Dubai Social Survey

2019

Methodology

Table of Contents

1. About the Survey

1.1 Prefaces:

Ever since it was established, Dubai Statistics Center is keen to provide the necessary social, economic and population data needed by decision-makers, policy-makers and those who are interested in the different kinds of studies. DSC is also pursuing to coop 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 distance with statistic bodies in developed countries.

The social survey of the Emirate of Dubai considered one of the most important social surveys that are implemented by DSC. It is the sixth survey conducted by CDA, which provides data that reflect the social reality in Dubai for all people in the community, both citizens and non-citizens alike. The social survey is applied in cooperation with the Community Development Authority and this project comes within their development plan as part of the statistical information program on social reality. As DSC being the only official authorized agency to produce and issue statistical data, forming an information base covering this area will enhance the partnership and the continuous statistical coordination between the Community Development Authority and the Dubai Statistics Center.

1.2 Objectives of the Survey:

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

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1. Set Informatics about social status to be used in developing strategies and formulate policies and procedures to identify the requirements, needs and opinions of society as well as 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.
4. Measuring the performance indicators of Dubai's strategic plan for the social sector and the performance indicators of the Community Development Authority

2. The target community and the sample framework

According to the aims of year 2019 survey, the target groups are the individual residing in the Emirate of Dubai who are distributed as Emirati families, non-Emirati families, collective families, the workers in labor camps in additional to one family member aged (18) years and above.

- **Survey Framework**

The Emirate of Dubai is divided into nine major sectors covering the entire area of the emirate, and each sector is divided into a number of surveying areas called planning areas, each planning area is divided into a number of plots of land, and the most recent framework for the survey's targeted groups is:

1. **The Families Framework**, which was provided by the Population Statistics 2016-2017 which covers about 70% of the housing units in the Emirate of Dubai.
2. **Dubai Electricity and Water Authority (DEWA) framework**, to cover the rest of the family frame.

3. **The framework of the labor camps**, which was updated in 2016, these are buildings with about 50 workers residing in each.

As one of the aims of this survey is to obtain indicators for both Emiratis and non-Emiratis so the used method is the Stratified sample method where the targeted community classified to into three layers (Emirati, non-Emirati, labor camps).

The frame divided into clusters of about 100 families in each of the two strata of families, the clusters were arranged geographically based on the coordinates of the parcel numbers, each building in the labor camps was considered a cluster. where the clusters will be withdrawn in the first stage in each layer and withdraw a specific number of families or workers in the second stage, so the survey sample is a two-stage cluster stratified sample.

3. Survey Sample

3.1 Sample Design

This survey is considered one of the periodic surveys carried out in cooperation between Dubai Statistics Center and Community Development Authority in every two years since 2010. Targeting the individual residing in the Emirate of Dubai who are distributed as Emirati families, non-Emirati families, collective families ,the workers in labour camps in additional to one family member aged (18) years and above.

Selecting of the sample units:

200 clusters were withdrawn from each of the first and second strata, and 10 households from each cluster were withdrawn, in addition to 2 households facing non-response. It was decided to withdraw 50 clusters from the groupings of workers, to withdraw 10 workers from each cluster. This was done in two stages:

- **Selecting clusters in the first stage:** It was done systematically, and the number of clusters has been withdrawn by the PPS method.

- **Selecting of households and workers in the second stage:** 12 households were selected from the households of clusters selected in the first stage, and 10 workers were selected systematically from each building from the list of workers residing in the community.

- **Choose an individual (18 years and over) from among the eligible individuals, using (Kish Table) shown below as follows:**

If the individual is from the labour camps, then he is the qualified individual because all workers are 18 years of age and above, and data should be collected from him, given that each worker represents a household of one individual.

- The individual in the household is chosen from among the eligible individuals using (Kish Table) below as follows:

• Qualified male family members (18) years of age and over must be registered from the oldest to the youngest, followed by the qualified female from the oldest to the youngest also, and the individuals are numbered sequentially.

• Then a random number must be chosen between the number 1 and the number 8, so the corresponding number in the first column is the number of the random table, which will determine the number of the qualified individual according to the number of household members. If Table 4 is selected and the number of eligible household members is 3, then the No. 2 in the Individual series is the individual required to conduct the interview with him.

• After selecting the random table for the first family, the random table for the second family is the following. So, it is table number (5), and qualified individuals should be registered in the second family, and identify the qualified individual as in the previous steps and so on for the remaining families.

Table No.		Number of Eligible Members					
		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**+6**
		No. of Eligible Members					
A	**1**	1	1	1	1	1	1
B1	**2**	1	1	1	1	2	2
B2	**3**	1	1	1	2	2	2
C	**4**	1	1	2	2	3	3
D	**5**	1	2	2	3	4	4
E1	**6**	1	2	3	3	3	5
E2	**7**	1	2	3	4	5	5
F	**8**	1	2	3	4	5	6

3.2 Sample Size and distribution

Sample size estimation was based on the amount of variation in the variables that were identified based on survey objectives. Due to the many variables that were examined, socio-demographic variables were selected for the Dubai community, so that the sample size is estimated accordingly.

The survey sample size has been estimated at (5,300) household distributed among Dubai population groups as shown in the table below.

Table 1 : Sample size by population groups

The total number of sample households	Population group
2,400	Citizens
2,400	Non-citizens
500	Labors' Camps

Document Classification: General

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5,300	Total

3.3 Sample Coverage

The results of the field work showed that the respondents of the sample, 4,500 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 3,856 household, 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 85.7%. Also, the table shows the interviews that were not concluded successfully and the relevant reason: One reason not to complete the interview (although the visit was made three times) is that the researcher could not identify the residence at the time of the visit.

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

Another extra sample	Reserve	The number of households in the sample	Other	Incomplete	Rejected	There is no qualified individual	Completed	Population group
985	400	2000	495	72	133	236	1527	Citizens
867	152	1520	189	32	62	36	1393	Non-citizens
185	96	480	145	9	1	0	436	Collective Household
60	0	500	10	0	0	0	500	Labors' Camps
2107	648	4500	839	113	196	272	3,856	**Total**

4. Stages of the survey

The survey stages 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. Data editing and coding electronically
8. Clearing the data from errors.
9. Developing the database in its final form

5. Key documents of the survey:

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 in addition to the complementary for divorce and its effects on the individuals of the Emiratis household, as follows:

- **Social survey**

1. Introductory data.

   For the household and its members.
2. Characteristics of household members
3. Characteristics of the individual chosen at random.
4. Social harmony.
5. Social integration.
6. Social services

   For a randomly chosen person 18+
7. Views and personal values.
8. Values, culture and emirate identity of the U.A.E.
9. Financial situation

5.2 Instructions 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 editing that are to be followed by the employees of different levels while scrutinizing the forms data, 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 standard classification of education : ISCED-1997
2. International standard classification of occupations ISCO 1988
3. International standards of ISO 3166-1 countries numbering
4. International classification of disability
5. 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 1-3 or 1-5 or from 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 9 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		
I don't feel happy at all	………………………………………………	. You're very happy.

Questions 502 501 430 428 408 405 404 401 307 306 305.2 231 230 901 804 707 706 503				
Display card 2				
	1	**2**	**3**	
	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	

Questions 710 310				
Display card 3				
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Extremely Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Extremely Agree

Questions 403 410 602.2 603.2

	1	2	3	
		Display card 4		
	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	

Questions 711

1	2	3	4	5
		Display card 5		
Extremely dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Extremely satisfied

Question 412.1 701 713

Display card 6

	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
Not likely at all.	……………………………………………………	Very likely.

Question 801

Display card 7

	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	
.Not likely at all	……………………………………………………………	.Very likely

Question 402

Display card 8		
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
Not likely at all	....	Very likely

Question 302

Display card 9		
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		
.Not likely at all	....	Very likely

Question 418

Display card 10					
1	2	3	4	5	6
Extremely Disagree	Disagree	Somehow disagree	Somehow agree	Agree	Extremely agree

6. Survey Staff

6.1 Functional Structure of Survey Staff:

The following is the structure of the survey staff who participated in technical, administrative, and fieldwork:

- **Field Survey Director:** The Director of the Statistical Surveys Department. The director is responsible for executing the statistical project, 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.

- **Technical Survey Director:** The manager of the 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

- **General Technical Supervisor:** 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:** They consist of two supervisors. The supervise the 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:** They consist of two executives, 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**: his role is designing the software for questionnaire entry to smart electronic devices. He is the link between staff and technicians through following the

fieldwork, 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 10 supervisors for 10 field teams, and each team has 4-5 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, revising the completed questionnaires, approving its completion, and noting the errors.

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

- **Desk researcher** :The office researcher is considered the backbone of the implementation of the statistical project as he performs the process of surveying, collecting and sorting statistical data and information in the office using the phone and the success or failure of the work depends on him and therefore he must be understanding of the details of the work and its concepts in order to be able to do his duty in the best way.

- **Audit Supervisor**: responsible of assignment of completed fieldwork to the audit team, following up the revision 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:** They consist of 7 auditors, they checkup the forms at the office electronically, via the program set beforehand for revision, as all forms that need correction are followed up with the administrative supervisor.

- **Data entry :** It is used in the event that the paper forms are used in the statistical project, as the person responsible for the process of entering data on the customized programs used in the statistical project

- **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 developed plan for training field staff and survey staff before starting to collect data from the field. A specialized team comprised from both DSC and five staff from CDA conducted a training course that discusses 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 interviews methods and ways of dealing with households, ensuring the privacy and overcome difficulties.

Moreover, a number of practical and field applications conducted on how to fill in the form and how to deal with the result's errors. At the end of the training course, the staff examined on the survey process, no matter what their supervisory or executive roles are, the researchers chosen wisely.

7. The Fieldwork Stage:

This part includes the stages of fieldwork that included how to process fieldwork and office scrutiny with ease and smoothness.

7.1 Organizing Fieldwork:

Fieldwork organized and executed in a way that ensures ease, smoothness and accuracy in obtaining the survey data. Work distributed to all sectors and planned areas in Dubai and the Fieldwork Department 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 defining 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 21/9/2019.

7.3 Field auditing:

Unannounced inspection visits done to monitor and supervise the fieldwork teams on their stations. The supervisors checks all completed forms at the work location,

Checkups done periodically to ensure the validity of the information, a 'Supervisor Form' filled up for one of the households for whom the researchers completed a form before leaving the place.

After returning from the field, the supervisors – in addition to the supervisory office – checkup a sample of the forms at the headquarters, specifically at the first stage of work.

In addition, the survey technical team comprised from DSC and CDA staff revised a sample of the completed data and wright down any note. Errors and notes informed to all supervisors and researchers to prevent it later. Unusual cases passes by specialists and the correct decision made towards them and then distributed to all supervisors.

The aim is to achieve the highest accuracy of data and ensure that every applicable question in the survey has responds 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 had the greatest effect on ensuring saving and storing the complete household data after collecting them. Moreover, the backups from smart tablet PCs of the researchers obtained immediately, after scrutinizing and approving the final form by the supervisor. In addition, 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 process of field data collection, the completed household data, scrutinized in the field by supervisors, 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 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 until 20.05.2011 simultaneously with the fieldwork stage.

During that stage, the 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 used - with the highest efficiency possible - to accelerate the scrutiny process. In addition, the data is available so that an immediate automatic scrutiny done through screens, as the focus was on the completion of the data, inputs and ranges. In addition, consistency basics applied to ensure that the inputted data is consistent and logical according to the other variables. 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 obtained and studied by professionals of the technical team of the survey and by DHA's professionals as regards its completion range logic and consistency. As a result, some direct rules applied to some questions and the data revised and finally approved, while some of them corrected. Then some results classified according to previously proposed structural tables and the output tables 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 is possible to publish 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 printed 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, In addition to members of labor camps:

- Emirati Household
- Non-Emirati Household
- Collective Household
- labor camps

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 an 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 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 visa.
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), no matter which nationality they are, 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 Visa.

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: 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.

Grouping Residence: gathering a group of labors (usually workers) with a relative big number – 50 workers at least - working at the same establishment and share group accommodation under the supervision of the establishment (whether private or government). It might be in (apartments, or a group of separate rooms at buildings enclosed with a fence or caravans ….etc.). 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 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 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 considered 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 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 usually determined by the passport held or entitled to held by the same. An individual nationality 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, the researcher will register such nationality stated by the individual. For the purpose of this survey, nationality 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 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. **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.

4. **Divorced**: an individual, 15 year or more, that was actually married but currently is divorced.

5. **Widowed**: an individual, 15 year or more, that was actually married but currently separated owing to death of the other espouse.

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 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.

Enrollment onto an educational institution: This question directed to individuals at age of 10 years upward. If an individual registered at a private or state-owned educational institution-whether in or outside the emirate, he/she considered as enrolled onto study. If an individual was regularly attending an educational institution to have an educational qualification or a scientific certificate, he/she considered previously enrolled. Enrollment does not include those individuals who are or 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 enrolled onto and registered at a private educational institution whether in or outside the emirate.

3. Yes, he/she enrolled onto an educational institution: he/she 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 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 until time of survey. The blind that are able to read and write through Braille 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 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 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 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 registered as having a secondary certificate.

7. Bachelor Degree: if an individual successfully completes the university stage in any major, otherwise, he/she registered as having a secondary certificate.

8. Graduate Diploma: an individual has a certificate of graduate diploma completion; otherwise, he/she 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.

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

Assistant: An individual appointed by a household, on a full or part time basis to provide a service or more, and it's not necessary to have a permanent residence at home,. Eg: servant, cook, sitter, driver, gardener, caregivers, guard....etc.

Caregiver: a professional person who is specialized in providing services for individuals who cannot perform the services by their selves, such as self-care, hygiene, eating and drinking, mobility, taking medications, accompanying and recreation.

Local community: Refers to a group of people living in a specific geographic area, and share together the economic, social and cultural activities. Moreover, they have common social

values and refer to specific local area with special characters, and they have common daily activities to provide basic services to the members of this community.

Voluntary: 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.