The designations employed and the material presented in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning any questions of legal status, cession, delimitation, or sovereignty therein. The expression of opinions or the inclusion of material in this document does not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning any questions of legal status, cession, delimitation, or sovereignty therein. The material in this document is given for information only.

The average number of deaths occurring annually within the population at any given year or period is referred to as the mortality rate. It is expressed as the average number of deaths per 1,000 persons reaching age 15 (column 9). This analysis indicates that in most regions of the world, the number of deaths has declined since 1990, which is also the case in most countries. The number of deaths in 2009 is lower than in 1990 in the Americas, Europe, Russia, China, and South-Eastern Asia. The number of deaths in 2009 is higher than in 1990 in Sub-Saharan Africa, North-Eastern Asia, and South-Eastern Asia.

The group of non-communicable diseases includes six categories of diseases: cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, diabetes, injuries, and other conditions described in the table. The group of communicable diseases includes eight categories: acute respiratory infection, diarrhoeal diseases, HIV/AIDS, malaria, neonatal tetanus, other infectious diseases, tuberculosis, and other conditions described in the table.

The table provides data on the number of deaths and the mortality rates by cause and region for the year 2009. The data are presented in a tabular format, with columns for the number of deaths, the number of deaths as a percentage of the population, the mortality rate, and the region.

Definitions and sources:

Annual number of deaths and the mortality rate are based on data from the United Nations. The data are collected through national health systems and mortality register systems. The mortality rates are calculated as the number of deaths per 1,000 persons reaching age 15. The number of deaths is expressed as the average number of deaths per 1,000 persons reaching age 15.

Notes:

The information presented in this document is based on data from the United Nations. The data are collected through national health systems and mortality register systems. The mortality rates are calculated as the number of deaths per 1,000 persons reaching age 15. The number of deaths is expressed as the average number of deaths per 1,000 persons reaching age 15.

Group I: Communicable diseases

Group II: Non-communicable diseases

The mortality rate is calculated as the number of deaths per 1,000 persons reaching age 15. The number of deaths is expressed as the average number of deaths per 1,000 persons reaching age 15.
World Mortality 2011

Introduction

The extended life and good health in a lifetime of people around the world is one of the most important achievements of the twentieth century. The United Nations (UN) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have been at the forefront in this global effort to improve the health and well-being of all people. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set ambitious targets for reducing poverty and hunger, and improving health and education, as well as sustainable development. The MDGs are a part of the international community’s commitment to accelerate development in order to meet the needs of the world’s poorest people.

Life expectancy

The life expectancy at birth in a country is the expected number of years a child born alive will live. Life expectancy is an important indicator of the health and development of a country. In 2011, the life expectancy at birth in the United States was 79 years, while in Senegal it was only 59 years. These differences are due to a range of factors, including access to health care, nutrition, education, and other socioeconomic conditions. Life expectancy is also influenced by the age structure of a population. Countries with a larger proportion of elderly people tend to have a lower life expectancy overall.

Mortality

Mortality is the rate at which people die in a population. The mortality rate is calculated as the number of deaths per 1,000 people in a given period. There are different ways to calculate mortality rates, including the overall crude mortality rate (CMR), which includes both natural and non-natural deaths. The CMR is calculated as the number of deaths per 1,000 people per year. The overall mortality rate is often used as a measure of the overall health status of a population.

Causes of death

The leading cause of death worldwide is cardiovascular disease (CVD), followed by cancer, chronic respiratory disease, and accidents. In some countries, infectious diseases such as pneumonia, meningitis, and diarrhea remain major causes of death. In 2011, about 15 million people died from CVD, 8 million from cancer, 4 million from chronic respiratory disease, and 3 million from accidents.

Injuries

Injuries are a major cause of death and disability worldwide, particularly in young people. In 2011, about 7.6 million people died from injuries, with the highest rates in low- and middle-income countries. These injuries are often caused by accidents, violence, and natural disasters. Preventing injuries requires a combination of individual and community-level strategies, such as promoting safe behaviors, improving infrastructure, and strengthening health care systems.

AIDS

AIDS is a major cause of death in many countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. In 2011, about 1.8 million people died of AIDS worldwide. The epidemic is caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which attack the immune system and lead to a wide range of infections and cancers. Preventing HIV transmission requires a combination of individual and social strategies, such as promoting safe behaviors, providing treatment and care, and strengthening health care systems.

Regional differences

There are significant differences in mortality rates across regions and countries. In 2011, the crude mortality rate was 7.6 deaths per 1,000 people in the United States, while it was 15 deaths per 1,000 people in Chad, the country with the highest mortality rate. This is due to a range of factors, including access to health care, nutrition, education, and other socioeconomic conditions. The highest mortality rates are often found in low-resource countries, particularly those affected by conflict or natural disasters.

Conclusion

The global increase in mortality is a major challenge for the twenty-first century. Every year, millions of people die from preventable causes, and the global community must work together to achieve the MDGs and improve health and development outcomes for all people. This requires a combination of individual and social strategies, including promoting safe behaviors, improving infrastructure, and strengthening health care systems. By working together, we can make significant progress in reducing mortality and improving the health and well-being of all people.