

U	G o a l	3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages				
	Target	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases				
	Indicator	3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population				

I. National indicator

(Type 1)

Indicator	Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population				
Definition	The number of acute hepatitis B patients per 100,000 population (classified as a Class 2 Infectious Disease under the legal communicable disease criteria)				
Calculation method	Hepatitis B incidence = Reported hepatitis B cases per 100,000 population = Mid-year resident population of the year × 100,000				
Unit	Cases per 100,000 population				

II. National indicator's source

Data sources	Source: Infectious Disease Surveillance Yearbook Collection method: Compiling reports received by the integrated disease and health management system from medical institutions(including public health centers)
Calendar	■ Frequency: Annually (Jan 1 - Dec 31 of the reference year) ■ Data release: June in the following year
Organizations	Division of Infectious Disease Control(Tel. 043-719-7159), Korea Disease Control and Prevention Agency
Related International Agency	WHO

III. Comparison with UN SDG indicator

① Ind	① Indicator		② Definition		③ Data value			
Same	Different	Same	Different	Same	Different			
Note	■ The national statistics count only the reported acute hepatitis B cases, while the UN SDGs indirectly measured the proportion of under-five population that test positive for a marker of hepatitis B surface antigen. In Korea, the proportion of under-10 population that have hepatitis B surface antigen is counted as part of the 「National Health and Nutrition Survey」							
Global indicator link	 Metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-03-04.pdf Data: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/ 							

