



مركز الإحصاء
STATISTICS CENTRE

Integration of Labour Camps into the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2014

Presenter: Dr. Osama Al Zoubi

Introduction

- The importance of this paper is to **highlight the methodology** used to include the residents of labour camps in this type of surveys, which will include:
 - sample design
 - questionnaires used
 - data collection methodology.
- **Limitation** of international experience and recommendations.
- SCAD designed a **special sample** to represent all categories of labour camps.
- The special method used or **data collection** during the fieldwork phase.

Household Expenditure and Income Survey (HIES)

- Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) generally aims to provide **socio-economic** data for the **resident** population.
- The largest proportion of the resident population are non-citizens in Abu Dhabi Emirate.
- HIES became increasingly significant for its multi-purpose uses.
- HIES is one of the **key statistical surveys** conducted by SCAD.
- The main **objectives** of HIES in Abu Dhabi are:
 - Individual and households financial indicators (income and expenditures)
 - Demographic and social indicators
 - Housing indicators
 - Environment indicators
 - Many other indicators derived from the relation between previous indicators

Household Expenditure and Income Survey (HIES)

- **Statistical unit** is household which made by persons, individually or in groups.
- HIES scope **covers Abu Dhabi Emirate** usual residents who live in various types of households: private households (citizen/non-citizen), share households, and labour camps.
- Labour camps were included within a special frame where the **worker is considered** the final sampling unit.
- Labour camps are **classified** into two categories:
 - **Unit of housing** in which the **employer is responsible** for the management and supervision of the housing facilities and they must have at least 30 persons (stratum1).
 - Other workers accommodation which refers to **small workers accommodations** managed and supervised by the employer where less than 30 persons live (stratum2).

Labour camp

Permanent camps (Worker's Village)



Temporary camps



Labour camp

- Labour camp is a **group of people** living together in a housing unit or a set of collective living **quarters** arranged mainly by employers.
- More than one **nationality** in one camp
- **Multiple** arrangements of living:
 - employer
 - employee
- Different **levels of the residents** in camps, engineers , skilled, and un skilled workers.
- **One** main source of **income**.
- It's **special case** in Gulf region



Sampling method

- In HIES the **sample based** on the sampling frame related to the **Census 2011**
- The labor camps in the frame were **stratified into two levels**:
 - **Geographically** by region (three regions),
 - **By size**, into three major groups: large, medium and small.
- The sampling design is a **stratified two- stage cluster sample design**, such that each camp considered as a cluster:
 - In **first stage, the Labor camps** (clusters) were selected from the stratum with probability proportional to the size (**PPS**) , the size of the camp is represented by the number of workers.
 - In the **second stage 12 workers** were selected systematically from each camp .
- In some large camps **more than one cluster** was selected, based on the camp size.

Survey design and preparation

1. Target community

- **Absence** of international methodologies dealing with such surveys, and other countries.
- Target community was the **usual residents** in labour camps or other workers quarters.
- Labour camps **vary in size**, some had 3 or 4 workers, up to more than 10,000.
- **Characteristics** of workers living in the same camp **vary** in terms of nationality, occupation, age, etc.
- Due to this variance the **statistics unit** (the unit for which data is collected) is the camp resident worker.

Survey design and preparation

2. Survey geographical coverage

- The **sample** drawn from all three **regions** of the Emirate.
- The statistical representation significance level **represent Emirate** and not at region level.

Survey design and preparation

3. Survey questionnaires & variables

- The **questionnaire** included most of the economic, social and demographic **characteristics** from the main survey.
- Each **person** in the “labour camp” constitutes an **independent count** unit having its own economic, social and demographic characteristics.
- Most of the **variables included** in the private household questionnaire **covered** in the labour camps questionnaire such as:
 - Worker’s **characteristics** such as age, gender, marital status, nationality, etc.
 - **Current income** sources and his/her ownership of different durables goods.
 - Values of **expenditure** on goods.

Expenditure data

Commodities and Services	The expenditure value				Who the expenditure incurred on these purchases 1. You 2. Employer/Company 3. Shared: personal and employer	Have you spent in the past month to any of the following commodities? 1. YES 2. No	CPC		
	The value spending of your income		The Company/ Employer expenditure						
	dirham	fils	dirham	fils					
Food and non- alcoholic beverages								01	
Food							1		
Bread and cereals							1		
Meat and fish							2		
Milk, cheese and eggs							3		
Fruit, vegetables and pulses							4		
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate and Confectionary							5		
Food products not elsewhere classified							6		

Data collection and editing

1. Survey reference period :

- HIES survey required that the data collection process cover **all the months** of the year in order to capture the **seasonality** of expenditure.
- For the workers in labour camps, there is **no previous information** or experience about the nature of the seasonal expenditure.
- As for the monthly level, it is assumed that seasonality would **not be significance**.
- The survey covered **two rounds** during two quarters of the survey year:

Data collection and editing

2. Periodicity of data collection

- Due to the **special conditions** of this population.
- Taking into consideration **working hours** for workers.
- **Expenditure** of this category on specific goods and services.
- **Based on this**..... the periodicity of the visits were:
 - sample of workers distributed to **clusters** having **12** workers each.
 - clusters distributed over **six month** period to cover the two quarters.

Data collection and editing

The camp visited 3 times:

First visit

Introduced the survey, request an update details of the residents in the camp.

Second visit

Updated list and select the surveyed workers.

Third visit

Conducted the interview and collect the survey data, i.e. the survey questionnaire was filled only during the third visit.

Data collection and editing

3. Non-response

- Sample units may show **non-response** or refusal in **any visit** of the survey, the following steps confirmed:
 - Updated the **persons' details** related to names and nationalities of residents before the sample drawn.
 - Ensure that the camp **still existing** and that the persons selected in the sample **usual residents** of this camp.
 - If there was **non-response** by any member of the sample since the **first** visits due to any reasons, an **alternative member** is selected from the updated workers' list having the most similar.

Conclusion

1. Many **lessons learned** from this survey

- Identified for this category of population the **total and structure of their spending**, and income.
- Defined the **statistic unit** for this type of population in this survey.
- **Sampling methods** used to design the sample for this type of housing and households.
- The methodology used in the **field work** to collect the data
- The main **assumption and adjustments** used in the survey (periodicity of visits, Special household questionnaires.....)
- How we deal with **non-response** or refusal cases.

Conclusion

2. The **lack of a clear methodology** for dealing with this category of the population.
3. Developing a **methodology** to deal with this category in such surveys which can be utilized by other countries especially in **Gulf** countries.
4. Its opportunity to **include the expenditure** and income of this category in the total expenditure and income.
5. The result will help **national accounts to improve household sector coverage** and estimates.
6. The result will give **decision makers** more information about the **characteristics** of this category.

إحصاءاتنا تمزج حلولاً وتقدمًا
Our Statistics Provide Solutions & Development

www.scad.ae

info@scad.ae

P.O. Box: 6036

Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.



adstatistics