

Surveys of tuberculosis
disease and availability of death
registration data at WHO,
by country and year

Table A4.1 National and subnational surveys of prevalence of tuberculosis disease

Table A4.1.1 National surveys¹

Bangladesh	1964, 1987
Cambodia	2002
China	1979, 1984, 1990, 2000
Eritrea	2005
Gambia	1960
Ghana	1957
Indonesia	2004
Iraq	1970
Japan	1953, 1958, 1963, 1968
Kenya	1948, 1958
Liberia	1959
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1976
Malaysia	2003
Mauritius	1958
Myanmar	2006
Netherlands	1970
Nigeria	1957
Pakistan	1959, 1987
Philippines	1981, 1997, 2007
Rep. of Korea	1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995
Samoa	1975
Sierra Leone	1958
Somalia	1956
Sri Lanka	1970
Uganda	1958
Viet Nam	2007

Table A4.1.3 Planned or recommended surveys (national or subnational)²

Afghanistan	2010
Bangladesh ³	2008
Cambodia ^{3,4}	2010
China ³	2010
Djibouti ⁴	2010
Ethiopia	ND
Gambia	2010
Ghana ³	2010
Indonesia ³	2014
Kenya ³	2010
Lao PDR ⁴	ND
Malawi ^{3,4}	2009
Mali ³	2009
Myanmar ³	2009
Mozambique ³	ND
Nigeria ^{3,4}	2009
Pakistan ³	2009
Philippines ³	ND
Rwanda ^{3,4}	2010
Sierra Leone ³	ND
South Africa ³	2010
Syrian Arab Republic ⁴	2012
Thailand ^{3,4}	2011
UR Tanzania ³	2008
Uganda ^{3,4}	2009
Viet Nam ³	ND
Zambia ^{3,4}	2010

Table A4.1.2 Subnational surveys¹

Afghanistan	1982
Bangladesh	1995, 2001, 2002, 2006
Botswana	1981, 1995
Brunei Darussalam	1985
China	1957, 1959
Cambodia	1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1988, 1995, 1998
Colombia	1988
Cyprus	1963
Egypt	2007
Ethiopia	2001
India	1948–1993 (numerous surveys), 2007, 2008
Indonesia	1979, 1983–1993, 1994
Iraq	1961
Japan	1954, 1964
Kenya	1958, 2006
Liberia	1959
Malawi	1960
Malaysia	1970
Mozambique	1961
Myanmar	1972, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1994, 2006
Nepal	1965, 1976, 1994
Nigeria	1957, 1973
Pakistan	1962
South Africa	1972–1985
Spain	1991
Syrian Arab Republic	1960
Thailand	1962, 1970, 1977, 1983, 1987, 1991, 2007
Tunisia	1957, 1961
Turkey	1971
Uganda	2000
UR Tanzania	1958
Viet Nam	1961
Zambia	1980, 2006

ND indicates not determined.

¹ Exact timing of surveys not always clear from reports; year given here is year in which survey apparently started. In some cases more than one subnational survey was completed in a country in a given year. Detailed reference list available at www.who.int/tb. References to surveys done in 2006 and 2007 have generally not yet been published in peer reviewed journals, but will be added to the web site when they are published.

² Countries indicating on the data collection form that they are planning to undertake a prevalence of disease survey in the near future but for which this information has not been confirmed are not included here. These tables will be updated as the information is confirmed. See www.who.int/tb

³ The WHO Task Force on TB Impact Measurement has recommended that these 21 countries should carry out two prevalence of TB disease surveys between now and 2015 (or one more survey if at least one survey was done between 1990 and 2007). These surveys are needed as part of an effort to produce credible regional and global assessments of progress towards the 2015 impact targets, as well as for demonstrating the impact of control programmes on the burden of TB (see Chapter 1 for definition of the impact targets and Chapter 2 for an explanation of how the 21 countries were selected). For those countries that already have concrete plans (protocols and funding) to carry out at least one survey in the near future the expected year when the survey will start is provided.

⁴ Funding for surveys in these countries has been approved by the Global Fund.

Table A4.2 Availability of death registrations by cause of death, WHO Mortality Database, 2008

	Cov ¹	Qual ¹	Year(s)		Cov ¹	Qual ¹	Year(s)
Albania	72	L	1987–1989, 1992–2004	Lithuania	98	H	1985–2006
Anguilla	–	–	1985–1995, 2000–2001, 2003–2006	Luxembourg	96	M	1985–2005
Antigua & Barbuda	74	M	1985–1995, 2000–2004	Malaysia	–	M	1997
Argentina	100	L	1985–2005	Maldives	51	L	2000–2005
Armenia	63	L	1985–2003	Malta	95	H	1985–2005
Aruba	–	–	1987	Mauritius	93	M	1985–2005
Australia	100	H	1985–2003	Mexico	95	H	1985–2005
Austria	99	H	1985–2006	Monaco	–	–	1986–1987
Azerbaijan	68	M	1985–2004	Mongolia	84	M	1994
Bahamas	83	H	1985, 1987, 1993–2000	Montserrat	–	–	1990–2003
Bahrain	83	L	1985, 1987–1988, 1997–2001	Netherlands	100	M	1985–2006
Barbados	76	M	1985–1995, 2000–2001	New Zealand	100	H	1985–2004
Belarus	98	M	1985–2003	Nicaragua	58	L	1988–1994, 1996–2005
Belgium	100	M	1985–1997	Norway	98	M	1985–2005
Belize	81	M	1986–1987, 1989–1991, 1993–2001	Panama	91	M	1985–1989, 1996–2004
Bermuda	–	–	1985–2002	Paraguay	74	L	1985–1991, 1994–2004
Bosnia & Herzegovina	88	L	1985–1991	Peru	54	L	1986–1992, 1994–2000
Brazil	79	M	1985–2004	Philippines	85	M	1992–1998
British Virgin Islands	–	–	1985–2003	Poland	100	L	1985–1996, 1999–2006
Brunei Darussalam	100	M	1996–2000	Portugal	100	M	1985–2003
Bulgaria	100	M	1985–2004	Puerto Rico	–	–	1985–2003, 2005
Canada	100	H	1985–2004	Qatar	83	L	1995
Cayman Islands	–	–	1985–2000, 2004	Rep. of Korea	87	M	1985–2006
Chile	94	H	1985–2005	Republic of Moldova	80	H	1985–2006
China, Hong Kong SAR	–	–	1985–2006	Romania	100	H	1985–2007
China, Macao SAR	–	–	1994	Russian Federation	99	M	1985–2006
Colombia	78	M	1985–2002, 2004–2005	Saint Kitts & Nevis	100	M	1985–2005
Costa Rica	88	H	1985–2005	Saint Lucia	99	M	1986–2002
Croatia	95	M	1985–2006	San Marino	73	L	1995–2000, 2002, 2005
Cuba	100	H	1985–2005	Sao Tome & Principe	–	–	1985–1987
Cyprus	70	L	1999–2000, 2004, 2006	Serbia	–	–	2004–2006
Czech Republic	100	M	1985–2005	Serbia & Montenegro	89	M	1997–2002
Denmark	100	M	1985–2001	Seychelles	100	M	1985–1987, 2001–2005
Dominica	100	M	1985–2004	Singapore	82	H	1985–2006
Dominican Republic	–	–	1985–1992, 1994–2001, 2003–2004	Slovakia	98	H	1992–2005
Ecuador	74	M	1985–2005	Slovenia	100	M	1985–2006
Egypt	81	L	1987, 1991–1992, 2000	South Africa	79	L	1993–2005
El Salvador	75	L	1990–1993, 1995–2005	Spain	100	M	1985–2005
Estonia	100	H	1985–2005	Sri Lanka	74	L	1985–1989, 1991–1992, 1995
Fiji	100	L	1999	St Vincent & Grenadines	93	H	1985–1987, 1990, 1995–2003
Finland	100	H	1985–2006	Suriname	73	M	1985–1992, 1995–2000
France	100	M	1985–2005	Sweden	100	M	1985–2005
Georgia	97	M	1985–1992, 1994–2001	Switzerland	99	M	1985–2005
Germany	99	M	1985–2006	Syrian Arab Republic	100	L	1985
Greece	99	L	1985–2006	TFYR Macedonia	–	–	1991–2003
Grenada	86	M	1985, 1988–1996, 2001–2002	Tajikistan	54	L	1985–2005
Guatemala	89	M	1986–2004	Thailand	87	L	1985–1987, 1990–1992, 1994–2000, 2002
Guyana	72	L	1988–1996, 1998–1999, 2001–2005	Trinidad & Tobago	83	H	1985–2002
Haiti	–	–	1997, 1999, 2001–2003	Turkey	–	–	1987
Honduras	–	–	1987–1990	Turkmenistan	76	M	1985–1998
Hungary	100	H	1985–2005	Turks & Caicos Islands	–	–	1985–2005
Iceland	95	H	1985–2006	US Virgin Islands	–	–	1997–2003, 2005
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	66	L	1985–1987	USA	100	H	1985–2005
Ireland	100	H	1985–2006	USSR, Former	–	–	1985–1989
Israel	100	H	1985–2004	Ukraine	100	M	1985–2005
Italy	100	M	1985–2003	United Kingdom	99	H	1985–1999, 2001–2006
Jamaica	60	L	1985–1991	Uruguay	100	M	1985–1990, 1993–2001, 2004
Japan	100	H	1985–2006	Uzbekistan	73	H	1985–2000, 2002–2005
Kazakhstan	77	M	1985–2006	Venezuela	99	H	1985–1990, 1992–1994, 1996–2005
Kiribati	76	L	1991–2001	Yugoslavia, Former	–	–	1985–1989
Kuwait	100	H	1985–1987, 1993–2002	Zimbabwe	–	–	1990
Kyrgyzstan	70	M	1985–2006				
Latvia	93	H	1985–2006				

Shown are years for which cause-of-death data (1985–2007) were available in the WHO Mortality Database by August 2008 (see also www.who.int/healthinfo/morttables). In some cases more recent data are available in the country in question, but have not yet been sent to WHO.

¹Cov, Qual: Coverage and quality. Coverage is calculated by dividing the total deaths reported for a country in a given year from the vital registration system by the total deaths estimated by WHO for that year for the national population (shown is coverage for most recent year, but not for data before 2000). Coverage can be low because vital registration is implemented in only part of the country, or because only a proportion of deaths is recorded, or both. Source: EIP/WHO. Assessment of data quality based on coding system used, and on proportion of deaths assigned to ill-defined codes; L, indicates low; M, medium; H, high. Source: Mathers, C et al. Counting the dead and what they died from: an assessment of the global status of cause of death data. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 2005, 83: 171–177.