Overview

Malaria at a Glance

Reported cases of malaria (P. vivax only) 1,317
Deaths from malaria N/A
Population at risk (%) 7
(Total population: 48.9 million)
Annual parasite index (cases/1,000 total population/year) 0.02
Slide positivity rate (%) N/A

Health and Economic Indicators

GNI per capita (US$) 19,890
Country income level High
Annual per capita health expenditure (US$) 1,108
Total health expenditure as % of GDP 6
Private health expenditure as % of total health expenditure 46
Life expectancy (years) 80

Source: WHO, World Malaria Report 2010
N/A: Data not available

Human Population Density

Strategic Program Goals for Elimination

- Reduce malaria incidence annually by 25% from 2010–2015
- National malaria elimination by 2015
Malaria Transmission Limits

*Plasmodium vivax*

*P. falciparum/P. vivax* malaria risk is classified into no risk, unstable risk of <0.1 case per 1,000 population (API) and stable risk of ≥0.1 case per 1,000 population (API). Risk was defined using health management information system data and the transmission limits were further refined using temperature and aridity data. Data from the international travel and health guidelines (ITHG) were used to identify zero risk in certain cities, islands and other administrative areas.

**Reported Malaria Cases**

![Graph showing reported malaria cases from 2000 to 2009]

Source: WHO, World Malaria Report 2010
Occurrence of Malaria Vector Species

1. Anopheles lesteri
2. Anopheles sinensis

These maps show the predicted probability of occurrence of each vector species.

Bionomics Vector Species Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Vector status across species range</th>
<th>Primary environment</th>
<th>Zoophilic/anthropophilic</th>
<th>Endo/exophagic</th>
<th>Endo/exophagic</th>
<th>Siting time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anopheles (Anopheles) lesteri Baisas &amp; Hu, 1936</td>
<td>Important vector</td>
<td>Cool shady places, hills and grassy fields, fresh-water pools</td>
<td>Both</td>
<td>Data not available</td>
<td>Endophilic</td>
<td>Dusk/night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anopheles (Anopheles) sinensis species complex</td>
<td>Important vector of P vivax malaria</td>
<td>Lowland freshwater habitats with vegetation in open areas</td>
<td>Zoophilic</td>
<td>Exophilic</td>
<td>Exophilic</td>
<td>Dusk/night</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sources

Sources for the Maps in the Atlas of the Asia Pacific Malaria Elimination Network, 2011


Sources for Republic of Korea

Strategic Program Goals for Elimination


Transmission Limits Maps (Data years 2005–2008)

Jung-Yeon Kim (2009), Department of Malaria and Parasitic Disease, National Institute of Health, Seoul, Republic of Korea

The Sources listed above are extracted from the following pages in the Atlas of the Asia Pacific Malaria Elimination Network, 2011

Methods and Sources (12)

Appendix A: Sources and Citations for the Strategic Program Goals for Elimination (59–60)

Appendix B: Annual Parasite Incidence Data Used for the Transmission Limits Maps (61)