Introduction. The potential to live a long and healthy life is a fundamental aspect of human development and a major indicator of social progress. Recent improvements in life expectancy and reductions in child mortality have contributed to increased human welfare and well-being, and to a better quality of life for all people. These gains have been achieved through improvements in health services, education, and other social measures.

Life expectancy at birth. The life expectancy at birth in a country is a measure of the average length of life for newborns in a given year. The life expectancy at birth is taken to be the life expectancy at age zero. The life expectancy at birth is a key demographic indicator used to measure the overall level of health in a country.

The crude death rate (CDR) is a measure of the probability of dying between specific ages, expressed per 1,000 individuals alive at the beginning of a period. The CDR is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a given period by the mid-year population and multiplying by 1,000. The CDR is a useful indicator of the level of mortality in a country, but it does not provide information on the causes of death.

The infant mortality rate (IMR) is a measure of the probability of dying between birth and age 1 year, expressed per 1,000 live births. The IMR is a useful indicator of the level of mortality in children under 1 year of age, but it does not provide information on the causes of death.

The probability of dying between birth and age 60 reflects the probability of dying between the ages of 0 and 60 years, and is an indicator of mortality in the working ages. This probability is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a given period by the mid-year population aged 0-60 years and multiplying by 1,000. The probability of dying between age 15 and age 60 is a useful indicator of mortality in the working ages, and is a useful indicator of the level of mortality in the working ages.

The probability of dying between age 15 and age 60 is calculated by dividing the number of deaths in a given period by the mid-year population aged 15-60 years and multiplying by 1,000. The probability of dying between age 15 and age 60 is a useful indicator of mortality in the working ages, and is a useful indicator of the level of mortality in the working ages.

Worldwide, 56.8 million deaths are estimated to occur annually, with a world average of 68 years and that of people living in the more developed regions being 77 years. The life expectancy at birth is a measure of the average length of life for newborns in a given year. The life expectancy at birth is a key demographic indicator used to measure the overall level of health in a country.

Life expectancy at birth is affected by many factors, including access to health care, nutrition, education, and economic conditions. Lifespan is also influenced by genetic factors, environmental factors, and lifestyle choices. Life expectancy at birth is a key indicator of overall health and well-being in a country, and is used to assess the level of development and progress in a country.

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HIV/AIDS epidemic because the disease afflicts adults disproportionately. The disease has the potential to affect a large number of people living with HIV and to cause a significant number of deaths worldwide. The epidemic is continuing to spread, and the number of deaths caused by AIDS is increasing. The number of deaths caused by AIDS in 2007 was estimated to be 2 million, an increase of 20% over 2006.

The number of deaths caused by AIDS is estimated to be 2 million per year, a significant increase from the 1.3 million deaths caused by AIDS in 2000. The number of deaths caused by AIDS is expected to continue to increase, and to reach 3 million per year by 2015. The number of deaths caused by AIDS is a major challenge, and it is estimated that 11 million people were living with HIV in 2007.