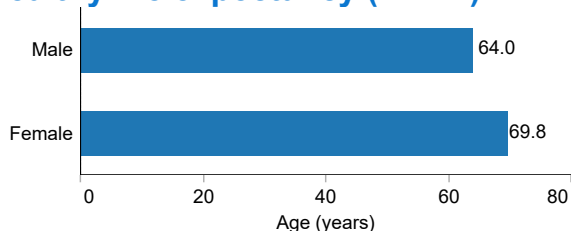


# DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

|   |   |  |   |   |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| Population (000s) <sup>1</sup><br><b>25 779</b> | Urban population <sup>2</sup><br><b>61.9%</b> | Poverty <sup>3</sup><br>(ppp < US\$1.90 a day)<br>Relevant data is not available | GDP per capita <sup>3</sup><br>(Current US\$)<br>Relevant data is not available | Current health expenditure as share of GDP <sup>4</sup><br>Relevant data is not available |
|---|---|--|---|---|

## Monitoring the health SDG goal: Indicator of overall progress

### Healthy life expectancy (HALE)



Healthy life expectancy\* (HALE) represents the average equivalent number of years from birth of living in good health without disease or injury. Females have 5.8 years longer HALE than males.

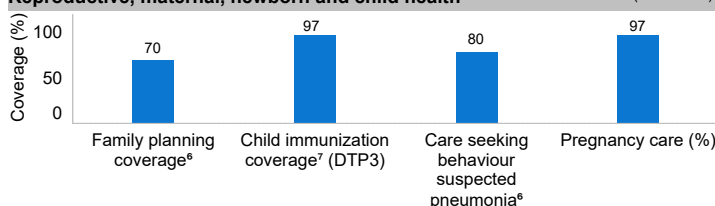
## Universal health coverage (UHC): At the centre of the health goal

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).

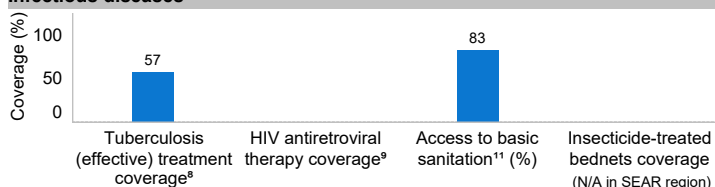
### HEALTH SERVICES COVERAGE

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.

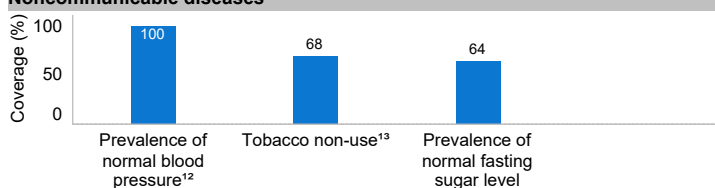
#### Reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health



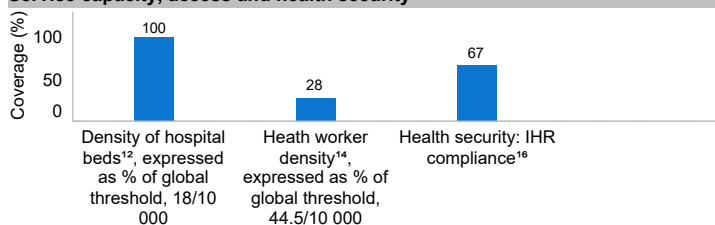
#### Infectious diseases



#### Noncommunicable diseases



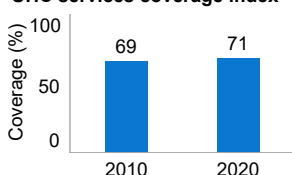
#### Service capacity, access and health security



### 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\*



### FINANCIAL PROTECTION

Financial protection is measured through two indicators: (1) impoverishment, and (2) catastrophic health expenditure.

Impoverishment: Insufficient data

Catastrophic expenditure on health\*: Insufficient data

#### Out-of-pocket expenditure<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> is determined by the capacity of the government to raise revenues and the level of priority it attaches to the health sector.

Current data is insufficient for analysis

Current data is insufficient for analysis

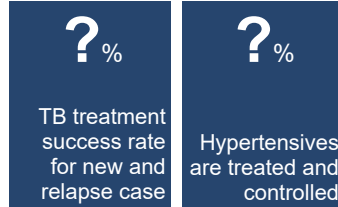
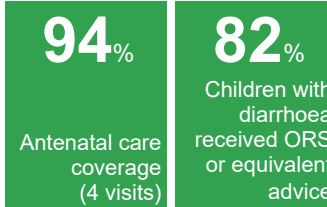
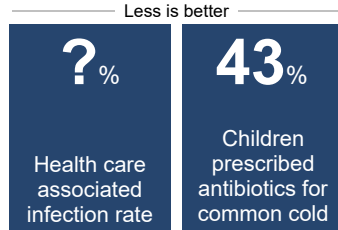
This profile provides an overview of the current status of progress towards the 13 targets under the health Sustainable Development Goal #3 (SDG3) plus other selected health-related indicators. Twenty-five of the indicators are noted with an asterisk (\*), which Member States in the WHO South-East Asia 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

## Effective services

## Safe facility

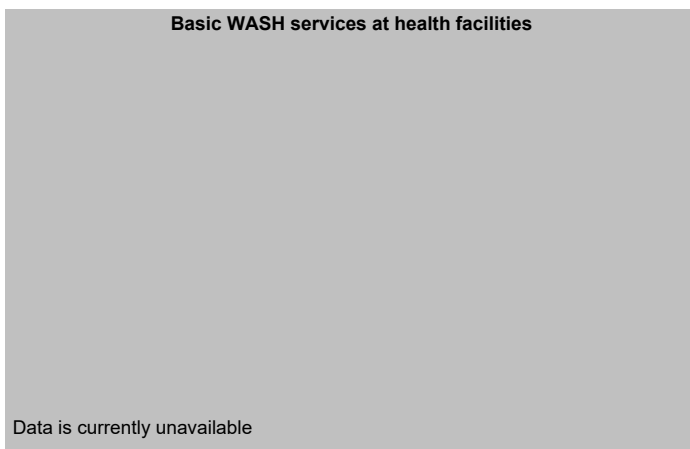
Progress towards UHC will be seriously constrained without improvement in the quality of health care



Data is currently unavailable

More is better

## Clean facility



Basic service Limited service No service

National policy on quality/safety of health care exists

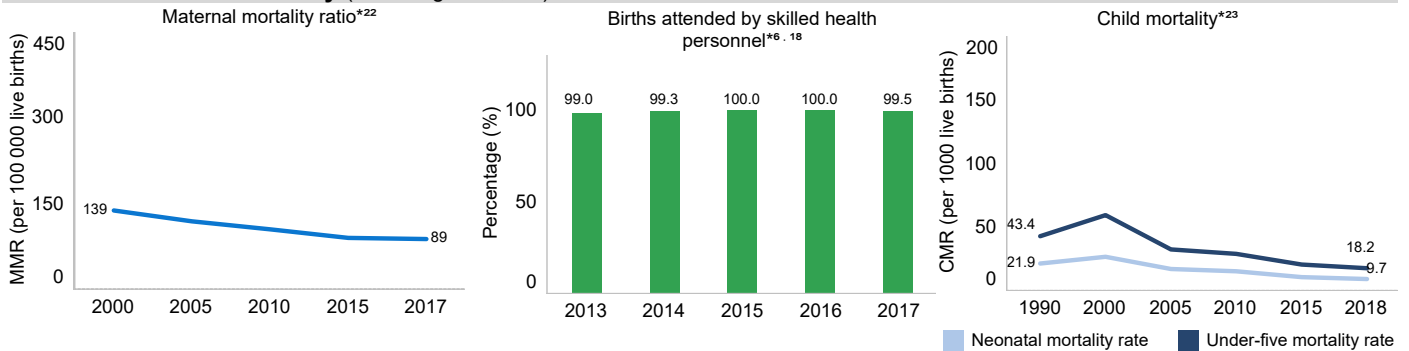
|                            |     |        |    |
|----------------------------|-----|--------|----|
| National guidelines exist: | Yes | Partly | No |
| Surgical care              |     |        |    |
| Medication                 |     |        |    |
| Child birth                |     |        |    |
| Blood                      |     |        |    |
| Injection                  |     |        |    |
| Medical devices            |     |        |    |

? Outpatient visit/person/year

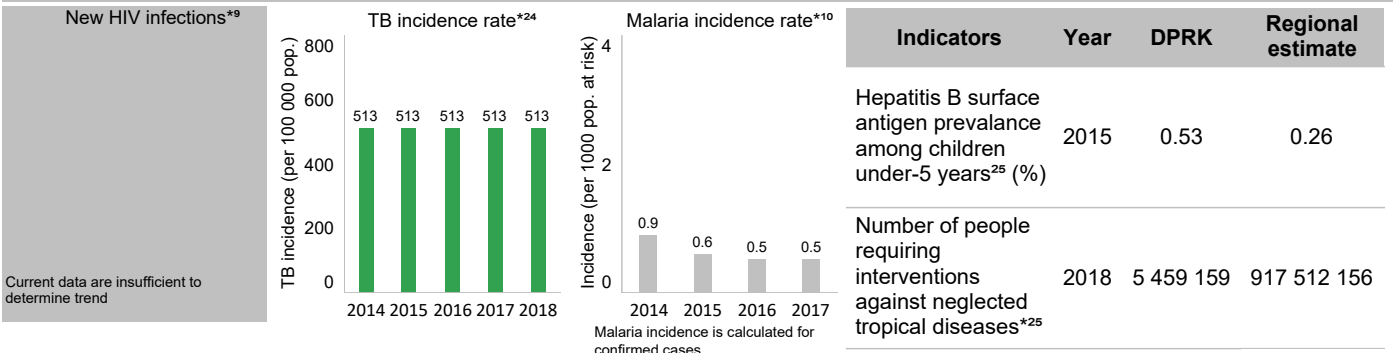
7% of indicators are monitored and reported

## SDG 3: Health targets

### Maternal and child mortality (SDG target 3.1, 3.2)



### Communicable diseases (SDG target 3.3)



## Noncommunicable diseases and injuries

| Indicators   | SDG target | Year | DPRK | Regional estimate |
|--|------------|------|------|-------------------|
| Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30–70* <sup>25</sup> | 3.4.1      | 2016 | 25.6 | 23.1              |
| Suicide mortality rate <sup>25, 26</sup> (per 100 000 population)                            | 3.4.2      | 2016 | –    | 13.2              |
| Total alcohol per capita (≥15 years of age) consumption (litres of pure alcohol)             | 3.5.2      | 2018 | 3.8  | 4.4               |
| Road traffic mortality rate (per 100 000 population)   | 3.6.1      | 2016 | –    | 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 | 2017 | 89.7 | 75.3 |
| Adolescent birth rate (per 1000 women aged 15–19 years)   | 3.7.2 | 2017 | 1    | 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 | 207.2 | 165.8 |
| Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe WASH services <sup>25</sup> (per 100 000 population)       | 3.9.2 | 2016 | 1.4   | 15.4  |
| Mortality rate from unintentional poisoning <sup>5</sup> (per 100 000 population)                          | 3.9.3 | 2016 | 1.9   | 1.8   |

## Tobacco use

|  |       |      |      |   |
|--|-------|------|------|---|
| Prevalence of tobacco use among 15 years and older– Female | 3.a.1 | 2017 | 0    | – |
| Prevalence of tobacco use among 15 years and older– Male   | 3.a.1 | 2017 | 46.1 | – |

## 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 <sup>*25</sup>  | 3.b.1 | 2018 | 99   | 80   |
| PCV3 immunization coverage among 1-year-olds   | 3.b.1 | 2018 | –    | 17   |
| Human papillomavirus (HPV) immunization coverage estimates among 15-year–old girls   | 3.b.1 | 2018 | –    | 1    |
| Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis | 3.b.2 | 2016 | –    | –    |
| Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health per capita <sup>25</sup> (US\$)                       | 3.b.3 | 2018 | 0.48 | 0.39 |

## Health workforce

|  |     |      |      |      |
|--|-----|------|------|------|
| Health worker density <sup>*14</sup> (per 10 000 population) | 3.c | 2018 | 81.2 | 26.0 |
|--|-----|------|------|------|

## National and global health risks

|  |     |      |    |    |
|--|-----|------|----|----|
| Average of 13 International Health Regulations Core Capacity scores <sup>*</sup> | 3.d | 2019 | 69 | 61 |
|--|-----|------|----|----|

## Other health-related SDGs

### General government health expenditure

|  |     |      |   |     |
|--|-----|------|---|-----|
| Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure <sup>4</sup> | 1.a | 2017 | – | 8.1 |
|--|-----|------|---|-----|

### Child nutrition

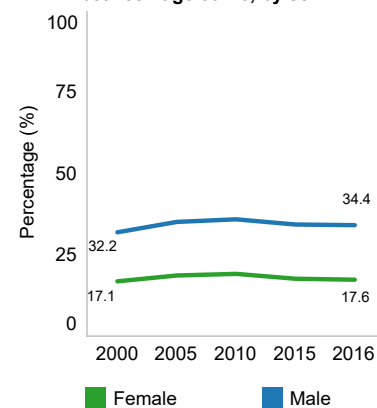
|  |       |      |      |      |
|--|-------|------|------|------|
| Prevalence of stunting in children under-5 <sup>*</sup>          | 2.2.1 | 2017 | 19.1 | 31   |
| Prevalence of wasting in children under-5 <sup>*</sup>           | 2.2.2 | 2017 | 2.5  | 14.7 |
| Prevalence of overweight in children under-5 <sup>*</sup>        | 2.2.3 | 2017 | 2.3  | 3    |
| Prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age (15–49 years) | 2.2.4 | 2016 | 32.5 | 45.8 |

### Intimate Partner Violence

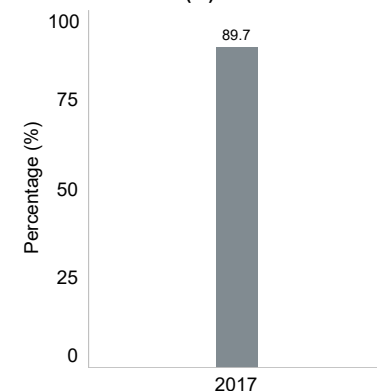
|   |     |      |   |   |
|---|-----|------|---|---|
| Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 yrs and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in previous 12 months <sup>5</sup> | 5.2 | 2017 | – | – |
|---|-----|------|---|---|

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

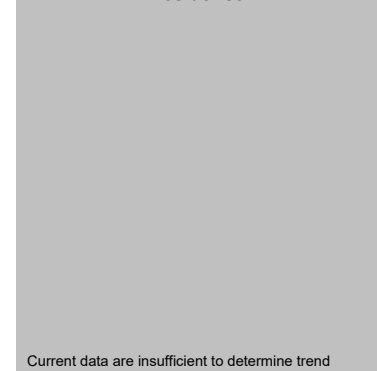
Probability of dying from any of CVD, cancer, diabetes, CRD between age 30–70, by sex



Demand for family planning satisfied (%)



DTP3 immunization coverage among 1–year-old, by place of residence



Domestic general government health expenditure as % of general government expenditure



## Drinking water services and sanitation

| Indicators   | SDG target | Year | DPRK | Regional estimate |
|--|------------|------|------|-------------------|
| Proportion of population using safely managed drinking-water services <sup>25</sup>  | 6.1        | 2017 | 67   | -                 |
| Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation service <sup>5</sup>  | 6.2.1      | 2017 | -    | -                 |
| Proportion of population using a handwashing facility with soap and water <sup>*</sup>   | 6.2.2      | 2017 | -    | 60                |
| Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan <sup>25</sup> (constant 2016 US\$ millions) | 6.a        | 2018 | 1.12 | 1414.13           |

| Clean household energy  |     |      |    |    |
|---|-----|------|----|----|
| Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuel <sup>5</sup> (%) | 7.1 | 2018 | 10 | 50 |

| Ambient air pollution  |      |      |    |      |
|--|------|------|----|------|
| Annual mean concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) in urban areas <sup>25, 28</sup> (µg/m3) | 11.6 | 2016 | 31 | 57.3 |

| Homicide and conflicts                                  |      |      |   |     |
|---|------|------|---|-----|
| Mortality rate due to homicide (per 100 000 population) | 16.1 | 2017 | - | 3.9 |

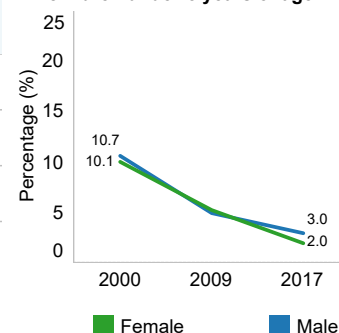
| Birth registration                       |        |      |     |   |
|--|--------|------|-----|---|
| Birth registration coverage <sup>6</sup> | 16.9.1 | 2009 | 100 | - |

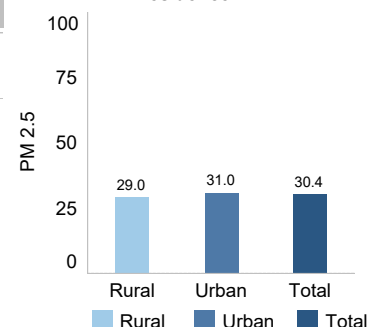
| Cause-of-death data                                  |       |      |   |    |
|--|-------|------|---|----|
| Completeness of cause-of-death data <sup>5</sup> (%) | 17.19 | 2017 | - | 10 |

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

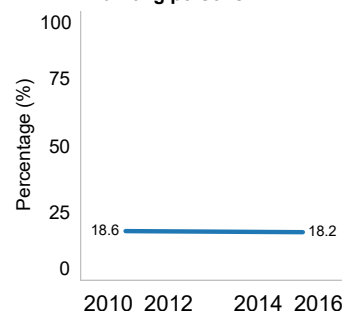


## Additional SDG indicators used to monitor the GPW13 impact

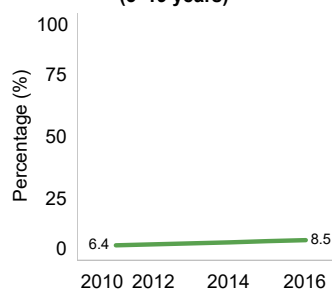
### Number of cases of poliomyelitis caused by wild poliovirus (WPV)<sup>\*</sup>

No cases have been reported in the past 5 years

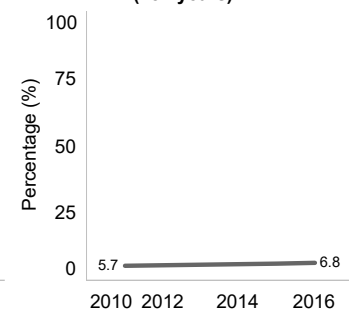
### Prevalence of raised blood pressure among persons<sup>\*</sup>



### Prevalence of obesity among children and adolescent<sup>\*</sup> (5-19 years)



### Prevalence of obesity among adults<sup>\*</sup> (18+ years)



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- See for suicide mortality rate. Country reported value: 2016=14.7 Data Source:
- See for road traffic mortality rate. Country reported value: 2016=14.4. Data Source: Bangladesh Health Injury Survey 2016
- 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