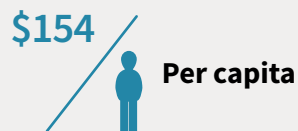


\$ FINANCING

WHO est. (2018)

PHC spending:



Prioritization of PHC:

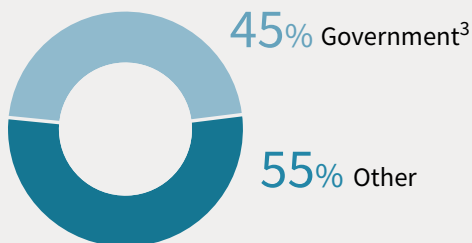
Overall health spending¹

39% on PHC

Government health spending²

30% on PHC

Sources of PHC spending:



CAPACITY

Primary Health Care Progression Model⁴

Governance



Inputs



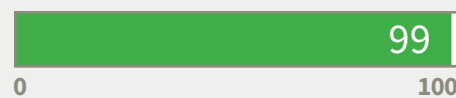
Population Health & Facility Management



PERFORMANCE

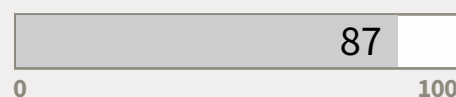
Access Index⁵

EUROSTAT 2019



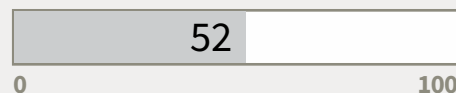
Quality Index⁵

QUALICOPC, WHO Estimates



Service Coverage Index

UHC Global Monitoring Report 2019



EQUITY

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

EUROSTAT 2019



Coverage of RMNCH⁶ services, by mother's education

MICS 2018/2019



Outcomes: Under-five mortality⁷, by residence



COUNTRY CONTEXT AT-A-GLANCE

GDP per capita

(PPP int'l dollars)
WDI (2019)

\$18,108

Living in poverty

(Under \$1.90 int'l dollars / day)
WDI (2017)

5%

Government health spending as % of GDP⁸

WHO GHED (2018)

4%

Life expectancy at birth

(Years)
WHO (2016)

76

Maternal mortality

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

7

Neonatal mortality

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

7

Premature NCD mortality⁹

(Probability)
WHO est. (2016)

20%

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 six of eight RMNCH interventions along the continuum of care. Does not include ORS or care-seeking for pneumonia (http://www.who.int/gho/health_equity/report_2015/en/)
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 3/2021

NORTH MACEDONIA	SCORE	PERCENTAGE	SOURCE	YEAR
ACCESS	99			
Financial				
Perceived access barriers due to cost*		2%	EUROSTAT	2019
Geographic				
Perceived access barriers due to distance*		0%	EUROSTAT	2019
QUALITY	87			
Comprehensiveness				
No recent indicator available from international or national data sources				
Continuity				
DTP3 dropout rate*		6%	WHO Estimates	2017
Treatment success rate for new TB cases		87%	WHO TB North Macedonia country profile	2019
Person-Centeredness				
Provider knows patient's living situation		85%	QUALICOPC	2015
Patient understands what the provider said		89%	QUALICOPC	2015
Provider listens carefully		80%	QUALICOPC	2015
Patient involved in decision making		99%	QUALICOPC	2015
Provider asked questions about the health condition		99%	QUALICOPC	2015
Provider was polite		99%	QUALICOPC	2015
Provider checked for comorbidities		67%	QUALICOPC	2015
Provider asked about other personal problems		71%	QUALICOPC	2015
Provider availability				
Sufficient visit length		94%	QUALICOPC	2015
Sufficient opening hours		81%	QUALICOPC	2015
Home visits available		88%	QUALICOPC	2015
Off hours care availability		76%	QUALICOPC	2015
Provider Competence				
No recent indicator available from international or national data sources				
Safety				
Adequate waste disposal: gloves		95%		
Adequate waste disposal: syringes		93%		
Other				
Percentage of consultations by GPs with referral to a specialist [±]		31%	WB Calculations using MojTermin data	2018
Percentage of patients diagnosed with an ACSC requiring hospitalization for that condition at least once in 2017 [±]		2%	Primary health care organization, performance & quality in North Macedonia	2019
SERVICE COVERAGE	52			
Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health				
Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods		30%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2019
Antenatal care coverage (4+ visits)		94%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2019
Coverage of DTP3 immunization		91%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2019
Care-seeking for suspected child pneumonia		93%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2019
Infectious diseases				
Tuberculosis cases detected and treated with success		70%	WHO TB North Macedonia country profile	2019
People living with HIV receiving anti-retroviral treatment		49%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2019
Children under 5 with diarrhea receiving ORS		44%	WHO estimate	2015
Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)				
% of population with normal blood pressure***		72%	UHC Global Monitoring Report	2019
Cervical cancer screening		8%	IPH Report on population health in Republic of Macedonia	2017

*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. ± Not included in the calculation of the index.

NORTH MACEDONIA	SCORE
GOVERNANCE	2.0
Governance and Leadership	2.0
Measure 1: Primary health care policies (1/2)	
Measure 2: Primary health care policies (2/2)	
Measure 3: Quality management infrastructure	
Measure 4: Social accountability (1/2)	
Measure 5: Social accountability (2/2)	
Adjustment to Population Health Needs	2.0
Measure 6: Surveillance	
Measure 7: Priority setting	
Measure 8: Innovation and learning	
INPUTS	3.2
Drugs and Supplies	4.0
Measure 9: Stock-out of essential medicines	
Measure 10: Basic equipment availability	
Measure 11: Diagnostic supplies	
Facility Infrastructure	3.3
Measure 12: Facility distribution	
Measure 13: Facility amenities	
Measure 14: Standard safety precautions and equipment	
Information Systems	3.7
Measure 15: Civil Registration and Vital Statistics	
Measure 16: Health Management Information Systems	
Measure 17: Personal care records	
Workforce	1.8
Measure 18: Workforce density and distribution	
Measure 19: Quality assurance of primary health care workforce	
Measure 20: Primary health care workforce competencies	
Measure 21: Community health workers	
Funds	3.3
Measure 22: Facility budgets	
Measure 23: Financial Management Information System	
Measure 24: Salary payment	
POPULATION HEALTH AND FACILITY MANAGEMENT	1.5
Population Health Management	2.0
Measure 25: Local priority setting	
Measure 26: Community engagement	
Measure 27: Empanelment	
Measure 28: Proactive population outreach	
Facility Organization and Management	1.0
Measure 29: Team-based care organization	
Measure 30: Facility management capability and leadership	
Measure 31: Information system use	
Measure 32: Performance measurement and management (1/2)	
Measure 33: Performance measurement and management (2/2)	