

Statistics for the SDGs - global indicators



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| Name of the indicator | 3.8.1 Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index |
| Sustainable Development Goal | Goal 3. Good health and well-being |
| Target | 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 |
| Definition | 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. |
| Unit | [0 – 100] |
| Available dimensions | |
| Methodological explanations | <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>I. Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health</p> <p>1. Family planning: 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>2. Pregnancy and delivery care: 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>3. Child immunization: Percentage of infants receiving three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis containing vaccine.</p> <p>4. Child treatment: 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>II. Infectious diseases</p> <p>5. Tuberculosis: Percentage of incident TB cases that are detected and successfully treated.</p> <p>6. HIV/AIDS: Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving antiretroviral therapy.</p> <p>7. Malaria: 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>8. Water and sanitation: Percentage of households using at least basic sanitation facilities.</p> <p>III. Noncommunicable diseases</p> <p>9. Hypertension: Age-standardized prevalence of non-raised blood pressure among adults aged 18 years and older, aged-standardized.</p> <p>10. Diabetes: Age-standardized mean fasting plasma glucose (mmol/L) for adults aged 18 years and older.</p> <p>11. Tobacco: Age-standardized prevalence of adults ≥ 15 years not smoking tobacco in last 30 days.</p> <p>IV. Service capacity and access</p> <p>12. Hospital access: Hospital beds per capita, relative to a maximum threshold of 18</p> |

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

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