### World Mortality 2013

#### Notes:
- The percentage of the world's population that resides in countries with the expectancy at birth given is based on the estimates of the United Nations Population Division.
- The Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) of the United Nations Secretariat prepared the population data on which these estimates are based. For more information, see the [Methodology of United Nations Population Estimates and Projections](https://pd.undp.org/)
- Countries are classified according to the development status of their respective populations. Classification is based on 2008 data.

#### Definitions and sources:
- Mortality is measured by the number of deaths per 1,000 people per year.
- Mortality rates are calculated based on the number of deaths per year per 1,000 people in the population at risk, using the midyear population estimate.
- The data used for the analysis are from the United Nations Demographic Yearbook, 2011, and the World Population Prospects, 2010 revision.

#### Table: Life Expectancy at Birth and Mortality Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Life Expectancy at Birth</th>
<th>Infant Mortality Rate</th>
<th>Under-5 Mortality Rate</th>
<th>Under-15 Mortality Rate</th>
<th>Under-20 Mortality Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>93.0</td>
<td>109.0</td>
<td>120.0</td>
<td>130.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>73.0</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>110.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern America</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Other developing countries include regions of Africa, South-Eastern Asia, Oceania and Latin America.

#### Graphs:
- **Life Expectancy at Birth**
- **Mortality Rates**
- **Population Distribution**

#### Sources:
- [United Nations Demographic Yearbook](https://pd.undp.org/)
- [World Population Prospects](https://pd.undp.org/)

---

**Source:** World Mortality 2013, United Nations Population Division, 2013.
Leone is projected to have the highest crude death rate in the world, expressed per 1,000 population. Worldwide, the crude death rate for the period 2010-2015 and for other selected years. The main findings regarding each indicator are presented below.

The potential to live a long and healthy life is a fundamental human right and a key indicator of human development. The 1990s saw significant progress in improving health and survival around the world. Nevertheless, for the world population as a whole, life expectancy at birth was only 47 years in 1950-1955, rising to 70 years in 2010-2015. However, wide disparities remain in terms of health and longevity across regions. These differences reflect inequalities in access to food, health services, water, sanitation, and living standards, which in turn are influenced by natural and human-made disasters and social systems that affect the survival and health of individuals. The variation in mortality, particularly child and maternal mortality, is part of the internationally agreed development goals, such as those contained in the Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations at the International Conference on Population and Development in September 1994 and in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. To understand the determinants of mortality, it is necessary to consider how deaths are distributed by age and sex. Life expectancy at birth is the average length of life in a population that would result if the mortality rates observed during a particular period persisted to the end of the period. Life expectancy is calculated in countries where data are available. Life expectancy at birth is defined as the probability of dying between specific ages, expressed per 1,000 individuals alive at the beginning of a given period, as a function of the mortality rates observed during that period.

Life expectancy at birth is higher in the more developed regions of the world than the less developed regions. For that reason, the crude death rate is not an optimal indicator to compare mortality across populations with different age structures. The crude death rate is higher in the less developed regions. The crude death rate is higher in the less developed regions because although their overall mortality levels are lower, their population is at later stages of the ageing process and has consequently a higher proportion of older persons. The crude death rate is also affected by changes in the sex composition of the population: countries with a higher life expectancy at birth than men, and at the global level, a higher proportion of older persons in their population ages and the distribution of deaths shifts towards older ages.

The probability of dying is a useful indicator of mortality among different parts of the age range. It is the probability of dying between specific ages, expressed per 1,000 individuals alive at the beginning age of the interval. The probability of dying in a given age range is calculated as the ratio of the number of deaths occurring in the age range to the number of people alive at the beginning age of the interval. The mortality probability at any specific age reflects the risk of death between that age and the initial age. The probability of dying during the working ages is also high in countries with high fertility rates and high population growth. For example, in 2010, more than 90 per cent of all deaths among people aged 10 to 49 years occur in the less developed regions of the world. In these countries, the probability of dying between 40 and 65 years of age is higher than the probability of dying between 10 and 29 years of age.

Another useful indicator of mortality is the number of deaths due to AIDS, from the peak of 2.3 million in 2005 to less than 1.5 million in 2011. The number of AIDS-related deaths has declined more than 43 per cent in the period 2005-2011, with 40 per cent of these occurring in the more developed regions. In 2011, more than 90 per cent of all deaths from AIDS occurred in sub-Saharan Africa. The number of deaths due to maternal mortality, expressed per 1,000 live births, was 250 in 1990. Maternal mortality is the number of deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. Maternal mortality is an important indicator of overall health and the quality of services provided by health systems. Maternal death as "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes." The World Health Organization defines a maternal death as "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes." Maternal mortality is an important indicator of overall health and the quality of services provided by health systems. Maternal mortality is the number of deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. Maternal mortality is an important indicator of overall health and the quality of services provided by health systems. Maternal mortality is the number of deaths of women while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes.

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013

World Mortality 2013