

## Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



<b>Name of the indicator</b>	<b>3.8.1 Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index</b>
<b>Sustainable Development Goal</b>	Goal 3. Good health and well-being
<b>Target</b>	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
<b>Definition</b>	Coverage of essential health services defined as the average coverage of essential services based on selected interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population.
<b>Unit</b>	[0 – 100]
<b>Available dimensions</b>	
<b>Methodological explanations</b>	<p>The indicator is reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage. The indicators are organized by four categories of service coverage:</p> <p><b>I. Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health</b></p> <p><b>1. Family planning:</b> Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49 years) who are married or in-union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.</p> <p><b>2. Pregnancy and delivery care:</b> Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care four or more times.</p> <p><b>3. Child immunization:</b> Percentage of infants receiving three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis containing vaccine.</p> <p><b>4. Child treatment:</b> Percentage of children under 5 years of age with suspected pneumonia (cough and difficult breathing NOT due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose) in the two weeks preceding the survey taken to an appropriate health facility or provider.</p> <p><b>II. Infectious diseases</b></p> <p><b>5. Tuberculosis:</b> Percentage of incident TB cases that are detected and successfully treated.</p> <p><b>6. HIV/AIDS:</b> Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving antiretroviral therapy.</p> <p><b>7. Malaria:</b> Percentage of population in malaria-endemic areas who slept under an insecticide-treated net the previous night [only for countries with high malaria burden].</p> <p><b>8. Water and sanitation:</b> Percentage of households using at least basic sanitation facilities.</p> <p><b>III. Noncommunicable diseases</b></p> <p><b>9. Hypertension:</b> Age-standardized prevalence of non-raised blood pressure among adults aged 18 years and older, aged-standardized.</p> <p><b>10. Diabetes:</b> Age-standardized mean fasting plasma glucose (mmol/L) for adults aged 18 years and older.</p> <p><b>11. Tobacco:</b> Age-standardized prevalence of adults <math>\geq 15</math> years not smoking tobacco in last 30 days.</p> <p><b>IV. Service capacity and access</b></p> <p><b>12. Hospital access:</b> Hospital beds per capita, relative to a maximum threshold of 18</p>

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	<p>per 10,000 population.</p> <p><b>13. Health workforce:</b> Health professionals (physicians, psychiatrists, and surgeons) per capita, relative to maximum thresholds for each cadre.</p> <p><b>14. Health security:</b> International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacity index, which is the average of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained.</p>
<b>Data source</b>	WHO
<b>Data availability</b>	Data available every few years, since 2010 (subject to data availability)
<b>Notes</b>	'Estimated data, calculated by WHO.'

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