

Figuur 1:



Figuur 2:

Vaccinatieschema

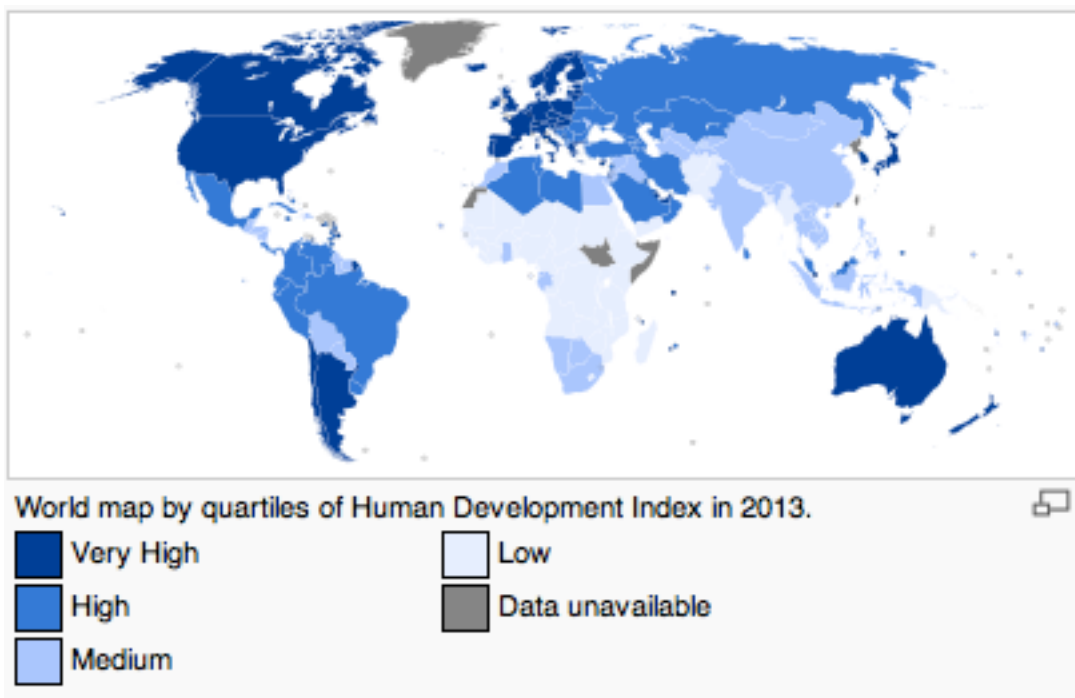
	Fase 1					Fase 2	Fase 3	Fase 4
	6-9 weken	3 maanden	4 maanden	11 maanden	14 maanden	4 jaar	9 jaar	12 jaar
Prik 1	DKTP Hib HepB	DKTP Hib HepB	DKTP Hib HepB	DKTP Hib HepB	BMR	DKTP	DTP	HPV (2 keer 1 prik)
Prik 2	Pneu		Pneu	Pneu	MenC		BMR	

D	Difterie	Pneu	Pneumokokken
K	Kinkhoest	B	Bof
T	Tetanus	M	Mazelen
P	Polio	R	Rodehond
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type b	MenC	Meningokokken C
HepB	Hepatitis B	HPV	Humaan Papillomavirus

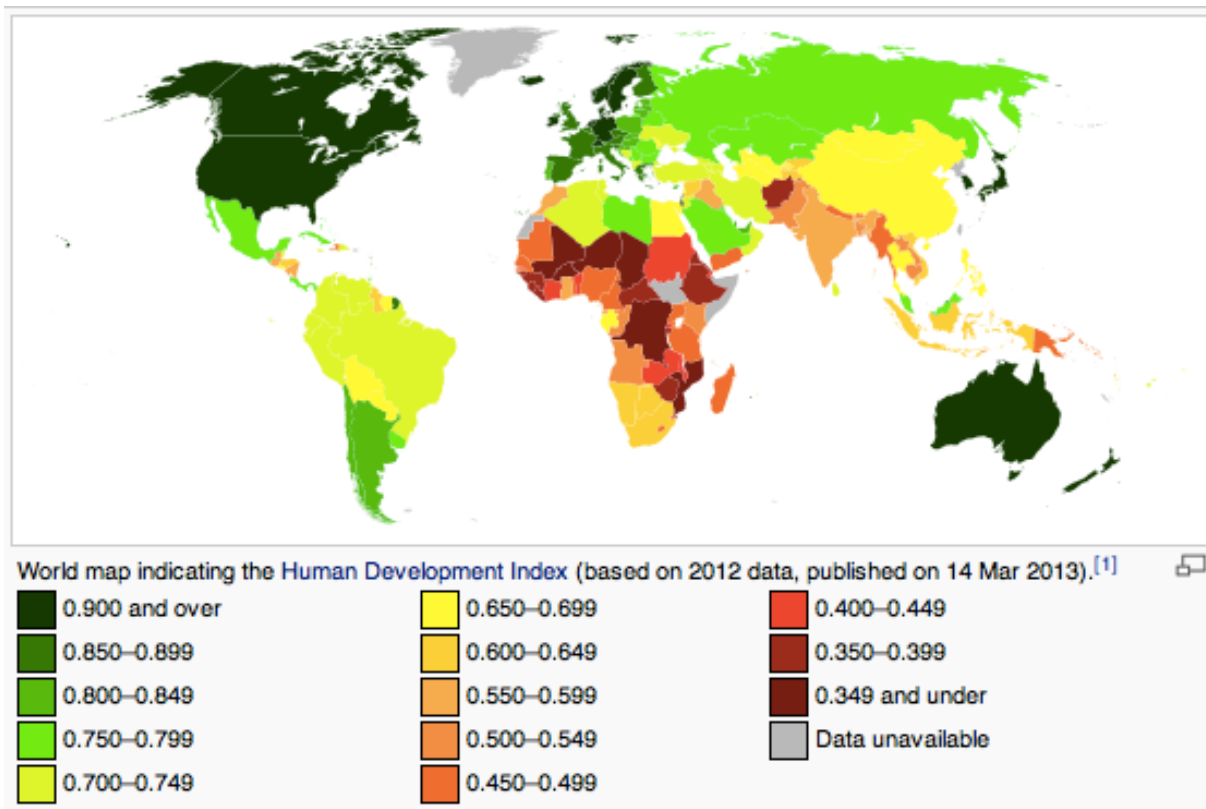
Figuur 5:

Human Development Index groups	
Very high human development	0.905
High human development	0.758
Medium human development	0.640
Low human development	0.466

Figuur 6:



Figuur 7:



Figuur 8:

Regional statistics for HIV and AIDS, end of 2011

Region	Adults & children living with HIV/AIDS	Adults & children newly infected	Adult prevalence*	AIDS-related deaths in adults & children
Sub-Saharan Africa	23.5 million	1.8 million	4.9%	1.2 million
North Africa & Middle East	300,000	37,000	0.2%	23,000
South and South-East Asia	4 million	280,000	0.3%	250,000
East Asia	830,000	89,000	0.1%	59,000
Oceania	53,000	2,900	0.3%	1,300
Latin America	1.4 million	83,000	0.4%	54,000
Caribbean	230,000	13,000	1.0%	10,000
Eastern Europe & Central Asia	1.4 million	140,000	0.2%	92,000
North America	1.4 million	51,000	0.6%	21,000
Western & Central Europe	900,000	30,000	0.2%	7,000
Global Total	34 million	2.5 million	0.8%	1.7 million

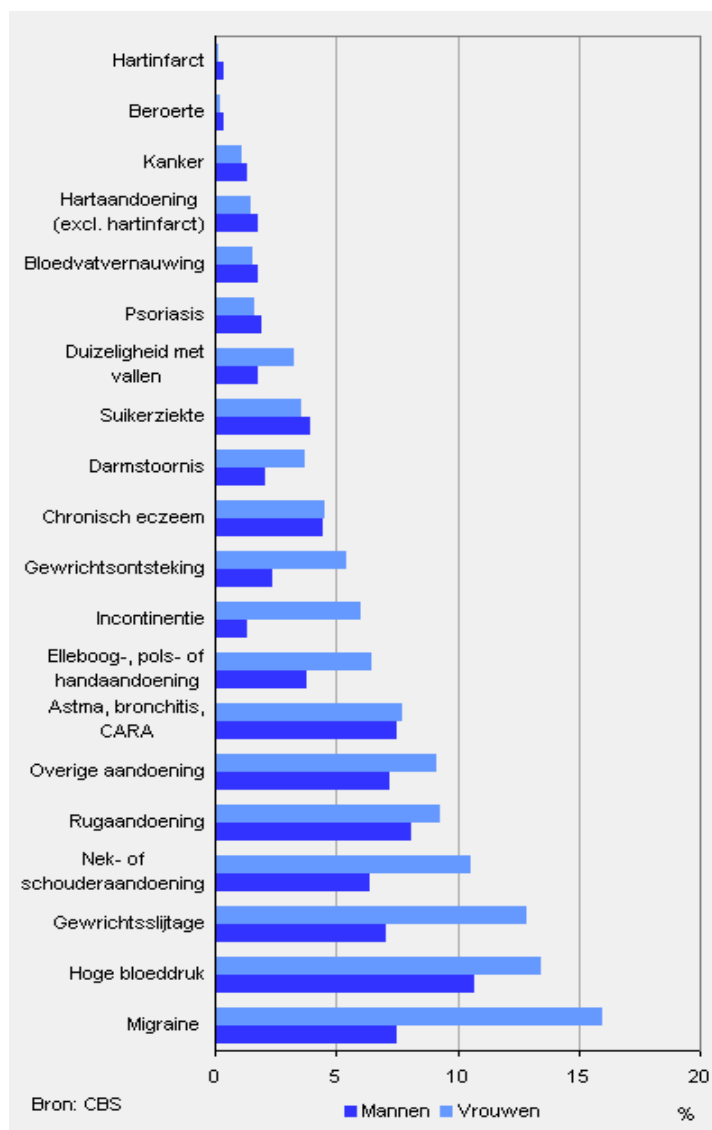
* Proportion of adults aged 15-49 who are living with HIV/AIDS

With around 69 percent of all people living with HIV residing in sub-Saharan Africa, the region carries the greatest burden of the epidemic. Epidemics in Asia have remained relatively stable and are still largely concentrated among high-risk groups. Conversely, the number of people living with HIV in Eastern Europe and Central Asia has more than tripled since 2000.

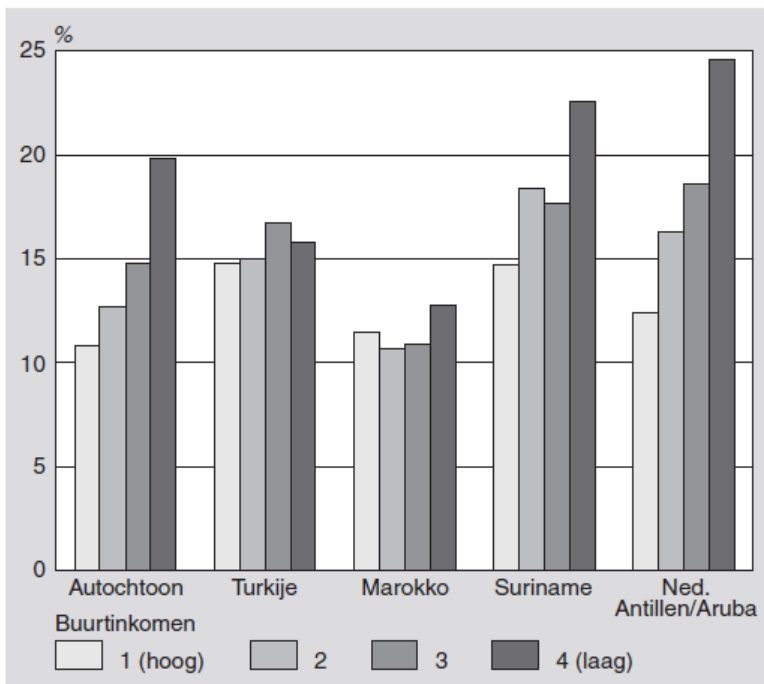
Figuur 9:

	Relatief risico (ten opzichte van de totale bevolking)	
	Mannen	Vrouwen
sterfte	1,38	0,71
ervaren gezondheid minder dan 'goed'	0,94	1,04
een of meer langdurige aandoeningen	0,90	1,10
een of meer langdurige beperkingen	0,82	1,14

Bron: [Mackenbach & Verkleij \(red.\) \(1997\)](#)

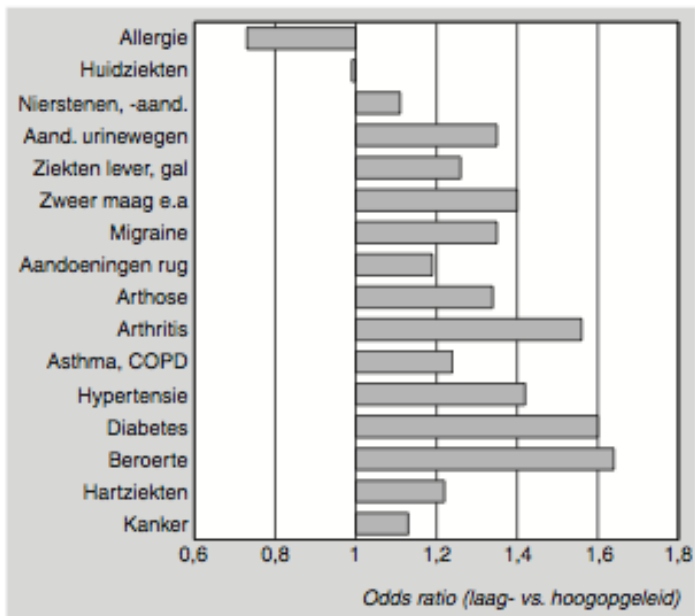
Figuur 10:

Figuur 11:



Figuur 12:

4. Verschillen tussen laag- en hoogopgeleide respondenten naar enkele chronische ziekten, medio jaren negentig, tien Europese landen



Figuur 13:

Staat
 Verschil in jaren in de levensverwachting zonder lichamelijke beperking
 tussen laag- en hoogopgeleiden van 30 jaar of ouder, jaren negentig, België

	Man	Vrouw
	jaren	
Totaal	8,0	5,9
waarvan bijdrage		
kanker	0,6	0,5
hart/ vaatziekten	1,5	1,6
luchtwegziekten	1,2	1,5
diabetes	-0,2	0,7
rugklachten	2,1	-0,2
artritis	1,3	2,2
overig	1,5	-0,5

Figuur 14: