Bhutan

Population (000s)[1]	Urban population[2]	Poverty[3] (ppp <US$ 1.90 a day)	GDP per capita[3] (Current US$)	Current health expenditure as share of GDP[4]
772	40.9%	1.5%	3243.2	3.2%

Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicator of overall progress

Healthy life expectancy (HALE)

Male — 60.8
Female — 60.5

Age (years)
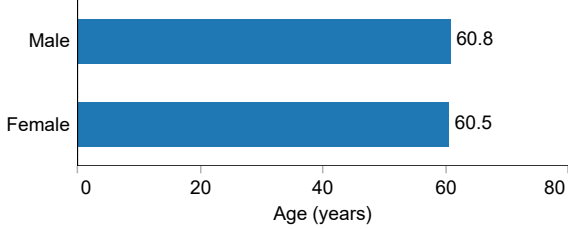
Healthy life expectancy* (HALE) represents the average equivalent number of years from birth of living in good health without disease or injury. Males have 0.3 years longer HALE than females.
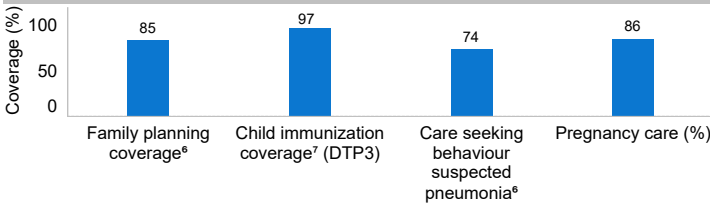
Universal health coverage (UHC): At the centre of the health goal

The goal of UHC is that all people and communities receive the health care they need, without suffering financial hardship. Monitoring UHC requires measuring **health service coverage** and **financial protection** (SDG target 3.8).
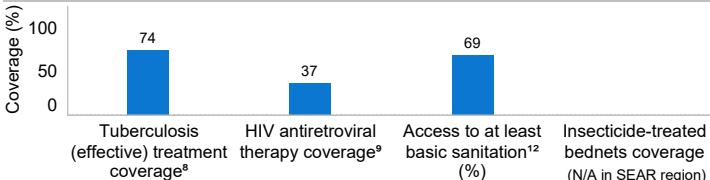
HEALTH SERVICES COVERAGE

The summary measure of essential health services coverage, *service coverage index* of sub-indicators in four main areas: (1) reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health; (2) infectious diseases; (3) noncommunicable diseases; (4) service capacity, access and health security.
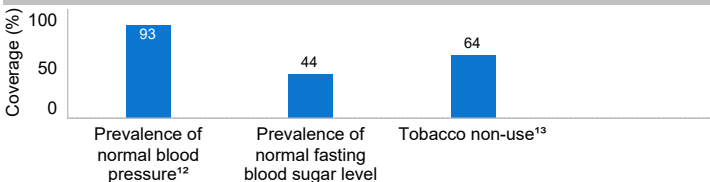
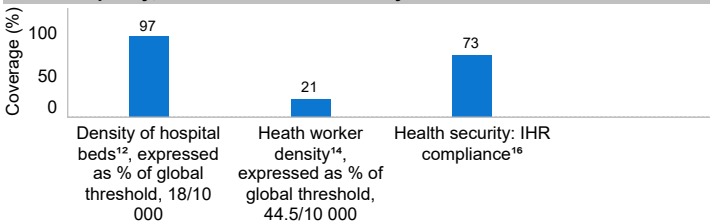**Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health** — Latest available data (2010-2019)

Family planning coverage[6]	Child immunization coverage[7] (DTP3)	Care seeking behaviour suspected pneumonia[6]	Pregnancy care (%)
85	97	74	86

Infectious diseases

Tuberculosis (effective) treatment coverage[8]	HIV antiretroviral therapy coverage[9]	Access to at least basic sanitation[12] (%)	Insecticide-treated bednets coverage (N/A in SEAR region)
74	37	69	

Noncommunicable diseases

Prevalence of normal blood pressure[12]	Prevalence of normal fasting blood sugar level	Tobacco non-use[13]
93	44	64

Service capacity, access and health security

Density of hospital beds[12], expressed as % of global threshold, 18/10 000	Heath worker density[14], expressed as % of global threshold, 44.5/10 000	Health security: IHR compliance[16]
97	21	73

UHC services coverage index of essential health services

To provide a summary measure of coverage, an index of national service coverage is computed by taking the geometric mean of service coverage values across the sub-indicators. The UHC coverage index ranges from 0% to 100%, with 100% implying full coverage across a range of services.

UHC services coverage index*

2010	2020
47	64
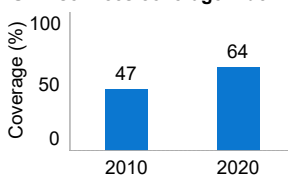
FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Financial protection is measured through two indicators: (1) impoverishment, and (2) catastrophic health expenditure.
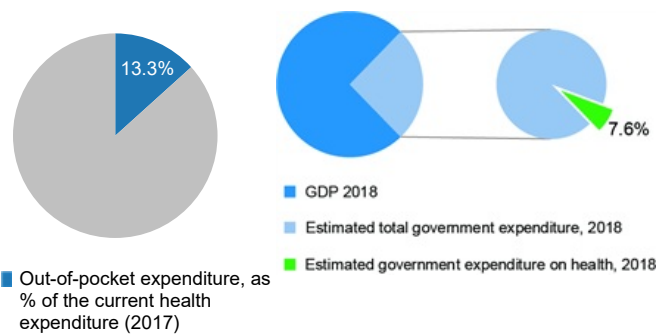
Impoverishment: **0.6%** or **approximately 4 578** people are being pushed into poverty (at US$ 1.90 level) because of out-of-pocket health spending.[17]

Catastrophic expenditure on health*: **1.8%** of people spent more than 10% of their household's total expenditure on health care.[17]

Out-of-pocket expenditure[4]
In most cases, high percentage of out-of-pocket expenditure out of the total health expenditure is associated with low financial protection.

Public spending on health[4] is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and the level of priority it attaches to the health sector.

13.3%

- Out-of-pocket expenditure, as % of the current health expenditure (2017)

7.6%

- GDP 2018
- Estimated total government expenditure, 2018
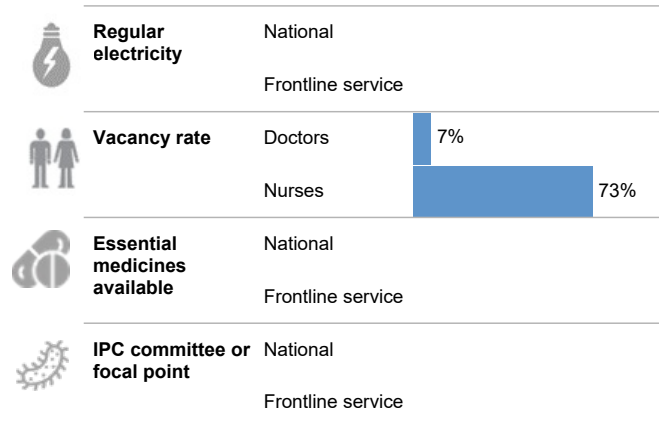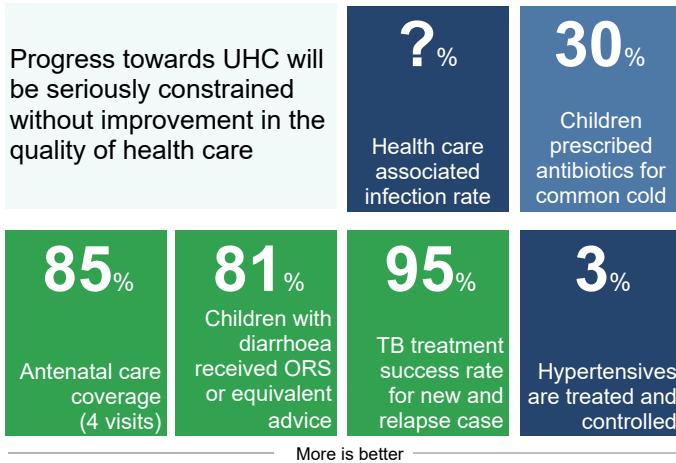- Estimated government expenditure on health, 2018

This profile provides an overview of the current status of progress towards the 13 targets under the health Sustainable Development Goal #3 (SDG3) plus other selected health-related indicators. Twenty-five of the indicators are noted with an asterisk (*), which Member States in the WHO South-East Asia Region have designated to be the most common indicators of importance for the Region. This profile also includes all of the SDG indicators for the WHO Thirteenth General Programme of Work 2019–2023 (GPW13)
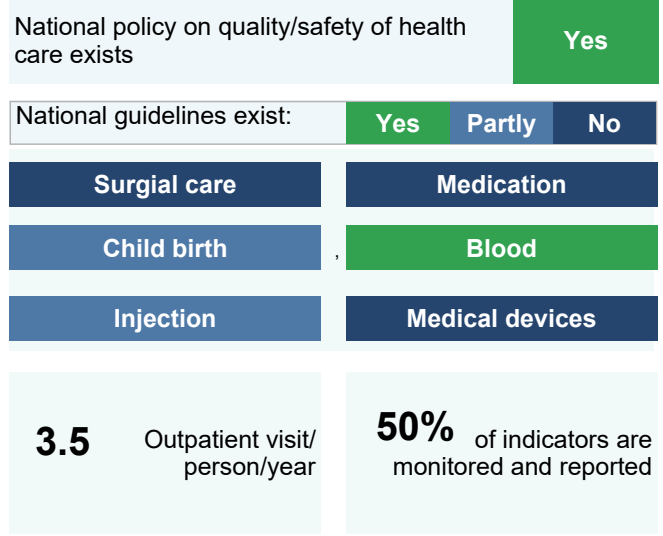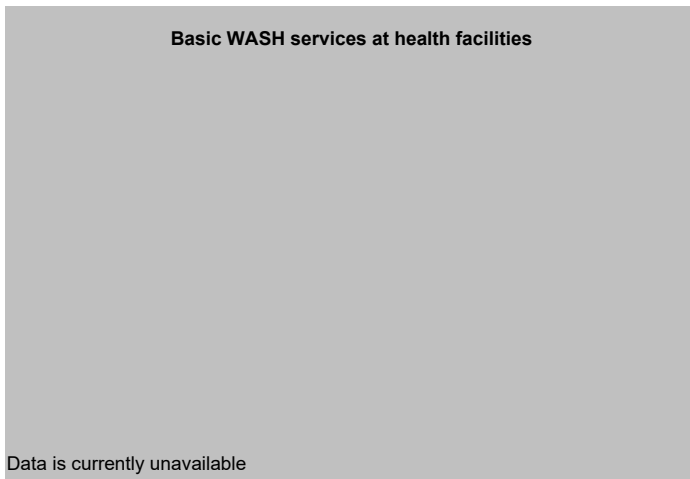
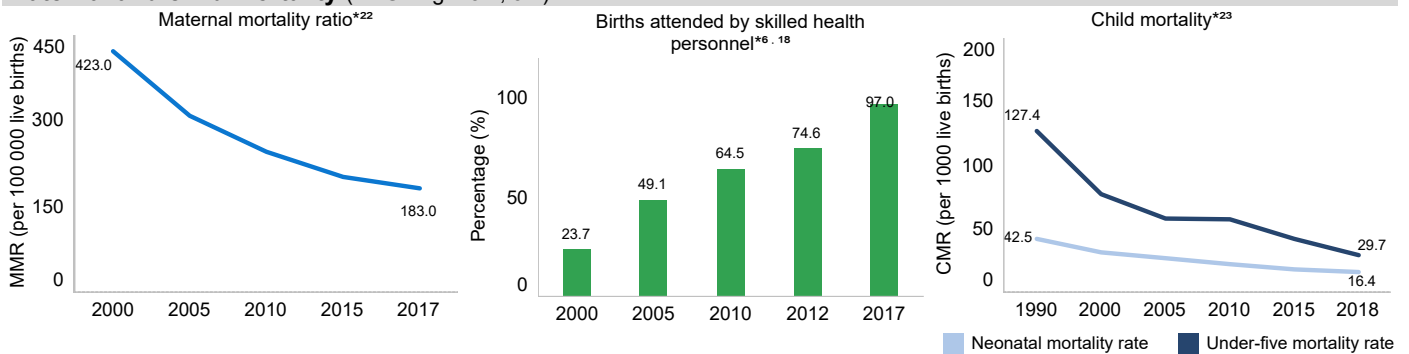# Quality of health care: cleaner and safer health facilities

Effecive services

Progress towards UHC will be seriously constrained without improvement in the quality of health care

Less is better

?% Health care associated infection rate

30% Children prescribed antibiotics for common cold

85% Antenatal care coverage (4 visits)

81% Children with diarrhoea received ORS or equivalent advice

95% TB treatment success rate for new and relapse case

3% Hypertensives are treated and controlled

More is better

Safe facility

Regular electricity	National		
	Frontline service		
Vacancy rate	Doctors	7%	
	Nurses		73%
Essential medicines available	National		
	Frontline service		
IPC committee or focal point	National		
	Frontline service		

Clean facility

Basic WASH services at health facilities

Data is currently unavailable

National policy on quality/safety of health care exists — **Yes**

National guidelines exist: **Yes** **Partly** **No**

Surgial care	Medication
Child birth	, Blood
Injection	Medical devices

3.5 Outpatient visit/person/year

50% of indicators are monitored and reported

SDG 3: Health targets

Maternal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)

Maternal mortality ratio*22
MMR (per 100 000 live births): 423.0 (2000) → 183.0 (2017)

Births attended by skilled health personnel*6, 18
Percentage (%): 23.7 (2000), 49.1 (2005), 64.5 (2010), 74.6 (2012), 97.0 (2017)

Child mortality*23
CMR (per 1000 live births):
Under-five mortality rate: 127.4 (1990) → 29.7 (2018)
Neonatal mortality rate: 42.5 (1990) → 16.4 (2018)

■ Neonatal mortality rate ■ Under-five mortality rate

Communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)

New HIV infections*9
Current data are insufficient to determine trend

TB incidence rate*24
TB incidence (per 100 000 pop.): 185 (2014), 165 (2015), 193 (2016), 145 (2017), 149 (2018)

Malaria incidence rate*10
Incidence (per 1000 pop. at risk): 0.2 (2013), 0.4 (2014), 3.5 (2015), 2.8 (2016), 2.8 (2017)

Malaria incidence is calculated for confirmed cases

Indicators	Year	Bhutan	Regional estimate
Hepatitis B surface antigen prevalance among children under-5 years[25] (%)	2015	0.81	0.26
Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases*25	2018	222 639	917 512 156

Noncommunicable diseases and injuries

Indicators	SDG target	Year	Bhutan	Regional estimate
Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30–70*[25]	3.4.1	2016	23.3	23.1
Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	3.4.2	2016	11.4	13.2
Total alcohol per capita (≥15 years of age) consumption (litres of pure alcohol)	3.5.2	2018	0.4	4.4
Road traffic mortality rate (per 100 000 population)	3.6.1	2016	17.4	20.7

Sexual and reproductive health

Proportion of married or in-union women of reproductive age who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods	3.7.1	2010	84.6	75.3
Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years)	3.7.2	2012	28.4	26.1

Mortality due to environmental pollution

Age-standardized mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution (per 100 000 population)	3.9.1	2016	124.5	165.8
Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services[25] (per 100 000 population)	3.9.2	2016	3.9	15.4
Mortality rate from unintentional poisoning[5] (per 100 000 population)	3.9.3	2016	0.6	1.8

Tobacco use

Prevalence of tobacco use among 18–69 years old –Female	3.a.1	2014	13.6	–
Prevalence of tobacco use among 18–69 years old –Male	3.a.1	2014	33.6	–

Essential medicines and vaccines

DTP3 immunization coverage among 1–year–olds	3.b.1	2018	97	89
MCV2 immunization coverage by the nationally recommended age*[25]	3.b.1	2018	91	80
PCV3 immunization coverage among 1-year-olds	3.b.1	2018	–	17
HPV immunization coverage estimates among 15–year–old girls	3.b.1	2018	90	1
Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health per capita[25] (US$)	3.b.2	2018	1.92	0.39
Proportion of health facilities with a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis (%)	3.b.3	2016	95	–

Health workforce

Health worker density*[14] (per 10 000 population)	3.c	2018	22.8	26.0

National and global health risks

Average of 13 International Health Regulations Core Capacity scores*	3.d	2019	59	61

Other health-related SDGs

General government health expenditure

Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure[4]	1.a	2017	7.9	8.1

Child nutrition

|				
Prevalence of stunting in children under–5*	2.2.1	2015	21.2	31
Prevalence of wasting in children under–5*	2.2.2	2015	4.3	14.7
Prevalence of overweight in children under–5*	2.2.3	2015	3.9	3
Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age (15–49 years)	2.2.4	2016	35.6	45.8

### Intimate Partner Violence

Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged >=15 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months	5.2	2019	–	–

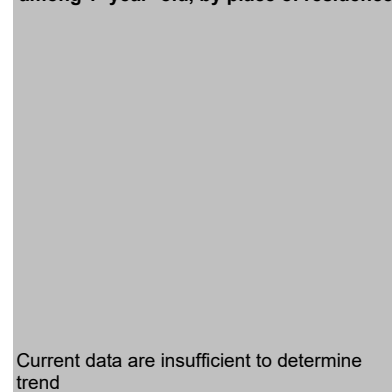*Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available*

**Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30–70, by sex**
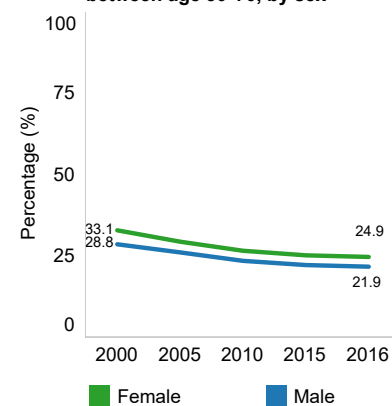
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods

Current data are insufficient to determine trend
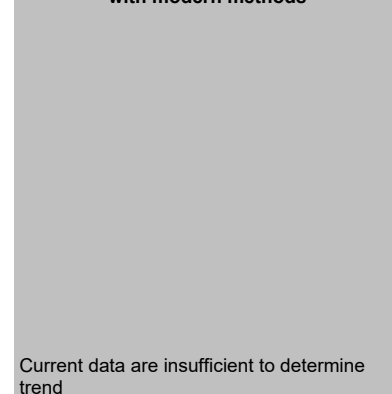
DTP3 immunization coverage among 1- year- old, by place of residence

Current data are insufficient to determine trend

Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure
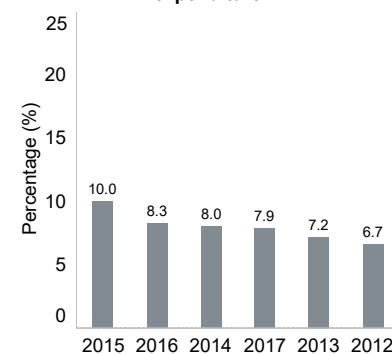
Drinking water services and sanitation

Indicators	SDG target	Year	Bhutan	Regional estimate
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	6.1	2017	36	–
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation service[5]	6.2.1	2017	–	–
Proportion of population using a handwashing facility with soap and water	6.2.2	2017	–	60
Amount of water-and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan ad (constant 2016 US$ millions)	6.a	2018	19.32	1414.13

Clean household energy

Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel[5]	7.1	2018	77	50

Ambient air pollution

Annual mean concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in urban areas[25 . 28] (µg/m3)	11.6	2016	35.4	57.3

Homicide and conflicts

Mortality rate due to homicide (per 100 000 population)	16.1	2017	2	3.9

Birth registration

Birth registration coverage[6]	16.9.1	2017	99.9	–

Cause-of-death data

Completeness of cause-of-death data	17.19.2	2017	–	10

Note: En dash (–) implies relevant data are not available

Prevalence of wasting among children under-5 years of age
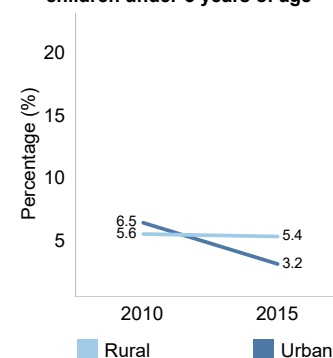
Concentration of fine particulate matter (PM 2.5), by place of residence
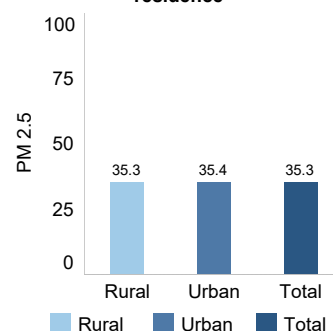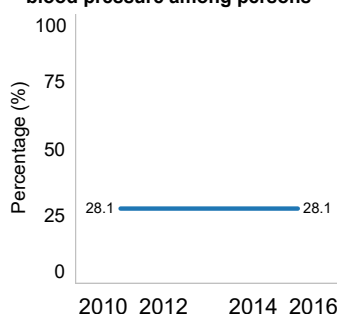

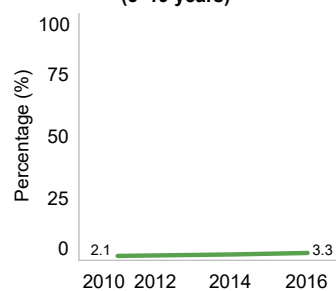## Additional SDG indicators used to monitor the GPW13 impact

Number of cases of poliomyelitis caused by wild poliovirus (WPV)
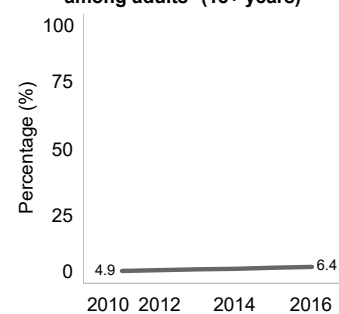
No cases have been reported in the past 5 years

Prevalence of raised blood pressure among persons*

Prevalence of obesity among children and adolescent* (5–19 years)

Prevalence of obesity among adults* (18+ years)

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28. See for Annual mean concentrations of the particulate matter (PM 2.5). Country reported value 2014=107, 2015=94, 2013=57. Data Source: Administrative Data taken from Ministry of Environment and Forest