

0.a. Goal

Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and enhance well-being for people of all ages

0.b. Target

Target 3.2: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases; prevention of hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other infectious diseases (Global Target 3.3)

0.c. Indicator

Indicator 3.2.3. Number of new cases of malaria per hundred thousand people

0.e. Metadata update

June 2021

1.a. Organisation

Ministry of Health

1.f. Contact mail

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1.g. Contact email

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2.a. Definition and concepts

Number of new cases of malaria per hundred thousand population is the number of newly discovered malaria parasites per one hundred thousand population in a given year.

2.b. Unit of measure

per 1000 uninfected people

2.c. Classifications

The list of administrative units in Vietnam issued together with the Prime Minister's Decision No. 124/2004/QĐ-TTg dated July 8, 2004 and the changes updated by the General Statistics Office to date December 31, 2019)

3.a. Data sources

Statistical reporting regime issued by the Ministry of Health (Annual report of health facilities - National Institute of Malaria - Parasitology - Entomology)

3.b. Data collection method

The Ministry of Health issues a statistical report form and sends it to health facilities, the Departments of Health of the provinces/cities directly under the Central Government collect. Periodically, medical facilities and Departments of Health send data back to the Ministry of Health for synthesis. A unit under the Ministry of Health is assigned to compile data submitted by the Department.

3.d. Data release calendar

Year

3.e. Data providers

Ministry of Health

3.f. Data compilers

Ministry of Health

4.a. Rationale

- Assess the status of malaria so that there are solutions to control and prevent the risk of contracting and dying from malaria.
- Provide baseline data to develop a plan to provide preventive services and care for malaria patients
- Evaluation of the effectiveness of the national malaria control program.

4.b. Comment and limitations

- The accuracy of this indicator depends a lot on the reports of the local health care facilities (medical stations and hospitals). In Vietnam, data from the private health sector has not been collected, so the reported data is incomplete. Therefore, WHO has developed a model to estimate the annual incidence of malaria based on reported data, proportion of reporting units, percentage of reporting units correctly, and through community surveys, private healthcare.
- Estimates of malaria data are highly dependent on the accuracy of reports. If information is inaccurate and up-to-date, estimates are often underestimated.
- Malaria patients include patients with clinical malaria and patients with parasitic malaria. Therefore, in order to determine the risk of disease more accurately, it is recommended to determine the ratio of malaria parasites per 100,000 population.

4.c. Method of computation

Method of computation

Công thức tính:

$$\text{Số ca mắc mới sốt rét trên một trăm nghìn dân} = \frac{\text{Tổng số người có ký sinh trùng sốt rét mới được phát hiện trong năm xác định}}{\text{Dân số trung bình trong cùng năm}} \times 100.000$$

5. Data availability and disaggregation

Annual figures available from 2012-2019

There are no detailed data for this indicator.

(Published source: 2020 national report on 5-year progress towards implementation of sustainable development goals. Data from the Ministry of Health)

6. Comparability/deviation from international standards

Reflects the global indicator “3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population”.

However, Vietnam counts per 100,000 population; globally per 1000 population. Therefore, this indicator does not have a series in the global DSD.

7. References and Documentation

- Circular No. 03/2019/TT-BKHHĐT dated January 22, 2019 stipulating the set of statistical indicators for sustainable development of Vietnam;

- <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>