



مركز الإحصاء
STATISTICS CENTRE

Labour Force Survey Methodology

Labour Force Section

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1. Overview

Labour force is the main driver of society. Its data contribute to the provision of up-to-date, accurate and comprehensive information about the employed persons and the unemployed, and their diverse characteristics such as age, educational qualification, occupation, and economic activity. Labour force statistics also provides information about economic participation rates, dependency rates, and participation in various economic and social activities in the emirate, which contribute effectively to economic and social development.

At Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi (SCAD), labour force data are obtained, so far, from censuses and sample surveys. Census data provide the numbers of employed and unemployed persons and their distribution by occupation and economic activity, while labour force surveys (LFS) provide additional details on the labour force and its diverse characteristics, as mentioned above. LFS data are therefore more up-to-date and detailed.

It worth noting that all labour force data are extracted from previous population census data from 1975 to the last census in 2011, in addition to the labour force surveys carried out in 2008 and 2009. SCAD's first LFS was implemented in November 2012, followed by the first tablet-aided labour force survey in November (2013), paving the way for subsequent computer-aided surveys that facilitated the statistical process, enabling the implementation of the survey on an annual basis. The following is the methodology of the annual survey carried out in the fourth quarter of 2019.

2. Importance of the Survey

The importance of the labour force surveys, carried out periodically by the SCAD, lies in the urgent need to learn about the characteristics of the labour force and its breakdown into employed unemployed persons, besides individuals outside the labour force, which is changing rapidly in tempo with socioeconomic changes in society. This requires periodic determination of the size of the labour force available in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi and its characteristics for the setting the necessary policies and plans for development and progress and the creation of new jobs in proportion to the change in the labour market. Therefore, the statistics derived from the labour force surveys constitute an essential resource for Abu Dhabi's strategic plans, on which the emirate's economic and social programmes are based.

3. LFS Objectives

The survey objectives are outlined below:

1. Learn about the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the labour force.
2. Measure economic participation rates.
3. Determine the characteristics of the unemployed.
4. Determine unemployment rates.
5. Identify the means used by the unemployed to find work.
6. Determine changes in the aforementioned variables over time.
7. Find out why some individuals did not look for work.
8. Learn about the occupational distribution, economic activity and the practical situation of employed persons.
9. Learn about underemployment and the potential labour force.

4. Concepts and Definitions

Concepts and definitions includes population and demographic concepts, and definitions of individuals covered by the survey, as well as the labour force definitions of data collected and analysed.

Usual resident:

Is an individual who usually resides (living) in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, whether a citizen or a non-citizen, and includes those who are outside the Emirate or the UAE but live usually in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, as well as all non-citizens who intend to reside in the Emirate permanently and continuously, or for at least six months regardless of their visa status, or have lived continuously in the Emirate for six consecutive months prior to the day of the interview. It is worth noting that temporary absence due to vacations or work assignments is not considered a break of the continuous six months period.

Household:

Households are all the people who usually live together and share one or more aspects of living arrangements. They may, or may not, be related. In the latter case, and where all household members are not related, there is no household head, as in the case of shared households. Due to the diversity of social conditions and the impact of external migration on household composition in the United Arab Emirates, "private" households have been divided into three types :

- National family households
- Non-national family households
- Shared households

In addition, other type of living arrangements are referred to as "public" accommodation (group quarters). In the LFS organised labour camps (workers accommodation) are included.

1. National Family Household:

Consists of one or more UAE nationals, who share housing and provisions, are mostly related by blood, and has a household head.

The household is considered a National in the following cases:

- If the household head is a citizen of the United Arab Emirates
- If the household head is not a citizen, and has citizen children residing with her as part of the same household, and she is not married to a non-citizen on the day of the interview.
- If the wife and children are citizens regardless of the nationality of the household head (and also, if the household is made up only of a non-citizen husband and a citizen wife).

a- An individual is considered a member of the national family household in the following cases:

1. Those inside the UAE, who are temporarily absent from the household dwelling due to work commitments, illness, travel, study or any other reason.
2. Household members who are outside the country for any reason.
3. Family members who are temporarily present in a public residence, e.g. hotels and hospitals, but their usual place of residence is with the household.

4. Guests usually staying with the household and having no other regular place of residence in the UAE.
5. Household guests who have a usual place of residence in Abu Dhabi, and who were on the day of the survey, present with the citizen family.
6. Household employees and persons living permanently with the household, such as driver, cook, and maid, and their children who are living with them.

b- An individual is not considered a member of the national family household in the following cases:

1. Persons usually residing in hospitals, nursing homes, disabled institutions, juvenile homes and prisons.
2. Household guests who have another usual place of residence in the UAE.
3. Household guests who have arrived to the country on a visit visa and have not stayed here for at least six months.
4. Non-live-in employees of the citizen household.
5. Citizen household members working in the country's embassies and consulates abroad and their accompanying family members.

2. Non-national Family Households:

Consist of one or more non-citizen resident(s) who share housing and food provisions, are mostly related by blood, and have a household head. A household is classified as non-national if it has a male non-citizen household head married to a non-citizen wife – even if she has citizen children from a previous marriage. (The household type is predetermined on the survey frame).

a- An individual is considered a member of the non-national family household in the following cases:

1. Those inside the UAE who are temporarily absent from the household dwelling due to work commitments, illness, travel, study or any other reason.
2. Household members who are outside the country for less than six months, for any reason, and have a valid residency.

3. Family members who are temporarily present in a public residence, e.g. hotels and hospitals, but their usual place of residence is with the household.
4. Guests usually staying with the household and having no regular place of residence in the UAE.
5. Household guests who have a regular place of residence in Abu Dhabi and were present with the non-citizen family on the day of the survey.
6. Household employees and persons living permanently with the household, such as driver, cook, and maid, and their children who are living with them.

b- An individual is not considered a member of the non-national family household in the following cases:

1. Persons usually residing in hospitals, nursing homes, disabled institutions, juvenile homes and prisons.
2. Household guests who have a usual place of residence in the UAE and were present with the non-national household on the day of the survey.
3. Household guests who have arrived to the country on a visit visa and have not stayed here for at least six months.
4. Non-live-in employees of the non-national household.

3. Shared Households:

Consist of a group of persons (two or more), regardless of their nationalities, who reside in the same housing unit and might share provision for food. They are usually unrelated. A shared household usually consists of members of the same gender, i.e. male only or female only members.

a- An individual is considered a member of the shared household in the following cases:

1. Those inside the UAE who are temporarily absent from the household dwelling due to work commitments, illness, travel, study or any other reason.
2. Household members who are outside the country for less than six months, for any reason, and have a valid residency.

3. Household members who are temporarily present in a public accommodation, e.g. hotels and hospitals, but their usual place of residence is with the household.
4. Guests usually staying with the household and having no regular place of residence in the UAE.
5. Household guests who have a regular place of residence in Abu Dhabi and were present with the shared household on the day of the survey.
6. Household guests who have arrived to the country on a visit visa and have stayed here for at least six months.
7. Household employees and persons living permanently with the household, such as driver, cook, and maid, and their children who are living with them.

b- An individual is not considered a member of the shared household in the following cases:

1. Household guests who have a usual place of residence in the UAE and were present with the shared household on the day of the survey.
2. Household guests who have arrived to the country on a visit visa and have not stayed here for at least six months.
3. Non-live-in employees of the shared household.

4. Labour camps:

Consist of worker accommodation, with sleeping units (often dormitories or shared rooms), organised (managed or sub-contracted) by an employer, where related or unrelated individuals reside. This type of living arrangement is part of public accommodation (group quarters), and no households are identified.

Relationship to the head of household:

Indicates the relationship of each household member to the head of household, and falls under any of the following cases:

1. Head of Household: is a member of the household aged 15 years and over who is recognised by its other members as head of household and is usually responsible for providing for the household, provided that he/she has a close relationship with all or some of its members. He/she must also be a sane adult and listed among its members at the time of survey. The head of the family does not have to be the oldest or highest income-earning member, or be of a particular sex (male or female).
2. Spouse (husband/wife)
3. Son/Daughter
4. Parent (father/mother)
5. Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law
6. Grandson/Granddaughter
7. Brother/Sister
8. Grandparent (grandfather/grandmother)
9. Other kinship: has any kinship that binds a person to the head of household by blood or marriage, excluding the immediate family members (i.e. first-degree relatives); so this category includes any relative, except for the above, such as uncle, aunt, great-granddaughter, great-grandfather and great-grandmother.
10. Household employee: is a person who lives with the household and provides services to the family, such as maid, gardener, cook, guard, driver, nanny, and housekeeper.
11. Other: is any person who does not have a family relationship with the household head by blood or marriage, and who does not work in the house for the household head, for example, those who are unrelated by blood or marriage to the head of the household, such as the mother-in-law, a wife's uncle or aunt or a wife's cousin. This also includes a divorced wife who lives in the same household.
12. With regard to shared households and labour camps, the relationship for all individuals is described under item 11 (Other) and is automatically filled in during the field collection.

Nationality:

Nationality is the person's legal and political membership of a nation or sovereign state that the respondent provides when asked about his/her nationality (which is assumed to be the nationality of the passport used to enter UAE). If the person holds two or more nationalities, it is determined by the one he/she provides. In case the person does not have a nationality, he/she is recorded as "Stateless" (has no identity documents).

The nationality of a person is only reported as Citizenship (citizen and non-citizen).

Gender:

Gender refers to the person's assigned "sex" of the individual as male or female, noting the importance of asking the respondent this question as there are many common names used for both sexes (like Sabah, Nour- Essmat etc.), and the gender of a person cannot be decided through assumption derived from the "Relationship to the Head of Household" item.

Age in full years:

Is the calculated or estimated as the period of time from the date of birth of the individual to the date of the household interview, expressed in full years, ignoring months regardless of how many months. If the individual is less than one year old, he or she is chosen (for an infant under one year, age in full years = 0).

Education status:

Refers to the educational level which the individual (10 years and above) has reached. It is classified into the following levels of education attainment:

1. **Illiterate:** An individual who cannot read and write in any language, or can just read.
2. **Read and write:** An individual who can read and write in any language, but had no recognised educational qualification at the time of the survey. A blind person who reads and writes using braille is classified as "read and write" unless he has an educational qualification, in which case he is classified accordingly.
3. **Primary:** An individual who has obtained the primary school certificate (not an individual enrolled a primary school grade); or an individual who has completed five or six years of study successfully, if deemed equivalent to the primary stage according to the education system in his/her respective country, otherwise he or she will be recorded under the "read and write" level.

4. **Lower Secondary (preparatory):** An individual who has a preparatory or intermediate school certificate (not someone currently enrolled in an intermediate school grade); or an individual who has completed eight or nine years of study successfully, if deemed equivalent to the lower secondary stage according to the education system in his/her respective country, otherwise he or she will be recorded under the "primary" level.
5. **Upper Secondary:** An individual who has a high school certificate (including religious, commercial, industrial, agricultural, literary, and science streams) or equivalent qualification, while individuals who are still attending at this stage are recorded in the lower secondary level.
6. **Post-secondary non-tertiary:** An individual who has successfully completed post-secondary and sub-university education for at least one year and has obtained a specialised certificate. However, individuals attending classes at this level are not included under this description, and are instead recorded as "Upper Secondary". This level includes, for example, those who have completed their studies at the vocational institute, and have not completed their university studies based on the courses studied.
7. **Short-cycle tertiary education:** An individual who has successfully completed post-secondary and sub-university education and obtained a diploma, not one currently attending classes at this level, in which case the person is recorded as "upper secondary" or "Post-secondary non-tertiary". Completing this stage can lead to the next stage, i.e. the bachelor' degree (or equivalent).
8. **Bachelor degree or equivalent:** An individual who have successfully completed the university level in any major, but not to a person currently attending classes at any university grade, without having obtained a degree, in which case the person's education status is recorded as "upper secondary", "Post-secondary non-tertiary" or "short-cycle tertiary education".
9. **Post-graduate higher diploma:** An individual who has obtained a high diploma after a basic university degree, not to a person studying for such diploma, in which case the person is recorded as "Bachelor degree or equivalent".
10. **Master or equivalent:** An individual who obtained a master's degree or an equivalent qualification.
11. **Ph.D. or equivalent:** An individual who obtained a PhD or an equivalent qualification.

Specialisation:

It refers to the field of study in which the individual is specialized and has his/her last qualification, for example:

For individuals who have upper-secondary education, specialisation can be:

Religious, commercial, or industrial high school certificate.

For individuals who have obtained a bachelor's degree or a higher qualification, specialisation can be:

History, Cardiology, Archaeology, Electrical engineering, Philosophy, Industrial Engineering, Economy, Botany and soil science, Statistics etc.

Marital status:

Marital Status refers to the civil status of a male or female individual aged 15 years old or above in terms of his/her marital relationship to the opposite sex at the time of the interview/survey. The marital status of any person can be any of the following:

- **Never married:** A male or female individual aged 15 years and over who has never been married, a male or female individual who entered into an officially documented marriage for the first time, but has not yet consummated the marriage. In the event, it is found out, at the time of the interview, the individual (male or female) was widowed or divorced and he had got married for the second time, this is not considered a first marriage, and the case must be recorded according the marital status prior to this last contract, i.e. either "divorced" or "widowed".
- **Married:** A male or female individual aged 15 years or over, who is actually married in accordance with the prevailing custom, whether or not the husband or wife is living with their spouse at the time of the interview.
- **Divorced:** A male aged 15 years or over, who divorced his wife and has not remarried, or a female aged 15 years or over, who is divorced from her husband and has not remarried. An individual who has entered into a marriage and got divorced (male or

female) before consummation is classified according to his/her marital status prior to this contract.

- **Widowed:** A male aged 15 years or over, whose wife has passed away, and he has not remarried, or a female aged 15 years or over, whose husband has passed away, and she has not remarried. An individual who has entered into a marriage and his/her spouse died before consummation is classified according to his/her marital status prior to this contract.

Citizen individuals enlisted in in the national service programme

A citizen who is 15 years to 40 years of age, and who is, on the day of the interview, enrolled in the national service program. The individual's relationship to the labour forces is indicated, i.e. employed, unemployed or outside the labour force, according to his/her status before joining the national service.

Economically active population (the labour force)

All individuals, 15 years and older, who are considered part of the labour force, whether they are employed or unemployed, and who provide the manpower needed for the production of economic goods and services during a specific reference period. For the survey purposes, the reference period is the 7 days preceding the survey.

1- Employed persons:

Employed individuals, are those currently working, and also include the following cases:

- Employed individuals who have been on leave during the previous 7 days
- Delegates on training courses or work programmes for their employers
- Family employed individuals who work without pay, but benefit from the proceeds of work, e.g. a vehicle
- Trainees who work for others, for a cash or in-kind pay, to learn a trade or gain experience, such as trainee doctors and lawyers

- Individuals who are not engaged in a regular work, who worked for a minimum of one hour during the previous 7 days
- Property owners who manage their property by themselves, whether through an establishment or without an establishment
- Individuals who are engaged in a job, and are paid for it, but are completely released from their work duties to study to obtain a scientific qualification, or are enrolled in training programs to improve their work skills and efficiency
- Household members who carry out work inside the house in return for a pay, such as: sewing clothes, preparing food for others, or looking after children of others at home during the absence of their parents
- Individuals absent from work during the previous 7 days are classified as "employed" as long as he is formally linked to his job, provided that he falls within the following categories:
 - A) On paid leave;
 - B) On unpaid leave, which is approved and accepted by the employer.

2- Unemployed person:

A person of working age (15 years and over), able to work, available to take up employment or looking for a job, must meet the unemployment criteria described below:

- A. Being without employment (without a job, or work):** i.e. not having worked for at least one hour during the reference period (the preceding week) and was not temporarily absent from work;
- B. Available to take up employment:** this means being ready to start working promptly within the four weeks following the date of the interview;
- C. Looking for a job:** This means the person had taken specific steps to look for a job, whether for some time temporarily or permanently within a specified period during the four weeks

leading up to the interview day. The specific steps may include registration in government initiatives, e.g. Sheik Maged initiative, career exhibitions, Tawteen Program (for UAE nationals); direct application to employers, checking at worksites or other assembly places, placing or answering newspaper advertisements, online job search, seeking the assistance of friends or relatives, or taking any other similar action.

D. Also recorded as unemployed are **persons who are currently available for work, but had not looked for a job** during the 4 weeks preceding the interview day, because he/she is waiting to return to his previous job, or has found a job that will start within the next four weeks.

Unemployed persons fall into two categories:

- **Unemployed who have previously worked:** A person of working age (15 years and over), who had previously worked in the United Arab Emirates, and was not engaged in any work during the week preceding the interview day, and who is able to work, and seeking employment and had worked previously in the UAE.
- **Unemployed and never worked before:** A person of working age (15 years and over), who is capable to work, never worked before, is available for work and looking for a job for the first time during the four weeks preceding the interview day. He/she has never worked in the UAE.

Economically inactive population (outside the labour force):

All persons aged (15 years and above) who were found neither “employed” nor “unemployed” (according to the above definitions of “employed” and “unemployed”) during the 7 days preceding the interview day, i.e. they are the persons who do not work or seek work for any reason. The following are examples of economically inactive persons:

1- Dedicated to household duties:

Any person (15 years or over) dedicated to household duties, whether playing an executing or supervisory role, who does not carry out any other work and does not seriously seek a job, regardless of his/her academic qualifications, and is not enrolled in any educational institution,

and he/she is not “unemployed”, according to the above definitions, i.e. no other work status applies to him/her. Home servants and maids who work for payment are not classified under this category, as they are considered “employed.”

2- Student: (full-time)

A student (15 years and above) who is not unemployed, who is enrolled in, and fully attending, or is affiliated to any formal educational institution (programme), whether public or private. Considering that a student, who work alongside his/her studies during the week ending on the interview day, is classified as “Employed”. Likewise, an employee who is enrolled in any evening classes, joining an affiliation programme, or on a study leave from his/her (full time) job, but still getting his/her pay, is considered “employed” and not a “student.”

3- Unable to work:

Any person aged (15 years and over) who is unable to work due to their permanent or temporary mental or physical disability, or due to their location or status. Temporary disability means that the person can be cured of his/her disability or illness. However, during the survey, it was found that he/ she is “not working,” or not related to any work and does not actually seek a job. As for persons suffering from other types of disabilities, such as blindness, deafness, dumbness and other special needs cases, they are classified, either as employed, unemployed, or retired, or any other category, based on their status at the time of conducting the survey. Also included, under this category, are those enlisted for national service, inmates of punitive and reformatory institutions who are not free to leave.

4- Retired (citizens only):

Any citizen (15 years and over) who does not work, and does not seek a job, and receives a regular retirement pension (monthly for instance), from a previous job. This category applies only to UAE citizens.

5- Above 65 and not working:

Any person who is 65 years or above, does not work, and does not receive a retirement pension.

6- Has income or revenue: A person who lives off the income and revenues of his/her private property or real estates, or the profits of his/her shares/bonds, or off received cash transfers, such as the household head who receives sufficient income from family inheritance, or from other property. This also includes owners of properties administered by other companies, banks or real estate offices on his/her behalf. However, if these properties are administered by the owner or others under his/her supervision, this person is classified as "Employed"

7- Social reasons:

An individual (15 years and over) who is not "unemployed" and is not "employed" due to social or family reasons, such as the discouragement by a spouse or parent, or due to social perception etc.

8- Unwilling to work:

Any person (15 years and over) who is able to work, but does not work or seek employment, is not enrolled in any kind of study, and is reluctant to work.

9- Did not find suitable work:

A person (15 years and over) not engaged in any work and does not fall under the "employed" category, and who found work, but reject it because it did not suit his/her particular requirements or circumstances.

10- Other reasons (please specify):

A person (15 years and over) who is part of the economically inactive population (outside the labour force) for which no other category applies. The reason for economic inactivity should be clearly specified, as a reason other than the ones outlined above.

Status in employment:

Refers to the relationship of the employed individual to the establishment in which he or she works, and falls under one of the following categories:

1. Employer

A person who works for his/her own account, in a business which he/she completely owns and employs others, with or without pay. If the employer, or the owner of the business, receives a specified salary in return for his/her work in the business i.e. the salary he/she receives is set apart from the revenues of the establishment or company which he/she owns, for the purposes of the survey, he/she is classified as a "paid employee" and not as an "employer." If a group of partners work in an establishment that they own and they employ other staff, each one of them is considered an "employer".

2. Own-account worker

A person who works for his/her own account, and employs no one else to assist him or her for payment, even if he/she were a family member. If the business is run by a group of partners who work in the same establishment which they own, and they do not have any employees, each one of them is considered an "own-account worker." A self-employed person who provides services on their own for others without having an establishment, like peddlers, and porters, etc. is also considered an "own-account worker".

3. Family employed for pay or profit

A person (15 years and over) who engages in private work in a particular interest owned by the family to which he or she belongs, in return for pay or without pay, and who benefits from the profits and revenues of this institution.

Normal working hours during the seven days prior to the day of the interview

Refers to the hours usually worked by the employed individual, whether or not he or she has worked at that time.

Example: A nurse who works in a hospital and works five days a week at 8 hours a day and does no other work, the total number of hours normal for this individual is 40 hours of work regardless of whether he/she actually did the work of that week or not.

Actual hours worked during the seven days preceding to the interview day:

This means the total number of actual hours that an individual has worked during the week preceding the interview. This includes:

- A. Actual working hours during normal working periods
- B. Overtime
- C. The time a person spends in the workplace preparing, repairing, maintaining and cleaning work tools and equipment, or preparing receipts, schedules, reports, etc.
- D. The time a person spends in the workplace waiting for provision of necessary materials for work or to repair mechanical or electrical failures, etc.
- E. Short breaks in the workplace for tea, coffee or refreshments.

The actual hours worked do not include the following:

- A. Hours paid for undone work, such as paid annual leave, paid public holidays, paid sick leave, or unpaid sick leave.
- B. Lunch time, usually one, two or three hours.
- C. The time it takes to travel from home to work and vice versa.

Main Occupation:

Refers to type of work performed by the working individual during the reference period, or performed by the unemployed individual prior to becoming unemployed, regardless of the academic qualification he or she holds and whether or not it is related to the occupation he or she practices, regardless of the type of economic activity of the employer, and regardless of whether the individual is an employer, self-employed, paid or unpaid employee, by mentioning for instance, paediatrician, general practitioner, cleaning worker, elementary stage teacher, high school teacher, muezzin, etc.

The individual's occupation (current profession) is determined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08).

Main economic activity:

Refers to the type of work, or the main work, performed, or practiced, by the establishment, or the entity, in which the individual works. Regardless of the occupation of the individual in this establishment or entity. The type of work, or economic activity, refers to the main type of service/product (with the highest value, in case there is more than one type of production) produced by the establishment.

For example, the individual who works as a truck driver does not necessarily have to be in the transportation activity, the establishment's activity may be for instance the manufacture of soft drinks, if the employee distributes the product from a soft drink factory. A doctor, who works in an oil production company, then the establishment's main economic activity is recorded as oil production.

If the individual is employed in more than one economic activity, only the main activity (providing the largest income) is taken into account.

The types of activities of some institutions must be distinguished from its other activities, such as the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health etc. For instance, for a person who works in a school, the main activity of the school is the education activity, while the staff of the head office of the Ministry of Education are classified in "public administration". Similarly, a Ministry of Health staff working in the head office of the Ministry of Health, the main activity is "public administration", while those working in hospitals or health clinics are placed in the health activity. This also applies to workers in other institutions.

For individuals without an establishment, i.e. without a fixed workplace, economic activity is classified according the type of work they do, such as: (out-of-store textile retailing) for a roving textile vendor, (unscheduled land passenger transport) for a taxi driver, and so on. For individuals serving households, e.g. a family cook, the activity is "private households" etc.

Economic activity is determined and classified according to the International Standard Industrial Classification - Fourth Revision (ISIC 4)

Economic Sector

Economic Sector is the classification according to the ownership of the entity in which the individual works, or worked previously, as for any of the following:

1- Federal government:

Federal government means the establishments owned by the federal government, whether their budget is independent, or within the government budget.

2- Local government:

Local government means the establishments is owned by the local government of any of the seven emirates, whether their budget is independent or within the government budget.

Example: An individual who works in (Abu Dhabi - Statistics Centre, Dubai Municipality etc.)

3- Private:

Private includes profitable enterprises/establishments with private ownership, whether it is owned by one individual, several partners, several shareholders, or other owners. This means that its owner may be a physical or legal person, and no government entity has shares in its ownership, and its articles of association have been concluded by the enterprise's/establishment's board of directors in the United Arab Emirates.

4- Joint (Government and private):

Joint ownership includes the establishments or corporations whose ownership is shared by the federal government or one of the local governments, with physical or legal individuals, regardless of the government's share of the capital; which can be 1% or 99%. The capital of the government will be, either in the form of tradable shares, such as the National Bank of Abu Dhabi, Commercial Bank of Dubai, Emirates Telecommunications Corporation etc., or in the form which the government owns shares with other governments, foreign entities, or private companies.

5- Foreign:

Foreign includes establishments wholly owned by foreign entities, and their articles of incorporation are registered outside the UAE, and they have branches operating in the UAE. Such as, Banque du Caire, Bahrain Bank, and HSBC.

6- Diplomatic bodies:

Diplomatic bodies includes the entities operating in the UAE and belonging to a foreign country, international, or regional organisation, such as an embassy, consulate, Arab Monetary Fund, and United Nations offices.

7- Non-profit organizations:

Non-profit organizations includes social enterprises/establishments that carry out their activities without aiming for profit, and are financed and managed by individuals and not by the government. These social enterprises/establishments cannot be classified in any of the sectors as mentioned earlier, even though some of them may receive subsidies from the government or people, or they receive subscriptions from their members or employ workers with or without pay, such as sports and social clubs, Quran Memorization Associations, and Arab and foreign community associations.

8- Without establishment:

Without establishment includes the self-employed individuals who do not work in establishments or the unemployed who worked for themselves and did not work in establishments. Some examples are the following: taxi drivers who are not affiliated with an establishment, street vendors, farmers in private farms, and shepherds in the private barns, the hunters, the porters in the markets, the private teachers, the owners of the property who own shares and real estate and manage their property by themselves with no office or establishment, and the building gatekeeper who are not affiliated with an establishment.

9- Private households:

Private households includes the employed or unemployed individuals who works, or have previously worked, for private households, such as servants, nannies, cooks, drivers, home garden workers, house guards, and family tutors.

10- Other (specify)

Other includes any type of establishment other than what was previously mentioned, and the type is clearly described and specified.

5. Coverage (Geographic statistical units)

The survey geographically covers all of the population residing in the three regions of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi (Abu Dhabi Region, Al Ain Region, and Al Dhafra Region). The community survey **includes** the following categories:

- 1- Residents of "private" housing units
 - a. Family households
 - b. Shared households
- 2- Residents of labour camps
 - a. Secured workers' camps, such as the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) camps.
 - b. Camps for which entry is permitted, such as Zones Corp government controlled workers' camps.

To facilitate the management of the survey, the target community of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) **does not include** the following categories of the population:

1. People (population) who live in the following types of public accommodation:
 - a. Hotels and hotel apartments
 - b. University hostels and student accommodation
 - c. Hospitals, psychiatric institutions, elderly homes, orphanages, and other similar institutions.
 - d. Prisons
2. Visitors to the Emirate of Abu Dhabi who are staying for less than 6 months, and who do not intend to stay for a period of 6 months or more; that is, visitors who are not usually resident in the emirate.
3. Military and security forces camps' residents
4. Diplomats (members of diplomatic corps)
5. Residents of mansions/palaces
6. Residents of remote and private islands
7. Residents of remote rural areas.

6. Periodicity

The Labour Force Survey is conducted annually, and will soon be conducted quarterly.

Special reports on the labour force are published annually. In addition, selected labour force data are included in the Statistical Yearbook (SYB).

7. Classifications

For the purposes of the survey, basic approved classifications are required. Among the most important international classifications used in the LFS are the following:

I. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)

This ISCO-08 classification is determined by the status of the individuals' occupations and the main groups and sub-groups under which they fall.

Therefore, each employed individual is coded so that the occupation code is allocated at the four digit level of the occupations classification. The following are the main (one digit) occupations included in the classification:

1	Legislators, Senior Government Officials, and Managers
2	Professionals
3	Technicians and associate professionals
4	Clerical support workers
5	Service and sales workers
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers
7	Craft and related trades workers
8	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers
9	Elementary occupations
0	Armed forces occupations

II. The International Standard Industrial Classification for Economic Activities - Fourth Revision (ISIC 4)

The scope of the ISIC 4 generally covers productive activities, that is, the economic activities carried out by the institution or company in which the individual surveyed works, and the classification of economic activity is met by one of the following main groups of the classification:

A 01-03	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing
B 05-09	Mining and quarrying
C 10-33	Manufacturing
D 35	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
36-39 E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation
F 41-43	Construction
G 45-47	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
H 49-53	Transportation and storage
I 55-56	Accommodation and food services activities
J 58-63	Information and Communication
K 64-66	Financial and insurance activities
L 68	Real estate activities
M 69-75	Professional, scientific and technical activities
N 77-82	Administrative and support service activities
O84	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P85	Education
Q86-88	Human health and social work activities
R 90-93	Arts, entertainment and recreation
S 94-96	Other service activities
T 79-98	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use
U99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

III. International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011

The ISCED is the classification of levels and fields of education, and it classifies the individual's education attainment, or educational status according to the highest level of education that the

individual completed. The following are the most important educational levels classified according to the United Nation's ISCED:

0	Less than primary
1	Primary education
2	Lower secondary education
3	Upper secondary education
4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
5	Short-cycle tertiary education
6	Bachelor's or equivalent
7	Post graduate diploma
8	Master's or equivalent
9	Doctoral or equivalent
99	NCE- Not classified elsewhere

8. Main Data Sources

Censuses, surveys and administrative registers are used to update and maintain the sampling frame. Labour force statistics are mostly calculated from the LFS, however, the other data sources can be used, which are:

1. Censuses
2. Surveys
3. Administrative records

9. Questionnaires

The existing sample labour force surveys rely on filling out data from households and labour camps, through a questionnaire prepared for this purpose, which contains the following variables:

Variable Group	Description
Identification variables:	The identification handles the demographic and geographical aspect of the survey's sampling units (households); such as the region, the populated locality (the main area), the Sector, the enumeration area ID, the type of the housing unit, the location of the housing unit, the name of the head of the household, the address and telephone number of the household, a description of the geographical location of the household etc.
Social variables and migration:	It deals with individuals' various social characteristics, such as gender, age, educational attainment, marital status, and other variables. It also includes the necessary migration variables related to moving from one place to another, place and date of birth, and last entry to the country.
Occupational variables:	These variables relate to the individual's performance in paid work for an hour or more, the reason for the individual's absence from his work, the total number of regular hours that an individual works per week, the total number of actual hours that the individual worked, the methods used by the individual to search for work, as well as the reasons for not being able to work, such as the household duties, studies, and unwillingness.
Economic variables:	The economic variables deal with the monthly income of the main current work, the economic activity of the present work, and the main economic sector of the current employer. The unemployed, who have previously worked, are also asked about their previous profession, and the establishment's economic activity in which they worked.

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"-997 Not Available"/"-998 Not Applicable"/"-990- Don't Know"/"-999- Refused"/"-1 missing"														
All Members														
Person serial No.	Person's Full Name	Relationship to Head of Household: 01 - Head of Household 02 - Husband / Wife 03 - Son / Daughter 04 - Father / Mother 05 - Son-in-law/ daughter-in-law 06 - Grandson / Granddaughter 07 - Brother/ Sister 08 - Grandfather / Grandmother 09 - Other Kinship 10 - Domestic Workers (Maid/ Farmer worker/ House keeper/ Driver/ Guard/ Cook/ Nanny...) 11 - Other (Specify)	Emirate ID number	Nationality: 2013 standard country codes	Gender: 1- Male 2- Female	Is (Name) a 'Usual Resident' of Abu Dhabi Emirate? Usual resident =THE PERSON has lived in Abu Dhabi Emirate for 6 months or intends to live here for 6 months. 1 - Yes, usual resident of the household (Continue) 2- Yes - usual resident of Abu Dhabi Emirate and a guests in the household (Continue) 3- No - not a usual resident of Abu Dhabi Emirate (Go to Next Member) 1 and 2 = Usual resident in AD (Continue) 3 = visitor (Go to Next Member)	Date of Birth:	Age: In complete years. Less than 1 year = 0. If 97 and above record 97.	Where was (Name) born? 1 - Abu Dhabi Region 2 - Al Ain Region 3 - Al Dhafrah Region 4 - Dubai 5 - Sharjah 6 - Ajman 7 - Umm Al Qaiwain 8 - Ras Al Khaimah 9 - Fujairah 10- Abroad (specify)	Where was (Name)'s place of usual residence one year ago? (November 2017) 1 - Abu Dhabi Region 2 - Al Ain Region 3 - Al Dhafrah Region 4 - Dubai 5 - Sharjah 6 - Ajman 7 - Umm Al Qaiwain 8 - Ras Al Khaimah 9 - Fujairah 10- Abroad (specify)				
100	101	102	102T	102_A	103	104	105	106	107	108	108T	109	109T	
1		Auto fill for Lbour Camp = 11	Auto fill for Lbour = Camp LABOUR CAMP				Auto fill for Lbour Camp = 1							
SERIAL_NO	MEMBER_NAME	HH_RELATION	HH_RELAT_ID_NUM	NATIONALITY_ID	GENDER	UR_FLAG	DOB_I	DOB_MC	DOB_YEAR	AGE	PLACE_OF_BIRTH	COUNTRY	RESIDENCE_ONE_YE	COUNTRY

3 years or older		10 years or older			15 years or older	Citizens 15 to 40 Years		
Enrolment in an educational institution 1. Currently Enrolled Continue 2. previously Enrolled GO to 113 3. Never Enrolled Go to 113 Choices 1 or 2	Level currently attended 01- Less than Primary 02- Primary 03-Lower Secondary 04- Adult Education 05- Upper Secondary 06- Post-secondary non-tertiary 07- Short-cycle tertiary 08- Bachelor or equivalent 09- Higher Diploma 10- Master or equivalent 11- Doctoral or equivalent Continue	Highest level of completed education: 01- Illiterate 02- Read & Write 03-Primary 04-Lower Secondary 05- Upper Secondary 06- Post-secondary non-tertiary 07- Short-cycle tertiary 08- Bachelor or equivalent 09- Higher Diploma 10- Master or equivalent 11- Doctoral or equivalent Continue	Specialization (To be written in details for the Highest Level Achieved) if age 15 or more Go to 115 else go to Next Member	Marital Status: 1- Never Married Before 2- Married 3- Divorced 4- Widowed	1- Yes 2- No Continue	1- Yes Go to 301 2- No Continue	1- Yes Go to 401 2- No Go to 601	
111	112G							
- = Auto fill for Lbour Camp 998	- = Auto fill for Lbour Camp 998					Auto fill for Lbour Camp 998- =	Auto fill for Lbour Camp 998- =	Auto fill for Lbour Camp 998- =
ENROLMENT	EDU_LEVEL_CURRENT	EDU_LEVEL_COMPLETED	EDU_SUBJECT_TEXT	EDU_SUBJECT_CODE	MARITAL_STATUS	NATIONAL_SE	NATIONAL_SE	NATIONAL_SERVICE_W

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* -997 Not Available / * -998 Not Applicable / * -999- Dont Know / * -999- Refused*										
15 years or older				15 years or more						
Did (Name) work for 1 hour or more for money or inkind payment in the last 7 days ? 1 - Yes = Employed - Go to 301 2 - No Continue	Did (Name) have a job or business that he/she was temporarily absent from it during the last 7 days ? 1 - Yes Continue 2 - No Go to 401	What was the reason that (Name) was away from his/her job or business during the last 7 days ? Showcard 1 - shift work ie rostered off 2 - paid leave or work break / National Service 3 - paid sick leave 4 - any Other paid leave, eg maternity leave, study leave, accompanying a sick family member. 5 - unpaid leave 6 - Other (Specify)			Occupation / Profession in main job: For example: agriculture worker, secondary school teacher, civil engineer, auto mechanic, driver of heavy transport vehicles. All continue	What is the Name of Institution that THE PERSON work for All continue	Please describe the main economic activity of the establishment where (Name) works in his/her main job: For example: primary education, retail sale of kitchen goods, concrete goods manufacturing, hairdressing, public administration. All continue			
201	202	203			203T	301_Text	301_Code	302	303_Text	303_Code
Auto fill for Lbour Camp = 1	Auto fill for Lbour Camp 998- =	Auto fill for Lbour Camp = -998			Auto fill for Lbour = Camp 998-					
WORK_FLAG	WORK_ABSENT_FLAG	WORK_ABSENT_REASON			WORK_ABS	OCCUPATION_TEXT	OCCUPATION_CODE	COMPANY_NAME	ECO_ACTIVITY_CODE	ECO_ACTIVITY_CODE

In which of these sectors is THE NAME'S establishment for his/ her main job: 01 - Federal Government 02 - Local Government 03 - Private 04 - Joint (Government and private) 05 - Foreign 06 - Diplomatic authority 07 - Non Profit Organization 08 - Without an establishment 09 - Private household 10 - Other (Specify) All Continue	Is the person entitled to get a paid leave from his/her main job 1 - Yes 2 - No	Is the person entitled to get a paid sick leave from his/her main job 1 - Yes 2 - No	in this job is (NAME)....?: 1 - Employer 2 - Own-account worker / self-employed / freelance 3 - paid employee 4 - Family Employed for Pay or Profit All Continue	Where is (Name)'S place of work for his/her main job or business? 01 - Abu Dhabi Region 02 - Al Ain Region 03 - Al Dhafrah Region 04 - Dubai 05 - Sharjah 06 - Ajman 07 - Umm Al Quwain 08 - Ras Al Khaimah 09 - Fujairah 10 - Abroad (Specify) All Continue	What is the Period that THE NAME Spent in his current Job (in Complete Years) (Less than a year Write 0) All Continue	What is the Current Work Contract 1 - Permanent 2 - Temporary 3 - Seasonal 4 - Irregular All Continue	Did (Name) have a second job/ business during the last 7 days? 1 - Yes 2 - No, only 1 job All Continue	How many Hours in total does (Name) usually work each week (in all his/her jobs or businesses)? All Continue	How many Hours does (Name) actually worked during the last 7 days (in all his/her jobs or businesses)? All Continue		
304	304T	304_2	304_3	305	306	306T	307	308	309	310	311
EST_SECTOR	EST_SECTOR	PAID_LEAVE	SICK_LEAVE	WORK_TYPE	PLACE_OF_WORK	COUNTRY	YEARS_AT_WORK_CUR	WORK_CONTRACT_TYP	SECOND_WORK_FLAG	WORK_HOURS_USUAL	WORK_HOURS_ACTUAL

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					15 Years or older X			
<p>would you want and have the ability to work more hours per week (provided extra hours are paid) in the next 2 weeks?</p> <p>1- Yes 2- No for all Continue</p>	<p>Does the (Name) wants and have the ability to change work during the last 4 weeks preceding the interview day</p> <p>1- Yes Continue</p> <p>2- (if Q312 =1 Continue if Q312 =2 Go to 314)</p>	<p>what is the main reason for willing to change work or new work?</p> <p>1- low wage or not enough incentives 2- Does not suit qualifications 3- Short work hours 4- Long work hours 5- Work Conditions 6- Work Place Far from Home 7- Transportation Problems 8- Does not like his work 9 Other (Specify) All Continue</p>	<p>What is (Name)'s monthly income from his/her current main job?</p> <p>1) 1 - 999 2) 1,000-2,499 3) 2,500-4,999 4) 5,000-9,999 5) 10,000-19,999 6) 20,000-34,999 7) 35,000-49,999 8) 50,000-74,999 9) 75,000-99,999 10) 100,000 or more</p> <p>Go Next Member</p>	<p>If (Name) was offered a job, could he/she start work in the next 4 weeks?</p> <p>1- Yes 2- No All Continue</p>	<p>Has (Name) looking for a work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p>1- Yes Continue 2- No Go to 404</p>	<p>What are the methods that (Name) used for looking for a job in the last 4 weeks?</p> <p>Read out list and tick the Most important 3 that apply.</p> <p>1 - Registering with Tawteen (citizens only) 2- Registering with Government Initiatives such as Shaikh Majed, CareersUAE,... (citizens only) 3- Registering with Dubai Government Human Resources Development (DGHRD) (citizens only) 4 - Advertising in newspapers 5 -Applying to an employer 6 -Looking up in newspapers 7- Registering with private recruiting offices 8-Seeking help from relatives or friends 9 - Browsing the internet 10 - Trying to establish my own private project/sharing a project with others 11- Other (Specify)</p> <p>If Q401 = 1 Go to 405 If Q401 = 2 go to 601</p>		
312	312_1	313	313T	314	401	402	403	403T
					Auto fill for Lbour Camp = -998	Auto fill for = Lbour Camp 998	Auto fill for Lbour Camp = -998	Auto fill for Lbour Camp 998=
EXTRA_HOURS_PAID	CHANGE_WORK_OVERTIME	CHANGE_WORK_OT_REASON	CHANGE_SALARY_MAIN		AVAILABILITY_FL	LOOK_WORK	TAWTEEN	OTHER_MET

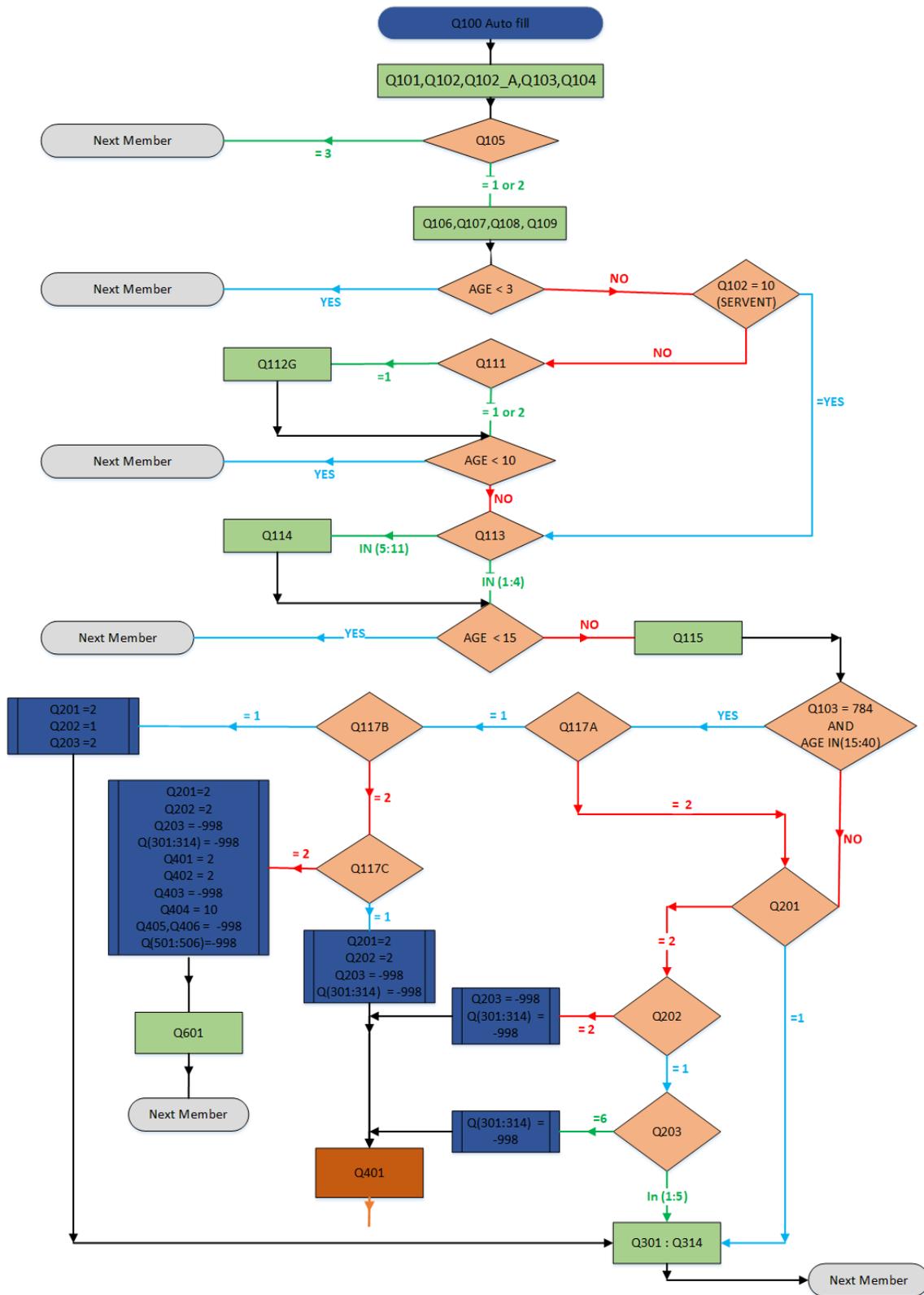
<p>What are the reasons that prevent THE NAME from looking for a job in the last four weeks?</p> <p>01- I will start a job / Business 02- I will return to my previous job 03- I think there are no jobs available 04- I am tired from looking for job 05- I don't know how to look for work 06- I couldn't find asuitable job 07- I am not qualified 08- Social reasons 09- Health reasons 10- Other (Specify)</p> <p>If Q401 = 1 Go to 405 If Q401 = 2 go to 601</p> <p>Go to 601</p>	<p>If (q401=1 and q402=1) or (q401 = 1 and q404 in (1:2))</p>	<p>How long hasTHE NAME been looking for work in complete months?</p> <p>Write answer in months. Less than 1 month = 0 months.</p> <p>Continue</p>	<p>If you had a job opportunity below your educational or professional level would you accept it?</p> <p>1- Yes 2- No</p>	<p>If you had a job opportunity in private sector with prevailing wage would you accept?</p> <p>1- Yes 2- No</p>	<p>Unemployed Phone Number</p> <p>Continue</p>	<p>Unemployed If (q401=1 and q402=1) or (q401 = 1 and q404 in (1:2))</p>	<p>HasTHE NAME worked previously Inside UAE? (Unemployed Only)</p> <p>1- Yes Continue 2- No (Go to the Next Member)</p>	<p>Occupation / Profession in last main job:</p> <p>For example: agriculture worker, secondary school teacher, civil engineer, auto mechanic, driver of heavy transport vehicles.</p> <p>All continue</p>	<p>What isTHE Name of the Institution that THE NAME works with previously?</p> <p>Continue</p>	
404	404T	405	405_A	405_B	406		501	502_Text	502_Code	503
= Auto fill for Lbour Camp 998	Auto fill for Lbour Camp = -998	Auto fill for Lbour Camp = -998	Auto fill for Lbour Camp = -998	Auto fill for Lbour Camp = -998	Auto fill for = Lbour Camp 998-		= Auto fill for Lbour Camp 998	Auto fill for = Lbour Camp 998-	Auto fill for = Lbour Camp 998	= Auto fill for Lbour Camp 998
REASON_PREVENT_LOOK	REASON_PREVENT_LOOK_WORK_OTHER	LOOK_MONTHS			UNEMP_PHONE		WORK_PREV_FLAG	LAST_OCCUPA	LAST_OCCUPATI	LAST_COMPANY_NAME

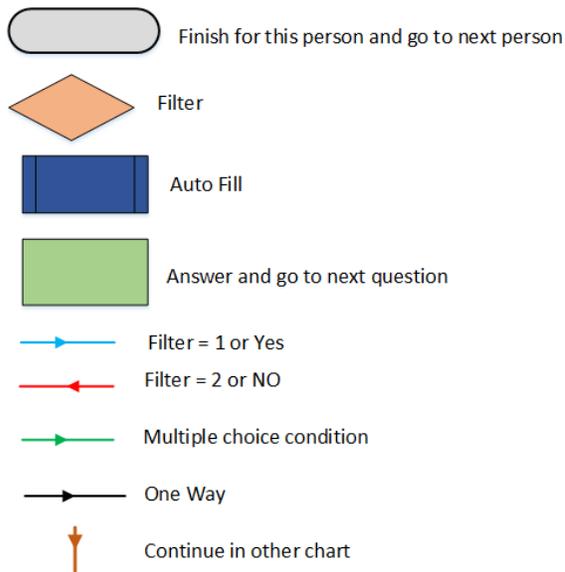
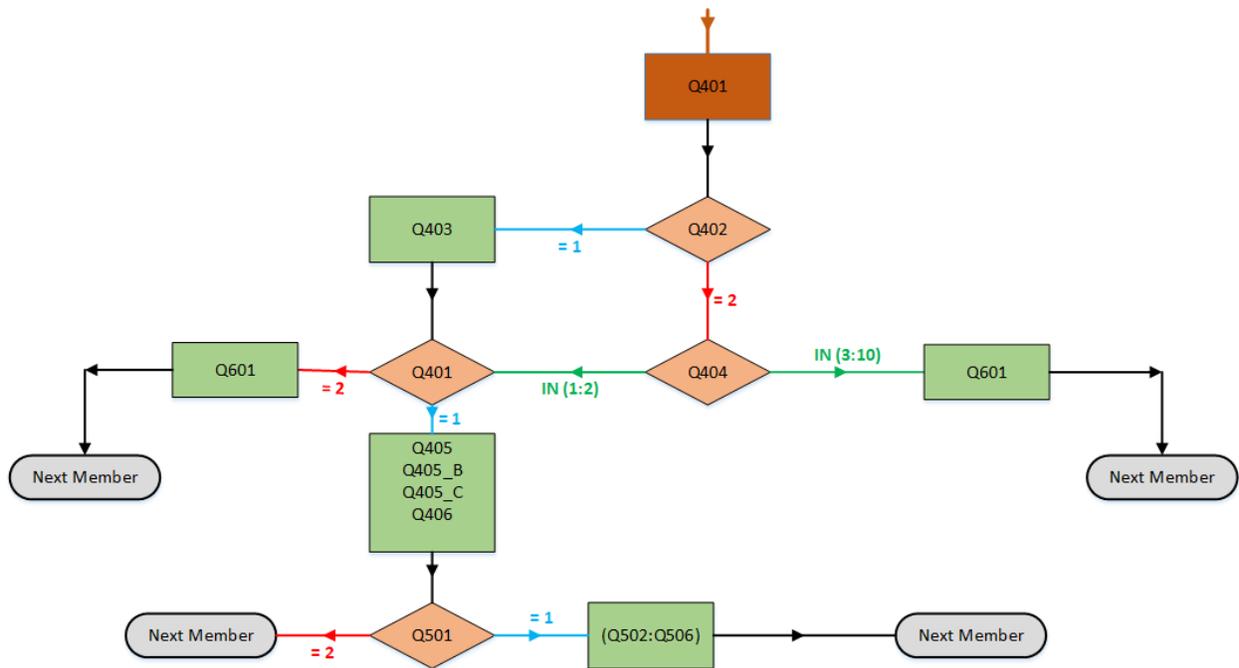
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				Go to the Next Member if (Employed or Unemployed) Else Continue		15 years or older x Inactive	
In which of these sectors was THE NAME 's employer's establishment for his/ her last main job: 01 - Federal Government 02- Local Government 03 - Private 04 - Joint (Government and private) 05 - Foreign 06 - Diplomatic authority 07- Non Profit Organization 08 - Without establishment 09 - Private household 10 - Other (Specify) <i>All Continue</i>		what was the reason that THE NAME left the previous work 01- termination of service by the employer 02- Looking for a better job 03- Termination of project I worked with 04- Not enough salary 05- Health problems 06- Working conditions 07- Work far location 08- Social problems 09- Household responsibility 10- I didn't want to work 11- Early retirement 12- Started studies 13- Temporary / seasonal/ Irrigular 14-Irrigular payments 15- Other (Specify) Go to the Next Member		Employed If q201=1 or (q202=1 and q203 in (1:5)) Unemployed If (q401=1 and q402=1) or (q401 = 1 and q404 in (1:2))		If THE NAME is not working and is not looking for work, which of these is he/she doing? 1 - Household duties - unpaid 2 - Student 3 - Unable to work (Disabled, Illness, Incapable,...) 4 - Retired 5 - Aged 65 or older and not working 6- Independent income 7- Social Circumstances 8- Unwilling to work 9- Didn't Find suitable Work 10- Other (Specify) All Go to Next Member	
505	505T	506	506T			601	601T
Auto fill for Lbour Camp = -998	Auto fill for Lbour - = Camp 998	Auto fill for Lbour Camp = -998	Auto fill for Lbour - = Camp 998			Auto fill for Lbour Camp = -998	Auto fill for Lbour - = Camp 998
LAST_EST_SECTOR	LAST_EST	LAST_WORK_LEAVE_REASON	LAST_WO			INACTIVE_STATUS	INACTIVE

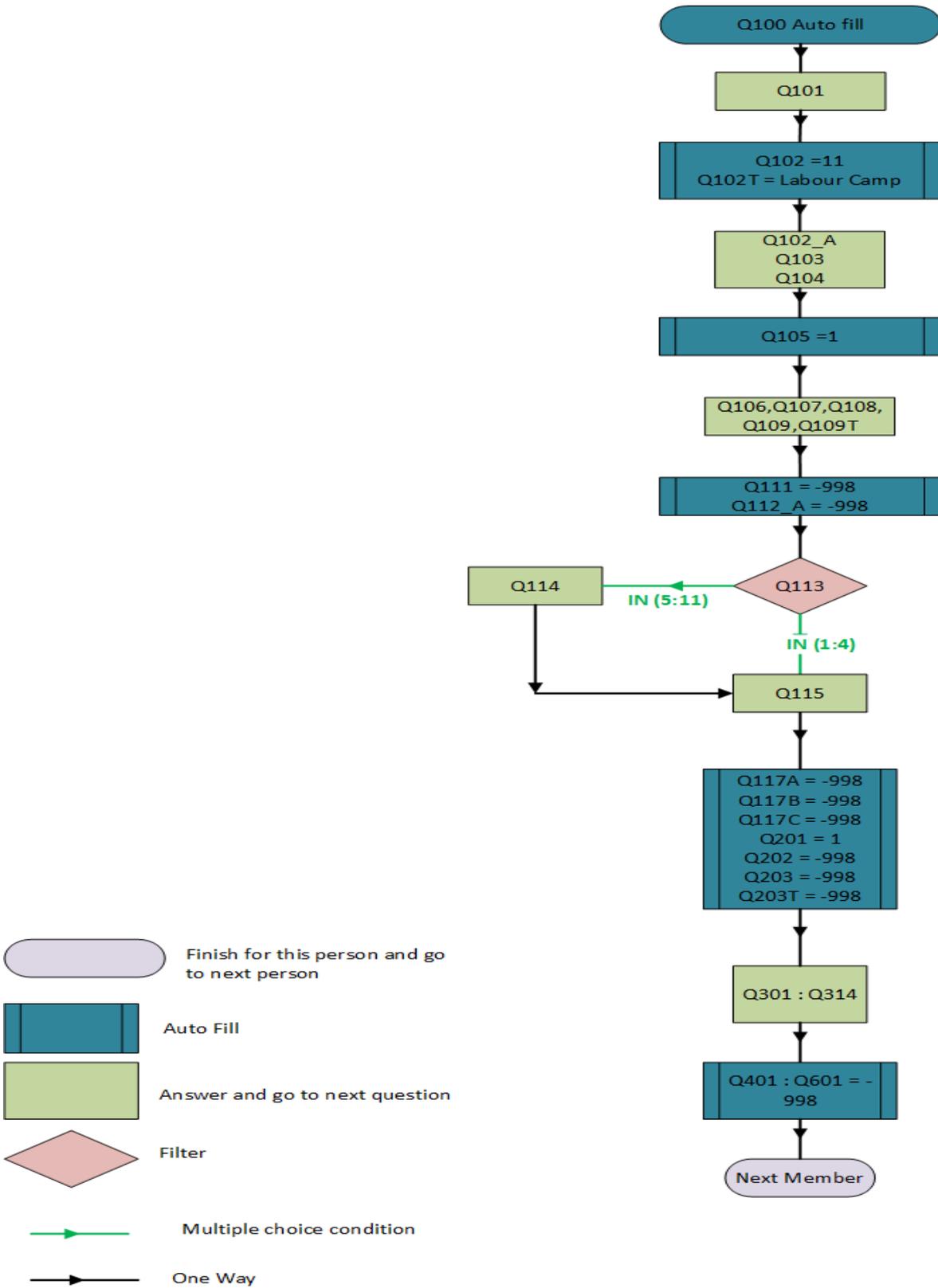
Two flowcharts indicating the order and direction of the questions in the questionnaire are presented below, first for households, thereafter for worker accommodation (labour camps).

1- Household questionnaire





2- Labour accommodation questionnaire



10. Sample Design

The size of the sample of the Labour Force Survey 2019 was determined based on reviewing the relative sampling errors (CV%) resulting from the labour force survey for the year 2018. The review relied on evaluating the relative sampling error in the indicators of the number of unemployed, the number of employed, and the unemployment rate, based on the sample of 3,878 households distributed among 270 sampling units, at the level of previously defined dissemination areas when designing the sample (regions, national/non-national households, and gender). As the size of the survey sample for the year 2019 was modified at the regional level to obtain accurate estimates, the sample size increased in the Al Dhafra region, while keeping the same sample size in the Abu Dhabi and Al Ain regions. The total sample size of the survey for the year 2019 was 3,920 households distributed over the three regions.

Sample selection

Sampling units - Households: The household sample is selected in two stages. In the first stage, a sample consisting of 280 primary sampling units is selected, using the method of proportional sampling that allows for the priority of the emergence of large-sized primary sampling units in the sample. In the second stage, a regular random sample of 14 households is selected from each of the primary sampling units.

Sampling units - Labour camps: On the other hand, a sample of labour camps (90 labour camps) is selected to cover the economically active population living there. The framework for the labour camps was designed based on the previously mentioned framework. Each region of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi was considered an independent layer to make a representative sample of labour camps at the regional level. The labour camps in each region are categorized according to their size, and the size is determined according to the total number of persons (workers) residing in each camp. In the first stage, a sample of workers' camps is selected commensurate with the size required in each class, and in the second stage, a random sample consisting of 15 workers in each labour camp is chosen.

Survey design

The labour force survey is a periodic survey that is carried out sequentially at intervals in which a number of "statistical units" (clusters) are selected to be visited several times according to the

sample rotation system, which means that it is possible to visit the residents of the selected units in the sample again during the next quarter, or next year, as this survey will continue in the future. This will be implemented if there is more than one survey round during the year, and not in the case of one round throughout the year.

The sequential survey design is of great importance in labour force surveys, because it allows monitoring changes in the labour force status of the population over time, and reduces the chances of statistical errors occurring in the final results. The use of sequential surveys is considered one of the international best practices in conducting labour force surveys.

Types of the statistical units in the labour force surveys:

1. Private housing, the statistical unit is the household in the housing unit defined by the sample. It is important that the enumerators visit the unit chosen in the sample, precisely, and meet the individuals residing there.
2. Labour camps, the statistical unit is a group of individuals identified by the sampling process in selected sampling units, after conducting a count verification check for the selected camps.

The methodology used in the method of replacing families with a non-response status

- **National households have an alternative replacement, as follows:**
 - If the household defined in the sample is a national household and, upon visiting the housing unit, it was found that this household is still residing in the unit, then the data of this national household shall be completed.
 - If the household defined in the sample was national, and upon visiting the unit at the time of the survey, it was found that this national household had left the housing unit and another national household resided in it, then the data of the national household residing in the unit at the time of the visit will be completed.
 - If the household defined in the sample is national, and upon visiting the unit at the time of the survey, a non-national household or shared household was found in its place, the field team will inform the sampling team to provide an alternative to the national household of the same cluster and of the same type.
 - If the household defined in the sample is a national household, and upon the visit, the unit was found empty, or its use changed to commercial purpose, for example, or destroyed, or any other cases in change of unit use, the field team will inform the sampling team to provide an alternative national household of the same cluster

and of the same type. A procedure that can be repeated until an existing national replacement household is identified.

- **Non-national households, for which an alternative is selected, are as follows:**
 - If the household defined in the sample is non-national, and upon visiting the housing unit it is found that this household is still residing in the unit, then its data shall be completed.
 - If the household defined in the sample is non-national, and upon visiting the unit at the time of the survey, it is found that the household has left and a non-national or shared household has replaced it, then the data of the non-national or shared household residing in the unit at the time of the visit are completed.
 - If the household defined in the sample is non-national, and upon visiting the unit at the time of the survey, a national household is found in its place, then the data of the national household residing in the unit at the time of the visit will be completed.
 - If the household defined in the sample was non-national and during the visit, the unit was found empty, or the building use was changed to commercial, for example, or demolished or any other case of unit usage change, the field team will inform the sampling team to provide a non-national alternative household from the same cluster.

- **An alternative of shared household, is taken as follows:**
 - If the household defined in the sample is a shared household, and upon visiting the housing unit it is found that this shared household is still residing in the unit, then its data shall be completed.
 - If the household defined in the sample was a shared household, and upon visiting the unit at the time of the survey, it found that the shared household had left and was replaced by a shared household, then the data of the shared household residing in the unit at the time of the visit will be completed.
 - If the household defined in the sample is a shared household, and upon visiting the unit at the time of the survey, a national or non-national household was found then the data of national or non-national household residing in the unit at the time of the visit will be completed.

- If the household defined in the sample is a shared household, and upon the visit the unit is found empty or the building use was changed to commercial, for example, or demolished or any other case of unit usage change, the field team will inform the sampling team to provide an alternative shared household from the same cluster.

There are no alternatives for the households which refuse to respond to fill in the survey questionnaire, whether these households are national, non-national or a shared households.

11. Data Collection

The labour force data is collected through interviews with the enumerator using an iPad.

12. Data Auditing

The Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi adopts a specific mechanism in auditing the data in checking the field data of households and labour accommodations, starting from the moment of filling out the questionnaire, through the program prepared on the iPad. The audit rules, previously designed for the program, are applied to the program. The validation rules links the answers provided for the various questions to answers of other questions, to ensure consistency among them, and to make sure that the answers are within the permissible range for the answers to that question. After filling out the forms, the Controller makes sure that the Enumerator has covered his counting area without omissions or repetitions, then a specialized team of auditors reviews the data to verify it. The methodologies team performs an automatic audit, with the outputs team's supervisors from the labour force section, to ensure the quality of the data, and a low percentage of missing data.

13. Deliverables (indicators/statistics) and Indicators' Calculation

Indicator	Indicator Calculation
Labour force	Unemployed + Employed = Labour Force
Crude Economic Participation Rate	The number of people available for work as a <i>percentage</i> of the <i>total population</i> $100 \times \frac{\text{Labour Force}}{\text{Total Population}} = \text{Crude Economic Participation Rate}$
Refined Economic Participation Rate	Labour force as a percentage of the total population aged over 15 $100 \times \frac{\text{Labour Force}}{+15 \text{ Population}} = \text{Refined Economic Participation Rate}$
Unemployment Rate	The percentage of unemployed people in the labour force $100 \times \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force}} = \text{Unemployment Rate}$
Age Dependency Ratio	$100 \times \frac{\text{Population aged over 64} + \text{Population aged less than 15}}{\text{Number of population aged 15 – 64}} = \text{Age Dependency Ratio}$
Children Dependency Ratio	$100 \times \frac{\text{Number of Population aged less than 15}}{\text{Number of the population aged 15 – 64}} = \text{Children Dependency Ratio}$
Old-age Dependency Ratio	$100 \times \frac{\text{Number of Individuals aged over 64}}{\text{Number of individuals aged 15 – 64}} = \text{Old-age Dependency Ratio}$
Economic Dependency Ratio	The ratio of outside labour force population (dependents) to the labour force population (economically active) $100 \times \frac{\text{Total Population} - \text{Labour Force Population}}{\text{Labour Force Population}} = \text{Economic Dependency Ratio}$
Variable Group	Key output tables produced from the Survey
Population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population by Age Group, Citizenship and Gender • Population (15 Years and over) by Region, Citizenship, Gender and Economic Activity Status

Employed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population (15 -24) by Region, Citizenship, Gender and Economic Activity Status • Population (15 Years and Over) by Citizenship, Age Group and Economic Activity Status • Population (15 Years and Over) by Gender, Age Group and Economic Activity Status • Population (15 Years and Over) by Citizenship, Educational Attainment and Economic Activity Status • Population (15 Years and Over) by Citizenship, Marital Status and Economically Active Status • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Age Group, Citizenship and Gender • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Educational Attainment, Citizenship and Gender • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Marital Status, Citizenship and Gender • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Main Occupation, Citizenship and Gender • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Sector of Employment, Citizenship and Gender • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Economic Activity, Citizenship and Gender • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Sector of Employment, Citizenship and Gender • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Status in Employment, Citizenship and Gender • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Citizenship, Gender and Actual Hours Worked per Week • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Citizenship, Gender and Monthly Income from Work • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Citizenship, Gender and Place of Work • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) with post-secondary education and above by Specialization, Citizenship, Gender and Place of Work • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) who were absent from work by reason for absence, Citizenship and Gender • Employed Persons (15 Years and Over) wishing to work overtime or change their current work, distributed by reasons for seeking additional or new work, Citizenship and Gender
Unemployed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Age Group, Citizenship and Gender • Unemployed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Educational Attainment, Citizenship and Gender • Unemployed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Marital Status, Citizenship and Gender • Unemployed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Duration of unemployment in months, Citizenship and Gender

Not in the Labour Force	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Work Searching Method, Citizenship and Gender • Unemployed Persons (15 Years and Over) with Post-Secondary and Above Education by Specialization, Citizenship and Gender • Unemployed Persons (15 Years and Over) by Region, Previous Work, Citizenship and Gender • People outside the Labour Force (15 Years and Over) by Region, Age Group, Citizenship and Gender • People outside the Labour Force (15 Years and Over) by Region, Education Attainment, Citizenship and Gender • People outside the Labour Force (15 Years and Over) by Region, Marital Status, Citizenship and Gender • People outside the Labour Force (15 Years and Over) by Region, Economic Inactivity Status, Citizenship and Gender • Persons outside the Labour Force (15 Years and over) who are available for work but did not seek work, by reason for not seeking work, Citizenship and Gender • Age Dependency Ratio by Region, Citizenship and Gender • Child Dependency Ratio by Region, Citizenship and Gender • Old-age Dependency Ratio by Region, Citizenship and Gender • Economic Dependency Ratio by Region, Citizenship and Gender
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14. Frequency

The data are released annually in May each year, in the form of an annual analytical report, including tables and indicators of the labour force data, and also in the labour force chapter of the Statistical Yearbook (SYB), and labour force data are also listed electronically on the SCAD's website.

15. Dissemination

Data is disseminated through SCAD's website and the Statistical Yearbook (SYB), as well as the electronic dissemination system, through which the user can create his own tables as needed, and there are three levels of access to this table builder data.

16. Improvement plans

Work is underway to develop a mechanism for collecting data on two parallel tracks. The first, is by providing data in the future from field surveys on a quarterly basis, then monthly basis. The second track, is through administrative records from the authorities concerned, which provide data for the employed and the unemployed and all their characteristics.