

مركز الإحصاء
STATISTICS CENTRE



Health Price Index (HPI)

Methodology

2023

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1. Overview

1.1. Introduction

Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi (SCAD) is the official entity concerned with calculating and releasing, every quarter, the Health Price Index (HPI) in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. This HPI has been released since 2016 in cooperation with the concerned entities in this field which provide the necessary inputs for product classifications and the calculation of index weights.

The healthcare sector is highly sponsored by the government, who regards it as a key sector for improving the quality of life in Abu Dhabi and the UAE as a whole. Consequently, SCAD has sought to develop the HPI to reflect changes in the price of health-related services, medications, and equipment to provide a comprehensive view of price developments in the healthcare sector.

1.2. Concepts and definitions

A price index is a statistical tool that allows the comparison over time of a common set of products or product groups. The HPI measures the relative change in the prices of health-related products and services. As a sub-group of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), it broadly follows the methodological principles outlined in Consumer price index manual, concepts and methods published jointly by the ILO, IMF and other international organizations.

1.3. Abu Dhabi special considerations

It should be noted that Abu Dhabi is an emirate and one of 7 emirates in UAE, therefore certain limitations apply in collecting and obtaining data. The HPI however is based on a survey tailored to the emirate of Abu Dhabi. Therefore, the HPI compilation is not subject to any particular constraints.

1.4. Classifications and standards applied

The classification used for the HPI is the Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP), issued by the United Nations for statistical purposes. As such, the HPI falls under the same umbrella as the CPI and other CPI-related publications (like the education price index) and is therefore governed by international standards outlined in Consumer price index manual, concepts and methods

1.5. Available breakdown

The HPI is compiled on a granular basis, including the COICOP breakdown up to the 4-digit are mentioned on table 1 (Appendix tables).

1.6. Importance and objectives of the indicator

The HPI derives its significance from the fact that it represents a statistical indicator that reflects price changes in health-related products and services in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and a tool to verify prevailing price trends of such products and services to help concerned entities and researchers develop plans and take proper decisions, in addition to its importance when comparing the cost of medical treatment across countries, being an analytical tool that estimates the financial capability of

communities to bear medical costs. The Health Price Index (HPI) is also used in calculating other price indexes like the CPI and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The HPI measures changes in health-related products and services over specific periods of time in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. The following is a summary of the main objectives of the Index:

- The HPI is an analytical tool that helps decision and policymakers know and understand price trends and predict price change in medical-related products, devices, equipment, and services.
- The HPI is used internally by SCAD in the calculation of other statistical indicators like short-term economic indicators and GDP at constant prices.
- The HPI is used by the concerned entities in the healthcare sector.

2. Indicator information

2.1. Geographical coverage

The HPI covers the emirate of Abu Dhabi.

2.2. Statistical population

The Health Price Index (HPI) represents the average prices of the basket of health-related commodities and services in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, as offered by Abu Dhabi health providers.

2.3. Periodicity

The HPI publication is issued annually. Data tables are published quarterly for purposes of internal use by SCAD

2.4. Timeliness

The HPI is published 60 working days after the reference year.

2.5. Units

The HPI is an index that equals 100 in its base year (currently 2019).

2.6. Reference period

The reference period for price data collection is the academic year.

The price series reference period is the base year (currently 2016).

The weights are based on expenditure patterns on health products and services in the base year (2019).

3. Methodology

3.1. Alignment to international standards

The compilation of the HPI broadly follows, where possible, the recommendations outlined in Consumer price index manual, concepts and methods published jointly by the ILO, IMF and other international organizations. This means that procedures for data validation and statistical processing are consistent with the methodology outlined therein and is broadly consistent with other national statistical offices' best practices.

3.2. Data sources

The HPI relies on survey data only. No administrative data is used.

3.2.1 Survey data

The survey questionnaire was designed by the Income and Prices Section at SCAD to collect data on health-related goods and services from providers in Abu Dhabi. It is sent to the sources on a quarterly basis.

3.2.1.1 Collection method

To facilitate the process of data collection for both the enumerator and the sale outlet officer, a method of data collection (field visit/ via telephone/ electronically) is agreed upon an initial field visit.

3.2.1.2 Sample design

The HPI uses a target sampling methodology to determine relevant outlets. Target sampling Eight (8) sources have been selected for the 2016 version of the HPI. The enumerator is responsible for periodic follow-ups and notifying the Prices and Income Section at SCAD of any closure or relocation to ensure consistency of the dataset.

It is worth mentioning that the price basket of health-related services, equipment, and products has been determined based on the results of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) in 2019 and an update for the HPI that took place during 2022.

3.2.2 Administrative data

The HPI relies on survey data only. No administrative data is used.

3.3. Data validation and editing

3.3.1 Data validation

The validation and editing process of raw price data is important as it constitutes the basis for subsequent statistical analysis. SCAD has put in place various measures to ensure data accuracy and high-quality standards. The auditing stages can be summarized as follows:

Field work stage:

- The prices input by the field numerator are followed up and monitored through the limits that have been set for changes in the prices of goods and services to permanently avoid entry errors. The rules of automatic editing have been established for changes in the prices of the commodity / service that exceeds a certain rate of change. These limits have been set based on the historical change in the prices of goods and services.

Desk validation:

- This process takes place in the head office of SCAD in Abu Dhabi, where the movement of prices of goods and services of consumer basket for the current month and the previous month is compared for the different main groups.

3.3.2 Missing data adjustments

SCAD has not included any treatment for quality change at this stage given the HPI is relatively new. However, SCAD aims to include quality adjustments in the future as the sample size increases and health products change over time.

3.4. Data processing

Compiling the HPI requires validating and cleaning data from the quarterly field survey, followed by application of weights to each COICOP group and sub-group reflecting their relative importance versus other COICOP groups in the HPI basket, and finally creating a historical HPI series (including the reference year data) to construct the index.

3.4.1. Sample weights

Weighting refers to the relative importance of each COICOP product group and sub-group in the HPI basket. The weights are derived from expenditure patterns on health-related products and services in 2019 (the index base year). The calculation of weights follows a simple arithmetic procedure: Expenditure by Abu Dhabi national and non-national resident households on a certain sub-category (e.g., “Pharmaceutical Products”) divided by the total expenditure on the health category. The sum of all weights at the COICOP group level equals 100%.

The current weights of the HPI (base year 2019) are given in table 2 (Appendix tables).

The ILO and other global agencies recommend re-weighting the CPI and its components regularly (at least every 5 years) to maintain relevance of the CPI basket to real-life consumer spending patterns. A similar principle applies to the HPI which is a sub-group of the CPI.

3.4.2. Statistical calculation method

The following are the main inputs used in the compilation of the HPI:

- Relative importance of index basket commodities (weights)
- Base period prices
- Comparison period prices

The calculation of the HPI uses the weights and prices of the year 2019 as the base period.

Calculation of the price index

The HPI is aggregated to the main groups using the Laspeyres equation and the weights of the base year (2019) as follows:

$$HPI = \frac{P_1}{P_0} * W_0$$

HPI = Health Price Index.

P1 = Current price

P0= Base year price

W0 = Weight for the base year

The calculation of elementary aggregates is carried out by using the Jevons formula:

$$P_j = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{P_t^i}{P_0^i} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{\prod_{i=1}^n (P_t)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\prod_{i=1}^n (P_0)^{\frac{1}{n}}}$$

PJ : Jevons index

P_t : current price

P0: price for the base year

n: The number of items in the primary group

l = 1,2,3,...,n

To aggregate upwards in the calculation of the HPI, the elementary Jevons indices are multiplied by the corresponding basket weights.

Calculation of Percentage Change

Percentage change in the HPI for the current year compared with the previous year is calculated according to the following equation:

$$RC = \frac{HPI_c}{HPI_p} * 100 - 100$$

RC = rate of annual change (in %)

HPI_c= current price index.

HPI_p = price index for the same period of the previous year.

3.4.3. Seasonal adjustment

Seasonally adjusted estimates are not produced for this publication. the HPI is issued on an annual basis.

3.4.4. Chain linking

SCAD does not currently produce a chain linked HPI. However, development of a chain-linked index is a near term priority as part of a general CPI methodology overhaul with the aim to improve coherence and quality of the published data.

4. Special cases

HPI do not present special cases.

5. Outputs and quality

5.1 Dissemination and accessibility

The HPI Data are disseminated in SCAD official website and available in Excel and PDF on annual basis.

It is noteworthy that the HPI publication is separate from other, health-related statistics published by SCAD

5.2. Length of available dataset

The HPI dataset consists of a time series at the 4-digit COICOP detail starting in 2018.

5.3. Methodology changes

The HPI was introduced in 2016 and has not been subject to any methodological changes since its inception. However, SCAD updating the base year and weights for the HPI to 2019 in 2022. A major methodology review is also currently underway, aiming at raising the Abu Dhabi HPI-related statistics quality to meet highest international standards.

5.4. Data coherence and comparability

The Abu Dhabi HPI was first compiled in 2016, with no major revision taking place since then. Similar to the CPI approach, a new version of the HPI would be linked to the old version to form a continuous time series with consistent inflation rates.

In general, SCAD follows internationally recommended classification and indexation methodologies to facilitate cross-country comparisons of CPI and its sub-groups such as the HPI. Not many countries publish a separate HPI.

5.5. Data accuracy and potential sources of errors

Data accuracy describes how closely the statistical indicator resembles the true value of the concept it measures, in this case price changes of health-related services and products in Abu Dhabi. It is important to recognize that some items in the consumer basket are more important than others. SCAD makes use of the HIES to derive relative weights that determine how certain products impact the overall HPI. The HIES is revised periodically to ensure relative weights in the HPI calculation remain relevant, however it is not practically and financially feasible to carry out the HIES on a high-frequency basis such as annually. This means that the weights used in the compilation of the HPI may become less representative over time, however SCAD is committed to keeping any bias to a minimum.

Similar to the CPI, several sampling and non-sampling errors can arise along the design, collection, and calculation stages of the HPI. SCAD takes several measures to mitigate errors as follows:

Sampling: SCAD is planning to increase its sample size to be more representative of the emirate of Abu Dhabi. While a certain degree of sampling error cannot be avoided when taking a sample of observations as opposed to recording all prices or all items in Abu Dhabi, raising the sample size can mitigate the bias substantially.

Data collection: SCAD tries to minimize collection errors by employing well-trained enumerators that are considered specialists in their field. Those collectors know the products well and have experience in checking quality and price changes of products. Enumerators follow a strict validation procedure that requires passing several data checks before the data is submitted to the statistical office, where further automated checks are carried out.

Data processing: SCAD is continuously aligning the methodology with international standards and best practices, but certain scope for errors remains as it is difficult to fully isolate quality from price changes in certain product groups, and available index formulas may slightly over or understate the true amount of inflation.

Overall, SCAD believes the Abu Dhabi CPI is sufficiently accurate for most practical purposes. Accuracy tends to increase at higher levels of geographic and product aggregation due to the larger sample sizes of price data. Moreover, any distortions that can arise at elementary product indices (e.g. during price collection and editing, or in making quality adjustments) are more likely to cancel out on the aggregate level.

5.6. Revision policy

As per global standards, the original, non-seasonally adjusted HPI series are revised only in special circumstances, such as correction of significant errors. However, the index reference/base period (i.e. the period in which the index equals 100) may be changed periodically, resulting in a fully revised historic time series

5.7. Limitations of dataset

The HPI tracks health-related services and products but currently the sample size is limited to eight (8) outlets. This means that for certain product groups, a limited number of sources is available, leaving a relatively high degree of uncertainty around the HPI results. Work is ongoing at SCAD throughout 2024 to increase the sample size and improve accuracy of the HPI.

Similar to the CPI, the HPI uses a fixed basket and therefore omits some of the real-life substitution to relatively cheaper or newer goods and services that tends to occur. Frequent updates of the health expenditure basket and its weights can mitigate this limitation.

6. Institutional environment

Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi (SCAD), as the competent government entity in charge of organizing statistical activities in the emirate, plays a pivotal role in supporting decision-makers, and policymakers in Abu Dhabi. The statistical activities in the emirate are organized by SCAD, with its strategic partners in the Statistical System of Abu Dhabi. The Law entrusts SCAD with the task of developing and organizing statistical in Abu Dhabi Emirate.

7. Glossary

Price:

The market value of a unit of material or service, expressed in monetary terms. It can be defined as the value paid for a particular material or service.

Average price:

Is the sum of all prices of a commodity/service collected from more than one source divided by the number of sources of such commodity.

Relative price change:

Is the rate of increase or decrease in the current average price compared with the previous average price.

Health Price Index (HPI):

An indicator that measures the change in health prices for two periods of time, namely the comparison period and the base period, for a selected group representing a fixed basket of products, devices, equipment, and medical and aesthetic services.

Relative importance/Weight:

Is the relative importance of any product or service in the basket of the price index for health services that expresses its importance compared with all other products and services in the basket. Relative importance shall be equal to the total expenditures of all households on a particular commodity/ service in the health group divided by the total expenditures of all households in the health group, depending on the data of the "Household Expenditure and Income Survey (HEIS)" undertaken by the Statistics Centre - Au Dhabi (SCAD).

Source/Outlet:

An entity selling products/ services, such as pharmacies, hospitals, cosmetic clinics, eyewear stores, and medicinal herbs stores.

Survey frequency:

The approved period for repeating the survey to collect data.

Laspeyres Equation:

An equation developed by statistician Laspeyres to calculate the price index by dividing the prices of the comparison year by the base year prices weighted by the quantities of the base year.

Rate of change in price index:

The rate of change in price index, which is calculated by dividing the price index of a given period by the price index of the comparison period multiplied by one hundred then subtracting one hundred.

Comparison Period:

The "current" or most recent period for which the index was calculated. However, the term is used to refer to any period that is compared to the base period.

Base Period:

The year in which the residential rents price index equals 100. The base period serves as a benchmark for future periods, allowing economists to judge rates of increase and decrease in prices compared with that year.

8. Appendix tables

Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)		
Description	الرمز Code	Level
Health	06	1
Medical products, appliances and equipment	06.1	2
Pharmaceutical products	06.1.1	3
Medicines, vaccines and other pharmaceutical preparations (ND)	05.1.1.1	4
Painkillers and heatsinks kinds	06.1.1.1.01	5
Cardiovascular diseases	06.1.1.1.02	5
Diabetes medications	06.1.1.1.03	5
Pressure medications	06.1.1.1.04	5
Vitamins and minerals	06.1.1.1.05	5
Contraceptive pills	06.1.1.1.06	5
Topical ointments	06.1.1.1.07	5
Dietary supplements and fortified food products	06.1.1.1.08	5
Other Pharmaceutical Products	06.1.1.1.90	5
Herbal medicines and homeopathic products (ND)	06.1.1.2	4
Medicines and folk herbs	06.1.1.2.01	5
Herbal materials (for treatment)	06.1.1.2.02	5
Medical products (ND)	06.1.2	3
Other medical products and instruments	06.1.2.1	4
Medical Thermometers	06.1.2.1.01	5
Pregnancy screening and contraception (not including cereals)	06.1.2.1.02	5
Blood sugar test	06.1.2.1.03	5
Blood pressure test	06.1.2.1.04	5
Baby scales	06.1.2.1.05	5
Prevention and protective devices (ND)	06.1.2.2	4
Medical masks	06.1.2.2.01	5
Medical gloves	06.1.2.2.02	5
Conventional contraceptives (excluding birth control pills)	06.1.2.2.03	5
MEDICAL SPARE PROTECTOR OR SOCKS	06.1.2.2.04	5
Mechanical contraceptives	06.1.2.2.05	5
Treatment devices for personal use (ND)	06.1.2.3	4
Adhesives, non-adhesive, gauze and adhesive pads	06.1.2.3.01	5
Syringes under the skin	06.1.2.3.02	5
First aid kit	06.1.2.3.03	5
Near and cold and hot medical bags	06.1.2.3.04	5
Nebulizers	06.1.2.3.05	5
Other products used for treatment and personal use	06.1.2.3.90	5
Assistive products (D)	06.1.3	3
Assistive products for vision (D)	06.1.3.1	4
Eyeglasses	06.1.3.1.01	5
Contact lenses	06.1.3.1.02	5
Assistive products for hearing and communication (D)	06.1.3.2	4

Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)

Description	الرمز Code	Level
Hearing aids	06.1.3.2.01	5
Assistive products for mobility and daily living (D)	06.1.3.3	4
Industrial Dentures (not including installation costs)	06.1.3.3.01	5
Wheelchairs	06.1.3.3.02	5
Medical beds	06.1.3.3.03	5
Medical shoes	06.1.3.3.04	5
Medical Laces, stents and crutches	06.1.3.3.05	5
Artificial limbs	06.1.3.3.06	5
Other types of products that assist with mobility and daily living	06.1.3.3.90	5
Repair, rental and maintenance of medical and assistive products (S)	06.1.4	3
Repair, rental and maintenance of medical and assistive products (S)	06.1.4.1	4
Repair Medical devices and therapeutic equipment	06.1.4.1.01	5
Hire of therapeutic equipment - government sector	06.2.4.1.02	5
Hire of therapeutic equipment - private sector	06.2.4.1.03	5
Outpatient services	06.2	2
Outpatient services	06.2.1	3
Preventive care services (S)	06.2.1.1	4
Maternal and child vaccination services	06.2.1.1.01	5
Vaccination services during travel and tourism	06.2.1.1.02	5
Other vaccination services	06.2.1.1.03	5
Immunization services (S)	06.2.1.9	4
Family planning services	06.2.1.9.01	5
Antenatal and postnatal care services	06.2.1.9.02	5
General routine check-up services (including child growth and development)	06.2.1.9.03	5
Screening services (malaria, COVID-19, etc.)	06.2.1.9.04	5
Other preventive services	06.2.1.9.90	5
Outpatient dental services (S)	06.2.2	3
Dental preventive services (S)	06.2.2.1	4
Routine preventive dental examinations	06.2.2.1.01	5
Other outpatient dental services (S)	06.2.2.9	4
Dental Services in Government sector - government sector	06.2.2.9.01	5
Dental Services in Government sector - private sector	06.2.2.9.02	5
Costs of installation of artificial dentures in Government sector - government sector	06.2.2.9.03	5
Costs of installation of artificial dentures in Government sector - government sector	06.2.2.9.04	5
Orthodontics - government sector	06.2.2.9.05	5
Orthodontics - private sector	06.2.2.9.06	5
Cosmetic dental services	06.2.2.9.07	5
Other outpatient care services (excluding preventive and dental)	06.2.3	3
therapeutic and rehabilitation services for outpatient patients (excluding dental services)	06.2.3.1	4
General medicine services - government sector	06.2.3.1.01	5
General medicine services - private sector	06.2.3.1.02	5

Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)

Description	الرمز Code	Level
Ophthalmology - government sector	06.2.3.1.03	5
Ophthalmology - private sector	06.2.3.1.04	5
Orthopaedic Surgery - government sector	06.2.3.1.05	5
Orthopaedic Surgery - private sector	06.2.3.1.06	5
Pediatrics - government sector	06.2.3.1.07	5
Pediatrics - private sector	06.2.3.1.08	5
Obstetrics and Gynecology - government sector	06.2.3.1.09	5
Obstetrics and Gynecology - private sector	06.2.3.1.10	5
Urology - government sector	06.2.3.1.11	5
Urology - private sector	06.2.3.1.12	5
Endocrinology - government sector	06.2.3.1.13	5
Endocrinology - private sector	06.2.3.1.14	5
Nephrology - government sector	06.2.3.1.15	5
Nephrology - private sector	06.2.3.1.16	5
Arthritis - government sector	06.2.3.1.17	5
Arthritis - private sector	06.2.3.1.18	5
Oncology - government sector	06.2.3.1.19	5
Oncology - private sector	06.2.3.1.20	5
Otolaryngology, Otolaryngology - government sector	06.2.3.1.21	5
Otolaryngology, Otolaryngology - private sector	06.2.3.1.22	5
Heart and chest surgery - government sector	06.2.3.1.23	5
Heart and chest surgery - private sector	06.2.3.1.24	5
Heart disease - government sector	06.2.3.1.25	5
Heart disease - private sector	06.2.3.1.26	5
Blood diseases - government sector	06.2.3.1.27	5
Blood diseases - private sector	06.2.3.1.28	5
Immunology and allergies - government sector	06.2.3.1.29	5
Immunology and allergies - private sector	06.2.3.1.30	5
Internal Medicine - government sector	06.2.3.1.31	5
Internal Medicine - private sector	06.2.3.1.32	5
Injuries and fractures (bones) - government sector	06.2.3.1.33	5
Injuries and fractures (bones) - private sector	06.2.3.1.34	5
Vascular surgery - government sector	06.2.3.1.35	5
Vascular surgery - private sector	06.2.3.1.36	5
General Surgery - government sector	06.2.3.1.37	5
General Surgery - private sector	06.2.3.1.38	5
Neurosurgery - government sector	06.2.3.1.39	5
Neurosurgery - private sector	06.2.3.1.40	5
Plastic surgery - government sector	06.2.3.1.41	5
Plastic surgery - private sector	06.2.3.1.42	5
Chest Diseases and Allergies - government sector	06.2.3.1.43	5
Chest Diseases and Allergies - private sector	06.2.3.1.44	5
Department of Neurology - government sector	06.2.3.1.45	5

Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)

Description	الرمز Code	Level
Department of Neurology - private sector	06.2.3.1.46	5
Department of Psychiatry - government sector	06.2.3.1.47	5
Department of Psychiatry - private sector	06.2.3.1.48	5
Treatment of skin diseases - government sector	06.2.3.1.49	5
Treatment of skin diseases - private sector	06.2.3.1.50	5
Diabetes diseases - government sector	06.2.3.1.51	5
Diabetes diseases - private sector	06.2.3.1.52	5
Other specialized medical services - government sector	06.2.3.1.53	5
Other specialized medical services - private sector	06.2.3.1.54	5
The service of acupuncturists - government sector	06.2.3.1.55	5
The service of acupuncturists - private sector	06.2.3.1.56	5
Nursing services - government sector	06.2.3.1.57	5
Nursing services - private sector	06.2.3.1.58	5
Speech therapy	06.2.3.1.59	5
Raditional medicine treatment expenses	06.2.3.1.60	5
Nutritionists	06.2.3.1.61	5
Other outpatient Curative and Rehabilitative Services (Excluding Dental Services)	06.2.3.1.62	5
Outpatient long-term care services (S)	06.2.3.2	4
Services for seniors and aging population in hospitals or homes	06.2.3.2.01	5
Services for individuals with disabilities (physical disabilities) in hospitals or homes	06.2.3.2.02	5
Services for individuals with chronic conditions	06.2.3.2.03	5
Other medical services	06.2.3.2.90	5
Hospital In-Patient services	06.3	2
Hospital In-Patient services	06.3.1	3
Inpatient curative and rehabilitative services (S)	06.3.1.0	4
Standard room	06.3.1.0.01	5
Shared room	06.3.1.0.02	5
VIP Room	06.3.1.0.03	5
Intensive care unit for newborns	06.3.1.0.04	5
Intensive care unit	06.3.1.0.05	5
Inpatient long-term care services (S)	06.3.2	3
Inpatient long-term care services (S)	06.3.2.0	4
Elderly care home services	06.3.2.0.01	5
Psychiatric care home services	06.3.2.0.02	5
Addiction care home services	06.3.2.0.03	5
OTHER HEALTH SERVICES	06.4	2
Diagnostic imaging services and medical laboratory services (S)	06.4.1	3
Diagnostic imaging services and medical laboratory services (S)	06.4.1.0	4
Medical Analysis Laboratories Services - government sector	06.4.1.0.01	5
Medical Analysis Laboratories Services - private sector	06.4.1.0.02	5
Diagnostic Radiology Services (x - rays, sound waves, cross - sectional, magnetic ... etc) - government sector	06.4.1.0.03	5

Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)

Description	الرمز Code	Level
Patient emergency transportation services and emergency rescue (S)	06.4.2	3
Patient emergency transportation services and emergency rescue (S)	06.4.2.0	4
Ambulance services - government sector - government sector	06.4.2.0.01	5
Ambulance services - government sector - private sector	06.4.2.0.02	5
Other types of emergency medical transportation and rescue services include:	06.4.2.0.03	5
Costs of treatment outside UAE	06.5	2
Costs of treatment outside UAE	06.5.1	3
Costs of treatment outside UAE	06.5.1.0	4
cost of treatment abroad.	06.5.1.1.01	5

Table 2: Sample weights of the HPI (base year 2016)

Code	Description	Weight
6	Health	100.0
61	Medical Products, Devices, and Equipment	36.0
611	Pharmaceutical products	32.9
61101	Painkillers and paracetamol (all types)	
61102	Medications for heart and artery diseases	
61103	Diabetes medications	
61104	Blood pressure medications	
61105	Vitamins and minerals	
61106	Contraceptives	
61107	Popular medications and herbs	
612	Other Medical Products and Tools	0.3
61201	Thermometers	
61202	Adhesive and non-adhesive bandages, gauze pads, and plasters	
61203	Subcutaneous injectors	
61204	First aid kit boxes	
61205	Cold and hot water bottles and bags	
61206	Protective sleeves or medical socks	
61207	Pregnancy tests and contraceptives (excluding oral contraceptives)	
613	Medical Devices and Treatment Equipment	2.8
61301	Medical eyeglasses	
61302	Contact lenses	
61303	Artificial dentures (excluding installation costs)	
61304	Wheelchairs	
61305	Medical/hospital beds	
61306	Medical shoes	

Code	Description	Weight
61307	Slings, splints, and crutches.	
61308	Blood glucose meter	
61309	Blood pressure meter	
61310	Hearing aids	
61311	Ventilators	
61312	Repairing medical devices	
62	Outpatient Services	49.7
621	Outpatient Services	26.6
62101	General practitioner services- government sector	
62102	General practitioner services- private sector	
62103	Ophthalmology- government sector	
62104	Ophthalmology- private sector	
62105	Orthopedic surgery- government sector	
62106	Orthopedic surgery- private sector	
62107	Pediatrics- government sector	
62108	Pediatrics- private sector	
62109	Gynecology- government sector	
62110	Gynecology- private sector	
62113	Endocrinology- government sector	
62116	Nephrology- private sector	
62117	Rheumatology- government sector	
62121	Otolaryngology (Nose, Ear, and Throat)- government sector	
62122	Otolaryngology (Nose, Ear, and Throat)- private sector	
62124	Cardiothoracic surgery (heart and chest surgery)- private sector	
62125	Cardiology- government sector	
62126	Cardiology- private sector	
62127	Hematology- government sector	
62131	Internal medicine- government sector	
62132	Internal medicine- private sector	
62134	Injuries and fractures(bones)- private sector	
62138	General surgery- private sector	
62139	Neurosurgery- government sector	
62142	Plastic surgery- private sector	
62143	Pulmonology and allergy- government sector	
62144	Pulmonology and allergy- private sector	
62146	Neurology- private sector	
62147	Psychiatry Department- government sector	

Code	Description	Weight
62148	Psychiatry Department- private sector	
62149	Dermatology- government sector	
62150	Dermatology- private sector	
62151	Diabetes- government sector	
62152	Diabetes- private sector	
62153	Orthodontics- government sector	
62154	Orthodontics- private sector	
622	Orthodontic Services	10.8
62201	Orthodontic services (excluding braces)- government sector	
62202	Orthodontic services (excluding braces)- private sector	
62204	Costs of installing artificial dentures- private sector	
623	Medical Support Services) Semi-Medical Services(12.3
62301	Medical laboratory services- government sector	
62302	Medical laboratory services- private sector	
62303	Diagnostic radiology services (x-ray, ultrasound ray, CT scan, MRI, etc.)- government sector	
62304	Diagnostic radiology services (x-ray, ultrasound ray, CT scan, MRI, etc.)- private sector	
62305	Physiotherapists and sport therapy services- government sector	
62306	Physiotherapists and sport therapy services- private sector	
62307	Ambulance services- government sector	
62310	Nursing services- private sector	
62313	Speech therapy	
62314	Traditional therapy	
62315	Nutritionists	
63	Inpatient Services	14.3
631	Inpatient Services	14.3
63101	Standard room	
63103	VIP room	
63104	Intensive care unit for newborn babies	
63105	Intensive care unit	



مركز الإحصاء
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