



<b>Abbreviated name</b>	Adult mortality rate between 15 and 60 years of age
<b>Indicator name</b>	Adult mortality rate (probably of dying between 15 and 60 years of age per 1000 population)
<b>Domain</b>	Health status
<b>Subdomain</b>	General
<b>Associated terms</b>	Mortality by age and sex
<b>Definition</b>	Probability that a 15-year-old person will die before reaching his or her 60th birthday. The probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 years (per 1000 population) per year among a hypothetical cohort of 100 000 people who would experience the age-specific mortality rate of the reporting year.
<b>Numerator</b>	Number of deaths at ages 15 to 59 years.
<b>Denominator</b>	Number of years of exposure to the risk of death between ages 15 and 59 years.
<b>Disaggregation/ additional dimension</b>	Place of residence, sex, socioeconomic status
<b>Method of measurement</b>	Civil or sample registration: Mortality by age and sex are used to calculate age-specific rates. Census: Mortality by age and sex is tabulated from questions on recent deaths that occurred in the household during a given period preceding the census (usually 12 months). Census or surveys: Direct or indirect methods provide adult mortality rates based on information on survival of parents or siblings.
<b>Method of estimation</b>	Empirical data from different sources are consolidated to obtain estimates of the level and trend of adult mortality by fitting a curve to the observed mortality points. However, to obtain the best possible estimates, judgement needs to be made on data quality and how representative it is of the population. Recent statistics based on data availability in most countries are point estimates at least 3–4 years old which need to be projected forward in order to obtain estimates of adult mortality for the current year. In case of inadequate sources of age-specific mortality rates, the latest life table analyses of the United Nations Population Division were used. Predominant type of statistics: predicted.
<b>Measurement frequency</b>	Annual if based on preferred data source; otherwise less frequent
<b>Monitoring and evaluation framework</b>	Impact
<b>Preferred data sources</b>	Civil registration with high coverage
<b>Other possible data sources</b>	Household surveys, population census, sample registration system
<b>Further information and related links</b>	World health statistics 2014. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2014 ( <a href="http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/112738/1/9789240692671_eng.pdf?ua=1">http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/112738/1/9789240692671_eng.pdf?ua=1</a> , accessed 29 March 2015).