PAHO Basic Indicators Glossary

A. Demographics

A.1- Population

Definition: The population of a country, territory, or geographic area, total or for a given sex and/or age group, at a specific point of time. It is the total number of inhabitants of a given sex and/or age groups that actually live within the border limits of the country, territory, or geographic area at a specific point of time, usually mid-year. The mid-year population refers to the de facto population as of July 1st.

Technical Note: Population data from the United Nations correspond to mid-year estimated values obtained by linear interpolation from the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.

Type: Absolute Magnitude

Measure Units: Thousands

Categories: Male, Female

Subcategories: less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-44 years, 45-64 years, 65 years and older

A.2- Proportion of urban population

Definition: The percentage of total population of a country, territory, or geographic area living in places defined as urban, at a specific point of time, usually mid-year. The term urban refers essentially to cities, towns, and other densely populated areas. The demarcation of urban areas is defined by countries as part of census procedures, and is usually based on the size of localities, and/or the classification of areas as administrative centers or in accordance to special criteria such as population density or type of economic activity of residents. There is no international agreed definition of urban areas, and national operational definitions may vary from country to country.

Technical Note: Urban population data represent from the United Nations correspond to mid-year estimated values, obtained by linear interpolation from the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.

Type: Proportion

Measure Units: Percent

Categories: Urban

A.3- Proportion of population less than 15 years old

Definition: The percentage of total population of a country, territory, or geographic area, under 15 years of age, total or a given sex and at a specific point of time, usually mid-year.

Technical Note: Population data from the United Nations correspond to mid-year estimated values, obtained by linear interpolation from the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.

Type: Proportion

Measure Units: Percent

Categories: Male, Female

A.4- Proportion of population 60 years and older

Definition: The percentage of total population of a country, territory, or geographic area, 60 years of age and over, total or for a given sex and at a specific point of time, usually mid-year.

Technical Note: Population data from the United Nations correspond to mid-year estimated

values, obtained by linear interpolation from the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent
Categories: Male, Female

A.5- Dependency ratio

Definition: The average number of economically dependent population per 100 economically productive population, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time. In demographic terms, economically dependent population is defined as the sum of the population under 15 years of age plus the population 65 years of age and over, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time, usually mid-year; economically productive population is defined as the population between 15 and 64 years of age, for the same country, territory, or geographic area, at the same specific point in time.
Technical Note: Population data from the United Nations correspond to mid-year estimated values obtained by linear interpolation from the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.
Type: Ratio
Measure Units: Dependent population per 100 productive population

A.6- Annual population growth rate

Definition: The annual average rate of change of population size, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, during a specified period. It expresses the ratio between the annual increase in the population size and the total population for that year, usually multiplied by 100. The annual increase in the population size is defined as a sum of differences: the difference between births less deaths and the difference between immigrants less emigrants, in a given country, territory or geographic area at a given year.
Technical Note: Population growth rate is generally based on either an intercensal population growth rate calculated from two censuses, each adjusted for incompleteness, or from the components of population growth, adjusted for incompleteness when necessary, during a specific period, namely, numbers of births, deaths, immigrants, and emigrants. Population data from the United Nations correspond to mid-year estimated values obtained by linear interpolation from the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

A.7- Total fertility rate

Definition: The expected average number of children that would be born to a woman in her lifetime, if she were to pass through her childbearing years experiencing the age-specific fertility rates prevailing in a given year/period, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Total fertility rate is directly calculated as the sum of age-specific fertility rates (usually referring to women aged 15 to 49 years), or five times the sum if data are given in five-year age groups. An age- or age-group-specific fertility rate is calculated as the ratio of annual births to women at a given age or age-group to the population of women at the same age or age-group, in the same year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area. Population data from the United Nations correspond to mid-year estimated values, obtained by linear interpolation from the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.
Type: Index

Measure Units: Children per woman
Categories: Female

A.8- Annual birth average
Definition: Total number of live births expected in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: The annual births average corresponds to an estimated value, consistent with the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: 1,000 live births

A.9- Crude birth rate
Definition: The ratio between the number of live births in a population during a given year and the total mid-year population for the same year, usually multiplied by 1,000.
Technical Note: Population data from the United Nations correspond to mid-year estimated values obtained by linear interpolation from the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 1,000 population

A.10- Annual death average
Definition: Total number of deaths expected in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: The annual deaths average corresponds to an estimated value, consistent with the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Thousands

A.11- Crude death rate
Definition: The ratio between the number of deaths in a population during a given year and the total mid-year population for the same year, usually multiplied by 1,000.
Technical Note: Population data from the United Nations correspond to mid-year estimated values, obtained by linear interpolation from the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 1,000 population

A.12- Life expectancy at birth
Definition: The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Life expectancy at birth is derived from life tables and is based on sex- and age-specific death rates. Life expectancy at birth values from the United Nations correspond to mid-year estimates, consistent with the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.
Type: Index
Measure Units: Years
Categories: Male, Female

B. Socioeconomics

B.1- Calories availability
Definition: The average nutritional energy content of the total daily per capita food supply, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, over a specific period in time, usually a year.
Technical Note: Calorie availability is derived from food balance sheets standardized for a range of primary food commodities for human consumption, originated from supply/utilization national accounts and maintained by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.
Type: Index
Measure Units: Kcal/day per capita

B.2- Literacy rate
Definition: The proportion of the adult population aged 15 years and over which is literate, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population, total or for a given sex, in a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time, usually mid-year. A person is literate who can with understanding both read and write a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.
Technical Note: Literacy rate definition complies with the revised recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics, adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Literacy rate data represent mid-year estimated values.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent
Categories: Male, Female

B.3- Gross primary enrollment ratio
Definition: Total number of pupils or of a given sex enrolled in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population of the age group, which officially corresponds to primary schooling, at a specific period of time, usually a year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area. According to the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED-97), adopted by UNESCO, primary education is defined as the level of education which the main function is to provide the basic elements of education at such establishments as elementary schools, and primary schools.
Technical Note: Gross enrollment ratios are based on the enrollment estimates made by UNESCO from national enrollment figures and population mid-year estimates from the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections. All ratios are expressed as percentages and may exceed 100 because of early entry, repetition, and, for countries with almost universal education at a given level, whenever the actual age distribution of pupils extends beyond the official school ages.
Type: Ratio
Measure Units: Percent
Categories: Male, Female

B.4- Gross National Income (GNI), per capita, current US$ (Atlas Method)
Definition: GNI per capita (formerly GNP per capita) is the gross national income, converted to U.S. dollars using the World Bank Atlas method, divided by the midyear population. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income

(compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Technical Note: The World Bank Atlas method of conversion is used to smooth fluctuations in prices and exchange rates in the cross-country comparison of national incomes. The conversion factor averages the exchange rate for a given year and the two preceding years, adjusted for the difference between the rate of inflation in the country and through 2000, the G-5 countries (France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States). From 2001, these countries include the Euro area, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
Type: Index
Measure Units: US Dollars per capita

B.5- Gross National Income (GNI), per capita, international $ (PPP-adjusted)

Definition: GNI per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GNI is gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States. GNI is the sum of value added by all resident producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.
Technical Note: GNI figures are those estimated by the World Bank from the corresponding ones in the United Nations' systems of National Accounts, expressed in domestic currency. Purchasing power parity conversion factors are estimated by the World Bank based on data collected by the International Comparison Programme (ICP), which is coordinated by the United Nations regional economic commissions and other international organizations. Per capita figures are based on the World Bank's population estimates and projections.
Type: Index
Measure Units: International dollars per capita

B.6- Gross Domestic Product (GDP), per capita, international $ (PPP-adjusted)

Definition: The average per capita market value of the sum of gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production, for a given national economy, at a given period in time, usually a year, expressed in international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. The gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any taxes and minus any subsidies that are not included in the valuation of output. GDP measures the total output of goods and services for final use occurring within the domestic territory of a given country, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims; it provides an aggregate measure of production. The residency of an institutional unit is defined on the basis of economic interest in the territory for more than a year. An international dollar is defined as the currency unit that has the same purchasing power over GNP as the US dollar in the United States.
Technical Note: GDP figures are those estimated by the World Bank from the corresponding ones in the United Nations' Systems of National Accounts, expressed in domestic currency. GDP is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Purchasing power parity conversion factors are estimated by the World Bank based on data collected by the International Comparison Programme (ICP), which is coordinated by the United Nations regional economic commissions and other international organizations. Per capita figures are based on the World Bank's population estimates and projections.
Type: Index
Measure Units: International dollars per capita

B.7- Annual GDP growth rate

Definition: Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2000 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

B.8- Highest 20%/Lowest 20% income ratio

Definition: The quotient of the richest total income quintile divided by the poorest total income quintile in a given population, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific period in time, usually a year.

Technical Note: Data are estimates based the percentage share of income or consumption. For more information, please visit the World Bank data site data.worldbank.org

Type: Ratio
Measure Units: Ratio

B.9- Poverty headcount ratio at $ 1.25 a day (PPP)

Definition: The percentage of the population living on less than $1.25 a day at 2005 international prices in a given country, territory, or geographic area, for a given sex and/or age group, at a specific period in time, usually a year, adjusted to local currency using purchasing power parities.

Technical Note: The international poverty line is prepared by the World Bank, based on its most recent consumption purchasing power parity (PPP) estimates in 2005 prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions. PPP exchange rates are designed for comparing aggregates from national accounts. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments.

Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

B.10- Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line

Definition: The percentage of the population living below the national poverty line in a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific period in time, usually a year. The operational definition for a national poverty line varies from country to country and represents the amount of income required by each household to meet the basic needs of all its members.

Technical Note: The poverty line is based on an estimate of the cost of a basic food basket that covers the nutritional needs of the population, taking into account its consumption habits, as well as the actual availability of food in the country and its relative prices. The value of this basket is combined with an estimate of the resources required by households to meet basic non-dietary needs. Some countries also define a national extreme poverty line by taking into account the cost of the basic food basket only (i.e., excluding basic non-dietary needs). National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup data from household surveys.

Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

B.11- Unemployed proportion of the labor force

Definition: The number of members of the total population or of a given sex of the economically active population, who are unemployed but are available to work and seeking employment. This includes members who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily left work, at a specific point in time, expressed as a percentage of the economically active population in total or by sex. An economically active individual is considered employed if he or she falls into one of the following categories: has in-currency or in-kind paid employment, is self-employed, works in a family business, or is not working temporarily for a particular reason.
Technical Note: Unemployment rates represent mid-year estimated values, according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates and definitions. The ILO definition of unemployment notwithstanding, reference periods, criteria for seeking work, and the treatment of people temporarily laid off and those seeking work for the first time vary across countries. Informal sector employment is difficult to quantify in the absence of regulation for registering and tracking informal activities.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent
Categories: Male, Female

B.12- Inflation: consumer prices index's annual growth rate
Definition: The annual average rate of change in the cost, to the average consumer, of acquiring a defined basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specific intervals, for a given national economy, during a one year period.
Technical Note: Consumer price index is usually derived explicitly as the weighted arithmetic mean of the current prices of goods and services from the fixed basket, obtained through recurring price surveys, based on their fixed value-based weights for the base period (Laspeyres formula), which are also obtained from household expenditure surveys. Consumer price index growth rates are those estimated by the World Bank from the corresponding data in the United Nations\'s Systems of National Accounts using the least-squares method.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

C. Mortality

C.1- Infant mortality rate
Definition: The quotient between the number of deaths in children under 1 year of age in a given year and the number of live births in that year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, expressed per 1,000 live births, as reported from the national health authority. The reported neonatal mortality rate is defined as the quotient between the number of children born alive that died before the age of 28 days in a given year and the number of live births in that year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, expressed per 1,000 live births, as reported from the national health authority. The reported postneonatal mortality rate is defined as the quotient between the number of children that were alive after 27 days of age and died before the age of 1 year in a given year and the number of live births in that year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, expressed per 1,000 live births, as reported from the national health authority.
Technical Note: In general terms, the infant mortality rate reported by the national health authority, including its neonatal and postneonatal components, is an averaged national estimate based on vital statistics registries and/or surveys. The methodology can vary from country to country and from period to period, and it is not primarily intended for international comparisons. For the 2003-2011 updates, the reported rate is not presented (n/a) when the relative standard error > 23%. Otherwise, the number of deaths are shown (see indicator C.2.0.1) as reported by the national health authority. From the 2012 update cycle on, rates are shown for all countries for which data have been reported.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 1,000 live births
Categories: Reported, Estimated
Subcategories: neonatal (0 to 27 days), postneonatal (28 days to <1 year)

C.2- Number of infant deaths, reported
Definition: The number of deaths in children under 1 year of age in a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area as reported from the national health authority.
Technical Note: For the 2003-2011 update, the number of maternal and infant deaths are presented when the relative standard error is > 23% and the ratio/rate is shown. Relative standard error $=100*SQRT ((1/D)+(1/B))$; D=number of deaths, B=number of live births. From the 2012 update cycle on, deaths are shown for all countries for which data have been reported.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Deaths

C.4- Under-5 mortality, estimated
Definition: The quotient between the number of deaths in children under 5 year of age in a given year and the number of live births in that year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, expressed per 1,000 live births.
Technical Note: Data are estimates from the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimates (IGME) of UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank and the United Nations Population Division.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 1,000 live births

C.5- Maternal mortality ratio, reported

Definition: The quotient between the number of maternal deaths in a given year and the number of live births in that same year, expressed by 100,000 live births, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, as reported from the national health authority. Maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within the 42 days after termination of that pregnancy, regardless of the length and site of the pregnancy, due to any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy itself or its care but not due to accidental or incidental causes (ICD-10: O00-O99 (except O96-O97) and A34).
Technical Note: Maternal mortality ratio reported by the national health authority are based on vital statistics or surveys. The methodology can vary from country to country and from period to period, and it is not primarily intended for international comparisons. From the 2003-2011 update, the ratio is not presented when the relative standard error is > 23% and the numbers of deaths are shown (see Indicator C.39.2.0). Relative standard error $=100*SQRT((1/D)+(1/B))$; D=number of deaths, B=number of live births. From the 2012 update cycle, deaths are shown for all countries for which data have been reported.
Type: Ratio
Measure Units: Per 100,000 live births
Categories: Female

C.6- Number of registered deaths due to measles

Definition: The number of total registered deaths for which the underlying cause of death was measles (ICD-10 code B05) for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Deaths

C.7- Number of registered deaths due to neonatal tetanus

Definition: The number of deaths for which the underlying cause of death was neonatal tetanus (ICD-10 code A033) for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Deaths

C.10- Annual proportion of registered deaths under 5 years of age due to intestinal infectious diseases (ADD)

Definition: Proportion of deaths in children under 5 years of age for which the underlying cause of death was an intestinal infectious disease (ICD-10 codes A00-A09) for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

C.11- Annual proportion of registered deaths under 5 years of age due to acute respiratory infections (ARI)

Definition: Proportion of deaths in children under 5 years of age for which the underlying cause of death was an acute respiratory infection (ICD-10 codes J00-J22) for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

C.12- General estimated mortality rate, adjusted by age

Definition: The estimated total number of deaths in a population of a given sex, divided by the total number of that population after removing the effect of differences in the age

distribution, expressed per 1,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Adjusted mortality rates are obtained by direct standardization. That is, by applying the corresponding age-specific estimated mortality rates of a given sex for all causes of deaths to the WHO World Standard Population, http://www.who.int/healthinfo/paper31.pdf..
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 1,000 population
Categories: Male, Female

C.13- Estimated general mortality rate

Definition: The estimated total number of deaths in a population of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 1,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 1,000 population
Categories: Male, Female
Subcategories: less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-44 years, 45-64 years, 65 years and older

C.14- Estimated mortality rate from communicable diseases, adjusted by age

Definition: The estimated total number of deaths from communicable diseases in a population of a given sex divided by the corresponding total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are: ICD-10 Chapter I (A00-B99), plus acute respiratory infections (ICD-10 codes J00-J22) and meningitis (ICD-10 codes G00-G03).
Technical Note: Adjusted mortality rates are obtained by direct standardization. That is, by applying the corresponding age-specific estimated mortality rates of a given sex for all causes of deaths to the WHO World Standard Population, http://www.who.int/healthinfo/paper31.pdf. .
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female

C.15- Estimated mortality rate from communicable diseases

Definition: The estimated total number of deaths from communicable diseases in a population of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. The cause categories grouped under this heading are ICD-10 Chapter I (A00-B99), plus acute respiratory infections ICD-10 codes J00-J22) and meningitis (ICD-10 codes G00-G03).
Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas,

2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female
Subcategories: less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-44 years, 45-64 years, 65 years and older

C.16- Estimated mortality rate due to tuberculosis
Definition: The estimated number of deaths in total or by sex from tuberculosis, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100.000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area (ICD-10 codes A15-A19).
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female

C.17- Number of registered deaths due to AIDS
Definition: The number of deaths in total or by sex for which the underlying cause of death was Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) (ICD-10 codes B20-B24) for a given year, in a given country, territory or geographic area.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Deaths
Categories: Male, Female

C.18- Estimated mortality rate from diseases of the circulatory system, age adjusted
Definition: The estimated total number of deaths from diseases of the circulatory system in the total population or by a given sex, divided by the corresponding total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 Chapter IX (codes I00-I99).
Technical Note: Adjusted mortality rates are obtained by direct standardization. That is, by applying the corresponding age-specific estimated mortality rates of a given sex for all causes of deaths to the WHO World Standard Population, http://www.who.int/healthinfo/paper31.pdf.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female

C.19- Estimated mortality rate from diseases of the circulatory system
Definition: The estimated total number deaths from diseases of the circulatory system in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 Chapter IX (codes I00-I99).
Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.

Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female
Subcategories: less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-44 years, 45-64 years, 65 years and older

C.20- Estimated mortality rate from ischemic heart disease

Definition: The estimated total number of deaths from ischemic heart disease in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. The cause categories grouped under this heading are: ICD-10 codes I20-I25.
Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female
Subcategories: 45-64 years, 65 years and older

C.21- Estimated mortality rate from cerebrovascular diseases

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from cerebrovascular diseases in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 codes I60-I69.
Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female
Subcategories: 45-64 years, 65 years and older

C.22- Estimated mortality rate from neoplasms, adjusted by age

Definition: The estimated total number of deaths from neoplasms in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 Chapter II (codes C00-D48).
Technical Note: Adjusted mortality rates are obtained by direct standardization. That is, by applying the corresponding age-specific estimated mortality rates of a given sex for all causes of deaths to the WHO World Standard Population, http://www.who.int/healthinfo/paper31.pdf.

Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female

C.23- Estimated mortality rate from neoplasms, total

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from neoplasms in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 Chapter II (codes C00-D48).
Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female
Subcategories: less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-44 years, 45-64 years, 65 years and older

C.24- Estimated mortality rate from malignant neoplasms, adjusted by age

Definition: The estimated total number of deaths from malignant neoplasms in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 codes C00-C97.
Technical Note Adjusted mortality rates are obtained by direct standardization. That is, by applying the corresponding age-specific estimated mortality rates of a given sex for all causes of deaths to the WHO World Standard Population, http://www.who.int/healthinfo/paper31.pdf.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female

C.25- Estimated mortality rate from malignant neoplasms

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from malignant neoplasms in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 codes C00-C97.
Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female

Subcategories: less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-44 years, 45-64 years, 65 years and older

C.26- Estimated Mortality rate from malignant neoplasms of the lung, trachea and bronchi

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from malignant neoplasms of the lung, trachea, and bronchus in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under the ICD-10 codes C33-C34.

Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.

Type: Rate

Measure Units: Per 100,000 population

Categories: Male, Female

Subcategories: 45-64 years, 65 years and older

C.27- Estimated mortality rate from malignant neoplasms of the uterus, female

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from malignant neoplasms of the uterus in a female population of a given age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 codes C53-C55.

Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.

Type: Rate

Measure Units: Per 100,000 population

Categories: Female

Subcategories: 45-64 years, 65 years and older, 35-44 years

C.28- Estimated mortality rate from malignant neoplasms of the breast, female

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from malignant neoplasms of the female breast in a female population of a given age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 code C50.

Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.

Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Female
Subcategories: 45-64 years, 65 years and older, 35-44 years

C.29- Estimated mortality rate from malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs and peritoneum

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from malignant neoplasms of the digestive organs and peritoneum in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 codes C15-C26.
Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female
Subcategories: 45-64 years, 65 years and older

C.30- Estimated mortality rate from external causes, adjusted by age

Definition: The estimated total number of deaths from external causes in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 Chapter XX (codes V01-Y89).
Technical Note: Adjusted mortality rates are obtained by direct standardization. That is, by applying the corresponding age-specific estimated mortality rates of a given sex for all causes of deaths to the WHO World Standard Population, http://www.who.int/healthinfo/paper31.pdf.

Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female

C.31- Estimated mortality rate from external causes

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from external causes in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 Chapter XX (codes V01-Y89).
Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female

Subcategories: less than 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-14 years, 15-44 years, 45-64 years, 65 years and older

C.32- Estimated mortality rate from accidents, excluding transport accidents

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from accidents, excluding transport accidents, in the total population of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 codes W00-X59.

Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.

Type: Rate

Measure Units: Per 100,000 population

Categories: Male, Female

Subcategories: less than 15 years, 15 years and older

C.33- Estimated mortality rate from transport accidents

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from transport accidents, in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 codes V01-V99.

Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.

Type: Rate

Measure Units: Per 100,000 population

Categories: Male, Female

Subcategories: less than 15 years, 15 years and older

C.34- Estimated mortality rate from suicide and purposely self-inflicted injuries

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from suicide and purposely self-inflicted injuries, in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those ICD-10 codes X60-X84.

Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.

Type: Rate

Measure Units: Per 100,000 population

Categories: Male, Female

C.35- Estimated mortality rate from homicide

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from homicide in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 codes X85-Y09, Y87.1.

Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.

Type: Rate

Measure Units: Per 100,000 population

Categories: Male, Female

C.36- Estimated mortality rate from cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from cirrhosis and other chronic liver diseases, in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 codes K70, K73-K74, K76.

Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.

Type: Rate

Measure Units: Per 100,000 population

Categories: Female

Subcategories: 45-64 years, 65 years and older, 35-44 years

C.37- Estimated mortality rate from diabetes mellitus

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from diabetes mellitus, in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 codes E10-E14.

Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.

Type: Rate

Measure Units: Per 100,000 population

Categories: Male, Female

Subcategories: 45-64 years, 65 years and older

C.38- Mortality rate from land transport accidents, estimated

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from land transport accidents, in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those ICD-10 codes V01-V89.

Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.

Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female
Subcategories: less than 15 years, 15 years and older

C.39- Number of maternal deaths, reported

Definition: The number of maternal deaths in a given year and the number of live births in that same year for a given country, territory, or geographic area, as reported from the national health authority. Maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within the 42 days after termination of that pregnancy, regardless of the length and site of the pregnancy, due to any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy itself or its care, but not due to accidental or incidental causes.

Technical Note: From the 2003-2011 update, the number of maternal and infant deaths are presented when the relative standard error is higher than 23%. Otherwise, the ratio/rate is shown. Relative standard error $=100*SQRT((1/D)+(1/B))$; D=number of deaths, B=number of live births. From the 2012 update cycle, deaths are shown for countries for which data have been reported.

Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Deaths
Categories: Female

C.40- Annual number of registered deaths under-5 due to diphtheria

Definition: The number of deaths in children under 5 years of age from diphtheria (ICD-10 code A36) as the underlying cause of death, as registered in their death certificates, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Deaths

C.41- Annual number of registered deaths under-5 due to pertussis

Definition: The number of deaths in children under 5 years of age from whooping cough (ICD-10 code A37) as the underlying cause of death, as registered in their death certificates, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Deaths

C.42- Annual number of registered deaths under-5 due to tetanus

Definition: The number of deaths in children under 5 years of age from tetanus (ICD-10 code A35) as the underlying cause of death, as registered in their death certificates, for a

given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Deaths

C.43- Mortality rate from motor vehicle traffic accidents, estimated

Definition: The estimated total number deaths from motor vehicle traffic accidents, in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Underlying causes of death grouped under this heading are those under ICD-10 codes V02-V04(.1-.9), V09.2,V09.3,V12-V14(.3-.6), V19(.4-.6),V20-V28(.3-.9), V29-V78(.4-.9),V80(.3-.5), V81.1,V82.1,V83-V86(.0-.3), V87(.0-.8),V89.2,V89.9.
Technical Note: Estimated mortality rates are obtained from the corresponding registered mortality after correcting for mortality under registration and re-distribution of causes assigned to the category SIGNS, SYMPTOMS and ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS (ICD-10: R00-R99). Details of this methodology are presented in Health Statistics from the Americas, 2006 edition, PAHO, at: www1.paho.org/English/AM/PUB/Sp_591.htm. Annual estimates are obtained by linear interpolation of the corresponding quinquennial estimates.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female
Subcategories: less than 15 years, 15 years and older

D. Morbidity and Risk Factors

D.1- Low birthweight proportion
Definition: The number of newborn infants weighing less than 2,500 grams, as weighted at the time of birth or within the first hours of life, before significant postnatal weight loss has occurred, expressed per 100 live births, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by national health systems.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

D.2- Prevalence of moderate nutritional deficiency in children less than 5 years
Definition: The number of prevalent cases of moderate nutritional deficiency in children under 5 year of age detected in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding mid-year population, for a given country, territory, or geographic area. Under-5 moderate nutritional deficiency is defined as any length-for-age ratio less than minus two standard deviations (-2SD) from the reference population and results from the failure to grow adequately in length/height in relation to age.
Technical Note: Data are provided by the WHO/PAHO technical regional program based on information obtained with surveys.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

D.3- Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months of age
Definition: The number of infants who, from birth until the end of the fifth month of life, are fed exclusively breast milk, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding mid-year population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by national health systems.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

D.4- DMFT index at age 12
Definition: The mean number of permanent teeth decayed, filled and missing (DMFT) in children at age 12, in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by national health systems.
Type: Index
Measure Units: Teeth

D.5- Number of confirmed cases of poliomyelitis
Definition: The number of cases from poliomyelitis due to wild poliovirus confirmed by laboratory in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Cases

Pan American Health Organization, Health Information and Analysis Unit (HA).
Regional Core Health Data Initiative; Indicators Glossary. Washington DC, June 2015.

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D.6- Number of confirmed cases of measles

Definition: The number of cases from measles confirmed by laboratory, in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control.

Type: Absolute Magnitude

Measure Units: Cases

D.7- Number of registered cases of diphtheria in children under age 5

Definition: The number of cases registered from diphtheria in children less than 5 years old in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control.

Type: Absolute Magnitude

Measure Units: Cases

D.8- Number of registered cases of pertussis in children under age 5

Definition: The number of incident cases registered from whooping cough in children less than 5 years old in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control.

Type: Absolute Magnitude

Measure Units: Cases

D.9- Number of registered cases of tetanus neonatorum

Definition: The number of cases registered from neonatal tetanus in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control.

Type: Absolute Magnitude

Measure Units: Cases

D.11- Number of registered cases of cholera

Definition: The number of cases registered from cholera in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control.

Type: Absolute Magnitude

Measure Units: Cases

D.12- Number of registered cases of human rabies

Definition: The number of cases registered from human rabies in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control.

Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Cases

D.13- Number of registered cases of yellow fever

Definition: The number of cases registered from yellow fever in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control. Endemic countries are: Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Peru and Venezuela.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Cases

D.14- Number of registered cases of plague

Definition: The number of cases registered from plague in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control. Endemic countries are: Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, the United States of America and Peru.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Cases

D.15- Number of registered cases of dengue

Definition: The number of cases registered from dengue in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Cases

D.16- Number of registered cases of malaria

Definition: The number of cases registered from malaria in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control. Malaria endemic countries are: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Cases

D.17- Annual parasite index

Definition: The number of confirmed new cases from malaria registered in a specific year, expressed per 1,000 individuals under surveillance, for a given country, territory, or geographic area. Annual parasite index (API) refers to high and moderate malaria transmission risk areas.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control. Malaria endemic countries are: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana,

Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.
Type: Index
Measure Units: Per 1,000 population under surveillance

D.18- Tuberculosis incidence
Definition: The number of new cases registered from tuberculosis in a specific year, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the National Tuberculosis Control Programs (NPT).
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population

D.19- Incidence of bacilloscopically positive (BK+) tuberculosis
Definition: The number of new cases of bacilloscopically confirmed tuberculosis, in a specific year, expressed per 100.000 population, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the National Tuberculosis Control Programs (NPT).
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population

D.21- AIDS incidence
Definition: The number of new cases registered from Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) for a given sex, in a specific year, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control.
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female

D.22- Leprosy prevalence
Definition: Number of leprosy cases registered for treatment on 31 December of a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area. Definition for data for years 2008 and before: The number of existing cases (new and old) from leprosy at the end of a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Cases

D.23- Estimated incidence of malignant neoplasms of the lung, adjusted
Definition: The ratio of the number of new cases from malignant neoplasms of the lung (ICD-10 codes C33-C34; both including trachea and bronchus) estimated in a specific year among the population of a given sex, to the number of residents in that population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are derived from GLOBOCAN 2008: Cancer Incidence, Mortality and

Prevalence Worldwide. Age-adjusted rates use the World Standard Population. For more information on statistics from Globocan, please go to http://globocan.iarc.fr/

Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female

D.24- Estimated incidence of malignant neoplasms of the stomach, adjusted

Definition: The ratio of the number of new cases from malignant neoplasms of the stomach (ICD-10 code C16) estimated in a specific year among a population of a given sex, to the number of residents in that population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are derived from GLOBOCAN 2008: Cancer Incidence, Mortality and Prevalence Worldwide. Age-adjusted rates use the World Standard Population. For more information on statistics from Globocan, please go to http://globocan.iarc.fr/
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Male, Female

D.25- Estimated incidence of malignant neoplasms of the female breast, adjusted

Definition: The ratio of the number of new cases from malignant neoplasms of the female breast (ICD-10 code C50) estimated in a specific year among the female population, to the number of residents in that population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are derived from GLOBOCAN 2008: Cancer Incidence, Mortality and Prevalence Worldwide. Age-adjusted rates use the World Standard Population. For more information on statistics from Globocan, please go to http://globocan.iarc.fr/
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Female

D.26- Estimated incidence of malignant neoplasms of the cervix uteri, adjusted

Definition: The ratio of the number of new cases from malignant neoplasms of the cervix uteri (ICD-10 code C53) estimated in a specific year among the female population, to the number of residents in that population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are derived from GLOBOCAN 2008: Cancer Incidence, Mortality and Prevalence Worldwide. Age-adjusted rates use the World Standard Population. For more information on statistics from Globocan, please go to http://globocan.iarc.fr/
Type: Rate
Measure Units: Per 100,000 population
Categories: Female

D.29- Prevalence of overweight among adult population

Definition: The number of overweight adults, registered at a specific point in time, among the adult population 20 to 74 years of age, total or of a given sex, expressed as a percentage of that population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Body Mass Index (BMI) is an anthropometric measure defined as the ratio between the weight measured in kilograms, and the square of the height measured in meters. Overweight is defined as a BMI ≥ 25 Kg/m2.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs. Information is obtained from national or subnational surveys and the age-range

may vary.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent
Categories: Male, Female

D.30- Prevalence of tobacco consumption among adolescents

Definition: The number of students between 13 and 15 years of age that consumed any quantity of a tobacco product during the past 30 days of the survey, expressed as a percentage of that population, at a specific point in time, total or for a given sex, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by PAHO's Technical Unit on Risk Assessment and Management. Global Youth Tobacco Survey (GYTS) by PAHO/WHO/Center for Disease Control and Prevention of the United States of America (CDC). For more information, please visit: http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2467&Itemid=2034
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent
Categories: Male, Female

D.31- Population at malaria risk

Definition: The proportion of the population residing in areas of moderate and high transmission of malaria, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Areas of moderate and high transmission are those in which the Annual Parasite Index (API) (=number of confirmed malaria cases/1,000 pop) is between 1-10/1,000 and over 10 per thousand respectively. Areas of low transmission are those with an API below 1 per 1,000 population.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control. Malaria endemic countries are: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guiana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

D.32- Ratio of male to female AIDS cases

Definition: The quotient between the number of new cases registered from Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) of male to female cases, in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national systems for disease surveillance and control.
Type: Ratio
Measure Units: Ratio

E. Resources, Services and Coverage

E.1- Proportion of population using improved drinking water sources

Definition: Population that uses improved drinking water sources, in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population of that year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Access to safe drinking water sources is defined by the availability of at least 20 liters of water per person per day from a source within 1 kilometer of walking distance. Improved drinking water sources are: household connection, piped water into dwelling, yard/plot, and public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection. Unimproved drinking water sources are: unprotected well, unprotected spring, rivers or ponds, vendor-provided water, bottled water, tanker truck water. Bottled water is not considered improved due to limitations in the potential quantity, not quality, of the water. Urban and rural area according to countries' own working definition.

Technical Note: Data are derived from the JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME for WATER SUPPLY and SANITATION (JMP) of OMS/UNICEF. For more information on JMP, please go to www.wssinfo.org/en/welcome.html

Type: Proportion

Measure Units: Percent

Categories: Urban, Rural, Urban with household connection, Rural with household connection

E.2- Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities

Definition: Population using improved sanitation in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population of that year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Excreta disposal systems are considered adequate if they are private and if they separate human excreta from human contact.

Improved sanitation facilities are: connection to a public sewer, connection to a septic system, pour-flush latrine, simple pit latrine, flush toilet piped sewer system, composting toilet, ventilated improved pit latrine.

Unimproved sanitation facilities are: flush/pour to elsewhere, hanging toilet, public or shared latrine, open pit latrine, bucket latrine, no facilities/bush or field.

Urban and rural area according to countries' own working definition.

Technical Note: Data are derived from the JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME for WATER SUPPLY and SANITATION (JMP) of OMS/UNICEF. For more information on JMP, please go to www.wssinfo.org/en/welcome.html

Type: Proportion

Measure Units: Percent

Categories: Urban, Rural, Urban with household connection, Rural with household connection

E.6- Proportion of under-1 population immunized against poliomyelitis

Definition: The number of children who, on completing their first year of life, have received three doses of live oral poliomyelitis vaccine (OPV), expressed as a percentage of the corresponding mid-year population, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by national systems for disease prevention and control.

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Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

E.7- Proportion of population of 1 year of age immunized against measles

Definition: The number of children of 1 year of age who have received one dose of vaccine against measles (in general in combination with rubella and mumps – MMR), expressed as a percentage of corresponding mid-year population, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by national systems for disease prevention and control.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

E.8- Proportion of under-1 population immunized against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus

Definition: The number of children who, on completing their first year of life, have received three doses of DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus) toxoid, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding mid-year population, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by national systems for disease prevention and control.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

E.9- Proportion of under-1 population immunized against tuberculosis

Definition: The number of children under 1 year of age who have received one dose of vaccine against tuberculosis BCG (bacille Calmette-Guerin), expressed as a percentage of the corresponding mid-year population, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by national systems for disease prevention and control.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

E.10- Prevalence of use of contraceptive methods in women

Definition: The number women aged 15 to 49 years who use any type of contraceptive method, at a specific point in time, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding mid-year population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Contraceptive methods include female and male sterilization, injectable and oral contraceptives, intrauterine devices, diaphragms, spermicides, condoms, rhythm method and withdrawal.
Technical Note: Data are provided by PAHO/WHO country offices and technical regional programs.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent
Categories: Female

E.11- Specific fertility rate in women 15-19 years of age

Definition: Ratio between the number of live births born to mothers 15 to 19 years of age during a given year and the mid-year female population 15 to 19 years of age, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, during a specified period, usually multiplied by 1,000.

Technical Note: Total fertility rate is directly calculated as the sum of age-specific fertility rates (usually referring to women aged 15 to 49 years), or five times the sum if data are given in five-year age groups. An age- or age-group-specific fertility rate is calculated as the ratio of annual births to women at a given age or age-group to the population of women at the same age or age-group, in the same year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area. Population data from the United Nations correspond to mid-year estimated values, obtained by linear interpolation from the corresponding United Nations fertility medium-variant quinquennial population projections.

Type: Rate

Measure Units: Per 1,000 population

Categories: Female

E.12- Proportion of pregnant women attended by trained personnel during pregnancy

Definition: The number of pregnant women who have received at least one health care visit during pregnancy provided by a trained health worker, expressed as a percentage of the live birth population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area. Health care visit during pregnancy is defined as those health care services for the control and monitoring of the pregnancy and ambulatory care for associated morbidity; it does not include neither direct vaccination activities nor the health care services rendered immediately prior to delivery. Trained staff includes medical obstetricians, physicians with training in delivery care, university midwives and nurses with training in delivery care and graduated midwives; it does not include traditional midwives trained or not.

Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national health authority.

Type: Proportion

Measure Units: Percent

Categories: Female

Subcategories: from the first trimester of pregnancy

E.13- Proportion of deliveries attended by trained personnel

Definition: The number of deliveries assisted by trained personnel in a specific year, regardless of their site of occurrence, expressed as a percentage of the total number of births in that same year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area. Trained staff includes medical obstetricians, physicians with training in delivery care, university midwives and nurses with training in delivery care and graduated midwives; it does not include traditional midwives trained or not.

Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national health authority.

Type: Proportion

Measure Units: Percent

Categories: Female

E.15- Physicians ratio

Definition: The number of physicians available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national health authority.

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Type: Ratio
Measure Units: Per 1,000 population

E.16- Professional nurses ratio

Definition: The number of certified nurses available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area. Certified nurses do not include auxiliary and unlicensed personnel.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national health authority.
Type: Ratio
Measure Units: Per 1,000 population

E.17- Dentists ratio

Definition: The number of dentists available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national health authority.
Type: Ratio
Measure Units: Per 1,000 population

E.21- Number of outpatient care facilities

Definition: The number of outpatient health care facilities, affiliated to all health institutions, in operation during a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area. Outpatient health care is defined as any professional encounter or contact, as an act of health service, between a non-hospitalized individual and a health worker responsible for the evaluation, diagnosis, treatment, or referral of that person in that encounter. Outpatient health care facility is defined as any type of physical area primarily designated to deliver outpatient health care services. Institutional affiliation includes any outpatient health care facility managed by the Ministry of Health or by a governmental equivalent, by Social Security systems, including those for the Army and Police Forces, and by private, for-profit or non-profit, voluntary-driven or not, organizations.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national health authority.
Type: Absolute Magnitude
Measure Units: Facilities
Categories: Ministry of Health, Social Security, Private Sector

E.22- Hospital beds ratio

Definition: The number of hospital beds available per every 1,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national health authority.
Type: Ratio
Measure Units: Per 1,000 population

E.23- Outpatient health care visits ratio

Definition: The number of outpatient health care visits per every 1,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national health authority.
Type: Ratio
Measure Units: Per 1,000 population

E.24- Hospital discharges ratio

Definition: The number of hospital discharges per every 1,000 inhabitants in a population, at a given year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area. It represents an estimate of the degree of utilization of in-patient health care services. Hospital discharge is defined as the formal release of a hospitalized individual due to conclusion of the hospitalization stay, either by death, return home, or transfer to another institution. A hospital is defined as any medical facility with an organized medical and professional staff and beds available for continuous hospitalization of patients formally admitted to it for medical observation, care, diagnosis, or surgical and non-surgical treatment.
Technical Note: Data are provided by WHO/PAHO country offices and technical regional programs based on information reported by the national health authority.
Type: Ratio
Measure Units: Per 1,000 population

E.26- Annual public and private national health expenditure as a proportion of the GDP

Definition: *Public health expenditure* is the sum of health outlays paid for in cash or supplied in kind by government entities, such as the Ministry of Health, other ministries, parastatal organizations or social security agencies (without double counting government transfers to social security and extra-budgetary funds). It includes all expenditure made by these entities, regardless of the source, so includes any donor funding passing through them. It includes transfer payments to households to offset medical care costs and extra-budgetary funds to finance health services and goods. It includes current and capital expenditure. *Private health expenditure* is the sum of outlays for health by private entities, such as households, commercial or mutual health insurance, non-profit institutions serving households, resident corporations and quasi-corporations with a health services delivery or financing function. It includes expenditures from all sources, so includes any donor funding passing through these Financing Agents.
Technical Note: The estimates of the national health expenditure refer to the Health Accounts used by WHO and OCED
(http://apps.who.int/nha/database/DocumentationCentre/Index/en)
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent
Categories: Public, Private

E.31- Proportion of Underregistered deaths

Definition: The difference between the number of estimated deaths, according to the corresponding period life tables, and the number of registered deaths, expressed as a percentage of the total estimated deaths at a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
Type: Proportion
Measure Units: Percent

E.33- Proportion of certified deaths due to ill-defined and unknown conditions

Definition: The number of death certificates issued in a given year for which the underlying cause of death was symptoms, signs, and ill-defined and unknown conditions (ICD-10 codes R00-R99), expressed as a percentage of the total registered deaths due to natural causes at the same year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Type: Proportion

Measure Units: Percent