In indicators
Statistics
Baseline
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

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Latest**</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to HIV/AIDS (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>104.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths due to tuberculosis among HIV-negative people (per 100 000 population)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>135.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Last updated: January 2015

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>51</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life expectancy at birth for both sexes increased by 5 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 7 year(s) lower than overall life expectancy at birth. This lost healthy life expectancy represents 7 equivalent year(s) of full health lost through years lived with morbidity and disability.
Chad: WHO statistical profile

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

- Other causes
- Malaria
- Acute respiratory infections
- Diarrhoea
- Prematurity
- Birth asphyxia
- Injuries
- Neonatal sepsis
- Congenital anomalies
- HIV/AIDS
- Measles

DTP3 immunization among 1-year-olds

- Percentage
- Year

Children aged under-5 stunted

- Percentage
- Year

Utilisation of health services*

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

- Percentage
- Year

Adult risk factors

- Raised blood glucose (aged 25+), 2008
- Raised blood pressure (aged 25+), 2008
- Obesity (aged 20+), 2008
- Tobacco use (aged 15+), 2011

- Male
- Female

Population using improved water and sanitation

- Percentage
- Year

Per capita total expenditure on health

- US$ (at average exchange rate)
- Year

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**

Lower respiratory infections was the leading cause of death, killing 24.7 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 (14.2%)</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoeal diseases (9.8%)</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaria (9.7%)</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS (7.5%)</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm birth complications (5.3%)</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meningitis (3.8%)</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birth asphyxia and birth trauma (3.8%)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protein-energy malnutrition (3.7%)</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternal conditions (3.4%)</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke (3.2%)</td>
<td>5.6</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**

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

*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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV, TB, malaria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute respiratory infections</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other infectious diseases</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Maternal, neonatal, nutritional</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>Unintentional injuries</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</table>

**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
- Before age 70, all causes
- Between ages 15 and 49, from maternal causes
- Between ages 30 and 70, from 4 major noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)

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