In 2012, healthy expectancy in both sexes was 10 year(s) lower than overall life expectancy at birth. This lost healthy expectancy represents 10 equivalent year(s) of full health lost through years lived with morbidity and disability.
Kuwait: WHO statistical profile

Distribution of causes of deaths in children under-5, 2013

- Congenital anomalies: 39%
- Prematurity: 32%
- Other causes: 11%
- Acute respiratory infections: 8%
- Injuries: 6%
- Birth asphyxia: 3%
- Neonatal sepsis: 1%
- Diarrhoea: 1%
- HIV/AIDS: 0%
- Malaria: 0%
- Measles: 0%

Percentage of total: 0 10 20 30 40

DTP3 immunization among 1-year-olds

- Percentage of total: 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Children aged under-5 stunted

- Percentage of total: 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

Utilisation of health services*

*Data refer to the latest year available from 2007.

- Contraceptive prevalence
- Antenatal care (4+ visits)
- Births attended by skilled health personnel
- Measles immunization (1-yr-olds)
- Smear-positive TB treatment-success

Per capita total expenditure on health

- US$ (at average exchange rate)

Population using improved water and sanitation

- Improved drinking-water sources
- Improved sanitation facilities

Source: Country statistics and global health estimates by WHO and UN partners
For more information visit the Global Health Observatory (http://www.who.int/gho/en/)
Last updated: January 2015
**Top 10 causes of death**

Ischaemic heart disease was the leading cause of death, killing 1.5 thousand people in 2012.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of deaths (000s) 2012</th>
<th>Crude death rate 2000-2012</th>
<th>Change in rank 2000-2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ischaemic heart disease (24.2%)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke (8.6%)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road injury (6.7%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower respiratory infections (6.8%)</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congenital anomalies (5%)</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>↑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preterm birth complications (3.9%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes mellitus (3.9%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertensive heart disease (2.5%)</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney diseases (2.3%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon and rectum cancers (1.8%)</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Burden of disease, 2012**

Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) are the sum of years of life lost due to premature mortality (YLL) and years of healthy life lost due to disability (YLD).

**DALYs, YLL and YLD (thousands) by broad cause group**

- Neuro-psychiatric conditions
- Cardiovascular diseases and diabetes
- Other NCDs*
- Unintentional injuries
- Maternal, neonatal, nutritional
- Musculoskeletal diseases
- Cancers
- Chronic respiratory diseases
- Other infectious diseases**
- Acute respiratory infections
- Suicide, homicide and conflict
- HIV, TB, malaria

*Other noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) including non-malignant neoplasms; endocrine, blood and immune disorders; sense organ, digestive, genitourinary, and skin diseases; oral conditions; and congenital anomalies.

**Infectious diseases other than acute respiratory diseases, HIV, TB and malaria.

**Deaths by broad cause group**

**Probability of dying, 2012**

Probability of dying between relevant exact ages, for a person experiencing the 2012 age-specific mortality risks throughout their life.

- Before age 15, all causes
  - Male: 6%
  - Female: 5%
- Before age 70, all causes
  - Male: 32%
  - Female: 30%
- Between ages 15 and 49, from maternal causes
  - Female: 0%
- Between ages 30 and 70, from 4 major noncommunicable diseases (NCDs)*
  - Both sexes: 12%

*Cancers, cardiovascular diseases, chronic respiratory diseases and diabetes.

Source: Country statistics and global health estimates by WHO and UN partners
For more information visit the Global Health Observatory (http://who.int/gho/mortality_burden_disease/en/)

Last updated: January 2015