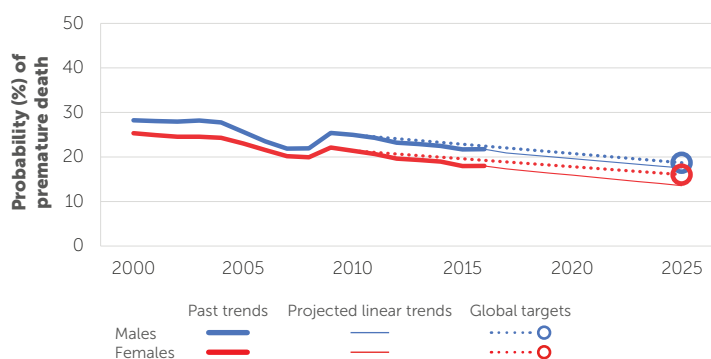


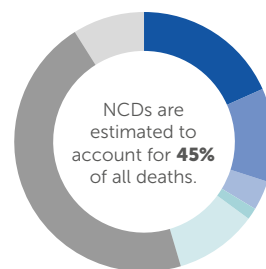
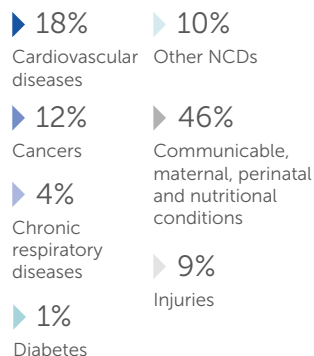
# TIMOR-LESTE

2016 TOTAL POPULATION: 1 269 000  
2016 TOTAL DEATHS: 7 200












## RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH DUE TO NCDs (%)\*



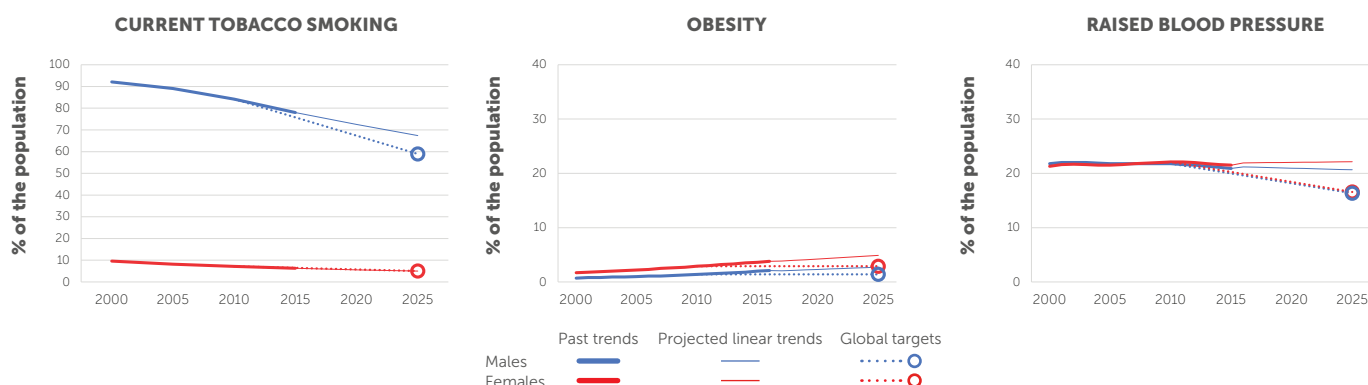
## PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY\*



## 700 LIVES CAN BE SAVED BY 2025 BY IMPLEMENTING ALL OF THE WHO "BEST BUYS"

| NATIONAL TARGET SET   |                               |   | DATA YEAR  | MALES | FEMALES | TOTAL |       |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| MORTALITY*  |                               |   |  |       |         |       |       |
|    | Premature mortality from NCDs | ✓ | Total NCD deaths   | 2016  | 1 700   | 1 600 | 3 300 |
|   |                               |   | Risk of premature death between 30-70 years (%)                                      | 2016  | 22      | 18    | 20    |
|    | Suicide mortality             | - | Suicide mortality rate (per 100 000 population)                                      | 2016  | -       | -     | 5     |
| RISK FACTORS  |                               |   |  |       |         |       |       |
|    | Harmful use of alcohol        | ✓ | Total alcohol per capita consumption, adults aged 15+ (litres of pure alcohol)       | 2016  | 4       | 1     | 2     |
|    | Physical inactivity           | ✓ | Physical inactivity, adults aged 18+ (%)   | 2016  | 10      | 25    | 17    |
|   | Salt/Sodium intake            | X | Mean population salt intake, adults aged 20+ (g/day)                                 | 2010  | 12      | 11    | 11    |
|  | Tobacco use                   | ✓ | Current tobacco smoking, adults aged 15+ (%)   | 2016  | 77      | 6     | 42    |
|  | Raised blood pressure         | ✓ | Raised blood pressure, adults aged 18+ (%)   | 2015  | 21      | 22    | 21    |
|  | Diabetes                      | ✓ | Raised blood glucose, adults aged 18+ (%)  | 2014  | 4       | 4     | 4     |
|  | Obesity                       | ✓ | Obesity, adults aged 18+ (%)   | 2016  | 2       | 4     | 3     |
|   |                               |   | Obesity, adolescents aged 10-19 (%)  | 2016  | 4       | 2     | 3     |
|  | Ambient air pollution         | - | Exceedance of WHO guidelines level for annual PM2.5 concentration (by a multiple of) | 2016  | -       | -     | 2     |
|  | Household air pollution       | - | Population with primary reliance on polluting fuels and technologies (%)             | 2016  | -       | -     | 93    |

## SELECTED ADULT RISK FACTOR TRENDS



## NATIONAL SYSTEMS RESPONSE

|  |  |   |   |      |               |
|--|--|---|---|------|---------------|
|  | Drug therapy to prevent heart attacks and strokes                  | ✓ | Proportion of population at high risk for CVD or with existing CVD (%)  | 2014 | 1             |
|  |  |   | Proportion of high risk persons receiving any drug therapy and counselling to prevent heart attacks and strokes (%) | -    | ...           |
|  |  |   | Proportion of primary health care centres reported as offering CVD risk stratification                              | 2017 | Less than 25% |
|  |  |   | Reported having CVD guidelines that are utilized in at least 50% of health facilities                               | 2017 | No            |
|  | Essential NCD medicines and basic technologies to treat major NCDs | ✓ | Number of essential NCD medicines reported as "generally available"   | 2017 | 6 out of 10   |
|  |  |   | Number of essential NCD technologies reported as "generally available"  | 2017 | 3 out of 6    |

... = no data available

\* The mortality estimates for this country have a high degree of uncertainty because they are not based on any national NCD mortality data (see Explanatory Notes)

World Health Organization - Noncommunicable Diseases (NCD) Country Profiles, 2018.