

Qatar Primary Health Care Vital Signs Profile



\$ FINANCING

Health Economics Department at MOH (2016)

PHC spending:



Prioritization of PHC:

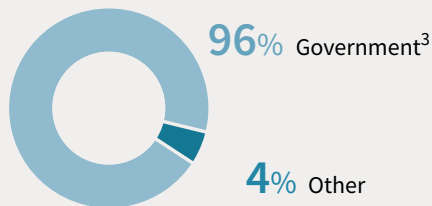
Overall health spending¹



Government health spending²



Sources of PHC spending:



CAPACITY

Primary Health Care Progression Model⁴

Governance



Inputs



Population Health & Facility Management



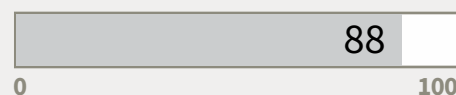
PERFORMANCE

Access Index⁵



Quality Index⁵

PHCC - Clinical Affairs Directorate, 2019 Regional core indicator booklet, WHO/UNICEF 2020



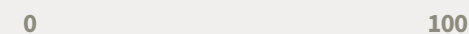
Service Coverage Index

2020 Regional core indicators booklet (2019), WHO TB Programme (2018), 2019 Regional core indicators booklet (2015, 2018), UHC Global Monitoring Report (2017)



EQUITY

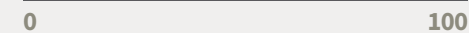
Access: % with perceived barriers due to cost, by wealth quintile



Coverage of RMNCH⁶ services, by mother's education



Outcomes: Under-five mortality⁷, by residence⁸



COUNTRY CONTEXT AT-A-GLANCE

GDP per capita

(PPP int'l dollars)
WDI (2019)

\$96,491

Living in poverty

(Under \$1.90 int'l dollars / day)

—%

Government health spending as % of GDP⁹

WHO GHED (2018)

2%

Life expectancy at birth

(Years) WHO (2016)

81

Maternal mortality¹⁰

(Per 100,000 live births)
WHO est. (2017)¹¹

9

Neonatal mortality

(Per 1,000 live births)
WHO est. (2019)

3

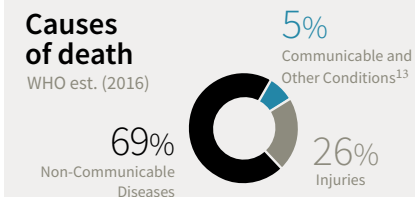
Premature NCD mortality¹²

(Probability)
WHO est. (2016)

15%

Causes of death

WHO est. (2016)



Note: Indicator values presented here may differ from country data sources due to the use of standardized categories and methods to enhance international comparability. See Indicator Description Sheet for details.

Note: Scores for the Capacity, Performance, and Equity domains are color-coded to reflect good (green), medium (yellow), and poor (red) performance, where comparable data are available. Cut-offs can be found in the Indicator Description Sheet. Scores based on data from non-comparable sources are colored gray. Finance indicators are not color-coded because these indicators lack common targets.

Last updated 9/2021

1. Current PHC expenditure as % of Current Health Expenditure (CHE)
2. Domestic general government PHC expenditure as % of domestic general government health expenditure
3. Domestic general government PHC expenditure as % of current PHC expenditure
4. The PHC Progression Model uses mixed methods to assess foundational capacities of PHC on a scale from 1 (low) to 4 (high)
5. Because different data/indicators are used in each country, composite index values may not be comparable across countries. See page 2 for the specific indicators used in this VSP.

6. The composite coverage index is a weighted score reflecting coverage of eight RMNCH interventions along the continuum of care (http://www.who.int/gho/health_equity/report_2015/en/)
7. Deaths of children before age 5, per 1,000 live births
8. All Qatar is Urban. MOPH Annual Reports (2014-2018)
9. Domestic general government health expenditure as % of gross domestic product (GDP)
10. Maternal mortality: 11.6; HIC annual statistic report 2016
11. National value of 4 for 2019. Source: Regional Booklet 2020
12. Probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease
13. Communicable, maternal, perinatal, and nutritional conditions

Qatar		SCORE	PERCENTAGE	SOURCE	YEAR

ACCESS
Financial

No recent indicator available from international or national data sources

Geographic

No recent indicator available from international or national data sources

QUALITY
88
Comprehensiveness

Avg. availability of 5 tracer RMNCH services

Avg. availability of services for 3 tracer communicable diseases

100%
PHCC - Clinical Affair Directorate 2018

Avg. availability of diagnosis & management for 3 tracer NCDs

100%
PHCC - Clinical Affair Directorate 2018
Continuity

DTP3 dropout rate*

1%
WHO/UNICEF 2020

Treatment success rate for new TB cases

64%
2019 Regional core indicator booklet 2017
Person-Centeredness

% of caregivers who received sufficient explanation about child's ill

Provider availability

% of family planning, ANC, and sick child visits over 10 minutes

66%
Clinical Information system 2018
Provider Competence

Adherence to guidelines

96%
BHI, PCC 2019

Diagnostic Accuracy

93%
Clinical Documentation Improvement Programme 2020/21
Safety

Adequate waste disposal

100%
PHCC Corporate Governance, MOH 2020

Adequate infection control

100%
IPAC and OHS Policies and Guidelines 2018
SERVICE COVERAGE
75
Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

Demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods

63%
2020 Regional core indicators booklet 2019

Antenatal care coverage (4+ visits)

85%
2019 Regional core indicators booklet 2018

Coverage of DTP3 immunization

98%
2020 Regional core indicator booklet 2019

Care-seeking for suspected child pneumonia

90%
UHC Global Monitoring Report 2017
Infectious diseases

Tuberculosis cases detected and treated with success

87%
WHO TB Programme 2018

People living with HIV receiving anti-retroviral treatment

100%
2020 Regional core indicators booklet 2019

Use of insecticide-treated nets (ITN) for malaria prevention

Children under 5 with diarrhea receiving ORS

69%
2020 Regional core indicators booklet 2019
Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs)

% of population with normal blood pressure***

55%
2019 Regional core indicators booklet 2015

*Indicators where lower values are preferable were transformed before inclusion in the index. The modified indicator was defined as 100-X, where X is the original percentage shown in this table. **Country-specific (proxy) indicator, used in absence of globally comparable survey data. ***Percentage of adult population with normal blood pressure is based on age-standardized estimates. These distributions are rescaled to provide finer resolution before inclusion in the index. Rescaled indicator = (X-50)/(100-50)*100, where X is the prevalence of normal blood pressure. For more details see Tracking UHC: 2017 Global Monitoring Report. Note: Summary scores for the domains of Access, Quality, and Coverage are calculated by taking the average of indicator values within each subdomain, and then taking the average across subdomain scores.