

Unequal improvement

References

CURRENT SITUATION
(latest available data)

- Better situation
- Above average
- Below average
- Worse situation

RECENT EVOLUTION (Between most recent and previous available data)

- ➔ Significant progress
- ➔ Slight progress
- || Stagnant
- ➔ Regression
- ➔ Major regression

Complete table at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2009

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) RECENT EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	COUNTRIES (Basic Capabilities Index value, 0-100)	TUBERCULOSIS (cases per 100,000 people)	PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old, %)	INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	UNDER-5 MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	Value
←	Afghanistan (47)	168.3 ➔		165	254 ➔	196
↔	Albania (96)	16.9 ➔		13 ➔	16 ➔	15
➔	Algeria (96)	56.6 ➔	0.1 ←	33	34 ➔	31
	American Samoa (—)	5				5
←	Andorra (93)	18.9 ←		3	3	8
↔	Angola (58)	286.5 ➔	2.1 ➔	116 ➔	243 ➔	162
↔	Antigua and Barbuda (94)	5.5		10	10 ➔	9
↔	Argentina (98)	30.8 ➔	0.5 ←	15 ←	15 ➔	15
↔	Armenia (95)	72.3 ➔	0.1 ➔	22 ➔	21 ➔	29
↔	Australia (99)	6.2 ➔	0.2 ←	5	5 ➔	4
←	Austria (99)	12.4 ←	0.2 ←	4	4 ➔	5
↔	Azerbaijan (96)	77.1 ➔	0.2 ←	34 ➔	84 ➔	49
←	Bahamas (99)	44.2 ←	3 ←	12 ➔	12 ➔	18
↔	Bahrain (99)	40.5 ➔		9	11 ←	20
↔	Bangladesh (56)	222.5 ➔		47 ➔	65 ➔	112
↔	Barbados (98)	3.6 ➔	1.2 ➔	11	12	7
↔	Belarus (100)	61 ➔	0.2 ➔	12	7 ➔	20
←	Belgium (98)	11.8 ←	0.2 ←	4	5 ←	5
↔	Belize (92)	40 ➔	2.1	22 ←	14 ➔	20
↔	Benin (77)	90.9 ➔	1.2 ➔	78 ➔	149	80
	Bermuda (—)	3.7				4
←	Bhutan (79)	246 ←	0.1 ←	56 ➔	65 ➔	92
↔	Bolivia (79)	154.6 ➔	0.2 ←	48 ➔	60 ➔	66
↔	Bosnia and Herzegovina (98)	51.1 ➔	0.1 ←	13	12 ➔	19
←	Botswana (90)	731.4 ←	23.9 ➔	33 ➔	119 ➔	227
↔	Brazil (90)	48 ➔	0.6 ←	20 ←	18 ➔	22
↔	Brunei Darussalam (99)	59 ➔		8	8 ➔	25
←	Bulgaria (97)	38.8 ➔		10 ➔	12 ➔	20
↔	Burkina Faso (71)	226.2 ➔	1.6 ➔	104 ➔	203	134
	Burma/Myanmar (73)	170.9 ➔	0.7 ➔	74	104	87
↔	Burundi (61)	367 ➔	2 ➔	108	175 ➔	163
↔	Cambodia (66)	495.1 ➔	0.8 ➔	70 ←	75 ➔	160
↔	Cameroon (77)	191.7 ➔	5.1 ➔	87	142 ➔	106
←	Canada (99)	5.1 ←	0.4 ←	5	5 ➔	4
↔	Cape Verde (93)	150.5 ➔		24 ➔	32 ➔	69
	Cayman Islands (—)	3.7				4
↔	Central African Republic (65)	345.1 ➔	6.3 ➔	113 ➔	174	160
↔	Chad (44)	298.7 ➔	3.5 ←	124	204 ➔	158
↔	Chile (99)	12.3 ➔	0.3 ←	8	8 ➔	7
↔	China (95)	98.3 ➔	0.1 ←	19 ➔	27 ←	36
↔	Colombia (94)	35.4 ➔	0.6 ←	17	17 ➔	18
↔	Comoros (79)	42 ➔	0.1 ➔	49 ➔	63 ➔	39
↔	Congo DR (68)	391.7 ➔		108 ➔	193 ➔	231
↔	Congo, Rep. (76)	403.1 ➔	3.5 ➔	79	121 ➔	152
↔	Cook Islands (98)			16		16
↔	Costa Rica (93)	11 ➔	0.4 ←	10 ➔	11 ➔	8
↔	Côte d'Ivoire (74)	420.5 ➔	3.9 ➔	89 ➔	106 ➔	155
↔	Croatia (100)	40.3 ➔	0.1 ←	5	6	13

SOURCES:
Tuberculosis: World Bank (www.worldbank.org).
People living with HIV/AIDS: World Bank (www.worldbank.org).

Infant mortality: UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc09).
Under-5 mortality: UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc09).

For more detailed information on the reference years of the data see complete tables at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2009

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) RECENT EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	COUNTRIES (Basic Capabilities Index value, 0-100)	TUBERCULOSIS (cases per 100,000 people)	PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old, %)	INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	UNDER-5 MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	Value
→	Cuba (99)	6.4 →	0.1 ←	5 =	6 →	4
→	Cyprus (100)	4.9 →		3 =	3 →	4
←	Czech Republic (99)	8.8 →		3 =	4 =	5
←	Denmark (100)	8.1 ←	0.2 ←	4 =	4 →	4
→	Djibouti (90)	812.5 →	3.1 →	84 →	112 →	253
→	Dominica (96)	13.3 →		9 →	14 →	12
→	Dominican Republic (87)	69.3 →	1.1 ←	31 ←	29 =	33
→	Ecuador (86)	101.3 →	0.3 ←	20 →	21 →	36
←	Egypt (89)	21 →		30 →	33 →	28
→	El Salvador (80)	39.6 →	0.8 →	21 →	23 →	21
→	Equatorial Guinea (58)	255.9 →	3.4 ←	124 =	206 =	147
→	Eritrea (60)	95.4 →	1.3 →	46 →	68 →	53
→	Estonia (99)	38.1 →	1.3 ←	4 →	4 →	12
→	Ethiopia (53)	378.2 →	2.1 →	75 →	113 →	142
→	Fiji (93)	20.7 →	0.1 →	16 =	17 →	13
←	Finland (100)	5.9 ←	0.1 ←	3 =	3 →	3
←	France (99)	13.9 ←	0.4 ←	4 =	4 =	6
	French Polynesia (—)	27.1				27
→	Gabon (82)	406.4 →	5.9 →	60 =	80 →	138
→	Gambia (73)	258.4 →	0.9 →	82 →	106 →	112
→	Georgia (96)	84.3 =	0.1 →	27 →	31 →	36
←	Germany (99)	5.9 ←	0.1 ←	4 =	4 =	4
→	Ghana (76)	202.9 →	1.9 →	73 →	118 →	99
←	Greece (99)	17.8 ←	0.2 ←	4 =	4 =	7
→	Grenada (92)	4.2 →	0.4	15 →	16 →	9
	Guam (—)	34				34
→	Guatemala (68)	63.5 →	0.8 →	29 →	41 =	34
→	Guinea (68)	287.4 →	1.6 ←	93 →	161 =	136
→	Guinea-Bissau (58)	219.9 →	1.8 →	118 =	200 =	135
→	Guyana (84)	121.8 →	2.5 ←	45 →	62 =	58
→	Haiti (48)	305.6 →	2.2 →	57 →	80 =	111
→	Honduras (82)	59.4 →	0.7 →	20 →	27 =	27
	Hong Kong (—)	61.9				62
→	Hungary (99)	16.7 →	0.1 ←	6 =	7 =	7
←	Iceland (98)	3.6 ←	0.2 →	2 =	3 =	2
→	India (68)	167.8 →	0.3 →	54 →	76 =	75
→	Indonesia (85)	228 →	0.2 ←	25 →	34 =	72
→	Iraq (88)	56 →		36 →	47 →	46
→	Iran (95)	21.7 →	0.2 ←	29 →	35 →	21
←	Ireland (100)	13.2 ←	0.2 ←	4 =	4 →	5
→	Israel (99)	7.5 ←	0.1	4 =	5 =	4
←	Italy (100)	7.4 ←	0.4 ←	3 →	4 =	4
=	Jamaica (95)	6.5 →	1.6 ←	26 =	32 →	17
←	Japan (99)	21.1 →		3 =	4 =	9
←	Jordan (99)	7.4 ←		21 =	25 =	18
→	Kazakhstan (99)	129 →	0.1 →	28 ←	29 =	47
←	Kenya (71)	352.6 ←		80 →	121 =	185
→	Kiribati (89)	365.1 →		46 →	64 =	158
←	Korea, DPR (87)	344.4 ←		42 =	53	146
→	Korea, Rep. (100)	89.6 →	0.1 ←	4 →		31
→	Kuwait (100)	23.6 →		9 =	11 =	15
→	Kyrgyzstan (95)	121.3 →	0.1 →	34 →	41 =	49
→	Lao PDR (58)	151.1 →	0.2 ←	56 →	75 =	71
→	Latvia (99)	53 →	0.8 ←	7 →	9 =	17
←	Lebanon (96)	18.6 ←	0.1 →	26 =	31 →	19
←	Lesotho (72)	636.6 ←	23.2 →	68 →	132 =	215
→	Liberia (61)	277.1 →	1.7	93 →	235 =	152
→	Libya (99)	17.2 →		17 =	18 =	17
→	Liechtenstein (—)			2 →		2

SOURCES:
Tuberculosis: World Bank (www.worldbank.org).
People living with HIV/AIDS: World Bank (www.worldbank.org).

Infant mortality: UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowcod9).
Under-5 mortality: UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowcod9).

For more detailed information on the reference years of the data see complete tables at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2009

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) RECENT EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	COUNTRIES (Basic Capabilities Index value, 0-100)	TUBERCULOSIS (cases per 100,000 people)	PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old, %)	INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	UNDER-5 MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	Value
←	Lithuania (99)	68	0.1	7	9	21
	Luxembourg (100)	12.2	0.2	2	4	5
	Macau (—)	62.6				63
→	Macedonia (—)	29.3	0.1	15	15	15
→	Madagascar (59)	250.8	0.1	70	115	109
←	Malawi (62)	345.7	11.9	71	120	137
→	Malaysia (97)	103.3	0.5	10	12	31
→	Maldives (91)	46.9		26	30	34
→	Mali (67)	318.9	1.5	117	217	164
→	Malta (99)	6	0.1	4	6	4
←	Marshall Islands (93)	215.2	0.1	49	56	107
→	Mauritania (68)	317.7	0.8	75	125	130
→	Mauritius (99)	22.4	1.8	13	15	13
→	Mexico (95)	20	0.3	29	35	21
→	Micronesia (89)	97.1		33	41	57
←	Moldova (—)	141	0.4	16		52
←	Monaco (—)	2.3		3	4	3
←	Mongolia (93)	205.4	0.1	35	42	71
→	Montenegro (94)	32.4		9	10	17
←	Morocco (81)	91.6	0.1	32	37	40
→	Mozambique (66)	431.3	12.5	115	138	174
←	Namibia (89)	766.8	15.3	47	61	223
→	Nauru (76)			25	30	28
→	Nepal (58)	173	0.5	43	59	69
←	Netherlands (100)	7.5	0.2	4	5	4
	Netherlands Antilles (—)	7.5				8
	New Caledonia (—)	21.6				22
→	New Zealand (98)	7.1	0.1	5	6	5
→	Nicaragua (70)	48.7	0.2	28	36	28
→	Niger (55)	17.3	0.8	83	253	89
→	Nigeria (56)	310.7	3.1	97	191	150
→	Niue (98)				42	42
	Northern Mariana Islands (—)	58.3				58
←	Norway (100)	5.5	0.1	3	4	3
→	Oman (98)	12.8		11	11	12
→	Pakistan (71)	181.3	0.1	73	97	88
←	Palau (99)	60.2		9	11	27
←	Panama (93)	47.4	1	18	23	22
→	Papua New Guinea (62)	249.5	1.5	50	73	94
→	Paraguay (95)	58.3	0.6	24	22	26
→	Peru (88)	125.9	0.5	17	25	42
→	Philippines (78)	290		23	26	113
→	Poland (99)	25.2	0.1	6	7	10
←	Portugal (99)	29.6	0.5	3	4	9
	Puerto Rico (—)	4				4
→	Qatar (95)	69.9		12	11	31
→	Romania (96)	114.9	0.1	13	16	36
→	Russia (99)	110.4	1.1	13	13	34
→	Rwanda (53)	397	2.8	109	160	167
→	Samoa (97)	18.8		22	28	23
←	San Marino (—)	6.2		4	3	4
→	São Tomé and Príncipe (83)	101.1		64	96	87
→	Saudi Arabia (95)	46.3		20	23	30
→	Senegal (68)	271.5	1	59	116	112
→	Serbia (98)	32.4	0.1	7	8	12
→	Seychelles (99)	32.4		12	13	19
→	Sierra Leone (57)	573.9	1.7	155	269	250
←	Singapore (92)	26.5	0.2	2	3	8
→	Slovakia (99)	16.6	0.1	7	7	8

SOURCES:
Tuberculosis: World Bank (www.worldbank.org).
People living with HIV/AIDS: World Bank (www.worldbank.org).

Infant mortality: UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc09).
Under-5 mortality: UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowc09).

For more detailed information on the reference years of the data see complete tables at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2009

Summary: CURRENT SITUATION (colour) RECENT EVOLUTION (arrow-icon)	COUNTRIES (Basic Capabilities Index value, 0-100)	TUBERCULOSIS (cases per 100,000 people)	PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old, %)	INFANT MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	UNDER-5 MORTALITY (per 1,000 live births)	Value
→	Slovenia (99)	12.9 →	0.1 ←	3 =	4 =	5
→	Solomon Islands (—)	127.8 →		53 →		90
→	Somalia (48)	248.7 →	0.5 →	88 →	145 =	121
→	South Africa (89)	948.2 →	18.1 ←	46 →	69 =	270
←	Spain (100)	29.6 ←	0.5 ←	4 =	4 =	10
←	Sri Lanka (96)	60.5 →		17 ←	13 =	30
→	St Kitts and Nevis (95)	9.3 →		16 →	19 =	15
→	St Lucia (98)	14.3 →	0.6	14 ←	14 =	11
→	St Vincent and Grenadines (95)	24.7 →		17 =	20 =	21
→	Sudan (70)	243.3 →	1.4 →	69 ←	89 =	101
←	Suriname (82)	116.3 ←	2.4 ←	27 →	39 =	46
←	Swaziland (80)	1198 ←	26.1 →	66 →	164 =	364
←	Sweden (100)	6 ←	0.1 →	3 =	4 ←	3
←	Switzerland (97)	6.1 ←	0.6 ←	4 =	5 =	4
←	Syria (95)	23.6 ←		15 ←	13 →	17
→	Tajikistan (89)	230.7 →	0.3 ←	57 →	68 =	89
→	Tanzania (73)	297.4 →	6.2 →	73 →	118 =	124
→	Thailand (96)	142.3 →	1.4 ←	6 →	8 =	39
→	Timor-Leste (56)	322 →		77 ←	55 =	151
→	Togo (68)	429.2 →	3.3 ←	65 →	107 =	151
→	Tonga (96)	24 →		19 →	24 =	22
→	Trinidad and Tobago (95)	11.2 ←	1.5 →	31 →	38 =	20
→	Tunisia (95)	26 →	0.1 →	18 →	23 =	17
→	Turkey (92)	29.6 →		21 →	26 =	26
→	Turkmenistan (88)	68.5 →	0.1 ←	45 =	51 =	41
→	Tuvalu (89)			30 →	38 =	34
→	Uganda (59)	329.6 →	5.4 →	82 ←	134 =	138
→	Ukraine (99)	101.5 →	1.6 ←	20 =	24 =	37
→	United Arab Emirates (100)	15.8 →		7 →	7 →	10
←	United Kingdom (99)	15.3 ←	0.2 ←	5 =	6 =	7
←	United States of America (98)	4.2 ←	0.6 ←	7 ←	7 →	5
→	Uruguay (98)	22.3 →	0.6 ←	12 ←	15 ←	12
	US Virgin Islands (—)	10.1				10
→	Uzbekistan (93)	112.6 →	0.1 →	36 →	44 →	48
←	Vanuatu (87)	77.1 ←		28 →	36 =	47
←	Venezuela (94)	33.6 →		17 →	21	24
→	Vietnam (93)	171.2 →	0.5 ←	13 →	17 =	50
←	West Bank and Gaza (—)	19.9		24 ←		22
→	Yemen (59)	76.5 →		55 →	100 =	77
→	Zambia (71)	506.1 →	15.2 →	103 =	182 =	202
←	Zimbabwe (77)	782.1 ←	15.3 →	59 →	85 →	235

SOURCES:
Tuberculosis: World Bank (www.worldbank.org).
People living with HIV/AIDS: World Bank (www.worldbank.org).

Infant mortality: UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowoc9).
Under-5 mortality: UNICEF (www.unicef.org/sowoc9).

For more detailed information on the reference years of the data see complete tables at: www.socialwatch.org/statistics2009

NOTE:

1. Evolution: Evolution of indicators obtained by re-escalating those values resulting from the relative rate of variation among the following ranks:
Minor than -5: significant progress; Between -5 and -1: slight progress; Between -1 and 1: stagnant; Between 1 a 5: regression; Larger than 5: significant regression.

This rate is obtained from the following operation:
 $(2009 \text{ value} - 2008 \text{ value} / 2008 \text{ value}) * 100$

2. Value reached by the index: The value results from adding the values calculated for each dimension and dividing the result by the total number of dimensions presenting data.

3. Stagnant Evolution: In those indicators showing stagnant evolution in all their values, said evolution responds to lack of updating, being reproduced those values registered in 2008.

SOURCE: World Development Indicators 2009, World Bank (www.worldbank.org).

DEFINITION OF INDICATORS:

Tuberculosis (cases per 100,000 people): Total number of tuberculosis cases reported to the World Health Organization per 100,000 people. A tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.

People living with HIV/AIDS (15-49 years old, %): Percentage of adults (15-49 years) living with HIV/AIDS.

Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births): Number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.

Under-5 mortality (per 1,000 live births): Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

Methodological notes and guidelines at the end of the section.

Unequal improvement

The World Health Organization (WHO) is the direct authority and coordinator of health action in the United Nations, and its responsibilities include setting standards, providing technical support to countries, and monitoring health trends in the world. In its 2007 World Health Report the WHO stated that "...world health security depends more than ever on international cooperation and the will of all countries to act effectively to confront the new and emerging threats".¹

Since the Alma-Ata Conference of September 1978 in the USSR, the accent has been on primary health care. These measures are seen as an ever more convincing response to the world's current health problems, and an instrument to promote equity, solidarity and social justice through improved health quality for all.²

The implementation of a primary health care system requires a mature national health organization and public policies focussed on developing it and making it sustainable, so that the extent or proportional impact of certain diseases or specific levels of mortality can be measured and evaluated with precision, not just with regard to a country's health situation and its needs for international support in this area but also as regards the priorities and health development models prevailing in those countries.

This is why Social Watch selected three indicators, out of the wide range available, that capture the incidence of diseases linked to a lack of preventive strategies and a lack of suitable health education. It also selected two indicators that capture mortality in situations of great vulnerability in a context of deficient health attention and prevention: infant mortality and mortality among children under 5 years old.

Global evolution

The overall situation has improved. The estimate of people in the world in the 15 to 49 age bracket living with HIV/AIDS is still 2% and this rate has not changed, which indicates a pause in the expansion of the disease. Infant mortality fell by 9.6% (from 2008 to 2009, it decreased from 39 to 35.6 deaths among children under one year old per 1000 live births), mortality among children under 5 also decreased (from 56 to 54.3 deaths per 1000 live births, which is an evolution of -3.1%), and based on 2009 data,

1 WHO. *World Health Report 2007 – A safer future. Global public health security in the 21st century*. Available at: <www.who.int/whr/2007/es/>.

2 *Report of the International Conference on Primary Health Care, Alma-Ata*. World Health Organization, International Conference on Primary Health Care, USSR, 6 to 12 September 1978: <www.who.int/whr/2008/overview/es/index.html>.

CHART 1: Current situation of health by regions (number of countries)

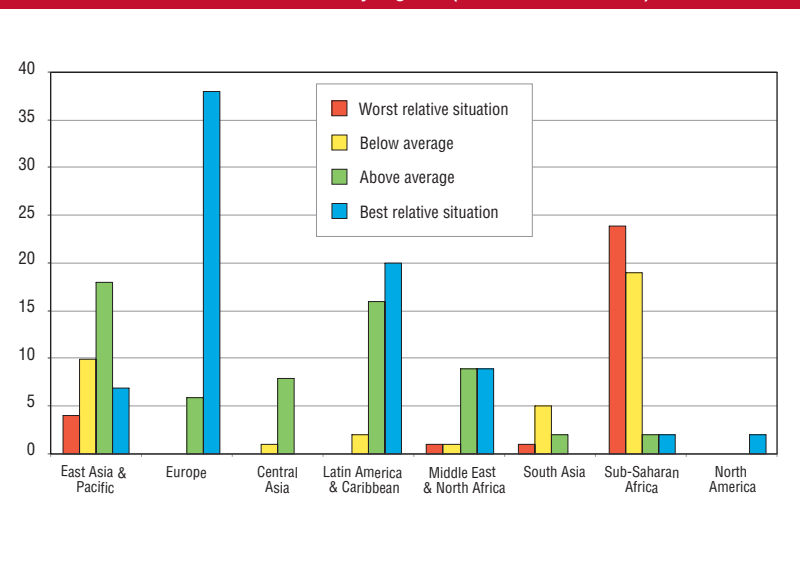


TABLE 1. Current situation of health by evolution (number of countries)

	←	↩		→	➔	Total
Worse relative situation	7	1			22	30
Below average	3	1	1		31	36
Above average	10	2		3	42	57
Better relative situation	21	8	2	6	35	72
Total	41	12	3	9	130	195

TABLE 2. Averages by indicator of countries in worse and better health situations

		Tuberculosis (cases per 100,000 people)	People with HIV/AIDS (aged 15-49, %)	Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Mortality in children under 5 (per 1,000 live births)
Worse relative situation	Average	561.5	17.9	102.5	188.5
	Number of countries	21	9	28	24
Better relative situation	Average	15.9	0.0	6.7	8.3
	Number of countries	85	73	70	75
Total	Average	136.5	2.1	35.6	54.3
	Number of countries	202	141	194	188

the incidence of tuberculosis dropped from 199 to 136.5 cases notified to the WHO per 100,000 people (which amounts to reduction in the rate of 45.8% on the figure available for 2008).

When we examine the performance of these indicators in the countries in the better and worse relative situations differences emerge, and this is one of the main themes for reflection in the analysis of the data for 2009 (Table 2).

In the countries in the better relative situation the evolution of all these indicators has been favourable (variation between the 2008 and 2009 values: tuberculosis = -157.9%; HIV/AIDS went from 0.3% to 0.0%; infant mortality = -79.1%; mortality among children under 5 years old = -68.7%). On the other

hand, in the countries in the worse relative situation there was slight improvement only in the tuberculosis and infant mortality indicators (variation in the indicator value: tuberculosis = -0.6%; infant mortality = -5.4%). But in other respects the situation became considerably worse, mainly with the spread of HIV/AIDS but also in mortality among children under 5 years old (variation in the indicator value: HIV/AIDS = 49.7%; mortality among children under 5 = 7.7%).

As to the relative evolution in different countries, the above-mentioned disparities and the regression of some indicators and for some countries explain the unequal and polarised behaviour that took place in the year from 2008 to 2009 (Table 1). ■