health surveys;Routine facility information systems/ health facility assessments and surveys
54	**Care-seeking for symptoms of pneumonia**	Percentage of children under 5 years of age with suspected pneumonia (cough and difficult breathing NOT due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose) in the two weeks preceding the survey taken to an appropriate health facility or provider	Outcome	Number of children with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks preceding the survey taken to an appropriate health provider	Number of children with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks preceding the survey	Every 3–5 years	Household surveys
55	**Children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration solution (ORS)**	Percentage of children under 5 years of age with diarrhoea in the last two weeks receiving ORS (fluids made from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids).	Outcome	Number of children under 5 years of age with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey given fluid from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids	Number of children with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey	Household surveys	Routine facility information systems

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
56	**Vitamin A supplementation coverage**	Percentage of children aged 6–59 months who received two age appropriate doses of vitamin A in the past 12 months	Outcome	Number of children who received two age-appropriate doses of vitamin A supplements in the last 12 months	Number of children aged 6–59 months in the survey.	Annual from routine facility reports; every 3–5 years from survey	Household surveys; Routine facility information systems
57	**Immunization coverage rate by vaccine for each vaccine in the national schedule**	Percentage of the target population that has received the last recommended dose for each vaccine recommended in the national schedule by vaccine. This should include all vaccines within a country's routine immunization schedule (e.g., Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG); polio; pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV); rotavirus; diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis-Hepatitis B-Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine (DTP-HepBHib); measles (MCV); rubella; human papilloma virus (HPV); tetanus toxoid (TT); influenza; and others as determined by the national schedule).	Outcome	The number of individuals in the target group for each vaccine that has received the last recommended dose in the series. For vaccines in the infant immunization schedule, this would be the number of children aged 12–23 months who have received the specified vaccinations before their first birthday. Example of a national schedule is: At birth: BCG, HepB, oral polio vaccine At 6, 10 and 14 weeks: DTP-HepB-Hib, PCV, rotavirus, oral polio vaccine (with one dose of inactivated polio vaccine) At 9 months: measles At 18 months measles For adolescents: HPV TT: multiple For persons aged over 60 years: influenza.	The total number of individuals in the target group for each vaccine. For vaccines in the infant immunization schedule, this would be the total number of infants surviving to age one.	Annual tracking through facility information systems, supplemented by periodic estimation through household surveys	Household surveys, facility information systems
58	**People living with HIV who have been diagnosed**	Percentage of people living with HIV who have been diagnosed	Outcome	Number of people living with HIV who have been diagnosed.	Estimated number of people living with HIV		Case registry; Surveys and models for estimates

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
59	**Prevention of mother-to-child transmission**	Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women provided with ART to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy.	Outcome	Number of HIV-positive pregnant women who received ART as recommended by WHO.	Estimated number of HIV-positive pregnant women	Annual	Routine facility information systems
60	**HIV care coverage**	Number and percentage of people living with HIV who are receiving HIV care, as proxied by receipt of at least one of the following during the reporting period: clinical assessment (WHO staging) or CD4 count or viral load or on ART	Outcome	Number of HIV-positive adults and children who received HIV care (as proxied by receipt of at least one of the following during the reporting period: clinical assessment (WHO staging) or CD4 count or viral load).	Estimated number of people living with HIV.Estimated number of people living with HIV.	Annual, or more frequently depending on frequency of data use at various levels	Routine facility information systems
61	**Antiretroviral therapy (ART) coverage**	Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the estimated number of adults and children living with HIV.	Outcome	Number of adults and children who are currently receiving ART at the end of the reporting period	Estimated number of adults and children living with HIV.	Annual	Facility reporting system
62	**HIV viral load suppression**	Percentage of people on ART who are virologically suppressed (VL level ≤ 1000 copies/mL)	Outcome	Number of adults and children living with HIV and on ART who have a suppressed viral load (< 1000 copies/mL)	Total number of adults on ART in the past 12 months	Annual	Routine facility information systems
63	**TB preventive therapy for HIV-positive people newly enrolled in HIV care**	Number of patients who are started on treatment for latent TB infection expressed as a percentage of the total number newly enrolled in HIV care in a specified time period	Outcome	Total number of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care who are started on treatment for latent TB infection in a specified time period	Total number of persons newly enrolled in HIV care. i.e. registered in the pre-ART or ART register during the specified time period	Annual	Routine facility information systems

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
64	**HIV test results for registered new and relapse TB patients**	Number of new and relapse TB patients who had an HIV test result recorded in the TB register, expressed as a percentage of the number registered in a specified time period.	Outcome	Number of new and relapse TB patients registered during the specified time period who had an HIV test result recorded in the TB register.	Total number of new and relapse TB patients registered in the TB register in the specified time period	Annual	Routine facility information systems
65	**HIV-positive new and relapse TB patients on ART during TB treatment**	Number of HIV-positive new and relapse TB patients who received ART during TB treatment, expressed as a percentage of those registered in a specified time period.	Outcome	Total number of HIV-positive new and relapse TB patients started on TB treatment during the specified time period who are already on ART or started on ART during TB treatment	Total number of HIV-positive new and relapse TB patients registered during the specified time period	Annual	Routine facility information systems
66	**TB patients with results for drug susceptibility testing**	Percentage of TB cases with results for diagnostic drug susceptibility testing for resistance to isoniazid and rifampicinin a specified time period	Outcome	Number of TB cases with drug susceptibility testing results for both isoniazid and rifampicin resistance in a specified time period	Number of TB cases identified during the specified time period	Annual	Routine facility information systems
67	**TB case detection rate**	Percentage of estimated new and relapse TB cases detected in a given year under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy. The term "case detection", as used here, means that TB is diagnosed in a patient and is reported within the national surveillance system and then to WHO. The term "rate" is used for historical reasons. The indicator is actually a ratio (expressed as a percentage) and not a rate.	Outcome	Number of new and relapse cases notified in a given year.	Number of estimated incident cases in the same year	Annual	Routine facility information systems

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
68	**Second-line treatment coverage among multidrug resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB) cases**	Percentage of notified TB patients estimated to have MDR-TB who were detected with MDR-TB and enrolled on second-line anti-TB treatment in a specified time period.	Outcome	Number of rifampicin-resistant MDR-TB cases (presumptive or confirmed) registered and started on a prescribed MDR-TB treatment regimen in a specified time period	Estimated number of notified TB patients with MDR-TB	Annual	Routine facility information systems
69	**Intermittent preventive therapy for malaria during pregnancy (IPTp)**	Percentage of women who received three or more doses of intermittent preventive treatment during antenatal care visits during their last pregnancy.	Outcome	Number of women receiving three or more doses of recommended treatment.	Total number of pregnant women/ surveyed with a live birth in the last 2 years.	Annual	Household surveys, facility information systems;
70	**Use of insecticide treated nets (ITNs)**	Percentage population in malaria-endemic areas who slept under an ITN the previous night	Outcome	Number of people in malaria endemic areas who slept under an ITN.	Total number of people in malaria endemic areas.	Surveys: every 3–5 years; modelled estimates: annually	Household surveys
71	**Treatment of confirmed malaria cases**	Percentage of confirmed malaria cases that receive first-line antimalarial treatment	Outcome	Number of confirmed malaria cases that receive first line antimalarial treatment	Number of confirmed malaria cases	Routine facility reports and modelled estimates: annually; surveys: every 3–5 years	Household surveys, facility information systems;
72	**Indoor residual spraying (IRS) coverage**	Percentage of population at risk protected by IRS during a specified time period	Outcome		Number of persons protected by IRS	Population at risk	Population-based health surveys; Administrative reporting systems

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
73	**Coverage of preventive chemotherapy for selected neglected tropical diseases**	Proportion of the population living in endemic areas requiring preventive chemotherapy that received treatment for at least one of the selected neglected tropical diseases (schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiases, lymphatic filariasis , onchocerciasis).	Outcome	Number of people requiring and receiving preventive chemotherapy for at least one of the selected neglected tropical diseases (schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiases, lymphatic filariasis , onchocerciasis).	Number of people requiring preventive chemotherapy for at least one of the selected neglected tropical diseases (schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiases, lymphatic filariasis , onchocerciasis).	Annual	Administrative reporting systems, in particular the Joint Application Package for donated medicines
74	**Cervical cancer screening**	Proportion of women aged 30–49 years who report they were screened for cervical cancer using any of the following methods: visual Inspection with acetic acid/vinegar (VIA), pap smear, human papilloma virus (HPV) test.	Outcome	Number of women aged 30–49 years who report ever having had a screening test for cervical cancer using any of these methods: VIA, pap smear and HPV test.	All female respondents aged 30–49 years.	At least every 5 years	Population-based (preferably nationally representative) surveys;Facility-based data
75	**Coverage of services for severe mental health disorders**	Percentage of persons with a severe mental disorder (psychosis, bipolar affective disorder, moderate-severe depression) who are using services	Outcome	Number of people receiving services.	Total number of people in need.		Household surveys;Facility information systems

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
76	**Perioperative mortality rate**	All-cause death rate prior to discharge among patients having one or more procedures in an operating theatre during the relevant admission.	Output	Number of deaths among patients having one or more procedures in an operating theatre during the relevant admission	Total number of surgical procedures	Annual	Hospital registers linked to routine facility information systems
77	**Obstetric and gynaecological admissions owing to abortion**	Percentage of admissions for (spontaneous or induced) abortion-related complications to service delivery points providing inpatient obstetric and gynaecological services, among all admissions (except those for planned termination of pregnancy). Abortion is the termination of a pregnancy before the fetus has attained viability - i.e. become capable of independent extra-uterine life. Induced abortion is the deliberate ermination of a pregnancy before the fetus has attained viability - i.e. become capable of independent extra-uterine life. Spontaneous abortion is the spontaneous termination of a pregnancy before the fetus has attained viability - i.e. become capable of independent extra-uterine life - and is often referred to as a miscarriage.	Output	Admissions for abortion-related complications	All admissions, except those for planned termination of pregnancy.	No specific frequency is recommended	Hospital registers linked to routine facility information systems
78	**Institutional maternal mortality ratio**	Number of maternal deaths among 100 000 deliveries in health facilities/institutions	Output	Number of maternal deaths in institutions	Total number of deliveries in institutions	Annual	Routine facility information systems, maternal deaths surveillance and response systems
79	**Maternal death reviews**	Percentage of maternal deaths occurring in the facility that were audited	Output	Number of health facility maternal deaths reviewed	All maternal deaths in facilities	Annual (or more frequently)	Specific monitoring with routine facility information systems

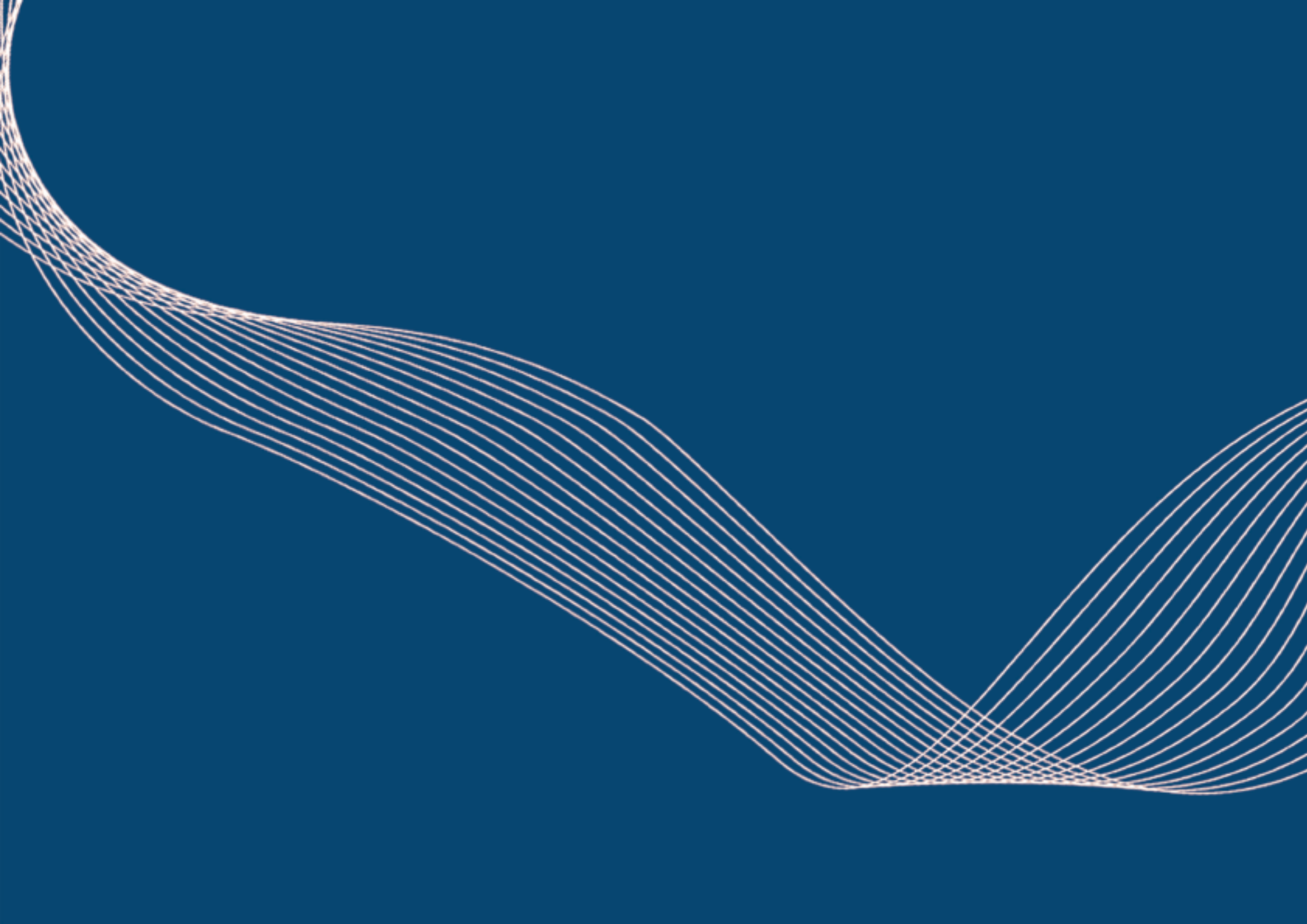
	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
80	**ART retention rate**	Percentage of adults and children with HIV alive and on ART 12, 24, 36 (etc.) months after initiating treatment among patients initiating ART during a specified time period.	Output	Number of people on ART at 12, 24 and 60 months.	Total number of people who initiated treatment and should have completed 12, 24, 36 (etc.) months	Annual (or more frequently)	ART registe
81	**TB treatment success rate**	Percentage of TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period.	Output	Number of TB cases registered in a specified period which were successfully treated	Total number of TB cases registered in the same period.	Annual	TB register and related quarterly reporting system (or electronic TB registers)
82	**Service-specific availability and readiness**	Number of health facilities offering specific services per 10 000 population and meeting minimum service standards on the basis of a set of tracer criteria for specific services, etc.	Output	Number of facilities that offer and meet tracer criteria for specific services: Family planning Antenatal care Basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care (BEmONC); Comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care (CEmONC), post-abortion care Essential newborn care Immunization; Child health preventative and curative care; Adolescent health services; Life-saving commodities for women and children; Malaria diagnosis or treatment; Tuberculosis services HIV counselling and testing; HIV/AIDS care and support services Antiretroviral prescription and client management; Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; Sexually transmitted infections diagnosis or treatment; NCDs diagnosis or management: diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease, cervical cancer screening; Basic and comprehensive surgical care, including caesarean section, laparotomy and open fracture;Blood transfusion Laboratory capacity.	Total number of health facilities and total number of facilities offering specific services	Annual or biannual	Health facility assessments

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
83	**Service utilization**	Number of outpatient department visits per person per year	Output	Total number of outpatient department visits per year.	Total population.		Routine facility information systems, population-based health surveys
84	**Health service access**	Percentage of population living within 5 km of a health facility (total number of health facilities per 10 000 population).	Input	Number of facilities in public and private sectors	Total population.	Annual	Facility database, geospatial modelling
85	**Hospital bed density**	Total number of hospital beds per 10 000 population	Input	Number of hospital beds (excluding labour and delivery beds).	Total population.	Annual or biannual	Routine facility information systems/national database; Health facility census.
86	**Availability of essential medicines and commodities**	Percentage of health facilities with essential medicines and life-saving commodities	Output	Number of facilities with essential medicines in stock.Suggested core list of medicines for pricing/affordability surveys: Salbutamol inhaler 100 mcg per dose (200 doses); beclometasone inhaler 100 mcg/dose (200 doses); glibenclamide 5 mg tablet; metformin 500 mg tablet; insulin regular 100 IU/ml, 10 ml vial; enalapril 5 mg tablet; amlodipine 5 mg tablet; simvastatin 20 mg tablet; aspirin 100 mg tablet; hydrochlorothiazide 25 mg tablet; carvedilol 12.5 mg tablet; omeprazole 20 mg tablet; diazepam 10 mg/2 ml injection; fluoxetine 20 mg tablet; haloperidol 5 mg tablet; carbamazepine 200 mg tablet; amoxicillin 500 mg capsule/tablet; amoxicillin 250 mg/5 ml suspension; ampicillin 500 mg injection; ceftriaxone 1 G vial; gentamicin 80 mg/2 ml injection; oral rehydration salts (sachet for 1 litre); zinc sulfate 2 0mg tablet; oxytocin injection (5 or 10 iu); magnesium sulfate 50% injection 10 ml vial.	Total number of health facilities	Annual or biannual	Special facility surveys; Routine facility information systems

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
87	**Caesarean section rate**	Percentage of deliveries by caesarean section	Output	Number of caesarean section. ROBSON classification of caesarean section - Group 1 : Nulliparous women with single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation in spontaneous labour - Group 2 : Nulliparous women with single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation who either had labour induced or were delivered by caesarean section before labour - Group 3 : Multiparous women without a previous uterine scar, with single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation in spontaneous labour - Group 4: Multiparous women without a previous uterine scar, with single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation who either had labour induced or were delivered by caesarean section before labour - Group 5 : All multiparous women with at least one previous uterine scar, with single cephalic pregnancy, Group ≥37 weeks gestation - Group 6 : All nulliparous women with a single breech pregnancy - Group 7: All multiparous women with a single breech pregnancy, including women with previous uterine scars - Group 8 : All women with multiple pregnancies, including women with previous uterine scars - Group 9 : All women with a single pregnancy with a transverse or oblique lie, including women with previous uterine scars - Group 10 : All women with a single cephalic pregnancy	Total number of deliveries	Annual	Special facility surveys; Routine facility information systems
88	**Health worker density and distribution**	Number of health workers per 1000 population	Input	Number of health workers by cadre.	Total population	Annual	Health worker registry; National health workforce database (aggregate)

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
89	**Output training institution**	Number of graduates from health workforce educational institutions (including schools of dentistry, medicine, midwifery, nursing, pharmacy) during the last academic year per 1000 population.	Input	Number of graduates of health professions educational institutions in the past academic year.	Total population	Annual	Administrative reporting systems
90	**Birth registration coverage**	Percentage of births that are registered within one month of age in a civil registration system	Input	Number of births registered	Total number of births.	Annual	Household surveys; Civil registration and vital statistics systems
91	**Death registration coverage**	Percentage of deaths that are registered (with age and sex).	Input	Number of deaths registered	Total number of deaths.	Annual	Household surveys; Civil registration and vital statistics systems
92	**Completeness of reporting by facilities**	Percentage of facilities that submit reports within the required deadline	Input	Number of facilities reporting monthly within a given time period.	Total facilities.	Annual (monthly)	Routine facility information systems
93	**Total current expenditure on health (% of gross domestic product**	Total current expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product	Input	Sum of all current expenditure on health (12-month period)	Gross domestic product	Annual	Administrative reporting systems; Other sources, including estimation and modelling

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
94	**Current expenditure on health by general government and compulsory schemes (% of current expenditure on health**	Current expenditure on health by general government and compulsory schemes as a share of total current expenditure on health (expressed as a % of total current expenditure on health). This is the sum of current health outlays paid for in cash or supplied in kind by government entities such as the Ministry of Health, other ministries, parastatal organizations or social security agencies, or by entities running health schemes that are compulsory by law.	Input	Sum of all current expenditure on health by the government sector and compulsory schemes by law (12-month period).	Total current expenditure on health.	Annual	Administrative reporting systems Other sources, including estimation and modelling
95	**Out-of-pocket payment for health (% of current expenditure on health)**	Share of total current expenditure on health paid by households out-of-pocket, expressed as a percentage of total current expenditure on health (this is the households' out-of-pocket expenditure).	Input	Total household out-of-pocket expenditure for health (12-month period)	Total current expenditure on health	Annual	Administrative reporting systems; Households consumption survey and National Accounts
96	**Externally sourced funding (% of current expenditure on health)**	Share of total current expenditure on health funded by external (rest of the world) institutional units providing revenues to financing schemes	Input	Total external (rest of the world) funding (12-month period).	Total current expenditure on health	Annual	Survey and administrative reporting systems; Other sources, including estimation and modelling
97	**Total capital expenditure on health (% current + capital expenditure on health)**	Total capital expenditure on health as a percentage of current + capital expenditure on health	Input	Sum of all capital expenditure on health (HK) – (12-month period).	Current + capital expenditure on health (12 month).	Annual	Survey and administrative reporting systems; Other sources, including estimation and modelling

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
98	**Headcount ratio of catastrophic health expenditure**	Proportion of the population (or sub-population) facing catastrophic health expenditures	Impact	Total number of households with catastrophic health expenditure; A household is identified as facing catastrophic health expenditures when its out-of-pocket health expenditures represent 40% or more of its capacity-to-pay. Capacity-to-pay is estimated as total expenditure net of a subsistence level of food expenditure. The latter is calculated as the average food expenditure per equivalent adults of households in the 45th–55th food budget share distribution. When actual food spending falls below this amount, capacity-to-pay is defined as total expenditures net of actual food spending	Total number of households.	Every 1–5 years depending on implementation of population-based household expenditure surveys led by national statistics offices	Population-based household expenditure surveys Other possible data sources Health surveys with a module collecting expenditure data
99	**Headcount ratio of impoverishing health expenditure**	Proportion of the population (or sub-population) facing impoverishing health expenditures	Impact	Total number of households with impoverishing health expenditure. A household is identified as facing impoverishing health expenditures when its out-of-pocket health expenditures push it below a poverty line (i.e. a household is above the poverty line when taking its total expenditure gross of out-of-pocket payments but below the poverty line when taking total expenditure net of out-of-pocket payments). The poverty line is defined as subsistence level food expenditure estimated as the average food expenditure per equivalent adults of households in the 45th–55th food budget share distribution. When actual food spending falls below this amount, then capacity-to-pay is defined as total expenditures net of actual food spending.	Total number of households.	Every 1–5 years depending on implementation of population-based household expenditure surveys led by national statistics offices	Population-based household expenditure surveys Other possible data sources Health surveys with a module collecting expenditure data

	Indicateur	Définition	Type	Numérateur	Dénominateur	Périodicité	Source
100	**International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index**	Percentage of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time. The 13 core capacities are: (1) National legislation,policy and financing; (2) Coordination and National Focal Point communications; (3) Surveillance; (4) Response; (5) Preparedness; (6) Risk communication; (7) Human resources; (8) Laboratory; (9) Points of entry; (10) Zoonotic events; (11) Food safety; (12) Chemical events; (13) Radionuclear emergencies.	Output	Number of attributes attained	Total number of attributes	Biannual	Key informant survey