

## Cause-specific Mortality

A further Analysis of National Population and Housing Census 2021

The National Population and Housing Census 2021 data sheds light on significant variations in mortality rates among different age groups and sex by causes of death, offering insights into health and safety challenges faced by different segments of Nepal's population. This brief analyzes different aspects of cause-specific mortality using census data.

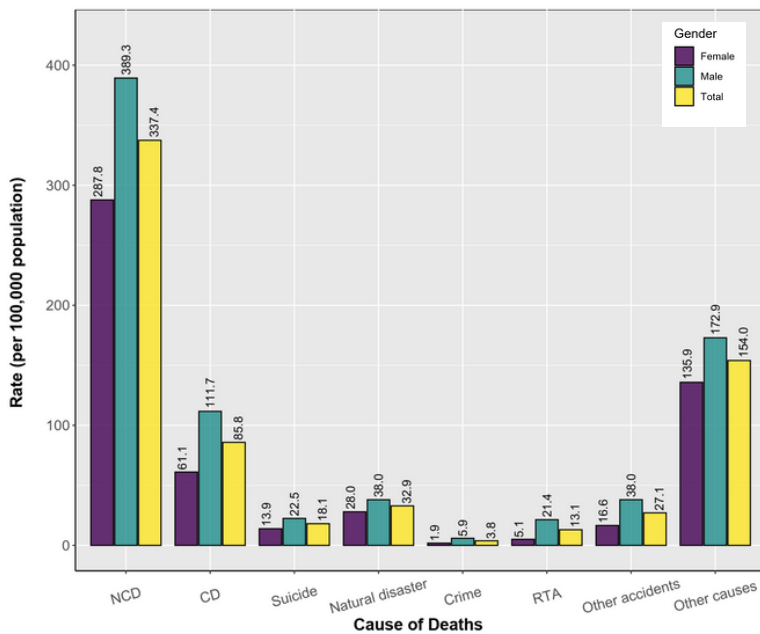


Fig 1: Mortality rates due to different causes (per 100,000 population) stratified by sex among all aged population

- Non-communicable diseases were the major cause of mortality among adult population.
- The proportion of mortality by suicide was higher among 10-29 age groups.

- The mortality rate due to non-communicable diseases (NCD) was the highest, followed by communicable diseases.
- Across all causes, the male population exhibited higher mortality rates and premature mortality were also more common among males.

*For a remarkable proportion of deaths, the causes are not specified. Present across all sexes and age groups, a notable proportion of deaths from unspecified causes makes it difficult for planners and policymakers in designing health interventions.*

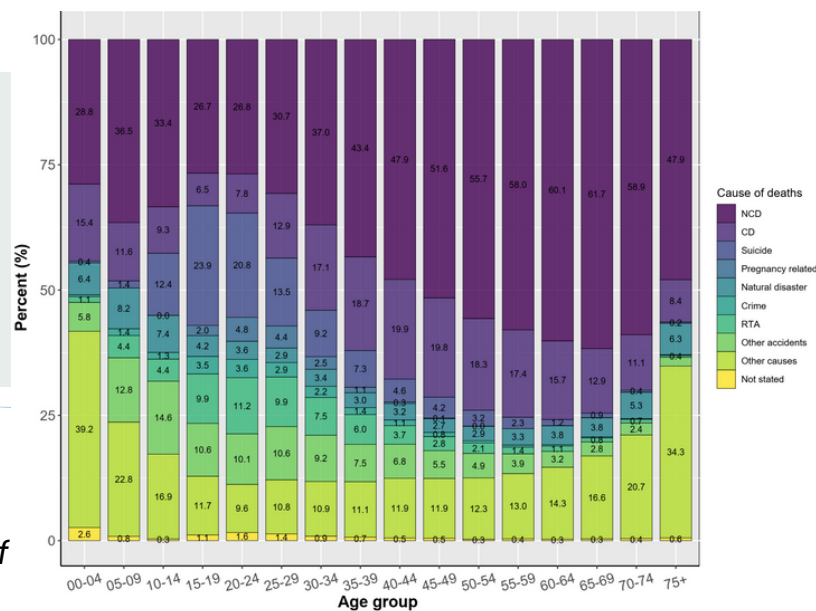


Fig 2: Percent of contribution of different causes of deaths to total deaths stratified by age group

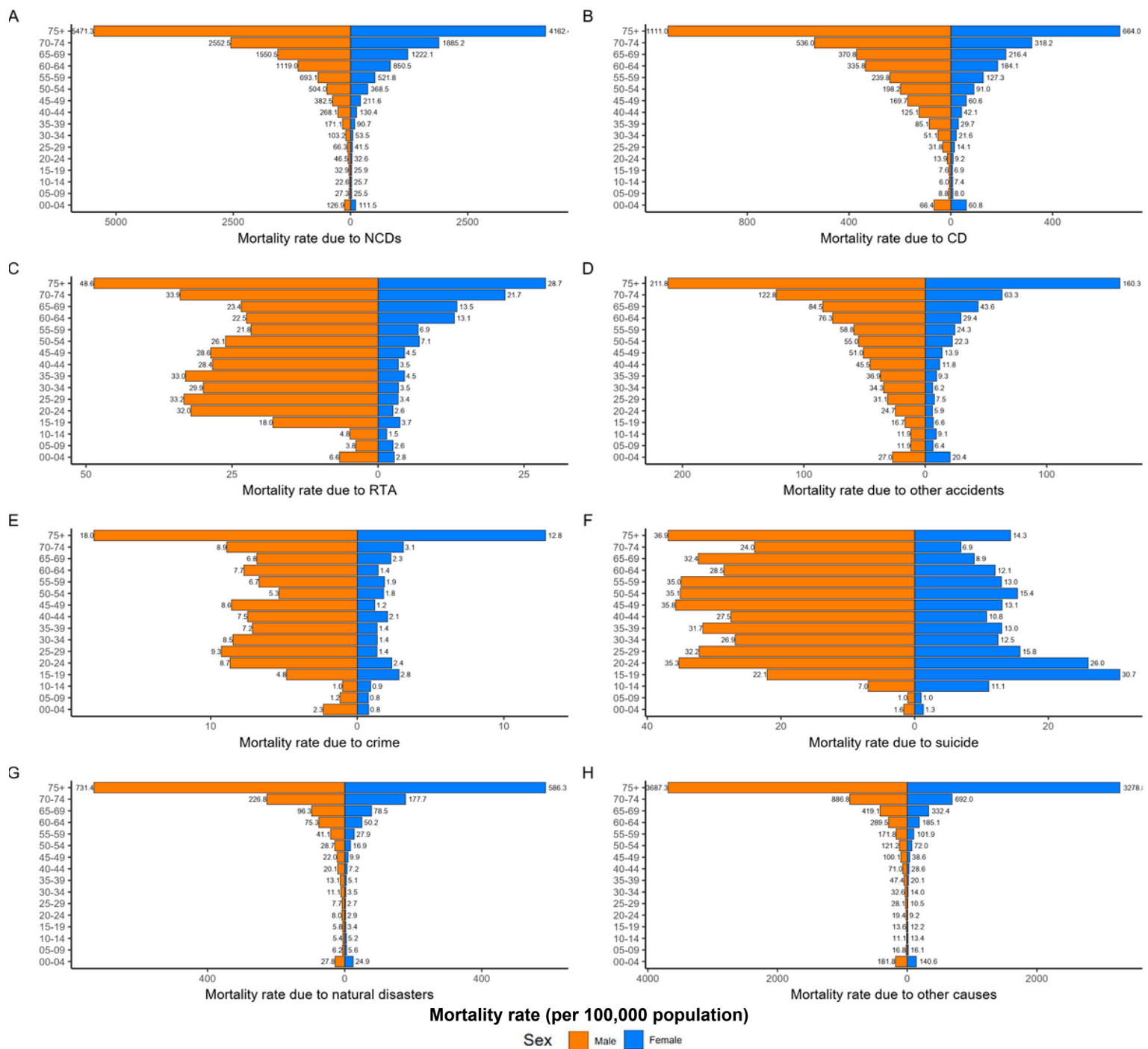


Fig 3: Mortality rate (per 100,000 population) due to A) Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), B) communicable diseases (CD), C) Road traffic accidents (RTA), D) Other Accidents, E) Crime, F) Suicide, G) Natural disasters, and H) Other causes by age group and sex

- Mortality rate by crime and Road Traffic Accident (RTA) was much higher among male adults.
- The mortality rate due to non-communicable diseases increased significantly among 40+ age groups.
- Mortality due to suicide was the highest among the population aged 15-24. Disaggregating by sex, females were more likely to commit suicide in adolescent age while males were more vulnerable to suicide in adulthood.
- Males aged 15-24, experienced high mortality rates due to a combination of factors such as RTA and suicides.
- Mortality rates varied significantly across different age groups, highlighting the distinct health risks and vulnerabilities associated with different stage of life.

**Source of Data:** National Population and housing census 2021, Nepal (<https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results>)

**Calculation:** The mortality rate for each cause was determined by dividing the total number of deaths due to a specific cause by the sum of the total population and deaths due to that cause, multiplied by 100,000. Similarly, the contribution of each cause was calculated by dividing the number of deaths caused by a specific factor by the total number of deaths, multiplied by 100.

For more details: [www.herdint.com](http://www.herdint.com)