

# 2008: World Health Organisation Core Health Indicators

World health statistics 2008 presents the most recent health statistics for WHO's 193 Member States.

## South Africa

Indicator	Value (year)
Adult mortality rate (probability of dying between 15 to 60 years per 1000 population) both sexes <a href="#">?</a>	564 (2006)
Adult mortality rate (probability of dying between 15 to 60 years per 1000 population) female <a href="#">?</a>	531 (2006)
Adult mortality rate (probability of dying between 15 to 60 years per 1000 population) male <a href="#">?</a>	598 (2006)
Age-standardized mortality rate for cancer (per 100 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	154.0 (2002)
Age-standardized mortality rate for cardiovascular diseases (per 100 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	410.0 (2002)
Age-standardized mortality rate for injuries (per 100 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	120.0 (2002)
Age-standardized mortality rate for non-communicable diseases (per 100 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	808.0 (2002)
Deaths among children under five years of age due to diarrhoeal diseases (%) <a href="#">?</a>	0.8 (2000)
Deaths among children under five years of age due to HIV/AIDS (%) <a href="#">?</a>	57.1 (2000)
Deaths among children under five years of age due to injuries (%) <a href="#">?</a>	5.0 (2000)
Deaths among children under five years of age due to malaria (%) <a href="#">?</a>	0.0 (2000)
Deaths among children under five years of age due to measles (%) <a href="#">?</a>	0.0 (2000)
Deaths among children under five years of age due to neonatal causes (%) <a href="#">?</a>	35.1 (2000)
Deaths among children under five years of age due to other causes (%) <a href="#">?</a>	1.1 (2000)
Deaths among children under five years of age due to pneumonia (%) <a href="#">?</a>	0.9 (2000)
Deaths due to HIV/AIDS (per 100 000 population per year) <a href="#">?</a>	675 (2005)
Deaths due to tuberculosis among HIV-negative people (per 100 000 population)	84.0 (2006)
Deaths due to tuberculosis among HIV-positive people (per 100 000 population)	134 (2006)
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) both sexes <a href="#">?</a>	44.0 (2003)
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) female <a href="#">?</a>	45.0 (2003)
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years) male <a href="#">?</a>	43.0 (2003)
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) both sexes <a href="#">?</a>	56.0 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) female <a href="#">?</a>	54 (2006)
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) male <a href="#">?</a>	58.0

	(2006)
Life expectancy at birth (years) <a href="#">?</a>	51.0 (2006)
Life expectancy at birth (years) female <a href="#">?</a>	53.0 (2006)
Life expectancy at birth (years) male <a href="#">?</a>	50.0 (2006)
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) <a href="#">?</a>	400 (2005)
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) <a href="#">?</a>	17 (2004)
Under-5 mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births) both sexes <a href="#">?</a>	69 (2006)
Under-5 mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births) female <a href="#">?</a>	66 (2006)
Under-5 mortality rate (probability of dying by age 5 per 1000 live births) male <a href="#">?</a>	72 (2006)
Years of life lost to communicable diseases (%) <a href="#">?</a>	77.0 (2002)
Years of life lost to injuries (%) <a href="#">?</a>	8.0 (2002)
Years of life lost to non-communicable diseases (%) <a href="#">?</a>	15.0 (2002)
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100 000 population per year) <a href="#">?</a>	940.0 (2006)
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged >=15 years (per 100 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	16579 (2005)
Prevalence of tuberculosis (per 100 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	998.0 (2006)
Antenatal care coverage - at least four visits (%)	73 (1998)
Antiretroviral therapy coverage among HIV-infected pregnant women for PMTCT (%) <a href="#">?</a>	50.0 (2006)
Antiretroviral therapy coverage among people with advanced HIV infections (%) <a href="#">?</a>	21 (2006)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) <a href="#">?</a>	92.0 (2003)
Contraceptive prevalence (%) <a href="#">?</a>	60.3 (2003)
Neonates protected at birth against neonatal tetanus (PAB) (%) <a href="#">?</a>	73.0 (2006)
One-year-olds immunized with MCV <a href="#">?</a>	85 (2006)
One-year-olds immunized with three doses of diphtheria tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP3) (%) <a href="#">?</a>	99 (2006)
One-year-olds immunized with three doses of Hepatitis B (HepB3) (%) <a href="#">?</a>	99 (2006)
One-year-olds immunized with three doses of Hib (Hib3) vaccine (%) <a href="#">?</a>	99 (2006)
Tuberculosis detection rate under DOTS (%) <a href="#">?</a>	71.0 (2006)
Tuberculosis treatment success under DOTS (%) <a href="#">?</a>	71 (2006)
Women who have had mammography (%) <a href="#">?</a>	6.0 (2003)
Women who have had PAP smear (%) <a href="#">?</a>	17.0 (2003)
Newborns with low birth weight (%) <a href="#">?</a>	15 (1998)

Per capita recorded alcohol consumption (litres of pure alcohol) among adults (>=15 years) <a href="#">?</a>	6.7 (2003)
Population using solid fuels (%) rural <a href="#">?</a>	40 (2003)
Population using solid fuels (%) urban <a href="#">?</a>	7 (2003)
Population with sustainable access to improved drinking water sources (%) rural <a href="#">?</a>	82 (2006)
Population with sustainable access to improved drinking water sources (%) total <a href="#">?</a>	93 (2006)
Population with sustainable access to improved drinking water sources (%) urban <a href="#">?</a>	100 (2006)
Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%) rural <a href="#">?</a>	49 (2006)
Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%) total <a href="#">?</a>	59 (2006)
Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%) urban <a href="#">?</a>	66 (2006)
Prevalence of current tobacco use among adolescents (13-15 years) (%) both sexes <a href="#">?</a>	23.6 (2002)
Prevalence of current tobacco use among adolescents (13-15 years) (%) female <a href="#">?</a>	20.0 (2002)
Prevalence of current tobacco use among adolescents (13-15 years) (%) male <a href="#">?</a>	29.0 (2002)
Prevalence of current tobacco use among adults (>=15 years) (%) both sexes <a href="#">?</a>	18.4 (2005)
Prevalence of current tobacco use among adults (>=15 years) (%) female <a href="#">?</a>	9.1 (2005)
Prevalence of current tobacco use among adults (>=15 years) (%) male <a href="#">?</a>	27.5 (2005)
Community and traditional health workers density (per 10 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	2.00 (2004)
Dentistry personnel density (per 10 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	1.00 (2004)
Environment and public health workers density (per 10 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	<1 (2004)
External resources for health as percentage of total expenditure on health <a href="#">?</a>	0.5 (2005)
General government expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health <a href="#">?</a>	41.7 (2005)
General government expenditure on health as percentage of total government expenditure <a href="#">?</a>	9.9 (2005)
Hospital beds (per 10 000 population)	28.0 (2005)
Laboratory health workers density (per 10 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	<1 (2004)
Number of community and traditional health workers <a href="#">?</a>	9,160 (2004)
Number of dentistry personnel <a href="#">?</a>	5,995 (2004)
Number of environment and public health workers <a href="#">?</a>	2,529 (2004)
Number of laboratory health workers <a href="#">?</a>	2,002 (2004)
Number of nursing and midwifery personnel <a href="#">?</a>	184,459 (2004)
Number of other health service providers <a href="#">?</a>	54,798 (2004)
Number of Pharmaceutical personnel <a href="#">?</a>	12,521 (2004)

Number of Physicians <a href="#">?</a>	34,829 (2004)
Nursing and midwifery personnel density (per 10 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	41.00 (2004)
Other health service providers density (per 10 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	12.00 (2004)
Out-of-pocket expenditure as percentage of private expenditure on health <a href="#">?</a>	17.40 (2005)
Per capita government expenditure on health at average exchange rate (US\$) <a href="#">?</a>	182.0 (2005)
Per capita government expenditure on health(PPP int. \$) <a href="#">?</a>	338.0 (2005)
Per capita total expenditure on health (PPP int. \$) <a href="#">?</a>	811.0 (2005)
Per capita total expenditure on health at average exchange rate (US\$) <a href="#">?</a>	437.0 (2005)
Pharmaceutical personnel density (per 10 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	3.00 (2004)
Physicians density (per 10 000 population) <a href="#">?</a>	8.00 (2004)
Private expenditure on health as percentage of total expenditure on health <a href="#">?</a>	58.3 (2005)
Private prepaid plans as percentage of private expenditure on health <a href="#">?</a>	77.3 (2005)
Ratio of health management and support workers to health service providers <a href="#">?</a>	0.1 (2004)
Ratio of nurses and midwives to physicians <a href="#">?</a>	5.3 (2004)
Social security expenditure on health as percentage of general government expenditure on health <a href="#">?</a>	4.1 (2005)
Total expenditure on health as percentage of gross domestic product <a href="#">?</a>	8.7 (2005)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) highest educational level of mother <a href="#">?</a>	91.4 (1998)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) highest wealth quintile <a href="#">?</a>	98.1 (1998)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) lowest educational level of mother <a href="#">?</a>	59.7 (1998)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) lowest wealth quintile <a href="#">?</a>	67.8 (1998)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) rural <a href="#">?</a>	75.5 (1998)
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) urban <a href="#">?</a>	93.4 (1998)
Births attended by skilled health personnel difference highest lowest educational level of mother <a href="#">?</a>	31.7 (1998)
Births attended by skilled health personnel difference highest-lowest wealth quintile <a href="#">?</a>	30.3 (1998)
Births attended by skilled health personnel difference urban-rural <a href="#">?</a>	17.9 (1998)
Births attended by skilled health personnel ratio highest-lowest educational level of mother <a href="#">?</a>	1.5 (1998)
Births attended by skilled health personnel ratio highest-lowest wealth quintile <a href="#">?</a>	1.4 (1998)
Births attended by skilled health personnel ratio urban-rural <a href="#">?</a>	1.2 (1998)
Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds (%) highest educational level of mother <a href="#">?</a>	85.6 (1998)
Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds (%) highest wealth quintile <a href="#">?</a>	84.5

	(1998)
Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds (%) lowest educational level of mother <a href="#">?</a>	64.0 (1998)
Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds (%) lowest wealth quintile <a href="#">?</a>	73.5 (1998)
Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds (%) rural <a href="#">?</a>	79.3 (1998)
Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds (%) urban <a href="#">?</a>	85.1 (1998)
Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds difference highest-lowest educational level of mother <a href="#">?</a>	21.6 (1998)
Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds difference highest-lowest wealth quintile <a href="#">?</a>	11.0 (1998)
Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds difference urban-rural <a href="#">?</a>	5.8 (1998)
Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds ratio highest-lowest educational level of mother <a href="#">?</a>	1.3 (1998)
Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds ratio highest-lowest wealth quintile <a href="#">?</a>	1.1 (1998)
Measles immunization coverage among one-year-olds ratio urban-rural <a href="#">?</a>	1.1 (1998)
Under-5 mortality rate (Probability of dying aged < 5 years per 1 000 live births) difference lowest-highest educational level of mother <a href="#">?</a>	38.2 (1998)
Under-5 mortality rate (Probability of dying aged < 5 years per 1 000 live births) difference lowest-highest wealth quintile <a href="#">?</a>	65.5 (1998)
Under-5 mortality rate (Probability of dying aged < 5 years per 1 000 live births) difference rural-urban <a href="#">?</a>	28.0 (1998)
Under-5 mortality rate (Probability of dying aged < 5 years per 1 000 live births) highest educational level of mother <a href="#">?</a>	45.6 (1998)
Under-5 mortality rate (Probability of dying aged < 5 years per 1 000 live births) highest wealth quintile <a href="#">?</a>	21.9 (1998)
Under-5 mortality rate (Probability of dying aged < 5 years per 1 000 live births) lowest educational level of mother <a href="#">?</a>	83.8 (1998)
Under-5 mortality rate (Probability of dying aged < 5 years per 1 000 live births) lowest wealth quintile <a href="#">?</a>	87.4 (1998)
Under-5 mortality rate (Probability of dying aged < 5 years per 1 000 live births) ratio lowest-highest educational level of mother <a href="#">?</a>	1.8 (1998)
Under-5 mortality rate (Probability of dying aged < 5 years per 1 000 live births) ratio lowest-highest wealth quintile <a href="#">?</a>	4.0 (1998)
Under-5 mortality rate (Probability of dying aged < 5 years per 1 000 live births) ratio rural-urban <a href="#">?</a>	1.6 (1998)
Under-5 mortality rate (Probability of dying aged < 5 years per 1 000 live births) rural <a href="#">?</a>	71.2 (1998)
Under-5 mortality rate (Probability of dying aged < 5 years per 1 000 live births) urban <a href="#">?</a>	43.2 (1998)
Adolescent fertility rate (%)	65.0 (2001)
Adult literacy rate (%)	82.4 (1996)
Gross national income per capita (PPP international \$)	11710 (2006)
Net primary school enrolment ratio (%) females	88.0 (2004)
Net primary school enrolment ratio males (%)	88.0 (2004)
Population (in thousands) total	48282 (2006)
Population annual growth rate (%)	0.7 (2006)

Population in urban areas (%)	60.0 (2006)
Population living below the poverty line (% living on < US\$1 per day)	10.7 (2000)
Population median age (years)	24 (2006)
Population proportion over 60 (%)	7.0 (2006)
Population proportion under 15 (%)	32.0 (2006)
Registration coverage of deaths (%)	75-89 (2005)
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.7 (2006)