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In Volume 90, Issue 8, August 2012, on pages 581–583: due to a mathematical error, the number of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) attributable to unsafe water and poor sanitation and hygiene was calculated incorrectly for Japanese encephalitis. The correct number is 20 956 (originally published as 19 743).

Table 2 and Table 3 have been corrected below. In Fig. 1, the scale for total DALYs should read 312–522 for the fifth category, the scale for vector-borne infections should read 1.06–2.56 for the fourth category and 2.57–8.40 for the fifth category. Table A3 and A4 have been revised to reflect this correction in the online Appendix (available at: <http://www.sph.emory.edu/eh/remais/bwho>).

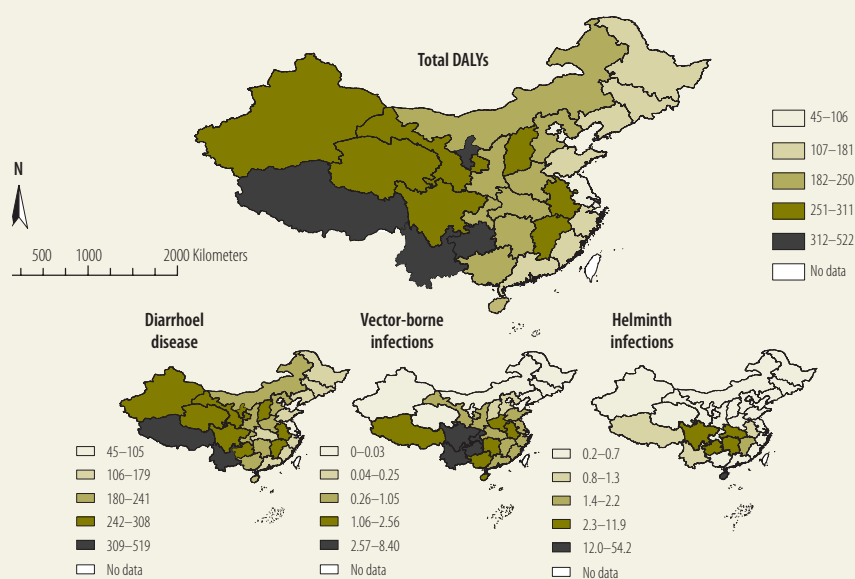
Table 2. **Deaths and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) attributable to unsafe water and poor sanitation and hygiene, by disease and age group, China, 2008**

Disease	Cases	No. (%) of deaths	No. (%) of DALYs <sup>a</sup>
Diarrhoeal disease	487 305 914	62 655 (99.7)	2 750 874 (98.0)
Ascariasis	158 587 041	0 (0)	19 762 (0.7)
Japanese encephalitis	3 296	158 (0.3)	20 956 (0.7)
Hookworm infection	73 127 379	0 (0)	8 182 (0.3)
Schistosomiasis	679 464	0 (0)	5 195 (0.2)
Trichuriasis	55 109 540	0 (0)	1 844 (0.1)
Malaria	10 364	9 (0)	232 (0)
Dengue	207	0 (0)	4 (0)
<b>Age (years)</b>			
0–4	–	61 192 (97.4)	2 330 113 (83.0)
5–14	–	75 (0.1)	103 806 (3.7)
15–44	–	388 (0.6)	275 513 (9.8)
45–59	–	195 (0.3)	64 131 (2.3)
60+	–	971 (1.5)	33 486 (1.2)
<b>Total</b>	–	<b>62 822 (100)</b>	<b>2 807 049 (100)</b>

<sup>a</sup> DALYs are age-weighted and include 3% annual discounting.

Note: The estimates are based on data from the Chinese National Infectious Disease Reporting system, China's National Helminth Infection Surveys, China's National Survey on Rural Water and Sanitation, the Chinese Census and the Global Burden of Disease Project. Estimates of the fraction of each disease attributable to unsafe water and poor sanitation are based on a detailed review of the Chinese and international literature.

Fig. 1. **The distribution of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) attributable to unsafe water and poor sanitation and hygiene, by province, China, 2008**



Note: Vector-borne infections include dengue, malaria and Japanese encephalitis. Helminthiasis include ascariasis, hookworm infection, trichuriasis and schistosomiasis.

Table 3. The distribution of deaths and disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) attributable to unsafe water and poor sanitation and hygiene among Chinese provinces, 2008

Province	Population	Provincial GDP	Total		Diarrhoeal diseases		Vector-borne infections <sup>b</sup>		Helminthiases <sup>b</sup>	
			Deaths <sup>c</sup>	DALYs <sup>c,d</sup>	Deaths <sup>c</sup>	DALYs <sup>c,d</sup>	Deaths <sup>c</sup>	DALYs <sup>c,d</sup>	Deaths <sup>c</sup>	DALYs <sup>c,d</sup>
Tibet	2 870 000	13 824	12.70	522	12.67	520	0.03	1.52	0.00	0.86
Guizhou	37 927 300	9 428	9.67	416	9.59	397	0.09	8.40	0.00	10.51
Ningxia	6 176 900	19 609	8.73	366	8.73	366	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.69
Yunnan	45 430 000	12 570	8.60	365	8.55	359	0.05	5.38	0.00	1.03
Gansu	26 281 200	12 110	7.17	313	7.17	311	0.00	1.15	0.00	0.56
Jiangxi	44 000 000	15 900	6.80	298	6.79	294	0.01	0.89	0.00	2.18
Qinghai	5 543 000	18 421	6.98	295	6.98	294	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.63
Xinjiang	21 308 000	19 797	6.79	288	6.79	288	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.59
Sichuan	81 380 000	15 495	6.31	286	6.27	272	0.04	4.91	0.00	8.83
Anhui	61 350 000	14 447	5.84	262	5.83	258	0.01	2.56	0.00	1.30
Shanxi	34 106 100	21 506	6.09	261	6.08	261	0.01	0.24	0.00	0.55
Hainan	8 540 000	17 691	4.44	248	4.43	192	0.01	2.21	0.00	54.16
Henan	94 290 000	19 181	5.55	247	5.53	244	0.02	2.26	0.00	0.45
Guangxi	48 160 000	14 652	5.62	246	5.60	243	0.01	2.00	0.00	0.50
Hunan	63 800 000	18 147	5.09	239	5.08	228	0.01	1.42	0.00	10.03
Inner Mongolia	24 137 300	35 263	4.79	214	4.79	214	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.38
Hebei	69 888 200	22 986	4.82	213	4.82	212	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.39
Chongqing	28 390 000	20 490	4.73	212	4.70	205	0.03	7.07	0.00	0.44
Shaan'xi	37 620 000	19 480	4.68	211	4.67	210	0.00	0.53	0.00	0.44
Hubei	57 110 000	19 858	3.86	193	3.85	181	0.01	0.59	0.00	11.88
Shandong	94 172 300	32 936	4.10	181	4.09	180	0.01	0.64	0.00	0.34
Jilin	27 340 000	23 521	3.52	163	3.52	163	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.31
Heilongjiang	38 253 900	21 740	3.49	160	3.49	160	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
Liaoning	43 147 000	31 736	3.34	153	3.34	153	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31
Fujian	36 040 000	30 122	3.12	142	3.11	141	0.01	0.71	0.00	0.39
Guangdong	95 440 000	38 748	3.15	139	3.15	138	0.00	0.62	0.00	0.52
Zhejiang	51 200 000	42 166	2.63	118	2.63	117	0.01	0.70	0.00	0.34
Jiangsu	76 773 000	40 497	2.31	107	2.30	106	0.01	0.57	0.00	0.40
Tianjin	11 760 000	58 656	1.68	78	1.67	77	0.01	0.12	0.00	0.28
Beijing	16 950 000	66 797	1.24	59	1.24	59	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.24
Shanghai	18 884 600	75 109	0.95	46	0.95	45	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.22

GDP, gross domestic product.

<sup>a</sup> Vector-borne infections include dengue, malaria and Japanese encephalitis.<sup>b</sup> The helminthiases include ascariasis, hookworm infection, trichuriasis and schistosomiasis.<sup>c</sup> Per 100 000 population.<sup>d</sup> DALYs are age-weighted and include 3% annual discounting.

Note: The estimates are based on data from the Chinese National Infectious Disease Reporting system, China's National Helminth Infection Surveys, China's National Survey on Rural Water and Sanitation, the Chinese Census and the Global Burden of Disease Project. Estimates of the fraction of each disease attributable to unsafe water and poor sanitation are based on a detailed review of the Chinese and international literature.