



Overall UHC service coverage index

DATA FROM 2016 - 2018

INDEX 1 NATIONAL LEVEL UHC

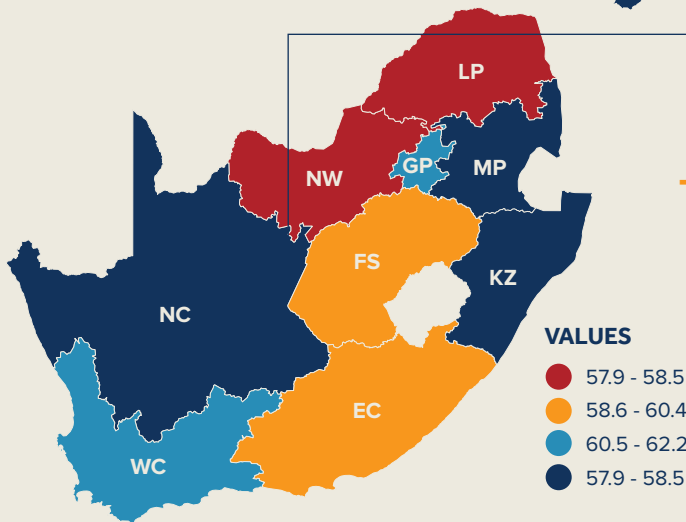


61.8

THIS INDEX MOSTLY USED SURVEY DATA

The national figure from Hogan *et al.* was 67.

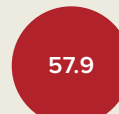
INDEX 2 PROVINCIAL LEVEL UHC



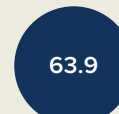
61.5

THIS INDEX INTRODUCES MORE ROUTINE DATA

The values ranged from:



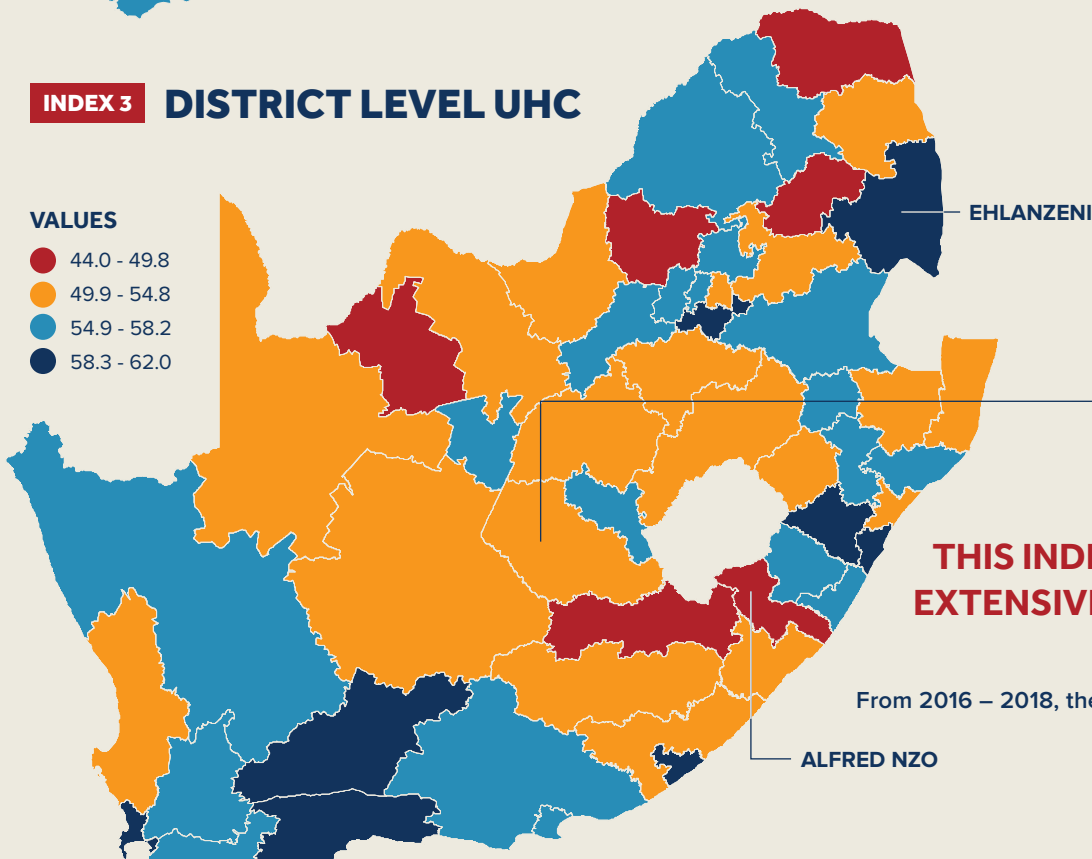
Limpopo



KwaZulu-Natal



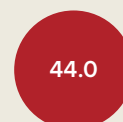
INDEX 3 DISTRICT LEVEL UHC



56.9

THIS INDEX HAD THE MOST EXTENSIVE USE OF ROUTINE DATA SOURCES

From 2016 – 2018, the district values ranged from:



Alfred Nzo



Ehlanzeni



Indicator insights

Overall, the adapted South African UHC indices are lower than those reported by Hogan *et al.*, primarily due to the inclusion of more effective coverage indicators, where coverage is lower due to inclusion of a quality adjustment. Household surveys have consistently shown high coverage of RMNCH interventions, but some poor health outcomes suggest that either the extent or quality of services provided is inadequate.

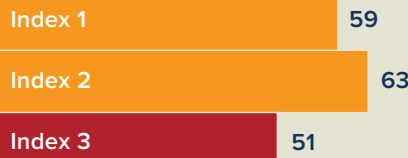
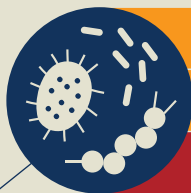
RMNCH



RMNCH HAD THE HIGHEST VALUES AND SHOWED GREATER IMPROVEMENT OVER TIME



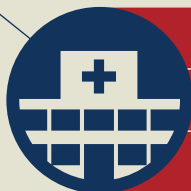
INFECTIOUS DISEASES



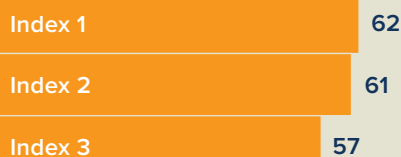
NCDs



SERVICE CAPACITY AND ACCESS



UHC INDEX

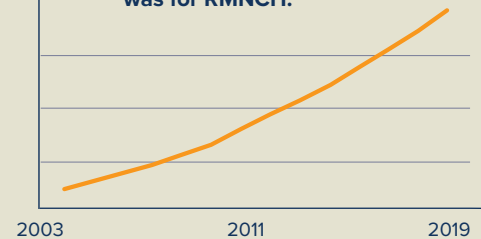


GENERAL UHC THEMES



ROUTINE DATA SHOWED THE GREATEST INCREASE

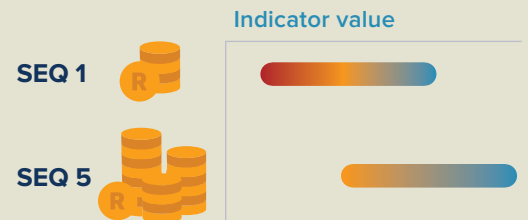
The most dramatic increase was for RMNCH.



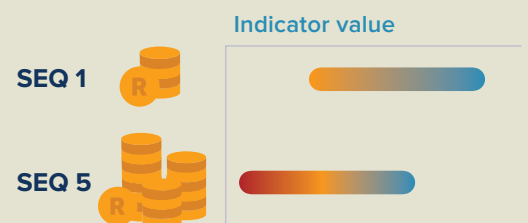
INDICATORS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE INCREASE IN THE NATIONAL INDEX (BASED ON ROUTINE DATA) INCLUDE:

- CYPR
- Antenatal coverage before 20 weeks' gestation

EQUITY TRENDS



RMNCH, infectious diseases and service capacity had higher scores in less deprived districts.



This trend was partially reversed for NCDs.