PAKISTAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Government of Pakistan

SESRIC

Statistical Capacity Building Program

Presented by:
Rabia Awan
Pakistan

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

ONLINE STATISTICS COURSE ON ‘SDG 3 INDICATORS’ FOR THE BENEFIT OF GAMBIA IN 2020-

Day 2, 29th December 2020

SDG:Goal-3

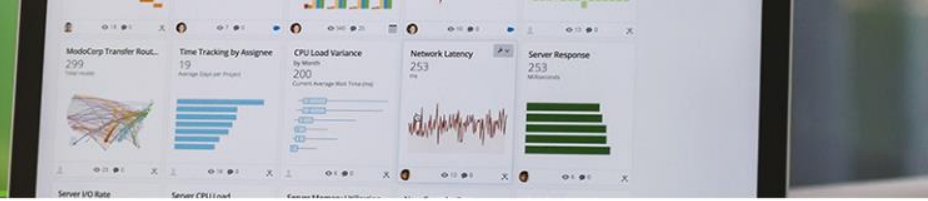
GOAL	INDICATOR
3. Good Health & Well Being HUNGER 	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population. Disaggregation by age, HIV status, gender.
	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population. Disaggregation by age, gender, residence, season.
	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population. Disaggregation by residence, exposure to vaccine doses.
	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
	3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

SDG: Goal-3

GOAL	INDICATOR
3. Good Health & Well Being HUNGER 	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance
	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in liters of pure alcohol
	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group


THANK
YOU

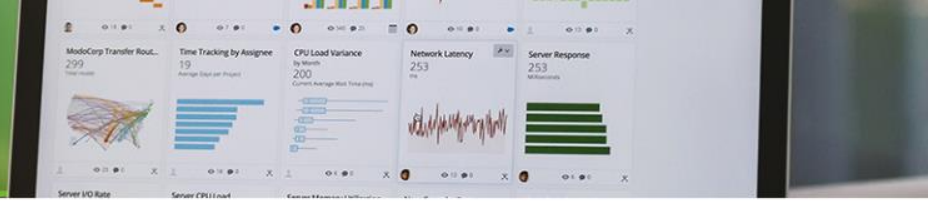
SDG 3.3.1



Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

- **Definition:** The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations as defined as the number of new HIV infections per 1000 person-years among the uninfected population.
- **Methodology:** Longitudinal data on individuals are the best source of data but are rarely available for large populations. Special diagnostic tests in surveys or from health facilities can be used to obtain data on HIV incidence. HIV incidence is thus modelled using the Spectrum software.
- **Disaggregation:** General population, Age groups (0-14, 15-24, 15-49, 50+ years), sex (male, female, both)
- **Data Calendar:** Household or key population surveys with HIV incidence-testing,

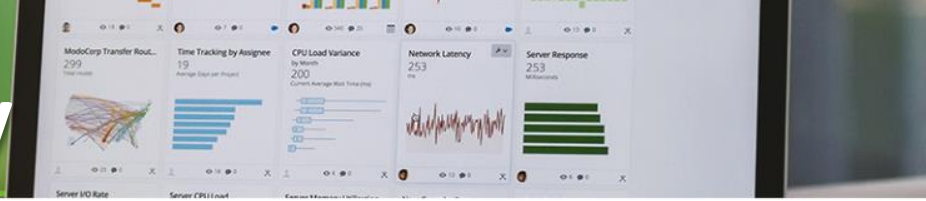
SDG 3.3.2



Indicator 3.3.2:Tuberclosis Incidence per 100,000 population.

- **Definition:** The tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population as defined as the 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.
- **Methodology:** The number of individual suffered with Tuberculosis last years is expressed as a percentage of per **100,000** individuals **(Details).**
- **Disaggregation:** The indicator is disaggregated by country, sex
- **Data Calendar:** Household Survey

SDG 3.3.2-Methodology



Number of new and relapse TB cases

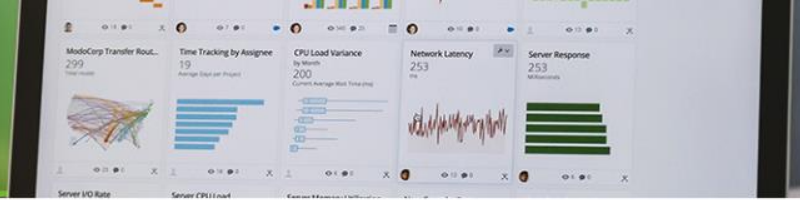
Estimated number of new and relapse TB cases arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.

Numerator: S3Cq10=1 & S3Cq11=1.

Denominator: S3Cq10=1.

Tuberculosis.doc

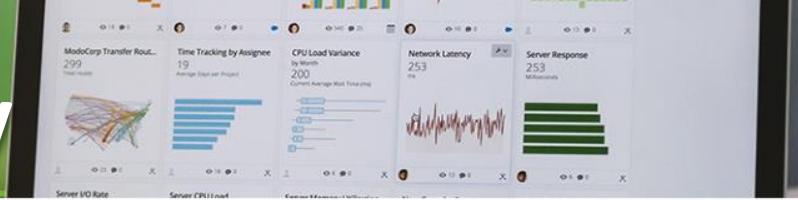
SDG 3.3.3



Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria Incidence per 1000 population.

- **Definition:** Incidence of malaria is defined as the number of new cases of malaria per 1,000 people at risk each year.
- **Methodology:** The number of individual suffered with **Malaria** last years is expressed as a percentage of per 1000 individuals **(Details).**
- **Disaggregation:** Country Level
- **Data Calendar:** Household Survey

SDG 3.3.3-Methodology



Malaria cases per 1000 persons per year

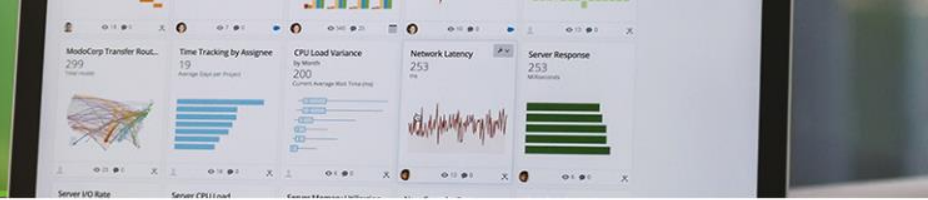
Estimated number of malaria cases per 1000 persons per year.

Numerator: S3Cq01=1.

Denominator: All Individuals.

Malaria.doc

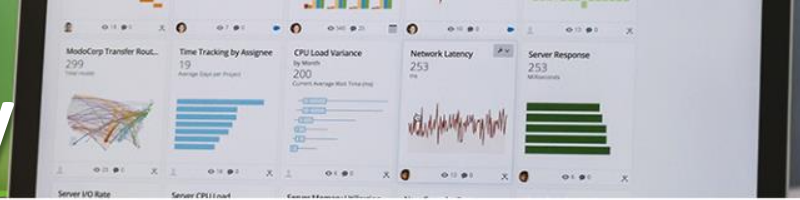
SDG 3.3.4



Indicator 3.3.4: Hepatitis B Incidence per 1,00,000 population.

- **Definition:** This indicator is measured indirectly through the proportion of children 5 years of age who have developed chronic HBV infection (i.e. the proportion that tests positive for a marker of infection called hepatitis B surface antigen [HBsAg]).
- **Methodology:** The number of individual suffered with **Hepatitis B** last years is expressed as a percentage of per 1,00,000 individuals **(Details).**
- **Disaggregation:** Age groups (i.e. under five years of age and the general population); sex/gender if possible. In addition, data at national, regional and global level.
- **Data Calendar:** Household Survey

SDG 3.3.4-Methodology



Number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 populations in a given year

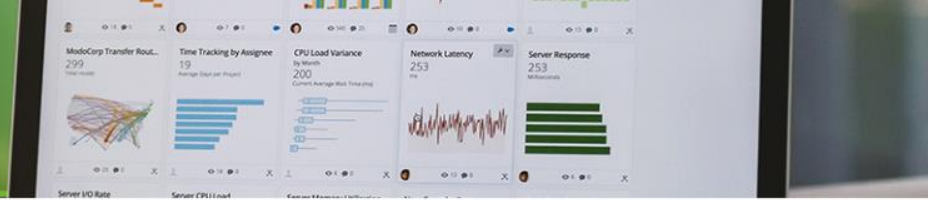
Estimated number of new hepatitis B infections per 100,000 populations in a given year.

Numerator: S3Cq07=1.

Denominator: Children Under 5 years of age.

Hepatitus.doc

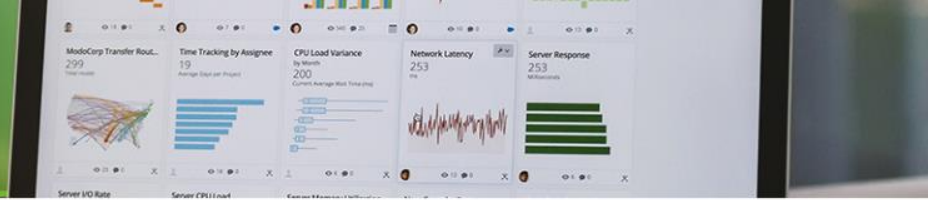
SDG 3.3.5



Indicator 3.3.5: Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

- **Definition:** Number of people requiring treatment and care for any one of the neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) targeted by the WHO NTD Roadmap and World Health Assembly resolutions and reported to WHO.
- **Methodology:**
- **Disaggregation:** Disaggregation by age is required for PC: preschool-aged children (1-4 years), school-aged (5-14 years) and adults (= 15 years).
- **Data Calendar:** National NTD programmes within Ministries of Health

SDG 3.4.1



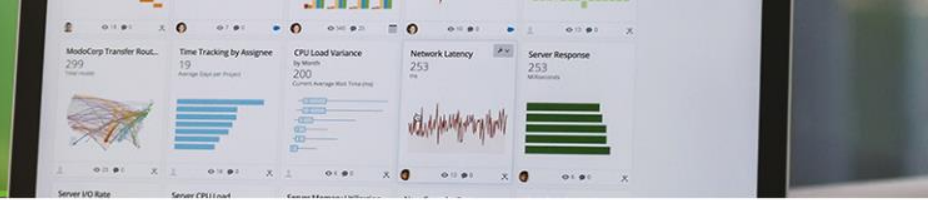
Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

- **Definition:** Probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the per cent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from cardiovascular disease, assuming that s/he would experience current mortality rates at every age and s/he would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS).
- **Methodology:**

1. Estimation of WHO life tables.
2. Estimation of cause-of-death distributions.
3. Calculation of age-specific mortality rates for each five-year age range between 30 and 70.
4. Calculation of the probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases

- **Disaggregation:** Gender
- **Data Calendar:** Death registration systems, household surveys with verbal autopsy, and sample or sentinel registration systems.

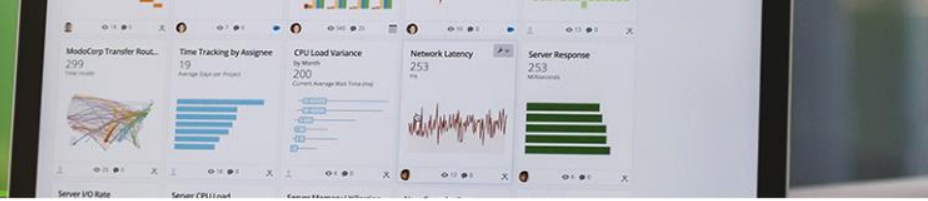
SDG 3.4.2



Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate

- **Definition:** The Suicide mortality rate as defined as the number of suicide deaths in a year, divided by the population, and multiplied by 100 000.
- **Methodology:** Suicide mortality rate (per 100,000 population) = (Number of suicide deaths in a year x 100,000) / Mid-year population for the same calendar year
- **Disaggregation:** Gender, age group
- **Data Calendar:** Death registration systems (including all causes of death).

SDG 3.5.1



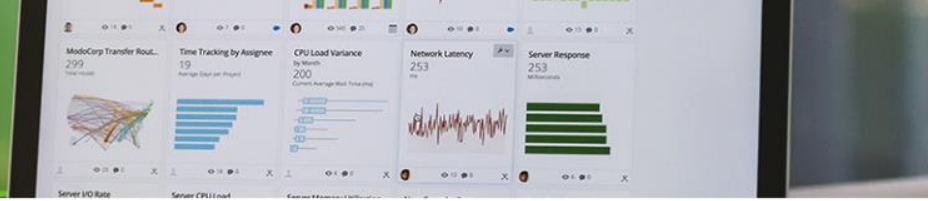
Indicator 3.5.1: Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

- **Definition:** It is defined as the number of people who received treatment in a year divided by the total number of people with substance use disorders in the same year.
- **Methodology:** The indicator will be computed by dividing the number of people receiving treatment services at least once in a year by the total number of people with substance use disorders in the same year:

$$Coverage_{SUD} = \frac{\text{number of people in treatment for SUD}}{\text{number of people with SUD}} X\ 100$$

- **Disaggregation:** By treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial, rehabilitation and aftercare), by sex and by age groups
- **Data Calendar:** Household surveys, Surveys among people using substances, Indirect methods such as capture/recapture or multiplier benchmark method

SDG 3.5.2



Indicator 3.5.2: Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

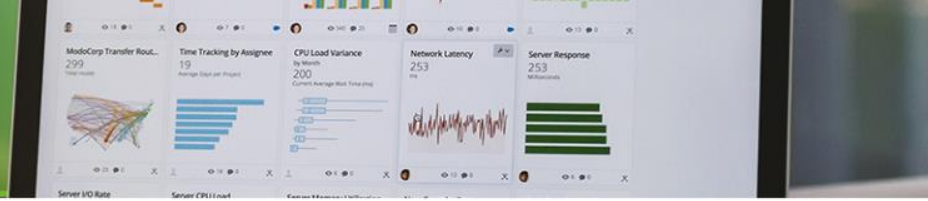
- **Definition:** Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
- **Methodology:**

Numerator: The sum of the amount of recorded alcohol consumed per capita (15+ years), average during three calendar years, in litres of pure alcohol, and the amount of unrecorded alcohol per capita consumption (15+ years), during a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol, adjusted for tourist consumption.

Denominator: Midyear resident population (15+ years) for the same calendar year, UN World Population Prospects, medium variant.

- **Disaggregation:** Gender, age
- **Data Calendar:** WHO global surveys on alcohol and health.

SDG 3.6.1

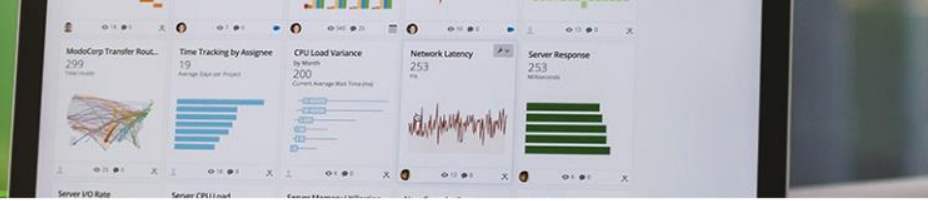


Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

- **Definition:** Death rate due to road traffic injuries as defined as the number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.
- **Methodology:**
- **Concepts:**
-
- Numerator: Number of deaths due to road traffic crashes

  Absolute figure indicating the number of people who die as a result of a road traffic crash.
- Denominator: Population (number of people by country)
- **Disaggregation:** By types of road users, age, sex, income groups and WHO regions
- **Data Calendar:** Ministry of health, Ministry of interior and Ministry of transport

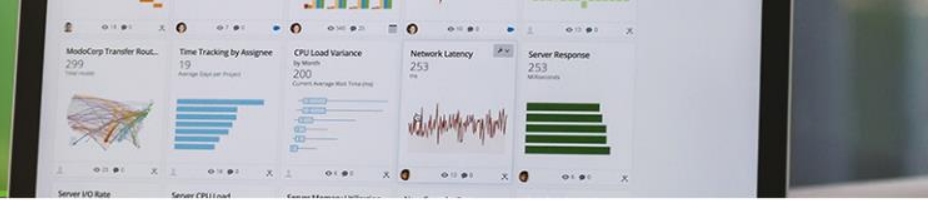
SDG 3.7.1



Indicator 3.7.1: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

- **Definition:** The percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern method of contraception.
- **Methodology:** The **numerator** is the percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) who are currently using, or whose partner is currently using, at least one modern contraceptive method. The **denominator** is the total demand for family planning (the sum of contraceptive prevalence (any method) and the unmet need for family planning).
- **Disaggregation:** Age, marital status, geographic location, socio-economic status
- **Data Calendar:** Nationally-representative household survey

SDG 3.7.2



Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

- **Definition:** The adolescent birth rate (ABR) is also referred to as the age-specific fertility rate (ASFR) for ages 15-19 years, a designation commonly used in the context of calculation of total fertility estimates. A related measure is the proportion of adolescent fertility, measured as the percentage of total fertility contributed by women aged 15-19.
- **Methodology:** The adolescent birth rate is computed as a ratio. The numerator is the number of live births to women aged 15-19 years, and the denominator is the estimate of the exposure to childbearing by women aged 15-19 years.
- **Disaggregation:** Region
- **Limitations:** As very small no of births occurs in age 10-14 years, therefor no information available for this age category.
- **Data Calendar:** Household Survey