



Programme for Training and Research in Public Health

Task Force: Health Surveillance in South Eastern Europe

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Development of a Minimum Indicator Set for the Countries of South Eastern Europe

Health surveillance is a prerequisite of intelligent decision making in health policy. Valid indicators are the key to meaningful analysis. However, their interpretation depends on comparability over time and between territories. Therefore it is essential to establish an ever increasing set of common indicators. Following is a first draft of a Minimum Indicator Set for South Eastern Europe (MIS-SEE) selected

- (1) from the Common Minimum Indicator Set (CMIS 21) of the Regions for Health Network, WHO-EURO agreed with 8 European Regions in 1999, and**
- (2) from a list of appr. 200 indicators for the WHO Health 21 Strategy.**

The selected indicators are marked bold. According to the criteria used for selection suitable indicators should be:

- relevant (regarding priorities)**
- valid (regarding determinants of health)**
- measurable (in quantitative or qualitative terms)**
- sensitive (to change and difference)**
- comparable (interterritorial)**
- repeatable (for time series)**
- affordable (in terms of relative cost)**
- useful (for intervention)**
- ethical (e.g. respect personal autonomy).**

Note: Availability is not a selection criterion as for essential indicators new information has to be produced if necessary. However, different indicators may be required to represent a determinant or to satisfy different stakeholders (primary, secondary).

For each of the proposed indicators definition, source of data or methods of measurement, purpose and limitations have to be described, and as well an argument on why other possible indicators for the same determinant have been discarded.

1) List of 30 Indicators (CMIS 21)

Indicator 1

Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, Standardized to the European Standard Population, by age and sex.

Indicator 2

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births, according to weight groups; Rate of Stillborn Babies

Indicator 3

Live Expectancy at Birth, by sex

Indicator 4

Potential Years of Life Lost from 1 up to 64 years, by selected Causes of Death

Indicator 5

Mortality Rate from Diseases of the Cardiovascular System per 100,000 Population, Standardized to the European Standard Population, by age and sex

Indicator 6

Mortality Rate from Stroke per 100,000 Population, Standardized to the European Standard Population, by age and sex

Indicator 7

Mortality Rate from Lung Cancer per 100,000 Population, Standardized to the European Standard Population, by age and sex

Indicator 8

Mortality Rate from Female Breast Cancer per 100,000 Population, Standardized to the European Standard Population, by age

Indicator 9

Mortality Rate from Motor Vehicle Accidents per 100,000 Population, Standardized to the European Standard Population, by age and sex

Indicator 10

Incidence of AIDS per 100,000 Population

Indicator 11

Mortality Rate from Cancer per 100,000 Population, Standardized to the European Standard Population, by age and sex

Indicator 12

Incidence of Tuberculosis per 100,000 Population, of which Pulmonary Tuberculosis, by age and sex

Indicator 13

Suicide Rate per 100,000 Population, Standardized to the European Standard Population, by age and sex

Indicator 14

Proportion of Live Births Weighing up to 2,499 g to the Total of Live Births

Indicator 15

Mortality Rate from Violence per 100,000 Population, Standardized to the European Standard Population, by age and sex

Indicator 16

Incidence of Intestinal Infectious Diseases per 100,000 Population, Standardized to the European Standard Population, by age and sex

Indicator 17

Gross Domestic Product per capita in \$

Indicator 18

Unemployment Rate in % of the Labour Force

Indicator 19

Proportion of Live Births to Mothers Aged up to 18 to all Live Births

Indicator 20

Proportion of the Population aged 65 years and over to the Total Population

Indicator 21

Hospital Discharges of Alcoholic Psychoses and Drug Dependence per 100,000 Population, Standardized to the European Standard Population, by age and sex

Indicator 22

Occupational Accidents, of which Fatal Cases in % per 100,000 Population, Standardized to the New European Standard Population, by age and sex

Indicator 23

Expenditure on Health for Inpatient and Outpatient Care in EURO per capita

Indicator 24
Number of Indicators Internationally Coordinated and Harmonised

Indicator 25
Number of Hospital Beds per 100,000 Population

Indicator 26
Number of Physicians/General Practitioners per 100,000 Population

Indicator 27
Number of Practising Dentists per 100,000 Population

Indicator 28
Number of Practising Pharmacists per 100,000 Population

Indicator 29
Number of Certified Nurses per 100,000 Population

Indicator 30
Prevalence of Caries in Children of 12 years of age (DMFT-Index)

2. Selected list from appr. 200 indicators of the WHO Health 21 Strategy

Mortality and morbidity indicators

- 1. Maternal mortality, all causes, per 100 000 live births**
2. Mortality rate infectious and parasitic diseases, SDR, per 100.000 population, by sex, 0-64 years, and +65 years
3. Mortality rate cardio-vascular diseases, SDR, per 100.000 population, by sex, 0-64 years, and +65 years
- 4. Mortality rate external causes (injury and poison), SDR, per 100.000 population, by sex, 0-64 years, and +65 years**
5. Measles incidence per 100.000 population, by sex, age groups (children)
6. Incidence of sexual transmitted diseases (SDR) per 100.000 population, by sex and age groups
7. Number of all cases of mental disorders in% (prevalence) (specific problem in post-war population)

8. Percentage of the population with longterm disability, of which as a result of Balcan wars

9. Percentage of infants vaccinated against Hepatitis B (or mumps)

Lifestyle Indicators

10. Percentage of regular daily smokers in the population, age +15 years, by sex, TMF

11. Average number of persons / room in occupied housing unit

12. Percentage of population whose homes are connected to water supply system

13. Number of cases of microbiological foodborne diseases per 100 000 population

Health care resources indicators

14. Number of primary health care units per 100 000 population

15. Number of midwives per 100 000 women

16. Inpatient admissions (or discharges) per 100 population

17. Average length of stay, all hospitals

Health financing and expenditure indicators

18. Total health expenditure as percentage of gross domestic product

Background demographic and socio-economic indicators

19. Mid-year population by sex and age groups

20. Number of live births per 1000 population

21. Percentage of unemployed population, annual average

22. Literacy rate (%) in population aged 15+, TMF

23. Percentage of population (25+) with post-secondary education

24. Mean years of schooling