



**Palestinian National Authority
Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics**

**Households Health Expenditure
Survey, 2004**

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Definitions and Explanations

Aids:	The current payments to the producers from the government according to output levels.
Compensation of employees:	Wages, salaries and other allowances and remuneration in cash or in kind.
Chronic disease:	Any disease that affect the person and needs continuous treatment and diagnosed by specialist. Persons who receive any treatment for 6 months and over considered as chronic patients.
Depreciation:	They are the assets value, which reproduced, and depreciated during the year, depreciation is calculated on the current substitutive value.
General Practitioner:	The doctor that has received at least his first university degree in medicine enabling him to practice medicine in general with no specific specialization.
Gross Fixed Capital Formation:	It is measured by value of acquisitions less disposals of new or existing fixed assets.
Gross value added:	Output minus intermediate consumption
Health Insurance:	A contract between the insured and the insurer to the effect that in the event of specified events (determined in the insurance contract) occurring the insurer will pay compensation either to the insured person or to the health service provider. Health insurance includes: Governmental, private, military, UNRWA and Israeli insurance
Household:	One person or group of persons with or without a family relationship who live in the same dwelling unit, who share meals and make joint provisions for food and other essentials of living.
Hospital:	An institution that its primary function is to provide services (diagnostic and therapeutic) for variety of medical conditions, both surgical and non-surgical. Most hospitals also provide some outpatient services, particularly emergency care.
Infectious and communicable diseases:	Any disease that affect the person at specific time for specific period, due to bacterial or viral infection and treated by various medications and antibiotics such as Hepatitis, Tuberculosis and RTI. These diseases reported daily, weekly and monthly.
Intermediate consumption:	Value of production inputs from both goods and service
Monthly income:	The total amount of cash and in kind remittances earned by household members during the reference period, regardless of its source. Earning of servants working for the households are excluded. The reference period was the past month preceding the data collection.

Survey Questionnaire

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics developed the questionnaire after revision and adaptation of some questionnaires belongs to some neighboring countries such as Jordan, in addition to the standard manual for calculating the national health accounts which was developed by WHO.

The HHES 2004 questionnaire consisted of following parts:

1. Control Sheet, which includes items related to quality control, sample identification, interview schedule and interview outcome.
2. Part one, which includes the household roster including demographic variables such as age, sex, relation to the head of the household, and date of birth.
3. Part two; this part was designed to collect data on the availability of health insurance and the utilization of health insurance. In addition to the prevalence of diseases need continuous treatment and the monthly mean expenditures on such diseases.
4. Part Three: This part includes questions on utilization of primary health care centers for those who suffer any health problem during the past two weeks preceding the survey.
5. Part four (A): This part was designed to collect data on persons who utilize the out patients clinic at hospitals during the past 6 months preceding the survey.
6. Part four (B): This part was designed to collect data on persons who admitted to the hospitals during the past year preceding the survey.
7. Part five: This part includes questions on utilization of rehabilitation centers for those who suffer any health problem during the six months two weeks preceding the survey.
8. Part six: This part includes data on selected socio-economic indicators and the households' expenses on some health items during the past month preceding the survey.

Data Set Linkage

The data set for users consists of two primary files that are related by identification variables (keys). A description of the files is below.

File Name	Content	Identification Variable
Individuals.dat	Individuals Data	IDh00: Master Record Identification
Household.dat	Household Data	IDh00: Master Record Identification

Filtering and Grouping of Respondents

Units of analysis (Other units are generally derived from these) and filtering instructions are as follows:

Unit	From file	Filtering
Individual	Individuals.dat	Individuals who utilize the primary, secondary and tertiary health care centers. In addition to the availability and utilization of health insurance, and some background characteristics data.
Household	Household.dat	Data on socio-economic indicators and the households' expenses on some health items during the past month preceding the survey. In addition to households with members who used primary, secondary and tertiary health centers.

Target Population

The target population consisted of all Palestinian households that usually reside in the Palestinian Territory.

Sample Size and Design Frame

The number of households in the sample was 4,496 households: 3,056 in the West Bank and 1,440 in the Gaza Strip. 4,014 households were interviewed, 2,663 in the West Bank and 1,351 in Gaza Strip.

The list of all Palestinian households has been constructed by updating some identification variables from the data collected through the Population Census of 1997. The master sample was drawn up to be used for different sample surveys. It consists of 481 enumeration areas (EA) (the average size of about 150 households). The master sample was the sample frame for the current HHES 2004. The selected EA were divided into small units called cells (with an average size of 16 households in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, while 20 households were selected in Jerusalem).

The sample type was a stratified two-stage random sample:

First stage: 275 EAs were selected from all Palestinian territory.

Second stage: A systematic random sample of 16 households was selected from each EA in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. For the part of Jerusalem that was annexed by Israel after the 1967 war, 20 households were selected from each EA.

Weighing

Weights have been calculated for each sampling unit. Weights reflect the sampling procedures. To make the weighing procedure feasible and simple, we assumed that the households have been selected directly within the EA.

The weighing procedure considered the total Palestinian population in the beginning of the second quarter of the year 2004 and their distribution by region, sex and age group.

Variance Calculations

It is important to calculate the sampling error and to show it beside the estimates. This gives the data user an idea about the efficiency and accuracy of the estimates.

The total survey errors are divided into two types: sampling errors and non-sampling errors. Non-sampling errors arose from implementing data collection and data processing, such as failure to interview the correct unit or mistakes made by the interviewer or the respondent. It is still difficult to estimate the non-sampling errors. However, many procedures have been adopted to reduce the non-sampling errors.

Sampling errors on the other hand are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. Sampling errors can be estimated from the survey results.

The variance calculation uses the method of Ultimate Clusters; the variance formula depends on the type of estimate (ratios, means, totals, etc.). For this purpose we use a statistical package for variance calculation called CENEVAR.

Data Collection

Training

The draft fieldwork manual prepared for the pilot was reviewed, edited and utilized for the main fieldwork training.

The main training was via videoconference between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Training lasted for an intensive 8 days. A group of doctors was recruited to deliver lectures on different parts of the questionnaires.

The training materials consisted of the following basic survey documents: questionnaires and interviewer and supervisor's instructions manual.

The training course for interviewers consisted of:

- Classroom lectures on the objectives and organization of the survey
- Detailed explanation of the questionnaire

- The art of asking questions

The principles of interviewing were addressed by the demonstration of an interview through role-playing and practice interviews.

Fieldwork Organization

The main fieldwork in the West Bank and Gaza Strip started on August 3rd, 2004, and was completed on September 4th, 2004.

Fieldwork teams implemented field editing, which included further spot-checks if needed. The field editor thoroughly checked and corrected any obvious mistakes and slips.

Editing in the Field

Fieldwork procedures and organization were designed to ensure adequate supervision and the collection of high quality data. To this end, several quality-control measures were used, including periodic sudden visits by the professional staff to the field team, adequate communications between the central office staff and the field in the form of daily and weekly reporting, re-interviewing of about 10% of the sample households by supervisors, spot-checking ages of eligible women, observation of interviewers by supervisors, distribution of written memos to the field when confusion arose, adequate documentation of the flow of the questionnaire through control sheets and limiting call backs to three visits per household.

Data Processing

BLAIZE was used in the data entry. Data entry was organized in a number of files, corresponding to the main parts of the questionnaire.

A data-entry template was designed to reflect an exact image of the questionnaire and included various electronic checks: logical check, consistency checks and cross-validation. Continuously thorough checks on the overall consistency of the data files were conducted, and some questionnaires were sent back to the field for corrections.

Data entry started in August 10, 2004, and finished on September 20, 2004. Data cleaning and checking processes were initiated simultaneously with the data entry. Thorough data quality checks and consistency checks were carried out.

Final tabulation of results was performed using the statistical package SPSS for Windows (version 8.0) and specialized health and demographic analysis programs.

Reference Date

The reference date for the Demographic and Health Survey was 01/08/2004.

Response Rates

Sample and Response Rates	Region		
	Palestinian Territory	West Bank	Gaza Strip
Number of Households in Sample	4,496	3,056	1,440
Number of Households Interviewed	4,014	2,663	1,351
Response Rate	89.3%	87.1%	93.8%

Data Quality

Fieldwork procedures and organization were designed to ensure effective supervision and the high quality of data. To this end, several quality control measures were used including periodic sudden visits by the professional staff to the field team, continuous communication between the central office staff and the field in the form of daily and weekly reporting, re-interviewing of about 10% of the sample households by supervisors, observation of interviewers by supervisors, distribution of written memos to the field when confusion arises, precise documentation of the flow of the questionnaires through control sheet and limiting call backs to three visits per household.

Derived Variables

Variable name	Description	Values
Region	Region	1. West Bank 2. Gaza Strip
loctype	Type of locality	1. Urban 2. Rural 3. Camps
rw	Relative weight	
Hi03_101	Other	Includes items 5, 10, and 11 in question hi03
Hi11_32	Reasons behind not receiving treatment for second and third disease	Includes second and third diseases
Ac07_78	Other	Includes items 7 and 8 in question AC07