

measures in the Republic of Belarus. The activities held to reduce the level of abortions give effective results, which was confirmed by the quantitative analysis of the epidemiological aspects of abortion. The main efforts to prevent abortions should be directed to the implementation of family planning programs, to the counseling on contraception, as well as to the implementation of sexual education programmes, since this problem is socially significant and leading in terms of improving the demographic situation in the Republic of Belarus.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MORTALITY FROM EXTERNAL CAUSES OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

A. Gavruseva, D. Antonishina, V. Podolyakina

*Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,
Minsk, Republic of Belarus
alinka.malinka9696@mail.ru*

In 2015, among all deaths of the population in Republic of Belarus, deaths from external causes took the third place. Alcoholism, drug addiction, traffic accidents, poisoning and drowning – these factors took away a huge amount of lives. Every year thousands of men, women and children of different age categories die for various reasons.

Keywords: mortality, external causes, analysis.

Death from unnatural causes is one of the most important problems of our time for most countries in the world. External causes of death include those causes that are not caused by illness, but by various external influences. They may be intentional (murder and suicide) or unintentional (accidents involving traffic or traffic caused by fire, drowning, poisoning, falling) have been isolated as damage with uncertain intentions.

In the course of the work, a retrospective analysis of the mortality rates of the population from external causes for the period 2005–2015 was conducted, the dynamics was analyzed and the main trends were determined. It should be noted that in the Republic of Belarus there is a favorable dynamics of a decrease in the relative weight of mortality from external causes among all causes of death.

The retrospective analysis of the population mortality of the Republic of Belarus from external causes for 2005–2015 was carried out from the point of view of mortality from external causes both for the population of the Republic of Belarus as a whole and separately for the adult and children population and showed that in all studied groups there is a tendency to decrease.

The mortality rates of men are statistically significant ($p < 0,001$) higher than similar rates of female mortality. The mortality of the male population is four times higher than that of the female population. The average mortality of the rural population is higher than for the urban population ($p < 0,001$).

Among the external causes of death, the first place among all external causes is alcohol poisoning (15,6–19,3 %). In dynamics, the share of alcohol poisoning has generally decreased, but their share in total mortality from external causes remains significant, which is a sign of social unhappiness. The second leading cause of death from external causes is intentional self-harm, which contribution was 16,1 % (in 2011) to 19,6 % (in 2015). Moreover, the share of this cause in the structure of mortality from external causes is increasing. The third place is occupied by transport accidents (9,8–13,5 %), the fourth by drowning (4,8–9,2 %).

In the long-term dynamics of mortality, both for external reasons in general and for individual reasons, the tendency to decrease for the period 2005–2015 was observed. High productivity due to high mortality, not for any individual causes of death in this class, is an unreasonably high mortality rate from virtually all of its components: traffic accidents, suicides and murders, accidental poisoning, etc. It is significantly higher, than in developed countries, despite the positive dynamics.