8-29. Reduce the global burden of disease due to poor water quality, sanitation, and personal and domestic hygiene.

National Data Sources	Global Burden of Disease Project, World Health Organization (WHO).
State Data Source	Not identified.
Healthy People 2000 Objective	Not applicable.
Changes since the 2000 Publication	None.
Measure	Number (deaths).
Baseline (Year)	2,668,200 (1990)
Target	2,135,000
Target-Setting Method	20 percent improvement. For a discussion of target-setting methods, see Part A, section 4.
Numerator	Number of deaths attributable to specific causes (see Comments).
Denominator	Not applicable.
Population Targeted	At risk populations in developing countries.
Questions Used To Obtain the National Baseline Data	Not applicable.
Expected Periodicity	Periodic.
Comments	The measure includes worldwide deaths due to poor water quality, sanitation, and personal and domestic hygiene. Poor water supply is composed of two factors – poor water quality (i.e. infection with pathogenic organisms), and poor water quantity (i.e. insufficient amounts for use in personal and domestic hygiene. Poor sanitation is lack of facilities for safe disposal of human excreta. Poor personal hygiene is considered inadequate personal cleansing such that transmission of infections still

occurs. Poor domestic hygiene refers to inadequate cleansing of the home, food, or utensils such that transmission of infections still occurs [1, 2].

See Appendix A for focus area contact information.

References

1. Huttly, S. Water, sanitation and personal hygiene. In: Murray, C.J., and Lopez, A.D., eds. *Quantifying Global Health Risks: The Burden of Disease Attributable to Selected Risk Factors.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1996.

2. The World Resources Institute. *World Resources: A Guide to the Global Environment.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996–1997.