



State of Palestine
Ministry of Health

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHY

WOMEN'S HEALTH

BIRTHS

PHARMACOLOGY

LABORATORY



PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

National Health Indicators Directory

Southern Governorates - Gaza Strip

CANCER

AMBULANCE & EMERGENCY

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Team Leader:

Mr. Hani S. Alwhaidy

Team work:

Dr. Ali H. Albelbeisi

Dr. Ayman M. Elsous

Dr. Mahmud M. Redwan

Mr. Adel M. Arandas

Mrs. Ghadeer N. AlMuzaini

Prepared by:

Mr. Nidal A. Jaber

Preliminary review committee:

Dr. Yehia A. Abed

Dr. Bassam A. Abu Hamad

Dr. Ahmed I. Shatat

Dr. Khaled A. Abu Samaan

Dr. Randa Zaqout

Final Audit Committee:

Health advisory council

Supervised by:

Eng. Osama Qasem

Approved by:

Dr. Youssef Abu AlRish

This guide was developed based on our belief in the importance of health indicators as a fundamental tool for monitoring health situation in the Gaza Strip, as well as their crucial role in planning, following up, and encouraging community participation in health services.

This document is a result of outstanding efforts of the Palestinian Health Information Unit team that worked hardly to select the most significant health indicators and arranged them in a helpful guide, which is meant to serve as a reference for researchers and policymakers.

Finally, we would like to express our profound gratitude to each and everyone who contributed to having this guide accomplished, especially staff of the MOH Health Information Unit.

Dr. Youssef Abu AlRish
Deputy Minister

National Indicators Directory

Introduction:

Health indicators are important for building a general perception of the health situation, which enhances the building of a health strategy based on data and information. Health indicators are the measure that reflects or indicates the health status of people in a specific population group. It can be used to describe a situation or measure change over a period of time.

The Ministry of Health needs to use health indicators to analyze its commitment to health sustainable development goals, monitor progress in implementing health programs, and assess their impact on the health status of the population. They are also necessary for analyzing the current situation, making comparisons, and measuring change over time.

General objective:

Adopting national health indicators that are appropriate to the reality of the health sector in the Gaza Strip and compatible with the indicators approved regionally and globally to make the necessary comparisons and to determine the health situation in the Gaza Strip on an ongoing basis and raise them to health decision makers.

Methodology:

❖ **First / Review the current national health indicators:**

- The work has begun to update health indicators by reviewing the most important health indicators which were approved previously by the Health Information Unit at the Ministry of Health.

❖ **Second / Extracting indicators from the Global Health Observatory of the World Health Organization:**

- The Global Health Observatory was reviewed for global health indicators to extract the indicators that could be applied to the health situation in the Gaza Strip then they were classified in accordance with the classification of the main health indicators adopted by the Health Observatory for the Eastern Mediterranean.

❖ **Third / Extracting indicators from the Health Observatory for the Eastern Mediterranean:**

- The Health Observatory for the Middle East was reviewed, as it is the closest to the Palestinian reality, as well as it represents the narrowest circle that includes 22 countries in the Middle East, including Palestine.
- Easy access to the indicators of neighboring countries through which to make the necessary comparisons to assess the health situation and monitor gaps.
- The main health indicators of the sustainable development goals have been adopted according to the Health Observatory for the Eastern Mediterranean.

- The names of the indicators have been unified according to the names approved by the Health Observatory for the Eastern Mediterranean.

❖ **Fourth / A committee from the Health Information Unit and the Planning and Institutional Performance Development Unit was established:**

- The committee focused on ensuring that the existing indicators are main and basic indicators that cover all major aspects of the health sector. When there is a need to check a specific aspect, the sub-indicators related to this aspect are extracted through special reports issued by the Health Information Unit.

❖ **On the other hand, the committee worked to achieve the following points:**

- Presentation of collected and discussed indicators (82 indicators).
- Identifying and discussing the resources of these indicators (references).
- Review the definitions resources.
- Determine the most important and comprehensive indicators.
- Setting definitions of indicators for the Gaza Strip, which is characterized by a special reality; e.g. the shortage rates of medications and medical supplies resulting from the Israeli occupation and blockade.
- Discussing the comments received from the Office of the assistant deputy minister and some indicators were considered.

❖ **Fifth / Presenting the initial draft of the indicators to the advisory committee of the Ministry of Health:**

- Reviewing the existing indicators and determining their compatibility with the reality of the Gaza Strip situation.

- Addition or delete number of indicators.
- Adopting mechanisms for calculating indicators, and unifying their basic concepts.
- Discussing the resources for obtaining the value of indicators in all final reports.
- Approval of the final draft of the indicators after taking into account the advisory committee and experts' comments (87 indicators).

❖ **Sixth / Categories of indicators:**

The following are the main categories of health indicators in accordance with the main categories of health indicators approved by the World Health Organization.

❖ **It includes 3 main categories covering 8 main themes:**

✓ **Category I / health determinants and risks.**

- Demographic, social and economic determinants
- Risk factors

✓ **Category II/ health condition.**

- Morbidity
- Mortality

✓ **Category III: Health System Response.**

- Health expenses.
- Health workforce.

Medications and medical devices are divided into (indicators of the availability of essential medications in the Ministry of Health, and indicators of the density of medical devices).

Access to services is divided into (hospital indicators, primary health care indicators, and ambulance indicators).

Category I / health determinants and risks

- Demographic and socioeconomic determinants

Indicator Number:	01
Indicator Name:	Population size
Indicator Definition:	Population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	Population Census or Estimation
Data sources:	PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	02
Indicator Name:	Under-five population
Indicator Definition:	De facto population of children under 5 years old in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	Number of children under 5 years old during the year
Data sources:	PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	03
Indicator Name:	An older or Elderly Person
Indicator Definition:	At the moment, there is no United Nations standard numerical criterion, but the UN agreed cut off is 60+ years to refer to the older population. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	Number of persons More than 60 years old during the year
Data sources:	PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	04
Indicator Name:	Crude birth rate
Indicator Definition:	The ratio between the number of live births in a population during a given year and the total mid-year population for the same year, usually multiplied by 1,000. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Live births in a year/total mid-year population for the same year) *1000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	05
Indicator Name:	Population growth rate
Indicator Definition:	Average rate of annual growth of the population over a given period. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	((Total of live births in a year–total deaths of the same year) / population for the same year) *1000
Data sources:	PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual

Indicator Number:	06
Indicator Name:	Life expectancy at birth (Male)
Indicator Definition:	The average number of years a male newborn is expected to live. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	Life expectancy at birth is derived from life tables and is based on gender- and age-specific death rates.
Data sources:	PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	07
Indicator Name:	Life expectancy at birth (Female)
Indicator Definition:	The average number of years a female newborn is expected to live. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	Life expectancy at birth is derived from life tables and is based on gender- and age-specific death rates.
Data sources:	PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	08
Indicator Name:	Total fertility rate
Indicator Definition:	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. (EMRO,2022) It is expressed as children per woman.
Measurement Method:	(Sum of total age-specific fertility rates /1,000 women) * 5
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	09
Indicator Name:	Adolescent fertility rate (per 1000 girls aged 15-19 years)
Indicator Definition:	Annual number of births to women aged 15-19 years per 1,000 women in that age group. It is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years.
Measurement Method:	(Number of live births to women aged 15–19 years / Number of women aged 15–19 years) *1000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

- Risk factors

Indicator Number:	10
Indicator Name:	Incidence of low birth weight among newborns
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of live births that weigh less than 2,500 g out of the total of live births during the same time period. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of live-born babies with birth weight less than 2,500 g / Number of live births) * 100
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

Indicator Number:	11
Indicator Name:	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
Indicator Definition:	Proportion of infants 0–5 months of age (0 to < 6 months) who are fed exclusively with breast milk. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Infants 0–5 months of age who received only breast milk during the previous day / Infants 0–5 months of age) * 100
Data sources:	MICS/PCBS
Measurement frequency:	At least once every five years.
Indicator Number:	12
Indicator Name:	Children under 5 who are stunted
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of stunted (moderate and severe) children aged 0–59 months. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of children aged 0–59 months who are stunted/Total number of children aged 0–59 months who were measured) *100
Data sources:	MICS/PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	13
Indicator Name:	Children under 5 who are wasted
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of wasted children aged 0–59 months. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of children aged 0–59 months who are wasted/Total number of children aged 0–59 months who were measured) *100
Data sources:	MICS/PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	14
Indicator Name:	Children under 5 who are Underweight
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of Underweight children aged 0–59 months. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of children aged 0–59 months who are Underweight/Total number of children aged 0–59 months who were measured) *100
Data sources:	MICS/PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	15
Indicator Name:	Children under 5 who are overweight
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of overweight (weight-for-height above +2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children aged 0-5 years. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of children aged 0–59 months who are overweight/Total number of children aged 0–59 months who were measured) *100
Data sources:	MICS/PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual

Indicator Number:	16
Indicator Name:	Tobacco use (13-15 years)
Indicator Definition:	Prevalence of current tobacco smoking among youth 13-15 years (%). (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of respondents aged 13-15 years currently using any tobacco product) / (Number of surveyed respondents aged 13-18 years) x 100
Data sources:	PCBS
Measurement frequency:	At least once every five years.
Indicator Number:	17
Indicator Name:	Tobacco use (15+ years)
Indicator Definition:	Age standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15+ years (%). A current smoker is someone who either smokes every day (daily smoker) or who currently smokes but not every day (occasional or non-daily smoker). (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	Number of respondents aged 15+ years currently using any tobacco product (smoked or smokeless)/ (number of survey respondents aged 15+years) x 100.
Data sources:	PCBS
Measurement frequency:	At least once every five years.
Indicator Number:	18
Indicator Name:	Prevalence of anemia in Infant less than 12 months
Indicator Definition:	Blood hemoglobin concentrations are typically measured in surveys using the direct cyanmethemoglobin method in a laboratory or with a portable, battery-operated, hemoglobin photometer in the field. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	Blood hemoglobin concentrations are typically measured in surveys using the direct cyanmethemoglobin method in a laboratory or with a portable, battery-operated, hemoglobin photometer in the field.
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Every 2-3 years
Indicator Number:	19
Indicator Name:	Prevalence of anemia in children aged 6–59 months
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of children aged 6–59 months with a hemoglobin concentration less than 11 g/dl, adjusted for altitude. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	Blood hemoglobin concentrations are typically measured in surveys using the direct cyanmethemoglobin method in a laboratory or with a portable, battery-operated, hemoglobin photometer in the field.
Data sources:	Survey/MICS
Measurement frequency:	Every 2-3 years

Indicator Number:	20
Indicator Name:	Birth congenital malformations rate per 1000 live birth
Indicator Definition:	rate of live births with congenital anomalies. These congenital malformations are registered at birth or until the infant is discharged from the hospital. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	Number of Congenital malformations are registered at birth or until the infant is discharged from the hospital in year/Total Number of live births of same year*1000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

Category II/ health condition

- **Morbidity**

Indicator Number:	21
Indicator Name:	Cancer incidence, by type of cancer (per 100 000 population)
Indicator Definition:	Number of new cancers of a specific site/type occurring per 100,000 population (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of new cancer cases diagnosed in a specific year/ total population) *100,000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	22
Indicator Name:	Cancer prevalence (18+ years)
Indicator Definition:	Cumulative number of cancer patients (old and new cases) at the end of a given calendar year. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(The number of people diagnosed with cancer in a given population at a given time/Total population at the same time) *100,000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	23
Indicator Name:	Survival rate
Indicator Definition:	The percentage of people still alive within a certain period of time after diagnosis or treatment. For cancer, a five-year survival rate is often given. This does not mean that people can't live more than five years, nor does it mean that those who live for five years are permanently cured. (Palliative Care Dictionary,2022)
Measurement Method:	(People still alive period a five-year given after diagnosis or treatment for cancer/ The total number of patients diagnosed with cancer) *100
Data sources:	Survey/MICS
Measurement frequency:	Every 2-3 years

Indicator Number:	24
Indicator Name:	Diabetes mellitus prevalence (18+ years)
Indicator Definition:	Percent of defined population on medication for raised blood glucose among adults 18+ years. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of respondents 18+ years with fasting plasma glucose value ≥ 126 / All respondents of the survey aged 18+ years) *100
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	At least once every five years.
Indicator Number:	25
Indicator Name:	control of diabetes mellitus
Indicator Definition:	Proportion of patients registered for diabetes mellitus treatment at the health facility whose diabetes mellitus is controlled 6 months after treatment initiation. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	A = Number of patients with controlled diabetes mellitus at the last clinical visit in the most recent quarter (just before the reporting quarter) out of B B = Number of patients registered for treatment of diabetes mellitus during the quarter that ended 6 months previously; Calculation: $A \div B$
data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	26
Indicator Name:	Hypertension prevalence (18+ years)
Indicator Definition:	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). (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of respondents aged 18+ years with systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg) / (Number of survey respondents aged 18+ years) x 100
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	At least once every five years.
Indicator Number:	27
Indicator Name:	control of blood pressure
Indicator Definition:	Proportion of patients registered for hypertensive treatment at the health facility whose blood pressure is controlled 6 months after treatment initiation. (WHO,2021)
Measurement Method:	A = Number of patients with controlled blood pressure (SBP < 140 and DBP < 90 mmHg) at the last clinical visit in the most recent quarter (just before the reporting quarter) out of B B = Number of patients registered for treatment of hypertension during the quarter that ended 6 months previously; Calculation: $A \div B$
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

Indicator Number:	28
Indicator Name:	Anemia among pregnant women
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of pregnant women with a hemoglobin level less than 11g/L for pregnant women. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of pregnant women with hemoglobin levels below the indicated cut-off/Total number of pregnant women) x 100
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	29
Indicator Name:	% Anemia among women of reproductive age (15-49) years
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a hemoglobin level less than 12g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 11g/L for pregnant women. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of women aged 15-49 years with hemoglobin levels below the indicated cut-off / Total number of women aged 15-49 years with hemoglobin levels assessed during a specified period) *100
Data sources:	Survey
Measurement frequency:	At least once every five years
Indicator Number:	30
Indicator Name:	Number of mental health disorders (MOH)
Indicator Definition:	number of new registered mental patients at the end of the calendar year (chapter V of ICD-9/10). (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of new registered mental patients at the end of the calendar year.
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	31
Indicator Name:	Hepatitis A incidence rate
Indicator Definition:	Number of new cases of hepatitis A that occur per 100,000 population in a given year. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of new cases of hepatitis A in a given year / total population) * 100,000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	32
Indicator Name:	Meningitis incidence rate
Indicator Definition:	Number of new cases of meningitis that occur per 100,000 population in a given year. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of new cases of meningitis in a given year / total population) * 100,000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

Indicator Number:	33
Indicator Name:	Diarrhea incidence rate (under 3 years)
Indicator Definition:	Number of new cases of diarrhea under 3 years of age that occur per 1000 population in a given year. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of new cases of diarrhea diagnosed under 3 years of age in a given year / under 3 years) * 1000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

- **Mortality**

Indicator Number:	34
Indicator Name:	Neonatal mortality rate per 1000 live births
Indicator Definition:	Number of deaths during the first 28 completed days of life per 1000 live births in a given year or another period. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of infants who died during the first 28 days of life/Number of live births) *1000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

Indicator Number:	35
Indicator Name:	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births
Indicator Definition:	child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of one year. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of infant who died before their first birthday (0-11 months of age)/Number of live births) *1000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

Indicator Number:	36
Indicator Name:	Under five mortality per 1000 live births
Indicator Definition:	child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of five year. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of deaths among children aged 0–4 years/Number of live births) *1000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

Indicator Number:	37
Indicator Name:	Maternal mortality ratio
Indicator Definition:	Maternal death refers to the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management (from direct or indirect obstetric death), but not from accidental or incidental causes. (EMRO,2022)

Measurement Method:	(Number of maternal deaths related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management/Number of live births) *100000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	38
Indicator Name:	Maternal near-miss
Indicator Definition:	When a woman nearly dies but survives a complication during pregnancy, childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, her case is defined as a 'maternal near-miss'. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	$[(\text{number of maternal near misses diagnosed using the criteria} \div \text{total number of live births}) \times 1000]$
Data sources:	Survey
Measurement frequency:	At least once every five years.
Indicator Number:	39
Indicator Name:	Mortality rate by main cause of death (communicable diseases) per 100,000 population
Indicator Definition:	Standard death rate from communicable diseases per 100,000 people. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	$(\text{Number of deaths due to communicable diseases in a year} / \text{population of the same age in the middle of the year}) * 100,000$
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	40
Indicator Name:	Mortality rate by main cause of death (heart disease) per 100,000 population
Indicator Definition:	Standard death rate from heart disease per 100,000 people (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	$(\text{Number of deaths due to heart disease in a year} / \text{population of the same age in the middle of the year}) * 100,000$
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	41
Indicator Name:	Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100 000 population)
Indicator Definition:	Estimated road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100 000 population. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	$\text{Number of deaths due to road accidents/population in the same year} * 100,000$
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	42
Indicator Name:	Crude death rate
Indicator Definition:	The number of all deaths occurring in a calendar year per the number of mid-year population during the same period, multiplied by 1,000. (PHIC,2022)

Measurement Method:	(Total death in a year/Population in the middle of the year) *1000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	43
Indicator Name:	Stillbirth rate
Indicator Definition:	The stillbirth rate (SBR) is defined as the number of babies born with no signs of life at 28 weeks or more of gestation, per 1,000 total births. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Still birth in a year/Total birth (live births +still birth of the same year) *1000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

Category III: Health System Response

- Health expenditures

Indicator Number:	44
Indicator Name:	Current health expenditure as percentage of GDP (%)
Indicator Definition:	Level of general government expenditure on health expressed as a percentage of total government expenditure. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Sum of all current expenditure on health (12-month period)/Gross domestic product) *100
Data sources:	PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	45
Indicator Name:	Current Health Expenditure (CHE) per Capita in US\$
Indicator Definition:	Per capita current expenditures on health expressed in respective currency - US dollar. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	This indicator calculates the average expenditure on health per person.
Data sources:	PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	46
Indicator Name:	Out-of-pocket (OOPS) as % of Current Health Expenditure (CHE)
Indicator Definition:	Share of out-of-pocket payments of total current health expenditures (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	It estimates the share of out-of-pocket payment of total current health expenditures.
Data sources:	PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual

Indicator Number:	47
Indicator Name:	Population below the international poverty line.
Indicator Definition:	The national poverty rate is the percentage of the total population living below the national poverty line. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	Total household income or consumption/Household size or "effective" household size.
Data sources:	PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	48
Indicator Name:	Percentage of coverage family's health insurance
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of families with effective health insurance. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	Number of effective health insurance/number of families*100
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	49
Indicator Name:	Percentage of Health Insurance Revenue
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of financial revenue for health insurance during a specified year. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	Total financial revenues for health insurance during a specific year / total health revenue in the same year.
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

- **Health workforce**

Indicator Number:	50
Indicator Name:	Personnel per 10000 population-Physicians. OR (Medical doctors per 10000).
Indicator Definition:	Includes generalists, specialist medical practitioners and medical doctors not further defined, in the given national and/or subnational area. Depending on the nature of the original data source may include practising (active) physicians only or all registered physicians. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of Physicians/Total population) *10000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	51
Indicator Name:	Personnel per 10 000 population-Nursing and midwifery. OR (Nursing and midwifery personnel (per 10,000))
Indicator Definition:	Number of nursing and midwifery personnel includes nursing personnel and midwifery personnel in the given national and/or subnational area. Depending on the nature of the original data source may include practicing

	(active) nursing and midwifery personnel only or all registered nursing and midwifery personnel. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of nursing and midwifery/Total population) *10000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	52
Indicator Name:	Personnel per 10 000 population-Dentists. OR (Dentists (per 10000))
Indicator Definition:	Includes dentists in the given national and/or subnational area. Depending on the nature of the original data source may include practicing (active) only or all registered in the health occupation. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of dentists/Total population) *10000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	53
Indicator Name:	Personnel per 10 000 population-Pharmacists. OR (Pharmacists (per 10,000))
Indicator Definition:	Includes pharmacists in the given national and/or subnational area. Depending on the nature of the original data source may include practicing (active) only or all registered in the health occupation. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of pharmacists/Total population) *10000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	54
Indicator Name:	Number of specialized doctors per 10000 population. OR (Specialist medical practitioners, per 10 000)
Indicator Definition:	Inclusion (Paediatricians, Obstetricians & gynaecologists, Psychiatrists, Medical specialists, Surgical specialists, Medical interns or residents training for a specialty) Exclusion (General practitioners, Dental practitioners, Dental surgeons, Oral and maxillofacial surgeons) Medical interns and residents training as specialist practitioners (except general practice) are included here. (WHO Europe,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of Specialist medical practitioners' Total population) * 10 000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	55
Indicator Name:	Doctors' number who graduated from the board program.
Indicator Definition:	The number of doctors in the Gaza Strip who graduated from the Palestinian or foreign board program. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	Total number of board graduates during the year
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

- **Medicines and medical devices**

- ❖ Indicators of the availability of essential medications in the Ministry of Health

Indicator Number:	56
Indicator Name:	percentage of zero stock drugs.
Indicator Definition:	An indicator that measures the level of inability to provide treatments to patients within a month. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	$(\text{Number of zero drug items} / \text{Total essential drug list}) * 100$
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual/Monthly
Indicator Number:	57
Indicator Name:	Percentage of zero stock medical disposable.
Indicator Definition:	An indicator that measures the level of inability to provide medical disposable to patients within a month. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	$(\text{Number of zero items} / \text{Total essential medical disposable list}) * 100$
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual/Monthly
Indicator Number:	58
Indicator Name:	Percentage of zero stock drugs inventory for three months
Indicator Definition:	An indicator that measures the level of inability to provide treatments to patients for a period of three months. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	$(\text{Number of drug items for less than 3 months} / \text{Total essential drug list}) * 100$
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual/Monthly
Indicator Number:	59
Indicator Name:	Percentage of zero stock medical disposable inventory for three months.
Indicator Definition:	An indicator that measures the level of inability to provide medical disposables patients for a period of three months. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	$(\text{Number of items for less than 3 months} / \text{total list of basic disposable items}) * 100$
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual/Monthly

❖ Indicators of the density of medical devices

Indicator Number:	60
Indicator Name:	The rate of MRI devices/1,000,000 population
Indicator Definition:	This indicator measures the total number and density per million populations Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) units. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of MRI devices/total populations) *1000000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	61
Indicator Name:	The rate of CT devices/1,000,000 population
Indicator Definition:	This indicator measures the total number and density per million populations Tomography (CT) scanners. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of CT devices/total populations) *1000000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	62
Indicator Name:	The rate of mammograms/1,000,000 population
Indicator Definition:	This indicator measures the total number of mammograms and the density per million population. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of mammogram machines/target group of females) *1000000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

• Service delivery

❖ Hospital and ambulance indicators

Indicator Number:	63
Indicator Name:	Ambulance ratio per 100000 population.
Indicator Definition:	The number of effective ambulances that fully provide the required service. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(The number of effective ambulances/Total population) *100000
data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	64
Indicator Name:	MOH hospital beds ratio per 10000 population
Indicator Definition:	A hospital bed is a regularly maintained and staffed bed for the accommodation and full- time care of a succession of inpatients and is situated in wards or areas of the hospital where continuous medical care for inpatients is provided. Hospital beds exclude: cots for neonates;

	provisional and temporary beds, beds in storerooms; beds for special purposes or belonging to special health devices. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(The number of hospital beds available MOH/Total population) *10000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	65
Indicator Name:	MOH ICU hospital beds ratio per 10000 population.
Indicator Definition:	The number of intensive care beds (adult + pediatric) available per 10,000 population. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(The number of intensive care beds available/Total population) *10000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	66
Indicator Name:	No. of patient treated in Accident and Emergency department.
Indicator Definition:	Number of patients who visited accident and emergency departments and received the service. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	Number of patients who visited accident and emergency departments and received the service.
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual/Monthly
Indicator Number:	67
Indicator Name:	Approval permit application
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of approved patient treatment permit applications. (PHIC)
Measurement Method:	(Number of approval permit application / Total patient application) *100
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	68
Indicator Name:	Denied permit application
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of rejected patient treatment permit applications. (PHIC)
Measurement Method:	(Number of denied permit application / Total patient application) *100
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	69
Indicator Name:	Delayed permit application
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of late patient treatment permit applications. (PHIC)
Measurement Method:	(Number of delayed permit application / Total patient application) *100
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

Indicator Number:	70
Indicator Name:	MOH Neonatal bed ratio per 1000 delivery.
Indicator Definition:	The number of Neonatal beds for every 1000 delivery in the Ministry of Health in the Gaza Strip. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	The number of Neonatal beds/Total delivery in the Ministry of Health) *1000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	71
Indicator Name:	MOH Neonatal bed ratio per 10 maternity bed
Indicator Definition:	The number of Neonatal beds for every 10 maternity beds in the Ministry of Health in the Gaza Strip. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	The number of Neonatal beds/maternity beds in the Ministry of Health) *10
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	72
Indicator Name:	MOH Admissions ratio per 1000 population
Indicator Definition:	Number of hospital admissions per 1000 population in the Ministry of Health in the Gaza Strip. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(MOH Number of hospital admissions/Total population) *1000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	73
Indicator Name:	% Of cesarian deliveries hospitals
Indicator Definition:	The percentage of caesarean sections per the total number of deliveries. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Cesarean deliveries/Total delivery) *100
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	74
Indicator Name:	Surgical operation ratio per 1000 population
Indicator Definition:	Number of surgeries per 1000 population. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of surgeries/Total population) *1000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	75
Indicator Name:	Annual outpatient visits, per capita
Indicator Definition:	Number of outpatient department visits per person per year. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	Total number of outpatient department visits per year/Total population

Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	76
Indicator Name:	Number of patients hemodialysis
Indicator Definition:	The number of patients undergoing hemodialysis. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	The number of patients undergoing hemodialysis
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	77
Indicator Name:	Dialysis patients rate per dialysis machine.
Indicator Definition:	Total patients who rotate on hemodialysis machines. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	The number of patients undergoing hemodialysis/Number of hemodialysis machines.
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	78
Indicator Name:	Coverage of service for severe mental health disorders.
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of persons with a severe mental disorder (psychosis (ICD 10 F2); bipolar affective disorder (ICD 10 F30-31); moderate-severe depression (ICD 10 F32-F33) who are in receipt of services in the year. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	Cases of severe mental disorder receiving services/Total cases of severe mental disorder in the population (total number of people in need).
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

❖ Primary health care indicators

Indicator Number:	79
Indicator Name:	Primary health care facilities per 10 000 population.
Indicator Definition:	The rate of primary health care centers which provide PHC services per 10,000 of population covered by the PHC. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Total number of primary care center/Total population) *10000
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	80
Indicator Name:	Ratio of Visits seen by GP physicians per person /year M.O.H
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of visits to a practicing physician per the total number of visits to primary care centers in the Ministry of Health during the year. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Visits to a practicing physician/total population
Data sources:	PHIC

Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	81
Indicator Name:	% Of vaccination coverage in GS
Indicator Definition:	The percent of children immunized with vaccine from total live births. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Children full immunized with vaccine/ total live births) *100
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	82
Indicator Name:	% of target students covered by school health
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of students who receive medical services in schools. (PHIC,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of students covered by school health/Number of students) *100
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	83
Indicator Name:	Contraceptive prevalence %
Indicator Definition:	The percentage of women aged 15-49 years married who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Number of women aged 15-49 years married who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception/ Total number of women aged 15-49) *100
Data sources:	MICS/PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	84
Indicator Name:	Antenatal care coverage (1+)
Indicator Definition:	The percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives) at least once during pregnancy. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	Number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care at least once during pregnancy/Total number of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the same period
Data sources:	MICS/PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	85
Indicator Name:	Antenatal care coverage (4+)
Indicator Definition:	The percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period that received antenatal care four or more times. (EMRO,2022)
Measurement Method:	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.
Data sources:	MICS/PCBS
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	86
Indicator Name:	Postpartum care coverage for mothers (%)
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check within 2-7 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last year. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Women age 15-49 years who received a health check within 2-7 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last year/Total number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the same period) *100
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual
Indicator Number:	87
Indicator Name:	Postnatal care coverage for newborns (%)
Indicator Definition:	Percentage of newborns (last live births) in year who received a health check within 2-7 days after delivery. (WHO,2022)
Measurement Method:	(Newborns (last live births) in year who received a health check within 2-7 days after delivery/Total number of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in the same period) *100
Data sources:	PHIC
Measurement frequency:	Annual

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