

Social Survey – 2011

Methodology

**Table of Contents**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Introduction | 1 |
| Some Statistical Concepts and Standards | **2** |
| Types of Statistical Samples | **3** |
| Estimating Sample Size for Various Surveys and Polls | **6** |
| Sample Weights and Enlargement of Results | **12** |
| Sampling Errors | **27** |
| References | **34** |

**1. Background of the Survey**

**1.1 Introduction:**

Ever since it was conceived, Dubai Statistics Center is keen to provide the necessary social, economic and population data needed by decision-makers and policy-makers and those interested in the different kinds of studies. DSC is also pursuing to cope with the rapid and continuous development in the field of studies, through developing its technical capabilities to achieve a leading position in this field and be on equal stance with statistic bodies in developed countries.

The social survey of the Emirate of Dubai first of its kind between the surveys carried out by the Dubai Statistics Centre, a second survey conducted by Community Development Authority “DCA” of the Emirate. It provides data that reflect the social reality in Dubai for all people in the community, both Emiratis and non- Emiratis alike. This project is part of CDA's plan as part of a program of statistical information about social reality, to configure this information base covering this area on one hand and promote partnership and ongoing periodic statistical coordination between CDA and DSC as the official and only authorized entity to produce and issue statistical data.

**1.2 Objectives of the Survey:**

**Survey Objectives**

The main objectives of the survey are to obtain detailed data to measure performance indicators for CDA in Dubai, and to identify the social reality in the Emirate and link it to various demographic, social and economic variables, plus:

1. Set Informatics about social status to be used in the planning and formulation of policies and procedures to identify the requirements, the needs and views of society and to monitor and evaluate the effects of relevant policies and programs.
2. Building a database about social reality, including quantitative and qualitative data and general opinions related to the social reality in the Emirate.
3. Learn about the living conditions of Dubai households in general and the households of the randomly selected individuals in particular.

**2. Survey Target Community and Sample Framework**

**2.1 Target Community:**

The target groups in the survey is the population in the emirate of Dubai, residing in households (Emirati households, non- Emirati households, collective households), and residents in the labor camps, It was decided that the data collected from one of the households’ members aged 18 years and above, as well as one of the young members of the household in the age group (15-29).

Base on the survey objectives the groups can be divided into two targets which are:

* The population living in in the mentioned households, including adults and youth.
* Workers in the labor camps.

**2.2 Survey Sample Framework:**

The target groups in the survey are the population in the emirate of Dubai, residing in households (Emiratis, non-Emiratis and collective households) as well as residents of the labor camps. It was decided that satisfy the data from one of the household members aged 18 years and above. According to administrative divisions and subdivisions, which has for the purposes of implementation of the census in 2005 the Emirate of Dubai has divided to the following divisions:

* **Community**, a unit of the residential area in the Emirate of Dubai and identified most often by the main roads or natural monuments, and its includes one district or more.
	+ District: a constituent unit of the Community, and the number of residents of the district ranges between 5000-10000 people, identified by the main roads.
	+ Neighborhood: a unit consisting of the district and with populations between 2000 - 3000 people, which is identified with roads ranging from the level of internal roads, district including one neighborhood or more.

For the purposes of the census and subsequent surveys a detailed maps have been preparing, pointing out all the previous divisions, parcels ID that prepared by Dubai Municipality for all urban areas in Dubai was used.

The overall framework of households in the Emirate of Dubai is the framework provided by the population census which was carried out in 2005. In order to increase the efficiency of the sample and represent all segments of the population, the population is divided into three main layers are:
1.Basic sample.

2. Labor camps.

3. Residents of the new areas.

This is consistent with the frameworks available in the Centre which are:
• basic sample of the 2008 framework, to withdraw a sample survey of Emiratis households, non- Emiratis, and collective households.
• New framework of the labor camps 2010.
• Households framework in the new areas 2010.

The sample frame is defined as a list of units that pull them survey sample, the model framework for inspection is the latest framework that includes all the vocabulary (units) phenomenon or studied community. The most important features that must be available in the frame, to be complete so as to include all units under study. The availability of such frameworks in accordance with prior conditions is necessary for the selection of sampling unit’s specific and well-known prospects, so as to apply the scientific basis of the estimates and dissemination of results.

The latest survey targeted community framework is provided by the "Inventory of Buildings, Residential Units and Facilities" implemented by DSC in 2011.

 In 2013, DSC conducted an update for the households including about 50% of the total housing units provided by the inventory, through clusters of 100 units each, based on the inventory data. DSC will update approximately 25% of the remaining framework in the second quarter of 2015. They will rely on the results of the update process to design a sample population living in households. Regarding sample labors’ camps, they will be relying on labors’ camps framework updated in 2011. In order to make use of this framework to design a sample survey, it will be divided after the recent update to three tiers as follows:

* First Tier: including planning areas that are expected to have 40% of the population of citizens or more, is expected to be updated completely.
* Second tier: two-thirds of the other areas.
* Third tier: labors’ clusters, with each unit counting as a cluster of (50).

**3. Survey Sample**

**3.1 Sample Design**

* The household which used in the census considered appropriate unit of the survey. To achieve that the simple random sampling method was used to pull the ample units.
Based on the above, in dividing the study population into three layers "basic sample, the new areas, labor camps" This design provides the possibility to represent the selected layers in advance, as we can get many of the indicators, not only at the aggregate level (the main objective of the survey), but also the level of each layer and the type of household, even with varying degrees of accuracy due to the different sample size in these layers.
* Due to the privacy of the survey we took in consideration to withdrawal of sample units from within households frame return the basic sample and the new framework of the labor camps and the households frame in the new areas, as follows:
	+ Basic sampling frame:
	1. A sample of Emiratis households withdrawn of neighborhoods (counting units) randomly, according to a fixed sampling fraction, equal to the sample size of Emiratis households divided by the number of Emiratis households in the basic sample.
	2. The sample of Non-Emiratis households was distributed among Non-Emiratis households and collective households in proportion to the size of each of them in the basic sample. The households sample was pulled randomly, according to fixed sampling fraction equal: the sample size divided by the number of households in the basic sample in every neighborhood.
* Labor camps frame:
Due to that labor camps are residential buildings earmarked for housing workers in various companies and projects, the services provided at each camp is one for all employees, and these services are differentiated between workers camps,which meaning that workers camps constitute a homogeneous layers within layers and varying between classes. So the size of the sample within the camp should reduce to a minimum, and enlarge labor camps sample, to ensure a wider spread of the sample, and to increase its representation. Based on this decide to choose (50) camps randomly, that the data is fulfilled (10) workers from each camp, randomly too, from the list of residents in the labor camp.
* New areas frame:
Dubai Municipality has adopted a new administrative division in 2010, it was limited to the communities which has been divided into plots of land, and each plot had given a record called the parcel. The cluster sampling method has been used to withdraw households in new areas by household type, the cluster size determine with (12) households (10 basic, 2 spare.), the number of clusters required was determined by dividing the number of households (according to household type) by the size of the cluster, the wanted clusters was withdrawn randomly in way to cover all households in drawn clusters.

The estimate of sample size was depend on the of the on variation in the variables that have been identified based on the objectives of the survey, due to the multiplicity of variables that have been studied, the demographic and social variables of the emirate community were selected to estimate sample size on the basis of it.
It by the survey sample size has been estimated by (4783) households distributed all over the emirate's population categories as shown in the table below.

Table 1 : Sample size by population groups

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Population group** | **The total number of sample households** |
| Emirati | 2,243 |
| Non- Emirati | 2,040 |
| Labors’ Camps | 500 |
| **Total** | **4,783** |

**Individual random selection method 18 +**

All survey employees at all executive and supervisory levels are trained on the method of selecting random individual from the household, by using the household data to fill the relevant table. Taking into account the following:

* Household members of qualified males of 18 years or above are registered according to age from older to younger, followed by registering qualified females, from older to younger and individuals are numbered in sequence. The servants are to be eliminated (maid, driver, nanny, gardener…etc). and their relationship to the head of the household indicated, as they are not considered relatives
* "KISH" tables are to be used. Please find below KISH tables designated for households in the survey lists according to the instructions of the technical office and the general supervisor. The researcher is not allowed to use KISH tables as he pleases. Meaning that there is a certain table for each household designated beforehand that must be used, so the number of the household in the sample lists is the number of the random table, and the number of the qualified person will be determined according to the number of members of the household. For instance, if Table No. 4 was chosen for a household, and it is table No. C, and its qualified persons are 3, then member No. 2 in the serial number is the individual required to be interviewed.
* After determining the number of the random table for the first household, the random table for the second household is the following table, i.e. table No. 5. Qualified persons in the second household are to be registered and the qualified persons defined as in the previous step.
* The table for the third household in the sample is table No. 6, hence the random table for each household of the sample households is determined by taking the table right following the table opposite the preceding household one by one until finishing all the households of the sample.
* After determining the line number in the random section table, the individual line number is to be indicated in the household table, then the randomly picked individual line number is used as is the case with the household table.

Kish table for selecting individuals who qualify for the interview, of 18 +

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 Table A  |  | 2 Table B1 |
|  |
| The number of individuals 18 + is | Interview the individual whose number is |  | The number of individuals 18 + is | Interview the individual whose number is |
| 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 |  | 3 | 1 |
| 4 | 1 |  | 4 | 1 |
| 55 | 1 |  | 55 | 2 |
| 6 or more  | 1 |  | 6 or more  | 2 |
| 3 Table B2  |  | 4 Table C |
|  |
| The number of individuals 18 + is | Interview the individual whose number is |  | The number of individuals 18 + is | Interview the individual whose number is |
| 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 |
| 3 | 1 |  | 3 | 2 |
| 4 | 2 |  | 4 | 2 |
| 55 | 2 |  | 55 | 3 |
| 6 or more  | 2 |  | 6 or more  | 3 |
| 5 Table D  |  | 6 Table E1 |
|  |
| The number of individuals 18 + is | Interview the individual whose number is |  | The number of individuals 18 + is | Interview the individual whose number is |
| 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 2 |  | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 3 |  | 4 | 3 |
| 55 | 4 |  | 55 | 3 |
| 6 or more  | 4 |  | 6 or more  | 55 |
| 7 table E2  |  | 8 table F |
|  |
| The number of individuals 18 + is | Interview the individual whose number is |  | The number of individuals 18 + is | Interview the individual whose number is |
| 1 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |  | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |  | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | 4 |  | 4 | 4 |
| 55 | 55 |  | 55 | 55 |
| 6 or more  | 55 |  | 6 or more  | 6 |

**3.2 Sample Coverage**

The results of the field work showed that the respondents of the sample, 4,783 households, have been visited. Table No. 2 shows the distribution of these households according to the population segment and the final result of the households. The results show that the number of complete visits conducted successfully amounted to 4,495 household of the total sample households, while the rate of the total response calculated according to the number of surveys that were completed divided on the number of interviews expected to be conducted, with the exception of those ‘vacant, unreachable’ amounted to 97.8%. Also, the table shows the interviews that were not concluded successfully and the relevant reason: One reason not to complete the interview by the reason.

Table 2: Distribution of Interviews in the Survey According to the Population Segment and Visit Result

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Population group** | **Completed** | **There is no qualified individual** | **Rejected** | **Incomplete** | **Other** | **The number of households in the sample** |
| Emirati | 1,992 | 11 | 97 | 60 | 83 | 2,243 |
| Non- Emirati | 2,003 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 14 | 2,040 |
| Labors’ Camps | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500 |
| **Total** | **4,495** | **14** | **102** | **75** | **97** | **4,783** |

**4. Preparatory phase**

The survey preparatory phase included a number of overlapping and integrated processes that required the cooperation of specialists from DSC and CDA in Dubai in the different stages of the work, in order to develop a work plan and the timeframe for implementing this plan and providing all categories of workers needed for execution in the set time, assigning work to them and the work locations. The preparatory phase included the following:

1. Design and selection of the sample.
2. Designing the form and preparing the instructions guide
3. Implementation the pilot survey.
4. Examining and developing the forms, instructions, software and the data completion and processing operation.
5. Preparing for the field work stage, such as preparing the programs, data collection instructions, as well as field, office and automated scrutinizing instructions and developing an encoding manual.
6. Selecting the survey team and training them on the method of field collection of data and scrutinizing them.
7. Collecting the survey data electronically any by using smart tablet PCs
8. Scrutinizing data
9. Clearing the data from errors.
10. Developing the database in its final form

**5. Survey Basic Documents:**

The survey documents include forms, instruction guides of the supervisors and researchers, office and electronic scrutiny rules and random individual selection tables. Below a summary of some of the important documents:

**5.1 Survey Form**

To realize the goals set for the survey, a special form is designed and finalized after being tested, reviewed and translated by specialists, taking into consideration facilitating the setup of the program concerning the form automatically on Tablet PCs and the audit process.

**The Form has 10 main sections as follows**:

1. Introductory data.
2. Characteristics of household members
3. Characteristics of the individual chosen at random.
4. Social harmony.
5. Social integration.
6. Social services.
7. Views and personal values.
8. Values, culture and emirate identity of the U.A.E. State.
9. Home characteristics.
10. Financial situation

**5.2 Introduction Guide:**

The instruction guide includes all the definitions and concepts used in the survey and the detailed instructions for the field workers, no matter what their supervisory or executive roles are. It also includes a detailed explanation of all questions and concepts stated in the different sections of the form and the classifications used for each of them. Also, how to fill in the data in a way to maintain the highest degree of correctness and accuracy. The guide also includes the basic rules of scrutiny that are to be followed by the employees of different levels while scrutinizing the forms, paying special attention to completing the form and the logical relations between answers (internal consistency) and how to detect mistakes and correct them.

**5.3 Encoding Manual:**

All fields relating to using the latest international classifications used globally, also used in DSC such as classifying occupations and nationalities, have been encoded. These classifications are as follows:

1. International standards of ISO 3166-1 countries numbering
2. International classification of disability
3. Nationality Guide

 **5.4 Display cards:**

For the sake of the survey and its uniqueness, being a specialized social study, it uses special display cards containing different degrees of standards whether the scale is of 1-5 or 0-10 degrees, where each degree represents a measure chosen by the respondent, according to his convictions and opinions about an issue, phenomenon, a service provided or a certain phrase. Display cards are the main documents that must be with each researcher when visiting household and during the interview. Where the researcher uses them for introducing himself and present it to the respondent in order to choose the degree that he thinks it's appropriate from his point of view to any question of the questions of the form. The Survey uses 7 display cards, each giving a statistical indication relating to certain questions, as follows:

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 301** |
| **Display card 1** |
| 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |
| You're very happy. | .................................................................... | I don't feel happy at all. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Questions 304، 305، 313، 401، 403، 404، 417، 418، 501، 502، 503، 703، 805، 807، 902، 903، 904، 1002** |
| **Display card 2** |
| **5** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** |
| Extremely agree | I agree | Neutral | I disagree | Extremely disagree |

|  |
| --- |
| **Questions 402، 406، 602** |
| **Display card 3** |
| **5** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** |
| Extremely Satisfied | Satisfied | Neutral | Unsatisfied | Extremely Unsatisfied |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 606**  |
| **Display card 4** |
| **6** | **5** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** |
| Daily | 5-6 days per week | 3-4 days per week | 1-2 days per week | Once every other week | Not at all |

|  |
| --- |
| **Questions 701, 702, 806** |
| **Display card 5**  |
| 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |
| Very important | .................................................................... | Not important at all. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 801**  |
| **Display card 6** |
| 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |
| Have extensive knowledge | .................................................................... | I don't have any knowledge |

|  |
| --- |
| **Question 804**  |
| **Display card 7** |
| 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |
| Very likely. | .................................................................... | Not likely at all. |

**6. Survey Staff**

6.1 Functional Structure of Survey Staff:

The staff that participated in the administrative and field work of the survey have been organized as follows:

* **Team leader:** The leader periodically follows up all phases of the survey technically and administratively, review project completion reports and submit them to senior management.
* **Superintendent of the survey:** Given the importance of the project, it has been assigned to two supervisors, their mission is to follow up all technical and field of surveying in different areas of the Emirate, as they provide a survey team reports on the progress of the work progress.
* **Administrative supervisor:** There are two of them, whose job is to follow up all field issues concerning the survey. They also supply the superintendent of the survey with reports on the work progress.
* **Supervisor of Human Resources**: whose job is control work-time through attendance and follow up on the commitment of employees in uniform and general appearance.
* **Programmer**: Their main tasks is the design of the form input software and providing a link to the program on Tablet PCs. They are the link between researchers and technicians via following up the field work and resolving all problems relating to the program, saving the complete data of the forms periodically and developing the survey’s main database.
* **Supervisors**: There are 10 of them divided into 10 teams, each comprised of 4 researchers. His most prominent task is the distribution of daily field work on his team, constantly be in the work area, attend some interviews and check the completed forms and acknowledge complete forms and return the wrong ones.
* **Researchers**: They are 40, divided on the survey areas in Dubai. Their job is to collect data and ensure that all data is complete before leaving the household’s residency and also scrutinize the data collected in the field and handing the supervisor daily achievement reports.
* **Auditors**: There are 6 of them, their jobs is to scrutinize the forms at the office electronically, via the program set beforehand for scrutiny, as all forms that need correction are followed up with the administrative supervisor.

**6.2 Selecting and Training Researchers:**

The staff, with their different supervisory and executive roles, were selected according to a number of criteria, including past experience in the field of censuses, surveys and statistical studies, knowledge of geographical areas and using maps, education, as most of the staff had a B.Sc. degree or higher, in addition to fluency in English and any other languages. A plan was developed for training field staff and the rest of the survey staff before starting to collect data from the field. A specialized team comprised from both DSC and CDA staff of 5 persons conducted a training course, which discussed the objectives of the survey and the data collection approach, confidentiality of the data, how to reach the households of the survey and how to use maps and sample lists. The training also included the application aspect and the ability to use smart tablet PCs to find out how well-versed the researchers were in using it and dealing with it in the field. The training also included methods of interviews and their privacy and how to deal with households and overcome difficulties. Moreover, a number of practical office and field applications were conducted on how to fill in the form and the errors that occur as a result of these applications. At the end of the training course, the staff were examined on the survey process, no matter what their supervisory or executive roles are, the result of which was largely decisive in selecting the participants in the survey.

**7. The Fieldwork Stage:**

This part includes a brief presentation of the stages of field work that included how to process field work and office scrutiny with ease and smoothness.

**7.1 Organizing Fieldwork:**

Field work was organized and executed in a way that ensures ease, smoothness and accuracy in obtaining the survey data. Work was distributed to all sectors and planned areas in Dubai and the Field Work Department was launched from the Survey Department headquarters. The distribution of the technical staff on the work areas was based on the workload at each of the planned sectors and the degree of deployment pf the sample locations as well as the ease of contact and communications.

**7.2 Data Collection Approach:**

After designating and appointing the administrative supervisors as well as supervisors and researchers and distributing them on field teams, and after completing the training course and the pre-trial, the field implementation phase started with these teams visiting the households of the sample and collecting data from them using smart tablet PCs. This phase began on 12/9/2015.

**7.3 Field Security:**

The most important procedures used to ensure the quality of the data and commitment to work was paying field unannounced inspection visits that the supervisory team made periodically to all field work teams where they were stationed, as it was ensured that the supervisors scrutinized all completed forms at the work location, and before leaving the place, that they filled in the ‘Supervisor Form’ for one of the households for whom the researchers completed a form, so as to ensure the validity of the information. After returning from the field, the supervisors – in addition to the supervisory office – scrutinized a sample of the forms at the headquarters, specifically at the first stage of work. Also, there was a daily scrutiny program for each work team separately for scrutinizing the conducted work periodically.

In addition, the survey technical team comprised from DSC and CDA staff scrutinized a sample of the completed data and made all necessary remarks. In case of discovering any errors, the survey supervisory office usually informed all supervisors and researchers of these errors on the following day to avoid them in the future. Sometimes some unforeseen cases would come from the field. These cases were studied by specialists and the correct decision made towards them and then this decision is distributed to all supervisors.

The objective of these processes is to achieve the highest accuracy of data and ensuring that every question in the survey form applicable to the case has been responded to as required. These processes also included matching responses as regards consistency and logic to correct them by going back to the relevant households when possible.

**8. Data Processing Stage**

Using smart technologies in the survey and sending data instantly from the field to the central databases designated for that had the greatest effect on ensuring saving and storing the complete household data after collecting them. Moreover, the backups from all the smart tablet PCs of the researchers can be obtained immediately, after ensuring that they were scrutinized and approved in their final form by the supervisor. Also, a special record was organized and automated that shows the development of the different processes in all sample areas and the flow of the completed household data among the supervisory office staff.

**8.1 Office Preparation:**

During the field data collection process, the completed household data, scrutinized in the field by supervisors, were reviewed instantly by the supervisory office, approved and sent through the latest smart technologies used in the survey to the main database with the survey data in the headquarters, where the office scrutiny team scrutinized this data. During that stage, the main focus was on the scrutiny of the data consistency and completion to mitigate error as much as possible, but the automated office scrutiny of the forms started on 01.04.2011 and went on till 20.05.2011 simultaneously with the field work stage.

During that stage, the main focus was on the scrutiny of the data consistency and completion to mitigate error as much as possible.

**8.2 Electronic Preparation:**

The study programmer made the electronic preparation, as well as training the scrutinizers on how to use the form program in the scrutiny process that was pre-set for this aim.  The available equipment was used - with the highest efficiency possible - to accelerate the scrutiny process. Also, the data was made available so that an immediate automatic scrutiny can be made to them through screens, as the focus was on the completion of the data and if the value was inputted and that it lies in the correct range. Also, it was ensured that the consistency basics were applied to ensure that the inputted data is consistent and logical according to the other variables. The application of scrutiny basics, its effects and the sequence of logical answer and linking all questions of the form had a great impact on ensuring the success of this process. After the completion of the preparation of the data, devoid of errors, frequency tables for all variables were obtained and studied by professionals of the technical team of the survey and also by DHA’s professionals as regards its completion, range, logic and consistency. As a result, some direct rules were applied to some questions and the data was revised and finally approved, while some of them were corrected. Then some results were classified according to previously proposed structural tables and the output tables were scrutinized as regards the data internal consistency in the one table and external consistency between the different relevant tables.

**8.3 Display and Dissemination of Results:**

An outcome scheduling plan was agreed with CDA Dubai and presenting the outcome of the survey through a special bulletin to discuss the main outcomes of the survey and also through an analytical detailed report of the final survey outcome that include all the tables pertaining to the characteristics of households, individuals and all the main sections of the form. These outputs can be published in a number of ways, the most important of which is as follows:

1. Electronically via DSC and CDA’s websites
2. Dubai’s Smart Statistical System
3. The analytical bulletin and report to be printed so as to distribute to the data users.
4. Periodical press releases that publish the most important outcomes of the survey
5. Analytical summaries ‘Policy briefs’ for the most important outcomes and indicators of the survey.

**9. Definitions**

**Household**: An individual or more living in the same house sharing one or more aspects of life arrangements. They might be relatives and in this case they are having a household head; or non-relatives, thus with no household head. Households have been classified into 3 types according to the different social circumstances and the impact of the immigration factor on the components of the households in UAE:

* Emirati Household
* Non-Emirati Household
* Collective Household

**Emirati Household**: An Individual or more of UAE citizens sharing the same house and food, where most of them are relatives with an elected head of the household.

* **The household is considered a emirati household in the following cases**:
* If the household head one UAE citizens
* If the mother is a non-citizen while her children are citizens living with her and she is not married to a citizen by the time this survey took place
* if the mother and the children are legal citizens regardless of the nationality of the household head
* **The Emirati household includes:**
1. Those who are not living temporary in the household due to work conditions or ailment or travel or studying or any other reason
2. Household members reside with the household but are outside the country temporarily for any reason
3. Household members present exceptionally in one of the public facilities e.g.: hotels and hospitals but they normally stay with their households.
4. The guests living with the household permanently where they do not have a permanent residency in UAE except those who entered the country on a “visit visa” and did not stay more than six month
5. Individuals who entered the country on a “visit visa” and stayed at least six months

**Non-Emirati Household:** An Individual or more of non UAE citizens sharing the same house and food, where most of them are relatives with an elected head of the household. The household is considered non-Emirati in case the household head and the spouse are not citizens even if the spouse’s children are citizens of a previous marriage

* **The following categories fall within the non-Emirati household:**
1. Non-occupants of household homes on a temporary basis, but still within the state, for work, travel, disease, study or any other reason.
2. Household members who are abroad for any whatsoever reason, if they have valid Iqama.
3. Household members who exceptionally stay at public accommodation such as hotels and hospitals, but their usual residence is the household house.
4. Household usual resident guests who do not have usual residence in the UAE, except for those who enter the state on a visitor visa and have not stayed yet for six months at least.
5. Residents who enter the country on a visitor visa and stay for six months at least.

**Collective Household**: a group of individuals (2 or more), regardless of their nationalities, sharing residence and they may share the same food. They usually do not have relative relations and they are often of the same sex, whether males or females.

* **The following categories fall within the collective household:**
1. Non-occupants of household homes on a temporary basis, but still within the state, for work, travel, disease, study or any other reason who have no other usual residence.
2. Household members who are abroad for any whatsoever reason, if they have valid Iqama.
3. Household members who exceptionally stay at public accommodation such as hotels and hospitals, but their usual residences are the household house.
4. Household usual resident guests who do not have usual residence in the UAE, except for those who enter the state on a visitor visa and have not stayed yet for six months at least.
5. Residents who enter the country on a visitor visa and stay for six months at least.

**Note: The following categories do not fall within the Emirati or non-Emirati or collective households:**

1. Household members, who are permanent residents at hospitals, old age homes, those who have special needs homes, juvenile homes and prisons.
2. Household guests who have permanent residence in the UAE.
3. Household guests who enter the state on a visitor visa and do not stay for six months at least.
4. Non-resident household assistants.

**Nuclear Household:** The nuclear household is a household group, of a single household nucleus, consisting of a pair of espouses only or a woman and a man (adults) and their biological children (one or more) or a father (with a son or a daughter or more) or a mother (with a son or daughter or more) with no other relative or non-relative person.

**Extended Household:** A household that extends beyond a nuclear household, consisting of parents, aunts, uncles, and cousins, all living nearby or in the same household.

**Residential Accommodation**: it is accommodation for a group of labors (usually workers) with a relative big number – 50 workers at least - work at the same establishment and share group accommodation under the supervision of the establishment (whether private or government). Such group accommodation may be (apartments, or a group of separate rooms at buildings enclosed with a fence or caravans ….etc.). They are usually possessed by the employer. Some establishments, sometimes, hire a whole building comprising a group of apartments / rooms as accommodation for its labors. Residential accommodation is distinct with the following:

1. It is a home to a big number of residents (labors or employees) with permanent (usual) visa.
2. Accommodation occupies a whole building or more under the supervision and control of the employer.
3. Residents share accommodation but they do not share food.

**SEX It is classified as:**

* Male
* Female

**Age:** The period estimated or calculated from birth year and year of meeting with dropping any whatsoever fraction of a year. For example, an individual age is calculated as 12 year old if he / she is at the age of 12 year and 9 months.

**Head of household:** any of the household usual members (according to the household definition) at age of “15 year old or upward” who is deemed by other members as the household head. It is not necessary that a head of a household must be the elder, the member who has the biggest income or from a specific sex (male or female). A head of household does not necessarily have relative relations with most of household members. A head of household must be of legal age, wise and registered at the survey as one of such household members.

**Relationship with a head of a household**: it indicates the relative relationship between a household member and head of the such household as any of the following cases:

* Husband/ wife
* Son/ daughter
* Grandson / granddaughter
* Father / mother
* Father in law / mother in law
* Brother / sister
* Husband /wife Son / daughter
* Husband /wife brother / sister
* Son in law / daughter in law
* Grandfather / grandmother
* Other relatives
* Adopted by a household
* There is no relative relationship

**Nationality**: The legal and political citizenship of an individual, i.e. he/she belongs to the state where he/she is a citizen. An individual nationality is usually determined by the passport held or is entitled to be held by the same. An individual nationality is registered in writing and it is not necessary that nationalities of all household members must be the same held by the head of such household. In case of dual nationality, such nationality stated by the individual will be registered by the researcher. For the purpose of this survey, nationality is classified as follow:

1. Emirati (household book and passport)
2. Holds an UAE Passport
3. Has no identity papers
4. Non-Emirati & nationality is identified ( nationality classification is attached)

**Marital Status:** It is the current civil status of an individual, 15 year or more, at time of meeting. It is classified as follow:

1. Single (not married before): an individual, 15 year or more, not actually married according to common convention (i.e., no marriage consummation has occurred) at time of meeting.
2. Married: an individual, 15 year or more, actually married according to common convention, whether espouses live together or not, at time of meeting.
3. Divorced: an individual, 15 year or more, that was actually married but currently is divorced.
4. Widowed: an individual, 15 year or more, that was actually married but currently is separated owing to death of the other espouse.
5. Separated/ Deserted: an individual, 15 year or more, actually married but separated from his/her espouse at time of meeting owing to differences without divorce or death.

**Mother residence on delivery:** The usual residence of an individual’s mother on delivery. It is one of the following options:

1. Dubai
2. within the state (specify the emirate)
3. outside the state (specify the state)

**Individual previous residence:** An individual previous permanent residence where the individual actually lived for a consecutive period of six months or more before moving to the current residence. An individual ticks any of the following options:

1. Dubai
2. within the state (specify the emirate)
3. outside the state (specify the state)

**Disability or Difficulty:** A case that a household member suffers from for six months or more with no effective (medical or psychological) treatment so the individual can exercise his natural life in the surroundings. It is any of the following cases:

* Vision: low vision even if can be aided by glasses.
* Hearing: hearing impairment even if hearing is enhanced by hearing devices.
* Communication: speech or communication disorder.
* Movement: Difficulty in walking or moving or going upstairs even if he/she uses a stick or a walking helper.
* Hand usage: difficulty in using hands for daily practice.
* Learning: remembering, concentration or learning impairment
* Utterance: stutter
* Psychological and mental diseases
* Mental Retardation: to suffer from difficulty in self care such as washing all body parts, wearing clothes and eating.
* Other (specify): specify other cases not stated above.

**Communication**: External communication and exchange of information between an individual and others in a different manner whether through utterance or sign (sign, writing, images…).

**Self-dependence**: Self-dependence skills such as ability to eat, wear clothes, use bathroom, self-care, walking, movement ….

**Cognitive Skills**: Those cognitive skills “learning” through which an individual can acquire concepts, form concepts, strengthen memory, identify problems, identify and come up with appropriate solutions, symbolic analysis and successful treatment of different situations.

**Enrollment onto an educational institution:** This question is directed to individuals at age of 10 years upward. If an individual is registered at a private or state-owned educational institution-whether in or outside the emirate, he/she is deemed as enrolled onto study. If an individual was regularly attending an educational institution to have an educational qualification or a scientific certificate, he/she is deemed was previously enrolled. Enrollment does not include those individuals who are or were previously enrolled onto training courses to improve his/her skills and performance. This applies to any of the following cases:

1. Enrolled onto the government sector: he/she is enrolled onto and registered at a state-owned educational institution (local or federal) whether in or outside the emirate.
2. Enrolled onto the private sector: he/she is enrolled onto and registered at a private educational institution whether in or outside the emirate.
3. Yes, he/she was enrolled onto an educational institution: he/she was previously enrolled onto an educational institution for having an educational qualification or a scientific certificate.
4. Not enrolled at all.

**Educational Qualification**: The educational qualifications of individuals, (10 years upward) and individuals are classified as follow on the ground of their educational qualifications:

1. Illiterate: An individual who is unable to read and write in any whatsoever language or who was able to read only.
2. Reading and writing literate: an individual who is able to read and write in any whatsoever language but he/she has no recognized educational qualification till time of survey. The blind that are able to read and write through Braille are classified as reading and writing literate unless he/she has an educational qualification.
3. Primary level: an individual has a certificate of primary stage completion or an individual has successfully completed five or six years of study equivalent to the primary level as per the applicable system in the UAE, otherwise, he/she is registered as reading and writing literate.
4. Preparatory Level: an individual has a certificate of the preparatory stage completion or an individual has successfully completed eight or nine years of study equivalent to the preparatory level as per the applicable system in the UAE, otherwise, he/she is registered as having a certificate or primary level completion.
5. Secondary: an individual has a certification of completing the secondary level, or the religious, commercial, vocational or agricultural secondary level or its equivalent, otherwise he/she is registered as having a certificate of the preparatory level completion.
6. Intermediate Educational Qualification: an individual has a certificate of an intermediate educational qualification completion and has a diploma degree, otherwise, he/she is registered as having a secondary certificate.
7. Bachelor Degree: if an individual successfully completes the university stage in any major, otherwise, he/she is registered as having a secondary certificate.
8. Graduate Diploma: an individual has a certificate of graduate diploma completion, otherwise, he/she is registered as having a bachelor degree.
9. Master degree: if an individual has a certificate of a master degree.
10. Doctorate degree: if an individual has a certificate of a doctorate degree.



**Domestic Servant** :It is a person who has employed by the family to provide a service or more whether it's full or part-time and is not a requirement of permanent habitual residence at home where they can be reside outside the home. Examples include: housemaid, cook, nanny, driver, gardener, servant, guardian ... etc.

**Caregiver**: a professional person who specializes in the provision of services for need individual who cannot performed by himself such as self-care, hygiene, eating and drinking, mobility, taking medications, accompanying and recreation ..

**Local community**: In general, the concept of community refers to a group of people living in a specific geographic area, and share together the economic, social and cultural activities .., and they are make among themselves one social unit, dominated by the public values they feel belonging to it. Many also agree that the community refers to the specific local area with special characters, the interaction mode of individuals is shown to permit the emergence of common daily activities to provide basic services to the members of this community.

**Voluntary**: It can be defined as each unpaid willing act such as allocating time, effort and skills acquired by a person to help needy persons at a local community, schools, hospitals, religious associations or social care centers.