

The aim of this thesis was to compare the development of mortality during the period 1990–2009 in selected countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. Two groups of countries were compared. The first group included countries only marginally afflicted with HIV/AIDS disease. The second group contained countries, where prevalence of HIV infection was higher than 10 % of population during the observed period. Differences between the two groups of countries were revealed in areas of age-specific mortality rates and decomposition of changes in life expectancy at birth. Basic analysis of causes of death was also performed, but it was complicated due to lack of data. Cause of death structure was compared between two countries. Republic of Mauritius was selected as proxy of first group of countries and Republic South Africa represented group of countries afflicted with HIV/AIDS. Differences in causes of death structure were confirmed in areas of standardised mortality rate.