

References

- Lopez AD, Ahmad O, Guillot M, Ferguson B, Salomon J, Murray C.J.L et al. World Mortality in 2000: life tables for 191 countries. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2002
- Murray CJL, Ferguson BD, Lopez AD, Guillot M, Salomon J.A., Ahmad O. Modified logit life table system: principles, empirical validation and application. Population Studies 2003; 57(2):1-18
- Mathers CD, Stein C, Ma Fat D, Rao C, Inoue M, Tomijima N et al. Global Burden of Disease 2000: Version 2 methods and results. GPE Discussion Paper No. 50. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2002.

Further information on the WHO website

Most recent estimates of child and adult mortality rates and life expectancies for WHO Member States are available in Annex Table 1 of the World Health Report on the WHO website at

<http://www.who.int/whr>

Discussion Paper 50 on methods and data sources is available on the WHO website at

<http://www.who.int/evidence>

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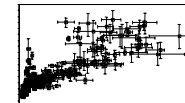


Epidemiology and Burden of Disease
World Health Organization
Geneva 2003



GLOBAL MORTALITY DATA

Child and adult mortality and life expectancies in WHO Member States

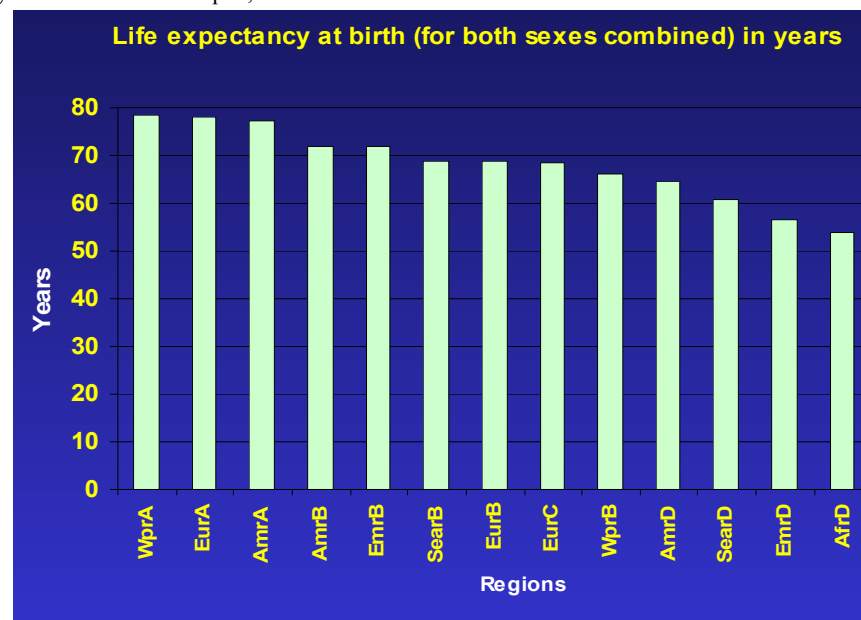


Annual reporting on levels of mortality

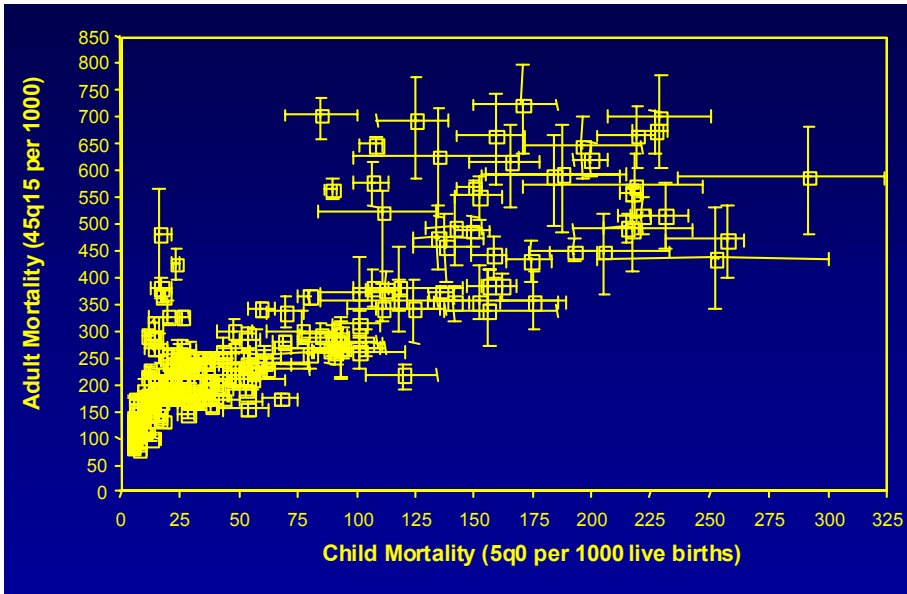
To assess overall levels of health achievement, it is crucial to develop the best possible assessment of the life table for each country. Each year, new life tables are developed for all 192 Member States starting with a systematic review of all available evidence from surveys, censuses, sample registration systems, population laboratories and vital registration on levels and trends in child mortality and adult mortality. Following country consultations, best estimates of child and adult mortality rates and life expectancies are published in the World Health Report for all Member States.

Global patterns of life expectancy

Average life expectancies at birth in 2000 ranged from around 45 years for males and females in the African countries most affected by HIV/AIDS to a high of over 80 years for females in Western Europe and Japan, Australia and New Zealand. Regional life expectancies at age 60 in 2000 ranged from a low of around 14 years in Africa to a high 26 years for females in Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

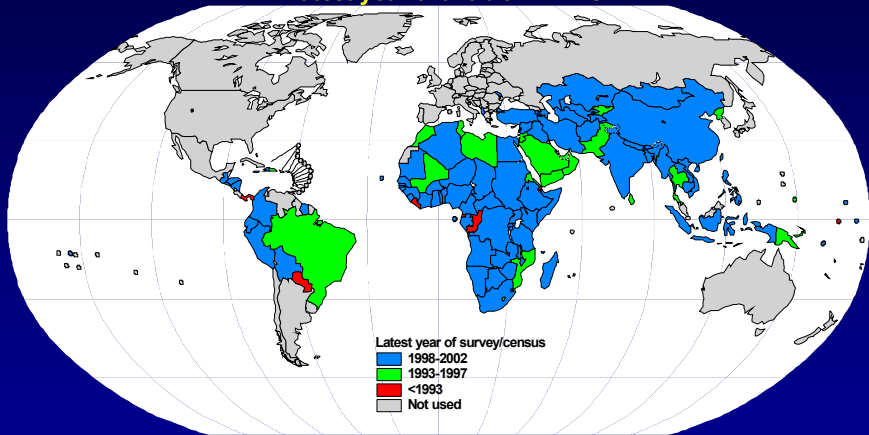


Adult versus child mortality, males, 191 Member states, 2000



Survey/Census data for Child Mortality Estimate

latest year available in WHO



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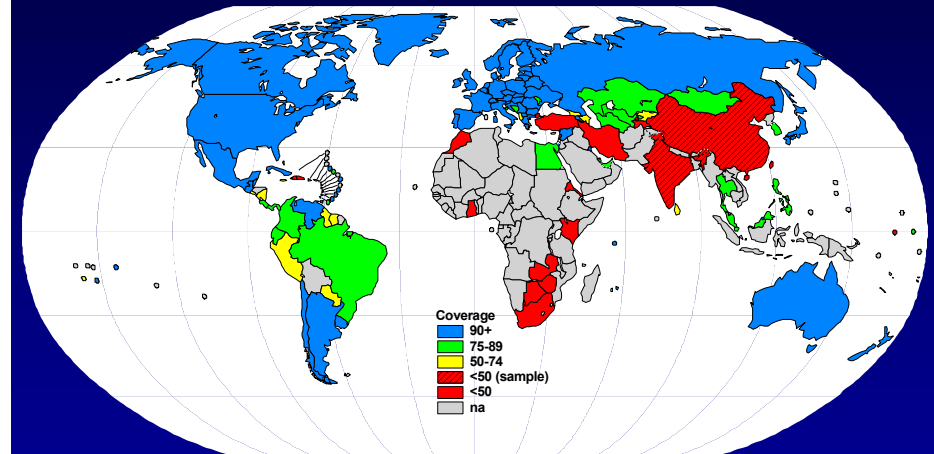
Methods and data sources

Complete or incomplete vital registration data from 115 Member States together with sample registration systems cover 72% of global mortality (see map below). Survey data (see map below left) and indirect demographic techniques provide information on levels of child and adult mortality for the remaining 28% of estimated global mortality.

Because of increasing heterogeneity of patterns of adult and child mortality, WHO has developed a model life table system of two-parameter logit life tables using a global standard, and with additional age-specific parameters to correct for systematic biases in the application of a two-parameter system. This system of model life tables has been used extensively in the development of life tables for those Member States without adequate vital registration and in projecting life tables to 2002 when the most recent data available are from earlier years.

Coverage of Death Registration

Mortality data (1995 onwards) by cause available in WHO



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