

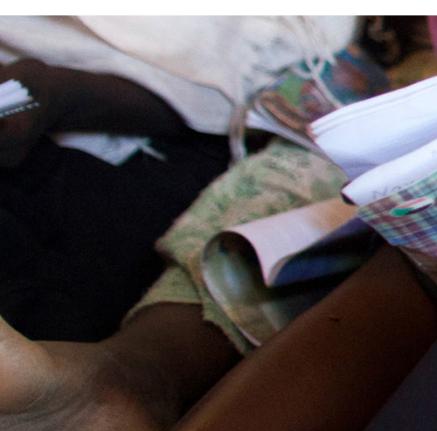


**United  
Nations**

Department of  
Economic and  
Social Affairs

# World Mortality Report

## 2017





Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
Population Division

# **World Mortality Report 2017**



United Nations

New York, 2020

The Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat is a vital interface between global policies in the economic, social and environmental spheres and national action. The Department works in three main interlinked areas: (i) it compiles, generates and analyses a wide range of economic, social and environmental data and information on which States Members of the United Nations draw to review common problems and take stock of policy options; (ii) it facilitates the negotiations of Member States in many intergovernmental bodies on joint courses of action to address ongoing or emerging global challenges; and (iii) it advises interested Governments on the ways and means of translating policy frameworks developed in United Nations conferences and summits into programmes at the country level and, through technical assistance, helps build national capacities.

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The term “country” as used in this report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

This report is available in electronic format on the Division’s website at [www.unpopulation.org](http://www.unpopulation.org). For further information about this report, please contact the Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, Two United Nations Plaza, DC2-1950, New York, 10017, USA; phone: +1 212-963-3209; email: [population@un.org](mailto:population@un.org).

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## PREFACE

The *World Mortality Report 2017*, prepared by the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), provides an overview of the patterns, levels and trends in mortality at the national, regional and global level during 1950-2015, drawn from demographic estimates for 233 countries or areas, as published in the 2017 revision of *World Population Prospects* (United Nations, 2017). The analysis focuses on country and regional data for selected mortality indicators. In addition to examining the summary indicator of life expectancy at birth, the report analyses levels and trends in mortality for key age groups in childhood and provides a snapshot of adult and “old age” mortality levels.

The mortality estimates presented in this report are available from the Population Division’s website as part of the 2017 revision of *World Population Prospects* (<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/>). The annex tables present mortality indicators on life expectancy, infant and children, adult and old ages for the period from 1950 to 2015. This information is presented for the world, for geographic regions and development groups, and for the 201 countries or areas with 90,000 inhabitants or more in 2015. A comprehensive listing of sources of data relevant for mortality estimation in each country or area is available online as supplement to this report<sup>1</sup>.

The Population Division is grateful to the Statistics Division of UN DESA for its continuing cooperation. The Population Division also acknowledges the assistance and cooperation of World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) programme, the Human Mortality Database, the International Programs Center of the United States Census Bureau, the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS) International as well as national statistical offices in providing data that inform the estimates presented in this report.

For information about the *World Mortality Report 2017*, please contact the Director, Population Division, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations, New York, NY 10017, USA (email: [population@un.org](mailto:population@un.org)).

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<sup>1</sup> See [www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/dataset/mortality/WMR2017\\_DB2\\_DATA\\_INVENTORY.xls](http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/publications/dataset/mortality/WMR2017_DB2_DATA_INVENTORY.xls)

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout this report:

A minus sign (-) before a figure indicates a decrease or negative number.

A full stop (.) is used to indicate decimals.

Years given refer to 1 July.

Use of a hyphen (-) between years, for example, 1995-2000, signifies the full period involved, from 1 July of the first year to 1 July of the second year.

An em dash (—) indicates that the magnitude is not zero, but less than half of the unit employed (i.e. is rounded to 0, when in fact it is not 0).

A 0 or 0.0 indicates that the magnitude is zero.

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not reported separately.

Numbers and percentages in this table do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

### References to countries, development groups, countries or areas:

The designations employed in this publication and the material presented in it 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, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The term “country” as used in this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas. The names and composition of geographic areas follow those presented in “Standard country or area codes for statistical use” (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/49/Rev.3), available at <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm>

In this report, data for countries or areas have been aggregated in six continental regions: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, and Oceania. Further information on continental regions is available from <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>. The term “sub-Saharan Africa” is used to designate the countries in Africa that exclude those in Northern Africa.

The designation of “more developed” and “less developed” regions is intended for statistical purposes and does not express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. More developed regions comprise all regions of Europe plus Northern America, Australia and New Zealand and Japan. Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), and Latin America and the Caribbean as well as Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand).

The group of least developed countries includes 47 countries located in sub-Saharan Africa (32), Northern Africa and Western Asia (2), Central and Southern Asia (4), Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (4), Latin America and the Caribbean (1), and Oceania (4). Further information is available at <http://unohrlls.org/about-ldc/>. The group denominated “other less developed countries” comprises all countries in the less developed regions minus the least developed countries.

The classification of countries or areas by income level is based on the gross national income (GNI) per capita as reported by the World Bank (June 2016). These income groups are not available for all countries or areas.

For country notes, please refer to: <https://population.un.org/wpp/Download/Metadata/Documentation>

List of abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IPUMS	Integrated Public Use Microdata Series
NCD	Non-Communicable Disease
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

## KEY FINDINGS

- The world has experienced substantial progress in life expectancy at birth since 1970, although significant differences across and within regions remain.
- From 1970 to 2015, the number of years that a newborn child is expected to live, on average, increased by 14.5 years or by about 3.2 years per decade, from 57.0 to 71.4 years.
- In the less developed regions, the pace of the increase of life expectancy at birth was 3.6 years per decade, significantly higher than the 1.8 years per decade in the more developed regions, or the 2.4 years per decade of the “longest-lived countries”.<sup>2</sup>
- In 2015, 90 per cent of the global population lived in countries where life expectancy was 63 years or more. Half of the global population lived in countries with a life expectancy at birth of 73 years or more and 9 per cent lived in countries where life expectancy was 80 years or more.
- Under-five mortality rates declined at a remarkable pace of 2.6 per cent per year between 1970 and 2015. Worldwide, child mortality reached 45 per 1,000 live births in 2015, about one third of the rate in 1970 (147). However, progress has been uneven: an increasing proportion of child deaths occurs in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia and the relative difference in under-five mortality between more and less developed regions increased from five to nine times during this period.
- Further reductions in under-five mortality will be necessary to reach target 3.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aims to reduce the level of child mortality to no more than 25 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2030. While Asia is projected to meet this target, it is unlikely that Africa will succeed without an unprecedented effort.
- Mortality amongst young and middle-aged adults is increasingly preventable by reducing deaths related to accidents and violence, changing risk behaviours such as tobacco use, substance abuse, lack of exercise or physical activity and unhealthy diet, and having access to timely medical assistance. Globally, the probability of dying between ages 15 and 60 decreased by 44 per cent between 1970 and 2015, or by about 1.3 per cent per year, about half the reduction of child mortality. In general, non-communicable diseases (NCDs), the main causes of mortality among young and middle-aged adults, are more difficult to control than the major infectious diseases, the main causes of child mortality.
- In 2015, 90 per cent of the global population aged 15 to 59 years lived in countries where adult mortality was less than 22 per cent, half of the global population aged 15 to 59 years lived in countries with adult mortality lower than 13 per cent and 10 per cent lived in countries where it was less than 7 per cent.
- Adult mortality, similar to child mortality, is closely linked to the level of development. In 2015, levels of adult mortality were 48 per cent higher in the less developed regions than in the more developed regions. However, between 1970 and 2015, adult mortality declined faster in the less developed regions than in the more developed regions.

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<sup>2</sup> The “longest-lived countries” refer to the group of countries with the maximum life expectancy at birth at each year between 1840 and 2000. See Chapter I for further detail.

- Mortality at older adult ages has also been improving significantly. Life expectancy at age 60 has been increasing steadily since 1970, by 0.9 year per decade. Given the mortality rates prevailing worldwide in 2015, a person aged 60 years could expect to live another 20.5 years, about 4 years more than in 1970.
- In 2015, 75 per cent of older persons aged 60 years or over lived in countries where the remaining life expectancy at age 60 was 18 or more years.
- In contrast to child and adult mortality, life expectancy at age 60 increased at about the same rate, 0.6 per cent per decade, in both the less developed regions and the more developed regions.
- Adult mortality is typically higher for men than for women in all regions of the world and across levels of development. Accordingly, life expectancy at birth as well as at older ages for women was higher than for men in almost all countries.



## INTRODUCTION

Worldwide, the number of years that a newborn child can be expected to live, if current mortality patterns remain constant in the future, exceeded 71 years in 2015; life expectancy at birth is still increasing. The history of increasing life expectancy at birth, however, is not long. In most countries, it started only after the Second World War. The fast increase of life expectancy at birth reflects the success of human development. Central to this transformation has been the epidemiological transition from predominantly infectious causes of death to a predominance of deaths due to chronic and degenerative diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes. The epidemiological transition also entailed a shift in the age pattern of mortality, from one in which childhood diseases and deaths were common to a situation where disease and mortality are concentrated at older ages. The driving force in this transition is socioeconomic development, including investments in public health and education.

This report analyses global trends in mortality based on the 2017 revision of *World Population Prospects* (United Nations, 2017). Globally, it is estimated that life expectancy at birth increased by 14.4 years from 1970 to 2015, rising from 57.0 to 71.4 years. The proportion of the world's population living in countries where life expectancy was below 60 years fell from 64 per cent in 1970 to 7 per cent in 2015. Conversely, the share of the world's population living in countries with life expectancy of 70 years or higher rose from 22 per cent to 57 per cent during the same period. The increase of life expectancy at birth is the result of the decline in mortality at different ages, especially at younger ages in the less developed regions. Globally, the probability of dying in early childhood—that is, the number of deaths below age 5 per 1,000 live births—fell from 147 to 45 per 1,000 live births between 1970 and 2015.<sup>3</sup>

Despite this impressive progress, substantial inequalities remain in mortality levels, age patterns and time trends between countries and regions. These differentials result from uneven progress in public health and development, reflecting unequal access to food, safe drinking water, sanitation, medical care and other basic human needs. They also reflect different risk factors, behavioural choices and societal contexts that affect the survival of individuals.

The reduction of mortality, particularly child and maternal mortality, has been a core target of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.<sup>4</sup> Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, “Global Health and Well-Being”, for instance, comprises targets that contribute directly to rising life expectancy. At the same time, progress towards each of the 17 SDGs will contribute to longer and healthier lives by improving living conditions for all.

The socioeconomic implications of diverse mortality levels and age patterns and their potential future trends are critical for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Estimates and projections of mortality assess progress towards these goals and the health of populations more generally.

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<sup>3</sup> Major causes of child death are birth complications, pneumonia, birth asphyxia, diarrhoea and malaria (World Health Organization, 2017a). Data on child mortality is more frequently updated from surveys and estimated more reliably than life expectancy or any other mortality indicator. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as part of the United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), has been regularly collecting, analysing and publishing child mortality estimates for most countries since the 1970s or earlier (see United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, 2017; available at [www.childmortality.org](http://www.childmortality.org)). These estimates informed the 2017 revision of *World Population Prospects*.

<sup>4</sup> General Assembly resolution A/RES/70/1.

This publication presents the patterns, levels and trends in mortality for the world, major geographic regions and development groups and for the 201 countries or areas with 90,000 inhabitants or more in 2017, as published in *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision* (United Nations, 2017). The Annex tables provide indicators of mortality and life expectancy for infants, children, adults and older persons from 1950 to 2015.

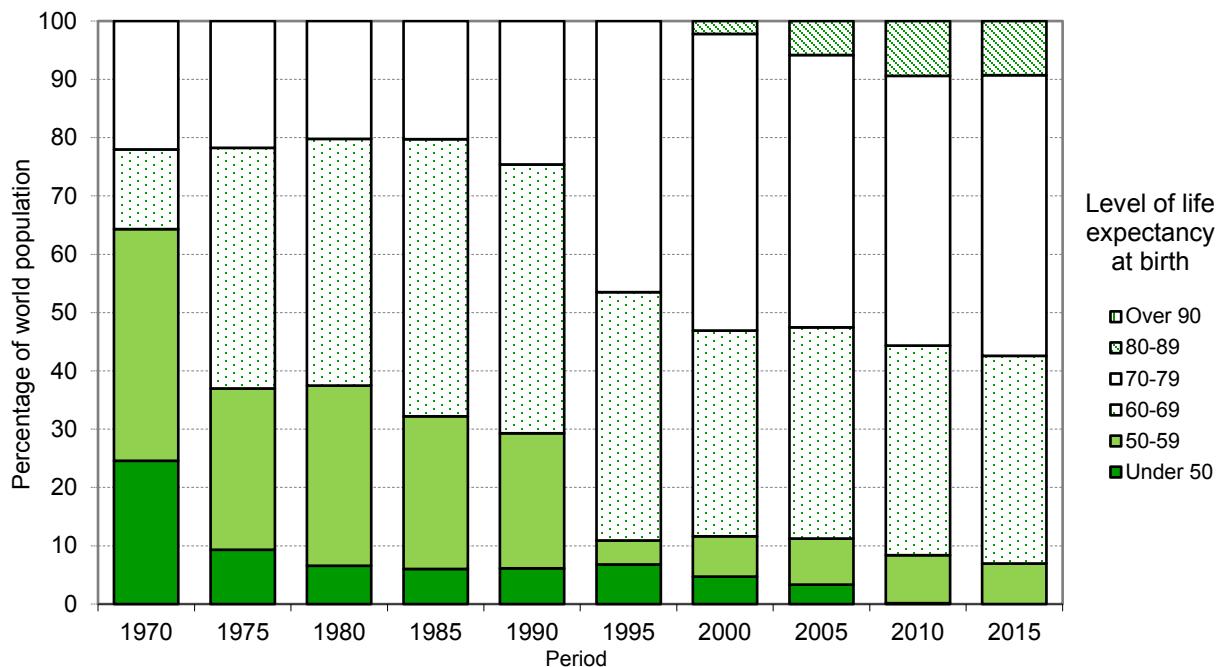
## I. GLOBAL LEVELS AND TRENDS IN MORTALITY

### A. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH

#### 1. Widespread and substantial increases in life expectancy at birth, but uneven progress across regions

**Globally, the number of years that a newborn is expected to live, given the prevailing risks of mortality, increased substantially by 14.5 years, from 57.0 years in 1970 to 71.4 years in 2015,** which represents a rise of about 3.2 years per decade over the past 45 years (table I.1). In 2015, 57 per cent of the world's population lived in countries with a life expectancy at birth above 70 years and 9 per cent lived in countries where the life expectancy was 80 years or more. In 1970, only 22 per cent of the world's population lived in countries with a life expectancy greater than 70 years, and, at that time, 64 per cent of the world's population lived in countries where the life expectancy at birth was less than 60 years (figure I.1).

**Figure I.1. Distribution of the world's population by the level of life expectancy at birth for a person's country or area of residence, from 1970 to 2015**



Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

The reductions of mortality since 1970 have been so substantial that the proportion of the population living in countries with a life expectancy below 60 years had decreased to only 7 per cent in 2015. In the less developed regions, the increase of life expectancy at birth was 3.6 years per decade between 1970 and 2015, which is double the gain in the more developed regions (1.8 years) and higher than the gain of 2.4 years per decade of the “longest-lived countries” (Oeppen and Vaupel, 2002).<sup>2</sup> The least developed countries recorded the highest increase (4.4 years) (figure I.2).

The “longest-lived countries” refer to the group of countries with the highest life expectancy at birth at each year between 1840 and 2000. During this 160-year period, the highest life expectancy at birth increased

from 44 to 82 years or an average of 2.4 years per decade (figure I.2). The country with the maximum life expectancy at birth varied from year to year.

TABLE I.1. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH BY DEVELOPMENT GROUP AND REGION, 1970 AND 2015

	<i>Life expectancy at birth (years)</i>		<i>Absolute change</i>	<i>Average increase per decade</i>
	<i>1970</i>	<i>2015</i>		
World	57.0	71.4	14.5	3.2
More developed regions	70.7	78.9	8.2	1.8
Less developed regions	53.4	69.8	16.3	3.6
Least developed countries	43.8	63.7	19.9	4.4
Other less developed countries	55.0	71.1	16.1	3.6
Africa	45.5	61.5	16.0	3.6
Asia	54.9	72.4	17.5	3.9
Europe	70.4	77.7	7.4	1.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	60.1	75.2	15.1	3.4
Northern America	70.9	79.5	8.6	1.9
Oceania	66.1	78.4	12.3	2.7

Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

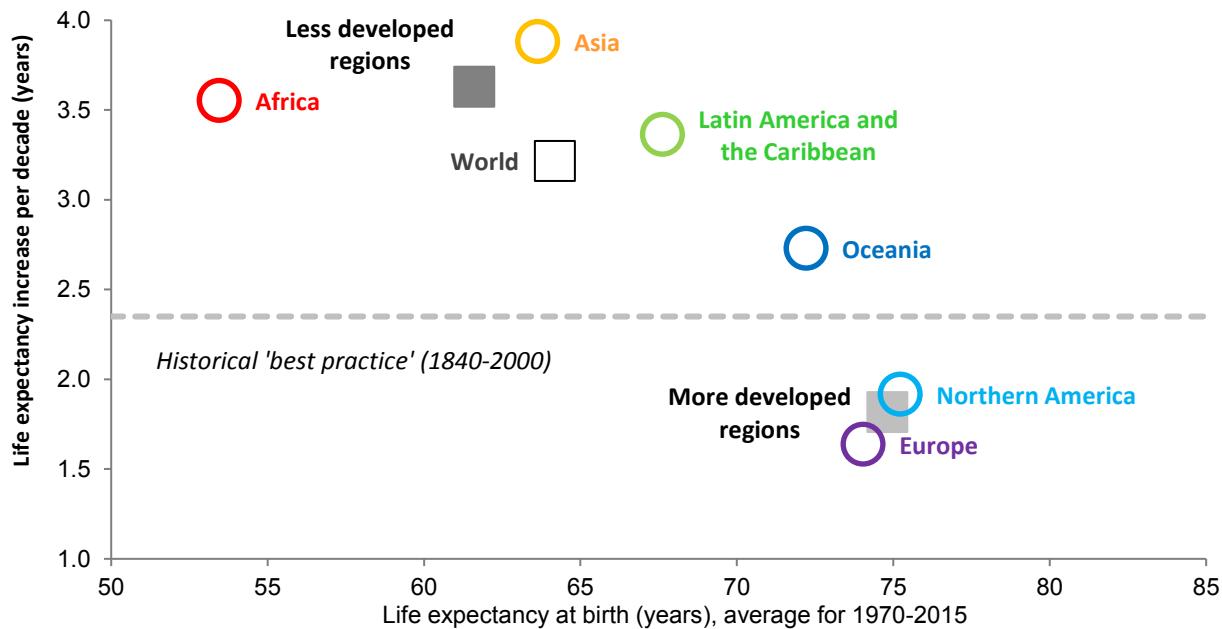
Gains in life expectancy varied greatly across the world. In 2015, Northern America reached the highest life expectancy (79.5 years), followed by Europe (77.7 years), Latin America and the Caribbean (75.2 years), Asia (72.4 years) and Africa (61.5 years) (table I.1). Between 1970 and 2015, Asia recorded the highest increases in life expectancy (3.9 years per decade), followed by Africa (3.6 years) and Latin America and the Caribbean (3.4 years).

**Improvements in life expectancy have varied greatly across the less developed regions.** Among regions, the pace of improvements in life expectancy in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania exceeded the average pace of improvement per decade of the “longest-lived countries” with the highest life expectancy at birth, while the average gains in life expectancy for Europe and North America were significantly lower than the average gains from these “longest-lived” countries (figure I.2). Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, in particular, experienced steady increases in life expectancy at birth between 1970 and 2015, at a pace of 3.9 and 3.4 years per decade, respectively. Latin America and the Caribbean had the highest level of life expectancy among the developing regions during this period, rising from 60.1 years in 1970 to 75.2 years in 2015 (table I.1). The largest increase in life expectancy occurred in Asia, rising from 54.9 years in 1970 to 72.4 years in 2015.

In Africa, the progress in life expectancy increased until the early 1980s, but slowed down during the late 1980s and 1990s, mainly because of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Globally, HIV/AIDS remains a leading cause of death, particularly among women of reproductive age. In 2016, there were roughly 1.8 million new HIV infections, while an estimated 1 million people died from AIDS-related illnesses. Nevertheless, global HIV/AIDS prevalence, that is, the percentage of people aged 15 to 49 who are infected, has stabilised to around 0.8 per cent since 2001. Since 2005, the number of HIV/AIDS related deaths has declined, due in part to increased access to antiretroviral treatment (ART). The expansion of ART coverage has dramatically improved survival among people living with HIV/AIDS. As a result, the estimated number of persons living with HIV/AIDS reached an all-time high of 36.7 million in 2016 (UNAIDS, 2017). Due to the improvement

in child and adult survival in recent years, life expectancy in Africa has rebounded. By 2015, the estimated level of life expectancy at birth for the continent reached 61.5 years.

**Figure I.2. Increase in life expectancy at birth per decade by region, 1970-2015 (years)**



Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Among the 10 most populous countries in 2015, life expectancy since 1970 has improved by 2.7 years per decade or more in China, India, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, Nigeria and Bangladesh (table I.2). The United States of America, Russian Federation and Japan witnessed improvements in life expectancy of 2.5 years per decade or less.

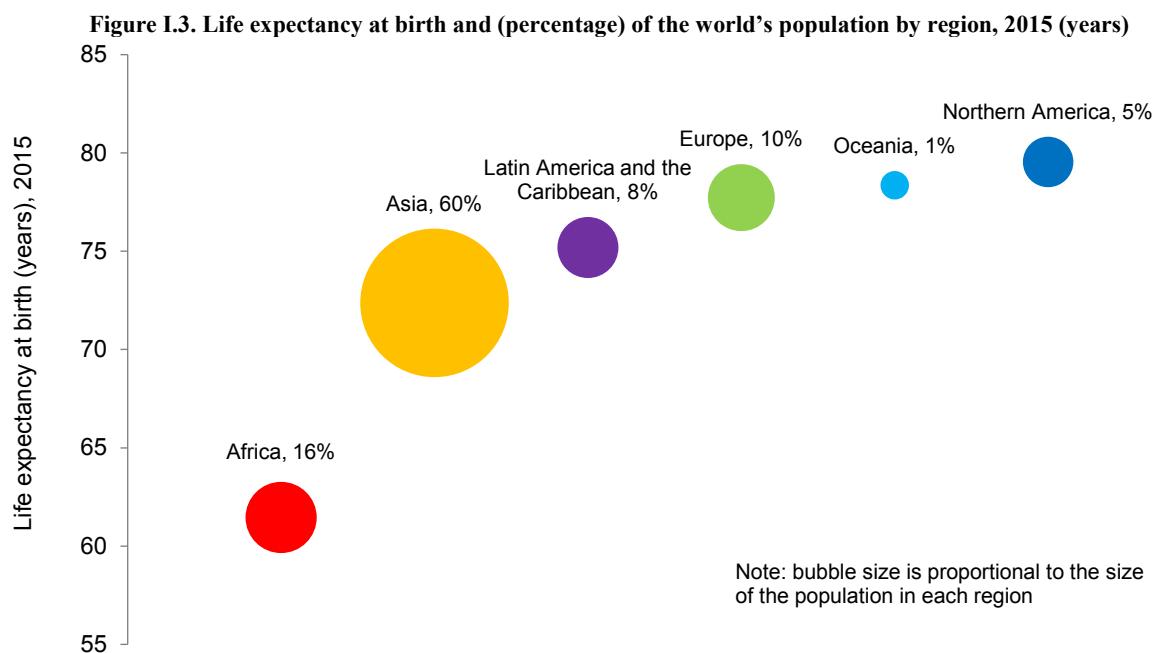
**TABLE I.2. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN 1970 AND 2015 FOR THE 10 MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES IN 2015**

	Life expectancy at birth (years)			
	1970	2015	Absolute change	Average increase per decade
China	59.1	76.1	17.0	3.8
India	47.7	68.3	20.6	4.6
United States of America	70.8	79.2	8.5	1.9
Indonesia	54.5	69.0	14.5	3.2
Brazil	59.2	75.3	16.1	3.6
Pakistan	52.8	66.3	13.5	3.0
Nigeria	41.0	53.0	12.0	2.7
Bangladesh	47.5	72.2	24.6	5.5
Russian Federation	68.5	70.9	2.4	0.5
Japan	72.4	83.6	11.3	2.5

Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

**Despite remarkable progress in life expectancy at birth between 1970 and 2015, substantial differences remain across regions.** In the more developed regions, which include Europe, Northern America, Australia and New Zealand and Japan, the average life expectancy at birth reached 78.9 years in 2015. Life expectancy at birth in the less developed regions, which include Africa, Asia (excluding Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), reached 69.8 years in 2015, about nine years below the level recorded in the more developed regions (table I.1).

In 2015, 60 per cent of the world's population resided in Asia where the average life expectancy at birth was 72 years, while 16 per cent of the global population lived in Africa with an average life expectancy of 61.5 years (figure I.3). In addition, about 10 per cent of the global population resided in countries in Europe, where the average life expectancy was 77.7 years. About 8 per cent of the world's population resided in countries in Latin America and the Caribbean with an average life expectancy of 75.2 years. In Northern America, where 5 per cent of the world's population lived, life expectancy had reached 79.5 years by 2015. Lastly, 1 per cent of the population resided in Oceania, where life expectancy at birth reached 78.4 per cent in 2015.

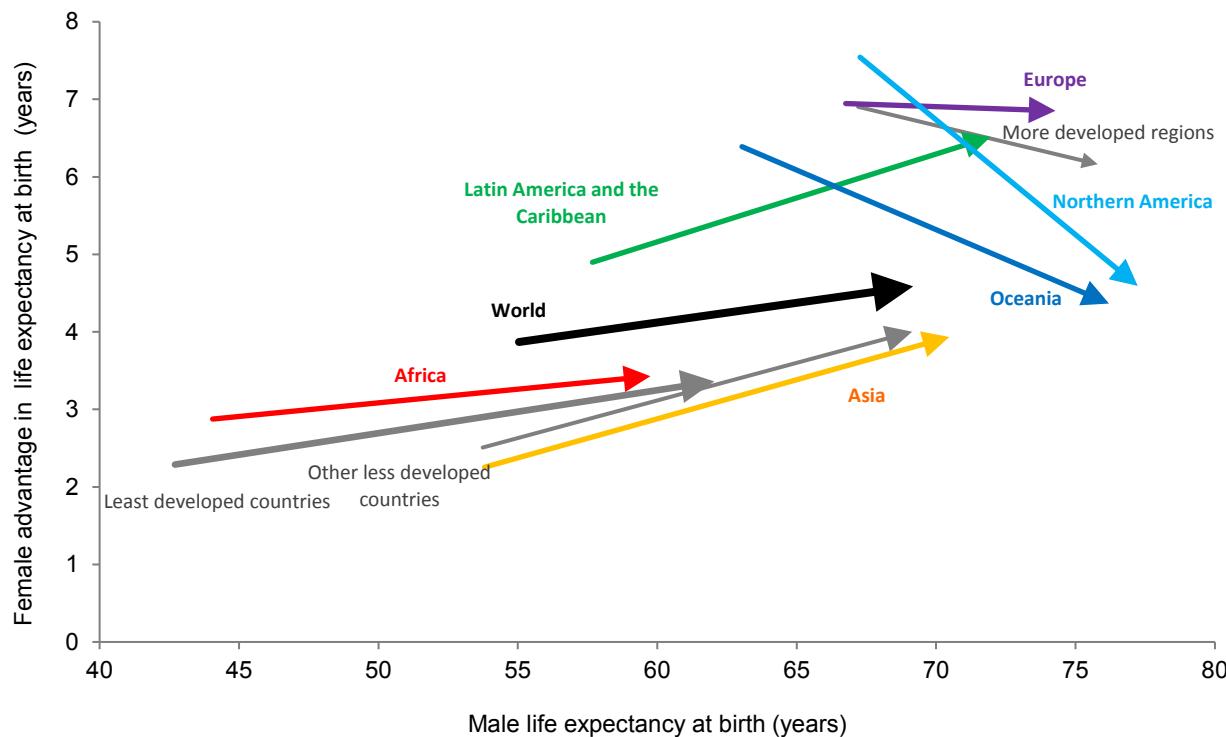


Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

## 2. In all development groups and regions, women live longer than men

**Worldwide, women, on average, lived 4.6 years longer than men in 2015** (figure I.4). This “female advantage” means that life expectancy for women globally was 6.6 per cent higher than for men. The female advantage was largest in the more developed regions, where women lived 6.2 years (8.1 per cent) longer than men in 2015. Between 1970 and 2015, women experienced faster improvements in global life expectancy than men with average gains per decade of 3.3 years compared to 3.1 years for males (figure I.5). Accordingly, the life expectancy gap between men and women increased worldwide.

**Figure I.4. Change in female advantage in life expectancy at birth by level of male life expectancy and region, 1970 to 2015 (years)**



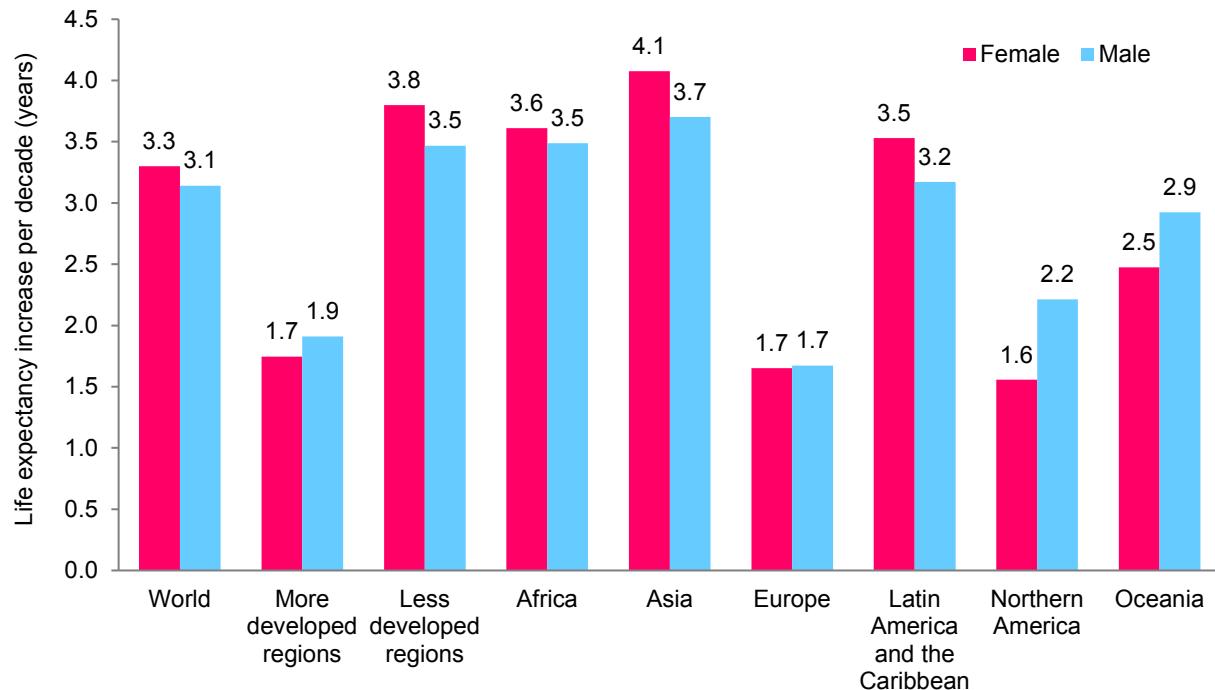
Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Note: Arrows depict change from 1970 to 2015.

In the less developed regions, women's life expectancy was 3.9 years (5.8 per cent) higher than that of men in the same period. The difference by sex is the smallest in the least developed countries, where women, on average, lived 3.4 years (5.4 per cent) longer than men. In less developed regions, the female advantage in life expectancy increased from 2.4 years in 1970 to 3.9 years in 2015. The relatively small female advantage in Africa in 2015 was mainly a consequence of maternal mortality as well as the differential impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on mortality levels by sex, with HIV prevalence estimated to be higher among women than among men.

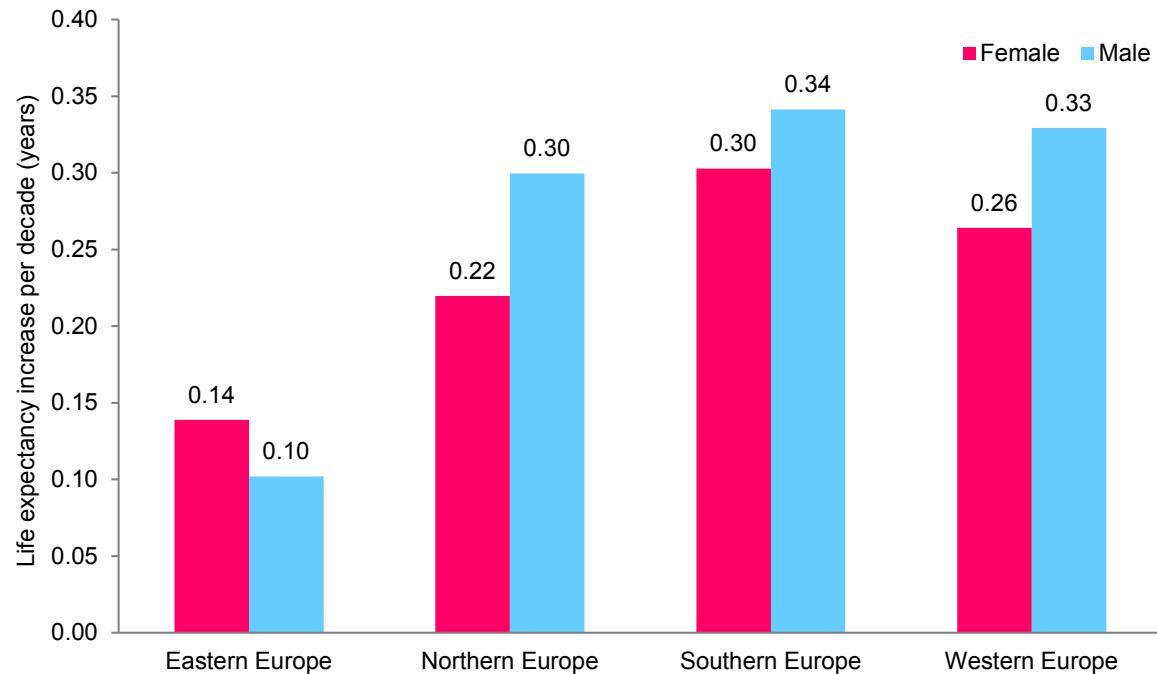
In the more developed regions, the female advantage was larger in Europe (6.9 years or 9.2 per cent) than in Northern America (4.6 years or 5.9 per cent) and Oceania. However, between 1970 and 2015, these regions experienced a reduction of their "female advantage" as a result of faster pace of improvement of life expectancy for men (1.9 years per decade) than for women (1.7 years per decade) (figure I.5). This phenomenon was, in relative terms, the strongest in North America and Oceania. The reduction of the gap was less evident in Europe, because, while it occurred in most parts of Europe, men in Eastern Europe continued to experience slower improvements than women (figure I.6).

**Figure I.5. Average increase per decade of life expectancy by sex, 1970-2015 (years)**



Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

**Figure I.6. Average increase per decade of life expectancy by sex in Europe, 1970-2015 (years)**



Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

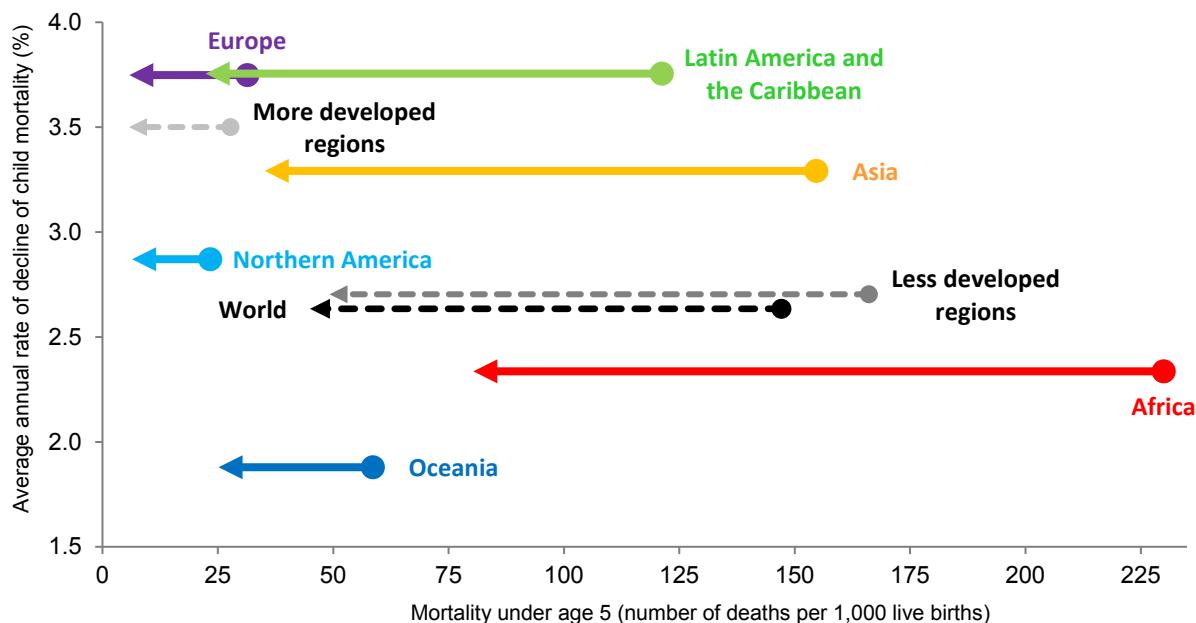
## B. CHILD MORTALITY

### *Rapid and uneven reductions in under-five mortality*

The global progress in child survival since 1970 has been substantial. Child mortality, or under-five mortality, is the probability of dying between birth and the age of 5, expressed as the number of deaths of children under the age of 5 per 1,000 live births. Worldwide, child mortality reached 45 per 1,000 in 2015, about one third of the 147 per 1,000 in 1970. Between 1970 and 2015, child mortality at the world level declined at a remarkable rate of 2.6 per cent per year (figure I.7). In the less developed regions, child mortality was higher (166 per 1,000 in 1970) and the average annual rate of decline in child mortality was 2.7 per cent per year, substantially lower than the 3.5 per cent per year decline in the more developed regions, which experienced a much lower child mortality (28 per 1,000 in 1970). As a result, the disparity in under-five mortality between more and less developed regions increased: in 1970, child mortality in the less developed regions was about five times larger than in the more developed regions compared to nine times in 2015.

Differences in the pace of decline of child mortality from 1970 to 2015 were also experienced at the regional level. The fastest rates of decline took place in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe (3.8 and 3.7 per cent per year, respectively), followed by Asia with (3.3 per cent per year). The decline was lowest in Oceania (1.9 per cent per year) and Africa (2.3 per cent per year).

**Figure I.7. Average annual rate of decline\* in under-five mortality by region, 1970-2015 (percentage)**



Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Note: Arrows depict change from 1970 to 2015.

\*Average exponential rate of decline from 1970 to 2015, calculated as  $\log(\text{value for 2015} / \text{value for 1970}) / 45$ , and expressed as a percentage.

Among the seven most populous countries in the less developed regions, China recorded the lowest child mortality in 2015 (12 deaths per 1,000 live births) and the highest average annual rate of decline of child mortality between 1970 and 2015 (5 per cent per year). Nigeria reported the highest child mortality in 2015 (112 per 1,000), whereas Pakistan experienced the lowest average annual rate of decline of child

mortality between 1970 and 2015 (1.8 per cent per year) (table I.3). Of the three most populous countries in the more developed regions, Japan had the lowest child mortality in 2015 (3 deaths per 1,000 live births) as well as the highest average annual rate of decline of child mortality between 1970 and 2015 (4 per cent per year). Russian Federation recorded the highest level of child mortality in 2015 (9 deaths per 1,000 live births) and the lowest average annual rate of decline of child mortality between 1970 and 2015 (2.8 per cent per year).

TABLE I.3. CHILD MORTALITY IN 1970 AND 2015 FOR THE 10 MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES IN 2015

	<i>Mortality under age 5 (deaths per 1,000 births)</i>		<i>Average annual rate of decline (percentage)</i>
	<i>1970</i>	<i>2015</i>	
China	119	12	5.0
India	211	48	3.3
United States of America	23	7	2.8
Indonesia	164	28	3.9
Brazil	130	17	4.6
Pakistan	188	83	1.8
Nigeria	259	112	1.9
Bangladesh	246	36	4.2
Russian Federation	33	9	2.8
Japan	17	3	4.0

Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

### C. ADULT MORTALITY

#### 1. Uneven reductions in adult mortality between ages 15 and 60 years

The main causes of death at adult ages throughout most of the world are non-communicable diseases (World Health Organization, 2017b). Mortality affecting young and middle-aged adults, that is, persons from ages 15 to 59 years, is becoming increasingly preventable,<sup>5</sup> including through medical interventions.<sup>6</sup> Observed data on adult mortality are available for an increasing number of countries. In the 2017 revision of *World Population Prospects*, adult mortality was estimated based on observed data for about 80 per cent of countries.

In 1970, no country recorded a probability of dying between ages 15 and 60 years<sup>7</sup> that was lower than 100 per 1,000 persons alive at age 15. In 2015, 67 countries, hosting 35 per cent of the global adult age population, recorded adult mortality levels lower than 100 per 1,000 (figure I.8). At the other end of the spectrum, in 1970, 26 per cent of the world's population aged 15 to 59 years lived in 74 countries where adult mortality was 300 per 1,000 persons alive or higher. By 2015, less than 5 per cent of the global population in this age group lived in 16 countries where adult mortality exceeded 300 per 1,000 persons alive at age 15.

**Adult mortality, similar to child mortality, is highly correlated with the level of development.** The probability that a 15-year-old child in the less developed regions dies before age 60 was 152 per 1,000 in 2015, 44 per cent higher than in the more developed regions, where the risk of dying between ages 15 and

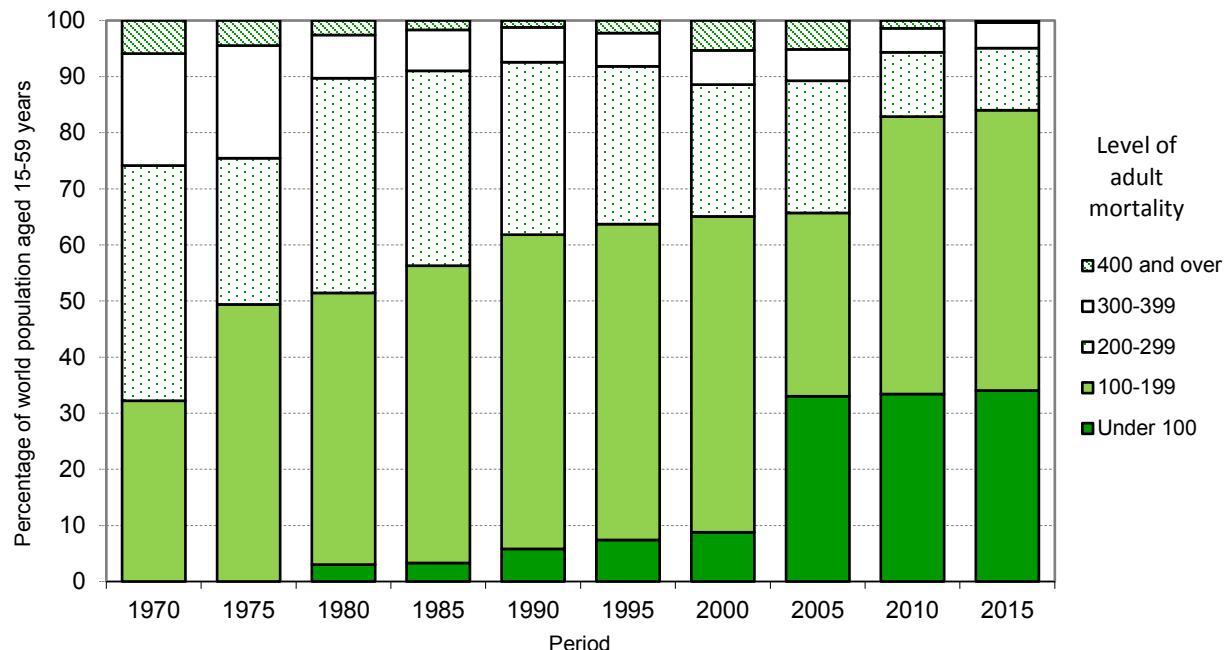
<sup>5</sup> Examples include reductions in tobacco use, alcohol consumption and substance abuse, increased levels of exercise or physical activity, and improved diets.

<sup>6</sup> Examples include early detection and treatment of cervical cancer, cardiovascular disease, and diabetes.

<sup>7</sup> Also called the "adult mortality rate" or, less formally, "adult mortality".

60 was 105 per 1,000. The least developed countries, where 223 per 1,000 of 15-year-olds die before age 60 are particularly disadvantaged in terms of adult survival.

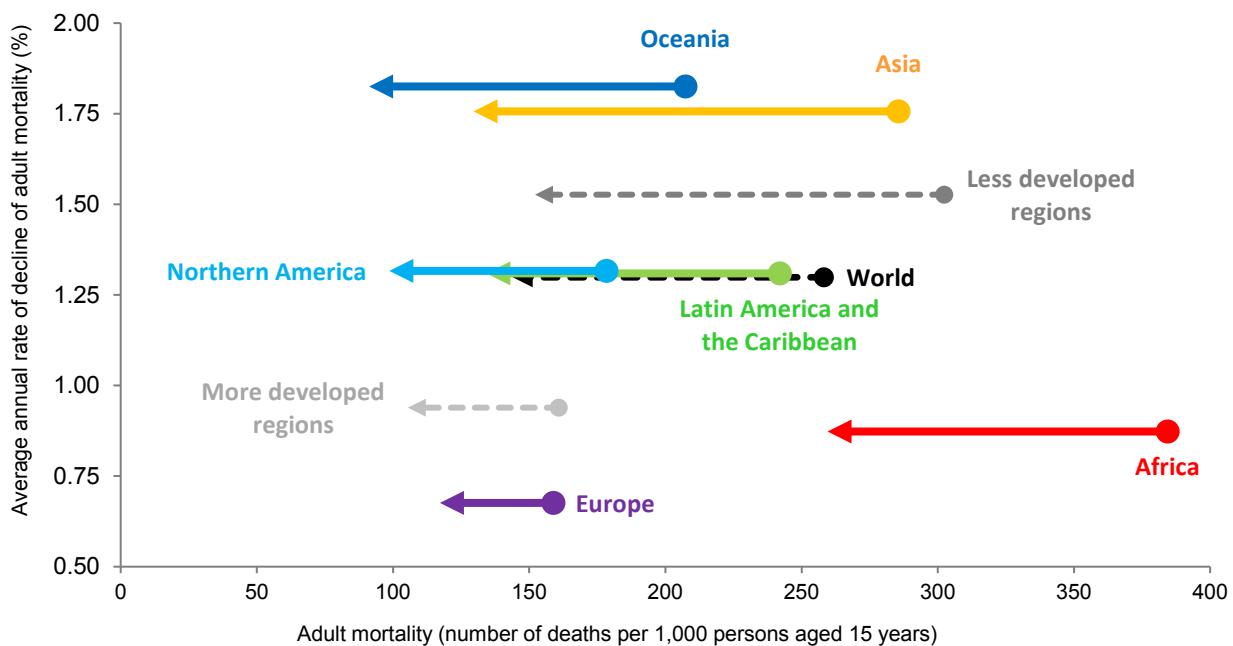
**Figure I.8. Distribution of the world's population aged 15 to 59 years by the level of adult mortality for a person's country or area of residence, from 1970 to 2015 (years)**



Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

**Progress in reducing adult mortality has been uneven across regions.** Adult mortality declined globally, from 258 per 1,000 in 1970 to 144 per 1,000 in 2015, or by 1.3 per cent per year (figure I.9). Differing sharply from the regional pattern of the decline in child mortality, adult mortality fell by 1.5 per cent per year in the less developed regions, markedly faster than the 0.9 per cent per year in the more developed regions. Between 1970 and 2015, the regional patterns of decline in adult mortality revealed large disparities between region. The annual reduction in adult mortality in Oceania (-1.8 per cent) and Northern America (-1.3 per cent) was considerably higher than in Europe (-0.7 per cent). In Asia (-1.8 per cent) and Latin America and the Caribbean (-1.3 per cent) the annual decrease in adult mortality exceeded that in Africa (-0.9 per cent). In Africa, high mortality due to HIV/AIDS contributed to a slower pace in the reduction in adult mortality.

Why is reducing adult mortality more difficult than lowering child mortality? The answer is related to the main causes of deaths affecting different age groups. The main causes of death at ages 15 to 59 years are non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases and cancer, which are more difficult to control than the major infectious diseases responsible for most deaths among children. Nonetheless, progress in reducing adult mortality has been achieved, even in the less developed regions, thanks to technology transfer and adoption of best practices. The less developed regions, especially Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, have reduced adult mortality at a faster pace than the more developed regions, where adult mortality is already low.

**Figure I.9. Average annual rate of decline\* of adult mortality, 1970-2015 (percentage)**

Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Note: arrows depict change from 1970 to 2015.

\*Average exponential rate of decline from 1970 to 2015, calculated as  $\log(\text{value for 2015} / \text{value for 1970}) / 45$ , and expressed as a percentage.

Similar to the situation of child mortality, among the seven most populous countries in the less developed regions, China had the lowest adult mortality in 2015 (81 per 1,000) and the highest average annual rate of decline of adult mortality between 1970 and 2015 (1.9 per cent per year) (table I.4). Among the three most populous countries in the more developed regions, Japan had the lowest adult mortality in 2015 (57 per 1,000) as well as the highest average annual rate of decline of adult mortality between 1970 and 2015 (1.6 per cent per year). Among the 10 most populous countries, Nigeria had the highest adult mortality in 2015 (359 per 1,000). Russian Federation experienced the lowest average annual rate of decline of adult mortality between 1970 and 2015 (0.2 per cent per year).

TABLE I.4. ADULT MORTALITY IN 1970 AND 2015 FOR THE 10 MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES IN 2015

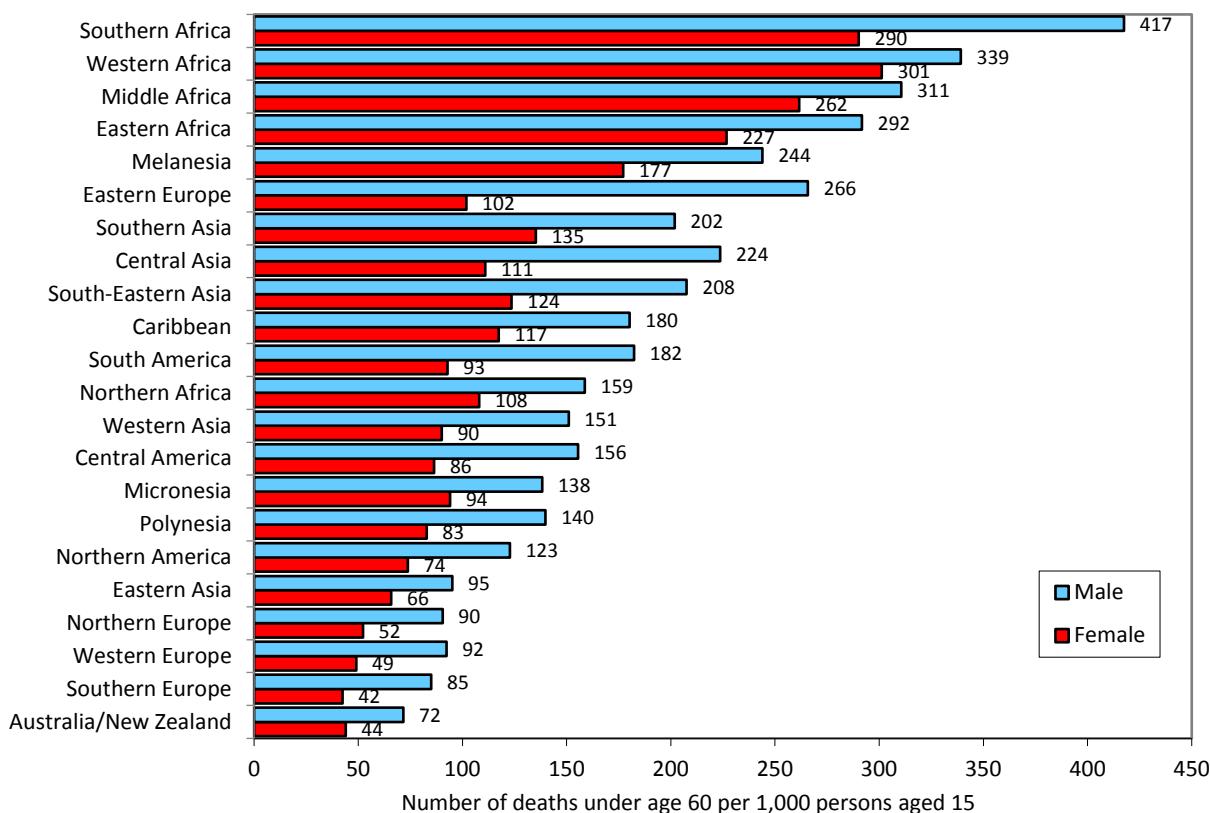
	Adult mortality (deaths under age 60 per 1,000 alive at age 15)		Average annual rate of decline (percentage)
	1970	2015	
China	188	81	1.9
India	326	179	1.3
United States of America	165	104	1.0
Indonesia	243	178	0.7
Brazil	239	145	1.1
Pakistan	263	156	1.2
Nigeria	417	359	0.3
Bangladesh	240	133	1.3
Russian Federation	220	200	0.2
Japan	115	57	1.6

Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

## 2. Differences remain in adult mortality between men and women

**Adult mortality is higher for men than for women in all regions of the world.** The magnitude of the difference in adult mortality by sex varies considerably across regions (figure I.10). Australia and New Zealand, Northern, Southern and Western Europe, Eastern Asia and Northern America are the regions with the lowest overall levels of adult mortality. Within the more developed regions, men in Eastern Europe faced exceptionally high levels of adult mortality, where 266 out of every 1,000 15-year-old persons die before age 60. Eastern Europe has the largest sex differential in adult mortality of any world region, with a male-to-female ratio of 2.6 (figure I.11). Central Asia and Southern Europe are the only two other regions where the male-to-female ratio in adult mortality exceeded 2.0. Unlike Eastern Europe, where the high ratio resulted from exceptionally high male mortality, Southern Europe's high ratio was attributable mainly to exceptionally low female mortality.

**Figure I.10. Adult mortality rate by sex and region, 2015 (number of deaths under age 60 per 1,000 persons aged 15)**



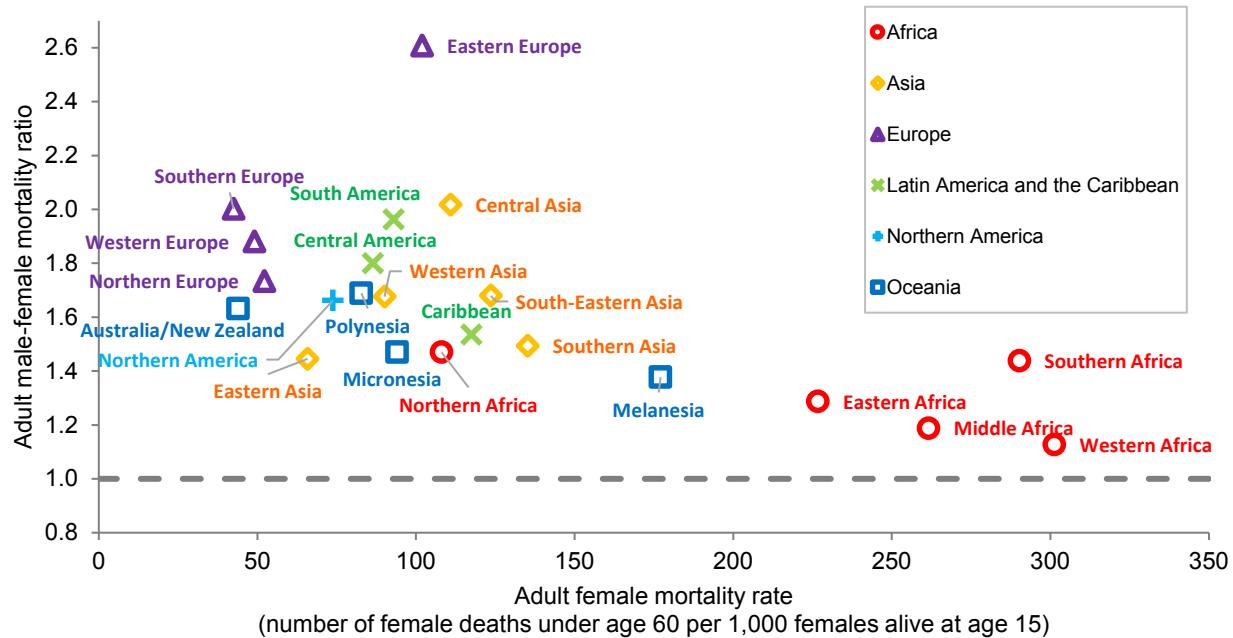
Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Note: Regions are sorted by the level of mortality for both sexes combined.

At the opposite end of the spectrum, the highest levels of adult mortality for both men and women were found in the four regions of sub-Saharan Africa: Eastern, Middle, Southern and Western Africa. Amongst the regions of the world, the highest level of adult mortality was found in Southern Africa, where 417 out of every 1,000 men and 290 out of every 1,000 women were expected to die between the ages of 15 and 60

years given the age-specific mortality risks observed in 2015. Southern Africa has been heavily affected by the HIV/AIDS epidemic, which continues to contribute to these relatively high risks of adult mortality.

**Figure I.11. Excess adult male mortality by level of adult female mortality by region and subregion, 2015**

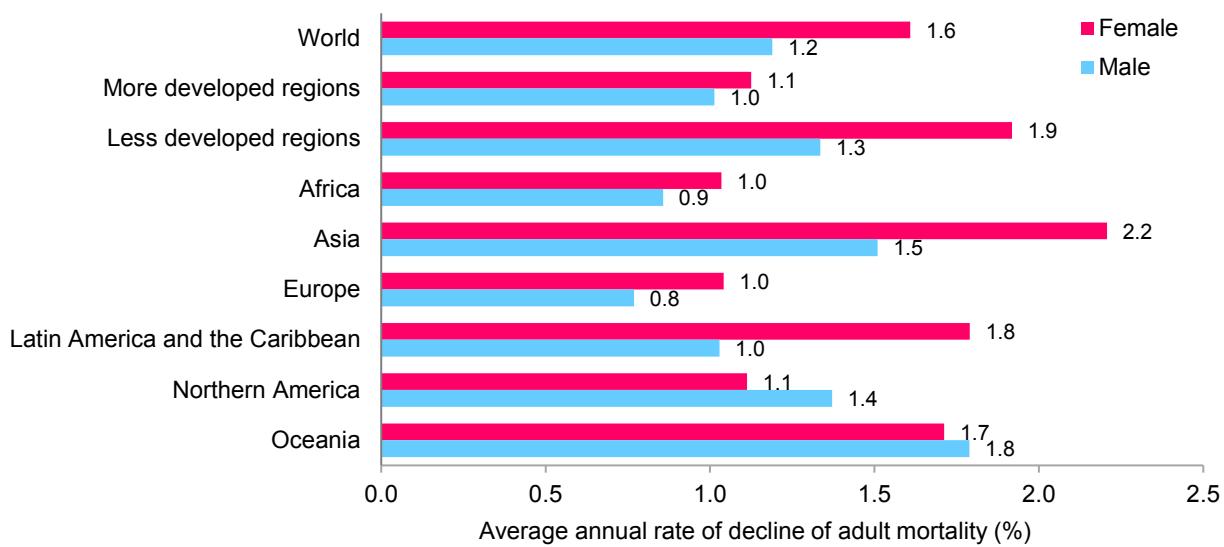


Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Note: Excess adult male mortality refers to the probability of dying between exact ages 15 to 60 years for males divided by the female probability at the same age.

Between 1970 and 2015, the average annual rate of decline of adult mortality for women at the global level (1.6 per cent per year) was larger than that of men (1.2 per cent per year) (figure I.12). Accordingly, the relative gap between the adult mortality of men and women increased worldwide. A reduction of the gap between ages 15 and 60 occurred only in North America and Oceania, where the average annual rates of decline of adult mortality of men superseded that of women.

**Figure I.12. Average annual rate of decline of adult mortality by sex, 1970-2015 (percentage)**



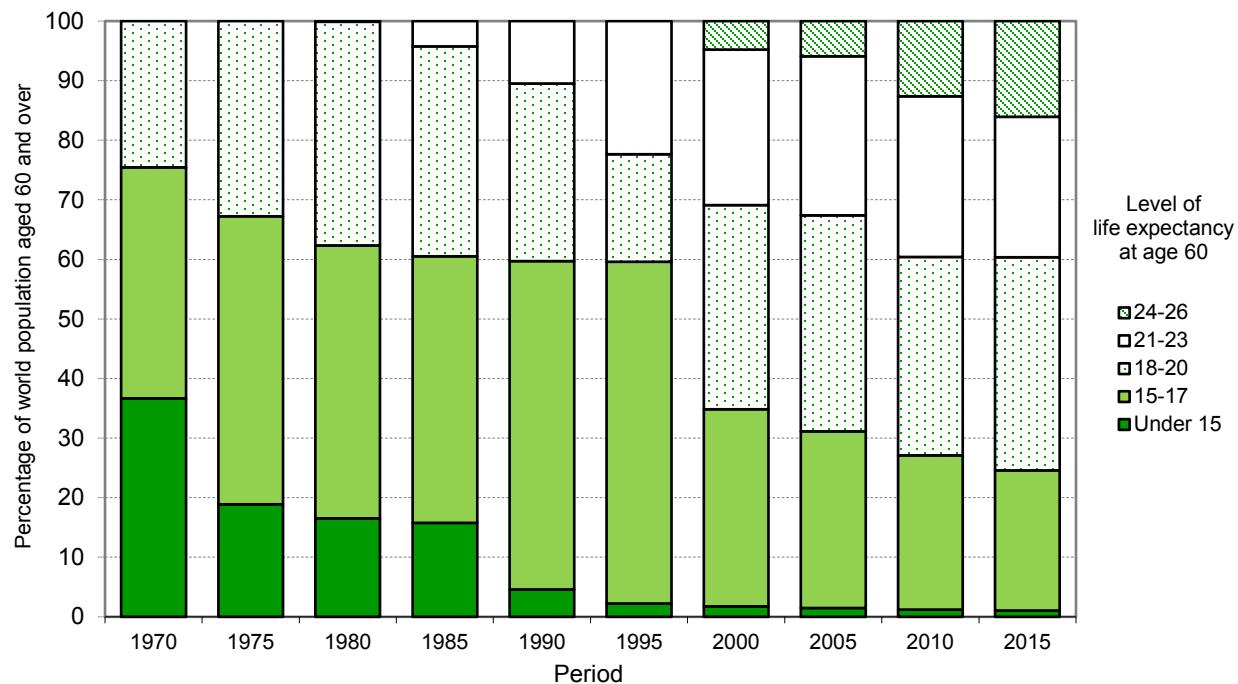
Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

#### D. OLD-AGE MORTALITY

##### I. Increases in life expectancy at age 60 years

**Worldwide, the number of remaining years of life after age 60 increased steadily since 1970 at a pace of 0.9 year per decade.** Given the mortality rates prevailing worldwide in 2015, a person aged 60 years could expect to live another 20.5 years, about 4 years more than in 1970. This trend in life expectancy at age 60 is even more impressive when taking into consideration the size of the populations concerned. In 1970, 37 per cent of persons aged 60 years or over lived in 67 countries where the remaining life expectancy at age 60 was less than 15 years. In 2015, that fraction was reduced to only 1 per cent of the population of older persons living in three countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Sierra Leone). Conversely, before 2000, no country had a life expectancy at age 60 that was higher than 24 years. In 2000, Japan became the first country to cross that threshold and by 2015, about 16 per cent of the global population aged 60 years or older was living in 25 countries or areas where life expectancy at age 60 reached between 24 and 26 years. Changes from 1970 to 2015 in the distribution of the world's older population by the level of remaining life expectancy at age 60 are depicted in figure I.13.

**Figure I.13. Distribution of the global population aged 60 years or over by level of life expectancy at age 60 years in a person's country or area of residence, from 1970 to 2015 (percentage)**

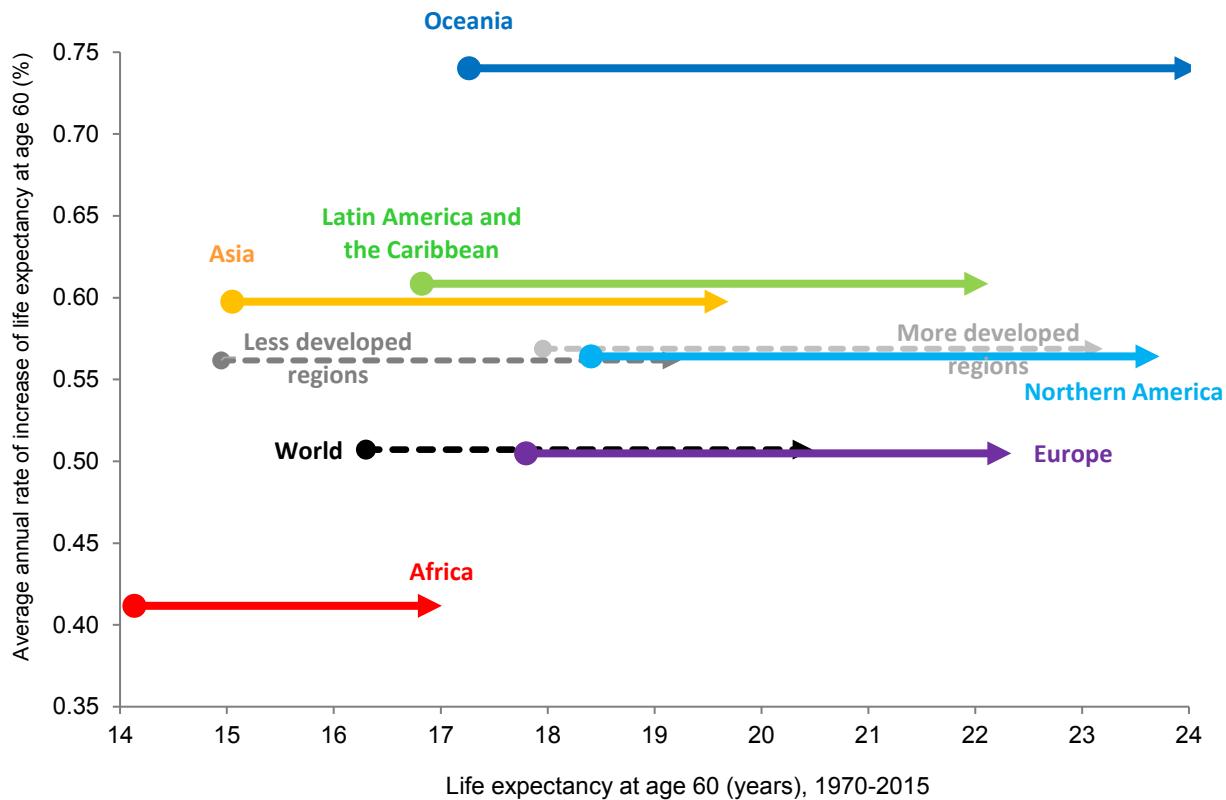


Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Overall, living in countries or areas with high levels of life expectancy at age 60 is becoming increasingly common. Whereas living in a location with a life expectancy at age 60 of 18 years or more was rare in 1970, this situation had become a reality for the majority of the older persons in the world by 2015.

Between 1970 and 2015, life expectancy at age 60 increased worldwide by 0.51 per cent per year. Life expectancy at age 60 increased at about the same rate, 0.56 per cent per year, in both the less developed regions and the more developed regions (figure I.14). In the less developed regions, life expectancy at age 60 in 2015 was 19.2 years, compared to 23.2 years in the more developed regions. Older persons in the least developed countries were the most disadvantaged in terms of survival, with 60-year-olds expected to live an average of 17.6 additional years.

**Figure I.14. Average annual rate of increase\* of life expectancy at age 60, 1970-2015 (percentage)**



Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Note: Arrows depict change from 1970 to 2015.

\*Average exponential rate of increase from 1970 to 2015, calculated as  $\log(\text{value for 2015} / \text{value for 1970}) / 45$ , and expressed as a percentage.

Between 1970 and 2015, the average annual rate of increase in life expectancy at age 60, that is, the number of years a person aged 60 is expected to live if current mortality patterns remain constant in the future, was the highest in Oceania (0.74 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (0.61 per cent) and Asia (0.60 per cent). In Africa, the increase in life expectancy at age 60 (0.41 per cent) was below the global average, however. In Africa, survival prospects at older ages lagged behind those of other regions: with a life expectancy at age 60 of 17.0 years, 60-year-olds in Africa had seven fewer years of life remaining relative to their peers in Oceania where remaining life expectancy at age 60 of 24.1 years was the highest worldwide.

In stark contrast with the situation of child and adult mortality described above, among the seven most populous countries in the less developed regions, Brazil had the highest life expectancy at age 60 in 2015 (22 years) whereas Bangladesh experienced the highest pace of increase in life expectancy at age 60 between 1970 and 2015 (1.4 years per decade) (table I.5). Japan recorded both the highest life expectancy at age 60 in 2015 (26 years) as well as the highest pace of increase in life expectancy at age 60 between 1970 and 2015 (1.8 years per decade). Conversely, Nigeria experienced both the lowest life expectancy at age 60 in 2015 (14 per years) as well as the lowest pace of increase in life expectancy at age 60 between 1970 and 2015 (0.3 years per decade).

TABLE I.5. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT AGE 60 IN 1970 AND 2015 FOR THE 10 MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES IN 2015

	<i>Life expectancy at age 60 (years)</i>			
	<i>1970</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>Absolute change</i>	<i>Average increase per decade</i>
China	14.8	19.7	4.9	1.1
India	13.9	18.1	4.1	0.9
United States of America	18.4	23.6	5.2	1.1
Indonesia	14.5	16.6	2.2	0.5
Brazil	16.2	22.3	6.1	1.3
Pakistan	16.4	17.9	1.6	0.3
Nigeria	12.5	13.8	1.3	0.3
Bangladesh	13.3	19.6	6.3	1.4
Russian Federation	17.7	19.4	1.7	0.4
Japan	18.0	26.0	8.1	1.8

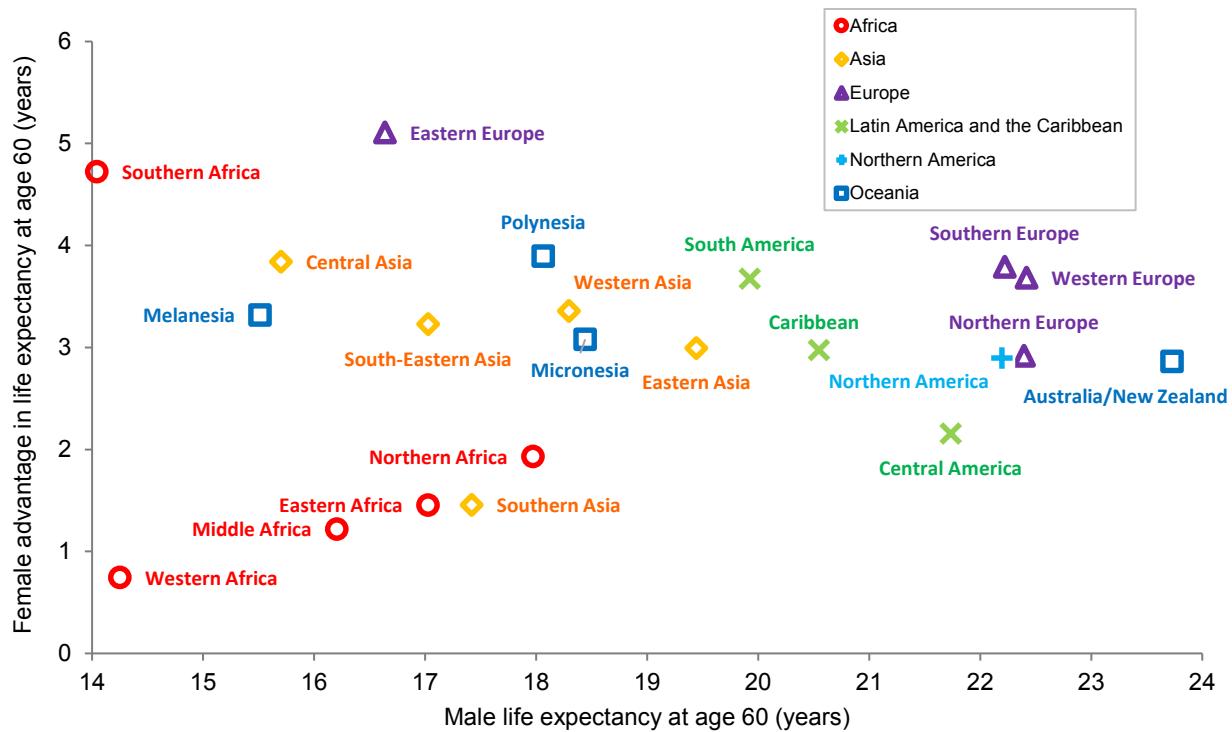
Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

## 2. Improvements in live expectancy at age 60 by region and by sex

**Differences by sex or location in mortality above age 60 followed a pattern that is similar to the differences observed at younger ages.** On average, women at older ages outlived their male counterparts in all regions of the world (figure I.15). Worldwide, in 2015, a 60-year-old woman was expected to live, on average, 2.8 years longer than a 60-year-old man.

The “female advantage” was largest in the more developed regions, where women at age 60 lived on average 3.8 years longer than men in 2015. In the less developed regions, women’s life expectancy at age 60 was 2.3 years (12.6 per cent) higher than men’s in the same period. The difference by sex was the smallest in the least developed countries, where women aged 60 lived 1.4 years longer than men. In the more developed regions, the “female advantage” is largest in Eastern Europe (5.1 years) followed by Western and Southern Europe (3.7 years) and Northern Europe, Northern America and Australia and New Zealand (2.9 years).

**Figure I.15. Female advantage in life expectancy at age 60 by level of male life expectancy at age 60 years, by region and subregion, 2015 (years)**



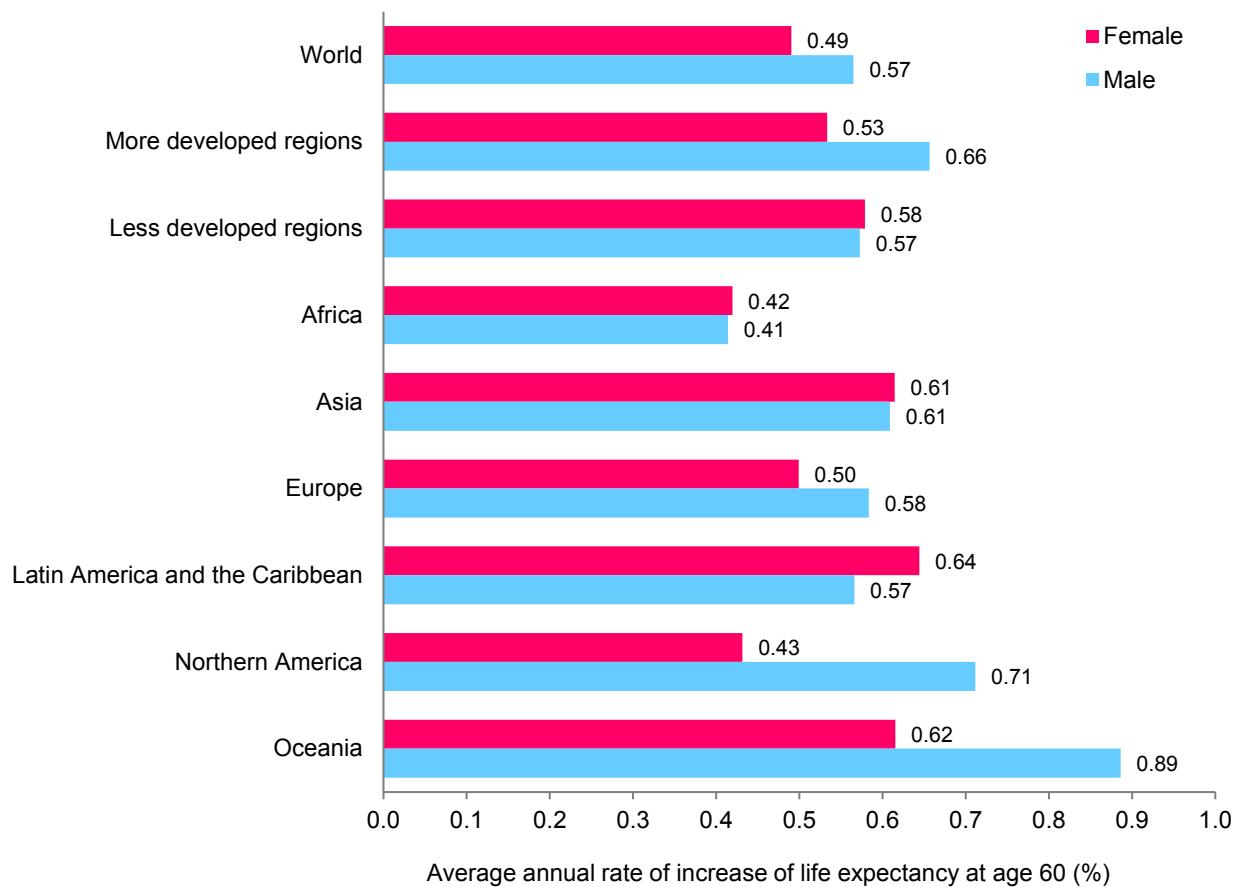
Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Note: "Female advantage" in life expectancy at age 60 refers to female life expectancy at age 60 minus male life expectancy at age 60.

As opposed to the trends in life expectancy at birth and adult mortality, the gap between the life expectancy at age 60 of men and women declined significantly worldwide from 1970 to 2015 (figure I.16). Globally, the annual rate of increase of life expectancy at age 60 for women (0.49 per cent per year) was smaller than that for men (0.57 per cent per year).

The global reduction in the gap between life expectancy at age 60 for men and women was caused entirely by a reduction in the more developed regions, where about one third of the world's population aged 60 and higher resided in 2015. In contrast, the gap in life expectancy between men and women widened in the less developed regions.

**Figure I.16. Average annual rate of increase of life expectancy at age 60 by sex, 1970-2015**



Source: United Nations (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

## E. CONCLUSIONS

A country's socioeconomic development will, at some stage, trigger the demographic transition in which mortality and fertility decline from high to low levels. The countries of the more developed regions initiated their transitions first, when mortality began to decline rapidly, especially among children, in the late nineteenth century. In 2015, 34 countries and areas, mostly in the more developed regions, enjoyed life expectancies at birth that were unprecedented in human history—higher than 80 years. While the countries of the less developed regions initiated their demographic transitions later than those in the more developed regions, 9 countries and areas had already reached life expectancies at birth higher than 80 years by 2015. Numerous other countries of the less developed regions are currently progressing rapidly through their demographic transitions, with falling mortality rates among both children and adults producing rapid improvements in life expectancy. However, many populations of the less developed regions, especially the least developed countries, remained in the early stages of their demographic transition. In 2015, six countries still had life expectancy below 55 years: Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Lesotho, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

In the early stages of the demographic transition, mortality decline occurs mainly among children. The high infant and child mortality rates are largely attributable to persistent high incidence and fatality of communicable diseases. At these stages, reducing mortality depends largely on improvements of the sanitation, nutrition and health, including the discovery of new vaccines, to reduce mortality from communicable diseases.

Between 1970 and 2015, the under-five mortality in the least developed countries declined by nearly 70 per cent, about the same pace as the world average. Among the less developed regions, Latin America and the Caribbean, experienced the most rapid improvement in child survival since 1970 (82 per cent) followed by Asia (77 per cent). The pace of decline in under-five mortality in Oceania was slower, however (57 per cent). Africa experienced an intermediate pace of decline with the under-five mortality rate falling by 65 per cent. In 2015, under-five mortality in the least developed countries was about 77 per 1,000, significantly above the level in the other less developed regions (40 per 1,000) and the more developed regions (6 per 1,000). In the advanced stages of the demographic transition, there is not much room for child mortality to further decline substantially. Consequently, more people survive to adult and old ages. As these stages, further declines in mortality are concentrated mainly at adult and old ages, depending largely on reducing the effects of non-communicable diseases.

Just as child survival is highly correlated with the level of development, so is adult mortality. In the less developed regions, the risks of dying at adult ages are much higher than those in the more developed regions. In 2015, the probability that a 15-years-old in the less developed regions, excluding the least developed countries, would die before the age of 60 was 142 per 1,000, 35 per cent higher than in the more developed regions (105 per 1,000). The least developed countries are particularly disadvantaged in terms of adult survival, with 223 per 1,000 15-year-olds estimated to die before age 60 years.

Old-age mortality is measured by the life expectancy at age 60 years in this report. In 2015, old-age mortality is estimated at 20.5 years for the world, indicating that on average a person aged 60 years could expect to live another 20.5 years to reach 80.5 years. Differences in survival at more advanced ages, after age 60 years, follow a pattern similar to the differences observed at younger ages. In 2015, the remaining life expectancy at age 60 was estimated as 19.2 years in the less developed regions and 23.2 years in the more developed regions. Older people in the least developed countries were most disadvantaged in terms of survival, with 60-year-olds expected to live an average of 17.6 additional years.

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## **ANNEX TABLES**

SUMMARY MORTALITY INDICATORS IN 1950-2015, BY COUNTRY OR AREA



Table A.1. Life Expectancy at birth (years)\*

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Absolute difference, years (female - male)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>WORLD</b>	45.8	71.4	25.6	44.4	69.2	47.2	73.8	2.8	4.6	2.8
More developed regions <sup>a</sup>	63.4	78.9	15.5	60.9	75.8	65.8	82.0	4.9	6.2	1.3
Less developed regions <sup>b</sup>	40.5	69.8	29.3	39.7	67.9	41.5	71.8	1.7	3.9	2.2
Least developed countries <sup>c</sup>	35.1	63.7	28.6	33.9	62.0	36.3	65.4	2.4	3.4	1.0
Other less developed countries <sup>d</sup>	41.4	71.1	29.7	40.6	69.1	42.2	73.1	1.7	4.0	2.3
Less developed regions, excluding China	39.4	68.1	28.7	38.6	66.0	40.2	70.3	1.6	4.3	2.7
High-income countries <sup>e</sup>	64.3	80.8	16.5	62.0	78.2	66.6	83.4	4.6	5.2	0.6
Middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	42.2	70.6	28.4	41.1	68.5	43.3	72.8	2.2	4.3	2.1
Upper-middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	45.7	74.9	29.2	44.0	72.5	47.5	77.3	3.4	4.8	1.4
Lower-middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	38.3	67.2	28.9	37.8	65.3	38.8	69.2	1.0	3.9	2.9
Low-income countries <sup>e</sup>	33.5	61.8	28.3	32.0	60.0	35.1	63.6	3.1	3.5	0.4
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>f</sup></b>	35.5	59.3	23.8	34.1	57.6	36.9	61.0	2.8	3.4	0.6
<b>AFRICA</b>	36.4	61.5	25.1	35.2	59.8	37.7	63.2	2.5	3.4	0.9
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	36.1	62.9	26.8	34.7	60.9	37.5	64.9	2.8	4.0	1.2
Burundi	38.4	57.1	18.7	36.9	55.1	40.0	59.1	3.1	3.9	0.8
Comoros	38.1	63.5	25.4	37.0	61.8	39.2	65.2	2.2	3.4	1.2
Djibouti	40.4	62.3	21.9	39.0	60.6	41.7	63.9	2.7	3.3	0.6
Eritrea	33.3	64.6	31.3	32.0	62.5	34.6	66.8	2.5	4.3	1.8
Ethiopia	33.3	65.0	31.7	32.0	63.2	34.6	66.9	2.5	3.7	1.2
Kenya	41.6	66.7	25.1	39.7	64.3	43.6	69.1	3.9	4.8	1.0
Madagascar	35.3	65.5	30.2	34.3	64.0	36.4	67.1	2.1	3.1	1.0
Malawi	36.0	62.7	26.7	35.5	60.0	36.4	65.2	0.9	5.1	4.2
Mauritius <sup>1</sup>	48.1	74.6	26.5	47.3	71.1	49.0	78.2	1.6	7.1	5.5
Mayotte	44.7	79.9	35.2	42.7	76.7	47.6	83.3	4.9	6.6	1.7
Mozambique	30.3	57.7	27.4	29.1	55.5	31.4	59.8	2.3	4.2	1.9
Réunion	45.3	80.1	34.8	42.7	76.7	47.6	83.3	4.9	6.6	1.7
Rwanda	39.4	66.7	27.3	37.9	64.6	41.0	68.8	3.1	4.2	1.1
Seychelles	58.0	73.3	15.3	55.6	69.1	60.3	78.3	4.6	9.2	4.6
Somalia	33.2	55.9	22.7	31.7	54.3	34.7	57.6	2.9	3.3	0.4
South Sudan	26.7	56.3	30.6	25.4	55.3	28.1	57.3	2.7	2.0	0.3
Uganda	39.0	59.6	20.6	37.5	57.4	40.6	61.8	3.1	4.4	1.3
United Republic of Tanzania <sup>2</sup>	40.4	65.0	24.6	38.7	63.1	42.1	66.8	3.3	3.7	0.4
Zambia	41.2	61.4	20.2	39.8	58.9	42.7	63.9	2.9	5.0	2.1
Zimbabwe	47.7	60.4	2.7	46.2	58.6	49.2	62.0	3.0	3.5	0.5
<b>Middle Africa</b>	36.3	58.6	22.3	34.7	56.9	37.8	60.2	3.1	3.3	0.2
Angola	31.0	61.2	30.2	29.7	58.4	32.4	64.1	2.8	5.7	2.9
Cameroon	37.9	57.6	20.7	36.5	56.4	39.2	58.8	2.7	2.4	0.7
Central African Republic	32.6	51.4	18.8	31.2	49.6	34.0	53.2	2.8	3.6	0.8
Chad	35.6	52.6	17.0	32.8	51.4	38.6	53.8	5.9	2.4	1.5
Congo	41.6	64.1	22.5	40.8	62.5	42.4	65.7	1.6	3.2	1.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo	38.3	59.2	20.9	36.9	57.7	39.7	60.7	2.8	2.9	0.1
Equatorial Guinea	33.9	57.4	23.5	32.4	56.1	35.4	58.9	3.0	2.8	0.1
Gabon	36.0	65.7	29.7	34.5	64.2	37.5	67.3	3.1	3.1	0.0
Sao Tome and Principe	45.5	66.5	21.0	44.2	64.3	47.1	68.6	2.9	4.3	1.4
<b>Northern Africa</b>	40.7	71.7	31.0	40.0	69.9	41.4	73.4	1.4	3.5	2.1
Algeria	42.1	75.9	33.8	41.5	74.7	42.7	77.1	1.2	2.4	1.2
Egypt	38.5	71.3	32.8	38.2	69.1	38.7	73.6	0.5	4.4	3.9
Libya	37.3	71.8	34.5	36.2	69.0	38.5	74.8	2.3	5.7	3.4
Morocco	45.0	75.6	30.6	43.6	74.4	46.5	76.7	2.9	2.3	0.4
Sudan	43.4	64.3	20.9	42.0	62.7	44.9	65.8	2.9	3.1	0.2
Tunisia	38.3	75.5	37.2	37.2	73.5	39.5	77.6	2.3	4.1	1.8
Western Sahara	34.8	69.2	34.4	33.2	67.7	36.3	71.2	3.0	3.5	0.5

Table A.1. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Absolute difference, years (female - male)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>Southern Africa</b>										
Botswana	46.5	61.7	46.5-61.7	44.2	58.3	48.9	65.3	4.7	7.0	4.7-7.0
Eswatini	46.8	65.8	46.8-65.8	44.8	62.9	48.8	68.7	4.0	5.8	4.0-5.8
Lesotho	40.5	57.1	40.5-57.1	38.5	53.7	42.5	60.3	4.0	6.7	4.0-6.7
Namibia	41.0	53.7	41.0-53.7	39.2	51.3	42.7	56.0	3.5	4.7	3.5-4.7
South Africa	40.2	63.8	40.2-63.8	38.0	60.8	42.7	66.6	4.7	5.7	4.7-5.7
<b>Western Africa<sup>3</sup></b>	32.8	55.9	32.8-55.9	31.6	54.9	34.1	56.8	2.4	1.9	2.4-1.9
Benin	32.7	60.6	32.7-60.6	32.7	59.1	32.8	62.1	0.1	3.0	0.1-3.0
Burkina Faso	30.0	59.9	30.0-59.9	29.1	59.2	31.1	60.5	2.0	1.3	2.0-1.3
Cabo Verde	47.7	72.6	47.7-72.6	46.6	70.5	48.7	74.5	2.2	4.0	2.2-4.0
Côte d'Ivoire	31.2	53.1	31.2-53.1	30.2	51.6	32.2	54.6	2.0	3.0	2.0-3.0
Gambia	29.7	61.0	29.7-61.0	28.5	59.7	30.9	62.3	2.3	2.7	2.3-2.7
Ghana	41.1	62.4	41.1-62.4	40.8	61.4	41.4	63.4	0.6	2.0	0.6-2.0
Guinea	32.5	59.4	32.5-59.4	31.5	58.9	33.7	59.9	2.2	1.0	2.2-1.0
Guinea-Bissau	35.4	57.0	35.4-57.0	34.0	55.3	36.7	58.7	2.7	3.5	2.7-3.5
Liberia	32.7	62.0	32.7-62.0	30.3	61.0	35.5	63.0	5.2	1.9	5.2-1.9
Mali	26.4	57.5	26.4-57.5	25.7	56.8	27.2	58.2	1.5	1.4	1.5-1.4
Mauritania	37.4	63.1	37.4-63.1	37.4	61.6	37.5	64.6	0.1	3.0	0.1-3.0
Niger	34.4	59.7	34.4-59.7	33.9	58.7	34.9	60.7	1.0	2.0	1.0-2.0
Nigeria	33.1	53.0	33.1-53.0	31.6	52.2	34.7	53.8	3.1	1.5	3.1-1.5
Senegal	34.5	66.8	34.5-66.8	33.9	64.7	35.1	68.7	1.2	3.9	1.2-3.9
Sierra Leone	28.4	51.4	28.4-51.4	26.7	50.9	30.2	52.0	3.4	1.1	3.4-1.1
Togo	33.9	59.9	33.9-59.9	33.1	59.2	34.8	60.7	1.7	1.6	1.7-1.6
<b>ASIA</b>	41.2	72.4	41.2-72.4	40.5	70.5	42.0	74.4	1.5	3.9	1.5-3.9
<b>Eastern Asia</b>	44.6	77.2	44.6-77.2	43.3	75.3	46.0	79.2	2.7	3.8	2.7-3.8
China <sup>4</sup>	43.0	76.1	43.0-76.1	41.9	74.6	44.2	77.7	2.3	3.0	2.3-3.0
China, Hong Kong SAR <sup>5</sup>	62.1	83.8	62.1-83.8	57.9	80.9	65.4	86.8	7.5	5.9	7.5-5.9
China, Macao SAR <sup>6</sup>	59.9	83.7	59.9-83.7	58.4	80.7	61.3	86.6	2.9	5.9	2.9-5.9
China, Taiwan Province of China	55.6	79.7	55.6-79.7	54.3	77.0	56.8	82.7	2.6	5.7	2.6-5.7
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	29.7	71.5	29.7-71.5	23.1	67.8	37.3	74.8	14.2	7.0	14.2-7.0
Japan	61.2	83.6	61.2-83.6	59.5	80.4	62.7	86.8	3.2	6.4	3.2-6.4
Mongolia	42.5	69.1	42.5-69.1	41.3	65.1	43.7	73.3	2.4	8.3	2.4-8.3
Republic of Korea	46.7	81.9	46.7-81.9	44.9	78.7	48.5	85.0	3.6	6.3	3.6-6.3
<b>South-Central Asia<sup>7</sup></b>	36.1	68.7	36.1-68.7	36.4	67.1	35.8	70.3	-0.6	3.2	-0.6-3.2
<b>Central Asia</b>	53.8	70.3	53.8-70.3	49.8	66.8	58.3	73.8	8.5	7.0	8.5-7.0
Kazakhstan	54.2	69.7	54.2-69.7	49.3	64.9	59.9	74.4	10.5	9.5	10.5-9.5
Kyrgyzstan	51.9	70.8	51.9-70.8	47.9	66.9	56.4	74.8	8.5	8.0	8.5-8.0
Tajikistan	52.2	70.9	52.2-70.9	49.9	68.2	54.8	74.0	4.9	5.9	4.9-5.9
Turkmenistan	50.4	67.7	50.4-67.7	47.1	64.3	54.2	71.2	7.2	6.9	7.2-6.9
Uzbekistan	55.3	71.2	55.3-71.2	51.7	68.5	59.2	74.0	7.5	5.5	7.5-5.5
<b>Southern Asia</b>	35.7	68.6	35.7-68.6	36.1	67.1	35.3	70.2	-0.8	3.0	-0.8-3.0
Afghanistan	27.5	63.3	27.5-63.3	26.9	62.0	28.4	64.6	1.5	2.6	1.5-2.6
Bangladesh	39.1	72.2	39.1-72.2	38.7	70.6	39.5	73.9	0.8	3.4	0.8-3.4
Bhutan	31.7	69.8	31.7-69.8	31.2	69.6	32.2	70.0	0.9	0.4	0.9-0.4
India	35.4	68.3	35.4-68.3	36.0	66.9	34.9	69.9	-1.1	3.0	-1.1-3.0
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	39.4	75.7	39.4-75.7	41.2	74.7	37.7	76.9	-3.5	2.2	-3.5-2.2
Maldives	34.2	77.0	34.2-77.0	33.7	76.1	34.4	78.2	0.7	2.1	0.7-2.1
Nepal	34.0	69.9	34.0-69.9	33.8	68.3	34.2	71.5	0.4	3.2	0.4-3.2
Pakistan	34.5	66.3	34.5-66.3	34.1	65.4	35.0	67.3	0.9	2.0	0.9-2.0
Sri Lanka	52.5	75.1	52.5-75.1	51.3	71.7	54.5	78.4	3.2	6.7	3.2-6.7
<b>South-Eastern Asia</b>	44.9	71.0	44.9-71.0	42.9	68.1	47.0	74.0	4.1	5.8	4.1-5.8
Brunei Darussalam	57.2	77.0	57.2-77.0	55.7	75.5	58.9	78.8	3.1	3.3	3.1-3.3
Cambodia	39.9	68.6	39.9-68.6	38.6	66.5	41.2	70.6	2.6	4.1	2.6-4.1
Indonesia	42.0	69.0	42.0-69.0	40.5	67.0	43.6	71.2	3.1	4.2	3.1-4.2
Lao People's Democratic Republic	40.3	66.3	40.3-66.3	38.5	64.8	42.4	67.8	3.9	3.0	3.9-3.0
Malaysia <sup>8</sup>	53.5	75.1	53.5-75.1	52.5	73.0	54.6	77.5	2.1	4.5	2.1-4.5
Myanmar	33.3	66.5	33.3-66.5	30.3	64.1	36.6	68.8	6.4	4.7	6.4-4.7

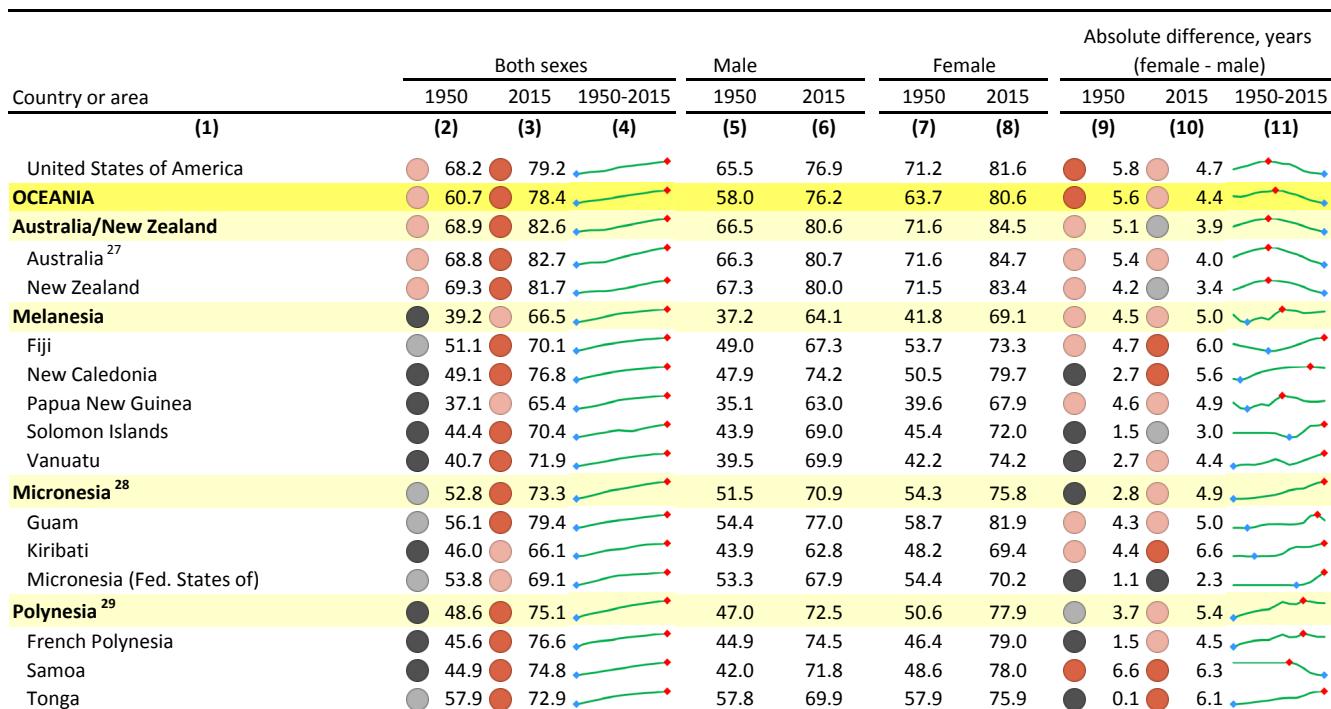
Table A.1. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Absolute difference, years (female - male)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Philippines	54.7	69.0	14.3	53.4	65.7	55.9	72.5	2.5	6.8	4.3
Singapore	58.4	82.8	24.4	56.1	80.7	60.6	84.9	4.5	4.2	4.0
Thailand	49.9	75.1	25.2	47.1	71.4	53.0	79.0	5.9	7.6	1.7
Timor-Leste	29.0	68.6	40.0	28.7	66.8	29.3	70.4	0.6	3.6	3.0
Viet Nam	51.8	76.1	24.3	49.3	71.3	54.7	80.7	5.4	9.4	4.0
<b>Western Asia</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Armenia	62.0	74.4	12.4	58.9	71.1	65.1	77.5	6.2	6.4	0.2
Azerbaijan <sup>9</sup>	57.4	71.9	14.5	54.1	68.9	60.5	74.9	6.4	6.0	0.4
Bahrain	41.2	76.8	35.6	37.8	75.9	45.2	77.8	7.4	1.9	5.5
Cyprus <sup>10</sup>	65.8	80.3	14.5	63.9	78.2	67.8	82.5	3.9	4.4	0.5
Georgia <sup>11</sup>	59.8	73.1	13.3	56.0	68.8	63.6	77.3	7.7	8.5	0.8
Iraq	34.9	69.7	34.8	33.4	67.5	36.4	71.9	2.9	4.4	1.5
Israel	68.3	82.3	14.0	67.0	80.5	69.8	84.0	2.8	3.5	0.7
Jordan	44.8	74.2	29.4	45.6	72.5	43.9	75.9	-1.7	3.4	5.1
Kuwait	51.4	74.6	23.2	50.4	73.7	52.8	75.8	2.4	2.1	1.7
Lebanon	59.6	79.4	20.8	58.1	77.8	61.2	81.3	3.2	3.5	0.3
Oman	34.2	76.8	42.6	33.9	75.1	34.5	79.3	0.6	4.2	3.6
Qatar	53.6	78.0	24.4	51.0	77.3	56.4	79.7	5.4	2.5	1.1
Saudi Arabia	41.0	74.4	33.4	39.0	73.1	43.1	76.1	4.1	3.0	1.1
State of Palestine <sup>12</sup>	46.2	73.3	27.1	44.3	71.4	48.4	75.2	4.1	3.8	0.3
Syrian Arab Republic	46.4	69.9	23.5	45.1	64.0	47.9	76.8	2.8	12.8	10.0
Turkey	40.2	75.5	35.3	37.3	72.2	43.3	78.7	6.0	6.5	0.5
United Arab Emirates	41.4	77.1	35.7	38.6	76.4	44.6	78.6	6.1	2.2	3.9
Yemen	34.5	64.7	30.2	33.4	63.3	35.7	66.2	2.3	2.9	0.6
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>54.3</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Belarus	57.7	72.7	15.0	54.6	67.2	60.5	78.2	5.9	11.0	5.1
Bulgaria	60.4	74.6	14.2	58.7	71.2	62.1	78.1	3.3	6.9	3.6
Czechia	65.3	78.6	13.3	62.9	75.6	67.7	81.5	4.8	5.9	1.1
Hungary	62.6	75.8	13.2	60.5	72.2	64.7	79.2	4.1	7.0	2.9
Poland	59.1	77.4	18.3	56.1	73.5	62.1	81.3	6.0	7.9	1.9
Republic of Moldova <sup>13</sup>	58.1	71.5	13.4	54.2	67.2	62.0	75.8	7.9	8.6	0.7
Romania	61.1	75.3	14.2	59.4	71.8	62.8	78.8	3.4	7.0	3.6
Russian Federation	55.2	70.9	15.7	50.7	65.3	58.7	76.5	8.0	11.1	3.1
Slovakia	62.2	76.7	14.5	60.4	73.1	64.0	80.2	3.6	7.0	3.4
Ukraine <sup>14</sup>	59.1	71.8	12.7	55.9	66.8	61.6	76.6	5.6	9.8	4.2
<b>Northern Europe</b> <sup>15</sup>	<b>68.0</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Channel Islands <sup>16</sup>	68.5	81.0	12.5	66.0	79.2	70.9	82.7	4.9	3.5	1.4
Denmark	70.5	80.6	10.1	69.2	78.6	71.7	82.5	2.5	3.9	1.4
Estonia	59.1	77.4	18.3	54.3	72.6	62.9	81.7	8.7	9.1	0.4
Finland <sup>17</sup>	65.5	81.1	15.6	62.1	78.3	68.7	84.0	6.6	5.8	1.2
Iceland	71.7	82.6	10.9	69.3	81.1	74.1	84.1	4.8	3.0	1.2
Ireland	65.6	81.3	15.7	64.5	79.3	66.9	83.3	2.5	4.1	1.6
Latvia	59.7	74.4	14.7	55.4	69.4	63.2	79.1	7.8	9.7	1.9
Lithuania	57.6	74.5	16.9	54.1	69.1	60.9	79.7	6.8	10.7	3.9
Norway <sup>18</sup>	72.3	82.0	10.7	70.6	80.1	74.0	84.0	3.4	3.9	0.5
Sweden	71.3	82.3	11.0	70.0	80.5	72.7	84.1	2.6	3.6	0.8
United Kingdom	68.7	81.4	12.7	66.2	79.6	71.2	83.2	5.0	3.6	2.6
<b>Southern Europe</b> <sup>19</sup>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>81.6</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>84.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Albania	54.2	78.2	24.0	53.2	76.2	55.2	80.3	2.0	4.1	2.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51.4	76.7	25.3	50.6	74.2	52.2	79.2	1.5	5.1	3.6
Croatia	60.3	77.5	17.2	58.5	74.1	61.9	80.7	3.4	6.6	3.2
Greece	65.4	81.0	15.6	63.6	78.5	67.2	83.7	3.5	5.2	1.7
Italy	65.6	82.8	17.2	63.8	80.5	67.2	85.0	3.4	4.5	1.1
Malta	65.4	80.7	15.3	63.9	79.0	66.9	82.3	3.0	3.3	0.3
Montenegro	59.2	76.9	17.7	57.4	74.5	60.9	79.3	3.5	4.8	1.3

Table A.1. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Absolute difference, years (female - male)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
North Macedonia	53.0	75.5	22.5	53.2	73.6	52.9	77.6	-0.3	4.0	4.0
Portugal	59.5	81.0	21.5	56.8	78.0	62.0	83.9	5.2	6.0	0.8
Serbia <sup>20</sup>	58.2	75.1	16.9	57.0	72.2	59.3	77.9	2.3	5.7	3.4
Slovenia	64.5	80.8	16.3	61.9	77.9	66.9	83.6	5.0	5.7	0.7
Spain <sup>21</sup>	63.1	83.0	20.0	60.8	80.2	65.3	85.7	4.6	5.5	0.9
<b>Western Europe<sup>22</sup></b>	67.0	81.5	14.5	64.7	79.0	69.2	84.0	4.5	5.0	0.5
Austria	66.0	81.4	15.4	63.5	78.9	68.3	83.8	4.8	4.9	0.1
Belgium	67.0	81.0	14.0	64.6	78.5	69.5	83.3	4.9	4.8	0.1
France	66.1	82.4	16.3	63.2	79.4	68.8	85.3	5.6	6.0	0.4
Germany	66.9	80.8	13.9	64.9	78.4	68.8	83.2	4.0	4.8	0.8
Luxembourg	65.4	81.6	16.2	62.7	79.4	68.4	83.8	5.7	4.5	1.2
Netherlands	71.4	81.7	10.3	70.2	79.9	72.6	83.5	2.4	3.6	1.2
Switzerland	68.7	83.1	14.4	66.4	81.1	70.9	85.1	4.5	4.0	0.5
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	50.0	75.2	25.2	48.4	71.9	51.8	78.5	3.4	6.5	3.1
<b>Caribbean<sup>23</sup></b>	50.7	73.0	22.3	49.4	70.3	52.2	75.7	2.8	5.5	2.7
Antigua and Barbuda	57.5	76.2	18.7	55.0	73.7	59.8	78.6	4.8	4.9	0.1
Aruba	58.4	75.7	17.3	57.0	73.2	59.7	78.1	2.7	4.9	2.2
Bahamas	59.2	75.5	16.3	57.8	72.4	60.4	78.5	2.7	6.0	3.3
Barbados	56.1	75.8	19.7	53.6	73.3	58.1	78.1	4.6	4.8	0.2
Cuba	58.2	79.6	21.4	56.6	77.6	60.1	81.6	3.6	4.1	0.5
Curaçao	58.8	78.3	19.5	57.0	75.1	60.6	81.1	3.6	6.1	2.5
Dominican Republic	44.3	73.7	29.4	43.2	70.6	45.6	76.9	2.4	6.3	3.9
Grenada	55.2	73.5	18.3	53.4	71.1	56.7	76.0	3.4	4.9	1.5
Guadeloupe <sup>24</sup>	51.7	81.1	29.4	50.1	77.5	53.1	84.4	3.0	6.9	3.9
Haiti	36.2	63.1	27.0	34.9	60.9	37.4	65.2	2.5	4.3	1.8
Jamaica	56.7	75.8	19.1	55.3	73.5	58.0	78.3	2.8	4.8	2.0
Martinique	54.2	81.8	27.6	52.8	78.5	55.6	84.8	2.8	6.3	3.5
Puerto Rico	60.9	79.7	18.8	59.1	75.8	62.9	83.6	3.9	7.8	3.9
Saint Lucia	52.0	75.3	23.3	49.1	72.6	54.2	78.1	5.1	5.4	0.3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	50.0	73.1	23.1	49.0	71.0	50.8	75.3	1.8	4.3	2.5
Trinidad and Tobago	56.9	70.6	13.7	56.4	67.2	57.4	74.2	1.0	7.0	6.0
United States Virgin Islands	61.5	79.6	18.1	59.8	77.2	63.1	81.9	3.3	4.7	1.4
<b>Central America</b>	47.2	76.3	29.1	45.7	73.7	48.9	78.9	3.2	5.2	2.0
Belize	54.8	70.2	15.4	53.4	67.6	56.2	73.2	2.7	5.6	2.9
Costa Rica	55.1	79.6	24.5	54.0	77.2	56.3	82.1	2.3	4.9	2.6
El Salvador	42.6	73.3	30.7	40.1	68.5	45.7	77.7	5.6	9.1	4.5
Guatemala	41.9	73.2	31.3	41.7	69.9	42.1	76.3	0.4	6.4	6.0
Honduras	40.8	73.4	32.6	39.8	70.8	42.0	75.9	2.2	5.1	2.9
Mexico	48.6	76.9	28.3	46.8	74.5	50.3	79.4	3.5	4.8	1.3
Nicaragua	41.0	75.1	34.1	39.6	72.1	42.6	78.1	3.0	6.1	3.1
Panama	55.7	77.8	22.1	54.8	74.9	56.7	80.9	1.9	6.1	4.2
<b>South America<sup>25</sup></b>	51.0	75.1	24.1	49.2	71.5	52.8	78.6	3.6	7.1	3.5
Argentina	61.4	76.4	15.0	59.4	72.6	63.9	80.2	4.6	7.6	3.0
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	39.5	68.8	30.3	38.1	66.3	40.9	71.3	2.8	5.0	2.2
Brazil	50.1	75.3	25.2	48.2	71.6	51.9	78.9	3.7	7.3	3.6
Chile	54.0	79.3	25.3	52.2	76.7	55.8	81.7	3.6	5.0	1.4
Colombia	48.4	74.2	25.8	46.7	70.7	50.1	77.8	3.4	7.2	3.8
Ecuador	47.6	76.1	28.5	46.3	73.4	48.8	78.9	2.5	5.5	3.0
French Guiana	52.3	79.7	27.4	49.3	76.7	55.7	83.0	6.4	6.3	1.9
Guyana	58.4	66.5	18.1	55.7	64.3	61.2	68.9	5.5	4.6	1.1
Paraguay	62.7	73.0	10.3	60.6	70.9	64.6	75.2	4.0	4.3	0.3
Peru	43.1	74.7	31.6	42.1	72.1	44.2	77.4	2.1	5.3	3.2
Suriname	54.7	71.3	16.6	53.1	68.2	56.4	74.6	3.2	6.4	3.2
Uruguay	65.8	77.3	11.5	63.0	73.7	69.1	80.8	6.0	7.1	1.1
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	53.7	74.4	20.7	52.4	70.4	55.0	78.6	2.6	8.2	5.6
<b>NORTHERN AMERICA<sup>26</sup></b>	68.2	79.5	11.3	65.5	77.2	71.2	81.8	5.7	4.6	1.1
Canada	68.5	82.2	13.7	66.3	80.2	70.9	84.1	4.6	3.9	0.3

Table A.1. (continued)

**Legend:****Columns 2 and 3:**

- colored circles**
- < 50 = black
- 50-59 = gray
- 60-69 = light red
- 70+ = red

**Columns 4 and 11:**

- colored dot on time trend**
- minimum value = blue dot
- maximum value = red dot

**Columns 9 and 10:**

- colored circles**
- < 25 percentile = black
- 25-49 percentile = gray
- 50-75 percentile = light red
- 75+ percentile = red

(\*) Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition*. Accessed on 26 Dec. 2017 at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Mortality/>

File INT/1: Interpolated demographic indicators by region, subregion and country, annually for 1950-2099  
POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2017/INT/F01

[https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1\\_Indicators%20\(Standard\)/EXCEL\\_FILES/5\\_Interpolated/WPP2017\\_INT\\_F01\\_ANNUAL\\_DEMOGRAPHIC\\_INDICATORS.xlsx](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1_Indicators%20(Standard)/EXCEL_FILES/5_Interpolated/WPP2017_INT_F01_ANNUAL_DEMOGRAPHIC_INDICATORS.xlsx)

Table A.2. Under-five mortality (deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births)\*

Country or area					Average annual change (1990-2015)		Male		Female	
	Both sexes				Absolute	Percentage	1990	2015	1990	2015
	1950	1990	2015	1950-2015						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>WORLD</b>	225	93	45	-2.4	-2.6	96	47	91	43	
More developed regions <sup>a</sup>	89	14	6	-0.4	-3.0	16	6	12	5	
Less developed regions <sup>b</sup>	257	103	49	-2.7	-2.6	105	51	100	47	
Least developed countries <sup>c</sup>	336	179	77	-5.1	-2.8	186	82	171	72	
Other less developed countries <sup>d</sup>	246	87	40	-2.3	-2.7	88	41	85	39	
Less developed regions, excluding China	281	117	55	-3.1	-2.6	119	58	114	52	
High-income countries <sup>e</sup>	75	13	5	-0.4	-2.9	14	6	11	5	
Middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	247	91	41	-2.5	-2.7	93	43	88	40	
Upper-middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	210	51	17	-1.7	-3.4	55	18	47	15	
Lower-middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	292	120	55	-3.3	-2.7	121	56	119	53	
Low-income countries <sup>e</sup>	337	191	83	-5.4	-2.8	199	89	183	78	
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>f</sup></b>	319	187	88	-4.9	-2.6	195	93	178	82	
<b>AFRICA</b>	323	169	80	-4.5	-2.6	177	85	162	75	
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	311	184	72	-5.6	-3.1	193	77	175	66	
Burundi	287	197	116	-4.0	-2.0	207	125	185	106	
Comoros	294	123	73	-2.5	-2.0	130	79	115	68	
Djibouti	267	124	79	-2.3	-1.8	130	85	118	73	
Eritrea	343	158	51	-5.4	-3.4	172	56	143	45	
Ethiopia	343	202	61	-7.1	-3.5	211	66	193	55	
Kenya	255	107	50	-2.8	-2.6	115	55	99	45	
Madagascar	305	164	49	-5.7	-3.5	169	53	159	45	
Malawi	351	222	79	-7.2	-3.2	227	82	216	75	
Mauritius <sup>1</sup>	197	24	13	-0.5	-2.2	28	15	20	12	
Mayotte	257	20	4	-0.8	-3.9	22	5	18	4	
Mozambique	378	240	98	-7.1	-2.9	251	106	229	90	
Réunion	257	20	4	-0.8	-3.9	22	5	18	4	
Rwanda	276	349	56	-14.7	-4.2	369	63	329	49	
Seychelles	115	15	11	-0.2	-1.3	18	14	12	9	
Somalia	344	219	123	-4.8	-2.2	229	130	209	116	
South Sudan	422	237	113	-6.2	-2.6	247	118	226	107	
Uganda	281	179	87	-4.6	-2.6	187	93	171	81	
United Republic of Tanzania <sup>2</sup>	267	164	58	-5.3	-3.2	172	63	154	53	
Zambia	259	175	73	-5.1	-2.9	183	79	166	67	
Zimbabwe	199	84	62	-1.1	-1.3	89	68	79	56	
<b>Middle Africa</b>	311	193	105	-4.4	-2.3	203	112	183	98	
Angola	369	254	94	-8.0	-3.2	272	107	236	80	
Cameroon	292	154	96	-2.9	-1.9	161	101	148	91	
Central African Republic	350	181	139	-2.1	-1.2	197	154	165	124	
Chad	317	203	138	-3.2	-1.6	209	144	196	132	
Congo	254	121	59	-3.1	-2.5	128	66	114	53	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	288	187	107	-4.0	-2.1	195	112	179	102	
Equatorial Guinea	335	194	101	-4.7	-2.4	204	107	184	95	
Gabon	312	92	52	-2.0	-2.2	97	57	87	47	
Sao Tome and Principe	218	90	61	-1.4	-1.6	96	68	83	54	
<b>Northern Africa</b>	339	88	35	-2.7	-3.0	92	37	85	33	
Algeria	287	64	30	-1.7	-2.7	67	33	61	26	
Egypt	425	90	22	-3.4	-3.8	92	23	88	21	
Libya	341	44	27	-0.8	-1.9	47	31	41	23	
Morocco	259	78	29	-2.4	-3.1	81	31	74	27	
Sudan	238	134	70	-3.2	-2.4	141	73	128	67	
Tunisia	306	48	19	-1.4	-3.0	53	20	42	18	
Western Sahara	332	114	38	-3.8	-3.3	121	42	106	34	
<b>Southern Africa</b>	211	68	43	-1.3	-1.9	77	48	60	37	

Table A.2. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes				Average annual change (1990-2015)		Male		Female	
	1950	1990	2015	1950-2015	Absolute	Percentage	1990	2015	1990	2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Botswana	209	77	38	-	-1.9	-2.5	85	43	69	34
Eswatini	269	95	64	-	-1.6	-1.7	105	73	86	55
Lesotho	265	105	71	-	-1.7	-1.6	112	80	97	63
Namibia	272	86	41	-	-2.2	-2.6	100	49	71	32
South Africa	204	64	41	-	-1.2	-1.8	72	46	56	36
<b>Western Africa<sup>3</sup></b>	351	206	101	-	-5.2	-2.5	214	106	198	97
Benin	360	179	100	-	-3.9	-2.2	186	105	172	95
Burkina Faso	387	208	90	-	-5.9	-2.8	213	95	202	85
Cabo Verde	200	65	25	-	-2.0	-3.1	69	28	60	22
Côte d'Ivoire	408	151	90	-	-3.1	-2.0	163	98	140	82
Gambia	390	164	71	-	-4.7	-2.8	172	76	156	66
Ghana	259	123	63	-	-3.0	-2.4	128	68	118	57
Guinea	351	229	91	-	-6.9	-3.0	236	96	222	86
Guinea-Bissau	316	211	126	-	-4.3	-2.0	226	139	196	112
Liberia	335	239	71	-	-8.4	-3.5	252	76	224	66
Mali	435	256	114	-	-7.1	-2.8	264	121	247	107
Mauritania	296	126	89	-	-1.8	-1.5	133	97	118	80
Niger	325	311	110	-	-10.0	-3.2	314	114	307	106
Nigeria	343	214	112	-	-5.1	-2.4	222	115	205	108
Senegal	330	141	48	-	-4.7	-3.3	148	52	134	44
Sierra Leone	424	265	122	-	-7.1	-2.7	281	128	248	116
Togo	335	147	79	-	-3.4	-2.3	157	86	137	73
<b>ASIA</b>	246	88	35	-	-2.6	-3.0	89	36	87	34
<b>Eastern Asia</b>	201	49	12	-	-1.8	-3.8	51	12	46	11
China <sup>4</sup>	211	52	12	-	-2.0	-3.8	55	13	49	11
China, Hong Kong SAR <sup>5</sup>	95	7	2	-	-0.3	-3.4	8	2	7	2
China, Macao SAR <sup>6</sup>	97	13	4	-	-0.5	-3.6	15	5	12	2
China, Taiwan Province of China	129	8	5	-	-0.2	-2.1	9	5	8	5
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	251	44	21	-	-1.1	-2.6	46	22	41	20
Japan	83	6	3	-	-0.2	-2.7	7	3	6	3
Mongolia	293	114	25	-	-4.4	-3.9	124	27	104	23
Republic of Korea	207	17	3	-	-0.7	-4.0	17	4	16	3
<b>South-Central Asia<sup>7</sup></b>	299	123	50	-	-3.6	-3.0	121	50	125	50
<b>Central Asia</b>	168	82	32	-	-2.5	-3.1	89	36	74	27
Kazakhstan	150	62	15	-	-2.3	-3.8	68	17	55	13
Kyrgyzstan	181	77	21	-	-2.8	-3.7	85	23	70	19
Tajikistan	224	121	45	-	-3.8	-3.1	131	50	111	40
Turkmenistan	200	98	53	-	-2.2	-2.3	107	61	88	45
Uzbekistan	161	79	34	-	-2.3	-2.9	86	38	72	29
<b>Southern Asia</b>	303	125	51	-	-3.7	-3.0	123	51	127	51
Afghanistan	420	179	74	-	-5.3	-2.9	184	77	175	71
Bangladesh	349	144	36	-	-5.4	-3.7	147	39	141	34
Bhutan	368	139	33	-	-5.3	-3.8	145	36	132	29
India	289	124	48	-	-3.8	-3.1	120	46	129	50
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	310	57	15	-	-2.1	-3.6	58	16	56	14
Maldives	381	94	9	-	-4.2	-4.5	99	10	88	8
Nepal	340	142	35	-	-5.3	-3.8	142	38	141	32
Pakistan	380	139	83	-	-2.8	-2.0	141	86	136	79
Sri Lanka	157	29	9	-	-1.0	-3.5	31	9	26	8
<b>South-Eastern Asia</b>	253	68	28	-	-2.0	-3.0	74	31	62	24
Brunei Darussalam	119	18	7	-	-0.5	-3.0	19	8	17	7
Cambodia	220	111	29	-	-4.1	-3.7	119	32	104	26
Indonesia	318	82	28	-	-2.7	-3.3	88	31	75	25
Lao People's Democratic Republic	270	147	55	-	-4.6	-3.1	153	59	141	51
Malaysia <sup>8</sup>	149	18	7	-	-0.5	-2.9	19	8	17	7
Myanmar	347	107	55	-	-2.6	-2.5	119	63	96	46
Philippines	144	50	27	-	-1.1	-2.3	55	30	44	24

Table A.2. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes				Average annual change (1990-2015)		Male		Female	
	1950 (1)	1990 (2)	2015 (3)	1950-2015 (4)	Absolute (6)	Percentage (7)	1990 (8)	2015 (9)	1990 (10)	2015 (11)
Singapore	94	6	2	-0.2	-3.0	6	3	6	2	
Thailand	202	36	12	-1.2	-3.3	40	13	31	10	
Timor-Leste	402	192	50	-7.1	-3.7	202	54	181	45	
Viet Nam	172	49	22	-1.3	-2.7	53	25	44	20	
<b>Western Asia</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>24</b>	
Armenia	100	55	15	-2.0	-3.7	60	16	50	13	
Azerbaijan <sup>9</sup>	180	106	33	-3.6	-3.4	115	36	98	30	
Bahrain	276	20	8	-0.6	-2.9	20	9	19	7	
Cyprus <sup>10</sup>	86	12	5	-0.4	-3.1	14	5	11	4	
Georgia <sup>11</sup>	94	48	12	-1.8	-3.8	52	12	44	11	
Iraq	365	51	35	-0.8	-1.6	54	38	48	32	
Israel	53	11	4	-0.4	-3.3	12	4	11	3	
Jordan	262	37	18	-0.9	-2.5	38	20	35	17	
Kuwait	217	18	10	-0.4	-2.3	19	11	17	9	
Lebanon	100	34	10	-1.2	-3.5	36	10	31	11	
Oman	384	48	10	-1.9	-3.9	50	11	45	9	
Qatar	174	21	8	-0.6	-3.1	22	8	20	8	
Saudi Arabia	312	46	14	-1.6	-3.5	48	15	43	13	
State of Palestine <sup>12</sup>	213	45	22	-1.1	-2.5	48	24	41	20	
Syrian Arab Republic	223	36	20	-0.8	-2.3	39	22	33	17	
Turkey	295	83	16	-3.3	-4.0	92	19	74	14	
United Arab Emirates	293	22	7	-0.8	-3.5	24	7	20	6	
Yemen	373	126	59	-3.4	-2.7	131	61	121	56	
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	
Belarus	158	19	4	-0.7	-3.9	21	5	16	4	
Bulgaria	131	18	9	-0.5	-2.5	20	10	16	8	
Czechia	63	12	3	-0.5	-3.8	13	3	10	3	
Hungary	93	17	5	-0.6	-3.5	19	6	15	5	
Poland	105	21	5	-0.8	-3.8	23	5	18	4	
Republic of Moldova <sup>13</sup>	109	36	15	-1.0	-2.8	40	17	31	14	
Romania	112	31	9	-1.1	-3.5	35	11	28	8	
Russian Federation	176	27	9	-0.9	-3.3	31	11	23	8	
Slovakia	109	15	6	-0.4	-2.8	17	7	13	6	
Ukraine <sup>14</sup>	140	21	9	-0.6	-2.8	24	11	18	8	
<b>Northern Europe<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	
Channel Islands <sup>16</sup>	43	17	9	-0.4	-2.5	20	8	14	9	
Denmark	36	9	4	-0.3	-2.9	10	4	8	4	
Estonia	139	21	4	-0.9	-4.1	24	4	18	3	
Finland <sup>17</sup>	44	7	2	-0.2	-3.2	7	3	6	2	
Iceland	30	6	2	-0.2	-3.4	7	2	6	2	
Ireland	53	9	3	-0.3	-3.2	10	3	8	3	
Latvia	132	20	7	-0.6	-3.2	22	8	17	6	
Lithuania	170	19	5	-0.7	-3.7	21	5	17	4	
Norway <sup>18</sup>	31	8	3	-0.3	-3.5	9	3	7	2	
Sweden	25	7	3	-0.2	-3.1	7	3	6	2	
United Kingdom	36	9	5	-0.2	-2.5	10	5	8	4	
<b>Southern Europe<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>105</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	
Albania	203	41	15	-1.3	-3.1	45	16	38	14	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	229	21	8	-0.6	-3.1	23	9	19	8	
Croatia	116	14	4	-0.5	-3.3	14	5	13	4	
Greece	61	11	4	-0.4	-3.3	12	4	10	3	
Italy	81	10	3	-0.3	-3.4	10	3	9	3	
Malta	65	12	5	-0.3	-2.8	13	5	12	6	
Montenegro	135	22	6	-0.8	-3.6	23	7	22	6	
North Macedonia	169	36	9	-1.3	-3.7	38	10	34	9	
Portugal	140	14	3	-0.6	-4.0	16	3	13	2	

Table A.2. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes				Average annual change (1990-2015)		Male		Female	
	1950	1990	2015	1950-2015	Absolute	Percentage	1990	2015	1990	2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Serbia <sup>20</sup>	143	22	11	-32	-0.6	-2.6	22	12	22	9
Slovenia	32	10	3	-29	-0.4	-3.6	12	3	9	3
Spain <sup>21</sup>	92	9	3	-89	-0.3	-3.3	10	3	8	3
<b>Western Europe<sup>22</sup></b>	57	9	4	-53	-0.3	-3.0	10	4	8	3
Austria	66	9	3	-63	-0.3	-3.3	11	4	8	3
Belgium	57	10	4	-53	-0.3	-3.1	11	4	8	3
France	61	9	4	-57	-0.3	-2.9	10	4	8	4
Germany	59	9	3	-56	-0.3	-3.1	10	4	7	3
Luxembourg	59	10	4	-55	-0.3	-3.0	11	4	9	3
Netherlands	33	8	4	-29	-0.2	-2.9	9	4	7	3
Switzerland	39	8	4	-35	-0.2	-2.5	9	4	7	4
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	198	54	22	-146	-1.6	-2.9	59	25	49	20
<b>Caribbean<sup>23</sup></b>	193	67	37	-156	-1.5	-2.2	71	41	62	33
Antigua and Barbuda	125	25	11	-110	-0.7	-2.9	31	14	19	7
Aruba	109	22	17	-92	-0.3	-1.3	26	18	18	14
Bahamas	105	25	13	-90	-0.6	-2.5	28	13	22	12
Barbados	131	23	10	-121	-0.6	-2.8	25	11	21	9
Cuba	120	15	6	-114	-0.4	-2.9	17	7	13	6
Curaçao	100	18	11	-89	-0.4	-1.9	21	13	16	10
Dominican Republic	266	63	26	-203	-1.8	-2.9	69	30	56	22
Grenada	153	26	12	-137	-0.7	-2.7	27	13	25	11
Guadeloupe <sup>24</sup>	149	19	6	-140	-0.6	-3.4	21	7	16	5
Haiti	348	136	73	-275	-3.2	-2.3	141	79	131	67
Jamaica	124	29	17	-95	-0.6	-2.1	30	18	27	16
Martinique	124	19	7	-115	-0.6	-3.2	21	8	16	6
Puerto Rico	83	15	7	-76	-0.4	-2.7	17	7	13	6
Saint Lucia	202	26	14	-176	-0.6	-2.4	31	16	21	11
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	144	31	20	-123	-0.6	-1.8	38	24	23	16
Trinidad and Tobago	117	35	30	-82	-0.3	-0.7	39	33	30	26
United States Virgin Islands	87	19	10	-77	-0.5	-2.4	21	10	18	10
<b>Central America</b>	218	51	23	-167	-1.4	-2.7	55	26	47	20
Belize	143	40	15	-128	-1.3	-3.1	42	17	38	13
Costa Rica	162	19	11	-143	-0.4	-2.0	21	12	16	10
El Salvador	235	70	18	-165	-2.6	-3.7	76	20	63	16
Guatemala	255	83	30	-172	-2.7	-3.2	86	32	81	27
Honduras	286	66	38	-210	-1.4	-2.1	72	43	59	33
Mexico	210	44	22	-166	-1.1	-2.5	48	25	40	19
Nicaragua	266	75	21	-195	-2.7	-3.6	83	24	67	19
Panama	134	35	19	-100	-0.8	-2.3	40	21	30	16
<b>South America<sup>25</sup></b>	191	54	20	-137	-1.7	-3.1	60	22	49	18
Argentina	88	30	15	-68	-0.7	-2.5	33	17	27	13
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	304	148	66	-236	-4.1	-2.8	158	70	138	61
Brazil	197	56	17	-141	-2.0	-3.5	62	18	51	15
Chile	162	19	8	-144	-0.5	-2.8	20	9	17	8
Colombia	206	43	24	-163	-1.0	-2.2	47	27	38	20
Ecuador	213	62	24	-160	-1.9	-3.1	68	26	56	22
French Guiana	157	27	11	-130	-0.8	-3.0	34	13	20	9
Guyana	100	62	40	-60	-1.1	-1.8	68	45	55	34
Paraguay	103	58	34	-65	-1.2	-2.1	65	40	50	28
Peru	276	86	27	-189	-3.0	-3.4	94	31	78	23
Suriname	121	48	22	-73	-1.3	-2.8	55	23	41	20
Uruguay	65	24	14	-51	-0.5	-2.1	27	15	21	13
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	159	32	15	-144	-0.8	-2.6	35	17	28	13
<b>NORTHERN AMERICA<sup>26</sup></b>	38	11	6	-32	-0.2	-2.1	12	7	10	6
Canada	48	8	5	-43	-0.1	-1.8	9	6	7	5
United States of America	37	11	7	-30	-0.2	-2.1	13	7	10	6
<b>OCEANIA</b>	92	39	25	-67	-0.7	-1.8	42	27	35	23

Table A.2. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes				Average annual change (1990-2015)		Male		Female		
	1950	1990	2015	1950-2015	Absolute	Percentage	1990	2015	1990	2015	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>Australia/New Zealand</b>											
Australia <sup>27</sup>	32	9	4	-4	-0.3	-2.7	11	5	8	4	
New Zealand	31	9	4	-4	-0.2	-2.7	10	5	8	4	
<b>Melanesia</b>											
Fiji	231	85	54	-54	-1.5	-1.8	92	58	78	50	
New Caledonia	162	38	18	-50	-1.0	-2.6	41	20	35	17	
Papua New Guinea	185	32	14	-71	-0.9	-2.8	40	16	24	12	
Solomon Islands	244	91	60	-84	-1.5	-1.7	98	65	83	56	
Vanuatu	228	122	32	-96	-4.5	-3.7	120	35	124	30	
<b>Micronesia<sup>28</sup></b>											
Guam	154	58	33	-121	-1.2	-2.1	64	39	52	28	
Kiribati	124	27	10	-114	-0.8	-3.1	31	11	22	10	
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	216	96	57	-159	-1.9	-2.0	110	72	81	42	
<b>Polynesia<sup>29</sup></b>											
French Polynesia	142	35	17	-125	-0.9	-2.6	37	17	32	16	
Samoa	161	20	7	-154	-0.7	-3.3	21	7	19	6	
Tonga	167	51	20	-147	-1.5	-3.0	55	21	46	20	
	84	33	24	-60	-0.5	-1.4	29	24	37	24	

**Legend:****Columns 2-4:**

**colored circles**  
< 25 = black  
25-49 = gray  
50-99 = light red  
100+ = red

**cell color shading by mortality level**

green = low  
red = high

**Column 5:**

**colored dot on time trend**  
minimum value = blue dot  
maximum value = red dot

**Columns 6-7:**

**cell color shading by pace of decline**  
light blue = slower pace of decline  
dark blue = fastest pace of decline

(\*) Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition*. Accessed on 26 Dec. 2017 at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Mortality/>

File INT/1: Interpolated demographic indicators by region, subregion and country, annually for 1950-2095

POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2017/INT/F01

[https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1\\_Indicators%20\(Standard\)/EXCEL\\_FILES/5\\_Interpolated/](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1_Indicators%20(Standard)/EXCEL_FILES/5_Interpolated/)

[WPP2017\\_INT\\_F01\\_ANNUAL\\_DEMOGRAPHIC\\_INDICATORS.xlsx](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Mortality/)

Table A.3. Infant mortality rate (deaths under age 1 per 1,000 live births)\*

Country or area	Both sexes				Average annual change (1990-2015)		Male		Female	
	1950 (1)	1990 (2)	2015 (3)	1950-2015 (4)	Absolute (6)	Percentage (7)	1990 (8)	2015 (9)	1990 (10)	2015 (11)
<b>WORLD</b>	148	65	33	33	-1.6	-2.5	69	35	61	31
More developed regions <sup>a</sup>	67	12	5	5	-0.4	-3.0	13	5	10	4
Less developed regions <sup>b</sup>	167	71	36	36	-1.8	-2.5	75	38	67	33
Least developed countries <sup>c</sup>	211	110	52	52	-2.9	-2.6	118	57	103	48
Other less developed countries <sup>d</sup>	161	63	30	30	-1.6	-2.6	66	32	59	29
Less developed regions, excluding China	185	79	40	40	-2.0	-2.5	84	42	75	37
High-income countries <sup>e</sup>	57	10	4	4	-0.3	-2.8	11	5	9	4
Middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	162	65	31	31	-1.7	-2.6	69	33	61	29
Upper-middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	136	41	14	14	-1.4	-3.3	44	15	38	12
Lower-middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	193	83	41	41	-2.1	-2.6	88	42	79	38
Low-income countries <sup>e</sup>	203	114	55	55	-2.9	-2.6	122	60	107	51
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>f</sup></b>	190	112	57	57	-2.7	-2.4	120	62	104	53
<b>AFRICA</b>	196	103	53	53	-2.5	-2.4	110	57	96	49
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	186	113	49	49	-3.2	-2.8	121	53	105	44
Burundi	170	117	73	73	-2.2	-1.9	127	81	108	66
Comoros	197	87	55	55	-1.6	-1.8	94	61	79	50
Djibouti	158	79	53	53	-1.3	-1.6	84	57	73	48
Eritrea	205	104	40	40	-3.2	-3.1	114	44	93	36
Ethiopia	205	120	41	41	-4.0	-3.3	129	45	111	37
Kenya	151	70	37	37	-1.7	-2.4	76	40	64	33
Madagascar	189	106	33	33	-3.6	-3.4	111	35	100	31
Malawi	200	139	62	62	-3.8	-2.8	145	66	133	59
Mauritius <sup>1</sup>	118	20	11	11	-0.5	-2.3	24	12	17	10
Mayotte	156	16	4	4	-0.6	-3.8	18	4	14	3
Mozambique	228	142	65	65	-3.8	-2.7	153	71	131	59
Réunion	156	16	4	4	-0.6	-3.8	18	4	14	3
Rwanda	164	215	40	40	-8.8	-4.1	234	45	195	34
Seychelles	89	12	9	9	-0.1	-1.0	14	11	9	7
Somalia	206	128	74	74	-2.7	-2.1	137	80	118	68
South Sudan	259	140	72	72	-3.4	-2.4	150	77	130	66
Uganda	167	111	57	57	-2.7	-2.4	119	62	104	52
United Republic of Tanzania <sup>2</sup>	158	101	41	41	-3.0	-3.0	109	45	93	37
Zambia	153	109	50	50	-3.0	-2.7	117	54	102	45
Zimbabwe	118	58	43	43	-0.8	-1.3	63	48	54	39
<b>Middle Africa</b>	186	116	68	68	-2.4	-2.1	125	73	107	62
Angola	222	151	61	61	-4.5	-3.0	165	71	136	52
Cameroon	174	96	63	63	-1.7	-1.7	102	67	89	58
Central African Republic	210	111	87	87	-1.2	-1.1	123	98	99	76
Chad	189	121	86	86	-1.8	-1.5	128	91	114	80
Congo	151	77	42	42	-1.8	-2.3	83	47	71	37
Democratic Republic of the Congo	171	112	69	69	-2.2	-1.9	120	73	104	64
Equatorial Guinea	201	116	65	65	-2.5	-2.2	125	70	107	60
Gabon	186	60	38	38	-1.1	-1.9	65	41	56	34
Sao Tome and Principe	129	59	43	43	-0.8	-1.4	64	48	54	37
<b>Northern Africa</b>	214	63	26	26	-1.9	-2.9	67	28	60	24
Algeria	166	50	26	26	-1.2	-2.5	54	29	47	22
Egypt	272	66	17	17	-2.5	-3.7	68	18	64	16
Libya	252	37	23	23	-0.7	-1.9	40	26	33	19
Morocco	154	59	25	25	-1.7	-2.9	63	27	55	23
Sudan	141	83	46	46	-1.8	-2.2	88	49	77	43
Tunisia	236	41	17	17	-1.2	-2.9	45	18	37	16
Western Sahara	223	81	31	31	-2.5	-3.1	88	35	74	27

Table A.3. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes				Average annual change (1990-2015)		Male		Female		
	1950	1990	2015	1950-2015	Absolute	Percentage	1990	2015	1990	2015	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>Southern Africa</b>											
Botswana	141	52	34	-0.9	-1.8	58	38	46	30		
Eswatini	140	59	31	-1.4	-2.4	66	35	52	27		
Lesotho	180	70	49	-1.1	-1.5	78	56	62	41		
Namibia	177	76	54	-1.1	-1.4	83	61	68	47		
South Africa	182	64	33	-1.5	-2.4	75	40	52	26		
	137	49	32	-0.8	-1.7	55	36	44	29		
<b>Western Africa<sup>3</sup></b>											
Benin	206	119	64	-2.7	-2.3	126	68	111	60		
Burkina Faso	217	108	64	-2.2	-2.0	115	69	100	59		
Cabo Verde	236	106	59	-2.4	-2.2	111	64	101	54		
Côte d'Ivoire	134	50	21	-1.4	-2.9	54	24	45	18		
Gambia	279	105	64	-2.0	-1.9	115	71	94	57		
Ghana	159	79	47	-1.6	-2.0	84	52	74	43		
Guinea	210	135	59	-3.8	-2.8	144	64	127	53		
Guinea-Bissau	182	125	75	-2.5	-2.0	135	82	116	68		
Liberia	226	158	53	-5.3	-3.3	171	57	144	48		
Mali	250	133	72	-3.0	-2.3	140	79	124	65		
Mauritania	153	81	66	-0.8	-0.9	86	69	76	62		
Niger	163	137	61	-3.8	-2.8	142	64	132	59		
Nigeria	206	127	69	-2.9	-2.3	134	73	118	66		
Senegal	130	73	39	-1.7	-2.3	77	42	68	35		
Sierra Leone	239	157	86	-3.5	-2.2	173	91	140	81		
Togo	196	85	52	-1.6	-1.9	92	58	78	47		
<b>ASIA</b>											
<b>Eastern Asia</b>											
China <sup>4</sup>	162	64	28	-1.8	-2.8	67	29	61	27		
China, Hong Kong SAR <sup>5</sup>	125	39	10	-1.4	-3.7	41	11	37	9		
China, Macao SAR <sup>6</sup>	130	42	11	-1.6	-3.7	44	11	39	10		
China, Taiwan Province of China	69	6	1	-0.2	-3.8	6	2	6	1		
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	69	10	3	-0.4	-3.6	11	4	9	2		
Japan	91	5	4	-0.1	-1.3	6	4	5	4		
Mongolia	148	33	16	-0.9	-2.6	35	17	32	15		
Republic of Korea	52	5	2	-0.1	-2.8	5	2	4	2		
	186	80	20	-3.0	-3.7	86	22	73	19		
	147	13	3	-0.5	-3.9	13	3	12	2		
<b>South-Central Asia<sup>7</sup></b>											
<b>Central Asia</b>											
Kazakhstan	203	88	40	-2.4	-2.7	91	41	85	39		
Kyrgyzstan	130	65	26	-1.9	-3.0	72	30	59	23		
Tajikistan	113	51	12	-2.0	-3.8	57	14	45	11		
Turkmenistan	144	65	17	-2.4	-3.7	71	19	58	16		
Uzbekistan	164	93	36	-2.9	-3.1	101	40	85	32		
	154	78	45	-1.7	-2.1	85	52	70	38		
	129	62	29	-1.6	-2.7	68	33	56	25		
<b>Southern Asia</b>											
Afghanistan	205	89	41	-2.4	-2.7	92	42	86	40		
Bangladesh	290	122	60	-3.1	-2.5	128	63	115	57		
Bhutan	235	100	30	-3.5	-3.5	106	32	93	27		
India	254	83	27	-2.8	-3.4	90	30	77	24		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	193	87	38	-2.5	-2.8	89	38	85	38		
Maldives	229	44	13	-1.5	-3.5	45	14	42	12		
Nepal	276	68	7	-3.0	-4.5	74	8	62	6		
Pakistan	228	98	29	-3.5	-3.5	102	32	95	26		
Sri Lanka	279	106	67	-2.0	-1.9	112	71	100	62		
	96	22	7	-0.7	-3.3	24	8	20	7		
<b>South-Eastern Asia</b>											
Brunei Darussalam	167	51	22	-1.4	-2.8	56	25	46	20		
Cambodia	86	14	6	-0.4	-2.9	15	6	14	6		
Indonesia	147	81	25	-2.8	-3.4	88	28	73	22		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	203	62	23	-2.0	-3.2	68	26	56	20		
Malaysia <sup>8</sup>	181	102	43	-2.9	-2.9	109	47	95	40		
	112	14	6	-0.4	-2.8	14	7	13	5		

Table A.3. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes				Average annual change (1990-2015)		Male		Female	
	1950	1990	2015	1950-2015	Absolute	Percentage	1990	2015	1990	2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Myanmar	234	77	43	-191	-1.7	-2.2	86	50	67	36
Philippines	101	37	21	-74	-0.8	-2.2	41	23	33	19
Singapore	69	5	2	-64	-0.1	-3.0	5	2	5	2
Thailand	135	30	10	-125	-1.0	-3.3	33	12	26	9
Timor-Leste	274	129	39	-235	-4.5	-3.5	140	43	118	35
Viet Nam	114	35	18	-96	-0.9	-2.5	39	20	31	16
<b>Western Asia</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-179</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>19</b>
Armenia	85	46	12	-73	-1.7	-3.7	50	13	42	10
Azerbaijan <sup>9</sup>	122	84	29	-93	-2.7	-3.3	90	32	78	27
Bahrain	178	16	6	-172	-0.5	-3.1	17	7	16	6
Cyprus <sup>10</sup>	71	10	4	-67	-0.3	-3.1	11	4	9	3
Georgia <sup>11</sup>	83	45	10	-73	-1.8	-3.9	49	10	41	9
Iraq	251	38	30	-213	-0.4	-1.1	41	33	35	27
Israel	42	10	3	-39	-0.3	-3.4	10	3	9	3
Jordan	159	31	16	-143	-0.8	-2.4	33	18	29	13
Kuwait	137	14	8	-129	-0.3	-2.2	15	9	13	7
Lebanon	72	28	9	-64	-1.0	-3.4	30	9	25	9
Oman	224	36	9	-215	-1.4	-3.8	37	9	34	8
Qatar	114	16	7	-107	-0.5	-3.0	17	7	16	7
Saudi Arabia	210	35	12	-195	-1.2	-3.3	38	13	33	11
State of Palestine <sup>12</sup>	143	36	19	-127	-0.9	-2.4	39	21	33	17
Syrian Arab Republic	149	30	17	-132	-0.6	-2.1	32	19	26	15
Turkey	221	64	11	-187	-2.7	-4.1	73	13	56	9
United Arab Emirates	197	19	6	-181	-0.7	-3.5	21	7	17	5
Yemen	253	89	45	-208	-2.2	-2.5	94	47	83	42
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-77</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-99</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>
Belarus	116	16	3	-103	-0.6	-4.0	18	4	13	3
Bulgaria	102	15	8	-94	-0.3	-2.4	16	9	13	7
Czechia	54	10	2	-44	-0.4	-3.9	12	3	9	2
Hungary	80	15	5	-75	-0.5	-3.5	17	5	13	4
Poland	90	19	4	-76	-0.7	-3.9	21	5	16	4
Republic of Moldova <sup>13</sup>	87	30	13	-77	-0.8	-2.8	34	15	26	12
Romania	90	24	8	-82	-0.8	-3.4	27	9	22	7
Russian Federation	122	23	8	-114	-0.8	-3.3	26	9	19	6
Slovakia	95	13	5	-82	-0.4	-2.9	14	6	11	5
Ukraine <sup>14</sup>	96	17	8	-88	-0.5	-2.8	20	9	15	7
<b>Northern Europe<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>38</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>
Channel Islands <sup>16</sup>	35	15	8	-27	-0.4	-2.4	17	7	12	8
Denmark	30	7	3	-27	-0.2	-2.8	8	3	6	3
Estonia	103	17	3	-86	-0.7	-4.2	20	3	15	2
Finland <sup>17</sup>	37	5	2	-32	-0.2	-3.3	6	2	5	2
Iceland	24	5	2	-22	-0.2	-3.6	6	2	5	1
Ireland	44	7	3	-37	-0.2	-3.2	8	3	6	2
Latvia	94	16	6	-88	-0.5	-3.2	18	6	14	5
Lithuania	131	16	4	-117	-0.6	-3.8	18	4	14	4
Norway <sup>18</sup>	23	7	2	-16	-0.2	-3.5	8	2	6	2
Sweden	21	6	2	-19	-0.2	-3.1	6	2	5	2
United Kingdom	30	8	4	-26	-0.2	-2.6	9	4	7	3
<b>Southern Europe<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>84</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-76</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>
Albania	151	34	14	-137	-1.0	-3.0	37	14	31	13
Bosnia and Herzegovina	213	18	7	-195	-0.6	-3.1	20	7	16	6
Croatia	106	12	4	-92	-0.4	-3.5	12	4	11	3
Greece	48	10	3	-40	-0.3	-3.4	11	4	9	3
Italy	64	8	3	-57	-0.3	-3.4	9	3	7	2

Table A.3. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes				Average annual change (1990-2015)		Male		Female	
	1950	1990	2015	1950-2015	Absolute	Percentage	1990	2015	1990	2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Malta	61	11	4	-57	-0.3	-2.9	12	5	9	4
Montenegro	122	20	3	-102	-0.8	-4.2	20	3	20	3
North Macedonia	147	33	8	-139	-1.2	-3.7	35	9	31	8
Portugal	93	11	2	-82	-0.4	-4.0	12	3	10	2
Serbia <sup>20</sup>	123	19	9	-104	-0.5	-2.6	19	10	19	7
Slovenia	25	9	2	-23	-0.3	-3.7	10	3	8	2
Spain <sup>21</sup>	68	7	3	-65	-0.2	-3.2	8	3	7	2
<b>Western Europe<sup>22</sup></b>	48	7	3	-45	-0.2	-3.0	8	3	6	3
Austria	57	8	3	-54	-0.3	-3.3	9	3	7	2
Belgium	50	9	3	-47	-0.3	-3.1	10	4	7	3
France	51	7	3	-48	-0.2	-2.9	9	3	6	3
Germany	49	7	3	-46	-0.2	-3.1	8	3	6	2
Luxembourg	46	8	3	-43	-0.2	-3.0	9	4	7	3
Netherlands	25	7	3	-22	-0.2	-2.8	8	3	6	3
Switzerland	32	7	4	-28	-0.1	-2.2	7	4	6	3
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	133	43	17	-116	-1.3	-3.0	47	19	39	15
<b>Caribbean<sup>23</sup></b>	130	49	26	-101	-1.2	-2.4	53	28	46	23
Antigua and Barbuda	101	20	8	-81	-0.6	-2.9	25	12	15	5
Aruba	78	19	14	-60	-0.2	-1.3	23	16	15	12
Bahamas	76	17	9	-60	-0.4	-2.5	19	9	14	8
Barbados	92	18	9	-74	-0.5	-2.6	21	10	16	8
Cuba	85	11	5	-75	-0.3	-2.7	13	6	10	5
Curaçao	75	16	10	-60	-0.3	-2.0	17	11	14	8
Dominican Republic	159	55	23	-104	-1.6	-2.9	61	27	49	20
Grenada	117	20	9	-97	-0.5	-2.7	20	9	19	9
Guadeloupe <sup>24</sup>	88	15	5	-75	-0.5	-3.3	17	6	14	5
Haiti	233	93	44	-189	-2.4	-2.6	98	49	88	40
Jamaica	95	24	14	-71	-0.5	-2.1	25	15	23	13
Martinique	87	15	6	-72	-0.5	-3.1	17	6	14	5
Puerto Rico	70	13	6	-57	-0.3	-2.7	14	6	11	5
Saint Lucia	150	19	10	-131	-0.4	-2.3	23	12	15	9
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	99	25	16	-70	-0.5	-1.9	31	19	19	13
Trinidad and Tobago	89	28	24	-61	-0.2	-0.8	32	26	25	22
United States Virgin Islands	64	17	9	-50	-0.4	-2.3	18	9	15	8
<b>Central America</b>	138	40	19	-98	-1.1	-2.7	44	21	37	16
Belize	105	33	13	-72	-1.0	-3.0	34	14	31	12
Costa Rica	108	16	9	-92	-0.4	-2.2	18	9	14	8
El Salvador	157	50	16	-107	-1.7	-3.5	55	17	45	14
Guatemala	174	61	25	-103	-1.8	-3.0	65	27	58	22
Honduras	175	48	26	-127	-1.1	-2.3	53	30	42	22
Mexico	131	36	18	-95	-0.9	-2.6	39	20	33	15
Nicaragua	182	56	18	-126	-1.9	-3.4	63	20	50	16
Panama	91	28	14	-63	-0.7	-2.4	32	17	24	12
<b>South America<sup>25</sup></b>	132	44	16	-88	-1.4	-3.2	48	17	39	14
Argentina	69	26	13	-43	-0.6	-2.5	28	15	23	11
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	176	91	39	-85	-2.6	-2.9	99	41	84	36
Brazil	141	49	14	-92	-1.7	-3.5	54	15	43	13
Chile	123	15	7	-106	-0.4	-2.8	17	7	14	6
Colombia	131	31	17	-98	-0.7	-2.3	35	19	28	14
Ecuador	143	49	20	-94	-1.4	-3.0	55	21	43	18
French Guiana	109	23	9	-80	-0.7	-3.0	29	11	17	7
Guyana	75	48	32	-53	-0.8	-1.6	53	37	41	27
Paraguay	74	45	28	-46	-0.8	-1.9	50	33	39	23
Peru	162	62	17	-97	-2.2	-3.6	68	20	55	14
Suriname	81	38	16	-63	-1.1	-2.9	43	17	32	15
Uruguay	59	21	12	-40	-0.4	-2.1	23	13	18	11

Table A.3. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes				Average annual change (1990-2015)		Male		Female	
	1950	1990	2015	1950-2015	Absolute	Percentage	1990	2015	1990	2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	115	25	13	-82	-0.6	-2.4	29	15	22	11
<b>NORTHERN AMERICA<sup>26</sup></b>										
Canada	32	9	5	-27	-0.2	-2.0	10	6	8	5
United States of America	40	7	4	-33	-0.1	-1.7	8	5	6	4
<b>OCEANIA</b>										
<b>Australia/New Zealand</b>										
Australia <sup>27</sup>	25	8	4	-21	-0.2	-2.7	9	4	7	3
New Zealand	27	9	4	-23	-0.2	-2.7	10	4	8	4
<b>Melanesia</b>										
Fiji	143	60	42	-101	-0.9	-1.5	66	46	53	38
New Caledonia	67	27	15	-50	-0.6	-2.3	29	16	24	13
Papua New Guinea	126	27	12	-109	-0.7	-2.7	33	14	20	10
Solomon Islands	155	63	47	-108	-0.8	-1.3	70	51	56	43
Vanuatu	152	86	27	-125	-2.9	-3.4	87	29	84	25
<b>Micronesia<sup>28</sup></b>										
Fiji	178	56	23	-155	-1.7	-3.0	61	26	52	19
Guam	106	44	27	-79	-0.9	-2.0	49	31	39	22
Kiribati	88	23	9	-79	-0.7	-3.0	27	10	18	8
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	145	70	45	-100	-1.2	-1.8	81	56	58	33
<b>Polynesia<sup>29</sup></b>										
French Polynesia	101	43	32	-69	-0.6	-1.3	43	34	44	31
Samoa	106	29	14	-92	-0.7	-2.5	30	15	27	14
Tonga	147	18	6	-141	-0.6	-3.3	19	7	17	6
	111	40	17	-94	-1.1	-2.9	43	17	37	17
	61	27	20	-34	-0.4	-1.3	24	20	30	20

**Legend:****Columns 2-4:**

**colored circles**  
 < 25 = black  
 25-49 = gray  
 50-99 = light red  
 100+ = red

**cell color shading by mortality level**  
 green = low  
 red = high

**Column 5:**

**colored dot on time trend**  
 minimum value = blue dot  
 maximum value = red dot

**Columns 6-7:**

**cell color shading by pace of decline**  
 light blue = slower pace of decline  
 dark blue = fastest pace of decline

(\*) Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017) *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition*. Accessed on 26 Dec. 2017 at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Mortality/>

File INT/1: Interpolated demographic indicators by region, subregion and country, annually for 1950-2095

POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2017/INT/F01

[https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1\\_Indicators%20\(Standard\)/EXCEL\\_FILES/5\\_Interpolated/WPP2017\\_INT\\_F01\\_ANNUAL\\_DEMOGRAPHIC\\_INDICATORS.xlsx](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1_Indicators%20(Standard)/EXCEL_FILES/5_Interpolated/WPP2017_INT_F01_ANNUAL_DEMOGRAPHIC_INDICATORS.xlsx)

Table A.4. Probability of dying between ages 15 and 60, per 1,000 alive at age 15\*

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Excess male mortality (ratio Male / Female)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>WORLD</b>										
More developed regions <sup>a</sup>	391	144	247	425	173	357	113	1.19	1.53	1.34
Less developed regions <sup>b</sup>	211	105	106	256	142	172	68	1.49	2.09	1.49
Least developed countries <sup>c</sup>	477	152	325	499	180	452	123	1.10	1.46	1.46
Other less developed countries <sup>d</sup>	499	223	276	526	249	473	197	1.11	1.26	1.26
Less developed regions, excluding China	474	142	332	496	170	449	113	1.10	1.51	1.51
High-income countries <sup>e</sup>	479	179	320	496	213	462	144	1.07	1.48	1.48
Middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	211	80	131	248	102	175	56	1.42	1.82	1.82
Upper-middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	450	149	301	480	181	419	116	1.15	1.55	1.55
Lower-middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	413	113	280	456	141	368	83	1.24	1.70	1.70
Low-income countries <sup>e</sup>	493	188	395	506	223	481	150	1.05	1.48	1.48
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>f</sup></b>	548	251	393	591	277	507	224	1.17	1.24	1.24
<b>AFRICA</b>	505	295	490	537	325	474	265	1.13	1.22	1.22
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	472	260	212	504	288	440	231	1.15	1.25	1.25
Burundi	496	259	237	526	292	466	227	1.13	1.29	1.29
Comoros	471	295	224	504	325	441	266	1.14	1.22	1.22
Djibouti	510	228	282	539	253	480	203	1.12	1.25	1.25
Eritrea	450	252	200	478	274	422	228	1.13	1.20	1.20
Ethiopia	532	258	296	561	294	503	221	1.12	1.33	1.33
Kenya	531	223	270	561	249	503	197	1.12	1.26	1.26
Madagascar	438	219	211	471	261	402	177	1.17	1.48	1.48
Malawi	504	220	200	524	245	483	195	1.09	1.25	1.25
Mauritius <sup>1</sup>	446	287	241	469	348	425	232	1.10	1.50	1.50
Mayotte	401	145	356	439	193	362	94	1.21	2.05	2.05
Mozambique	414	95	319	471	136	336	53	1.40	2.54	2.54
Réunion	568	336	336	597	374	540	301	1.11	1.24	1.24
Rwanda	401	94	271	471	136	336	53	1.40	2.54	2.54
Seychelles	460	202	202	492	230	430	175	1.14	1.31	1.31
Somalia	292	166	166	335	236	251	91	1.33	2.60	2.60
South Sudan	534	311	295	565	340	501	282	1.13	1.20	1.20
Uganda	615	329	309	645	343	581	316	1.11	1.08	1.08
United Republic of Tanzania <sup>2</sup>	466	309	296	497	351	434	268	1.14	1.31	1.31
Zambia	449	243	243	482	274	418	212	1.15	1.30	1.30
Zimbabwe	440	296	296	469	343	411	249	1.14	1.38	1.38
<b>Middle Africa</b>	372	360	360	400	390	344	334	1.16	1.17	1.17
Angola	495	286	286	529	311	464	262	1.14	1.19	1.19
Cameroon	559	242	242	591	279	528	205	1.12	1.36	1.36
Central African Republic	478	345	345	507	361	449	328	1.13	1.10	1.10
Chad	540	417	417	571	432	509	403	1.12	1.07	1.07
Congo	505	364	364	553	385	456	342	1.21	1.13	1.13
Democratic Republic of the Congo	436	264	264	458	282	415	245	1.10	1.15	1.15
Equatorial Guinea	471	262	262	503	286	444	237	1.13	1.20	1.20
Gabon	525	331	331	556	350	493	308	1.13	1.14	1.14
Sao Tome and Principe	500	240	240	532	259	468	219	1.14	1.18	1.18
<b>Northern Africa</b>	394	192	192	418	220	364	164	1.15	1.34	1.34
Algeria	340	134	134	376	159	302	108	1.25	1.47	1.47
Egypt	380	96	96	403	108	355	85	1.14	1.27	1.27
Libya	256	151	151	309	189	201	112	1.54	1.69	1.69
Morocco	448	137	137	467	175	426	98	1.10	1.78	1.78
Sudan	349	70	70	382	75	316	66	1.21	1.13	1.13
Tunisia	416	223	223	444	252	388	195	1.15	1.29	1.29
Western Sahara	499	92	92	514	113	484	71	1.06	1.58	1.58
<b>Southern Africa</b>	552	165	165	586	185	515	139	1.14	1.33	1.33
	412	352	352	451	417	371	290	1.22	1.44	1.44

Table A.4. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Excess male mortality (ratio Male / Female)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Botswana	405	250	155	444	310	371	193	1.20	1.61	1.20
Eswatini	481	425	56	521	508	442	354	1.18	1.43	1.18
Lesotho	472	508	36	512	564	440	463	1.16	1.22	1.16
Namibia	484	310	174	528	359	440	266	1.20	1.35	1.20
South Africa	404	351	47	444	416	362	287	1.23	1.45	1.23
<b>Western Africa<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>535</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>1.12</b>
Benin	524	244	280	517	268	530	221	0.98	1.21	1.00
Burkina Faso	571	259	112	608	275	524	245	1.16	1.12	1.16
Cabo Verde	397	126	271	425	150	372	104	1.14	1.44	1.14
Côte d'Ivoire	497	401	96	522	419	470	381	1.11	1.10	1.11
Gambia	578	263	315	610	290	546	236	1.12	1.23	1.12
Ghana	442	246	196	461	266	422	227	1.09	1.17	1.09
Guinea	545	266	279	574	279	514	255	1.12	1.09	1.12
Guinea-Bissau	512	272	200	542	299	483	246	1.12	1.21	1.12
Liberia	564	244	320	608	263	507	225	1.20	1.17	1.20
Mali	614	270	344	646	280	578	261	1.12	1.07	1.12
Mauritania	487	204	84	503	226	469	182	1.07	1.24	1.07
Niger	518	252	260	543	265	500	237	1.09	1.12	1.09
Nigeria	533	359	226	566	377	500	340	1.13	1.11	1.13
Senegal	522	188	334	546	225	498	156	1.10	1.44	1.10
Sierra Leone	563	399	200	571	403	556	395	1.03	1.02	1.03
Togo	527	271	246	554	287	501	255	1.11	1.13	1.11
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.52</b>	<b>1.10</b>
<b>Eastern Asia</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1.18</b>
China <sup>4</sup>	466	82	384	500	94	428	68	1.17	1.38	1.17
China, Hong Kong SAR <sup>5</sup>	235	51	184	306	69	179	36	1.70	1.88	1.70
China, Macao SAR <sup>6</sup>	265	43	222	291	61	242	26	1.20	2.38	1.20
China, Taiwan Province of China	317	94	223	346	131	286	56	1.21	2.35	1.21
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	768	135	203	928	169	590	100	1.57	1.68	1.57
Japan	260	57	203	284	75	235	39	1.21	1.91	1.21
Mongolia	365	214	161	391	297	341	130	1.15	2.29	1.15
Republic of Korea	416	64	58	448	90	385	38	1.16	2.36	1.16
<b>South-Central Asia<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>551</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>0.99</b>
<b>Central Asia</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>1.88</b>
Kazakhstan	331	207	160	455	295	201	119	2.27	2.47	2.27
Kyrgyzstan	353	178	215	446	247	260	108	1.71	2.28	1.71
Tajikistan	233	134	100	260	164	204	105	1.27	1.56	1.27
Turkmenistan	352	189	157	417	247	284	132	1.47	1.87	1.47
Uzbekistan	278	140	138	362	179	201	102	1.80	1.75	1.80
<b>Southern Asia</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.98</b>
Afghanistan	644	230	314	667	250	613	208	1.09	1.20	1.09
Bangladesh	338	131	207	337	151	338	110	1.00	1.37	1.00
Bhutan	597	210	187	609	207	584	212	1.04	0.98	1.04
India	589	181	208	584	216	596	142	0.98	1.52	0.98
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	414	80	334	376	99	452	61	0.83	1.62	0.83
Maldives	478	71	77	466	82	496	57	0.94	1.43	0.94
Nepal	559	156	153	579	177	540	135	1.07	1.31	1.07
Pakistan	450	160	110	439	178	462	142	0.95	1.26	0.95
Sri Lanka	327	137	130	356	201	282	75	1.26	2.68	1.26
<b>South-Eastern Asia</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.18</b>
Brunei Darussalam	291	90	81	317	104	263	74	1.21	1.41	1.21
Cambodia	534	175	181	555	210	515	144	1.08	1.45	1.08
Indonesia	321	177	106	329	206	314	147	1.05	1.40	1.05
Lao People's Democratic Republic	482	197	115	521	219	443	175	1.17	1.25	1.17
Malaysia <sup>8</sup>	337	125	112	348	159	324	86	1.07	1.85	1.07
Myanmar	569	195	136	623	227	510	165	1.22	1.37	1.22
Philippines	311	203	102	335	263	288	138	1.16	1.90	1.16

Table A.4. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Excess male mortality (ratio Male / Female)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Singapore	338	52	338	383	65	292	39	1.31	1.66	1.66
Thailand	345	150	345	374	205	316	94	1.18	2.20	2.20
Timor-Leste	623	151	623	644	176	602	125	1.07	1.41	1.41
Viet Nam	311	126	311	369	184	250	67	1.48	2.75	2.75
<b>Western Asia</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>1.68</b>
Armenia	239	122	239	289	176	190	75	1.52	2.35	2.35
Azerbaijan <sup>9</sup>	179	129	179	258	174	111	86	2.32	2.02	2.02
Bahrain	426	69	426	475	75	362	59	1.31	1.27	1.27
Cyprus <sup>10</sup>	156	52	156	195	70	118	34	1.65	2.03	2.03
Georgia <sup>11</sup>	280	154	280	371	231	195	80	1.90	2.88	2.88
Iraq	491	162	491	524	195	460	132	1.14	1.48	1.48
Israel	152	55	152	167	70	135	40	1.23	1.76	1.76
Jordan	381	111	381	407	128	348	93	1.17	1.38	1.38
Kuwait	266	80	266	291	94	232	58	1.25	1.62	1.62
Lebanon	270	62	270	296	71	243	51	1.21	1.40	1.40
Oman	446	98	446	469	110	421	69	1.11	1.59	1.59
Qatar	288	62	288	332	66	237	47	1.40	1.41	1.41
Saudi Arabia	403	90	403	438	98	364	79	1.20	1.24	1.24
State of Palestine <sup>12</sup>	417	117	417	450	138	376	96	1.20	1.43	1.43
Syrian Arab Republic	384	198	384	392	297	374	85	1.05	3.51	3.51
Turkey	400	106	400	454	141	349	72	1.30	1.95	1.95
United Arab Emirates	390	75	390	435	81	338	57	1.29	1.42	1.42
Yemen	491	222	491	520	246	461	199	1.13	1.23	1.23
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>1.51</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>2.32</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.61</b>
Belarus	230	186	230	289	278	184	95	1.57	2.92	2.92
Bulgaria	205	136	205	230	186	180	84	1.28	2.22	2.22
Czechia	196	87	196	240	118	155	55	1.55	2.14	2.14
Hungary	209	134	209	242	185	178	85	1.36	2.17	2.17
Poland	271	117	271	325	167	222	65	1.47	2.57	2.57
Republic of Moldova <sup>13</sup>	295	168	295	374	242	223	96	1.67	2.51	2.51
Romania	212	134	212	241	186	186	80	1.30	2.32	2.32
Russian Federation	257	219	257	365	318	187	120	1.96	2.66	2.66
Slovakia	202	111	202	233	156	174	65	1.34	2.41	2.41
Ukraine <sup>14</sup>	220	191	220	289	280	171	106	1.69	2.65	2.65
<b>Northern Europe<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>174</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.73</b>	<b>1.73</b>
Channel Islands <sup>16</sup>	172	52	172	205	61	142	43	1.45	1.41	1.41
Denmark	142	71	142	159	88	126	54	1.26	1.63	1.63
Estonia	230	120	230	325	176	165	64	1.97	2.76	2.76
Finland <sup>17</sup>	224	75	224	296	104	158	45	1.88	2.32	2.32
Iceland	155	50	155	191	62	117	37	1.64	1.65	1.65
Ireland	210	60	210	226	76	193	45	1.17	1.69	1.69
Latvia	229	157	229	312	232	170	83	1.84	2.78	2.78
Lithuania	228	171	228	295	254	170	89	1.74	2.85	2.85
Norway <sup>18</sup>	129	58	129	152	72	106	43	1.43	1.69	1.69
Sweden	140	54	140	158	66	122	41	1.29	1.59	1.59
United Kingdom	173	66	173	210	81	140	52	1.50	1.55	1.55
<b>Southern Europe<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>199</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.00</b>
Albania	239	65	239	247	80	233	51	1.06	1.56	1.56
Bosnia and Herzegovina	249	97	249	273	128	226	65	1.21	1.97	1.97
Croatia	228	95	228	271	133	189	57	1.44	2.35	2.35
Greece	201	69	201	234	95	172	43	1.36	2.22	2.22
Italy	172	52	172	205	68	142	37	1.45	1.86	1.86
Malta	184	55	184	205	70	163	40	1.26	1.72	1.72
Montenegro	230	95	230	262	125	205	65	1.28	1.92	1.92
North Macedonia	313	98	313	318	127	309	68	1.03	1.86	1.86

Table A.4. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Excess male mortality (ratio Male / Female)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Portugal	215	76	139	262	108	172	46	1.52	2.36	1.52
Serbia <sup>20</sup>	250	114	136	263	151	238	78	1.10	1.94	1.10
Slovenia	284	72	212	351	97	222	45	1.58	2.14	1.58
Spain <sup>21</sup>	205	58	147	243	77	169	38	1.44	2.05	1.44
<b>Western Europe<sup>22</sup></b>	181	71	110	215	92	151	49	1.42	1.88	1.42
Austria	183	66	117	222	88	150	44	1.48	1.98	1.48
Belgium	185	74	111	228	92	142	55	1.61	1.67	1.61
France	204	77	127	251	104	161	50	1.56	2.10	1.56
Germany	174	71	103	202	93	151	49	1.33	1.88	1.33
Luxembourg	208	63	145	254	79	160	46	1.59	1.71	1.59
Netherlands	131	58	73	147	67	116	48	1.27	1.38	1.27
Switzerland	171	50	121	206	63	138	37	1.49	1.67	1.49
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	345	134	211	372	176	317	93	1.17	1.89	1.17
<b>Caribbean<sup>23</sup></b>	331	149	182	353	180	307	117	1.15	1.53	1.15
Antigua and Barbuda	295	130	165	313	154	282	108	1.11	1.43	1.11
Aruba	282	93	189	308	116	259	72	1.19	1.61	1.19
Bahamas	268	159	150	293	199	248	119	1.18	1.67	1.18
Barbados	304	98	206	344	125	275	74	1.25	1.67	1.25
Cuba	269	90	179	295	109	237	71	1.25	1.53	1.25
Curaçao	299	98	100	324	136	274	66	1.18	2.07	1.18
Dominican Republic	372	163	209	395	205	344	120	1.15	1.71	1.15
Grenada	256	142	114	295	185	226	98	1.31	1.90	1.31
Guadeloupe <sup>24</sup>	419	83	336	456	121	387	49	1.18	2.47	1.18
Haiti	458	244	214	474	275	443	213	1.07	1.29	1.07
Jamaica	276	133	203	296	165	257	100	1.15	1.64	1.15
Martinique	409	67	342	429	94	392	44	1.10	2.16	1.10
Puerto Rico	279	96	183	315	140	238	54	1.32	2.58	1.32
Saint Lucia	296	137	141	334	166	264	108	1.27	1.53	1.27
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	417	156	161	438	182	401	129	1.09	1.41	1.09
Trinidad and Tobago	320	170	150	328	215	312	123	1.05	1.76	1.05
United States Virgin Islands	249	61	80	276	76	224	47	1.23	1.61	1.23
<b>Central America</b>	382	121	161	416	156	348	86	1.20	1.80	1.20
Belize	308	178	170	331	222	286	131	1.16	1.70	1.16
Costa Rica	279	87	192	293	114	265	60	1.11	1.90	1.11
El Salvador	473	179	300	535	263	405	104	1.32	2.54	1.32
Guatemala	448	163	285	448	215	448	114	1.00	1.88	1.00
Honduras	448	147	201	470	174	425	121	1.11	1.44	1.11
Mexico	365	112	253	402	143	327	80	1.23	1.78	1.23
Nicaragua	472	148	324	512	193	430	105	1.19	1.84	1.19
Panama	310	116	154	321	151	297	80	1.08	1.90	1.08
<b>South America<sup>25</sup></b>	336	138	298	362	182	309	93	1.17	1.96	1.17
Argentina	261	114	147	299	153	214	75	1.40	2.05	1.40
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	421	186	345	446	217	399	154	1.12	1.41	1.12
Brazil	359	145	214	381	195	339	96	1.12	2.03	1.12
Chile	318	90	228	347	112	289	68	1.20	1.65	1.20
Colombia	350	141	209	382	192	318	90	1.20	2.13	1.20
Ecuador	364	125	139	378	163	349	86	1.08	1.88	1.08
French Guiana	354	60	74	394	79	301	41	1.31	1.92	1.31
Guyana	297	211	184	339	248	252	172	1.35	1.44	1.35
Paraguay	199	146	150	227	165	174	125	1.31	1.32	1.31
Peru	372	125	147	400	154	343	95	1.17	1.62	1.17
Suriname	340	172	170	366	221	311	120	1.18	1.85	1.18
Uruguay	208	106	102	254	136	155	77	1.64	1.77	1.64
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	347	144	103	368	194	323	91	1.14	2.15	1.14
<b>NORTHERN AMERICA<sup>26</sup></b>	204	99	105	249	123	158	74	1.58	1.66	1.58
Canada	176	62	74	206	76	142	49	1.45	1.55	1.45
United States of America	206	103	103	252	128	158	76	1.60	1.68	1.60

Table A.4. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Excess male mortality (ratio Male / Female)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OCEANIA										
Australia/New Zealand	261	91	170	302	109	217	73	1.39	1.50	1.50
Australia <sup>27</sup>	182	58	124	217	72	145	44	1.50	1.63	1.63
New Zealand	183	56	127	221	71	145	42	1.53	1.67	1.67
Melanesia	587	211	376	627	244	534	177	1.17	1.38	1.38
Fiji	323	188	135	350	235	291	138	1.20	1.70	1.70
New Caledonia	386	83	303	411	105	354	60	1.16	1.74	1.74
Papua New Guinea	631	227	404	675	259	574	194	1.18	1.33	1.33
Solomon Islands	440	149	291	454	168	410	130	1.11	1.30	1.30
Vanuatu	479	132	347	509	158	446	106	1.14	1.48	1.48
Micronesia <sup>28</sup>	343	116	227	364	138	317	94	1.15	1.47	1.47
Guam	315	63	252	338	78	270	47	1.25	1.65	1.65
Kiribati	416	199	317	456	241	378	158	1.20	1.53	1.53
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	334	165	169	350	182	316	150	1.11	1.22	1.22
Polynesia <sup>29</sup>	483	112	371	514	140	446	83	1.15	1.69	1.69
French Polynesia	530	104	426	539	130	519	76	1.04	1.71	1.71
Samoa	544	114	430	599	142	480	83	1.25	1.71	1.71
Tonga	348	134	94	358	168	339	101	1.06	1.66	1.66

**Legend:**Columns 2 and 3:**colored circles**

&lt; 150 = black

150-249 = gray

250-349 = light red

350+ = red

Columns 4 and 11:**colored dot on time trend**

minimum value = blue dot

maximum value = red dot

Columns 9 and 10:**colored circles**

&lt; 25 percentile = black

25-49 percentile = gray

50-75 percentile = light red

75+ percentile = red

**cell color shading by mortality level**

green = low

red = high

(\*) Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition*. Accessed on 26 Dec. 2017 at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Mortality/>

Annually interpolated figures (mid-year) presented in this report have been computed using 5-year period values from

File MORT/11-1: Probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 years (both sexes combined) by region, subregion and country, 1950-2100 (deaths under age 60 per 1,000 alive at age 15) POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2017/MORT/F11-1

[https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1\\_Indicators%20\(Standard\)/EXCEL\\_FILES/3\\_Mortality/WPP2017\\_MORT\\_F11\\_1\\_Q1545\\_BOTH\\_SEXES.xls](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1_Indicators%20(Standard)/EXCEL_FILES/3_Mortality/WPP2017_MORT_F11_1_Q1545_BOTH_SEXES.xls)

File MORT/11-2: Male probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 years by region, subregion and country, 1950-2100

(deaths under age 60 per 1,000 alive at age 15) POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2017/MORT/F11-2

[https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1\\_Indicators%20\(Standard\)/EXCEL\\_FILES/3\\_Mortality/WPP2017\\_MORT\\_F11\\_2\\_Q1545\\_MALE.xls](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1_Indicators%20(Standard)/EXCEL_FILES/3_Mortality/WPP2017_MORT_F11_2_Q1545_MALE.xls)

File MORT/11-3: Female probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 years by region, subregion and country, 1950-2100

(deaths under age 60 per 1,000 alive at age 15) POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2017/MORT/F11-3

[https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1\\_Indicators%20\(Standard\)/EXCEL\\_FILES/3\\_Mortality/WPP2017\\_MORT\\_F11\\_3\\_Q1545\\_FEMALE.xls](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1_Indicators%20(Standard)/EXCEL_FILES/3_Mortality/WPP2017_MORT_F11_3_Q1545_FEMALE.xls)

Table A.5. Probability of surviving between birth and age 60, per 1,000 live births\*

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Deficit male survival (ratio Male/Female)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>WORLD</b>	446	809	363	418	780	475	840	0.88	0.93	0.93
More developed regions <sup>a</sup>	711	888	177	665	851	753	926	0.88	0.92	0.92
Less developed regions <sup>b</sup>	360	797	437	342	769	380	827	0.90	0.93	0.93
Least developed countries <sup>c</sup>	304	703	399	283	675	326	732	0.87	0.92	0.92
Other less developed countries <sup>d</sup>	369	816	433	351	788	388	846	0.90	0.93	0.93
Less developed regions, excluding China	349	766	427	335	732	363	801	0.92	0.91	0.91
High-income countries <sup>e</sup>	721	914	193	682	891	760	938	0.90	0.95	0.95
Middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	387	808	419	363	777	412	841	0.88	0.92	0.92
Upper-middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	437	869	446	399	839	476	900	0.84	0.93	0.93
Lower-middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	333	758	413	324	724	342	795	0.95	0.91	0.91
Low-income countries <sup>e</sup>	272	672	401	242	643	303	700	0.80	0.92	0.92
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>f</sup></b>	306	625	319	280	594	332	656	0.85	0.91	0.91
<b>AFRICA</b>	327	664	337	303	634	352	694	0.86	0.91	0.91
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	313	675	329	289	639	337	709	0.86	0.90	0.90
Burundi	344	602	268	316	569	371	635	0.85	0.90	0.90
Comoros	326	706	379	303	679	349	735	0.87	0.92	0.92
Djibouti	370	673	346	346	648	395	700	0.88	0.92	0.92
Eritrea	275	699	253	253	659	298	739	0.85	0.89	0.89
Ethiopia	275	716	253	253	686	298	745	0.85	0.92	0.92
Kenya	386	732	355	355	688	421	777	0.84	0.88	0.88
Madagascar	302	729	284	284	702	321	757	0.89	0.93	0.93
Malawi	336	650	321	321	592	349	704	0.92	0.84	0.84
Mauritius <sup>1</sup>	463	842	379	437	794	490	894	0.89	0.89	0.89
Mayotte	422	900	379	379	859	481	942	0.79	0.91	0.91
Mozambique	236	583	216	216	543	256	620	0.84	0.88	0.88
Réunion	432	901	379	379	859	481	942	0.79	0.91	0.91
Rwanda	358	742	330	330	710	385	776	0.86	0.92	0.92
Seychelles	614	823	573	573	751	653	900	0.88	0.83	0.83
Somalia	273	582	249	249	553	299	612	0.83	0.90	0.90
South Sudan	191	576	171	171	560	215	591	0.80	0.95	0.95
Uganda	351	615	324	324	573	379	657	0.86	0.87	0.87
United Republic of Tanzania <sup>2</sup>	371	702	342	342	668	400	736	0.86	0.91	0.91
Zambia	382	639	357	357	591	409	687	0.87	0.86	0.86
Zimbabwe	473	589	446	446	556	500	619	0.89	0.90	0.90
<b>Middle Africa</b>	315	620	288	288	593	341	647	0.84	0.92	0.92
Angola	245	670	222	222	625	269	715	0.83	0.87	0.87
Cameroon	336	577	312	312	558	360	595	0.87	0.94	0.94
Central African Republic	266	481	242	242	459	290	504	0.83	0.91	0.91
Chad	305	524	262	262	502	352	546	0.74	0.92	0.92
Congo	387	682	371	371	659	404	705	0.92	0.94	0.94
Democratic Republic of the Congo	343	640	317	317	615	367	665	0.86	0.92	0.92
Equatorial Guinea	282	584	258	258	563	308	610	0.84	0.92	0.92
Gabon	310	710	284	284	687	337	735	0.84	0.94	0.94
Sao Tome and Principe	442	748	419	419	714	470	781	0.89	0.91	0.91
<b>Northern Africa</b>	416	830	396	396	804	437	857	0.91	0.94	0.94
Algeria	420	873	404	404	858	438	888	0.92	0.97	0.97
Egypt	415	827	398	398	789	431	867	0.92	0.91	0.91
Libya	346	836	328	328	796	369	879	0.89	0.91	0.91
Morocco	462	899	433	433	893	492	906	0.88	0.98	0.98
Sudan	413	708	388	388	680	439	736	0.88	0.92	0.92
Tunisia	332	888	316	316	867	348	910	0.91	0.95	0.95
Western Sahara	279	799	252	252	775	309	827	0.82	0.94	0.94
<b>Southern Africa</b>	445	613	405	405	547	487	677	0.83	0.81	0.81

Table A.5. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Deficit male survival (ratio Male/Female)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Botswana	452	713	261	414	653	487	772	0.85	0.85	0.85
Eswatini	359	529	170	323	448	396	600	0.82	0.75	0.75
Lesotho	368	450	82	333	394	398	495	0.84	0.80	0.80
Namibia	356	656	300	315	603	398	705	0.79	0.85	0.85
South Africa	455	616	161	414	550	499	681	0.83	0.81	0.81
<b>Western Africa<sup>3</sup></b>	273	587	314	251	567	297	607	0.84	0.93	0.93
Benin	278	662	384	278	638	278	687	1.00	0.93	0.93
Burkina Faso	237	659	422	215	642	265	673	0.81	0.95	0.95
Cabo Verde	464	849	385	440	823	486	874	0.90	0.94	0.94
Côte d'Ivoire	269	515	246	252	492	287	540	0.88	0.91	0.91
Gambia	231	669	438	209	641	254	696	0.82	0.92	0.92
Ghana	387	692	305	374	671	400	712	0.94	0.94	0.94
Guinea	268	650	382	247	638	292	662	0.85	0.96	0.96
Guinea-Bissau	305	621	316	280	589	331	652	0.85	0.90	0.90
Liberia	263	688	425	225	668	312	708	0.72	0.94	0.94
Mali	194	627	433	176	614	214	640	0.82	0.96	0.96
Mauritania	334	715	381	325	689	344	741	0.95	0.93	0.93
Niger	295	653	358	278	638	307	670	0.91	0.95	0.95
Nigeria	278	542	264	251	523	306	560	0.82	0.93	0.93
Senegal	293	764	471	276	725	309	798	0.89	0.91	0.91
Sierra Leone	227	505	278	209	498	246	513	0.85	0.97	0.97
Togo	287	654	367	268	637	306	671	0.87	0.95	0.95
<b>ASIA</b>	365	835	470	349	809	383	862	0.91	0.94	0.94
<b>Eastern Asia</b>	410	906	496	380	891	444	922	0.86	0.97	0.97
China <sup>4</sup>	389	905	516	360	891	421	919	0.86	0.97	0.97
China, Hong Kong SAR <sup>5</sup>	684	946	262	617	928	740	961	0.83	0.97	0.97
China, Macao SAR <sup>6</sup>	652	953	301	625	933	678	972	0.92	0.96	0.96
China, Taiwan Province of China	578	900	322	551	863	609	939	0.90	0.92	0.92
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	138	841	703	14	807	289	875	0.05	0.92	0.92
Japan	669	939	278	644	922	694	958	0.93	0.96	0.96
Mongolia	427	763	336	402	681	451	848	0.89	0.80	0.80
Republic of Korea	438	932	494	408	906	470	958	0.87	0.95	0.95
<b>South-Central Asia<sup>7</sup></b>	289	782	493	294	751	285	816	1.03	0.92	0.92
<b>Central Asia</b>	563	804	241	478	746	650	862	0.74	0.86	0.86
Kazakhstan	556	778	222	446	690	674	867	0.66	0.80	0.80
Kyrgyzstan	521	802	271	438	733	608	873	0.72	0.84	0.84
Tajikistan	574	823	249	542	790	609	857	0.89	0.92	0.92
Turkmenistan	507	765	258	444	703	575	826	0.77	0.85	0.85
Uzbekistan	590	828	337	512	786	663	869	0.77	0.90	0.90
<b>Southern Asia</b>	283	781	498	289	751	275	814	1.05	0.92	0.92
Afghanistan	188	703	515	174	683	207	726	0.84	0.94	0.94
Bangladesh	410	831	421	405	810	415	853	0.98	0.95	0.95
Bhutan	236	752	215	227	751	245	752	0.93	1.00	1.00
India	267	774	511	275	742	259	809	1.06	0.92	0.92
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	370	903	533	403	884	338	924	1.19	0.96	0.96
Maldives	300	920	620	300	907	296	934	1.01	0.97	0.97
Nepal	271	810	249	260	786	282	833	0.92	0.94	0.94
Pakistan	314	763	451	315	744	312	783	1.01	0.95	0.95
Sri Lanka	546	853	307	519	789	586	915	0.89	0.86	0.86
<b>South-Eastern Asia</b>	449	806	358	418	763	483	851	0.87	0.90	0.90
Brunei Darussalam	612	902	290	585	886	641	918	0.91	0.97	0.97
Cambodia	331	787	256	309	750	354	822	0.87	0.91	0.91
Indonesia	442	795	353	424	765	462	827	0.92	0.92	0.92
Lao People's Democratic Republic	358	752	394	323	728	394	776	0.82	0.94	0.94
Malaysia <sup>8</sup>	551	867	316	535	831	568	906	0.94	0.92	0.92
Myanmar	259	754	295	213	716	314	791	0.68	0.91	0.91
Philippines	574	771	218	551	710	597	837	0.92	0.85	0.85

Table A.5. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Deficit male survival (ratio Male/Female)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Singapore	593	945	352	551	932	636	958	0.87	0.97	0.97
Thailand	496	835	339	461	777	534	894	0.86	0.87	0.87
Timor-Leste	207	801	594	195	774	218	830	0.89	0.93	0.93
Viet Nam	539	850	311	490	791	592	912	0.83	0.87	0.87
<b>Western Asia</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.93</b>
Armenia	680	864	184	627	808	735	912	0.85	0.89	0.89
Azerbaijan <sup>9</sup>	663	838	175	595	792	722	884	0.82	0.90	0.90
Bahrain	391	921	530	340	914	460	933	0.74	0.98	0.98
Cyprus <sup>10</sup>	763	943	176	726	925	799	961	0.91	0.96	0.96
Georgia <sup>11</sup>	645	834	189	557	757	729	908	0.76	0.83	0.83
Iraq	303	803	500	276	769	331	837	0.84	0.92	0.92
Israel	798	941	143	780	925	818	956	0.95	0.97	0.97
Jordan	441	870	429	438	852	445	889	0.98	0.96	0.96
Kuwait	561	909	348	538	894	591	932	0.91	0.96	0.96
Lebanon	644	927	283	618	919	673	938	0.92	0.98	0.98
Oman	318	891	573	306	877	331	920	0.92	0.95	0.95
Qatar	571	928	357	527	923	623	944	0.85	0.98	0.98
Saudi Arabia	395	892	507	362	884	432	904	0.84	0.98	0.98
State of Palestine <sup>12</sup>	440	860	420	407	838	481	883	0.85	0.95	0.95
Syrian Arab Republic	458	783	325	442	684	477	897	0.93	0.76	0.76
Turkey	389	872	483	337	836	443	909	0.76	0.92	0.92
United Arab Emirates	408	917	509	362	910	462	936	0.78	0.97	0.97
Yemen	301	723	422	280	699	324	747	0.86	0.94	0.94
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.90</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.81</b>
Belarus	636	809	173	577	717	687	900	0.84	0.80	0.80
Bulgaria	680	854	174	652	803	709	907	0.92	0.89	0.89
Czechia	748	909	161	701	879	793	942	0.88	0.93	0.93
Hungary	711	860	149	674	810	747	910	0.90	0.89	0.89
Poland	644	878	134	587	827	696	930	0.84	0.89	0.89
Republic of Moldova <sup>13</sup>	621	818	137	541	743	697	890	0.78	0.84	0.84
Romania	691	856	165	660	803	720	911	0.92	0.88	0.88
Russian Federation	597	772	175	502	673	665	872	0.76	0.77	0.77
Slovakia	704	883	181	670	837	736	929	0.91	0.90	0.90
Ukraine <sup>14</sup>	658	799	141	592	710	709	886	0.83	0.80	0.80
<b>Northern Europe<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>782</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>0.96</b>
Channel Islands <sup>16</sup>	787	939	152	748	930	824	947	0.91	0.98	0.98
Denmark	823	925	102	802	908	844	942	0.95	0.96	0.96
Estonia	652	875	223	561	819	720	932	0.78	0.88	0.88
Finland <sup>17</sup>	736	922	186	663	893	805	952	0.82	0.94	0.94
Iceland	815	947	132	777	935	853	960	0.91	0.97	0.97
Ireland	742	936	194	723	920	762	952	0.95	0.97	0.97
Latvia	656	836	180	576	761	718	910	0.80	0.84	0.84
Lithuania	628	823	195	563	740	687	905	0.82	0.82	0.82
Norway <sup>18</sup>	839	939	100	813	925	865	954	0.94	0.97	0.97
Sweden	834	943	110	813	931	855	956	0.95	0.97	0.97
United Kingdom	793	929	137	754	914	830	943	0.91	0.97	0.97
<b>Southern Europe<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>710</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>910</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.95</b>
Albania	593	918	325	580	903	605	934	0.96	0.97	0.97
Bosnia and Herzegovina	574	894	320	554	862	593	926	0.93	0.93	0.93
Croatia	680	900	220	641	861	716	939	0.90	0.92	0.92
Greece	742	926	184	710	900	771	953	0.92	0.94	0.94
Italy	755	944	191	720	928	787	960	0.92	0.97	0.97
Malta	757	939	144	734	925	782	954	0.94	0.97	0.97
Montenegro	662	898	236	627	868	693	929	0.91	0.93	0.93
North Macedonia	557	892	335	555	863	558	923	0.99	0.94	0.94

Table A.5. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Deficit male survival (ratio Male/Female)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Portugal	665	921	256	619	888	708	951	0.87	0.93	0.87
Serbia <sup>20</sup>	639	875	236	622	837	655	913	0.95	0.92	0.95
Slovenia	689	924	235	625	899	746	951	0.84	0.94	0.84
Spain <sup>21</sup>	711	939	228	672	919	748	959	0.90	0.96	0.90
<b>Western Europe<sup>22</sup></b>	768	925	157	728	903	804	947	0.91	0.95	0.91
Austria	758	930	172	714	908	796	952	0.90	0.95	0.90
Belgium	765	922	157	719	903	811	941	0.89	0.96	0.89
France	743	919	176	694	891	790	946	0.88	0.94	0.88
Germany	772	925	153	737	903	803	947	0.92	0.95	0.92
Luxembourg	740	933	193	689	916	795	950	0.87	0.96	0.87
Netherlands	835	938	103	816	929	855	948	0.95	0.98	0.95
Switzerland	792	945	153	754	933	828	958	0.91	0.97	0.91
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	509	843	334	481	800	538	886	0.89	0.90	0.89
<b>Caribbean<sup>23</sup></b>	523	811	288	499	778	549	845	0.91	0.92	0.91
Antigua and Barbuda	607	859	252	582	832	629	885	0.92	0.94	0.92
Aruba	626	890	264	600	865	649	913	0.92	0.95	0.92
Bahamas	643	829	180	617	788	664	869	0.93	0.91	0.93
Barbados	591	890	309	547	863	626	916	0.87	0.94	0.87
Cuba	631	902	271	600	883	669	922	0.90	0.96	0.90
Curaçao	616	890	174	589	851	645	924	0.91	0.92	0.91
Dominican Republic	442	812	170	421	768	467	858	0.90	0.90	0.90
Grenada	612	845	233	576	802	641	890	0.90	0.90	0.90
Guadeloupe <sup>24</sup>	482	910	428	449	871	512	944	0.88	0.92	0.88
Haiti	331	684	353	313	650	348	718	0.90	0.91	0.90
Jamaica	610	850	240	587	817	632	883	0.93	0.93	0.93
Martinique	509	925	426	486	897	530	950	0.92	0.94	0.92
Puerto Rico	650	897	247	612	852	691	939	0.89	0.91	0.89
Saint Lucia	540	848	308	505	817	573	878	0.88	0.93	0.88
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	480	824	244	458	795	499	855	0.92	0.93	0.92
Trinidad and Tobago	588	802	280	580	754	597	852	0.97	0.88	0.97
United States Virgin Islands	675	928	253	646	913	702	942	0.92	0.97	0.92
<b>Central America</b>	463	855	392	434	818	495	892	0.88	0.92	0.88
Belize	574	804	230	549	758	599	854	0.92	0.89	0.92
Costa Rica	592	901	309	575	873	611	929	0.94	0.94	0.94
El Salvador	382	803	121	331	719	439	879	0.75	0.82	0.75
Guatemala	383	808	125	381	756	386	858	0.99	0.88	0.99
Honduras	374	814	171	354	784	395	845	0.90	0.93	0.90
Mexico	484	866	382	451	832	519	900	0.87	0.92	0.87
Nicaragua	368	830	268	337	784	402	875	0.84	0.90	0.84
Panama	582	864	282	567	827	600	903	0.95	0.92	0.95
<b>South America<sup>25</sup></b>	522	841	319	494	796	552	888	0.89	0.90	0.89
Argentina	666	871	205	629	830	713	911	0.88	0.91	0.88
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	379	749	370	354	716	404	784	0.88	0.91	0.88
Brazil	501	838	337	475	788	527	889	0.90	0.89	0.90
Chile	559	901	342	530	879	589	923	0.90	0.95	0.90
Colombia	495	835	240	463	783	529	889	0.88	0.88	0.88
Ecuador	477	850	273	459	811	494	890	0.93	0.91	0.93
French Guiana	528	928	400	481	908	589	949	0.82	0.96	0.82
Guyana	618	750	242	572	709	667	795	0.86	0.89	0.86
Paraguay	708	821	114	676	797	739	846	0.92	0.94	0.92
Peru	433	847	214	411	814	457	880	0.90	0.93	0.90
Suriname	558	807	249	530	757	589	860	0.90	0.88	0.88
Uruguay	736	879	143	689	849	790	910	0.87	0.93	0.87
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	539	841	252	518	789	563	896	0.92	0.88	0.92
<b>NORTHERN AMERICA<sup>26</sup></b>	761	894	133	714	870	810	920	0.88	0.95	0.88
Canada	779	932	153	744	918	817	946	0.91	0.97	0.91
United States of America	760	890	130	712	864	811	917	0.88	0.94	0.88

Table A.5. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Deficit male survival (ratio Male/Female)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
OCEANIA	658	882	224	615	862	705	903	0.87	0.96	245
Australia/New Zealand	787	937	150	749	923	826	951	0.91	0.97	174
Australia <sup>27</sup>	785	939	154	746	924	827	953	0.90	0.97	168
New Zealand	792	930	138	762	916	822	943	0.93	0.97	151
Melanesia	298	739	441	262	705	344	776	0.76	0.91	218
Fiji	551	793	242	515	746	593	845	0.87	0.88	193
New Caledonia	483	902	419	459	878	512	926	0.90	0.95	143
Papua New Guinea	259	720	461	222	686	307	755	0.72	0.91	126
Solomon Islands	413	819	406	401	798	437	840	0.92	0.95	127
Vanuatu	362	841	479	337	812	391	871	0.86	0.93	109
Micronesia <sup>28</sup>	540	850	310	517	823	567	877	0.91	0.94	337
Guam	586	926	340	559	911	634	942	0.88	0.97	236
Kiribati	439	748	309	400	695	478	801	0.84	0.87	169
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	554	797	243	541	780	568	813	0.95	0.96	133
Polynesia <sup>29</sup>	430	871	441	399	843	468	901	0.85	0.94	371
French Polynesia	380	888	508	369	862	393	917	0.94	0.94	238
Samoa	365	867	502	311	838	432	898	0.72	0.93	177
Tonga	589	843	254	584	810	591	875	0.99	0.92	255

**Legend:**Columns 2 and 3:**colored circles**

- < 400 = red
- 400-599 = light red
- 600-799 = light gray
- 800+ = black

**cell color shading by survival level**

- green = high
- red = low

Columns 4 and 11:**colored dot on time trend**

- minimum value = blue dot
- maximum value = red dot

Columns 9 and 10:**colored circles**

- < 25 percentile = black
- 25-49 percentile = gray
- 50-75 percentile = light red
- 75+ percentile = red

(\*) Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition*. Accessed on 26 Dec. 2017 at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Mortality/>

Note: Probability of surviving between birth and age 60 (60p0) is computed as the complement to the probability of dying between birth and the age of 60 years (60q0) per 1,000 live births. In this case, 60p0 = 1000 - 60q0.

Annually interpolated figures (mid-year) presented in this report have been computed using 5-year period values from:

File MORT/9-1: Probability of dying between birth and the age of 60 years (both sexes combined) by region, subregion and country, 1950-2100 (deaths under age 60 per 1,000 live births) POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2017/MORT/F09-1

[https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1\\_Indicators%20\(Standard\)/EXCEL\\_FILES/3\\_Mortality/WPP2017\\_MORT\\_F09\\_1\\_Q0060\\_BOTH\\_SEXES.xls](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1_Indicators%20(Standard)/EXCEL_FILES/3_Mortality/WPP2017_MORT_F09_1_Q0060_BOTH_SEXES.xls)

File MORT/9-2: Male probability of dying between birth and the age of 60 years by region, subregion and country, 1950-210 (deaths under age 60 per 1,000 live births) POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2017/MORT/F09-2

[https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1\\_Indicators%20\(Standard\)/EXCEL\\_FILES/3\\_Mortality/WPP2017\\_MORT\\_F09\\_2\\_Q0060\\_MALE.xls](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1_Indicators%20(Standard)/EXCEL_FILES/3_Mortality/WPP2017_MORT_F09_2_Q0060_MALE.xls)

File MORT/9-3: Female probability of dying between birth and the age of 60 years by region, subregion and country, 1950-210 (deaths under age 60 per 1,000 live births) POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2017/MORT/F09-3

[https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1\\_Indicators%20\(Standard\)/EXCEL\\_FILES/3\\_Mortality/WPP2017\\_MORT\\_F09\\_3\\_Q0060\\_FEMALE.xls](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1_Indicators%20(Standard)/EXCEL_FILES/3_Mortality/WPP2017_MORT_F09_3_Q0060_FEMALE.xls)

Table A.6. Life expectancy at age 60 (years)\*

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female		Absolute difference, years (female - male)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>WORLD</b>	● 14.0	● 20.5	● 20.5	● 13.1	● 19.0	● 15.0	● 21.9	● 1.9	● 2.8	● 2.8
More developed regions <sup>a</sup>	● 16.7	● 23.2	● 23.2	● 15.4	● 21.2	● 17.7	● 24.9	● 2.3	● 3.8	● 3.8
Less developed regions <sup>b</sup>	● 12.3	● 19.2	● 19.2	● 11.6	● 18.1	● 13.0	● 20.4	● 1.4	● 2.3	● 2.3
Least developed countries <sup>c</sup>	● 11.8	● 17.6	● 17.6	● 11.5	● 16.8	● 12.2	● 18.3	● 0.8	● 1.4	● 1.4
Other less developed countries <sup>d</sup>	● 12.4	● 19.4	● 19.4	● 11.6	● 18.2	● 13.1	● 20.6	● 1.5	● 2.4	● 2.4
Less developed regions, excluding China	● 12.9	● 18.9	● 18.9	● 12.3	● 17.7	● 13.5	● 20.0	● 1.2	● 2.3	● 2.3
High-income countries <sup>e</sup>	● 16.7	● 24.2	● 24.2	● 15.5	● 22.3	● 17.8	● 26.0	● 2.3	● 3.7	● 3.7
Middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	● 12.8	● 19.2	● 19.2	● 11.9	● 17.9	● 13.6	● 20.4	● 1.7	● 2.5	● 2.5
Upper-middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	● 12.7	● 20.1	● 20.1	● 11.6	● 18.7	● 13.6	● 21.5	● 2.0	● 2.8	● 2.8
Lower-middle-income countries <sup>e</sup>	● 12.9	● 17.9	● 17.9	● 12.2	● 16.9	● 13.5	● 18.9	● 1.2	● 2.0	● 2.0
Low-income countries <sup>e</sup>	● 11.8	● 17.1	● 17.1	● 11.2	● 16.2	● 12.3	● 18.0	● 1.1	● 1.8	● 1.8
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa<sup>f</sup></b>	● 12.1	● 16.3	● 16.3	● 11.6	● 15.5	● 12.5	● 17.0	● 0.9	● 1.5	● 1.5
<b>AFRICA</b>	● 12.5	● 17.0	● 17.0	● 12.0	● 16.2	● 13.0	● 17.8	● 1.0	● 1.6	● 1.6
<b>Eastern Africa</b>	● 12.6	● 17.8	● 17.8	● 12.1	● 17.0	● 13.1	● 18.5	● 1.0	● 1.5	● 1.5
Burundi	● 13.1	● 16.5	● 16.5	● 12.5	● 15.9	● 13.6	● 17.2	● 1.0	● 1.3	● 1.3
Comoros	● 12.5	● 16.3	● 16.3	● 11.9	● 15.4	● 13.0	● 17.1	● 1.1	● 1.7	● 1.7
Djibouti	● 13.5	● 17.6	● 17.6	● 13.0	● 16.9	● 13.9	● 18.2	● 1.0	● 1.3	● 1.3
Eritrea	● 12.0	● 16.3	● 16.3	● 11.6	● 15.3	● 12.5	● 17.1	● 0.9	● 1.8	● 1.8
Ethiopia	● 12.1	● 18.1	● 18.1	● 11.6	● 17.4	● 12.5	● 18.7	● 0.9	● 1.4	● 1.4
Kenya	● 13.7	● 18.6	● 18.6	● 13.1	● 17.8	● 14.3	● 19.3	● 1.2	● 1.5	● 1.5
Madagascar	● 12.5	● 17.0	● 17.0	● 12.3	● 16.3	● 12.8	● 17.6	● 0.5	● 1.3	● 1.3
Malawi	● 12.4	● 18.2	● 18.2	● 12.1	● 16.9	● 12.6	● 19.2	● 0.5	● 2.3	● 2.3
Mauritius <sup>1</sup>	● 12.8	● 20.5	● 20.5	● 11.6	● 18.3	● 14.1	● 22.4	● 2.5	● 4.1	● 4.1
Mayotte	● 13.7	● 23.7	● 23.7	● 11.8	● 21.8	● 16.4	● 25.7	● 4.6	● 3.9	● 3.9
Mozambique	● 11.4	● 17.0	● 17.0	● 11.0	● 16.2	● 11.8	● 17.7	● 0.8	● 1.4	● 1.4
Réunion	● 14.6	● 23.9	● 23.9	● 11.8	● 21.8	● 16.4	● 25.7	● 4.6	● 3.9	● 3.9
Rwanda	● 13.3	● 18.4	● 18.4	● 12.7	● 17.6	● 13.8	● 19.1	● 1.1	● 1.4	● 1.4
Seychelles	● 14.9	● 19.5	● 19.5	● 13.8	● 17.0	● 15.8	● 22.2	● 2.0	● 5.2	● 5.2
Somalia	● 12.0	● 16.2	● 16.2	● 11.5	● 15.7	● 12.5	● 16.8	● 1.0	● 1.1	● 1.1
South Sudan	● 10.6	● 16.5	● 16.5	● 10.2	● 16.0	● 11.1	● 17.0	● 0.9	● 1.0	● 1.0
Uganda	● 13.2	● 17.3	● 17.3	● 12.6	● 16.5	● 13.7	● 17.9	● 1.1	● 1.4	● 1.4
United Republic of Tanzania <sup>2</sup>	● 13.5	● 18.3	● 18.3	● 12.9	● 17.6	● 14.0	● 18.9	● 1.1	● 1.2	● 1.2
Zambia	● 13.6	● 17.7	● 17.7	● 13.1	● 16.9	● 14.1	● 18.4	● 1.0	● 1.5	● 1.5
Zimbabwe	● 14.9	● 17.8	● 17.8	● 14.3	● 17.0	● 15.4	● 18.5	● 1.1	● 1.4	● 1.4
<b>Middle Africa</b>	● 12.7	● 16.9	● 16.9	● 12.1	● 16.2	● 13.2	● 17.4	● 1.1	● 1.2	● 1.2
Angola	● 11.6	● 17.2	● 17.2	● 11.1	● 16.4	● 12.0	● 18.0	● 0.9	● 1.6	● 1.6
Cameroon	● 13.0	● 16.9	● 16.9	● 12.5	● 16.3	● 13.4	● 17.4	● 1.0	● 1.1	● 1.1
Central African Republic	● 11.9	● 15.8	● 15.8	● 11.4	● 15.0	● 12.3	● 16.5	● 0.9	● 1.4	● 1.4
Chad	● 12.5	● 15.9	● 15.9	● 11.7	● 15.3	● 13.3	● 16.4	● 1.6	● 1.1	● 1.1
Congo	● 13.7	● 18.2	● 18.2	● 13.3	● 17.5	● 14.0	● 18.8	● 0.8	● 1.3	● 1.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	● 13.1	● 16.8	● 16.8	● 12.5	● 16.2	● 13.5	● 17.4	● 1.0	● 1.1	● 1.1
Equatorial Guinea	● 12.1	● 16.9	● 16.9	● 11.6	● 16.3	● 12.6	● 17.5	● 1.0	● 1.2	● 1.2
Gabon	● 12.6	● 18.5	● 18.5	● 12.0	● 17.8	● 13.1	● 19.1	● 1.0	● 1.3	● 1.3
Sao Tome and Principe	● 14.6	● 18.3	● 18.3	● 14.0	● 17.5	● 15.0	● 18.9	● 1.0	● 1.4	● 1.4
<b>Northern Africa</b>	● 14.4	● 19.0	● 19.0	● 13.6	● 18.0	● 15.1	● 19.9	● 1.5	● 1.9	● 1.9
Algeria	● 13.4	● 21.8	● 21.8	● 13.1	● 21.3	● 13.8	● 22.4	● 0.7	● 1.1	● 1.1
Egypt	● 15.9	● 17.4	● 17.4	● 14.5	● 16.1	● 17.3	● 18.6	● 2.8	● 2.4	● 2.4
Libya	● 12.4	● 18.3	● 18.3	● 12.3	● 16.9	● 12.5	● 19.8	● 0.3	● 3.0	● 3.0
Morocco	● 14.0	● 20.4	● 20.4	● 13.4	● 19.5	● 14.5	● 21.3	● 1.1	● 1.8	● 1.8
Sudan	● 14.1	● 17.9	● 17.9	● 13.5	● 17.3	● 14.6	● 18.4	● 1.0	● 1.2	● 1.2
Tunisia	● 12.6	● 20.0	● 20.0	● 12.5	● 18.4	● 12.8	● 21.5	● 0.3	● 3.1	● 3.1
Western Sahara	● 11.9	● 17.2	● 17.2	● 11.3	● 16.4	● 12.5	● 18.3	● 1.2	● 1.9	● 1.9
<b>Southern Africa</b>	● 13.9	● 16.6	● 16.6	● 13.0	● 14.0	● 14.7	● 18.8	● 1.7	● 4.7	● 4.7

Table A.6. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female			Absolute difference, years (female - male)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Botswana	14.0	17.5	3.5	13.1	16.2	14.7	18.6	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
Eswatini	13.0	16.1	3.1	12.1	14.6	13.6	17.2	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Lesotho	13.1	15.6	2.5	12.3	14.4	13.6	16.6	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Namibia	12.9	17.3	4.4	12.1	15.8	13.6	18.4	1.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
South Africa	14.0	16.6	2.6	13.1	13.9	14.8	18.9	1.7	5.0	5.0	5.0
<b>Western Africa<sup>3</sup></b>	11.0	14.6	3.6	10.7	14.3	11.3	15.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Benin	11.0	17.2	6.2	11.4	16.5	10.8	17.7	-0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
Burkina Faso	10.4	15.4	5.0	10.1	14.9	10.9	15.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Cabo Verde	14.1	18.5	4.4	13.4	17.1	14.7	19.6	1.3	2.5	2.5	2.5
Côte d'Ivoire	12.7	14.2	1.5	12.2	14.0	13.0	14.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
Gambia	10.3	15.3	5.0	10.0	14.7	10.6	16.0	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.2
Ghana	12.5	15.7	3.2	12.2	15.2	12.7	16.2	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Guinea	10.8	15.2	4.4	10.6	14.9	11.1	15.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
Guinea-Bissau	11.8	15.1	3.3	11.4	14.6	12.1	15.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Liberia	10.6	15.7	5.1	10.1	15.1	11.2	16.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Mali	9.8	15.4	5.6	9.5	15.2	10.0	15.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Mauritania	11.7	16.5	4.8	11.6	15.8	11.8	17.1	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Niger	11.3	16.1	4.8	11.2	15.5	11.3	16.7	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nigeria	11.0	13.9	2.9	10.7	13.6	11.3	14.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Senegal	11.2	16.8	5.6	11.0	15.8	11.3	17.6	0.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
Sierra Leone	10.5	13.2	2.7	10.6	13.1	10.4	13.3	-0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Togo	11.1	15.2	4.1	10.9	14.8	11.3	15.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>ASIA</b>	12.2	19.7	7.5	11.5	18.4	13.0	21.0	1.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
<b>Eastern Asia</b>	11.8	20.9	9.1	10.9	19.4	12.7	22.4	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.0
China <sup>4</sup>	11.2	19.8	8.6	10.3	18.7	12.0	21.0	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.3
China, Hong Kong SAR <sup>5</sup>	15.9	26.0	10.1	12.3	23.5	17.9	28.5	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.0
China, Macao SAR <sup>6</sup>	15.6	25.7	10.1	14.7	23.3	16.1	27.9	1.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
China, Taiwan Province of China	15.0	23.6	8.6	14.2	22.0	15.5	25.2	1.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	10.6	17.7	7.1	8.8	14.5	12.2	20.3	3.3	5.8	5.8	5.8
Japan	15.6	26.1	10.5	14.4	23.3	16.7	28.7	2.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Mongolia	12.8	17.2	4.4	12.3	15.2	13.1	19.1	0.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Republic of Korea	14.3	24.6	10.3	13.5	22.0	14.9	26.8	1.4	4.8	4.8	4.8
<b>South-Central Asia<sup>7</sup></b>	12.2	18.1	5.9	11.8	17.4	12.7	18.9	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>Central Asia</b>	15.0	17.8	2.8	13.2	15.7	17.2	19.5	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.8
Kazakhstan	14.5	17.2	2.7	12.3	14.5	17.2	19.4	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Kyrgyzstan	14.7	17.9	3.2	12.8	15.6	16.9	19.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
Tajikistan	16.0	18.5	2.5	14.5	16.7	17.7	20.6	3.1	3.9	3.9	3.9
Turkmenistan	14.3	17.4	3.1	12.7	15.7	16.1	18.9	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
Uzbekistan	15.8	18.1	2.3	14.4	16.5	17.4	19.6	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
<b>Southern Asia</b>	12.1	18.1	6.0	11.7	17.4	12.5	18.9	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Afghanistan	10.5	16.2	5.7	10.2	15.4	11.0	17.0	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Bangladesh	11.4	19.5	8.1	11.6	18.5	11.2	20.7	-0.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Bhutan	11.2	20.5	9.3	10.8	20.6	11.6	20.5	0.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
India	11.8	17.9	6.1	11.4	17.2	12.2	18.7	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12.6	19.7	7.1	12.4	19.4	12.9	20.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Maldives	11.6	19.9	8.3	11.8	19.4	11.4	20.6	-0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nepal	11.8	17.5	5.7	11.4	16.6	12.1	18.4	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Pakistan	14.9	17.8	2.9	13.9	17.6	16.3	18.0	2.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sri Lanka	14.1	20.7	6.6	13.1	19.4	16.0	21.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5
<b>South-Eastern Asia</b>	13.8	18.7	5.0	13.0	17.0	14.6	20.3	1.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
Brunei Darussalam	15.0	20.7	5.7	14.2	19.5	15.8	21.9	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Cambodia	12.1	17.3	5.2	10.9	16.4	13.2	17.9	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
Indonesia	13.2	16.6	3.4	12.9	15.3	13.4	17.9	0.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	12.8	16.8	4.0	12.1	15.9	13.6	17.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
Malaysia <sup>8</sup>	14.2	19.8	5.6	14.1	18.7	14.3	20.9	0.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Myanmar	11.7	16.8	5.1	10.8	15.8	12.6	17.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
Philippines	15.3	17.2	1.9	14.4	15.6	15.9	18.8	1.5	3.3	3.3	3.3

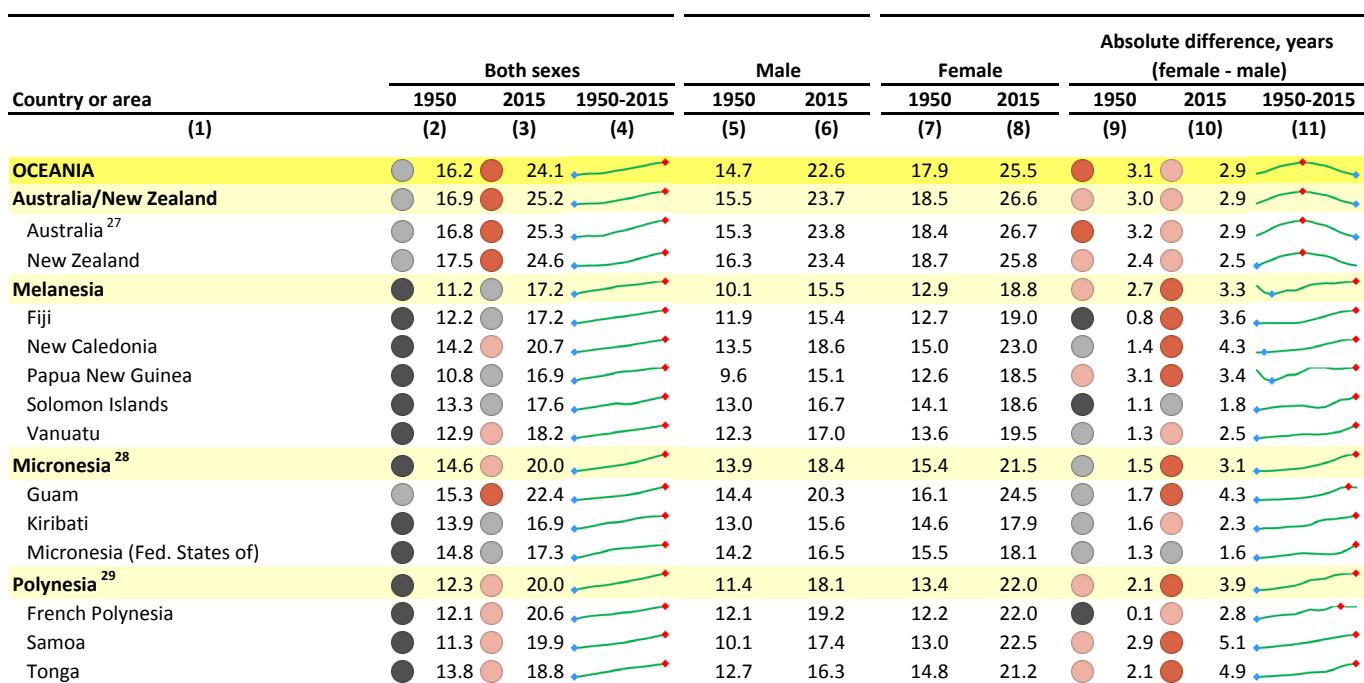
Table A.6. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Absolute difference, years (female - male)					
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Singapore	14.2	24.9	10.7	12.2	23.1	15.8	26.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4
Thailand	17.3	22.0	4.7	15.2	20.3	19.2	23.5	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Timor-Leste	10.9	17.1	6.2	10.5	16.2	11.2	17.9	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Viet Nam	14.8	22.6	7.8	13.1	19.6	16.4	25.0	3.3	5.4	5.4	5.4
<b>Western Asia</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Armenia	16.2	19.4	3.2	14.8	17.4	17.5	20.9	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
Azerbaijan <sup>9</sup>	16.1	18.5	2.4	14.7	16.6	17.4	20.0	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.4
Bahrain	13.5	19.7	6.2	12.7	19.1	14.3	20.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Cyprus <sup>10</sup>	17.5	22.5	5.0	16.6	20.8	18.4	24.1	1.8	3.3	3.3	3.3
Georgia <sup>11</sup>	15.1	18.8	3.7	13.8	16.3	16.2	20.8	2.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
Iraq	12.8	17.6	4.8	12.1	16.3	13.3	18.8	1.2	2.5	2.5	2.5
Israel	17.1	24.7	7.6	16.4	23.4	17.8	25.8	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Jordan	14.2	19.2	5.0	13.6	18.0	15.0	20.4	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Kuwait	15.3	17.8	2.5	14.9	17.5	15.9	18.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Lebanon	15.7	22.4	6.7	14.9	20.9	16.5	24.1	1.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
Oman	12.4	21.0	8.6	12.2	19.7	12.7	22.4	0.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Qatar	15.7	20.9	5.2	14.6	20.4	16.8	21.9	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.6
Saudi Arabia	14.0	18.6	4.6	13.2	17.7	14.8	20.0	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
State of Palestine <sup>12</sup>	13.7	18.7	5.0	13.0	17.5	14.6	20.0	1.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Syrian Arab Republic	14.4	19.2	4.8	14.2	17.4	14.6	21.2	0.4	3.8	3.8	3.8
Turkey	12.9	21.1	8.2	12.1	19.0	13.5	23.0	1.5	4.1	4.1	4.1
United Arab Emirates	13.8	20.1	6.3	12.9	19.7	14.7	20.9	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
Yemen	12.8	16.3	3.5	12.2	15.5	13.3	17.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Belarus	16.6	18.9	2.3	15.5	15.3	17.4	21.7	2.0	6.5	6.5	6.5
Bulgaria	17.3	19.6	2.3	16.6	17.3	17.9	21.6	1.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Czechia	15.7	21.7	6.0	14.6	19.5	16.7	23.6	2.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Hungary	15.7	20.2	4.5	14.8	17.6	16.5	22.3	1.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
Poland	15.0	21.7	6.7	13.6	19.0	16.1	24.0	2.4	5.0	5.0	5.0
Republic of Moldova <sup>13</sup>	14.0	17.4	3.4	12.4	14.7	15.2	19.8	2.8	5.1	5.1	5.1
Romania	15.8	20.2	4.4	15.0	18.0	16.5	22.1	1.5	4.1	4.1	4.1
Russian Federation	16.6	19.0	2.4	14.4	15.7	17.9	21.3	3.5	5.6	5.6	5.6
Slovakia	16.6	20.7	4.1	16.1	18.2	17.1	22.8	1.0	4.6	4.6	4.6
Ukraine <sup>14</sup>	16.7	18.6	1.9	15.5	15.6	17.4	20.8	1.9	5.2	5.2	5.2
<b>Northern Europe<sup>15</sup></b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Channel Islands <sup>16</sup>	17.2	23.5	6.3	16.1	21.9	18.2	25.1	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Denmark	17.6	23.3	5.7	17.2	21.8	17.9	24.7	0.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
Estonia	17.0	21.9	4.0	14.7	18.5	18.3	24.4	3.6	5.9	5.9	5.9
Finland <sup>17</sup>	15.4	24.1	8.7	13.8	22.1	16.6	25.9	2.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Iceland	19.6	24.7	5.1	18.5	23.6	20.6	25.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Ireland	16.1	23.8	7.7	15.4	22.2	16.8	25.3	1.4	3.0	3.0	3.0
Latvia	17.5	20.0	2.5	15.7	16.6	18.8	22.5	3.1	5.9	5.9	5.9
Lithuania	18.3	20.7	2.4	16.8	17.2	19.3	23.3	2.4	6.1	6.1	6.1
Norway <sup>18</sup>	19.2	24.4	5.2	18.5	22.9	19.8	25.8	1.3	2.9	2.9	2.9
Sweden	17.7	24.5	6.8	17.2	23.1	18.2	25.8	1.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
United Kingdom	16.5	24.2	7.7	14.8	22.8	18.0	25.5	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6
<b>Southern Europe<sup>19</sup></b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Albania	17.3	21.8	4.5	16.8	20.3	17.8	23.4	1.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	13.5	20.5	7.0	13.4	18.8	13.7	22.0	0.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Croatia	14.2	20.9	6.7	13.2	18.5	15.0	23.0	1.8	4.5	4.5	4.5
Greece	16.5	23.9	7.4	15.4	22.1	17.5	25.6	2.1	3.5	3.5	3.5
Italy	17.1	25.0	7.9	16.3	23.2	17.7	26.7	1.4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Malta	15.4	23.0	7.6	14.5	21.8	16.2	24.2	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.4
Montenegro	15.0	20.5	5.5	14.4	18.8	15.5	21.9	1.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
North Macedonia	14.1	19.2	5.1	14.0	17.9	14.2	20.4	0.3	2.5	2.5	2.5

Table A.6. (continued)

Country or area	Both sexes			Male		Female			Absolute difference, years (female - male)		
	1950	2015	1950-2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950	2015	1950-2015	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Portugal	17.0	24.0	7.0	15.5	21.9	18.1	25.9	2.6	4.0	4.0	4.0
Serbia <sup>20</sup>	15.1	19.4	4.3	14.5	17.5	15.6	21.1	1.1	3.6	3.6	3.6
Slovenia	15.1	23.5	8.4	13.7	21.3	16.3	25.5	2.6	4.2	4.2	4.2
Spain <sup>21</sup>	16.9	25.4	8.5	15.5	23.1	18.0	27.4	2.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
<b>Western Europe<sup>22</sup></b>	16.8	24.3	7.5	15.9	22.4	17.6	26.1	1.8	3.7	3.7	3.7
Austria	16.4	24.1	7.7	15.2	22.2	17.4	25.7	2.2	3.5	3.5	3.5
Belgium	16.6	23.9	7.3	15.5	22.0	17.7	25.7	2.2	3.7	3.7	3.7
France	16.7	25.6	8.9	15.1	23.3	18.0	27.6	2.9	4.3	4.3	4.3
Germany	16.8	23.6	6.8	16.3	21.8	17.2	25.3	1.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
Luxembourg	15.7	24.2	8.5	14.7	22.3	16.8	25.9	2.1	3.5	3.5	3.5
Netherlands	18.2	24.0	5.8	17.7	22.4	18.6	25.5	0.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
Switzerland	16.8	25.4	8.6	15.7	23.7	17.9	26.9	2.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
<b>LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN</b>	14.8	22.1	7.3	14.1	20.4	15.5	23.7	1.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
<b>Caribbean<sup>23</sup></b>	15.2	22.1	6.9	14.9	20.5	15.6	23.5	0.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
Antigua and Barbuda	14.9	21.7	6.8	12.6	20.2	16.8	23.0	4.2	2.9	2.9	2.9
Aruba	15.6	20.1	4.5	14.7	18.2	16.3	21.8	1.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Bahamas	15.6	22.5	6.9	14.7	20.6	16.3	24.0	1.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Barbados	15.5	19.8	4.3	14.3	18.0	16.0	21.4	1.7	3.4	3.4	3.4
Cuba	15.8	23.4	7.6	15.5	22.0	16.1	24.8	0.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
Curaçao	16.2	22.9	6.7	15.5	21.2	16.6	24.3	1.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Dominican Republic	14.1	22.0	7.9	13.6	20.6	14.6	23.4	1.0	2.8	2.8	2.8
Grenada	14.7	19.0	4.3	13.4	17.7	15.5	20.1	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
Guadeloupe <sup>24</sup>	14.2	24.9	7.7	12.7	22.6	15.2	26.9	2.5	4.3	4.3	4.3
Haiti	13.8	18.0	4.2	13.6	17.0	13.9	18.8	0.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
Jamaica	16.0	22.4	6.4	15.5	21.2	16.5	23.6	1.0	2.4	2.4	2.4
Martinique	13.4	25.1	7.7	12.6	22.8	14.0	27.2	1.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Puerto Rico	16.6	23.9	7.3	16.2	21.4	17.0	26.2	0.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Saint Lucia	16.7	21.4	4.7	14.2	19.5	18.7	23.2	4.4	3.7	3.7	3.7
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13.4	20.1	6.7	12.9	19.1	13.6	21.0	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Trinidad and Tobago	14.3	18.3	4.0	14.1	16.2	14.5	20.4	0.4	4.2	4.2	4.2
United States Virgin Islands	16.0	22.5	6.5	15.1	20.4	16.8	24.6	1.7	4.1	4.1	4.1
<b>Central America</b>	14.6	22.9	8.3	14.0	21.7	15.2	23.9	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Belize	15.1	17.1	2.0	14.7	15.8	15.6	18.6	1.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
Costa Rica	15.3	23.9	8.6	14.9	22.5	15.7	25.3	0.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
El Salvador	12.4	21.7	9.3	10.8	20.3	14.4	22.9	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Guatemala	13.9	21.9	8.0	13.6	20.8	14.1	22.9	0.5	2.1	2.1	2.1
Honduras	13.3	22.3	9.0	13.2	20.9	13.4	23.7	0.2	2.8	2.8	2.8
Mexico	15.0	22.9	7.9	14.5	21.9	15.5	23.9	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nicaragua	13.0	22.7	9.7	12.2	21.4	13.6	23.8	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Panama	15.6	24.2	8.6	15.1	22.8	16.1	25.6	1.0	2.8	2.8	2.8
<b>South America<sup>25</sup></b>	14.8	21.9	7.1	14.0	19.9	15.6	23.6	1.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
Argentina	15.8	21.6	5.8	14.5	18.8	17.4	24.1	2.9	5.2	5.2	5.2
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	12.7	21.4	8.7	12.4	20.2	12.9	22.5	0.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Brazil	14.7	22.0	7.3	13.9	20.1	15.4	23.7	1.5	3.7	3.7	3.7
Chile	15.7	23.3	7.6	14.6	21.3	16.7	24.9	2.2	3.6	3.6	3.6
Colombia	14.3	21.6	7.3	13.7	20.3	14.7	22.8	1.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Ecuador	14.4	23.2	8.8	13.7	22.1	15.0	24.2	1.3	2.1	2.1	2.1
French Guiana	14.6	22.7	8.1	13.7	20.2	15.7	25.4	2.0	5.1	5.1	5.1
Guyana	16.0	16.1	-0.1	14.9	15.5	17.0	16.7	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
Paraguay	16.9	21.2	4.3	15.8	20.1	17.7	22.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Peru	13.7	21.6	7.9	13.2	20.0	14.1	23.0	0.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Suriname	14.8	18.6	3.8	14.2	16.8	15.3	20.3	1.1	3.5	3.5	3.5
Uruguay	16.9	22.2	5.3	15.2	19.3	18.7	24.7	3.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	15.0	20.9	5.9	14.6	18.8	15.5	22.9	0.9	4.1	4.1	4.1
<b>NORTHERN AMERICA<sup>26</sup></b>	17.4	23.7	6.3	15.9	22.2	18.9	25.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Canada	17.7	25.0	7.3	16.7	23.5	18.9	26.4	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
United States of America	17.3	23.6	6.3	15.9	22.0	18.8	24.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9

Table A.6. (continued)

**Legend:**Columns 2 and 3:**colored circles**

&lt; 15 = black

15-17 = gray

18-20 = light red

21+ = red

Columns 4 and 11:**colored dot on time trend**

minimum value = blue dot

maximum value = red dot

Columns 9 and 10:**colored circles**

&lt; 25 percentile = black

25-49 percentile = gray

50-75 percentile = light red

75+ percentile = red

(\*) Source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision, DVD Edition*. Accessed on 26 Dec. 2017 at: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Mortality/>

Annually interpolated figures (mid-year) presented in this report have been computed using 5-year period values from:

File MORT/13-1: Life expectancy at age 60 (both sexes combined) by region, subregion and country, 1950-2100 (years)

POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2017/MORT/F13-1

[https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1\\_Indicators%20\(Standard\)/EXCEL\\_FILES/3\\_Mortality/WPP2017\\_MORT\\_F13\\_1\\_LIFE\\_EXPECTANCY\\_60\\_BOTH\\_SEXI](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1_Indicators%20(Standard)/EXCEL_FILES/3_Mortality/WPP2017_MORT_F13_1_LIFE_EXPECTANCY_60_BOTH_SEXI)

File MORT/13-2: Male life expectancy at age 60 by region, subregion and country, 1950-2100 (years)

POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2017/MORT/F13-2

[https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1\\_Indicators%20\(Standard\)/EXCEL\\_FILES/3\\_Mortality/WPP2017\\_MORT\\_F13\\_2\\_LIFE\\_EXPECTANCY\\_60\\_MALE.xlsx](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1_Indicators%20(Standard)/EXCEL_FILES/3_Mortality/WPP2017_MORT_F13_2_LIFE_EXPECTANCY_60_MALE.xlsx)

File MORT/13-3: Female life expectancy at age 60 by region, subregion and country, 1950-2100 (years)

POP/DB/WPP/Rev.2017/MORT/F13-3

[https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1\\_Indicators%20\(Standard\)/EXCEL\\_FILES/3\\_Mortality/WPP2017\\_MORT\\_F13\\_3\\_LIFE\\_EXPECTANCY\\_60\\_FEMALE.xls](https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/DVD/Files/1_Indicators%20(Standard)/EXCEL_FILES/3_Mortality/WPP2017_MORT_F13_3_LIFE_EXPECTANCY_60_FEMALE.xls)

## Notes

- (\*) Countries or areas listed individually are only those with 90,000 inhabitants or more in 2017; the rest are included in the aggregates but are not listed separately.
- (a) More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.
- (b) Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
- (c) The group of least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolutions (59/209, 59/210, 60/33, 62/97, 64/L.55, 67/L.43, 64/295 and 68/18) included 47 countries in June 2017: 33 in Africa, 9 in Asia, 4 in Oceania and one in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- (d) Other less developed countries comprise the less developed regions excluding the least developed countries.
- (e) The country classification by income level is based on 2016 gross national income gross national income (GNI) per capita from the World Bank.
- (f) Sub-Saharan Africa refers to all of Africa except Northern Africa.
- (1) Including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
- (2) Including Zanzibar.
- (3) Including Saint Helena, Ascension, and Tristan da Cunha.
- (4) For statistical purposes, the data for China do not include Hong Kong and Macao, Special Administrative Regions (SAR) of China, and Taiwan Province of China.
- (5) As of 1 July 1997, Hong Kong became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
- (6) As of 20 December 1999, Macao became a Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.
- (7) The regions Southern Asia and Central Asia are combined into South-Central Asia.
- (8) Including Sabah and Sarawak.
- (9) Including Nagorno-Karabakh.
- (10) Refers to the whole country.
- (11) Including Abkhazia and South Ossetia.
- (12) Including East Jerusalem.
- (13) Including Transnistria.
- (14) Including Crimea.
- (15) Including Faeroe Islands, and Isle of Man.
- (16) Refers to Guernsey, and Jersey.
- (17) Including Åland Islands.
- (18) Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.
- (19) Including Andorra, Gibraltar, Holy See, and San Marino.
- (20) Including Kosovo.
- (21) Including Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.
- (22) Including Liechtenstein, and Monaco.
- (23) Including Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Caribbean Netherlands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sint Maarten (Dutch part) and Turks and Caicos Islands.
- (24) Including Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin (French part).
- (25) Including Falkland Islands (Malvinas).
- (26) Including Bermuda, Greenland, and Saint Pierre and Miquelon.
- (27) Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.
- (28) Including Marshall Islands, Nauru, Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau.
- (29) Including American Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue, Pitcairn, Tokelau, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

