Table of Contents

Introduction 8

Part I. Health-related Millennium Development Goals 11

Summary of status and trends 12

Regional and country charts

1. Children aged <5 years underweight (%) 23
2. Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births) 24
3. Measles immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%) 25
4. Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) 26
5. Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 27
6. Contraceptive prevalence (%) 28
7. Adolescent fertility rate (per 1000 girls aged 15–19 years) 29
8. Antenatal care coverage (%): at least 1 visit and at least 4 visits 30
9. Unmet need for family planning (%) 31
10. Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49 years (%) 32
11. Males aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) 33
12. Females aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%) 34
13. Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people with advanced HIV infection (%) 35
14. Malaria mortality rate (per 100 000 population) 36
15. Children aged <5 years sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (%) 37
16. Children aged <5 years with fever who received treatment with any antimalarial (%) 38
17. Tuberculosis mortality rate among HIV-negative people (per 100 000 population) 39
18. Population using improved drinking-water sources (%) 40
19. Population using improved sanitation (%) 41

Part II. Global health indicators 43

Table 1. Mortality and burden of disease 45

Life expectancy at birth (years)
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)
Infant mortality rate (probability of dying by age 1 per 1000 live births)
Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births)
Adult mortality rate (probability of dying between 15 and 60 years per 1000 population)
Table 2  Cause-specific mortality and morbidity

Mortality
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)
Cause-specific mortality rate (per 100,000 population)
Age-standardized mortality rates by cause (per 100,000 population)
Distribution of years of life lost by broader causes (%)
Distribution of causes of death among children aged <5 years (%)

Morbidity
Prevalence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population per year)
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49 years (%)

Table 3  Selected infectious diseases: number of reported cases

- Cholera
- Diphtheria
- H5N1 influenza
- Japanese encephalitis
- Leprosy
- Malaria
- Measles
- Meningitis
- Mumps
- Pertussis
- Plague
- Poliomyelitis
- Congenital rubella syndrome
- Rubella
- Neonatal tetanus
- Total tetanus
- Tuberculosis
- Yellow fever

Table 4  Health service coverage

- Antenatal care coverage (%)
- Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)
- Births by caesarean section (%)
- Neonates protected at birth against neonatal tetanus (%)
- Immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)
- Children aged 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplementation (%)
- Children aged <5 years sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (%)
Children aged <5 years with fever who received treatment with any antimalarial (%)  
Children aged <5 years with ARI symptoms taken to facility (%)  
Children aged <5 years with diarrhoea receiving ORT (%)  
Unmet need for family planning (%)  
Contraceptive prevalence (%)  
Antiretroviral therapy coverage among HIV-infected pregnant women for PMTCT (%)  
Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people with advanced HIV infection (%)  
Smear-positive tuberculosis case-detection rate (%)  
Smear-positive tuberculosis treatment-success rate (%)  

Table 5  Risk factors

- Population using improved drinking-water sources (%)  
- Population using improved sanitation (%)  
- Population using solid fuels (%)  
- Low-birth-weight newborns (%)  
- Infants exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months of life (%)  
- Children aged <5 years stunted (%)  
- Children aged <5 years underweight (%)  
- Children aged <5 years overweight (%)  
- Adults aged ≥15 years who are obese (%)  
- Alcohol consumption among adults aged ≥15 years (litres of pure alcohol per person per year)  
- Prevalence of smoking any tobacco product among adults aged ≥15 years (%)  
- Prevalence of current tobacco use among adolescents aged 13–15 years (%)  
- Prevalence of condom use by adults aged 15–49 years at higher-risk sex (%)  
- Population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)  

Table 6  Health workforce, infrastructure and essential medicines

Health workforce and infrastructure
- Number of physicians and density (per 10 000 population)  
- Number of nursing and midwifery personnel and density (per 10 000 population)  
- Number of dentistry personnel and density (per 10 000 population)  
- Number of pharmaceutical personnel and density (per 10 000 population)  
- Number of environment and public health workers and density (per 10 000 population)  
- Number of community health workers and density (per 10 000 population)  
- Hospital beds (per 10 000 population)  

Essential medicines
- Median availability of selected generic medicines in public and private sectors (%)  
- Median consumer price ratio of selected generic medicines in public and private sectors
Table 7  Health expenditure

Health expenditure ratios
- Total expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product
- General government expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure on health
- Private expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure on health
- General government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure
- External resources for health as a percentage of total expenditure on health
- Social security expenditure on health as a percentage of general government expenditure on health
- Out-of-pocket expenditure as a percentage of private expenditure on health
- Private prepaid plans as a percentage of private expenditure on health

Per capita health expenditures
- Per capita total expenditure on health at average exchange rate (US$)
- Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int. $)
- Per capita government expenditure on health at average exchange rate (US$)
- Per capita government expenditure on health (PPP int. $)

Table 8  Health inequities

Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)
Measles immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)
Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births)

Table 9  Demographic and socioeconomic statistics

Population – total (000s)
Population – median age (years)
Population – aged under 15 (%)
Population – aged over 60 (%)
Annual population growth rate (%)
Population living in urban areas (%)
Civil registration coverage (%) of births and deaths
Total fertility rate (per woman)
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1000 girls aged 15–19 years)
Adult literacy rate (%)
Net primary school enrolment rate (%)
Gross national income per capita (PPP int. $)
Population living on <$1 (PPP int. $) a day (%)
## Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>acquired immunodeficiency syndrome</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>WHO African Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMR</td>
<td>WHO Region of the Americas</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARI</td>
<td>acute respiratory infection</td>
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<td>ART</td>
<td>antiretroviral therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>Demographic and Health Survey</td>
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<td>DTP3</td>
<td>3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine</td>
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<td>EMR</td>
<td>WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region</td>
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<td>EUR</td>
<td>WHO European Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>gross domestic product</td>
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<td>HALE</td>
<td>healthy life expectancy</td>
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<td>HepB3</td>
<td>3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hib3</td>
<td>3 doses of <em>Haemophilus influenzae</em> type B vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>human immunodeficiency virus</td>
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<td>MCV</td>
<td>measles-containing vaccine</td>
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<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goal</td>
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<td>MICS</td>
<td>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</td>
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<td>NHA</td>
<td>national health account</td>
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<td>ORT</td>
<td>oral rehydration therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>PMTCT</td>
<td>prevention of mother-to-child transmission</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Purchasing Power Parity</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEAR</td>
<td>WHO South-East Asia Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>TB</td>
<td>tuberculosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>WPR</td>
<td>WHO Western Pacific Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>YLL</td>
<td>years of life lost</td>
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Introduction

The World Health Statistics series is WHO’s annual compilation of health-related data for its 193 Member States, and includes a summary of the progress made towards achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and associated targets.

As with previous versions, *World Health Statistics 2010* has been compiled using publications and databases produced and maintained by the technical programmes and regional offices of WHO. Indicators have been included on the basis of their relevance to global public health; the availability and quality of the data; and the reliability and comparability of the resulting estimates.

Taken together, these indicators provide a comprehensive summary of the current status of national health and health systems in the following nine areas:

- mortality and burden of disease;
- cause-specific mortality and morbidity;
- selected infectious diseases;
- health service coverage;
- risk factors;
- health workforce, infrastructure and essential medicines;
- health expenditure;
- health inequities; and
- demographic and socioeconomic statistics.

The estimates in this book are derived from multiple sources, depending on each indicator and the availability and quality of data. In many countries, statistical and health information systems are weak and the underlying empirical data may not be available or may be of limited quality. Every effort has been made to ensure the best use of country-reported data – adjusted where necessary to deal with missing values, to correct for known biases, and to maximize the comparability of the statistics across countries and over time. In addition, statistical techniques and modelling have been used to fill data gaps.

Because of the weakness of the underlying empirical data in many countries, a number of the indicators are associated with significant uncertainty. It is WHO policy on statistical transparency to make available to users the methods of estimation and the margins of uncertainty for relevant indicators. However, because of space restrictions, printed versions of the World Health Statistics series include uncertainty ranges for only a few indicators. Further information on the margins of uncertainty for additional indicators will be made available at the Global Health Observatory web site.¹

¹ The Global Health Observatory is a WHO portal that provides access to data and analyses for monitoring the global health situation and trends. www.who.int/gho
While every effort has been made to maximize the comparability of the statistics across countries and over time, users are advised that country data may differ in terms of the definitions used, data-collection methods, population coverage and estimation methods. More-detailed information on indicator metadata is available in the Indicator and Metadata Registry.  

WHO presents *World Health Statistics 2010* as an integral part of its ongoing efforts to provide enhanced access to high-quality data on core measures of population health and national health systems. Unless otherwise stated, all estimates have been cleared following consultation with Member States and are published here as official WHO figures. However, these best estimates have been derived using standard categories and methods to enhance their cross-national comparability. As a result they should not be regarded as the nationally endorsed statistics of Member States which may have been derived using alternative methodologies.

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2 www.who.int/gho/indicatorregistry