

# Pakistan Primary Health Care Vital Signs Profile



## \$ FINANCING

EMRO WHO estimates (2016)

### PHC spending:



### Prioritization of PHC:

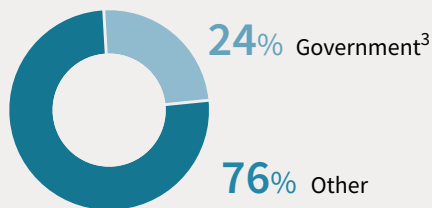
Overall health spending<sup>1</sup>



Government health spending<sup>2</sup>



### Sources of PHC spending:



## CAPACITY

Primary Health Care Progression Model<sup>4</sup>

### Governance



### Inputs



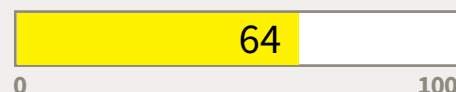
### Population Health & Facility Management



## PERFORMANCE

### Access Index<sup>5</sup>

DHS Report (2018)



### Quality Index<sup>5</sup>



### Service Coverage Index

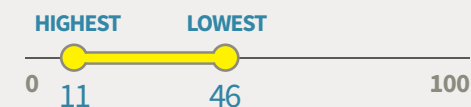
2019 Regional core indicators booklet, 2019 UHC Global Monitoring Report, 2018 Pakistan DHS



## EQUITY

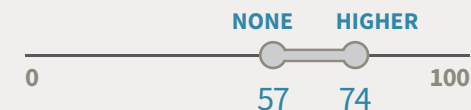
### Access: % with perceived barriers due to cost, by wealth quintile

DHS Report (2018)



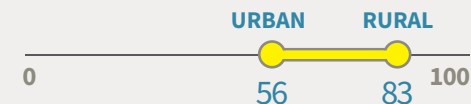
### Coverage of RMNCH<sup>6</sup> services, by mother's education

DHS Report (2018)



### Outcomes: Under-five mortality<sup>7</sup>, by residence

DHS Report (2018)



## COUNTRY CONTEXT AT-A-GLANCE

### GDP per capita

(PPP int'l dollars) WDI (2019)

**\$4,885**

### Living in poverty

(Under \$1.90 int'l dollars / day) WDI (2015)

**4%**

### Government health spending as % of GDP<sup>8</sup>

WHO GHED (2017)

**1%**

### Life expectancy at birth

(Years) WHO (2016)

**67**

### Maternal mortality

(Per 100,000 live births) WHO est. (2017)

**140**

### Neonatal mortality

(Per 1,000 live births) WHO est. (2018)

**42**

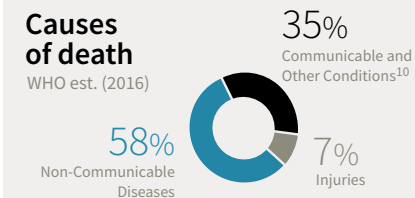
### Premature NCD mortality<sup>9</sup>

(Probability) WHO est. (2016)

**25%**

### Causes of death

WHO est. (2016)



Note: Indicator values presented here may differ from country data sources due to the use of standardized categories and methods to enhance international comparability. See Indicator Description Sheet for details.

Note: Scores for the Capacity, Performance, and Equity domains are color-coded to reflect good (green), medium (yellow), and poor (red) performance, where comparable data are available. Cut-offs can be found in the Indicator Description Sheet. Scores based on data from non-comparable sources are colored gray. Finance indicators are not color-coded because these indicators lack common targets.

1. Current PHC expenditure as % of Current Health Expenditure (CHE)  
2. Domestic general government PHC expenditure as % of domestic general government health expenditure  
3. Domestic general government PHC expenditure as % of current PHC expenditure  
4. The PHC Progression Model uses mixed methods to assess foundational capacities of PHC on a scale from 1 (low) to 4 (high)  
5. Because different data/indicators are used in each country, composite index values may not be comparable across countries. See page 2 for the specific indicators used in this VSP.

6. The composite coverage index is a weighted score reflecting coverage of eight RMNCH interventions along the continuum of care ([http://www.who.int/gho/health\\_equity/report\\_2015/en/](http://www.who.int/gho/health_equity/report_2015/en/)). The score does not include ANC4  
7. Deaths of children before age 5, per 1,000 live births  
8. Domestic general government health expenditure as % of gross domestic product (GDP)  
9. Probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease  
10. Communicable, maternal, perinatal, and nutritional conditions  
Last updated 7/2020

Pakistan	SCORE	PERCENTAGE	SOURCE	YEAR
<b>ACCESS</b>	64			
<b>Financial</b>				
Perceived access barriers due to treatment costs*		30%	DHS Report	2018
<b>Geographic</b>				
Perceived access barriers due to distance*		42%	DHS Report	2018
<b>QUALITY</b>				
<b>Comprehensiveness</b>				
<i>No recent indicator available from international or national data sources</i>				
<b>Continuity</b>				
DTP3 dropout rate*		10%	Global Estimate	
Treatment success rate for new TB cases		93%	Regional core indicators booklet	2018
<b>Person-Centeredness</b>				
<i>No recent indicator available from international or national data sources</i>				
<b>Provider availability</b>				
<i>No recent indicator available from international or national data sources</i>				
<b>Safety</b>				
<i>No recent indicator available from international or national data sources</i>				
<b>SERVICE COVERAGE</b>	46			
<b>Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health</b>				
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods		52%	DHS Report	2018
Antenatal care coverage (4+ visits)		51%	DHS Report	2018
Coverage of DTP3 immunization		75%	DHS Report	2018
Care-seeking for suspected child pneumonia		84%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2018
<b>Infectious diseases</b>				
Tuberculosis cases detected and treated with success		64%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2018
People living with HIV receiving anti-retroviral treatment		10%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2018
Use of insecticide-treated nets (ITN) for malaria prevention		36%	Regional core indicators booklet	2019
Children under 5 with diarrhea receiving ORS		37%	DHS Report	2018
<b>Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)</b>				
% of population with normal blood pressure***		38%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2018

\*Indicators where lower values are preferable were transformed before inclusion in the index. The modified indicator was defined as 100-X, where X is the original percentage shown in this table. \*\*Country-specific (proxy) indicator, used in absence of globally comparable survey data. \*\*\*Percentage of adult population with normal blood pressure is based on age-standardized estimates. These distributions are rescaled to provide finer resolution before inclusion in the index. Rescaled indicator =  $(X-50) / (100-50) * 100$ , where X is the prevalence of normal blood pressure. For more details see Tracking UHC: 2017 Global Monitoring Report. Note: Summary scores for the domains of Access, Quality, and Coverage are calculated by taking the average of indicator values within each subdomain, and then taking the average across subdomain scores.