

ber of births had either remained stable or fallen means that mortality from congenital anomalies also remained stable or may have actually increased in many countries of the Region.

Mortality patterns from conditions originating in the perinatal period and congenital anomalies were quite different in North America than in the rest of the Hemisphere, according to comparisons of 1980 and 1994 data. Specifically, birth rates in this subregion remained virtually unchanged, hovering at the already low levels reported in 1980 (between 15 and 16 per 1,000 population). In other words, the number of births increased very little, basically keeping pace with average annual population growth (roughly 1%). If the total number of deaths from congenital anomalies dropped 15% and those from perinatal conditions dropped 37% in North America, then specific mortality from these causes also dropped. This helps to explain, at least in part, why the gap between North America and the other subregions increased proportionately, despite the drop in infant mortality in all the subregions.

Another difference with regard to conditions originating in the perinatal period was that, as far back as 1980, they were either the first or second leading cause of death in almost all the countries (for both sexes), except in North America, where they dropped from fourth position in 1980 to seventh by 1994. Ranking alone does not, of course, provide a sufficient basis for a meaningful evaluation, since it merely reflects relative importance vis-à-vis the other causes. In the case of North America, however, it can be seen that mortality from conditions originating in the perinatal period in fact did decrease.

Something also should be said about sudden infant death syndrome (ICD-9, 798). Aside from Canada and the United States, in none of the countries studied did this syndrome account for more than 1% of infant deaths (i.e., children under one year of age). In Canada, 11% of infant deaths were coded as resulting from this cause in 1994; in the United States, the figure was 13%. Since this syndrome is classified under the heading of ill-defined rather than perinatal causes, the former group of causes—which accounted for between 1.1% and 1.5% of all deaths in these two countries—stood at 13.6% in Canada and 15.6% in the United States for children under 1 year old. It is quite likely that the other countries code deaths from this syndrome in a residual category under the heading of perinatal conditions, in which case they would not be included under ill-defined causes. This might explain why the percentage of ill-defined causes in children under 1 year old is not very different from the general rate in most countries. If deaths from sudden infant death syndrome are combined with those from perinatal conditions, the resulting total would represent the fifth leading cause of YPLL in North America, rather than seventh, as 1994 data indicate.

Maternal mortality from complications of pregnancy, labor, and the puerperium (20/15) dropped 31% in the 29 countries between 1980 and 1994. Decreases were recorded in all the subregions, especially the Southern Cone (–42%), Mexico (–38%), Brazil (–35%), and the English-speaking Caribbean (–35%); Central America and the Latin Caribbean experienced smaller declines (–4%). The drop in maternal mortality was observed mainly in the 20–39-year-old age group. Among adolescent females (10 to 19 years of age) and women over age 40, the number of pregnancies may be much lower, but the risk of complications is significantly higher; in these groups, maternal mortality experienced much more modest declines and in some cases even increased.

Noncommunicable Diseases

Deaths from nutritional deficiencies and anemia (20/08) dropped among the age group under 25 and increased in varying degrees in the population aged 25 or 30 years and older in almost all countries of the Region, with the exception of the Andean Area, where decreases occurred in all age groups. Despite lower reported levels among the younger age groups, Central America and the Latin Caribbean were the only subregions in which nutritional deficiencies still ranked among the 10 leading causes of YPLL in 1994. The increase begins to be observed in intermediate age groups. It is a direct result of practices followed in the medical certification of deaths, especially deaths due to malignant neoplasms (mainly of the respiratory and digestive systems) and AIDS, since the terminal stages of these diseases are often associated with serious malnutrition. Death certificates often mention only the terminal complications and not the true basic cause of death.

The total number of deaths from malignant neoplasms (20/06) in the seven subregions rose at a much faster rate than overall population growth, leading to higher specific mortality rates among the general population. The increase intensified beginning at 25 or 30 years of age and was more widespread among females. This phenomenon can be explained by the general aging of the population, brought about by decreases in mortality from earlier, avoidable causes, as was seen above. The decline in earlier deaths ultimately exposes people to risk factors of malignant neoplasms for a much longer time, thus producing an increase in deaths at later ages. Because of the above-mentioned decline, as well as advances in early detection and higher survival rates, the increase in the number of deaths has not been accompanied by any significant increases in YPLL from malignant neoplasms.

Among males, the most frequent sites for malignant neoplasms continued to be the lungs, digestive system (esopha-

gus and stomach, mainly), and the prostate; lung cancer was the leading cause of death in the more developed countries, while neoplasms of the digestive system were more frequent in the less developed ones. The leading causes of death among women in this category were malignant neoplasms of the digestive system (colon and rectum, mainly), breast cancer, and cancer of the uterus; breast cancer was more common in the developed countries, and cancer of the uterus was more common in the developing countries.

Mortality from diabetes mellitus (20/07) increased dramatically in terms of the number of deaths and total YPLL, especially among the population over 25 years old. The increase was most evident in the subregion that has traditionally had the highest mortality from this cause, namely the English-speaking Caribbean. Diabetes-related deaths for this subregion in 1994 had increased 147% over their 1980 level and represented the third leading cause of YPLL among women and tenth among men (5.5% and 3.6% of the total, respectively). In the other subregions, the highest increases in the total number of deaths from diabetes were recorded in the Andean Area (+126%), Brazil (+113%), and Mexico (+107%); the lowest increases were in the Southern Cone (+44%) and North America (+64%). Proportionally, the increase was greater among men in all the subregions, although the actual total number of deaths was higher among females.

Ischemic heart disease (20/09) dropped between 1980 and 1994 as a cause of mortality and YPLL in North America and the Southern Cone, especially among males. This decrease is in keeping with the trend observed in many developed countries around the world. In the other subregions, however, mortality and YPLL from this cause increased, especially in Mexico, where the number of deaths doubled between 1980 and 1994. Despite the drop observed in North America, ischemic heart disease continues to be the second leading cause of YPLL for both sexes in this subregion, after malignant neoplasms. In the other subregions, only Mexico and Central America and the Latin Caribbean did not report this disease as one of the 10 leading causes of YPLL in 1994.

The reverse is observed for diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease (20/10), which increased in North America and in the Southern Cone, but decreased in the other subregions (except in Central America and the Latin Caribbean, where they also increased). This group of diseases of the circulatory system includes ill-defined forms and designations of circulatory diseases, such as heart failure and, especially, cardiac arrest. ICD-9 classifies heart failure under cardiac dysrhythmias, assuming that certified deaths from heart failure are due to cardiogenic causes. In practice, however, physicians in Latin America and many other areas of the world often certify deaths giving heart fail-

ure as the basic cause, which is reported more as the "manner" of death than the cause *per se*. In Argentina, for instance, more than 5% of all deaths (4% in Paraguay) were coded as being cases of heart failure, without necessarily being related to diseases of the circulatory system. In fact, this is actually a question of incorrect medical certification or improper codification of the basic cause. This can be verified by examining the distribution of such deaths by age, which shows the profile of general mortality and not just mortality from diseases of the circulatory system.

Cerebrovascular disease (20/11) decreased as a cause of death in North America, in terms both of total number of deaths and especially of YPLL. In the other subregions, the total number of deaths was approximately the same in 1980 as in 1994, with a slight drop in YPLL. The fact that the total population grew in all the subregions over the 1980–1994 period means that mortality from cerebrovascular disease has dropped.

Mortality and YPLL from cirrhosis (20/13) increased in four subregions: Central America and the Latin Caribbean, the Andean Area, Brazil, and Mexico. In Mexico, cirrhosis was the sixth leading cause of YPLL among males in 1994 (5.5% of the total), and in Brazil it ranked tenth (2.3%); the overall level dropped in North America, the English-speaking Caribbean, and the Southern Cone. In all seven subregions, mortality from this cause was approximately three times higher among men than women.

Despite the increase in the number of deaths from diseases of the urinary system (20/14) in the population 35 years of age and older, the specific mortality rate among the total population remained stable, or even dipped slightly, with an accompanying drop in YPLL. The only exception was Central America and the Latin Caribbean, which saw a doubling of the total number of deaths and YPLL. Even so, these diseases did not rank among the 10 leading causes of YPLL in this or any other subregion.

Aside from a slight increase in the older age groups, mortality from bronchitis, emphysema, and asthma (20/12) declined among the total population between 1980 and 1994 throughout the Region, except in North America and the Southern Cone, where the global rates remained unchanged but the over-35 age group reported a significant increase.

External Causes

Between 1980 and 1994, the number of deaths and YPLL from motor-vehicle traffic accidents (20/18) fell significantly in North America and the English-speaking Caribbean; the rate also decreased in Mexico, although not as dramatically. The other subregions reported level or slightly lower levels. The major exception was Brazil, where mortality and YPLL

from such accidents rose by over 44%, far exceeding the increase in total population growth for the period. In all the subregions, nearly three times as many males as females died from this cause, which accounted for between 4.1% and 8.1% of YPLL among males and maintained its ranking among the 10 leading causes of YPLL in all the subregions.

Mortality from other accidents (20/19) also showed a much higher level for males than females (2.5 times), despite the drop in the total number of deaths and YPLL from these causes throughout most of the Region of the Americas. The steepest drop was observed in Mexico and the English-speaking Caribbean (around 30%); North America, the Andean Area, and the Southern Cone exhibited decreases of between 5% and 20%. In Central America and the Latin Caribbean, the total number of deaths rose slightly, although specific rates remained stable. Brazil, on the other hand, not only showed an increase in the total number of deaths and YPLL, but also in specific mortality rates from these causes.

In 1994, a total of 116,623 deaths from homicides (20/20) were reported in the 29 countries studied; of that total, 103,367 (88.6%) were in males and 13,256 (11.4%) were in females. This represented a 65% increase over the 1980 level for males, with a 73% increase in YPLL; for females, the increase was 30%, with a 33% increase in YPLL and a slight increase in specific mortality rates. Mortality from injuries purposely inflicted by others (homicides) were 7 to 12 times more frequent among men in 1994 in all subregions.

Mortality from homicides displayed different patterns across the Hemisphere. In Mexico, and especially in the North America subregion, the number of deaths from this cause increased at a slower rate than total population growth; as a result, the specific mortality rates declined. The Southern Cone was the only subregion where homicides did not rank among the 10 leading causes of YPLL in 1994 (accounting for 1.9% of the total and ranking 11th that year). It is worth noting that Chile, which accounted for roughly 20% of the subregion's reported deaths in this category, did not specify whether the cause was accidental or intentional in one-half of all deaths from external causes (by far, the highest proportion in the entire Hemisphere). As a result, homicides—which increased by 72% between 1980 and 1994 in the Southern Cone—may well be among the 10 leading causes of YPLL in this subregion for 1994.

The situation in Central America and the Latin Caribbean warrants individual analysis. Although the data from the six countries studied show an overall reduction in deaths and YPLL from homicides, it should be kept in mind that this cause includes injuries from legal interventions and from operations of war. The form used by many countries for reporting data to PAHO in 1980 did not differentiate between homicides and the other two categories. Not including Guatemala, which reported thousands of deaths resulting from opera-

tions of war in 1980 but a different situation in 1993 (the most recent year for which data are available), it can be seen that for the other five countries, which did not report any deaths from operations of war, deaths from homicides were up by 60%.

The other subregions showed a marked increase in the number of homicide-related deaths and YPLL among males; in Brazil, the number more than doubled. Many countries also reported increases among females, although to a much lesser degree. The most striking situation was observed in Colombia, which reported three times as many homicides in 1994 as in 1984 (the earliest year for which data were available) among both sexes, although the male-to-female ratio was 12:1. That year, homicides were the leading cause of death among males and accounted for 41% of all YPLL.

Technical Notes

1. **Sources.** Both primary and secondary data sources were consulted in drafting this chapter. Primary data were drawn from the Regional Database on Mortality organized by the Technical Information System under PAHO's Health Situation Analysis Program; these data were used in estimating rates of specific mortality by age, sex, and groups of causes of death and for calculating the rates and sex ratios used herein. The Regional Database on Mortality compiles information from the national death registers of all the Member Governments of PAHO. All other data used in this chapter were drawn from the following secondary sources:

- United Nations. Annex I: Demographic indicators. In: United Nations. *World population prospects: The 1996 revision*. New York: UN, Population Division; 1996.
- United Nations. Annex II: Demographic indicators by major area, region and country. In: United Nations. *World population prospects: The 1996 revision*. New York: UN, Population Division; 1996 (total population;¹⁸ total fertility rate and life expectancy at birth 1970–1975, 1995–2000; infant mortality rate, from 1950–1955 to 1990–1994, 1995–2000).
- United Nations. *World urbanization prospects: The 1996 revision*. Annex tables. New York: UN, Population Division; 1997 (percentage of urban population 1980, 1996).
- World Bank. *World tables 1992*. Washington, DC: World Bank; 1992 (gross national product 1975, 1985).
- World Bank. *World development indicators 1997*. Washington, DC: World Bank; 1997 (gross national product 1995;

¹⁸This was used in weighting regional and group averages for indicators; under certain circumstances, annual estimates were interpolated or the fertility's medium-variant five-year projection was used.

physicians per population 1980; population per hospital bed 1980).

- World Bank. *World development report 1997: The State in a changing world*. Washington, DC: World Bank; 1997 (gross national product 1995; female work force 1995; health expenditure as a percentage of central government expenditure 1981–1990 and 1991–1995).

- World Bank. *World development report 1996: From plan to market*. Washington, DC: World Bank; 1996 (population with access to sanitation 1980).

- World Bank. *World development report 1995: Workers in an integrating world*. Washington, DC: World Bank; 1995 (female work force 1970).

- United Nations Development Program. *Human development report 1997*. New York: Oxford University Press; 1997 (population with access to safe water 1975–1980; adult literacy rate 1970; gross school enrollment rate 1980, 1994).

- United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. *Statistical yearbook 1996*. Paris: UNESCO; 1996 (adult literacy rate 1995).

- Pan American Health Organization. Volume I: *Health conditions in the Americas, 1981–1984*. Washington DC: PAHO; 1986. (Scientific Publication 500) (population with access to safe water 1975–1980; population with access to sanitation 1980).

- Pan American Health Organization. *Mid-decade evaluation of water supply and sanitation in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Washington, DC: PAHO; 1997 (population with access to safe water 1992–1995; population with access to sanitation 1992–1995).

- Pan American Health Organization. *Health services in the Americas. Analysis of basic indicators*. Washington, DC: PAHO; 1988. (Technical Publication 14) (physicians per population 1980; professional nurses per population 1980; dentists per population 1980; hospital beds per population 1984; health expenditure as a percentage of GDP 1984; vaccination coverage 1984: DTP, OPV, measles, BCG).

- Pan American Health Organization. *Third evaluation of the implementation of the Strategy of Health for All by the Year 2000. Country reports*. Washington, DC: PAHO; 1997 (physicians per population 1995; professional nurses per population 1995; dentists per population 1995; hospital beds per population 1993; population with access to safe water 1992–1995; population with access to sanitation 1992–1995).

- Pan American Health Organization. *National health expenditure in Latin America and the Caribbean: 1980–1994*. Washington, DC: PAHO, Health and Human Development Division, Health and Public Policies Program; 1997 (national health expenditure as a percentage of GDP 1994).

- Pan American Health Organization. *Health situation in the Americas: Basic indicators 1997*. Washington, DC: PAHO, Health and Human Development Division, Health Situation

Analysis Program; 1997 (vaccination coverage 1996: DTP, OPV, measles, BCG).

- Pan American Health Organization. The Director's Message. In: *Annual Report of the Director 1996: Healthy people, healthy places*. Washington, DC: PAHO; 1997. (Official Document 283).

2. **GNP Versus GDP.** GNP refers to the value added by domestically-owned production factors, unlike GDP, which measures value added domestically, but not necessarily by domestically-owned factors.¹⁹ Value added domestically refers to the market value of final goods and services produced by labor and means located in the country, but not necessarily provided by nationals of the country, whether they reside in the country or elsewhere, as is the case with GNP. Consequently, GNP equals GDP, plus a factor of net payments to and from the rest of the world. The net payments factor is usually zero (i.e., inflows and outflows balance out to zero), so GNP and GDP are often the same. When there is a positive net payments factor, i.e., the value added of domestically-owned goods and services exceeds that of the value added by foreign-owned goods and services, then GNP is higher than GDP (e.g., in Canada, the United States, etc.). When the net payments factor is negative, i.e., the value added of foreign-owned goods and services exceeds that of domestically-owned ones, then GNP is lower than GDP (e.g., in Latin America and the Caribbean). GNP is considered today to be not only the most common measure of economic growth,²⁰ but also of primary income.²¹

3. **Hierarchical Clustering Analysis.** The following parameters were used—cluster method: between-groups linkage; clustering similarity (distance) measure for interval data: squared Euclidian distance; number of clusters—five, with three downward iterations.

4. **Frequency Distribution Summary.** The boxplot in Figure 2 presents the frequency distribution summary. The middle bar represents the interquartile range, with the lower edge marking the position of the first quartile and the top edge marking the third quartile; the horizontal line in the middle of the interquartile range is the median. The vertical lines outside the interquartile range identify the paths to the minimum (lower) and maximum (upper) values of the fre-

¹⁹Blanchard O. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. *Macroeconomics*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall; 1997.

²⁰Economic Development Institute of The World Bank. *Policy choices and practical problems in health economics: Cases from Latin America and the Caribbean*. Washington, DC: EDI; 1995:5.

²¹World Bank. *System of national accounts* 1993. Washington, DC: World Bank; 1993:41.

quency distribution. Values between 1.5 and 3 times the longitude of the interquartile range (above and below) are considered external values (outliers); those that are more than three times that longitude (above and below) are considered extreme values (extremes) of the distribution.

5. Gross School Enrollment Rate. This indicator represents the number of students enrolled in some level of formal education (primary, secondary, or tertiary), regardless of whether they belong to the relevant age group for that level. It is expressed as a percentage of the population in the relevant age group for that level.

6. Estimated Rates of Specific Mortality by Age, Sex, and Cause of Death. The mortality rates cited in this section are estimates based on the number of deaths reported by the countries to PAHO's Regional Database on Mortality.²² They are five-year averages intended to control for potential instability in annual mortality rates, especially for the less populous countries and territories. The standard procedures used for estimating mortality rates have been presented elsewhere.²³ Estimated rates are obtained from observed mortality rates, by means of an algorithm to compensate for under-reporting and another algorithm to redistribute deaths from ill-defined causes by excluding external causes. The causes of death used are those presented in PAHO list 6/61 of groups of causes of death,²⁴ coded according to ICD-9: communicable diseases (001–139, 320–322, 460–466, 480–487), neoplasms (140–239), diseases of the circulatory system (390–459), certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (760–779), external causes of injuries and poisoning (E800–E999) and other diseases (all remaining categories of 001–779). The analysis of infant mortality trends in the Region of the Americas was based on the temporal series of infant mortality rates (per 1,000 live births) estimated by the United Nations Population Division.²⁵

7. Demographic Information. The demographic information utilized in the section on regional population trends was drawn principally from United Nations sources. Population data are presented for 1998, along with references to the situation five years previously and five years later. These esti-

mates are based on population projections recently updated by the United Nations in New York and the United Nations Latin American Demography Center in Chile. Data on mortality by cause and age were taken from the PAHO database, which uses information provided by the countries.

8. Births. Data on births can be analyzed demographically from two different approaches: the birth rate and the fertility rate. The birth rate expresses the number of births per 1,000 population, while the fertility rate expresses the number of births to mothers in a specific age group, per 1,000 women of a given age or age group. The specific fertility rates by age are grouped into the total fertility rate, which expresses the number of births that, on average, a woman just entering reproductive age would have if, throughout her reproductive life, she had as many births as those implied by the specific fertility rates observed in a given year.

9. Replacement Level Fertility. A total fertility rate of around 2.1 implies that the population will neither grow nor decrease; i.e., births will simply replace deaths, whence the name replacement level fertility. If the total fertility rate falls below 2.1 and remains there for a long period of time, the population will decrease; if it is higher, the population will grow.

10. Urbanization. Urbanization in the Americas, principally in Latin America, has been characterized by rapid growth of the urban population. Consequently, attention has centered on ways to measure the pace of this change. Using the percentage of urban population as an exclusive indicator of urbanization is questionable, since, as that percentage grows (i.e., as it approaches 100%), the pace of change slows drastically, despite the fact that the urban population continues to grow. Given this, it is recommended that the pace of urbanization be measured by using the difference between the growth rates of the urban and rural populations.

11. Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL). This indicator can be calculated in various ways, depending on the age groups used and the values assigned to deaths in each age group. Since the concept of YPLL is related to life expectancy (although it is not recommended that life expectancy be used for calculating YPLL, since values differ from country to country and between the sexes, and they have been increasing over time), the benchmark was set at a level slightly higher than the general regional value estimated for the last five-year period of the century (72.5 years). The analysis contained herein is based on YPLL before age 75, i.e., all deaths before age 75 are included in the calculation. Deaths were broken down into the following age groups: under 1 year old, 1 to 4 years old, and five-year cohorts from 5–9 up to 70–74 years.

²²Pan American Health Organization, Technical Information System, Health Situation Analysis Program, Human Development and Health Division.

²³Pan American Health Organization. *Health statistics from the Americas*. 1992 Edition. Washington, DC: PAHO; 1992. (Scientific Publication 542).

²⁴Pan American Health Organization. *Health statistics from the Americas*. 1995 Edition. Washington, DC: PAHO; 1995. (Scientific Publication 556).

²⁵United Nations. Annex II: Demographic indicators by major area, region and country. In: United Nations. *World population prospects: The 1996 revision*. New York: UN, Population Division; 1996.

For infants under 1 year old, each death was considered to represent 74.9 YPLL (rather than 74.5, which would be the midpoint), since most deaths in this group occur very early on. For the second group (1 to 4 years old), YPLL was calculated at 73, owing again to the high concentration of deaths during the first two years. For the other groups, the midpoint value was used, i.e., 67.5 years for the 5–9 age group, 62.5 for the 10–14 group, and so forth.

12. YPLL: List of 20 Groups of Causes of Death (ICD-9). Selecting an appropriate list of causes of death is crucial for properly analyzing mortality data. This is particularly critical if one of the objectives is to rank the principal causes in order of priority, since this can be strongly influenced by a list's structure. The present study seeks mainly to analyze recent changes in mortality profiles in the Region of the Americas based on a comparison of YPLL for 1980 and 1994. Accordingly, focus was placed on causes (or groups of causes) of death whose reduction could be linked to control programs or interventions, causes common among older age groups (often referred to as "chronic degenerative" causes), and external causes. The list was kept relatively short so as to keep conclusions clearer. Taking into account the constraints imposed by aggregated data from some countries, especially for 1980, the following list of 20 groups was drawn up:

- 00 – All causes (001–E999)
- 99 – Ill-defined causes (780–799)
- 01 – Intestinal infectious diseases (001–009)
- 02 – Tuberculosis (010–018)
- 03 – Vaccine-preventable diseases (032, 033, 037, 045, 055)
- 04 – Septicemia (038)
- 05 – Acute respiratory infections (460–466, 480–487)
- 06 – Malignant neoplasms (tumors) (140–208)
- 07 – Diabetes mellitus (250)
- 08 – Nutritional deficiencies and anemia (260–269, 280–285)
- 09 – Ischemic heart disease (410–414)
- 10 – Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease (415–429)
- 11 – Cerebrovascular disease (430–438)
- 12 – Bronchitis (chronic), emphysema, and asthma (490–493)
- 13 – Cirrhosis and other chronic diseases of the liver (571)
- 14 – Diseases of the urinary system (580–599)
- 15 – Complications of pregnancy, labor, and the puerperium (630–676)
- 16 – Congenital anomalies (740–759)
- 17 – Conditions originating in the perinatal period (760–779)
- 18 – Motor-vehicle traffic accidents (E810–E819)

- 19 – Accidents other than motor-vehicle traffic accidents (E800–E807, E820–E848, E850–E949, E980–E989)
- 20 – Homicides and injuries resulting from legal interventions and operations of war (E960–E978, E990–E999)
- 98 – All other causes (all causes not specified above, 001–E999)

13. YPLL: Countries and Territories, Periods, and Subregions Considered. A preliminary study on YPLL for selected countries compared data for three-year averages (1979–1981 and 1992–1994) with individual data for 1980 and 1994; the results of the two analyses were virtually equal, especially when the countries were grouped by subregions. Accordingly, the present analysis used data for those two years rather than three-year averages. Although some of the territories for which individualized data were available cannot be considered independent countries, herein all such units are referred to as "countries." Data coverage (i.e., reporting or underreporting levels in each country) presented a special methodological problem. Since it is known that underreporting is higher in areas where health conditions are worst (as reflected in mortality data) and that coverage increased (although less than might be desired) between 1980 and 1994, the countries with less favorable conditions may be better represented in 1994 than in 1980. Considering that changes in the mortality profiles are showing clear improvements in health conditions, at least in terms of causes of death, what may be happening is that the differences between subregions are narrowing, without this affecting the significance of the changes or the main conclusions. Accordingly, country data have been used as reported, without making any allowance for underreporting; the YPLL was calculated on the basis of absolute figures and percentages, rather than on YPLL rates per population. The years 1980 and 1994 are, respectively, the earliest and the most recent years for which mortality data were available from a large enough number of countries in each subregion—coded according to ICD-9, with minimally acceptable coverage and quality levels, and adequately disaggregated by cause and age—to allow the use of a single list and to calculate the YPLL using a single methodology. In order for the analysis to approximate as closely as possible the geographical subregions normally used by PAHO, data have been included for years after 1980 for seven countries and for years before 1994 for eight countries, for a total of 29 countries (and territories). Even so, it was necessary to combine the subregions of the Central American Isthmus and the Latin Caribbean in a new grouping, referred to herein as Central America and the Latin Caribbean. The other adjustment was to include Belize in the Caribbean subregion, referred to herein as the English-speaking Caribbean. Given the lack of mortality data with the necessary features for the

years mentioned, some countries were not able to be included, e.g., Bolivia, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, and Nicaragua, with populations of between 2.5 million and 11.0 million. As a result, the following seven subregions were identified, covering a total of 29 countries or territories:

<i>Subregion</i>	
<i>Countries and Territories</i>	<i>Years</i>
North America	
Canada	1980 and 1994
United States of America	1980 and 1994
Mexico	
Mexico	1980 and 1994
Central America and the Latin Caribbean	
Costa Rica	1980 and 1994
Dominican Republic	1980 and 1994
El Salvador	1981 and 1994
Guatemala	1980 and 1993
Panama	1980 and 1989
Puerto Rico	1980 and 1992
English-speaking Caribbean	
Bahamas	1980 and 1994
Barbados	1980 and 1994
Belize	1980 and 1994
British Virgin Islands	1981 and 1994
Cayman Islands	1984 and 1992
Dominica	1980 and 1994
Guyana	1984 and 1994
Saint Lucia	1981 and 1994
Suriname	1980 and 1992
Trinidad and Tobago	1980 and 1994
Turks and Caicos Islands	1980 and 1994
Andean Area	
Colombia	1984 and 1994
Ecuador	1980 and 1994
Peru	1983 and 1992
Venezuela	1980 and 1994
Brazil	
Brazil	1980 and 1994
Southern Cone	
Argentina	1980 and 1993
Chile	1980 and 1994
Paraguay	1980 and 1994
Uruguay	1980 and 1990

ANNEX

TABLE A1
Births, birth rates, and total fertility rates, by subregion and country, Region of the Americas, 1993, 1998, and 2003.

Subregion and country	Estimated births (in thousands)			Birth rate (per 1,000 population)			Total fertility rate		
	1993	1998	2003	1993	1998	2003	1993	1998	2003
Region of the Americas	15,763	15,404	15,451	21.0	19.2	18.1	...	...	...
Latin America	11,194	11,151	11,208	24.7	22.7	21.2	...	...	...
Rest of the Americas	4,569	4,254	4,243	15.3	13.6	13.1	...	...	...
Andean Area	2,636	2,630	2,619	27.4	24.8	22.7	3.56	3.19	2.89
Bolivia	250	262	269	35.5	32.9	30.2	4.76	4.32	3.88
Colombia	889	874	861	25.7	23.2	21.2	2.90	2.67	2.50
Ecuador	308	309	307	28.0	25.4	23.0	3.48	3.07	2.74
Peru	621	612	604	27.3	24.7	22.4	3.39	2.95	2.62
Venezuela	568	574	578	27.2	24.7	22.6	3.26	2.95	2.70
Southern Cone	1,208	1,225	1,240	21.8	20.6	19.6	3.04	2.85	2.69
Argentina	701	716	726	20.7	19.8	18.9	2.81	2.60	2.43
Chile	298	292	286	21.6	19.7	18.1	2.53	2.43	2.34
Paraguay	155	163	174	33.8	31.1	29.4	4.51	4.14	3.81
Uruguay	54	54	54	17.1	16.8	16.3	2.32	2.24	2.19
Brazil	3,314	3,232	3,317	21.4	19.5	18.9	2.41	2.16	2.10
Central American Isthmus	1,014	1,064	1,095	33.7	31.2	28.6	4.01	3.59	3.18
Belize	7	7	7	33.9	30.9	27.1	4.13	3.61	3.09
Costa Rica	85	87	90	26.1	23.8	22.3	3.12	2.93	2.77
El Salvador	160	167	166	29.7	27.6	24.7	3.46	3.06	2.74
Guatemala	364	390	414	38.5	36.1	33.6	5.31	4.85	4.28
Honduras	196	204	208	36.7	33.2	29.7	4.86	4.24	3.67
Nicaragua	138	148	151	35.6	33.2	29.9	4.35	3.80	3.31
Panama	63	62	60	24.8	22.3	20.1	2.86	2.61	2.41
Mexico	2,354	2,334	2,272	26.8	24.4	22.0	3.08	2.72	2.47
Latin Caribbean	668	665	666	23.1	21.6	20.4	2.90	2.75	2.65
Cuba	160	144	131	14.7	13.0	11.6	1.60	1.55	1.56
Dominican Republic	201	196	192	26.7	23.9	21.6	3.06	2.78	2.55
Haiti	242	260	278	35.2	34.0	32.8	4.77	4.58	4.38
Puerto Rico	64	65	65	17.7	17.0	16.4	2.17	2.10	2.10
Caribbean	142	137	135	19.3	17.8	16.7	2.42	2.28	2.14
Anguilla ^a	...	z	...	...	24.0	...	3.05	3.00	2.90
Antigua and Barbuda ^a	...	1	...	...	17.0	...	1.70	1.70	1.70
Aruba ^a	...	1	...	...	14.0	...	1.80	1.80	1.80

Bahamas	5	5	5	18.4	17.9	17.2	1.95	1.95	1.96
Barbados	4	4	4	15.1	14.2	13.4	1.73	1.73	1.74
Cayman Islands ^a	...	1	...	...	15.0	...	1.50	1.35	...
Dominica ^a	...	2	...	...	18.0	...	2.00	1.90	1.80
French Guiana ^a	...	4	...	...	25.0	...	3.55	3.35	2.98
Grenada ^a	...	3	...	...	29.0	...	4.00	3.65	3.02
Guadeloupe	8	8	8	18.9	18.4	17.4	2.14	2.10	2.10
Guyana	...	14	...	...	19.0	...	2.53	2.30	2.10
Jamaica	58	54	50	23.8	21.4	18.9	2.59	2.42	2.25
Martinique	7	7	7	17.7	16.8	16.2	2.05	2.01	2.10
Montserrat ^a	...	z	...	...	15.0	...	2.10	1.80	...
Netherlands Antilles	3	3	3	18.0	15.6	15.0	2.19	2.10	2.10
Saint Kitts and Nevis ^a	...	1	...	...	23.0	...	2.65	2.45	2.14
Saint Lucia ^a	...	3	...	...	22.0	...	2.50	2.20	1.90
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ^a	...	2	...	...	19.0	...	2.15	1.95	1.80
Suriname	10	9	9	25.0	21.5	18.4	2.65	2.36	2.10
Trinidad and Tobago	23	22	24	17.8	16.7	17.2	2.27	2.10	2.10
Turks and Caicos Islands ^a	...	z	...	...	13.0	...	2.25	1.75	...
Virgin Islands (UK)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virgin Islands (US) ^a	...	2	...	...	18.0	...	2.60	2.15	...
North America	4,428	4,116	4,108	15.2	13.5	13.0	2.00	2.00	2.00
Bermuda ^a	...	1	...	...	15.0	...	1.80	1.80	...
Canada	402	358	361	14.0	11.9	11.5	1.73	1.62	1.69
United States	4,017	3,761	3,755	15.3	13.7	13.2	2.10	2.10	2.10

z = under 500.

^a**Source:** US Bureau of the Census. *World population profile 1996*. Washington, DC: US Bureau of the Census; 1996.

Sources: United Nations. Annex II: Demographic indicators. In: United Nations. *World population prospects: The 1996 revision*. New York: UN, Population Division; 1996. Latin American Center for Demography. Projections for the population in Latin America. Santiago, Chile: CELADE; 1997.

TABLE A2
Deaths and crude mortality rates, by subregion and country, Region of the Americas, 1993, 1998, and 2003.

Subregion and country	Deaths (in thousands)			Mortality rate (per 1,000 population)		
	1993	1998	2003	1993	1998	2003
Region of the Americas	5,569	5,830	6,143	7.4	7.3	7.2
Latin America	3,012	3,159	3,373	6.6	6.4	6.4
Rest of the Americas	2,557	2,671	2,769	8.6	8.6	8.6
Andean Area	593	623	660	6.2	5.9	5.7
Bolivia	71	72	72	10.1	9.0	8.1
Colombia	200	211	224	5.8	5.6	5.5
Ecuador	68	73	77	6.2	6.0	5.8
Peru	156	158	167	6.9	6.4	6.2
Venezuela	98	109	120	4.7	4.7	4.7
Southern Cone	412	430	454	7.4	7.2	7.2
Argentina	277	285	299	8.2	7.9	7.8
Chile	76	83	90	5.5	5.6	5.7
Paraguay	27	28	30	5.9	5.4	5.1
Uruguay	32	34	35	10.3	10.4	10.4
Brazil	1,127	1,177	1,267	7.3	7.1	7.2
Central American Isthmus	189	196	207	6.3	5.7	5.4
Belize	1	1	1	4.8	4.3	3.9
Costa Rica	12	14	16	3.7	3.8	4.0
El Salvador	34	36	39	6.3	6.0	5.8
Guatemala	72	72	73	7.6	6.6	6.0
Honduras	32	33	36	6.0	5.4	5.1
Nicaragua	25	26	27	6.3	5.8	5.3
Panama	13	14	15	5.3	5.1	5.1
Mexico	457	489	528	5.2	5.1	5.1
Latin Caribbean	233	246	257	8.1	8.0	7.9
Cuba	75	78	82	6.9	7.0	7.3
Dominican Republic	42	44	46	5.6	5.3	5.2
Haiti	90	97	100	13.1	12.7	11.8
Puerto Rico	26	27	29	7.3	7.2	7.4
Caribbean	55	56	58	7.5	7.3	7.2
Anguilla ^a	...	z	...	...	8.0	...
Antigua and Barbuda ^a	...	z	...	...	5.0	...
Aruba ^a	...	z	...	...	6.0	...
Bahamas	1	2	2	5.1	5.2	5.2
Barbados	2	2	2	9.1	8.9	8.5
Cayman Islands ^a	...	z	...	...	5.0	...
Dominica ^a	...	z	...	...	5.0	...
French Guiana ^a	...	1	...	...	5.0	...
Grenada ^a	...	1	...	...	6.0	...
Guadeloupe	3	3	3	6.8	6.5	6.4
Guyana	6	6	6	7.9	7.4	7.0
Jamaica	15	15	14	6.3	5.8	5.4
Martinique	3	3	3	7.0	7.1	7.2
Montserrat ^a	...	z	...	...	10.0	...
Netherlands Antilles	1	1	1	6.2	6.1	6.2
Saint Kitts and Nevis ^a	...	z	...	...	9.0	...
Saint Lucia ^a	...	1	...	...	6.0	...
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ^a	...	1	...	...	5.0	...
Suriname	2	2	3	5.8	5.5	5.4
Trinidad and Tobago	8	8	8	6.1	6.0	6.1
Turks and Caicos Islands ^a	...	z	...	...	5.0	...
Virgin Islands (UK)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virgin Islands (US) ^a	...	1	...	...	5.0	...
North America	2,502	2,615	2,711	8.6	8.6	8.6
Bermuda ^a	...	z	...	...	7.0	...
Canada	205	225	246	7.1	7.4	7.8
United States	2,303	2,382	2,469	8.8	8.7	8.7

z = under 500.

^aSource: US Bureau of the Census. *World population profile 1996*. Washington, DC: US Bureau of the Census; 1996.Source: United Nations. Annex I: Demographic indicators. In: United Nations. *World population prospects: The 1996 revision*. New York: UN, Population Division; 1996. Latin American Center for Demography. Projections for the population in Latin America. Santiago, Chile: CELADE; 1997.

TABLE A3
Life expectancy at birth, by sex, by subregion and country, Region of the Americas, 1998.

Subregion and country	Life expectancy at birth (years)			Men/women difference (years)
	Total	Men	Women	
Region of the Americas	72.5	69.4	75.8	6.4
Latin America	70.0	66.9	73.2	6.4
Rest of the Americas	76.6	73.4	79.9	6.5
Andean Area	70.0	67.4	72.7	5.2
Bolivia	61.7	60.0	63.4	3.4
Colombia	71.0	68.3	73.8	5.5
Ecuador	69.9	67.4	72.6	5.2
Peru	68.5	66.0	71.1	5.0
Venezuela	72.9	70.1	75.8	5.7
Southern Cone	73.5	70.2	76.8	6.6
Argentina	73.3	69.7	76.9	7.2
Chile	75.4	72.4	78.4	6.0
Paraguay	69.8	67.6	72.1	4.5
Uruguay	72.9	69.6	76.1	6.5
Brazil	67.2	63.5	71.3	7.8
Central American Isthmus	70.0	67.5	72.6	5.1
Belize	74.8	73.5	76.2	2.7
Costa Rica	76.9	74.6	79.3	4.7
El Salvador	69.6	66.6	72.6	6.0
Guatemala	67.4	64.9	70.0	5.1
Honduras	69.9	67.6	72.4	4.8
Nicaragua	68.4	66.0	70.8	4.8
Panama	74.0	71.9	76.5	4.6
Mexico	72.6	69.6	75.6	6.0
Latin Caribbean	69.4	67.4	71.7	4.3
Cuba	76.1	74.3	78.1	3.8
Dominican Republic	71.0	69.0	73.2	4.2
Haiti	54.5	52.9	56.3	3.4
Puerto Rico	76.6	72.6	80.6	8.0
Caribbean	74.0	71.6	77.5	4.9
Anguilla ^a	74.3	71.3	77.3	6.0
Antigua and Barbuda ^a	74.3	72.3	76.4	4.1
Aruba ^a	77.2	73.2	81.2	8.0
Bahamas	73.9	70.6	77.2	6.6
Barbados	76.5	73.7	78.8	5.1
Cayman Islands ^a	77.0	75.0	79.0	4.0
Dominica ^a	77.3	75.3	80.3	5.1
French Guiana ^a	76.4	73.4	79.4	6.0
Grenada ^a	71.4	68.3	73.5	5.2
Guadeloupe	75.6	72.2	78.9	6.7
Guyana	64.6	61.3	68.1	6.8
Jamaica	74.7	72.5	76.9	4.4
Martinique	77.2	73.8	80.4	6.6
Montserrat ^a	76.0	74.0	77.0	3.0
Netherlands Antilles	76.5	73.5	79.4	5.9
Saint Kitts and Nevis ^a	67.6	64.6	70.7	6.1
Saint Lucia ^a	70.4	67.3	74.4	7.1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines ^a	73.4	71.5	74.5	3.0
Suriname	71.6	69.1	74.1	5.0
Trinidad and Tobago	73.8	71.6	76.3	4.7
Turks and Caicos Islands ^a	75.0	73.0	77.0	4.0
Virgin Islands (UK)	...	...	...	...
Virgin Islands (US) ^a	75.0	74.0	77.0	3.0
North America	77.0	73.7	80.3	6.6
Bermuda ^a	75.0	73.0	77.0	4.0
Canada	79.0	76.1	81.9	5.7
United States	76.8	73.5	80.2	6.7

^a**Source:** US Bureau of the Census. *World population profile 1996*. Washington, DC: US Bureau of the Census; 1996 (figures for 1996).

Source: (figures interpolated from): United Nations. Annex I. Demographic Indicators. In: United Nations. *World population prospects: The 1996 revision*. New York: UN, Population Division; 1996.

TABLE A4
Population from the Region who immigrated to Argentina, Canada, the United States, and Venezuela, by country of origin, Region of the Americas, around 1991.

Country of origin	Population from the Americas (thousands) that is part of the census in					Census count in each country [6]	Population originating in each country [5]+[6] [7]	Percentage that lives outside the country [5]/[7](%) [8]
	Argentina 1991 [1]	Canada 1991 [2]	United		Total [5]			
			States 1990 [3]	Venezuela 1990 [4]				
Total	871.3	691.2	10,232.2	684.9	12,479.6	718,180.7	730,660.3	1.71
Anguilla	...	0.1	z	z	0.1	7.0	7.1	1.55
Antigua	...	2.0	z	z	2.0	64.0	66.0	3.01
Argentina	...	11.1	92.6	9.0	112.7	32,527.1	32,639.8	0.35
Aruba	...	0.6	z	z	0.6	67.0	67.6	0.81
Bahamas	...	1.1	21.6	0.0	22.7	255.0	277.7	8.19
Barbados	...	14.8	43.0	0.2	58.1	257.0	315.1	18.43
Belize	...	1.0	30.0	z	30.9	187.0	217.9	14.19
Bermuda	...	1.7	z	z	1.7	61.0	62.7	2.78
Bolivia	143.6	1.6	31.3	2.1	178.6	6,572.8	6,751.4	2.65
Brazil	33.5	7.3	82.5	4.1	127.4	148,029.5	148,156.9	0.09
Canada	...	...	744.8	0.9	745.8	27,791.0	28,536.8	2.61
Chile	244.4	22.9	55.7	20.8	343.8	13,099.5	13,443.3	2.56
Colombia	...	7.9	286.1	529.9	823.9	32,596.0	33,419.9	2.47
Costa Rica	...	1.3	43.5	1.6	46.4	3,034.6	3,081.0	1.51
Cuba	...	1.8	737.0	10.1	748.9	10,627.7	11,376.5	6.58
Dominican Republic	...	2.8	347.9	17.4	368.1	7,110.3	7,478.4	4.92
Ecuador	...	8.0	143.3	23.5	174.8	10,264.1	10,438.9	1.67
El Salvador	...	28.3	465.4	1.0	494.7	5,030.7	5,525.4	8.95
Grenada	...	4.7	17.7	0.4	22.9	91.0	113.9	20.09
Guatemala	...	8.9	225.4	0.6	234.9	8,749.0	8,983.9	2.61
Guyana	...	66.1	120.7	4.4	191.1	795.0	986.1	19.38
Haiti	...	39.9	225.4	1.8	267.1	6,486.0	6,753.1	3.95
Honduras	...	2.3	108.9	0.4	111.6	4,878.8	4,990.4	2.24
Jamaica	...	102.4	334.1	0.2	436.8	2,366.0	2,802.8	15.58
Mexico	...	19.4	4,298.0	2.8	4,320.2	83,226.0	87,546.2	4.93
Nicaragua	...	6.5	168.7	2.3	177.4	3,567.9	3,745.2	4.74
Panama	...	1.2	85.7	1.4	88.3	2,397.5	2,485.8	3.55
Paraguay	250.5	4.9	z	0.3	255.7	4,218.7	4,474.4	5.71
Peru	15.9	11.5	144.2	28.3	199.9	21,569.3	21,769.2	0.92
Puerto Rico ^a	...	0.2	1,200.0	0.9	1,201.1	3,783.0	4,984.1	24.10
Saint Lucia	...	1.8	z	0.1	1.8	133.0	134.8	1.37
Suriname	...	0.0	z	0.1	0.1	400.0	400.1	0.03
Trinidad and Tobago	...	49.4	115.7	3.4	168.5	1,236.0	1,404.5	12.00
United States	...	249.1	...	11.1	260.2	254,106.0	254,366.2	0.10
Uruguay	183.5	5.2	20.8	5.8	215.3	3,094.2	3,309.5	6.50
Venezuela	...	3.5	42.1	...	45.6	19,501.8	19,547.4	0.23
Immigrant percentage	2.68	2.49	3.55	3.51	...	...	...	...

z = under 50.

^aData on persons living in Puerto Rico (US Bureau of the Census; *World population profile 1997*) and of persons born in Puerto Rico living in the United States (Current Population Survey; March 1996) are for 1996. Persons born in Puerto Rico and counted in the United States (1.2 million) are not considered to be born outside the United States, but they are taken into account in determining the percentage of all persons born in Puerto Rico but who live outside the island.

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos. *República Argentina. Censo de Población 1991*; Características generales codificadas, pp. 87. Statistics Canada. Immigration and Citizenship; Ottawa; 1992, Table 2. 1990 US Census of Population, Social and Economic Characteristics, CP-2-1. US Bureau of the Census; 1993, Table 144. Oficina Central de Estadística e Informática. *El Censo 90 en Venezuela*. Caracas, 1993; Table 7.

TABLE A5
Urban population, rural population, by subregion and country, Region of the Americas, 1993, 1998, and 2003.

Subregion and country	Urban population (in thousands)			Rural population (in thousands)			Urban percentage		
	1993	1998	2003	1993	1998	2003	1993	1998	2003
Region of the Americas	566,758	619,816	671,028	184,917	183,392	181,422	75.4	77.2	78.7
Latin America	329,736	367,778	405,449	123,694	123,704	123,630	72.7	74.8	76.6
Rest of the Americas	237,022	252,038	265,579	61,223	59,688	57,792	79.5	80.9	82.1
Andean Area	68,880	78,356	87,934	27,349	27,503	27,504	71.6	74.0	76.2
Bolivia ^a	4,135	5,019	5,961	2,929	2,938	2,933	58.5	63.1	67.0
Colombia ^a	24,713	27,879	30,970	9,821	9,805	9,726	71.6	74.0	76.1
Ecuador ^a	6,301	7,427	8,574	4,680	4,748	4,769	57.4	61.0	64.3
Peru ^a	15,941	17,867	19,911	6,799	6,934	7,040	70.1	72.0	73.9
Venezuela ^a	17,790	20,165	22,518	3,120	3,077	3,036	85.1	86.8	88.1
Southern Cone	46,301	50,402	54,461	9,068	9,012	8,965	83.6	84.8	85.9
Argentina ^a	29,622	32,108	34,561	4,247	4,017	3,840	87.5	88.9	90.0
Chile ^a	11,521	12,498	13,411	2,250	2,324	2,363	83.7	84.3	85.0
Paraguay ^a	2,332	2,852	3,434	2,248	2,376	2,488	50.9	54.6	58.0
Uruguay ^a	2,826	2,944	3,055	323	295	274	89.7	90.9	91.8
Brazil ^a	119,108	132,610	145,369	35,738	32,863	30,580	76.9	80.1	82.6
Central American Isthmus	13,765	16,267	19,118	16,329	17,848	19,212	45.7	47.7	49.9
Belize	95	107	122	108	123	137	46.9	46.5	46.9
Costa Rica ^a	1,582	1,856	2,150	1,687	1,793	1,868	48.4	50.9	53.5
El Salvador ^a	2,404	2,784	3,205	2,991	3,273	3,501	44.6	46.0	47.8
Guatemala ^a	3,647	4,299	5,121	5,815	6,503	7,188	38.5	39.8	41.6
Honduras ^a	2,271	2,807	3,418	3,065	3,340	3,583	42.6	45.7	48.8
Nicaragua ^a	2,374	2,841	3,339	1,517	1,622	1,714	61.0	63.7	66.1
Panama ^a	1,392	1,573	1,763	1,146	1,194	1,221	54.8	56.9	59.1
Mexico ^a	64,263	70,914	77,538	23,720	24,916	25,763	73.0	74.0	75.1
Latin Caribbean	17,421	19,228	21,029	11,488	11,563	11,606	60.3	62.4	64.4
Cuba ^a	8,121	8,565	8,931	2,724	2,550	2,377	74.9	77.1	79.0
Dominican Republic ^a	4,560	5,259	5,942	2,982	2,973	2,935	60.5	63.9	66.9
Haiti ^a	2,109	2,571	3,117	4,784	5,066	5,349	30.6	33.7	36.8
Puerto Rico	2,631	2,834	3,039	998	973	945	72.5	74.4	76.3
Caribbean	4,292	4,702	5,133	3,034	3,012	2,982	58.6	61.0	63.3
Anguilla	1	1	1	7	7	8	10.7	11.6	13.0
Antigua and Barbuda	23	24	26	42	43	43	35.6	36.4	37.8
Aruba	0	0	0	69	72	75	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bahamas	230	257	282	39	36	33	85.3	87.7	89.4
Barbados	120	129	138	139	134	129	46.3	48.9	51.7
Cayman Islands	29	34	39	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dominica	49	50	52	22	21	20	68.7	70.3	72.0
French Guiana	102	129	157	33	37	41	75.6	77.4	79.1
Grenada	32	34	38	60	59	57	35.2	37.1	39.5
Guadeloupe	407	442	473	4	2	1	99.0	99.6	99.8
Guyana	281	317	362	532	539	538	34.5	37.1	40.2
Jamaica	1,279	1,400	1,530	1,143	1,139	1,129	52.8	55.1	57.5
Martinique	343	369	391	29	23	19	92.2	94.3	95.4
Montserrat	2	2	2	9	9	9	15.6	17.6	20.0
Netherlands Antilles	131	138	146	60	60	59	68.8	69.9	71.4
Saint Kitts and Nevis	14	14	14	28	27	27	34.2	34.1	34.6
Saint Lucia	52	56	61	87	92	97	37.2	37.6	38.6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	50	60	70	60	55	50	45.1	52.1	58.2
Suriname	200	225	252	216	217	214	48.2	51.0	54.0
Trinidad and Tobago	895	964	1,039	372	354	341	70.7	73.1	75.3
Turks and Caicos Islands	6	7	8	7	9	10	43.2	44.6	46.5
Virgin Islands (UK)	0	0	0	18	20	23	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands (US)	47	49	53	57	58	58	44.9	45.9	47.5
North America	232,729	247,336	260,446	58,190	56,676	54,810	80.0	81.4	82.6
Bermuda	63	64	67	0	0	0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Canada	22,080	23,231	24,315	6,722	6,963	7,075	76.7	76.9	77.5
United States	210,587	224,040	236,064	51,467	49,714	47,735	80.4	81.8	83.2

Total population projections differed by source; the urban percentage was interpolated and applied to the figure projected by CELADE.

^a**Source:** Latin American Center for Demography. Population projections for Latin America. Santiago, Chile: CELADE; 1997.

Source: United Nations. Annex I. Demographic Indicators. In: United Nations. *World population prospects: The 1996 revision*. New York: UN, Population Division; 1996.

TABLE A6
Urban and rural annual growth rate and pace of urbanization, by subregion and country, Region of the Americas, 1993–1998 and 1998–2003.

Subregion and country	Annual rate of growth				Pace of urbanization	
	Urban		Rural		1993–1998	1998–2003
	1993–1998	1998–2003	1993–1998	1998–2003	1993–1998	1998–2003
Region of the Americas	1.8	1.6	-0.2	-0.2	2.0	1.8
Latin America	2.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.0
Rest of the Americas	1.2	1.0	-0.5	-0.6	1.7	1.7
Andean Area	2.6	2.3	0.1	0.0	2.5	2.3
Bolivia	3.9	3.4	0.1	0.0	3.8	3.5
Colombia	2.4	2.1	0.0	-0.2	2.4	2.3
Ecuador	3.3	2.9	0.3	0.1	3.0	2.8
Peru	2.3	2.2	0.4	0.3	1.9	1.9
Venezuela	2.5	2.2	-0.3	-0.3	2.8	2.5
Southern Cone	1.7	1.5	-0.1	-0.1	1.8	1.7
Argentina	1.6	1.5	-1.1	-0.9	2.7	2.4
Chile	1.6	1.4	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.1
Paraguay	4.0	3.7	1.1	0.9	2.9	2.8
Uruguay	0.8	0.7	-1.8	-1.5	2.7	2.2
Brazil	2.1	1.8	-1.7	-1.4	3.8	3.3
Central American Isthmus	3.3	3.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.8
Belize	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.2	-0.3	0.3
Costa Rica	3.2	2.9	1.2	0.8	2.0	2.1
El Salvador	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.5
Guatemala	3.3	3.5	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.5
Honduras	4.2	3.9	1.7	1.4	2.5	2.5
Nicaragua	3.6	3.2	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.1
Panama	2.5	2.3	0.8	0.5	1.6	1.8
Mexico	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.1
Latin Caribbean	2.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	1.8	1.7
Cuba	1.1	0.8	-1.3	-1.4	2.4	2.2
Dominican Republic	2.9	2.4	-0.1	-0.3	2.9	2.7
Haiti	4.0	3.9	1.1	1.1	2.8	2.8
Puerto Rico	1.5	1.4	-0.5	-0.6	2.0	2.0
Caribbean	1.8	1.8	-0.1	-0.2	2.0	2.0
Anguilla	1.6	4.6	-0.2	2.0	1.8	2.5
Antigua and Barbuda	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.2
Aruba	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	-0.9	-0.8
Bahamas	2.3	1.8	-1.8	-1.5	4.1	3.4
Barbados	1.4	1.4	-0.7	-0.8	2.1	2.2
Cayman Islands	3.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.7
Dominica	0.5	0.8	-1.1	-0.9	1.6	1.7
French Guiana	4.6	3.9	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.9
Grenada	1.3	1.7	-0.4	-0.4	1.6	2.1
Guadeloupe	1.7	1.3	-15.0	-9.9	16.6	11.2
Guyana	2.5	2.6	0.2	0.0	2.2	2.6
Jamaica	1.8	1.8	-0.1	-0.2	1.9	2.0
Martinique	1.5	1.1	-5.1	-3.7	6.6	4.9
Montserrat	2.3	2.6	-0.5	-0.6	2.8	3.2
Netherlands Antilles	1.0	1.1	0.0	-0.3	1.0	1.4
Saint Kitts and Nevis	-0.6	0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.5
Saint Lucia	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.9
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3.8	3.0	-1.8	-1.8	5.6	4.9
Suriname	2.3	2.2	0.1	-0.2	2.2	2.4
Trinidad and Tobago	1.5	1.5	-1.0	-0.8	2.5	2.3
Turks and Caicos Islands	4.8	3.2	3.7	1.7	1.1	1.5
Virgin Islands (UK)	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.8	-2.1	-2.8
Virgin Islands (US)	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.8	1.3
North America	1.2	1.0	-0.5	-0.7	1.7	1.7
Bermuda	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9
Canada	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6
United States	1.2	1.0	-0.7	-0.8	1.9	1.9

Sources: United Nations. Annex I. Demographic Indicators. In: United Nations. *World population prospects: The 1996 revision*. New York: UN, Population Division; 1996. Latin American Center for Demography. Population projections for Latin America. Santiago, Chile: CELADE; 1997.

TABLE A7
Urban population in cities with more and less than 750,000 inhabitants (in thousands) and annual rate of growth, by subregion and selected countries of the Region of the Americas, 1993, 1998, and 2003.

Subregion and country	Urban population in cities of						Annual rate of growth			
	More than 750,000 inhabitants			Less than 750,000 inhabitants			More than 750,000 inhabitants		Less than 750,000 inhabitants	
	1993	1998	2003	1993	1998	2003	1993–1998	1998–2003	1993–1998	1998–2003
Region of the Americas	269,236	294,036	315,181	293,230	321,077	350,714	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.8
Latin America	149,246	166,927	182,445	180,490	200,852	223,004	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.1
Rest of the Americas	119,990	127,110	132,736	112,740	120,226	127,710	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.2
Andean Area	31,090	35,588	39,872	37,790	42,768	48,063	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.3
Bolivia	1,924	2,381	2,852	2,211	2,638	3,108	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.3
Colombia	12,427	14,219	15,803	12,285	13,660	15,166	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
Ecuador	2,953	3,431	3,940	3,348	3,996	4,634	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.0
Peru	6,331	7,133	7,888	9,610	10,734	12,023	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.3
Venezuela	7,455	8,425	9,387	10,335	11,740	13,131	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.2
Southern Cone	21,787	23,295	24,747	24,513	27,107	29,714	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.8
Argentina	14,727	15,646	16,522	14,895	16,462	18,039	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.8
Chile	4,731	5,113	5,457	6,790	7,385	7,954	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.5
Paraguay	1,020	1,190	1,388	1,312	1,663	2,046	3.1	3.1	4.7	4.1
Uruguay	1,310	1,347	1,380	1,516	1,598	1,676	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.0
Brazil	52,179	57,354	61,922	66,929	75,256	83,447	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.1
Central American Isthmus	6,880	8,264	9,703	6,884	8,003	9,415	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.2
Costa Rica	869	1,006	1,153	712	850	997	2.9	2.7	3.5	3.2
El Salvador	1,142	1,335	1,543	1,262	1,449	1,663	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7
Guatemala	1,993	2,500	3,013	1,653	1,799	2,108	4.5	3.7	1.7	3.2
Honduras	905	1,143	1,398	1,366	1,664	2,020	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.9
Nicaragua	1,051	1,241	1,438	1,323	1,600	1,901	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.4
Panama	919	1,040	1,159	472	534	604	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5
Mexico	28,515	32,280	34,912	35,748	38,634	42,626	2.5	1.6	1.6	2.0
Latin Caribbean	8,795	10,145	11,289	8,626	9,084	9,740	2.9	2.1	1.0	1.4
Cuba	2,177	2,270	2,336	5,944	6,296	6,595	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9
Dominican Republic	4,016	4,867	5,519	544	392	423	3.8	2.5	-6.5	1.5
Haiti	1,330	1,659	2,008	779	912	1,110	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.9
Puerto Rico	1,271	1,349	1,427	1,360	1,485	1,612	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.7
North America	119,990	127,110	132,736	112,740	120,226	127,710	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.2
Canada	11,665	12,624	13,305	10,415	10,607	11,010	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.7
United States	108,325	114,486	119,431	102,262	109,554	116,633	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.3

Source: (interpolated from): United Nations. Annex tables: *World urbanization prospects: The 1996 revision*. New York: UN, Population Division; 1997.

TABLE A8
Age structure of the population and annual rate of growth, by broad age groups and by subregion and selected countries of the Region of the Americas, 1998–2003.

Subregion and country	Age distribution 1998 (%)			Annual rate of growth 1998–2003 (%)			
	<15 years	15 to 64 years	65 years and older	<15 years	15 to 64 years	65 years and older	85 years and older
Andean Area	34.0	46.7	3.6	0.4	2.3	3.2	5.0
Bolivia	40.1	44.7	3.3	1.6	2.4	2.8	5.0
Colombia	33.3	47.8	3.7	0.2	2.1	2.8	4.1
Ecuador	29.9	41.1	3.2	0.4	2.3	3.4	4.6
Peru	34.4	48.2	3.8	0.1	2.1	3.6	6.2
Venezuela	34.9	47.3	3.5	0.5	2.5	3.2	6.4
Southern Cone	29.2	48.2	6.9	0.5	1.5	1.6	4.2
Argentina	28.2	48.5	7.7	0.5	1.4	1.4	4.7
Chile	28.9	48.7	5.6	0.1	1.5	2.5	4.2
Paraguay	40.4	44.3	2.8	1.4	3.2	3.2	3.1
Uruguay	24.0	49.0	10.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	2.0
Brazil	29.6	50.9	4.1	−0.7	1.7	3.1	4.1
Central American Isthmus	39.2	44.0	3.1	1.4	2.7	3.4	5.5
Belize ^a	42.2	54.3	3.6	0.8	3.5	2.2	2.7
Costa Rica	33.9	47.2	4.0	0.6	2.5	3.5	5.5
El Salvador	36.2	48.1	3.7	1.1	2.0	3.4	7.2
Guatemala	41.3	39.7	2.7	1.9	3.1	2.8	3.5
Honduras	42.6	43.5	2.7	1.4	3.2	4.4	6.6
Nicaragua	41.9	44.5	2.5	1.3	3.1	3.5	7.0
Panama	32.2	48.5	4.4	0.1	1.9	3.0	5.0
Mexico	34.1	48.7	3.7	0.1	1.7	3.4	1.8
Latin Caribbean	29.9	50.7	5.7	0.3	1.2	2.5	4.1
Cuba	21.8	51.8	7.5	−1.6	0.1	2.4	4.6
Dominican Republic	33.9	48.1	3.6	0.0	1.9	3.2	6.0
Haiti	40.1	44.5	3.2	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.9
Puerto Rico ^a	24.5	65.3	10.2	0.3	0.9	2.3	3.6
North America	21.5	65.8	12.7	0.0	1.0	0.5	2.9
Canada ^a	19.8	67.8	12.5	−0.5	1.0	1.5	4.0
United States ^a	21.7	65.6	12.7	0.0	1.0	0.4	2.7

^aEstimated age distribution based on the age distribution in the US Bureau of the Census projection, adjusted for the total population estimated by the United Nations (*World population prospects: The 1996 revision*).

Source: Latin American Center for Demography. Population projections for Latin America. Santiago, Chile: CELADE; 1997.

TABLE A9
Adult to elderly ratio and female to male ratio by age of the male, by subregion and selected countries in the Americas, 1988.

Subregion and country	Number of adults per elderly person ^a	Number of women per 100 men	
		65 years and older	85 years and older
Andean Area	13.0	119	149
Bolivia	13.5	122	151
Colombia	13.0	121	139
Ecuador	12.9	116	158
Peru	12.7	117	156
Venezuela	13.5	119	162
Southern Cone	7.0	140	226
Argentina	6.3	141	235
Chile	8.6	139	208
Paraguay	15.7	140	191
Uruguay	4.8	140	231
Brazil	12.3	127	164
Central American Isthmus	14.1	113	148
Belize ^b	15.1	104	134
Costa Rica	11.7	115	144
El Salvador	13.0	121	187
Guatemala	14.7	107	130
Honduras	16.0	115	153
Nicaragua	17.7	121	190
Panama	11.1	105	122
Mexico	13.1	121	148
Latin Caribbean	8.9	114	122
Cuba	6.9	109	107
Dominican Republic	13.4	104	123
Haiti	14.0	119	126
Puerto Rico ^b	6.4	131	138
North America	5.2	143	240
Canada ^b	5.4	136	192
United States ^b	5.2	143	252

^aEstimated age distribution based on the age distribution in the US Bureau of the Census projection, adjusted for the total population estimated by the United Nations (*World population prospects: The 1996 revision*).

^bNumber of persons 15–64 years old for each person 65 years old and older.

Source: United Nations. Annex I. Demographic Indicators. In: United Nations. *World population prospects: The 1996 revision*. New York: UN, Population Division; 1996.

TABLE A10
Age-specific, estimated mortality rates by age (per 100,000 population) in selected countries
of the Region of the Americas, 1980–1984 five-year period.

Country	Age groups					
	<1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 44	45 to 64	65 and older
Argentina	3,309.0	135.0	43.0	166.2	1,043.1	5,766.3
Barbados	1,865.3	69.4	29.8	109.4	875.7	5,057.0
Bolivia	11,851.5	1,559.3	327.1	478.5	1,471.4	7,413.7
Brazil	6,772.0	353.0	76.0	292.2	1,366.4	6,826.6
Canada	914.1	50.2	28.2	108.2	770.8	4,840.4
Chile	2,417.0	112.0	46.0	172.9	1,030.1	5,783.3
Colombia	4,260.0	282.0	68.0	267.6	1,086.1	5,800.4
Costa Rica	1,952.0	119.0	37.8	115.4	696.7	4,968.5
Cuba	1,728.0	98.0	45.4	150.6	775.7	4,877.9
Dominican Republic	7,563.0	467.0	84.0	201.2	919.4	5,729.8
Ecuador	7,216.0	699.0	138.0	247.0	989.4	5,777.0
El Salvador	8,140.0	1,156.1	115.0	679.2	1,366.2	5,877.2
Guatemala	8,352.0	1,065.0	229.0	467.3	1,409.5	6,400.5
Haiti	11,702.5	1,361.2	240.8	555.0	1,942.9	8,109.8
Honduras	6,828.0	981.0	189.0	369.5	1,199.6	5,401.5
Mexico	4,880.0	271.0	77.0	265.2	1,051.6	5,606.1
Nicaragua	8,458.0	1,048.7	192.0	421.8	1,222.7	5,956.2
Panama	3,118.0	313.8	77.2	178.6	831.4	5,255.8
Paraguay	5,090.8	365.2	90.9	170.3	1,003.0	7,080.8
Peru	8,655.0	984.0	145.0	267.0	1,076.8	6,183.4
Puerto Rico	1,745.8	48.2	27.3	149.9	822.7	4,927.9
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4,242.5	207.9	34.4	169.6	1,430.5	7,161.9
Saint Lucia	2,250.2	127.4	35.2	150.0	1,049.6	5,876.0
Suriname	2,798.0	228.8	61.7	187.1	1,107.7	6,183.8
Trinidad and Tobago	1,592.3	112.2	44.8	184.7	1,353.1	6,284.6
Turks and Caicos Islands	1,822.1	27.0	34.8	80.7	411.8	4,210.5
United States	1,159.8	58.3	28.4	139.0	927.3	5,126.8
Uruguay	3,445.0	103.0	38.0	140.0	1,044.1	5,851.4
Venezuela	3,446.0	232.0	60.0	204.0	1,025.6	5,692.3
Virgin Islands (UK)	5,010.9	128.2	0.0	169.0	664.6	5,396.8

Source: PAHO. Technical Information System. Health Situation Analysis Program, Health and Human Development Division.

TABLE A11
Age-specific estimated mortality rates (per 100,000 population) in selected countries,
Region of the Americas, 1985–1989 five-year period.

Country	Age groups (years)					
	<1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 44	45 to 64	65 and older
Argentina	2,777.0	123.0	39.0	158.0	1,021.6	5,758.0
Barbados	1,963.5	55.3	37.6	122.7	882.2	5,388.7
Bolivia	9,669.1	1,034.1	299.9	434.0	1,416.3	7,257.9
Brazil	5,753.0	254.0	63.0	285.9	1,312.3	6,472.5
Canada	748.5	42.1	22.2	100.2	696.9	4,706.7
Chile	1,864.0	88.0	36.6	150.4	882.0	5,416.5
Colombia	3,563.0	260.0	64.0	255.3	1,022.4	5,653.5
Costa Rica	1,660.0	75.9	31.0	104.0	614.5	4,622.7
Cuba	1,305.0	78.0	42.8	148.0	748.2	5,067.5
Dominican Republic	5,747.0	753.0	121.4	230.6	1,024.4	5,789.7
Ecuador	5,983.0	517.0	101.0	225.6	908.8	5,385.6
El Salvador	5,652.0	699.1	83.0	434.5	1,139.9	5,102.9
Guatemala	6,825.0	562.0	136.0	310.0	1,034.4	5,061.1
Haiti	10,365.8	1,144.2	205.2	499.1	1,868.9	7,996.1
Honduras	5,526.0	395.0	71.0	175.4	850.0	5,427.0
Mexico	4,073.0	235.0	60.6	216.0	947.8	5,337.0
Nicaragua	6,830.0	683.1	157.0	382.0	1,149.4	5,964.1
Panama	2,908.0	252.0	63.0	171.0	775.1	5,159.2
Paraguay	4,856.3	306.5	84.3	165.3	965.8	6,950.2
Peru	7,034.0	753.0	121.2	230.8	1,025.6	5,810.9
Puerto Rico	1,392.3	48.4	23.8	191.8	812.6	4,993.6
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	48.8	207.4	1,335.2	7,241.9
Saint Lucia	1,940.8	95.8	39.5	156.2	1,155.3	6,154.3
Suriname	2,315.9	154.0	43.5	151.7	906.3	5,503.1
Trinidad and Tobago	1,134.1	77.2	35.1	182.0	1,325.6	6,703.3
Turks and Caicos Islands	1,535.7	23.8	20.1	117.2	690.2	4,634.1
United States	1,016.2	51.0	25.9	146.2	864.6	5,106.1
Uruguay	2,491.0	87.0	36.4	132.0	1,052.6	5,858.6
Venezuela	2,747.0	150.0	51.0	186.4	938.0	5,396.1
Virgin Islands (UK)	2,777.8	55.6	11.8	216.6	761.9	6,715.7

Source: PAHO. Technical Information System. Health Situation Analysis Program, Health and Human Development Division.

TABLE A12
Age-specific estimated mortality rates (per 100,000 population) in selected countries,
Region of the Americas, 1990–1994 five-year period.

Country	Age groups (years)					
	<1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 44	45 to 64	65 and older
Argentina	2,483.0	104.0	33.0	142.7	950.2	5,549.6
Barbados	1,369.5	58.8	29.0	164.0	861.5	5,627.3
Bolivia	7,972.7	656.6	282.1	401.2	1,366.2	6,999.6
Brazil	4,907.0	181.0	52.0	275.0	1,241.9	6,072.4
Canada	638.0	31.9	19.3	100.6	601.4	4,521.5
Chile	1,420.0	69.0	30.0	131.2	753.9	5,086.1
Colombia	2,877.0	242.0	59.0	245.4	946.8	5,503.7
Costa Rica	1,384.0	64.0	26.0	95.2	570.9	4,501.4
Cuba	1,012.0	73.0	39.0	142.2	713.9	5,110.3
Dominican Republic	4,341.0	587.0	103.0	202.8	979.0	5,418.5
Ecuador	5,173.0	414.0	81.0	210.4	850.0	5,122.8
El Salvador	4,581.0	343.0	59.0	293.5	995.0	4,627.7
Guatemala	5,325.0	446.0	115.4	279.1	954.0	4,806.6
Haiti	9,178.4	956.7	174.5	449.4	1,794.0	7,873.7
Honduras	4,456.0	378.0	68.0	174.0	832.8	5,272.4
Mexico	3,486.0	205.0	50.6	185.2	857.2	4,964.3
Nicaragua	5,453.0	468.0	124.6	277.9	1,030.4	4,991.6
Panama	2,565.0	202.1	52.0	156.4	709.2	5,090.9
Paraguay	4,493.5	270.4	72.5	159.8	923.3	6,579.9
Peru	5,800.0	587.0	103.0	202.8	979.0	5,418.5
Puerto Rico	1,306.0	47.4	23.0	237.8	786.0	4,743.6
Saint Kitts and Nevis	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suriname	1,589.3	113.4	37.8	164.9	942.3	4,850.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1,200.9	71.2	37.8	190.6	1,231.0	7,052.1
Turks and Caicos Islands	1,260.5	72.5	15.4	165.6	642.0	4,938.3
United States	862.2	44.8	23.3	157.3	764.7	4,969.9
Uruguay	2,028.0	116.0	46.0	173.0	855.2	5,106.0
Venezuela	2,364.0	116.0	46.0	173.0	853.6	5,106.4
Virgin Islands (UK)	2,546.9	110.0	47.5	249.5	1,352.3	8,962.3

Source: PAHO. Technical Information System. Health Situation Analysis Program, Health and Human Development Division.

TABLE A13
North America: percentage of years of potential life lost (YPLL) from the 10 leading causes of death, according to the list of 20 categories, by sex, 1994 and 1980.

No.	Cause of death	1994						1980					
		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
		%	var	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank
1	06 Malignant neoplasms	21.5	[+11]	17.3	(1)	29.0	(1)	18.4	(1)	14.6	(2)	25.2	(1)
2	09 Ischemic heart disease	9.8	[-34]	11.0	(2)	7.7	(2)	14.1	(2)	16.3	(1)	10.3	(2)
3	18 Motor-vehicle traffic accidents	7.5	[-32]	8.1	(4)	6.4	(4)	10.5	(3)	12.2	(3)	7.5	(4)
4	... AIDS	6.9	[...]	9.0	(3)	3.2	(9)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)	(...)
5	19 Accidents, other than motor-vehicle traffic accidents	6.0	[-23]	7.1	(5)	3.9	(7)	7.4	(5)	8.9	(4)	4.7	(6)
6	10 Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease	5.6	[+14]	5.7	(7)	5.6	(5)	4.7	(6)	4.7	(7)	4.7	(7)
7	17 Conditions originating in the perinatal period	5.4	[-37]	4.7	(8)	6.7	(3)	8.2	(4)	7.2	(5)	9.8	(3)
8	20 Homicides	5.1	[+8]	6.3	(6)	2.9	(10)	4.5	(7)	5.5	(6)	2.7	(9)
9	16 Congenital anomalies	3.5	[-24]	2.8	(9)	4.7	(6)	4.4	(8)	3.7	(8)	5.7	(5)
10	11 Cerebrovascular disease	2.7	[-19]	2.3	(10)	3.6	(8)	3.2	(9)	2.6	(10)	4.3	(8)

"Ill-defined" causes were excluded from the calculation of percentage YPLL by cause of death.

The percentage variation (var) of YPLL for each cause of death, for 1994 and 1980, is shown in brackets.

The ranking (rank) of each cause of death for each sex is shown in parentheses.

Source: PAHO. Technical Information System. Health Situation Analysis Program, Health and Human Development Division.

TABLE A14
Mexico: Percentage of years of potential life lost (YPLL) from the 10 leading causes of death, according to the list of 20 categories, by sex, 1994 and 1980.

No.	Cause of death	1994						1980					
		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
		%	var	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank
1	17 Conditions originating in the perinatal period	15.2	[-22]	14.4	(1)	16.6	(1)	13.4	(3)	13.0	(2)	13.8	(3)
2	19 Accidents, other than motor-vehicle traffic accidents	8.6	[-37]	10.7	(2)	5.0	(6)	9.3	(4)	12.4	(4)	4.7	(4)
3	05 Acute respiratory infections	8.2	[-61]	7.3	(4)	9.7	(3)	14.3	(2)	12.5	(3)	16.2	(2)
4	06 Malignant neoplasms	6.8	[+57]	4.8	(8)	10.1	(2)	3.0	(9)	1.9	(11)	4.3	(5)
5	16 Congenital anomalies	6.4	[+42]	5.4	(7)	8.1	(4)	3.1	(8)	2.8	(9)	3.6	(7)
6	20 Homicides	6.4	[+22]	9.3	(3)	1.7	(16)	3.6	(6)	5.3	(6)	1.0	(18)
7	18 Motor-vehicle traffic accidents	5.7	[-13]	7.3	(5)	3.0	(9)	4.5	(5)	5.8	(5)	2.4	(10)
8	01 Intestinal infectious diseases	4.7	[-81]	4.2	(9)	5.7	(5)	16.8	(1)	15.2	(1)	19.3	(1)
9	13 Cirrhosis and other chronic diseases of the liver	4.2	[+32]	5.5	(6)	2.0	(14)	2.2	(11)	3.0	(13)	1.0	(19)
10	07 Diabetes mellitus	3.1	[+92]	2.4	(11)	4.3	(7)	1.1	(17)	0.9	(19)	1.4	(15)

"Ill-defined" causes were excluded from the calculation of percentage YPLL by cause of death.

The percentage variation (var) of YPLL for each cause of death, for 1994 and 1980, is shown in brackets.

The ranking (rank) of each cause of death for each sex is shown in parentheses.

Source: PAHO. Technical Information System. Health Situation Analysis Program, Health and Human Development Division.

TABLE A15
English-speaking Caribbean: Percentage of years of potential life lost (YPLL) from the 10 leading causes of death, according to the list of 20 categories, by sex, 1994 and 1980.

No.	Cause of death	1994						1980					
		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
		%	var	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank
1	17 Conditions originating in the perinatal period	13.4	[-16]	12.9	(1)	14.0	(1)	13.9	(1)	13.3	(1)	14.8	(1)
2	06 Malignant neoplasms	8.2	[+19]	6.2	(4)	11.2	(2)	6.1	(4)	4.7	(7)	8.0	(3)
3	09 Ischemic heart disease	5.9	[+18]	6.5	(3)	5.1	(5)	4.4	(8)	5.1	(6)	3.3	(10)
4	19 Accidents, other than motor-vehicle traffic accidents	5.6	[-30]	7.0	(2)	3.5	(10)	7.0	(3)	8.6	(2)	4.8	(8)
5	11 Cerebrovascular disease	4.6	[-16]	4.2	(6)	5.2	(4)	4.7	(7)	4.6	(8)	5.2	(6)
6	05 Acute respiratory infections	4.4	[-46]	4.2	(7)	4.6	(6)	7.1	(2)	6.5	(3)	8.1	(2)
7	07 Diabetes mellitus	4.3	[+83]	3.6	(10)	5.5	(3)	2.0	(13)	1.4	(15)	3.0	(11)
8	10 Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease	3.9	[-20]	3.5	(11)	4.5	(7)	4.3	(9)	3.8	(10)	4.9	(7)
9	01 Intestinal infectious diseases	3.9	[-44]	4.1	(9)	3.5	(9)	6.0	(5)	6.0	(4)	6.0	(5)
10	20 Homicides	3.4	[+95]	4.4	(5)	1.8	(13)	1.5	(14)	2.0	(13)	0.8	(18)

"Ill-defined" causes were excluded from the calculation of percentage YPLL by cause of death.

The percentage variation (var) of YPLL for each cause of death, for 1994 and 1980, is shown in brackets.

The ranking (rank) of each cause of death for each sex is shown in parentheses.

Source: PAHO. Technical Information System. Health Situation Analysis Program, Health and Human Development Division.

TABLE A16
Central America and Latin Caribbean: Percentage of years of potential life lost (YPLL) from the 10 leading causes of death, according to the list of 20 categories, by sex, 1994 and 1980.

No.	Cause of death	1994						1980					
		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
		%	var	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank
1	17 Conditions originating in the perinatal period	14.2	[-50]	12.8	(1)	16.4	(2)	21.0	(1)	20.2	(1)	22.2	(1)
2	05 Acute respiratory infections	14.1	[-11]	12.5	(2)	16.6	(1)	11.6	(3)	10.4	(3)	13.3	(3)
3	01 Intestinal infectious diseases	10.9	[-57]	9.7	(3)	12.7	(3)	18.2	(2)	16.4	(2)	21.6	(2)
4	20 Homicides ^a	5.5	[-20]	8.4	(4)	1.2	(18)	5.1	(5)	7.8	(4)	1.1	(12)
5	08 Nutritional deficiencies and anemia	4.4	[-1]	3.7	(7)	5.6	(5)	3.3	(6)	2.8	(8)	3.9	(5)
6	06 Malignant neoplasms	4.4	[+48]	3.3	(8)	6.1	(4)	2.2	(11)	1.6	(11)	3.1	(6)
7	19 Accidents, other than motor-vehicle traffic accidents	4.1	[+8]	5.2	(5)	2.4	(8)	2.8	(7)	3.7	(6)	1.5	(10)
8	18 Motor-vehicle traffic accidents	3.2	[-6]	4.3	(6)	1.5	(13)	2.5	(8)	3.3	(7)	1.4	(11)
9	16 Congenital anomalies	3.0	[-1]	2.6	(10)	3.6	(6)	2.2	(10)	2.0	(10)	2.6	(8)
10	10 Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease	2.9	[+45]	2.7	(9)	3.3	(10)	1.5	(12)	1.3	(12)	1.8	(9)

^aIncludes deaths from operations of war.

"Ill-defined" causes were excluded from the calculation of percentage YPLL by cause of death.

The percentage variation (var) of YPLL for each cause of death, for 1994 and 1980, is shown in brackets.

The ranking (rank) of each cause of death for each sex is shown in parentheses.

Source: PAHO. Technical Information System. Health Situation Analysis Program, Health and Human Development Division.

TABLE A17
Andean Area: Percentage of years of potential life lost (YPLL) from the 10 leading causes of death,
according to the list of 20 categories, by sex, 1994 and 1980.

No.	Cause of death	1994						1980					
		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
		%	var	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank
1	20 Homicides	14.5	[+193]	21.1	(1)	3.0	(11)	4.4	(6)	7.0	(5)	0.8	(18)
2	17 Conditions originating in the perinatal period	13.4	[-19]	12.0	(2)	15.8	(1)	14.6	(1)	14.6	(1)	14.6	(2)
3	05 Acute respiratory infections	8.8	[-33]	7.6	(4)	11.0	(2)	11.6	(3)	10.1	(3)	13.8	(3)
4	06 Malignant neoplasms	7.0	[+43]	4.9	(7)	10.7	(3)	4.3	(7)	3.2	(9)	5.9	(4)
5	19 Accidents, other than motor-vehicle traffic accidents	6.9	[-12]	8.2	(3)	4.6	(6)	7.0	(4)	9.1	(4)	4.1	(7)
6	01 Intestinal infectious diseases	6.7	[-57]	5.8	(6)	8.2	(4)	13.7	(2)	12.4	(2)	15.4	(1)
7	18 Motor-vehicle traffic accidents	5.4	[+2]	6.7	(5)	3.3	(7)	4.7	(5)	6.5	(6)	2.4	(12)
8	16 Congenital anomalies	4.0	[+32]	3.4	(8)	4.9	(5)	2.7	(10)	2.5	(10)	2.8	(8)
9	09 Ischemic heart disease	3.1	[+42]	3.1	(9)	3.0	(12)	1.9	(14)	2.1	(11)	1.7	(16)
10	10 Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease	2.5	[-2]	2.1	(10)	3.2	(8)	2.3	(11)	2.0	(12)	2.5	(10)

"Ill-defined" causes were excluded from the calculation of percentage YPLL by cause of death.

The percentage variation (var) of YPLL for each cause of death, for 1994 and 1980, is shown in brackets.

The ranking (rank) of each cause of death for each sex is shown in parentheses.

Source: PAHO. Technical Information System. Health Situation Analysis Program, Health and Human Development Division.

TABLE A18
Brazil: Percentage of years of potential life lost (YPLL) from the 10 leading causes of death,
according to the list of 20 categories, by sex, 1994 and 1980.

No.	Cause of death	1994						1980					
		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
		%	var	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank
1	17 Conditions originating in the perinatal period	15.7	[-28]	13.9	(1)	18.9	(1)	19.4	(1)	18.7	(1)	20.1	(1)
2	20 Homicides	8.1	[+143]	11.5	(2)	2.0	(14)	3.0	(11)	4.4	(6)	0.7	(19)
3	06 Malignant neoplasms	7.6	[+35]	6.0	(5)	10.5	(2)	5.0	(4)	4.1	(7)	5.8	(4)
4	18 Motor-vehicle traffic accidents	6.5	[+44]	7.8	(3)	4.2	(8)	4.0	(7)	5.1	(5)	2.3	(9)
5	05 Acute respiratory infections	6.3	[-45]	5.7	(6)	7.3	(3)	10.1	(3)	8.9	(3)	11.2	(3)
6	19 Accidents, other than motor-vehicle traffic accidents	5.9	[+28]	7.3	(4)	3.5	(10)	4.1	(6)	5.4	(4)	2.2	(10)
7	11 Cerebrovascular disease	4.7	[+22]	4.0	(8)	6.1	(4)	3.4	(9)	3.2	(10)	3.8	(7)
8	01 Intestinal infectious diseases	4.4	[-72]	3.9	(9)	5.3	(5)	14.1	(2)	13.1	(2)	15.7	(2)
9	09 Ischemic heart disease	3.9	[+23]	4.1	(7)	3.5	(9)	2.8	(12)	3.2	(9)	2.1	(11)
10	10 Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease	3.8	[-3]	3.4	(10)	4.4	(7)	3.4	(18)	3.1	(11)	3.9	(6)

"Ill-defined" causes were excluded from the calculation of percentage YPLL by cause of death.

The percentage variation (var) of YPLL for each cause of death, for 1994 and 1980, is shown in brackets.

The ranking (rank) of each cause of death for each sex is shown in parentheses.

Source: PAHO. Technical Information System. Health Situation Analysis Program, Health and Human Development Division.

TABLE A19
Southern Cone: Percentage of years of potential life lost (YPLL) from the 10 leading causes of death, according to the list of 20 categories, by sex, 1994 and 1980.

No.	Cause of death	1994						1980					
		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females	
		%	var	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank	%	rank
1	06 Malignant neoplasms	14.6	[+10]	12.5	(2)	18.1	(1)	10.9	(2)	9.3	(2)	12.4	(2)
2	17 Conditions originating in the perinatal period	14.1	[-37]	12.9	(1)	16.2	(2)	18.1	(1)	17.4	(1)	19.2	(1)
3	10 Diseases of pulmonary circulation and other forms of heart disease	8.1	[+5]	8.3	(4)	7.9	(3)	6.4	(5)	6.5	(4)	6.2	(4)
4	19 Accidents, other than motor-vehicle traffic accidents	7.7	[-3]	9.0	(3)	5.7	(5)	6.6	(4)	7.9	(3)	4.6	(7)
5	16 Congenital anomalies	6.4	[+3]	5.5	(5)	7.7	(4)	5.1	(6)	4.6	(7)	5.9	(5)
6	11 Cerebrovascular disease	4.9	[+2]	4.7	(8)	5.3	(6)	4.0	(9)	3.8	(10)	4.2	(8)
7	18 Motor-vehicle traffic accidents	4.2	[+6]	5.2	(6)	2.5	(9)	3.3	(10)	4.2	(9)	1.9	(12)
8	09 Ischemic heart disease	4.2	[-21]	5.1	(7)	2.7	(8)	4.4	(8)	5.5	(6)	2.7	(9)
9	05 Acute respiratory infections	4.1	[-50]	3.8	(9)	4.5	(7)	6.7	(3)	5.7	(5)	7.6	(3)
10	04 Septicemia	2.0	[-16]	1.8	(12)	2.5	(10)	2.0	(12)	1.7	(12)	2.4	(10)

"Ill-defined" causes were excluded from the calculation of percentage YPLL by cause of death.

The percentage variation (var) of YPLL for each cause of death, for 1994 and 1980, is shown in brackets.

The ranking (rank) of each cause of death for each sex is shown in parentheses.

Source: PAHO. Technical Information System. Health Situation Analysis Program, Health and Human Development Division.