

Official Concepts and Definitions for Statistical Purposes  
**HEALTH AND NUTRITION SECTOR – Batch 3**

Term	Definition	Formula	Main Reference/s	Some Notes on the Definition	Related Indicator/s	Frequency of Data	Existing Disaggregation of Data	Source of Data
1. Proportion of one-year-old children immunized against measles	The number of children under one year of age who have received at least one dose of measles vaccine as a percentage of all one-year-old children in the population.	$\frac{\text{Number of 9- to 11-month-old children who received at least one dose of measles vaccine in a particular period}}{\text{Number of one-year-old children in the population in the same period}} \times 100$	UN DOH-FHSIS			Annual	National Regional Provincial By city	DOH
2. Fully immunized children	Infants who received one dose of BCG, three doses each of OPV, DPT, and Hepatitis B vaccines, and one dose of measles vaccine before reaching one year of age.		DOH-FHSIS	BCG - Bacillus (or Bacille) Calmette-Guerin  OPV - oral polio vaccine  DPT - diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus	Proportion of fully immunized children	Annual	National Regional Provincial By city	DOH
3. Proportion of fully immunized children	The number of fully immunized children as a percentage of all one-year-old children in the population.	$\frac{\text{Number of fully immunized children in a particular period}}{\text{Number of one-year-old children in the population in the same period}} \times 100$	DOH-FHSIS			Annual	National Regional Provincial By city	DOH
4. Skilled health personnel	Accredited health professionals, such as midwives, doctors, and nurses, who have been educated and trained to proficiency in the skills needed to manage normal (uncomplicated) pregnancies, childbirth, and the immediate postnatal period, and in the identification, management, and referral of complications in women and newborns.		DOH-FHSIS	Traditional birth attendants, whether trained or not, are not considered as skilled health personnel.	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel  Ratio of government skilled health personnel to population	Annual	National Regional Provincial By city	DOH

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5. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	The number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel as a percentage of all livebirths.	$\frac{\text{Total number of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel in a particular period}}{\text{Total number of livebirths in the same period}} \times 100$	UN DOH-FHSIS			Annual	National Regional Provincial	DOH
6. Proportion of the population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	The number of individuals aged 15–24 years who: (1) correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (i.e., using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner); (2) reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission; and (3) know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV, as a percentage of the population aged 15–24 years.	$\frac{\text{Number of respondents aged 15–24 who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV (using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner), who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission, and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV infection in a particular period}}{\text{Total number of respondents aged 15–24}} \times 100$	UN	Based on the latest survey results (2008 NDHS), the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission in the Philippines are: 1. HIV can be transmitted by hugging and shaking hands; and 2. HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites.	Proportion of the population aged 15-24 years who are aware of the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV  Proportion of the population aged 15-24 years who are aware of the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission	Every five years	National Regional Urban/rural By sex By age group By marital status By educational attainment	NSO
7. Prevalence rates associated with malaria	The number of cases of malaria per 100,000 population.	$\frac{\text{Number of malaria cases in a particular period}}{\text{Total population in the same period}} \times 100,000$	UN DOH-FHSIS	Also known as malaria morbidity rate		Annual	National Regional Provincial By city By sex By age group	DOH

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8. Death rates associated with malaria	The number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 population.	$\frac{\text{Number of malaria deaths in a particular period}}{\text{Total population in the same period}} \times 100,000$	UN DOH-FHSIS	Also known as malaria mortality rate		Annual	National Regional Provincial By city By sex By age group	DOH
9. Prevalence rates associated with tuberculosis	The number of cases of tuberculosis per 100,000 population.	$\frac{\text{Number of confirmed tuberculosis cases in a particular period}}{\text{Total population in the same period}} \times 100,000$	UN DOH-FHSIS	Also known as tuberculosis morbidity rate  A tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.		Annual	National Regional Provincial By city	DOH
10. Death rates associated with tuberculosis	The number of deaths caused by tuberculosis per 100,000 population.	$\frac{\text{Number of tuberculosis deaths in a particular period}}{\text{Total population in the same period}} \times 100,000$	UN DOH-FHSIS	Also known as tuberculosis mortality rate		Annual	National Regional Provincial By city By sex By age group	DOH
11. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under directly observed treatment short course (DOTS)	The number of new infectious tuberculosis cases detected under the internationally recommended tuberculosis control strategy DOTS as a percentage of all tuberculosis cases.	$\frac{\text{Number of smear-positive tuberculosis case notifications in a particular period}}{\text{Estimated total number of new smear-positive tuberculosis cases in the same period}} \times 100$	UN	Also known as tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS		Annual	National Regional Provincial By city	DOH

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12. Proportion of tuberculosis cases cured under DOTS	The number of new, registered smear-positive (infectious) cases who were cured or who completed a full course of DOTS as a percentage of all new smear-positive tuberculosis cases.	$\frac{\text{Number of new, registered smear-positive (infectious) cases who were cured or who completed a full course of DOTS in a particular period}}{\text{Total number of new, registered smear-positive (infectious) cases in the same period}} \times 100$	UN DOH	Also known as tuberculosis cure rate		Annual	National Regional Provincial By city	DOH
13. Number of new smear-positive tuberculosis cases cured	The number of new smear-positive cases who have completed treatment and are smear-negative in the last month of treatment and on at least one previous occasion in the continuation phase.		DOH			Annual	National Regional Provincial By city	DOH
14. Number of smear-positive tuberculosis retreatment cases who were cured	The number of smear-positive retreatment cases who have completed treatment and are smear-negative in the last month of treatment and on at least one previous occasion in the continuation phase.		DOH			Annual	National Regional Provincial By city	DOH
15. Proportion of women immunized with tetanus toxoid (TT2) during pregnancy	The number of pregnant women considered adequately immunized against tetanus as a percentage of all pregnant women.	$\frac{\text{Number of pregnant women adequately immunized against tetanus in a particular period}}{\text{Total live births in the same period}} \times 100$	WHO DOH-FHSIS	<p>A pregnant woman is considered adequately immunized against tetanus when she has received at least two doses of tetanus toxoid during pregnancy.</p> <p>Since the number of pregnant women is generally not available, the number of live births is used as the denominator.</p>		Annual	National Regional Provincial By city	DOH

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16. Neonatal mortality rate	The number of deaths within the first month of life per 1,000 live births.	$\frac{\text{Number of deaths of infants within the first month of life in a particular period}}{\text{Total live births in the same period}} \times 1000$	NSO-NDHS			Annual	National Regional	NSO
17. Proportion of infants 2-6 months old with low birth weight given iron supplementation	The number of low birth weight infants 2-6 months old given iron supplementation as a percentage of all low birth weight infants 2-6 months old.	$\frac{\text{Number of low birth weight infants 2-6 months old given iron supplementation in a particular period}}{\text{Number of low birth weight infants 2-6 months old seen in the period}} \times 100$	DOH - FHSIS	Dosage is 0.3 ml once a day to start at 2 months of age until 6 months when complementary foods are given. Preparation is 15 mg. elemental iron/0.6 ml.		Annual	National Regional Provincial By sex	DOH
18. Proportion of anemic children 6-59 months old given iron supplementation	The number of anemic children 6-59 months old given iron supplementation as a percentage of all anemic children 6-59 months old.	$\frac{\text{Number of anemic children 6-59 mos. old given iron supplementation in a particular period}}{\text{Number of anemic children 6-59 months old seen in the same period}} \times 100$	DOH - FHSIS	Dosage is 1 tsp. once a day for 3 months or 30 mg. once a week for 6 months with supervised administration.		Annual	National Regional Provincial By sex	DOH