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Table of Contents

Abbreviations	7
Introduction	8
Part I. Health-related Millennium Development Goals	11
Summary of status and trends	12
Regional and country charts	17
1. AARD (%) in under-five mortality rate, 1990–2010	19
2. Measles immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)	20
3. AARD (%) in maternal mortality ratio, 1990–2010	21
4. Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	22
5. Antenatal care coverage (%): at least one visit and at least four visits	23
6. Unmet need for family planning (%)	24
7. AARD (%) in HIV prevalence, 2000–2009	25
8. Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people with advanced HIV infection (%)	26
9. Children aged <5 years sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (%)	27
10. Children aged <5 years with fever who received treatment with any antimalarial (%)	28
11. AARD (%) in incidence of tuberculosis, 2000–2010	29
12. AARD (%) in proportion of population without access to improved drinking-water sources	30
13. AARD (%) in proportion of population without access to improved sanitation	31
Part II. Highlighted topics	33
Noncommunicable diseases: a major health challenge of the 21st century	34
Health expenditures and universal coverage	38
Civil registration and vital statistics systems	42
Part III. Global health indicators	47
General notes	49
1. Life expectancy and mortality	51
Life expectancy at birth (years)	
Life expectancy at age 60 (years)	
Stillbirth rate (per 1000 total births)	
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 of age per 1000 population)	

2. Cause-specific mortality and morbidity

63

Mortality

Age-standardized mortality rates by cause (per 100 000 population)

Number of deaths among children aged <5 years (000s)

Distribution of causes of death among children aged <5 years (%)

Age-standardized adult mortality rate by cause (ages 30–70 per 100 000 population)

Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)

Cause-specific mortality rate (per 100 000 population)

Morbidity

Incidence rate (per 100 000 population per year)

Prevalence (per 100 000 population)

3. Selected infectious diseases

85

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

4. Health service coverage

96

Unmet need for family planning (%)

Contraceptive prevalence (%)

Antenatal care coverage (%)

Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

Births by caesarean section (%)

Postnatal care visit within two days of childbirth (%)

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 with ARI symptoms taken to a health facility (%)

Children aged <5 years with ARI symptoms receiving antibiotics (%)

Children aged <5 years with diarrhoea receiving ORT (ORS and/or RHF) (%)

Children aged <5 years sleeping under insecticide-treated nets (%)

Children aged <5 years with fever who received treatment with any antimalarial (%)

Pregnant women with HIV receiving antiretrovirals to prevent MTCT (%)

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

Case-detection rate for all forms of tuberculosis (%)

Treatment-success rate for smear-positive tuberculosis (%)

5. Risk factors

109

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 who are stunted (%)
 Children aged <5 years who are underweight (%)
 Children aged <5 years who are overweight (%)
 Prevalence of raised fasting blood glucose among adults aged ≥25 years (%)
 Prevalence of raised blood pressure among adults aged ≥25 years (%)
 Adults aged ≥20 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 during higher-risk sex (%)
 Population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS (%)

6. Health workforce, infrastructure and essential medicines

120

Health workforce

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 environmental and public health workers, and density per 10 000 population
 Number of community health workers, and density per 10 000 population
 Number of psychiatrists, and density per 10 000 population

Infrastructure

Hospital beds (per 10 000 population)
 Psychiatric beds (per 10 000 population)
 Computed tomography units (per million 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

7. Health expenditure

133

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. \$)

8. Health inequities **145**

Contraceptive prevalence (%)
Antenatal care coverage: at least four visits (%)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)
DTP3 immunization coverage among 1-year-olds (%)
Children aged <5 years who are stunted (%)
Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births)

9. Demographic and socioeconomic statistics **157**

Total population (000s)
Median age of population (years)
Population aged <15 years (%)
Population aged >60 years (%)
Annual population growth rate (%)
Population living in urban areas (%)
Crude birth rate (per 1000 population)
Crude death rate (per 1000 population)
Total fertility rate (per woman)
Adolescent fertility rate (per 1000 girls aged 15–19 years)
Literacy rate among adults aged ≥15 years (%)
Net primary school enrolment rate (%)
Gross national income per capita (PPP int. \$)
Population living on <\$1 (PPP int. \$) a day (%)
Cellular phone subscribers (per 100 population)

10. Health information systems and data availability **169**

Most recent census (year)
Civil registration coverage of births (%)
Cause-of-death registration – availability and coverage (%) in most recent year reported
Number of national population surveys of child anthropometry, child and maternal mortality, HIV prevalence and adult health

Annex 1. Regional and income groupings **174**

WHO regional groupings 174
Income groupings 175

Abbreviations

AARD	average annual rate of decline
AIDS	acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AFR	WHO African Region
AMR	WHO Region of the Americas
ARI	acute respiratory infection
DBP	diastolic blood pressure
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DTP3	3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine
EML	essential medicines list
EMR	WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region
EUR	WHO European Region
GDP	gross domestic product
HAI	Health Action International
HepB3	3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine
Hib3	3 doses of <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> type B vaccine
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
ICD	International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems
MCV	measles-containing vaccine
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
NCD	noncommunicable disease
NHA	national health account
ORS	oral rehydration salts
ORT	oral rehydration therapy
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
RHF	recommended home fluid
SBP	systolic blood pressure
SEAR	WHO South-East Asia Region
WHA	World Health Assembly
WPR	WHO Western Pacific Region

Introduction

The World Health Statistics series is WHO's annual compilation of health-related data for its 194 Member States¹ and includes a summary of the progress made towards achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and associated targets. This year, it also includes highlight summaries on the topics of noncommunicable diseases, universal health coverage and civil registration coverage.

The series is produced by the WHO Department of Health Statistics and Information Systems of the Innovation, Information, Evidence and Research Cluster. As in previous years, *World Health Statistics 2012* has been compiled using publications and databases produced and maintained by WHO technical programmes and regional offices. A number of demographic and socioeconomic statistics have also been derived from databases maintained by a range of other organizations. These include the United Nations International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Bank.

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 ten areas:

- life expectancy and mortality
- cause-specific mortality and morbidity
- selected infectious diseases
- health service coverage

- risk factors
- health workforce, infrastructure and essential medicines
- health expenditure
- health inequities
- demographic and socioeconomic statistics
- health information systems and data availability.

The estimates given in this report are derived from multiple sources, depending on each indicator and on 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 poor 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 modelling and other techniques have been used to fill data gaps.

Because of the weakness of the underlying empirical data in many countries, a number of the indicators presented here are associated with significant uncertainty. It is WHO policy to ensure statistical transparency, and to make available to users the methods of estimation and the margins of uncertainty for relevant indicators. However, to ensure readability while covering such a comprehensive range of health topics, printed versions of the World Health Statistics series do not include margins of uncertainty; these are available from online WHO databases such as the Global Health Observatory.²

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, data-collection methods, population coverage and estimation methods used. More

¹ South Sudan became an independent state in July 2011 and a WHO Member State in September 2011. As the reported data shown here only concern the time before July 2011, the term "Sudan" as used here only refers to the state as it existed prior to July 2011.

² The Global Health Observatory (GHO) is WHO's portal providing access to data and analyses for monitoring the global health situation (see: <http://www.who.int/gho>).

detailed information on indicator metadata is available in the WHO Indicator and Measurement Registry.³

WHO presents *World Health Statistics 2012* as an integral part of its ongoing efforts to provide enhanced access to comparable high-quality statistics 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.

³ <http://www.who.int/gho/indicatorregistry>

