Labour Force Survey

in Dubai – 2019

Methodology

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1. Background of the Survey

1.1 Introduction:

The survey of the Labour Force in the Emirate of Dubai carried out by DSC periodically is one of the key households surveys conducted annually by DSC as part of its strategic plan. The survey was previously designed to estimate the size of the workforce and the various key indicators on employment and unemployment, but this year DSC wanted to achieve holistic and integrated objectives out of the survey, key of which are providing updated statistical data about the demographic, social, and economic aspects of the population in general and about labour force and the economically-active population in particular.

This survey is carried out on a sample up to about (3,000) households totally completed, in addition to a sample from labour camps of (1,000) individuals which was cycled from previous years. The survey sample was distributed taking into account the various planning areas in the Emirate and it was designed according to a two-phase cluster sampling method so that the results are representative at the level of the Emirate.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey:

The key objectives of this survey are to obtain detailed data about the different characteristics of the population and the human forces in general, and about the economically-active population (labour force) and their characteristics in particular. In addition, this survey also provides data through which the demographic, social, and economic variables and characteristics are linked to each other in a way that enables policymaking as well as development of plans and programs for the labour market and labour force for both Emiratis and non-Emiratis in the Emirate of Dubai. Through the collected data, the following could be measured:

1. Identifying the various demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the population and labour force, including participation rates in economic activity.
2. Identifying the professional occupation and economic activity of the employed individuals as well as their employment status.
3. Measuring unemployment rates according to different characteristics.

4. Identifying the key ways and methods followed by the unemployed individual to look for a job.

5. Identifying changes in these variables over the years.

2. Survey Target Community and Sample Framework

2.1 Target Community:

The targeted groups in the survey are the individuals who habitually reside in the Emirate of Dubai, in households (Emirati and non-Emirati households). In addition, a sample of residents in labour camps has been cycled from previous years as they were not targeted this year and are targeted every two years due to the great homogeneity in the main characteristics of the labour camp individuals in the different living and economic aspects. There is also a great harmony in their demographic and economic combination as well. It has been decided that the data will be gathered from a household individual aged 15 years and above.

In the light of the survey objectives, the targeted groups can be divided into three key categories:

- The population group of habitually-residing Emirati households.
- The population group of habitually-residing non-Emirati households, which includes both individuals residing in households and individuals residing in collective households.
- The population group of habitually-residing individuals in labour camps.

2.2 Survey Sample Framework:

The sample framework is defined as a list of units from which the survey sample is drawn. The model framework for sampling is the latest framework encompassing all the units of the phenomenon or the community of the study. One of the key characteristics that should be available in the framework is that it should be complete, i.e. including all the units of study. Provision of such frameworks in accordance with the above conditions is necessary for selecting the sampling units according to specific and known possibilities in order to apply the scientific foundations in estimations and to disseminate the results. The latest framework for the target community of this survey is the following:

1. The framework of households, provided by the "2016-2017 Survey", which included about 70% of housing units in the Emirate of Dubai. The third phase of the survey was completed in the first half of 2018 and it covered about 90% of the total households in the Emirate of Dubai.
2. Framework based on the registry databases of some partners to cover the rest of the households' framework.
3. Framework of labour camps, which is updated annually.

The households frame was divided into clusters of about 100-200 families in the two households' strata. The clusters were arranged geographically based on the coordinates of the parcel numbers. Each building in the labour camps was considered a cluster. Since the objective of this survey is to obtain specific indicators for Emiratis and non-Emiratis independently and in light of the available frameworks, the stratified sample method was used to divide the target population into three categories that are compatible with the population living in households. Each group formed an independent stratum: the Emirati households, the non-Emirati households, the collective households, in addition to the labour camps' individuals.

In order to reduce the cost of fieldwork, the cluster sampling method was adopted in each of these strata, therefore the survey sample is a two-stage stratified cluster sample.

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3. Survey Sample

3.1 Sample Size

The key objective of this survey is to identify the relative characteristics of the population, the labor force characteristics and their different relative distributions among Emirati citizens and residents in the Emirate of Dubai. The sample size of this survey and the similar surveys is estimated based on: contrast ratio, desired confidence interval rate (usually 95% in most statistical surveys), and the expected margin of error in estimating the ratio, according to the following law of simple random sample size without repetition for ratio estimation:

$$n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0}{N}}$$

N is the size of the community.

n_0 is the random sample size with repetition.

$$n_0 = Z^2 * \frac{pq * deff}{e^2}$$

Whereas:

Z is the value corresponding to the expected confidence degree and it equals 1.96

p is the phenomenon studied ratio $q = 1 - p$

pq is the contrast ratio

$deff$ The effect of the design and it is expressed as the ratio between the variation of the sample used and the variation of the simple random sample of the same size. The value is usually 2 or 1.5, if it is not available from previous surveys.

e is the expected margin of error.

In order to increase the representation of the sample in the Emirati layer, especially for estimating the unemployment rate, the sample size was increased to equal the sample size in the non-Emirati layer. On the other hand, given the expected non-response among some households, the sample size in each layer has been increased to address non-response. This brings the total sample size (Main and Reserve) to around 1,800 households per layer. As for the labour camps, the sample size was 1,028 workers that was cycled from previous years. Table (1) shows the distribution of the sample size for all types of survey-targeted households including the labour camps individuals.

Table (1): Sample Size and Distribution

Population Category	Number of households in the Sample
Emiratis	1,800
Non-Emiratis	1,788
Individuals in Labour Camps*	1,028
Total	**4,616**

* cycled from previous years.

3.2 Sampling Units Selection:

Dependence on the full updated framework will lead to the dispersion of the sample, which increases the burdens of fieldwork. This procedure is not recommended because it is not practical. An appropriate method for selecting clusters, in such cases, is the use of Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling method, by considering the updated clusters as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). This method is used in almost all surveys of this kind. In order to reduce the impact of internal consistency between cluster units and further spreading of the sample, it was decided that the number of households to be covered in each cluster is

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10 main Emirati households and 2 reserve households to handle non-response. After that, the process of selecting clusters with PPS, through arrangement of clusters in each layer in an ascending order according to the total number of households in each cluster, and then collecting the specified number of PPS clusters in the regular way. Based on that around 150 clusters were selected from each household layer.

3.3 Sample Coverage

The fieldwork results showed that all units of the sample have been visited, totaling 4,616 units. Table (2) shows the distribution of interviews according to the category of population and the final result for households. The results indicate that the number of successfully completed interviews is 3,084 households, while the ratio of total response based on the number of questionnaires completed divided by the number of interviews expected to be completed (including the rejected ones) minus the other "non-matching, not inferred" is 96.5%. The following table shows the interviews that did not result in complete interview according to the cause.

Table (2): Distribution of survey interviews according to the category of population and visit result

Population Category	Completed	Rejected	There is no qualified individual	Not completed	House is closed/empty	Others	Number of households in the Sample
Emiratis	958	96	222	-	283	241	**1,800**
Non-Emiratis	1,098	50	26	-	407	207	**1,788**
Individuals in Labour Camps	1,028						**1,028**
Total	**3,084**	**146**	**248**	**0**	**690**	**448**	**4,616**

4. Stages of the Survey

The survey phases included a set of overlapping and integrated processes conducted by DSC specialists' team in different phases of the work to develop the work plan and timetable for the implementation of the plan, providing all personnel categories required for timely implementation, and assignment of tasks and places for accomplishing them. These included the following:

1. Sample design and selection.
2. Questionnaire design and preparation of the instructions manual;
3. Test and develop questionnaires, instructions, software, data collection and processing.
4. Preparation for the stage of the fieldwork such as developing devices, programs, data collection, and field, office, and electronic auditing instructions and developing the encoding manual.
5. Selection of the survey staff and training them on the method of data collection and scrutinizing the data collected.
6. Electronic survey data collection by using Smart Tablet PCs.
7. Data is scrutinized and sent electronically and directly from the field to DSC using the latest smart technologies.
8. Scrutinizing data and encoding it electronically.
9. Clearing the data from errors.
10. Database setup in its final form.

5. Key Documents of the Survey

The survey documents included all of the questionnaires and instruction manuals for supervisors and researchers as well as the electronic and office scrutiny rules. Below is a brief overview of these key documents:

5.1 Survey Questionnaire

To achieve the objectives of the survey, a special questionnaire is designed, developed, tested, finalized, reviewed, and translated by specialists from PPS department at DSC, in line with the recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO), taking into account local and national requirements alike, and taking into consideration facilitating the

process of developing the program for the questionnaire electronically using the tablets and the scrutinizing process.

The questionnaire contains three key sections, namely:

1. Introductory Data.
2. Characteristics of household individuals, which includes four sections:
   - Demographic characteristics
   - Educational and social characteristics
   - Training
   - Willingness to work
3. The economic activity status of individuals +15 years old, which includes:
   - Employed persons
   - Unemployed persons
   - Inactive persons

5.2 Instructions Manual:

The Instructions Manual contains all the definitions and concepts used in the survey as well as the detailed instructions for field staff of all supervisory and executive levels. It also contained a detailed explanation of all the questions and concepts contained in the form of various sections and classifications used for each, in addition to how to collect data in a way that ensures collection of data at the highest possible integrity and accuracy. The manual also included the basic data scrutiny rules and quality assurance mechanisms that must be followed by workers at various levels in scrutinizing the questionnaires with a focus on completion of the questionnaire, the logical relationships between answers (internal consistency), and how to detect and clean errors.

5.3 Encoding Manuals:

All relevant fields were encoded using the most universally-used international classifications used at DSC such as the classification of professions and nationalities. These are:

- Classification of Countries and Nationalities-UN 2014 (2018 update).
- International Standard Classification of Education Fields of Education and Training, (ISCED-F 2013)

- International Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (ISCO 08)
- The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Rev. 4 (ISIC 4.0)

6. Survey Staff

6.1 Functional Structure of Survey Staff:

The survey staff who participated in technical, administrative, and field work was organized as follows:

- **Director of Field Survey:** The Director of the Department of Statistical Surveys, responsible for execution of the statistical project and is responsible for the supervision, guiding the project works in various phases, overcoming obstacles and difficulties in the workflow, and providing all the facilities necessary for the project's success, in addition to the administrative and financial supervision of the project throughout its various stages.

- **Director of Technical Survey:** The Director of the Department of Population Statistics "Technical Organizational Unit" and is responsible for all technical matters concerning the project in coordination with the parties concerned and involved in the project. He is also in charge of survey technical supervision throughout all the various phases, solving the technical problems that may arise during the project work, taking actions and procedures, as well as issuing the necessary instructions and circulars

- **Technical Supervisor General:** He is the direct responsible individual for all technical matters of the project during the design phase, collection, processing, and analysis of data after receipt from field staff, as well as checking workflow in the data collection phase according to the technical data developed, and solving the technical problems that may arise during the phase. His key functions include preparing all the technical methodologies related to the study "the integrated methodology, scrutinizing methodology, results methodology." He is also the only reference for any technical help related to questions, concepts, definitions, and variables of the survey questionnaire and any other technical aspects related to the questionnaire, in addition to training and testing the survey staff and preparing a detailed report that

includes the key survey outputs and sending it to the Technical Department responsible for the survey.

- **Field Operations Supervisor:** The direct responsible individual for the survey implementation process during the field data collection phase which includes the preparatory phase, the field phase, in addition to the data preparation phase by the fieldwork team according to the "My Processes System" approved by DSC, which is the link between the organizational units involved in the project and field staff.

- **Administrative Support Executive:** There are two of them, who are directly responsible for all works, activities, and tasks related to all the administrative procedures and requirements for the project in coordination with the concerned organizational units.

- **Programmer**: Key functions include design of the software for questionnaire entry to smart electronic devices. He is the link between staff and technicians through following the field work, solving all the problems related to the software, communicating all the questionnaires' completed data periodically, and developing the survey key database.

- **Field Supervisors**: The number of field supervisors is 14 supervisor divided into 14 field teams, and each team has 3 male/female staff members. Their key functions include assignment of the daily field work to his/her team, being in the work area all the time, attending some interviews, scrutinizing the completed questionnaires, approving its completion, and making notes on the ones containing errors.

- **Researchers:** A total of 42 male/female staff in the survey areas whose functions include implementing the data collection process and ensuring that all data is completed before leaving the household as well as scrutinizing the data completed in the field and submitting the daily completion reports to the supervisor.

- **Audit Supervisor**: His functions include assignment of completed field work to the audit team, following up the scrutinizing of the completed questionnaires on a regular basis, approving the completion of the questionnaire, and providing field supervisors with notes about the ones that contain errors.

- **Auditors:** There are 9 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 Staff Selection and Training:

Staff, of various supervisory and executive levels, was selected based on a number of criteria, including previous experience in censuses, statistical surveys, and poll studies, knowledge of the geographic areas, use of maps, educational qualification as the majority of them were BA holders, proficiency in using the smart devices specified for data collection, in addition to proficiency in the English language and other languages. A plan for training field staff and other staff of the survey was developed before beginning data collection from fields. A specialized team from DSC organized a training course for Arabic-speaking staff that included the objectives of the survey, data collection method, data confidentiality, how to identify sample households, as well as using maps and sample lists. The training also included the practical part and ability to use Smart Tablet PCs to identify the extent of the skill of staff in using it in the field. The training also included interviewing techniques, how to deal with families, and overcoming difficulties. In addition, many office and field practical pre-experiments for filling in the questionnaire and detecting the errors that appear as a result of these applications. Staff was also trained on office preparation of data and the basics of scrutiny, how to detect errors, and correct them to ensure consistency of responses. It is noteworthy that at the end of the training course, an electronic test for all survey staff, of various supervisory and executive levels, was organized, where the test questions for the first and second sections were programmed. In the third section, the test included a "case study" which was manually filled out on the last day of the training to determine the ability of the candidates to complete the survey form, understand its questions and its transitions. The process of selection of survey staff was largely identified based on the results of this test.

7. The Fieldwork Phase

This section includes a brief overview of the phases of fieldwork that included field workflow procedures and office scrutiny with ease.

7.1 Organizing Fieldwork:

The fieldwork was organized and implemented in a manner that ensures easy and accurate collection of the survey data. Work was distributed to all sectors and planned areas in the Emirate. Field operations management was within the key center of the survey

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administration. The distribution of the technical staff to the working areas has been on light of the volume of work in each of the sectors, how far sample households are distributed, and easy connection and communication.

7.2 Data Collection Method:

After determination and assignment of administrative supervisors, field supervisors, male and female staff, and nurses and distributing them to field teams, and after completion of the course, the field implementation phase began where these teams visited sample households and collected data from them using Smart Tablet PCs where data is regularly communicated to the databases at DSC. This phase began on 02/11/2019 and lasted until 25/12/2019.

7.3 Field Scrutiny:

Key procedures used to ensure data quality and commitment to work included sudden inspection field visits conducted by the supervisors team periodically to all field teams in their work sites where they made sure that supervisors audited the complete questionnaires at the sites and filling in, before leaving the sites, their own questionnaires (supervisor form) for one of the households for whom the researchers completed a questionnaires in order 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 were scrutinizing a sample of the completed data and inserting all the necessary notes. In case of finding any errors, the survey supervisory office usually communicates it to all supervisors and field staff in 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 communicated the decision to all supervisors.

The purpose of these operations was to obtain the highest possible accuracy of the data and to make sure that each of the questionnaire questions that apply to such cases have been updated as required. These operations also included matching answers in terms of

consistency and being logical in order to correct them by referring back to the relevant households directly and whenever possible.

8. Data Processing Phase

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 family 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 questionnaires 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 family 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. The automated office scrutiny process for the questionnaires started on 6/11/2019 and went on till 6/1/2020, simultaneously with the field work stage.

In addition, a group of professionals employed by DSC and the survey were selected - under the supervision of the survey's technical team - to conduct a final revision of the scrutinized data, so as to mitigate errors 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 questionnaire programed 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 questionnaire 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 in terms of completeness, 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:

The results will be displayed through the smart statistical system of DSC available via interactive statistical system, the statistical indicators system as well as through a specialized bulletin that reviews the major findings of the survey, as well as through a detailed analytical report for the final survey results that includes all tables on the characteristics of households and individuals and all major sections of the questionnaire. These outputs can be published in a number of ways, the most important of which is as follows:

1. Electronically, on DSC's websites.
2. DSC's Smart Statistical System.
3. An electronic analytical bulletin and a report to be published on DSC's website.
4. Periodical press news that highlight the survey results.

9. Key Definitions

A set of definitions and classifications used in this survey was prepared based on international standards issued by the United Nations and some of its specialized agencies in all sections of the questionnaire, especially those issued by ILO as stipulated at DSC with some minor adjustments to suit local conditions. Following are the key definitions used in this survey.

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Household:

This is one or more individuals sharing a housing and another aspect or more of life arrangements. They may be relatives and in this case this household may have a head, or they may not be relatives and therefore they do not have a head. Given the diversity of social conditions and the impact of migration on household components in the UAE, households have been classified into three types. These are:

- Emirati household
- Non-Emirati household
- Collective household

Habitual Resident: The individual who resides (live) habitually in the Emirate of Dubai, whether Emirati or non-Emirati. This definition includes those who are outside the emirate or the country but usually reside in Dubai. It also includes all individuals who intend to reside permanently and continuously in Dubai, or for at least six months - regardless of the visa state - or spent in the Emirate six months before the night of the time reference. It should be noted that temporary absences for vacations or work tasks are not considered a discontinuity of the period of six months.

Head of the household: He is a usual household individual that is recognized for being the head by other household individuals. Usually, he is responsible for the household living arrangements, and to take decisions on personal matters. The head of household may be a male or female, bearing in mind that s/he is not less than 15 years old, so his/her name is registered as it was acquired at the time of the interview. S/he must be registered within the household individuals.

Age in Years: It is the period of estimated or calculated time between the date of birth and date of interview expressed in full years, ignoring months no matter how many they are. For example, a person's age is 12 years old even if he is 12 years and 9 months. Corresponding to the individual's line, his/her age is registered in double digits, and in case the age is less than one year, the digits (00) are filled in, and in case his/her age is (98) or more, the digits (98) are registered for him/her. Age is calculated electronically through the date of birth and the date of the interview.

Nationality: It is the individual's political affiliation, which means s/he is affiliated to the country that s/he is one of its citizens. It is usually identified with the individual's passport, or the passport that s/he has the right to obtain. Nationality is registered in writing, with a note that it is not necessary that the nationalities of all household individuals are the same as the head of the household. In the case of a dual nationality, the field staff member registers the nationality given by the individual.

Degree of Difficulty: The degree of difficulty is identified for each of the problems experienced by each individual of the household. The term "difficulty" means the inability or great difficulty in performing one or more life activities in the current social environment for the individual with a disability such as loss, failure, or weakness in one body part or its functions.

Enrollment in Education: Enrollment in an educational institution means each +3 years old individual who is enrolled in a government or private educational institution, or was previously enrolled in an educational institution either in or outside Dubai and used to go to this educational institution regularly to obtain an educational degree or certificate provided that the enrollment period in this institution is not less than one academic year.

Educational Level: It is the status of an individual of +10 years old in terms of getting an educational qualification or not.

Scientific Specialization of Individual: The academic field in which the individual is enrolled and obtained his/her last scientific qualification (secondary or above).

Marital Status: It is the current civil status of the individual who is +15 years old at the time of the interview. It may be one of the following statuses:

1. **Never Married Before:** The individual who is +15 years old who have never been married or whose marriage contract never been drawn, whether a male or female.

2. **Marriage Officially Documented (For First Time):** The individual who is +15 years old (male or female) whose marriage contract is drawn for the first time but has not consummated his marriage yet, which means that the marriage is officially documented, but the wedding ceremony is not yet held. In the event that the individual (male or female) was a widower or divorced but at the time of the

interview it was found that he is re-married for the second time, this is not considered a marriage contract for the first time, but it is categorized according to the previous status, either divorced or widowed.

3. **Married**: The male who is +15 years old who is married to one wife or more, or the female who is +15 years old or more that is married to a man. The individual is not considered married if his/her marriage contract is drawn for the first time but did not consummate his/her marriage.

4. **Divorced**: It is a male who is +15 years old who divorced his wife and is not married to another wife, or a female who is +15 years old who is divorced from her husband and is not married to another.

5. **Widowed**: It is a male who is +15 years old whose wife died and is not married to another wife, or a female who is 15 years old whose husband died and is not married to another.

6. **Married (Separated, but not divorced):** The individual who is +15 years old who is separated from the other spouse with a continued marriage contract, provided that the separation has been for more than 6 months, otherwise s/he is categorized "married."

Enrollment in a Training Program: It is the enrollment of the individual who is +15 years old in any type of specialized, technical, or professional training courses or programs, during the past two years before the day of the interview with the aim of acquiring work-related skills or other associated with it as well as acquiring the knowledge that helps improve performance and continuous development.

Labour Force (Economically Active): The individuals who are +15 years old, whether employed or unemployed at the time of the interview.

Employed: The individual who is +15 years old who has a job in the government, private, or any other sector, whether for a cash or in-kind salary, or even unpaid, provided that the number of working hours during the seven days before the day of the interview is not less than one hour. It does not include non-reimbursable work activities such as voluntary work and other work activities (such as unpaid compulsory labor) and unpaid training, nor self-consumption activities that produce goods and provide services for personal use.

Employed with pay: The individual who is +15 years old who has a job in the government sector (local/federal), private, or any other sector for a monthly, weekly, daily, or any other salary, provided that the number of working hours during the seven days before the day of the interview is not less than one hour. This category includes individuals who have a job contract or who have a job even if they didn't practice the job during the seven days preceding the day of the interview because of temporary illness, holidays, or weather conditions and so on.

Own Account Worker/Self-employed: The individual who is +15 years old, who had a job during the seven days preceding the interview day in a fully-owned private project (as a grocery, for example) and s/he may be a technician who do not have a particular project (shop) such as a painter or builder, etc.

Employed Partially Owned by the Individual: The individual who is +15 years old, who had a job during the seven days preceding the interview day in a private project s/he owns part of it (i.e. has partners) such as a grocer who owns part of his grocery, or a carpenter who owns part of the workshop.

Employed for the family with pay or profit: The individual who is +15 years old, who had a job during the seven days preceding the interview day in a project owned by the household, or one of its individuals, while this individual receive any payment in cash or in kind in a form of profit or income, and even if he receives a symbolic reward, such as: the individual who works in the company or the market or workshop of his father.

Permanent Work: The stable and regular work for an indefinite period or for a long time (a year or more), such as working in government bodies and authorities as well as the private sector with an annual contract or the like, as well as the individual's regular work in a project/activity that is entirely or partially owned or owned by a household individual.

Temporary Work: Work for a specified for a certain period through contracting with one employer for a specified period that is usually (less than a year), such as working in specific projects as a general census, while work ends up by accomplishing such work.

Seasonal Work: The work associated with a particular season, such as working in organizing Hajj and 'Umrah, as well as hunting (wild hunting), agriculture, pollination of palm trees ......etc.

Irregular Work: The work specified for a short period (day/week) such as daily workers in construction and pavement of roads, mobile labour and daily-paid labour in agriculture and other activities. Intermittent work may be treated as permanent, but with a change of the employer.

Unemployed: It is an individual of +15 years old, who is capable of working but does not work, who is looking for a job but does not find it, or is waiting to start working in a promised job and is ready to accept work if available.

Outside Labour Force (Non-Economically Active): These are adults of +15 years old, for whom the aforementioned definition of employed and unemployed does not apply. This group is (out of the labor force). It includes (the elderly, disabled, full time students, house wives, those unable to work, and those unwilling to work....). This does not include individuals who are below the minimum age of employment (15) years.

Current Main Occupation: The kind of work that is mostly carried out by the individual in his/her current work, regardless of his/her qualification and whether this qualification is related to the profession s/he performs or not, as well as regardless of the economic activity practiced by the employer, and irrespective of the fact that also the employer, self-employed, works for a salary or not.

Institution's Main Economic Activity: This refers to the activity mainly practiced by the institution that employs individuals, which is the description of what is produced by the institution that employs the individual, of economic goods or services provided. As for the employees who do not work for a specific institution, their economic activity will be registered based on their profession, such as (fabric retail salesman for peddlers or a taxi driver). As for the individuals who work in private households, the economic activity for them is (private households) regardless of the nature or the type of work they do.