

Social Survey – 2013

Methodology

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**1. About the Survey**

**1.1 Prefaces:**

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 one of the most important government project between the of DSC and the Community Development Authority "CDA" in the field of studies, which is being implemented for the second time where it was executed in 2011.Dubai ٍSocial Survey is a one of a kind survey conducted by DSC. It is the third survey conducted by "CDA". It provides data that reflect the social reality in Dubai for all people in the community, both citizens and non-citizens 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:**

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 Framework:**

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 Size**

The main objective of this survey is to estimate the proportion of many indicators, and estimated the sample size in such cases based on the contrast ratio, the anticipated degree of confidence in the data and the margin of allowable error, according to the equation of the simple random sample size without a return to the discretion of the following ratio:



Where is:

n: sample size

t: the value that match the degree of confidence in the normal distribution table

P: phenomenon studied ratio

q: P - 1

e: margin of error

N: community size

Assuming that the contrast ratio (pq) for the phenomena to be covered by the survey maximum, is achieved when the ratio p = 0.5, and therefore q = 0.5, that mean variation is equal to 0.25, which is greater than any unexpected variation.

sample size was estimated for families adopting degree of confidence (95%) and margin of error of about 2%, based on the population estimates for the year 2012, the proportion of the age group adopted (15-29) of the total population (r) and non-Emiratis in the previous equation, a younger group compared with the proportion of the age group 18 years and above, the results of updated framework have been relying on with respect to Estimate average household size Emiratis and non-Emiratis, the size of the sample as follows:

Emirati households: (2000) household.

Emirati households is: (2000) household.

 It has been distributed to 1,500 households .500 collective family, because of the homogeneity expected in collective households in terms of standard of living and the similarity of services provided in these households, so the indicators variation will be less than in the case of households, and have the sample size required is smaller.

Labor camps: Due to the homogeneity expected in labors’ rallies in terms of standard of living and the similarity of services provided in these communities as well, the target indicators variation will be small compared with the households community, and will be the sample size required is much smaller than the households sample size for the same degree of confidence and the margin of error and, in light of this, it was decided that the sample size in the labor camps (500) worker.

To meet the expected non response, which is estimated at 10%, the rate of the expected non-response has been added to the sample size for all types of households, this had not happened in the Labor camps due to the expected full response, so that the number became as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 : Sample size by population groups

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Population group** | **The total number of sample households** |
| Emirati | 2,019 |
| Non- Emirati | 2,200 |
| Labors’ Camps | 500 |
| **Total** | **4719** |

**3.2 Sample Coverage**

The results of the field work showed that the respondents of the sample, 4719 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 3780 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 93.0%. 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** | **Rejected** | **There is no qualified individual** | **Incomplete** | **Housing unit close\empty** | **Other** | **The number of households in the sample** |
| Emirati | 1,326 | 258 | 61 | 26 | 206 | 142 | **2,019** |
| Non- Emirati | 1,954 | 55 | 12 | 7 | 85 | 87 | **2,200** |
| Labors’ Camps | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **500** |
| **Total** | **3,780** | **313** | **73** | **33** | **291** | **229** | **4,719** |

**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. Examining and developing the forms, instructions, software and the data completion and processing operation.
4. 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.
5. Selecting the survey team and training them on the method of field collection of data and scrutinizing them.
6. Collecting the survey data electronically any by using smart tablet PCs
7. Scrutinizing data
8. Clearing the data from errors.
9. 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 kish tables**

**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 |

**5.2 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 1-3 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 6 display cards, each giving a statistical indication relating to certain questions, as follows:

|  |
| --- |
| **Social survey questionnaire Question 301** |
| **Emiratis youth survey Question 101** |
| **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. |

|  |
| --- |
| **Social survey questionnaire Questions 229, 230, 231, 235, 304.2, 305, 306, 314, 315, 401, 403, 404, 405, 426, 428, 501, 502, 503, 703, 705, 708, 805, 807** |
| **Emiratis youth survey Question 102، 117، 118، 302، 303، 304، 402** |
| **Display card 2** |
| **5** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** |
| Extremely agree | I agree | Neutral | I disagree | Extremely disagree |

|  |
| --- |
| **Social survey questionnaire Questions 402، 406، 407، 602** |
| **Emiratis youth survey Question 107، 109، 110، 111، 112، 113** |
| **Display card 3** |
| **5** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** |
| Extremely Satisfied | Satisfied | Neutral | Unsatisfied | Extremely Unsatisfied |

|  |
| --- |
| **Social survey questionnaire Questions 701, 702, 806** |
| **Emiratis youth survey Question 122، 301.1، 401** |
| **Display card 4**  |
| 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |
| Very important | .................................................................... | Not important at all. |

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

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

|  |
| --- |
| **Emiratis youth survey Question 201,202**  |
| **Display card 7** |
| **5** | **4** | **3** | **2** | **1** |
| Extremely worried  | worried | Neutral | Not worried | Extremely Not worried |

|  |
| --- |
| **Emiratis youth survey Question 301** |
| **Display card 8**  |
| 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |
| Very complying with | .................................................................... | Not complying with at all. |

**5.3 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 9 main sections, in addition to the complementary private Emirati youth survey form as follows:**

* **Social survey questionnaire**
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. Financial situation
* **Social survey questionnaire**

**5.4 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.

**5.5 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

**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.
* **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.
* **Audit Supervisor**: Among the most prominent tasks distributed daily field work completed on the audit team, and the follow-up audit questionnaires completed aphid and the recognition of the completion of the form, and to provide field supervisors observations on the wrong ones.
* **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

**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.

**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.

**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)

**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.

**Social Accommodation:** The relationships established by an individual with others through relations and interaction with surrounding environment for achieving compatibility, equilibrium and association between the individual and the surrounding physical and social environment.

**Education Level**: It is a case of an individual aged (10+ years) in terms of receiving a teaching qualification or not.

**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.

**Labor force participation:** To the requirements of this survey the question had been asked directly and unrestricted by a defined period of time, this method is different from what is the case in the Dubai Statistics Centre, which is based on the international recommendations applicable and internationally recognized. Where it will only recognize the labor force individual participation (employed, unemployed, economically inactive)

**Work Status:** The work Status is classified (for employees only) into four categories:
1. Paid employee: A person who works for others and in return receives his salary, or commission, or held accountable freelancer, or get any kind feature.
2. Employer: A person who works for his own account and used others, whether paid or unpaid.
3. Own account worker \ self-employed\freelance: A person who works for his own account and does not use anyone paid, and don’t assisted by a unpaid even though it was a family member.
4. Unpaid employee (a volunteer, intern, etc.): A person who works for the family or third parties in economic activity that aims to make money or to provide labor, and don’t receive in return a cash reward or in kind, as well as volunteers are individuals who (working without pay).



**Type of tenure:** It means the type of housing tenure and occupancy way. For the purposes of the survey will be one of the following cases:
1. Owned: If the house owned by the family or one of its members
2. Rented: if the family had rented a house directly from the owner or his agent and is based on their own to pay the rent.
3. without payment: as if the house belongs to a relative or to any body, and no payment for the value of it.
4. Provided by employer: if the family lives in the home and the employer pay the full rent.
7. Other: Other sets such as: government grant

**Income**: For the purposes of this survey, income known as the family's income that inter cash and in-kind income accumulated from all its members incomes, which was made available to the family of spending it on aspects of their spending. Family relies usually on what it get from the current income from different sources. In the case of current income inability to meet current expenditure of the family, they resort to cover the deficit through the disposition of certain capital transactions, such as selling a plot of land or some of the stock, or borrow from others … etc. Similarly in the case of a surplus in the family as a result of increased income being for current spending, the family - usually – transform this surplus to a form of savings or investments, depositing in banks, or buy gold or a plot of land or securities ... etc.

**Aid or financial benefits**: It is the assistance or benefits provided to families and related private cases such as widowhood, divorce, orphan hood... by government or local authorities, charitable or even able people or non-governmental organizations.

**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.