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| Congenital rubella syndrome | |
| Rubella | |

Neonatal tetanus
Total tetanus
Tuberculosis
Yellow fever

Table 4. Health service coverage

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Unmet need for family planning (%)
Contraceptive prevalence (%)
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 with ARI symptoms taken to a health facility (%)
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Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people living with HIV (%)
Case-detection rate for all forms of tuberculosis (%)
Treatment-success rate for new tuberculosis cases (%)

Table 5. Risk factors

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Population using improved drinking-water sources (%)
Population using improved sanitation (%)
Population using solid fuels (%)
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 anaemia among women aged 15–49 years (%)
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Alcohol per capita consumption (≥ 15 years) (litres of pure alcohol)
Prevalence of smoking any tobacco product among adults aged ≥ 15 years (%)
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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 (%)

Table 6. Health systems

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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 100 000 population)
Psychiatric beds (per million 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

Table 7. Health expenditure

125

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

137

Contraceptive prevalence: modern methods (%)
 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)

Table 9. Demographic and socioeconomic statistics

149

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 (%)
 Civil registration coverage (%) of births and cause 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 (%)
 Cellular phone subscribers (per 100 population)

Annex 1. Regional and income groupings

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Abbreviations

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AIDS | acquired immunodeficiency syndrome | ORS | oral rehydration salts |
| AFR | WHO African Region | ORT | oral rehydration therapy |
| AMR | WHO Region of the Americas | PPP | Purchasing Power Parity |
| ARI | acute respiratory infection | RHF | recommended home fluids |
| ART | antiretroviral therapy | SEAR | WHO South-East Asia Region |
| CRS | Creditor Reporting System | SHA | System of Health Accounts |
| cVDPV | circulating vaccine derived poliovirus | SNA | System of National Accounts |
| DAC | Development Assistance Committee, OECD | UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| DHS | Demographic and Health Survey | UNDESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| DTP3 | 3 doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine | UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| EML | essential medicines list | UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| EMR | WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region | WPR | WHO Western Pacific Region |
| EUR | WHO European Region | YLL | years of life lost |
| GDP | gross domestic product | | |
| GHO | Global Health Observatory | | |
| HAI | Health Action International | | |
| HALE | healthy life expectancy | | |
| HepB3 | 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine | | |
| Hib3 | 3 doses of Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine | | |
| HIV | human immunodeficiency virus | | |
| IGME | Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation | | |
| ITN | insecticide-treated net | | |
| ITU | United Nations International Telecommunication Union | | |
| LGU | local government unit | | |
| MCV | measles-containing vaccine | | |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal | | |
| MICS | Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey | | |
| MSH | Management Sciences for Health | | |
| MTCT | mother-to-child transmission | | |
| NHA | national health account | | |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development | | |

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.

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 2015* 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 data produced and maintained by a range of national and international organizations. The latter include the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) and its Population Division, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the World Bank.

The indicators used in this report have been included on the basis of their relevance to global public health, on data availability and quality, and on 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.

Where necessary the estimates provided have been 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, population coverage and estimation methods used. More-detailed information on indicator metadata is available in the WHO Indicator and Measurement Registry.²

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 16 March 2015.

² See: http://www.who.int/gho/indicator_registry/en/, accessed 16 March 2015.

WHO presents *World Health Statistics 2015* 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.