Comoros: WHO statistical profile

Basic statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (thousands)</td>
<td>735</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged under 15 (%)</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged over 60 (%)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living in urban areas (%)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of live births (thousands)</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths (thousands)</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause-of-death registration coverage (%)</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross national income per capita (PPP int $)</td>
<td>1560</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO region</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

... Data from 2007 onwards not available.

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

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline*</th>
<th>Latest**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to HIV/AIDS (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to malaria (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>83.1</td>
<td>67.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to tuberculosis among HIV-negative people (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

Life expectancy (years), 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>WHO region</th>
<th>World Bank income group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>life expectancy</td>
<td>At birth</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At age 60</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy life expectancy</td>
<td>At birth</td>
<td>53</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 7 year(s) in the same period.

In 2012, healthy expectancy in both sexes was 8 year(s) lower than overall life expectancy at birth. This lost healthy life expectancy represents 8 equivalent year(s) of full health lost through years lived with morbidity and disability.
Comoros: WHO statistical profile

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage of total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute respiratory infections</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other causes</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prematurity</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth asphyxia</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal sepsis</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injuries</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital anomalies</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DTP3 immunization among 1-year-olds

Children aged under-5 stunted

Utilisation of health services*

*Data refer to the latest year available from 2007.

Per capita total expenditure on health

Population using improved water and sanitation

Adult risk factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>2008 (Male)</th>
<th>2008 (Female)</th>
<th>2008 (Male)</th>
<th>2008 (Female)</th>
<th>2008 (Male)</th>
<th>2008 (Female)</th>
<th>2011 (Male)</th>
<th>2011 (Female)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raised blood glucose (aged 25+)</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raised blood pressure (aged 25+)</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>38.1</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity (aged 20+)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco use (aged 15+)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

... Data not available or applicable.

* Improved drinking-water sources

* Improved sanitation facilities
**Top 10 causes of death**

Lower respiratory infections was the leading cause of death, killing 0.7 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>Lower respiratory infections (11.1%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria (8.1%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke (7.7%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal diseases (5.8%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm birth complications (4.8%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth asphyxia and birth trauma (4.1%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ischaemic heart disease (3.8%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein-energy malnutrition (3.3%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road injury (2.8%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neonatal sepsis and infections (2.5%)</td>
<td></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).

**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.

**Probability of dying, 2012**

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

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