



World Health Organization

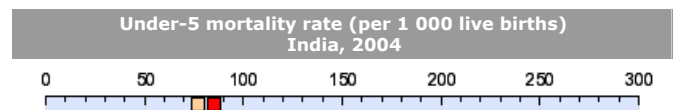
Mortality Country Fact Sheet 2006

India



Summary	Year	Males	Females	Both sexes
Population (millions)	2005	566	538	1103
Life expectancy (years)	2004	61	63	62
Under-5 mortality (per 1 000 live births)	2004	81	89	85
Adult mortality (per 1 000)	2004	275	202	
Maternal mortality (per 100 000 live births)	2000		540	

Source: World Health Statistics 2006

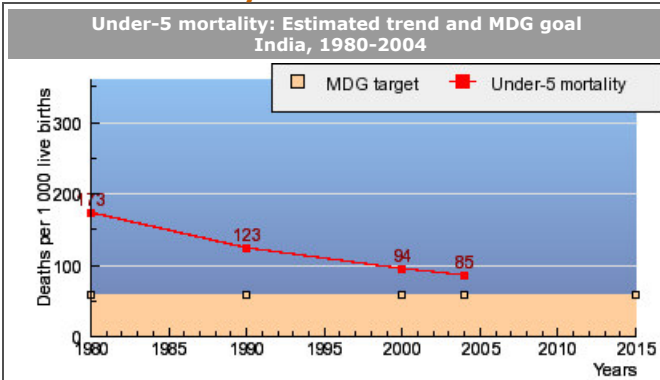


Legend:

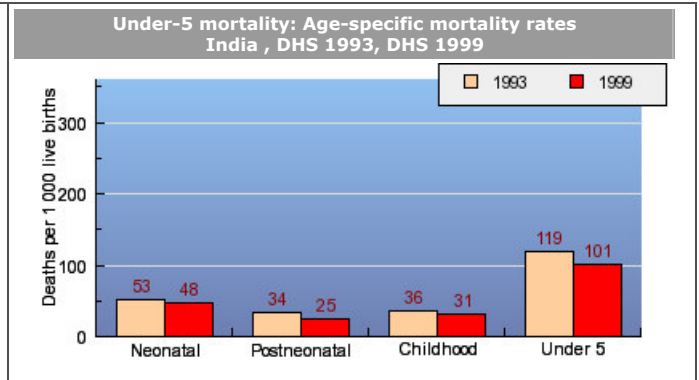
- WHO South-East Asia Region
- India

Source: World Health Statistics 2006

Under-5 mortality



Source: i) WHO mortality database ii) World Health Statistics 2006

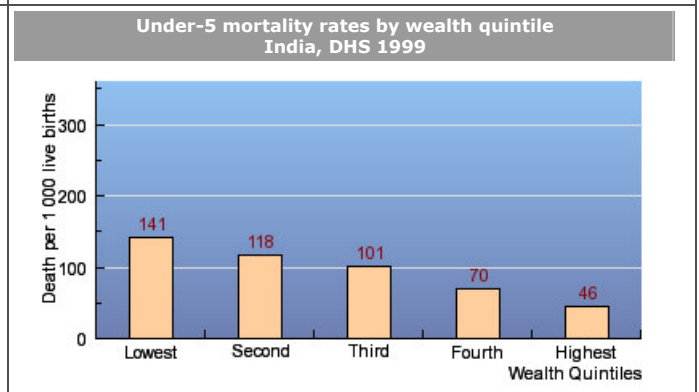


Note: rate for 5 years preceding the survey
Source: DHS 1993, DHS 1999

Under-5 mortality: for highest and lowest quintiles
India, DHS 1999

Category	Lowest	Highest	Ratio
Wealth/assets quintiles	141	46	3.1
Sex	Males	Females	Ratio
	98	105	.9
Urban/Rural	Rural	Urban	Ratio
	111	65	1.7
Mother's education quintiles	None	Higher	Ratio
	124	51	2.5

Note: rate per 1 000 live births for 10-year period preceding the survey
Source: DHS 1999



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Source: DHS 1999



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Causes of death in children under-5

Distribution of causes of death among children under 5 years of age India, 2000-2003			Annual estimated proportions of death by cause for neonates India, 2000		
Causes	Deaths ^b		Causes	Deaths ^c	
	(%)	Regional average (%)		(%)	Regional average ^c (%)
Total neonatal deaths	100	100	Total neonatal deaths	100	100
Neonatal causes ^a	45	44	Neonatal tetanus	5	4
HIV/AIDS	1	1	Severe infection ^a	27	27
Diarrhoeal diseases	20	20	Birth asphyxia	23	23
Measles	4	3	Diarrhoeal diseases	3	3
Malaria	1	1	Congenital anomalies	6	6
Pneumonia	19	18	Preterm birth ^b	31	30
Injuries	2	2	Others	6	7
Others	9	10			

a. Includes diarrhoea during neonatal period
b. Sum of individual proportions may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

a. Includes deaths from pneumonia, meningitis, sepsis/septicaemia and other infections during the neonatal period.
b. Includes only deaths directly attributed to prematurity and to specific complications of preterm birth such as surfactant deficiency, but not all deaths in preterm infants.
c. Sum of individual proportions may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Causes of Death

Top ten causes of death, all ages India, 2002				Life expectancy at birth among males (years) India, 2004	
Causes	Deaths		Years of Life Lost	30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100	
	(000)	(%)		(%)	WHO South-East Asia Region
All causes	105	100	100	[Bar chart showing India's life expectancy at birth among males in 2004 is approximately 65 years, compared to the WHO South-East Asia Region average of approximately 70 years.]	
Ischaemic heart disease	153	15	7	[Bar chart showing India's life expectancy at birth among females in 2004 is approximately 65 years, compared to the WHO South-East Asia Region average of approximately 70 years.]	
Lower respiratory infections	110	11	13	[Bar chart showing India's maternal mortality ratio in 2000 is approximately 600 per 100,000 live births, compared to the WHO South-East Asia Region average of approximately 1000 per 100,000 live births.]	
Cerebrovascular disease	771	7	3	[Bar chart showing India's maternal mortality ratio in 2000 is approximately 600 per 100,000 live births, compared to the WHO South-East Asia Region average of approximately 1000 per 100,000 live births.]	
Perinatal conditions	762	7	13	[Bar chart showing India's maternal mortality ratio in 2000 is approximately 600 per 100,000 live births, compared to the WHO South-East Asia Region average of approximately 1000 per 100,000 live births.]	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	485	5	2	[Bar chart showing India's maternal mortality ratio in 2000 is approximately 600 per 100,000 live births, compared to the WHO South-East Asia Region average of approximately 1000 per 100,000 live births.]	
Diarrhoeal diseases	456	4	8	[Bar chart showing India's maternal mortality ratio in 2000 is approximately 600 per 100,000 live births, compared to the WHO South-East Asia Region average of approximately 1000 per 100,000 live births.]	
Tuberculosis	364	4	4	[Bar chart showing India's maternal mortality ratio in 2000 is approximately 600 per 100,000 live births, compared to the WHO South-East Asia Region average of approximately 1000 per 100,000 live births.]	
HIV/AIDS	361	3	4	[Bar chart showing India's maternal mortality ratio in 2000 is approximately 600 per 100,000 live births, compared to the WHO South-East Asia Region average of approximately 1000 per 100,000 live births.]	
Road traffic accidents	189	2	2	[Bar chart showing India's maternal mortality ratio in 2000 is approximately 600 per 100,000 live births, compared to the WHO South-East Asia Region average of approximately 1000 per 100,000 live births.]	
Self-inflicted injuries	182	2	3	[Bar chart showing India's maternal mortality ratio in 2000 is approximately 600 per 100,000 live births, compared to the WHO South-East Asia Region average of approximately 1000 per 100,000 live births.]	

Source: [Death and DALY estimates by cause, 2002](http://www.who.int/entity/healthinfo/statistics/bodgbddeathdalyestimates.xls)
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Legend:
■ WHO South-East Asia Region
■ India
 Source: World Health Statistics 2006