

NUMBER OF SCHOOL DAYS LOST DUE TO DIARRHOEAL DISEASES

Impact indicator, Outcome indicator

Indicator Phrasing

English: average number of school days lost due to children having diarrhoeal diseases in the past 30 days

French: nombre moyen de jours de classe perdus par les enfants ayant des maladies diarrhéiques au cours des 30 derniers jours

Portuguese: número médio de dias escolares perdidos pelas crianças devido a doenças diarreicas durante os passados 30 dias

Czech: průměrný počet dní výuky zameškaných z důvodu průjmového onemocnění dítěte během posledních 30 dnů

What is its purpose?

The indicator assesses one of the main socio-economic impacts of diarrhoeal diseases - children's inability to attend school classes due to having diarrhoea.

How to Collect and Analyse the Required Data

Collect the following data by conducting individual interviews with a [representative sample](#) of the children's primary caretakers:

RECOMMENDED SURVEY QUESTIONS (Q) AND POSSIBLE ANSWERS (A)

Q1: *In the past 30 days, was there any day when your child(ren) could not go to school due to having diarrhoea?*

A1: yes / no / does not remember

(ask the next question only if the previous answer is YES)

Q2: *For how many days could the child not go to school?*

A2: days

Calculate the indicator's value by summing up the total number of "lost days" for all children and divide it by the number of surveyed children (exclude those who did not remember).

Important Comments

1) The longer the recall period you use, the more "days lost" you will record; however, the accuracy of such responses will be low (as people simply do not remember exactly). On the other hand, short recall periods will give you more accurate responses; however, in order to generate a representative sample, you will need to interview a very large number of respondents. The proposed 30 days recall period is a trade-off between these two options, reflecting the realistic possibilities of the project surveys while aiming for sufficient accuracy.