Basic statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Statistics</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (thousands)</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged under 15 (%)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population aged over 60 (%)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age (years)</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population living in urban areas (%)</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate (per woman)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of live births (thousands)</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of deaths (thousands)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cause-of-death registration coverage (%)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2010-2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO region</td>
<td>European</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank income classification</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 At birth</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy At age 60</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy life expectancy At birth</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life expectancy at birth for both sexes increased by 4 year(s) over the period of 2000-2012; the WHO region average increased by 4 year(s) in the same period.

In 2012, healthy expectancy in both sexes was 10 year(s) lower than overall life expectancy at birth. This lost healthy life expectancy represents 10 equivalent year(s) of full health lost through years lived with morbidity and disability.

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 (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to HIV/AIDS (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to malaria (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to tuberculosis among HIV-negative people (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.41</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
Luxembourg: WHO statistical profile

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

- Other causes: 38
- Prematurity: 18
- Injuries: 17
- Congenital anomalies: 16
- Birth asphyxia: 5
- Neonatal sepsis: 5
- Acute respiratory infections: 2
- Diarrhoea: 0
- HIV/AIDS: 0
- Malaria: 0
- Measles: 0

0 10 20 30 40 Percentage of total

DTP3 immunization among 1-year-olds

- 1990: 0%
- 1995: 40%
- 2000: 50%
- 2005: 70%
- 2010: 90%
- 2015: 100%

Children aged under-5 stunted

Utilisation of health services*

*Data refer to the latest year available from 2007.

- Contraceptive prevalence (country)
- Contraceptive prevalence (WHO region)
- Antenatal care (4+ visits - country)
- Antenatal care (4+ visits - WHO region)
- Births attended by skilled health personnel (country)
- Births attended by skilled health personnel (WHO region)
- Measles immunization (1-yr-olds - country)
- Measles immunization (1-yr-olds - WHO region)
- Smear-positive TB treatment-success (country)
- Smear-positive TB treatment-success (WHO region)

Per capita total expenditure on health

- 1995: 0K
- 2000: 2K
- 2005: 4K
- 2010: 6K
- 2015: 8K

Population using improved water and sanitation

- 1990: 0%
- 1995: 20%
- 2000: 40%
- 2005: 60%
- 2010: 80%
- 2015: 100%

Adult risk factors

- Raised blood glucose (aged 25+), 2008
  - Male: 9.9%
  - Female: 9.6%
- Raised blood pressure (aged 25+), 2008
  - Male: 6.7%
  - Female: 8%
- Obesity (aged 20+), 2008
  - Male: 28.5%
  - Female: 33.1%
- Measles (1-yr-olds), 2008
  - Male: 25.6%
  - Female: 24.5%
- Tobacco use (aged 15+), 2011
  - Male: 22.2%
  - Female: 23.1%

Improved drinking-water sources

Improved sanitation facilities

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
**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>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 (8.6%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke (8.3%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trachea, bronchus, lung cancers (5.7%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon and rectum cancers (4%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (4%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer’s and other dementias (4%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast cancer (3%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower respiratory infections (2.8%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pancreas cancer (2.3%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus (1.7%)</td>
<td>0.1</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**

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

*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.

**Deaths by broad cause group**

- **Male**
- **Females**

**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: 1%
  - Female: 1%
- Before age 70, all causes
  - Male: 29%
  - Female: 19%
- Between ages 15 and 49, from maternal causes
  - Female: 0%
- Between ages 30 and 70, from 4 major noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)
  - Both sexes: 11%

*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