

Basic statistics

| Indicators | Statistics | Year |
|---|-----------------|------|
| Population (thousands) | 561 | 2013 |
| Population aged under 15 (%) | 40 | 2013 |
| Population aged over 60 (%) | 5 | 2013 |
| Median age (years) | 20 | 2013 |
| Population living in urban areas (%) | 21 | 2013 |
| Total fertility rate (per woman) | 4.0 | 2013 |
| Number of live births (thousands) | 17.3 | 2013 |
| Number of deaths (thousands) | 3.0 | 2013 |
| Birth registration coverage (%) | ... | |
| Cause-of-death registration coverage (%) | ... | |
| Gross national income per capita (PPP int \$) | 1810 | 2013 |
| WHO region | Western Pacific | 2013 |
| World Bank income classification | Lower middle | 2013 |

... 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/>)

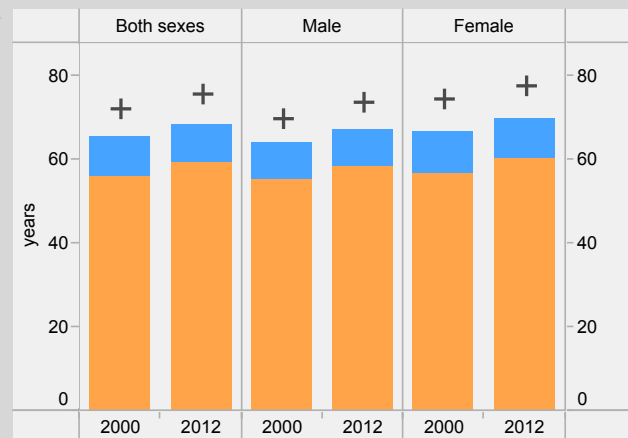
Last updated: January 2015

Life expectancy (years), 2012

| | | Country | WHO region | World Bank income group |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|------------|-------------------------|
| Life expectancy | At birth | 69 | 76 | 66 |
| | At age 60 | 17 | 21 | 17 |
| Healthy life expectancy | At birth | 59 | 68 | 57 |

Life expectancy at birth for both sexes increased by 3 year(s) over the period of 2000–2012; the WHO region average increased by 4 year(s) in the same period.

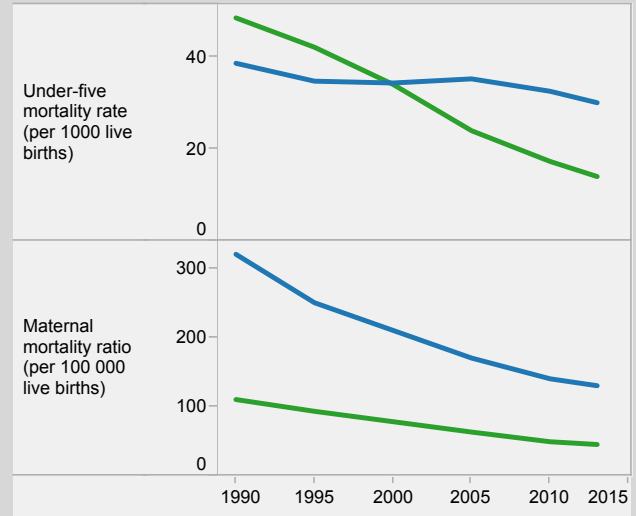
In 2012, healthy expectancy in both sexes was 9 year(s) lower than overall life expectancy at birth. This lost healthy life expectancy represents 9 equivalent year(s) of full health lost through years lived with morbidity and disability.



■ WHO regional life expectancy at birth
■ Healthy life expectancy at birth
■ Lost healthy life expectancy

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

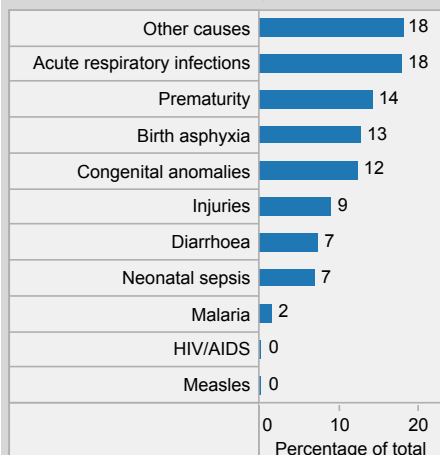
| Indicators | Statistics | |
|---|------------|----------|
| | Baseline* | Latest** |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) | 39 | 30 |
| Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) | 320 | 130 |
| Deaths due to HIV/AIDS (per 100 000 population) | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Deaths due to malaria (per 100 000 population) | 37.6 | 5.4 |
| Deaths due to tuberculosis among HIV-negative people (per 100 000 population) | 51 | 14 |



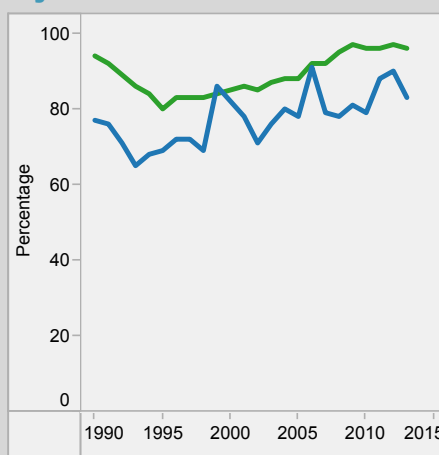
*1990 for under-five mortality and maternal mortality; 2000 for other indicators
**2012 for deaths due to HIV/AIDS and malaria ; 2013 for other indicators

■ Country
■ WHO region

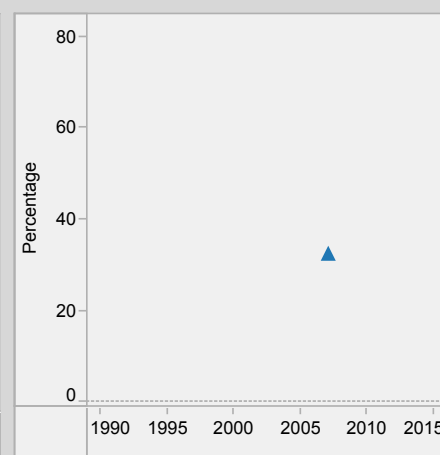
Distribution of causes of deaths in children under-5, 2013



DTP3 immunization among 1-year-olds



Children aged under-5 stunted

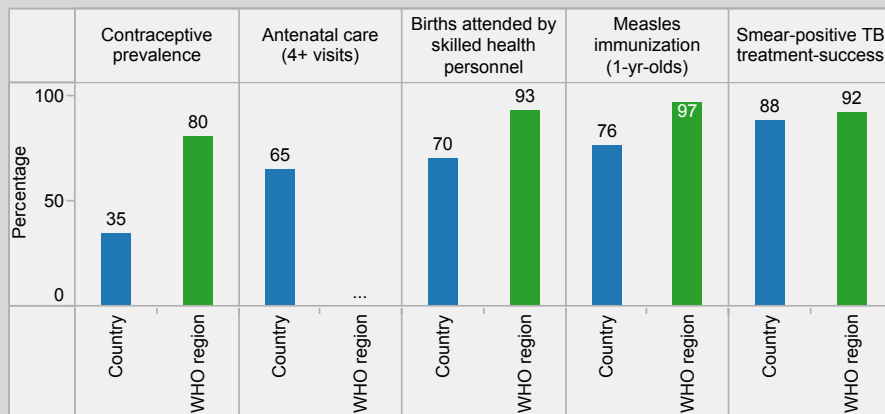


Country
WHO region

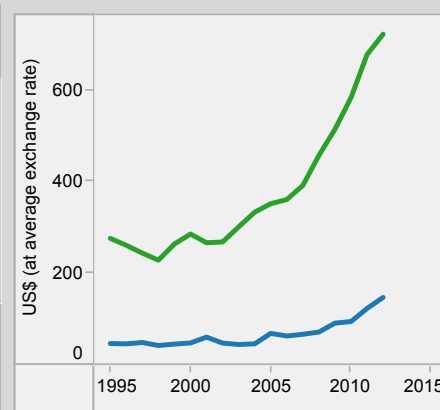
Source: Country statistics and global health estimates by WHO and UN partners
For more information visit the Global Health Observatory (<http://www.who.int/gho/en/>)
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Utilisation of health services*

*Data refer to the latest year available from 2007.

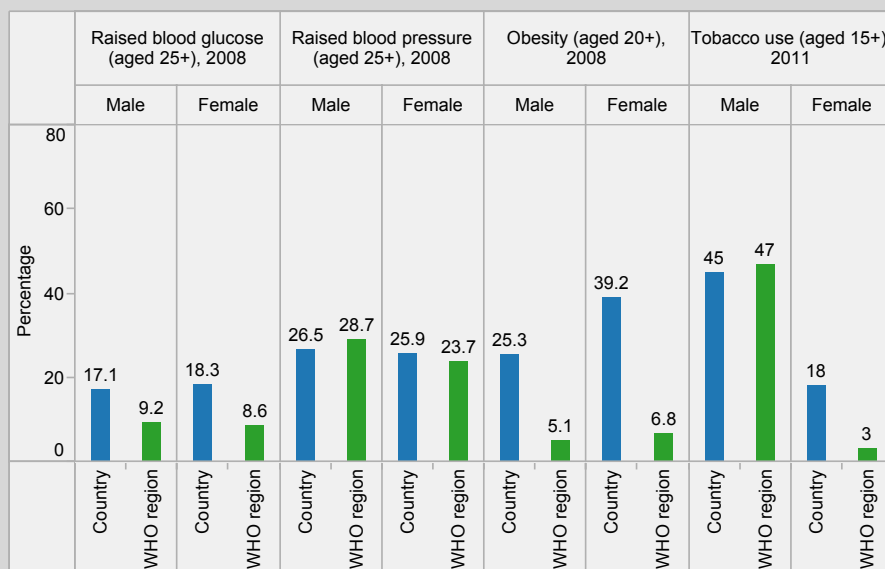


Per capita total expenditure on health

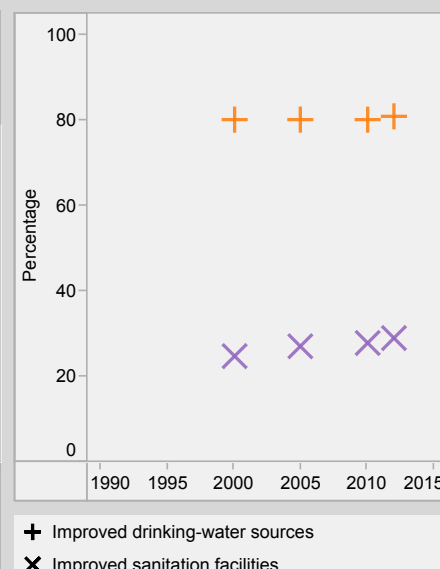


... Data not available or applicable.

Adult risk factors



Population using improved water and sanitation



+ Improved drinking-water sources
X Improved sanitation facilities

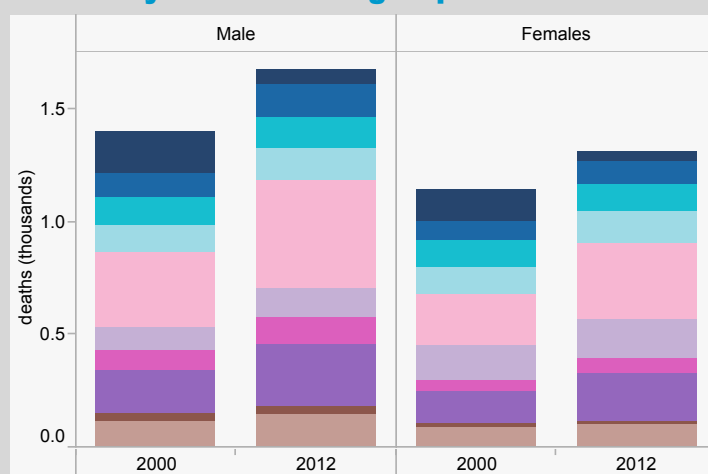
Top 10 causes of death

Stroke was the leading cause of death, killing 0.3 thousand people in 2012

| | No of deaths (000s) 2012 | Crude death rate 2000-2012 | Change in rank 2000-2012 |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Stroke (9.3%) | 0.3 | | |
| Diabetes mellitus (8.3%) | 0.2 | | |
| Lower respiratory infections (8%) | 0.2 | | |
| Ischaemic heart disease (6.3%) | 0.2 | | |
| Diarrhoeal diseases (3.7%) | 0.1 | | |
| Road injury (2.8%) | 0.1 | | |
| Asthma (2.7%) | 0.1 | | |
| Tuberculosis (2.7%) | 0.1 | | |
| Preterm birth complications (2.5%) | 0.1 | | |
| Congenital anomalies (2.5%) | 0.1 | | |

Rank decreased increased no change

Deaths by broad cause group



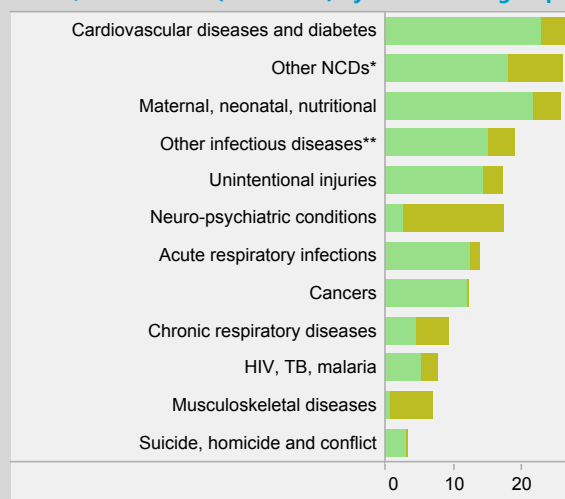
Causes

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

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 | 15% |
| | Female | 12% |
| Before age 70, all causes | Male | 63% |
| | Female | 54% |
| Between ages 15 and 49, from maternal causes | Female | 6% |
| Between ages 30 and 70, from 4 major noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)~ | Both sexes | 24% |

~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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