

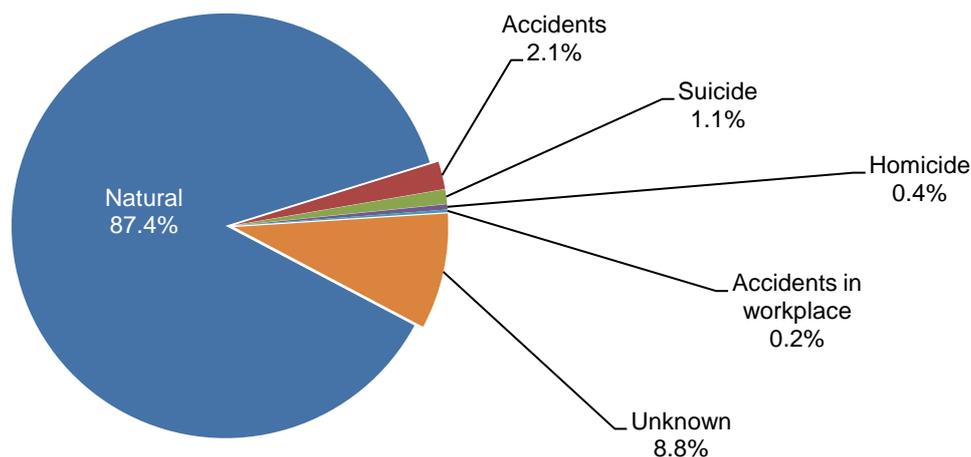
Causes of Death

Tiranë, on 04 July 2017: The number of deaths in 2016 in Albania is 21,388, resulting in a mortality rate of 74.3 per 10,000 inhabitants. In the number of deaths in 2016, women accounted for 47.2 % and males 52.8 %. Compared with 2015, the number of deaths has decreased by 4.6 %.

Natural deaths account for 87.4 % of the total in 2016, followed by 2.1 % deaths and 1.1 % suicides.

The maternal mortality coefficient in 2016 has fallen to 3.2 per 100,000 live births from 9.0 in 2015.

Fig. 1 Deaths by Main Causes, 2016



In 2016, about 52.0 % of deaths were caused by "circulatory diseases", which for this period decreased by 4.2 % compared to 2015. Among the other causes that occupy significant weight in the number of deaths are "tumors" with 15.8 % of the total. In 2016, deaths caused by tumors increased by 2.1 % compared to the previous year, where the subgroup of 'lung cancer' was 20.4 %.

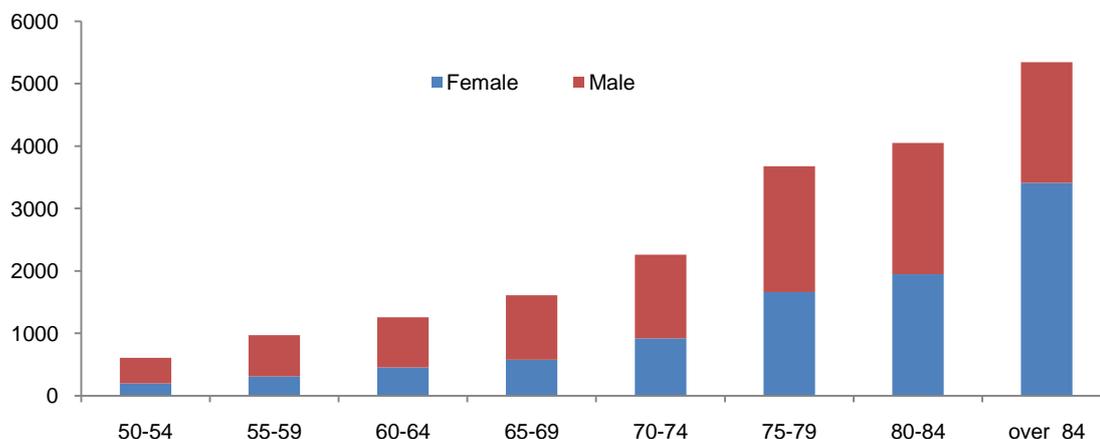
Tab. 1 Percentage of Deaths by Disease Group

Code ICD-9	Causes according to disease groups of deaths	2015	2016
001-139	Infectious and parasitic diseases	0.5	0.5
140-239	Tumors	14.8	15.8
240-279	Endocrine Disease of Nutrition	0.6	1.4
280-289	Diseases of food and blood forming organs	0.3	0.3
290-319	Mental illness	0.7	0.5
320-389	Diseases of the central nervous system and the organs of the senses	2.4	2.0
390-459	Diseases of the bloodstream	51.5	51.7
460-519	Respiratory diseases	3.3	2.8
520-579	Diseases of the digestive tract	1.4	1.4
580-629	Diseases of the urogenital organs	1.4	1.2
630-639	Complications of burden, birth and postnatal period	0.1	0.3
680-709	Diseases of skin and skin tissue disorders in the skin	0.2	0.2
710-739	Diseases of the bone and joint system	0.1	0.1
740-759	Congenital anomalies	0.1	0.2
760-779	Diseases that occur in the period around birth	0.3	0.4
780-799	Symptoms, signs and diseases not well defined	14.0	15.3
800-999	Traumatic damage and poisoning	3.8	3.9
	Unknown*	4.4	1.9
	Total	100.0	100.0

* 'Unknown' category means the number of deaths for which the information of the cause by disease group, where death is recorded, is missing.

Deaths by age groups

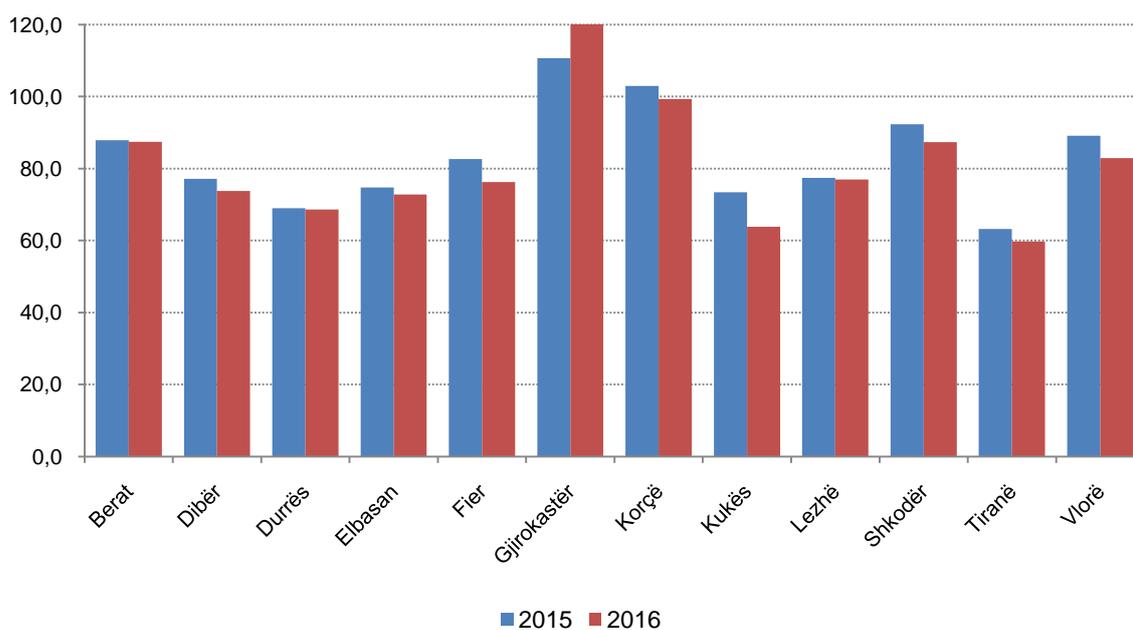
In 2016, the age group 50 years and older occupies 92.5 % of deaths and the age group 85 years and older is 25 %. The highest number of deaths in the age group 85 years and older are women with 63.8 %. In 2016, 277 deaths under 1 year of age accounted for 1.3 % of the total. Compared to 2015, the number of deaths of children under 1 year has increased by 18.9 %. In 2016, for the age group 70-74 years, there is a decrease in deaths by 15.7 % compared to 2015.

Fig. 2 Number of deaths by gender and age groups 50 years and older

Mortality by region

Analyzing mortality by region, the highest rate is recorded in Gjirokastra with about 121 deaths per 10,000 inhabitants. On the other hand, the lowest value is recorded in the Tirana district with about 60 deaths per 10,000 inhabitants.

Fig. 3 Mortality by region



Methodology

The cause of death is the disease or symptom that has caused or contributed to death, as well as the circumstances of the accident that caused the trauma (Described in the death certificate). The source of the data is the General Directorate of Civil Status

International Classification "ICD-9" is the international classification of the causes of death, Which makes the grouping in encrypted mode of 17 major groups of diseases. This coding is done by the physician and is the most complete official statistical source of the diseases that are the cause of death.

Morbidity is the frequency of disease in a population.

It is measured by: Prevalence that is the number of all cases of disease in a population, at a given moment (instantaneous frequency), or during a given period, regardless of whether the disease is initially or not and regardless of new or old. cases

Death means sustainable elimination of all signs of life at any moment after a living birth (cessation of vital functions without the possibility of reanimation). This definition does not include fetal death.

Mortality expresses the deaths as a component of the population change, which happens to every member of the population.

Maternal Death is the death of a woman that happens during the period of her pregnancy or within 42 days after her termination, whatever the prolongation or localization, of any cause determined or burdened by the baby or aid provided for the baby but not accidental Or unexpected. The source of data is the Institute of Public Health.