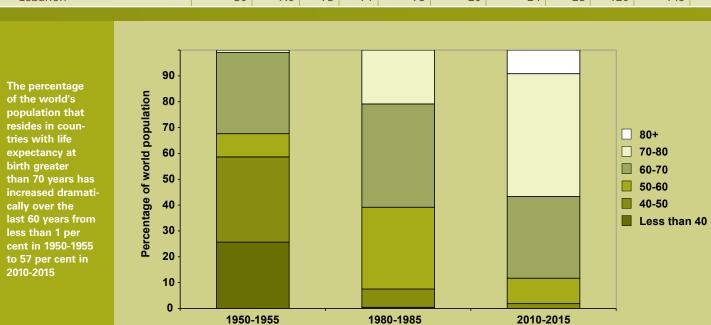


World Mortality 2011

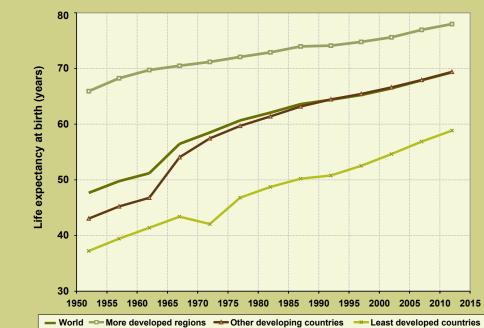
www.unpopulation.org

	Life expectancy at birth (years)					Probability of dying (per 1,000)			Death rates by cause (per 100,000) ¹						Life expectancy at birth (years)				Probability of dying (per 1,000)			Death rates by cause (per 100,000) ¹					
	Annual number	Crude death	(ye	ars)	Infant	Under-five mortality (deaths	(per 1,0		Group I:	Group II:	00,000,	Percentage of deaths from NCDs		Maternal mortal- ity ratio		Annual C	Crude	(years)	Infar morta (deat	ty mortality	(per		Group I:	Group II:	00,000,	Percentage of deaths from NCDs	Maternal mortal- ity ratio
	of deaths (thou- sands)	rate (per 1,000)	Both sexes Ma	le Female	per 1,000 live births)	per 1,000 live births)	birth age 1 to age to age 15 60		ble, perina- tal, maternal, nutritional	municable diseases (NCDs)	Group III: Injuries	occurring before age 60	d 10	maternal eaths per 00,000 live births) ²		(rate (per Both ,000) sexes	s Male I	per 1,0 live emale birth	00 per 1,000 live	birth age to age to a		ble, perina- tal, maternal, nutritional	municable	Group III: Injuries	occurring before age 60	(maternal deaths per 100,000 live births) ²
Country or area ³	(1)	(2)	(3) (4)	20	(6) 010-2015	(7)	(8) (9)	(10)	(11)	(12) 2008	(13)	(14) 2008	(15) 2009	(16) 2008	Country or area ³		(2) (3)	(4)	(5) (6) 2010-2015	(7)	(8) (9		(11)	(12) 2008	(13)	(14) (15 2008 200	
More developed regions ⁴	58 093 12 662			75 81	6	8	71 16 9 11		60	865	76 71	15	1 800	17	Occupied Palestinian Territory ²⁵ Oman Oatar	15 11 3	3.5 73 3.9 73 1.5 79	3 71	75 76 78	20 22 8 11 8 10	13 1	18 141 11 122 65 77	21	275 97	 36 32		 0.1 20 0.1 8
Less developed regions ⁵ Least developed countries ⁶	45 432 8 810		59	56 69 58 60	73	112	78 17 136 26	7 367	648	463 372	107	42		590 590	Saudi Arabia Syrian Arab Republic	107 76	3.7 74 3.6 76	73	76 78	16 19 14 16	22 1	12 131 90 107	54	288	62	41	24
Other developing countries ⁷ Less developed regions, excluding China	36 621 35 083	7.4		67 71 64 68	38 50	73	61 15 86 19		205 342	479 420	72 79			200	Turkey United Arab Emirates	414	5.5 7 4 1.4 7 7		77 78	20 23 7 8		01 123 81 91	47 19	425 103	28 32	27 < 56	0.2 23
Sub-Saharan Africa ⁸ AFRICA	10 841 11 738	11.9 10.8	55 g	54 56 56 59	77 71	121 112	152 34 140 30		827 705	362 370	91 81	42 40	1 300	640 590	Yemen EUROPE	156 8 344	6.0 66 11.3 7 7	65 73	68 80	5769		99 252 31 14 0		295 978	72 81	43 16	210 16
Eastern Africa ⁹ Burundi	3 625		57 5	56 58 50 53	66 94	100 152	128 33 194 38		763 947	361 364	103 102		 15	560 970	Eastern Europe Belarus	3 978 135	13.6 71 14.2 71	1 65	76	10 14 6 9	11 2	07 220 12 221	28	1 181	135 148		28 <1 15
Comoros Djibouti	6	9.9	58	60 63 67 60	63 75	104	100 24 123 28	9 377	483 453	368 377	63 73	42	<0.1	340	Bulgaria Czech Republic	112 109 131	15.2 74 10.3 78 13.2 75	3 75	77 81 78	9 11 3 4	5	41 153 94 98 51 158	41	1 367 898 1 184	51 58 71	14 <	0.2 13 0.1 8 0.2 13
Eritrea Ethiopia Konya	797 430	9.1	60	50 64 58 62 57 59	48 48 63	96	72 28 122 26 115 34	358	291 709 589	240 419 266	70 107 86	46	80	280 470 530	Hungary Poland Republic of Moldova	403	10.5 76 13.1 70	5 72	81	6 7 14 19	8 1	26 133 99 216	39		67 102	20 <	0.2 6 <1 32
Kenya Madagascar Malawi	142 193	6.4	67	57 59 55 69 55 55	41 86	58 119	72 18 137 38	246	371 1 027	304 457	40	38	2	440 510	Romania Russian Federation ¹²	259 2 003	12.1 74 14.0 69	71	78 75	12 15 11 16	18 1	31 146 44 259	42	1 060 1 215	61		<1 27 39
Mauritius ¹⁰ Mayotte	9	7.2	74	70 77 74 82	12	15	17 14 7 14	9 164	46	613	43	30	<0.5	36	Slovakia Ukraine	54 726	9.9 76 16.2 69		80 75	6 7 12 15		19 127 41 255		882 1 411	57 131	19 < 1 20	0.1 6 24 26
Mozambique Réunion	342 5		51 5 78 7	50 52 74 82	78 6	123 6	156 45 7 13		1 005 	430	123	46 	74	550 	Northern Europe ²⁶ Channel Islands ²⁷	962	9.6 80 9.3 80		82 82	4 5 8 9	11	80 86 56 67	66		47 	11	10
Rwanda Somalia	131 143	14.4	52	54 57 50 53		114 162	155 32 204 33	4 470	633 971	290 422	75 167	48		540 1 200	Denmark Estonia Finland ²⁸	57 17	10.1 79 12.7 75	5 70	81	4 5 4 7		85 91 54 162			101	15 <	
Uganda United Republic of Tanzania ¹¹ Zambia	465	9.6 14.9	59 5	54 55 58 60 49 50	54	114 81 130	145 37 105 32 168 48	399	863 779 995	336 317 416	139 94 140	37	86 45	430 790 470	Iceland Ireland	53 2 29	9.8 80 6.4 82 6.4 81	2 80	83 84 83	2 3	4	87 91 54 58 64 70	31		79 41 37	12 < 10 < 13 < 1	0.1 5
Zimbabwe Middle Africa	155		54 5	54 53 19 52	47	71	101 51 211 36	5 564	1 106 1 066	306 364	56 107	25	83	790 690	Latvia Lithuania	31 44	13.8 74 13.5 73	4 69	79 78	7 8 6 9	11 1	70 179 92 201	35		107 143		<1 20
Angola Cameroon	278 277	13.6	52	50 53 51 54	96	156 136	197 35 173 38	2 480		334 449	92 94	49		610 600	Norway ²⁹ Sweden	42 92	8.4 8° 9.6 82	1 79	83 84	3 4	5	63 67 58 62	60	749	51 51	9 < 7 < 9	0.1 7
Central African Republic Chad		15.3	50 4	18 51 19 52	96	155 195	200 42 224 33	5 540	1 092 1 256	458 367	120 94	40		850 1 200	United Kingdom Southern Europe 30	593 1 542	9.4 80 9.9 8 1	78 78	82 83	5 6 5 6	7	72 78 70 76	41	871	35 39	10	<1 12 7
Congo Dem. Republic of the Congo ¹²	46 1 110	10.7 15.7	58 5 49 4	57 59 47 51	109	104 180	131 30 228 37	7 398 5 518	713 1 152	412 337	114 117	36 46	5	580 670	Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina	21 39	6.4 77 10.3 76	5 73	78	17 19 13 16	18	69 89 97 113	17	889	47 33	15 16	31
Equatorial Guinea Gabon	14		63 6	50 53 52 64	44	151 64	190 36 80 26	328	795 488	422 388	96 69	30	2	280 260	Croatia Greece	120	12.2 77 10.5 80	78	80	6 7 4 5	7	97 105 72 78	49	795	68 34	13 <	0.5 2
Sao Tome and Principe Northern Africa Algeria	1 1 294 178	5.9	71 6	54 66 59 73 72 75		69 44 27	87 20 52 13 32 10	2 177	296 162 150	316 414 317	38 55 39	32		 260 120	Italy Malta Montenegro	623 4 7	10.2 82 8.4 80 10.4 75	78	85 82 77	5 7 8 a	8	58 63 59 67 22 131	44	694	41 31 38	8 11 < 16	<1 5 0.1 8 15
Egypt Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	433	5.1	74	72 75 72 76 73 78	22	25 15	27 10 17 10	3 132	69	455 366	39 32 50	33	<0.5	82 64	Portugal Serbia ³¹	108 118	10.1 80 12.0 75	77	83	4 5 11 13	7	79 86 13 126	91	832	41	12 <	0.5 7
Morocco Sudan ¹³	190 398	5.8	73	70 75 50 64	29	31	35 11 109 23	2 144	99	396 445	33 134	26	1	110 750	Slovenia Spain ³²	20 409	9.8 80 8.7 82		83 85	3 4 4 4	_	81 86 65 70			74 33	14 < 10	0.1 18 2 6
Tunisia Western Sahara	65 3	6.0 5.4	75 7 68 6	73 77 56 70	18 36	23 45	26 9 52 18			379	35 	21	<0.1	60	TFYR Macedonia ³³ Western Europe ³⁴	20 1 862	9.5 75 9.8 81	1 78	77 84	13 15 4 4		99 114 72 77	48	823	28 47	15 11	9 8
Southern Africa Botswana		14.0 13.8		54 51	46 35	64 46	83 50 64 57	602		317	71 86	39	6	400 190	Austria Belgium	112	10.3		84	4 5	6	67 72 80 85	75	804	50 58	10 <	
Lesotho Namibia	20	8.2	63	50 48 52 63		89 39	116 57 50 34	1 374	988 551	455 409	116 129	43	7	530 180	France Germany Luxembourg	568 892	8.9 82 10.9 87 8.0 80	1 78	85 83 83	3 4	5	78 83 71 76 76 80	46	925	59 39 47	13 10 13 <	2 8 <1 7 0.1 17
South Africa Swaziland Western Africa 14		14.3 14.1 12.3	49 5	53 54 50 49	46 65	92 132	82 50 117 56 163 33	7 618	897 930 840	384 416 347	64 158 68	43	7	410 420 710	Netherlands Switzerland	143 64	8.6 8′ 8.3 83	1 79	83	4 5	6	61 67 51 57	54	718	32 48	12 <	0.1 9
Benin Burkina Faso		11.1	57		77	121 147	153 29 166 26	5 402		368 284	71 90			410 560	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN		5.9 75		78	19 24	29 1	35 160			69	27	85
Cape Verde Côte d'Ivoire	3 234	5.5	74	71 78 55 58		22	25 11 138 34	132	159 867	294 492	56 140	34	36	94 470	Caribbean ³⁵ Aruba	315		5 73		3 1 40	20	184 184 95 113			59 		160
Gambia Ghana	16 195			58 60 54 66	66 44	93 63	109 26 80 23		548 505	313 369	59 71			400 350	Bahamas Barbados	2	5.5 76 8.7 77	7 74		14 18 12 14	17	03 121 82 98	109	663	54 33	35 < 1 20 < 1	0.1 64
Guinea Guinea-Bissau	132 25	15.9	49	53 56 47 50	110	134 181	170 31 229 37	518		450 462	101 95		1	680 1 000	Cuba Dominican Republic Grenada	61	7.6 79 5.9 74 5.9 76	1 71	77	22 28 13 15	32 1	84 92 61 188 88 104	144	662 443 511	62 63 40	17 <1 22 33	0.1 53 2 100
Liberia Mali Mauritania	226 34	13.6	52	56 59 51 53 57 61	92	107 173 106	127 31 195 31 122 24	9 452	793 996 571	325 267 309	48 60 76	47	4	990 830 550	Guadeloupe ³⁶ Haiti	3	7.2 80 8.7 63	76	84	7 8 58 76	10	93 102 41 311		380	45	30	
Niger Nigeria	207	12.2	55 5	55 56 52 53	86 88	144	164 28 178 36	6 403	1 005	197 357	34 59	43		820 840	Jamaica Martinique	20	7.2 73 8.0 81	71 77	76 84	22 26 7 8		49 175 76 86	159	526	84	19 	1 89
Senegal Sierra Leone	112	8.4	60 5	59 61 48 49	50	85 157	101 25 187 44	331	507 1 158	235 265	43 79	45	3	410 970	Netherlands Antilles ³⁷ Puerto Rico	2 29	7.6 77 7.8 79	75	80 83	12 14 7 9	10	08 123 90 99					18
Togo ASIA	65 31 236		58 5 70 6	56 59 59 72	67	104 49	133 30 56 14		606 185	336 498	50 77		8	350 180	Saint Lucia St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1	6.1 75 7.2		78 75	12 16 21 25		28 145 26 151			53 57	24	
Eastern Asia ¹⁵ China ¹⁶	12 117 10 138			73 77 72 76	18 20	22 24	25 10 27 11	135		599 595	69 70			39 38	Trinidad and Tobago United States Virgin Islands	11	8.2 70 8.0 80			24 31 10 12		78 207 69 81	92	589	74 	29	<1 55
China, Hong Kong SAR ¹⁷ China, Macao SAR ¹⁸	2	4.3	81 7	30 86 79 84	4	5	4 4 6 5	56							Central America Belize	786	4.9 7 6 3.8 7 6	74 75	, ,	17 21 16 21		11 134 06 126			61 81	28 33 <	89 0.5 94
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea Japan Mongolia	248 1 215 18	9.6		66 72 30 87 55 73	3	32	39 15 4 5 40 20	9 63	251 121 82	558 714 413	48 58 76	9	<0.1	250 6 65	Costa Rica El Salvador	21 41	4.3 79 6.6 73	68	82 77	9 11 19 23	28 1	83 94 91 214	120	465	54 114	26	0.5 44 1 110
Republic of Korea South-Central Asia 19	287 13 923	5.9		77 84	4 4 51	5	6 7 78 18	1 77	32	434	61 82	19	<0.5	18 270	Guatemala Honduras Mexico ¹²	82 38	5.3 72 4.7 74	4 71		26 34 24 33 14 17	41 1	67 201 35 170 00 118	143	280 423 403	105 51 54	40 27 28	3 110 3 110 85
Afghanistan Bangladesh		15.1	49 4	49 59 70	125	184 51	213 38 59 14	1 513		466 374	133 74	58		1 400 340	Nicaragua Panama	558 28 18	4.8 77 4.6 74 5.0 76	71		14 17 18 22 16 21	27 1	00 118 49 172 99 122	86	304 329	49		0.5 100
Bhutan India	9 973	7.9	66	56 70 54 68	48	52 65	65 18 75 19	258	311 311	448 444	88 83	35	170	200	South America ³⁸ Argentina	2 500 318	6.2 74		78	18 23 12 14	28 1	43 167 13 128	92	435	73 51	26 17	75
Iran (Islamic Republic of) Kazakhstan	410 158	9.6	68 6	72 75 52 73	23 24 23	31 29	35 11 33 23	261	72 96	384 904	76 159	34	<0.5	30 45	Bolivia (Plurinational State of) Brazil ¹²	73 1 271	7.1 67 6.4 74	7 65		41 54 19 24	72 1	89 247 59 183	238 89	384 466	53 76		<1 180 58
Kyrgyzstan Maldives ²⁰ Nepal	38 1 180	3.6	77	72 76 79 58 70	8	42 12 39	44 19 15 6 46 16	9 82	61	302 318	77 17 45	23	<0.1	81 37 380	Chile ¹² Colombia	100 264	5.7 79 5.5 74	4 70		7 8 17 23	28 1	88 97 38 161	60		48 95		26 14 85
Pakistan Sri Lanka	1 317 1 43	7.3	66 6	58 70 55 67 72 78	66	86	95 16 16 12	5 245	381 77	318 385 588	69 234	34	6	260 39	Ecuador French Guiana	76 1		7 73	81	19 23 13 15	17	20 145 85 100			108	30	2 140
Tajikistan Turkmenistan	43	6.1	68 6	55 71 51 69	51	65 62	73 16 71 22	3 229	230	364 629	25 70	27	<0.5	64 77	Guyana Paraguay ¹² Peru	4 37 163		67 3 71 4 72	75	37 46 27 33 18 28	39 1	55 199 42 175 24 155	90	315	108 54 47	20	0.5 270 95 5 98
Uzbekistan South-Eastern Asia	183 3 961	6.5	71 <i>€</i>	56 72 59 73	24	53 30	60 17 36 16	192		516 461	39 87	30		30 160	Suriname Uruguay	4 31	7.2 71 9.2 77	1 68	74	18 28 20 27 12 15	32 1	72 199 95 110	117	456	70 57		0.2 100 27
Brunei Darussalam Cambodia	114		64 6	76 81 52 65	53	69	7 10 82 23	1 294	391	256 389	23 60	47	3	21 290	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) NORTHERN AMERICA 39	156	5.2 75 5.2 75 8.3 79	5 72	78 82	15 20 6 7	24 1	27 148 99 108	64	313	100 59	30	68
Indonesia Lao People's Dem. Republic Malaysia ²¹	1 667 39	6.1	68 6	58 72 56 69 73 77		31 46	37 17 53 17 12 10	3 222	204 328 120	468 383 331	64 82 43	36	<0.2	240 580 31	Canada United States of America	268 2 647	7.7 8° 8.3 79	79 76	83 81	5 6 6 8	9 1	69 75 03 111	49	626 708	41 60	13 < 15	0.5 12 17 24
Malaysia ²¹ Myanmar Philippines	138 407 554	8.3	66 6	73 77 54 68 56 73		57 27	12 10 67 20 33 19	253	412	489 343	43 331 48	29	18	240 94	OCEANIA Australia/New Zealand		6.8 78 6.8 82	3 75 2 80	80 84	19 24 5 5		99 125 62 68			43 38	17 12	100
Singapore Thailand	27 531	5.1	81 7	79 84 71 78	2	2	3 6 17 14	63	79	388	24	22	<0.1	9	Australia ⁴⁰ New Zealand	156 32	6.8 82 7.1 81	2 80 1 79	84 83	4 5 5 6	8	61 67 68 75	21	601 614	37 43	11 < 13 <	0.1 14
Timor-Leste Viet Nam	9 473	7.7 5.2	63 6 76 7	52 64 73 77	18	76 23	88 23 28 10	1 299 7 132	387 108	221 494	35 60	33 23	 14	370 56	Melanesia Fiji	65	6.9 69		. —	41 52 17 22	27 1	97 219	117		59	42 <	230 0.1 26
Western Asia Armenia	28		74	71 75	24	31 27	35 11 29 11	3 139	77	1 229	66 56	16	<0.1	68 29	New Caledonia Papua New Guinea Solomon Islands	53	7.3 63			5 7 44 58	66 2	13 121 67 315	331		 66	49	1 250
Azerbaijan ²² Bahrain	72 4		75	58 74 75 76 78 83	7	43 9	46 13 11 8	5 95	30	759 235	36 32	41		38 19	Solomon Islands Vanuatu Micronesia 41	1	5.4 68 4.7 71 5.5 73	1 70	74	35 43 24 29 22 27	33 1	73 214 37 166 21 149	116	333	24 25 38	39 40 48	100
Cyprus ²³ Georgia ²⁴ Irag	50 173		74	78 82 71 77 58 73	26	5 27 41	6 5 29 11 49 13	2 138	26 58 171	598 1 045 313	38 50 222	19	<0.1	10 48 75	Guam Micronesia (Fed. States of)	1	5.6 76 5.9 69	5 74	79 70	8 10 31 38	12	94 105 63 200			33	38	
Iraq Israel Jordan	173 42 26	5.4	82 8	58 73 30 84 72 75	3	41 4 22	49 13 5 5 26 11	61	171 43 71	313 456 359	222 28 53	14	<0.1	75 7 59	Polynesia ⁴² French Polynesia	4	5.6 74	71 73 73	77 78	16 19 7 10	22 1	20 139 07 118	147		30		
Kuwait Lebanon	9	3.0	75	74 76 71 75		10	12 8 28 12	4 95	19	133 514	23 58	44		9 26	Samoa Tonga	1	5.4 73	3 70 3 70	76	20 24 21 25	26 1	36 159 39 162	152		31 26	32 31	
													80 1								600						
90															0 0 0 0					80 -	400						



Period

Countries at all levels of develachieved gains in life expectancy at birth since 1950, but the least lag behind the the less develope regions and those oped regions



1200 1000 -800 Group II: Non-communicable diseases Group I: Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 Life expectancy at birth (years), 2010-2015

Definitions and sources

Annual number of deaths: Source: World Life expectancy at birth: The average num- Extended Dataset, United Nations publication, exact age x+n. This wall chart presents the prob- Revision. DVD Edition-Extended Dataset, United Nations publication, exact age x+n. This wall chart presents the prob- Revision. Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. DVD ber of years of life expected by a hypothetical Sales No. E.11.XIII.7, 2011. Edition-Extended Dataset, United Nations publi- cohort of individuals who would be subject during all their lives to the mortality rates of a given cation, Sales No. E.11.XIII.7, 2011. period. It is expressed in years. Source: World Crude death rate: Number of deaths over a Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. DVD as deaths per 1,000 live births. Source: World

given period divided by the person-years lived by Edition-Extended Dataset, United Nations publithe population over that period. It is expressed as cation, Sales No. E.11.XIII.7, 2011. number of deaths per 1,000 population. Source: Infant mortality: Probability of dying between World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. birth and exact age 1. It is expressed as deaths Probability of dying—and it eases, cancers, diabetes and chronic lung disease ta/ (accessed 23 May 2011). DVD Edition-Extended Dataset, United Nations per 1,000 live births. Source: World Population the mortality conditions of a given year or period, represents the number of survivors per 1,000 per- as well as other chronic health problems such AIDS deaths: The number of adults and children Available at http://apps.who.int/ghodata/(accessed World Bank (2010). Trends in Maternal Mortality: publication, Sales No. E.11.XIII.7, 2011. Prospects: The 2010 Revision. DVD Edition— an individual alive at exact age x would die before sons. Source: World Population Prospects: The 2010 as gastrointestinal diseases, renal diseases, and who died from AIDS during a given year. Source: 23 May 2011).

Under-five mortality: Probability of dying between birth and exact age 5. It is expressed

cation, Sales No. E.11.XIII.7, 2011.

Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision. DVD Edition-Extended Dataset, United Nations publi-

Including Seychelles.

Including Zanzibar.

Brandon.

ability of dying between birth and exact age 15 Nations publication, Sales No. E.11.XIII.7, 2011 (column 8), between exact age 15 and exact age 60 (column 9), and between birth and exact age 60

Deaths rates by cause: The number of deaths by cause for regional and other country aggre-(column 10). The probabilities in columns 8 and 10 per 100,000 persons alive at mid-year. Group I are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births and refers to deaths from communicable, maternal, of the World Health Organization (WHO). Source: ity of survival is the complement of these figures— eases (NCDs), which include cardiovascular dis- Repository. Available at http://apps.who.int/ghoda- Health Organization, Cause-specific mortality, accidental or incidental causes. Source: World

III refers to deaths from injuries, including homi- Epidemic (Geneva). cides and suicides. Estimates of the death rates gates exclude areas that are not Member States that in column 9 is expressed as deaths per 1,000 perinatal and nutritional conditions. Group II World Health Organization, Cause-specific mor- non-communicable diseases (NCDs) occurring nancy, from any cause related to or aggravated persons reaching age 15 (column 9). The probabil- refers to deaths from non-communicable dis- tality, 2008, Global Health Observatory Data among persons under age 60. Source: World by the pregnancy or its management but not from

while in low-

mortality countri

Group II causes

Percentage of deaths from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) occurring before age

60: The percentage of all deaths caused by

nal deaths during a given period per 100,000 live births during the same period. A maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the preg-2008, Global Health Observatory Data Repository. Health Organization, UNICEF, UNFPA and The 1990-2008 (Geneva).

Notes

The designations employed and the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of

its frontiers or boundaries. The designations "more developed" and "less developed" regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The term "country" as used in this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas. Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available. Three dots (...) indicate that UNAIDS published a

range of estimates for the country, but no point

Figures may not add to totals because of rounding. Estimates for regional aggregates exclude areas that are not Member States of WHO. This exclusion affects particularly the estimates for the Caribbean (12 per cent of the regional deaths were excluded), Micronesia (34 per cent of deaths were excluded), and Polynesia (40 per

cent of deaths were excluded). Estimated maternal mortality ratios (MMR) for regional aggregates assume that countries or areas for which estimates were not available had an MMR equal to the average for other countries in the region with estimates available. Countries or areas listed individually are only those with 100,000 inhabitants or more in 2010; the rest are included in the regional aggregates

but are not listed separately.

More developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan. Less developed regions comprise all regions of

Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America

and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia

The current list of least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly, includes 48 countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi,

Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique,

Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen and Zambia. The least developed countries are a subset of all countries in the less developed regions.

Other developing countries are those in the less developed regions minus the least devel-Sub-Saharan Africa includes the countries in Africa minus those in Northern Africa plus

Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint

For the following countries, UNAIDS published estimates of the lower and upper bounds of the number of AIDS deaths in 2009, but no point estimate: Brazil, 2,000 to 25,000 deaths; Chile, <1,000 to 2,200 deaths; Democratic Republic of the Congo, 26,000 to 40,000 deaths; Mexico, 6,400 to 12,000 deaths; Paraguay, <500 to <1,000 deaths; and Russian Federation, 35,000 to 65,000 deaths. For more information see the 2010 Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic

by UNAIDS. Including South Sudan, which became independent on 9 July 2011. Including Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha. Includes other non-specified areas.

For statistical purposes, the data for China do

not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China. As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China. As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China. The regions Southern Asia and Central Asia are

Including Sabah and Sarawak.

Including Nagorno-Karabakh.

Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia.

Including Faeroe Islands and Isle of Man.

Including Northern-Cyprus.

Including East Jerusalem.

Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands. combined into South-Central Asia. Including Transnistria.

Including Andorra, Gibraltar, Holy See and San Including Kosovo. Including Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

and Turks and Caicos Islands.

(French part).

Refers to Guernsey and Jersey.

Including Åland Islands.

Including Liechtenstein and Monaco. Including Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands,

Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis,

Including Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin

Refers to Curação, Sint Maarten (Dutch part), Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius. Including Falkland Islands (Malvinas). Including Bermuda, Greenland, and Saint Pierre and Miguelon. Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling)

Islands and Norfolk Island.

Northern Mariana Islands and Palau. Including American Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue, Pitcairn, Tokelau, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

Including Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru,

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World Mortality 2011

Introduction. The potential to live a long and healthy life is a fundamental aspect of human development. The second part of the twentieth century witnessed enormous progress in improving health and survival around the world. Life expectancy at birth for the world population rose from 48 years in 1950-1955 to 69 years in 2010-2015. However, wide disparities remain in levels of mortality across countries and regions. Those differences reflect inequalities in access to food, safe drinking water, sanitation, medical care and other basic human needs. They also reflect differences in risk factors, behavioural choices and societal contexts that affect the survival of individuals. The reduction of mortality, particularly child and maternal mortality, is part of the internationally agreed development goals, such as those contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. To fulfil the task of documenting trends and prospects in regard to mortality, the Population Division presents in this wall chart key indicators of projected mortality at the global, regional and country levels for the period 2010-2015 and for other selected years. The main findings regarding each indicator are presented below.

Annual deaths. Worldwide, the average annual number of deaths during 2010-2015 is expected to be 58.1 million, with 12.7 million occurring in the more developed regions and 45.4 million in the less developed regions.

The crude death rate (CDR) is the average annual number of deaths divided by the overall population and expressed per 1,000 population. Worldwide, the crude death rate in 2010-2015 is expected to be 8.2 deaths per 1,000 people. Ukraine is projected to have the highest crude death rate in the world, at 16.2 deaths per 1,000, while the United Arab Emirates is expected to have the lowest, at 1.4 deaths per 1,000. The more developed regions are projected to have a crude death rate of 10.2 deaths per 1,000, compared to 7.8 deaths per 1,000 population in the less developed regions. The crude death rate is higher in the more developed regions because, although their overall mortality levels are lower, their population is at the later stages of the ageing process and has therefore a higher proportion of older persons than that of the less developed regions. For that reason, the crude death rate is not an optimal indicator to compare mortality across populations with different age structures.

e expectancy at birth. The life expectancy at birth is the average length of life in a population that would be subject during all its life to the mortality risks prevalent during a given period. In 2010-2015, the global life expectancy at birth is projected to be 69 years. Life expectancy is expected to be higher in the more developed regions (78 years) and much lower in the group of least developed countries (59 years), which are the most disadvantaged in terms of survival prospects. The average life expectancy in the rest of the countries in the less developed regions is expected to be 69 years. At the country level, life expectancy at birth is expected to range from a low of 48 years in Sierra Leone to a high of 84 years in Japan. In nearly all countries, women have a higher life expectancy at birth than men, and at the global level, female life expectancy exceeds that of males by 5 years (72 years vs. 67 years).

nfant and under-five mortality. The United Nations Millennium Declaration identified the reduction of child mortality as a critical challenge for the twenty-first century. Every year millions of young children die of preventable causes. Mortality in childhood is highest in the least developed countries, where infant mortality is projected to average 73 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010-2015 and 112 children out of every 1,000 born alive are expected to die before age five. Sub-Saharan Africa has particularly high levels of infant mortality, which is expected to average 77 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010-2015 and of under-five mortality (121 deaths per 1,000 live births), and both indicators have declined more slowly in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions. Differences in the survival chances of young children reflect major disparities among countries in terms of health and development. In 2010-2015, under-five mortality is expected to be highest in Chad, where 195 out of every 1,000 children born alive are expected to die before age five. In sharp contrast, the populations of Finland, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, Iceland, Japan, Luxembourg and Singapore have very low under-five mortality, with fewer than 4 out of every 1,000 children born alive projected to die before their fifth birthday over the

Probability of dying. Another useful indicator of mortality across different parts of the age range is the probability of dying between specific ages, expressed per 1,000 individuals alive at the initial age. The probability of dying between birth and age 15 reflects the likelihood of dying during the full period of childhood. In Western Europe, just 5 out of every 1,000 children born alive are expected to die before age 15 at the mortality rates projected for 2010-2015, whereas in Middle Africa the equivalent figure ascends to 211 out of every 1,000 children born alive. The probability of dying between ages 15 and 60 is an indicator of mortality in the working ages. This probability is particularly high in countries highly affected by HIV/AIDS, such as South Africa where 503 out of every 1,000 persons who reach age 15 are expected to die before age 60. The probability of dying during the working ages is also high in countries where death rates due to injuries are high, such as in the Russian Federation, where 244 out of every 1,000 persons who reach age 15 are expected to die before age 60 at the mortality rates projected for 2010-2015. In the more developed regions, the probability of dying between ages 15 and 60 is expected to be 114 per 1,000 in 2010-2015, while in the less developed regions it is more than 50 per cent higher, at 172 per 1,000. The probability of dying between birth and age 60 reflects the cumulative impact of mortality up to age 60. In countries with low mortality, a majority of people survive to their sixtieth birthday. In Iceland, where the probability of dying before age 60 is among the lowest in the world, only 58 out of every 1,000 children born alive would die before age 60 given the mortality risks expected during 2010-2015. In contrast, in sub-Saharan Africa, high mortality in childhood combined with high mortality in the working ages means that nearly half of all children born alive would die before age 60 given the mortality projected for 2010-2015 (a total of 448 deaths before age 60 are expected for every 1,000 children born alive).

Death rates by cause. As countries undergo the transition from high to low mortality, they experience a shift in the major causes of death as part of a process known as "the epidemiologic transition". In countries with high mortality, death rates from communicable diseases, as well as from maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions (collectively called Group I causes), tend to be higher than death rates from non-communicable diseases (NCDs), which include cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes and chronic lung disease, among others (collectively called Group Il causes). In contrast, in low-mortality populations, death rates from Group II causes tend to exceed those from Group I causes. In the least developed countries, where both communicable and non-communicable diseases contribute to high morbidity and mortality, Group II causes were responsible for 372 deaths per 100,000 persons in 2008, a rate much lower than the death rate from Group I conditions which stood at 648 deaths per 100,000 persons. In contrast, in the rest of the countries in the less developed regions, where mortality rates are generally lower than in the least developed countries, the death rate from Group II causes (479 deaths per 100,000 persons) was more than double the death rate from Group I causes (205 deaths per 100,000 persons). In the more developed regions, where populations experience low mortality on average, the death rate from Group II causes was over 14 times higher than the death rate from Group I causes (865 deaths per 100,000 vs. 60 deaths per 100,000). Injuries are the third major category of causes of death and include those caused by accidents as well as homicide and suicide. Injuries caused 76 deaths per 100,000 persons worldwide in 2008. The populations of the least developed countries faced the highest death rates from injuries, with 107 deaths per 100,000 persons in 2008.

ercentage of deaths from non-communicable diseases NCDs) occurring before age 60. The risks of morbidity and mortality associated with many of the non-communicable diseases that constitute the causes in Group II tend to increase with age, reflecting the accumulation of exposures to risk factors over the life course. As a result, countries with a large proportion of the population concentrated in older ages—that is, countries that are far advanced in the ageing process—tend to experience the highest death rates from Group II causes. However, even countries with relatively low death rates from Group II causes may face large burdens of mortality caused by NCDs, especially when that mortality occurs among adults of working age. The percentage of deaths caused by NCDs before age 60 is one measure of the premature mortality caused by those illnesses, which include cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes and chronic lung disease, among others. Although the least developed countries have the lowest death rate from Group II causes, a disproportionate percentage of deaths caused by NCDs in those countries occurs before age 60 (42 per cent in 2008), especially when compared with the equivalent percentage in the other countries in the less developed regions (28 per cent) and with that in the more developed regions (15 per cent). Multi-sectoral prevention and control efforts are needed to postpone the morbidity and mortality associated with NCDs to later periods of life.

AIDS deaths. Advances in the prevention and treatment of HIV/ AIDS have resulted in a decline in the annual numbers of deaths due to AIDS, from the peak of 2.1 million in 2004 to 1.8 million in

2009. Nearly three-quarters of AIDS deaths in 2009 occurred in sub-Saharan Africa where the disease is the leading cause of death and the provision of antiretroviral treatment to all those who need it

remains a major challenge.

Maternal mortality. The Millennium Declaration urged the international community to strive for a dramatic reduction in maternal mortality. The World Health Organization defines a maternal death as "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes" (WHO et al., 2010; see the source of column 16 for a full reference). The usual indicator of maternal mortality is the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) defined as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. At the global level, an estimated 358,000 women died because of maternal causes in 2008, resulting in an MMR of 260 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The pace of decline in the MMR from 400 in 1990 to 260 in 2008 remains insufficient to achieve the two-thirds reduction in the maternal mortality ratio by 2015 called for under Millennium Development Goal 5. Women in the least developed countries face the highest risks of maternal death, with 590 maternal deaths occurring for every 100,000 live births. Efforts to reduce maternal mortality must be targeted to the most disadvantaged populations.

A note on the data: The quality of the data available for estimating mortality varies widely from country to country. Data for countries having reliable vital registration systems are the most complete. For other countries, estimates of overall mortality are usually based on data gathered via special questions included in sample surveys or population censuses. Such sources can produce robust estimates of child mortality but are less successful in producing adequate estimates of adult mortality. Therefore, estimates for those countries are frequently based on model mortality schedules that permit the extrapolation of the estimated mortality in childhood to the full age range. Data on causes of death, including HIV/ AIDS and maternal causes, are less commonly available than data on overall mortality and reported causes of death are more prone to error than reports on the occurrence of deaths even in countries with good vital registration coverage. Readers are encouraged to consult the references provided for columns (11) to (16), which discuss the issue of data quality and the uncertainty associated with the estimates of death rates by cause as well as the number of deaths caused by AIDS and the estimated maternal mortality ratios.



Enquiries should be directed to: Ms. Hania Zlotnik, Director **Population Division Department of Economic** and Social Affairs **United Nations** New York, NY 10017 Fax number: 1-212-963-2147

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