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USAID Country Health Statistical Report

# Guatemala

**June 2005**



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# About the Report

Released June 2005

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This report is one of a series of Country Health Statistical Reports produced on behalf of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) by the Population, Health and Nutrition Information (PHNI) Project. Each profile contains statistical data on current health conditions, population dynamics, health and family planning behavior, and health and population trends in a given developing country. Information is compiled from PHNI's health statistics database, which draws data from a diverse range of sources listed at the end of this profile.

Hard copy editions of USAID's profiles are available from PHNI'S publications department. Reports are available on the USAID Global Health Web site in Portable Document Format (pdf). Any feedback you have on the content or presentation of this report would be greatly appreciated. We would also appreciate receiving any more recent, more accurate, or more representative information. Contact us at the following:



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# I. Statistical Overview

\*see data notes

Demographic Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
Total Population	14,280,596		2004	BUCEN-IDB-2004
Population Growth Rate	2.6	%	2004	BUCEN-IDB-2004
Percent Urban	40.3	%	2002	World Bank/WDI-2004
Women, 15-19	759,454		2004	BUCEN-IDB-2004
Women, 15-49	3,316,842		2004	BUCEN-IDB-2004
Life Expectancy at Birth	65.2		2004	BUCEN-IDB-2004
Crude Birth Rate	34.6	per 1,000	2004	BUCEN-IDB-2004
Crude Death Rate	6.8	per 1,000	2004	BUCEN-IDB-2004
Number of Live Births	493,823		2004	BUCEN-IDB-2004

Socioeconomic Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
GNI per Capita (PPP)	4,030	\$	2002	World Bank/WDI-2004
Health Expenditure as Percentage of GDP	4.8	%	2001	World Bank/WDI-2004
Physicians per 1,000 People	0.93	per 1,000	1997	World Bank/WDI-2004
Adult Literacy Rate	69.9	%	2002	World Bank/WDI-2004
Adult Literacy Rate, Female	62.5	%	2002	World Bank/WDI-2004
Adult Literacy Rate, Male	77.3	%	2002	World Bank/WDI-2004
Gross Enrollment Rate - Primary School	102.2	%	2000	UNESCO-2003/4
Gender Parity Index - Net Enrollment Rate	0.95		2000	UNESCO-2003/4
Access to an Improved Water Source (Rural)	88	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2004
Access to an Improved Water Source (Urban)	98	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2004
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Rural)	79	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2004
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Urban)	83	%	2000	World Bank/WDI-2004

## Family Planning Indicators

Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
Total Fertility Rate (BUCEN)	4.5		2005	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Total Fertility Rate (CDC)	4.4		2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, All Women	22.8	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, Married Women	34.4	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Median Age of Sexual Debut Among Women, Ages 25-49	18.4 <sup>1</sup>		2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Mean Ideal Family Size	3.4		2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Women 20-24 Who Gave Birth Before Age 20	43.5	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002

## Maternal Health Indicators

Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
Maternal Mortality Ratio (WHO/Hill)	240	Per 100,000 live births	2000	WHO/Hill-2004
Maternal Mortality Ratio (DHS)	190	Per 100,000 live births	1995	Guatemala DHS-1995
Antenatal Care (at least 1 visit)	84.3 <sup>2</sup>	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Antenatal Care (2+ visits)	82.7	%	1998	Guatemala DHS-1998-1999
Antenatal Care (4+ visits)	67.9	%	1998	Guatemala DHS-1998-1999
Assisted Delivery by a Health Professional	41.4	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Assisted Delivery by Doctor	37	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Assisted Delivery by Other Health Professional	4.4	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002

<sup>1</sup> The value for this country represents data from women 15 - 49 years of age.

<sup>2</sup> The value for this country represents data from the five-year period preceding the survey.

Child Survival Indicators				
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
<b>Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) and Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)</b>				
ARI Treatment - Children Under 5	64.3	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
ORT Use Rate (ORS, RHS, or Increased Fluids)	66.3	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
<b>Mortality Indicators</b>				
Infant Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	35.9	per 1,000 live births	2005	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Infant Mortality Rate (CDC)	39	per 1,000 live births	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Infant Mortality Rate, Females (BUCEN)	35.1	per 1,000 live births	2005	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Infant Mortality Rate, Males (BUCEN)	36.7	per 1,000 live births	2005	BUCEN-IDB-2002
Under-5 Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	47.4	per 1,000 live births	2005	BUCEN-IDB-2003
Under-5 Mortality Rate (UNICEF)	49	per 1,000 live births	2002	UNICEF-2004
Under-5 Mortality Rate (CDC)	53	per 1,000 live births	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
<b>Nutrition Indicators</b>				
Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 4 mos.)	56.3	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 6 mos.)	50.6	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Stunted (height-for-age)	49.3 <sup>1</sup>	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Underweight (weight-for-age)	22.7 <sup>2</sup>	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Wasted (weight-for-height)	1.6 <sup>3</sup>	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
<b>Vaccination Coverage</b>				
DPT3 Vaccination Rate (CDC)	76.7	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
DPT3 Vaccination Rate (WHO)	84	%	2002	WHO/Global Summary-2003
Measles Vaccination Rate (CDC)	74.7	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Measles Vaccination Rate (WHO)	92	%	2002	WHO/Global Summary-2003
Polio Vaccination Rate (CDC)	78.1	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002
Polio Vaccination Rate (WHO)	84	%	2002	WHO/Global Summary-2003
Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination	49 <sup>4</sup>	%	2002	Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health-2002

<sup>1</sup> The value for this country represents data from children 3 - 59 months of age.

<sup>2</sup> The value for this country represents data from children 3 - 59 months of age.

<sup>3</sup> The value for this country represents data from children 3 - 59 months of age.

<sup>4</sup> The value for this country represents data from the five-year period preceding the survey.

### HIV/AIDS Prevention Indicators

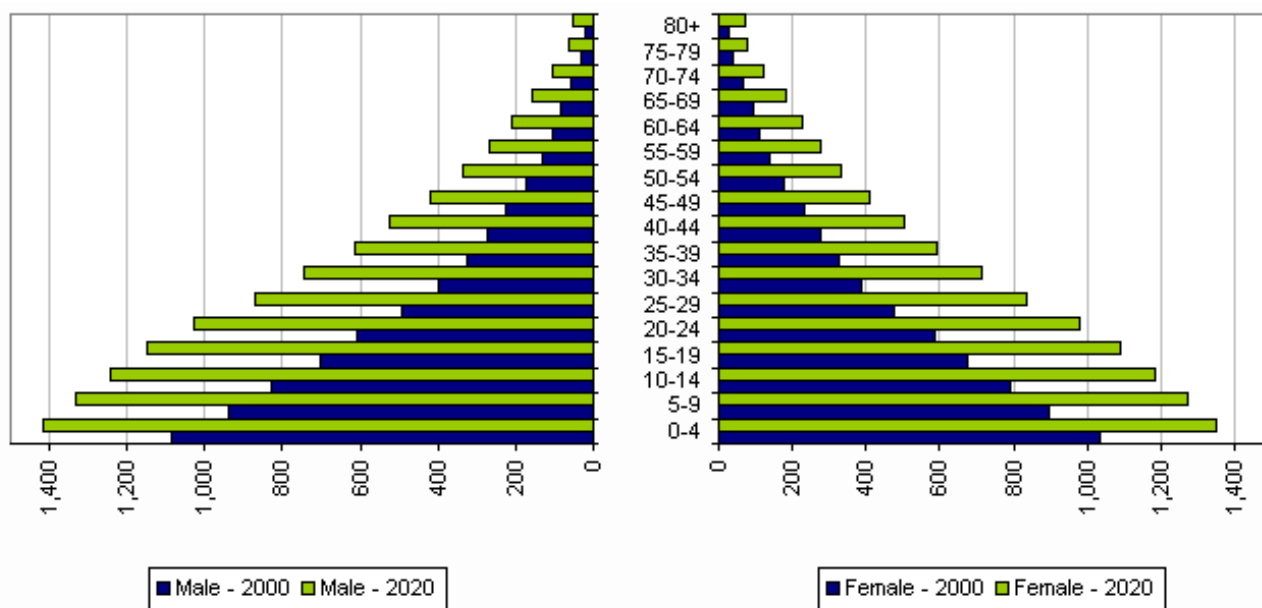
Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
HIV Prevalence proportion: Adults (15–49 years)	1.1	%	2003	UNAIDS-2004
Estimated number of people living with HIV: Adults and Children	78,000		2003	UNAIDS-2004
Estimated number of people living with HIV: Women (15–49 years)	31,000		2003	UNAIDS-2004
Estimated number of people living with HIV: Children (0–14 years)	Data Not Available			
Males Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner	Data Not Available			
Females Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner	Data Not Available			

### Infectious Diseases Control Indicators

Indicator	Value	Data Unit	Year	Source
TB Estimated Number of Cases	9,286		2002	WHO/TB Control Report-2004
TB Case Detection Rate	45	%	2002	WHO/TB Control Report-2004
TB (DOTS) Treatment Success Rate	85	%	2001	WHO/TB Control Report-2004
Malaria Cases per 100,000	306	per 100,000	2001	WHO/RBM-2004

## II. Trends in Health Indicators

**Figure 1: Current and Projected Population by Age and Sex (in thousands)**



**Table 1.1: Current and Projected Population by Age and Sex**

Source: BUCEN-IDB

Age Group	Male - 2000	Male - 2020	Female - 2000	Female - 2020
0-4	1,084,805	1,418,343	1,033,556	1,351,800
5-9	940,856	1,333,894	896,052	1,270,407
10-14	827,111	1,243,150	789,671	1,184,043
15-19	703,464	1,146,951	673,712	1,092,783
20-24	608,973	1,027,022	585,111	980,510
25-29	492,255	872,900	477,720	835,207
30-34	396,911	744,439	387,995	714,032
35-39	326,622	613,853	324,305	590,386
40-44	272,720	522,301	275,522	504,675
45-49	226,478	418,523	232,876	411,382
50-54	172,684	333,923	178,197	334,421
55-59	132,893	268,146	139,093	277,125
60-64	105,101	211,934	111,857	228,592
65-69	84,043	159,529	92,282	181,719
70-74	58,865	104,351	65,896	124,414
75-79	33,891	62,908	39,126	79,671
80+	22,005	53,016	27,648	72,582

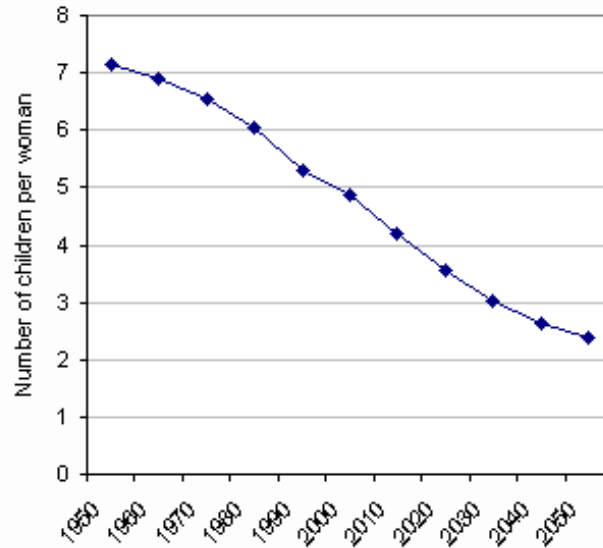
**TABLE 1.2: Population Estimates and Projections**

Source: BUCEN-IDB

1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
3,975,707	5,289,398	7,235,192	9,654,430	12,820,296	16,588,822	20,768,932	25,246,819	29,794,809	34,257,433



**Figure 2: Estimated Total Fertility Rate per Woman**

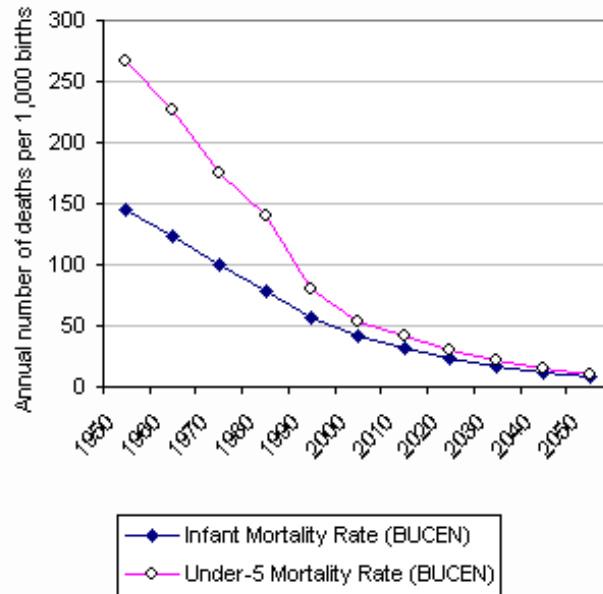


**Table 2: Estimated Total Fertility Rate per Woman**

Source: BUCEN-IDB

1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
7.2	6.9	6.5	6.0	5.3	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.0	2.6	2.4

**Figure 3: Infant Mortality Rates / Under-5 Mortality Rates**

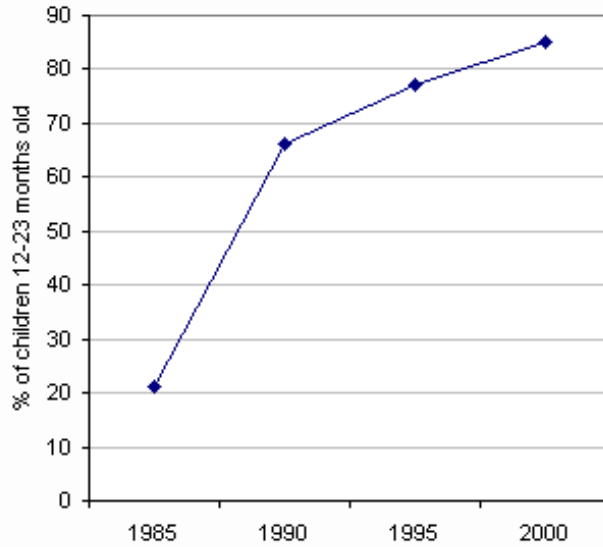


**Table 3: Infant Mortality Rates / Under-5 Mortality Rates**

Source: BUCEN-IDB 2002

Indicator	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Infant Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	145.5	123.9	100.8	77.6	56.7	41.1	31.4	23.0	16.5	11.7	8.4
Under-5 Mortality Rate (BUCEN)	266.3	226.2	175.2	140.1	80.7	53.8	41.3	30.0	21.2	14.6	10.0

**Figure 4: Vaccination Coverage (DPT3) Trends**

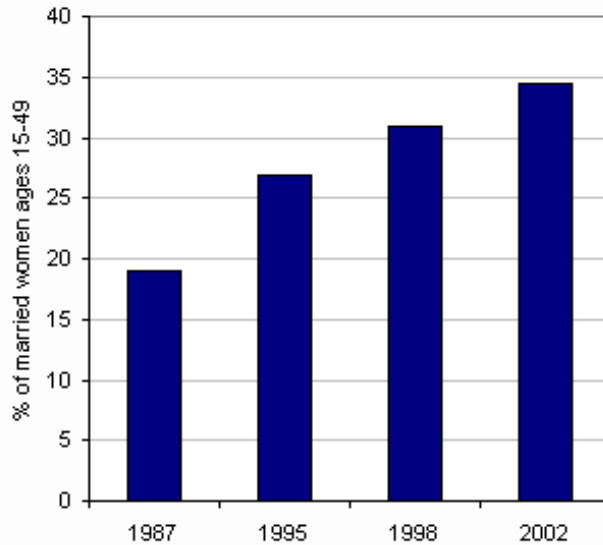


**Table 4: Vaccination Coverage (DPT3) Trends**

Source: WHO/Global Summary

1985	1990	1995	2000
21.0	66.0	77.0	85.0

**Figure 5: Contraceptive Prevalence Rates, Modern Methods, Married Women**



**Table 5: Contraceptive Prevalence Rates, Modern Methods, Married Women**

Source: Guatemala DHS

Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health

1987	1995	1998	2002
19.0	26.9	30.9	34.4

# Data Notes

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\*Indicator definitions that differ from those in the data notes section are identified by footnotes accompanying the indicator tables.

## **Demographic Indicators**

<b>Total Population</b>	The number of people in a given area (i.e., country) in a particular time period (usually a midyear estimate).
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	The average annual growth rate is the rate of natural increase in a population plus the net migration rate. The rate of natural increase is the difference between the birth rate and the death rate, but it is conventionally measured in percentage terms (per hundred rather than per thousand).
<b>Percent Urban</b>	The percentage of the midyear population living in areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations.
<b>Women, 15-19</b>	The number of women between the ages of 15-19 in the midyear population.
<b>Women, 15-49</b>	The number of women between the ages of 15-49 in the midyear population.
<b>Life Expectancy at Birth</b>	The average number of years that a person at age 0 will live if age-specific death rates remain constant. Life expectancy at birth is highly affected by rates of infant and child death.
<b>Crude Birth Rate</b>	The number of births per thousand of the population. The product of the number of live births, divided by the midpoint population, multiplied by 1,000.
<b>Crude Death Rate</b>	The number of deaths per thousand of the population. The product of the number of deaths divided by the midpoint population, multiplied by 1,000.
<b>Number of Live Births</b>	The number of live births, annually, within a country.

## **Socioeconomic Indicators**

<b>GNI per Capita (PPP)</b>	The gross national income (GNI) converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GNI as a U.S. dollar has in the United States.
<b>Health Expenditure as Percentage of GDP</b>	Total health expenditures is the sum of public and private health expenditures figured as a percentage of a country's gross domestic product (GDP). It covers the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities, and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.
<b>Physicians per 1,000 People</b>	Physicians are defined as graduates of any faculty or school of medicine who are working in the country in any medical field (practice, teaching, research).
<b>Adult Literacy Rate</b>	The percentage of people ages 15 and over who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
<b>Adult Literacy Rate, Female</b>	The percentage of women ages 15 and over who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
<b>Adult Literacy Rate, Male</b>	The percentage of men ages 15 and over who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement about their everyday life.
<b>Gross Enrollment Rate - Primary School</b>	Total enrolment in primary level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to primary level of education in give school-year. GER can be over 100% due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged pupils/students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition.

<b>Gender Parity Index - Net Enrollment Rate</b>	The ratio of the female-to-male net primary school enrollment rates measures progress towards gender equity in school attendance and the level of learning opportunities available for women in relation to those available to men. Calculation Method: Divide the female net primary school enrollment rate by the male net primary school enrollment rate.
<b>Access to an Improved Water Source (Rural)</b>	Access to an improved water source in rural areas. Refers to the percentage of the rural population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.
<b>Access to an Improved Water Source (Urban)</b>	Access to an improved water source in urban areas. Refers to the percentage of the urban population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 liters a person a day from a source within one kilometer of the dwelling.
<b>Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Rural)</b>	Access to improved sanitation facilities in rural areas. Refers to the percentage of the rural population with access to at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.
<b>Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities (Urban)</b>	Access to improved sanitation facilities in urban areas. Refers to the percentage of the urban population with access to at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta.
<b>Family Planning Indicators</b>	
<b>Total Fertility Rate (BUCEN)</b>	The number of children a woman between ages 15-49 would have during her reproductive life, if, for all of her childbearing years she were to experience the age-specific birth rates for that given year.
<b>Total Fertility Rate (CDC)</b>	The number of children a woman between ages 15-49 would have during her lifetime if she were to bear children at the currently observed rates.
<b>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, All Women</b>	Percentage of all women ages 15-49 currently using a modern method of contraception. Modern methods include oral contraceptives, IUDs, injectables, female and male sterilization, all emergency contraception, and barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, jelly, male and female condom).
<b>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, Modern Methods, Married Women</b>	Percent of currently married women ages 15-49 currently using a modern method of contraception. Modern methods include oral contraceptives, IUDs, injectables, female and male sterilization, all emergency contraception, and barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, jelly, male and female condom).
<b>Median Age of Sexual Debut Among Women, Ages 25-49</b>	Median age of first sexual intercourse for women ages 25-49.
<b>Mean Ideal Family Size</b>	Mean ideal number of children for all women, according to number of living children.
<b>Women 20-24 Who Gave Birth Before Age 20</b>	Percentage of women ages 20-24 who have given birth before age 20.
<b>Maternal Health Indicators</b>	
<b>Maternal Mortality Ratio (WHO/Hill)</b>	The estimated number of women who die as a result of pregnancy or childbirth per 100,000 live births arrived through Hill et al., adjustment procedure depending on the nature of data used. The margins of uncertainty associated with the estimated maternal mortality ratios are very large and the estimates should not be used to monitor trends in the short term (including comparisons between 1995 and 2000 estimates). In addition, cross-country comparisons should be treated with considerable circumspection because different strategies are used to derive the estimates for different countries rendering comparisons fraught with difficulty. For further information please refer to the source.

<b>Maternal Mortality Ratio (DHS)</b>	The estimated number of women who die as a result of pregnancy or childbirth per 100,000 live births, arrived mostly through the "sisterhood method". The data are aggregated based on different time periods ranging from four to ten years preceding the survey. Thus, the data may not be suitable for trend analysis due to over-lapping year ranges of estimates. For further information on methodology please refer to: Stanton, Cynthia, Nouredine Abderrahim, and Kenneth Hill. 1997. DHS Maternal Mortality Indicators: An assessment of Data Quality and Implications for Data Use. Calverton: Macro International Inc., or individual country DHS reports.
<b>Antenatal Care (at least 1 visit)</b>	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) who receive at least one antenatal care visit during pregnancy (in the three-year period preceding the survey).
<b>Antenatal Care (2+ visits)</b>	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) who receive at least two antenatal care visits during pregnancy (in the three-year period preceding the survey).
<b>Antenatal Care (4+ visits)</b>	Percentage of women of reproductive age (15-49) who receive four or more antenatal care visits during pregnancy (in the three-year period preceding the survey).
<b>Assisted Delivery by a Health Professional</b>	The percentage of births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of any trained health professional during the five-year period preceding the survey. May include doctors, nurses, midwives, village health workers, or any other trained health professional.
<b>Assisted Delivery by Doctor</b>	The percentage of live births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of a doctor during the five-year period preceding the survey.
<b>Assisted Delivery by Other Health Professional</b>	The percentage of live births/deliveries that occur with the assistance of a nurse, midwife, village health worker, or any other trained health professional besides a doctor during the five-year period preceding the survey.
<b>Child Survival Indicators</b>	
<b>ARI Treatment - Children Under 5</b>	Percentage of children under five years who were ill with an acute respiratory infection (ARI), which is associated with cough, rapid breathing and a high fever, during the two weeks preceding the survey, for whom treatment was sought from a health facility or provider.
<b>ORT Use Rate (ORS, RHS, or Increased Fluids)</b>	Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT). Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhea two weeks prior to survey who received increased fluids, oral rehydration solution (ORS) or recommended home solution (RHS).
<b>Infant Mortality Rate (BUCEN)</b>	The estimated annual number of deaths of infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year.
<b>Infant Mortality Rate (CDC)</b>	The estimated annual number of deaths of infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year (five-year period preceding survey).
<b>Infant Mortality Rate, Females (BUCEN)</b>	The estimated annual number of deaths of female infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year.
<b>Infant Mortality Rate, Males (BUCEN)</b>	The estimated annual number of male infants under 12 months in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year.
<b>Under-5 Mortality Rate (BUCEN)</b>	Annual number of deaths that occur in children 0-4 years old per 1,000 births.
<b>Under-5 Mortality Rate (UNICEF)</b>	Annual number of deaths that occur in children 0-4 years old per 1,000 births (five-year period preceding survey).
<b>Under-5 Mortality Rate (CDC)</b>	Annual number of deaths that occur in children 0-4 years old per 1,000 births (five-year period preceding survey).
<b>Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 4 mos.)</b>	Percentage of children under 4 months exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding is defined as providing no food or liquid other than breast milk to the child during the 24-hour period before the survey.
<b>Exclusive Breastfeeding (under 6 mos.)</b>	Percentage of children under 6 months exclusively breastfed. Exclusive breastfeeding is defined as providing no food or liquid other than breast milk to the child during the 24-hour period before the survey.

<b>Stunted (height-for-age)</b>	Percentage of children under age five whose height-for-age is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
<b>Underweight (weight-for-age)</b>	Percentage of children under age five whose weight-for-age is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
<b>Wasted (weight-for-height)</b>	Percentage of children under age five whose weight-for-height is below minus-two standard deviations from the median of the reference population.
<b>DPT3 Vaccination Rate (CDC)</b>	Proportion of living children 12-23 months old who have received three complete doses of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus.
<b>DPT3 Vaccination Rate (WHO)</b>	Proportion of living children 12-23 months old who have received three complete doses of vaccines against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus.
<b>Measles Vaccination Rate (CDC)</b>	Percentage of living children 12-23 months old who have received one dose of Measles Containing Vaccine.
<b>Measles Vaccination Rate (WHO)</b>	Percentage of living children 12-23 months old who have received one dose of Measles Containing Vaccine.
<b>Polio Vaccination Rate (CDC)</b>	Proportion of living children 12-23 months who have received three doses of polio vaccine.
<b>Polio Vaccination Rate (WHO)</b>	Proportion of living children 12-23 months who have received three doses of polio vaccine.
<b>Tetanus Toxoid Vaccination</b>	Percentage of pregnant women receiving two (or more) doses of tetanus toxoid (three-year period preceding survey).

#### ***HIV/AIDS Prevention Indicators***

<b>HIV Prevalence proportion: Adults (15–49 years)</b>	The adult HIV prevalence proportion is the estimated number of adults living with HIV divided by the adult population (aged 15–49).
<b>Estimated number of people living with HIV: Adults and Children</b>	Estimated number of adults and children living with HIV. Children are defined as those aged 0–14 years.
<b>Estimated number of people living with HIV: Women (15–49 years)</b>	Estimated number of women (aged 15–49) living with HIV.
<b>Estimated number of people living with HIV: Children (0–14 years)</b>	Estimated number of children under age 15 living with HIV.
<b>Males Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner</b>	Among men who have had sex in the last year, percentage who used condoms during their last sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner/non-cohabitating partner.
<b>Females Reporting Condom Use With Last Non-Regular Partner</b>	Among women who have had sex in the last year, percentage who used condoms during their last sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner/non-cohabitating partner.

#### ***Infectious Diseases Control Indicators***

<b>TB Estimated Number of Cases</b>	The estimated number of cases (all forms).
<b>TB Case Detection Rate</b>	TB Case Detection Rate is defined as the percentage of the annual new smear-positive notifications of the estimated annual new smear-positive incidence.
<b>TB (DOTS) Treatment Success Rate</b>	The proportion of smear-positive patients who were cured plus the proportion who completed treatment.
<b>Malaria Cases per 100,000</b>	Number of malaria cases per 100,000 of the population during the year for which data was reported.

# Statistical Sources For Guatemala

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<b>BUCEN-IDB 2002</b>	United States Census Bureau (BUCEN), International Programs Center. International Database. October 2002.
<b>BUCEN-IDB 2003</b>	United States Census Bureau (BUCEN), International Programs Center. International Database. July 2003.
<b>BUCEN-IDB 2004</b>	United States Census Bureau (BUCEN), International Programs Center. International Database. April 2004.
<b>Guatemala DHS 1987</b>	Instituto de Nutricion de Centro America y Panama (INCAP), and Institute for Resource Development/Westinghouse. Guatemala Encuesta Nacional de Salud Materno Infantil 1987. Columbia, MD: IRD, 1989.
<b>Guatemala DHS 1995</b>	Instituto Nacional de Estadistica; Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social; Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional, USAID; Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia, UNICEF; Macro International Inc. "Guatemala Enquesta Nacional de Salu
<b>Guatemala DHS 1998-1999</b>	Instituto Nacional de Estadistica; Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social; Agencia para el Desarrollo Internacional, USAID; Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia, UNICEF; Fondo de Poblacion de las Naciones Unidas, FNUAP; Macro International Inc. "Guatemala Enquesta Nacional de Salud Materno Infantil 1998-1999". Calverton, Maryland USA, 1999.
<b>Guatemala National Survey of Maternal and Child Health 2002</b>	Ministerio de Salud Publica y Asistencia Social. Center for Disease Control. "Encuesta Nacional de Salud Materno Infantil 2002". Guatemala, October 2003.
<b>UNAIDS 2004</b>	Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic: 4th Global Report. July 2004. The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Geneva.
<b>UNESCO 2003/4</b>	EFA Global Monitoring Report. Gender and Education for All: The Leap to Equality. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris. 2003
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<b>WHO/Global Summary 2002</b>	WHO Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Monitoring System. 2002 Global Summary. World Health Organization, Geneva.
<b>WHO/Global Summary 2003</b>	WHO Vaccine-Preventable Diseases: Monitoring System. 2003 Global Summary. World Health Organization, Geneva.
<b>WHO/Hill 2004</b>	Kenneth Hill, Carla Abou Zahr & Tessa Wardlaw: Maternal mortality in 2000. Estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA, 2004.
<b>WHO/RBM 2004</b>	WHO-Roll Back Malaria Web site. A Global Partnership. <a href="http://www.who.int/rbm">http://www.who.int/rbm</a> . Data accessed on web site in January 2004.
<b>WHO/TB Control Report 2004</b>	Global Tuberculosis Control: Surveillance, Planning, Financing. WHO Report 2004. World Health Organization, Geneva.
<b>World Bank/WDI 2004</b>	World Bank Development Indicators 2004, CD-Rom. Washington, DC: The World Bank, 2004.