



وزارة التخطيط التنوير والإحصاء  
Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

# Births & Deaths

## In the State of Qatar



2015





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Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics

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In the State of Qatar, 2015

(Review & Analysis)

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## Preface

The present time witnesses an increase in demand for statistical data of all types, including vital statistics, the most important of which is data on births, deaths and related indices that are used as an important element when making decisions to achieve national development strategy objectives that will in turn achieve Qatar National Vision QNV 2030. Among these objectives are the development of network infrastructure so that all citizens and residents in Qatar can have access to health services. They include maternal and childcare services; combating infectious diseases, providing basic vaccinations, raising awareness on proper nutrition system, and providing the necessary cadres of doctors, nurses and technicians.

By analyzing the vital statistics on births and deaths, this report aims to identify the trend of births and deaths indicators in general during the period (2006-2015). The indicators provided by the statistics on births and deaths are used as markers to achieve short and long-term goals, and to improve health, social and economic conditions for all population of Qatar.

The report shows the evolution of the indicators with their different ingredients, such as crude birth rates and the relative distribution of births by nationality, place of residence and fertility rates, as well as crude death rates, the relative distribution of deaths by nationality and place of residence, detailed death rates, causes of death, infant, child and maternal death rates and life expectancy at birth.

The Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics (MDPS) hopes that the government agencies, the private institutions of public interest and the civil society organizations will benefit from the report's indicators on births and deaths in 2015 so as to develop social plans and policies aimed at improving health conditions, minimizing all death-causing diseases and finding successful solutions in this regard.

Dr. Saleh M. Al Nabit  
Minister of Development Planning and Statistics

## Introduction

The statistics of births and deaths are one of the main pillars of vital statistics, and are used for multi purposes in view of their important role in population growth. These statistics are also an integral part of the statistics produced by the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics (MDPS), as they are used to calculate many demographic indicators that fall within the concept of social indicators. The data on statistics of births and deaths which are obtained from national registries are considered as tools necessary to update the data on population and demographic analysis required in the economic and social planning processes. The analysis of statistics on births and deaths also serves in many areas, as it meets the needs that the state is working to provide, and clarifies the trend in population growth. The analysis includes demographic and health indicators based on data collected from the civil registry system for the development of a parallel data systems containing highly-accurate information on the themes of fertility, adult death rates, detailed death rates, causes of death, infant, child and maternal deaths and life expectancy at birth. In addition to official purposes, the results of this report serve other scientific purposes.

It should be noted that the data contained in this report is the outcome of collaboration between the Ministry of Development Planning and Statistics and the Ministry of Public Health.

The data in this report includes births and deaths registered in Qatar and Qatari births and deaths registered abroad. The analysis consists of two chapters; the first is on live births and fertility rates, while the second is on death rates and causes, in addition to annexes tables.

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# First: Births

This chapter provides an analysis of live birth data including the evolution and distribution of the number of births by place of residence and nationality, crude birth rate, fertility rates for Qatari women and normal and underweight newborns.

## 1. Evolution of the Number of Live Births

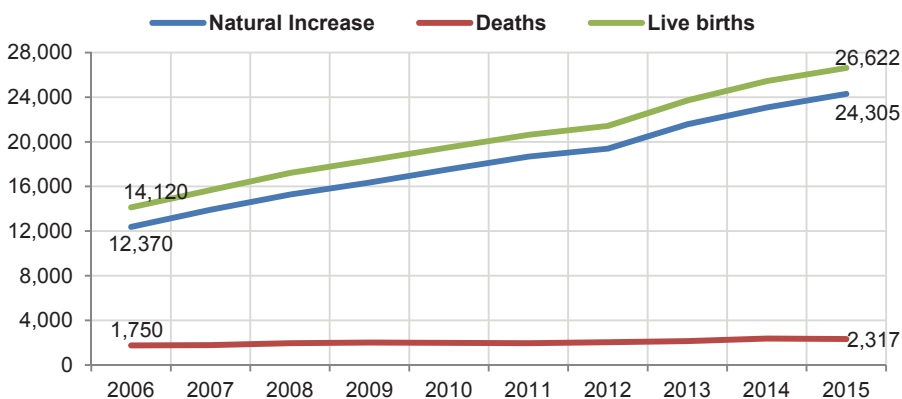
Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live-born regardless of gestational age. The change in the population resulting from these natural events (the difference between the number of births and deaths) is called "natural increase". The data indicates that the natural increase rate decreased from 11.9% in 2006 to around 10% in 2015.

*Natural increase rate witnessed an increase of 5.3% in 2015 compared to 2014.*

The number of live births in Qatar reached 26,622 in 2015 (Figure 1), an increase of 4.6% compared to live births in 2014. A continuous increase was observed in the number of live births registered during the period (2006-2015) from 14,120 in 2006 to 26,622 live births in 2015, an annual growth rate of 7%.

**Figure No. (1)**

*Births, Deaths and Natural Increase (2006-2015)*





The number of Qatari live births reached 8,244, accounting for 31.0% of total live births, while the number of non-Qatari live births reached 18,378, accounting for 69% of total live births.

## 2. Live Births by Nationality and Place of Residence

Figure 2 indicates that maximum live births were registered in Doha Municipality, accounting for 41.9% of total live births registered in Qatar, followed by Al Rayyan Municipality 35.7%, Al Wakra Municipality 6.5% , Umm Salal Municipality 5.7%, Al Khor Municipality 3.9%, and then the rest of the municipalities (Al Shihaniyah, Al Shamal, Al Dhaayin) 5.3%. Finally, Qatari births abroad accounted for 1.0%

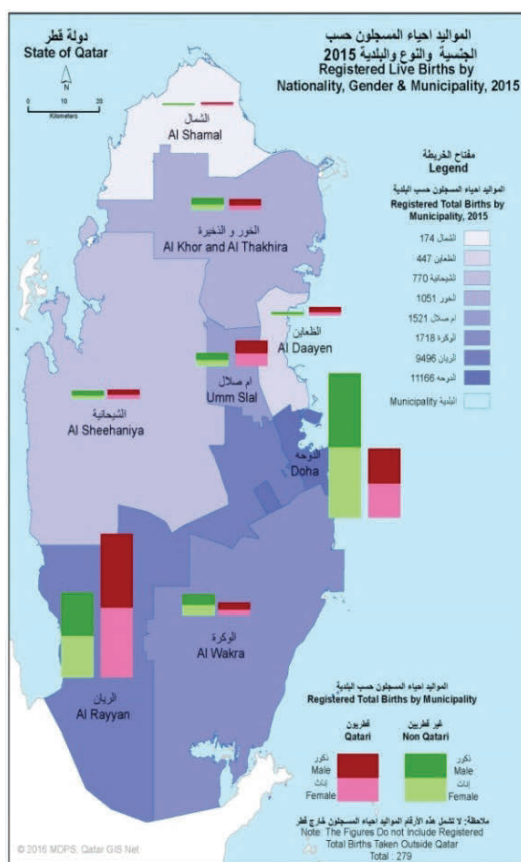
*Most of live births in Qatar were registered in the municipalities of Doha (41.9%) and Al Rayyan (35.7%) 2015*

**Figure No. (2)** *Live Births by Nationality, Gender and Place of Residence 2015*

of births.

When reviewing live births by nationality, gender and place of residence, we find that most of Qatari male live births were registered in Al Rayyan Municipality by 49.3%, followed by Doha Municipality 23.3%, Umm Salal 8.4%, Al Wakra 4.4%, Al Khor 3.9%, Al Dhaayin 3.3%, Al Shihanyiah 3.2% and Al Shamal 0.8%. The rest of live births were outside of Qatar, accounting for 3.4%.

As for non-Qatari male live births, they were mostly focused in Doha Municipality by 50%, followed by Al Rayyan 29.5%, Al Wakra 7.2%, Umm Salal 4.4%, Al Khor 4.2%, Al Shihaniyah 2.8% and the rest of municipalities (Al Dhaayin and Al Shamal) 1.9%.



## Births & Deaths in the State of Qatar, 2015

With regard to females, Figure 2 also shows that the highest percentage of female live births was registered in Al Rayyan Municipality by 49.3% of total female births in Qatar, followed by Doha Municipality 24%, Umm Salal 8.9%, Al Wakra 4.3%, Al Khor 3.4%, Al Shihaniyah 3.2%, Al Dhaayin 2.5% and Al Shamal 1.1%. The rest of female live births were outside of Qatar, accounting for 3.3%.

As for non-Qatari female live births, they were mostly focused in Doha Municipality by 50.3%, followed by Al Rayyan 29.6%, Al Wakra 7.6%, Umm Salal 4.4%, Al Khor 4% and the rest of municipalities (Al Shihaniyah, Al Shamal, Al Dhaayin) 4.1%.

### 3. Crude Birth Rate by Nationality

The crude birth rate refers to the number of live births per thousand population, regardless of age and gender in a given year. It is called “crude” because it comprises the population of both sexes and all ages. The crude birth rate dropped from 13.6 live births per thousand population in 2006 to 10.9 in 2015, a decline of 19.8% during the period (2006-2015).

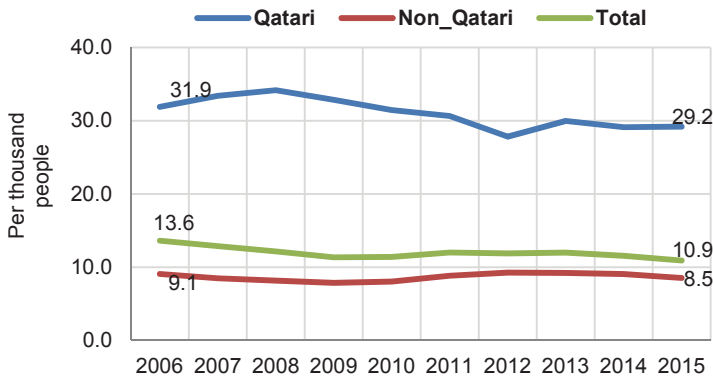
*Crude birth rate dropped from 13.6 per thousand population in 2006 to 10.9 per thousand population in 2015, recording a decrease of about 20% during the period.*

As for Qatari crude birth rate, it declined at a pace lower than the general level, dropping from 31.9 live births per thousand Qatari population in 2006 to 29.2 in 2015, a decline of 8.5%.

With regard to non-Qataris, the crude birth rate remained in the range of nine live births per thousand population during the period of comparison, as it dropped from 9.1 live births in 2006 to 8.5 in 2015. This decrease was not proportional to the decline in non-Qatari fertility rates due to the significant growth of the number of foreign workers for non-Qataris.

**Figure No. (3)**

*Crude Birth Rate by Nationality (2006-2015)*



Regarding the male birth rate, the data indicates that the ratio of male live birth per 100 female live births stood at 104.6% in Qatar, while the ratio for Qataris was 104.7% in 2015, with little difference between Qataris and non-Qataris.

#### 4. Age Specific Fertility Rates for Qatari Women

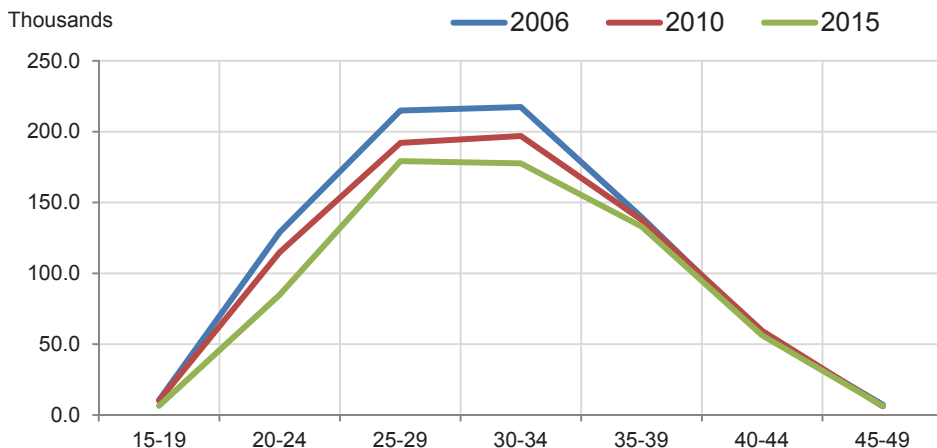
The age-specific fertility rate is one of the most accurate rates for measuring fertility. This rate requires a complete series of data (number of births by age of mother, as well as the distribution of population by age and gender). The age-specific fertility rate measures the number of births per year per thousand women at a given age (the age group range is usually 5 years), provided that the age-specific fertility rates are not one number, but are at least 7 numbers (for the average fertility period of 35 years).

*Age specific fertility recorded the highest level in the age group (25-29 years). Its decline was even more important in the age groups of less than 25 years during the period of comparison.*

The results displayed in a curve that shows the distribution of births on the age groups of Qatari women in different age groups (Figure 4) indicate that the fertility rate in 2015 started low as usual in the age group (15-19 years) at the rate of 6.5 children per 1,000 women, and then increased reaching its summit in the age group (25-29 years) at the rate of 179.2 children per 1,000 women, after which the rates gradually declined in subsequent groups until they reached the lowest level (6.2 children per 1,000 women) in the oldest age group (45-49 years).

The age fertility rate curve also indicates a significant change in the fertility structure that made it decline during the period (2006-2015) represented by the decline in fertility rates across all age groups of less than 35 years old. The decline was more important for Qatari women under the age of 25 years as shown in Figure 4.

**Figure No. (4)** *Age Specific Fertility Rates for Qatari Women by Mother's Age Group (2006-2015)*



The fertility decline in the first and last age groups and the increase in the middle age groups have all been proven in statistical studies which found that women at the age of twenty year old give less birth than women aged between twenty and thirty five years old, while their ability to reproduce gradually declines after which.

## 5. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR)

### A. Total Fertility Rate (TFR):

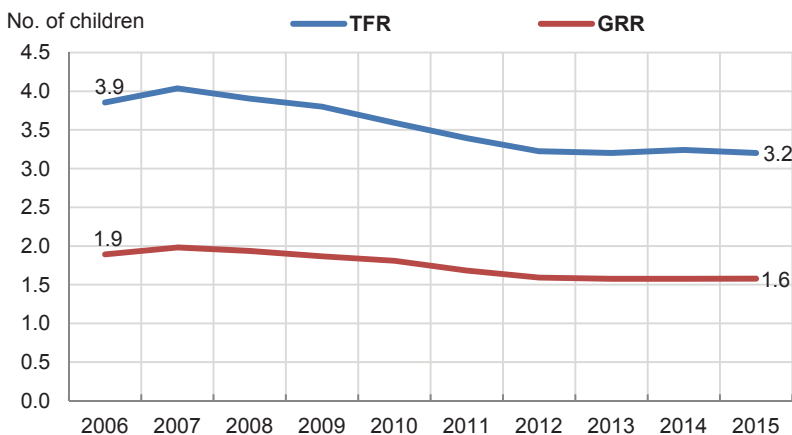
TFR is the average number of children a woman would have during her reproductive years. TFR is affected by the average age of marriage for females, the percentage of widows at the age of fertility, the extent of continued marital life and the use of family planning methods. TFR is calculated by adding up the age-specific fertility rates of childbearing groups and multiplying them by the age group length, and then dividing them by one thousand if total fertility rate per woman is required.

*The total fertility rate for Qatari women declined from 3.9 children per woman in 2006 to 3.2 children per woman in 2015.*

Figure 5 shows the decrease in the total fertility rate for Qatari women during the period (2006-2015) from 3.9 children per woman in 2006 to 3.2 children per woman in 2015. Despite the decrease in the total fertility rate, it remains relatively high compared to the world average of 2.5 children per woman, while in the more developed regions it is 1.7 children per woman and in the less developed regions it is 2.6 children per woman.

**Figure No. (5)**

*Total Fertility Rate (TFR) and Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) for Qatari Women (2006-2015)*



### B. Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR):

Gross reproduction or replacement rate is the measurement used to estimate future mothers through the study of female births in order to identify the number of daughters that would be born to a woman during her childbearing life, where each daughter represents a link in the survival chain of the human race, while ignoring the fact that some women will die before completing their childbearing years. Thus, it is similar to total fertility rate in terms of calculation, but it only takes into consideration female births instead of total births. GRR witnessed a decline from 1.9 daughters per woman in 2006 to 1.6 daughters per woman in 2015, a drop of nearly 16% during the comparison period.

*Qatari underweight birth rate increased to (12.4%) compared to non-Qataris (9.4%), a difference of 3 percentage points in 2015.*

The decline in fertility rates in Qatar can be explained by the higher educational attainment of Qatari women and their involvement in work, preference of career to marriage and childbearing, and the reluctance of young people from early marriage.

## 6. Normal and Underweight Newborns

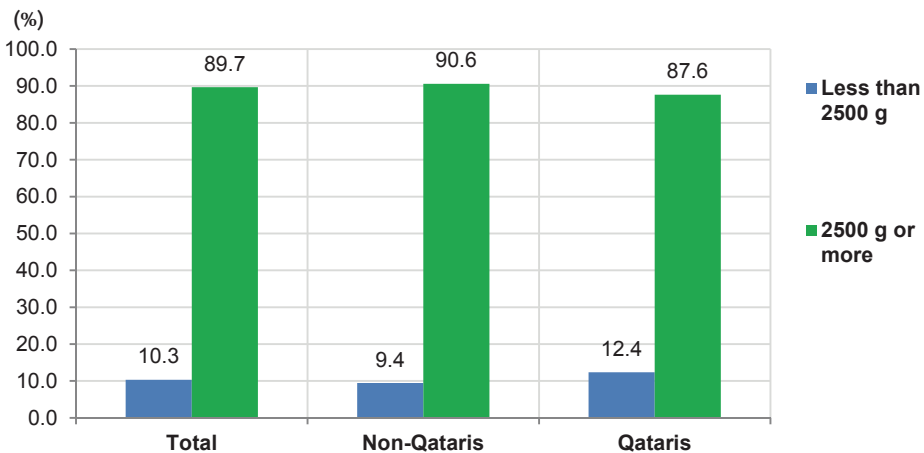
The term “underweight newborns” refers to the percentage of the number of live newborns whose weight is less than 2.5 kg in a given year of total live newborns in the same year.

The number of underweight newborns reached 2,752, accounting for 10.3% of total newborns (26,622) in 2015, while the percentage of normal-weight newborns was 89.7% of total newborns.

With regard to nationality, Figure 6 indicates that underweight newborn rate is higher among Qataris (12.4%) compared to non-Qataris (9.4%), a difference of 3 percentage points.

**Figure No. (6)**

*Percentage of Newborns by Nationality and Weight (Normal Weight and Underweight), 2015*



## Second: Deaths

This chapter includes an analysis of death data at several points, including crude death rates, death rates of all ages by gender, distribution of deaths by gender, nationality and place of residence, detailed death rates, causes of death, infant and child deaths, maternal deaths, and life expectancy at birth.

### 1. Crude Death Rate (CDR)

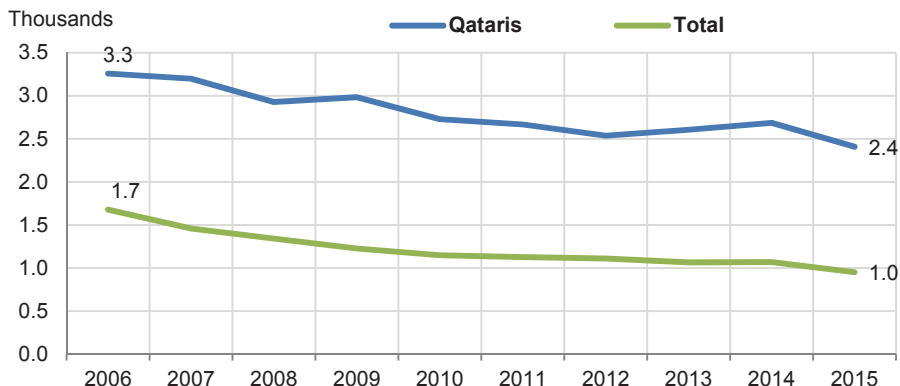
Death is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation). This definition therefore excludes stillbirths.

*The number of deaths fell by 2.1% in 2015 compared to 2014 and by 2.9% in 2012 compared to 2009*

The number of deaths reached 2,317 in 2015, compared to 2,366 deaths in 2014, which means that the number of deaths fell by 2.1% in 2015. This is the second decline in the number of deaths after it declined for two consecutive years by 2.9% in 2011 compared to 2009 during the period (2006-2015). The data in Figure 7 indicates a decline in crude death rate in Qatar from 1.7 per thousand population in 2006 to 1.0 per thousand population in 2015, a decrease of 43.4% during the period (2006-2015).

**Figure No. (7)**

*Crude Death Rate (CDR) per Thousand Population, (2006-2015)*



As for Qataris, death rate witnessed a decline from 3.3 deaths per thousand population in 2006 to 2.4 deaths per thousand population in 2015, a decrease of 27.3%.

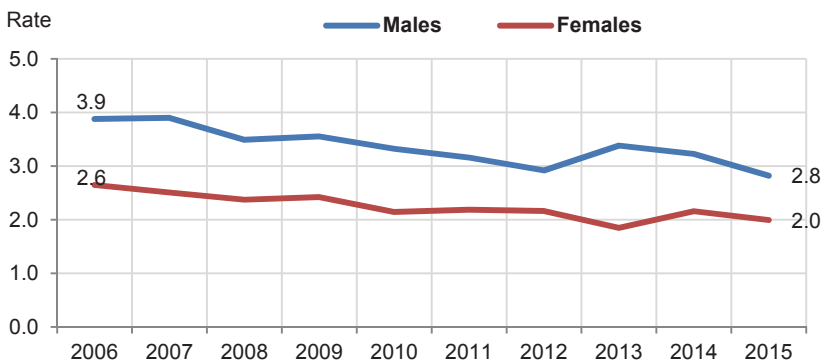


## 2. Qatari Death Rate of All Ages by Gender

The crude death rate (CDR) gives an overall idea of the level of deaths. Nevertheless, there is a need for more detailed measurement of the analysis of death data, because death rate is linked to a variety of demographic, economic and social factors and characteristics. This point deals with the death rate for both males and females and the evolution of the trend of this rate during the period (2006-2015). The results indicate that the death rate per thousand Qatari population by gender has declined for both males and females in general (Figure 8). Male deaths witnessed a decline from 3.9 per thousand males in 2006 to 2.8 per thousand males in 2015, a drop of 28.2%. On the other hand, female deaths declined from 2.6 per thousand females to 2.0 per thousand females, a drop of 23.1% during the same period.

**Figure No. (8)**

*Death rate for all ages per thousand Qatari population by gender (2006-2015)*



Generally speaking, there is a decline in female deaths compared to males, although the decline in death rate is more important among males than among females during the study period. There is no doubt that this significant decline in death rate is due to the medical advances in the treatment of many diseases and the development of health care systems as a result of the significance the state attaches to health sector.

### 3. Deaths by Nationality, Gender and Place of Residence

Figure 9 shows that most deaths in the State of Qatar were registered in Doha Municipality, accounting for 52.6% of total deaths registered in Qatar, followed by Al Rayyan Municipality 25.9%, Al Wakra Municipality 5.5%, Al Khor Municipality 2.9%, Al Shihaniya Municipality 2.7%, Umm Salal 2.5%, and then the rest of municipalities (Al Shamal and Al Dhaayin) 2.2%, in addition to 5.7% outside of Qatar.

Most deaths in Qatar were registered in Municipalities of Doha (52.6%) and Al Rayyan (25.9%) in 2015

Regarding the deaths by nationality, gender and place of residence, most of Qatari male deaths occurred in Al Rayyan Municipality by 35.3%, followed by Doha Municipality 22.2%, Al Wakra 5.5%, Umm Salal 4.8%, Al Shihaniya 3.5%, and then the rest of municipalities (Al Khor, Al Shamal, Al Dhaayin) 5.3%, and the remaining percentage (23.4%) deaths were outside of Qatar.

As for non-Qatari male deaths, they are mostly focused in Doha Municipality by 63.3%, followed by Al Rayyan Municipality 19.8%, Al Wakra Municipality 6%, Al Shihaniya Municipality 3.1%, Al Khor Municipality 3%, Umm Salal 1.9%, and then the rest of municipalities (Al Shamal and Al Dhaayin) 2.8%. A percentage of 0.2% of non-Qatari male deaths occurred outside of Qatar.

Figure No. (9)

Deaths by Nationality, Gender and Place of Residence, 2015

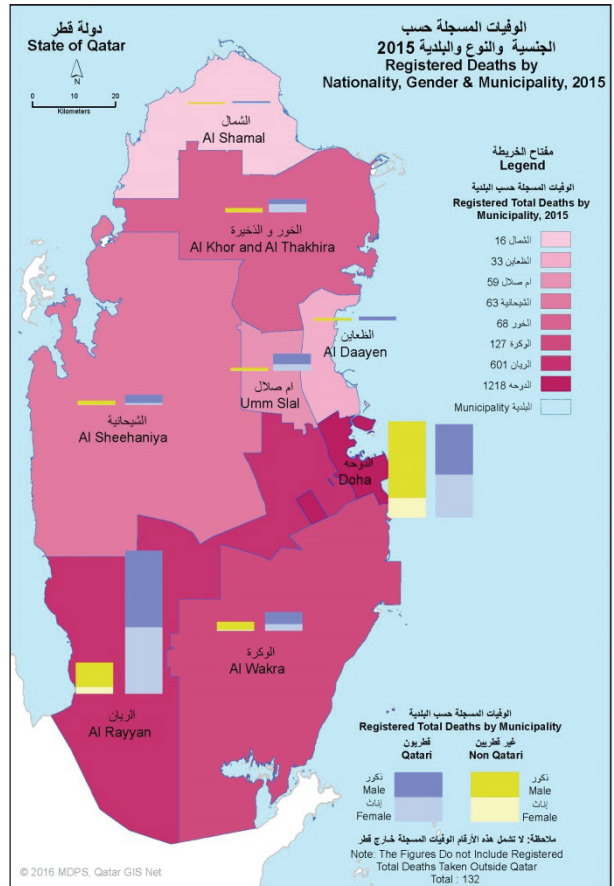


Figure 9 above also shows that most of Qatari female deaths occurred in Al Rayyan Municipality by 43.5% of total deaths registered in the state, followed by Doha Municipality 28.3%, Al Khor Municipality 5.3%, Umm Salal and Al Wakra Municipalities by 4.2% for each, and then the rest of municipalities (Al Shiyahiya, Al Shamal, Al Dhaayin) by 2.5%. Female Qatari death rate outside of Qatar amounted to 12%.

On the other hand, non-Qatari female deaths were focused in Doha Municipality, accounting for 66.5% of total non-Qatari deaths, followed by Al Rayyan Municipality 24.1%, Al Wakra Municipality 4.6%, Al Khor and Al Shihaniya 1, 5% for each, and then the rest of municipalities (Umm Salal, Al Shamal, Al Dhaayin ) by 1.2%. Female non-Qatari death rate outside of Qatar amounted to 0.6%.

#### 4. Qatari Deaths by Place of Death

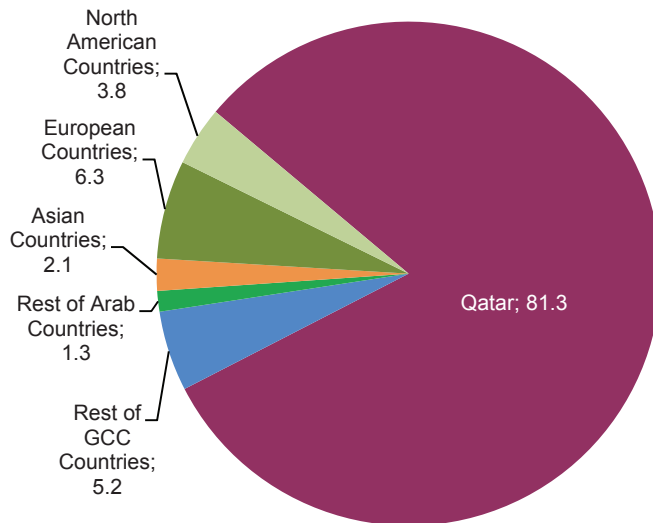
Figure 10 shows that the registered Qatari deaths were distributed as follows: more than four-fifths of Qatari deaths (81.3%) occurred within Qatar, while less than a fifth (18.7%) died outside of Qatar in 2015.

*Male deaths are higher than female deaths and are increasingly more important at the age of 40 years and older than at middle ages.*

The deaths outside of Qatar were distributed as follows: 5.2% in the GCC countries, 1.3% in the rest of the Arab countries, 2.1% in Asian countries, 6.3% in European countries and 3.8% in North American countries.

**Figure No. (10)**

*Percentage Distribution of Qatari Registered Deaths by Place of Death 2015*



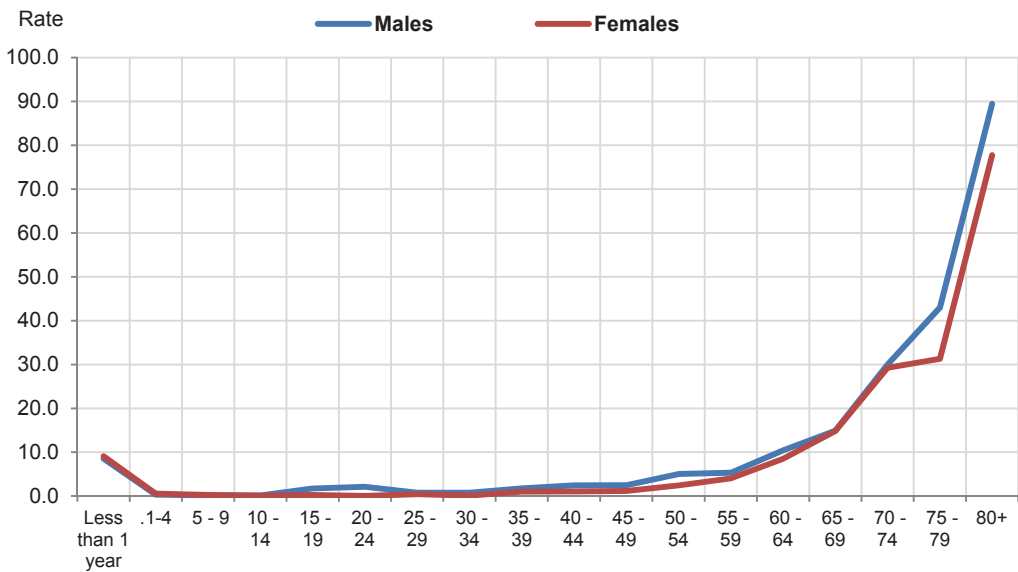
### 5. Detailed Qatari Death Rates by Age and Gender

The most important determinants of the level of death in a society is the age structure. Deaths are dramatically affected by the age factor. The detailed death rate by age and gender is calculated by dividing the number of deaths of individuals in a certain age group in a given year by the number of individuals in the same group and the same year, multiplied by a thousand. These rates show death levels for both males and females, and the age groups that need extra healthcare.

Figure 11 shows Qatari death rate by age and gender taking the shape of a curve that represents the average death rate with a slight torsion on the left side due to lower infant death rates, but more sharply in the right side which represents the elderly. This torsion is at both ends of the curve and the curve summits represent the age group of less than one year and the age group of 80 years and over .

**Figure No. (11)**

*Death Rate per Thousand Qatari Population by Age and Gender 2015*



The curve base is from age group (1-4 years) to around 54 years, and therefore there is one pattern of death rates by age for both males and females. It starts high for infants and then falls into rapid decline down to its lowest level at ages (5-14 years), then it rises again steadily over the age of 50 years due to increased risk of death among the elderly.

With respect to death rates by gender, they are convergent between males and females in the age groups of less than 15 years, with a slight difference in favor of females in the first year of life. The male deaths start rising steadily and remarkably above female deaths at the age of 40 years and older and are higher than that in the middle ages of 25 to 39 years old.

### 6. Causes of Death

The causes of death will be addressed in two points; causes of death by nationality, and causes of death by gender for Qataris.

#### A. Causes of Death by Nationality:

Figure 12 shows the percentage distribution of registered deaths by nationality and cause of death (ICD-10). The results indicate that the first cause of death in 2015 was "symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified" by 22.2%. This is due to the fact that for some diseases the immediate cause of death cannot unequivocally be identified.

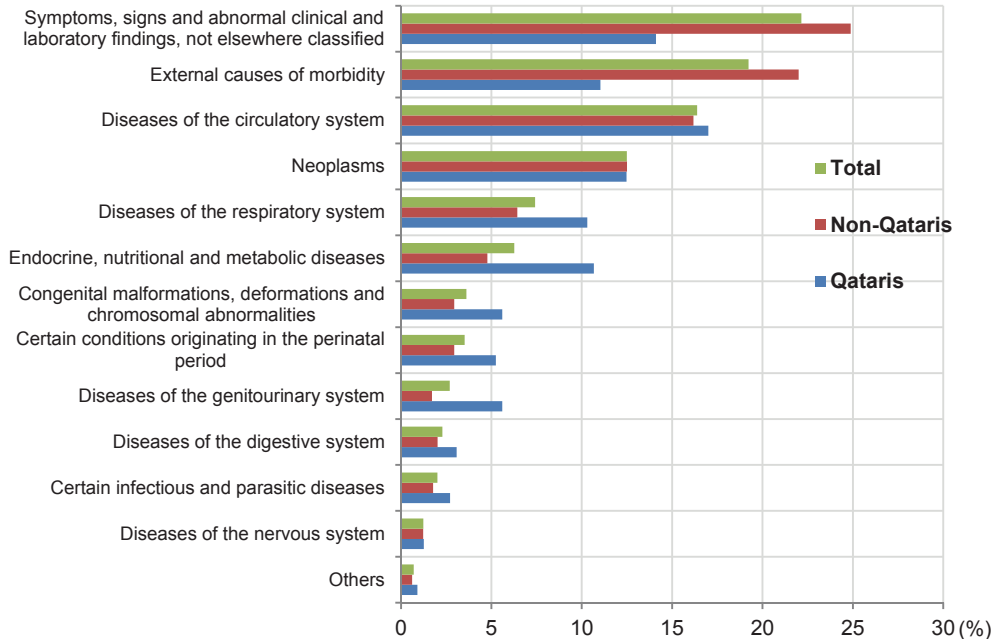
The second cause is "external causes of morbidity" accounting for 19.2% (including a range of causes such as road accidents 10.8%, falling 1.5%, drowning 0.7%, exposure to smoke, fire and flames 0.3%, exposure to toxic substances 0.5%, self-harm and assault 3.1% and others 2.4%).

The third cause of death is "the diseases of the circulatory system" and are related to blood pressure disease and responsible for the deaths of 16.4% of population in Qatar. The spread of such diseases declined among Qataris by 0.6% and increased among non-Qataris by 7.3% in 2015 compared to 2014.

The fourth reason is "neoplasms" which are responsible for 12.5% of deaths (Qataris and non-Qataris alike) in 2015. The fifth reason is "the diseases of the respiratory system", accounting for 7.4% of total deaths in Qatar, marking an increase of 51% in 2015 compared to 4.9% in 2014.

**Figure No. (12)**

*Percentage Distribution (%) of Deaths by Cause of Death and Nationality, 2015*



The "endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases", otherwise known as (metabolic diseases) were the sixth cause of death by 6.3% marking a decline and a rise among Qataris and non-Qataris by 1.8% and 6.7% respectively in 2015 compared to 2014. The data suggests that the rate of death caused by this disease is higher among Qataris (10.7%) than among non-Qataris (4.8%) in 2015. The rates of other causes vary from 3.6% to 0.7%, and they are more prevalent among Qataris than among non-Qataris.

**B. Cause of Qatari Deaths by Gender**

Figure 13 shows the distribution of Qatari registered deaths by cause and gender (ICD-10) in 2015. The results indicate that the first cause of death for Qataris is the diseases of circulatory system, known medically to be related to hypertension, and are responsible for 17% of deaths among Qataris which is almost the same rate in 2014. The death caused by diseases of circulatory system is higher among females by 4.2 percentage points in favor of males.

## Births & Deaths in the State of Qatar, 2015

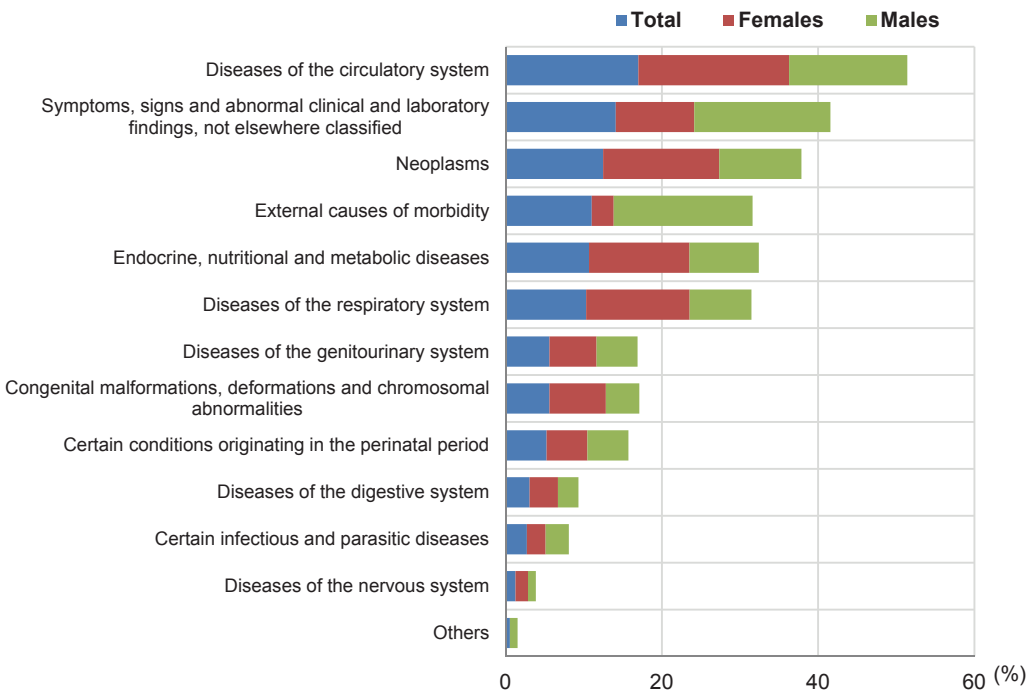
The second cause of death for Qataris is "symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified" by 14.1%. It is about some diseases which the immediate cause of death is not identified. However, this ratio has seen a significant decline of 38% in 2015 compared to 2014. The deaths related to this cause are higher among males than females by 7.4 percentage points (Figure 13).

Neoplasms are the third cause of death for Qataris, accounting for 12.5%. It declined among Qataris by 3.8% in 2015 compared to 2014, with a difference of approximately 4 percentage points in favor of males over females.

External causes of morbidity come in fourth place by 11.0%. They include a variety of causes the most important of which for Qataris is road accidents (9.8%), i.e. about 89% of Qatari deaths related to external causes are road accidents (of which 91% males compared to 9% females) according to this data.

**Figure No. (13)**

*Percentage Distribution (%) of Qatari Deaths by Causes of Death, 2015*





The endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases are the fifth cause of death by 10.7%, which is nearly the same percentage in 2014. With regard to gender, the deaths related to this cause are higher among Qatari females with a difference of 4 percentage points in favor of Qatari males.

The diseases of the respiratory system ranked as sixth cause of death among Qataris by 10.3%, marking a rise of three percentage points compared to 2014. This type of diseases is higher among females (13.3%) compared to males (7.9%), then comes all the other causes by less than 6%.

It should be noted that the cause of death by these diseases rises in females compared to males with the exception of road accidents and infectious and parasitic diseases, with no difference for "certain conditions originating in the perinatal period".

## 7. Infant and Child Mortality

Infant and Child Mortality Rates are divided into two basic categories: infant mortality rates (less than one year) and child mortality rates (1-4 years). The infant and child mortality indicators are particularly important, as they are used to determine health and living standards in a society. Infants are the segment of society that responds best to improvement in the health services and living standards, and thus these indicators help in policy evaluation and review.

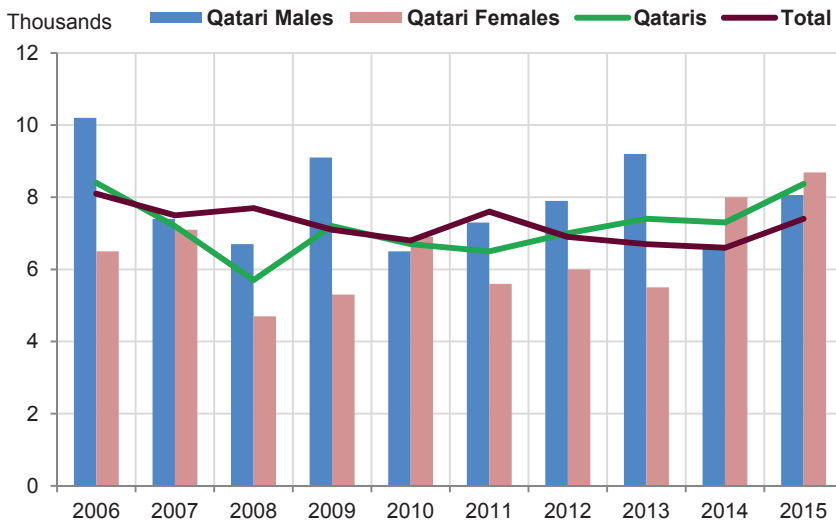
### A. Infant Mortality

Infant mortality (under one year) is particularly important because the infant mortality rate is always higher than the death rate of any other age. Consequently, infant mortality has a significant impact on crude death rates. In addition, they depend on the mother’s health during pregnancy, the length of interval between births, and perinatal and postnatal healthcare.

The results indicate that infant deaths witnessed a decline during the period (2006-2015) from 8.1 deaths per thousand live births in 2006 to 7.4 deaths per thousand live births in 2015, down by 8.6% during the same period (Figure 14).

**Figure No. (14)**

*Infant Mortality Rate (less than one year old) (2006-2015)*



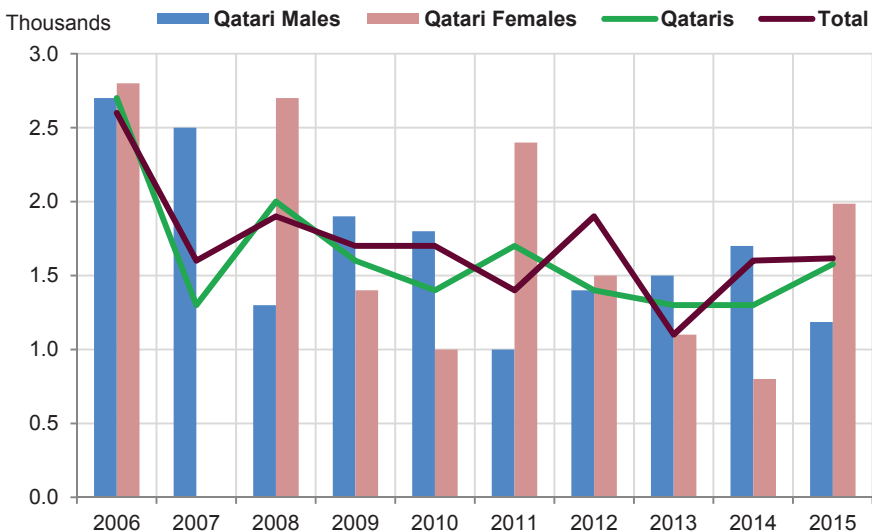
As for Qataris, the infant mortality rate saw a significant decline from 8.4 deaths per thousand live births in 2006 to 5.7 deaths per thousand live births in 2008, and then it increased and returned to the same value at the beginning of the period in 2015. With regard to gender, there is little difference of less than 1% in favor of males than females in 2015, while male deaths were higher during the period (2006-2013) as shown in Figure 14.

**B. Child Mortality (1-4 years)**

The first stage of life (1-4 years) is described as the stage of upbringing and preparing the child for the future. This requires a lot of health services and a special care to create the appropriate environmental conditions that preserve the health and lives of individuals. The results in Figure 15 indicate that there is a clear tangible change during the period of study on child mortality rate (1-4 years), where the rate dropped in Qatar from 2.6 deaths per thousand live births in 2006 to 1.6 deaths per thousand live births in 2015, a decrease of 38.5%. As for Qataris, the rate dropped from 2.7 deaths per thousand live births to 1.6 deaths per thousand live births during the same period, a decrease of 40.7% .

**Figure No. (15)**

*Child Death Rate (1-4 years), (2006-2015)*



## Births & Deaths in the State of Qatar, 2015

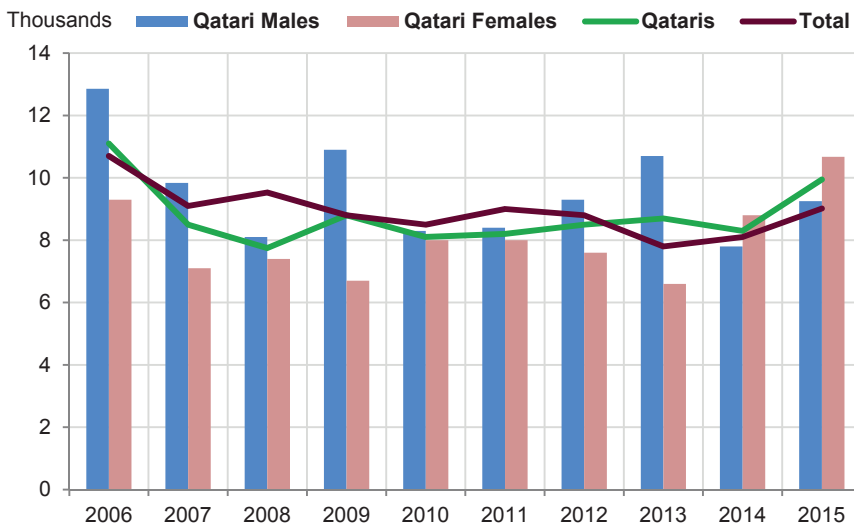
The child mortality in this period is more dependent on the environmental, economic and social factors. Similarly, the child deaths between the ages of one to four years dropped significantly among males and females, reflecting the increase in healthcare for children and the periodic vaccination programs and free child care services provided by the Ministry of Health. The percentage of basic vaccination coverage during the first year of life reached a high level of 89% for some vaccinations to 100% for others in 2014.

### C. Under Five Years Mortality

The data indicates that the under- five years mortality rates experienced a decline during the period (2006-2015) from 10.7 deaths per thousand live births in 2006 to 9.0 deaths per thousand live births in 2015, i.e., a remarkable decrease of 15.9 % during the same period (Figure 16).

**Figure No. (16)**

*Child Mortality Rate (under five years of age), (2006-2015)*



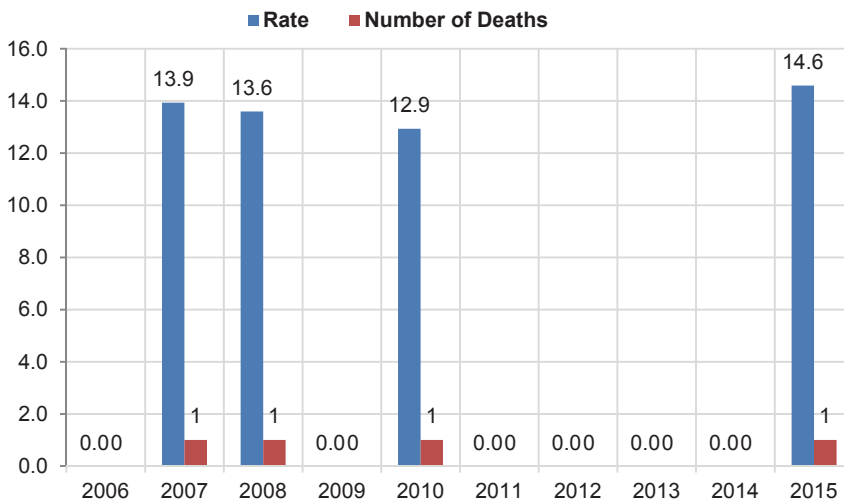
As for Qataris, the rate saw a significant drop from 11.1 deaths per thousand live births in 2006 to 9.9 deaths per thousand live births in 2015, a decrease of 10.8%. With regard to gender, the female death rate was higher (10.7 deaths per thousand live births) than male death rate (9.3 deaths per thousand live births) in 2015, even though the mortality rates of boys was higher during the period (2006-2013).

### 8. Maternal Mortality Rate (Puerperium)

The ICD-10 identifies maternal mortality as "the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes". The maternal mortality rate is measured by the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Since deaths due to this cause have become rare among Qatari women, marking only one case from year to year, we have decided to provide the number of annual deaths along with the rates as in Figure 17. The results indicate one maternal death in 2015, and 4 maternal deaths during the past ten years. The rates vary depending on the number of live births, but not the number of maternal deaths (Figure 17).

**Figure No. (17)**

*Qatari Maternal Death Rate per Hundred Thousand Live Births (Rate and Number of Deaths), 2006-2015*



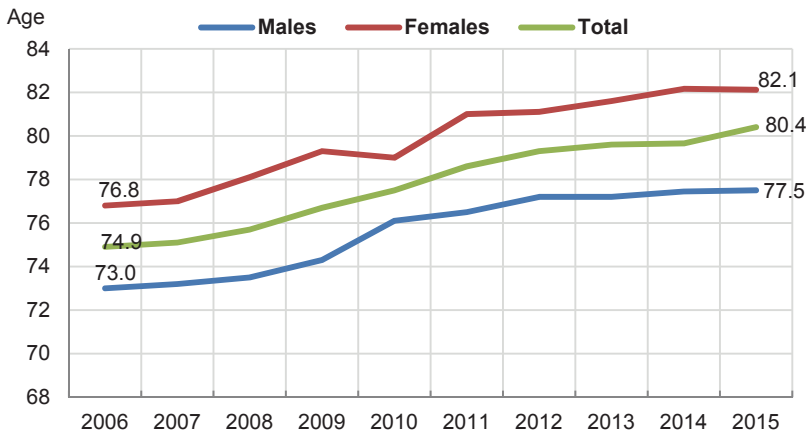
The decline in maternal deaths is due to maternal care and regular follow-up during pregnancy by healthcare centers, and therefore health problems that arise during pregnancy are diagnosed and treated in an early stage, leading to an increase in healthy pregnancy rate, and a decrease in maternal death rate.

### 9. Life Expectancy at Birth

The life expectancy at birth means the average number of years that a newborn is expected to live in the case of the continuation of death factors prevailing at time of birth throughout his/her life. This indicator is the outcome of the overall progress in the various healths, nutrition, social, economic and cultural fields. Qatar has been able to reduce crude death rates, infant death rates and child death rates in general, in addition to reducing the detailed death rates and maternal death rates. As a result, this index significantly improved as life expectancy at birth reached 80.4 years for Qataris in 2015 (Figure 18) at a rate of 82.1 years for females, compared to 77.5 years for males

**Figure No. (18)**

*Life Expectancy at Birth for Qataris, (2006-2015)*



Thus, the life expectancy at birth among Qataris reached almost the average life expectancy at birth among the group of countries with the highest development index (80.5 years) in 2014. As for the level of increase, each Qatari gains, on average, an increase of 6 months in age annually during the study period.

# TABLES







وزارة التخطيط والتنمية الاقتصادية  
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

العمر المتوقع للحياة حسب الفئة العمرية للقطريين  
LIFE EXPECTANCY ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS FOR QATARIS  
2015

جدول رقم (١)

| Age group | الجميع<br>Total | إناث<br>Females | ذكور<br>Males | الفئة العمرية |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0         | 80.4            | 82.1            | 77.5          | .             |
| 1 - 4     | 79.9            | 81.7            | 77.0          | ٤ - ١         |
| 5 - 9     | 76.0            | 77.8            | 73.1          | ٩ - ٥         |
| 10 - 14   | 71.1            | 72.8            | 68.2          | ١٤ - ١٠       |
| 15 - 19   | 66.1            | 67.9            | 63.3          | ١٩ - ١٥       |
| 20 - 24   | 61.5            | 62.9            | 58.9          | ٢٤ - ٢٠       |
| 25 - 29   | 56.8            | 57.9            | 54.5          | ٢٩ - ٢٥       |
| 30 - 34   | 52.0            | 53.1            | 49.8          | ٣٤ - ٣٠       |
| 35 - 39   | 47.2            | 48.2            | 45.1          | ٣٩ - ٣٥       |
| 40 - 44   | 42.4            | 43.3            | 40.4          | ٤٤ - ٤٠       |
| 45 - 49   | 37.6            | 38.5            | 35.6          | ٤٩ - ٤٥       |
| 50 - 54   | 33.1            | 33.8            | 31.2          | ٥٤ - ٥٠       |
| 55 - 59   | 28.7            | 29.3            | 26.9          | ٥٩ - ٥٥       |
| 60 - 64   | 24.6            | 25.0            | 22.9          | ٦٤ - ٦٠       |
| 65 - 69   | 21.9            | 21.3            | 22.3          | ٦٩ - ٦٥       |
| 70 - 74   | 18.5            | 18.2            | 18.6          | ٧٤ - ٧٠       |
| 75 - 79   | 15.8            | 16.5            | 15.2          | ٧٩ - ٧٥       |
| 80 +      | 13.4            | 14.9            | 12.3          | + ٨٠          |



الوقعات الحيوية المسجلة  
REGISTERED VITAL EVENTS  
2006 - 2015

Table No. (2)

جدول رقم (٢)

| Year | الزيادة الطبيعية<br>Natural Increase | الوفيات<br>Deaths | المواليد أحياء<br>Births | السنة |
|------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 2006 | 12,370                               | 1,750             | 14,120                   | ٢٠٠٦  |
| 2007 | 13,905                               | 1,776             | 15,681                   | ٢٠٠٧  |
| 2008 | 15,268                               | 1,942             | 17,210                   | ٢٠٠٨  |
| 2009 | 16,343                               | 2,008             | 18,351                   | ٢٠٠٩  |
| 2010 | 17,534                               | 1,970             | 19,504                   | ٢٠١٠  |
| 2011 | 18,674                               | 1,949             | 20,623                   | ٢٠١١  |
| 2012 | 19,392                               | 2,031             | 21,423                   | ٢٠١٢  |
| 2013 | 21,575                               | 2,133             | 23,708                   | ٢٠١٣  |
| 2014 | 23,077                               | 2,366             | 25,443                   | ٢٠١٤  |
| 2015 | 24,305                               | 2,317             | 26,622                   | ٢٠١٥  |



وزارة الصحة العامة  
Ministry of Public Health

المواليد احياء المسجلون حسب الجنسية و النوع و البلدية  
REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS BY NATIONALITY, GENDER & MUNICIPALITY  
2015

Table No. (3)

جدول رقم (3)

| Nationality & Gender<br>Municipality | المجموع<br>Total |           |           | غير قطريين<br>Non-Qataris |           |           | قطريون<br>Qataris |           |           | الجنسية و النوع<br>البلدية |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|
|                                      | مجموع<br>T       | اناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M | مجموع<br>T                | اناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M | مجموع<br>T        | اناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M |                            |
| DOHA                                 | 11,166           | 5,484     | 5,682     | 9,215                     | 4,517     | 4,698     | 1,951             | 967       | 984       | الدوحة                     |
| AL RAYYAN                            | 9,496            | 4,642     | 4,854     | 5,429                     | 2,655     | 2,774     | 4,067             | 1,987     | 2,080     | الريان                     |
| AL WAKRA                             | 1,718            | 853       | 865       | 1,359                     | 679       | 680       | 359               | 174       | 185       | الوكرة                     |
| UMM SALAL                            | 1,521            | 756       | 765       | 810                       | 396       | 414       | 711               | 360       | 351       | ام صلال                    |
| AL KHOR                              | 1,051            | 496       | 555       | 753                       | 361       | 392       | 298               | 135       | 163       | الخور                      |
| AL SHAMAL                            | 174              | 83        | 91        | 99                        | 40        | 59        | 75                | 43        | 32        | الشمال                     |
| AL DHAAYEN                           | 447              | 196       | 251       | 206                       | 96        | 110       | 241               | 100       | 141       | الظاهين                    |
| AL SHEEHANIYA                        | 770              | 367       | 403       | 507                       | 240       | 267       | 263               | 127       | 136       | الشيخانية                  |
| OVERSEAS                             | 279              | 135       | 144       | 0                         | 0         | 0         | 279               | 135       | 144       | خارج قطر                   |
| Total                                | 26,622           | 13,012    | 13,610    | 18,378                    | 8,984     | 9,394     | 8,244             | 4,028     | 4,216     | المجموع                    |



وزارة الصحة العامة  
Public Health Ministry

المواليد الأحياء المسجلون حسب الجنسية و النسبة النوع عند الميلاد\*  
Registered Live Births by Nationality, Gender and Gender Ratio at Birth\*  
2006 - 2015

جدول رقم (4)

Table No. (4)

| Nationality & Gender<br>Year | المجموع<br>Total              |            |           |           | غير قطريين<br>Non-Qataris     |            |           |           | قطريون<br>Qataris             |            |           |           | الجنسية والنوع<br>السنة |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
|                              | نسبة النوع<br>Gender<br>Ratio | مجموع<br>T | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M | نسبة النوع<br>Gender<br>Ratio | مجموع<br>T | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M | نسبة النوع<br>Gender<br>Ratio | مجموع<br>T | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M |                         |
| 2006                         | 103.8                         | 14,204     | 6,969     | 7,235     | 103.9                         | 7,589      | 3,722     | 3,867     | 103.7                         | 6,615      | 3,247     | 3,368     | ٢٠٠٦                    |
| 2007                         | 105.6                         | 15,695     | 7,633     | 8,062     | 107.2                         | 8,508      | 4,106     | 4,402     | 103.8                         | 7,187      | 3,527     | 3,660     | ٢٠٠٧                    |
| 2008                         | 102.3                         | 17,614     | 8,709     | 8,905     | 102.6                         | 9,993      | 4,932     | 5,061     | 101.8                         | 7,621      | 3,777     | 3,844     | ٢٠٠٨                    |
| 2009                         | 104.6                         | 18,587     | 9,086     | 9,501     | 105.2                         | 11,055     | 5,388     | 5,667     | 103.7                         | 7,532      | 3,698     | 3,834     | ٢٠٠٩                    |
| 2010                         | 103.6                         | 19,534     | 9,595     | 9,939     | 107.2                         | 11,777     | 5,684     | 6,093     | 98.3                          | 7,757      | 3,911     | 3,846     | ٢٠١٠                    |
| 2011                         | 103.6                         | 20,802     | 10,216    | 10,586    | 104.7                         | 13,070     | 6,385     | 6,685     | 101.8                         | 7,732      | 3,831     | 3,901     | ٢٠١١                    |
| 2012                         | 103.5                         | 21,769     | 10,695    | 11,074    | 103.1                         | 14,541     | 7,158     | 7,383     | 104.4                         | 7,228      | 3,537     | 3,691     | ٢٠١٢                    |
| 2013                         | 104.6                         | 24,031     | 11,743    | 12,288    | 104.2                         | 16,001     | 7,837     | 8,164     | 105.6                         | 8,030      | 3,906     | 4,124     | ٢٠١٣                    |
| 2014                         | 104.0                         | 25,607     | 12,550    | 13,057    | 103.1                         | 17,575     | 8,653     | 8,922     | 106.1                         | 8,032      | 3,897     | 4,135     | ٢٠١٤                    |
| 2015                         | 104.6                         | 26,622     | 13,012    | 13,610    | 104.6                         | 18,378     | 8,984     | 9,394     | 104.7                         | 8,244      | 4,028     | 4,216     | ٢٠١٥                    |

\* This table includes non-registered live births data

\* تم الصفاة بيانات قاعدتي القيد على هذا الجدول



الجمهورية القطرية  
وزارة التخطيط والتنمية

المواليد الأحياء المسجلون حسب جنسية الأم وفترة عمرها ونوع المولود  
Registered Live Births by Gender and Mother's Nationality and Age Group  
2015

جدول رقم (٥)  
Table No. (5)

| Nationality & Gender<br>Mother's Age Group | المجموع<br>Total |           | غير قطريات<br>Non-Qataris |            | قطريات<br>Qataris |           | الجنسية والنوع<br>أقل من ٢٠<br>٢٠ - ٢٤<br>٢٥ - ٢٩<br>٣٠ - ٣٤<br>٣٥ - ٣٩<br>٤٠ - ٤٤<br>٤٥ - ٤٩<br>٥٠ +<br>غير مبين |
|--|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------|---|
|  | مجموع<br>T       | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M                 | مجموع<br>T | إناث<br>F         | ذكور<br>M |   |
| less than 20                               | 374              | 170       | 204                       | 284        | 126               | 158       | ٢٠ - ٢٤   |
| 20-24                                      | 3,722            | 1,808     | 1,914                     | 2,632      | 1,278             | 1,354     | ٢٥ - ٢٩   |
| 25-29                                      | 8,407            | 4,075     | 4,332                     | 6,295      | 3,082             | 3,213     | ٣٠ - ٣٤   |
| 30-34                                      | 8,432            | 4,112     | 4,320                     | 6,560      | 3,189             | 3,371     | ٣٥ - ٣٩   |
| 35-39                                      | 4,384            | 2,200     | 2,184                     | 3,179      | 1,578             | 1,601     | ٤٠ - ٤٤   |
| 40-44                                      | 1,170            | 585       | 585                       | 730        | 361               | 369       | ٤٥ - ٤٩   |
| 45-49                                      | 113              | 54        | 59                        | 68         | 33                | 35        | ٥٠ +  |
| 50 +                                       | 20               | 8         | 12                        | 19         | 7                 | 12        | غير مبين  |
| NOT STATED                                 | 0                | 0         | 0                         | 0          | 0                 | 0         | المجموع   |
| Total                                      | 26,622           | 13,012    | 13,610                    | 19,767     | 9,654             | 10,113    |   |

المواليد أحياء المسجلون حسب الجنسية والنوع ووزن المولود  
REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS BY NATIONALITY, GENDER & BIRTH WEIGHT  
2015

Table No. (6)

جدول رقم (٦)

| Birth Weight (Grams)                           | Total المجموع        |           |           | Non-Qataris غير قطريين |           |           | Qataris قطريون |           |           | وزن المولود (بالجرام)<br>أقل من 1000     |
|--|----------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|-----------|--|
|  | المجموع العام<br>G.T | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M | مجموع<br>T             | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M | مجموع<br>T     | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M |  |
| less than 1000                                 | 196                  | 100       | 96        | 159                    | 80        | 79        | 37             | 20        | 17        | أقل من 1000                              |
| 1000-1499                                      | 246                  | 111       | 135       | 153                    | 66        | 87        | 93             | 45        | 48        | 1499-1000                                |
| 1500-1999                                      | 453                  | 234       | 219       | 258                    | 124       | 134       | 195            | 110       | 85        | 1999 - 1500                              |
| 2000-2499                                      | 1857                 | 1014      | 843       | 1163                   | 630       | 533       | 694            | 384       | 310       | 2499 - 2000                              |
| Total births of those less than 2500 gms       | 2752                 | 1459      | 1293      | 1733                   | 900       | 833       | 1019           | 559       | 460       | مجموع المواليد الذين هم أقل من 2500 جرام |
| 2500-2999                                      | 5375                 | 2889      | 2486      | 3508                   | 1,874     | 1,634     | 1867           | 1,015     | 852       | 2999 - 2500                              |
| 3000-3499                                      | 12537                | 6167      | 6370      | 8834                   | 4,404     | 4,430     | 3703           | 1,763     | 1,940     | 3499-3000                                |
| 3500-3999                                      | 4685                 | 2013      | 2672      | 3321                   | 1,443     | 1,878     | 1364           | 570       | 794       | 3999-3500                                |
| 4000-4499                                      | 1087                 | 410       | 677       | 845                    | 312       | 533       | 242            | 98        | 144       | 4499-4000                                |
| 4500-4999                                      | 121                  | 43        | 78        | 86                     | 26        | 60        | 35             | 17        | 18        | 4999-4500                                |
| 5000+  | 65                   | 31        | 34        | 51                     | 25        | 26        | 14             | 6         | 8         | 5000+                                    |
| Total births of those 2500 gms and more        | 23870                | 11553     | 12317     | 16645                  | 8,084     | 8,561     | 7225           | 3,469     | 3,756     | مجموع المواليد الذين هم 2500 جرام فأكثر  |
| Total  | 26,622               | 13,012    | 13,610    | 18,378                 | 8,984     | 9,394     | 8,244          | 4,028     | 4,216     | المجموع الكلي                            |
| Percentage births of those less than 2500 gms  | 10.3                 | 11.2      | 9.5       | 9.4                    | 10.0      | 8.9       | 12.4           | 13.9      | 10.9      | نسبة المواليد الذين هم أقل من 2500 جرام  |
| Percentage births of those (2500 gms) and more | 89.7                 | 88.8      | 90.5      | 90.6                   | 90.0      | 91.1      | 87.6           | 86.1      | 89.1      | نسبة المواليد (2500 جرام) فأكثر          |



وزارة الصحة العامة والتنمية

## الوفيات المسجلة حسب الجنسية والنوع REGISTERED DEATHS BY NATIONALITY AND GENDER 2006 - 2015

جدول رقم (٧)

Table No.(7)

| Nationality & Gender | G: T         |           |           | Non-Qataris  |           |           | Qataris      |           |           | الجنسية والنوع<br>السنة |     |      |
|----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----|------|
|                      | المجموع<br>T | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M | المجموع<br>T | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M | المجموع<br>T | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M |                         |     |      |
| 2006                 | 1,750        | 476       | 1,274     | 61.4         | 1,074     | 199       | 875          | 38.6      | 676       | 277                     | 399 | ٢٠٠٦ |
| 2007                 | 1,776        | 457       | 1,319     | 61.3         | 1,088     | 185       | 903          | 38.7      | 688       | 272                     | 416 | ٢٠٠٧ |
| 2008                 | 1,942        | 487       | 1,455     | 66.4         | 1,289     | 220       | 1,069        | 33.6      | 653       | 267                     | 386 | ٢٠٠٨ |
| 2009                 | 2,008        | 493       | 1,515     | 65.9         | 1,324     | 213       | 1,111        | 34.1      | 684       | 280                     | 404 | ٢٠٠٩ |
| 2010                 | 1,970        | 500       | 1,470     | 65.8         | 1,297     | 234       | 1,063        | 34.2      | 673       | 266                     | 407 | ٢٠١٠ |
| 2011                 | 1,949        | 547       | 1,402     | 65.5         | 1,276     | 268       | 1,008        | 34.5      | 673       | 279                     | 394 | ٢٠١١ |
| 2012                 | 2,031        | 561       | 1,470     | 67.6         | 1,372     | 277       | 1,095        | 32.4      | 659       | 284                     | 375 | ٢٠١٢ |
| 2013                 | 2,133        | 529       | 1,604     | 67.3         | 1,435     | 278       | 1,157        | 32.7      | 698       | 251                     | 447 | ٢٠١٣ |
| 2014                 | 2,366        | 640       | 1,726     | 68.7         | 1,625     | 338       | 1,287        | 31.3      | 741       | 302                     | 439 | ٢٠١٤ |
| 2015                 | 2,317        | 611       | 1,706     | 70.7         | 1,637     | 328       | 1,309        | 29.3      | 680       | 283                     | 397 | ٢٠١٥ |



وزارة الصحة العامة والتنمية  
Ministry of Health, Qatar

الوفيات المسجلة حسب الجنسية والنوع والبلدية  
REGISTERED DEATHS BY NATIONALITY, GENDER AND MUNICIPALITY  
2015

جدول رقم (٨)

| Nationality & Gender | المجموع<br>Total     |                    |           |                    | غير قريين<br>Non-Qataris |      |            |           | قريون<br>Qataris |      |            |           | الجنسية والنوع<br>البلدية |           |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|--------------------------|------|------------|-----------|------------------|------|------------|-----------|---------------------------|-----------|
|                      | المجموع العام<br>G.T | نسبة الإناث<br>F % | إناث<br>F | نسبة الذكور<br>M % | ذكور<br>M                | %    | مجموع<br>T | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M        | %    | مجموع<br>T | إناث<br>F |                           | ذكور<br>M |
| DOHA                 | 1,218                | 48.8               | 298       | 53.9               | 920                      | 63.9 | 1,046      | 218       | 828              | 25.3 | 172        | 80        | 92                        | السوحة    |
| AL RAYYAN            | 601                  | 33.1               | 202       | 23.4               | 399                      | 20.6 | 338        | 79        | 259              | 38.7 | 263        | 123       | 140                       | الريان    |
| AL WAKRA             | 127                  | 4.4                | 27        | 5.9                | 100                      | 5.7  | 93         | 15        | 78               | 5.0  | 34         | 12        | 22                        | الوكرة    |
| UMM SALAL            | 59                   | 2.5                | 15        | 2.6                | 44                       | 1.7  | 28         | 3         | 25               | 4.6  | 31         | 12        | 19                        | أم صلال   |
| AL KHOR              | 68                   | 3.3                | 20        | 2.8                | 48                       | 2.7  | 44         | 5         | 39               | 3.5  | 24         | 15        | 9                         | الخور     |
| AL SHAMAL            | 16                   | 0.3                | 2         | 0.8                | 14                       | 0.7  | 12         | 0         | 12               | 0.6  | 4          | 2         | 2                         | الشمال    |
| AL DHAYYEN           | 33                   | 0.3                | 2         | 1.8                | 31                       | 1.6  | 26         | 1         | 25               | 1.0  | 7          | 1         | 6                         | الظفين    |
| AL SHEEHANIYA        | 63                   | 1.5                | 9         | 3.2                | 54                       | 2.7  | 45         | 5         | 40               | 2.6  | 18         | 4         | 14                        | الشهبانية |
| OVERSEAS             | 132                  | 5.9                | 36        | 5.6                | 96                       | 0.3  | 5          | 2         | 3                | 18.7 | 127        | 34        | 93                        | خارج قطر  |
| Total                | 2,317                | 100                | 611       | 100                | 1,706                    | 100  | 1,637      | 328       | 1,309            | 100  | 680        | 283       | 397                       | المجموع   |





وزارة التخطيط والتنمية الاقتصادية  
Ministry of Planning and Economic Development

## الوفيات المسجلة حسب الجنسية والنوع والمصر REGISTERED DEATHS BY NATIONALITY, GENDER AND AGE 2015

جدول رقم (٩)

Table No. (9)

| Age Group    | Total المجموع الكلي |           |           | Non-Qatari غير القطريين |           |           | Qatari القطريون |           |           | المصر بالسنوات<br>اقل من عام |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|
|              | مجموع<br>G.T        | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M | مجموع<br>T              | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M | مجموع<br>T      | إناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M |                              |
| Under 1 Year | 197                 | 95        | 102       | 128                     | 60        | 68        | 69              | 35        | 34        |                              |
| 1            | 12                  | 6         | 6         | 10                      | 4         | 6         | 2               | 2         | 0         | ١                            |
| 2            | 14                  | 6         | 8         | 10                      | 4         | 6         | 4               | 2         | 2         | ٢                            |
| 3            | 8                   | 4         | 4         | 4                       | 2         | 2         | 4               | 2         | 2         | ٣                            |
| 4            | 9                   | 3         | 6         | 6                       | 1         | 5         | 3               | 2         | 1         | ٤                            |
| Total        | 240                 | 114       | 126       | 158                     | 71        | 87        | 82              | 43        | 39        | المجموع                      |
| 5-9          | 17                  | 6         | 11        | 10                      | 2         | 8         | 7               | 4         | 3         | ٩ - ٥                        |
| 10-14        | 13                  | 8         | 5         | 10                      | 7         | 3         | 3               | 1         | 2         | ١٤ - ١٠                      |
| 15-19        | 49                  | 8         | 41        | 21                      | 5         | 16        | 28              | 3         | 25        | ١٩ - ١٥                      |
| 20-24        | 110                 | 9         | 101       | 82                      | 9         | 73        | 28              | 0         | 28        | ٢٤ - ٢٠                      |
| 25-29        | 146                 | 16        | 130       | 132                     | 11        | 121       | 14              | 5         | 9         | ٢٩ - ٢٥                      |
| 30-34        | 141                 | 12        | 129       | 133                     | 11        | 122       | 8               | 1         | 7         | ٣٤ - ٣٠                      |
| 35-39        | 166                 | 32        | 134       | 143                     | 23        | 120       | 23              | 9         | 14        | ٣٩ - ٣٥                      |
| 40-44        | 164                 | 16        | 148       | 139                     | 8         | 131       | 25              | 8         | 17        | ٤٤ - ٤٠                      |
| 45-49        | 173                 | 28        | 145       | 150                     | 20        | 130       | 23              | 8         | 15        | ٤٩ - ٤٥                      |
| 50-54        | 154                 | 27        | 127       | 116                     | 14        | 102       | 38              | 13        | 25        | ٥٤ - ٥٠                      |
| 55-59        | 185                 | 42        | 143       | 147                     | 25        | 122       | 38              | 17        | 21        | ٥٩ - ٥٥                      |
| 60-64        | 161                 | 42        | 119       | 111                     | 20        | 91        | 50              | 22        | 28        | ٦٤ - ٦٠                      |
| 65-69        | 131                 | 43        | 88        | 86                      | 21        | 65        | 45              | 22        | 23        | ٦٩ - ٦٥                      |
| 70-74        | 136                 | 57        | 79        | 66                      | 22        | 44        | 70              | 35        | 35        | ٧٤ - ٧٠                      |
| 75-79        | 120                 | 46        | 74        | 56                      | 20        | 36        | 64              | 26        | 38        | ٧٩ - ٧٥                      |
| 80-84        | 101                 | 43        | 58        | 41                      | 17        | 24        | 60              | 26        | 34        | ٨٤ - ٨٠                      |
| 85-89        | 67                  | 38        | 29        | 18                      | 10        | 8         | 49              | 28        | 21        | ٨٩ - ٨٥                      |
| 90-94        | 26                  | 15        | 11        | 11                      | 8         | 3         | 15              | 7         | 8         | ٩٤ - ٩٠                      |
| 95+          | 15                  | 8         | 7         | 6                       | 4         | 2         | 9               | 4         | 5         | + ٩٥                         |
| Not stated   | 2                   | 1         | 1         | 1                       | 0         | 1         | 1               | 1         | 0         | غير مبين                     |
| Grand Total  | 2,317               | 611       | 1,706     | 1,637                   | 328       | 1,309     | 680             | 283       | 397       | المجموع الكلي                |



وزارة الصحة والعائلة  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

## الوفيات المسجلة للقطريين حسب مكان الوفاة والنوع Registered Qatari Deaths by Place of Death & Gender 2015

Table No.(10)

| Place of Death           | مجموع<br>T | الناث<br>F | ذكور<br>M | مكان الوفاة           |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Qatar                    | 553        | 249        | 304       | قطر                   |
| Other G.C.C Countries    | 35         | 4          | 31        | بقية دول مجلس التعاون |
| Other Arab Countries     | 9          | 0          | 9         | بقية الدول العربية    |
| Asian Countries          | 14         | 5          | 9         | دول اسبوعية           |
| European Countries       | 43         | 19         | 24        | دول اوروربية          |
| North American Countries | 26         | 6          | 20        | دول امريكا الشمالية   |
| Total                    | 680        | 283        | 397       | المجموع               |

## السبب المئوية للوفيات المسجلة حسب الجنسية والنوع وسبب الوفاة ( المراجعة العاشرة القائمة الأساسية) PERCENTAGE REGISTERED DEATHS BY NATIONALITY, GENDER AND CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD 10 BASIC LIST)

2015

جدول رقم (11)

| Cause of Death  | الجميع Total |              | غير قطريين Non-Qatris |              | قطريين Qataris |              | سبب الوفاة   |
|---|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--|
|   | إناث F       | ذكور M       | إناث F                | ذكور M       | إناث F         | ذكور M       |  |
| (A00 - B99) Certain infectious and parasitic diseases   | 2.0          | 3.3          | 1.6                   | 1.8          | 1.2            | 2.4          | أمراض معدية وطفلية معينة   |
| (C00 - D48) Neoplasms   | 12.5         | 19.8         | 9.9                   | 12.5         | 9.7            | 14.9         | أمراض أورام  |
| (D50 - D89) Diseases of the blood & blood forming organs & certain disorders involving the immune mechanism | 0.2          | 0.5          | 0.1                   | 0.2          | 0.0            | 0.0          | أمراض تكوّن الدم واضطرابات معينة تشمل اضطرابات المناعة             |
| (E00 - F90) Endocrine nutritional & metabolic diseases  | 6.3          | 9.6          | 5.1                   | 4.8          | 4.2            | 10.7         | أمراض الغدة الصماء والتغذية واضطرابات الغدائي                      |
| (G00 - G99) Diseases of the nervous system  | 1.2          | 1.6          | 1.1                   | 1.2          | 1.3            | 1.6          | أمراض الجهاز العصبي  |
| (I00 - I99) Diseases of the circulatory system  | 16.4         | 15.8         | 16.6                  | 16.2         | 16.9           | 17.0         | أمراض الجهاز الدوري  |
| (J00 - J99) Diseases of the respiratory system  | 7.4          | 9.4          | 6.7                   | 6.4          | 6.4            | 10.3         | أمراض الجهاز التنفسي   |
| (K00 - K93) Diseases of the digestive system  | 2.3          | 2.8          | 2.1                   | 2.0          | 2.0            | 3.1          | أمراض الجهاز الهضمي  |
| (L00 - L99) Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue  | 0.3          | 0.3          | 0.3                   | 0.2          | 0.2            | 0.5          | أمراض الجلد والتسرع تحت الجلد                                      |
| (M00 - M99) Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue                                    | 0.0          | 0.2          | 0.0                   | 0.0          | 0.0            | 0.2          | أمراض الجهاز العظمي والتسرع العظام                                 |
| (N00 - N99) Diseases of the genitourinary system  | 2.7          | 4.5          | 2.0                   | 1.7          | 1.3            | 5.6          | أمراض الجهاز البولي التناسلي                                       |
| (O00 - O99) Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium  | 0.1          | 0.5          | 0.0                   | 0.1          | 0.0            | 0.4          | الحمل والولادة والتلقين  |
| (P00 - P96) Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period  | 3.5          | 6.8          | 2.4                   | 2.9          | 1.7            | 5.2          | حالات معينة تنشأ في فترة ما حول الولادة                            |
| (Q00 - Q99) Congenital malformations deformations & chromosomal abnormalities                               | 3.6          | 6.6          | 2.5                   | 2.9          | 2.1            | 5.6          | التشوهات الخلقية والعيوب والتشوهات الكروموسومية                    |
| (R00 - R99) Symptoms signs & abnormal clinical & laboratory findings not elsewhere classified               | 22.2         | 9.6          | 26.6                  | 24.9         | 12.0           | 14.1         | أعراض وعلامات نتائج تحليلية معينة غير عادية وغير مصنفة في مكان آخر |
| (V01 - Y98) External causes of morbidity and mortality  | 19.2         | 8.7          | 23.0                  | 22.0         | 17.3           | 24.2         | أسباب خارجية للمرض والوفاة   |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b>          | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b>   | <b>100.0</b> | <b>الجميع</b>  |

## النسب المئوية للوفيات المسجلة حسب الجنسية والنوع وسبب الوفاة ( المراجعة العاشرة القائمة الأساسية) PERCENTAGE OF REGISTERED DEATHS BY NATIONALITY, GENDER AND CAUSE OF DEATH (ICD 10 BASIC LIST) 2014

Table No (12)

جدول رقم (١٢)

| Cause of Death   | المجموع<br>Total |              |              | غير قطريين<br>Non-Qatars |              |              | قطريين<br>Qatars |              |              | سبب الوفاة   |
|--|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|--|
|  | مجموع<br>T       | إناث<br>F    | ذكور<br>M    | مجموع<br>T               | إناث<br>F    | ذكور<br>M    | مجموع<br>T       | إناث<br>F    | ذكور<br>M    |  |
| (A00 - B99) Certain infectious and parasitic diseases  | 1.9              | 2.5          | 1.7          | 1.6                      | 1.5          | 1.6          | 2.6              | 3.6          | 1.8          | أمراض معدية وطفولية معينة  |
| (C00 - D48) Neoplasms  | 10.7             | 18.3         | 7.9          | 9.7                      | 19.5         | 7.1          | 13.0             | 16.9         | 10.3         | الأورام  |
| (D50 - D89) Diseases of the blood & blood forming organs &certain disorders involving the immune mechanism | 0.7              | 0.9          | 0.6          | 0.7                      | 1.2          | 0.6          | 0.5              | 0.7          | 0.5          | أمراض الدم وأعضاء تتكون الدم واضطرابات معينة تشمل اضطرابات المناعة |
| (E00 - F90) Endocrine nutritional & metabolic disease  | 6.5              | 9.4          | 5.4          | 4.5                      | 7.4          | 3.7          | 10.9             | 11.6         | 10.5         | أمراض الغدد الصماء والتغذية والتخيل الغذائي                        |
| (G00 - G99) Diseases of the nervous system   | 1.2              | 1.9          | 1.0          | 1.2                      | 1.5          | 1.1          | 1.3              | 2.3          | 0.7          | أمراض الجهاز العصبي  |
| (I00 - I99) Diseases of the circulatory system   | 15.7             | 17.7         | 15.0         | 15.1                     | 15.7         | 14.9         | 17.1             | 19.9         | 15.3         | أمراض الجهاز الدوري  |
| (J00 - J99) Diseases of the respiratory system   | 4.9              | 5.8          | 4.5          | 3.9                      | 4.4          | 3.7          | 7.0              | 7.3          | 6.8          | أمراض الجهاز التنفسي   |
| (K00 - K93) Diseases of the digestive system   | 2.5              | 4.1          | 2.0          | 2.0                      | 4.1          | 1.5          | 3.6              | 4.0          | 3.4          | أمراض الجهاز الهضمي  |
| (L00 - L99) Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue   | 0.1              | 0.2          | 0.1          | 0.1                      | 0.0          | 0.1          | 0.1              | 0.3          | 0.0          | أمراض الجلد والتسويج تحت الجلد                                     |
| (N00 - N99) Diseases of the genitourinary system   | 2.7              | 5.3          | 1.8          | 2.4                      | 5.3          | 1.6          | 3.5              | 5.3          | 2.3          | أمراض الجهاز البولي التناسلي                                       |
| (O00 - O99) Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium   | 0.0              | 0.2          | 0.0          | 0.1                      | 0.3          | 0.0          | 0.0              | 0.0          | 0.0          | الحمل والولادة والتقليد  |
| (P00 - P96) Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period   | 2.2              | 4.4          | 1.4          | 2.3                      | 6.8          | 1.2          | 1.9              | 1.7          | 2.1          | حالات معينة تتخيل في فترة ما حول الولادة                           |
| (Q00 - Q99) Congenital malformations deformations & chromosomal abnormalities                              | 2.8              | 5.0          | 2.0          | 2.6                      | 5.9          | 1.8          | 3.2              | 4.0          | 2.7          | التشوهات الخلقية والتغيرات والتشذير الكروموسومي                    |
| (R00 - R99) Symptoms signs & abnormal clinical & laboratory findings not elsewhere classified              | 28.1             | 18.0         | 31.9         | 30.6                     | 18.3         | 33.9         | 22.7             | 17.5         | 26.2         | أعراض وعلامات نتائج فائضية معينة غير عادية وغير مصنفة في مكان آخر  |
| (V01 - Y98) External causes of morbidity and mortality   | 19.8             | 6.6          | 24.7         | 23.1                     | 8.0          | 27.1         | 12.4             | 5.0          | 17.5         | أسباب خارجية للمرض والوقاية  |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>100.0</b>     | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b>             | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b>     | <b>100.0</b> | <b>100.0</b> | <b>المجموع</b>   |