

PART 3

Notes on the Essential Indicators

**Notes prepared on : 27 March 2002 (Edited: 22/04/2002)
Essential Indicator Workshop – 25 – 27 March 2002 held at Heja Lodge**

1 DEMOGRAPHY

1.1 Catchments area size

Definition:

This is the size, in square km, of the catchment area, in other words the area in which the catchment population lives.

The health district boundary is the defined boundary of all the administrative/political constituencies falling within the district. The regional area is that of the specific administrative or political region.

Calculation Method:

If no specific figure for the size of the area is available, the following method will provide a rough estimate: Multiply the distance, North to South, with the distance, West to east, of the area, e.g. N-S=150 km, W-E = 100 km:

$$\text{Area: } 150 \times 100 = 15,000 \text{ km}^2$$

Source of data: Regional Resources Atlas – MoRLGH; district/regional maps;

1.2 Total catchment population

Definition:

This is the total population living within the boundaries of the district or region.

The district boundaries those of the health district and usually contain a number of constituencies. The regional boundaries are those of the administrative or political region.

Calculation Method:

For Regions, use the 2001 Census Preliminary Report figures for total population.

For Districts, use the 2001 Census Preliminary Report figures, extrapolated from Constituency populations.

1.3 Estimated No. of births (under 1 year olds)

Definition:

This is the total expected number of births during the year within the district/region. It also provides the total expected number of under 1 year old children during the year and therefore also the total number of expected deliveries.

Calculation Method:

Total 2001 estimated population in catchment area X CBR (Crude Birth Rate)

Source of data: Historical data; use 4.2 as the CBR if there is no better data;

1.4 Estimated No. of children under 1 years old

Definition:

This is the total number of children under 1 years old in the district/region.

Calculation Method:

Total 2001 estimated population X 0.03

Source of data: Census report, see 1.2;

1.5 Estimated No. of children under 5 years

Definition:

This is the total number of children under 5 years old in the district/region.

Calculation Method:

Total 2001 estimated population X 0.15

Source of data: Census report, see 1.2;

1.6 Estimated No. of teenagers (10 – 19 years of age)

Definition:

This is the group of persons in the district/region that is between 10 to 19 years old.

Calculation Method:

Total 2001 estimated population X 0.27

Source of data: Census report; see 1.2;

1.7 Estimated No of adolescents (13 – 19 years of age)**Definition:**

This is the group of persons in the district/region that is between 13 to 19 years old.

Calculation Method:

Total 2001 estimated population X 0.18

Source of data: Census report; see 1.2;

1.8 Estimated No. of children <17 years (0-16 years of age)**Definition:**

This is the group of persons in the district/region who are protected under the child welfare act and qualify for specific social welfare services.

Calculation Method:

Total 2001 estimated population X 0.48

Source of data: Census report; see 1.2;

1.9 Estimated No. of women of child bearing age**Definition:**

This is the group of females in the district/region who are between 15 and 49 years old and who may become pregnant. This is also the group of women who would require contraceptives in order to prevent pregnancy.

Calculation Method:

Total 2001 estimated population X 0.24

Source of data: Census report; See 1.2;

1.10 Estimated No. of disabled people

Definition:

This is the group of persons in the district/region who are either physically or mentally disabled.

Calculation Method:

Total 2001 estimated population X 0.031

Source of data: Census Report; See 1.2;

1.11 Estimated No. of aged people (60 years and more)

Definition:

This is the group of persons in the district/region who are 60 years or older.

Calculation Method:

Total 2001 estimated population X 0.069

Source of data: Census report; see 1.2;

2 HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE STATUS

NB: All these indicators are reported using the calendar year.

2.1 Morbidity (diseases)

2.1.1 Top 5 outpatient diagnoses for first OUTPATIENT visits of under 5 year olds

Definition:

These are the 5 most common diagnosis found amongst under 5 year olds presenting as outpatients in all facilities in the district/region.

Calculation Method:

Rank the diagnoses and the number of visits from highest lowest, e.g.:

1. Malaria	10521	4. TB	4216
2. ARI	8010	5. Other diagnoses	3827
3. DD	6720	6. Skin Diseases	2610

Source of data: HIS

2.1.2 Top 5 diagnoses for first visits of 5 year olds and above (out patient)

Definition:

These are the 5 most common diagnoses found amongst first visits of 5 year olds and older patients presenting as outpatients in all facilities in the district/region.

Calculation Method:

Rank the diagnoses and number of visits from highest to lowest.

Source of data: HIS;

2.1.3 Top 5 diagnoses of outpatient diseases (all ages)

Definition:

These are the top 5 diagnoses for first visit outpatients for all ages.

Calculation Method:

Add up and integrate the list of diagnoses for <5 and 5 year and older patients and state the top 5

Source of data: HIS;

2.1.4 Morbidity rates for under 5 year olds

Definition:

The number of under 5 year old cases presenting as OPD patients during the past year due to the specific disease per 10,000 population in the district/region. Top 5 diagnosis. Same top diagnosis as 2.1.1

Calculation Method

Rates should be calculated for each of the top ten diseases that are stated under 2.1.1.

$$\frac{\text{No of cases}}{\text{Total 2001 population} - \text{No of children under 5 years old}} \times 10,000$$

Source of data: HIS, 1.1 and 1.4;

2.1.5 Morbidity rates for 5 year olds and above

Definition:

The number of cases amongst 5 year and older persons presenting as OPD patients during the past year due to the specific disease per 10,000 population in the district/region.

Calculation Method

Rates should be calculated for each of the top ten diseases that are stated under 2.1.2.

$$\frac{\text{No of cases}}{\text{Total 2001 population – No of children under 5 years old}} \times 10,000$$

Source of data: HIS, 1.1 and 1.4;

2.1.6 Morbidity rate for all ages

Definition:

The number of cases amongst all ages presenting as OPD patients during the past year due to the specific disease per 10,000 population in the district/region.

Calculation Method

Rates should be calculated for each of the top ten diseases that are stated under 2.1.2.

$$\frac{\text{No of cases}}{\text{Total 2001 catchments population for district/region}} \times 10,000$$

Source of data: HIS, 1.1 and 1.2;

2.2 Mortality (deaths)

2.2.1 (A – G) Top 5 causes of death by age group

Definition:

These are the 5 most common causes of death for females and males (combined sexes) within the specified age ranges, namely:

- (A) Children 28 days and under (neonates)
- (B) Children under 1 year (infants)
- (C) Children under-5 year old
- (D) Children under 13 years old
- (E) 13-17year olds
- (F) 18 – 49 year-old
- (G) 50 years and older

Calculation Method:

In order to obtain age and sex-information use the death registers. List all causes of death. Tally the number of deaths for each cause of death by age group and then determine the top 5 causes for each category.

Source of data: HIS; death register books;

2.2.2 Total maternal deaths**Definition:**

Measures the risk of women dying from maternal causes during the first 42 days (six weeks) after childbirth or abortion (the period called puerperium), excluding accidental or incidental causes

A maternal death is the death of a women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of the pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

Calculation Method:

Record the number of maternal deaths.

Total No. of deaths of pregnant/post partum women

Source of data: HIS, death register; theatre records/register;

2.2.3 Perinatal mortality rate**Definition:**

This indicator measures the risk of death occurring either during pregnancy after 22 completed weeks of gestation or within 1 week after delivery.

Perinatal deaths are all deaths where the fetus weighs at least 500g and more (or when birth weights are not available, after 22 completed weeks of gestation or with a crown-heel length of 25 cm or more) plus all early neonatal deaths (within 1 weeks of birth).

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of perinatal deaths}}{\text{No. of live births + number of stillbirths}} \times 1,000$$

Source of data: HIS; death register book; maternity register;

2.2.4 Total Stillbirth rate

Definition:

The indicator measures the risk of fetal death occurring after 22 completed weeks of gestation. This includes the dead fetuses weighing at least 500 grams and more (child born dead with no sign of life).

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of dead fetuses weighing 500 grams and more} \times 1,000}{\text{No. of live births} + \text{number of stillbirths}}$$

Source of data: Death register book; maternity register;

2.2.5 Fresh still birth rate

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage of stillbirths excluding macerated out of the total number of births (live and still births). Rate per 1,000

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of fresh still births 500 grams and more} \times 1000}{\text{No. of live births} + \text{No. of still birth}}$$

Source of data: HIS and death register; see 1.3;

2.2.6 Macerated still birth rate

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage of still births with signs of maceration out of the total number of births (live and still births). Rate per 1,000

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of macerated still births 500 grams and more} \times 1000}{\text{No. of live births} + \text{No. of still birth}}$$

Source of data: HIS and death register; see 1.3;

2.2.7 Neonatal mortality rate

Definition:

This indicator measures the risk of a child dying within the first 28 completed days after birth.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of deaths of infants 28 days or less of age} \times 1,000}{\text{No. of live births during the same period}}$$

Source of data: HIS and death register; see 1.3;

2.2.8 Infant mortality rate

Definition:

This indicator measures the risk of dying during infancy (i.e. during the first year of life).

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of deaths of infants (under 1 year old)} \times 1,000}{\text{No. of live births during the same period}}$$

Source of data: HIS and death register; see 1.3;

2.2.9 Under 5 mortality rate

Definition:

The indicator measures the risk of dying during early childhood (i.e. during the first five years of life/before having reached the 5th birthday).

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of deaths of children under 5 years of age} \times 1,000}{\text{No. of under 5 years olds}}$$

Source of data: HIS, death register; see 1.4;

2.3 Birth weight

2.3.1 Percentage (%) of new-born weighing less than 2,500 grams

Definition:

The total number of new-born weighing less than 2,500 grams out of the total number of new borns.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of new-borns weighing <2,500 grams}}{\text{Total no of live births}} \times 100$$

Source of data: HIS;

2.4 Social Welfare Status

2.4.1 Top 10 problems attended to by social workers (S. S. clients)

Definition:

10 Most frequent needs expressed at first visit. These are the ten most common problems or diagnoses or reasons for attendance to clients by the social workers (s).

An attendance to a client may either be a visit by the client to the social worker's office or a house visit or any other intervention by the social worker.

Calculation Method:

List all main reasons/diagnoses/problems attended to. Tally the number of visits/attendances by social workers for each of these problems/diagnoses. Rank the diagnoses from the most frequent to least frequent. State the top ten and state the total number of attendance for each diagnosis.

Source of data: SWIS; client statistics; client files;

3 General Management (RMTs, DCCs)

NB All these indicators are reported based on the fiscal year.

3.1 Percentage (%) of management meetings held

Definition:

This indicator relates to the main DCC or RMT meetings. It measures the percentage of meetings that took place and are documented by ways of the presence of minutes out of the total number of planned meetings as scheduled in the annual workplan.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of minutes of meetings} \times 100}{\text{No. of meetings planned}}$$

Source of data: Available minutes; workplans;

3.2 Percentage (%) of joint supervision visits carried out

Definition:

A joint supervision visit is a supportive supervision visit to facilities/units/programs under the authority of the respective management team executed jointly by at least two of the core team members of the management team.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of joint visits reports} \times 100}{\text{No of joint visits planned}}$$

Source of data: Supervision reports; management meeting minutes; annual workplan;

3.3 Percentage (%) of completeness of core management teams during the year

Definition:

This indicator measures the status of the completeness of management teams during the year of review.

The core team for management of a region comprises the (1) RMO, (2) Administrator, (3) Regional PHC supervisor (4) Health inspector; (5) Chief Professional Nurse, and (6) Pharmacist.(7) Chief Control Officer, (8) Chief Social Worker, (9) Dentist

The core team for the DCC are the (1) PMO; (2) PHC supervisor, (3) hospital matron and (4) district administrator.

Completeness means that the post for each of above cadres was filled with a permanently appointed staff member (not acting) during the year.

Calculation Method:

RMT completeness: $\frac{\text{No. of appointed staff out of the above}}{9} \times 100$

DCC completeness: $\frac{\text{No. of appointed staff out of the above}}{4} \times 100$

***Note:** If a specific post was only filled part of the year or was actually vacated during the course of the year, then count this post for the number of filled months out of the 12 possible months of the year. E.g. a post was vacant unit end of December, but filled on 1 January and remained filled until the end of March =3/12=0.25

Source of data: Personnel files, RMT/DCC Management Meeting Minutes;

4. HUMAN RESOURCES

NB All these indicators are based on financial year.

4.1 Posts filled rate

Definition:

This indicator measures the overall human resource situation on 31 March 2002, i.e. at the end of the reporting year.

It indicates the percentage of posts that were filled on that day out of the total number of posts available on the 2001 staff establishment.

Calculation Method:

$\frac{\text{No. of filled posts}}{\text{No. of posts on 1999 establishment}} \times 100$

Source of data: Personnel Files, staff establishment, salary sheets;

4.2 Population per state doctor

Definition:

This indicator measures the number of people in a given district/region that were served by one state medical doctor on 31 March 2002.

A state doctor is defined as practicing medical doctor in any medical officer rank and includes full time employed medical officers, volunteers and/or 6 sessions of a part-time district surgeon.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total Population of district/region (2001)}}{\text{No. of state doctors as on 31 March 2002}}$$

Source of data: Personnel Files; staff establishment; see 1.1;

4.3 Population per state social worker

Definition:

This indicator measures the number of people in a given district/region that were served by a state social worker on 31 March 2002.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total population in district/region (2001)}}{\text{No. of state social workers as on 31 March 2002}}$$

Source of data: Personnel Files, staff establishment; see 1.1;

4.4 Population per state registered nurse (practicing)

Definition:

This indicator measures the number of people in a given district/region that were served by a practicing state registered nurse on 31 March 2002.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total population in district/region (2001)}}{\text{No. of state registered nurses on 31 March 2002}}$$

Source of data: Personnel files, staff establishment;

4.5 Population per trained HIV/AIDS counselor

Definition:

This indicator measures the average No. of persons served by one trained HIV/AIDS counsellor in the district/region on 31 March 2002.

Trained HIV/AIDS counsellor includes any person or professional in the district/region who has undergone a specific course in HIV/AIDS counseling.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total population in the district/region (2001)}}{\text{Total No. of HIV/AIDS counsellors in 31 March 2002}}$$

Source of data: Personnel files; training records, training course reports;

4.6 Population per state pharmacist

Definition:

A state pharmacist is defined as a pharmacist in the district/region including volunteers. This indicator measures the number of pharmacist per population in the district/region.

Calculation method:

$$\frac{\text{Total 2001 population of district/region}}{\text{No. of state pharmacist as on 31 March 2002}}$$

Source of data: Personnel files, staff establishment;

4.7 Population per state health inspector

Definition:

Health Inspectors include any HI, CHI, COHI in the district/region. This indicator measures the number of persons served by one health inspector.

Calculation method:

$$\frac{\text{Total 2001 population of district/region}}{\text{No. of state health inspector as on 31 March 2002}}$$

Source of data: Personnel files, staff establishment;

4.8 Population per state dentist

Definition:

A dentist is defined as dentists/principal dentist in the region including volunteers. This indicator measures the number of people in a given region that are served by one dentist on the 31 March 2002

Calculation method:

$$\frac{\text{Total 2001 population of region}}{\text{No. of dentists as on 31 March 2002}}$$

Source of data: Personnel files, staff establishment;

5 FINANCE

5.1 Total recurrent expenditure (GRN) per person

Definition:

This indicator measures the total recurrent/operational expenditure per person in the district/region over the financial year 2001/02 in Namibia Dollars.

Recurrent expenditure is also called operational expenditure and includes all expenditure committed in the district/region between 1 April 2001 and 31 March 2002.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total 2001/02 recurrent expenditure committed, 31/03/02}}{\text{Total population in district/region}}$$

Source of data: Recurrent expenditure commitment register;

5.2 Total development expenditure per person

Definition:

This indicator measures the total development expenditure per person in the district/region for the financial year 2001/02 in Namibian Dollars.

Development expenditure includes all expenditure related to capital projects and development, be this funded through the ministry's development budget or donor funded projects or programs.

Calculation Method:

[Expenditure on MoHSS capital + exp. on MoHSS development projects + exp. on donor funded projects in the district/region) ÷ [total population of district/region.]

Source of data:

MoHSS development expenditure on capital projects is available from the Subdivision Project Planning in the ministry. Regional expenditure on MoHSS development projects can be obtained from specific programs.

All donor project related expenditure can be obtained from the relevant donor projects, regional advisors, copies of letters/invoices forwarded to donors for funding etc.

5.3 Percentage (%) over/under expenditure related to total allocated recurrent budget**Definition:**

This indicator measures the actual recurrent expenditure as percentage of the recurrent/operational budget allocated in the district/region.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total 2001/02 recurrent expenditure committed, 31/03/02} \times 100}{\text{Total recurrent budget allocated}}$$

Source of data: 2001/02 budget allocation; 2001/02 commitment register;

5.4 Expenditure on personnel**Definition:**

This indicator measures the percentage of funds that were spent on personnel out of the total recurrent expenditure (commitments) for the financial year in the district/region.

Expenditure on personnel includes salaries, GIPF, allowances, overtime etc, i.e. total funds spent under subdivision 001.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total personnel expenditure (total personnel commitments)} \times 100}{\text{Total 2001/02 recurrent expenditure committed, 31/03/02}}$$

Source of data: Commitment register;

5.5 Expenditure on catering

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage of funds that were spent on catering out of the total expenditures (commitments) for the financial year in the district/region.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total catering expenditure (commitments)} \times 100}{\text{Total 2001/02 recurrent expenditure committed, 31/03/02}}$$

Source of data: Commitment register;

5.6 Per capita expenditure on pharmaceuticals

Definition:

This indicator measures the expenditure on pharmaceuticals spend per person in the given district/region.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total commitments on pharmaceutical}}{\text{Total population in the district/region}}$$

Source of data: Commitment register, FDC;

5.7 Average revenue per person

Definition:

This indicator measures the average income or revenue collected by the district/region during the financial year per person living in the catchment area district/region.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total revenue/income collected in N\$}}{\text{Total population in the district/region}}$$

Source of data: Revenue register; income statements; bank deposit book;

5.8 Percentage of equipment maintenance budget committed

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage of funds allocated to medical equipment maintenance which were spend by a given district/region.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total equipment maintenance in a given district/region}}{\text{Total equipment maintenance budget allocation}}$$

Source of data: Commitment register, MEMS, Equipment register, Budget;

5.9 Percentage of equipment replacement budget committed

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage of funds allocated to purchasing of new or replacement equipment, which was spent.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total commitments for purchase of new or replacement equipment}}{\text{Total budget allocation for new or replacement equipment}}$$

Source of data: Commitment register, MEMS, Budget;

6 PHYSICAL RESOURCES

NB All these indicators are reported using financial year.

6.1 Average area per fixed health facility

Definition:

This indicator measures the average geographical area in square km within the district/regional boundary that is served by a fixed health facility.

A fixed health facility is any official MoHSS/mission clinic/health center/hospital.

***Note:** PHC clinic on hospital premises/grounds count as a separate clinic (and not as part of the hospital).

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total district/regional area in km}^2}{\text{No. of fixed facilities}}$$

Source of data: HIS; See 1.2 for determination of area; Health facility list; district/regional maps;

6.2 Average population per health facility**Definition:**

This indicator measures the average number of persons served by a fixed health facility within the district/region.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total 2001 district/regional population}}{\text{No. of fixed facilities}}$$

***Note:** PHC clinics on hospital premises/grounds count as a separate clinic (and not as part of the hospital).

Source of data: HIS, See. 1.1 for determination of the total population; Health facility list; district/regional maps;

6.3 Average population per state inpatient bed**Definition:**

This indicator measures the average number of persons served by one state (MoHSS/Mission) inpatient bed.

An inpatient bed is any bed in a hospital or health center (but not clinic) where patients are usually admitted for hospitalization of at least 24 hours duration. It includes bed for general, maternity and pediatric patients (including cots and incubators, but excluding cribs; delivery; examination couches, etc).

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total population in district/region}}{\text{Total No. of in-patient beds}}$$

Source of data: HIS, See 1.1 Monthly bed counts; matron's midnight census; in-patient hospital bed inventory;

7 TRANSPORT

7.3 Percentage of vehicles in running condition**Definition:**

This indicator measures the percentage of vehicles that were in running condition (i.e. reliably usable for the purpose they are made for) on the 26th March 2002 out of the total number of vehicles on the master list for the specific district/region.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total no. of vehicles in running condition on 26th March 2002} \times 100}{\text{No. of vehicles on the master list on 26th March 2002}}$$

Source of data: Weekly transport reports; vehicle master list;

7.4 Average population per MoHSS vehicle (in running condition)**Definition:**

This indicator states the average number of persons in the district/region served per MoHSS/mission vehicles that was in running condition on 26 March 2002. Running condition means that the vehicle is fully usable for its usual purpose.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total population in this district/region (2001)}}{\text{Total no. of vehicles in running condition on 26th March 2002}}$$

Source of data: See 1.1; Vehicle master list;

7.5 Average Mileage (in km) of the fleet**Definition:**

This indicator measures the average mileage of all vehicles on the master list of the district/region in km. Add all the odometer readings as one total and substitute in the numerator which is **Odometer reading Vehicle A + Odometer reading Vehicle B +...**

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Odometer reading Vehicle A} + \text{Odometer reading Vehicle B} + \dots}{\text{Total No. of vehicles on master list}}$$

Source of data: Current odometer reading of vehicles, Weekly transport report, Vehicle files, Vehicle Master list;

7.6 Accident rate

Definition:

This is the average number of vehicle accidents per 100,000 km traveled for the district/region within the fiscal year.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total no. of accidents by all vehicles in the district/region during the year x 100 000}}{\text{Total no. of km driven by all vehicles on the master list}}$$

Source of data: Accident reports, Vehicle files, Vehicle master list, Vehicle register;

7.7 Down rate

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage of the year that any of the vehicles on the master list were not available (or were “down”) due to any reason.

“Down” means not available for usual use, i.e. not operational due to any reason including bad condition of maintenance/disrepair; waiting for repair/panel beating; no spare parts; no fuel/battery/tyres; non-payment of invoice and consequent retention of vehicles at garage etc.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of down days vehicle A + No. of down days vehicle B+...}}{\text{No. of vehicles on master list x 365}}$$

Source of data: Weekly transport report; Individual vehicles files; Garage invoices; Accident report; Trip authority books;

8 HEALTH SERVICES

NB All these indicators are reported using calendar year.

8.1 Outreach coverage

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage actual coverage of outreach points during the year compared to the planned.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of actual outreach points visits}}{\text{No. of planned outreach visits}} \times 100$$

Source of data: HIS report; outreach visit reports; trip authority books; annual work plan;

8.2 Percentage children <1 year old with EPI schedule completed

Definition:

The indicator measures the percentage of under one year old children whose EPI schedule is completed in line with prescribed.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of schedule completed in district/region}}{\text{No. of under one year olds in district/region}} \times 100$$

Source of data: HIS; See 1.3 for no. of under ones;

8.3 Attended deliveries rate

Definition:

This is the percentage of deliveries that were attended by health facilities or by trained TBAs out of the total expected no. of deliveries in the district/region during the year.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of deliveries in health facilities plus No. delivered by trained TBAs}}{\text{No. of expected deliveries in district/region}} \times 100$$

If there are no trained TBAs in the district/region, or there are no definite data from TBAs, only calculate the facility deliveries.

Source of data: HIS; see 1.3;

8.4 TB cure rate

Definition:

The percentage of sputum positive TB cures that turns negative after completing the treatment.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of new sputum positive TB cures who turns negative on completing of treatment} \times 100}{\text{Total number of sputum positive TB cases for the fiscal year}}$$

Source of data: HIS; TB registers;

8.5 Teenage ANC client rate

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage (%) of first ANC visit clients who are under 20 years of age.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of under 20 year old first ANC visitors} \times 100}{\text{Total No. of first ANC visits}}$$

Source of data: HIS;

8.6 ANC coverage rate

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage of women who are covered by ante-natal care services in the district/region during the year.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of 1st ANC visits} \times 100}{\text{Expected No. of pregnant women}}$$

Source of data: HIS; see 1.3;

8.7 Couple years of protection (CYP) contraceptive coverage rate

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage of women in the reproductive age group who are protected by a contraceptive method out of the total No. of women of reproductive age in the district/region.

Contraceptive include those tallied on the HIS; i.e. condoms, pills, injections and IUCDs.

Calculation Method:

The calculation is based on the total No. of contraceptive units (condoms., pill packets (30), injections, and IUCDs) issued during the year. $(\text{No. of issued condoms} \div 120) + (\text{No. of pill packets} \div 15) + (\text{No. of injections} \div 4) + (\text{No. of IUCD's} \times 0,28)] \div \text{No. of women of reproductive age} \times 100 = \%$

Source of data: HIS; Pharmacy records; see 1.8;

8.8 Average no. of OPD visits per person

Definition:

This indicator measures the average number of OPD visits to all health facilities in the region/district during the year per person living in the catchment area.

OPD visits = total OPD visits = First visits plus follow up visits.

Health facilities = Clinics, health centers and hospitals.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total No. of OPD visits}}{\text{Total population in the district/region}}$$

Source of data: HIS;

8.9 Percentage OPD visits seen by a doctor

Definition:

This indicator measures the average number of OPD visits to all health facilities in the district/region during the year per doctor living in the catchments area.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No of OPD visits seen by doctor X 100}}{\text{Total OPD visits per annum}}$$

Source of data: HIS;**8.10 No. of discharges per 10,000 population****Definition:**

This indicator measures the average number of discharges per 10,000 populations in the district/region during the year.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total No. of discharges X 10,000}}{\text{Total population in the district/region}}$$

Source of data: HIS;**8.11 Average length of stay (ALOS)****Definition:**

This indicator measures the average number of days each admitted patient has spent in hospitals and/or health centers in the district/region during the year.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total No. of in patient days}}{\text{Total No. of discharges}}$$

Source of data: HIS;

8.12 Bed occupancy rate (BOR)

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage of beds that were filled during the year out of the total of available beds in the district/region.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total No. of inpatient days}}{\text{Total No. of health center and hospital beds}} \times 100$$

Source of data: HIS; bed inventory; matron's midnight census;

9 SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

NB All these indicators are reported based on financial year.

9.1 Percentage of Social Allowances and grants beneficiaries

Definition:

This indicator measures the number of registered social allowance and grants beneficiaries as percentage of the total population in the district/region as on 31 March 2002.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total No. of registered social allowance and grant beneficiaries}}{\text{Total 2001 population of district/region}} \times 100$$

Source of data: Social Assistance System, Social allowance register; see 1.1;

9.2 Percentage of expenditure on social allowances and grants

Definition:

This indicator measures the expenditure on all types of social allowances and grants as percentage of recurrent expenditure during the year.

Social allowances and grants include all expenditure on old age pensions, disability pensions; foster care allowances, place of safety allowances, family or maintenance allowances and remission of rent.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total expenditure on types of social allowances and grants}}{\text{Total 2001/02 recurrent expenditure committed, 31/03/02}} \times 100$$

Source of data: Commitment register; Social Allowances System and registers;

9.3 Foster Parent Allowances rate

Definition:

This indicator measures the proportion of population of district/region receiving foster parent allowances

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total No. of persons/clients receiving foster parent allowance X 10,000}}{\text{Total population in the district/region}}$$

Source of data: Social Assistance System, Social allowances register; client files; see 1.1;

9.4 Old Age Pension coverage

Definition:

This indicator measures the percentage of old age pensioners out of the total population that qualifies for pension, i.e. all those who are 60 years and older in the district/region.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{No. of registered old age pensioners X 100}}{\text{Estimated No. of people over 60 years of age}}$$

Source of data: Old age pensioners register; See 1.10;

9.5 Disability grant coverage

Definition:

This indicator measures the proportion of the population of district/region receiving disability grants.

Calculation Method:

$$\frac{\text{Total No. of clients disability grant X 10,000}}{\text{Total population in the district/region}}$$

Source of data: Social Assistance System, Social allowances register; client files; see 1.1;