

WORLD HEALTH STATISTICS

2009



World Health
Organization

WHO Library Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

World health statistics 2009.

1.Health status indicators. 2.World health. 3.Health services – statistics. 4.Mortality. 5.Morbidity. 6.Life expectancy. 7.Demography. 8.Statistics. I.World Health Organization.

ISBN 97892 4 156381 9

(NLM classification: WA 900.1)

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Acknowledgements

This publication was produced by the Department of Health Statistics and Informatics of the Information, Evidence and Research Cluster, under the direction of Ties Boerma and Carla AbouZahr, assisted by Jessica Ho, and in collaboration with WHO technical programmes and regional offices and with other agencies in the United Nations system.

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The publication was edited by Laragh Gollogly. Support for the online database was provided by Katherine O'Neill, Steve Moore, Florence Rusciano and John Rawlinson. Production support was provided by the Department of Knowledge Management and Sharing, including Caroline Aillsopp, Ian Coltart and Maryvonne Grisetti. Graphic design and layout was by Sophie Guetaneh Aguettant. We thank Petra Schuster for her administrative support.

Cover design: Michel Beusenber, Denis Meissner and Sophie Guetaneh Aguettant.

Printed in France.

Introduction

World Health Statistics 2009 contains WHO's annual compilation of data from its 193 Member States, and includes a summary of progress towards the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and targets. This edition also contains a new section on reported cases of selected infectious diseases.

The contents of this book have been collated from publications and databases produced and maintained by WHO's technical programmes and regional offices. Indicators have been included on the basis of their relevance to global health, the availability and quality of the data and the reliability and comparability of estimates. This set of indicators provides a comprehensive summary of the current status of national health and health systems, including: mortality and burden of disease, causes of death, reported infectious diseases, health service coverage, risk factors, health systems resources, health expenditures, inequities and demographic and socioeconomic statistics.

The section on inequities presents statistics on the distribution of selected health outcomes and interventions within countries, disaggregated by sex, age, urban and rural settings, wealth and educational level. Such statistics are primarily derived from analyses of household surveys and are currently available only for a limited number of countries.

All statistics have been cleared, in consultation with Member States, as WHO's official figures, unless otherwise stated. The estimates published here should, however, still be regarded as best estimates made by WHO rather than the official view of Member States.

As the demand for timely, reliable and comparable health statistics continues to increase, so does the necessity to communicate clearly the quality and limitations of these statistics. An online version of this publication and metadata describing the sources, estimation methods and the quality of estimates is available at <http://www.who.int/statistics>. The online version will be regularly updated as new data become available during 2009.

WHO presents *World Health Statistics 2009* as an integral part of its ongoing effort to inform better measures of population health and national health systems.



Part I

Health-related Millennium Development Goals

In 2006, an estimated 3300 million people were at risk of **malaria**. Of these, some 1200 million were in the high-risk category (living in areas with more than one reported case of malaria per 1000 population per year). Although it is still too early to register *global* changes in impact, 27 countries (including five in Africa) have reduced reported cases of the disease and/or deaths resulting from it by up to 50% between 1990 and 2006. Coverage of interventions for the prevention and treatment of malaria has increased. There has been a significant growth in the production and use of **insecticide-treated mosquito nets**, although global targets are still not being met. By June 2008, all but four countries and territories with a high burden of the disease had adopted artemisinin-based combination therapy as the first-line treatment for falciparum malaria, and use of combination therapies is being scaled up.

The MGD target in respect of halting and reversing the incidence of tuberculosis was met globally in 2004. Since then the rate has been falling slowly.¹ **Tuberculosis prevalence and death rates** per 100 000 population declined from 296 in 1990 to 206 in 2007 for the former, and from 28 in 1990 to 25 in 2006 for the latter. Globally, the tuberculosis case-detection rate under the DOTS approach increased from an estimated 11% in 1995 to 63% in 2007. The rate of improvement in case detection slowed after 2004, largely as a result of earlier successes in the countries with the largest number of cases. Data on **treatment success rates under the DOTS approach** indicate consistent improvement, with rates rising from 79% in 1990 to 85% in 2006. Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis and HIV-associated tuberculosis pose particular challenges in some regions.

New estimates indicate that 2.7 million people were newly infected with **HIV** during 2007 and that there were two million deaths related to **AIDS**, bringing the total number of people living with HIV to 33 million. The percentage of adults living with HIV globally has remained stable since 2000. Use of **antiretroviral therapy** has increased; in the course of 2007, about one million more people living with HIV received antiretroviral therapy.² However, despite this, of the estimated 9.7 million people in developing countries that need treatment, only 3 million were receiving the medicines. Progress has been made in prevention, but at the end of 2007 only 33% of HIV-infected women had received antiretroviral drugs to reduce the risk of **mother to child transmission**.

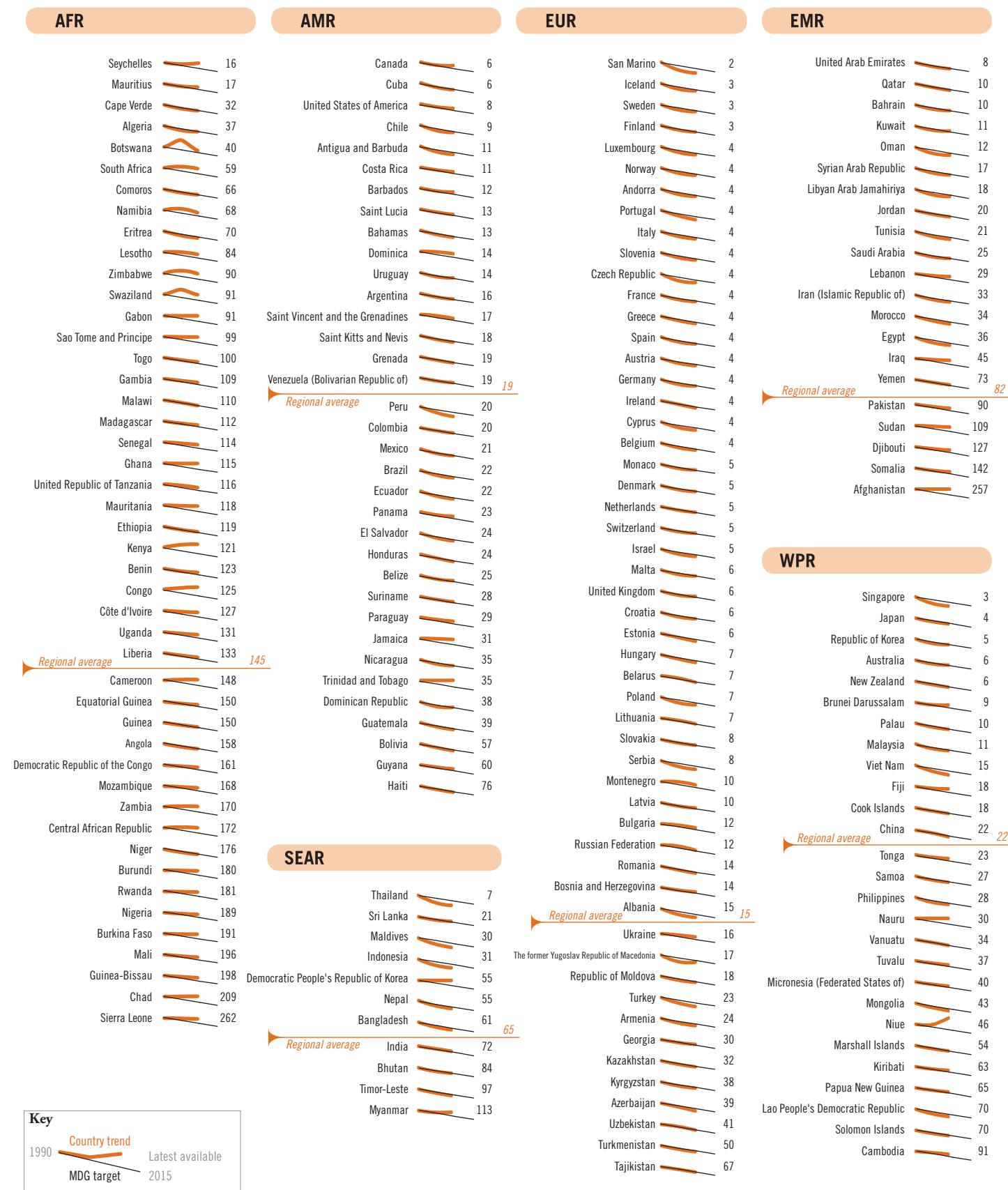
An estimated 1200 million people are affected by **neglected tropical diseases**, chronic disabling infections that thrive in conditions of impoverishment and weak health systems. In 2007, 546 million people were treated to prevent transmission of lymphatic filariasis. Only 9585 cases of dracunculiasis (guinea-worm disease) were reported in the five countries in which the disease is endemic, compared with an estimated 3.5 million reported in 20 such countries in 1985. The global prevalence of leprosy at the beginning of 2008 stood at 212 802 reported cases, down from 5.2 million cases in 1985.

Lack of **safe water and poor sanitation** are important risk factors for mortality and morbidity, including diarrhoeal diseases, cholera, worm infestations and hepatitis. Globally, the proportion of the population with access to improved drinking-water sources increased from 76% to 86% between 1990 and 2006. Since 1990, the number of people in developing regions using improved sanitation facilities has increased by 1100 million. Nevertheless, in 2006, there were 54 countries in which information was available where less than half the population used an improved sanitation facility.

¹ WHO. *Global tuberculosis control 2008 report*.

² WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF. *Towards universal access: scaling up priority interventions in the health sector; progress report 2008*.

2. Under-5 mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births)



AFR = WHO African Region; AMR = WHO Region of the Americas; SEAR = WHO South-East Asia Region; EUR = WHO European Region; EMR = WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; WPR = WHO Western Pacific Region.

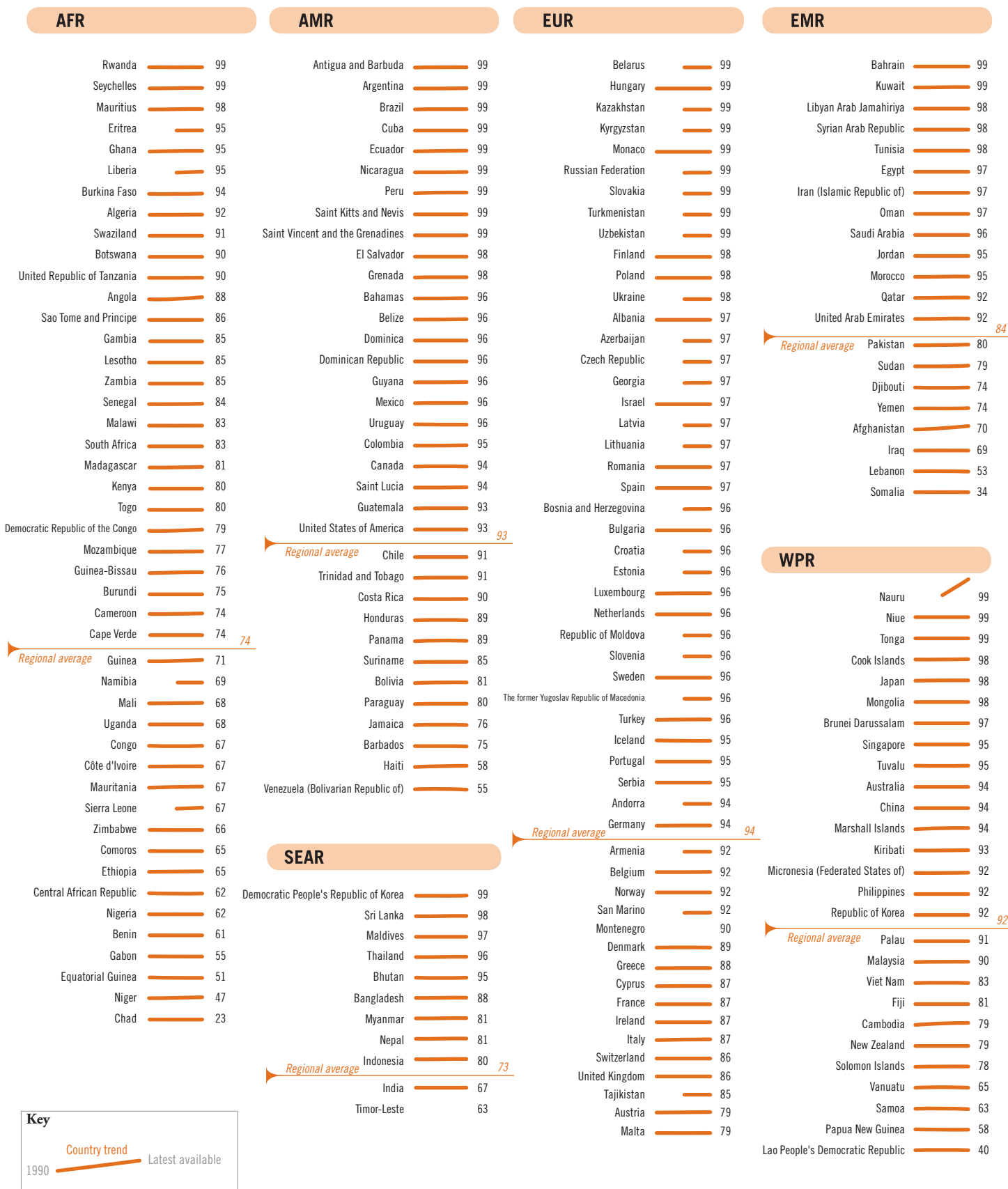
This chart shows estimated under-5 mortality for 2007 with countries sorted by level within each WHO region. The bold lines indicate trends since 1990.

The thin lines indicate the projected trend needed to achieve the MDG target of a reduction by two thirds between 1990 and 2015.

Further details can be found in Table 1.

3. Measles immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)

02
18-50-45
YEAR
1990-2014
STATISTICS
2015

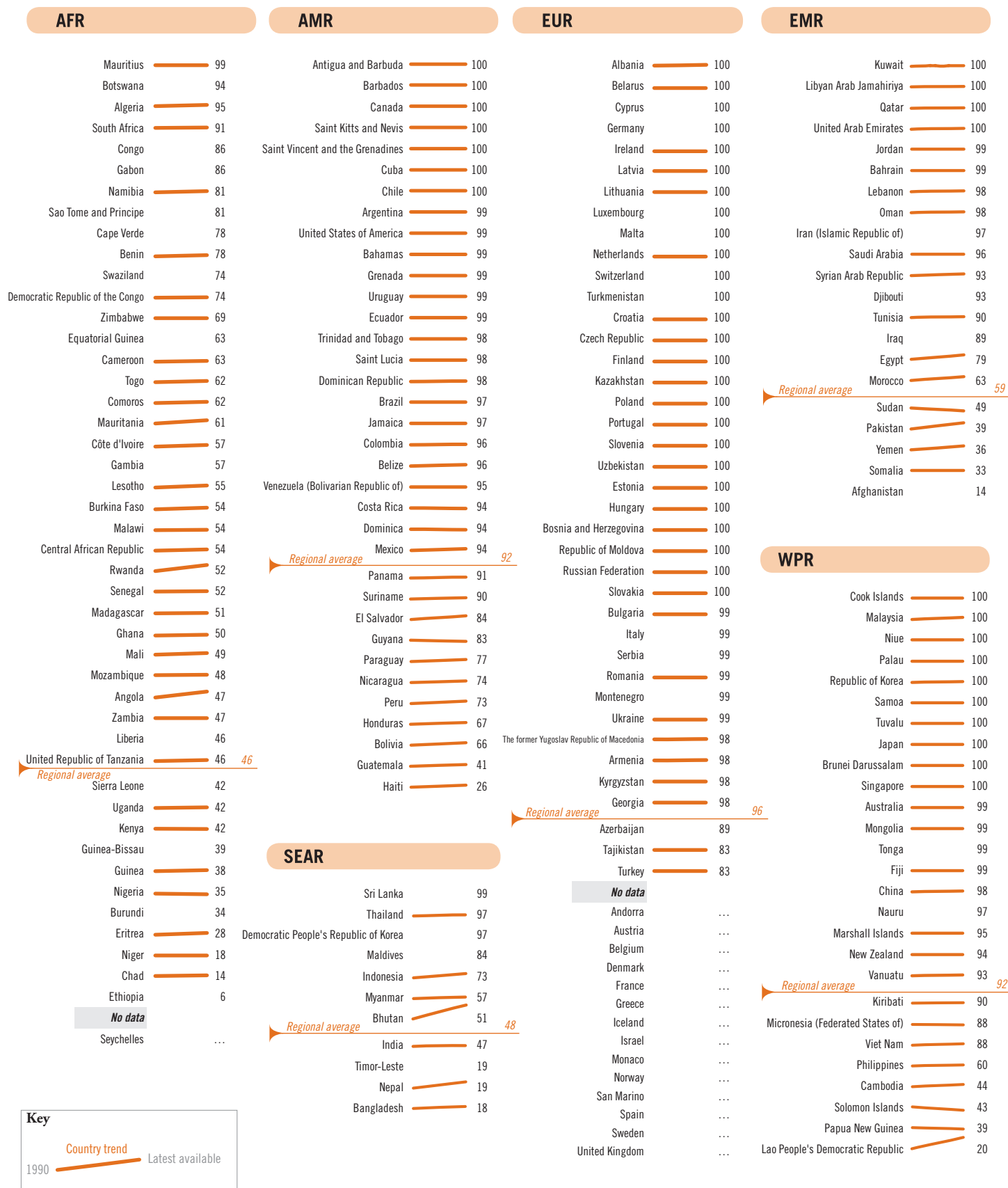


AFR = WHO African Region; AMR = WHO Region of the Americas; SEAR = WHO South-East Asia Region; EUR = WHO European Region; EMR = WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; WPR = WHO Western Pacific Region. This chart shows the percentage of under-1-year-olds fully immunized against measles with countries sorted by 2007 level within each WHO region. The bold lines indicate trends since 1990.

Further details can be found in Table 4.

5. Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

02
2019
18-50
4-9
STATISTICS
18-40-3

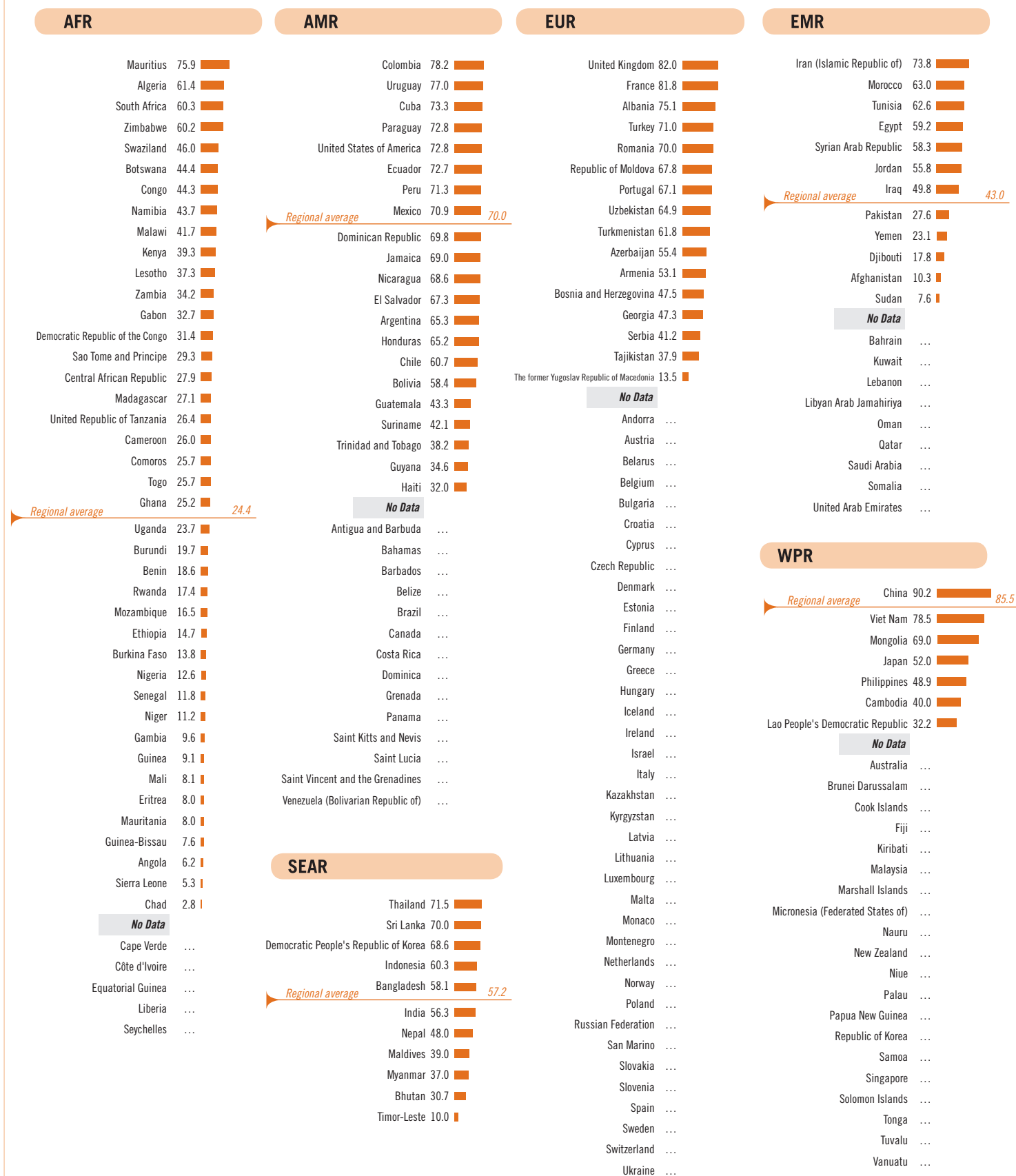


AFR = WHO African Region; AMR = WHO Region of the Americas; SEAR = WHO South-East Asia Region; EUR = WHO European Region; EMR = WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; WPR = WHO Western Pacific Region. This chart shows the percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel. Within each WHO region, countries are sorted by the latest available data since 2000. The bold lines indicate trends with baselines established between 1990–1999.

Further details can be found in Table 4.

6. Contraceptive prevalence (%)

2012年
2011年
2010年
2009年
2008年
2007年
2006年
2005年
2004年
2003年
2002年
2001年
2000年



AFR = WHO African Region; AMR = WHO Region of the Americas; SEAR = WHO South-East Asia Region; EUR = WHO European Region;

EMR = WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; WPR = WHO Western Pacific Region.

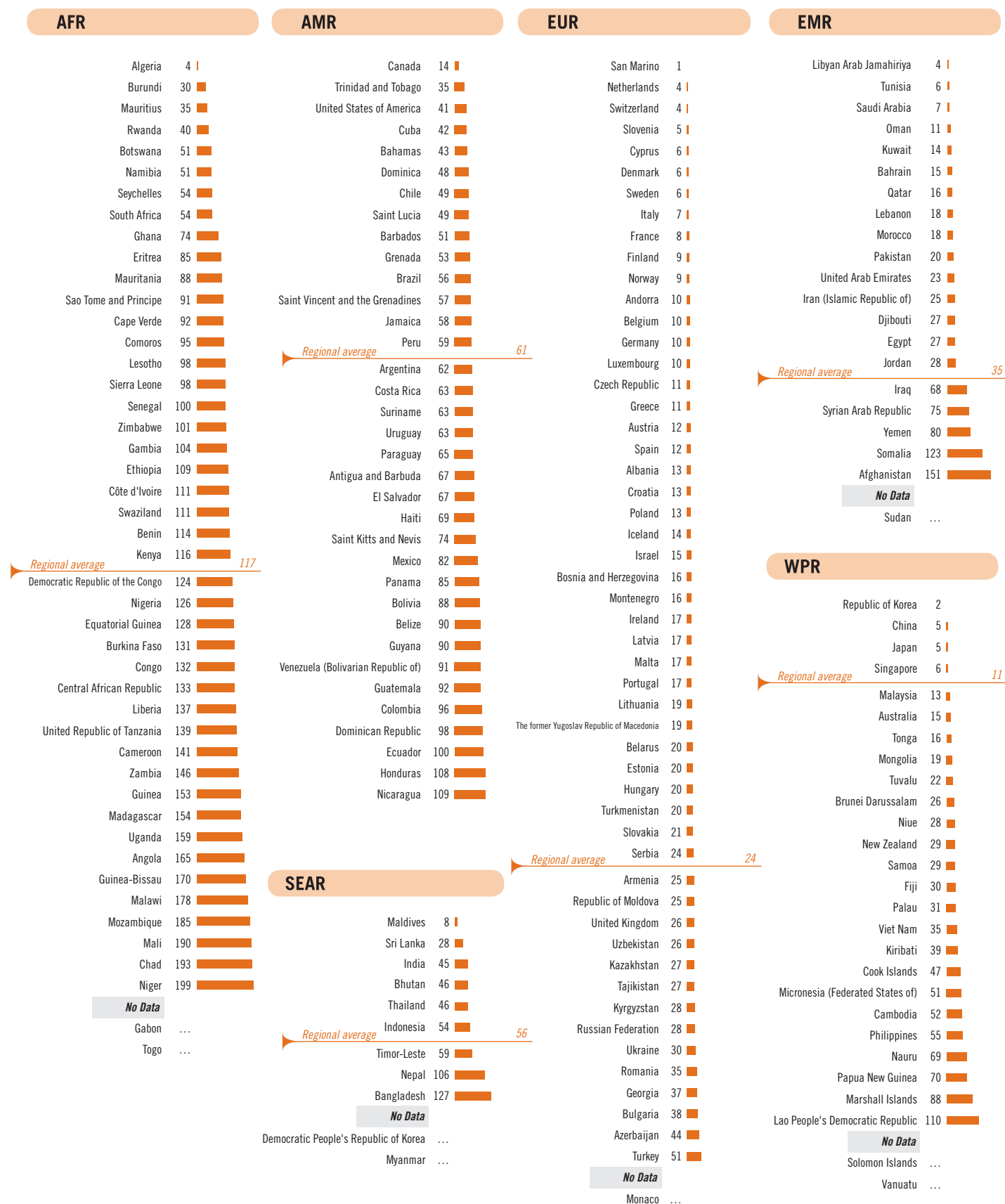
This chart shows the percentage of women married or cohabiting who report current use of at least one method of contraception.

Within each WHO region, countries are sorted by the latest available data since 2000.

Further details can be found in Table 4.

7. Adolescent fertility rate (per 1000 girls aged 15–19 years)

2014-2019
15-19 years
AFR, AMR, EUR, EMR, WPR



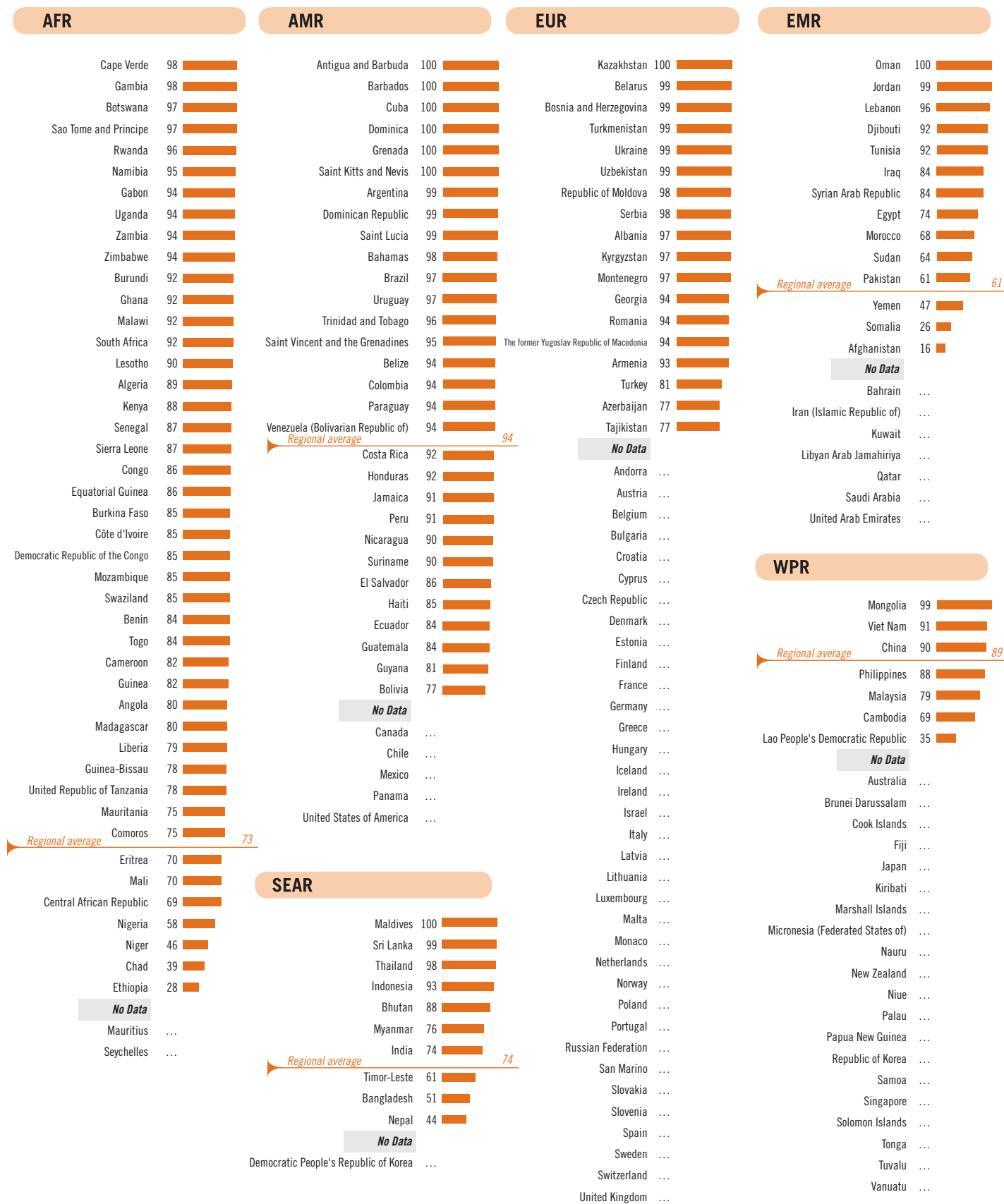
AFR = WHO African Region; AMR = WHO Region of the Americas; SEAR = WHO South-East Asia Region; EUR = WHO European Region; EMR = WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; WPR = WHO Western Pacific Region.

This chart shows estimated adolescent fertility, also known as the birth rate: births in 15–19-year-old girls per 1000 girls in this age group per year. Within each WHO region, countries are sorted by the latest available data since 2000.

Further details can be found in Table 9.

8. Antenatal care coverage (%) : at least 1 visit

2014-2015
2016-2017
2018-2019
2020-2021
2022-2023

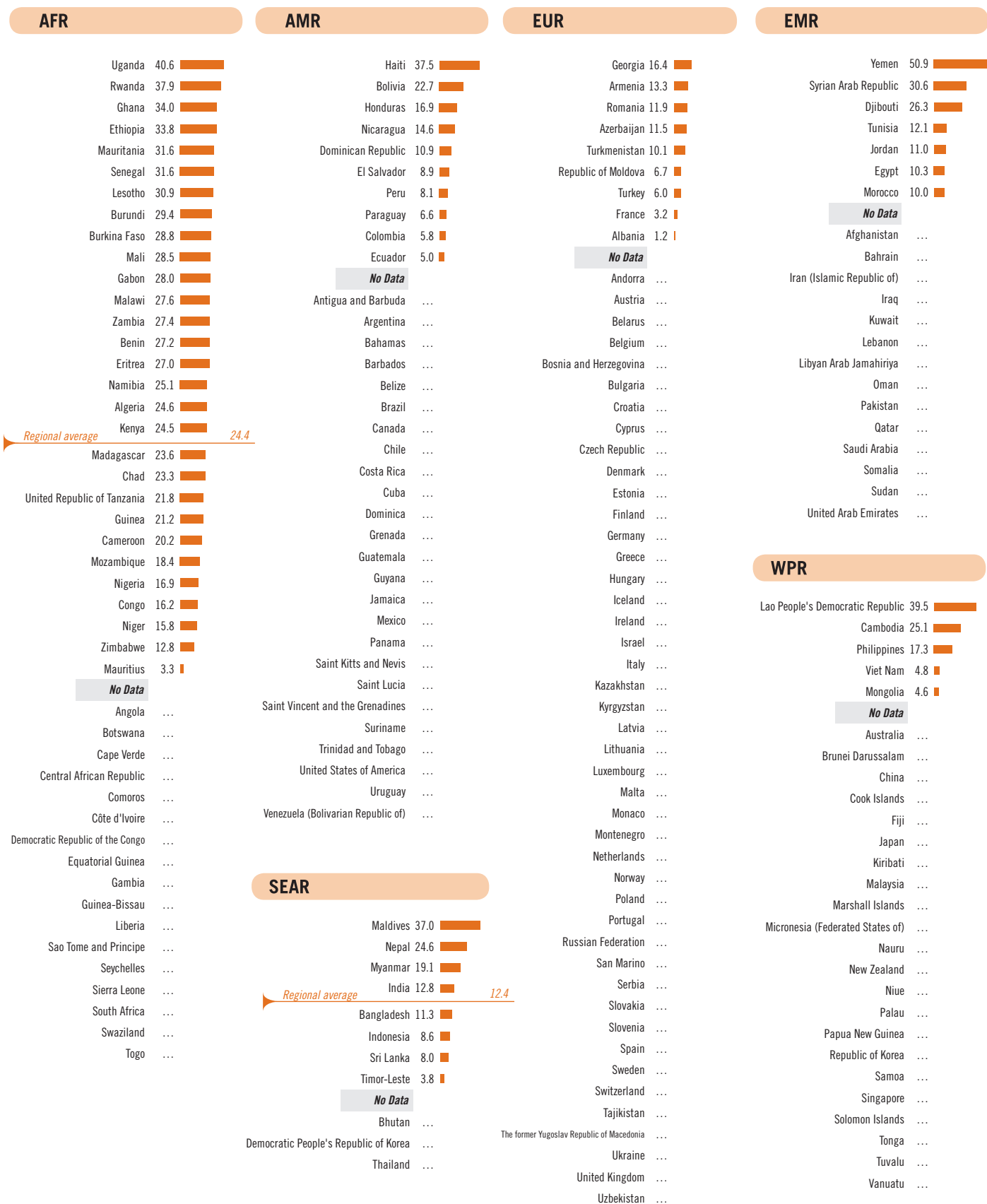


AFR = WHO African Region; AMR = WHO Region of the Americas; SEAR = WHO South-East Asia Region; EUR = WHO European Region; EMR = WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; WPR = WHO Western Pacific Region. This chart shows the percentage of women who received antenatal care from skilled health personnel at least once during pregnancy. Within each WHO region, countries are sorted by the latest available data since 2000.

Further details can be found in Table 4.

9. Unmet need for family planning (%)

2014-2015
 2014-2015
 2014-2015
 2014-2015
 2014-2015



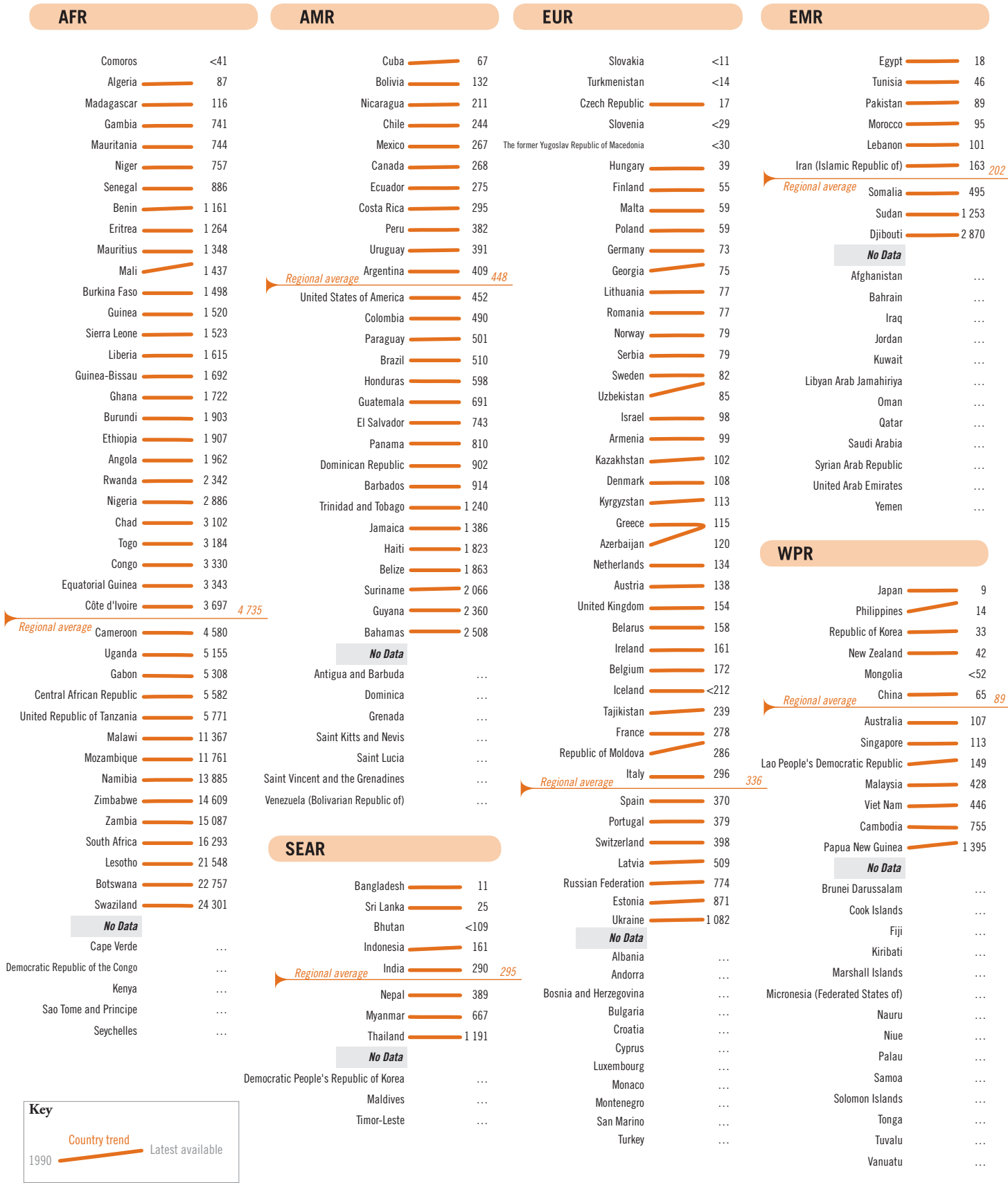
AFR = WHO African Region; AMR = WHO Region of the Americas; SEAR = WHO South-East Asia Region; EUR = WHO European Region; EMR = WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; WPR = WHO Western Pacific Region.

This chart shows the percentage of women who are fertile and sexually active but report that they are not using any method of contraception. Within each WHO region, countries are sorted by the latest available data since 2000.

Further details can be found in Table 4.

10. Prevalence of HIV among adults aged ≥15 years per 100 000 population

2012年
10月
18-50岁
成人
HIV
流行率

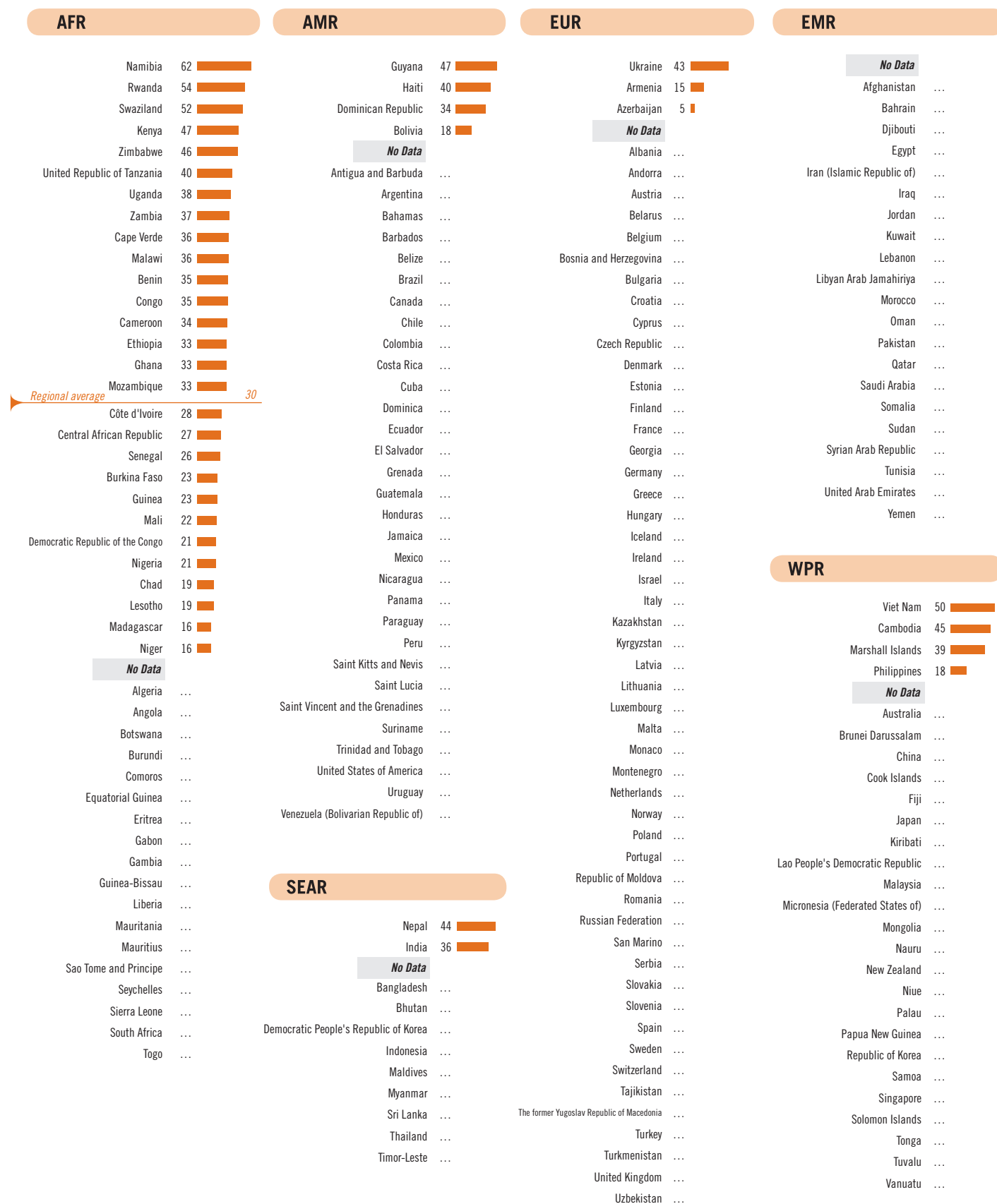


Key
Country trend
1990 — Latest available

AFR = WHO African Region; AMR = WHO Region of the Americas; SEAR = WHO South-East Asia Region; EUR = WHO European Region; EMR = WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; WPR = WHO Western Pacific Region.
This chart shows the estimated prevalence of HIV infection in adults aged 15–49 years with countries sorted by 2007 level within each WHO region. Limited data availability for the MDG target age group 15–24 has obliged us to report prevalence in the 15+ age group. The bold lines indicate trends since 2001.
Further details can be found in Table 2.

11. Proportion of males aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)

2014
2013
2012
2011
2010
2009
2008
2007
2006
2005
2004
2003
2002
2001
2000



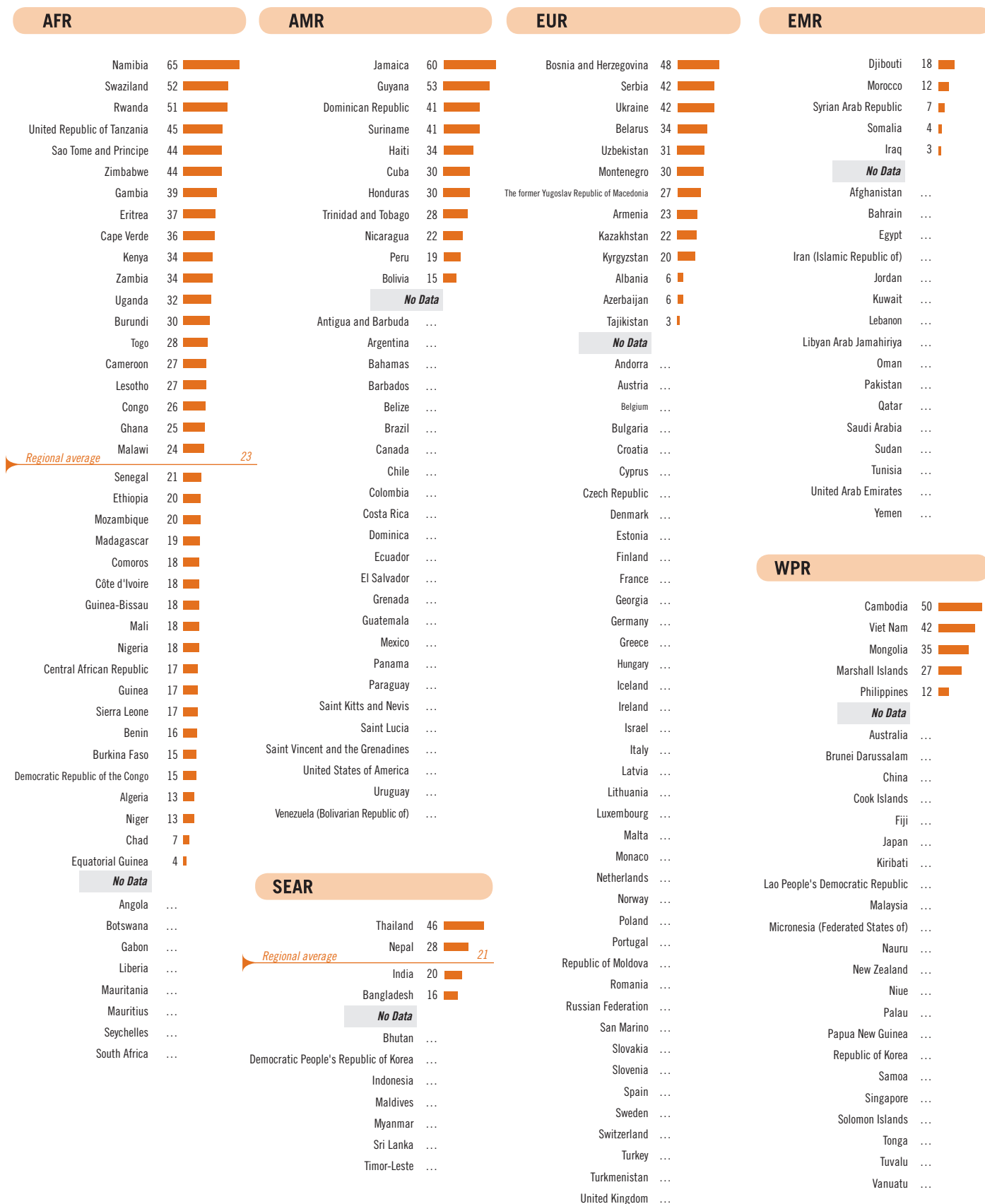
AFR = WHO African Region; AMR = WHO Region of the Americas; SEAR = WHO South-East Asia Region; EUR = WHO European Region; EMR = WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; WPR = WHO Western Pacific Region.

This chart shows the percentage of men who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV.

Within each WHO region, countries are sorted by the latest available data since 2000.

Further details can be found in Table 5.

12. Proportion of females aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)



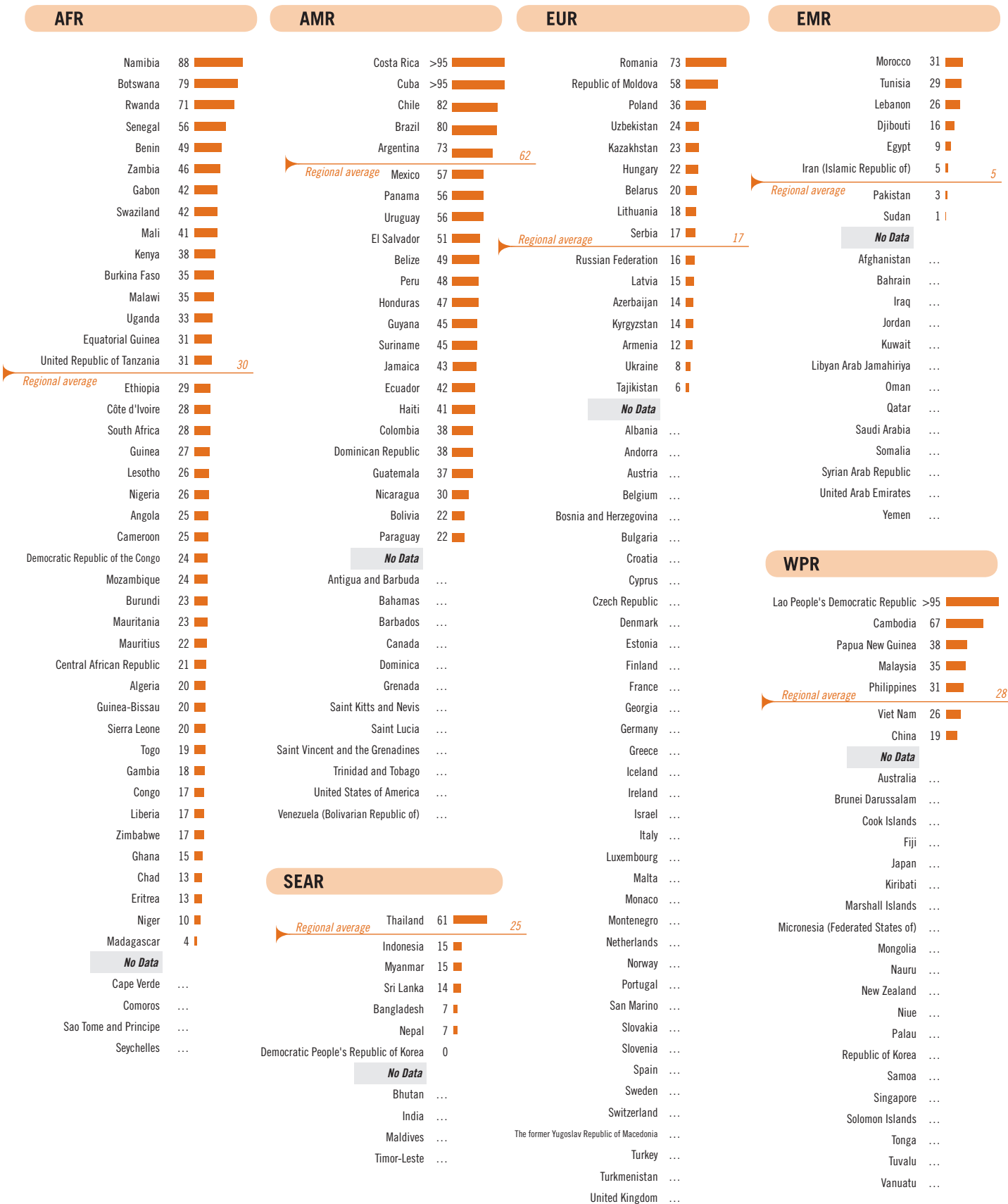
AFR = WHO African Region; AMR = WHO Region of the Americas; SEAR = WHO South-East Asia Region; EUR = WHO European Region; EMR = WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; WPR = WHO Western Pacific Region.

This chart shows the percentage of women who correctly identify the two major ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who reject the two most common local misconceptions about HIV transmission and who know that a healthy-looking person can transmit HIV. Within each WHO region, countries are sorted by the latest available data since 2000.

Further details can be found in Table 5.

13. Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people with advanced HIV infection (%)

2007
WHO
AIDS
SURVEILLANCE
REPORT
2008



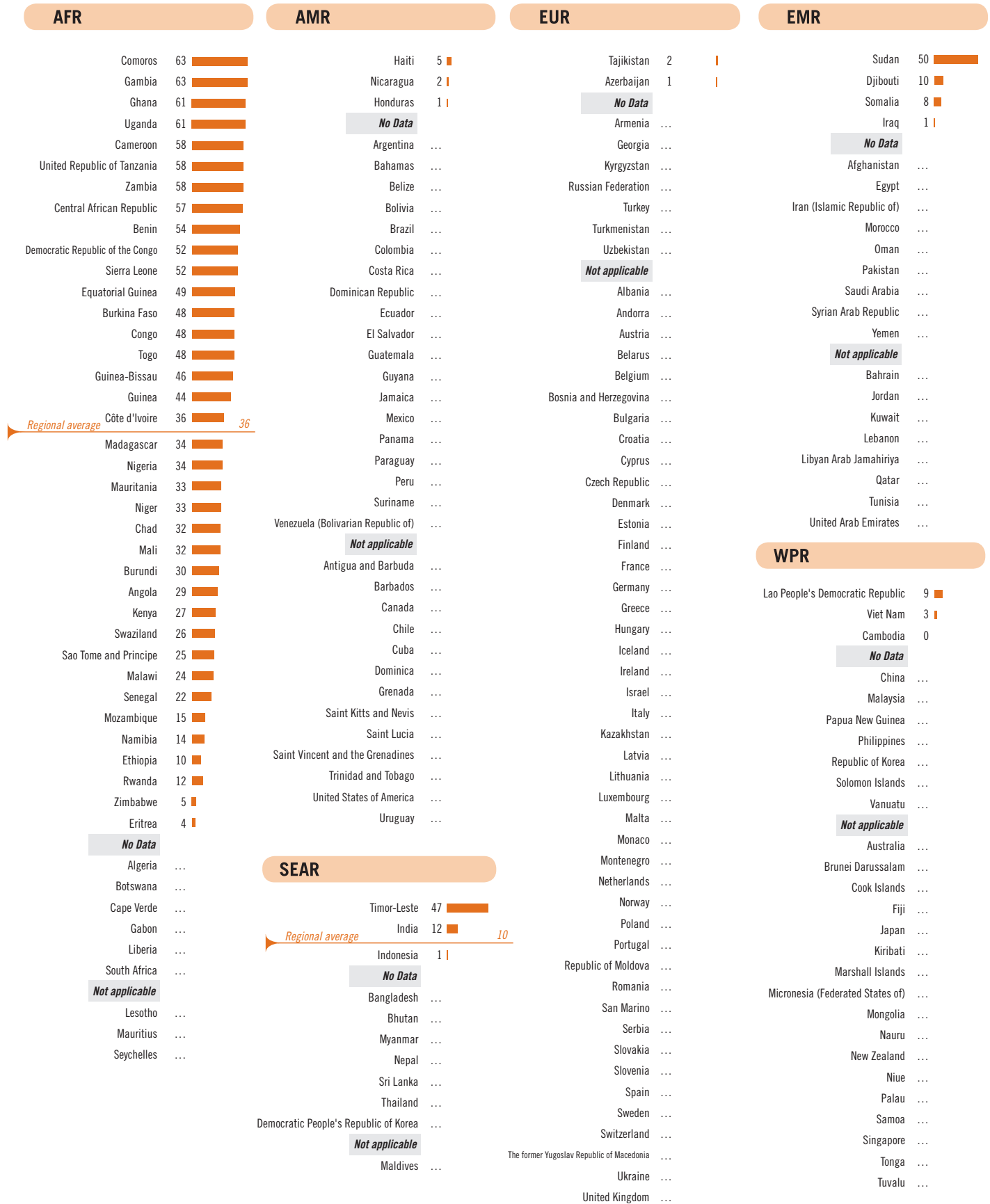
AFR = WHO African Region; AMR = WHO Region of the Americas; SEAR = WHO South-East Asia Region; EUR = WHO European Region; EMR = WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; WPR = WHO Western Pacific Region.

This chart shows the percentage of people with advanced HIV infection currently receiving antiretroviral therapy according to standards of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS for each country for 2007 with countries sorted by level within each WHO region.

Further details can be found in Table 4.

16. Children aged <5 years who received any antimalarial treatment for fever (%)

2014-2016
2014-2016
2014-2016
2014-2016
2014-2016



AFR = WHO African Region; AMR = WHO Region of the Americas; SEAR = WHO South-East Asia Region; EUR = WHO European Region; EMR = WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region; WPR = WHO Western Pacific Region.

This chart shows the percentage of children under five years of age with fever in the two weeks prior to the survey who received any antimalarial medicine. Within each WHO region, countries are sorted by the latest available data since 2000.

Further details can be found in Table 4.



Part II

Global Health Indicators

Mortality and burden of disease

Indicators derived from mortality rates provide a good picture of overall population health. These indicators include infant and child mortality (the probability of dying between birth and 1 and 5 years of age, respectively), adult mortality (the probability of dying between 15 and 60 years of age) and overall life expectancy at birth.

Almost 20% of all deaths are of children less than five years old. Neonatal mortality (deaths during the first 28 days of life per 1000 live births) accounts for a large proportion of child deaths in many countries. Neonatal mortality rates are considered a useful indicator of overall maternal and newborn health and the care that mothers and babies receive.

Estimates of mortality are derived from death registration data reported annually to WHO. For countries where such data are not available or are of poor quality, survey and census sources are analysed and used to create life tables for each country.

Countries with low life expectancy invariably have high levels of child mortality. For example, life expectancy at birth in the WHO African Region was estimated at only 52 years in 2007, compared with 76 years in the WHO Region of the Americas. Child mortality in the two regions was 145 per 1000 live births and 19 per 1000, respectively. In several African countries, recent improvements in child survival have not been reflected in higher life expectancy because they have been offset by higher levels of adult mortality due to HIV/AIDS and, in some countries, conflict.

However, mortality statistics alone are not sufficient to fully describe, measure and compare the health states of populations. This is because death rates underestimate the burden of ill-health caused by noncommunicable adult disease by not providing any information on non-fatal health outcomes. Hearing loss, visual impairment and mental disorders are the most common causes of disability worldwide. A summary measure of population health therefore needs to capture both fatal and non-fatal health outcomes. Life expectancy estimates reflect how many years a person might be expected to live. Healthy life expectancy is an estimate of how many years they might live in “good” health. These estimates are based on country life tables, analyses of 135 causes of disability for 17 regions of the world and 69 health surveys in 60 countries. The estimates of healthy life expectancy are more uncertain than those for life expectancy, because it is difficult to ensure comparable measurements of disability across countries and account for limitations in the data.

1. Mortality and burden of disease

62+2>六九零
18:50+45
M:Y014
81:4CL-3

Member State	Life expectancy at birth ^a (years)									Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth ^b (years)			Neonatal mortality rate ^c (per 1000 live births)
	Male			Female			Both sexes			Male	Female	Both sexes	
	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	2007				2004
Afghanistan	41	40	41	42	42	42	42	41	42	36	36	36	60
Albania	66	68	71	71	73	74	69	71	72	64	64	64	9
Algeria	65	68	70	68	71	73	66	70	71	62	63	62	22
Andorra	74	76	78	81	83	85	77	80	81	72	76	74	2
Angola	38	46	51	44	51	55	41	49	53	44	47	45	54
Antigua and Barbuda	69	71	74	71	74	75	70	73	74	65	66	66	8
Argentina	69	71	71	76	78	79	72	74	75	64	69	67	10
Armenia	62	67	66	70	73	73	66	70	69	59	63	61	18
Australia	74	77	79	80	82	84	77	80	82	72	75	74	3
Austria	72	75	77	79	81	83	76	78	80	70	74	72	3
Azerbaijan	60	62	66	66	66	70	63	64	68	59	60	59	35
Bahamas	67	69	71	74	75	77	70	72	74	63	68	65	5
Bahrain	73	72	75	74	74	76	73	73	75	66	66	66	4
Bangladesh	54	61	63	54	62	64	54	61	64	56	55	56	36
Barbados	70	71	72	77	78	78	74	75	76	65	69	67	8
Belarus	66	63	65	76	75	76	71	69	70	58	66	62	3
Belgium	73	75	77	79	81	82	76	78	80	70	74	72	2
Belize	72	67	64	76	73	72	74	70	68	57	63	60	17
Benin	50	54	57	51	56	58	51	55	57	50	50	50	36
Bhutan	53	58	61	57	62	65	55	60	63	54	56	55	30
Bolivia	57	61	64	59	64	68	58	63	66	57	59	58	24
Bosnia and Herzegovina	69	72	73	75	77	78	72	74	75	65	68	67	10
Botswana	64	51	56	68	52	56	66	51	56	49	48	49	46
Brazil	63	67	70	70	74	76	66	70	73	62	66	64	13
Brunei Darussalam	71	75	74	76	79	77	73	77	76	66	67	66	4
Bulgaria	68	68	69	75	75	76	71	72	73	63	69	66	7
Burkina Faso	47	48	48	49	50	50	48	49	49	42	43	43	32
Burundi	49	45	48	51	48	50	50	47	49	42	43	43	41
Cambodia	56	54	58	61	61	64	59	58	61	51	55	53	48
Cameroon	55	51	51	58	54	52	56	52	52	45	45	45	30
Canada	74	77	78	80	82	83	77	79	81	71	75	73	3
Cape Verde	65	66	66	69	71	73	68	69	70	59	64	61	9
Central African Republic	52	48	48	53	48	48	52	48	48	43	42	42	52
Chad	48	46	46	50	48	47	49	47	46	40	40	40	42
Chile	69	74	75	76	80	81	72	77	78	67	72	70	5
China	68	70	72	69	73	75	68	71	74	65	68	66	18
Colombia	66	68	72	72	77	79	69	72	75	64	69	66	13
Comoros	56	60	63	61	65	67	58	62	65	55	58	56	25
Congo	58	53	54	62	55	56	60	54	55	48	49	48	30
Cook Islands	66	68	71	70	73	75	68	71	73	63	66	65	10
Costa Rica	75	75	77	78	79	81	76	77	79	68	71	69	8
Côte d'Ivoire	51	50	52	59	56	57	54	53	54	45	48	47	64
Croatia	69	70	73	76	78	79	72	74	76	66	70	68	5
Cuba	72	75	76	76	80	81	74	78	78	68	71	69	4
Cyprus	74	75	78	78	79	82	76	77	80	69	71	70	2
Czech Republic	68	72	74	75	79	80	71	75	77	68	72	70	2
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	64	64	64	68	68	68	67	67	66	57	61	59	22
Democratic Republic of the Congo	47	46	50	51	52	54	49	49	52	44	46	45	47
Denmark	72	75	76	78	79	81	75	77	78	70	73	72	3
Djibouti	49	52	53	55	58	58	52	55	56	47	50	48	45

1. Mortality and burden of disease

62+2>六十九零
 18:50+5
 18:50+5
 81:4CL-3

Member State	Life expectancy at birth ^a (years)									Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth ^b (years)			Neonatal mortality rate ^c (per 1000 live births)
	Male			Female			Both sexes			Male	Female	Both sexes	
	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	2007			2004
Dominica	71	72	72	75	76	76	73	74	74	65	67	66	10
Dominican Republic	68	72	70	70	74	74	69	73	72	62	64	63	18
Ecuador	64	68	70	69	73	76	67	70	73	63	66	64	13
Egypt	61	65	66	63	69	70	62	67	68	59	62	60	17
El Salvador	58	67	68	69	74	75	63	70	72	58	63	61	12
Equatorial Guinea	48	50	52	50	52	54	49	51	53	45	46	46	47
Eritrea	28	57	61	53	63	65	36	60	63	54	56	55	21
Estonia	65	65	67	75	76	79	70	71	73	61	71	66	4
Ethiopia	46	51	55	51	55	59	49	53	57	49	51	50	41
Fiji	63	65	67	69	71	72	66	68	69	60	64	62	10
Finland	71	74	76	79	81	83	75	78	79	70	75	72	2
France	73	75	77	81	83	84	77	79	81	71	76	73	2
Gabon	59	57	57	65	63	61	62	60	59	50	53	52	31
Gambia	53	55	57	57	59	61	55	57	59	50	53	51	44
Georgia	65	68	68	72	75	76	69	71	72	62	67	64	25
Germany	72	75	77	78	81	82	75	78	80	71	75	73	3
Ghana	57	57	56	60	60	58	58	58	57	49	50	50	43
Greece	75	76	77	79	81	82	77	78	80	71	74	72	3
Grenada	64	65	67	66	68	70	65	67	68	61	62	61	11
Guatemala	61	64	65	64	70	72	62	67	69	58	62	60	19
Guinea	43	48	52	48	52	56	45	50	54	46	48	47	39
Guinea-Bissau	41	44	46	47	50	51	44	47	48	40	43	42	47
Guyana	53	56	57	61	64	63	57	60	60	52	55	53	22
Haiti	53	56	59	56	60	64	55	58	62	53	55	54	32
Honduras	64	64	68	68	70	74	66	67	71	61	64	62	17
Hungary	65	68	69	74	76	78	69	72	73	62	69	66	5
Iceland	75	78	80	81	82	83	78	80	82	73	75	74	1
India	57	60	63	57	62	65	57	61	64	56	57	56	39
Indonesia	59	64	67	61	67	70	60	66	68	60	61	60	17
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	61	65	70	65	70	74	63	68	72	60	62	61	19
Iraq	64	64	58	69	69	69	66	67	63	50	58	54	63
Ireland	72	74	77	78	79	82	75	76	80	71	74	73	4
Israel	75	77	79	78	81	82	77	79	81	72	74	73	3
Italy	74	76	79	80	82	84	77	79	82	73	76	74	3
Jamaica	69	70	69	71	74	74	70	72	72	62	66	64	10
Japan	76	78	79	82	85	86	79	81	83	73	78	76	1
Jordan	65	68	70	70	73	74	67	71	72	62	64	63	16
Kazakhstan	61	58	59	70	68	70	65	63	64	53	60	56	32
Kenya	58	51	53	63	54	56	61	53	54	47	48	48	34
Kiribati	63	63	63	65	67	68	64	65	65	56	60	58	25
Kuwait	72	75	78	75	76	79	73	76	78	69	69	69	7
Kyrgyzstan	61	62	63	68	69	69	65	65	66	55	59	57	30
Lao People's Democratic Republic	51	57	60	53	59	62	52	58	61	53	54	54	30
Latvia	64	65	66	75	76	76	70	71	71	59	68	64	6
Lebanon	63	67	68	69	72	73	66	70	70	60	64	62	19
Lesotho	59	46	43	63	54	47	61	51	45	38	41	40	52
Liberia	25	50	54	45	54	58	31	52	56	47	49	48	66
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	67	70	70	70	74	75	68	72	72	63	66	64	11
Lithuania	66	67	65	76	77	77	71	72	71	58	68	63	5
Luxembourg	72	75	77	79	81	83	75	78	80	71	75	73	3

1. Mortality and burden of disease

02+2>六九零
 18-50+55
 14
 81:4CL-3

Member State	Life expectancy at birth ^a (years)									Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth ^b (years)			Neonatal mortality rate ^c (per 1000 live births)
	Male			Female			Both sexes			Male	Female	Both sexes	
	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	2007				2004
Madagascar	51	55	58	54	58	61	53	56	59	51	53	52	41
Malawi	46	45	49	50	48	51	48	47	50	43	44	44	26
Malaysia	68	69	70	73	74	75	70	71	72	62	66	64	5
Maldives	58	67	72	56	67	75	58	67	73	64	64	64	24
Mali	42	45	47	45	48	50	43	47	49	41	43	42	54
Malta	74	76	78	78	80	82	76	78	80	71	74	72	3
Marshall Islands	56	56	57	63	59	59	59	57	58	52	53	52	24
Mauritania	55	56	56	60	61	61	57	58	58	49	52	51	40
Mauritius	66	68	70	73	75	76	69	71	73	61	65	63	9
Mexico	68	72	73	74	77	78	71	74	76	65	69	67	11
Micronesia (Federated States of)	64	66	68	67	68	70	66	67	69	61	62	62	11
Monaco	74	76	78	81	84	85	77	80	81	71	76	73	2
Mongolia	60	61	60	66	67	69	63	64	64	55	62	58	18
Montenegro	73	72	72	79	77	76	76	74	74	65	66	65	...
Morocco	63	67	70	68	72	75	65	70	72	61	63	62	24
Mozambique	44	48	47	49	50	48	47	49	48	42	42	42	35
Myanmar	55	56	53	60	62	59	57	59	56	48	52	50	49
Namibia	60	55	58	65	60	61	63	57	59	52	53	52	20
Nauru	55	58	59	61	64	64	57	61	61	53	57	55	14
Nepal	54	59	62	54	60	63	54	60	63	55	55	55	32
Netherlands	74	76	78	80	81	82	77	78	80	72	74	73	3
New Zealand	72	76	78	78	81	83	75	79	81	72	74	73	3
Nicaragua	63	70	70	72	75	76	68	73	73	63	66	64	16
Niger	36	45	50	37	46	53	37	45	51	44	45	44	41
Nigeria	45	46	48	46	48	50	46	47	49	42	42	42	47
Niue	67	66	63	74	77	78	70	70	70	56	68	62	16
Norway	73	76	78	80	81	83	77	79	81	72	74	73	2
Oman	68	71	71	72	76	77	70	73	74	64	67	65	5
Pakistan	58	61	63	59	62	64	58	62	63	56	55	55	53
Palau	64	67	69	75	73	76	69	70	72	62	67	64	13
Panama	71	73	74	75	78	79	73	76	76	65	68	67	11
Papua New Guinea	57	60	61	60	63	64	58	61	63	55	57	56	32
Paraguay	71	71	71	75	76	77	73	74	74	63	66	64	12
Peru	67	70	75	71	74	77	69	72	76	66	67	67	11
Philippines	62	66	67	68	73	74	65	70	71	59	64	62	15
Poland	67	70	71	75	78	80	71	74	75	64	70	67	5
Portugal	71	73	76	77	80	82	74	77	79	69	73	71	3
Qatar	75	76	76	75	76	76	75	76	76	68	66	67	4
Republic of Korea	68	72	76	76	80	82	72	76	79	68	74	71	4
Republic of Moldova	64	64	65	71	71	73	68	68	69	58	63	61	12
Romania	67	68	70	73	75	77	70	71	73	63	68	65	10
Russian Federation	64	59	60	74	72	73	69	65	66	55	65	60	7
Rwanda	47	43	49	49	46	51	48	45	50	43	44	43	48
Saint Kitts and Nevis	64	68	69	71	73	76	67	70	72	62	67	64	11
Saint Lucia	69	71	72	73	77	78	71	74	75	64	69	66	11
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	68	67	66	74	73	75	71	70	70	60	66	63	13
Samoa	62	65	66	64	70	70	63	67	68	60	63	61	14
San Marino	76	78	81	82	84	84	79	81	82	74	76	75	2
Sao Tome and Principe	59	59	59	62	63	63	61	61	61	52	54	53	38
Saudi Arabia	66	68	69	70	73	74	68	70	71	61	64	62	11

1. Mortality and burden of disease

62+2>六九零
 2014年18-50岁
 81:4CL-3

Member State	Life expectancy at birth ^a (years)									Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth ^b (years)			Neonatal mortality rate ^c (per 1000 live births)
	Male			Female			Both sexes			Male	Female	Both sexes	
	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	2007				2004
Senegal	53	55	57	57	59	61	55	57	59	50	52	51	35
Serbia	69	69	71	75	74	76	72	72	73	64	66	65	...
Seychelles	64	67	68	76	76	75	69	72	71	60	65	63	7
Sierra Leone	36	34	39	40	42	43	38	38	41	34	37	35	56
Singapore	73	76	78	77	81	83	75	78	81	71	75	73	1
Slovakia	67	69	71	76	77	78	71	73	75	64	70	67	4
Slovenia	70	72	75	78	80	81	74	76	78	69	74	71	2
Solomon Islands	60	63	66	62	66	68	61	65	67	59	60	59	23
Somalia	44	50	50	48	53	55	46	52	52	44	46	45	49
South Africa	59	55	52	67	61	55	63	58	54	47	48	48	17
Spain	73	76	78	80	83	84	77	79	81	71	76	74	2
Sri Lanka	61	62	68	71	73	75	66	67	71	61	65	63	8
Sudan	58	57	57	58	58	58	58	57	58	50	50	50	27
Suriname	63	65	66	68	71	73	66	68	69	58	64	61	17
Swaziland	59	50	47	63	54	49	61	52	48	42	42	42	40
Sweden	75	77	79	80	82	83	78	80	81	72	75	74	2
Switzerland	74	77	79	81	83	84	77	80	82	73	76	75	3
Syrian Arab Republic	65	69	70	70	74	75	67	71	72	62	65	63	7
Tajikistan	61	63	66	64	65	68	63	64	67	58	57	57	38
Thailand	65	64	66	72	73	74	68	68	70	59	65	62	9
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	70	69	72	74	75	76	72	72	74	65	66	66	9
Timor-Leste	48	54	58	55	61	64	51	57	61	52	55	53	29
Togo	52	54	56	58	59	61	55	56	58	49	52	51	39
Tonga	64	68	71	72	70	69	67	69	70	64	62	63	12
Trinidad and Tobago	66	66	66	71	72	73	69	69	69	59	64	62	10
Tunisia	69	71	72	72	75	76	70	73	74	65	67	66	13
Turkey	63	67	71	67	72	76	65	70	73	64	67	66	16
Turkmenistan	58	59	60	65	65	67	62	62	63	53	57	55	37
Tuvalu	61	63	64	63	63	65	62	63	65	58	58	58	21
Uganda	47	45	46	51	47	51	49	46	48	41	44	42	30
Ukraine	65	62	62	75	73	73	70	68	68	55	64	60	7
United Arab Emirates	72	75	77	75	78	80	73	76	78	68	68	68	4
United Kingdom	73	75	77	78	80	82	76	78	80	71	73	72	3
United Republic of Tanzania	51	48	51	53	49	52	52	48	52	45	45	45	35
United States of America	72	74	76	79	80	81	75	77	78	68	72	70	4
Uruguay	69	71	72	76	79	79	72	75	75	64	70	67	7
Uzbekistan	63	63	65	70	69	71	66	66	68	58	60	59	26
Vanuatu	62	66	67	65	68	70	63	67	69	61	62	61	18
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	70	71	72	74	77	78	72	74	75	64	68	66	11
Viet Nam	64	68	70	68	72	75	66	70	72	62	66	64	12
Yemen	56	59	62	59	63	66	58	61	64	53	55	54	41
Zambia	52	41	45	55	44	47	53	42	46	39	40	40	40
Zimbabwe	57	43	45	63	46	44	60	44	45	40	38	39	36

1. Mortality and burden of disease

62+2>六十九
376+0 18-50+75
2011.10.14
81:4CL-3

Member State	Life expectancy at birth ^a (years)									Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth ^b (years)			Neonatal mortality rate ^c (per 1000 live births)
	Male			Female			Both sexes			Male	Female	Both sexes	
	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	2007				2004

RANGES OF COUNTRY VALUES

Minimum	25	34	39	37	42	42	31	38	41	34	36	35	1
Maximum	76	78	81	82	85	86	79	81	83	74	78	76	66
Median	64	66	67	70	73	74	67	70	71	60	64	62	14

WHO REGION

African Region	49	49	51	53	52	54	51	51	52	45	46	45	40
Region of the Americas	68	71	73	74	77	78	71	74	76	65	69	67	11
South-East Asia Region	57	61	63	58	63	66	58	62	65	56	57	57	35
European Region	68	68	70	75	76	78	72	72	74	64	70	67	10
Eastern Mediterranean Region	59	61	63	61	64	66	60	63	64	55	57	56	38
Western Pacific Region	68	70	72	71	74	77	69	72	74	65	69	67	17

INCOME GROUP

Low income	52	53	55	55	56	58	53	55	57	48	49	49	41
Lower middle income	62	65	67	64	68	70	63	66	68	60	62	61	27
Upper middle income	64	65	67	72	73	74	68	69	70	58	63	61	12
High income	72	75	77	79	81	82	76	78	80	68	72	70	4
Global	62	64	65	66	68	70	64	66	68	58	61	59	28

MDG 4 Infant mortality rate ^a (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)									MDG 4 Under-5 mortality rate ^a (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births)									Adult mortality rate ^a (probability of dying between 15 and 60 years per 1000 population)											
Male			Female			Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes			Male			Female			Both sexes					
1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007
5	3	2	4	2	1	5	3	2	7	4	3	6	3	1	6	3	2	80	74	61	40	39	43	60	57	53			
184	176	176	156	154	154	169	165	165	308	292	278	299	256	254	304	274	262	952	708	795	528	625	720	844	666	725			
42	31	23	36	25	19	40	28	22	52	35	27	48	30	23	50	33	25	263	239	226	154	142	125	207	197	176			
114	104	94	99	90	81	107	97	88	189	170	151	172	156	139	181	163	145	423	454	429	325	376	374	374	414	401			
37	24	18	30	20	15	34	22	16	45	29	21	38	24	17	42	27	19	207	180	163	116	100	91	162	140	127			
82	62	50	79	61	48	81	61	49	112	81	62	117	87	67	114	84	65	302	283	252	257	219	187	280	252	220			
29	20	14	24	16	11	27	18	13	36	24	16	29	20	13	32	22	15	215	229	221	97	98	94	157	165	159			
88	74	64	75	64	56	82	69	60	113	95	83	108	92	81	111	93	82	270	246	229	217	189	175	245	219	203			
32	25	17	40	32	20	36	28	19	42	32	21	50	38	24	46	35	22	190	160	144	137	102	85	165	132	115			
111	97	85	95	83	74	103	90	80	169	147	130	156	136	121	162	142	126	364	365	339	300	307	292	332	336	316			
58	47	38	60	49	39	59	48	38	78	61	48	85	67	52	81	64	50	248	226	201	193	159	132	221	194	168			
40	28	20	33	24	17	37	26	19	48	34	24	40	29	20	44	31	22	265	284	276	127	136	138	197	212	208			
11	7	6	9	6	5	10	7	6	13	9	8	11	7	6	12	8	7	155	129	115	77	67	62	117	98	89			
65	56	48	61	52	45	63	54	46	92	78	67	91	78	66	91	78	67	247	236	217	175	162	147	212	200	183			

Cause-specific mortality and morbidity

Out of every 10 deaths worldwide, 6 are due to noncommunicable conditions; 3 to communicable, reproductive or nutritional conditions; and 1 to injuries. Many developing countries have mortality patterns that reflect high levels of infectious diseases and the risk of death during pregnancy and childbirth, in addition to the cancers, cardiovascular diseases and chronic respiratory diseases that account for most deaths in the developed world.

Years of life lost (YLL) take into account the age at which deaths occur by giving greater weight to deaths occurring at younger ages and lower weight to deaths occurring at older ages. Globally, communicable diseases account for 51% of years of life lost, with noncommunicable diseases accounting for 34% and injuries for 14%. However, there are large variations across regions. In high-income countries, communicable diseases account for only 8% of years of life lost, compared with 68% in low-income countries.

This table includes country-specific results from death registration, health system information systems, incidence and prevalence surveys, survey and census data on child deaths, sibling deaths and deaths in the household as well as studies on deaths due to HIV/AIDS and conflict. There are considerable uncertainty ranges for many countries due to limitations in data availability, quality and timeliness. Uncertainty in estimated all-cause mortality for 2007 ranges from $\pm 1\%$ for high-income countries to $\pm 15\text{--}20\%$ for sub-Saharan Africa, reflecting a large difference in data availability. Uncertainty ranges are generally larger for deaths from specific causes. For example, the relative uncertainty for deaths from ischaemic heart disease ranges from around $\pm 12\%$ for high-income countries to $\pm 25\text{--}35\%$ for sub-Saharan Africa.

For any given disease, incidence is the number of new cases each year, prevalence is the number of people with the disease at a point in time, and mortality is the number who die from that cause each year.

While global tuberculosis prevalence is estimated to have decreased between 1990 and 2007 due to improved treatment, incidence has increased over this period, mainly due to a resurgence in the WHO African and European Regions. These numbers are surrounded by much uncertainty due to an absence of population-based data on the rates of clinically confirmed tuberculosis cases. In most countries, tuberculosis case-detection estimates are based primarily on the number of people with pulmonary tuberculosis who present to health facilities; those who do not reach health facilities are not included in the calculations.

The prevalence of HIV infection is highest in the African Region. Two thirds of the global total of 33 million people with HIV live in this region. In countries with generalized epidemics, HIV prevalence is estimated from antenatal clinic attendees and population-based surveys. In concentrated and low level epidemics (where HIV prevalence in pregnant women is below 1%), estimates are derived from surveillance of populations with high-risk behaviours.

2. Cause-specific mortality and morbidity

02+2+2+2+2+2
18-50+2+2
81:4CL-3

Member State	Mortality											
	MDG 5 Maternal mortality ratio ^a (per 100 000 live births)	Cause-specific mortality rate (per 100 000 population)				Age-standardized mortality rates by cause ^{f,g} (per 100 000 population)				Distribution of years of life lost by broader causes ^{h,i,j} (%)		
		Female	HIV/AIDS ^b	MDG 6 Malaria ^c	MDG 6 TB among HIV-negative people ^d	MDG 6 TB among HIV-positive people ^e	Non- communicable	of which:			Communicable	Non- communicable	Injuries
	2005		2007	2006	2007	2007		2004	Cardio- vascular	Cancer				Injuries	2004
Afghanistan	1 800	...	<1	30	...	1 309	719	164	97	77	18	5
Albania	92	...	...	3	...	752	485	149	58	12	71	16
Algeria	180	<10	0	2	0.1	565	268	98	60	43	42	15
Andorra	...	...	...	2	...	373	127	127	29	7	80	12
Angola	1 400	65	128	22	11.3	1 071	480	190	206	81	11	8
Antigua and Barbuda	...	...	...	1	...	674	296	160	45	17	70	12
Argentina	77	18	0	4	0.5	515	207	139	46	18	67	15
Armenia	76	<10	0	10	0.4	1 064	673	178	44	13	79	7
Australia	4	<10	...	1	0.0	355	136	126	32	6	78	16
Austria	4	...	...	1	0.0	409	176	131	38	4	82	13
Azerbaijan	82	<10	0	10	0.5	856	593	110	27	37	57	6
Bahamas	16	<100	...	5	4.2	509	231	115	76	36	45	19
Bahrain	32	...	...	5	...	678	289	114	37	12	68	20
Bangladesh	570	<10	4	44	0.3	730	411	107	100	61	27	12
Barbados	16	<50	...	0	0.1	531	213	144	38	22	66	12
Belarus	18	11	...	8	0.4	854	614	140	150	5	71	24
Belgium	8	<10	...	1	0.1	437	175	150	44	5	81	15
Belize	52	<100	<1	5	2.5	677	351	122	118	33	41	26
Benin	840	37	146	12	5.7	835	388	144	82	78	16	6
Bhutan	440	...	3	43	1.2	708	407	102	99	57	30	13
Bolivia	290	<10	<1	24	1.3	765	241	239	74	54	34	11
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3	...	...	8	...	670	467	120	41	6	83	11
Botswana	380	585	2	37	156.5	594	277	104	111	84	10	7
Brazil	110	8	<1	3	1.3	625	286	133	78	30	50	20
Brunei Darussalam	13	...	...	7	...	473	193	106	29	16	65	20
Bulgaria	11	...	...	5	0.1	733	529	129	42	5	87	8
Burkina Faso	700	62	178	41	27.8	924	431	160	110	82	12	6
Burundi	1 100	129	94	68	34.4	919	429	158	200	80	11	9
Cambodia	540	48	4	77	12.8	832	381	147	73	67	25	8
Cameroon	1 000	210	116	15	23.9	840	389	147	96	78	15	7
Canada	7	<10	...	<1	0.0	374	131	135	33	6	79	15
Cape Verde	210	...	<1	31	...	591	274	102	66	53	31	16
Central African Republic	980	253	100	38	61.7	868	404	152	173	78	13	9
Chad	1 500	130	173	51	38.8	910	418	160	117	82	12	6
Chile	16	7	...	1	0.0	458	160	132	46	10	71	19
China	45	3	<0.01	15	0.5	627	279	143	73	20	59	21
Colombia	130	21	<1	5	0.5	483	215	117	150	22	34	44
Comoros	400	...	36	6	0.1	713	323	123	61	66	25	9
Congo	740	170	124	51	39.8	716	341	125	99	79	13	8
Cook Islands	...	...	...	4	...	570	301	64	35	29	58	13
Costa Rica	30	<10	<0.01	1	0.1	439	163	119	54	14	64	22
Côte d'Ivoire	810	197	103	55	73.1	946	422	170	250	74	14	12
Croatia	7	...	...	6	...	578	318	166	49	5	84	12
Cuba	45	<10	...	1	0.0	437	207	131	50	9	75	16
Cyprus	10	...	...	<1	...	412	265	82	27	9	78	14
Czech Republic	4	...	...	1	0.0	559	304	178	52	4	83	14
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	370	...	0	65	0.2	642	345	95	62	40	49	11
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 100	...	158	72	9.6	921	427	159	207	81	10	9
Denmark	3	...	...	1	0.0	495	190	167	38	4	85	11
Djibouti	650	132	14	91	65.2	862	495	100	84	72	20	8

2. Cause-specific mortality and morbidity

02+2+2+2+2+2
18-50+2+2
81:4CL-3

Member State	Mortality											
	MDG 5 Maternal mortality ratio ^a (per 100 000 live births)	Cause-specific mortality rate (per 100 000 population)				Age-standardized mortality rates by cause ^{f,g} (per 100 000 population)				Distribution of years of life lost by broader causes ^{h,i,j} (%)		
		Female	HIV/AIDS ^b	MDG 6 Malaria ^c	MDG 6 TB among HIV-negative people ^d	MDG 6 TB among HIV-positive people ^e	Non- communicable	of which:			Communicable	Non- communicable	Injuries
	Cardio- vascular		Cancer	Injuries								
2005	2007	2006	2007	2007	2004				2004			
Dominica	...	...	...	2	...	580	242	167	32	20	69	11
Dominican Republic	150	42	<1	10	3.1	794	411	157	109	40	40	20
Ecuador	210	10	<1	19	3.4	484	186	117	83	34	44	22
Egypt	130	<10	0	2	0.1	891	515	81	36	31	61	8
El Salvador	170	25	<0.001	6	1.4	518	184	106	99	37	39	24
Equatorial Guinea	680	...	220	48	39.5	938	430	166	136	78	15	7
Eritrea	450	54	2	13	3.0	686	330	117	90	73	16	11
Estonia	25	<50	...	5	1.3	664	400	162	113	5	72	22
Ethiopia	720	81	51	64	28.0	817	384	142	105	82	12	6
Fiji	210	...	...	3	0.1	767	440	81	36	24	66	10
Finland	7	...	...	1	0.0	405	185	113	64	4	75	21
France	8	3	...	1	0.1	387	123	154	45	6	79	15
Gabon	520	173	96	35	40.8	716	333	127	97	68	21	11
Gambia	690	...	106	43	11.8	830	387	145	84	72	21	8
Georgia	66	...	<0.001	9	0.4	554	430	67	20	25	70	5
Germany	4	<10	...	1	0.0	429	199	135	28	5	86	9
Ghana	560	89	109	38	14.2	699	343	127	80	73	20	7
Greece	3	<10	...	2	0.1	436	244	132	31	4	83	12
Grenada	...	...	...	1	...	827	426	186	47	26	64	11
Guatemala	290	29	<1	10	1.9	515	163	119	103	51	32	17
Guinea	910	48	164	46	23.5	844	389	149	101	77	16	7
Guinea-Bissau	1 100	65	180	30	14.4	925	428	161	104	83	12	5
Guyana	470	<200	10	15	8.4	835	449	112	119	41	43	17
Haiti	670	75	8	47	23.7	740	372	111	178	67	16	17
Honduras	280	27	<1	8	1.7	761	347	142	68	47	39	14
Hungary	6	...	...	2	0.0	693	359	204	63	3	86	11
Iceland	4	...	...	0	0.0	375	161	126	34	4	79	18
India	450	...	1	26	2.5	713	382	100	116	56	30	14
Indonesia	420	4	2	37	2.4	690	344	127	233	31	32	37
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	140	6	<0.01	2	0.2	687	437	106	95	28	47	25
Iraq	300	...	0	11	...	1 018	586	152	486	42	25	34
Ireland	1	<10	...	1	0.0	459	190	155	30	7	79	13
Israel	4	<10	...	1	0.0	368	121	121	29	9	76	15
Italy	3	3	...	1	0.1	372	155	132	29	5	85	10
Jamaica	170	55	...	1	0.4	605	289	134	71	35	48	17
Japan	6	<10	...	3	0.0	284	103	120	39	8	76	16
Jordan	62	...	...	1	...	711	433	126	59	29	53	18
Kazakhstan	140	<10	...	17	0.6	1 145	792	168	152	25	56	20
Kenya	560	...	74	26	38.9	729	344	129	113	82	11	8
Kiribati	...	...	...	49	...	730	245	52	22	42	55	3
Kuwait	4	...	...	2	...	454	275	69	32	13	61	25
Kyrgyzstan	150	<10	<0.001	17	0.7	1 012	653	111	95	35	50	14
Lao People's Democratic Republic	660	<10	1	22	1.7	828	440	141	129	62	24	14
Latvia	10	<50	...	7	0.5	710	471	156	115	5	73	21
Lebanon	150	<10	...	2	0.1	715	435	90	91	20	60	19
Lesotho	960	896	...	37	226.2	581	278	101	72	86	10	5
Liberia	1 200	61	171	41	21.2	931	432	161	192	84	9	7
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	97	...	...	1	...	654	409	80	60	29	54	17
Lithuania	11	<10	...	8	0.3	635	393	153	128	5	69	26
Luxembourg	12	...	...	1	0.0	419	186	136	46	7	77	16

Mortality								Morbidity						
Distribution of causes of death among children aged <5 years ^{1,k} (%)								MDG 6 Prevalence of tuberculosis ¹ (per 100 000 population)			MDG 6 Incidence of tuberculosis ¹ (per 100 000 population per year)			MDG 6 Prevalence of HIV among adults aged ≥ 15 years ^b (per 100 000 population)
Neonatal	HIV/AIDS	Diarrhoea	Measles	Malaria	Pneumonia	Injuries	Other	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	2007
2004								1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	2007
65.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	32.3	24	20	19	15	14	13	...
48.2	3.7	11.8	0.0	0.2	10.3	7.4	18.4	183	119	82	114	85	69	902
44.0	0.8	13.7	0.0	0.4	11.4	3.9	25.8	282	194	140	167	124	101	275
40.4	0.0	13.9	0.1	0.3	12.7	3.2	29.3	48	36	27	37	27	21	18
37.8	2.1	13.8	0.0	0.0	11.7	2.8	31.8	133	69	48	82	54	40	743
19.7	3.2	14.5	7.6	23.3	18.0	2.2	11.6	169	274	469	108	224	256	3 343
24.4	2.8	22.6	2.9	1.0	24.9	4.2	17.0	245	114	134	72	85	95	1 264
43.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	10.2	41.7	50	72	39	32	66	38	871
21.5	2.6	19.4	0.6	6.7	24.0	2.2	23.0	312	486	579	159	331	378	1 907
31.1	0.4	3.2	0.0	0.0	12.9	2.8	49.6	68	42	30	51	30	21	...
46.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	11.2	41.5	14	8	5	18	10	6	55
45.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	7.9	44.9	21	13	11	26	16	14	278
30.9	13.8	7.0	0.6	20.4	7.6	4.4	15.3	359	434	379	153	254	406	5 308
33.1	1.3	11.9	0.7	27.0	12.9	2.9	10.2	350	491	404	185	225	258	741
47.6	0.1	19.2	0.5	0.0	18.9	1.4	12.4	51	98	83	39	82	84	75
47.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.4	44.5	15	9	5	20	11	6	73
34.2	3.6	10.4	1.1	25.2	11.7	3.4	10.5	533	368	353	223	211	203	1 722
40.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.8	50.3	30	19	16	33	21	18	115
63.4	3.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.6	23.4	7	7	6	5	4	4	...
38.1	1.3	15.3	0.0	0.0	13.4	2.1	29.9	113	90	87	74	68	63	691
22.6	1.6	15.3	0.3	22.9	16.4	2.5	18.2	241	332	448	119	200	287	1 520
20.4	1.6	16.6	4.8	19.1	19.9	1.9	15.7	404	273	276	158	192	220	1 692
41.4	5.5	12.4	0.0	0.3	7.2	5.8	27.3	39	98	136	27	79	122	2 360
21.8	2.5	17.9	0.0	0.6	19.8	8.9	28.4	479	403	366	306	306	306	1 823
38.6	1.4	14.8	0.0	0.0	14.0	4.6	26.5	141	70	71	98	73	59	598
56.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.3	5.3	35.1	67	43	19	41	36	17	39
33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	9.8	54.3	5	3	3	6	4	4	<212
39.8	0.5	19.8	5.7	0.2	14.1	2.8	17.0	586	443	283	168	168	168	290
27.9	0.0	13.1	8.2	0.5	7.5	28.9	13.9	443	326	244	343	270	228	161
43.5	0.2	13.7	0.0	0.0	12.5	9.1	21.0	50	40	27	36	31	22	163
40.9	0.0	15.9	0.1	0.0	17.8	6.6	18.5	88	71	79	56	56	56	...
41.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.9	53.2	19	12	11	24	14	13	161
44.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.2	48.1	11	7	6	14	9	8	98
53.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.4	41.4	11	7	6	14	9	7	296
41.7	5.8	12.2	0.0	0.0	9.1	4.6	26.7	10	7	7	7	7	7	1 386
23.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	3.9	12.3	59.1	62	45	28	47	34	21	9
44.1	0.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	10.5	4.4	27.8	19	11	9	17	9	7	...
37.4	0.1	16.5	0.0	0.0	14.0	6.9	25.0	95	141	139	58	141	129	102
25.8	10.0	15.3	0.9	12.8	18.1	3.3	13.8	125	393	319	112	405	353	...
41.9	0.0	16.3	1.1	0.5	9.6	1.0	29.6	1026	546	423	513	420	365	...
34.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.6	7.0	53.2	89	33	25	45	28	24	...
37.4	0.1	19.9	0.0	0.0	16.5	5.0	21.2	90	156	134	55	135	121	113
30.9	0.1	16.9	10.5	0.2	17.6	2.2	21.6	428	344	289	179	162	151	149
46.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	12.5	39.5	56	91	55	34	83	53	509
50.0	0.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	8.7	9.1	21.3	64	35	23	50	27	19	101
28.2	51.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	11.8	225	356	568	184	553	637	21 548
24.2	1.1	14.8	9.0	15.6	17.8	1.7	15.9	476	435	398	199	242	277	1 615
46.0	0.8	16.2	0.2	0.0	12.1	2.2	22.5	46	22	17	30	22	17	...
32.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	16.4	45.4	64	115	69	40	77	68	77
52.4	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.5	34.5	19	11	9	23	14	12	...

2. Cause-specific mortality and morbidity

02+2+2+2+2+2
2018-2019
81:4CL-3

Member State	Mortality											
	MDG 5 Maternal mortality ratio ^a (per 100 000 live births)	Cause-specific mortality rate (per 100 000 population)				Age-standardized mortality rates by cause ^{f,g} (per 100 000 population)				Distribution of years of life lost by broader causes ^{h,i,j} (%)		
		Female	MDG 6 ^b	MDG 6 ^c	MDG 6 ^d	MDG 6 ^e	Non-communicable	of which:			Communicable	Non-communicable	Injuries
	HIV/AIDS ^b		Malaria ^c	TB among HIV-negative people ^d	TB among HIV-positive people ^e	Cardio-vascular		Cancer	Injuries			
2005	2007	2006	2007	2007	2004				2004			
Senegal	980	15	80	49	15.1	852	398	149	96	74	18	8
Serbia	...	<10	...	5	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seychelles	...	...	...	5	...	650	340	119	62	17	63	19
Sierra Leone	2 100	56	154	98	50.2	1 033	468	184	171	83	11	6
Singapore	14	<10	...	3	0.1	345	164	113	27	12	73	14
Slovakia	6	...	...	3	...	628	368	164	48	5	82	13
Slovenia	6	<10	...	2	...	480	209	165	57	4	80	16
Solomon Islands	220	...	30	21	...	694	370	78	36	50	41	9
Somalia	1 400	18	41	55	7.8	1 148	601	156	247	72	16	12
South Africa	400	721	<1	38	192.9	867	389	151	159	69	19	12
Spain	4	5	...	3	0.3	379	131	131	30	7	81	12
Sri Lanka	58	...	<0.01	8	0.0	681	301	114	458	8	30	62
Sudan	450	65	85	59	12.6	986	543	125	235	57	21	23
Suriname	72	...	5	18	10.4	728	389	109	87	31	52	17
Swaziland	390	876	<1	40	276.8	707	331	125	122	83	10	7
Sweden	3	<10	...	1	0.0	372	171	115	32	5	83	12
Switzerland	5	<10	...	1	0.1	360	140	125	34	5	81	13
Syrian Arab Republic	130	...	0	2	...	679	382	57	46	25	59	15
Tajikistan	170	<10	<0.01	42	3.1	884	642	75	34	72	23	5
Thailand	110	47	<1	15	6.0	516	164	134	92	42	40	19
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	10	...	...	5	...	737	482	147	79	6	74	21
Timor-Leste	380	...	93	47	...	663	365	96	83	70	21	9
Togo	510	138	113	76	61.8	818	381	143	86	78	16	7
Tonga	...	...	...	2	...	658	346	83	28	31	61	8
Trinidad and Tobago	45	...	...	1	0.6	751	364	123	60	26	61	14
Tunisia	100	<10	...	3	0.1	537	332	58	53	41	44	15
Turkey	44	...	<0.001	5	...	701	437	112	39	26	63	11
Turkmenistan	130	...	0	9	...	1 100	832	95	71	48	42	11
Tuvalu	...	...	...	17	...	979	507	123	71	30	59	11
Uganda	550	249	145	41	52.2	786	369	138	169	80	10	10
Ukraine	18	41	...	11	3.7	881	632	127	130	9	72	19
United Arab Emirates	37	...	...	2	...	410	243	65	37	18	53	28
United Kingdom	8	<10	...	2	0.0	441	175	147	26	7	84	9
United Republic of Tanzania	950	237	98	29	49.0	851	395	150	130	79	13	8
United States of America	11	7	...	0	0.0	450	179	133	50	9	73	18
Uruguay	20	<50	...	2	0.5	521	204	167	52	12	74	15
Uzbekistan	24	<10	<0.001	16	0.6	880	663	68	49	48	42	10
Vanuatu	...	...	13	12	...	749	397	89	37	39	52	9
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	57	...	<1	4	0.9	441	209	100	92	21	44	35
Viet Nam	150	27	<1	20	3.5	611	295	115	64	39	46	15
Yemen	430	...	4	10	...	941	544	108	110	60	27	12
Zambia	830	470	121	26	89.1	833	389	146	125	85	9	6
Zimbabwe	880	1049	10	52	212.8	816	377	145	147	85	8	6

2. Cause-specific mortality and morbidity

02+2+2+2+2+2
2018-2019
81:4CL-3

Member State	Mortality											
	MDG 5 Maternal mortality ratio ^a (per 100 000 live births)	Cause-specific mortality rate (per 100 000 population)				Age-standardized mortality rates by cause ^{f,g} (per 100 000 population)				Distribution of years of life lost by broader causes ^{h,i,j} (%)		
		Female	HIV/AIDS ^b	MDG 6 Malaria ^c	MDG 6 TB among HIV-negative people ^d	MDG 6 TB among HIV-positive people ^e	Non- communicable	of which:			Communicable	Non- communicable	Injuries
	Cardio- vascular		Cancer	Injuries								
2005	2007	2006	2007	2007	2004				2004			

RANGES OF COUNTRY VALUES

Minimum	1	3	0	0	0.0	284	103	52	18	3	8	3
Maximum	2 100	1 049	229	98	276.8	1 309	832	306	486	87	87	62
Median	130	21	2	8	0.9	691	364	129	68	31	52	12

WHO REGION

African Region	900	198	104	45	47.6	841	390	147	126	80	13	7
Region of the Americas	99	11	<1	4	0.9	499	202	130	66	25	55	20
South-East Asia Region	450	...	2	28	2.3	701	365	107	131	52	31	17
European Region	27	10	...	6	0.9	590	332	142	79	56	30	15
Eastern Mediterranean Region	420	10	7	17	1.4	790	458	101	109	12	70	18
Western Pacific Region	82	4	<1	16	0.8	557	243	139	68	24	57	19

INCOME GROUP

Low income	650	87	61	41	21.1	794	409	126	108	68	21	10
Lower middle income	180	11	3	20	2.1	675	337	125	104	29	49	22
Upper middle income	91	65	<1	8	12.9	692	401	133	102	27	53	20
High income	9	4	...	2	0.1	408	164	135	43	8	77	15
Global	400	34	17	20	6.8	612	301	130	93	51	34	14

Mortality

Distribution of causes of death among children aged <5 years ^{i,k} (%)

Morbidity

MDG 6
 Prevalence of tuberculosis ^l
 (per 100 000 population)

MDG 6
 Incidence of tuberculosis ^l
 (per 100 000
 population per year)

MDG 6
 Prevalence
 of HIV
 among
 adults
 aged ≥ 15
 years ^b (per
 100 000 popu-
 lation)

2004								1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	2007
Neonatal	HIV/AIDS	Diarrhoea	Measles	Malaria	Pneumonia	Injuries	Other							
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
70.3	51.9	26.4	27.2	29.7	32.7	72.9	70.4	1485	761	1104	585	801	1198	24 301
35.7	0.1	12.2	0.0	0.0	10.5	4.2	28.4	109	98	75	64	72	60	391
21.0	5.0	16.3	3.9	15.6	20.4	2.4	15.4	324	436	475	168	319	363	4 735
37.7	0.7	12.7	0.0	0.2	12.7	5.9	30.0	82	51	38	57	40	32	448
39.0	0.4	19.5	5.5	0.4	13.7	5.3	16.2	554	417	280	202	189	181	295
37.8	0.7	14.0	0.1	0.0	14.9	5.7	26.7	52	68	51	37	51	49	336
32.6	0.3	16.7	3.0	2.3	19.6	3.5	21.9	227	203	139	110	107	105	202
46.2	0.3	12.0	0.8	0.3	9.8	7.5	23.1	320	260	197	129	115	108	89
24.6	3.2	17.1	4.0	11.9	20.1	2.5	16.5	398	421	387	192	260	269	1 842
38.3	0.8	17.2	3.9	1.9	13.7	5.8	18.2	393	311	219	149	140	134	263
34.8	9.3	11.7	0.1	0.2	11.6	5.0	27.2	127	115	100	72	95	109	1 482
43.4	0.2	3.5	0.4	1.0	4.3	9.5	37.7	33	21	17	29	18	16	241
30.6	2.5	16.8	3.8	7.4	17.1	4.0	17.8	296	259	206	125	136	139	644

Selected infectious diseases

This table is compiled from countries' most recent reports of cases of selected infectious diseases. These are officially reported numbers, but vary greatly in quality, representativeness, comparability and information value. The selection of diseases for inclusion in this table was made primarily on the availability of data. Where possible, the table distinguishes between zero cases reported and no information available for a country.

In isolation, these numbers provide no indication of the relative risk of disease, nor of the quality of disease reporting in different countries. However, this table does indicate the current status of officially reported infectious disease data at the global level and the major reporting gaps. Given the variation in the methods countries use to obtain these numbers, no attempt has been made to calculate incidence or prevalence. Further information on disease incidence and prevalence and immunization coverage rates for vaccine-preventable diseases can be obtained from the relevant disease-specific programmes at WHO.

To interpret these numbers, one needs to consider both epidemiological patterns and data collection efforts in specific countries. Some diseases – malaria and yellow fever, for example – are endemic to certain geographical regions, but are extremely rare elsewhere. Diseases such as plague are prone to outbreaks which cause case numbers to fluctuate wildly over time. Some diseases are best tackled with preventive measures such as mass drug treatment, so reporting the number of cases is a lower priority than estimating the population at risk. For vaccine-preventable diseases, case numbers are affected by immunization rates. Diseases such as H5N1 influenza, Japanese encephalitis and malaria are difficult to identify without specialized laboratory tests that are often not available in developing countries. In many settings, cases of some diseases – malaria is a common example – are identified through clinical signs and symptoms alone. Some diseases are reported under the International Health Regulations, while other diseases are monitored by countries or by WHO in the context of specific control programmes.

Despite ongoing efforts to enhance disease surveillance and response, many countries face challenges in accurately identifying, diagnosing and reporting infectious diseases due to the remoteness of communities, lack of transport and a communication infrastructure, and shortage of skilled health-care workers and laboratory facilities to ensure accurate diagnosis. No inference can be drawn from these figures about a country's effort or progress in controlling particular diseases.

Case numbers are a poor indication of the burden of disease. Diseases such as H5N1 influenza and plague have high mortality rates, while diseases such as polio and leprosy have low mortality but result in heavy losses of healthy years of life. Some diseases with very small case numbers can potentially cause devastating epidemics, so mandatory reporting is essential. For diseases that are considered eradicable, such as leprosy and polio, case reporting is essential to ensure eradication efforts are targeted to the affected areas. In 2007, over 200 000 new cases of leprosy were reported globally and 1385 new cases of polio. The true numbers of cases are likely to be higher.

3. Selected infectious diseases

02+2+2+2+2+2
18:50+75
2014
81:4CL-3

Member State	Number of reported cases							
		Cholera ^a	Diphtheria ^b	H5N1 influenza ^{c,d}	Japanese encephalitis ^b	Leprosy ^e	Malaria ^f	Measles ^b
		2007		2008	2007		2007	2007
Afghanistan	104	...	...	26	433 412	1 141
Albania	0	...	0	...	...	35
Algeria	0	...	...	0	...	0
Andorra	0	...	...	...	...	0
Angola	...	18 422	4	...	...	1 269	...	1 014
Antigua and Barbuda	0	...	...	0	...	0
Argentina	0	...	...	312	...	0
Armenia	0	...	...	...	1	1
Australia	...	3	0	...	...	...	...	11
Austria	0	...	...	...	...	20
Azerbaijan	4	0	0	...	110	0
Bahamas	0	...	0	0	...	0
Bahrain	0	...	0	2	...	7
Bangladesh	86	1	204	5 357	...	2 924
Barbados	0	...	...	0	...	0
Belarus	5	...	0	...	...	1
Belgium	0	...	0	...	...	64
Belize	0	...	...	0	...	0
Benin	0	345	...	341
Bhutan	0	...	...	...	850	11
Bolivia	0	...	...	...	...	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	...	0	...	...	166
Botswana	0	...	0	0	...	1
Brazil	0	...	0	0	458 041	0
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria	0	...	0	...	...	1
Burkina Faso	0	...	...	588	2 487 633	12
Burundi	...	365	0	...	...	239	...	43
Cambodia	5	1	295	315	59 848	394
Cameroon	...	10	...	...	...	549	...	100
Canada	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	101
Cape Verde	0	...	...	8	...	0
Central African Republic	0	...	0	345	...	49
Chad	631	...	441
Chile	0	...	...	...	...	0
China	...	168	0	3	4 330	1 528	...	109 023
Colombia	0	...	...	510	110 389	0
Comoros	...	1 555	0	...	0	108	...	0
Congo	...	7 785	0	...	0	261	...	84
Cook Islands	0	...	...	0	...	1
Costa Rica	0	...	0	11	...	0
Côte d'Ivoire	...	8	...	...	...	1 204	...	5
Croatia	0	...	0	...	...	0
Cuba	0	...	...	244	...	0
Cyprus	0	...	...	...	...	0
Czech Republic	0	...	0	...	...	2
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0	...	0	...	...	3 550
Democratic Republic of the Congo	...	28 269	...	...	...	8 820	...	55 577
Denmark	0	...	...	...	...	2
Djibouti	...	372	0	0	0	...	4 708	24

Number of reported cases

Meningitis ^a	Mumps ^b	Pertussis ^b	Plague ^h	Polio- myelitis ^{b,d}	Congenital rubella syndrome ^b	Rubella ^b	Neonatal tetanus ^b	Total tetanus ^b	Tuberculosis ⁱ	Yellow fever ^b
2008	2007									
...	...	5 904	...	17	...	152	40	71	13 213	...
...	824	13	...	0	0	0	0	2	165	0
...	...	0	...	0	...	...	4	11	8 439	...
...	4	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
...	...	921	...	8	...	25	70	790	21 422	0
...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
...	11 575	2 587	...	0	0	96	0	6	4 985	0
...	133	1	...	0	0	87	0	0	497	...
...	579	5 379	...	0	2	36	0	3	281	0
...	...	133	...	0	...	13	...	0	189	0
...	129	12	...	0	0	4	0	3	1 356	0
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	1	32	0
...	91	0	...	0	0	5	0	0	109	0
...	...	87	...	0	...	13 226	206	1 034	104 296	...
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	2	8	0
...	318	156	...	0	0	7	0	0	1 051	0
...	54	293	...	0	0	...	0	1	322	0
...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
346	0	0	...	0	...	29	9	9	...	0
...	...	0	...	0	0	3	0	...	328	...
...	...	0	...	0	0	0	1	9	5 686	6
...	83	46	...	0	0	25	0	1	737	0
...	0	0	...	0	0	18	0	0	3 002	0
...	0	596	...	0	17	8 672	5	281	38 444	13
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	136	...
...	5 299	269	...	0	0	88	0	0	1 080	0
9 831	...	44	...	0	...	4	13	13	2 614	2
...	...	0	...	0	...	15	14	14	3 595	0
...	...	561	...	0	...	386	50	242	19 421	...
...	...	...	...	0	...	126	48	147	13 220	2
...	1 108	1 472	...	0	0	1	0	5	463	0
...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	158	0
345	0	2	...	0	0	118	68	68	...	0
908	...	...	...	21	...	...	100	100	2 513	...
...	1 386	1 048	...	0	0	4 236	0	3	1 166	0
...	252 701	...	...	0	...	74 746	2 112	2 112	465 877	...
...	2 294	125	...	0	0	2	4	65	7 188	7
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	1	2	...	0
...	0	55	...	0	0	2	3	3	3 552	0
...	420	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
...	0	2 024	...	0	0	0	0	1	322	0
1 043	...	...	...	0	...	48	31	31	14 071	0
...	74	123	...	0	0	33	0	5	382	0
...	267	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	432	0
...	0	9	...	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
...	1 297	186	...	0	0	4	0	0	267	0
...	176	1 250	...	0	0	101	0	0	23 575	0
5 579	...	3 799	966	41	...	...	379	1 153	66 099	204
...	11	81	...	0	0	1	0	3	135	...
...	0	3	...	0	...	...	0	0	1 208	0

Table 3

3. Selected infectious diseases

02+2+六九
 2018.10.18-2018.10.18
 81:4CL-3

Member State	Number of reported cases							
		Cholera ^a	Diphtheria ^b	H5N1 influenza ^{c,d}	Japanese encephalitis ^b	Leprosy ^e	Malaria ^f	Measles ^b
		2007		2008	2007		2007	2007
Dominica	...	...	0	...	...	0	...	0
Dominican Republic	...	...	4	...	0	164	...	0
Ecuador	...	...	0	...	0	107	...	0
Egypt	...	...	0	8	...	887	30	1 684
El Salvador	...	...	0	...	...	8	...	0
Equatorial Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Eritrea	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Estonia	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	1
Ethiopia	24 121	...	...	...	...	4 187	1 214 921	1 446
Fiji	...	...	0	...	...	6	...	0
Finland	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0
France	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	39
Gabon	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	0
Gambia	12	...	0	...	0	...	...	0
Georgia	...	...	9	...	0	...	25	44
Germany	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	567
Ghana	179	...	0	...	...	594	3 123 147	6
Greece	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	2
Grenada	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
Guatemala	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
Guinea	8 546	...	0	...	...	803	...	3
Guinea-Bissau	153	...	0	...	0	58	...	1
Guyana	...	...	0	...	...	26	...	0
Haiti	...	...	94	...	...	29	...	0
Honduras	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0
Hungary	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0
Iceland	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0
India	2 635	...	3 354	...	4 017	137 685	1 476 562	36 900
Indonesia	...	...	183	22	...	17 723	...	19 456
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	19	...	32	...	...	25	15 712	133
Iraq	4 696	...	3	0	0	0	3	230
Ireland	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	64
Israel	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	539
Italy	1	...	0	...	...	...	...	321
Jamaica	...	...	0	...	0	6	184	0
Japan	...	...	0	...	...	11	...	...
Jordan	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	41
Kazakhstan	...	...	5	...	0	...	...	13
Kenya	1 206	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 516
Kiribati	...	...	0	...	0	63	...	0
Kuwait	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...
Kyrgyzstan	...	...	1	...	...	...	96	40
Lao People's Democratic Republic	169	...	2	0	44	125	...	1 678
Latvia	...	...	18	...	0	...	...	0
Lebanon	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	373
Lesotho	...	...	0	...	0	4	...	2
Liberia	3 063	...	...	...	...	319	...	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	...	...	0	...	0	8	...	59
Lithuania	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0
Luxembourg	...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0

Number of reported cases

Meningitis ^a	Mumps ^b	Pertussis ^b	Plague ^h	Polio- myelitis ^{b,d}	Congenital rubella syndrome ^b	Rubella ^b	Neonatal tetanus ^b	Total tetanus ^b	Tuberculosis ⁱ	Yellow fever ^b
2008	2007									
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
...	...	10	...	0	...	0	2	64	2 373	0
...	475	14	...	0	0	0	2	15	3 448	0
...	108	0	...	0	...	11 354	34	34	4 887	...
...	329	2	...	0	0	0	0	6	942	0
...	...	...	...	0	...	0	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	694	...
...	18	409	...	0	0	10	0	0	168	0
612	...	...	...	0	...	187	62	62	38 040	0
...	827	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	52	0
...	6	480	...	0	0	0	0	...	85	0
...	7 998	...	...	0	0	...	...	8	1 921	0
...	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	...	1 462	0
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	1 238	0
...	85	63	...	0	0	225	0	7	1 867	0
...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	1 183	0
403	...	487	...	0	...	175	10	1 027	7 429	0
...	23	29	...	0	0	0	0	10	257	...
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
...	2	97	...	0	...	0	2	3	2 348	...
263	0	0	...	0	0	26	27	27	6 199	0
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	4	8	...	0
...	0	39	...	0	0	0	0	0	233	0
...	...	824	...	0	0	0	38	92	7 915	...
...	233	71	...	0	0	0	0	13	1 974	0
...	16	48	...	0	0	0	0	4	381	0
...	4	4	...	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
...	...	70 729	...	873	...	...	937	7 005	592 587	...
...	...	...	...	0	...	168	141	141	160 617	0
...	...	267	...	0	...	20	3	11	4 701	...
...	1 612	3 140	...	0	...	51	6	17	2 726	0
...	150	78	...	0	0	19	0	1	135	0
...	7	2 635	...	0	0	3	0	0	143	0
...	877	474	...	0	20	429	0	22	979	0
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	10	78	0
...	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	...	9 433	0
...	202	1	...	0	0	3	0	1	109	0
...	266	69	...	0	0	2 692	0	4	6 195	0
...	...	...	...	0	...	387	52	52	38 360	0
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	103	0
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	274	...
...	1 193	71	...	0	0	3	0	...	1 720	...
...	...	13	...	0	...	1	15	17	3 080	...
...	4	27	...	0	0	7	0	1	478	0
...	217	45	...	0	0	32	0	4	143	0
...	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	788	0
...	...	...	...	0	...	3	13	13	...	0
...	145	94	...	0	0	1	0	0	772	0
...	81	17	...	0	0	13	0	1	925	0
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3

3. Selected infectious diseases

02+2+2+2+2+2
2018-2019
81:4CL-3

Member State	Number of reported cases							
		Cholera ^a	Diphtheria ^b	H5N1 influenza ^{c,d}	Japanese encephalitis ^b	Leprosy ^e	Malaria ^f	Measles ^b
		2007		2008	2007		2007	2007
Madagascar		...	3	...	...	1 521	790 510	0
Malawi		475	0	...	...	...	...	143
Malaysia		...	2	...	...	190	...	394
Maldives		...	0	...	...	...	...	20
Mali		455	...	2
Malta		...	0	...	0	...	...	2
Marshall Islands		...	0	...	0	64	...	0
Mauritania		3	0	...	...	...	...	11
Mauritius		...	0	...	0	...	...	13
Mexico		...	0	...	...	243	...	0
Micronesia (Federated States of)		...	0	...	0	141	...	0
Monaco	
Mongolia		...	0	...	0	0	...	12
Montenegro		...	0	...	0	...	...	0
Morocco		...	0	...	0	38	75	2 248
Mozambique		2 622	...	...	0	2 510	6 327 916	267
Myanmar		...	5	0	28	3 637	...	1 088
Namibia		14	0	...	0	...	...	21
Nauru		...	0	...	0	3	...	0
Nepal		264	44	...	435	4 436	...	1 415
Netherlands		...	0	...	...	...	...	10
New Zealand		...	0	...	0	...	...	25
Nicaragua		...	0	...	...	...	...	0
Niger		24	10	...	...	610	1 308 234	282
Nigeria		1 661	...	0	...	4 665	2 969 950	2 613
Niue		...	0	...	0	...	...	0
Norway		1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oman		...	0	...	0	2	705	24
Pakistan		...	11	0	...	496	128 570	2 801
Palau		...	0	...	0	4	...	0
Panama		...	0	...	...	...	...	0
Papua New Guinea		...	0	...	...	270	...	0
Paraguay		...	0	...	0	403	...	0
Peru		...	0	...	...	19	...	0
Philippines		...	39	...	...	2 514	...	530
Poland		...	0	...	0	...	...	40
Portugal		...	0	...	...	...	...	0
Qatar		...	0	...	0	...	...	361
Republic of Korea		7	12	...	180
Republic of Moldova		...	0	...	0	...	...	10
Romania		...	0	...	0	...	...	353
Russian Federation		...	91	...	...	...	122	173
Rwanda		1 453	...	...	...	...	...	26
Saint Kitts and Nevis		...	0	...	0	...	...	0
Saint Lucia		...	0	...	...	12	...	0
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		...	0	...	...	0	...	0
Samoa	
San Marino		...	0	...	0	...	...	0
Sao Tome and Principe		90	0	...	0	...	...	0
Saudi Arabia		...	3	...	0	20	2 864	4 648

Number of reported cases

Meningitis ^a	Mumps ^b	Pertussis ^b	Plague ^h	Polio- myelitis ^{b,d}	Congenital rubella syndrome ^b	Rubella ^b	Neonatal tetanus ^b	Total tetanus ^b	Tuberculosis ⁱ	Yellow fever ^b
2008	2007									
...	...	0	591	0	...	68	10	10	15 344	...
...	...	0	...	0	...	136	7	7	7 608	...
...	...	15	...	0	...	...	14	36	9 578	0
...	341	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	59	0
1 453	...	...	...	0	...	6	19	117	3 894	1
...	10	0	...	0	0	2	0	0	8	0
...	0	1	...	0	0	0	0	0	19	0
...	...	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	1 714	0
...	2	1	...	0	0	6	0	1	86	0
...	7 880	164	...	0	0	102	4	49	11 531	...
...	0	47	...	0	0	0	0	0	47	0
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	965	0	1	0	0	6 363	0	2	1 856	0
...	18	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	41	0
...	...	28	...	0	...	...	4	32	11 937	0
...	0	...	...	0	0	...	17	17	18 214	0
...	...	13	...	15	...	2	49	259	42 588	...
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	15	15	5 091	0
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
...	...	879	...	5	...	227	32	155	14 355	...
...	...	7 325	...	0	0	1	...	...	187	0
...	75	331	...	0	0	10	0	1	81	0
...	141	51	...	0	0	0	0	4	1 453	0
3 480	...	3 204	...	11	...	10	23	194	5 773	...
6 704	...	12 573	...	353	...	466	163	163	44 016	0
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	38	...
...	73	75	...	0	0	16	0	2	187	0
...	...	267	...	32	...	...	586	743	88 747	...
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
...	207	78	...	0	0	0	0	2	833	0
...	...	...	...	0	...	4	...	...	2 087	...
...	140	8	...	0	0	0	0	10	1 276	0
...	...	47	...	0	2	0	4	51	17 796	27
...	...	17	...	0	172	...	121	1 261	86 566	...
...	4 147	1 987	...	0	1	22 890	0	19	2 827	0
...	191	22	...	0	0	6	0	9	1 173	0
...	223	11	...	0	0	26	0	0	116	0
...	4 569	14	...	0	...	35	...	...	10 927	0
...	1 757	36	...	0	0	3	0	0	1 610	0
...	5 291	35	...	0	1	2 958	0	12	9 425	0
...	1 855	8 116	...	0	8	30 846	0	15	33 103	...
...	...	...	...	0	...	14	1	1	4 053	...
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	0	0	...	0	0	5	0	0	...	0
...	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	58	0
...	32	68	...	0	0	32	21	27	1 984	0

Table 3

3. Selected infectious diseases

62+2
2018-50-45
YAM.Y0141
81:4CL-3

Member State	Number of reported cases							
		Cholera ^a	Diphtheria ^b	H5N1 influenza ^{c,d}	Japanese encephalitis ^b	Leprosy ^e	Malaria ^f	Measles ^b
		2007		2008		2007	2007	2007

RANGES OF COUNTRY VALUES

Minimum		1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maximum		41 643	3 354	22	4 330	137 685	6 327 916	109 023
Median		179	0	0	0	66	15 712	7

WHO REGION

African Region		110 837	...	...	...	31 037	...	76 408
Region of the Americas		...	103	...	...	2 854	...	163
South-East Asia Region		4 327	3 675	...	4 772	169 528	1 477 412	69 301
European Region		...	228	...	...	...	...	6 949
Eastern Mediterranean Region		...	170	...	...	4 089	3 624 395	15 670
Western Pacific Region		2 286	80	9	4 715	5 865	...	112 280

INCOME GROUP

Low income		128 450	410	...	...	44 994	...	92 211
Lower middle income		49 281	3 728	...	8 435	166 395	...	177 525
Upper middle income		...	121	...	...	1 860	...	1 689
High income		54	14	...	...	...	...	9 345
Global		177 963	4 273	...	9 487	213 373	...	280 771

Number of reported cases

Meningitis ^a	Mumps ^b	Pertussis ^b	Plague ^h	Polio- myelitis ^{b,d}	Congenital rubella syndrome ^b	Rubella ^b	Neonatal tetanus ^b	Total tetanus ^b	Tuberculosis ⁱ	Yellow fever ^b
2008	2007									
263	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 831	252 701	70 729	966	873	172	74 746	2 112	7 005	592 587	204
908	85	23	257	0	0	5	0	4	1 356	0
31 344	...	21 197	...	434	...	3 993	1 346	5 157	561 149	212
...	47 958	18 019	...	0	19	13 182	63	718	119 780	53
...	...	72 981	...	893	...	...	1 373	8 780	972 441	...
...	71 154	28 798	...	0	31	67 927	5	205	105 288	0
...	...	14 213	...	58	...	12 071	951	1 220	155 559	...
...	260 916	...	...	0	...	85 194	2 348	3 790	664 722	...
...	...	34 566	...	503	...	21 433	2 333	6 995	759 378	...
...	...	78 268	...	882	...	99 638	3 699	12 248	1 501 430	...
...	77 669	17 540	...	0	27	74 516	32	489	276 533	13
...	31 890	31 468	...	0	23	853	22	138	41 583	0
...	408 270	161 842	...	1 385	...	196 440	6 086	19 870	2 578 939	...

Health service coverage

Health service coverage indicators reflect the extent to which people in need actually receive important health interventions. Such indicators include the care of women during pregnancy and childbirth, reproductive health services, immunization to prevent common childhood infections, vitamin A supplementation in children, and treatment for common childhood diseases and infectious diseases in adults.

The data show that there have been significant improvements in the coverage of public health interventions since 1990. For example, immunization rates for measles, diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type B have increased in most regions. However, there are significant variations between regions. The highest immunization rates are found in the Americas and Europe and the lowest rates in the South-East Asia Region.

Coverage indicators are typically calculated by dividing the number of people receiving a defined intervention by the population eligible for or in need of the intervention. For example, the indicator on immunization coverage among 1-year-old children is calculated from the number of children having received a specific vaccine divided by the total population of children under one in each country. For indicators on antenatal care and skilled attendance at delivery, the denominator is live births.

The main sources of data on coverage are household surveys and respondents' answers to questions about service use. The principle types of surveys are the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) 30-cluster survey, the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).

The other source of data is administrative records of routine service provision, which provide data on the numerator. The denominator is estimated on the basis of census projections.

Neither source of data is perfect: administrative records tend to overestimate coverage as a result of double counting in the numerator and uncertainty in the denominator. Household surveys are generally considered to be more reliable but are subject to respondent reporting errors as well as to margins of uncertainty due to sampling errors. In generating global estimates, it is good practice to reconcile data from multiple sources in order to maximize the accuracy of the estimate.

Regional aggregates are not available for several coverage indicators, reflecting limited availability of data for several indicators and also due to the fact that some conditions – such as malaria – are not of public health significance in several countries.

Children aged 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplementation ^e (%)	Children aged <5 years (%)				MDG 5 Unmet need for family planning ^g (%)	MDG 5 Contraceptive prevalence ^h (%)	Antiretroviral therapy coverage (%)		MDG 6 Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS ^k (%)			MDG 6 Tuberculosis treatment success under DOTS ^l (%)		
	MDG 6 Sleeping under insecticide-treated nets ^f	MDG 6 With fever who received treatment with any antimalarial ^f	With ARI symptoms taken to facility ^e	With diarrhoea receiving ORT ^e			Pregnant women (PMTCT) ^{ij}	MDG 6 People with advanced HIV infection ^j	1995	2000	2007	1995	2000	2006
...	...	...	...	...	...	10.3	...	...	...	18	64	...	86	84
8.0	...	...	45.3	89.1	1.2	75.1	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	93
...	...	...	52.6	26.6	24.6	61.4 ^m	...	20	...	127	98	...	87	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	32	...	50	75
...	18	29	...	...	...	6.2	9	25	...	...	102	...	68	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	65.3 ^o	...	73	...	31	76	...	54	63
...	...	...	41.9	41.9	13.3	53.1	...	12	12	47	51	83	87	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	49	...	74	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	41	...	73	71
4.3	1	1	32.5	31.3	11.5	55.4	...	14	5	6	46	...	91	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	52	...	...	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	79	...	73	86
89.2	...	...	30.1	70.1	11.3	58.1	...	7	6	24	66	71	83	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	...	...	100
...	...	...	89.5	84.9	...	...	...	20	...	...	40	...	...	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	73
23.8	...	...	70.9	60.6	...	...	...	49	...	85	89	...	78	...
60.7	20	54	35.7	30.1	27.2	18.6	40	49	84	86	...	73	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	30.7	...	...	38	41	45	97	90	89
60.0	...	...	51.5	38.2	22.7	58.4	...	22	39	75	71	62	79	83
...	...	...	91.3	64.8	...	47.5 ^m	...	...	...	71	81	...	94	97
...	...	...	...	...	...	44.4	>95	79	70	73	57	67	77	72
28.3	...	...	49.7	51.3	...	...	...	80	...	7	69	...	73	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	90	...	63	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	81	...	...	80
33.3	10	48	35.9	26.5	28.8	13.8	18	35	12	16	18	25	60	73
...	8	30	...	...	29.4 ⁱ	19.7	14	23	20	...	27	45	80	83
34.5	4	0	45.4	35.8	25.1	40.0	...	67	40	50	61	91	91	93
37.5	13	58	40.6	24.2	20.2	26.0	22	25	...	33	91	...	77	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	61	62	...	35	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	79
...	15	57	...	...	...	27.9	34	21	...	...	...	37	57	...
34.3	...	32	6.5	17.7	23.3	2.8	1	13	36	...	18	47	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	60.7 ⁿ	...	82	73	79	105	79	82	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	90.2 ^u	...	19	15	31	80	96	95	94
34.5	...	...	56.7	55.4	5.8	78.2	...	38	...	88	81	...	80	71
...	9	63	...	...	...	25.7	...	...	54	49	...	90	93	...
65.5	6	48	47.5	27.0	16.2	44.3	5	17	72	90	56	...	69	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	100	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	>95	...	120	120	...	76	88
55.0	6	36	35.0	33.0	...	...	12	28	53	34	42	68	...	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	73.3	...	>95	82	97	109	90	93	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	60	67	60	70	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	68.6	...	0	...	13	64	...	91	86
54.6	1	52	...	44.9	...	31.4	9	24	40	47	61	80	78	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	77
...	1	10	42.5	...	26.3	17.8 ^m	6	16	...	63	42	75	62	78

Table 4

Children aged 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplementation ^e (%)	Children aged <5 years (%)				MDG 5 Unmet need for family planning ^g (%)	MDG 5 Contraceptive prevalence ^h (%)	Antiretroviral therapy coverage (%)		MDG 6 Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS ^k (%)			MDG 6 Tuberculosis treatment success under DOTS ^l (%)		
	MDG 6 Sleeping under insecticide-treated nets ^f	MDG 6 With fever who received treatment with any antimalarial ^f	With ARI symptoms taken to facility ^e	With diarrhoea receiving ORT ^e			Pregnant women (PMTCT) ^{ij}	MDG 6 People with advanced HIV infection ⁱ	1995	2000	2007	1995	2000	2006
2000–2007	2000–2007		2000–2007		2000–2006		2007	2007	1995	2000	2007	1995	2000	2006
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	50	
...	...	...	67.3	46.3	10.9	69.8	...	38	...	6	66	...	79	78
...	...	...	...	...	5.0	72.7	...	42	...	...	46	...	...	74
11.1	...	...	63.4	35.7	10.3	59.2	...	9	50	54	72	...	87	87
...	...	...	...	...	8.9	67.3	...	51	...	56	65	...	79	91
...	1	49	...	...	...	...	14	31	86	...	...	89	...	...
38.0	4	4	43.6	55.7	27.0	8.0	7	13	...	43	35	...	76	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	76	...	70	68
45.8	42	10	18.7	27.5	33.8	14.7	7	29	15	31	28	61	80	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	58	67	86	85	66
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3.2 ⁱ	81.8	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	47.7	35.4	28.0	32.7	21	42	...	...	66	...	...	46
80.1	49	63	68.9	48.2	...	9.6	...	18	74	...	64	76	...	58
...	...	...	73.6	50.1	16.4	47.3	...	...	18	34	113	58	63	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	77	...
60.2	22	61	33.6	37.0	34.0	25.2	21	15	16	38	36	54	50	76
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	43.3	...	37	43	50	40	61	86	47
68.2	1	44	42.0	36.6	21.2	9.1	11	27	45	55	53	78	68	75
58.6	39	46	4.3	46.3	...	7.6	24	20	...	46	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	64.1	51.7	...	34.6	...	45	...	11	39	...	91	68
28.7	...	5	31.5	43.8	37.5	32.0	22	41	...	19	49	...	73	82
48.7	...	1	53.9	55.7	16.9	65.2	...	47	...	106	87	...	89	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	25	51	...	64	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
18.2	...	12	67.3	26.0	12.8	56.3	...	...	0	12	68	79	84	86
75.1	0	1	61.3	48.4	8.6	60.3	...	15	1	20	68	91	87	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	73.8	...	5	42	58	68	...	85	83
...	0	1	...	...	...	49.8 ^m	...	...	...	51	37	...	92	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	61	...	78	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	0	80	74	...
...	...	...	75.0	39.0	...	69.0	...	43	...	100	83	67	45	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	52.0	...	...	...	23	77	...	70	53
8.5	...	...	75.0	24.9	11.0	55.8	...	...	106	70	81	...	90	71
...	...	...	70.5	74.0	...	...	...	23	...	94	69	...	79	72
33.3	6	27	49.1	29.2	24.5	39.3	69	38	58	53	72	75	80	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	66	...	91	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	90	...	69	78
47.0	...	...	62.1	20.4	...	...	...	14	...	42	60	...	82	82
18.1	18	9	32.3	50.5	39.5	32.2	...	>95	...	40	78	70	77	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	72	89	61	72	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	41	65	62	...	92	90
54.6	...	...	58.8	75.2	30.9	37.3	32	26	63	78	16	47	...	66
43.0	3	...	62.2	58.1	...	...	7	17	...	32	...	79	80	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	162	...	...	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	2	90	...	92	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...

Table 4

Children aged 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplementation ^a (%)	Children aged <5 years (%)				MDG 5 Unmet need for family planning ^g (%)	MDG 5 Contraceptive prevalence ^h (%)	Antiretroviral therapy coverage (%)		MDG 6 Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS ^k (%)			MDG 6 Tuberculosis treatment success under DOTS ^l (%)		
	MDG 6 Sleeping under insecticide-treated nets ^t	MDG 6 With fever who received treatment with any antimalarial ^f	With ARI symptoms taken to facility ^e	With diarrhoea receiving ORT ^e			Pregnant women (PMTCT) ^{ij}	MDG 6 People with advanced HIV infection ^j	1995	2000	2007	1995	2000	2006
76.2	...	34	47.9	42.7	23.6	27.1	...	4	52	...	69	55	70	78
65.4	23	24	36.5	61.1	27.6	41.7 ^m	32	35	42	44	41	71	73	78
...	35	64	73	80	69	78	48
...	37.0 ⁿ	39.0	...	...	107	75	92	97	97	91
72.0	27	32	38.1	24.3	28.5	8.1	...	41	17	17	23	59	...	76
...	41	74	100	100	100
...	19	33	...	91	75
...	2	33	...	...	31.6	8.0	...	23	...	...	39	...	...	41
...	3.3	75.9	...	22	86	88	69	...	93	92
...	70.9	...	57	...	64	99	...	76	80
...	12	24	97	80	93	90
...
64.7	62.6	62.8	4.6	69.0	...	...	8	61	76	...	87	88
...	89.4	98.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
25.5	37.8	28.0	10.0	63.0	...	31	91	89	93	90	89	87
49.8	...	15	55.4	54.1	18.4	16.5	46	24	59	47	49	39	75	83
...	19.1	37.0	...	15	...	50	116	66	82	84
51.5	...	14	71.5	69.3	25.1	43.7	64	88	22	82	84	...	56	76
...	90	90	...	25	100
87.5	34.3	29.3	24.6	48.0	...	7	...	57	66	...	86	88
...	77	46	11	72	76	...
...	40	60	...	30	70
65.3	...	2	57.7	54.1	14.6	68.6	...	30	72	78	97	80	82	89
69.6	56	33	47.2	26.2	15.8	11.2	...	10	...	41	53	...	65	77
33.7	1	34	32.8	29.4	16.9	12.6	7	26	11	12	23	49	79	76
...
...	28	33	77	70	93
...	123	125	84	93	86
60.2	80.5	47.2	...	27.6	...	3	1	3	67	70	74	88
...	90	...	90	67	...	60
...	56	...	32	98	...	67	79
...	4	38	...	7	15	...	63	73
...	6.6	72.8	...	22	14	4	58	51	77	83
...	66.8	36.6	8.1	71.3	...	48	102	88	93	83	90	78
76.0	54.8	57.6	17.3	48.9	...	31	0	44	75	...	88	88
...	36	...	4	66	...	72	75
...	67.1 ^z	...	...	79	92	87	69	79	87
...	33	29	44	81	66	69
...	30	...	14	76	...	81
...	59.7	34.9	6.7	67.8	...	58	...	...	67	...	83	62
...	11.9	70.0	...	73	...	10	85	...	80	83
...	16	...	5	49	65	68	58
84.1	13	12	27.9	18.6	37.9	17.4	60	71	34	32	25	...	61	86
...	0	155	...	...	100
...	56	139	...	100	80
...	55	...	...	100	...
...	73	70	...	80	92	...
...	113	...	...	0	...
...	42	25	...	...	...	29.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36	39	...	73	69

Table 4

Children aged 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplementation ^e (%)	Children aged <5 years (%)				MDG 5 Unmet need for family planning ^g (%)	MDG 5 Contraceptive prevalence ^h (%)	Antiretroviral therapy coverage (%)		MDG 6 Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS ^k (%)			MDG 6 Tuberculosis treatment success under DOTS ^l (%)		
	MDG 6 Sleeping under insecticide-treated nets ^f	MDG 6 With fever who received treatment with any antimalarial ^f	With ARI symptoms taken to facility ^e	With diarrhoea receiving ORT ^e			Pregnant women (PMTCT) ^{ij}	MDG 6 People with advanced HIV infection ^j	1995	2000	2007	1995	2000	2006
2000–2007	2000–2007		2000–2007		2000–2006		2007	2007	1995	2000	2007	1995	2000	2006
75.3	16	22	47.2	26.7	31.6	11.8	...	56	62	53	48	44	52	76
...	...	...	92.5	94.0	...	41.2	...	17	...	...	80	...	...	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	89	82	...
49.0	5	52	48.0	60.0	...	5.3 ^m	21	20	29	33	37	69	77	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	16	96	86	85	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	37	44	64	82	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	77	90	84	92
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	50	65	81	90
24.0	9	8	13.0	21.0	...	...	...	...	...	48	64	86	83	89
39.4	...	...	64.8	63.0	...	60.3 ^m	57	28	...	63	78	...	66	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8.0	70.0	...	14	62	67	85	79	77	87
...	28	50	...	...	...	7.6	<1	1	...	32	31	...	79	82
...	3	...	...	...	...	42.1	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
80.5	0	26	71.6	88.8	...	46.0	67	42	...	...	55	...	...	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
2.9	...	...	76.8	67.7	30.6	58.3 ^m	...	...	...	84	80	...	79	86
46.6	1	2	63.9	58.4	...	37.9 ^m	...	6	...	...	30	...	...	84
...	...	...	84.0	68.3	...	71.5	...	61	...	48	72	...	69	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	13.5	...	...	...	...	74	...	86	87
...	8	47	...	...	3.8	10.0	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	79
39.3	38	48	22.7	21.0	...	25.7	9	19	13	12	15	60	...	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	123	129	75	93	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	38.2 ^{ab}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	67.8	74.4	12.1	62.6	...	29	...	101	78	...	91	91
...	...	...	41.0	...	6.0	71.0	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	91
15.8	...	...	50.9	46.7	10.1	61.8	...	...	...	17	84	...	69	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...	75
...	10	61	73.5	...	40.6	23.7	34	33	...	51	51	...	63	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	55	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	18	...	74	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	82 ^{ad}	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
45.5	16	58	59.4	62.2	21.8	26.4	32	31	61	52	51	73	78	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	72.8	...	...	85	84	87	76	83	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	77.0	...	56	76	79	95	68	85	87
72.0	...	...	67.7	78.8	...	64.9	...	24	...	4	45	...	80	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	52	...	88	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	78	68	74	76	82
53.1	5	3	82.7	94.7	4.8	78.5	...	26	30	82	82	91	92	92
...	...	...	...	87.0	50.9	23.1	...	...	1	55	46	66	75	83
67.4	23	58	69.1	53.2	27.4	34.2	47	46	58	85
47.1	3	5	26.3	61.6	12.8	60.2	29	17	...	45	27	...	69	60

Table 4

4. Health service coverage

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 2018-50-45
 81:4CL-3

Member State	MDG 5 Antenatal care coverage ^a (%)		MDG 5 Births attended by skilled health personnel ^b (%)		Births by caesarean section ^a (%)	Neonates protected at birth against neonatal tetanus ^c (%)			Immunization coverage among 1-year-olds ^d (%)									
	At least 1 visit	At least 4 visits	1990–1999	2000–2008		2000–2008	1990	2000	2007	MDG 4 Measles			DTP3			HepB3		Hib3
	2000–2008	1990–1999	2000–2008	2000–2008	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	1990	2000	2007	2000	2007	2000	2007	

RANGES OF COUNTRY VALUES

Minimum	16	6	7	6	0.4	5	24	5	20	8	23	17	24	20	4	4	2	11
Maximum	100	97	100	100	41.9	93	95	95	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
Median	91	62	93	95	13.7	57	70	83	80	87	92	86	90	94	90	92	90	94

WHO REGION

African Region	73	45	48	46	3.3	48	61	31	57	56	74	57	54	74	5	69	4	34
Region of the Americas	94	83	87	92	31.3	52	73	42	80	92	93	74	91	93	69	88	74	91
South-East Asia Region	74	42	40	48	7.5	76	85	59	59	61	73	70	65	69	10	30	...	...
European Region	...	...	95	96	19.0	21	51	10	83	91	94	80	93	96	42	78	38	57
Eastern Mediterranean Region	61	45	42	59	11.9	56	69	39	67	73	84	71	75	87	40	85	5	20
Western Pacific Region	89	...	85	92	34.1	42	75	28	93	86	92	94	85	92	59	85	1	3

INCOME GROUP

Low income	66	38	39	41	3.5	49	65	78	58	61	75	59	60	77	2	72	...	21
Lower middle income	82	51	62	70	18.9	72	81	83	75	71	81	81	73	78	36	55	2	7
Upper middle income	93	76	90	95	29.9	46	74	83	80	93	94	73	92	96	70	94	54	77
High income	...	...	98	99	26.8	83	86	84	84	91	93	88	93	95	59	67	75	81
Global	77	48	61	65	15.9	61	74	81	72	72	82	75	73	81	32	65	14	26

Children aged 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplementation ^e (%)	Children aged <5 years (%)				MDG 5 Unmet need for family planning ^g (%)	MDG 5 Contraceptive prevalence ^h (%)	Antiretroviral therapy coverage (%)		MDG 6 Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS ^k (%)			MDG 6 Tuberculosis treatment success under DOTS ^l (%)		
	MDG 6 Sleeping under insecticide-treated nets ^t	MDG 6 With fever who received treatment with any antimalarial ^f	With ARI symptoms taken to facility ^e	With diarrhoea receiving ORT ^e			Pregnant women (PMTCT) ^{ij}	MDG 6 People with advanced HIV infection ⁱ	1995	2000	2007	1995	2000	2006
2000–2007	2000–2007		2000–2007		2000–2006		2007	2007	1995	2000	2007	1995	2000	2006
2.9	0	0	4.3	17.7	1.2	2.8	<1	0	0	0	0	25	0	18
89.2	56	63	92.5	98.1	50.9	90.2	>95	>95	107	136	173	100	100	100
48.9	9	31	53.3	47.2	17.9	44.4	21	26	48	48	64	74	79	80
47.9	14	36	36.9	35.7	24.4	24.4	34	30	23	36	47	62	72	75
...	...	...	...	...	...	70.0	36	62	26	43	73	78	81	75
34.7	...	10	62.3	34.7	12.4	57.2	24	25	1	18	69	74	83	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	17	3	12	51	69	77	70
38.9	...	...	63.2	47.3	...	43.0	1	5	12	25	60	87	83	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	85.5	13	28	15	37	77	91	92	92
55.6	13	32	41.7	44.9	20.4	35.2	24	27	17	31	50	68	79	84
29.2	...	13	64.6	33.9	12.4	71.0	30	36	9	25	72	90	87	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	37	6	35	72	71	70	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	69.7	...	...	20	23	36	75	75	66
40.7	...	...	54.0	39.4	...	63.3	33	31	11	28	63	79	82	85

Table 4

Risk factors

Certain risk factors are associated with increased mortality and morbidity. The most common preventable risks are: poor infant feeding practices, low birth weight, being overweight or obese, childhood and maternal under-nutrition, unsafe sex, use of tobacco, harmful use of alcohol, unsafe water and lack of sanitation. Collectively, these preventable risks contribute to over 40% of the 58 million deaths that occur worldwide annually and one third of global loss of healthy life years.

Exclusive breastfeeding among children under six months of age has increased in recent years and the rate in developing countries is almost 40%. Low birth weight is an important predictor of health and survival of the newborn and reflects maternal malnutrition, ill-health and overwork and inadequate health care in pregnancy. The countries with the highest incidence of low-birth-weight infants are located in Africa or South-East Asia, where at least 22% of infants are affected. A high proportion of infants are not weighed at birth, and estimates rely on mothers' subjective assessments.

Child growth is the most widely used indicator of nutritional status. Fewer data are available on levels of obesity in children, but in some countries in the European Region as many as 20% of children are overweight.

The prevalence of current tobacco smoking is an important predictor of the future burden of tobacco-related diseases. In 36 countries, over 25% of youths smoke.

Harmful use of alcohol can cause chronic alcohol dependence, hepatic cirrhosis, cancer and acute injuries. Of the 20 countries with the highest alcohol consumption per capita, 18 are European. Factors that influence the reliability of this indicator include: unmeasured informal production, tourist consumption, stockpiling, waste and spillage, smuggling, duty-free sales and variations in beverage strength.

Unsafe water supplies and inadequate sanitation and hygiene increase the transmission of diarrhoeal diseases, schistosomiasis, trachoma, hepatitis and cholera. Although more people have access to safe water and improved sanitation globally compared with those in 2000, rapid population growth has hampered improvements in many countries. Close to a billion people are still without access to improved water supplies, half of whom live in the African and Western Pacific Regions. Over 2 billion people are without improved sanitation.

Data on risk factors and health-related behaviours are generally drawn from household surveys. Where data are not available, statistical techniques may be used to develop estimates.

Health workforce, infrastructure, essential medicines

Data on the resources available to the health system are essential to enable governments to determine how best to meet the health-related needs of the population.

Data indicate that globally, there are 13 physicians per 10 000 population, with large variations between countries and regions. In the African Region, there are only 2 physicians per 10 000 compared with 32 per 10 000 in the European Region. Globally, there are 28 nurses and midwives per 10 000 population, ranging from a low of 11 per 10 000 in the African Region to a high of 79 per 10 000 in the European Region.

While there are no gold standards for assessing the sufficiency of the health workforce, WHO estimates that countries with fewer than 23 health-care professionals (counting only physicians, nurses and midwives) per 10 000 population will be unlikely to achieve adequate coverage rates for the key primary health-care interventions prioritized by the Millennium Development Goals.

Estimates of the numbers and density of the health workforce refer to the active health workforce: people currently participating in the health labour market. The data are derived from multiple sources including: national population censuses, labour force and employment surveys, health facility assessments and routine administrative information systems (including registries on public expenditure, staffing and payroll as well as professional training, registration and licensure). This diversity of sources means there is considerable variability in the coverage and quality of the data and it is not always clear whether both the public and private sectors are included.

Hospital beds are used to indicate the availability of inpatient services. There is no global norm for the density of hospital beds in relation to total population. In the European Region, there are 63 hospital beds per 10 000 population compared with 10 per 10 000 in the African Region. Statistics on hospital bed density are generally drawn from routine administrative records but in some settings only public sector beds are included.

In most developing countries the availability of medicines – where these are provided through public health facilities at a low cost or free of charge – is very poor. In all regions, availability is better in the private sector, but can still be poor. Surveys in about 30 developing countries indicate that only 35 % of selected medicines were available in the public sector and 63 % were available in the private sector. In the private sector, medicines cost on average about 650% more than the international reference price, while in the public sector – where patients pay for medicines – the average cost is 250% more than the international reference price.

6. Health workforce, infrastructure, essential medicines

62+2
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 81:401-3

Member State	Health workforce ^a					
	Physicians		Nursing and midwifery personnel		Dentistry personnel	
	Number	Density (per 10 000 population)	Number	Density (per 10 000 population)	Number	Density (per 10 000 population)
	2000–2007		2000–2007		2000–2007	

RANGES OF COUNTRY VALUES

Minimum	4	<1	22	1	1	<1
Maximum	1 862 630	59	2 669 603	195	463 663	16
Median	5 201	11	12 746	29	900	2

WHO REGION

African Region	150 708	2	792 361	11	23 964	1
Region of the Americas	1 620 329	19	4 095 757	49	900 702	11
South-East Asia Region	849 324	5	1 955 203	12	92 759	1
European Region	2 816 481	32	6 659 394	79	434 972	5
Eastern Mediterranean Region	532 486	10	734 949	15	84 033	2
Western Pacific Region	2 435 023	14	3 413 921	20	318 082	2

INCOME GROUP

Low income	499 544	4	1 166 992	10	45 019	1
Lower middle income	3 442 424	10	4 910 074	15	416 931	1
Upper middle income	1 763 142	22	3 299 914	42	461 253	6
High income	2 699 197	27	8 274 390	86	931 294	10
Global	8 404 351	13	17 651 585	28	1 854 512	3

Health expenditure

Globally in 2006, expenditure on health was about 8.7% of gross domestic product, with the highest level in the Americas at 12.8% and the lowest in the South-East Asia Region at 3.4%. This translates to about US\$ 716 per capita on the average but there is tremendous variation ranging from a very low US\$ 31 per capita in the South-East Asia Region to a high of US\$ 2636 per capita in the Americas.

The share of government in health spending varies from 76% in Europe to 34% in South-East Asia. Where government expenditure in health is low, the shortfall is made up in low-income countries by private spending, about 85% of which is out of pocket. This means that payment is made at the point of accessing health services. Such payment does not allow for pooling of risks and leads to a high probability of catastrophic payments that can result in poverty for the household.

External resources are becoming a major source of health funding in low-income countries. From a share of 12% of total health expenditure in 2000, external resources represented 17% of low-income country health expenditure in 2006. Some low-income countries have two thirds of their total health expenditure funded by external resources. In these situations, predictability of aid is an important concern.

These data are generated from sources that WHO has been collecting for over 10 years. The most comprehensive and consistent data on health financing are generated from national health accounts that collect expenditure information within an internationally recognized framework. National health accounts trace the financing as it flows from sources which provide the funds to agents who decide on the use of the funds to providers and beneficiaries of health services. Not all countries have or update national health accounts and, in these instances, data are obtained through technical contacts in country or from publicly available documents and reports. Missing values are estimated using various accounting techniques depending on the data available for each country. WHO sends all such estimates to the respective ministries of health every year for validation.

