

Annex 1: Core Health Indicators for Sierra Leone, the WHO African Region and globally, as of January 2017								
Health status	Sierra Leone	Year	WHO African Region	Year	Global	Year	Source	Comments
Mortality								
1. Life expectancy at birth (years)	Both sexes 50.1 (a); 57.1 (95% UI* 52.8-61.3) (b); Male 49.3 (a); 56.5 (95% UI 51.0-62.4) (b); Female 50.8 (a); 57.7 (95% UI 52.0-63.3) (b)	2015	Both sexes 60.0 (a); 61.8 (95% UI 60.4-63.1) (b); Male 58.2 (a); 60.0 (95% UI 58.4-61.6) (b); Female 61.7 (a); 63.6 (95% UI 61.9-65.2) (b)	2015	Both sexes 71.4 (a); 71.8 (95% UI 71.5-72.2) (b); Male 69.1 (a); 69.0 (95% UI 68.6-69.4) (b); Female 73.8 (a); 74.8 (95% UI 74.4-75.2) (b)	2015	a. World Health Statistics Report 2016 [12]; b. Global Burden of Disease (GBD) Study 2015 [27]	
2. Adult mortality rate (probability of dying between 15 and 60 years of age per 1000 population)	Both sexes 307.3 (95% UI 216.5-421.4) Male 315.2 (95% UI 193.3-472.4) Female 296.3 (95% UI 184.7-452.3)	2015	Both sexes 275.6 (95% UI 252.3-303.3) Male 308.9 (95% UI 277.2-346.9) Female 242.0 (95% UI 213.7-275.8)	2015	Both sexes 151.5 (95% UI 147.9-155.2) Male 190.1 (95% UI 184.9-195.6) Female 110.9 (95% UI 107.2-115.1)	2015	GBD Study 2015 [27]	
3. Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births)	Both sexes 120 (90% UI 98-145) (a); 122.4 (95% UI 113.0- 132.2) (b) Male 127 (a); 128.5 (95% UI 117.6-139.5) (b) Female 113 (a); 116.2 (95% UI 106.5-126.7) (b)	2015	Both sexes 84 (90% UI 78-94) (a); 82.2 (95% UI 75.8-89.6) (b) Male 89 (a); 87.0 (95% UI 80.4-94.3) (b) Female 77 (a); 77.2 (95% UI 71.1-84.6) (b) (Sub-Saharan Africa)	2015	Both sexes 43 (90% UI 41-46) (a); 41.4 (95% UI 37.9-45.5) (b) Male 44 (a); 42.9 (95% UI 39.4-46.9) (b) Female 41 (a); 39.8 (95% UI 36.4-43.8) (b)	2015	a. Levels and trends in child mortality 2015 [13]; b. GBD Study 2015 [27]	Sustainable development goal (SDG) Target 3.2: By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
4. Infant mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 1 year per 1000 live births)	87	2015	57 (Sub-Saharan Africa)	2015	32	2015	Levels and trends in child mortality 2015 [13]	SDG Target 3.2
5. Neonatal mortality rate (probability of dying between birth and age 27 days per 1000 live births)	35 (a); 35.8 (95% UI 32.0 to 39.5) (b)	2015	29 (a); 27.8 (95% UI 26.1-29.8) (b) (Sub-Saharan Africa)	2015	19 (a); 18.6 (95% UI 17.3 to 20.1) (b)	2015	a. Levels and trends in child mortality 2015 [13]; b. GBD Study 2015 [28]	SDG Target 3.2
6. Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births)	27.0 (95% UI 14.6 to 49.8)	2015	23.9 (95% UI 18.6 to 31.3) (Sub-Saharan Africa)	2015	14.9 (95% UI 12.8-17.6)	2015	GBD Study 2015 [28]	

Mortality by cause								
7. Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	270 (a); 1360 (80% UI 999-1980) (b); 695.7 (95% UI 321.9-1229.1) (c)	2016 2015 2015	546 (80% UI 511-652) (b); 374.9 (95% UI 301.8-473.1) (c) (Sub-Saharan Africa)	2015	216 (80% UI 207-249) (b); 195.7 (95% UI 173.4-224.2) (c)	2015	a. National epidemiologic bulletin, Sierra Leone [5] b. Trends in Maternal Mortality 1990 to 2015 [14]; c. GBD Study 2015 [29]	SDG Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100 000 live births
8. Tuberculosis (TB) mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	excluding HIV+TB 51 (UI 30–76) (a) HIV+TB only 13 (95% UI 6.2–21) (a)	2015	excluding HIV+TB 45 (UI 35–57) (a) HIV+TB only 30 (UI 24–37) (a)	2015	Male 21.9 (95% UI 16.5 to 29.5) (b) Female 10.8 (95% UI 8.5 to 13.1) (b)	2015	a. Global TB Report 2016 [22]; b. GBD Study 2015 [27]	SDG 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
9. AIDS-related mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	52 (a)	2013	122 (a)	2013	Male 16.8 (95% UI 15.7 to 18.2) (b) Female 14.9 (95% UI 14.0 to 15.9) (b)	2015	a. World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]; b. GBD Study 2015 [27]	SDG Target 3.3
10. Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	109 (a)	2012	52 (b)	2015	Both sexes 19 (UI 10-27) (b) Male 9.6 (95% UI 7.3 to 12.2) (c) Female 10.2 (95% UI 7.8 to 12.7) (c)	2015	a. World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]; b. World Malaria Report 2015 [17]; c. GBD Study 2015 [27]	SDG Target 3.3
11. Mortality between ages 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases (%)	27.5 (a, b)	2012	20.7 (b)	2012	19.4 (b)		a. Global Status Report on Non-communicable Diseases 2014 [15]; b. World Health Statistics Report 2016 [12]	SDG Target 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from noncommunicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
12. Suicide rate (per 100,000 population)	Both sexes 7.7 Male 11.0 Female 4.5	2012	7.0		Both sexes 11.4 Male 15.0 Female 8.0	2012	Preventing suicide: a global imperative. 2014 [20]	SDG Target 3.4
13. Mortality rate from road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	27.3 (a, b)	2013	26.6 (a, b)	2013	Both sexes 17.4 (b); Male 28.5 (95% UI 26.9 to 30.0)	2015	a. Global status report on road safety 2015 [18]; b.	SDG Target 3.6:

					Female 9.3 (c) (95% UI 8.8 to 9.9) (c)		World Health Statistics Report 2016 [12]; c. GBD Study 2015 [27]	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents
Fertility								
14. Adolescent fertility rate (live births per 1000 girls aged 15–19 years)	125	2007 – 2012	116	2007 – 2012	50	2007 – 2012	World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
15. Total fertility rate (per woman)	4.9 (a)	2013	4.9 (b)	2013	2.5 (b)	2013	a. Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2013 [10]; b. World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 3.7
Morbidity								
16. New cases of vaccine-preventable diseases	Measles 607, rubella 10, neonatal tetanus 11	2015	143,118	2012	1,279,806	2012	WHO Immunization surveillance, assessment and monitoring site [26]†	SDG 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
17. New cases of IHR- notifiable diseases and other notifiable diseases§	1340 Ebola virus disease (EVD) 2 EVD	2015 2016	NA¶		NA		WHO Ebola data and statistics site (situation reports) [25]	SDG Target 3.13: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
18. New HIV infections among adults 15–49 years old (per 1,000 uninfected)	0.7	2014	2.6	2014	0.5	2014	World Health Statistics Report 2016 [12]	SDG 3.3 WHO indicator: New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)

population) (modified indicator)								
19. HIV prevalence rate (per 1,000 population)	9.4	2013	26.7	2013	5.0	2013	World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 3.3
20. Prevalence of hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)-positive (%)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.3
21. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) incidence rate age 15 to 49 years (per 1,000 population) (modified indicator)	NA		Chlamydia trachomatis 21.6 Neisseria gonorrhoeae 55.2 Syphilis 8.9 Trichomonas vaginalis 155.5	2008	Chlamydia trachomatis 29.7 Neisseria gonorrhoeae 29.9 Syphilis 3.0 Trichomonas vaginalis 77.8	2008	Global incidence and prevalence of selected curable sexually transmitted infections 2008 [19]	SDG Target 3.3 WHO indicator: Number of new cases of reported STIs (# new cases/total population)
22. TB incidence rate (per 100 000 population)	including HIV 307 (UI 198–438) HIV positive 41 (UI 26–59)	2015	including HIV 275 (UI 239–314) HIV positive 84 (UI 72–98)	2015	including HIV 142 (UI 119–166) HIV positive 16 (UI 14–18)	2015	Global TB Report 2016 [22]	SDG Target 3.3
23. TB notification rate (per 100,000 population)	198	2014	135	2014	84	2014	Global TB Report 2015 [21]	SDG Target 3.3
24. TB prevalence rate (per 100,000 population)	includes HIV+TB 441 (95% UI 228–722)	2014	includes HIV+TB 330 (95% UI 288–375)	2014	includes HIV+TB 174 (95% UI 158–190)	2014	Global TB Report 2015 [21]	SDG Target 3.3
25. Malaria parasite prevalence among children aged 6–59 months (%)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.3
26. Malaria incidence rate (per 1000 population at risk)	229.4 (reported in week 52, 2016) (a) 184 (b)	2016 2012	246 (c)	2015	91 (UI 63–129) (c)	2015	a. National epidemiologic bulletin, Sierra Leone [5] b. World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]; c. World Malaria Report 2015 [17]	SDG Target 3.3
27. Cancer incidence, by type of cancer (per	Liver: Male 23.8, Female 12.7	2012	Breast: Female 34.5 Cervix uteri: Female 33.4	2012	Lung: Male 32.7, Female 13.0 Breast: Female 42.7	2012	GLOBOCAN 2012 [24]	SDG Target 3.4

100,000 population) (highest 4)	Cervix uteri: Female 30.2 Prostate: Male 27.2 Breast: Female 24.3		Prostate: Male 26.8 Liver: Male 9.8, Female 5.2		Colorectum: Male 19.8, Female 13.8 Prostrate: Male 30.6			
Risk factors								
Nutrition								
28. Exclusive breastfeeding rate 0–5 months of age (%)	32	2007 – 2014	36	2007 – 2014	36	2007 – 2014	World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 3.7
29. Early initiation of breastfeeding (%)	53.8	2013	NA		NA		DHS 2013 [10]	SDG Target 3.7
30. Incidence of low birth weight <2.5 kg among newborns (%)	7.1	2013	NA		NA		DHS 2013 [10]	SDG Target 3.7
31. Children under 5 years who are stunted (%) (height for age < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards)	37.9	2005 – 2015	37.8	2005 – 2015	23.2	2005 – 2015	World Health Statistics Report 2016 [12]	SDG Target 2.2: By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons
32. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height < -2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) (%)	9.4	2007 – 2014	10.3	2007 – 2014	7.7	2007 – 2014	World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 2.2
33. Prevalence of anaemia in children aged 6–59 months (haemoglobin lower than 110 g/L, adjusted for altitude) (%)	80	2013	NA		NA		DHS 2013 [10]	SDG Target 2.2
34. Anaemia prevalence in women of reproductive age (15–49 years) (%)**	44.8 (a)	2013	39 (b)	2011	29 (b)	2011	DHS 2013 [10]; World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 3.7

Infections								
35. Condom use by adults aged 15–49 years during last sexual intercourse with a higher-risk partner (%)	4.7	2013	NA		NA		DHS 2013 [10]	SDG Target 3.3
Environmental risk factors								
36. Population using improved drinking water sources (%) (modified indicator)	63	2015	68	2015	91	2015	World Health Statistics Report 2016 [12]	SDG Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking-water for all WHO indicator: Population using safely managed drinking-water services (%)
37. Population using improved sanitation (%) (modified indicator)	13	2015	32	2015	68	2015	World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations WHO indicator: Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)
38. Population with primary reliance on clean fuels (%) (modified indicator)	<5	2014	16	2014	57	2014	World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services WHO indicator: Population using modern fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, lighting, excluding solid fuels and kerosene

39. Air pollution level in cities (annual mean in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ^{††}	NA		West Africa: Dakar, Senegal PM10: 141; PM2.5 34 (2013); Yaoundé, Cameroun PM10: 65; PM2.5 49 (2012)		NA		WHO Global Urban Ambient Air Pollution Database [23]	SDG Target 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
Noncommunicable diseases								
40. Total alcohol per capita consumption (age ≥ 15 years) (litres of pure alcohol)	8.2	2015	6.3	2015	6.3	2015	World Health Statistics Report 2016 [12]	SDG Target 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
41. Smoking any tobacco product consumption among adults aged ≥ 15 years (%) (modified indicator)	Male 60.0 (a) Female 12.0 (a)	2015	Male 24.2 (b) Female 2.4 (b)	2012	Male 36.1 (b) Female 6.8 (b)	2012	a. World Health Statistics Report 2016 [12]; b. World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 3.a: Strengthen the implementation of the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate WHO indicator: Smoking any tobacco product among adults aged ≥ 18 years (%)
42. Children aged < 5 years who are overweight ($> +2$ standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median) (%)	8.9	2005 – 2015	5.2	2005 – 2015	6.2	2005 – 2015	World Health Statistics Report 2016 [12]	SDG Target 3.4
43. Adults 18+ years who are overweight (BMI ≥ 25 kg/m) and/or obese (BMI ≥ 30 kg/m)(%)	Both sexes 25.8 (95%UI 21.7–29.8) Male 17.6 (95%UI 12.9–23.0) Female 34.0 (95%UI 28.1–40.3; age-standardized adjusted estimates	2014	NA		NA		Global Status Report on Non-communicable Diseases 2014 [15]	SDG Target 3.4
44. Raised blood pressure (systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 and/or	Both sexes 24.9 (95%UI 18–30.8) Male 25.3	2014	Male 29.7 Female 29.5	2014	Male 24.0 Female 20.5	2014	Global Status Report on Non-communicable	SDG Target 3.4

diastolic blood pressure ≥90) among adults aged ≥ 18 years (%)	(95%UI 16.9–35.4) Female 24.4 (95%UI 16.4–33.8); age-standardized adjusted estimates						Diseases 2014 [15]; World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	
45. Raised blood glucose/ diabetes among persons aged 18+ years or on medication for raised blood glucose§§	Male 7.1 (95% UI 3.5–12.1) Female 6.6 (95% UI 3.3–11.6)	2014	7.3	2014	Male 9.0 (95% UI 7.2–11.1) Female 7.9 (95% UI 6.4–9.7)	2014	NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD- RisC). Worldwide trends in diabetes since 1980 [29]; Global Report on Diabetes 2015 [16]	SDG Target 3.4
46. Daily sodium intake (g/day) (modified indicator)	<2.75 (graph)	2010	NA		4	2014	Global Status Report on Non- communicable Diseases 2014 [15]	WHO indicator: Mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in persons ≥ 18 years
47. Insufficiently physically active persons aged 18+ years (%)	Both sexes 14.2 (95%UI 11.3–17.7) Male 10.5 (95%UI 7.6–14.3) Female 17.9 (95%UI 12.3–25.2); age-standardized adjusted estimates	2009	NA		NA		Global Status Report on Non- communicable Diseases 2014 [15]	SDG Target 3.4
Injuries								
48. Any physical and/or sexual violence committed by any spouse/ partner in the last 12 months (modified indicator)	Male 16.2 Female 28.7	2013	NA		NA		DHS 2013 [10]	SDG Target 16.1: Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere WHO indicator: Intimate partner violence-% of currently partnered females age 15-49 who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their current intimate partner in the last 12 months

Service coverage								
Reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent								
49. Any modern contraceptive method currently used by married women age 15-49 (modified indicator)	15.6	2013	NA		NA		DHS 2013 [10]	SDG Target 3.7: By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes WHO indicator: Women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who are sexually active and who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
50. Women aged 15–49 years, married or in union, who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception regardless of the method used (%)	17	2007 – 2013	28	2007 – 2013	64	2007 – 2013	World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 3.7
51. Antenatal care (ANC) coverage (%) (modified indicator)	At least 1 visit: 85.2 (a) At least 4 visits: 76.0 (a)	2013	At least 1 visit: 77 (b) At least 4 visits: 48 (b)	2007 – 2014	At least 1 visit: 83 (b) At least 4 visits: 64 (b)	2007 – 2014	a. DHS 2013 [10]; b. World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11] ¶¶	SDG Target 3.7 WHO indicator: Women of child-bearing age with a live birth in a given time period who received ANC 4 times or more (%)
52. Births attended by skilled health personnel***(%)	59.7 (a)	2013	51 (b)	2007 – 2014	74 (b)	2007 – 2014	a. DHS 2013 [10]; b. World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 3.7

53. Mothers and babies who received postpartum care within two days of childbirth (regardless of place of delivery) (%)	72.7	2013	NA		NA		DHS 2013 [10]	SDG Target 3.7
54. Children under age 5 with acute respiratory infection symptoms taken to a health facility (%) (modified indicator)	71.7 (a)	2013	49 (b)	2007 – 2014	58 (b)	2007 – 2014	a) DHS 2013 [10]; b) World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	WHO indicator: 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 (%)
55. Children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration solution (ORS)	86.1 (a)	2007 – 2014	49 (b)	2007 – 2014	49 (b)	2007 – 2014	a) DHS 2013 [10]; b) World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	
56. Children aged 6–59 months who received two age-appropriate doses of vitamin A in the past 12 months (%)	83.2	2014	59	2007 – 2014	59	2007 – 2014	a) DHS 2013 [10]; b) World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 2.2
Immunization								
57. Immunization coverage rate for selected vaccines among 1-year-olds (%)	DTP3: 86 HepB3: 86 Measles: 76	2015	DTP3: 76 HepB3: 76 Measles: 74	2015	DTP3: 86 HepB3: 84 Measles: 85	2015	WHO Immunization, Vaccines and Biologicals: data, statistics and graphics [9]	SDG Target 3.8
HIV								
58. People living with HIV who have been diagnosed (%)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.3
59. HIV-positive pregnant women provided with ART to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy (%)	93	2013	68	2013	67	2013	World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 3.3

60. People living with HIV who are receiving HIV care, as proxied by receipt of at least one of the following during the reporting period: clinical assessment (WHO staging) or CD4 count or viral load or on ART (%)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.3
61. People living with HIV currently receiving ART among the estimated number of adults and children living with HIV (%)	16	2013	37	2013	36	2013	World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 3.3
62. People on ART who are virologically suppressed (viral load level \leq 1000 copies/mL)(%)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.3
HIV/TB								
63. Patients started on treatment for latent TB infection expressed as % of the total number newly enrolled in HIV care	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.3
64. Notified TB patients with known HIV status (%)	87	2014	79	2014	51	2014	Global TB Report 2015 [21]	SDG Target 3.3
65. HIV-positive TB patients (all notified new, relapse and non-relapse retreatment cases) on ART as % of estimated HIV-positive incident TB cases (new and relapse cases) (modified indicator)	39	2014	37	2014	33	2014	Global TB Report 2015 [21]	SDG Target 3.3 WHO indicator: HIV-positive new and relapse TB patients who received ART during TB treatment (% of those registered in a specified time period)

Tuberculosis								
66. TB patients with results for drug susceptibility testing (%)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.3
67. Case-detection rate for all forms of tuberculosis (%)	64 (UI 50-84)	2014	48 (UI 43-54)	2014	63 (UI 60-66)	2014	Global Tuberculosis Report 2015 [21]	SDG Target 3.3
68. Notified MDR-TB cases enrolled in MDR-TB treatment (%)	0 (no confirmed MDR-TB cases)	2014	68	2014	90	2014	Global Tuberculosis Report 2015 [21]	SDG Target 3.3
Malaria								
69. Women who received three or more doses of intermittent preventive treatment during antenatal care visits during their last pregnancy (%)	NA		17 (36 countries)	2014	17	2015	World Malaria Report 2015 [17]	SDG Target 3.3
70. Proportion of the population who slept under an ITN the previous night (%)	41.8 (a)	2013	55 (95% UI 50–58) (b)	2015	NA		a) DHS 2013 [10]; b) World Malaria Report 2015 [17]	SDG Target 3.3
71. Confirmed malaria cases that received first-line antimalarial treatment according to national policy (%)	NA		NA		16	2015	World Malaria Report 2015 [17]	SDG Target 3.3
72. Proportion of the population protected by indoor residual spraying within the last 12 months (%)	4.8 (a)	2013	6 (b)	2014	3 (b)	2015	a) DHS 2013 [10]; b) World Malaria Report 2015 [17]	SDG Target 3.3
Neglected tropical diseases								
73. Proportion of the population living in endemic areas requiring preventive chemotherapy that received treatment for at least one of the	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.3

selected neglected tropical diseases (schistosomiasis, soil-transmitted helminthiasis, lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis) (%)								
Screening and preventive care								
74. Proportion of women aged 30–49 years who report they were screened for cervical cancer using any of the following methods: visual inspection with acetic acid/vinegar (VIA), pap smear, human papilloma virus (HPV) test.	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.4
Mental Health								
75. Persons with a severe mental disorder (psychosis, bipolar affective disorder, moderate-severe depression) who are using services (%)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.4
Health systems								
Quality and safety of care								
76. All-cause death rate prior to discharge among patients having one or more procedures in an operating theatre during the relevant admission (%)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.8
77. Admissions for (spontaneous or induced) abortion-	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.8

related complications to service delivery points providing inpatient obstetric and gynaecological services, among all admissions (except those for planned termination of pregnancy) (%)								
78. Institutional maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 deliveries)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.1 SDG Target 3.8
79. Maternal deaths occurring in the facility that were audited (%)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.1 SDG Target 3.8
80. Adults and children with HIV alive and on ART 12, 24, 36 (etc.) months after initiating treatment among patients initiating ART during a specified time period (%)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.3 SDG Target 3.8
81. New tuberculosis cases registered in a given year (excluding cases placed on a second-line drug regimen) that successfully completed treatment with or without bacteriological evidence of success (%) (modified indicator)	90	2012	81	2012	86	2012	World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 3.3 SDG Target 3.8 WHO indicator: TB cases successfully treated (cured plus treatment completed) among TB cases notified to the national health authorities during a specified period (%)
82. Number of health facilities offering specific services and meeting minimum service standards on the basis of a set of tracer	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.8

criteria for specific services (per 10,000)								
Access								
83. Number of outpatient department visits per person per year	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.8
84. Percentage of population living within 5 km of a health facility (total number of health facilities per 10,000 population).	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.8
85. Total number of hospital beds per 10,000 population.	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.8
86. Health facilities with essential medicines and life-saving commodities (%)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.8
Health workforce								
87. Number of health workers per 1,000 population	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least-developed countries and small-island developing States
88. Number of graduates from health workforce educational institutions (including schools of dentistry, medicine, midwifery, nursing, pharmacy) during the last academic year per 1,000 population	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.c
Health information								

89. Children <5 whose births are registered with civil authorities (%) (modified indicator)	76.7		NA		NA		DHS 2013 [10]	WHO indicator: Children whose births are registered within one month of age in civil registration system (%)
90. Deaths that are registered (with age and sex) (%)	NA		NA		NA			
91. Facilities that submit reports within the required deadline (%)	Countrywide, 95% of health facilities submitted weekly IDSR reports to the district level	Week 34, 2016	NA		NA		National epidemiologic bulletin, Sierra Leone [5]	
Health financing								
92. Total current expenditure on health (% of gross domestic product)	10.9	2012	5.6	2012	8.6	2012	World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 3.c: Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least-developed countries and small-island developing States
93. Current expenditure on health by general government and compulsory schemes as a share of total current expenditure on health (%)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.c
94. Household out-of-pocket payment for health as a share of current expenditure on health (%)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.c
95. Externally sourced funding (% of current expenditure on health)	35.5	2012	11.5	2012	0.5	2012	World Health Statistics Report 2015 [11]	SDG Target 3.c
96. Total capital expenditure on health (% current + capital expenditure on health)	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.c

97. Proportion of the population (or sub-population) facing catastrophic health expenditures	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.c
98. Proportion of the population (or sub-population) facing impoverishing health expenditures	NA		NA		NA			SDG Target 3.c
Health security								
99. IHR core capacity index: % of attributes of 13 core capacities that have been attained at a specific point in time †††	64	2010 - 2015	57	2010 - 2015	73	2010 - 2015	World Health Statistics Report 2016 [12]	SDG Target 3.d: Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

* UI = uncertainty interval (including credible interval, confidence interval)

† For Africa and global level calculated from incidence time series provided at http://apps.who.int/immunization_monitoring/data/data_subject/en/index.html

§ An event involving the following diseases: cholera, pneumonic plague, yellow fever, viral haemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Lassa, Marburg), West Nile fever, other diseases that are of special national or regional concern, e.g. dengue fever, Rift Valley fever, and meningococcal disease (International Health Regulations 2005)

¶ NA = not available

** Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a haemoglobin level less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking

†† WHO particulate matter (PM) annual mean limits: PM10: 20 µg/m³; PM2.5: 10 µg/m³

§§ Raised blood glucose defined as fasting plasma glucose value ≥ 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dL) or on medication for raised blood glucose among adults aged 18+ years

¶¶ At least 1 ANC visit' only includes visits to a skilled provider (doctor, nurse and/or midwife); 'at least 4 visits' includes visits to any care provider

*** Births attended by skilled health personnel refer to doctor, nurse and/or midwife, or MCH aide

††† 13 core capacities: (1) National legislation, policy and financing; (2) Coordination and National Focal Point communications; (3) Surveillance; (4) Response; (5) Preparedness; (6) Risk communication; (7) Human resources; (8) Laboratory; (9) Points of entry; [10] Zoonotic events; [11] Food safety; [12] Chemical events; [13] Radionuclear emergencies.