

Basic statistics

Indicators	Statistics	Year
Population (thousands)	41446	2013
Population aged under 15 (%)	24	2013
Population aged over 60 (%)	15	2013
Median age (years)	31	2013
Population living in urban areas (%)	92	2013
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.2	2013
Number of live births (thousands)	694.5	2013
Number of deaths (thousands)	316.5	2013
Birth registration coverage (%)	100	2011-2012
Cause-of-death registration coverage (%)	100	2010-2012
WHO region	Americas	2013
World Bank income classification	Upper middle	2013

Source:

Country statistics and global health estimates by WHO and UN partners

For more information visit the Global Health Observatory (<http://www.who.int/gho/en/>)

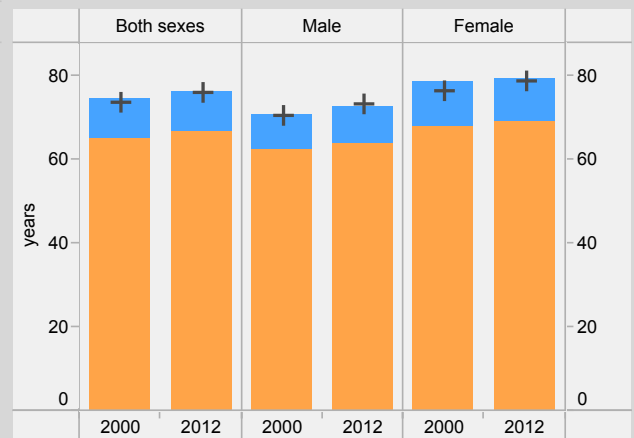
Last updated: January 2015

Life expectancy (years), 2012

		Country	WHO region	World Bank income group
Life expectancy	At birth	76	76	74
	At age 60	21	22	20
Healthy life expectancy	At birth	67	67	66

Life expectancy at birth for both sexes increased by 2 year(s) over the period of 2000-2012; the WHO region average increased by 2 year(s) in the same period.

In 2012, healthy expectancy in both sexes was 9 year(s) lower than overall life expectancy at birth. This lost healthy life expectancy represents 9 equivalent year(s) of full health lost through years lived with morbidity and disability.



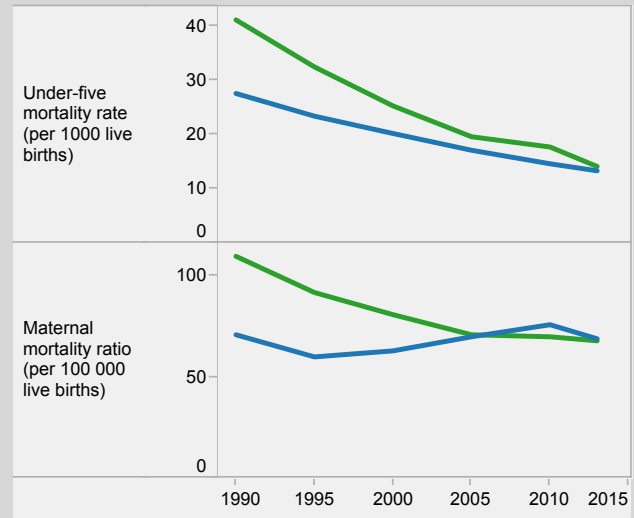
■ WHO regional life expectancy at birth

■ Healthy life expectancy at birth

■ Lost healthy life expectancy

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

Indicators	Statistics	
	Baseline*	Latest**
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	28	13
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)	71	69
Deaths due to HIV/AIDS (per 100 000 population)	7.3	8.8
Deaths due to malaria (per 100 000 population)	0.0	0.0
Deaths due to tuberculosis among HIV-negative people (per 100 000 population)	2.3	1.4



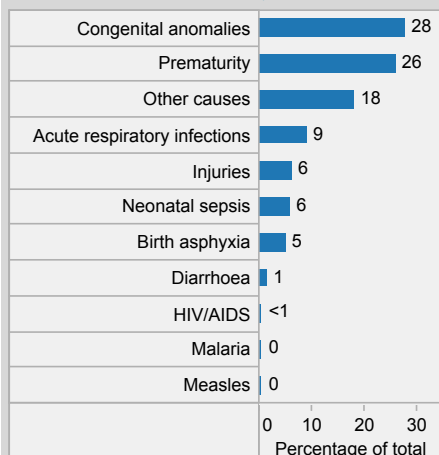
*1990 for under-five mortality and maternal mortality; 2000 for other indicators

**2012 for deaths due to HIV/AIDS and malaria ; 2013 for other indicators

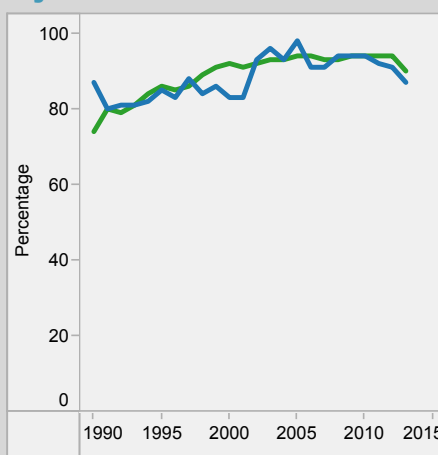
■ Country

■ WHO region

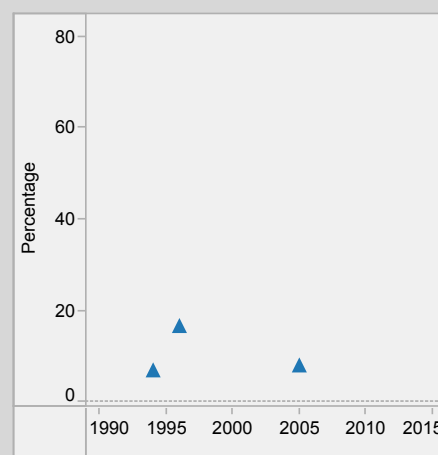
Distribution of causes of deaths in children under-5, 2013



DTP3 immunization among 1-year-olds



Children aged under-5 stunted

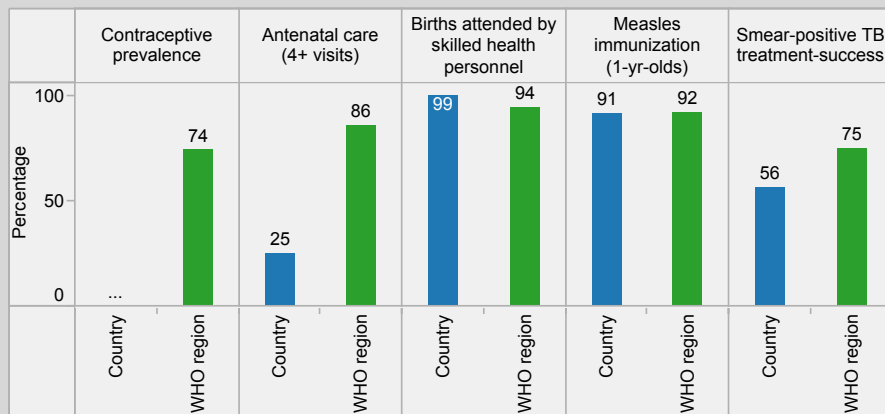


Country
WHO region

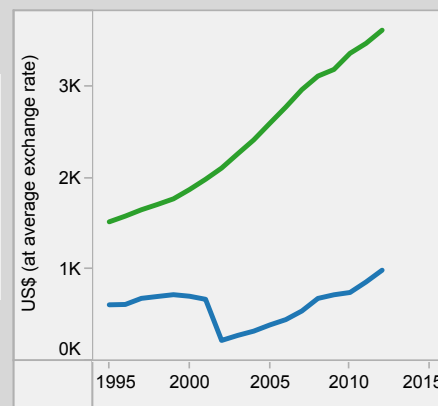
Source: Country statistics and global health estimates by WHO and UN partners
For more information visit the Global Health Observatory (<http://www.who.int/gho/en/>)
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Utilisation of health services*

*Data refer to the latest year available from 2007.

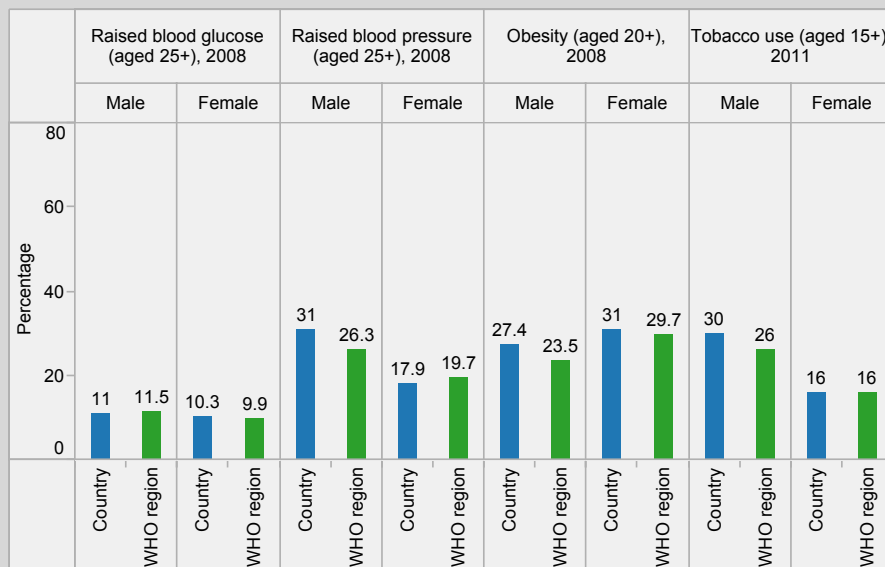


Per capita total expenditure on health



... Data not available or applicable.

Adult risk factors



Population using improved water and sanitation



+ Improved drinking-water sources
x Improved sanitation facilities

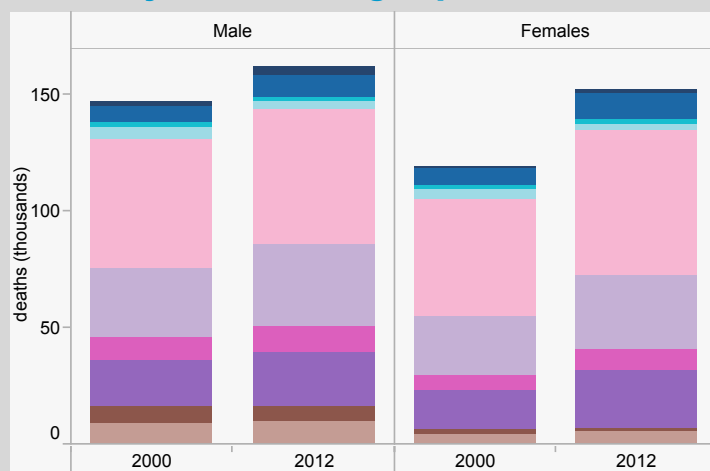
Top 10 causes of death

Ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death, killing 49.9 thousand people in 2012

	No of deaths (000s) 2012	Crude death rate 2000-2012	Change in rank 2000-2012
Ischaemic heart disease (15.9%)	49.9		
Stroke (9%)	28.2		
Lower respiratory infections (6.8%)	21.4		
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (3.5%)	11.1		
Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers (3.4%)	10.5		
Diabetes mellitus (3%)	9.5		
Hypertensive heart disease (2.8%)	8.9		
Colon and rectum cancers (2.5%)	7.9		
Kidney diseases (2.4%)	7.6		
Cirrhosis of the liver (2.2%)	6.8		

Rank increased no change

Deaths by broad cause group



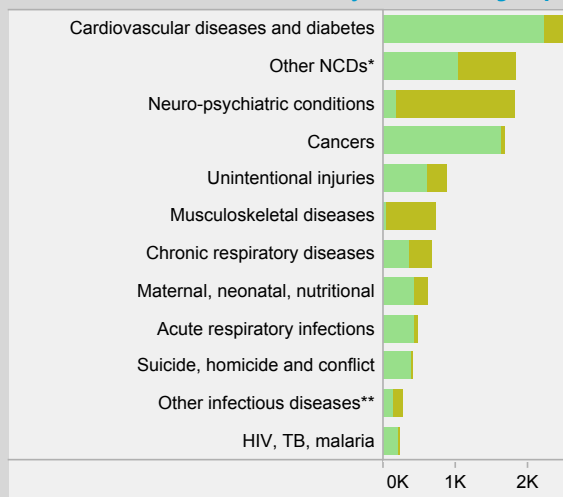
Causes

HIV, TB, malaria	Chronic respiratory diseases
Acute respiratory infections	Other NCDs
Other infectious diseases	Suicide, homicide and conflict
Maternal, neonatal, nutritional	Unintentional injuries
Cardiovascular diseases and diabetes	
Cancers	

Burden of disease, 2012

Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) are the sum of years of life lost due to premature mortality (YLL) and years of healthy life lost due to disability (YLD).

DALYs, YLL and YLD (thousands) by broad cause group



*Other noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) including non-malignant neoplasms; endocrine, blood and immune disorders; sense organ, digestive, genitourinary, and skin diseases; oral conditions; and congenital anomalies.

** Infectious diseases other than acute respiratory diseases, HIV, TB and malaria.

YLL YLD

Probability of dying, 2012

Probability of dying between relevant exact ages, for a person experiencing the 2012 age-specific mortality risks throughout their life.

Before age 15, all causes	Male	8%
	Female	6%
Before age 70, all causes	Male	50%
	Female	31%
Between ages 15 and 49, from maternal causes	Female	2%
Between ages 30 and 70, from 4 major noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)~	Both sexes	17%

~Cancers, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes

Source: Country statistics and global health estimates by WHO and UN partners

For more information visit the Global Health Observatory

(http://who.int/gho/mortality_burden_disease/en/)

Last updated: January 2015