

World Mortality 2017



United Nations

Data Booklet

World Mortality 2017



Worldwide, the number of years that a newborn is expected to live, if current mortality patterns remain constant in the future, exceeded 71 years in 2015 and the life expectancy at birth is still growing. 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. Yet remarkable differences exist in mortality levels, age patterns and time trends between countries and regions. The socioeconomic implications of the diverse mortality levels and age patterns, their dramatic changes and their potential future trends are critical for understanding the implementations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Sustainable Development Goal 3, “Global Health and Well-Being”, comprises targets that contribute directly to rising life expectancy. However, progress towards each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals contributes to longer and healthier lives by improving living conditions for all.

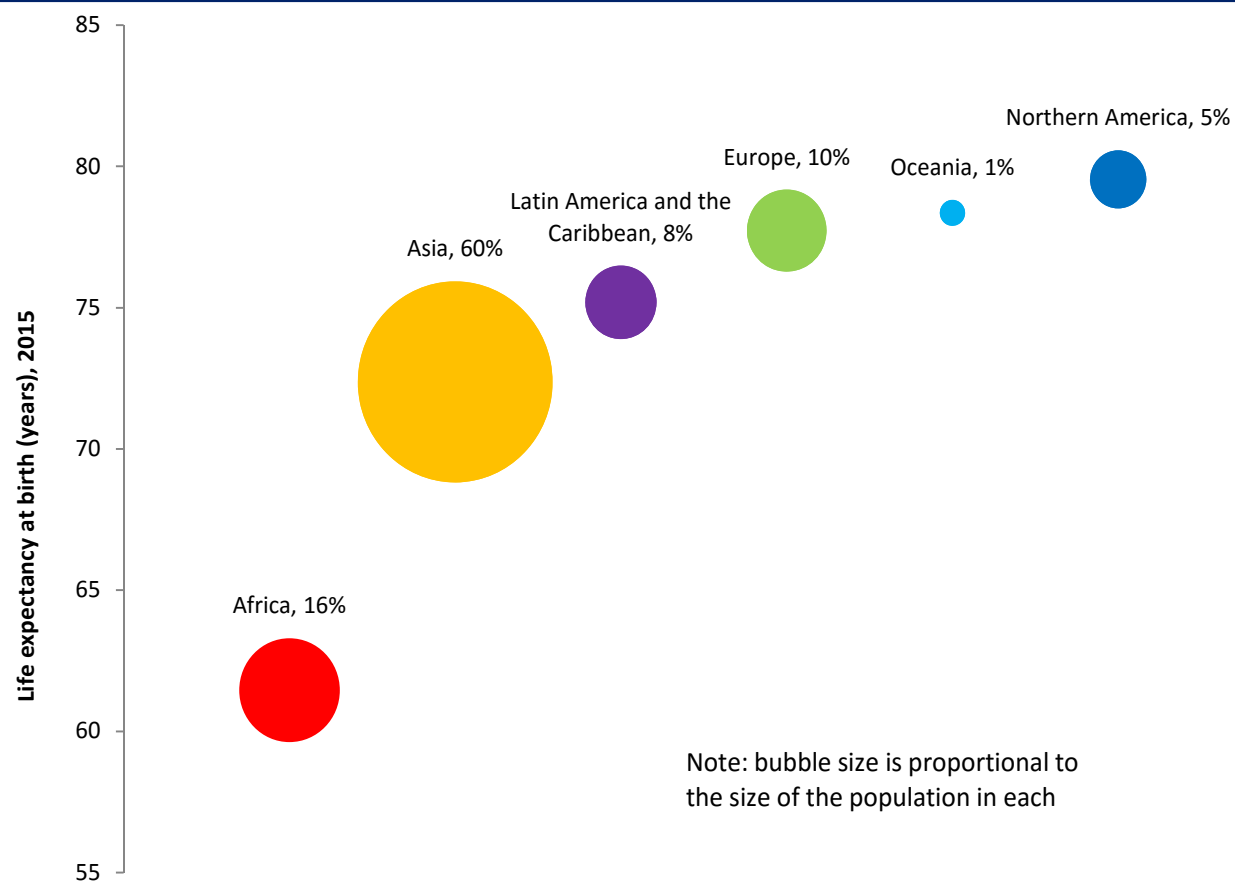
This data booklet presents selected findings drawn from the latest mortality estimates and projections as published in *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*. All information is available at www.unpopulation.org.

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Life expectancy at birth reached unprecedented high levels, but significant differences persist across regions

Life expectancy at birth (both sexes) and percentage of the world's population by region, 2015

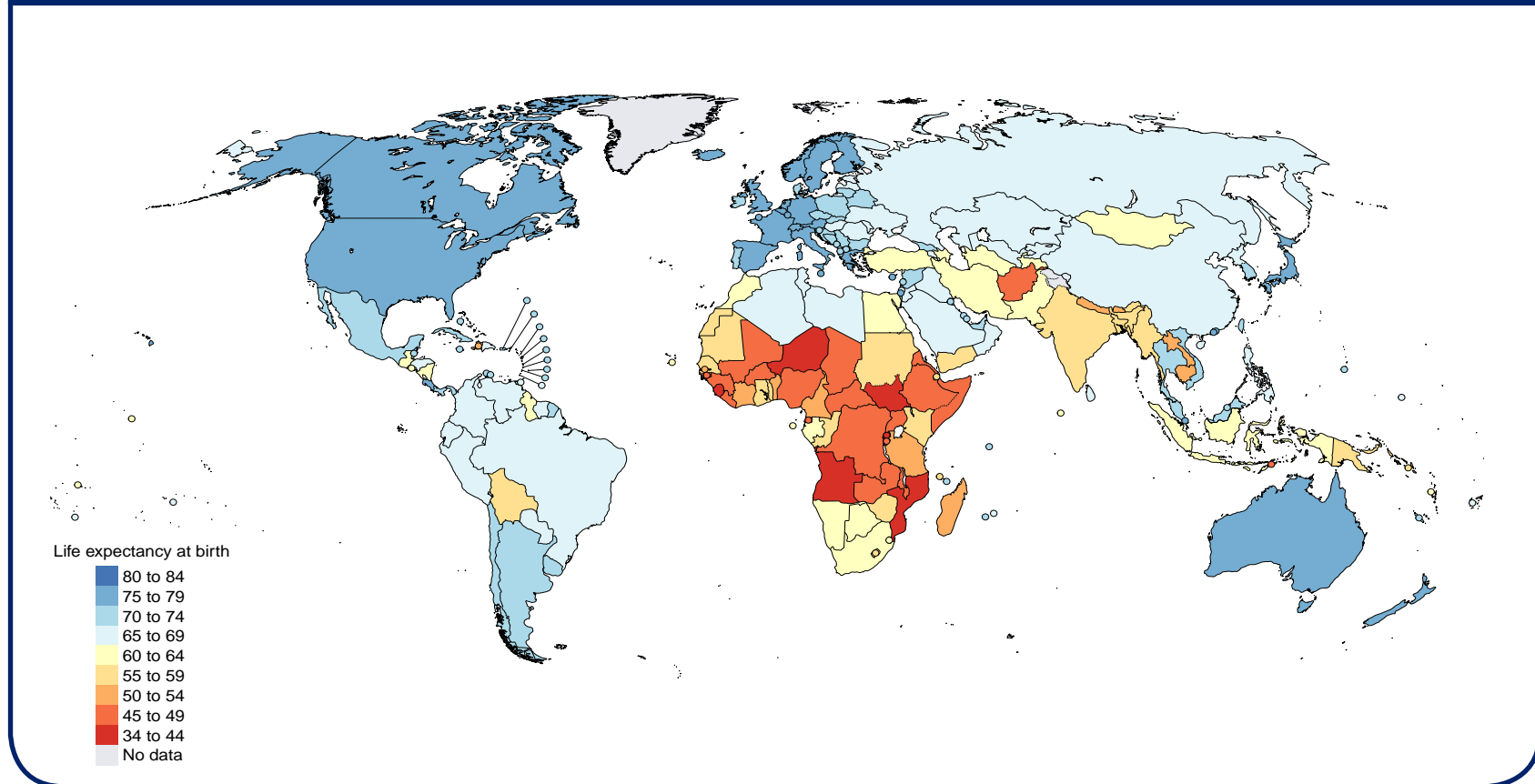


In 2015, the average life expectancy at birth for Africa, where 16 per cent of the world's population lived, was 61 years; and the average life expectancies for the other five regions, where 84 per cent of world's population lived, varied between 70 and 80 years. Across regions, the highest life expectancy at birth was 80 years in Northern America, where 5 per cent of the world's population lived, followed by Europe and Oceania with 78 years and 11 per cent of the world's population, Latin America and the Caribbean with 75 years and 8 per cent of the world's population, and Asia with 72 years and 60 per cent of the world's population.

Data source: World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision.

Average life expectancy at birth for the world was 64.2 years in 1990

Life expectancy at birth (both sexes), 1990

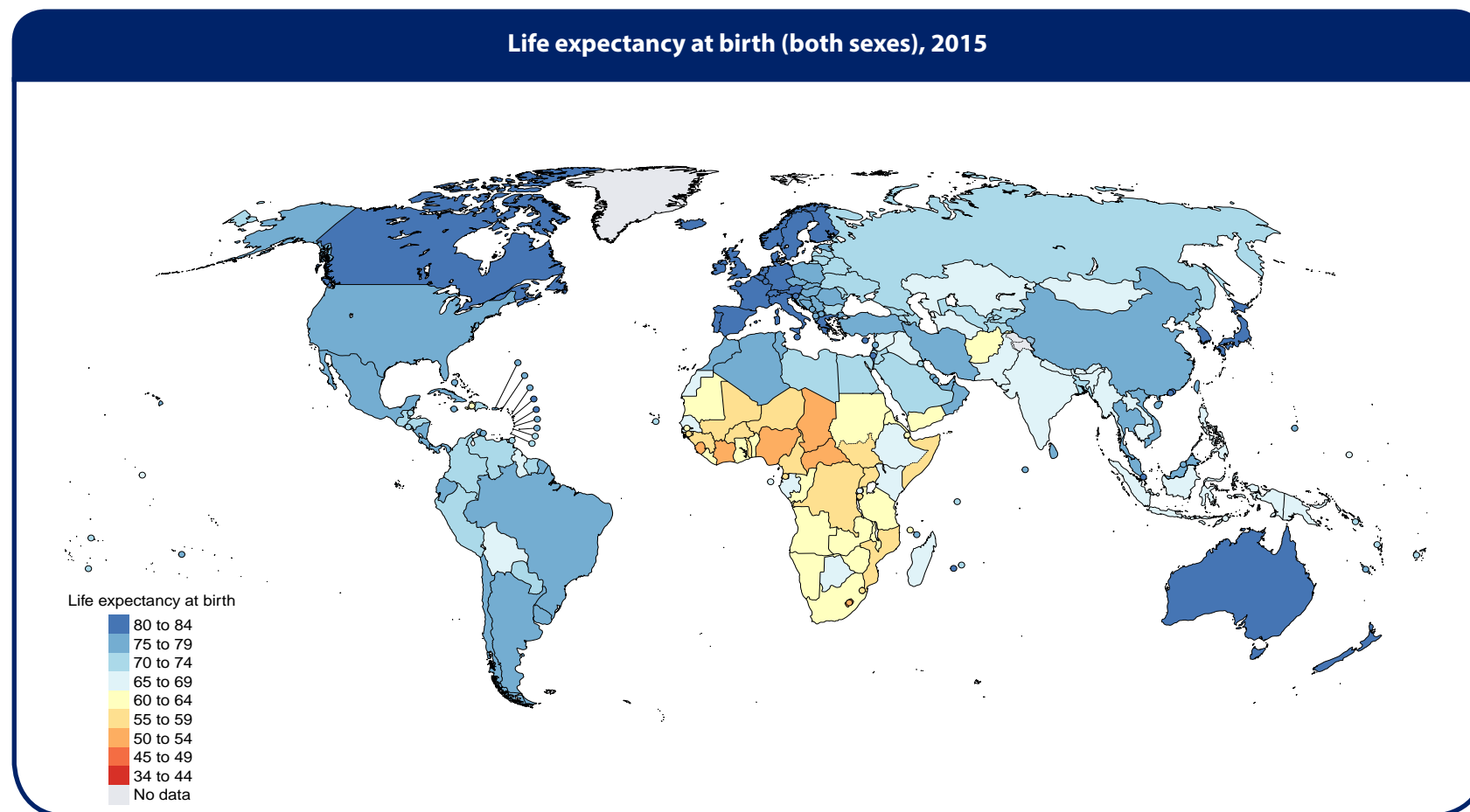


Data source: *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

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In 1990, the average life expectancy at birth for the world was about 64 years. Life expectancy at birth was below 60 years in 55 countries (in orange to red on the map), most of which were in Africa, between 60 and 69 years in 64 countries (yellow to light blue), and 70 years or higher in 82 countries (medium to dark blue). No country had yet reached a life expectancy at birth above 80 years in 1990 (darkest blue).

Average life expectancy at birth for the world reached 71.4 years in 2015



Data source: *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

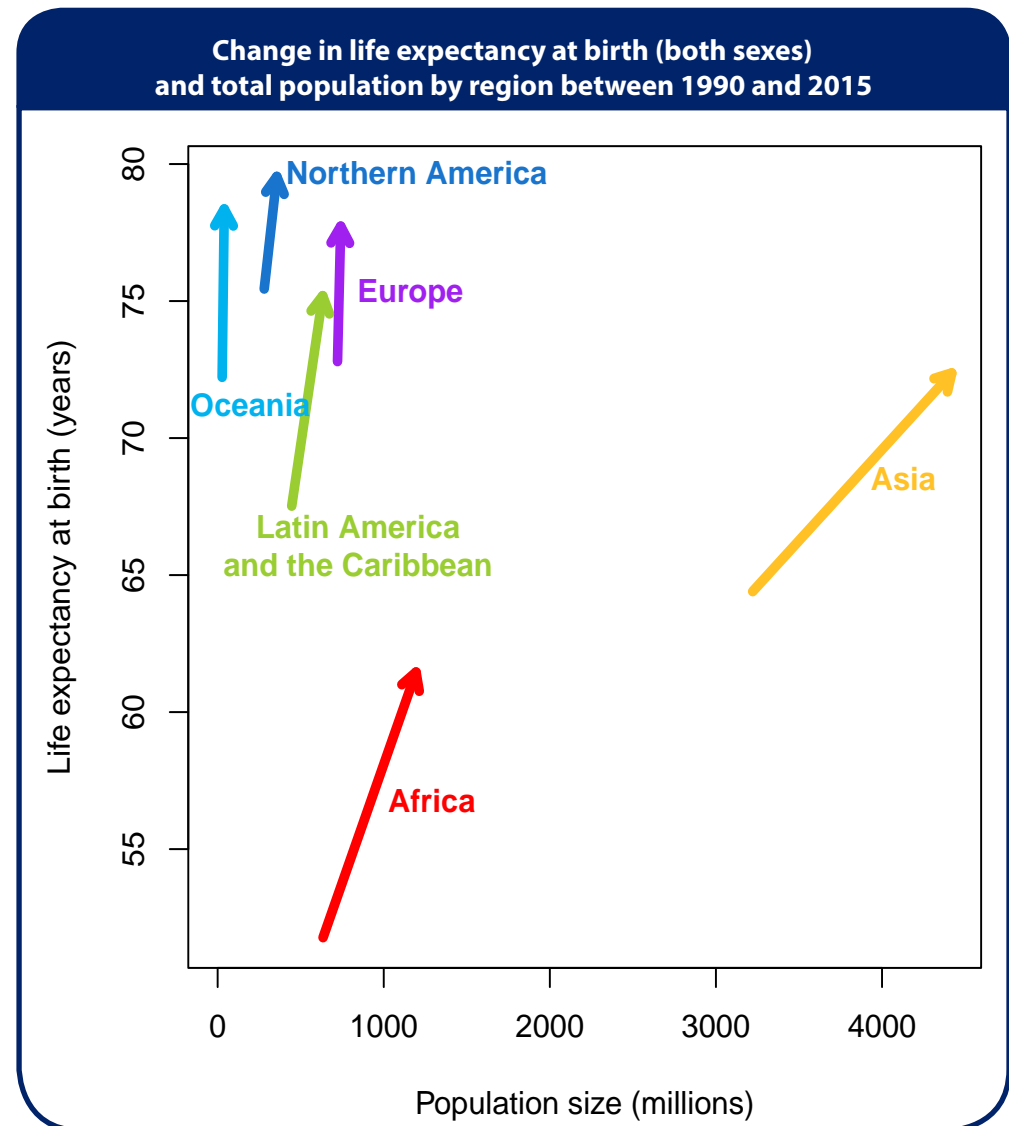
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In 2015, the average life expectancy at birth for the world had risen to more than 71 years. Life expectancy at birth was below 60 years in only 21 countries (in orange to red on the map), between 60 and 69 years in 49 countries (yellow to light blue), between 70 and 79 years in 97 countries (medium to dark blue) and 80 years or higher in 34 countries (darkest blue). Most countries with low life expectancy (yellow to orange) are in sub-Saharan Africa.

Increases in life expectancy at birth between 1990 and 2015 were remarkable, but uneven between regions

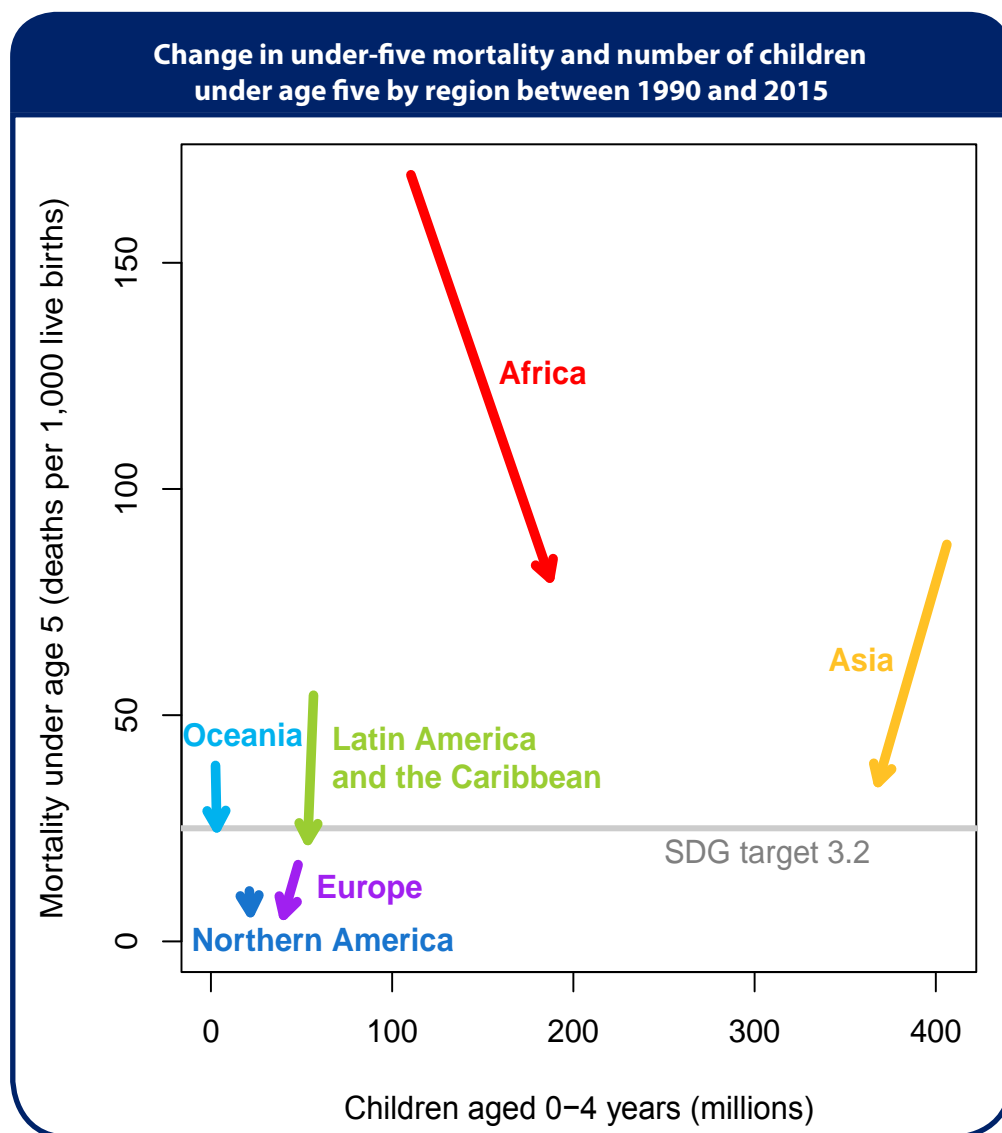
In Africa, the life expectancy at birth increased by 9.7 years between 1990 (the tail of the red arrow on the vertical axis) and 2015 (the head of the red arrow on the vertical axis). During the same period, Africa's population grew from 635 million to 1.2 billion (tail and head of the red arrow on the horizontal axis). Africa's increase of life expectancy was the largest among the six regions. Africa was followed by Asia, where the life expectancy at birth increased by 8.0 years between 1990 and 2015, while the population grew from 3.2 billion to 4.4 billion. The two regions were more influential than the others in driving the overall improvement in life expectancy for the world because their life expectancies increased rapidly and they contained a large share of the world's population.

Compared to Africa and Asia, life expectancy at birth was higher and population growth was slower in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, and Oceania. The life expectancy at birth increased by 4.9 years between 1990 and 2015 in Europe and 4.1 years in Northern America. The increases in Latin America and the Caribbean, at 7.1 years, and Oceania, at 6.1 years, were considerably faster than in Europe and Northern America. Therefore, the disparities in life expectancy at birth among the four regions declined between 1990 and 2015 (the heads of the arrows are closer to each other than the tails).



Data source: *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Great success in reducing child mortality was achieved between 1990 and 2015, but more progress is needed to reach the SDG target



Data source: *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Child mortality, or under-five mortality, is the probability of dying between birth and age 5 years expressed per 1,000 live births. The reduction of child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015 was the central target of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the further reduction to below 25 deaths of children under age 5 per 1,000 live births by 2030 is target 3.2 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

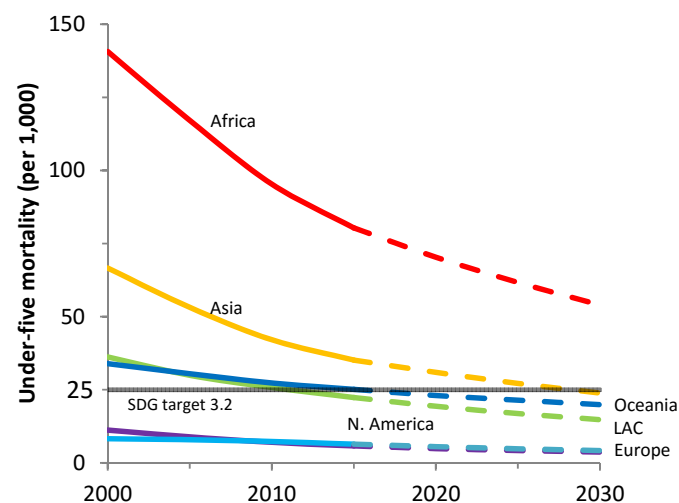
Of the six regions, only Europe achieved the MDG target, with a two thirds reduction of the under-five mortality rate between 1990 and 2015. Europe was followed by Asia with a reduction of 60 per cent, and Latin America and the Caribbean with 59 per cent. In Northern America, the under-five mortality rate declined by 42 per cent between 1990 and 2015 and in Oceania it fell by 35 per cent. In Africa, under-five mortality declined by 53 per cent between 1990 and 2015, while the number of children aged 0-4 years grew from 110 million to 187 million. By contrast, in all other regions, the number of children under age five was unchanged or declined.

Africa is unlikely to reach the SDG target for the reduction of child mortality by 2030

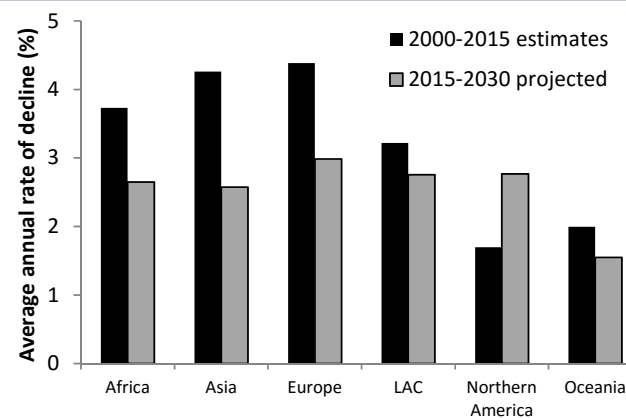
Based on the most reliable estimates, the 2017 Revision of World Population Prospects projects that, in 2030, under-five mortality in Africa would be 54 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births (top chart at right). While that would mark a substantial reduction from 2015, when there were an estimated 80 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births in Africa, it would remain far above the SDG target of 25 deaths under age 5 per 1,000 live births. By contrast, Asia is projected to achieve the SDG target for under-five mortality by 2030. Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and Oceania achieved under-five mortality below 25 deaths per 1,000 live births before 2015 and Europe and Northern America did so even before 2000.

Whether or not Africa will achieve SDG target 3.2 depends on the average annual rate of decline of the under-five mortality rate over the period from 2015 to 2030. The projected average annual rate of decline during 2015-2030 (grey bars of bottom chart at right) for Africa is slower than that estimated for 2000-2015 (black bars). To reach the 25 per 1,000 under-five mortality target in 2030, Africa would need to achieve an average annual rate of decline of about 8 per cent during 2015-2030. Since 8 per cent is significantly faster than the average annual rates of decline estimated for 2000-2015 for each of the six regions, it is unlikely that Africa will achieve SDG target 3.2 without an unprecedented effort to accelerate the pace of reduction of child mortality in many countries.

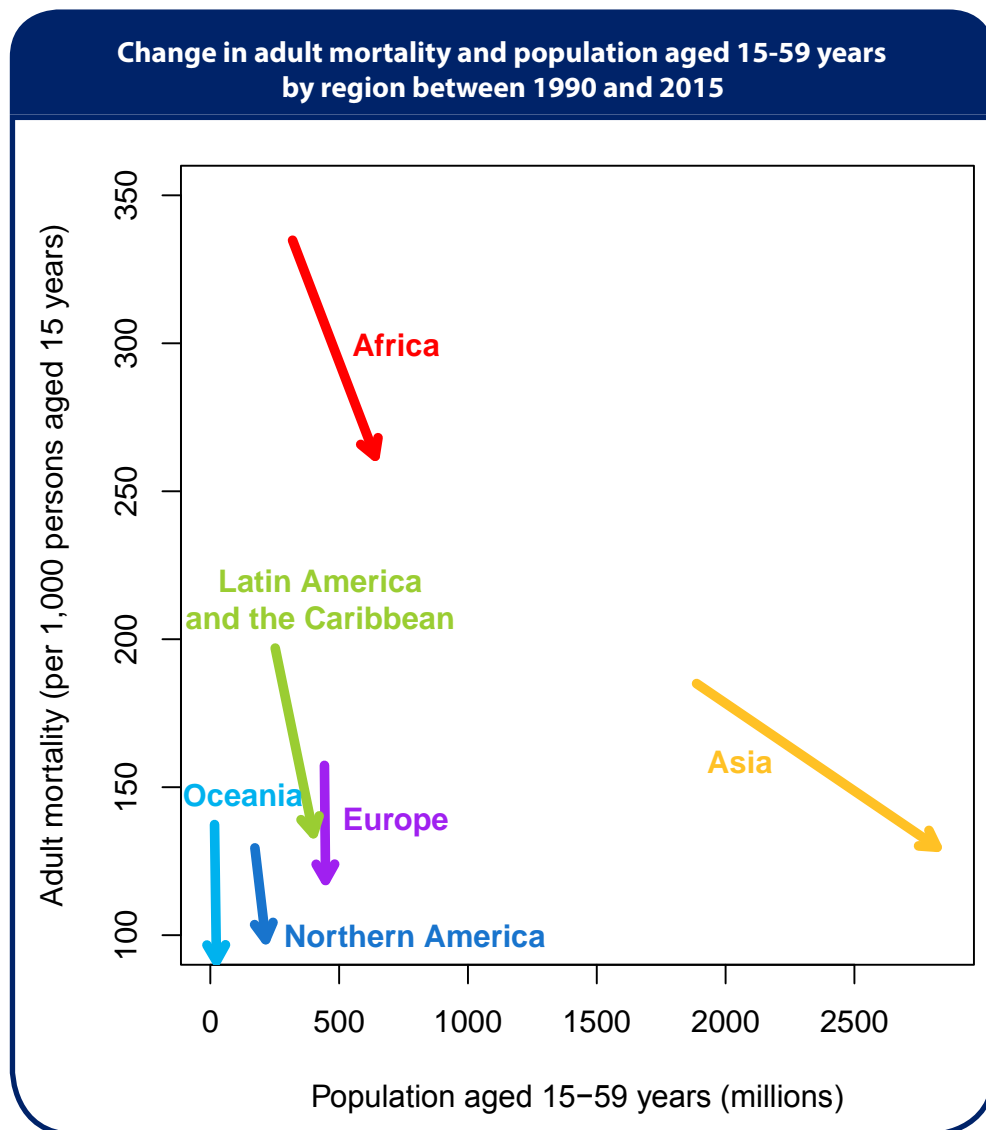
Under-five mortality by region between 2000 and 2030



Average annual rate of decline of under-five mortality by region between 2000-2015 and 2015-2030



Reductions of adult mortality between 1990 and 2015 were much slower than for child mortality



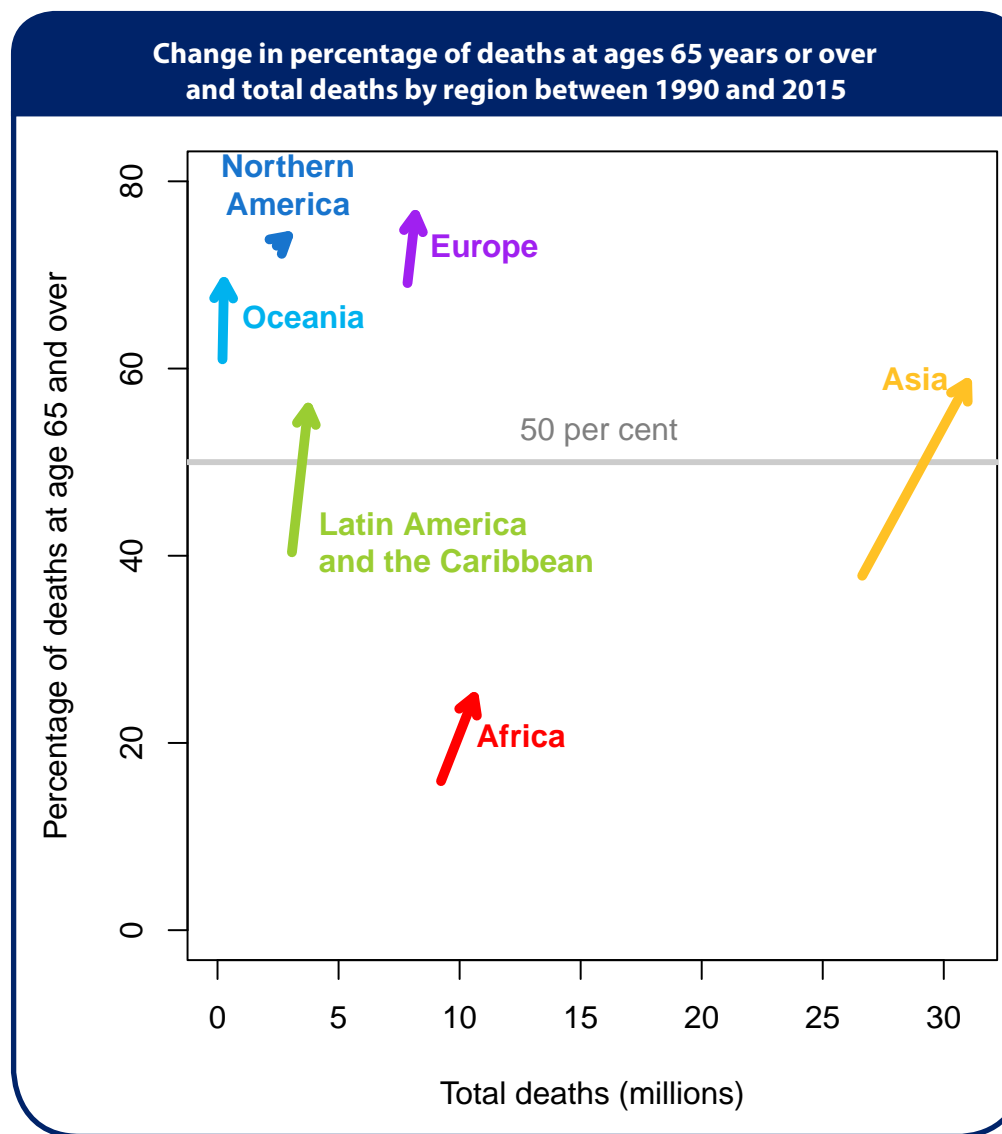
Adult mortality refers to the probability of dying between exact ages 15 and 60 years, measured in deaths per 1,000 persons reaching age 15 years. Observed data on adult mortality are available for an increasing number of countries. In the 2017 Revision of World Population Prospects, for about 80 per cent of countries, adult mortality was estimated on the basis of observed data.

In Africa, adult mortality declined by 23 per cent between 1990 (the tail of the red arrow) and 2015 (the head of the red arrow), while the population aged 15-59 years increased from 319 million to 640 million. In Asia, adult mortality decreased even more, by 30 per cent between 1990 and 2015 and the population aged 15-59 years grew from 1.9 billion to 2.8 billion. In Latin America and the Caribbean, a 33 per cent decline in adult mortality was also accompanied by an increase of population in that age group. In Northern America, Oceania and Europe, all with lower levels of adult mortality compared to the other regions, the number of people aged 15-59 years changed little between 1990 and 2015.

More than half of all deaths worldwide now occur at older ages

Everyone aspires to live to old age, but, until recently, fewer than half of all people born in the world survived to their sixty-fifth birthday. An increasing percentage of deaths at ages 65 years and over marks significant progress in socioeconomic development and prevention of premature deaths. In 2015, the percentage of deaths at ages 65 years and over reached 55 per cent worldwide, up from around 41 per cent in 1990. This achievement mostly reflects progress in Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean, where the share of deaths at ages 65 and over increased from 38 to 58 per cent and from 40 to 56 per cent, respectively, between 1990 and 2015. In Africa, with lower life expectancy at birth and higher mortality risks at all ages, the percentage of deaths at older ages remains low, at 16 in 1990 and 25 in 2015.

Europe had the highest share of deaths at ages 65 and over with 76 per cent in 2015, rising from 69 per cent in 1990. Europe is followed by Northern America, where the share was around 74 per cent in 1990 and 2015. In Oceania, the share increased from 61 to 69 per cent. Because of the relatively small number of deaths in Oceania, the contribution of this region to the global increase of the percentage of deaths at ages 65 and over was small.



Data source: *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*.

Annex table

Selected mortality indicators in 2015

Country or area	Annual number of deaths (thousands) (1)	Crude death rate (per 1000) (2)	Life expectancy at birth (years)			Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (6)	Under-five mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (7)	Probability of dying (per 1,000)		Percentage of deaths			
			Both sexes (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)			Ages 15 to 60 (8)	Birth to age 70 (9)	Under age 5 (10)	Ages 5 to 25 (11)	Ages 25 to 65 (12)	Age 65 and over (13)
WORLD	56 657	7.7	71.4	69.2	73.8	33	48	144	326	11	5	29	55
More developed regions ^a	12 598	10.1	78.9	75.8	82.0	5	6	105	216	1	1	21	78
Less developed regions ^b	44 060	7.2	69.8	67.9	71.8	36	53	152	352	14	6	31	49
Least developed countries ^c	7 510	7.8	63.7	62.0	65.4	52	83	223	459	32	12	29	28
Other less developed countries ^d	36 550	7.1	71.1	69.1	73.1	30	43	142	333	11	5	31	53
Less developed regions, excluding China	33 798	7.2	68.1	66.0	70.3	40	59	179	391	18	8	33	42
High-income countries ^e	10 166	8.6	80.8	78.2	83.4	5	6	80	176	1	1	18	80
Middle-income countries ^e	40 959	7.4	70.6	68.5	72.8	31	45	149	344	11	5	31	53
Upper-middle-income countries ^e	18 711	7.2	74.9	72.5	77.3	14	18	113	269	3	2	29	66
Lower-middle-income countries ^e	22 248	7.5	67.2	65.3	69.2	41	59	188	414	17	7	33	42
Low-income countries ^e	5 515	8.6	61.8	60.0	63.6	56	90	251	485	35	13	28	24
Sub-Saharan Africa ^f	9 270	9.5	59.3	57.6	61.0	57	95	295	537	34	14	30	22
AFRICA	10 596	8.9	61.5	59.8	63.2	53	87	260	495	32	13	30	25
Eastern Africa	3 104	7.7	62.9	60.9	64.9	49	78	259	471	33	13	31	23
Burundi	113	11.0	57.1	55.1	59.1	73	123	295	550	44	14	25	16
Comoros	6	7.5	63.5	61.8	65.2	55	78	228	476	33	10	31	27
Djibouti	8	8.4	62.3	60.6	63.9	53	83	252	475	23	12	37	29
Eritrea	34	7.1	64.6	62.5	66.8	40	57	258	495	24	8	34	34
Ethiopia	701	7.0	65.0	63.2	66.9	41	68	223	432	28	14	29	28
Kenya	277	5.8	66.7	64.3	69.1	37	55	219	409	28	12	35	25
Madagascar	157	6.5	65.5	64.0	67.1	33	55	220	445	25	13	33	29
Malawi	133	7.5	62.7	60.0	65.2	62	85	287	472	38	7	33	22
Mauritius ¹	10	7.8	74.6	71.1	78.2	11	14	145	305	2	2	37	60
Mayotte	1	2.5	79.9	76.7	83.3	4	5	95	206	6	4	35	55
Mozambique	292	10.4	57.7	55.5	59.8	65	103	336	558	38	13	31	19

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Réunion	5	5.7	80.1	76.7	83.3	4	5	94	204	1	1	30	68
Rwanda	72	6.1	66.7	64.6	68.8	40	64	202	403	30	12	32	26
Seychelles	1	8.1	73.3	69.1	78.3	9	13	166	344	2	1	39	58
Somalia	162	11.6	55.9	54.3	57.6	74	131	311	573	45	15	24	16
South Sudan	134	11.2	56.3	55.3	57.3	72	122	329	571	37	14	30	20
Uganda	358	8.9	59.6	57.4	61.8	57	92	309	528	41	15	28	16
United Republic of Tanzania ²	379	7.0	65.0	63.1	66.8	41	63	243	439	32	12	31	25
Zambia	130	8.0	61.4	58.9	63.9	50	80	296	503	35	14	33	19
Zimbabwe	133	8.4	60.4	58.6	62.0	43	67	360	542	25	12	42	21
Middle Africa	1 575	10.2	58.6	56.9	60.2	68	113	286	531	42	14	25	18
Angola	243	8.7	61.2	58.4	64.1	61	101	242	484	46	14	24	17
Cameroon	237	10.3	57.6	56.4	58.8	63	105	345	566	34	13	33	20
Central African Republic	64	14.0	51.4	49.6	53.2	87	150	417	655	36	14	31	19
Chad	186	13.2	52.6	51.4	53.8	86	147	364	620	46	16	25	13
Congo	38	7.6	64.1	62.5	65.7	42	67	264	459	28	11	35	26
Democratic Republic of the Congo	779	10.2	59.2	57.7	60.7	69	115	262	516	45	14	23	19
Equatorial Guinea	12	10.3	57.4	56.1	58.9	65	109	331	559	33	12	37	18
Gabon	15	7.8	65.7	64.2	67.3	38	58	240	430	20	8	35	36
Sao Tome and Principe	1	6.8	66.5	64.3	68.6	43	63	192	400	31	12	25	32
Northern Africa	1 325	5.9	71.7	69.9	73.4	26	37	134	318	15	5	29	50
Algeria	190	4.8	75.9	74.7	77.1	26	32	96	234	15	4	27	54
Egypt	558	6.0	71.3	69.1	73.6	17	24	151	358	10	3	33	54
Libya	33	5.2	71.8	69.0	74.8	23	29	137	323	10	5	33	52
Morocco	179	5.1	75.6	74.4	76.7	25	33	70	199	12	3	20	65
Sudan	291	7.5	64.3	62.7	65.8	46	74	223	444	31	13	29	27
Tunisia	72	6.4	75.5	73.5	77.6	17	20	92	243	5	2	25	68

Country or area	Annual number of deaths (thousands) (1)	Crude death rate (per 1000) (2)	Life expectancy at birth (years)			Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (6)	Under-five mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (7)	Probability of dying (per 1,000)		Percentage of deaths			
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Western Sahara	3	5.0	69.2	67.7	71.2	31	42	165	380	17	6	44	33
Southern Africa	633	10.0	61.7	58.3	65.3	34	49	352	557	10	6	52	32
Botswana	16	7.0	65.8	62.9	68.7	31	45	250	443	13	8	46	32
Lesotho	28	12.9	53.7	51.3	56.0	54	80	508	683	16	8	50	26
Namibia	18	7.5	63.8	60.8	66.6	33	45	310	495	16	7	48	29
South Africa	558	10.1	62.0	58.5	65.6	33	47	351	558	9	6	53	33
Swaziland	13	9.9	57.1	53.7	60.3	49	76	425	617	19	10	49	22
Western Africa ³	3 958	11.2	55.9	54.9	56.8	64	111	320	592	36	16	28	20
Benin	99	9.3	60.6	59.1	62.1	64	106	244	491	40	13	25	22
Burkina Faso	160	8.8	59.9	59.2	60.5	59	100	259	518	40	14	25	20
Cabo Verde	3	5.6	72.6	70.5	74.5	21	27	126	308	10	4	26	60
Côte d'Ivoire	290	12.5	53.1	51.6	54.6	64	101	401	657	29	19	34	18
Gambia	16	8.2	61.0	59.7	62.3	47	75	263	515	35	15	28	22
Ghana	229	8.3	62.4	61.4	63.4	43	68	246	489	24	12	31	32
Guinea	116	9.6	59.4	58.9	59.9	59	102	266	530	35	13	28	25
Guinea-Bissau	19	10.8	57.0	55.3	58.7	75	134	272	553	42	12	25	20
Liberia	37	8.1	62.0	61.0	63.0	53	80	244	491	31	13	29	27
Mali	187	10.7	57.5	56.8	58.2	72	125	270	543	46	14	21	18
Mauritania	33	8.0	63.1	61.6	64.6	66	93	204	450	38	9	26	27
Niger	199	9.9	59.7	58.7	60.7	61	119	252	507	51	11	21	17
Nigeria	2 317	12.8	53.0	52.2	53.8	70	122	359	638	35	18	29	18
Senegal	91	6.1	66.8	64.7	68.7	39	55	188	404	29	10	28	33
Sierra Leone	95	13.0	51.4	50.9	52.0	86	134	399	679	35	17	32	17
Togo	66	8.8	59.9	59.2	60.7	53	84	271	528	31	14	31	24
ASIA	30 966	7.0	72.4	70.5	74.4	28	38	130	314	9	4	30	58
Eastern Asia	12 113	7.4	77.2	75.3	79.2	10	13	81	225	2	1	23	74
China ⁴	10 044	7.2	76.1	74.6	77.7	11	14	82	234	2	1	24	72
China, Hong Kong SAR ⁵	48	6.6	83.8	80.9	86.8	2	3	51	127	0	0	18	81
China, Macao SAR ⁶	2	3.8	83.7	80.7	86.6	3	4	43	110	1	1	25	73
China, Taiwan Province of China	167	7.1	79.7	77.0	82.7	4	5	94	198	1	1	28	71
Dem. People's Republic of Korea	221	8.7	71.5	67.8	74.8	16	24	135	355	4	3	30	64

Country or area	Annual number of deaths (thousands) (1)	Crude death rate (per 1000) (2)	Life expectancy at birth (years)			Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (6)	Under-five mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (7)	Probability of dying (per 1,000)		Percentage of deaths			
			Both sexes (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)			Ages 15 to 60 (8)	Birth to age 70 (9)	Under age 5 (10)	Ages 5 to 25 (11)	Ages 25 to 65 (12)	Age 65 and over (13)
Japan	1 322	10.3	83.6	80.4	86.8	2	3	57	132	0	0	11	88
Mongolia	19	6.3	69.1	65.1	73.3	20	28	214	420	10	3	48	39
Republic of Korea	290	5.7	81.9	78.7	85.0	3	4	64	141	1	1	23	75
South-Central Asia ⁷	13 189	7.0	68.7	67.1	70.3	40	55	170	392	15	5	34	46
Central Asia	457	6.7	70.3	66.8	73.8	27	34	167	378	11	3	37	49
Kazakhstan	155	8.8	69.7	64.9	74.4	12	18	207	400	4	2	39	54
Kyrgyzstan	37	6.3	70.8	66.9	74.8	18	23	178	361	8	3	39	50
Tajikistan	44	5.2	70.9	68.2	74.0	36	49	134	355	25	4	31	40
Turkmenistan	39	7.1	67.7	64.3	71.2	45	56	189	415	19	4	38	40
Uzbekistan	181	5.8	71.2	68.5	74.0	29	36	140	362	12	3	35	49
Southern Asia	12 732	7.0	68.6	67.1	70.2	41	55	170	393	15	6	34	46
Afghanistan	233	6.9	63.3	62.0	64.6	60	81	230	479	37	11	28	23
Bangladesh	856	5.3	72.2	70.6	73.9	30	41	131	340	14	6	31	49
Bhutan	5	6.0	69.8	69.6	70.0	27	37	210	391	11	9	44	36
India	9 563	7.3	68.3	66.9	69.9	38	53	181	404	13	5	36	46
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	360	4.5	75.7	74.7	76.9	13	17	80	214	6	4	26	65
Maldives	1	3.4	77.0	76.1	78.2	7	11	71	221	5	2	26	67
Nepal	181	6.3	69.9	68.3	71.5	29	40	156	364	12	5	30	53
Pakistan	1 391	7.3	66.3	65.4	67.3	67	87	160	397	32	6	25	38
Sri Lanka	141	6.8	75.1	71.7	78.4	7	10	137	278	2	3	33	61
South-Eastern Asia	4 314	6.8	71.0	68.1	74.0	22	30	166	361	8	4	38	50
Brunei Darussalam	1	3.5	77.0	75.5	78.8	6	8	90	220	3	3	39	54
Cambodia	95	6.1	68.6	66.5	70.6	25	35	175	388	13	9	37	42
Indonesia	1 831	7.1	69.0	67.0	71.2	23	30	177	401	8	5	38	50
Lao People's Democratic Republic	45	6.8	66.3	64.8	67.8	43	61	197	428	20	8	33	39
Malaysia ⁸	149	4.9	75.1	73.0	77.5	6	8	125	276	3	3	37	57
Myanmar	425	8.1	66.5	64.1	68.8	43	58	195	425	13	6	37	45
Philippines	660	6.5	69.0	65.7	72.5	21	29	203	416	10	5	42	44
Singapore	27	4.9	82.8	80.7	84.9	2	3	52	135	0	1	24	75
Thailand	531	7.8	75.1	71.4	79.0	10	13	150	281	2	3	36	59

Country or area	Annual number of deaths (thousands) (1)	Crude death rate (per 1000) (2)	Life expectancy at birth (years)			Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (6)	Under-five mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (7)	Probability of dying (per 1,000)		Percentage of deaths			
			Both sexes (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)			Ages 15 to 60 (8)	Birth to age 70 (9)	Under age 5 (10)	Ages 5 to 25 (11)	Ages 25 to 65 (12)	Age 65 and over (13)
Timor-Leste	7	5.6	68.6	66.8	70.4	39	56	151	381	31	8	25	36
Viet Nam	543	5.8	76.1	71.3	80.7	18	24	126	273	7	4	34	56
Western Asia	1 350	5.2	73.3	70.7	76.2	21	29	123	285	11	6	30	53
Armenia	28	9.7	74.4	71.1	77.5	12	16	122	300	2	1	26	71
Azerbaijan ⁹	65	6.8	71.9	68.9	74.9	29	36	129	328	9	2	33	55
Bahrain	3	2.3	76.8	75.9	77.8	6	9	69	221	5	4	42	49
Cyprus ¹⁰	8	6.8	80.3	78.2	82.5	4	5	52	153	1	0	15	84
Georgia ¹¹	53	13.3	73.1	68.8	77.3	10	13	154	321	1	1	23	75
Iraq	184	5.1	69.7	67.5	71.9	30	38	162	369	23	7	30	40
Israel	43	5.4	82.3	80.5	84.0	3	4	55	138	1	1	16	82
Jordan	34	3.8	74.2	72.5	75.9	16	20	111	277	13	5	30	52
Kuwait	10	2.7	74.6	73.7	75.8	8	11	80	248	6	4	45	45
Lebanon	26	4.6	79.4	77.8	81.3	9	11	62	172	4	2	20	75
Oman	11	2.6	76.8	75.1	79.3	9	11	98	259	8	6	44	42
Qatar	4	1.5	78.0	77.3	79.7	7	9	62	225	6	8	55	31
Saudi Arabia	111	3.5	74.4	73.1	76.1	12	15	90	271	8	6	35	50
State of Palestine ¹²	16	3.5	73.3	71.4	75.2	19	24	117	295	20	6	29	44
Syrian Arab Republic	108	5.6	69.9	64.0	76.8	17	21	198	354	8	13	38	42
Turkey	455	5.8	75.5	72.2	78.7	11	19	106	233	5	5	27	64
United Arab Emirates	14	1.6	77.1	76.4	78.6	6	7	75	234	4	6	63	27
Yemen	176	6.5	64.7	63.3	66.2	45	62	222	461	29	11	31	29
EUROPE	8 169	11.0	77.7	74.3	81.1	5	6	117	238	1	1	22	77
Eastern Europe	3 796	13.0	72.8	67.9	77.6	7	9	184	346	1	1	31	68
Belarus	126	13.3	72.7	67.2	78.2	3	5	186	362	0	1	31	68
Bulgaria	108	15.1	74.6	71.2	78.1	8	10	136	293	1	0	20	79
Czechia	111	10.5	78.6	75.6	81.5	2	3	87	215	0	0	19	80
Hungary	124	12.7	75.8	72.2	79.2	5	6	134	293	0	0	24	75
Poland	389	10.2	77.4	73.5	81.3	4	5	117	255	0	1	25	73
Republic of Moldova ¹³	46	11.4	71.5	67.2	75.8	13	17	168	370	1	1	33	64
Romania	252	12.7	75.3	71.8	78.8	8	10	134	287	1	1	23	76

Country or area	Annual number of deaths (thousands) (1)	Crude death rate (per 1000) (2)	Life expectancy at birth (years)			Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (6)	Under-five mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (7)	Probability of dying (per 1,000)		Percentage of deaths			
			Both sexes (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)			Ages 15 to 60 (8)	Birth to age 70 (9)	Under age 5 (10)	Ages 5 to 25 (11)	Ages 25 to 65 (12)	Age 65 and over (13)
Russian Federation	1 923	13.4	70.9	65.3	76.5	8	10	219	390	1	1	35	63
Slovakia	53	9.8	76.7	73.1	80.2	5	7	111	254	1	1	25	74
Ukraine ¹⁴	662	14.8	71.8	66.8	76.6	8	10	191	369	1	1	28	70
Northern Europe ¹⁵	947	9.2	81.0	78.9	83.1	3	4	72	165	1	1	15	84
Channel Islands ¹⁶	1	9.0	81.0	79.2	82.7	8	9	52	147	1	0	13	86
Denmark	54	9.4	80.6	78.6	82.5	3	4	71	174	0	0	16	83
Estonia	16	11.8	77.4	72.6	81.7	3	4	120	254	0	1	21	78
Finland ¹⁷	53	9.7	81.1	78.3	84.0	2	3	75	166	0	1	16	83
Iceland	2	6.5	82.6	81.1	84.1	2	2	50	131	0	1	15	84
Ireland	30	6.4	81.3	79.3	83.3	3	4	60	150	1	1	17	81
Latvia	29	14.7	74.4	69.4	79.1	6	8	157	321	0	1	23	76
Lithuania	41	13.9	74.5	69.1	79.7	4	5	171	327	0	1	26	73
Norway ¹⁸	42	8.0	82.0	80.1	84.0	2	3	58	142	0	1	14	85
Sweden	90	9.3	82.3	80.5	84.1	2	3	54	136	0	1	11	88
United Kingdom	587	9.0	81.4	79.6	83.2	4	5	66	157	1	0	14	85
Southern Europe ¹⁹	1 535	10.1	81.6	79.0	84.1	4	5	64	154	0	0	14	86
Albania	21	7.2	78.2	76.2	80.3	14	16	65	184	3	1	18	78
Bosnia and Herzegovina	39	10.9	76.7	74.2	79.2	7	9	97	243	1	1	21	78
Croatia	53	12.6	77.5	74.1	80.7	4	5	95	231	0	0	17	82
Greece	119	10.5	81.0	78.5	83.7	3	4	69	157	0	0	13	86
Italy	619	10.4	82.8	80.5	85.0	3	4	52	130	0	0	11	88
Malta	4	8.8	80.7	79.0	82.3	4	6	55	149	1	0	14	85
Montenegro	6	9.8	76.9	74.5	79.3	3	7	95	232	1	1	21	78
Portugal	110	10.5	81.0	78.0	83.9	2	4	76	161	0	0	14	85
Serbia ²⁰	111	12.6	75.1	72.2	77.9	9	12	114	277	1	1	21	78
Slovenia	20	9.5	80.8	77.9	83.6	2	3	72	173	0	0	18	82
Spain ²¹	411	8.8	83.0	80.2	85.7	3	4	58	135	0	0	14	86
TFYR Macedonia ²²	20	9.7	75.5	73.6	77.6	9	10	98	251	1	1	22	76
Western Europe ²³	1 891	9.9	81.5	79.0	84.0	3	4	71	160	0	0	15	84
Austria	82	9.5	81.4	78.9	83.8	3	4	66	161	0	1	15	84

Country or area	Annual number of deaths (thousands)	Crude death rate (per 1000)	Life expectancy at birth (years)			Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Under-five mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)	Probability of dying (per 1,000)		Percentage of deaths			
			Both sexes	Males	Females			Ages 15 to 60	Birth to age 70	Under age 5	Ages 5 to 25	Ages 25 to 65	Age 65 and over
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Belgium	111	9.8	81.0	78.5	83.3	3	4	74	172	0	1	15	84
France	573	8.9	82.4	79.4	85.3	3	4	77	160	1	1	17	82
Germany	910	11.1	80.8	78.4	83.2	3	4	71	170	0	0	14	85
Luxembourg	4	7.3	81.6	79.4	83.8	3	4	63	156	1	1	18	81
Netherlands	143	8.5	81.7	79.9	83.5	3	4	58	145	0	0	15	84
Switzerland	67	8.0	83.1	81.1	85.1	4	4	50	127	1	0	13	86
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	3 745	5.9	75.2	71.9	78.5	17	24	134	280	7	5	33	56
Caribbean ²⁴	330	7.6	73.0	70.3	75.7	26	39	149	309	9	5	29	57
Antigua and Barbuda	1	5.8	76.2	73.7	78.6	8	11	130	248	3	3	36	59
Aruba	1	8.6	75.7	73.2	78.1	14	17	93	244	2	1	25	72
Bahamas	2	6.3	75.5	72.4	78.5	9	13	159	284	3	3	43	52
Barbados	3	10.7	75.8	73.3	78.1	9	11	98	250	1	1	19	79
Cuba	90	7.9	79.6	77.6	81.6	5	7	90	210	1	1	24	74
Curaçao	1	8.5	78.3	75.1	81.1	10	12	98	219	2	2	23	74
Dominican Republic	64	6.1	73.7	70.6	76.9	23	28	163	321	9	5	36	50
Grenada	1	7.1	73.5	71.1	76.0	9	13	142	317	3	2	28	67
Guadeloupe ²⁵	4	7.9	81.1	77.5	84.4	5	6	83	184	1	1	21	77
Haiti	93	8.7	63.1	60.9	65.2	44	77	244	466	21	13	33	33
Jamaica	20	6.9	75.8	73.5	78.3	14	18	133	257	4	3	28	65
Martinique	3	8.4	81.8	78.5	84.8	6	7	67	152	1	1	16	82
Puerto Rico	29	7.9	79.7	75.8	83.6	6	7	96	199	1	1	21	77
Saint Lucia	1	7.5	75.3	72.6	78.1	10	15	137	294	2	3	31	64
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1	7.1	73.1	71.0	75.3	16	21	156	321	4	2	35	58
Trinidad and Tobago	13	9.5	70.6	67.2	74.2	24	31	170	377	4	2	35	59
United States Virgin Islands	1	8.1	79.6	77.2	81.9	9	11	61	170	2	1	17	81
Central America	846	4.9	76.3	73.7	78.9	19	25	121	258	9	5	32	54
Belize	2	5.5	70.2	67.6	73.2	13	17	178	380	7	7	38	48
Costa Rica	23	4.9	79.6	77.2	82.1	9	11	87	196	3	3	28	65
El Salvador	42	6.7	73.3	68.5	77.7	16	20	179	313	5	7	34	54
Guatemala	79	4.9	73.2	69.9	76.3	25	33	163	303	16	9	34	41

Country or area	Annual number of deaths (thousands) (1)	Crude death rate (per 1000) (2)	Life expectancy at birth (years)			Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (6)	Under-five mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (7)	Probability of dying (per 1,000)		Percentage of deaths			
			Both sexes (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)			Ages 15 to 60 (8)	Birth to age 70 (9)	Under age 5 (10)	Ages 5 to 25 (11)	Ages 25 to 65 (12)	Age 65 and over (13)
Honduras	43	4.8	73.4	70.8	75.9	26	40	147	297	18	9	34	40
Mexico	607	4.8	76.9	74.5	79.4	18	23	112	248	8	4	32	56
Nicaragua	29	4.8	75.1	72.1	78.1	18	24	148	288	9	7	38	46
Panama	20	5.0	77.8	74.9	80.9	14	20	116	238	7	6	32	55
South America²⁶	2 570	6.2	75.1	71.5	78.6	16	22	138	285	5	4	34	57
Argentina	329	7.6	76.4	72.6	80.2	13	16	114	259	3	2	24	71
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	79	7.4	68.8	66.3	71.3	39	72	186	382	21	9	30	40
Brazil	1 254	6.1	75.3	71.6	78.9	14	18	145	288	4	4	37	54
Chile	108	6.1	79.3	76.7	81.7	7	9	90	211	2	2	27	70
Colombia	286	5.9	74.2	70.7	77.8	17	25	141	289	6	6	36	52
Ecuador	83	5.1	76.1	73.4	78.9	20	25	125	246	10	6	31	53
French Guiana	1	3.1	79.7	76.7	83.0	9	11	60	171	9	3	27	62
Guyana	6	8.2	66.5	64.3	68.9	32	41	211	449	10	6	38	46
Paraguay	38	5.7	73.0	70.9	75.2	28	35	146	308	13	7	32	49
Peru	177	5.6	74.7	72.1	77.4	17	29	125	277	9	5	31	56
Suriname	4	7.3	71.3	68.2	74.6	16	23	172	363	6	3	37	54
Uruguay	32	9.4	77.3	73.7	80.8	12	15	106	248	2	1	19	77
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	173	5.6	74.4	70.4	78.6	13	16	144	305	5	7	36	52
NORTHERN AMERICA²⁷	2 916	8.2	79.5	77.2	81.8	6	7	99	204	1	1	23	75
Canada	267	7.4	82.2	80.2	84.1	4	5	62	148	1	1	17	81
United States of America	2 649	8.3	79.2	76.9	81.6	6	7	103	211	1	1	23	75
OCEANIA	265	6.7	78.4	76.2	80.6	20	26	91	205	6	2	21	70
Australia/New Zealand	190	6.7	82.6	80.6	84.5	4	5	58	133	1	1	16	83
Australia ²⁸	158	6.7	82.7	80.7	84.7	4	5	56	131	1	1	15	83
New Zealand	32	6.9	81.7	80.0	83.4	4	5	64	147	1	1	17	81
Melanesia	69	6.9	66.5	64.1	69.1	42	57	211	451	21	6	37	36
Fiji	6	7.0	70.1	67.3	73.3	15	20	188	401	5	3	43	49
New Caledonia	2	6.8	76.8	74.2	79.7	12	15	83	224	3	2	22	73
Papua New Guinea	57	7.1	65.4	63.0	67.9	47	63	227	477	24	7	37	33
Solomon Islands	3	4.9	70.4	69.0	72.0	27	36	149	354	20	6	30	43

Country or area	Annual number of deaths (thousands) (1)	Crude death rate (per 1000) (2)	Life expectancy at birth (years)			Infant mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (6)	Under-five mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births) (7)	Probability of dying (per 1,000)		Percentage of deaths			
			Both sexes (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)			Ages 15 to 60 (8)	Birth to age 70 (9)	Under age 5 (10)	Ages 5 to 25 (11)	Ages 25 to 65 (12)	Age 65 and over (13)
Vanuatu	1	4.8	71.9	69.9	74.2	23	29	132	323	15	5	31	49
Micronesia ²⁹	3	5.6	73.3	70.9	75.8	27	35	116	288	12	5	31	52
Guam	1	5.0	79.4	77.0	81.9	9	11	63	175	4	2	22	73
Kiribati	1	7.0	66.1	62.8	69.4	45	60	199	431	23	7	34	35
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	1	6.2	69.1	67.9	70.2	32	41	165	380	15	7	31	48
Polynesia ³⁰	4	5.4	75.1	72.5	77.9	14	18	112	281	6	2	31	61
French Polynesia	1	5.4	76.6	74.5	79.0	6	8	104	252	2	2	34	62
Samoa	1	5.0	74.8	71.8	78.0	17	21	114	294	10	3	29	58
Tonga	1	6.0	72.9	69.9	75.9	20	25	134	333	10	3	26	61

Notes

The designations employed and the material in this publication 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 or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The designations “more developed” and “less developed” regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. The term “country” as used in this publication also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

Figures may not add up to totals because of rounding.

(*) 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) The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

(23) Including Liechtenstein, and Monaco.

(24) Including Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Caribbean Netherlands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sint Maarten (Dutch part) and Turks and Caicos Islands.

(25) Including Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin (French part).

(26) Including Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

(27) Including Bermuda, Greenland, and Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

(28) Including Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.

(29) Including Marshall Islands, Nauru, Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau.

(30) Including American Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue, Pitcairn, Tokelau, Tuvalu, and Wallis and Futuna Islands.

I. Definitions of Indicators

Annual number of deaths (column 1): The average annual number of deaths occurring in 2015 over the five-year period between 2010-2015 to 2015-2020.

Crude death rate (column 2): Number of deaths in 2015 divided by the average population of that year. It is expressed as number of deaths per 1,000 population.

Life expectancy at birth (columns 3 to 5): The average number of years of life expected by a hypothetical cohort of individuals who would be subject throughout their lives to the age-specific mortality rates of a given period.

Infant mortality (column 6): Probability of dying between birth and exact age one. It is expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.

Under-five mortality (column 7): Probability of dying between birth and exact age 5. It is expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.

Probability of dying: The probability that an individual alive at exact age x would die before exact age $x+n$, given the mortality conditions of 2015. This publication presents the probability of dying within two age ranges. The probability of dying between exact age 15 and exact age 60 (column 8) reflects mortality risks among adults and is expressed as deaths per 1,000 persons reaching age 15. The probability of dying between birth and exact age 70 (column 9) measures the risk of premature death and is expressed as deaths per 1,000 births.

Percentage of deaths by age (columns 10 to 13): The percentage distribution of deaths that occurred in 2015 according to the age at death. Four age ranges are shown (columns 10 to 13): birth to 5 years (young children), 5 to 25 years (older children and adolescents and youth), 25 to 65 years (young and middle-aged adults), and over 65 years (older adults). Figures may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

Data sources

Annual number of deaths, crude death rate, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality, under-five mortality, probability of dying and percentage of deaths by age are based on annually interpolated values from 5-year period estimates and projections from the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat (2017). *World Population Prospects: The 2017 Revision*, DVD Edition. New York: United Nations. Accessed on 26 Dec. 2017 from: <https://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Download/Standard/Mortality/>

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