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Table 1 Mortality and burden of disease 35

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 between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)
Under-5 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 rate 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 years per 100,000 population

### 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 (PAB) (%)
- Immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)
- Children aged 6–59 months who received vitamin A supplementation (%)
- Children aged <5 years sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets (%)

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47
59
71
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 (%)
Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS (%)
Tuberculosis treatment success under DOTS (%)

### Table 5  Risk factors

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

### Table 6  Health workforce, infrastructure, 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 community health workers and density per 10 000 population
- Number of other health service providers 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

- 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 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

- Inequalities in skilled birth attendance
- Inequalities in measles immunization coverage among 1-year-olds
- Inequalities in under-5 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: under 15 (%)  
- Population: over 60 (%)  
- Annual population growth rate (%)  
- Population in urban areas (%)  
- Civil registration coverage (%): births and mortality rate  
- Total fertility rate (per woman)  
- Adolescent fertility rate (per 1000 women)  
- Adult literacy rate (%)  
- Net primary school enrolment ratio (%)  
- Gross national income per capita (PPP int. $)  
- Population living on <$1 (PPP int. $) a day (%)
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](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.