



World Mortality 2013

Major area, region, country or area ¹	Mortality indicators									Age distribution of deaths					Cause-specific mortality				
	Annual number of deaths (thousands)	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Under-five mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Probability of dying (per 1,000)		Percentage of deaths					AIDS related deaths	Maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)	Cause-specific mortality				
		Both sexes	Male			Female	From age 10 to age 25	From age 15 to age 60	Before age 10	From age 10 to age 25	From age 25 to age 60	After age 60			From age 10 to age 25	After age 60			
		(1)	(2)			(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)			(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
World	57 402	8.1	70	68	72	37	52	19	157	14	4	22	60	1 600 000	210				
More developed regions ²	12 947	10.4	78	74	81	6	7	121	<1	<1	16	82		<100	280				
Less developed regions ³	44 455	7.6	68	67	70	40	57	21	165	18	5	24	53		240				
Least developed countries ⁴	8 210	9.2	61	59	62	63	99	36	251	39	9	24	29		430				
Other developing countries ⁵	36 245	7.3	70	68	72	33	44	17	153	13	4	24	59		180				
Less developed regions, excluding China	34 368	7.7	66	64	69	45	64	24	195	22	6	26	46						
Sub-Saharan Africa ⁶	10 100	11.3	56	55	57	69	110	52	333	41	10	26	23	1 200 000	500				
AFRICA	11 477	10.4	58	57	60	64	101	45	296	38	9	26	27		460				
Eastern Africa	3 379	9.2	60	59	61	57	85	42	295	39	10	27	24						
Burundi	129	12.9	54	52	56	87	139	58	331	53	10	21	17	4 800	800				
Comoros	6	8.8	61	59	62	67	92	33	257	40	7	25	28	<100	280				
Djibouti	8	8.8	62	60	63	55	83	38	259	30	9	30	31	<1 000	200				
Eritrea	43	6.8	63	60	65	42	56	22	287	32	7	32	30	<1 200	240				
Ethiopia	720	7.7	63	62	65	50	74	35	238	36	10	24	30	47 000	350				
Kenya	362	8.3	62	60	63	52	77	41	271	37	11	28	24	57 000	360				
Madagascar	157	6.9	65	63	66	37	55	32	232	31	10	26	32	6 200	240				
Malawi	186	11.5	55	55	56	86	119	34	384	44	7	30	20	46 000	460				
Mauritius ⁷	10	7.9	74	70	77	11	13	7	150	2	1	27	69	<1 000	60				
Mayotte	0	2.0	79	76	83	4	5	6	105	8	5	38	50						
Mozambique	363	14.2	50	49	51	74	116	62	481	36	10	36	18	77 000	490				
Réunion	4	5.2	80	76	83	4	5	6	99	2	2	24	73						
Rwanda	85	7.3	64	62	65	50	74	35	229	40	10	25	25	5 600	340				
Seychelles	1	7.8	73	69	78	8	10	8	174	2	2	30	66						
Somalia	129	12.4	53	53	57	79	131	56	321	51	10	20	19	2 500	1 000				
South Sudan	132	12.0	55	54	56	78	123	51	344	42	9	26	22	13 000	220				
Uganda	347	9.4	59	58	60	57	86	48	317	44	11	26	19	63 000	310				
United Republic of Tanzania ⁸	419	8.6	61	60	63	49	72	42	287	37	10	28	25	80 000	460				
Zambia	150	10.4	58	56	59	66	102	53	306	47	11	23	19	30 000	440				
Zimbabwe	127	9.0	60	59	61	37	53	48	369	22	13	37	28	39 000	570				
Middle Africa	1 919	14.3	51	50	53	98	159	62	356	52	10	21	17						
Angola	298	14.1	52	50	53	96	156	62	352	55	10	20	15	13 000	450				
Cameroon	261	11.9	55	54	56	74	115	50	366	41	9	28	22	35 000	690				
Central African Republic	69	15.0	50	48	52	93	150	72	414	39	11	28	22		890				
Chad	183	14.5	51	50	52	96	155	64	381	55	10	21	15	14 000	1 100				
Congo	45	10.3	59	57	60	64	97	45	304	40	9	26	25	5 200	560				
Dem. Republic of the Congo	1 036	11.5	50	48	52	109	180	69	352	55	10	19	16	32 000	540				
Equatorial Guinea	10	13.3	53	51	54	89	143	61	346	43	10	28	20	4 400	240				
Gabon	15	9.2	63	62	64	43	65	30	262	25	7	28	40	2 300	230				
Sao Tome and Principe	1	6.9	66	64	68	44	63	28	193	35	8	22	35	<100	70				
Northern Africa	1 376	6.6	69	67	71	30	41	15	161	17	4	24	55						
Algeria	230	5.9	71	69	73	26	32	11	143	14	4	25	58		97				
Egypt	530	6.5	71	69	73	19	24	9	156	9	3	24	64	<500	66				
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	26	4.2	75	73	77	14	16	7	99	9	3	22	66		58				
Morocco	208	6.3	71	69	73	26	32	12	146	12	3	25	59	1 200	100				
Sudan	317	8.4	62	60	64	55	86	37	245	38	9	25	28		730				
Tunisia	62	5.7	76	74	78	15	17	6	93	6	2	19	74	<100	56				
Western Sahara	3	5.6	68	66	70	37	46	17	184	18	5	38	38						
Southern Africa	774	12.9	57	54	58	40	53	38	448	11	6	48	35						
Botswana	34	17.0	47	48	47	32	41	36	720	7	5	70	18	5 700	160				
Lesotho	31	14.9	50	49	50	60	58	17	47	27	17	15	100	15 000	620				
Namibia	17	7.2	64	62	67	34	42	21	286	17	7	40	37	5 000	200				
South Africa	675	12.9	57	55	59	38	51	38	434	10	6	47	37	240 000	300				
Swaziland	18	14.1	49	50	49	65	92	50	568	22	9	49	20	5 500	320				
Western Africa ⁹	4 029	12.3	54	54	55	72	120	61	332	44	11	23	23						
Benin	98	9.6	59	58	61	69	108	38	251	45	9	21	26	3 100	350				
Burkina Faso	188	11.2	56	55	57	70	137	44	273	53	9	18	20	5 500	300				
Cabo Verde	3	5.1	75	71	79	17	20	8	104	9	3	18	70	<100	79				
Côte d'Ivoire	289	14.3	51	50	51	75	107	87	421	35	14	28	23	31 000	400				
Gambia	18	9.8	59	57	60	55	100	43	269	47	9	20	23	<1 000	360				
Ghana	233	9.1	61	60	62	51	78	39	254	30	9	25	36	12 000	350				
Guinea	135	11.6	56	55	57	74	127	49	290	44	9	21	26	5 100	610				
Guinea-Bissau	21	12.6	54	53	56	94	156	49	290	49	8	20	23	2 300	790				
Liberia	38	9.0	60	59	61	61	85	40	257	38	9	23	30	3 700	770				
Mali	200	13.2	55	55	55	87	165	43	264	60	7	14	19	4 900	540				
Mauritania	34	8.7	61	60	63	72	107	28	211	44	7	20	29	<1 000	510				
Niger	195	11.1	58	58	58	54	127	37	248	58	7	16	20	3 400	590				
Nigeria	2 294	13.4	52	52	53	76	122	73	367	43	12	24	22	240 000	630				
Senegal	108	7.7	63	62	65	49	75	30	216	40	8	20	32	1 900	370				
Sierra Leone	105	17.4	45	45	46	117	187	95	435	45	12	24	18	3 300	890				
Togo	72	10.7	56	56	57	66	103	54	308	40	11	24	25	7 200	300				
ASIA	30 527	7.1	71	70	73	31	39	14	139	11	3	23	63		150				
Eastern Asia	11 851	7.3	76	75	78	12	16	6	88	3	1	16	80						
China ¹⁰	9 880	7.2	75	74	77	13	16	6	90	3	1	17	78		37				
China, Hong Kong SAR ¹¹	45	6.2	83	80	86	2	3	5	51	<1	<1	1							

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The potential to live a long and healthy life is a fundamental aspect of human development. The last 60 years witnessed tremendous progress in improving health and survival around the world. Life expectancy at birth for the world population rose from 47 years in 1950-1955 to 70 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, improved 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 57.4 million, with 12.9 million occurring in the more developed regions and 44.5 million in the less developed regions.

Crude death rate. 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 8.1 deaths per 1,000 people. Sierra Leone is projected to have the highest crude death rate in the world, at 17.4 deaths per 1,000, while the United Arab Emirates is expected to have the lowest, at 1.0 death per 1,000. The more

developed regions are projected to have a crude death rate of 10.4 deaths per 1,000, compared to 7.6 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 later stages of the ageing process and has therefore a higher proportion of older persons than 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.

Life 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 70 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 (61 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 70 years. At the country level, life expectancy at birth is expected to range from a low of 45 years in Sierra Leone to a high of 83 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 4 years (72 years as compared to 68 years).

Infant 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 from preventable causes. Mortality in childhood is highest in the least developed countries, where infant mortality is projected to average 63 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010-2015 and 99 children out of every 1,000 born alive

are expected to die before age five. Sub-Saharan Africa has particularly high levels of infant and child mortality, with 69 infant deaths per 1,000 live births and 110 deaths under five per 1,000 live births in 2010-2015. Both indicators have declined more slowly in sub-Saharan Africa than in other regions. Differences in the survival prospects 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 the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sierra Leone, where more than 180 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 and Singapore have very low under-five mortality, with fewer than 3 out of every 1,000 children born alive projected to die before their fifth birthdays.

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 age 10 and age 25 reflects the likelihood of dying during adolescence and young adulthood, a period of vulnerability to risk of injuries due to accidents or violence, especially among young men, and risk of death from maternal causes among young women. In Western Europe mortality among adolescents and youth is rare: just 4 out of every 1,000 10-year-olds are expected to die before age 25 at the mortality rates projected for 2010-2015. In contrast, a 10-year-old in Middle Africa is 15 times more likely to die before age 25 than his Western European peers. Excess mortality associated with conflict in countries like the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo mean that 62 out of 1,000 10-year-olds in Middle Africa are expected to die before their 25th birthdays.

The probability of dying between ages 15 and 60 is a traditional summary measure of mortality in adulthood and reflects mortality risks experienced in the working and reproductive ages.

This probability is particularly high in countries highly affected by HIV/AIDS, such as Botswana where 720 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 external causes are high, such as in the Russian Federation, where 273 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 121 per 1,000 in 2010-2015, while in the less developed regions it is 165 per 1,000.

Percentage of deaths by age. The distribution of deaths by age reflects a population's stage in the demographic transition. In pre-transition societies mortality rates are high at all ages, fertility rates are high and the population is young, resulting in a concentration of deaths among children and young adults. As the transition to lower fertility and mortality rates occurs, the population ages and the distribution of deaths shifts towards increasingly advanced ages. In 2010-2015, less than one per cent of deaths projected to take place in the more developed regions will occur to children under 10 years of age, but in countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger where malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoeal diseases continue to pose great mortality risks to children, deaths to those under 10 years of age will account for more than half of all mortality. In Greece, Italy, Japan and Sweden, more than 90 per cent of all deaths take place among people over age 60. In contrast, in both Angola and Chad deaths over age 60 account for less than 15 per cent of mortality overall.

AIDS-related 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 2.3 million in 2005 to 1.6 million in 2012. Three-quarters of AIDS deaths in 2012 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 formidable 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., 2012; see the source of column 15 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 287,000 women died because of maternal causes in 2010, resulting in an MMR of 210 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The pace of decline in the MMR from 400 in 1990 to 210 in 2010 remains insufficient to achieve the three-quarters reduction in the maternal mortality ratio by 2015 called for under Millennium Development Goal 5. Women in the least developed countries face the greatest risks of maternal death, with 430 maternal deaths occurring for every 100,000 live births.

A note on the data: The quality of the data available for estimating mortality varies widely from country to country. Data for countries with 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 often 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 mortality due to HIV/AIDS and maternal causes are less commonly available than data on overall mortality. Readers are encouraged to consult the references provided for columns (14) and (15), which discuss the issue of data quality and the uncertainty associated with the estimates of the number of deaths caused by AIDS and the maternal mortality ratios.



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