

Table E-1. Country Development Classifications, as Defined by the United Nations*

Least Developed	Developing (Excluding Least Developed)		Transitional	Developed
Afghanistan	Algeria	Macedonia	Albania	Andorra
Angola	Antigua and Barbuda	Malaysia	Armenia	Australia
Bangladesh	Argentina	Malta	Azerbaijan	Austria
Benin	Bahamas	Marshall Islands	Belarus	Belgium
Bhutan	Bahrain	Mauritius	Bulgaria	Canada
Burkina Faso	Barbados	Mexico	Czech Republic	Denmark
Burundi	Belize	Micronesia, Federated States of	Estonia	Finland
Cambodia	Bolivia	Mongolia	Georgia	France
Cape Verde	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Morocco	Hungary	Germany
Central African Republic	Botswana	Namibia	Kazakhstan	Greece
Chad	Brazil	Nauru	Kyrgyzstan	Iceland
Comoros	Brunei	Nicaragua	Latvia	Ireland
Congo	Cameroon	Nigeria	Lithuania	Italy
Djibouti	Chile	Niue	Moldova	Japan
Equatorial Guinea	China, People's Republic of	Oman	Poland	Luxembourg
Eritrea	Colombia	Pakistan	Romania	Monaco
Ethiopia	Congo	Palau	Russian Federation	Netherlands
Gambia	Cook Islands	Panama	Slovakia	New Zealand
Guinea	Costa Rica	Papua New Guinea	Tajikistan	Norway
Guinea-Bissau	Cote d'Ivoire	Paraguay	Turkmenistan	Portugal
Haiti	Croatia	Peru	Ukraine	San Marino
Kiribati	Cuba	Philippines	Uzbekistan	Spain
Laos	Cyprus	Qatar		Sweden
Lesotho	Dominica	Saint Kitts and Nevis		Switzerland
Liberia	Dominican Republic	Saint Lucia		United Kingdom
Madagascar	Ecuador	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		United States of America
Malawi	Egypt	Saudi Arabia		
Maldives	El Salvador	Senegal		
Mali	Fiji	Seychelles		
Mauritania	Gabon	Singapore		
Mozambique	Ghana	Slovenia		
Myanmar	Grenada	South Africa		
Nepal	Guatemala	Sri Lanka		
Niger	Guyana	Suriname		
Rwanda	Honduras	Swaziland		
Samoa	India	Syrian Arab Republic		
Sao Tome and Principe	Indonesia	Thailand		
Sierra Leone	Iran	Tonga		
Solomon Islands	Iraq	Trinidad and Tobago		
Somalia	Israel	Tunisia		
Sudan	Jamaica	Turkey		
Tanzania	Jordan	United Arab Emirates		
Togo	Kenya	Uruguay		
Tuvalu	Korea, North	Venezuela		
Uganda	Korea, South	Vietnam		
Vanuatu	Kuwait	Yugoslavia		
Yemen	Lebanon	Zimbabwe		
Zambia	Libya			

* Reproduced with permission from *The World Health Report 1998: Life in the 21st Century. A Vision for All*. Geneva: World Health Organization; 1998.

Table E-2. The 10 Leading Causes of Death in Developed and Developing Regions in 1990*

	Deaths x 10 ³ (%)	Cumulative (%)
Developed regions[†]		
All causes	10,912 (100)	
Ischemic heart disease	2,695 (24.7)	24.7
Cerebrovascular disease	1,427 (13.1)	37.8
Tracheal/bronchial/lung cancer	523 (4.8)	42.6
Lower respiratory tract infections	385 (3.5)	46.1
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	324 (3.0)	49.1
Colon/rectum cancers	277 (2.5)	51.6
Stomach cancer	241 (2.2)	53.8
<i>Traffic accidents</i>	222 (2.0)	55.8
Self-inflicted injuries	193 (1.8)	57.6
Diabetes mellitus	176 (1.6)	59.2
Developing regions[†]		
All causes	39,554 (100)	
Lower respiratory tract infections	3,915 (9.9)	9.9
Ischemic heart disease	3,565 (9.0)	18.9
Cerebrovascular disease	2,954 (7.5)	26.4
Diarrheal disease	2,940 (7.4)	33.8
Perinatal conditions	2,361 (6.0)	39.8
Tuberculosis	1,922 (4.9)	44.7
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	1,887 (4.8)	49.5
Measles	1,058 (2.7)	52.2
Malaria	856 (2.2)	54.4
<i>Traffic accidents</i>	777 (2.0)	56.4
*Reproduced, with permission, from Murray CJL, Lopez AD (eds): <i>The Global Burden of Disease: A Comprehensive Assessment of Mortality and Disability From Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors in 1990 and Projected to 2020</i> . Cambridge, MA: Harvard School of Public Health; 1996.		
†Note the relative importance of traffic accidents as a cause of death in developed and developing regions.		

Table E-3. Predicted Changes in the Rank Order of Leading Causes of Disease/Injury Burden in the World From 1990 to 2020*

1990	2020 ⁺
1. Lower respiratory tract infections	1. Ischemic heart disease (5)
2. Diarrheal diseases	2. Unipolar major depression (4)
3. Conditions arising during the perinatal period	3. <i>Traffic accidents</i> (9)
4. Unipolar major depression	4. Cerebrovascular disease (6)
5. Ischemic heart disease	5. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (12)
6. Cerebrovascular disease	6. Lower respiratory tract infections (1)
7. Tuberculosis	7. Tuberculosis (7)
8. Measles	8. War-related deaths/injuries (16)
9. <i>Traffic accidents</i>	9. Diarrheal diseases (2)
10. <i>Congenital anomalies</i>	10. Human immunodeficiency virus infection (28)
11. Malaria	11. Conditions arising during the perinatal period (3)
12. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	12. Violence-related deaths/injuries (19)
13. <i>Injuries due to falls</i>	13. <i>Congenital anomalies</i> (10)
14. Iron-deficiency anemia	14. Self-inflicted injuries (17)
15. Protein-energy malnutrition	15. Tracheal/bronchial/lung cancers (33)
	19. <i>Injuries due to falls</i> (13)
	24. Malaria (11)
	25. Measles (8)
	37. Protein-energy malnutrition (15)
	39. Iron-deficiency anemia (14)
<p>*Note the change in rank order for orthopaedically related causes of death or injury (i.e., traffic accidents, congenital anomalies, and injuries due to falls). *Note the relative importance of traffic accidents as a cause of death in developed and developing regions. The values in parentheses are rank in 1990. (Reprinted, with permission, from: Dormans JP, Fisher RC, Pill SG. Orthopaedics in the developing world: present and future concerns. J Am Acad Orthop Surg. 2001;9:294.)</p>	