



مركز الإحصاء  
STATISTICS CENTRE

# Health Statistics

## Methodology

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## Table of Contents

Overview.....	3
Importance.....	3
Objectives.....	3
Concepts & Definitions.....	3
Geographical Coverage.....	4
Frequency.....	4
Classifications.....	4
Main Data Sources.....	4
Questionnaires.....	4
Sample Design.....	4
Data Collection.....	5
Data Editing .....	5
Indicators Calculation .....	5
Timeliness.....	5
Dissemination.....	5

## Overview

Health statistics represent an important component of social statistics, as they provide information, data and indicators on the health of the population and the intensity of deaths among different age groups, according to gender, geographical area and other social and economic characteristics, as well as the extent of the incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases and the percentage of children of different ages receiving appropriate vaccinations for children of these ages.

## Importance

These statistics help in following up and evaluating the various health policies and programs in the fields of curative and preventive medicine.

## Objectives

- Specifying and collecting statistics on health establishments and staff
- Providing basic data and information on the health of the population that would increase our knowledge of the existing health situation in the community and our understanding of the health care system in this community.
- Improving information contributes to progress in the process of analyzing and evaluating health policy. This is so because health statistics help in finding alternatives and determining priorities for health policy on the basis of studying the health status of the population and presenting the effects attendant on implementing a particular policy and designing alternative policies to advance the health situation and measure change.

## Concepts and Definitions

**Health services:** These are the totality of public and private services and institutions provided by the state to take care of the health of its citizens, whether offered by the state (public) sector or by the private sector. These services include all hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, human resources of doctors, nurses, and all those who work in this field.

**Number of Doctors:** the total number of doctors in the public and private sectors.

**Number of Nurses:** the total number of nurses in the public and private sectors.

**Number of Beds:** the number of beds available in all government and private hospitals.

**Supportive medical professions:** These comprise pharmacists, technicians, oral and dental health technicians, laboratory analysts and technicians, radiographers and radiology technicians, physiotherapy, vocational rehabilitation, prosthetics and orthopedics technicians.

**In-patients:** the total of patients who have been formally admitted to stay in the hospital.

**Outpatient visits:** The number of outpatient visits to outpatient clinics. If a patient visits three clinics in one hospital during the same day, it is counted as three separate visits.

## Geographical Coverage

The data covers all the three regions of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi (Abu Dhabi, Al Ain, and Al Dhafra) in urban and rural areas.

The units covered under health statistics are:

- Health service provider (hospital, health center, health clinic)
- Human cadres (doctors, nurses, dentists)
- Causes of death:
  - Infectious diseases
  - Children's vaccinations
- Clinic patients (inpatient, outpatient)
- Beds
- Blood bank donors
- Health insurance
- Cancer death rate

## Frequency

Indicators are prepared annually

## Classifications

International Classification of Diseases (ICD 9):

- <http://icd9.chrisendres.com/>
- <http://www.who.int/classifications/icd/en/>

## Main Data Sources

- Department of Health – Abu Dhabi (DOH)
- Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi (SCAD)

## Questionnaires

Not applicable

## Sample Design

Not applicable

## Data Collection

- Administrative records:  
The Department of Health - Abu Dhabi is the primary source of health data, which is provided to the Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi by e-mail, based on the cooperation agreement previously signed, as well as through the electronic database that was provided to the Centre.
- Population censuses and mid-year population estimates. Immigration data from surveys carried out by the Centre.

## Data Editing

The data is evaluated by ensuring of the logicity of these data, taking into account the internal consistency among them, in addition to making comparisons between these data and the data available from previous years to ensure external consistency.

## Indicators Calculation

- Number of doctors per 1,000 population =  $(\text{Number of doctors} / \text{population}) * 1,000$ .
- Number of dentists per 1,000 population =  $(\text{Number of dentists} / \text{population}) * 1,000$ .
- Number of nurses per 1,000 population =  $(\text{number of nurses} / \text{population}) * 1,000$ .
- Number of beds per 1,000 population =  $(\text{number of beds} / \text{population}) * 1,000$ .
- One nurse per doctor =  $(\text{number of nurses} / \text{number of doctors})$ .
- Death rate by cause of death per 100,000 population =  $(\text{number of deaths due to a particular cause in a given year} / \text{mid-year population}) * 100,000$ .
- Incidence rate "occurrence"= number of cases reported by age and nationality in a given year \* 100,000/population per age group by age/gender/nationality for each population group in the mid-year.

## Timeliness

Statistics are published annually.

## Dissemination

All indicators and data are published by SCAD's Department of Dissemination and through the Centre's publications.



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Our Vision: Leadership and Innovation in Statistics



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