

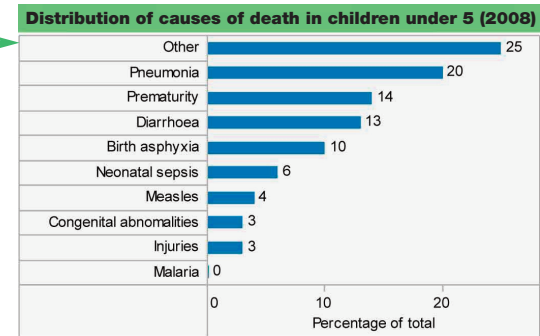
The **CHILD MORTALITY** has declined world wide. The total number of deaths of children under 5 years old fell from 12.4 million in 1990 to 8.1 million in 2009 globally. In India, the under-five child mortality rate has fallen from 118 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 66 deaths per 1000 live births.

The distribution of causes for the **UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE** explains 98% of the mortality caused.

Legends

- Country
- ▲ Regional average
- * Place of Total residence
- X Place of Urban residence
- + Place of Rural residence

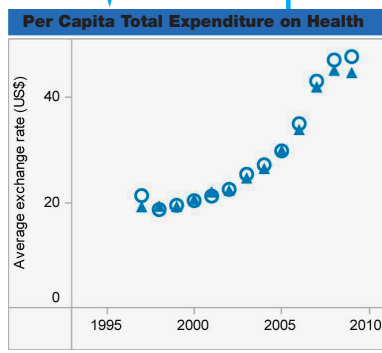
* Data refers to 2008
 ** Data refers to latest years available from 2000. For specific years and references, visit the Global Health Observatory at www.who.int/gho.
 (Last update : 4 April 2011)



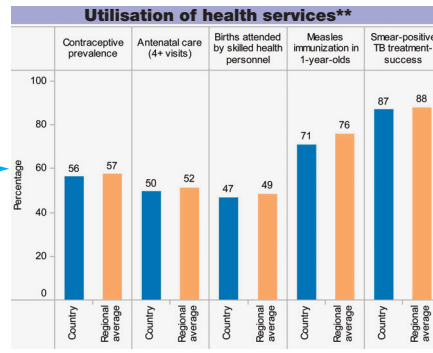
Selected Indicators (2009)

Mortality and burden of disease	Country	Regional Average	Global Average
Life Expectancy at birth (years) both sexes	65	66	68
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 adults 15-59 years) both sexes	212	209	176
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births) both sexes	66	59	60
Maternal mortality ratio* (per 100 000 live births)	230	240	260
Prevalence of HIV (per 1000 adults 15-59 years)	3	3	8
Prevalence of Tuberculosis (per 100 000 adults 15-59 years)	249	279	201

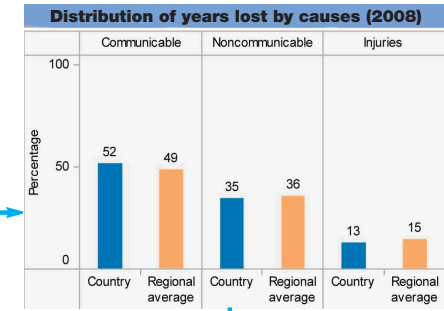
The **PER CAPITA TOTAL EXPENDITURE** on health has increased from 19 US \$ in 1997 to 45 US \$ in 2009.



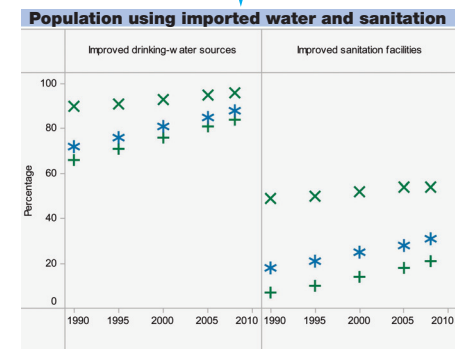
HEALTH EXPENDITURES have increased because of the increased number of years of life lost due to communicable and non-communicable diseases and injuries.



This explains the **UTILIZATION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES** which have led to an increase in the health expenditures



PEOPLE ARE BECOMING MORE PRONE to diseases specifically non-communicable diseases due to lack of availability of clean water and sanitation.



** Source : The World Health Statistics 2011 (<http://www.indiaenvironmentportal.org.in/content/world-health-statistics-2011>)