
Overview of world mortality trends since ICPD



United Nations, Population Division/DESA

21 October 2013

United Nations Expert Group Meeting on Priorities for Improved Survival: ICPD Beyond 2014

New York, 21-22 October 2013

Chapter VIII. Health, morbidity and mortality

- A. Primary health care and the health-care sector
- B. Child survival and health
- C. Women's health and safe motherhood
- D. HIV/AIDS

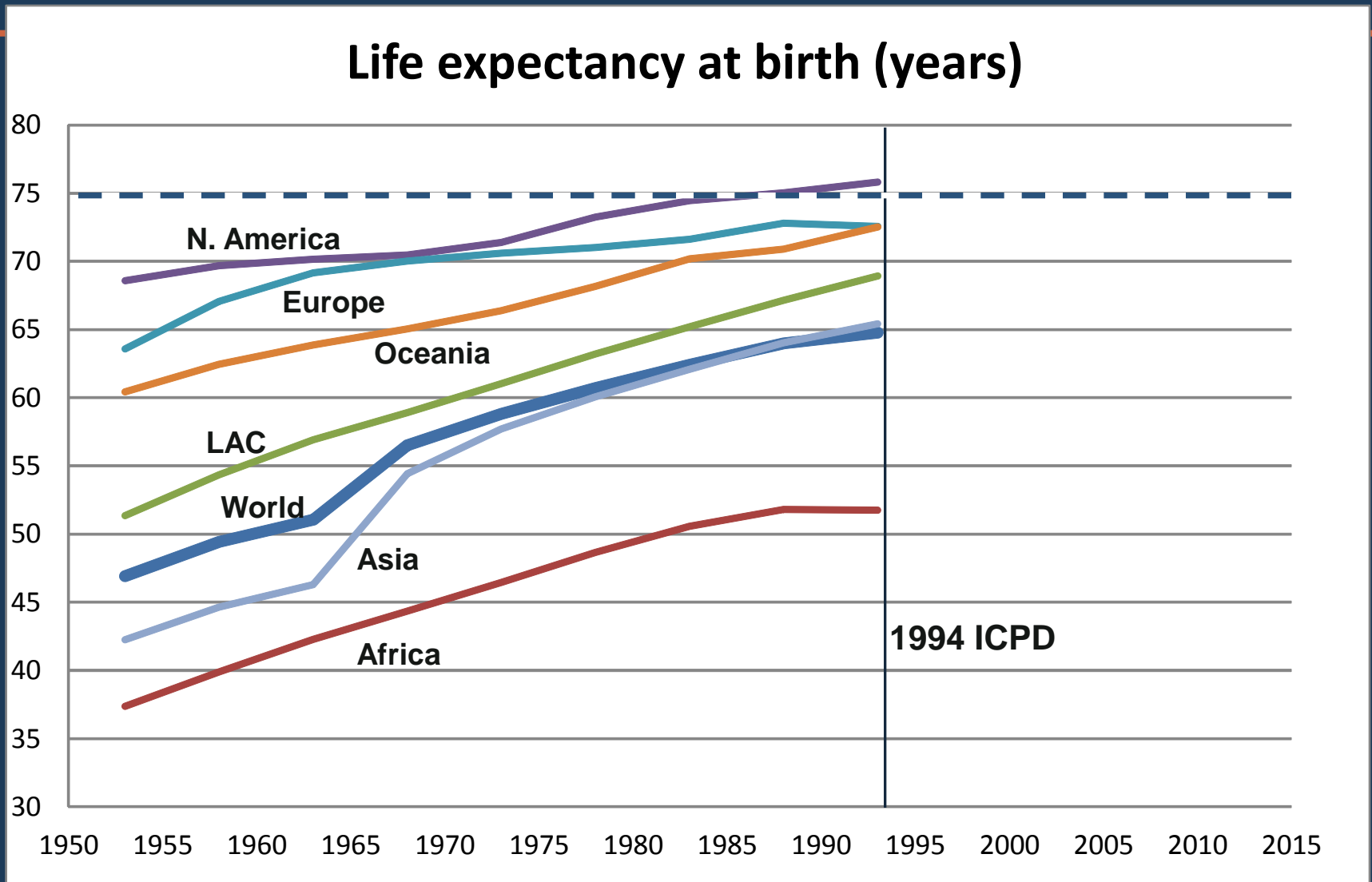
Survival targets in the Chapter VIII Actions

Chapter VIII Section	Indicator	ICPD target for 2015	MDG target
A. Primary health care	Life expectancy	75 years (70 for high mortality countries)	NA
B. Child survival and health	Under-five mortality	45 per 1000	Reduce the 1990 U5MR by two-thirds by 2015
	Infant mortality	30 per 1000	NA
C. Women's health and safe motherhood	Maternal mortality	Reduce the 1990 MMR by three-quarters	Reduce the 1990 MMR by three-quarters by 2015
D. HIV/AIDS		No numeric targets	Halt and reverse spread by 2015/universal access to treatment by 2010

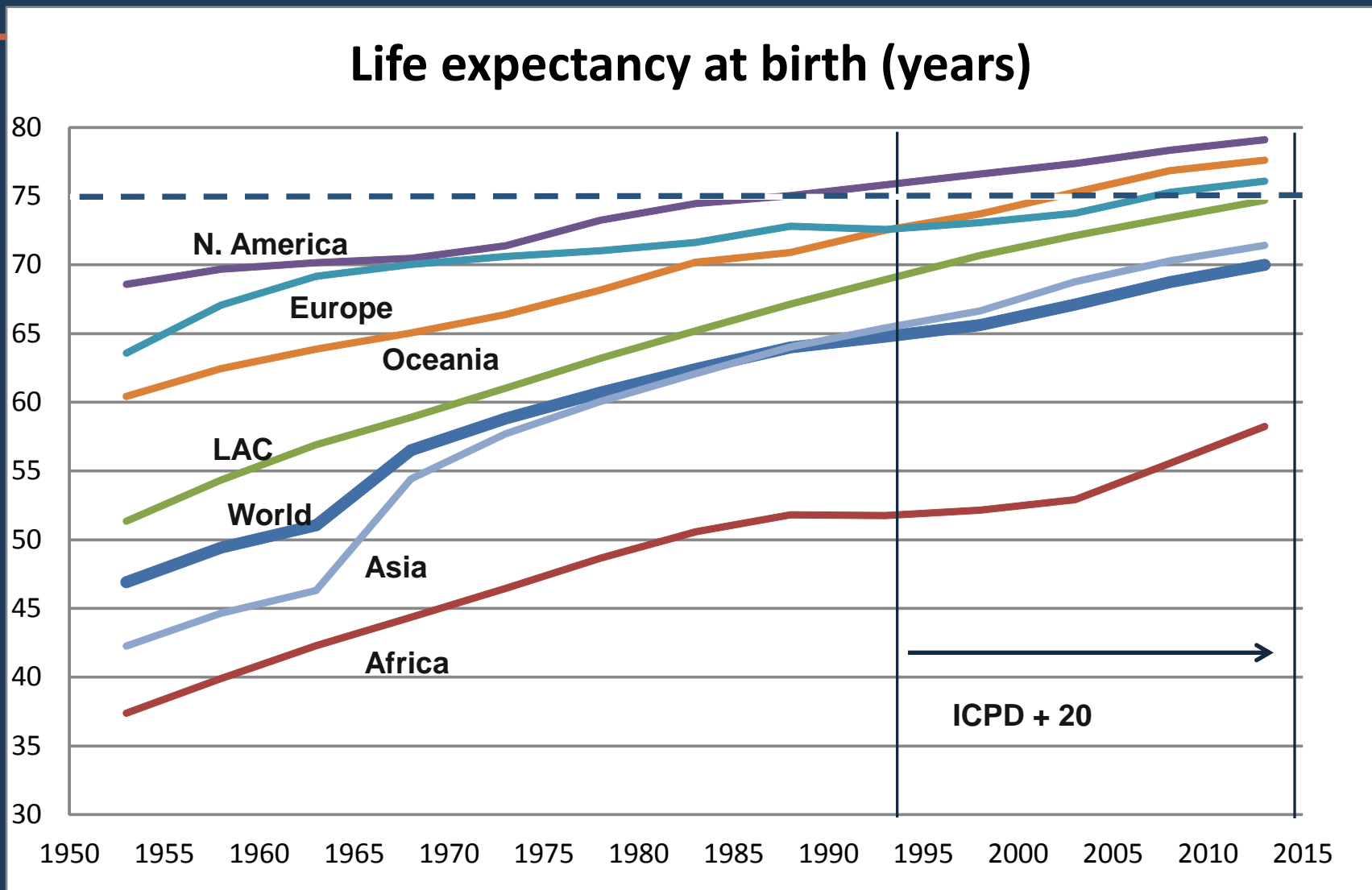
ICPD called for reducing disparities in survival

- Between developing and developed countries
- Within countries
 - males and females
 - geographical regions, social classes, indigenous people, ethnic groups

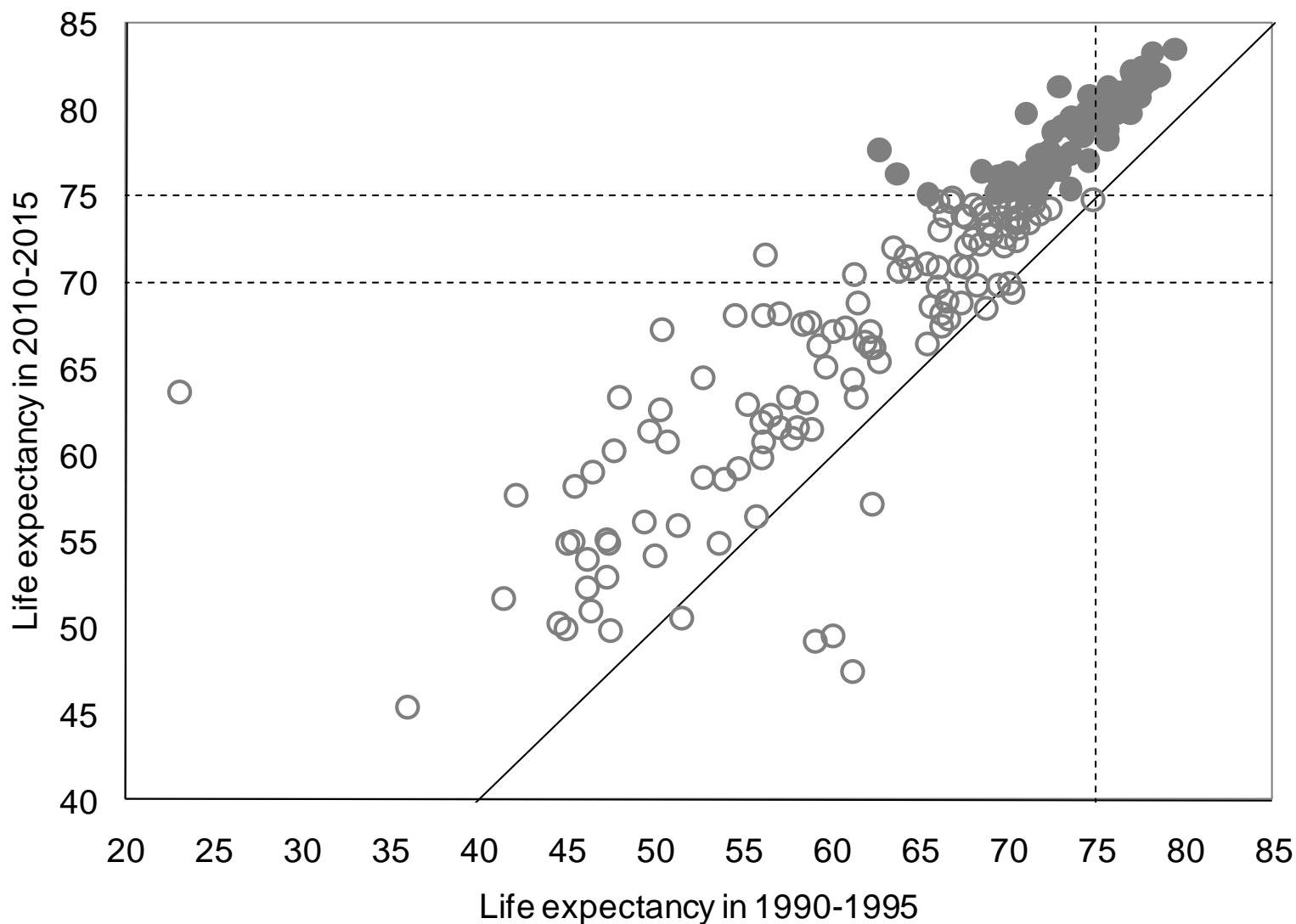
Life expectancy: slowing progress in some areas in the before ICPD



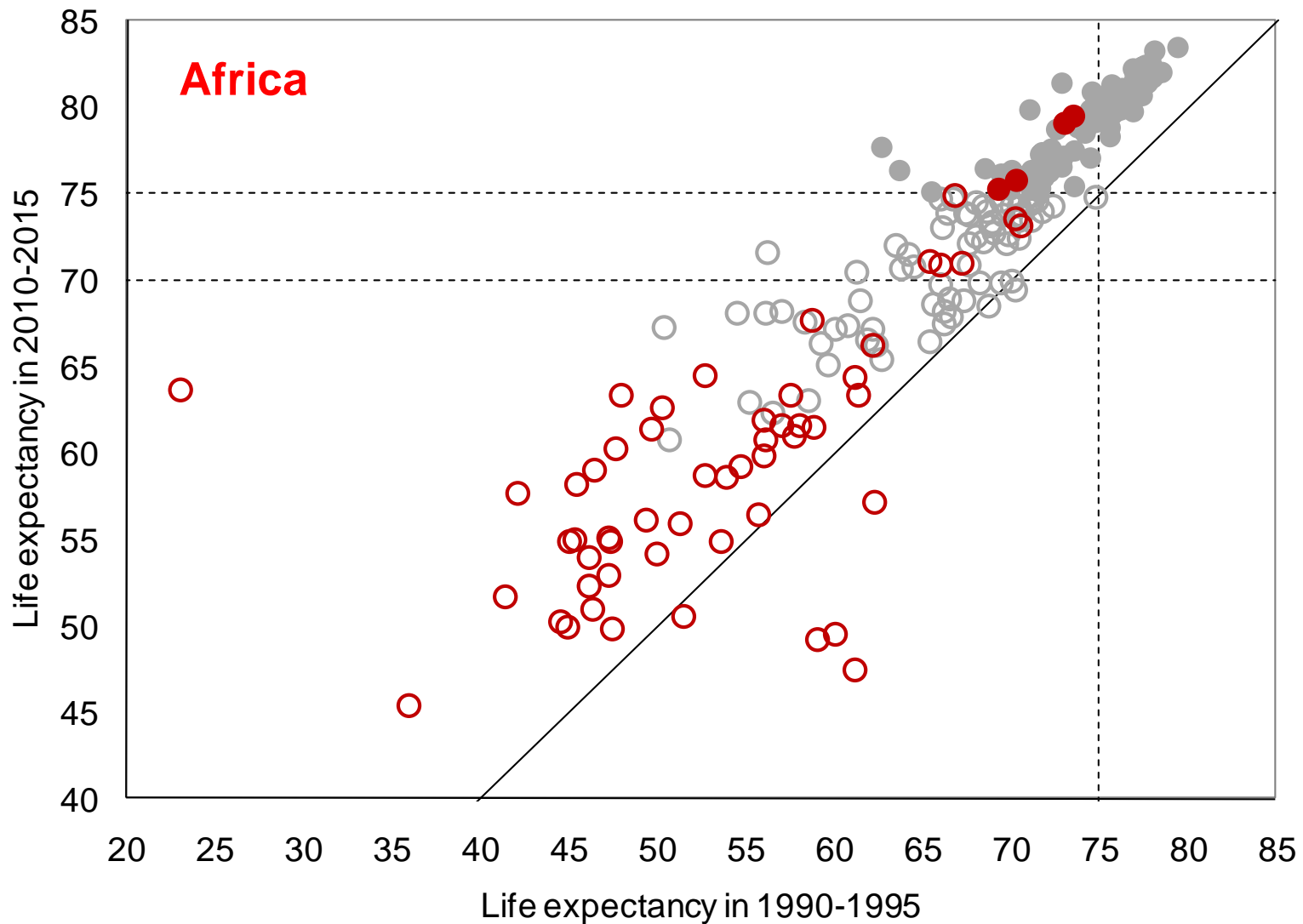
In Africa and Europe, slow progress continued in the years following ICPD, then improved



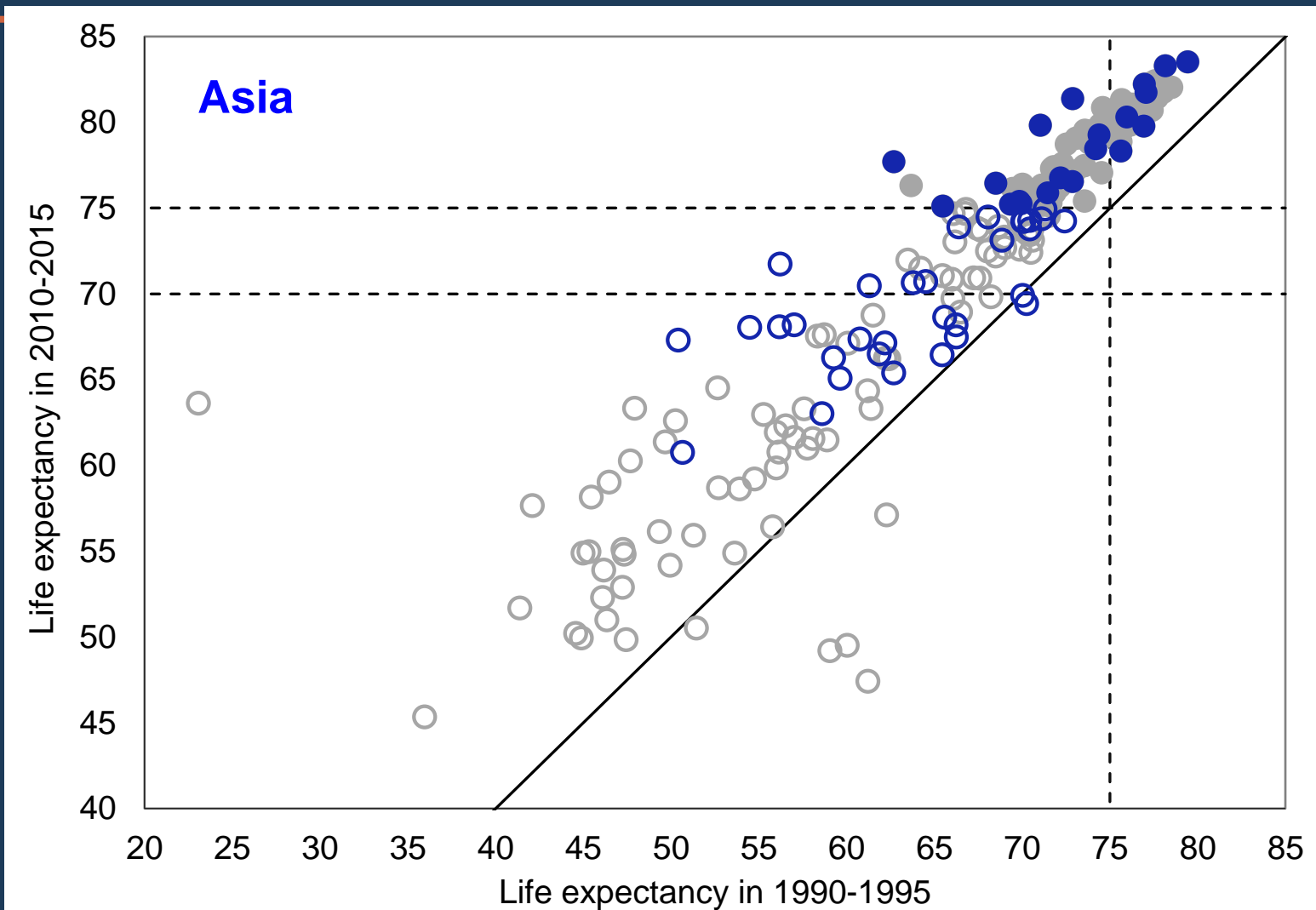
How are countries advancing toward the ICPD life expectancy targets?



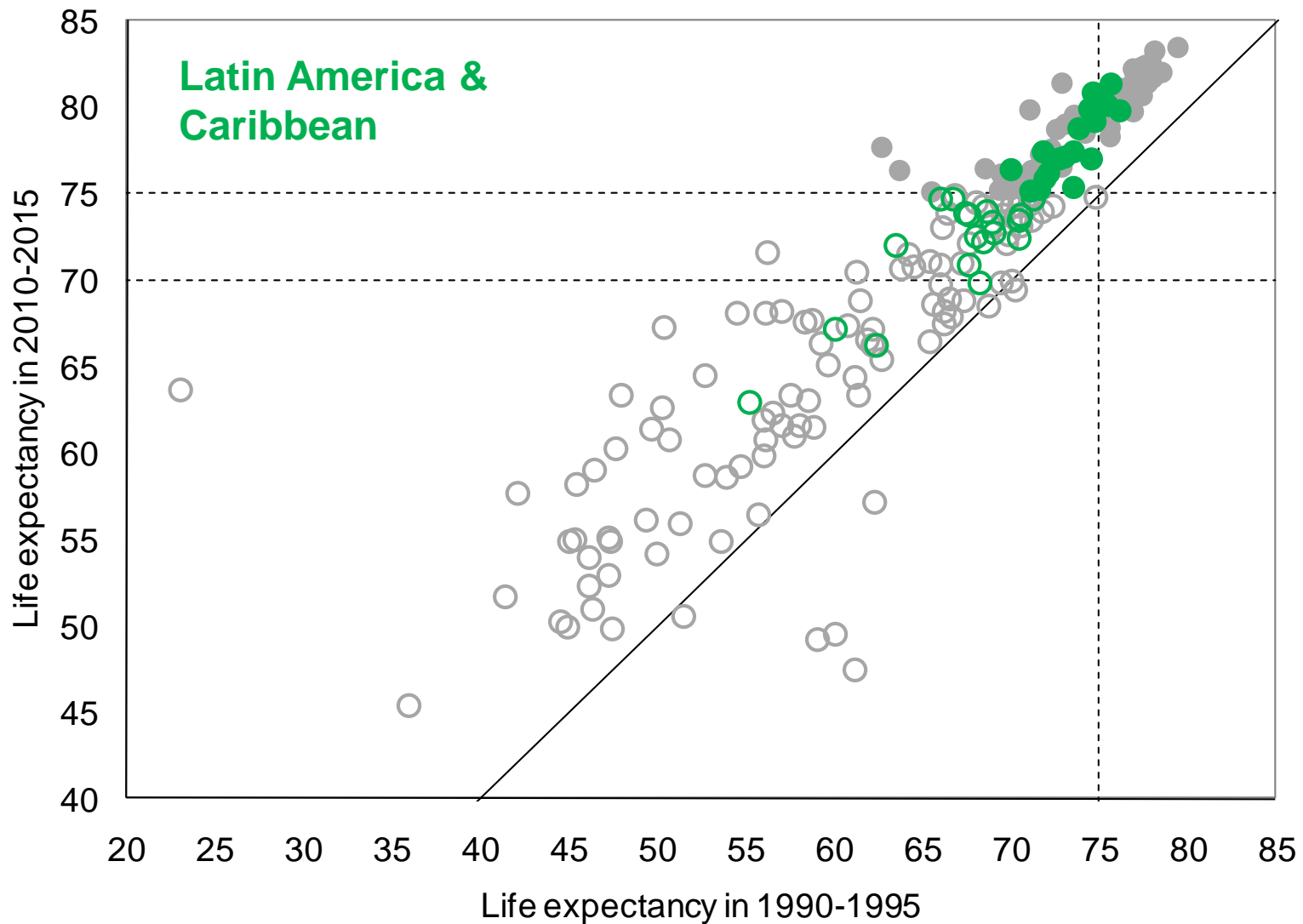
Within regions, there is diversity in levels and progress



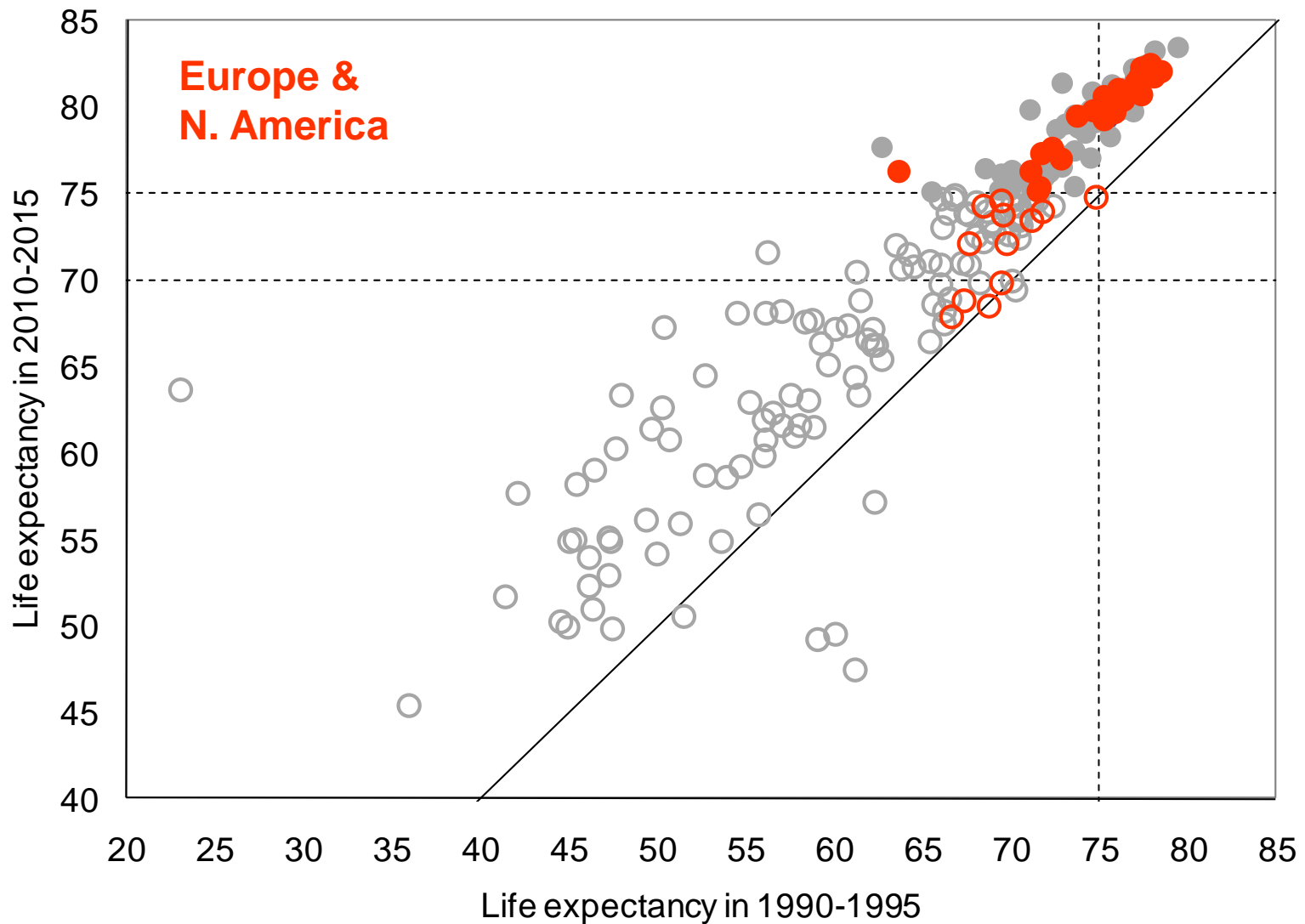
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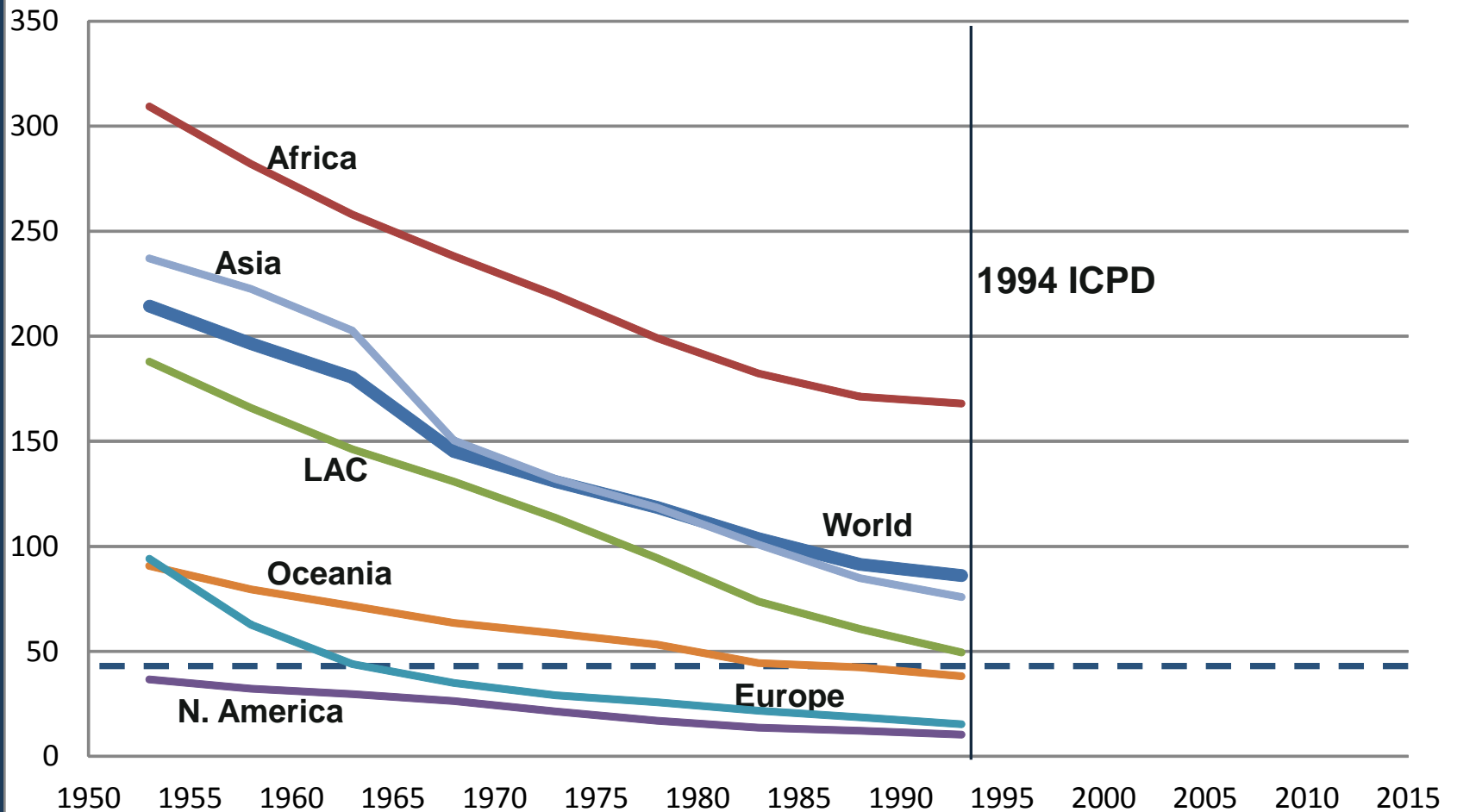


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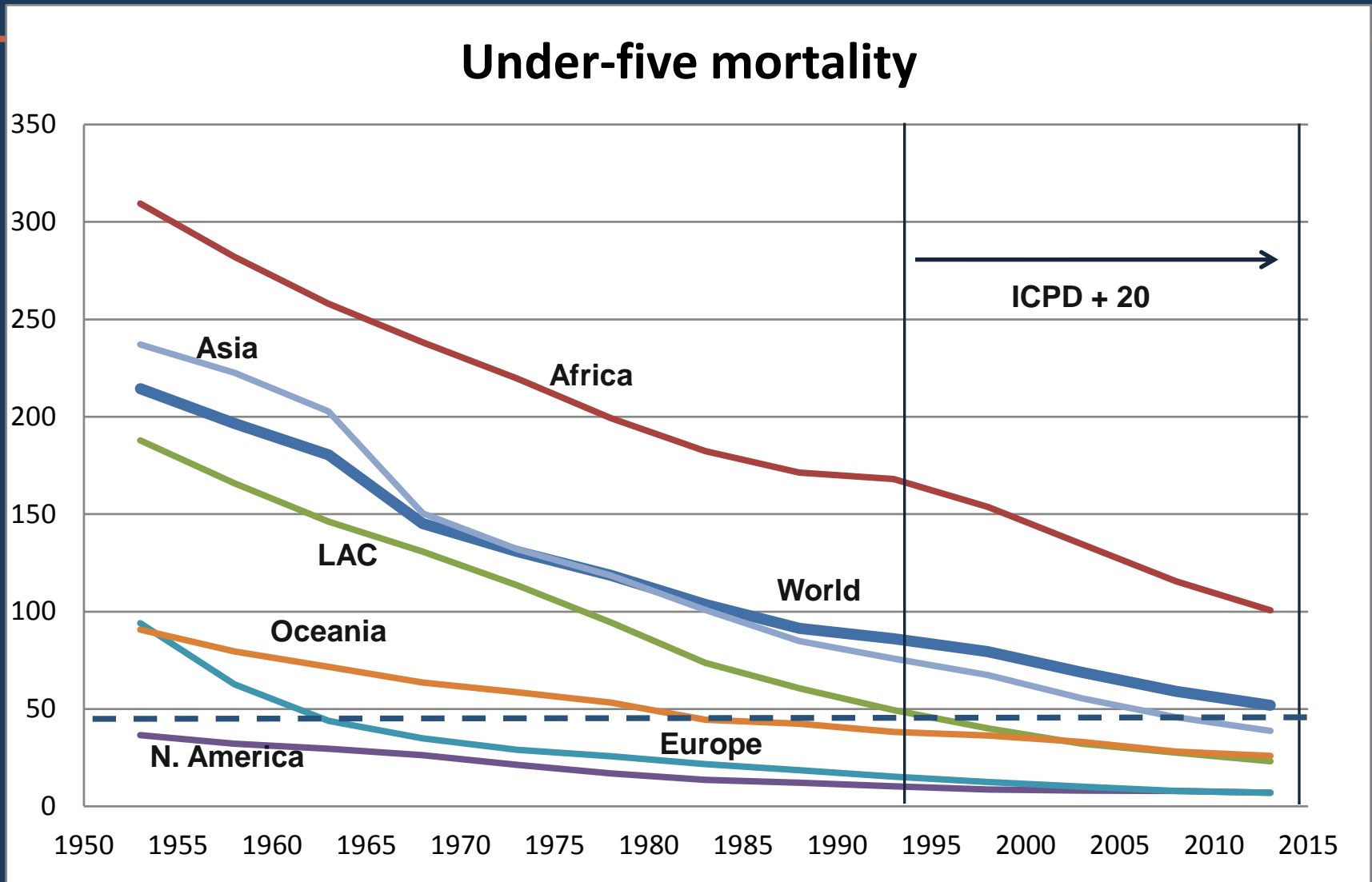


Child survival

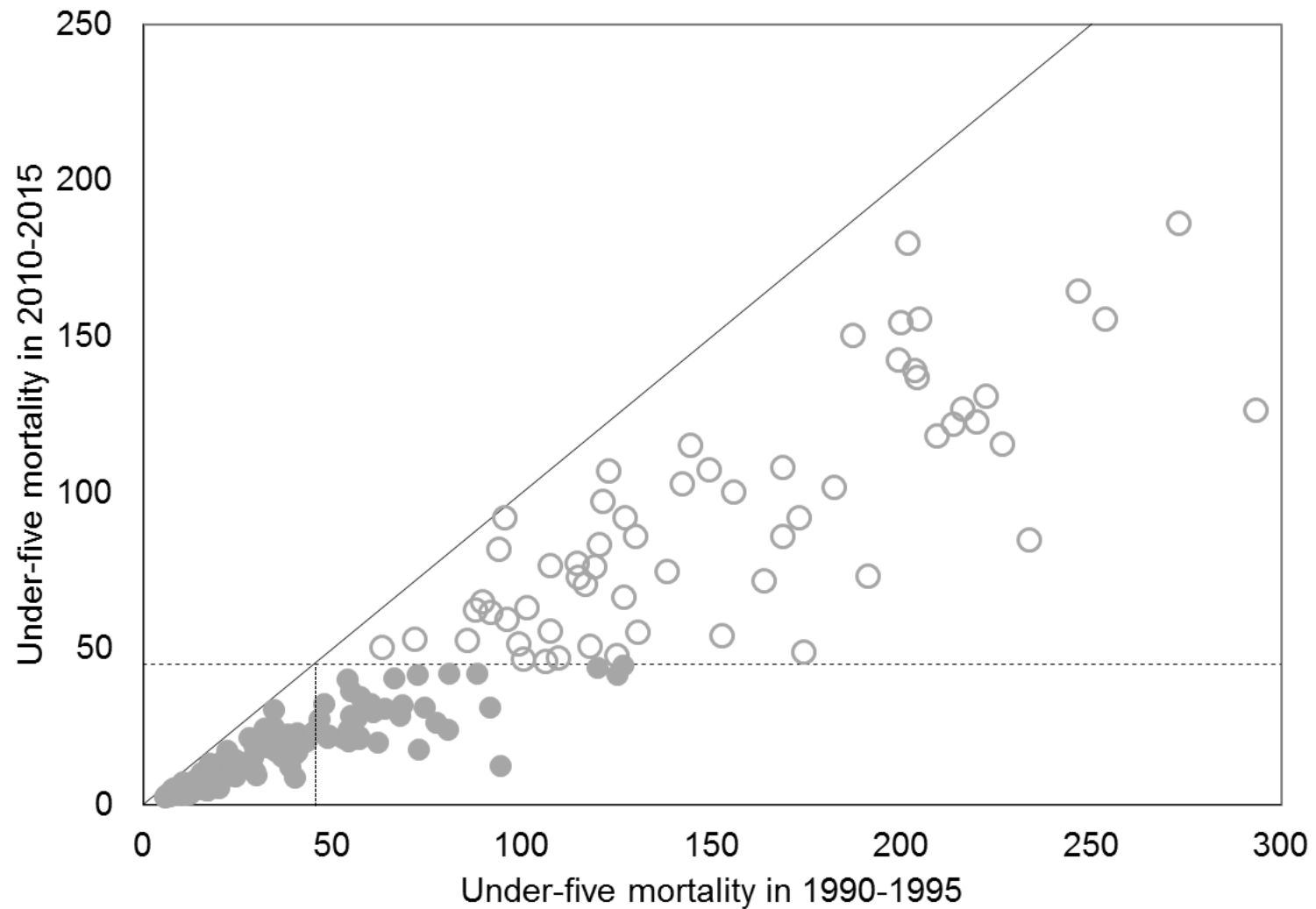
Under-five mortality



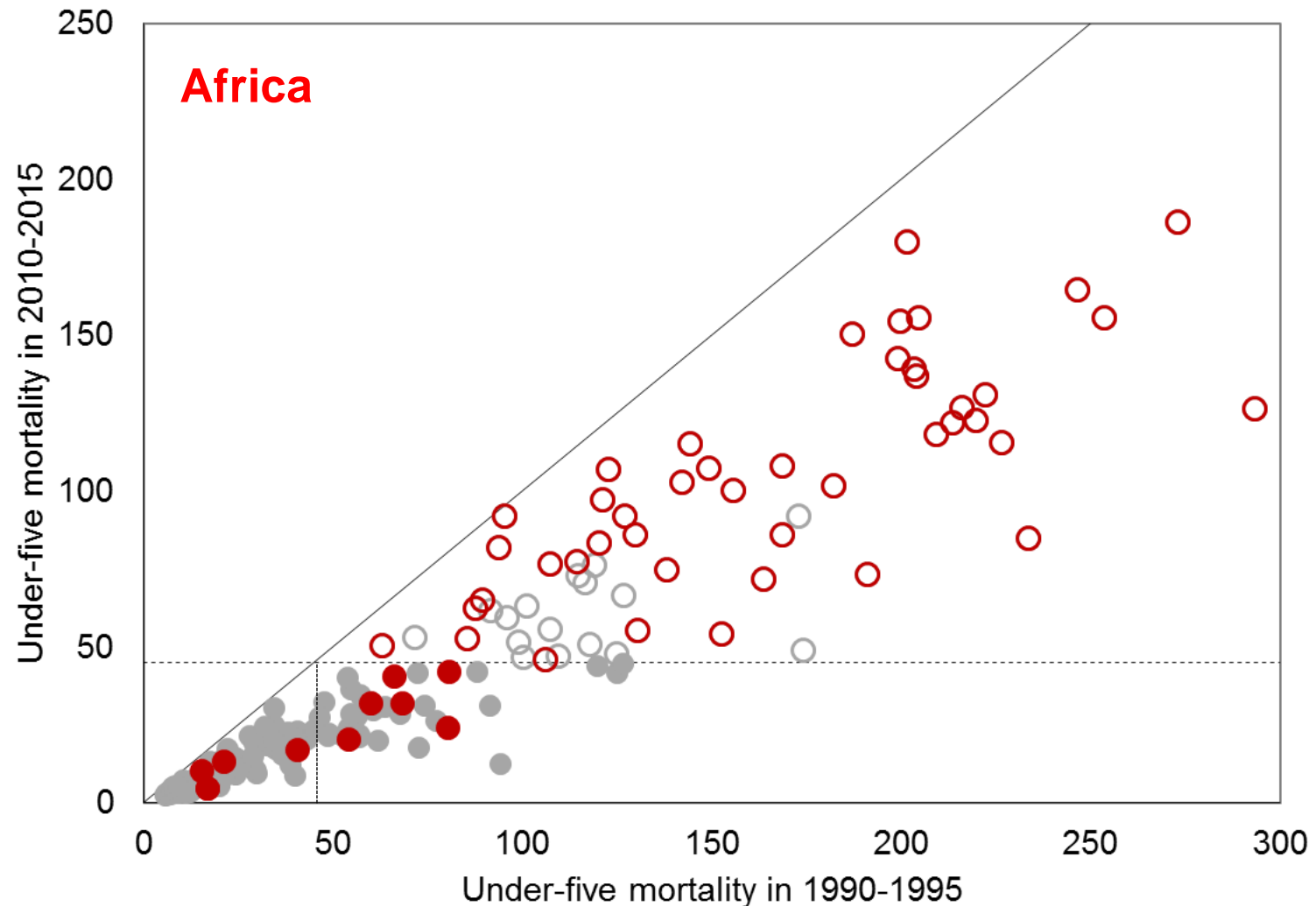
The pace of decline in under-five mortality has accelerated since ICPD



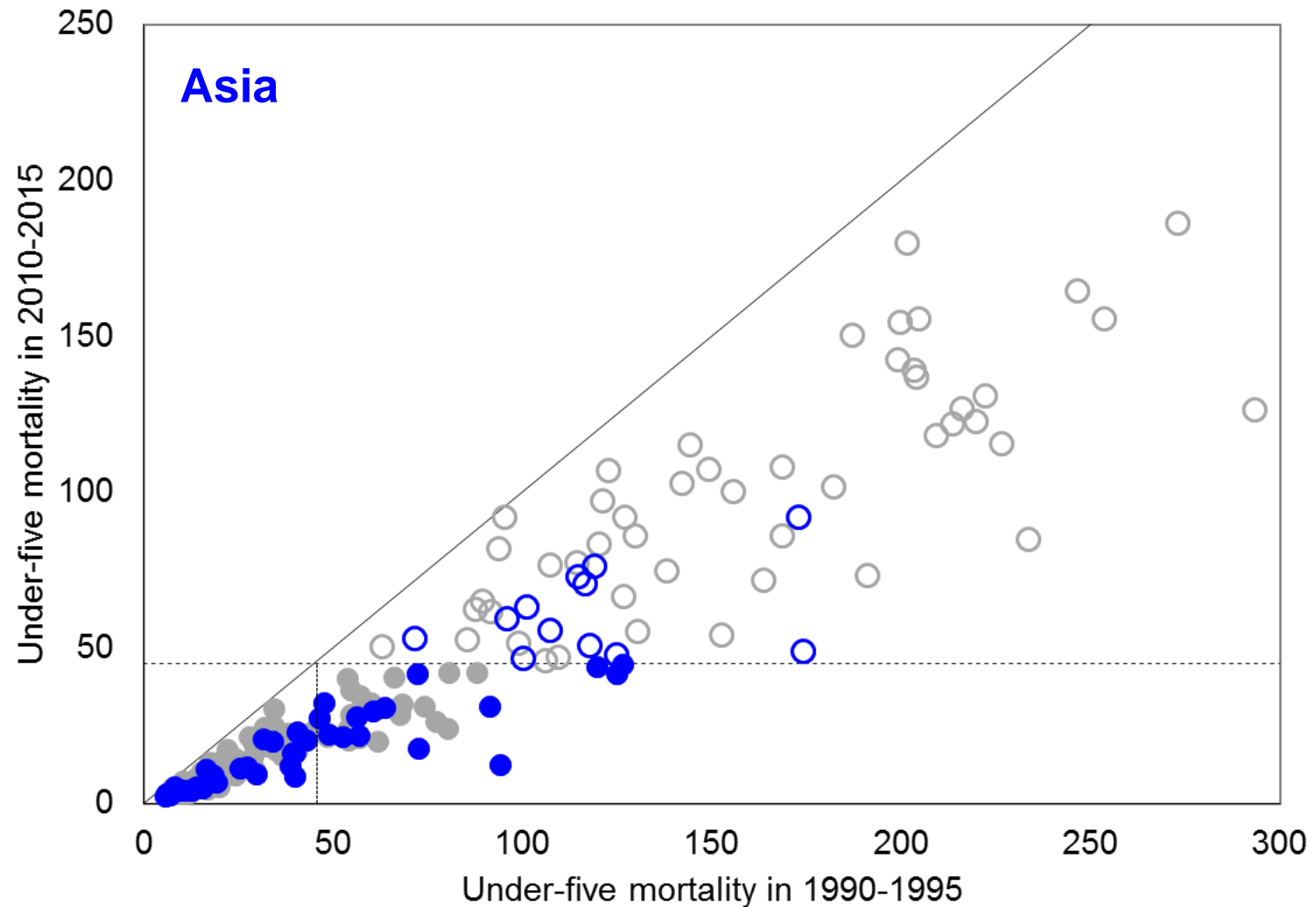
Pace of U5MR decline varies widely



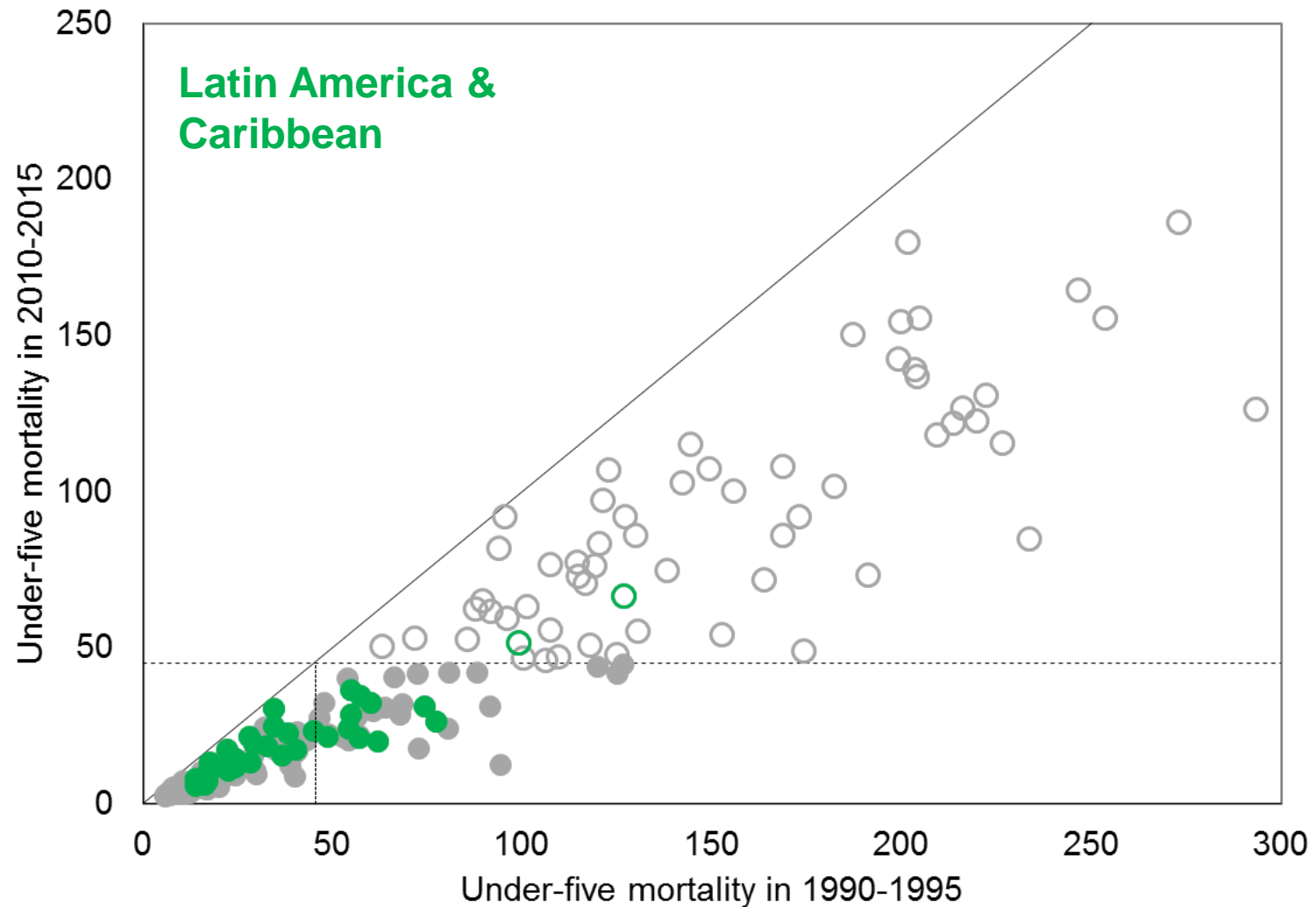
Africa – U5MR decline everywhere, but few countries have reached ICPD target



Asia – very rapid progress in some countries

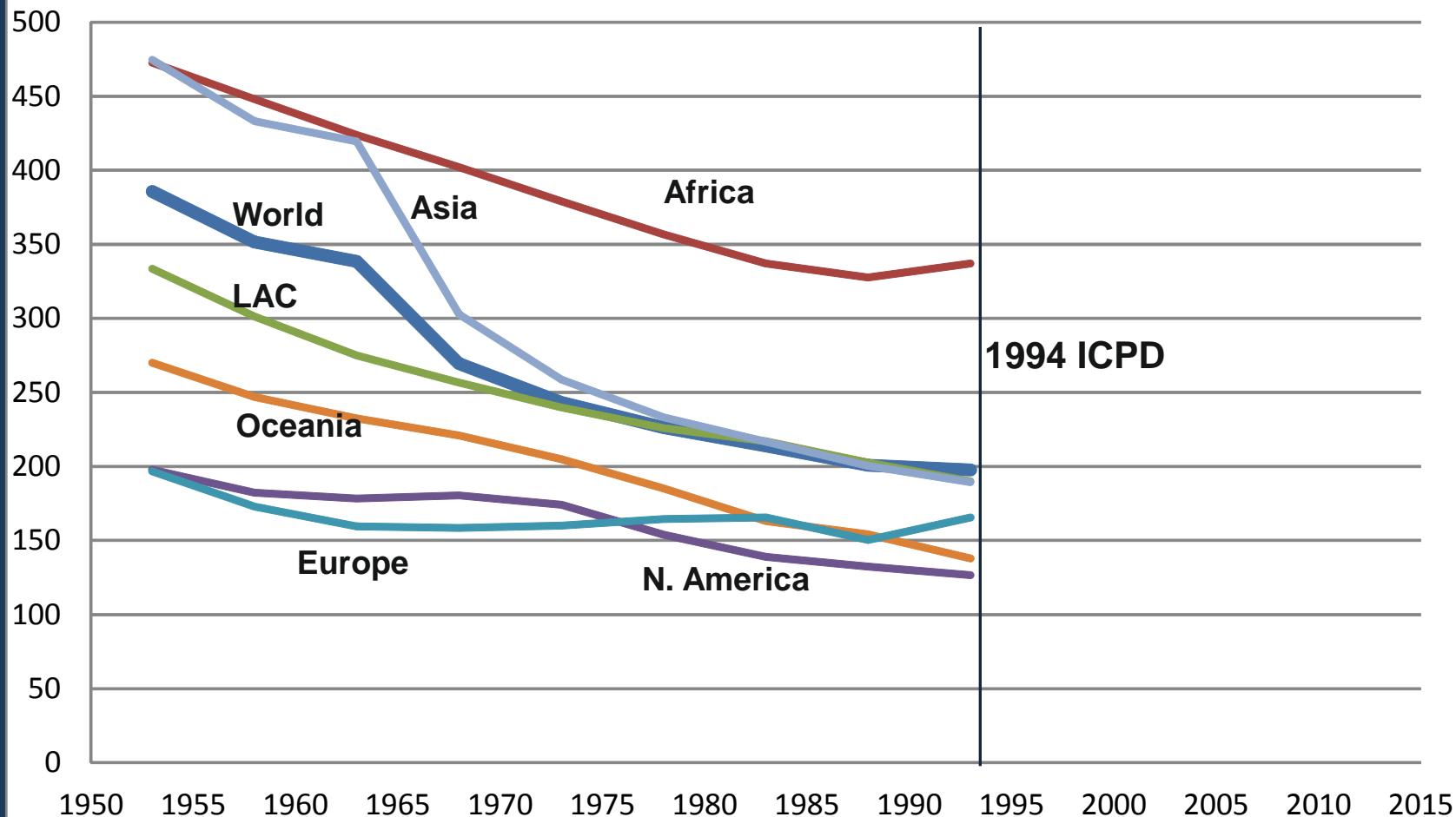


Latin America – most countries are below ICPD target already



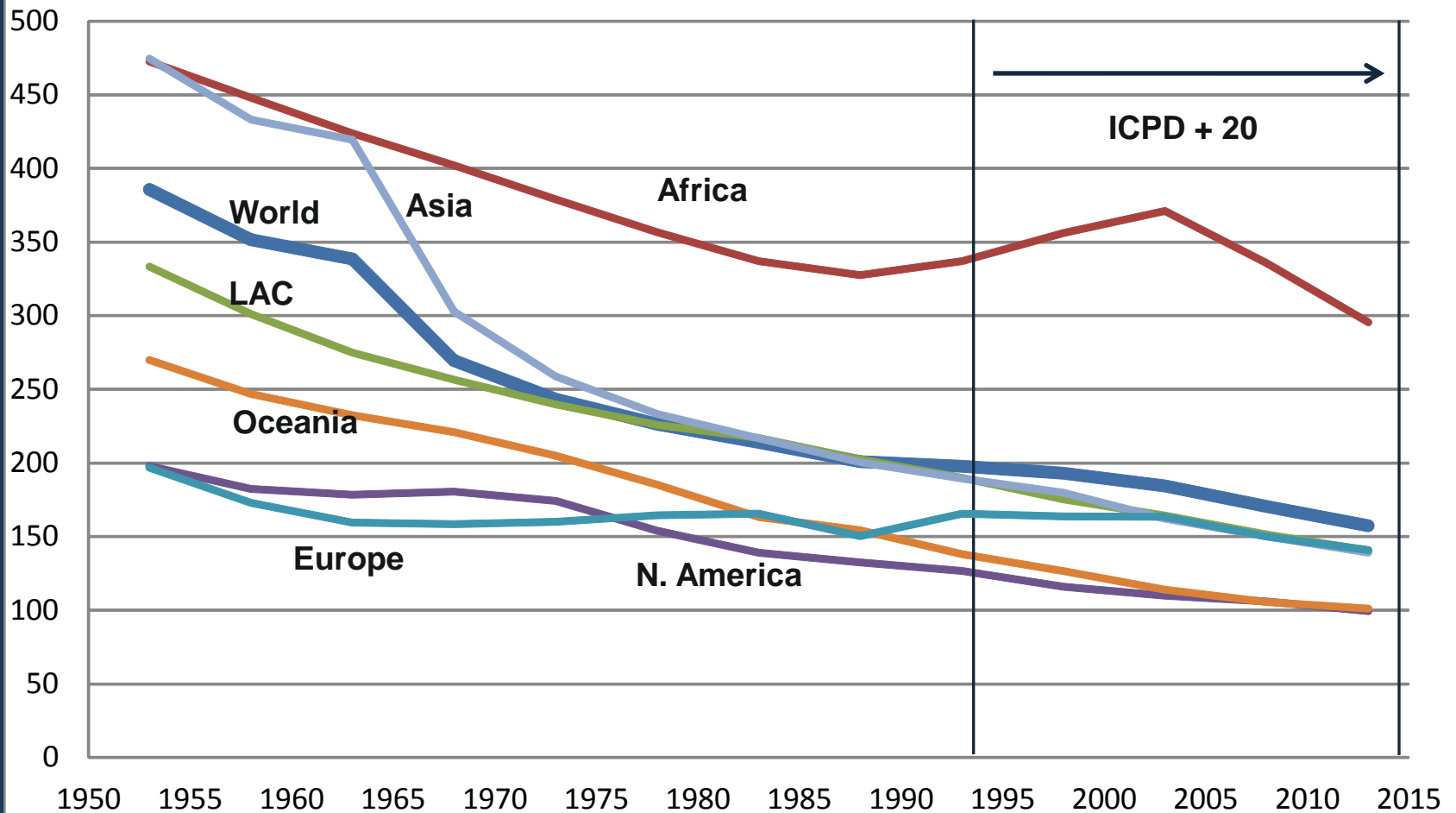
Adult mortality is an important driver of regional life expectancy trends

Mortality between ages 15 and 60



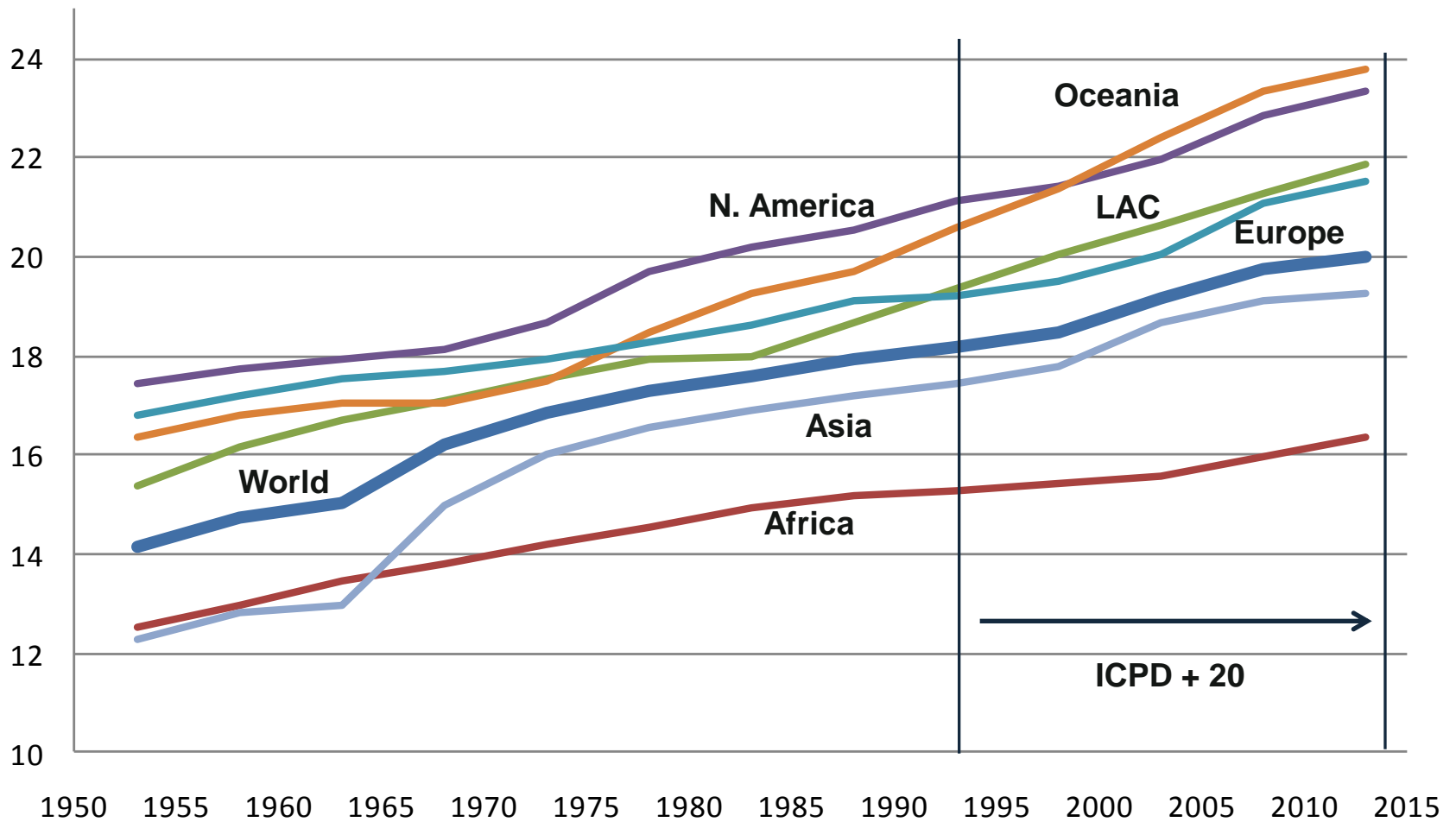
Since ICPD, slow progress in adult mortality decline

Mortality between ages 15 and 60

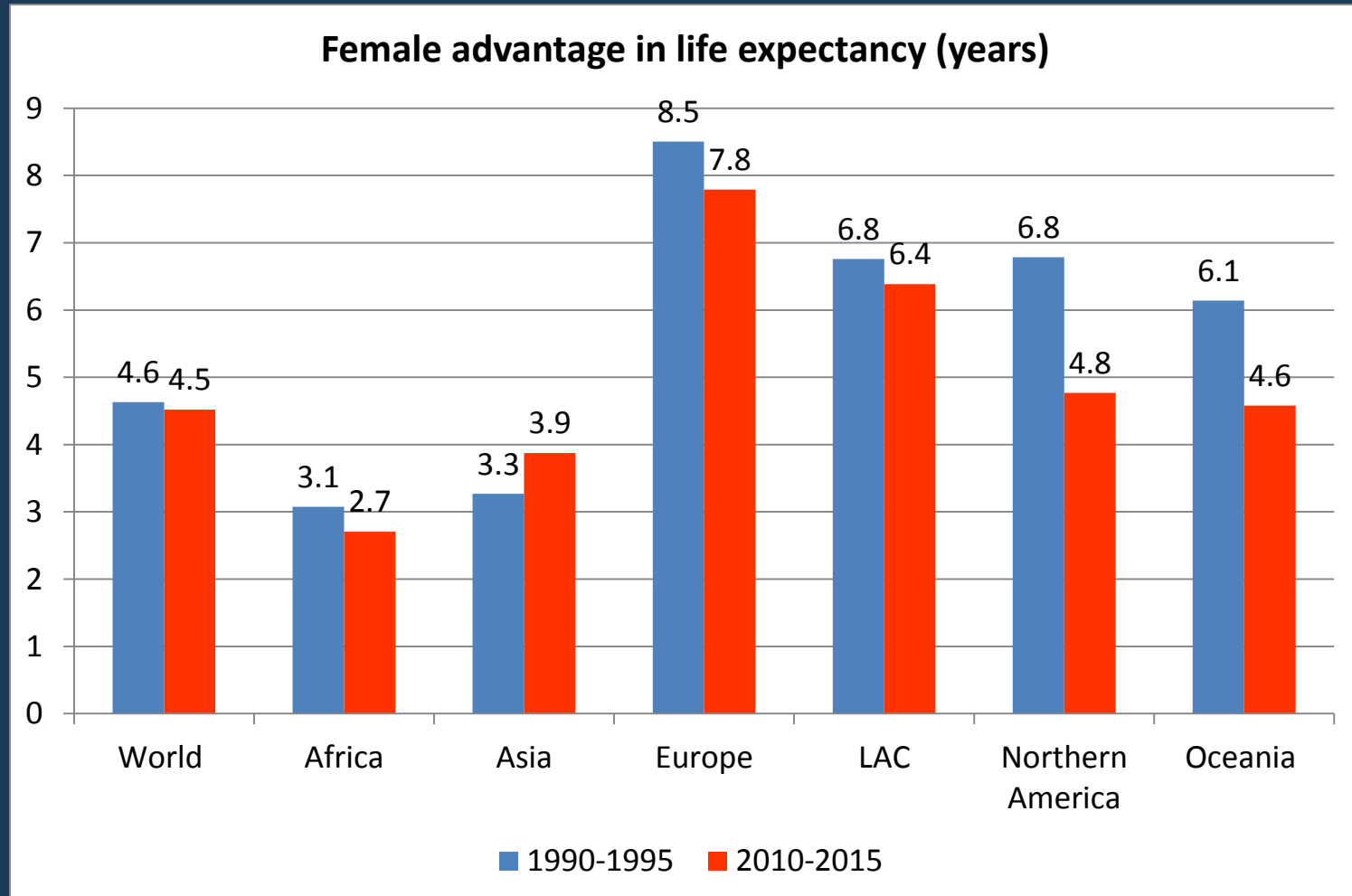


Improved survival at older ages

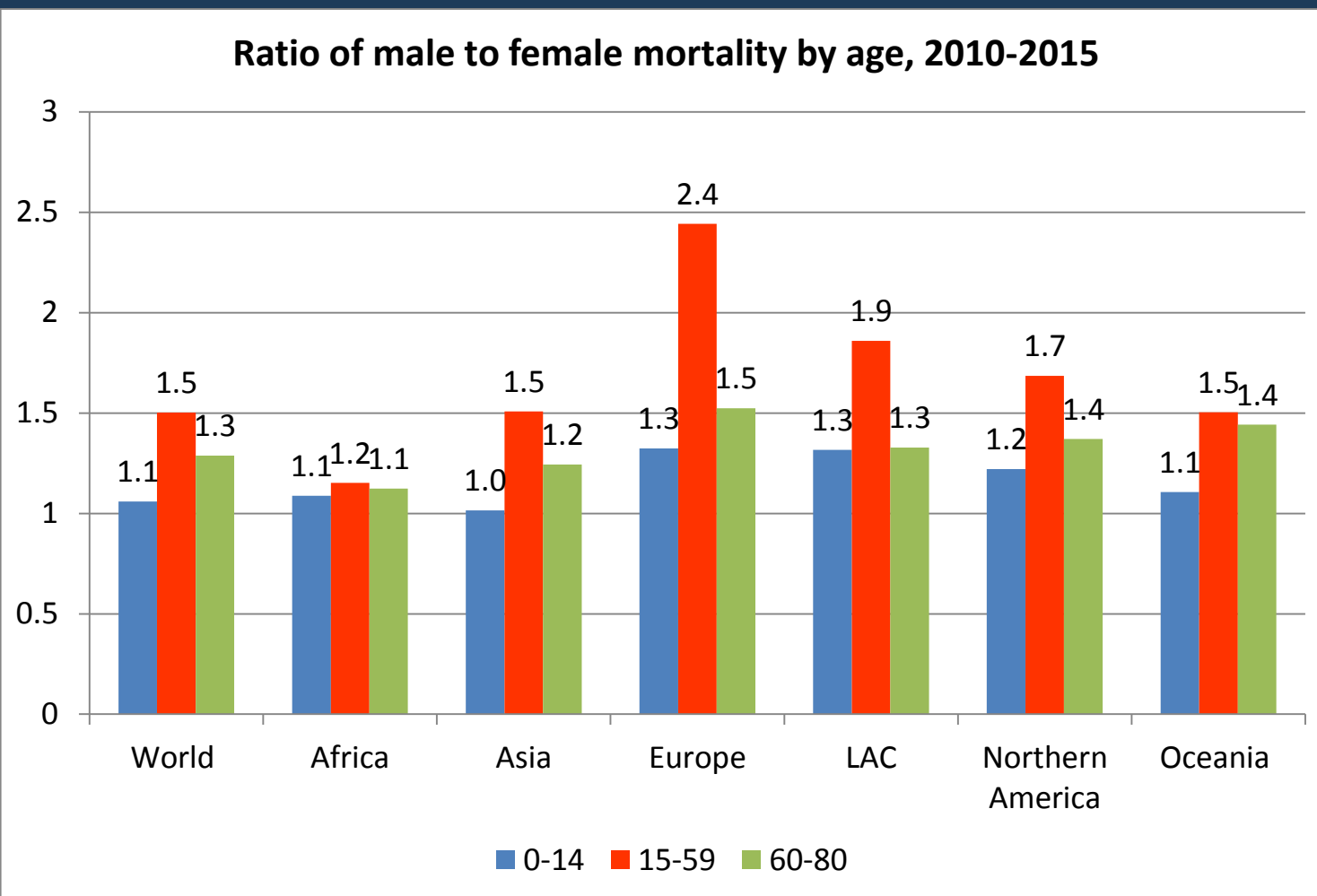
Life expectancy at age 60 (years)



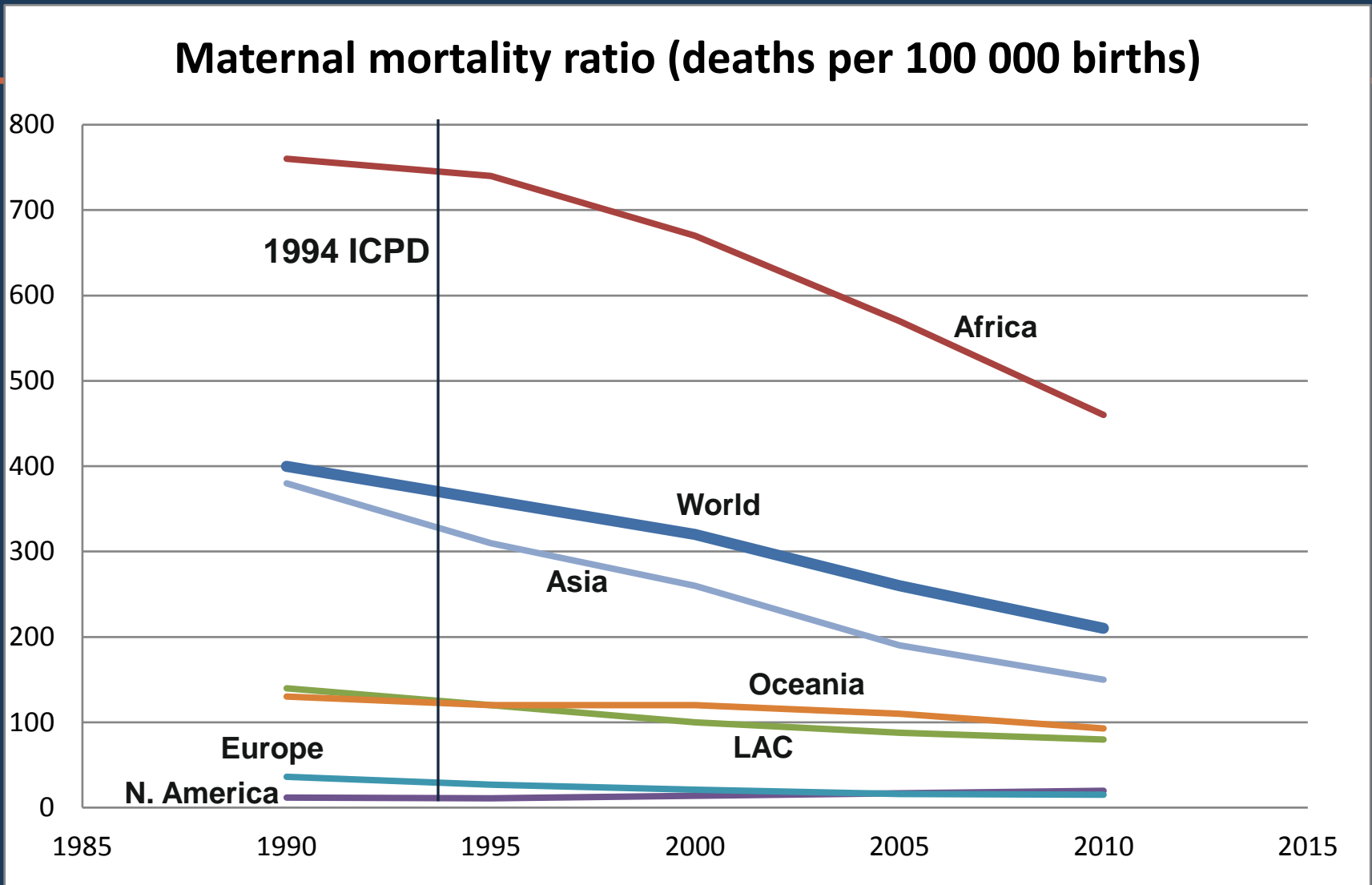
Sex differences in life expectancy – growing in some areas and shrinking in others



Widest variation in sex differences is at young/middle adult ages



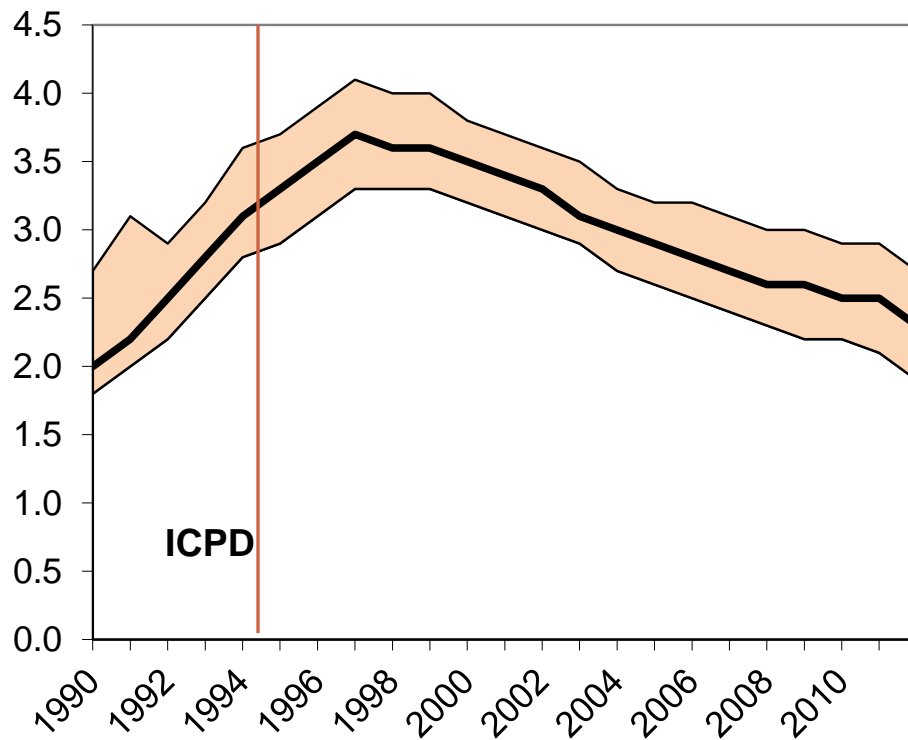
C. Women's health and safe motherhood



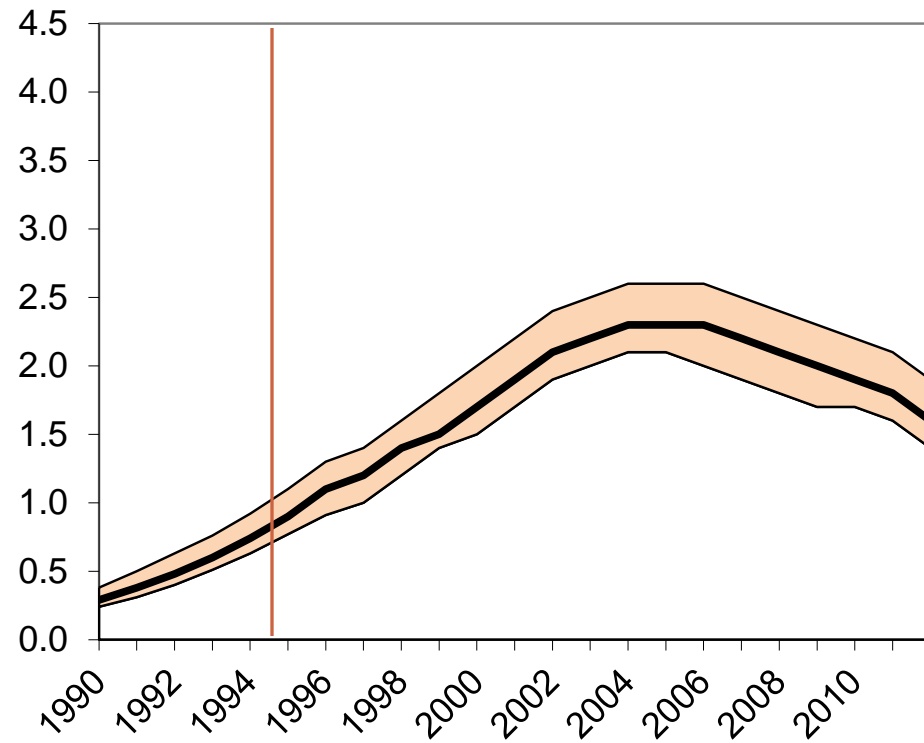
Source: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank. Trends in maternal mortality: 1990-2010

D. HIV/AIDS

People newly infected with HIV (millions)



AIDS-related deaths (millions)



Questions

- What trends should we be highlighting?
- How will future health challenges be different from the recent past?
- How are risk factors evolving?
- Where are key gaps in our knowledge?