Annual number of deaths:

Crude death rate:

This limited number of deaths by cause refers to deaths from communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions; and injuries, 4 per cent. UNAIDS estimates the number of AIDS deaths in India were not available at the time of writing. The estimates of HIV prevalence and total numbers of deaths by cause at exact age 15 (column 9). Source: No. E.05.XIII.6. Source for HIV prevalence data available online at www.unaids.org. The percentage of adults at birth (years)

Life expectancy at birth by development group, 1950-2005

Notes

The world population is comprised of the population of all countries and territories as of the end of 2005. The estimated world population for 2004 is 6.4 billion and the projected world population for 2050 is 9.0 billion. The world population is divided into five development groups: Least developed regions, least developed regions of Africa, Least developed regions of Asia, least developed regions of Eastern Europe and Caucasus, and least developed regions of Western Europe and Northern America. The least developed regions of Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe are defined by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Least developed regions of Western Europe and Northern America are defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

The development status of a country or territory is determined by the combination of its income level and its performance in terms of human development (essential services, education, and health). The income level is based on gross national income (GNI) per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP). The performance in terms of human development is measured by the Human Development Index (HDI), which is the average of three indicators: life expectancy at birth, expected years of schooling, and gross enrollment ratio in secondary education. A country or territory is considered least developed if it has a score below 0.5 on the HDI.

1. Including Bermuda, Greenland, and Saint Martin.
2. Including Saint-Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.
3. Including French Polynesia.
5. Including Djibouti and South Sudan.
7. Including Maldives.
8. Including Palau.
9. Including Grenada.
10. Including Kingdom of Tonga.
11. Including Kazakhstan.
12. Including Canada.
13. Including Bermuda.
15. Including Saint Lucia.
17. Including Grenada (approximate)
18. Including Belize.
19. Including Cape Verde.
20. Including El Salvador.
21. Including Suriname.
22. Including Antigua and Barbuda.
23. Including Dominica.
24. Including Saint Lucia.
25. Including Dominica.
27. Including Saint Kitts and Nevis.
28. Including Antigua and Barbuda.
29. Including Belize.
30. Including Belize.
31. Including El Salvador.
32. Including Panama.
33. Including Honduras.
34. Including Nicaragua.
35. Including Costa Rica.
36. Including Guatemala.
37. Including Panama.
38. Including Nicaragua.
40. Including Guatemala.
## World Mortality 2007

**Introduction.** The potential to live a long and healthy life is a fundamental aspect of human development. In world development, the life expectancy at birth has increased dramatically in the last decades, with a trend expected to continue in the future — a trend that will markedly reduce the number of people dying before they reach their prime. The prospects of developing countries have yet to improve to the extent that those in developed countries have. Since 1950, the average life expectancy at birth in developing countries has increased by an estimated 25 years, compared to only 15 years in developed countries. In 2000-2005, life expectancy at birth was 67 years in developed countries, compared to 57 years in developing countries.

### Life Expectancy at Birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>76.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing</td>
<td>67.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life expectancy is the average number of years a newborn born today would live if mortality risks experienced at a particular point in time were constant throughout life. Between 1950-55 and 2000-05, there was a 15-year increase in life expectancy at birth in developing countries and a 25-year increase in developed countries. The main reason for this increase in life expectancy is the sharp reduction of deaths during childhood. Improvements in health and nutrition have increased the number of young children who survive infancy, and have also reduced the number of deaths during the first few years of life.

### Causes of Death

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Percentage of Deaths</th>
<th>2000-05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group I (mainly disease of the circulatory system)</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>863 per 1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group II (mainly accidents and violence)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>90 per 1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group I causes include conditions such as heart disease, stroke and high blood pressure, which cause 86% of all deaths worldwide. Group II causes include major accidents such as traffic crashes and violence. These two groups combined account for nearly 95% of all deaths.

### Deaths by Age and Sex

- **Age:** The probability of survival from birth to age 60 is 785 per 1,000 in developed countries, compared to 762 in developing countries.
- **Sex:** Men have a lower life expectancy than women in both developed and developing countries. In developed countries, life expectancy for men is 72 years, compared to 79 years for women. In developing countries, life expectancy for men is 66 years, compared to 73 years for women.

### Infant and Under-five Mortality

- **Developed countries:** Infant mortality rate in developed countries is 4 per 1,000 live births, while under-five mortality is 5 per 1,000 live births.
- **Developing countries:** Infant mortality rate in developing countries is 49 per 1,000 live births, while under-five mortality is 81 per 1,000 live births.

### Mortality by Region

- **Developed countries:** The mortality rate in developed countries is 68 per 1,000, with a lower rate in developed regions (55 per 1,000).
- **Developing countries:** The mortality rate in developing countries is 94 per 1,000, with a higher rate in developing regions (99 per 1,000).

### Mortality by Cause

- **Group I (mainly disease of the circulatory system):** 86% of all deaths.
- **Group II (mainly accidents and violence):** 9% of all deaths.
- **Other causes:** 5% of all deaths.

### Trends in Mortality

- **Developed countries:** Mortality has declined in developed countries, with life expectancy at birth increasing by 15 years since 1950-55.
- **Developing countries:** Mortality has increased in developing countries, with life expectancy at birth increasing by 15 years since 1950-55.

### Mortality and Development

- **Developed countries:** Mortality is lower in developed countries because of better health care, nutrition, education, and other factors.
- **Developing countries:** Mortality is higher in developing countries because of worse health care, nutrition, education, and other factors.

### Data Sources

- **World Health Organization:** The World Health Organization is responsible for the collection and reporting of global health data, including mortality data.
- **United Nations:** The United Nations is responsible for the collection and reporting of global development data, including life expectancy data.

The data presented here are based on the most recent available data from the World Health Organization and the United Nations. The data are subject to revision as new information becomes available.