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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

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

Morbidity
- Incidence rate (per 100,000 population)
- Prevalence (per 100,000 population)

3. Selected infectious diseases

- Cholera
- Diphtheria
- Human African trypanosomiasis
- Japanese encephalitis
- Leishmaniasis
- Leprosy
- Malaria
- Measles
- Meningitis
- Mumps
- Pertussis
- Poliomyelitis
- Congenital rubella syndrome
- Rubella
- Neonatal tetanus
- Total tetanus
- Tuberculosis
- Yellow fever

4. Health service coverage

- 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 suspected pneumonia 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 eligible for treatment (%)
- Case-detection rate for all forms of tuberculosis (%)
- Treatment-success rate for smear-positive tuberculosis (%)

4
5. Risk factors
Population using improved drinking-water sources (%)
Population using improved sanitation (%)
Population using solid fuels (%)
Preterm birth rate (per 100 live births)
Infants exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months of life (%)
Children aged < 5 years who are wasted (%)
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 systems
Health workforce
- Density of physicians per 10,000 population
- Density of nursing and midwifery personnel per 10,000 population
- Density of dentistry personnel per 10,000 population
- Density of pharmaceutical personnel per 10,000 population
- Density of psychiatrists per 10,000 population
Infrastructure and technologies
- Hospitals (per 10,000 population)
- Hospital beds (per 10,000 population)
- Psychiatric beds (per 10,000 population)
- Computed tomography units (per million population)
- Radiotherapy units (per million population)
- Mammography units (per million females aged 50–69 years)
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
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. $)
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Antenatal care coverage: at least four visits (%)
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Under-five mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births)

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Median age of population (years)
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Population aged > 60 years (%)
Annual population growth rate (%)
Population living in urban areas (%)
Civil registration coverage (%) of births and causes of death
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 (%)
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Annex 1. Regional and income groupings
WHO regional groupings
Income groupings
### Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AARD</td>
<td>average annual rate of decline</td>
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<tr>
<td>AFR</td>
<td>WHO African Region</td>
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<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>acquired immunodeficiency syndrome</td>
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<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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<td>CRS</td>
<td>Creditor Reporting System</td>
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<td>CRVS</td>
<td>civil registration and vital statistics</td>
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<td>DAC</td>
<td>Development Assistance Committee, OECD</td>
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<td>DHS</td>
<td>Demographic and Health Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>DTP3</td>
<td>3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td>EML</td>
<td>essential medicines list</td>
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<tr>
<td>EMR</td>
<td>WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region</td>
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<tr>
<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>GHO</td>
<td>Global Health Observatory</td>
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<td>HAI</td>
<td>Health Action International</td>
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<tr>
<td>HALE</td>
<td>healthy life expectancy</td>
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<tr>
<td>HepB3</td>
<td>3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hib3</td>
<td>3 doses of Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine</td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>human immunodeficiency virus</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICD</td>
<td>International Classification of Diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICPD+5</td>
<td>International Conference on Population and Development, five-year follow-up</td>
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<tr>
<td>IGME</td>
<td>Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ITU</td>
<td>United Nations International Telecommunication Union</td>
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<tr>
<td>MCV</td>
<td>measles-containing vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goal</td>
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<td>MDR-TB</td>
<td>multi-drug resistant tuberculosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>MICS</td>
<td>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSH</td>
<td>Management Sciences for Health</td>
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<td>MTCT</td>
<td>mother-to-child transmission</td>
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<td>NCD</td>
<td>noncommunicable disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>nongovernmental organization</td>
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<td>NHA</td>
<td>national health account</td>
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<td>NTD</td>
<td>neglected tropical disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORS</td>
<td>oral rehydration salts</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORT</td>
<td>oral rehydration therapy</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Purchasing Power Parity</td>
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<td>RHF</td>
<td>recommended home fluids</td>
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<td>SAVVY</td>
<td>Sample Registration with Verbal Autopsy</td>
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<td>SD</td>
<td>standard deviation</td>
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<td>SEAR</td>
<td>WHO South-East Asia Region</td>
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<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDESA</td>
<td>United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCAP</td>
<td>United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>WPR</td>
<td>WHO Western Pacific Region</td>
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<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 194 Member States, 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 ongoing commitment to end preventable maternal deaths; on the need to act now to combat rising levels of childhood obesity; on recent trends in both life expectancy and premature deaths; and on the crucial role of civil registration and vital statistics systems in national and global advancement.

The series is produced by the WHO Department of Health Statistics and Information Systems of the Health Systems and Innovation Cluster. As in previous years, World Health Statistics 2014 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 nine areas:

- life expectancy and mortality
- cause-specific mortality and morbidity
- selected infectious diseases
- health service coverage
- risk factors
- health systems
- health expenditure
- health inequities
- demographic and socioeconomic statistics.

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 the margins of uncertainty which are instead made available through online WHO databases such as the Global Health Observatory.¹

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,

¹ 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/en/, accessed 22 March 2014.
population coverage and estimation methods used. More-detailed information on indicator metadata is available in the WHO Indicator and Measurement Registry.¹

WHO presents World Health Statistics 2014 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.