



مركز الإحصاء  
STATISTICS CENTRE

# DEATHS

## Statistics

# 2012

Released Date: February 2014  
Publication Reference Code: NSP.S.04.P4

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## Introduction

This report presents statistics on deaths in Abu Dhabi Emirate in 2012. Statistics of deaths in the years 2002, 2007 and 2011 are included to show trends in mortality. It contains numbers of deaths, age specific mortality rates and child mortality. It also covers life expectancy at birth and survival indicators.

The first section provides a brief summary of the key statistics supported by figures to highlight trends, regional variation and seasonal patterns.

The second section provides detailed statistical tables for readers who wish to analyze the data more closely.

The main source for these statistics is the Health Authority - Abu Dhabi (HAAD). The Statistics Centre Abu Dhabi (SCAD) acknowledges the productive partnership with HAAD which aims to continually improve the coverage and quality of death statistics.

The Explanatory Notes section at the end of this report provides an explanation of the key terms and technical concepts used for mortality and life expectancy. Readers are encouraged to refer to that section in conjunction with reading the statistics and information outlined in the report.

It should be noted that deaths were recorded at place of death registration, rather than the place of the deceased's usual residence, which may result in registering the death to a region which differs than the origin region of deceased. For this reason, death rates at a regional level should be treated with caution.

## Key Indicators, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012

<b>Deaths</b>	
Total	2,923*
Citizens	976
Non-Citizens	1,945
*Including 2 cases with not stated citizenship	
<b>Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)</b>	
Total	1.3
Citizens	2.0
Non-Citizens	1.0
<b>Infant Mortality Rate – Under 1 Year (per 1000 live births)</b>	
Total	6.3
Citizens	6.9
Non-Citizens	5.8
<b>Under 5 years Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)</b>	
Total	8.5
Citizens	9.2
Non-Citizens	7.9
<b>Average Life Expectancy at Birth (years)</b>	
Total	79.2
Citizens	78.1
Non-Citizens	79.6

## Key Points

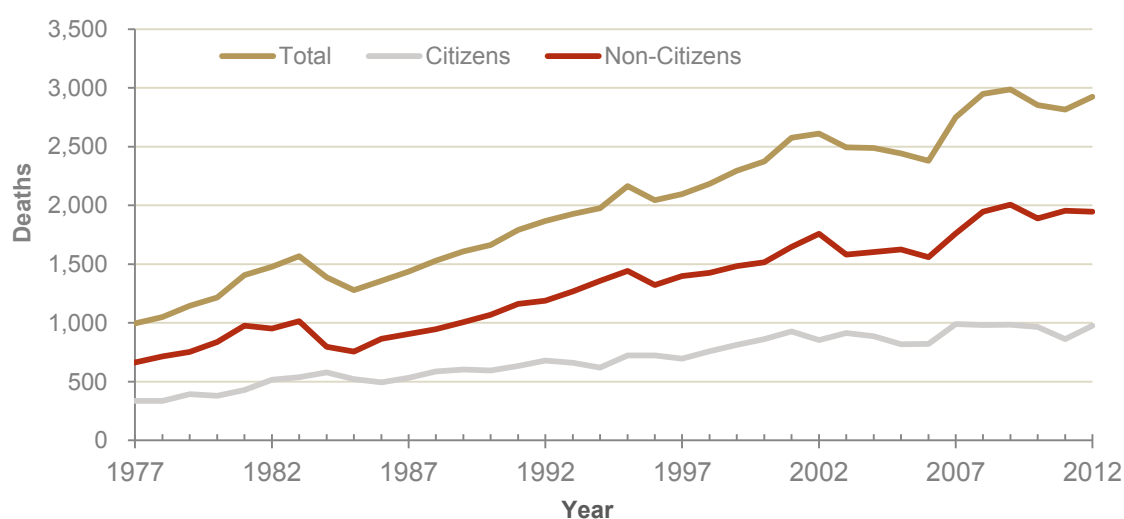
- In Abu Dhabi Emirate, there were 2,923 deaths in 2012, compared with 2,612 in 2002, representing an increase of 12 per cent over the 10 year period.
- The Crude Death Rate (CDR) for citizens was 2.0 deaths (per 1000 population) in 2012, decreasing from 2.8 deaths (per 1000 population) ten years earlier in 2002.
- In 2012, the Infant Mortality rate (IMR) for citizens was 6.9 (per 1000 live births), with rates of 8.4 for males and 5.1 for females.
- In 2012, the average life expectancy at birth for citizens was 78.1 years, with 77.9 years for males and 78.8 years for females.

## Long-term Trends

Administrative registers show a long-term trend over 25 years of steady increase in the number of deaths in Emirate of Abu Dhabi. There were only 995 deaths in 1977, compared with 2,923 in 2012. More recently, there has been a slow-down in the number of deaths recorded annually, resulting in a flattening of the trend since 2008. Refer to Figure 1.

In 2012, the number of citizen deaths was 976, being 618 males and 352 females. For non-citizens the total number of deaths was 1,945, with 1,434 for males and 508 for females. Refer also to Table 1.

**Figure 1: Deaths by Citizenship, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 1977-2012**



Source: Ministry of Health (1977-2005), Health Authority – Abu Dhabi (2006-2012)

## Deaths by Gender and Region

The administrative registers indicate that 2,923 deaths occurred in the Abu Dhabi Emirate in 2012. The most populous region, Abu Dhabi Region, had the highest number with 1,751 deaths; followed by Al Ain Region with 971 deaths, and then Al Gharbia recording the lowest number of deaths with 201. Refer to Table 1.

Comparing males and females, there were 2.4 times more male deaths than female deaths, being 2,052 deaths for males and 862 for females. This reflects partly the higher proportion of males in the total population.

Regional differences reflect both population size and gender composition. In Abu Dhabi Region there were 1,751 deaths in total, with 1,244 male deaths(71.0%) and 502 female deaths (28.7%). Of the 971 deaths in Al Ain Region, 631 (65.0%) were males and 337 (34.7%) female. However, in Al Gharbia male deaths accounted for 88.1%, and female deaths for only 11.4% of the regional population. This large gender difference in Al Gharbia results from the unusual gender composition of the regional population in favour of men. Refer to Table 1 and Table 11.

When comparing deaths by citizenship, it is observed that death instances among citizens account for one third 33.4% of the total number of deaths. This is disproportionately higher than their representation in the population 21.4%, and can be attributed partly to the tendency of non-citizens to return to their home country after retirement. Refer to Table 1 and Table 11.

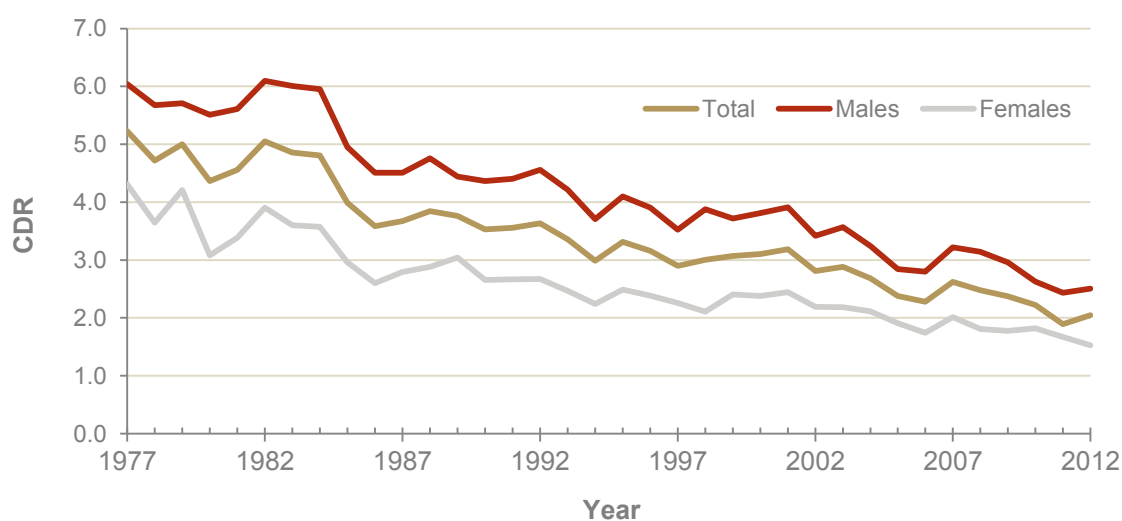
## Crude Death Rate (CDR)

Health improvements for both citizens and non-citizens in Abu Dhabi Emirate have led to a general decrease in the Crude Death Rate for over the long-term.

In Table 2 the citizen and non-citizen CDRs can be compared over the ten year period 2002 to 2012. The CDR for the citizen population fell from 2.8 deaths per 1000 population in 2002 to 2.0 in 2012, which represents a 27.1% decrease. For non-citizens, the CDR decreased from 1.9 in 2002 to 1.0 deaths per 1000 population in 2012, a 46.3% decrease over the same period.

The long term trend for citizens is illustrated in Figure 3. The CDR for citizens fell from 5.2 deaths per 1000 population in 1977 to 2.0 in 2012, representing a 61.9% reduction. The CDR for male citizens is consistently higher than the rate for female citizens, although the gap has narrowed in the recent past.

**Figure 2: Crude Death Rate for Citizens (per 1000 population) by Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 1977-2012**



Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

Among the citizen population, the marked difference between male and female CDRs observed in Figure 3, also exists at the regional level. For example, in 2012 the CDR among citizens in Abu Dhabi Region was 2.3 deaths per 1000 population, with 2.8 and 1.7 for males and females, respectively. Refer to Table 3.

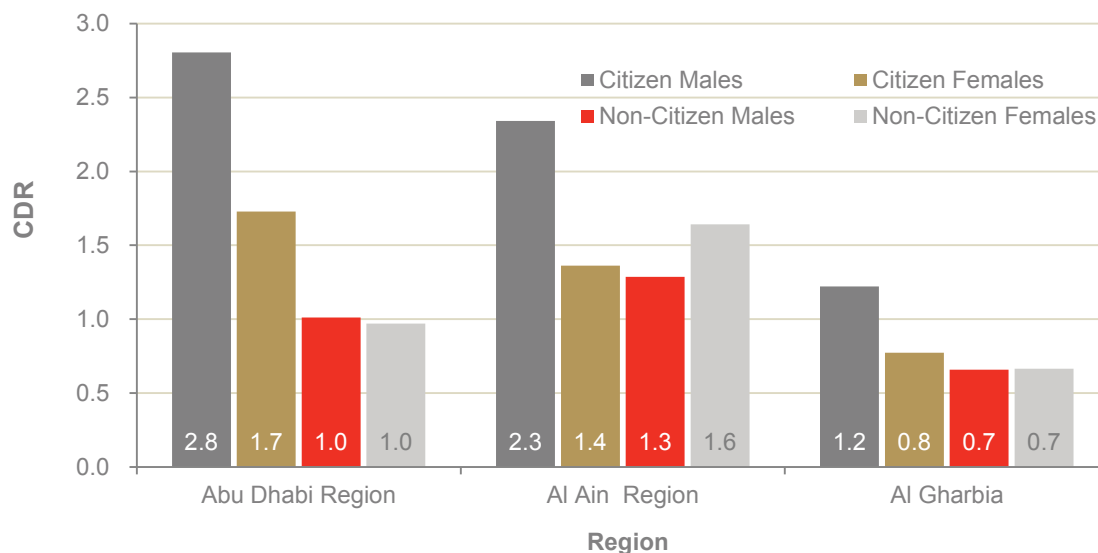
In 2012, the CDR was 1.3 for the whole Emirate. In Al Ain Region, the CDR was 1.5, which is higher than for Abu Dhabi Region where the rate was 1.2 deaths per 1000 population.

Regional comparisons are illustrated in Figure 3, and Table 3 provides breakdowns. It is noted that deaths were recorded at place of registration, rather than the location of the deceased's usual residence. This means that those deaths which occurred in locations outside the region (such as in major hospital locations) were recorded in a different region to



the population to which they belong. For this reason, death rates at a regional level should be treated with caution. This concerns Figure 3 and Table 3.

**Figure 3: Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population) by Citizenship, Gender and Region\*, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012**



\* Caution should be exercised interpreting Al Gharbia rates as the number of deaths recorded in this region is very small.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

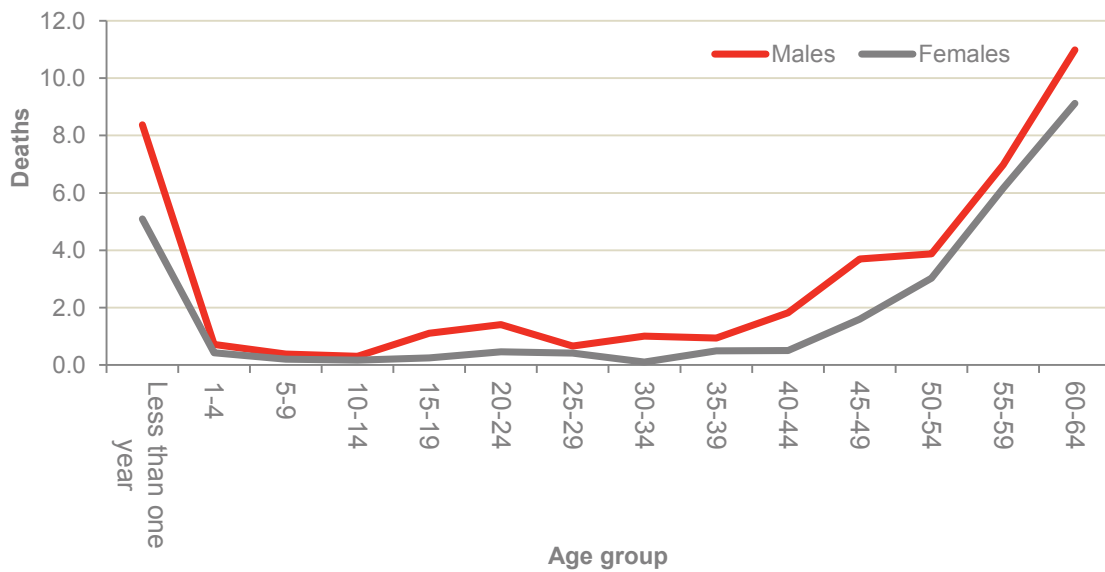
## Age Specific Death Rates (ASDR) by gender

The probability of dying increases with age, and it is somewhat different for males and females of the same age. For more detailed analysis, Age Specific Death Rates (ASDR) by gender are calculated. This gives more precise information about the mortality rate for males and females within each age group. Refer to Table 4.

For citizens in 2012, the death rate was higher among males than females in all age categories up to 75 to 79 years. Among young people aged between 15 and 24 years, and between the ages 40 and 54 years, males are at a substantially higher risk of dying than females. Refer to Figures 4 and 5.

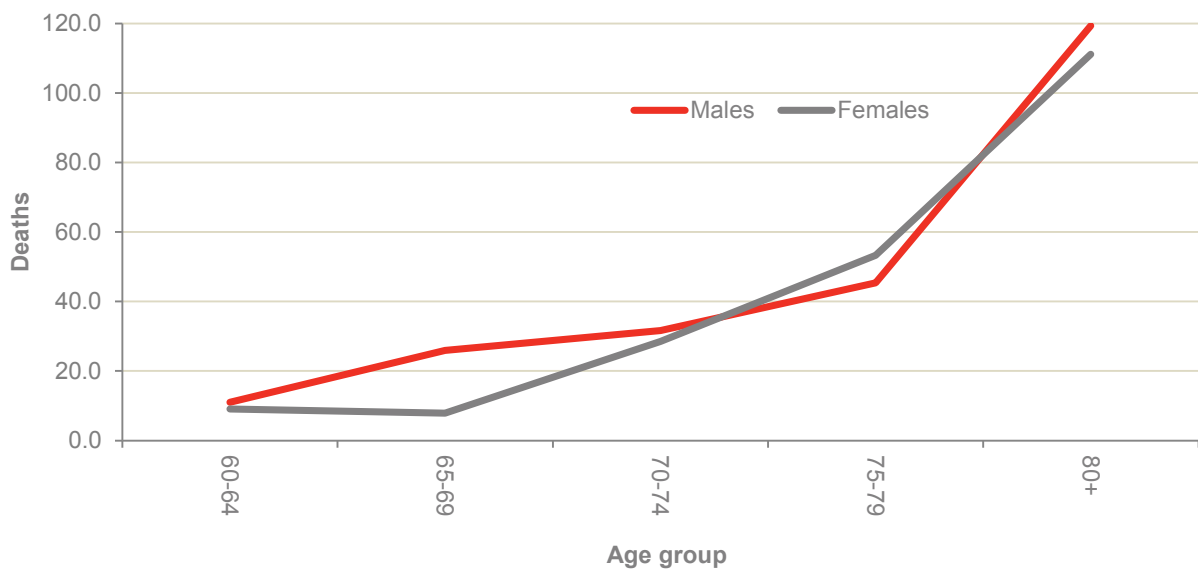
For children aged 1 year and above, the death rates are low for both males and females. The higher death rate for citizen children younger than 1 year can be clearly observed in Figure 4. Note that infant mortality rate is calculated differently, namely on the basis of live births rather than estimated population, and this is dealt with in greater detail in the following section.

**Figure 4: Age Specific Deaths Rate for Citizens (per 1000 population) by Age Group (up to 64 years) and Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012**



Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

**Figure 5: Age Specific Death Rate for Citizens (per 1000 population) by Age Group (60 years and over) and Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012**



Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

## Child Mortality

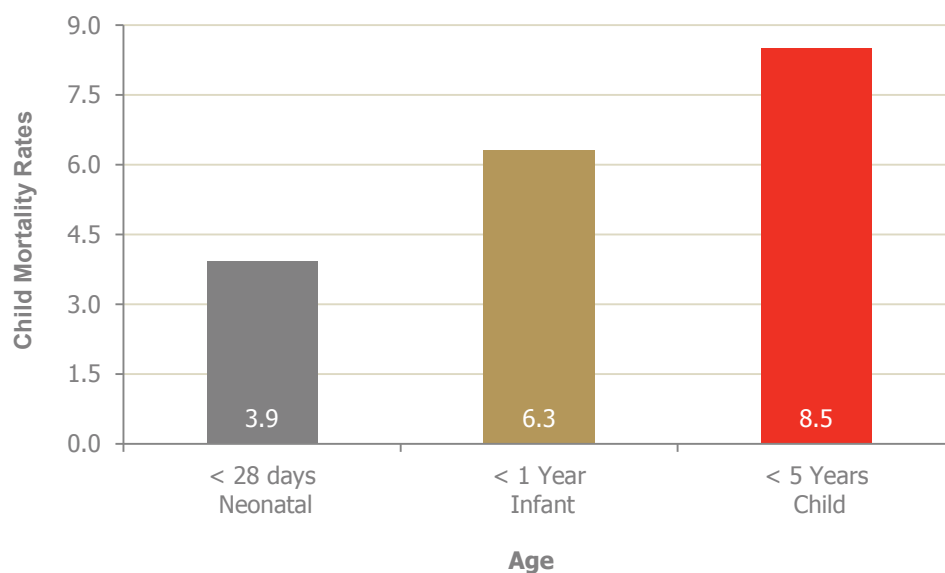
Child mortality forms a considerable share of all deaths. In this report, child mortality refers to deaths in the age groups from birth to the exact age of 5 years. It includes neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates. These mortality rates are relevant to a demographic

assessment of the population and are an important measure of the level of quality of life in the Emirate. These measures can be used for monitoring and evaluating population and health programs.

One limitation of infant mortality statistics concerns the registration of infant deaths: a case may not be registered in the same domicile as their usual residence, which provides a source of error when comparing this data upon registration to population by place of usual residence. Regional estimates of child mortality are not reported here as the population is too small at this level to produce accurate indicators. A more detailed analysis follows in the next sections.

Measures of child mortality in 2012 in the Emirate are shown in Figure 6. Child mortality, expressed as the Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR), was 8.5 deaths per 1000 live births. The neonatal (under 1 month) and infant mortality (under 1 year) rates were 3.9 and 6.3 per 1000 live births respectively. Refer also to Table 5.

**Figure 6: Child Mortality Rates (per 1000 population), Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012 \***



\* Neonatal and infant (under 1 year) mortality is calculated per 1000 live births. Under 5 mortality rate is calculated here by the probability method using life tables.

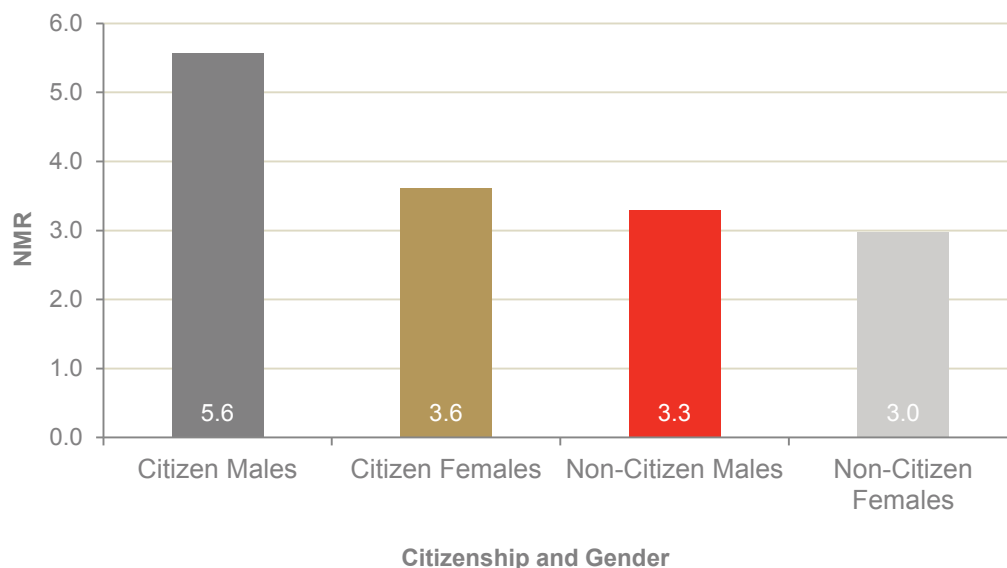
Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

## Neonatal Mortality Rate

The child is most vulnerable in the first 28 days of life, the neonatal period. In 2012 in the Emirate, 48.0% of deaths under the age of five years occurred during the first month. The Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) for the Emirate was 3.9 per 1000 live births in 2012. Gender differences are apparent: the NMR for male babies and female babies were 4.3 and 3.3 per 1000 live births respectively. Refer to Table 5.

Among the citizen population the Neonatal Mortality Rate was 4.7 per 1000 live births compared with 3.2 for non-citizens. Refer to Tables 6 and 7. The NMR for male babies was higher than the rate for female babies for citizens and non-citizens. Refer to Figure 7.

**Figure 7: Neonatal Mortality Rates (under 1 month) (per 1000 live births) by Citizenship and Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012**



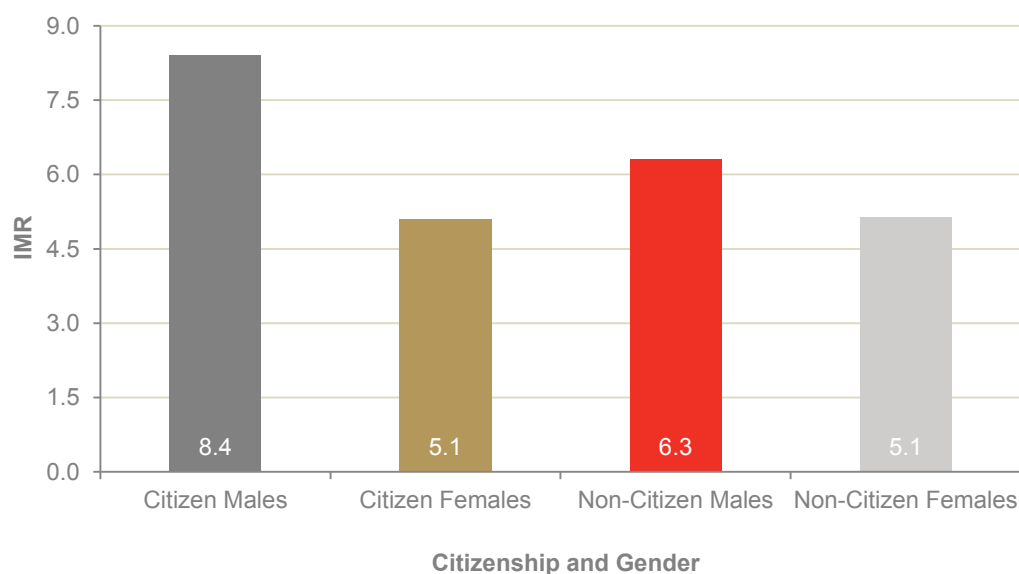
Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

## Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

In 2012, the IMR (under 1 year) for the Emirate was 6.3 per 1000 live births. When disaggregated by gender, the IMR for male babies (7.2 per 1000 live births) remains consistently higher than the IMR for female babies (5.1 per 1000 live births). Refer to Table 5.

The IMR among the citizen population was 6.9 and for non-citizens it was 5.8 per 1000 live births. Refer to Tables 6 and 7. Among the citizen population the IMR for males was 8.4 and 5.1 for female babies. For non-citizens the IMR for males was 6.3 and for females it was 5.1 per 1000 live births. Refer to Figure 8.

**Figure 8: Infant Mortality Rate (under 1 year) (per 1000 live births) by Citizenship and Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012**



Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

## Under-5 years Mortality Rate

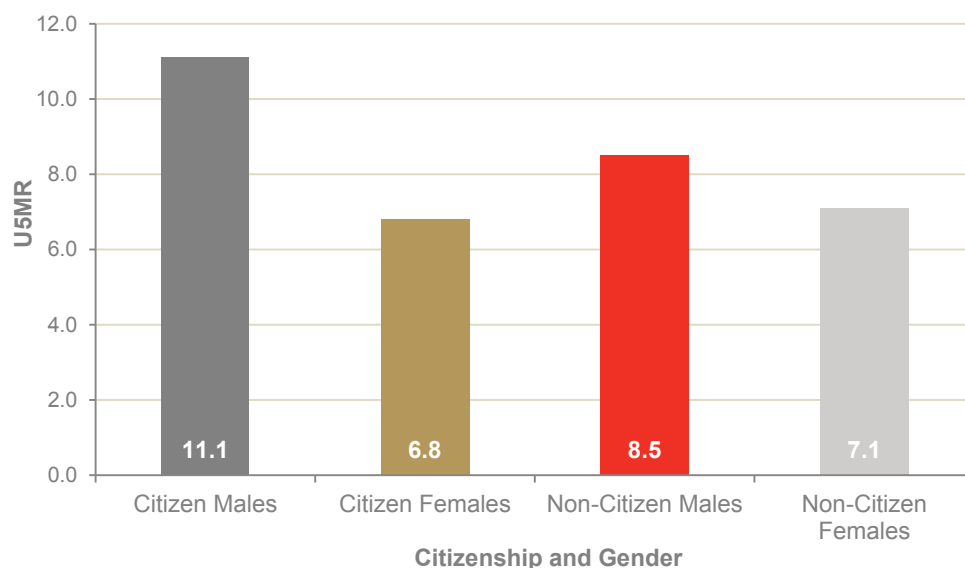
The Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) is a widely used indicator to measure the impact of healthcare provided to children and also as an overall measure of human development in all countries of the world. Reducing under-5 mortality by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015 is United Nations Millennium Development Goal which many countries strive for.

In 2012, the U5MR was calculated using standard life tables, which is a departure from the previous method of estimation <sup>1</sup>. In the Emirate as a whole the U5MR was 8.5 deaths per 1000 live births. The U5MR for males was 9.7 and for females it was 7.0 per 1000 live births.

The U5MR among the citizen population was 9.2 and for non-citizens it was 7.9 per 1000 live births. Refer to Tables 6 and 7. Again the U5MR for males was higher than for females in both the citizen population and the non-citizen group. Figure 9 demonstrates these differences.

<sup>1</sup> In 2012, the U5MR was calculated using standard life tables rather than deaths per 1000 live births in relevant age cohorts as previously. SCAD revised the U5MR method of estimation because of concerns about using non-citizen births over a five year period in a high migration environment. The probability method is employed by the UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation and sourced in December 2013 at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/01/18240258/levels-trends-child-mortality-estimates-developed-un-inter-agency-group-child-mortality-estimation-igme-report-2013>.

**Figure 9: Under-5 years Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births) by Citizenship and Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012 \***



\* U5MR is calculated here by probability method using standard life tables.

Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

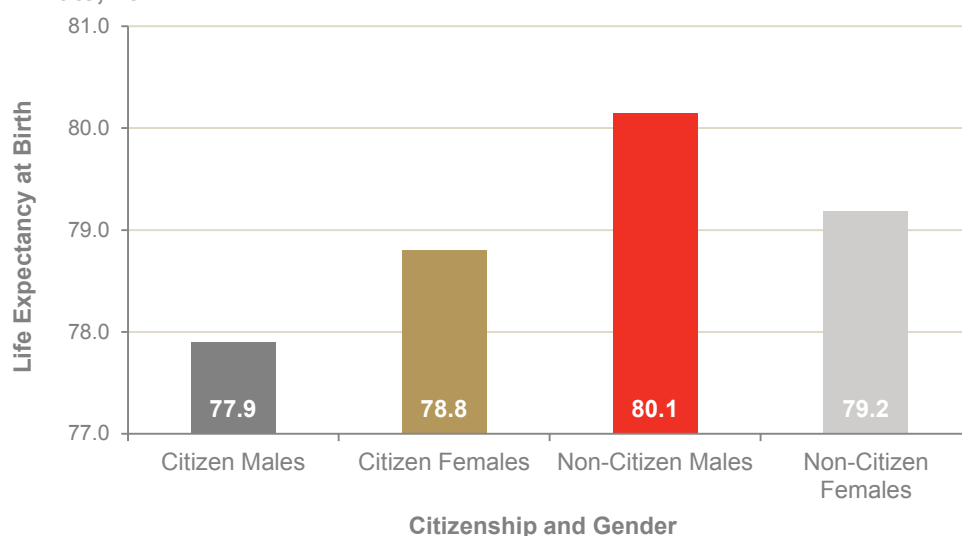
## Life Expectancy at Birth and Survival Rate

Average life expectancy at birth varies by gender and citizenship group. In 2012, the average life expectancy at birth calculated for the population of the Emirate was 79.2 years. For males it was 79.6 years and for females 79.1 years. Refer to Table 8.

On this measure the population of the Emirate is different from many other population countries, where longer life expectancy is recorded for females than for males. The citizen and non-citizen ratios are also quite different. The explanation lies in the influence of the unusual age-gender structure of the non-citizen population. This is characterised by a comparatively large male migrant component of working age, and a relatively low proportion of children, compared with the citizen population. Refer to Table 11.

In 2012, life expectancy at birth for citizens was 78.1 years, being 77.9 years for males and 78.8 years for females. The variation by citizenship and by gender for non-citizens is explained above. Refer to Figure 10 and Tables 9 and 10.

**Figure 10: Average Life Expectancy at Birth (years) by Citizenship and Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012**



Source: Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi

To assess adult mortality, two other measures of longevity are used:

- survival rate from birth to age 65 years
- survival rate from age 15 to age 60 years

The second of these is important for health policy in that it captures the risks of mortality affecting young and middle-aged adults, most of whose deaths are considered to be preventable, such as through changes in risk behaviours (e.g., tobacco use) or through medical intervention (e.g. early detection and treatment of cervical cancer).<sup>2</sup> Both measures are derived from the probability of dying between the nominated ages, based on standard life tables.

In 2012, the survival rate of births till the age of 65 years in the Emirate was 89.0%, with very little difference between males (88.7%) and females (89.7%). On the second measure, survival rate between age 15 and 60 years, the figure for the Emirate as a whole was 93.8%, with 93.4% for males and 94.9% for females. Refer to Table 8.

Again the overall rates are influenced by the unusual age-gender structure of the large non-citizen component of the population. Refer to Table 10.

It is helpful to consider the citizen population separately, as shown in Table 9. The survival rate at birth till the age of 65 years for the citizen population was 86.1%. For male citizens the rate was 83.8%, while the rate was considerably higher for the females with 88.7%.

The Survival rate from age 15 to age 60 years for citizens was 91.7%, with 89.8% for males and 93.7% for females. Refer to Table 9.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Department of Economic & Social Affairs Population Division, World Mortality Report, 2011, New York: 2012, p. 14. Sourced in December 2013 at <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/theme/mortality/index.shtml>.

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**Table 1: Deaths by Citizenship, Region and Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012\***

Citizenship / Region	Males	Females	Not Stated	Total
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2923</b>
Abu Dhabi Region	1,244	502	5	1,751
Al Ain Region	631	337	3	971
Al Gharbia	177	23	1	201
<b>Citizens</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>976</b>
Abu Dhabi Region	366	213	2	581
Al Ain Region	231	130	3	364
Al Gharbia	21	9	1	31
<b>Non-Citizens</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,945</b>
Abu Dhabi Region	878	288	3	1,169
Al Ain Region	400	207	0	607
Al Gharbia	156	13	0	169

\* Excluding 2 cases with not stated Citizenship

Source: Health Authority - Abu Dhabi

**Table 2: Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population) by Citizenship and Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2002, 2007, 2011 and 2012\***

Citizenship / Gender	2002	2007	2011	2012
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Males	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.2
Females	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3
<b>Citizens</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Males	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.5
Females	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.5
<b>Non-Citizens</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Males	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0
Females	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.1

\* Excluding 2 cases with not stated Citizenship in 2012 and 4 cases in 2011

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

**Table 3: Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population) by Citizenship, Gender and Region, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012\***

Citizenship / Gender	Abu Dhabi Region	Al Ain Region	Al Gharbia	Abu Dhabi Emirate
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Males	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.2
Females	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.3
<b>Citizens</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Males	2.8	2.3	1.2	2.5
Females	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.5
<b>Non- Citizens</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Males	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0
Females	1.0	1.6	0.7	1.1

\* Excluding 2 cases with not stated Citizenship

\*\* Caution should be exercised interpreting Al Gharbia rates as the number of deaths is very small.

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

**Table 4: Age Specific Death Rate (per 1000 population) by Age Group, Citizenship and Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012 \***

Age Group	Citizenship / Gender								
	Citizens			Non-Citizens			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Less than one year	8.4	5.1	6.9	6.5	5.5	6.1	7.4	5.4	6.5
1 - 4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
5 - 9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
10 - 14	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
15 - 19	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5
20 - 24	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
25 - 29	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
30 - 34	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
35 - 39	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6
40 - 44	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.0
45 - 49	3.7	1.6	2.7	1.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.8
50 - 54	3.9	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.8
55 - 59	7.0	6.2	6.6	4.8	2.6	4.3	5.0	3.9	4.7
60 - 64	11.0	9.1	10.1	6.7	9.8	7.5	7.7	9.5	8.2
65 - 69	25.9	7.9	17.8	13.6	21.5	16.1	17.9	14.9	16.8
70 - 74	31.6	28.5	30.5	32.2	36.3	34.2	31.9	31.7	32.2
75 - 79	45.4	53.3	48.8	43.5	53.4	48.2	44.6	53.3	48.6
80 +	119.3	111.1	116.4	56.9	137.2	103.0	94.3	125.2	110.1

\* Excluding 2 cases with not stated Citizenship

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

**Table 5: Child Mortality Rates (per 1000 live births) by Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012**

Item	Males	Females	Total
	per 1000 live births		
Neonatal Mortality Rate (Under 1 month)	4.3	3.3	3.9
Infant mortality rate (Under 1 year)	7.2	5.1	6.3
Child mortality rate (Under 5 years) *	9.7	7.0	8.5
	Number		
Deaths by Gender (Under 1 month)	75	56	135
Deaths by Gender (Under 1 year)	126	87	217
Deaths by Gender (Under 5 years)	164	112	281
Births**	17,464	16,894	34,358

\*Under 5 mortality rate calculated by probability method.

\*\* Including those born outside UAE and registered by HAAD 2012.

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi; Health Authority – Abu Dhabi.

**Table 6: Child Mortality Rates (per 1000 live births) for Citizens by Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012\***

Item	Males	Females	Total
	per 1000 live births		
Neonatal Mortality Rate (Under 1 month)	5.6	3.6	4.7
Infant mortality rate (Under 1 year)	8.4	5.1	6.9
Child mortality rate (Under 5 years) **	11.1	6.8	9.2
	Number		
Deaths by Gender (Under 1 month)	43	27	72
Deaths by Gender (Under 1 year)	65	38	105
Deaths by Gender (Under 5 years)	86	50	139
Births***	7,713	7,457	15,170

\* Excluding 1 case with not stated Citizenship.

\*\* Under 5 mortality rate calculated by probability method.

\*\*\* Including those born outside UAE and registered by HAAD 2012.

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi; Health Authority – Abu Dhabi.

**Table 7: Child Mortality Rates (per 1000 live births) for Non-Citizens by Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012\***

Item	Males	Females	Total
	per 1000 live births		
Neonatal Mortality Rate (Under 1 month)	3.3	3.0	3.2
Infant mortality rate (Under 1 year)	6.3	5.1	5.8
Child mortality rate (Under 5 years) **	8.5	7.1	7.9
	Number		
Deaths by Gender (Under 1 month)	32	28	62
Deaths by Gender (Under 1 year)	61	48	111
Deaths by Gender (Under 5 years)	78	61	141
Births***	9,723	9,408	19,131

\* Excluding 1 case with not stated Citizenship.

\*\* Under 5 mortality rate calculated by probability method.

\*\*\* Including those born outside UAE and registered by HAAD, 2012.

**Source:** Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi; Health Authority – Abu Dhabi.

**Table 8: Average Life Expectancy at Birth and Survival Rate by Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012 \***

Indicator	Males	Females	Total
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	79.6	79.1	79.2
Births surviving to age 65 years (%)	88.7	89.7	89.0
Persons Aged 15 years who will survive to age 60 years (%)	93.4	94.9	93.8

\* Excluding 2 cases with not stated Citizenship

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

**Table 9: Average Life Expectancy at Birth and Survival Rate for Citizens by Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012\***

Indicator	Males	Females	Total
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	77.9	78.8	78.1
Births surviving to age 65 years (%)	83.8	88.7	86.1
Persons Aged 15 years who will survive to age 60 years (%)	89.8	93.7	91.7

\* Excluding 2 cases with not stated Citizenship

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

**Table 10: Average Life Expectancy at Birth and Survival Rate for Non-Citizens by Gender, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012\***

Indicator	Males	Females	Total
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	80.1	79.2	79.6
Births surviving to age 65 years (%)	89.8	90.2	89.9
Persons Aged 15 years who will survive to age 60 years (%)	93.9	95.6	94.3

\* Excluding 2 cases with not stated Citizenship

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

**Table 11: Mid-Year Population Estimates by Citizenship, Gender and Region, Abu Dhabi Emirate, 2012\***

Citizenship / Gender	Abu Dhabi Region	Al Ain Region	Al Gharbia	Abu Dhabi Emirate
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,418,202</b>	<b>631,005</b>	<b>285,356</b>	<b>2,334,563</b>
Males	998,416	409,434	254,201	1,662,051
Females	419,786	221,571	31,155	672,512
<b>Citizens</b>	<b>253,740</b>	<b>194,158</b>	<b>28,824</b>	<b>476,722</b>
Males	130,506	98,686	17,195	246,387
Females	123,234	95,472	11,629	230,335
<b>Non-Citizens</b>	<b>1,164,462</b>	<b>436,847</b>	<b>256,532</b>	<b>1,857,841</b>
Males	867,910	310,748	237,006	1,415,664
Females	296,552	126,099	19,526	442,177

\* Preliminary mid-year population estimates

Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

## Explanatory Notes

### Glossary

This report contains certain terms specific to deaths and mortality. They include the following terms:

#### Age Specific Death Rate (ASDR)

The number of death incidents of an age group taking place within a period of time (usually one calendar year) per 1000 population of the same age category as at the middle of that period.

$$\frac{\text{Number of death incidents during a year in a specific age group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the specific age group}} * 1000$$

#### Crude Death Rate (CDR)

The number of death incidents taking place within a period of time (usually one calendar year) per 1000 population as at the middle of that period.

$$\frac{\text{Number of death incidents during a year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} * 1000$$

#### Death

The death incident is “the state of permanent stop of all aspects of life of an individual at any time after birth including psychosis, cardiac arrest, respiratory arrest, response arrest”. This definition is related to the live-birth and excludes the category of the stillbirth and all other cases of foetus loss, i.e. spontaneous abortion and induced abortion.

#### Infant Death

The baby who is born with at least one aspect of life and dies before completing his/her first year.

#### Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (Under 1 year)

The number of infant death incidents per 1000 live-births within a period of time (usually one calendar year).

$$\frac{\text{Number of infant death incidents during a year}}{\text{Number of live births during the same year}} * 1000$$



### **Neonatal Mortality Rate (Under 1 month)**

The number of death incidents among infants aged 28 days or less per 1000 live-births within a period of time (usually one calendar year)

$$\frac{\text{Number of death incidents of infants aged 28 days or less during a year}}{\text{Number of live births during the same year}} * 1000$$

### **Under 5 Years Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)**

Probability of dying between birth and exact age 5. It is expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births.

The inputs are the number of deaths under 1 year, and the number of deaths 1 to 4 years inclusive, as well as the mid-year population for the same age groups. This follows the life table method used by the UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, 2013.

### **Average Life Expectancy at Birth**

Average life expectancy at birth is defined as the average number of years to be lived by a new born baby if he/she experiences throughout his/her life the set of age-specific mortality rates observed in a certain time period (usually one calendar year). It is calculated from standard life tables.

## Data Sources

Data are obtained from HAAD, and are considered final for 2012. The data are processed and passed to Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi for further editing and compilation.

## Technical Notes

**Base Population:** Population for Abu Dhabi Emirate and its regions are based on mid-year preliminary population estimates.

**Occurrences and Registrations:** Deaths were recorded at place of registration, rather than the location of the deceased's usual residence, resulting in those deaths occurring in locations outside the region (such as major hospital locations) being recorded in a different region to the population to which they belong. For this reason, death rates calculated at a regional level should be treated with caution.

HAAD improved the data collection method by conducting a new notification process system that led to a significant difference in 2011 comparing to previous years. This system was tested in mid-2010.

## Abbreviations Used

HAAD	Health Authority – Abu Dhabi
SCAD	Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi
CDR	Crude Death Rate
ASDR	Age Specific Death Rate
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
U5MR	Under 5 Mortality Rate
NMR	Neonatal Mortality Rate

## Notes on Tables

Changes (levels and per cent) in all tables are based on unrounded numbers.

Totals in some tables may not add up due to rounding.

2012 data adjusted by HAAD in June 2012.

## More Information and Next Release

For more information about deaths statistics, life tables and other official statistics, please visit the statistics link on the SCAD website at <http://www.scad.ae>

The next release is expected in November 2014.

