## Bahamas: WHO statistical profile

### Basic statistics

**Indicators** | **Statistics** | **Year**
--- | --- | ---
Population (thousands) | 377 | 2013
Population aged under 15 (%) | 21 | 2013
Population aged over 60 (%) | 12 | 2013
Median age (years) | 32 | 2013
Total fertility rate (per woman) | 1.9 | 2013
Number of live births (thousands) | 5.8 | 2013
Birth registration coverage (%) | 83 | 2013
Cause-of-death registration coverage (%) | 93 | 2008-2010
WHO region | Americas | 2013
World Bank income classification | High | 2013

... Data from 2007 onwards not available.

### Life expectancy (years), 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country region</th>
<th>WHO region</th>
<th>World Bank income group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td>At birth</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy life expectancy</td>
<td>At birth</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life expectancy at birth for both sexes increased by 3 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 11 year(s) lower than overall life expectancy at birth. This lost healthy expectancy represents 11 equivalent year(s) of full health lost through years lived with morbidity and disability.

### Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

**Indicators** | **Baseline** | **Latest**
--- | --- | ---
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) | 24 | 13
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) | 43 | 37
Deaths due to HIV/AIDS (per 100 000 population) | 146.6 | 79.3
Deaths due to malaria (per 100 000 population) | 0.0 | 0.0
Deaths due to tuberculosis among HIV-negative people (per 100 000 population) | 2.2 | 0.48

*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

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/](http://www.who.int/gho/en/))

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

- Acute respiratory infections: 33%
- Other causes: 21%
- Prematurity: 15%
- Congenital anomalies: 11%
- Birth asphyxia: 8%
- Neonatal sepsis: 7%
- Injuries: 5%
- Diarrhoea: 0%
- HIV/AIDS: 0%
- Malaria: 0%
- Measles: 0%

**DPT3 immunization among 1-year-olds**

**Children aged under-5 stunted**

**Utilisation of health services**

*Data refer to the latest year available from 2007.*

- Contraceptive prevalence: 74%
- Antenatal care (4+ visits): 86%
- Births attended by skilled health personnel: 99%
- Measles immunization (1-yr-olds): 92%
- Smear-positive TB treatment-success: 84%

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

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**Per capita total expenditure on health**

**Population using improved water and sanitation**

- Improved drinking-water sources
- Improved sanitation facilities
### Top 10 causes of death

Ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death, killing 0.3 thousand people in 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>No of deaths (000s) 2012</th>
<th>Crude death rate 2000-2012</th>
<th>Change in rank 2000-2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ischaemic heart disease (13.3%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS (13.2%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>▪</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke (8.9%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus (6.5%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertensive heart disease (6.2%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower respiratory infections (4.3%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interpersonal violence (2.6%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate cancer (2.6%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney diseases (2.5%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast cancer (2.1%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.05</td>
<td></td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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).

### Deaths by broad cause group

#### Male

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

#### Female

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

*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.

#### 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 7%

- Before age 70, all causes
  - Male 48%
  - Female 31%

- Between ages 15 and 49, from maternal causes
  - Female 1%

- Between ages 30 and 70, from 4 major noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)~
  - Both sexes 14%

*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/)

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