



المركز الاتحادي  
للتنافسية والإحصاء  
FEDERAL COMPETITIVENESS  
AND STATISTICS CENTRE



# National Standards for Statistical Data

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# National Standards for Statistical Data

## Preface

The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre (FCSC) acts as the official source of statistics and monitoring of competitiveness performance of the United Arab Emirates in international reports, where FCSC is responsible for the development and operations of a unified, comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date national statistical system. The centre is also responsible for consolidating definitions, methodologies, statistical classifications as well as competitiveness work standards in coordination with governmental and international authorities.

Information and statistical data are the main sources in developing plans within the UAE and supporting decision-makers to direct resources towards the public and private sectors, academic, and research institutions. Statistical data are a vital source of evidence in making effective and informed decisions and formulating programs to support the development process across different sectors. FCSC aims to enhance the UAE's capabilities in areas of global competitiveness and statistics through an integrated national statistical system to serve the best interest of the UAE.

The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre is actively involved in the standardization of statistical methodologies and standards, which forms the foundation of building the national statistical system in the country. This enables the transfer of knowledge in understanding statistical outputs and optimum utilization. Therefore, the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre prepared "The National Standards for Statistical Data". The standardization on a national level aims to ensure consistency between statistical data that is derived from different sources at the local and federal levels, and to produce realistic and accurate statistical numbers in accordance with international standards in order to enhance the UAE's competitiveness globally.

# Table of Contents

An Overview of The National Standards for Statistical Data .....	6
Major Source of the Guide .....	6
Guide Objective .....	6
<b>Chapter One: Economic Classifications .....</b>	<b>7</b>
• Legal Entity of the Establishment .....	8
• Economic Sector of the Establishment .....	11
• Classification of Small, Medium and Large-sized Establishments .....	14
• Establishment's Characteristic .....	16
• Establishment's Status .....	18
• Status of Collecting the Establishment Data (Visit Result) .....	20
<b>Chapter Two: Population, Demographic, and Social Classifications .....</b>	<b>22</b>
• Household Types .....	23
• Population Clusters .....	24
• Gender (Social) .....	25
• Relationship with the Head of the household .....	26
• Marital Status .....	28
• Reasons for Divorce .....	29
• Status of Presence .....	40
• Residence Status .....	41
• Source of Health Insurance .....	42
• Nationality .....	43
<b>Chapter Three: Classification of Buildings .....</b>	<b>44</b>
• Classification of type (form) of building .....	45
• Building Status .....	48
• Building Characteristics .....	49
• Type of Predominant Substance of the Building .....	50
<b>Chapter Four: Classifications of Residential Units and real estate .....</b>	<b>52</b>
• Residential Unit Type .....	53
• Unit Status .....	57
• Unit Usage (Occupancy Status of the Residential Unit) .....	58
• Tenure Type.....	61
• Sources of Water for the Establishment .....	62
• Source of Water for Domestic Us .....	64
• Source of Drinking Water .....	65
• Prayer Places & Mosques .....	66
• Type of Air-Conditioning .....	67

<b>Chapter Five: Educational Classifications</b> .....	<b>68</b>
• Education Stage .....	69
• Educational Level / Educational Status .....	71
• School Enrollment .....	73
<b>Chapter Six: Classification of Labour</b> .....	<b>74</b>
• Employment Status .....	75
• Relationship to Workforce .....	77
<b>Chapter Seven: Environmental Classifications</b> .....	<b>80</b>
• Health and Safety/Pollutants .....	81
• Health and safety at the House/Dwelling .....	82
• Occupational Safety .....	83
• Cost Incurred by Environment Protection Activities in the Establishment .....	85
• Removal (Disposal) of Wastewater/Sewage .....	89
• Source of Energy and Fuel .....	90
• Source of Electricity .....	92
• Solid Hazardous Waste .....	93
• Solid Non-hazardous Waste .....	94
• Solid Waste Disposal Methods .....	96
• Liquid Waste Disposal Methods .....	98
• Household Waste Disposal Methods .....	99
• Type of Wastewater Treatment .....	100
<b>Chapter Eight: Administrative divisions</b> .....	<b>102</b>
• The Emirates .....	103
<b>Chapter Nine: International Classifications</b> .....	<b>104</b>
• Economic Classifications .....	105
• Demographic and Social Classifications .....	115
• Classification of Education .....	120
• Classifications of Environment and Energy .....	121
• Classifications of Agriculture .....	124
<b>Main Sources</b> .....	<b>128</b>

# An Overview of the National Guide to Statistical Classifications

Put forward by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre and other government organizations, the National Guide to Statistical Classifications goes over key accredited classifications along with its purpose towards national statistics.

By definition, classifications refer to arranging observations according to a system of comprehensive and non-overlapping categories that are represented in digital codes, where such classifications are most often constant within long periods. The significance of standardization of classifications emerges at the national, regional and international level of various countries and regions. These classifications have been developed correspondent with the internationally recognized standards in a way that observes the idiosyncrasy and true status of the United Arab Emirates. When preparing this Guide, the international sources and main statistical work guides issued by the appropriate international agencies were consulted. For example, United Nations Statistics Division, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Bureau of Statistics of International Labour Organization, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in addition to other international organizations, as well as work guides issued by regional organizations.

## Major Source of the Guide

This Guide, published by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre and the various domestic statistical centers, puts forth statistical classifications conducted through various methodologies and have been prepared, reviewed and approved by the technical experts. A copy of this Guide can be accessed and obtained via the following e-link:

<https://fcsc.gov.ae/ar-ae/Pages/Statistics/QualityGate.aspx>

## Guide Objectives

1. Assist all statisticians at the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre, local statistics centers and government bodies in adopting a standard coding and classification of national statistics production at the national level. As a result, this would be positively reflected upon quality level of data production and distribution in the UAE. Moreover, this would enable us to conduct international, regional and national comparisons.
2. Adopt standard fundamentals for the preparation of national databases by using standard statistical classifications, which would enable us to connect statistical data and synchronizing it the administrative records databases in order to standardize them.
3. Maintain a sense of consistency in the official statistics issued by the National Statistical System.
4. Documentation of the basic national statistical classifications approved and used in the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre and making them available to all.
5. Develop statistical capabilities in the area of preparation and implementation of statistical surveys and questionnaires in a manner that is in conjunction with international statistical work methodologies that are accredited by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre.
6. Transfer knowledge in the field of statistical classifications of the society.

# Chapter One

## Economic Classifications

1. Classification of the Legal Entity of the Establishment
2. Classification of the Economic Sector of the Establishment
3. Classification of small, medium and large-sized establishments
4. Classification of the Establishment's Characteristic
5. Classification of the Establishment's Status
6. Classification of the Status of Collecting the Establishment Data (Visit Result)

## Legal Entity of the Establishment

- **Definition of Classification:**  
The legal status of the establishment capital ownership that is aimed at profit.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to determine the legal status of the establishment, and it is used in the surveys, such as the annual economic survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 14 items (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
The technical committees at the Federal Centre and the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders (if needed), are responsible for updating the classifications.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Sole proprietorship	01	منشأة فردية
Partnership	02	شركة تضامن
Limited Partnership	03	شركة توصية بسيطة
Public Shareholder	04	شركة مساهمة عامة
Private Shareholder	05	شركة مساهمة خاصة
Limited Liability Company	06	شركة ذات مسؤولية محدودة
Shared Limited Liability	07	شركة توصية بالأسهم
Foreign Establishment / A branch of a foreign establishment	08	منشأة أجنبية / فرع لشركة أجنبية
Government Sector	09	قطاع حكومي
Co- Operative Sector	10	قطاع تعاوني
Non-Profit Organization	11	هيئة لا تهدف إلى الربح
Representing Office	12	مكتب تمثيل
Government Company (public sector)	13	شركة حكومية (قطاع عام)
Other (Specify)	97	أخرى (حدد)

• **Definitions:**

**Legal Entity of the Establishment:** It is the legal status of the establishment in terms of capital ownership, as determined by the UAE Commercial Companies Law.

**Sole Proprietorship:** The establishment that is owned by one person, where nobody else shares the ownership of its capital or possession.

**Partnership:** A company that comprises two or more people in which each partner serves as a guarantor for any other partner. Each of them is also responsible for the company's obligations in an absolute manner. Moreover, the individual's share of the company extends to his own properties or possessions, where shares of the shareholders must not be represented (offered) in any public offerings for tradable shares or stocks.

**Limited Partnership:** A company that consists of two parties of partners as follows:

- o First Party: Joint partners who meet all conditions of partnership apply.
- o Second Party: Partnerships are those whose liability is limited towards others within the limits of their shares in the company only.

**Public Shareholding:** A company that comprises of founding partners and shareholders, where its capital is divided into shares of equal value and are tradable. Moreover, its capital is established through public offering, where the shareholder shall be accountable within the limit of his company capital shares only. However, the federal government or any local government could be a partner in this kind of company, and contribute to part of its capital. Below are some of its characteristics:

- o High capital, not less than ten million UAE Dirhams.
- o The projects it undertakes or implements are large.
- o Public shareholding is added to its name.
- o The minimum number of the shareholders shall be ten whose minimum capital share value shall be 20% and the maximum shall be 45%.

**Private Shareholding:** It is the company that comprises three partners or more, where its shares shall not be offered for a public offering, and its founders shall own its entire or full capital. Below are some of its characteristics:

- o Its minimum capital shall be two million UAE Dirhams.
- o Its capital shall be divided into shares of equal value that are untradeable.
- o The partner's liability shall not exceed the limits of his shares in the company.

**Limited Liability Company:** It is the company whose minimum number of partners may not be two and the maximum is fifty persons, where each of them is held accountable within the limits of his share capital, and such shares may not be represented in negotiable mechanisms. Below are some of its characteristics:

- o Its minimum capital shall be one hundred and fifty thousand UAE Dirhams that is paid in full.
- o Its name must include the phrase (with limited liability: LLC).
- o Names of partners or shareholders must be mentioned in the company contract.
- o The company is fixed-term.

**Shared Limited Liability:** It is the company that consists of two parties of partners or shareholders:

- o A joint party to which the conditions of partnership apply.
- o A party that consists of partners who not be responsible for the company towards others within the number of their shares to in the company's capital only. Below are some of its characteristics:
  - o Its minimum capital shall be five hundred thousand UAE Dirhams.
  - o Capital shall be divided into equal value and tradable shares or stocks.

**Foreign Establishment / A branch of a foreign establishment**

A foreign establishment is when a business that is registered abroad and operates in the UAE. While their headquarters is located in the company's home country.

**Government Sector:** It means the federal government, local governments and service authorities, and it is the sector that provides services to the society for free or for a minimal charge that is not equal to the service provided.

**Co-operative Sector:** It is a co-operative society, which is established by natural or corporate persons for a fixed term or non-fixed term for the purpose of raising the economic and social level of its members by following the cooperative principles, specifically the following:

- o Membership shall be optional and limited to UAE nationals.
- o The society's capital shall consist of unspecified number of shares to which each person shall have the right to initial public offering and to waive the same to any other person, in accordance with the provisions of the law and by-laws of the society.
- o Members shall have equal rights and responsibilities, regardless of the shares they own.
- o Capital shares shall not obtain a return of over 10% of their nominal value.
- o Net profit shall be distributed on the basis of the number of shares that each member owns.

**Non-Profit Organization:** It usually consists of establishments that provide services to the community, which can be different or similar to the services provided by the establishments that aim for profit, but without compensation or at a nominal fee that is close to the cost.

**Representative Office:** It is an office that represents and facilitates the business of the foreign company it represents, and it shall not have any decision-making authority, and its accounts are completely linked to the accounts of the parent company, and it shall not have production or revenue data.

**Representative Office:** It is an office that represents and facilitates the business of the foreign company. It shall not have any decision-making authority, and its accounts are completely linked to the accounts of the parent company, and not have production or revenue data.

**Government Company (public sector):** They are the companies and economic bodies that are wholly owned by the government, by equal or greater than 51%, or the government has the decision-making authority in the same, and they provide commodity or service production at economic prices.

**Other (Specify):** Any type of establishment other than what was previously mentioned, and the type is clearly defined.

## Economic Sector of the Establishment

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is the economic sector to which the establishment belongs.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used within the surveys, such as the annual economic survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of three levels and four main categories (public sector, private sector, foreign sector), under which includes 12 subcategories are listed – (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications shall be updated by technical committees at Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE, in association with stakeholders ,if needed.
- **Classification Components:**

Classification	الرمز Code	المجموعه Group	القسم Division	التصنيف المستخدم
<b>Public Sector</b>			<b>01</b>	<b>القطاع العام</b>
Government		011		الحكومة
Federal Government	0111			الحكومة الاتحادية
Local Government	0112			حكومة محلية (حكومة الإمارة)
Other Emirate Government	0113			حكومة إمارة أخرى
Government Company owned by Government	0121	012		شركة حكومية (مملوكة بالكامل للحكومة)
Quasi-governmental company - not owned completely by Government but controlled it	0131	013		شركات شبه حكومية تسيطر عليها الحكومة ولا تملكها بالكامل

Classification	الرمز Code	المجموعة Group	القسم Division	التصنيف المستخدم
<b>Private Sector</b>			<b>02</b>	<b>القطاع الخاص</b>
Private Company - owned by Private sector	0211	021		شركة خاصة (مملوكة بالكامل للقطاع الخاص)
Quasi- Private company - not owned completely by Private sector but controlled it	0221	022		شركات شبه خاصة (يسيطر عليها القطاع الخاص ولا يملكها بالكامل)
Private household		023		أسر خاصة (الأسر المعيشية)
Workers in the same household	0231			عاملين لدى الأسرة
Workers without fixed place of work	0232			مشروعات فردية بدون مقر عمل
Non Profit Organization	0241	024		المؤسسات غير الربحية
<b>Foreign Sector</b>			<b>03</b>	<b>القطاع الأجنبي</b>
Foreign Company	0311	031		شركة أجنبية
Foreign Authority	0321	032		هيئة أجنبية
Other			97	أخرى

• **Definitions:**

**Economic Sector of the Establishment:** Refers to the economic sector to which the establishment belongs.

**Government:** It represents the bodies and institutions affiliated to the government, that fall under federal and local government.

**Federal Government:** Refers to the establishments that are owned by the federal government, whether they rely on their own budget or that obtained by the government.

**Emirate Government:** Refers to the establishments owned by the local government of the Emirate, whether its budget is independent or within the government budget.

**Other Emirate Government:** Refers to the establishments that are owned by any other emirates' governments, whether their budget is independent or within the government budget.

**Government Company (owned by Government):** A company that is completely owned by the government, whether it is a local or federal government.

**Quasi-governmental company (not owned completely by Government but controlled it):** A company controlled and partly owned by the government, whether it is a local or federal government.

**Private Company (owned by Private sector):** It includes all establishments and institutions operating in the field of any economic activity whose ownership is entirely exclusive to one or more individuals or a group of shareholders, and no local or federal government entity contributes to their ownership.

**Quasi- Private Company (not owned completely by Private sector but controlled it):** It includes the institutions and companies that practice any economic activity and where ownership is shared between the government (local or federal) and individuals or private companies, and which are controlled by individuals or private companies.

**Private household:** Employed or unemployed individuals who previously worked for households who are employing individuals (domestic workers \ helpers, drivers, guards, etc.).

**Workers in the same household:** Employed or unemployed individuals who previously worked for a private household, such as domestic workers \ helpers, household drivers, cooks ..... etc., and who receive their wages directly from the household. This does not include individuals who provide the services referred to with the exception of belonging to companies connected to the household through a service contract.

**Workers without fixed place of work:** Individuals or partners who work or have previously worked on projects for their own account, without having a separate headquarter or can be separated from the house. However, the work is done from home or sometimes from the street, and the work may be as simple as street vendors doing household work for the benefit of others. For example, this is like caring for children and cooking food for other families, or it may be a large and licensed work, such as working in trade, design, maintenance, or in the field of consulting, software, information technology, and the like. Moreover, this form of work usually uses the requirements of work from what is available to the household, such as electricity, kitchen, and Internet, etc.

**Non-Profit Organization:** A legal or social entity established with the intention of producing goods and services, but its legal source prohibits it to be a source of income or profit and does not distribute the profit to managers and its officials. Moreover, the non-profit institutions are classified as those that receive the most support from individuals or institutions and provide to community groups that are in need.

**Foreign Sector:** It includes establishments that practice any economic activity and are wholly owned by foreign entities.

**Foreign Company:** This means that the company or establishment is subject to an external control by controlling the general policy of the company by owning more than 50% of the capital of the company or establishment, whether the owner is a foreign government or individuals or companies residing outside the UAE. The most notable example of this is branches of foreign companies.

**Foreign Authority:** This refers to regional and international bodies and organizations or branches of them, such as legations and international organizations affiliated with the United Nations.

**Other:** It includes establishments and companies in which the ownership is different from what was previously mentioned.

# Classification of small, medium and large-sized establishments

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is the classification of establishments, according to the size and depending upon number of workers at which they work or amount of the annual revenues.
- **Classification Source:**  
It is the Cabinet Resolution No. 20 of 2016 – National (interior) classification. In addition, there is also definitions reference which is the UAE commercial companies' law except the cases that are not specified in the law.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to divide the establishments into four sizes. The division is based on the number of workers in the establishment or amount of the annual revenue. This classification is utilized in economic surveys, such as the annual economic survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
The main table defining the classification is divided into three branches, according to the definition for each sector: trade, industry, and services. Each branch contains four items with a total of 12 items.
- **Update Mechanism:**  
A thorough study is conducted and a recommendation is made when needed, also deciding whether the extent to update the standard definition is needed.

## 1. Small and medium-sized establishments in trade sector

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is any activity that includes a natural material, or an animal, agricultural or industrial product.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الإيرادات (مليون درهم إماراتي)	عدد العاملين Employees	الرمز Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Micro Establishments	أقل من 3 Less than 3	5 أو أقل 5 or less	1	المنشآت متناهية الصغر
Small Establishments	من 3 إلى 50 from 3 to 50	من 6 إلى 50 from 6 to 50	2	المنشآت الصغيرة
Medium-sized Establishments	من 51 إلى 250 from 51 to 250	من 51 إلى 200 from 51 to 200 Partnership	3	المنشآت المتوسطة
Large Establishments	251 فأكثر 251 or more	201 فأكثر 201 or more Shareholder	4	المنشآت الكبيرة

## 2. Small, medium, and large-sized establishments in the industrial sector

- **Definition of Classification:**

Any work that involves converting raw materials into manufactured or semi-finished materials. This includes any work in which measures are taken that lead to changing the functions of any tool or material.

- **Classification Components**

Classification	الإيرادات (مليون درهم إماراتي)	عدد العاملين Employees	الرمز Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Micro Establishments	أقل من 3 Less than 3	9 أو أقل 9 or less	1	المنشآت متناهية الصغر
Small Establishments	من 3 إلى 50 from 3 to 50	من 10 إلى 100 from 10 to 100	2	المنشآت الصغيرة
Medium-sized Establishments	من 51 إلى 250 from 51 to 250	من 101 إلى 250 from 101 to 250	3	المنشآت المتوسطة
Large Establishments	251 فأكثر 251 or more	251 فأكثر 251 or more	4	المنشآت الكبيرة

## 3. Small, medium, and large-sized establishments in the service sector

- **Definition of Classification:**

Any work that offers wage and provides a benefit to others, and this includes construction and contracting projects

- **Classification Components**

Classification	الإيرادات (مليون درهم إماراتي)	عدد العاملين Employees	الرمز Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Micro Establishments	أقل من 2 Less than 2	5 أو أقل or less 5	1	المنشآت متناهية الصغر
Small Establishments	من 2 إلى 20 from 2 to 20	من 6 إلى 50 from 6 to 50	2	المنشآت الصغيرة
Medium-sized Establishments	من 21 إلى 200 from 21 to 200	من 51 إلى 200 from 51 to 200	3	المنشآت المتوسطة
Large Establishments	201 فأكثر 201 or more	201 فأكثر 201 or more	4	المنشآت الكبيرة

## Establishment's Characteristic

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It means organization of the establishment in terms of being an individual, head office, branch or foreign company.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in economic surveys, such as the annual economic survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 6 items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre along with the statistical centers in the UAE and other stakeholders if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Sole without Branches	01	مفردة ليس لها فروع
Headquarter with Branches	02	مركز رئيسي له فروع
Local Branch Hold Separate Accounts	03	فرع محلي يمسك حسابات مستقلة
Local Branch without Separate Accounts	04	فرع محلي لا يمسك حسابات مستقلة
Foreign Establishment branch	05	فرع لشركة أجنبية
Other Specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

- **Definitions:**

**Establishment's Characteristic:** It means organization of the establishment in terms of being an individual, head office, branch, or foreign company.

**Sole without Branches:** A stand-alone establishment that has no other branches, whether inside or outside the Emirate and it is not affiliated with another establishments.

**Headquarter with Branches:** An establishment that has one or more branches whether the branch/branches maintains separate accounts or not.

**Local Branch Hold Separate Accounts:** A branch of an establishment that is affiliated to it, whether within the Emirate or in another Emirate. Taking into account that the survey data does not include the data of any of its branches outside the Emirate.

**Local Branch without Separate Accounts:** An establishment that is affiliated to a head office, whether the office is within the concerned Emirate or not, and does not have independent accounts from that office.

**Foreign establishment branch:** The branch of the foreign company located inside the UAE, while the administration is abroad. In addition, the office or branch of the foreign company in the UAE is considered its home address in relation to its activities inside the country. The company's name must be followed by the phrase "holding company" in all related papers, announcements and other documents issued by the company.

**Other (Specify):** Any description that is not previously mentioned, and ensuring that these organizations are identified, such as international and regional organizations.

## Establishment's Status

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It refers to the status of the establishment at the time of visit, where such status can be determined if it carries out any economic activity.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in economic surveys, such as the annual economic survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 6 items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders ,if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Working Continuously	01	تعمل بشكل دائم
Operating on a Seasonal Bases	02	تعمل بشكل موسمي
Under Equipping	03	تحت التجهيز
Temporarily Non-Operating	04	متوقفة بشكل مؤقت
Totally Non-Operating	05	متوقفة بشكل نهائي
Supporting Unit	06	وحدة نشاط مساند

- **Definitions:**

**Establishment Status:** The status in which the establishment will be at the time of the visit in terms of practicing economic activity.

**Working Continuously:** The establishment that carries out an economic activity permanently and employs one or more workers.

**Operating on a Seasonal Basis:** The establishment whose economic activity is related to a specific season and whose activity ceases at the end of the season, such as dates canning factories whose production is related to the dates season.

**Under Equipping:** It includes establishments that are in the process of preparation and equipment in order to carry out an economic activity, such as those that are at the time of the visit in the case of installing machines and production lines. Alternatively, the furnishing and decoration works are still in progress, and have not yet started practicing their economic activity.

**Temporarily Non-Operating:** An establishment that stopped practicing economic activity for a temporary period due to a specific case, provided that it resumes its activity at a later time, such as an establishment that was suspended due to the unavailability of certain raw materials or temporarily suspended due to a court ruling.

**Totally Non-Operating:** An establishment that has stopped operating permanently and no longer engages in any economic activity.

**Supporting Unit:** The establishment whose economic activity is focused on serving the activity of the parent establishment and its production is not put up for sale in the market, such as the feed grinder in poultry farms or warehouses for storing goods in which there are workers. This is provided that the warehouses are not used to store goods for the account of others in return for a fee, taking into account that warehouse data are not met. Moreover, data of the stores involved to the establishments where there are no workers must not be provided.

## Status of Collecting the Establishment Data (Visit Result)

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is the establishment survey status when it is visited at the time of collecting data.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in economic surveys, such as the annual economic survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 7 items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components:**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Establishment Closed	01	المنشأة مغلقة
Completed	02	البيانات مكتملة
Duplicate	03	المنشأة مكررة
Not reachable	04	تعذر الوصول للمنشأة
Temporary closed	05	المنشأة مغلقة بشكل مؤقت
Partially completed	06	مستوفاة جزئياً
Refused to complete the survey	07	رفض استيفاء الاستمارة

- **Definitions**

**Establishment's Data:** It is the status of the establishment survey when it is visited at the time of collecting data.

**Establishment Closed:** The establishment stopped practicing activity in the Emirate confirmed either by the owner or through the website of the Department of Development when the date of the license renewal was confirmed.

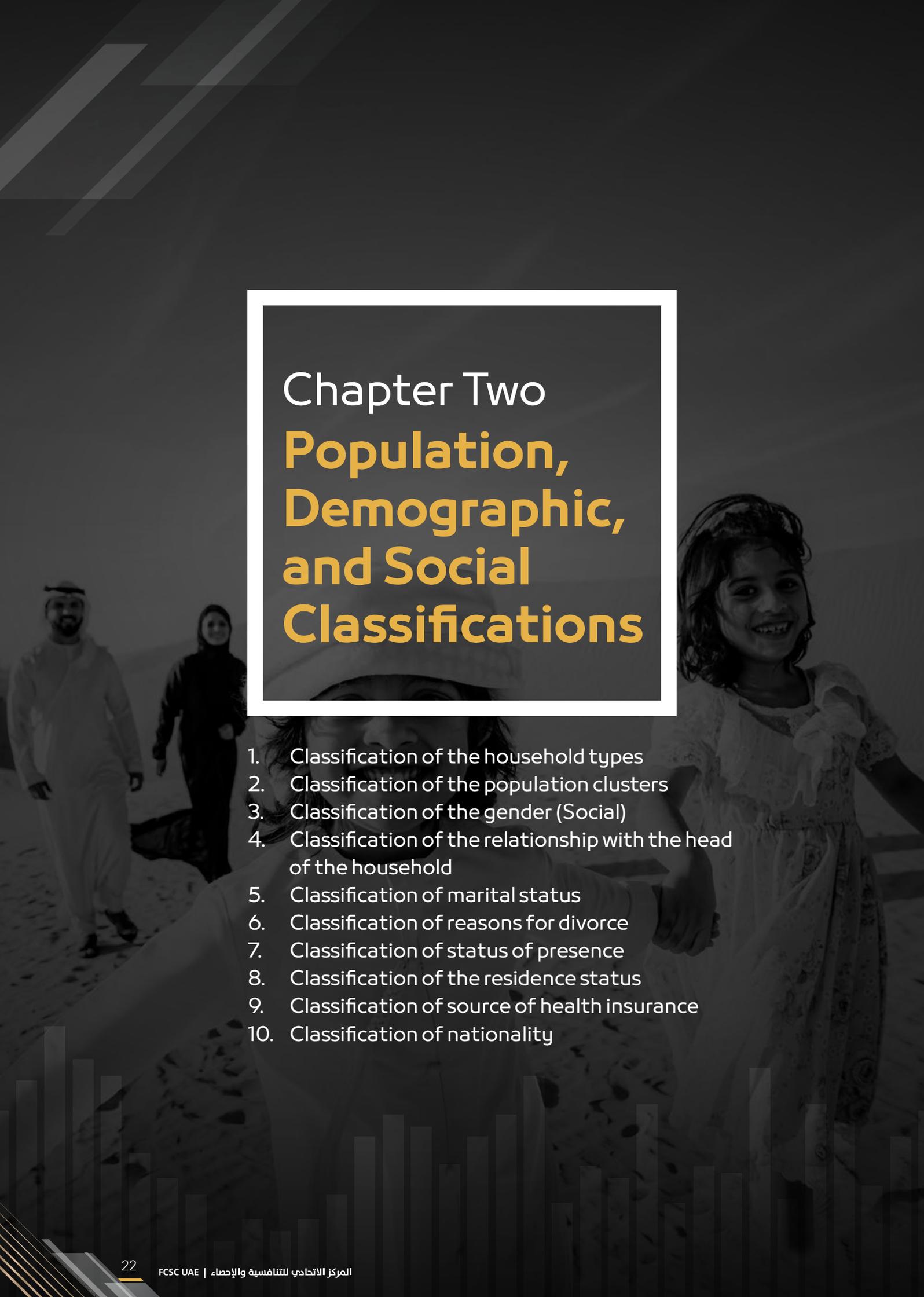
**Completed:** Obtaining correct answers to all basic questions in the survey.

**Duplicate:** A duplicate establishment within the list that has the same name, but a different number and such establishment is in the same geographical location. Therefore, it is not branch and this has been confirmed.

**Not reachable:** The establishment was searched by all available means and was not found in the field as well as the attached geographical addresses.

**Temporary closed:** The site was visited (field visited), and the establishment was found, but it was closed. It was visited several times at different times, but it was not found open despite the presence of the establishment and the billboard.

**Refused to complete the survey:** It is the case where any person at the establishment has refused to sign the survey.



## Chapter Two

# Population, Demographic, and Social Classifications

1. Classification of the household types
2. Classification of the population clusters
3. Classification of the gender (Social)
4. Classification of the relationship with the head of the household
5. Classification of marital status
6. Classification of reasons for divorce
7. Classification of status of presence
8. Classification of the residence status
9. Classification of source of health insurance
10. Classification of nationality

## Household Types

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It means classification of the household type whether it is a private Emirati or non-Emirati household or a shared household.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to classify the household type, whether it is a private Emirati or non-Emirati household or a shared household. This classification is used for social surveys.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 3 items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
Not applicable.
- **Classification Components:**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Emirati Households	01	أسرة إماراتية
Non-Emirati Households	02	أسرة غير إماراتية
Collective Households	03	أسرة جماعية

- Definitions

**Type of Household:** The type of household, which can be an Emirati household or a non-Emirati household, or a shared household.

**Emirati Households (Private):** It is one or more nationals of the United Arab Emirates who share housing and food together, and most of them are related by kinship, and they have a head of household who is an adult, and has been agreed upon between them as the head of household.

The household is considered to be Emirati if the following conditions are met:

- o If the head of the household is a UAE national.
- o If the female head of the household is non-Emirati, and has Emirati children living with her in the same household and not married to a non-Emirati man,
- o If the head of the household is non-Emirati and the wife is Emirati who has Emirati children from a previous spouse or marriage and lives with them, while having no children from the current husband.

**Non-Emirati Households (Private):** It is one or more non-citizens of the United Arab Emirates who share together housing and food, and most of them are related by kinship, and they have a head of household who is an adult, and has been agreed upon between them as the head of household. The household is considered non-Emirati if the following conditions are met:

- o If the head of the household is non-Emirati.
- o If the head of the household is non-Emirati and the wife is Emirati who has children from her current husband, even if she had Emirati children living with her from a former husband.

**Shared Households:** Two individuals or more who are not usually related by kinship, and they do not have a head of household, and they are often of one type, male or female, or mixed in some cases, and regardless of their nationalities, they share a house together and may share food.

## Population Clusters

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It means taking a specific location to live in temporarily, such as labour accommodations and public residence whether the location has taken by the individuals or government entities.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to classify clusters, and this classification is also used in social surveys.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of two items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
Not applicable.
- **Classification Components:**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Labor Accommodation	01	سكن العمال
Public Residence	02	مسكن عام (فندق، مستشفى، الخ)

- **Definitions**

**Labor Accommodation:** A group of employees that consist of a specific number based on the instructions of the survey or according to each Emirate, however, their number must not exceed 20 individuals.

Moreover, this number is determined based on the type of housing and its absorptive capacity. Whether they live in a habitual residence and work in one establishment, share one house, and may share food. Additionally, the employer supervises it, whether private or governmental. The type of building takes many forms, where it may be (a single-level building, a multi-story building, separate rooms or caravans, sheds ... etc.) and the building is often owned by the employer or the resident is just a tenant (rented).

**Public Residence:** They are the housings / resident in which an individual spends a specified period, such as hotels and hospitals.

## Gender (Social)

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is classification of individuals, according to gender.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to classify the household members as per gender (male or female), and this classification is also used in social surveys.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of two items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
Not applicable.
- **Classification Components:**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Male	01	ذكر
Female	02	أنثى

## Relationship with the Head of the household

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is the classification of household members, according to the relationship with the head of the household, such as husband, wife, child, etc.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification determines the type of relationship of the individual with head of the household. It is used in social surveys such as labour force survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 15 items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders ,if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Household Head	01	رب الأسرة
Husband / Wife	02	زوج / زوجة
Son / Daughter	03	ابن / ابنة
Father / Mother	04	أب / أم
Wife of Son / Husband of Daughter	05	زوجة ابن / زوج بنت
Grand son/ Grand Daughter	06	حفيد / حفيدة
Brother / Sister	07	أخ / أخت
Grand Father / Grand Mother	08	جد / جدة
Father or Mother of husband / wife	09	أب أو أم الزوج / الزوجة
Son / Daughter of Wife	10	ابن زوجة / ابنة زوجة
Son / Daughter of Husband	11	ابن زوج / ابنة زوج
Other relatives (specify)	12	قراية أخرى (حدد)
Domestic Workers / Helper	13	العمالة المساعدة / المنزلية
Other (no relation)	97	أخرى (لا قرابة)
Not Specify	98	غير ميين

## • Definitions

**Household Head:** Is a member of the household “15 years and over” whom the household considers its head and is related to some or all of its members. Moreover, the head of household is often responsible for spending on the household, and is not required to be the eldest member by age, have the highest income, or to be a male.

**Husband / Wife:** Spouse (male or female) of the household head.

**Son / Daughter:** Son or daughter of the household head.

**Father / Mother:** Father or mother of the household head.

**Wife of Son / Husband of Daughter:** Husband of daughter / wife of son of the household head.

**Grandson / Grand Daughter:** Grandson/ Granddaughter of the household head.

**Brother / Sister:** Brother or sister of the household head.

**Grand Father / Grand Mother:** Grandfather or grandmother of the household head.

**Father or Mother of husband / wife:** Father or mother of husband / wife of the household head.

**Son / Daughter of Wife:** Son/Daughter of wife of the household head.

**Son / Daughter of Husband:** Son/Daughter of wife of the household head.

**Other relatives (specify):** The case in which there is a relationship to the household head, but not one of the cases mentioned above.

**Domestic Servant:** The type of relationship that binds individuals working for the household and residing within the same household, regardless of the work they do.

**Other (no relation):** They are the individuals in the household who do not work in it, and are not related to the household head.

**Not Specified:** The individual whose relationship with the household head is not indicated or specified.

## Marital Status

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is classification of the marital status of individuals, whether they were never married, are married, or divorced, etc.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in social surveys, such as a labour force survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 7 items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
Not applicable.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Single / Never Married	01	أعزب / لم يتزوج أبداً
Married officially documented for first time	02	عقد قران (لأول مرة)
Married	03	متزوج
Divorced	04	مطلق
Widowed	05	أرمل
Separated (Abandonment)	06	منفصل (هجر)
Not Specify	98	غير مبين

### • Definitions

**Marital Status:** The civil status of the individual aged (15) years and above, in terms of his connection with the opposite sex on the day of the household visit. The marital status is limited to the individual.

**Single / Never Married:** The individual aged 15 years or over who has never been married or has not signed a marriage contract, whether male or female.

**Married officially documented for first time:** The individual (male or female) aged 15 years or more who has marriage contract for the first time but has not yet carried out such marriage. This means that the relationship is officially documented, without the marriage ceremony taking place. In the event that the individual (male or female) was a widow or divorced, and was found upon counting that he/she had solemnized marriage for the second time, this is not considered a marriage contract for the first time, but rather this case is classified according to the oldest case, either divorced or widowed.

**Married:** A male who is 15 years old or over and who has one wife or more, or a female aged 15 years and older who is married to a man. An individual is not considered married if he has solemnized his marriage and the consummation has not been made, whether male or female.

**Divorced:** A male, aged 15 years or older who divorced his wife and does not have another wife, or a female aged 15 years and above who got divorced by her husband and did not marry another man. The individual who has solemnized his marriage and divorced his wife (whether he is a male or a female) returns before consummation, to his marital status prior to this marriage contract.

**Widowed:** A male, aged 15 years or more whose wife has died and does not have another wife, or a female, aged 15 years and older whose husband died and did not marry another man. The individual who has solemnized his marriage, where the wife passed away (or the wife whose husband passed away) returns before consummation, to his marital status prior to this marriage contract.

**Separated (Abandonment):** A male or female aged 15 years and over, separated from the other spouse with the continuation of the marriage contract between them, provided that such separation has elapsed for more than 6 months. Otherwise, it is classified as “married”.

**Not Specified:** An individual aged 15 years or above who has not given any answer on the marital status.

## Reasons for Divorce

- **Definition of Classification:**  
These are the main reasons for the separation of any couple from each other.
- **Classification Source:**  
It is a national / domestic internal classification.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in administrative records to document divorce cases in addition to household surveys.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of three levels and seven main categories (separation for any illness, separation for any harm and discord, separation for non-payment of the Mahr (Dowry) offered, separation for non-spending, etc). This includes a number of sub-groups and 73 items – (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
The review is conducted on a periodical basis.

- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز Code	المجموعة Group	القسم Division	التصنيف المستخدم
Separation due to illness			01	التفريق للعلل
Health issues		011		أسباب صحية
No children - infertility and not having children	0111			عدم القدرة على الإنجاب (العقم وعدم الإنجاب)
Husband's sexual weakness	0112			ضعف الزوج الجنسي
Hiding birth defects	0113			إخفاء العيوب الخلقية
Organic disease	0114			الأمراض العضوية
Infectious diseases	0115			الأمراض المعدية
Other health issues - Specify	0116			أسباب صحية أخرى (حدد)
psychological reasons		012		أسباب نفسية
psychological disorders	0121			الأمراض النفسية
Pathological suspicion	0122			الشك المرضي
All types of Violence	0123			العنف بأنواعه
Other psychological reasons - Specify	0124			أسباب نفسية أخرى (حدد)
Separation due to harm and discord			02	التفريق للضرر والشقاق
Private reasons of marital life		021		أسباب خاصة بالحياة الزوجية
Early marriage	0211			زواج مبكر
Inequality between the spouses in the lineage	0212			عدم التكافؤ بين الزوجين في النسب
Rush into marriage	0213			التسرع في الزواج
Age difference between spouses	0214			فارق السن بين الزوجين
Injustice	0215			عدم العدل
Wife unaware of husband's marriage	0216			عدم علم الزوجة بزواج الزوج من أخرى

Classification	الرمز Code	المجموعة Group	القسم Division	التصنيف المستخدم
Change in behavior and interaction	0217			التغير في السلوك والتعامل
Aversion and hatred one of the spouses to another	0218			نفور وكراهية أحد الزوجين للآخر
Marital Infidelity	0219			الخيانة الزوجية
Non-virginity	2110			عدم عذرية الزوجة
Homosexuality	2111			الشذوذ الجنسي
Lack of understanding frequent problems, mistreatment and stubbornness of one of the spouses	2112			عدم التفاهم (كثرة المشاكل وسوء المعاملة وعناد أحد الزوجين)
Difference in temperament, mood, and lack of intimacy between the spouses	2113			اختلاف الطباع والأمزجة وعدم الألفة بين الزوجين
Obtaining citizenship	2114			الحصول على الجنسية
Disclosure of marital secrets	2115			إفشاء الأسرار الزوجية
Expulsion from home	2116			الطرد من المنزل
Other specific reasons of marital life - Specify	2117			أسباب أخرى خاصة بالحياة الزوجية (حدد)
Moral Reasoning		022		أسباب أخلاقية شخصية
Neglect	0221			الإهمال
Magic and sorcery	0222			السحر والشعوذة
Drinking wine	0223			شرب الخمر
Use all types of drugs	0224			تعاطي المخدرات بأنواعها
Lying	0225			الكذب
Spend most of the time outside the home	0226			قضاء معظم الوقت خارج المنزل
Anger	0227			شدة الغضب
Jealousy	0228			الغيرة المفرطة
Other moral Reasoning Specify	0229			أسباب أخلاقية شخصية أخرى (حدد)

Classification	الرمز Code	المجموعة Group	القسم Division	التصنيف المستخدم
Social reasons		023		أسباب اجتماعية
Workplace issues	0231			مشاكل العمل
Negative influence of friends	0232			التأثير السلبي للأصدقاء
Study Problems	0233			مشاكل الدراسة
Social media	0234			وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
Difference in educational level	0235			اختلاف المستوى التعليمي
Difference of religious doctrines between spouses	0236			اختلاف المذهب الديني بين الزوجين
Difference in level of social and cultural	0237			اختلاف المستوى الاجتماعي والثقافي
Other Social reasons -Specify	0238			أسباب اجتماعية أخرى (حدد)
Family reasons		024		أسباب أسرية
Family intervention	0241			تدخلات الأهل
Children's problems for a former husband or wife	0242			مشاكل الأبناء السابقين للزوج أو للزوجة
Children's problems in the family	0243			مشاكل الأبناء في الأسرة
Lack of independent housing - desire of one of the spouses to live with his family	0244			عدم وجود سكن مستقل (نتيجة لرغبة أحد الزوجين في السكن مع أهله)
Domestic workers problems	0245			مشاكل الخدم
Other family reasons Specify	0246			أسباب أسرية أخرى (حدد)
Separation due to not giving a dowry			03	التفريق لعدم أداء المهر المقدم
Economic reasons		031		أسباب اقتصادية
Conflict before the completion of the marriage - others	0311			اختلافات قبل اتمام الزواج (أخرى غير ما ذكر)
Financial inability to complete a marriage	0312			عدم القدرة المالية على اتمام الزواج
Dowry dispute	0313			الاختلاف في المهر

Classification	الرمز Code	المجموعة Group	القسم Division	التصنيف المستخدم
financial standard dispute	0314			الاختلاف في المستوي المادي
Requirements are overrated by one of the spouses	0315			المغالاة في متطلبات أحد الطرفين
Other economic reasons -Specify	0316			أسباب اقتصادية أخرى (حدد)
Separation due to non-payment of dowry			04	التفريق لعدم الإنفاق
Not spending		041		عدم الإنفاق
The husband does not provide allowance	0411			امتناع الزوج عن النفقة
The end of husband's work and the husband's financial circumstances	0412			انتهاء عمل الزوج وظروف الزوج المالية
accumulated debt and husband insolvency	0413			تراكم الديون وإعسار الزوج
Stinginess	0414			البخل
One of the spouses greed for the other's money	0415			طمع أحد الزوجين بمال الآخر
Separation due to absence and loss			05	التفريق للغيبة والفقد
Absence and loss		051		الغيبة والفقد
Husband's absence a period of one year or more, with knowing his location	0511			غياب الزوج عن زوجته لفترة سنة فأكثر مع علمها بمكانه
Husband's absence a period of one year or more, without knowing his location	0512			غياب الزوج عن زوجته لفترة سنة فأكثر بدون علمها بمكانه
Wife's absence a year or more, with knowing her location	0513			غياب الزوجة عن زوجها لفترة سنة فأكثر مع علمه بمكانها
Wife's absence a year or more, without knowing her location	0514			غياب الزوجة عن زوجها لفترة سنة فأكثر بدون علمه بمكانها
Separation due to confinement			06	التفريق للحبس
Confinement		061		الحبس
Confinement of husband	0611			حبس الزوج

Classification	الرمز Code	المجموعة Group	القسم Division	التصنيف المستخدم
Confinement of wife	0612			حبس الزوجة
Separation due to Abandonment, oath to God to divorce and Izhar oath			07	التفريق للهجر والإيلاء والظهار
Abandonment or oath to God to divorce		071		الإيلاء والظهار
Separation due to Abandonment	0711			التفريق للهجر
Separation due to abstaining from sexual intercourse for four months	0712			التفريق للإيلاء
Separation due to likening his wife with his mother in sanctity	0713			التفريق للظهار
Other			97	أخرى
Unknown			98	غير مبين

#### • Definitions

**Separation due to illness:** If one of the spouses discovers an illness in the other that is repulsive or harmful.

**Health issues:** There should be health reasons that prevent carrying out the marital duties, or cause harm to the other party.

**No children (infertility and not having children):** It is the inability to have children by at least one of the two (either the husband is infertile or the wife is infertile).

**Husband's sexual weakness:** The husband reaches the limit of impotence, which is the inability for penis to penetrate, provided that it is not for temporary reasons without treatment. Hiding birth defects: It is when one of the spouses conceals a structural defect in one of the body's organs, which can affect the appearance and functions of the body.

**Hiding birth defects:** When one of the spouses conceals a physical defect in one of the body parts, which can affect the appearance and functions of the body.

**Organic diseases:** The presence of physical disorders or diseases, such as gastrointestinal diseases or Irritable Bowel Syndrome, or hereditary or genetic diseases that affects the balance of marriage.

**Infectious diseases:** If one party suffers from chronic epidemic infectious diseases that may harm the other party, such as sexually contagious diseases.

**Other health issues (Specify):** Other health issues not previously mentioned.

**Psychological reasons:** Either party is diagnosed by any mental illnesses such as pathological

suspicion, bipolar and other mental illnesses, or exposure to violence. Moreover, the desire of either parties to divorce, or having psychological causes that may harm any of the parties, but it is not a psychological disease.

**Psychological disorders:** When either party is exposed to health disorders that affect the individual's personality and their feelings, emotions and thinking, as well as their behaviors and actions. Moreover, such disorders might be a result of the influences surrounding the person and thus the defect occurs in his/her behavior, or if there are genetic factors that cause the emergence of such diseases, which causes one of the parties to consider divorce.

**Pathological suspicion:** It involves feelings and thoughts of intense anxiety or fear in many cases about exposure to persecution, threat or conspiracy. Pathological suspicion results from many mental disorders, but it is often present in mental disorders. Irrational thoughts and beliefs become fixed to the point that nothing can convince a person that what he thinks or feels is not right, causing one of the parties to want a divorce.

**All types of violence:** With an intent to harm one another, either party could be exposed to any violent act or statement. This is likely to result in harm or suffering to the other party, whether in terms of physical, sexual, psychological, material or negligence aspects, including threats of actions from such compulsion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether it occurs in public or private life.

**Other psychological reasons (Specify):** Other psychological reasons not mentioned previously.

**Separation due to harm and discord:** Each of the spouses has the right to ask for divorce due to the harm that makes it impossible for them to continue to coexist with each other, and neither of them has the right to do so unless their reconciliation is established.

**Private reasons of marital life:** There should be reasons for married life and reciprocal interaction between spouses.

**Early marriage:** Marriage that takes place between two parties, one or both of them, under the age of eighteen.

**Inequality between the spouses in the lineage:** There are differences between the spouses arising from their origins.

**Rush into marriage:** Rushing to make a decision to marry without being sure of the behavior and not knowing the other party sufficiently.

**Age difference between spouses:** It is the severe age difference between spouses.

**Injustice:** The failure to obtain rights in terms of treatment, housing and funding, as well as the entire marital rights.

**Wife unaware of husband's marriage:** A man's marriage to a second wife without the first wife's acknowledgement nor taking her opinion or point of view.

**Change in behavior and interaction:** Difference or change in behavior and treatment after marriage.

**Aversion and hatred one of the spouses to another:** Hatred and not accepting the other party.

**Marital Infidelity:** An illegal emotional relationship that arises between the husband and a woman other than his lawful wife, or vice versa.

**Non-virginity:** The wife's non-virginity upon marriage without the husband's knowledge before marriage.

**Homosexuality:** Having a sexual intercourse with one of the parties with a person of the same sex, or with a relative with whom one cannot have sex due to degree of kinship (incest), or with animals or using tools, or having sex in an aggressive, masochistic manner.

**Lack of understanding (frequent problems, mistreatment and stubbornness of one of the spouses):** Lack of understanding between the two parties (couples) and the difference in priorities between them, which leads to many problems such as abuse and stubbornness of either spouse.

**Difference in temperament, mood, and lack of intimacy between the spouses:** Lack of understanding between the two parties due to the differences in temperament, mood and lack of intimacy between the spouses.

**Obtaining citizenship:** The desire to marry the other party to obtain citizenship.

**Disclosure of marital secrets:** Disclosing or exposing secrets related to the marital relationship or information related to the household to a party outside the household.

**Expulsion from home:** Expelling either party from home.

**Other specific reasons of marital life (Specify):** Other specific reasons not previously mentioned.

**Moral Reasoning:** There should be moral reasons that would affect the marital life and reciprocal interaction between spouses.

**Negligence:** It is the negligence, overlooking, or laziness of either party towards the other that makes him or her feel neglected (or for example insensitive or inconsiderate).

**Magic and Sorcery:** This refers to amulets or spells to use certain powers that would enable him or her to influence the state or condition of the person or change a state of condition.

**Drinking wine:** Drinking a liquid that contains a certain percentage of alcohol and has an effect on the mind, making the concerned person fall into a state of unconsciousness and the inability to control and command behavior.

**Use all types of drugs:** The abuse of a narcotic substance without a medical reason which causes the body to become lethargic. In this case, the mind is completely or partially gone, thus paralyzing its activity, making them unaware of their behavior.

**Lying:** It is the partial or complete falsification of facts or creation of new narratives and events, which would affect the trust between the two parties or occurrence of either party in material or psychological problems.

**Spend most of the time outside the home:** Either party tends to spend most of his or her time outside the house.

**Anger:** An emotional state in which a person feels annoyed, uncomfortable, or has a desire to harm another person.

**Jealousy:** The feeling of fear of losing the other by either party as a result of feeling the presence of another party in the marital relationship, regardless of whether the feeling is real or imaginary.

**Other moral Reasoning (Specify):** Other ethical reasons not previously mentioned.

**Social reasons:** The existence of social, cultural, or religious beliefs that affect the balance of married life.

**Workplace issues:** Problems arising from work pressure on at least one of the spouses that affects the balance of marital life and obligations towards the household.

**Negative influence of friends:** When one of the spouses sitting and listening to friends who negatively influence personal behavior.

**Study Problems:** Problems resulting from the impact of obligations towards study of either spouse, at least, which affects the balance of marital life and obligations towards the household.

**Social media:** When either spouse spends most of his or her time on using social media.

**Difference in educational level:** The difference in the educational level between the spouses, which negatively affects the continuity of marital life.

**Difference of religious doctrines between spouses:** The adherence of one of the spouse to a different doctrine that differs from the doctrine of the other spouse, which results in failure of cohabitation between them.

**Difference in level of social and cultural:** Difference in cultural or social level between spouses, which negatively affects the continuity of marital life.

**Other Social reasons (Specify):** Other social reasons not previously mentioned.

**Family reasons:** Reasons arising from any party within the husband or wife's household (including children).

**Family intervention:** The intervention of the household or passive parents in the private affairs of spouses.

**Children's problems for a former husband or wife:** The presence of children of either spouse from another marriage and occurrence of disputes for this reason.

**Children's problems in the family:** Divorce due to problems that occurred to the children of the couple.

**Lack of independent housing (desire of one of the spouses to live with his family):** Unavailability of a house or part of housing (such as a separate kitchen) due to the desire of either spouse to live with his or her household, which causes problems with the parents.

**Domestic workers problems:** Problems that arise due to the presence or absence of domestic workers and their effect on the balance of household life.

**Other family reasons (Specify):** Other household reasons not previously mentioned.

**Separation due to not giving a dowry:** The court rules in favor of the wife whose marriage has not been consummated to be separated due to the husband's failure to pay her dowry.

**Economic reasons:** There are financial reasons for the material for the marriage arrangements.

**Conflict before the completion of the marriage (others):** Differences between spouses or parents that lead to non-completion of the marriage ceremony.

**Financial inability to consummate marriage:** The inability of the husband to consummate marriage due to many financial requirements.

**Dowry dispute:** The incapability of the husband to pay the full dowry of the wife.

**Financial standard dispute:** Inequality of the financial level between husband and wife and the costs of daily life.

**Requirements are overrated by one of the spouses:** Exaggeration by either party in his or her requirements, whether in the arrangements for the marriage ceremony or in the daily financial costs requested by either party.

**Other economic reasons (Specify):** Other economic reasons not previously mentioned.

**Separation due to non-payment of Dowry (Mahr):** The present husband's refusal to spend on his wife and not having any apparent money that can be executed with due support during a short period, where his wife may request a separation.

**Not spending:** The husband's failure to spend on his wife and children in a manner acceptable to justice of the court.

**The husband does not provide allowance:** The husband's failure to provide the wife with everything she needs for her livelihood, including food, clothing and housing.

**The end of husband's work and the husband's financial circumstances:** Termination of the husband's employment, the husband's financial circumstances, and the inability to fulfill obligations towards his household.

**Accumulated debt and husband insolvency:** Results when the husband is burdened with debts, and difficulty to support.

**Stinginess:** When either party holds and collects money and abstains from spending it.

**One of the spouses' greed for the other's money:** It is when either spouse unlawfully desires the money owned by the other.

**Separation due to absence and loss:** The wife may request divorce due to the absence of her husband, whose home or place of residence is known, even if he has money, from which alimony can be recovered. Moreover, it shall not be ruled in her favor to do so except after warning him either to reside with his wife, transfer her to him, or divorce, provided that he is allowed for a period not exceeding one year.

**Absence and loss:** This means separation between spouses due to the absence of the husband or wife, whether the domicile is known, after warning the spouse and giving a time limit that does not exceed a one year period. Alternatively, there could be lack of knowledge in the case of absence and loss of the husband, after investigating and searching for him and the lapse of one year after filing the lawsuit.

**Husband's absence for a period of one year or more, with knowing his location:** Separation between the spouses due to the husband's absence for a year or more, and his domicile or place of residence is known, after warning him and giving a period not exceeding one year from the date of filing the lawsuit.

**Husband's absence for a period of one year or more, without knowing his location:** Separation between the two spouses due to the husband's absence, and his domicile or place of residence is not known, after investigating and searching for him for a time lapse of one year from the date of filing the lawsuit.

**Wife's absence for a year or more, with knowing her location:** Separation between the two spouses due to the wife's absence and her domicile or place of residence is known, after warning her and giving her a time limit not exceeding one year from the date of filing the case.

**Wife's absence for a year or more, without knowing her location:** Separation between the two spouses due to the wife's absence, and her domicile or place of residence is not known, after investigating and searching for her after a lapse of one year from the date of filing the lawsuit.

**Separation due to confinement:** The wife of the prisoner sentenced by a final ruling with a freedom-restricting penalty for a period of 3 years or more may ask the court after a year of imprisonment for a divorce from her husband. If he has money, she can spend it. As for the imprisoned wife, if she gets out from the prison, but he does not, she may request a separation after the elapse of one year from her release.

**Confinement:** Imprisonment of a husband or wife for a period of no less than one year.

**Confinement of husband:** The husband is confined in prison for a period not less than one year.

**Confinement of wife:** The wife is confined in prison for a period not less than one year.

**Separation due to abandonment, oath to God to divorce and Izhar oath:** The wife has the right to ask for divorce if her husband swears not to have sexual intercourse with her for a period of 4 months or more, unless he changes his mind before the end of the four months and the divorce is final.

**Abandonment or oath to God to divorce:** Separation due to abstention from having sexual intercourse with the wife or swearing to God by leaving her or prohibiting her from him.

**Separation due to abandonment:** Abstention from having sexual intercourse with the wife for 4 months or more without any excuse and with the intention of psychologically harming her without taking the oath not to touch her (sleep with her).

**Separation due to abstaining from sexual intercourse for four months:** Swearing to God to abstain from having sexual intercourse with the wife for four months and above.

**Separation due to likening his wife with his mother in sanctity:** This refers to a husband associating his wife (You are like my mother or sister), when it comes to having a sexual intercourse with her.

**Other:** Any other reasons that are not previously specified or mentioned.

**Unknown:** Any other unknown, unexplained or previously mentioned reasons.

## Status of presence

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It means the state of the individual when the field visit is made, whether he is present or absent.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in social and demographic surveys, such as census.
- **Classification Structure :**  
This classification consists of 2 clauses or items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Present	01	حاضر
Absent	02	غائب

- **Definitions**

**Availability/Presence:** It is the state of whether the household members are present or absent upon counting (present/absent).

**Present:** The individual who has spent the night of counting in his habitual place of residence (his household home).

**Absent:** The individual who has spent the night of counting outside his habitual place of residence (inside the country or abroad).

## Residence Status

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It means the residential status of the individual within the household during the survey visit.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in social surveys, such as the labour force survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 4 clauses or items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Usual resident of the household	01	مقيم في الإمارة مع الأسرة
Usual resident of the Emirate and a guests in the household	02	مقيم في الإمارة - وزائر للأسرة
Usual Resident of other Emirate	03	مقيم في إمارة أخرى زائر للأسرة
Not a usual resident of the UAE	04	زائر من خارج الدولة

- **Definitions:**

**Residence Status:** State of the visiting or residing individuals who have spent the reference night with the household during the visit for the survey.

**Usual resident of the household:** The state of the individual who is residing within the household when the survey was conducted.

**Usual resident of the Emirate and a guest in the household:** The state of the individual who is resident in the same Emirate where the household resides, but is a guest to such household, hence he/she is just a visitor to it upon conducting the survey (counting).

**Usual Resident of other Emirate:** The state of the individual who is a resident of an Emirate that is different from the one where the household resides, and is available or present with the household upon conducting the census (counting).

**Not a usual resident of the UAE:** The legal status of non-Emirati individual's presence in the UAE, whether male or female, during a specific period. This could be for the purpose of tourism or visiting family and relatives, where the individual does not enjoy the practical and service rights enjoyed by the resident individual.

## Source of Health Insurance

- **Definition of Classification:**  
This classification is aimed at defining the source of health insurance for individuals and determining its types.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to determine the source of health insurance.
- **Classification Structure :**  
This classification consists of 4 clauses or items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	Code - الرمز	التصنيف المستخدم
Government Sector	01	قطاع حكومي
Private Sector	02	قطاع خاص
Personal	03	شخصي
Other	97	أخرى

- **Definitions**

**Source of Health Insurance:** The classification is aimed at identifying the source of the health insurance for the individuals and determining its types.

**Government Sector:** If the government, whether federal or local, is responsible for providing health insurance for the individual and his household, citizens in general, workers in the federal and local government and their household members are sponsored by them.

**Private Sector:** The private sector employer is responsible for providing health insurance through the insurance companies to his employees along with their household members.

**Personal:** The individuals who have personal insurance plans with the insurance companies.

**Other:** The case is applicable when the household itself provides health insurance to its own members, or some of them, or any other state that was not previously mentioned.

# Nationality

- **Definition of Classification:**

It is the international reference classification for countries and nationalities issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) of the United Nations. This classification assigns codes to the countries and their areas, as the use of symbols and numbers saves time and avoids errors instead of using the name of the country.

- **Classification Source:**

UN (United Nations) – An amended international classification.

- **Classification Uses:**

The classification of nationalities is considered one of the important statistical classifications that are used in the distribution of the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population, according to their nationalities. Moreover, it is used to classify the data collected from the field or from the administrative records alike.

- **Classification Structure:**

General Classification Structure: This classification is based on the data contained in the fourth revision of the UN Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use, prepared by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat for the purposes of statistical treatment. It was issued in 1970, in which the three-digit numerical codes were used depending on the English alphabetical order, and some amendments were made to the international directory, according to local needs, after referring to the items mentioned in the document issued by the United Nations and within the available powers.

“The nationalities (countries) are classified by assigning a unified numerical code with three numbers to each country or region and to each geographical region and a group of countries or regions included in this classification. These codes range from 000 – 899. The codes 896 and 898, respectively, refer to “unspecified areas elsewhere” and “undefined”. Codes 999-900 are available for individual users to use for their own purposes, and to denote countries or regions and groups that do not appear in this classification. This classification consists of 248 clauses or items. A second level of classification has been added so that it takes the group of nationalities, for example: Arab countries 90 ... etc. “An illustrative example: The code (784) represents the numerical code of the United Arab Emirates.

- **Update Mechanism:**

Classification Update: The update is done, according to the international classification from one hand, in a way that satisfies the local needs on the other.

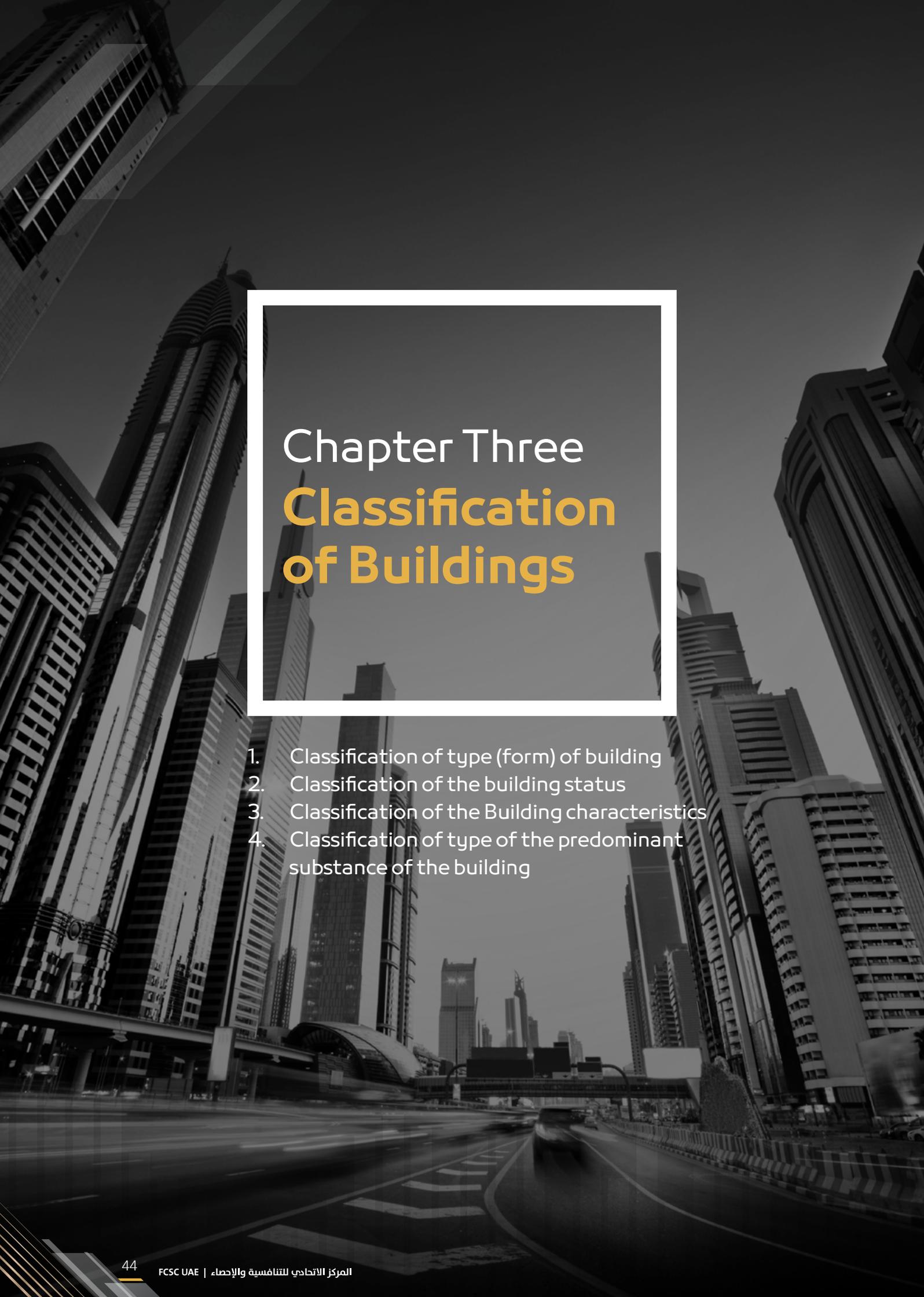
- **Classification Components**

The classification of nationality can be viewed through the statistical methodologies’ portal on the Center’s website.

Nationality type	الرمز Code	نوع الجنسية	الرمز Code	Nationality	الجنسية
Emirati	01	إماراتي	901784	United Arab Emirates	الإمارات العربية المتحدة
Non-Emirati	02	غير إماراتي	02	Other Nationality	جنسية أخرى

A copy of this nationality classification can be accessed or obtained via the following gateway or port e-link:

<https://fcsa.gov.ae/ar-ae/Pages/Statistics/QualityGate.aspx?tid=2&sid=40>



## Chapter Three

# Classification of Buildings

1. Classification of type (form) of building
2. Classification of the building status
3. Classification of the Building characteristics
4. Classification of type of the predominant substance of the building

## Classification of type (form) of building

- Definition of Classification:**  
 The form of building refers to the geometric (architectural) form of the building regardless of its current use, and the presence of units on the roof of the building or the floors below the ground should not change the type of building.
- Classification Source:**  
 A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- Classification Uses:**  
 This classification is used to classify the type of residential buildings by form. This classification is used in social surveys, such as the Household Income and Expenditure Survey.
- Classification Structure:**  
 This classification consists of 18 items, (As seen in the table below).
- Update Mechanism:**  
 These classifications are updated by the technical committees at Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Palace	01	قصر
Multi- Storey Building	02	مبنى متكرر (أكثر من طابقين)
Two-Floor Building	03	مبنى من طابقين
One Floor Building	04	مبنى من طابق
Villa	05	فيلا
Low-cost house - Government subsidised house	06	بيت شعبي
Arabic House	07	بيت عربي
Shabra	08	شبرة
Caravan	09	كرفان
Shack, tent or wooden cabin	10	عشة أو خيمة أو صندوق
Commercial/Residential Compound	11	مجمع سكني تجاري
Mosque	12	مسجد
Factory	13	مصنع
Petrol Station	14	محطة محروقات (بتروول)
Electrical Power Station	15	محطة توليد كهرباء
Farm without any building	16	مزرعة بدون مبنى
Animal Farm	17	عزبة
Other (Not mentioned) such as public utilities, etc	97	أخرى غير ما ذكر، مثل (المرافق العامة، إلخ)

## • Definitions

**Building:** It is every self-standing construction, whether fixed permanently or temporarily, and its formation does not require a specific material from the building materials. It could be a concrete structure, bricks, wood, mud, tinsplate, cloth, or any other material, and it is used for either housing, work, or both. Moreover, the single building may have more than one enumeration or census entrance.

**Palace:** A building originally intended to be inhabited by one household, and it may be prepared to function as the presidential palace and Al-Diwan Al-Amiri, built on a large area and surrounded by a wall, and it is similar in design to a villa consisting of two or more floors, and an internal staircase or elevator connecting them. The palace is characterized by the large built area, the abundance of rooms and the height of its walls, and the spaciousness of its garden. The palace wall includes a number of independent buildings, such as residence of the children of the household, and residence of its workers.

**Multi-Story Building (more than two floors):** A three-floor or more building, including the ground floor, which may be housing, warehouses, or shops, etc., where the predominant substance in its construction is reinforced concrete. Also, this building may be used for housing or work, or both, and the mezzanine is considered to be a floor, if it is separate on the ground floor and has a door leading to the building staircase.

**Two-Floor Building:** A two-story building and there is no connection between them with an internal staircase such as a villa staircase, and the predominant material in its construction is the concrete structure. It is used for housing, work, or both, it contains a number of residential or non-residential units, and its residential units are apartments or independent rooms.

**One Floor Building:** A one-story building, whether its units are residential or non-residential, and the predominant material in its construction is usually bricks, concrete structures or prefabricated walls. If the building is designed for housing, the type of its residential units is an apartment or an independent room, if it contains more than one housing unit. However, if the building is a single housing unit, then the type of residential unit is a one-story building.

**Villa:** A building originally intended to be inhabited by one household, regardless of the number of families that occupied it at the time of the census and surveys. It may be composed of one, two or three floors, connected by an internal staircase, surrounded by a wall, and there is often a garden. The predominant material in its construction would be the concrete structure, brick, or prefabricated walls, where the structures of two or more villas may be connected to each other. Each villa has a separate entrance that does not lead to the other villas, and each villa is considered an independent building.

**Low-cost house (Government subsidized house):** A one-story or two-story building, where the government finances its construction with the intention of distributing it to citizens for their use as housing. It often takes a recognizable distinct form, and it is established within a group of similar buildings even if some modifications are made to it, and the predominant material in its construction are bricks, structure, concrete or prefabricated walls. This type of building is considered as a single housing unit, unless it is divided, then the residential units are considered part of subsidized or low-cost housing.

**Arabic House:** A building funded by individuals and the predominant material in its construction are bricks or concrete structures. It consists of a group of adjacent or separate rooms with doors that open directly to a courtyard inside a fence. There is usually glass, a patio or veranda in front of the rooms and the building may have an external sitting area with a gate on the public road.

**Shabra:** A building whose most important features are its roof, which is comprised of tin, aluminum, or asbestos in the form of a triangle, and it has its own facilities (kitchen, bathrooms). this form is often found in industrial areas and workers' gathering areas, and is used for housing, work, or both.

**Caravan:** A prefabricated building installed temporarily or permanently, the predominant material in its construction is wood, and it is used for housing or work. It is considered as a single housing unit if it is used for housing.

**Shack, tent or wooden cabin:** "These buildings are marginal, and they are predominantly temporary buildings, and are usually found on construction sites, farms, and the outskirts of cities. Below is the definition of each:

- o **Shack:** A building comprised of palm fronds, tin, broken wood or similar materials, and is considered as a single residential unit, or a non-residential unit, depending on its use.
- o **Tent:** A fabric or tarpaulin building, installed temporarily, and the tent is considered as one residential unit. If there are several tents in a working site "a labor gathering", then all of the tents are considered as one building and one residential unit, or a non-residential unit, depending on its use.
- o **Wooden cabin:** A temporary building made up of wood, it does not have a distinctive geometric form, and considered as a single residential unit, or a non-residential unit, depending on use.

**Commercial/Residential Compound:** A housing of units (usually villas) surrounded by a fence, belongs to one owner, and there is an office to manage it on the site. In addition, there is usually a signboard indicating that it is a residential or commercial compound, and it may consist of a typical floor building or more with housing units and facilities.

**Mosque:** A building intended for the purposes of worship, which may contain housing units and facilities for the Imam.

**Factory:** A facility that may function as housing units for the security guard or workers, and may include some other installations within it.

**Petrol/Gas Station:** A facility that may function as housing units for the security guard or workers, and may include other facilities within it.

**Electrical Power Station:** A facility that may function as housing units for the security guard or workers, and may include other facilities within it.

**Farm without any building:** An area of land that represent part of the agricultural system. The aim is animal or plant production for the sale as commodities. As for the type of tenure, the farm can be owned or rented.

**Animal Farm:** An area of land with an outside fence and is often used to raise animals, such as camels, cattle, goats, birds and other pets. The aim of their breeding is either trade, hobby or sport.

**Other (Not mentioned) such as (public utilities, etc.):** They are building structures not mentioned previously, such as public bathrooms. Which in this case, the structure is determined.

## Building Status

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is classification of the building status, whether they have never Existing / Completed, under construction, or under demolition.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to classify the status of buildings. This classification is used in social surveys, such as the Household Income and Expenditure Survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 5 items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Existing / Completed	01	قائم/مكتمل
Under Construction	02	تحت الإنشاء
Under Demolition	03	تحت الهدم
Under Maintenance	04	تحت الصيانة
Other Not mentioned	97	أخرى غير ما ذكر

- **Definitions**

**Existing / Completed:** A completed and usable building.

**Under Construction:** It includes all forms of buildings that are under construction, meaning that there is still work in place and are not yet inhabitable.

**Under Demolition:** It includes all forms of buildings if they are under demolition. Therefore, the building must have been evacuated from residents or businesses and have shown features indicating the commencement of demolition work (for example, removing air conditioners, etc.).

**Under Maintenance:** It includes all forms of buildings previously in case that they are under maintenance. Hence, the building must have been evacuated from residents or businesses and it must have had features indicating the start of maintenance work, such as painting, renovation, etc.

**Other (Not mentioned):** The status of buildings not mentioned previously.

## Building Characteristics

- **Definition of Classification:**  
The status of freestanding constructed buildings, whether established permanently or temporarily, is that one wall surrounds them and they belong to either one or more owners. Additionally, each building occupies a household (or more), or is occupied by one (or more) establishments.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to classify the status of the building, whether it is a main or dependent building. This classification is used in social surveys, such as the Household Income and Expenditure Survey.
- **Classification Structure :**  
This classification consists of 3 items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Main Building	01	المبنى الرئيسي
Auxiliary Building	02	المبنى الثانوي
Inapplicable, such as storage, public toilets, power transformers, etc	99	لا ينطبق، مثل (مخزن / دورات المياه العامة / محولات الكهرباء... إلخ).

### • Definitions

**Status of the Building:** The status of free-standing constructed buildings, whether established permanently or temporarily, that they are surrounded by one wall and belong to either one or more owners. Additionally, each building occupies a household (or more), or occupied by one (or more) establishments.

**Main Building:** The largest building within the buildings enclosed by a wall of one of the aforementioned types, or the building which the main household is located in the case that the building is occupied by more than one household , or in case that the main administration building is occupied by one facility or more. Alternatively, if all the buildings have the same size and there is no main household or main administration (such as rented villa compounds), the first building is taken from the right side to the main gate.

**Auxiliary Building:** Households or establishments may occupy an annex building to the main building, and the dependent building type may be of the same type as the main building.

**Inapplicable, such as storage, public toilets, power transformers, etc:** Any other buildings belonging to the main building or free-standing (inside or outside the entire building), not occupied by a household or facility and not intended for housing or work. Thus, the type of building is considered not applicable. Majlis (1) /tent/garage/store/public toilets /power transformers...etc.).

## Type of the predominant substance of the building

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It means the type of predominant material used in building residential units.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to determine the predominant material used in building residential units. This classification is used in social surveys, such as the Household Income and Expenditure Survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 11 items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Concrete	01	هيكل خرساني (اسمنت مسلح)
Brick	02	طابوق
Ready Walls	03	جدران جاهزة
Wood	04	خشب
Tin	05	صفيح
Cement	06	اسمنت غير مسلح
Fronds	07	سعف
Asbestos	08	اسبستوس
sandwich Panel	09	ألومنيوم
Adobe/ Clay	10	الطين أو اللبن
Other Specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

## • Definitions

**Building Material Type:** It refers to the basic and predominant material in the building composition (walls and roofs).

**Concrete:** Refers to the predominant material in the composition of the building (walls and roofs) should be reinforced concrete.

**Bricks:** This is in the case that the building depends for most of its composition on cement bricks.

**Ready Walls:** Buildings whose walls are completely prepared on a site other than the construction site, and then installed on site.

**Wood:** They are the buildings that depend for the most part on wooden material, such as caravans.

**Tin:** Where buildings depend mostly on tin material, such as sheds or warehouses in industrial areas, and are often used as warehouses or workshops.

**Cement:** Where buildings depend mostly on cement materials and small mountain stones produced by crushers. They are often used in the construction of simple residential buildings consisting of one story in remote areas and agricultural and animal holdings.

**Fronds:** They are temporary marginal buildings that depend on tree trunks and palm fronds as their components and are often scattered and found in agricultural and animal holdings.

**Asbestos:** They are buildings that depend most of their building material on asbestos panels/slabs, and are often used in building warehouses and sheds in industrial areas and roofing temporary buildings that are erected in agricultural and animal holdings.

**Sandwich Panel:** They are buildings that depend most of their construction material on aluminum slates and panels, and are used in the construction of administrative buildings and some residential buildings in tourist resorts. In addition, there are uses in building barracks and warehouses in industrial and commercial areas.

**Adobe/Clay:** They are buildings that depend mostly on clay or adobe, and are often used in the construction of simple residential buildings in remote areas and agricultural and animal holdings.

**Other (Specify):** They are the buildings that depend most of their composition on materials such as cloth, tents or wooden beams.

## Chapter Four

# Classifications of Residential Units and Real Estate

1. Classification of the residential unit type
2. Classification of the unit status
3. Classification of the unit usage (occupancy status of the residential unit)
4. Classification of the tenure type
5. Classification of the sources of water for the establishment
6. Classification of the source of water for domestic use
7. Classification of the source of drinking water
8. Classification of the prayer places & mosques
9. Classification of the type of Air-Conditioning

## Residential Unit Type

- Definition of Classification:**  
 A building or part of a building designated for housing, which is occupied by a household (or sometimes more than one household). In addition, it includes a separate door that leads to the public road without going through another residence, such as: (apartment, villa, low-cost house), the residential and real estate unit may occupy the economic establishments.
- Classification Source:**  
 A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- Classification Uses:**  
 This classification is used to classify the type of housing unit (apartment, villa, a government-subsidized house). Moreover, this classification is used in social surveys, such as the Household Income and Expenditure Survey.
- Classification Structure:**  
 This classification consists of 24 items, (As seen in the table below).
- Update Mechanism:**  
 These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Building with Many Floors	01	مبنى متكرر
Building with Two Floors	02	مبنى من طابقين
Part of a floor/one or more floors	03	جزء من طابق/ طابق أو أكثر
Building with One Floor	04	مبنى من طابق
Palace	05	قصر
Flat/Apartment	06	شقة
More than one flat	07	أكثر من شقة
Villa	08	فيلا
Part of a Villa	09	جزء من فيلا
A Low-cost House - Government subsidised house	10	بيت شعبي (مسكن تموله الحكومة وتبرع به)
Part of Low-cost house	11	جزء من بيت شعبي
Arabic House	12	بيت عربي
Part of Arabic House	13	جزء من بيت عربي
Shabra	14	شبرة

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Separate room	15	غرفة مستقلة
Caravan	16	كرفان
Shack	17	العشة
Tent	18	الخيمة
Port cabin	19	الصيدقة
Shop	20	المحل
Showroom	21	المعرض
An establishment in an open space/fenced area without buildings	22	منشأة بأرض فضاء/ مسورة بدون مبان
Farm without any building	23	مزرعة بدون مبنى
Other than the aforementioned	97	أخرى غير ما ذكر

• **Definitions:**

**Residential Building Type:** A building or part of a building originally intended to be inhabited by one household with a separate door and more that lead to it without going through another housing unit. This unit is considered independent if it has direct access to a main street or common corridors inside the building or its stairs. If housing units are found inside, the building must choose the type of housing unit that applies according to the situation and the type of building.

**Building with Many Floors:** It is a building consisting of three floors or more, including the ground floor, which could be for housing, warehouses, or shops ... etc. The predominant material in its construction is reinforced concrete, and the use for this building may be for housing, work, or both. The mezzanine is considered as a floor, if it is completely separate from the ground floor and has a door leading to the building's staircase.

**Building with Two Floors:** It is a two-story building, which has no connection between them with an internal staircase, such as a villa staircase. As for the predominant material in its construction, it includes the concrete structure, and is used for housing, work, or both. It contains a number of residential or non-residential units, and its residential units are apartments or independent rooms.

**Part of a floor/one or more floors:** This is in case that a single facility occupies one or more floors of a multi-story building, or a floor in a two-story building. Moreover, this is in the case that the single facility occupies part of a floor that is not intended for housing in a repeated-layout floor building or a two-story building.

**Building with One Floor:** A one-story building, whether its units are residential or non-residential, and the predominant material used in its construction are usually bricks, concrete structures or prefabricated walls. In case that it is designed for housing, the type of its residential units is an apartment or an independent room, if it contains more than one housing unit. However, if the building is a single housing unit, then the type of residential unit is a one-story building.

**Palace:** A building originally intended to be inhabited by one household, and it may be prepared to operate as the presidential palace and the Al-Diwan Al-Amiri, built on a large area and surrounded by a wall. It's design is similar to a villa consisting of two or more floors, and an internal staircase or elevator connects them. The palace is characterized by the large built area, the large number of rooms, height of its walls, and the spaciousness of its backyard. In addition, the palace wall includes a number of independent buildings, such as the residence of the children of the household, and residence of its workers.

**Flat/Apartment:** The housing unit consisting of one or more rooms that has its own amenities (kitchen, bathroom, and toilet). It has its own separate door, and this type of unit is found in multi-story buildings, one-story buildings and two-story buildings if it contains more than one housing unit. This type of housing unit includes (duplex apartment), as an internal staircase, such as the design of the villa, connects the two-story apartment to each other. More often, the hall and salon are in the basement, and the bedrooms are on the upper floor. Moreover, this apartment at the time of the enumeration may be used for work or housing, or both.

**More than one flat:** This is in case that a single household or facility occupies more than one apartment in the building, if the number of apartments that are occupied by this household or facility are not equal the number of apartment floors. Therefore, if it is equal to the number of apartment floors, the type of unit is considered to be (part of a floor/one floor or more).

**Villa:** A building originally intended to be inhabited by one household, regardless of the number of families that occupy it at the time of the census. It could be composed of one, two or three floors, connected by an internal staircase, surrounded by a wall, and there often is a backyard. The predominant material in its construction are the concrete structure, bricks, or prefabricated walls. Moreover, the structures of two or more villas may be connected to each other, and each villa has a separate entrance that does not lead to the other villas, where each villa is considered as an independent building.

**Part of Villa:** The part resulting from splitting the villa into separate parts from each other, where families separated from one another occupy each household. Thus, this part is considered to be an independent housing unit, but if it is occupied by the same household that inhabits the main building of the villa, then it is not considered as an independent residential unit. Moreover, this could be the part that is being used to run a certain business.

**A Low-cost House (Government subsidized house):** A one-story or two-story building, where the government finances its construction with the intention of distributing it to citizens for their use as housing. It often takes a recognizable distinctive shape, and built within a cluster of similar buildings even if some modifications are made to it. With respect to the predominant material in its construction, it includes bricks, structure concrete or prefabricated walls. Furthermore, this type of building is considered as a single housing unit, unless it is divided, where the residential units in it are considered as part of a low-cost or a government funded house.

**Part of a Low-cost House:** Part of the main building of such a government funded house with an independent entrance. This unit is considered as an independent housing if it occupies another household that is independent of the families, which occupy the main building of the house. The residential unit is considered independent if it is occupied by the household itself living at the main building of this kind of house, where this part is used for work purposes.

**Arabic House:** A building funded by individuals and the predominant material in its construction are either bricks or concrete structures. It consists of a group of adjacent or separate rooms with doors that open directly to a courtyard inside a fence. There is usually glass, a patio or veranda in front of the rooms and the building may have an external sitting area with a gate on the public road.

**Part of Arabic House:** Part of the Arabic House building that has been split into more than residential unit with a separate census entrance.

**Shabra:** A building whose most important features are its roof which is made of shinko steel sheet, aluminum, or asbestos in the form of a triangle, and it includes its own facilities (kitchen, bathrooms). Moreover, this form is often found in industrial areas and workers' gathering areas, and it is used for housing, work, or both.

**A Separate Room:** An area of not less than (4 square meters) surrounded by walls, and has a ceiling of a suitable height that is sufficient for housing. It does not combine both the kitchen and the toilet, it is used for living, and no door locks it with other rooms. For example, there are roof rooms and security guard or janitor rooms, etc.

**Caravan:** Such forms are most often of temporary buildings, where the predominant material in their construction are cloth in the case of tents, or wood, or palm fronds in the case of sheds or shacks, or tin and wood in the case of tents. If these marginal buildings are empty at the time of the visit, they are not considered buildings and are not numbered, unless their condition suggests that they are under preparation and processing, at that point they are considered as buildings.

**Shack:** A building made of palm fronds, tin, broken wood, or similar material, and considered as a single residential unit, or a non-residential unit, depending on its use.

**Tent:** A building of the usual shape made of fabric or tarpaulin, it is installed temporarily, and it is considered a single unit. If there are several tents in a work site (workers' gathering), all of the tents are considered one building and one residential unit, or a non-unit, depending on the use.

**Port cabin:** A building made of wood, it does not have a distinctive geometric form, and considered as a single residential unit, or a non-residential unit, depending on the use.

**Shop:** The place designated for carrying out an economic activity, it has walls and doors, and is usually located on the ground floor of the building. Moreover, it is considered a single non-residential unit even if it has multiple doors, as long as all of them lead to all parts of the shop, such as haircutting salons, barber shops, hairdressers and fast-food stores, restaurants, cafes, car rental offices, travel agencies, curtain shops, carpet sellers).

**Showroom:** This takes place when the activity of the facility takes up all or most of the ground floor, such as some car dealerships and furniture fairs. The showroom differs from the shop due to its wide area and its most beautiful decor in most cases, such as car sales agencies, furniture showrooms, etc.).

**An establishment in an open space/fenced area without buildings:** The facility that conducts its activity on a vacant land or fenced land without any buildings in it.

**Farm without any building:** An area of land on which agricultural activity is carried out without a building.

**Other than the aforementioned:** It includes all forms of units not mentioned previously.

## Unit Status

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is the classification of the housing unit status, whether it is existing/completed, under construction, or under demolition, etc.)
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to classify the status of the unit. Moreover, this classification is used in social surveys, such as the Household Income and Expenditure Survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 5 items, (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Existing / Completed	01	قائم/مكتمل
Under Construction	02	تحت الإنشاء
Under Demolition	03	تحت الهدم
Under Maintenance	04	تحت الصيانة
Other Not mentioned	97	أخرى غير ما ذكر

- **Definitions**

**Existing / Completed:** It is a completed and usable building.

**Under Construction:** It is a unit under construction.

**Under Demolition:** It is a unit under demolition.

**Under Maintenance:** The unit in which a household lives in a building under maintenance.

**Other (Not mentioned):** It includes all conditions not mentioned previously.

## Unit Usage (Occupancy Status of the Residential Unit)

- Definition of Classification:**  
 It refers to the actual use of the residential unit, regardless of the purpose for which it was established, and the use of the unit may fall within its use as housing or work for the exercise of economic activities and also includes its use (unoccupied), i.e., not used as a place of work or housing. In case of the unoccupied free residential unit, its use is determined based on the original purpose of its establishment.
- Classification Source:**  
 A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- Classification Uses:**  
 This classification is used in surveys, such as household income and spending survey.
- Classification Structure:**  
 This classification consists of 13 main categories, under which there are a number of subcategories. (As seen in the table below).
- Update Mechanism:**  
 These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Residence	01	سكن
Residence/Business	02	سكن وعمل
Other - occupied by households	03	أخرى بها أسر
Unoccupied -leased for housing	04	خال مؤجر معد للسكن
Unoccupied -leased for business	05	خال مؤجر معد للعمل
Unoccupied -not leased, intended for housing	06	خال غير مؤجر معد للسكن
Unoccupied -not leased, intended for business	07	خال غير مؤجر معد للعمل
Public Living Quarters	08	المساكن العامة
Hotel	081	فندق
Labor Accommodation	082	سكن عمال
Hospital	083	مستشفى
Prison/ Reformatory	084	سجن/ إصلاحية

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Police barracks	085	المعسكرات
Business	09	عمل
Closed	10	مغلق
Out of Scope - Foreign Diplomats' Residences	11	خارج النطاق مثل مساكن الدبلوماسيين
Auxiliary Residential Unit -Enumerated elsewhere	12	وحدة تابعة للسكن، تم عدّها في مكان آخر
Auxiliary Business Unit -Enumerated elsewhere	13	وحدة تابعة للعمل، تم عدّها في مكان آخر

• **Definitions:**

**Residential Unit:** A building or part of a building originally intended for housing, whether occupied by a household or more, or used by a facility. It could also be closed or empty, and it has a locked door leading to the highway without passing through another housing unit.

**Residence:** The entire housing unit is used for the housing purposes of a private household or a collective household.

**Residence/Business:** This is the case where the unit is originally intended for housing, and part of it is used for housing and the other part is used to carry out an economic or social activity. For example, there is a person who rents an apartment or villa, allocates part of it for housing, and utilizes the other part as a commercial office, clinic, or any other activity.

**Other - occupied by households:** This is in case that some individuals resided at the time of the census in a building (under construction), (under demolition) or (under maintenance).

**Unoccupied -leased for housing:** The case where the researcher finds the unit originally intended for housing and vacant at the time of census, but is leased to others (whether it is an individual, institution or other entity). Additionally, no one resides in it and does not carry out the activity at the time of enumeration, and there are no housing requirements throughout the counting period, despite his recurring visits.

**Unoccupied -leased for business:** This is in case where the researcher finds the unit originally intended for business, and vacant at the time of census, but it is leased to others (whether it is an individual, institution or other entity). Additionally, no one resides in it and does not carry out the activity at the time of enumeration, and there are no business requirements in it throughout the counting period, despite his recurring visits.

**Unoccupied -not leased, intended for housing:** This is when the researcher finds the unit originally intended for housing and empty at the time of counting, and not rented to anyone, despite his recurring visits.

**Unoccupied -not leased, intended for business:** This is when the researcher finds the unit originally intended for business and empty at the time of counting, and not rented to anyone, despite his recurring visits.

**Public Living Quarters:** Public housing includes structurally separate and freestanding accommodations designated to house large groups of individuals or a number of families managed by one party and are occupied at the time of the visit. It includes hotels, Labor Accommodation, hospitals, prisons, reformatories, and other public housing, etc.

**Hotel:** The unit is used as temporary or permanent commercial accommodation for visitors from inside or outside the country. Hotel accommodation includes residential units in all hotels that contain more than 15 rooms in one facility, in addition to hotel apartments.

**Labor Accommodation:** A unit constructed to serve as a housing for workers, and this unit forms part of the housing arrangements in which the employer who has workers shall be responsible for managing and supervising the housing facilities. Moreover, at least 20 people must live at the workers' accommodation. Labors Accommodation shall include the units that are classified as labors accommodation, and workers' residential cities, where such units can be found in different types (typical-floor buildings, caravans, or sheds).

**Hospital:** A unit used to care for people (patients). These units are used as housing for patients inside hospitals and do not include nurses or doctors' accommodation, even if their housing is within the hospital walls.

**Prison/Reformatory:** The unit is located in a corrective facility and shelters people who break the law and are not free to leave. It includes residential units for juveniles and adults.

**Police barracks:** Camp units.

**Business:** The unit is used as a workplace for conducting an activity, and is used entirely for non-residential purposes.

**Closed:** The unit that remains closed throughout the enumeration period despite having the researcher passing over it more than once, and was unable to determine the case to which it applies from the types of use indicated above.

**Out of Scope (Foreign Diplomats' Residences):** This is in case that the unit is occupied by a household member of diplomatic corps, an embassy, or foreign military personnel residing in the Emirate, where this household will not be counted, and it is considered outside the scope of census.

**Auxiliary Residential Unit (Enumerated elsewhere):** This is in case that the building belongs to a main building, and the unit is used for a household whose members were counted with another household.

**Auxiliary Business Unit (Enumerated elsewhere):** This is in case that the building belongs to a main building, and the unit is used for a facility workplace that was counted with another facility.

## Tenure Type

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It refers to the method of occupying the residential or non-residential unit by owner of the unit, where such owner is a household member of private or collective families.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in social surveys, such as Household Income and Expenditure survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 5 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Owned	01	ملك
Lease	02	إيجار
Furnished Lease	03	إيجار مفروش
Provided by employer	04	يوفره العمل
Other such as gifts and donations	97	أخرى (مثل حالات الهبة)

- **Definitions**

**Type of Tenure:** It refers to the way unit is occupied.

**Owned:** This is where the housing unit is a property of the owner. The government subsidized houses and government villas that are owned by UAE nationals, and the owner of the same resides in them, shall be included in this type.

**Lease:** This is where the housing unit is not furnished, and the owner is renting it directly from the owner or his agent.

**Furnished Lease:** This is where the housing unit is furnished and leased to the holder directly from the owner or his agent.

**Provided by the Employer:** This is where the employer that provides the house to the holder, whether the house is owned or rented by the employer.

**Other (such as gifts and donations):** All the unspecified cases above should apply to this category, such as donation cases.

## Sources of Water for the Establishment

- **Definition of Classification:**  
They are the sources through which water is obtained for use at businesses.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in environmental, demographic and social surveys.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 7 items, depending upon use. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Public water network	01	شبكة المياه العامة
Groundwater	02	آبار (مياه جوفية)
Sea water	03	ماء البحر
Mineral water	04	مياه معدنية
Other establishments specialized in water production and distribution	05	المنشآت الأخرى العاملة في إنتاج وتوزيع المياه
Water purchased from other economic enterprises not specialized in water production and distribution	06	المياه المشتراة من المنشآت الاقتصادية الأخرى (غير المتخصصة في إنتاج وتوزيع المياه)
Other specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

- **Definitions**

**Public water network:** Water distribution network from desalination plants, which is the main source of desalinated water.

**Groundwater:** Water extracted from wells and used in the establishment.

**Sea water:** Seawater that is pumped and used in the establishment.

**Mineral Water:** This is in case where the bottled water is in glass or plastic containers and has certain standardized specifications that makes it drinkable and the unit value varies according to its volume.

**Other establishments specialized in water production and distribution:** Private sector establishments operating in the production and distribution of water not managed by authorities and government entities.

**Water purchased from other economic enterprises (not specialized in water production and distribution):** Water purchased from economic facilities that are not specialized in water production and distribution.

**Other (Specify):** Any other source of water not mentioned previously.

## Source of Water for Domestic Use

- **Definition of Classification:**  
They are the sources through which water is obtained for domestic use.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in environmental, demographic and social surveys.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 5 categories, depending on use. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Public Network	01	متصل بالشبكة العامة
Private Wells	02	آبار خاصة
Not Available	03	لا يوجد
Sea water	04	ماء البحر
Other Specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

- **Definitions**

**Source of Water for Domestic Use:** The type of source from which the house is supplied by water for domestic use (such as washing, bathing, and cleaning).

**Public Network:** This is in case when the water supply for domestic use is done through pipes that reach inside the house from a public network owned by the country.

**Private Wells:** This is in case water for the domestic user is brought from a well located in the area where the housing is located.

**Not Available:** It is unavailable of water source.

**Seawater:** Seawater that is pumped and used at home.

**Other (Specify):** This is when the housing is connected by means not mentioned previously such as water tanks, in this case the source shall be determined.

## Source of Drinking Water

- **Definition of Classification:**  
They are the sources through which drinking water is obtained.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in environmental, demographic and social surveys.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 5 categories, depending on use. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Public Network	01	متصل بالشبكة العامة
Private Wells	02	ابار خاصة
Mineral Water	03	مياه معدنية
Distributed water	04	مياه موزعة
Other	97	اخرى

- **Definitions**

**Source of Water for Domestic Use:** The type of sources through which drinking water is obtained.

**Public Network:** This is in case when the water supply for domestic use is done through pipes that reach inside the house from a public network owned by the country.

**Private Wells:** This is in case water for the domestic user is brought from a well located in the area where the housing is located.

**Mineral Water:** This is in case where the bottled water is in glass or plastic containers and has certain standard specifications that make it drinkable and the unit value varies according to its volume.

**Distributed Water:** This is when containers or cars for household distribution provide water supply for domestic use.

**Other (Specify):** Any other source of water not mentioned in the previous categories.

## Prayer Places & Mosques

- **Definition of Classification:**  
They are the places of worship where prayers are conducted.
- **Classification Source:**  
It is a national or domestic classification.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in places of worship publications.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 6 categories, depending on use. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
The General Authority of Islamic Affairs and Endowments (Awqaf) updates these classifications according to what is in place.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Private Mosque	01	مصلى خاص
Public Mosque	02	مصلى عام
Eid Mosque	03	مصلى العيد
Masjid	04	مسجد
Mosque	05	جامع
Collective Mosque	06	جامع كبير

### • Definitions

**Private Mosque:** A place designated to perform the prayers in public or private facilities, if it was not opened completely.

**Public Mosque:** A place designated to perform the prayers in public or private facilities.

**Eid Mosque:** A designated place to perform Eid Prayers.

**Masjid:** A designated place to perform prayers; courtyards, and other facilities that are considered a part of the mosque are considered the same as mosques.

**Mosque:** A place designated to perform the daily five prayers and Friday prayers in it.

**Collective Mosque:** A place designated to perform the daily five prayers, Friday prayers and Eid prayers in. Parts of the mosque such as the courtyards, facilities are also considered a part of it.

## Type of Air-Conditioning

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It means type of air-conditioning of the housing unit.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
It is used to determine the type of air-conditioning in the housing units, and such classification is used in social surveys, such as household income and spending.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 6 categories, depending on use. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Central	01	مركزي
Split units	02	وحدات
Mix Central and split units	03	مشترك (ما بين المركزي والوحدات)
Regular window	04	عادي (تكييف شباك)
Without Air Conditioner	05	بدون
Other Specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

### • Definitions

**Type of Air-conditioning:** It means description of the housing air-conditioning type.

**Central:** This is when central machines for the whole building or housing supply the air-conditioning of the housing.

**Split Units:** This is when air-conditioning units, such as window air-conditioning, supply the air-conditioning of the housing.

**Mix (Central and split units):** This is where part of the housing has central air-conditioning and the other part has split air-conditioning units, as in the case of the villa that is centrally air-conditioned, while the Majlis has split units.

**Regular (window):** This is where the housing is not centrally air-conditioned and units, such as the window conditioning that are fixed to a hole in the wall.

**Without Air Conditioner:** The case where the housing has no air-conditioning.

**Other:** The type of air-conditioning available in the housing is not mentioned above.

# Chapter Five

## Educational Classifications

1. Classification of Educational Stage
2. Classification of Educational level /Educational status
3. Classification of Enrollment

## Educational Stage

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is the stage of education currently joined by the individual who is enrolled in any of its terms or semesters or academic years.
- **Classification Source:**  
A domestic classification that complies with the Ministry of Education and international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to determine the stage of education for the individual.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 10 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
The UAE Ministry of Education or any other appropriate agency updates these classifications according to what is in place.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Kindergarten	01	رياض الأطفال
Primary level	02	الحلقة الأولى
Intermediate level	03	الحلقة الثانية
Secondary level	04	الحلقة الثالثة
Post Secondary	05	فوق الثانوي ودون الجامعي
University (Bachelor)	06	جامعي (البكالوريوس)
Diploma Post University (Higher Diploma)	07	دبلوم فوق الجامعي (دبلوم عالي)
Master	08	ماجستير
Doctorate PHD	09	دكتوراه
Adult Education	10	تعليم الكبار

- **Definitions**

**Stage of Education:** It is the stage of education currently joined by the individual who is enrolled in any of its terms or semesters or academic years.

**Kindergarten:** It includes two academic years, prior to the primary level.

**Primary Level:** For individuals who have completed six years of age, and includes four academic years. It starts from the 1<sup>st</sup> grade until the 4<sup>th</sup> grade.

**Intermediate Level:** Related to the individual who has completed the primary level successfully, and includes four academic years. It starts from the 5<sup>th</sup> grade until the 8<sup>th</sup> grade.

**Secondary Level:** Related to the individual who has completed the intermediate level successfully, and includes four academic years. It starts from the 9<sup>th</sup> grade until the 12<sup>th</sup> grade, whether it is academic or occupational.

**Post-Secondary:** It includes the individual who has completed the secondary level and who currently registers in any terms/semesters of colleges or institutes, which grant its graduates a qualification that is less than the first university degree.

**University (Bachelor):** The individual who has completed high school and is now enrolled in one of the classes of higher education institutions (colleges, institutes or universities), whose graduates are granted the first university degree.

**Diploma Post University (Higher Diploma):** The individual who has obtained a first university degree, and is now registered in a university to obtain a qualification less than (not equivalent to) a master's degree.

**Master:** The individual who has obtained at least the first university degree, and is now registered in a higher education institution (universities...) to obtain a master's degree.

**Doctorate (PHD):** The individual who has obtained at least the first university degree and a master's degree, and is now registered in a university to obtain a doctorate.

**Adult Education:** The individual who has registered in adult education centers or through home schooling. Enrollment takes place in 3 stages. The first cycle, the age of the individual is nine years or older, and its duration is four years. Then, the second cycle that extends to 4 years. Lastly, the third cycle that extends to 4 years.

## Educational level / Educational status

- Definition of Classification:**  
 It is the educational level that an individual reached an age of 10 years or older, whether he has completed one or more stages of education. Alternatively, he is enrolled or affiliated with a school, institute or university, or has never received any kind of school education.
- Classification Source:**  
 A domestic classification that is based on the international recommendations.
- Classification Uses:**  
 This classification is used to determine the education status/education level.
- Classification Structure:**  
 This classification consists of two categories, the first part have two items and the second part have 10 items.
- Update Mechanism:**  
 These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Illiterate	01	أمي
Educated	02	متعلم

If an educated category is selected, use the below classification.

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Read & Write	01	يقرأ ويكتب
Primary	02	ابتدائي
Preparatory	03	إعدادي
Secondary	04	ثانوي
Above Secondary & Below University	05	فوق الثانوي ودون الجامعي
University	06	جامعي
Diploma Post University (Higher Diploma)	07	دبلوم فوق الجامعي (دبلوم عالي)
Master	08	ماجستير
Doctorate	09	دكتوراه
Not Specify	98	غير مبين

- **Definitions**

It is the educational level that an individual of 10 years or older has reached, whether completed one or more stages of education. Alternatively, is enrolled or affiliated with a school, institute or university, or has never received any kind of school education.

**Illiterate:** The individual who cannot read nor write in any language or if the individual reads only.

**Read & Write:** The individual who knows how to read and write in any language or in any way, but has not obtained any academic certificate.

**Primary:** The individual who obtained the primary certificate or the individual who successfully completed five or six years of study, according to the system followed in the country of study.

**Preparatory:** An individual who has obtained a preparatory or intermediate certificate in some country, or an individual who has successfully completed eight or nine years of study, according to the system followed in the country of study.

**Secondary:** The individual who has obtained a high school diploma, or a religious, commercial, industrial, agricultural certificate or anything equivalent to it.

**Above Secondary & Below University:** The individual who, after the high school diploma, obtained a certificate for the duration of study for attaining an academic year or two years or more, but it is not equivalent to the first university degree.

**University:** An individual who, after high school, has obtained the first university degree, and the period of study for obtaining such degree ranges between four academic years up to seven academic years, such as the College /Faculty of Medicine.

**Diploma Post University (Higher Diploma):** The individual who, after the first university degree, has obtained a certificate that requires one academic year or two years or more to attain, but it is not equivalent to a (master's) degree.

**Master:** The individual who has obtained the master's degree.

**Doctorate:** The individual who has obtained the doctorate (PhD.) degree.

**Not Specify:** The individual whose educational status is not indicated.

## School Enrollment

- **Definition of Classification:**  
The classification aims to identify the current individual status in school enrollment.
- **Classification Source:**  
A domestic classification that is based on the international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to determine the current individual status to access education.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 3 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Currently Attending	01	ملتحق حالياً
Previously Attending and then Left	02	سبق له الالتحاق (ترك)
Never Attending	03	لم يلتحق أبداً (لم يسبق له الالتحاق)

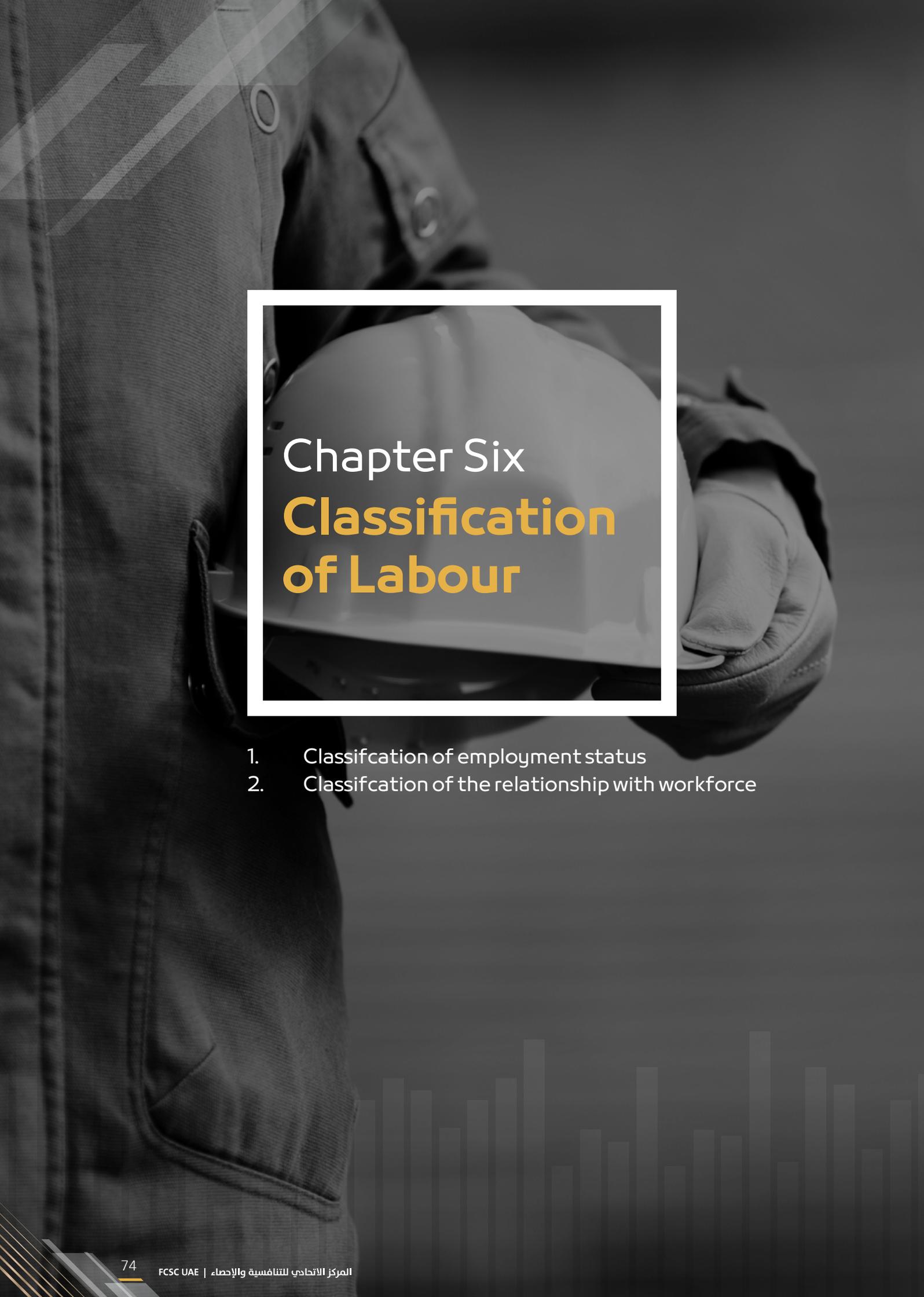
- **Definitions**

**Attending Education:** The relationship of an individual (of 3 years and above) with any educational institution in terms of joining with the intention of obtaining education from such institution, leaving it, or not joining it in the first place.

**Currently Attending:** An individual (from 3 years old and above) enrolled in one of the semesters of the academic year, or enrolled in one of the formal education classes, such as adult education classes even if it is part-time. Moreover, the individual could be affiliated with a higher education institution (universities or institutes). However, this does not include the individual joining any short or long-term training courses for the purpose of training and improving efficiency.

**Previously Attending and then Left:** An individual (from 3 years of age and above), who was previously enrolled in any education program and then left it, whether completed or otherwise.

**Never Attending:** An individual (from 3 years of age and older), who has never joined any education program at all.



## Chapter Six

# Classification of Labour

1. Classification of employment status
2. Classification of the relationship with workforce

## Employment Status

- **Definition of Classification:**  
The classification aims to determine the individual status in terms of the workforce by identifying the individual's relationship with the establishment in which he works, such as if the individual is the owner of this business or works for or without pay, and to enumerate its types.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to determine individual employment.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 5 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Employer	01	صاحب عمل (مع وجود مستخدمين آخرين)
Own-account worker / self-employed / freelance	02	يعمل لحسابه الخاص / عمل مستقل / عمل حر (بدون وجود مستخدمين آخرين)
Paid Employee	03	يعمل بأجر
Work for family with pay	04	يعمل لدى الأسرة أو أحد أفرادها بربح أو إيراد
Not Specify	98	غير مبين

## • Definitions

**Employment Status:** The individual's relationship with the establishment where he works, such as that the individual could be the business owner or works with or without pay.

**Employer:** The person whose age is (15 years or more) and who works in a private business that is wholly owned by him / her, and employs others. Thus, if the business owner works for a specific wage or pays in his / her business, that is, there is a separation between his salary because he offers work, and the profits of the establishment or company that he owns, according to the survey purposes, he is considered as a paid worker, rather than an employer. If there is a group of partners working in a business they own and employ others, each of them is considered an employer.

**Own-account Worker / Self- employed / Freelancer:** An adult (15 years or more) who works in a business that he / her owns, or owns part of it and does not employ anyone for a fee, and a member of his household does not assist him / her with a wage or profits. Moreover, if there is a group of partners working in the same business that they own and do not employ anyone, each one of them is considered as working for his / her account. Furthermore, there are groups that themselves provide services for others without facilities, such as a street vendor or porter ... etc., so each of them is considered to be working for his account.

**Paid Employee:** The individual who has a contractual bond with the employer in which he undertakes to work for him, while the employer pledges to pay the wage in cash or in kind, or both regardless of the regularity of receiving the time wage (daily, weekly, monthly or annually).

**Work for family with pay:** An adult who is (15 years or more) and carries out a private business in a specific establishment owned by the household to which he belongs or one of its members, with or without pay, but he benefits from the profits and revenues of such establishment.

**Not Specify:** The individual whose employment status is unspecified.

## Relationship to Workforce

- **Definition of Classification:**  
The classification aims to define the relationship of the individual whose age is 15 and above to work, and identify its types.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to determine the individual employment status.
- **Classification Structure :**  
This classification consists of two levels and three main categories (employed, unemployed, individuals outside of the workforce) under which there are 11 categories listed.(As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز Code	القسم Division	التصنيف المستخدم
Employed		01	مشتغل
Unemployed		02	متعطل
Unemployed Worked before	021		متعطل وسبق له العمل
Unemployed Never Worked before	022		متعطل ولم يسبق له العمل من قبل
Outside Labor Force Population		03	الافراد خارج القوى العاملة
Household Duties - unpaid	031		الواجبات المنزلية غير مدفوعة الأجر
Student	032		طالب (متفرغ للدراسة)
Unable to work -Disabled, Illness, ..,Incapable	033		غير قادر على العمل (عاجز/ مريض/ من ذوي الإعاقة ..)
Retired	034		متقاعد
Aged 65 or older and not working	035		كبير في السن (65 سنة أو أكثر ولا يعمل)
Independent income	036		له/ لها دخل أو إيراد
Social Circumstances	037		ظروف اجتماعية
Unwilling to work	038		غير راغب بالعمل
Didn't Find suitable Work	039		لم أجد العمل المناسب
Other Specify		97	أخرى (حدد)
Not Specify		98	غير مبين

- **Definitions**

**Relationship to Workforce:** The relationship of the individual aged (15 years and over) to work.

**Employed:** The individual of working age (15 years or older) who worked at least one hour for pay or profit during the reference week, whether he worked for others or as self-employed. This also includes those who had work but did not perform it temporarily during the attribution week due to a vacation and delegates to training courses or work programs by their employer.

**Unemployed:** The individual whose age is (15 years or older), able to work, does not do any work, and available for work as well as the job seeker. However, it should be noted that the unemployed must meet the following conditions:

**A-Does not perform any work (jobless):** The person has not worked for an hour or more during the seven days preceding the day of the interview (reference period), and was not temporarily absent from work.

**B-Available for Work:** The person should be in a position to receive work immediately during the four weeks following the day of the interview.

**C-Job Seeker:** The person has taken specific steps to search for work for some or the whole time on a permanently basis during the four weeks preceding the day of the interview. Additionally, specific steps may include registration in the Tawteen Program, or registration in government initiatives such as Registration with the Human Resources Department (for citizens only), or applying directly to employers. This also might include searching for workplaces and places of private gathering, publishing advertisements in newspapers and responding to them, searching for work online and exploring job opportunities with friends or relatives, or any other similar procedures ... etc.

D-Among the unemployed are also **those who are currently available for work and did not look for work** during the four weeks preceding the day of the interview because they were waiting to return to their previous work or they had found work waiting to join it later.

**Unemployed Worked before:** An individual of working age who can work and did not work during the week preceding the visit, and searches for work but does not find. They are ready to start with him within two weeks of the visit if he is available, or is waiting for a job that has been seriously promised, and he has already worked.

**Unemployed Never Worked before:** An individual of working age who is able to work and did not work during the week preceding the visit, and he searches for such work but he does not find. However, he is ready to start work within two weeks of the visit if he is available, or is expecting a job that has been seriously promised, and has not previously worked.

**Outside Labor Force Population:** They are all individuals (15 years or more), that were not employed (according to the definition of the previously mentioned worker). In addition, they were not unemployed (according to the definition of the unemployed), during the (7) seven days before the day of the interview. In other words, they are individuals who are able or unable to work and do not work, or they are not looking for work for any reason.

**Household Duties - unpaid:** Everyone (15 years old or more) who is devoted to housework in performance or supervision, does not do any other work, and does not look for work seriously, regardless of whether or not he has an educational qualification. Moreover, he

is not enrolled in any educational institution or unemployed, according to the previously mentioned definitions of the unemployed. In other words, any other employment status does not apply to him. As for the domestic workers \ helpers who do pay work, they do not fall into this category as they are classified as employed.

**Student:** The individual whose age is (15 years or more) who is not working and not unemployed, who is enrolled in one of the regular educational institutions, whether public or private, regular in the study, or irregular (affiliated), that is, full-time student. In this case, the students who have done work in addition to the study during the previous 7 days are considered employed. The employee who is enrolled in one of the stages of education, whether through evening study, affiliation, or full-time study away from his job and receives a wage from his work, is considered employed and not a student.

**Unable to work (Disabled, Illness, Incapable...):** An individual whose age ranges from (15 to 64) and unable to work due to a physical or mental disability temporarily or permanently, or because of his whereabouts or status. The temporary disability means that the individual can recover from the disability or injury, but is not employed or engaged in any job during the survey period, and is not looking for a job. As for individuals who suffer from some types of disability such as being blind, deaf, dumb, and some people with special needs, they are considered either employed, unemployed, retired, or any other situation, according to their status at the time of the survey. Those enrolled in the national service, inmates of penal and rehabilitation centers who are not free to leave them are classified under this category.

**Retired:** A UAE national whose age is (15 years or older) who can work but does not work, is not looking for work, and is not interested in it. The individual receives a regular pension salary (monthly, for example) for a previous job, and this option should not be made available for non-UAE nationals in the UAE.

**Aged 65 or older and not working:** An individual aged 65 years or over, unemployed and is not a pension recipient.

**Independent Income:** An unemployed individual whose age is (15 years or older), whether male or female and is not looking for work, due to his self-sufficiency, and his dependence on a source of a passive income or property income, or both.

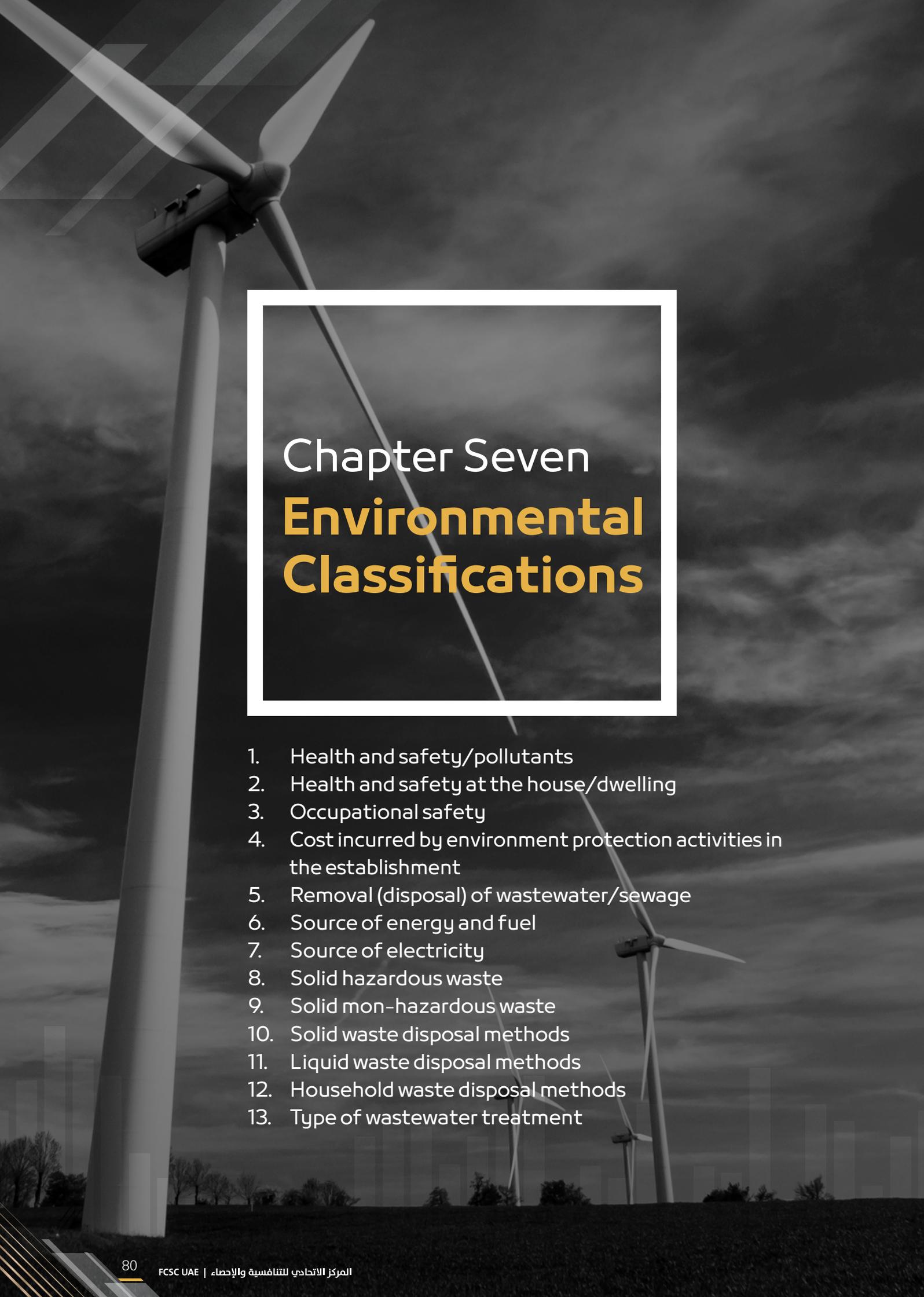
**Social Circumstances:** : An adult (15 years and older), whether male or female, who does not work, and is not looking for it, due to social conditions, such as customs, traditions and social norms.

**Unwillingness to Work:** An individual of working age who can work but does not, and is not looking for it due to the satisfaction received from the assistance of his household or others, or the income of the property, or for any other reason. The definitions of each (unpaid domestic chores, full-time student and retired) do not apply to this category.

**Did not Find Suitable Work:** An adult (15 years or older), whether male or female, who does not work, and is looking for a job that suits his or her nature, specialization, position, salary, or place of residence, but does not find it.

**Other (Specify):** Any other relationship not mentioned in the previous categories.

**Not Specify:** The individual whose relationship to workforce is not indicated.



# Chapter Seven

## Environmental Classifications

1. Health and safety/pollutants
2. Health and safety at the house/dwelling
3. Occupational safety
4. Cost incurred by environment protection activities in the establishment
5. Removal (disposal) of wastewater/sewage
6. Source of energy and fuel
7. Source of electricity
8. Solid hazardous waste
9. Solid non-hazardous waste
10. Solid waste disposal methods
11. Liquid waste disposal methods
12. Household waste disposal methods
13. Type of wastewater treatment

## Health and Safety/Pollutants

- **Definition of Classification:**  
The classification aims to define the types of pollutants and health risks that families face in housing and affect public health, household safety and well-being.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used to classify the household statistics, according to the kind of challenges faced by Public Health.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 10 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Smoke - car exhaust fumes	01	دخان، روائح ناتجة عن عادم السيارات
Smoke - from factories	02	دخان، روائح ناتجة عن الصناعات
Odors caused by animals	03	روائح ناتجة عن الحيوانات
Odors caused by sewage water	04	روائح ناتجة عن مياه الصرف الصحي
Odor emanating from waste - trash container, et	05	روائح ناتجة من نفايات (حاويات تجمع القمامة، إلخ)
Dust	06	غبار عام
Dust or odors from other sources	07	غبار أو روائح ناتجة عن مصادر أخرى
Noise	08	الضجيج
Birds	09	الطيور
Other Specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

## Health and safety at the House/Dwelling

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It includes all the factors that affect the general health of a person and his behavior, through the assessment of the natural conditions in the house or accommodation.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
The classification of health and safety statistics in the house, and it is used in environmental surveys.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 7 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Moisture and mold	01	الرطوبة والتعفن
High temperature	02	ارتفاع درجة الحرارة
Poor ventilation	03	سوء التهوية
Poor lighting	04	سوء الإضاءة
Rodents and insects	05	القوارض والحشرات
No any Problems	06	لا توجد أية مشاكل
Other Specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

- Definitions

**Environmental Health and Safety in the House:** It includes all the factors that affect the general health of a person and his behavior, through the assessment of natural conditions in the house.

**Moisture and Mold:** Moisture is the amount of water that the air can carry at a certain temperature. When the temperature rises, it affects the general health of individuals and the quality of the house and contributes to the spread of rotting, which is known as a variety of fungi that is a major source of diseases and spread of unpleasant odors in the home. It also affects the quality of life in it.

**High Temperature:** The house is exposed to high temperatures, with malfunctioning or absence of cooling devices, and the resident can feel the rise in temperature within the home.

**Poor Ventilation:** The housing has no procedures or means to refresh the air in the housing, which leads to poor air quality, lack of oxygen, and increased carbon dioxide.

**Poor Lighting:** The term includes poor natural lighting (exposure to sunlight) and includes the absence/lack of means of lighting in the housing.

**Rodents and Insects:** The presence and spread of rodents, such as mice, rats, and insects such as flies and mosquitoes in the housing unit, which poses a threat to the health of those living in it, and deteriorates the quality of life.

**No Problems:** The residents of the housing that do not face any issues.

**Other (Specify):** Any other cases not mentioned previously.

## Occupational Safety

- **Definition of Classification:**  
This classification is aimed at defining occupational health and safety practices, and enumerating kinds of occupational injuries.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
To classify occupational health and safety statistics and kinds of injuries.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 7 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.

- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Average number of working hours per employee per week	01	متوسط عدد ساعات العمل الاسبوعية لكل موظف
Number of fatality incidents	02	عدد الإصابات المميتة (وفيات)
Number of reportable dangerous occurrences	03	عدد الحالات الخطيرة المسجلة
Number of reportable Occupational Illnesses	04	عدد الأمراض المهنية المسجلة
Number of first Aid Injuries	05	عدد الإصابات التي تستدعي اسعافات اولية
Number of lost Time Injuries	06	عدد الإصابات المضيعة للوقت
Number of medical treatment cases	07	عدد حالات العلاج الطبي

- **Definitions**

**Professional Safety:** A science that aims to protect workers in factories or multiple work establishments from all types of potential accidents.

**Average number of working hours per employee per week:** The average number of working hours that include overtime and training hours during the week (for all employees).

**Number of Fatality Incidents:** The number of deaths, whether caused by injuries or diseases, regardless of the time between the time of injury and death.

**Number of Reportable Dangerous Occurrences:** The total number of reported serious cases. Severe cases are those that occur within or outside the scope of work, whether or not they lead to injuries or deaths.

**Number of Reportable Occupational Illnesses:** The total number of occupational diseases known as abnormal injuries or disorders related to work. These diseases are usually caused by exposure to work environment factors and include acute and chronic diseases that may occur due to inhalation, absorption, ingestion or direct contact with these environmental factors.

**Number of First Aid Injuries:** Examples of these injuries include; treatment of infections, eye injuries with foreign bodies, removal of dead skin, use of medical drugs, and medical monitoring for more than 12 hours ... etc.

**Number of lost Time Injuries:** The total number of fatal injuries, permanent total and partial disability injuries, and the loss of a full workday, except for cases of restricted work. This includes any work injuries other than fatal injuries or lost workday injuries that cause the employee's inability to perform any work efficiently after any day of the accident.

**Number of Medical Treatment Cases:** Any work-related injuries were other than work-day losses, or restricted work situations that require medical or physical treatment.

**Note:** Cases of medical treatment do not include cases of first aid.

**Note:** Diagnostic procedures, such as x-rays or medical treatment, laboratory analyzes are not considered medical treatment cases unless they lead to future treatment.

**Note:** If the employee loses consciousness as a result of a work injury, the case must be registered or reported, regardless of the type of treatment provided to him.

## Cost Incurred by Environment Protection Activities in the Establishment

- **Definition of Classification:**  
These are the practices carried out by the establishment for the purposes of protecting the environment from pollution emanating from production processes.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in environmental surveys, such as annual environmental surveys.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 16 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.

- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Wastewater management	01	إدارة المياه العادمة
Research and development	02	الأبحاث والتطوير
Protection against radiation	03	الحماية من الإشعاع
Protection of ambient air and climate	04	حماية الهواء والمناخ
Waste management	05	إدارة النفايات
Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	06	حماية ومعالجة التربة والمياه الجوفية والسطحية
Noise and vibration abatement	07	خفض الضوضاء والاهتزازات
Nature and biodiversity protection	08	حماية الطبيعة والتنوع الحيوي
Environmental monitoring cost	09	مراقبة البيئة
Environmental assessment and audit cost	10	التقييم والتدقيق على البيئة
Environmental charges	11	الغرامات البيئية
Environmental training cost	12	الدورات التدريبية لحماية البيئة
Annual cost paid by the establishment for government and non-government entities to protect the environment	13	التكلفة السنوية التي تدفعها المنشأة للجهات الحكومية وغير الحكومية لحماية البيئة
Value of savings and revenues from environmental protection	14	التوفير والأرباح من حماية البيئة
Annual subsidies received by the establishment from government and non-government entities to protect the environment	15	الإعانات السنوية التي تدفعها الجهات الحكومية وغير الحكومية للمنشأة لحماية البيئة
Other Specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

- **Definitions**

**Wastewater Management:** It includes costs of water collection, treatment, and wastewater reuse or disposal, including all expenditures related to the installation of wastewater infrastructure.

**Research and Development:** Includes the value and cost of research that helps develop environmental protection systems in the establishment or surrounding environment.

**Protection against Radiation:** Includes the value of equipment, machinery, and personal protective equipment for workers and security precautions to provide radiation protection.

**Protection of Ambient Air and Climate:** Includes the value of equipment and means of protecting the air and climate through the installation of purification units or equipment to reduce emissions and pollutants in the air.

**Waste Management:** The treatment cost incurred by hazardous solid waste includes (all materials that may be hazardous to human health and the environment due to their nature or quantity. This requires special treatment techniques) and non-hazardous waste, including collection, treatment, disposal and, recycling – related steps.

**Protection and Remediation of Soil, groundwater and Surface Water:** Includes the value of the equipment, machinery, and procedures required to protect the soil, remove chemicals or the leakage of hazardous wastes into the soil, and prevent any leakage that may reach the surface or groundwater.

**Noise and Vibration Abatement:** Includes the cost of the equipment and tools needed to reduce noise and vibration.

**Nature and Biodiversity Protection:** Includes the cost of all measures taken to protect the biosphere and not to prejudice the nature of wild and marine life.

**Environmental Monitoring Cost:** Includes cost incurred by the expenditures associated with equipment and supplies, labor, and the purchase of services required to monitor the pollutants emitted from the establishment.

**Environmental Assessment and Audit Cost:** Includes the cost incurred by the environmental audit and assessment as follows:

- 1 The costs incurred by expenditures of auditing the ongoing operations in the establishment in order to ensure that the establishment complies with the laws and regulations.
- 2 The cost of the environmental impact assessment of the implemented or proposed programs and projects.
- 3 The cost expenditures associated with legal and technical advice.

**Environmental Charges:** Includes the amount of fines, penalties, and compensation for damages paid to government agencies or individuals, and fees paid to regulatory bodies in order to allow operations to be carried out within the establishment.

**Environmental Training Cost:** Includes the cost incurred by training courses paid by the establishment to train workers to increase environmental awareness or to develop the establishment's system environmentally.

**Annual cost paid by the establishment for government and non-government entities to protect the environment:** Includes the cost of obtaining permits and fees paid to entities operating in the field of environmental management and protection, such as contracting with waste transportation companies from the source to the landfill. In this case, the contract values should not be mentioned in the waste management clause.

**Value of Savings and Revenues from Environmental Protection:**

- 1 **Saving Amount:** Calculated through the monetary value of the byproducts resulting from environmental protection activities, by either selling them and collecting revenues or using them internally, thus reducing costs. Examples include the energy generated during the production process and the use of materials resulting from waste treatment.
- 2 **Profits Amount:** Calculated by selling liquid, solid and gaseous wastes (such as carbon dioxide) to government and private entities for treatment or disposal.

**Annual subsidies received by the establishment from government and non-government entities to protect the environment:** The amount of material and non-material subsidies received by the establishment from governmental and non-governmental agencies annually to assist it in protecting the environment.

**Other (Specify):** This includes any other costs incurred by environmental protection activities.

## Removal (Disposal) of Wastewater/Sewage

- **Definition of Classification:**  
They are the ways and means used by the housings to dispose of wastewater from the house.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in environmental surveys, such as the annual environmental survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 5 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Connected to a Public Sewerage Plant	01	شبكة عامة
Septic tank	02	خزان خاص يدار بالحكومة
Contract with a company	03	التعاقد مع شركات أخرى
No Sewage	04	لا يوجد صرف صحي
Other Specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

- **Definitions**

**Removal (Disposal) of Wastewater/Sewage:** It means the method the housing disposes of sewage.

**Connected to a Public Sewerage Plant:** This is when the housing is connected to the public sewerage plant.

**Contract with a Company:** It is a means by which a private company, with which a contract is signed, collects water directly from the house, and disposes wastewater.

**No Sewage:** If the housing is not connected to any means of sewage disposal.

**Other (Specify):** If the house is connected by a means other than the two previous cases (exposed sewage, for instance).

## Source of Energy and Fuel

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It means the various sources that are used to obtain energy for production and domestic use purposes.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in the environmental surveys, such as the annual environmental survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 10 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Central Gas	01	غاز مركزي
Electricity	02	كهرباء
Gas Cylinder	03	اسطوانات الغاز
Petroleum products - Gasoline, Diesel, Kerosene	04	منتجات نفطية (الجازولين، الديزل، كيروسين)
Wood (firewood) / Charcoal	05	خشب (حطب) / فحم
Fuel Oil	06	زيت الوقود
Heavy Fuel Oil	07	زيت الوقود الثقيل
Natural Gas	08	غاز طبيعي
Lubricant	09	زيوت التشحيم
Other specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

## • Definitions

**Central Gas:** Liquified petroleum gas or natural gas that is delivered to facilities or homes through delivery pipelines.

**Electricity:** A type of energy, which is the process of electrons flow in electrical conductors and the effects that result from this flow and is the second source of energy at present. It is obtained from the conversion of other sources of energy, such as coal, natural gas, and petroleum. Electric energy can be used only after converting it to other sources of energy such as: thermal and mechanical.

**Gas Cylinder:** Light petroleum gases that are kept in a liquid state by pressure, such as (propane, butane), and are often found in the form of gas cylinders that are used in restaurants and homes.

**Petroleum products (Gasoline, Diesel, Kerosene):** A liquid fuel that is commonly used as fuel for cars, trucks, and other vehicles.

**Wood (firewood)/ Charcoal:** Natural sources used as fuel for thermal energy production.

**Fuel Oil:** One of the parts resulting from the fractional distillation process of crude oil and any heavy liquid petroleum product that is burned in a furnace or boiler to generate heat or electrical or kinetic energy.

**Heavy Fuel Oil (HFO):** Heavy fuel (HFO) is a class of fuel oils with a tar-like consistency, and is known as ship fuel or residual fuel oil. HFO is the result or residue of the distillation and cracking process of crude oil.

**Natural Gas:** A mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons associated with oil deposits, most of which consist of methane, a little bit of ethane, propane, and butane, and it is used mainly as fuel.

**Lubricants:** The material that reduces friction between the surfaces of the objects, connected by lubrication. Lubricants work by penetrating the gap between these surfaces and creating a layer of grease through the complete separation between these surfaces.

**Other (Specify):** Any other source of energy that is used in establishments or housings.

## Source of Electricity

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is the main source of obtaining electricity.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in the environmental surveys, such as the annual environmental survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 3 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Public power network	01	الشبكة العامة
Private generator	02	مولد خاص
Not Available	03	لا يوجد

- **Definitions**

**Public Power Network:** Electricity distribution network from the generating stations, which are the main source of electricity.

**Private Generator:** A device or a machine used to convert fossil fuel combustion to a source of electric current.

**Not Available:** Not available (N/A).

## Solid Hazardous Waste

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is the waste or ashes of various activities and processes that retain the properties of a hazardous substance that have no subsequent original or alternative uses.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in environmental surveys, such as the annual environmental survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 4 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Chemical waste	01	نفايات كيميائية
Electronic waste	02	نفايات إلكترونية
Medical waste	03	نفايات طبية
Other specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

### • Definitions

**Chemical Waste:** The waste that has a toxic or caustic effect, or is flammable, explosive materials, causes corrosion, or wastes containing heavy elements, such as mercury and cadmium. Moreover, it may result from the production and preparation of pharmaceutical preparations, or films resulting from medical radiation (used or damaged raw materials). In addition, it may or arise from production, installation and use of household pesticides, and public health pesticides or waste from research and solid laboratories.

**Electronic Waste:** The waste that includes disposing of computers, office electronic devices, electronic entertainment devices, mobile phones, televisions, and refrigerators. Moreover, the definition includes electronic devices that have been used and are still reusable, sold, recycled or disposed of.

**Medical Waste:** All waste generated in health care facilities, such as hospitals, clinics, dental clinics, blood banks, and veterinary hospitals Besides, there are medical research facilities and laboratories, which pose the risk of spreading infections and epidemics.

**Other (Specify):** Any other kind of hazardous waste that has not previously defined.

## Solid Non-hazardous Waste

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is solid wastes that do not contain materials or components that have the characteristics of hazardous substances Besides, they vary in their chemical and physical properties and include organic and inorganic materials.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in environmental surveys, such as the annual environmental survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 9 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Paper and cardboard	01	ورق، ورق مقوى
Textile	02	أنسجة
Plastic	03	بلاستيك
Glass	04	زجاج
Metal	05	معدن
Inorganic materials	06	مواد غير عضوية أخرى
Tire	07	إطارات
Organic materials	08	مواد عضوية
Food and garden waste	081	اللاغذية ونفايات الحدائق
Other organic materials	082	مواد عضوية أخرى
Other specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

## • Definitions

**Paper and Cardboard:** The waste that has its characteristics due to its formation from paper and paperboard, which can be generated by any economic activity or resulting from municipal waste.

**Textiles:** The waste that results from the industries of fibers, yarns, fabrics, and the like.

**Plastic:** The waste that has its characteristics due to its formation of plastic, which can be generated by any economic activity, such as and packaging containers and materials.

**Glass:** The waste whose characteristics are determined by its formation of crystal or glass, which can be generated by any economic activity, such as windows and glass containers.

**Metal:** The waste whose characteristics are determined due to its formation of minerals that can be generated by any economic activity, such as cans, scrap metals, appliances, and building materials.

**Inorganic materials:** The waste whose origin is not from plant or animal materials, such as sand and dust and other composite materials.

**Tires:** The waste created from tires used in vehicles. By definition, the tire is a rubber disk and is installed to surround the edge of a torque to fix the wheel. The tire contains a circular tube, which is inflated with compressed air.

**Organic Materials:** The waste that originates from plant or animal sources, such as leftovers, garden waste, and wood by families or industry. Moreover, it can be biodegraded and treated with oxygen (composting) or without it (anaerobic decomposition). In both cases, it can be considered as nutrients for the soil in addition to the other organic waste.

**Food and Garden Waste:** The waste that originates from plant or animal sources, such as food waste and garden waste.

**Other Organic Materials:** These include other organic wastes.

**Other (Specify):** Any other kind of non-hazardous waste not defined previously.

## Solid Waste Disposal Methods

- **Definition of Classification:**  
It is the methods by which hazardous solid waste properties can be changed to render them non-hazardous or less hazardous. After that, they can be dealt with more safely, they can be transported, collected, stored or disposed of without causing any harm to humans and the environment.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in environmental surveys, such as the annual environmental survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 10 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Waste container	01	حاويات النفايات
Transportation to landfill	02	النقل إلى مدافن النفايات
Dumping	03	الطمر
Incineration	04	الحرق
Recycling	05	إعادة التدوير
Composting	06	التحويل إلى استخدامات زراعية (سماد)
Selling	07	البيع
Special Treatment - Specify	08	معالجة خاصة (حدد)
Contract with a company	09	التعاقد مع شركة متخصصة
Other specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

## • Definitions

**Waste Containers:** They are containers that are used to temporarily store wastes and unwanted materials.

**Transportation to Landfill:** Waste transported to sites designated as final sites for waste that is under or above ground, controlled or uncontrolled.

**Dumping:** One of the methods of landfill for disposal, and most municipal waste is disposed of in this manner. It also reduces the waste volume and treats it before the landfill process, which is carried out in ways that ensure the reduction of pollution and health damage as a result of this process.

**Incineration:** The organized burning of waste, which may or may not be associated with the recovery of the resulting energy.

**Recycling:** Reprocessing waste during the production process to convert it outside the waste line, except for re-using of waste as fuel. Thus, this definition includes reprocessing to obtain the same product, or for different purposes. It should also exclude recycling processes within industrial facilities, i.e., at the origin of the waste.

**Composting:** A biological process in which the biodegradable waste undergoes an aerobic or anaerobic biodegradation process to obtain a product that can be used to increase soil fertility.

**Selling:** The waste that is sold to other companies to be recycled or incorporated into other industries as raw materials.

**Special Treatment (Specify):** The use of physical and chemical processes and methods to treat hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.

**Contract with a company:** The amount of solid waste that is disposed by another company with which a contract was signed. Thus, this company collects the waste directly from the facility, where the company name must be specified.

**Other (Specify):** Any process of treating or disposing of waste that does not fall under the definition of recycling, composting, incineration and landfill. However, the definition does not include the release of waste into the water or its permanent storage.

## Liquid Waste Disposal Methods

- **Definition of Classification:**  
The methods by which the wastewater resulting from the production processes can be disposed of.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in environmental surveys, such as the annual environmental survey.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 6 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Onsite treatment	01	المعالجة في الموقع
Sewerage network	02	شبكة المجاري
Discharge into the sea	03	إلقاء في البحر
Disposing by contractor or other establishment	04	التخلص عن طريق شركة أو منشأة متخصصة
Waste container	05	حاويات النفايات
Other specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

- **Definitions**

**Onsite Treatment:** Treating waste physically, chemically or biologically, in a way that changes its characteristics and to reduce its volume and its hazardous nature, facilitating its handling, or increasing what is recovered from it. This definition includes facilities that convert waste into organic fertilizers.

**Sewerage Network:** The network formed by underground pipelines to discharge wastewater.

**Discharge into the Sea:** Liquid waste disposal by dumping into the sea.

**Disposing by contractor or other establishment:** The amount of liquid waste disposed of by another contracting company. This company collects the waste directly from the facility.

**Waste Container:** Containers that are used to temporarily store wastes and unwanted materials.

**Other (Specify):** Anything else not mentioned previously.

# Household Waste Disposal Methods

- **Definition of Classification:**  
They are the methods used by the household to get rid of the garbage from household uses.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in the household surveys.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 8 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Centre with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Central Container in the Building	01	وعاء مركزي بالعمارة
Collected by Collectors	02	تُجمع من قبل عامل النظافة
Closed Container Outside the Building	03	تُوضع في حاوية مغلقة
Open Container Outside the Building	04	تُوضع في حاوية مفتوحة
Burned	05	تُحرق
Bury	06	تُطمر
Throw Randomly	07	تلقى عشوائياً
Other Specify	97	أخرى (حدد)

## • Definitions

**Garbage Disposal:** The method used by households to dispose garbage.

**Central Container in the Building:** This is in the case where there is a designated place in which all building residents put garbage.

**Collected by Collectors:** This occurs by collecting garbage in an airtight bag and placing it in front of the door of the house to be collected by the cleaning worker.

**Closed Container Outside the Building:** This is to be placed in a bag and dumped by a household member in a closed container outside the home.

**Open Container Outside the Building:** This is to be placed in a bag and dumped by a household member in an open container outside the home.

**Burned:** It is to be burned outside the home by any household member.

**Bury:** It is to be buried outside the house by any household member.

**Throw Randomly:** To be placed in a bag and dumped by any household member randomly outside the house.

**Other (Specify):** To be dumped in any other way that has not been previously mentioned, where such way must be specified.

## Type of Wastewater Treatment

- **Definition of Classification:**  
Direct discharge of wastewater into water bodies or its treatment to remove some pollutants before discharging it. The details of wastewater treatment infrastructure (number, design, or capacity) are required, and it includes treatment plants that serve a larger population. This also includes independent treatment plants that serve a small number of households and industrial water treatment plants. The amount and type of pollutants removed depends on the technical specifications of the wastewater treatment plant and represents the primary, secondary and tertiary treatment.
- **Classification Source:**  
A national / domestic internal classification based on international recommendations.
- **Classification Uses:**  
This classification is used in the household surveys.
- **Classification Structure:**  
This classification consists of 3 categories. (As seen in the table below).
- **Update Mechanism:**  
These classifications are updated by the technical committees at the Federal Center with the statistical centers in the UAE in association with stakeholders, if needed.
- **Classification Components**

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Mechanical treatment technology	01	المعالجة الأولية (تكنولوجيا المعالجة الميكانيكية)
Biological treatment technology	02	المعالجة الثانوية (تكنولوجيا المعالجة البيولوجية)
Advanced treatment technology - waste water	03	المعالجة المتقدمة لمياه الصرف الصحي

#### • Definitions

**Mechanical treatment technology:** Mechanical treatment technology involves wastewater treatment of a physical and mechanical nature, which results in separate treated water and sludge. Mechanical processes may be used in addition to biological and advanced processes. As for mechanical treatment, it includes processes such as sedimentation and flotation.

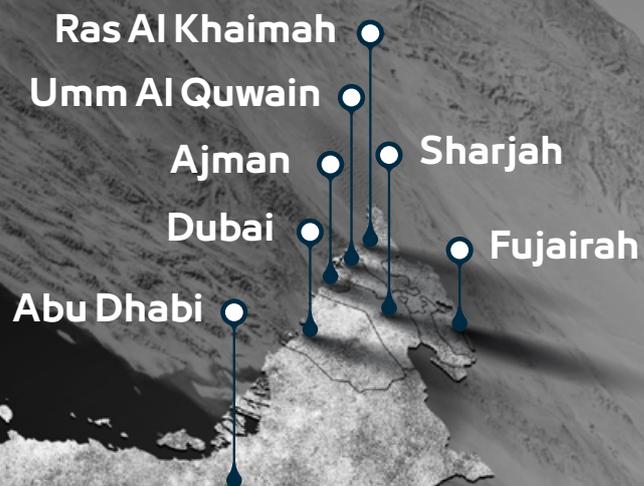
**Biological treatment technology:** Biological treatment technology refers to the treatment of wastewater using aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms that result in separation of treated water and separate sludge containing microbes and contaminants. In addition, advanced mechanical and biological treatment processes can also be used.

**Advanced treatment technology (wastewater):** Refers to the processes by which pollutants are reduced in wastewater that are not normally reduced by other treatment methods. It covers all processes not considered as mechanical or biological, such as chemical coagulation and sedimentation, point chlorine addition, abstraction, mixed media filtration, fine screening, selective ion exchange, activated carbon absorption and reverse osmosis, ultra-fine filtration, and electrophoresis. Moreover, the advanced treatment processes can be used in addition to mechanical and biological treatments.

# Chapter Eight

## Administrative divisions

### 1. Classification of the Emirate



# The Emirates

- Classification Components

Classification	الرمز - Code	التصنيف المستخدم
Abu Dhabi	01	أبو ظبي
Dubai	02	دبي
Al Sharjah	03	الشارقة
Ajman	04	عجمان
Umm Al Quwain	05	أم القيوين
Ras Al Khayma	06	رأس الخيمة
Fujairah	07	الفجيرة

# Chapter Nine

## **International Classifications**

1. Economic Classifications
2. Demographic and Social Classifications
3. Classification of Education
4. Classifications of Environment and Energy
5. Classifications of Agriculture

# Economic Classifications

## International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC4) – Revision 4

### • Definition

The international reference classification of productive activities issued by the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The main purpose of this classification is to provide a set of sections, groups, branches, and categories of activities that can be used to collect and publish statistics, according to economic activities. In addition, one more main purpose of this classification is to provide a set of categories of activities that can be used to collect and report statistics, according to such activities.

### • Classification Source

UN – International Classification.

### • Usage of Classification

This classification is widely used in the classification of data, according to the type of economic activity in the economic statistics field, such as production or national income. It is used in a set of economic surveys and censuses carried out by the Center, such as economic surveys of establishments. For example, there is the annual economic survey, the foreign investment survey, the annual environmental survey and economic establishments census ... etc. Furthermore, it is also used in household surveys, such as labor force surveys, household income and spending surveys, etc. The objective of doing that is to encode the activity of establishments where individuals work.

### • Classification Structure

The economic activities in the classification tables were subdivided in form of a hierarchical structure into four levels or classes. These categories aim to facilitate the process of data collection, presentation and analysis in the detailed levels of the economy in a unified, internationally comparable manner. The categories referred to by letters were called "chapters", which divided the full spectrum of productive activities into broad groupings, such as "Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing" (Chapter A), "Manufacturing" (Chapter C) and "Information and Communication" (Chapter J). After that, the classification was organized into more detailed successive categories, using a digital system for coding and data entry. The two-digit categories were called "sections," the three-digit categories were called "groups," and the four-digit categories were called "subcategories," which are the most detailed levels. The International Industrial Standard ISIC4 consists of 21 chapters divided into a total of: 88 sections, 238 groups and 419 subcategories.

An Illustrative Example Code (0114), where the first and second fields from the left (01) refer to the section "Crop-growing activities, animal production, hunting and related services". Then, there is the "non-permanent crop cultivation" group that comes in the third field (011), and finally, there is the section "Sugarcane cultivation", which is in the fourth field (0114).

### • Update Mechanism:

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the United Nations Statistics Division website, and searching whether there is a new version of the classification. Thus, the latest International Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (ISIC4) can be accessed through the following United Nations link:

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/In%20Text/ISIC\\_Rev\\_4\\_publication\\_Arabic.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/In%20Text/ISIC_Rev_4_publication_Arabic.pdf)

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/In%20Text/ISIC\\_Rev\\_4\\_publication\\_English.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/In%20Text/ISIC_Rev_4_publication_English.pdf)

## Government Financial Statistics (GFS) 2001

### • Definition

It is the international reference classification of government finance issued by the International Monetary Fund, which includes revenues and expenditures. This classification aims to provide statistics that enable decision-makers to study developments in financial operations, financial position, and liquidity position in the government sector. It also seeks to prepare brief information on the overall performance and the overall financial situation of the governmental sector, to conduct comparisons of government operations between countries, such as comparing tax or expenditure ratios to GDP.

## Revenues

### • Definition

Revenue is defined as inflows of resources resulting from transactions that lead to a change in the net value. The government's sources of revenue are represented in four main sources, which are: taxes and other compulsory transfers imposed by government units, property income derived from ownership of assets, sale of goods and services, and voluntary transfers received from other units.

### • Classification Source

International Monetary Fund (IMF).

### • Classification Structure:

The general structure of the classification: According to this classification, government revenues are classified into four levels. There are 8 main sections represent them, where there are several groups in each section. In each group, there are several categories, where in each category there is a set of items. Therefore, this classification consists of four levels, where the first level represents the first field of the section. The second field is allocated for the group within the section, and the third field is for the category within the group. As for the fourth field, it represents the subcategory within the category.

### • An Illustrative Example

Code (0114), where the first and second fields from the left (01) refer to the section "Crop-growing activities, animal production, hunting and related services". Then, there is "non-permanent crop cultivation" group that comes in the third field (011), and finally the section "Sugarcane cultivation", which is in the fourth field (0114).

### • Mechanism Update

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the International Monetary Fund and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest GFS 2001 classification is accessed through the International Monetary Fund:

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/ara/index.htm>

## Expenditures

### • Definition

It provides two classifications for the types of expenditures (namely the functional classification and economic classification). The classification includes government finance statistics. The types of expenditures incurred by the government are in the following categories: compensation of workers, use of goods and services, consumption of fixed capital, interest, subsidies, grants, social benefits, and other miscellaneous expenditures in cash transfers or in-kind purchases of goods and services from third parties for submission to other units.

### • Classification Source

International Monetary Fund – International classification.

### • Classification Structure:

The general structure of the classification: According to this classification, the government expenditures are classified into four levels. There are 8 main sections represent them, where there are several groups in each section. In each group, there are several categories, where each category consists of a set of items. Therefore, this classification consists of four levels, where the first level represents the first field of the section. The second field is allocated for the group within the section, and the third field is for the category within the group. As for the fourth field, it represents the subcategory within the category.

### • An Illustrative Example

Code (2511), where the first field from the left (2) refers to the “expenditures” section, and then comes the group “subsidies” in the field (25). As for the third field (251), it represents the “general companies” category. Finally, there is the subcategory “Non-financial general companies” in the field (2511).

### • Mechanism Update

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the International Monetary Fund and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest GFS 2001 classification is accessed through the International Monetary Fund:

<https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/ara/index.htm>

## Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG)

- **Definition**

The functional classification of government expenditures is one of the international classifications of government finance statistics issued by the International Monetary Fund. It is a detailed classification of jobs, social or economic goals that general government units seek to achieve through various types of expenditures. In the classification of expenditures according to functions, United Nations and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (UN/OECD) base the Guide to Government Finance Statistics 2001 on a classification of government functions that is jointly promulgated.

- **Classification Source**

UN – International Classification.

- **Classification Uses**

Classification of the Functions of Government (COFOG) is used to classify the government expenditure and non-financial assets transactions. Therefore, classification shall be for transactions rather than balances. Besides, this classification helps in the investigation into the government expenditures incurred by certain functions or purposes, and facilitation of conducting international comparisons.

- **Classification Structure:**

The general structure of the classification: Government functions are classified into three levels; the first of which contains section contains ten main sections: public services, defense, public order and public safety, economic affairs, environmental protection, housing and community facilities, health, recreation, culture and religion, education, and social protection. After that, there is the second level, which is the group that falls within the previously mentioned sections. Finally, the third level, which is the categories within each group.

- **An Illustrative Example**

Code (70131). The first three fields from the left (701) refer to the “General Public Services” section, then the “General Services” group in the fourth field (7013). As for the fifth field (70131), it represents the “General employee services chapter”.

- **Mechanism Update**

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the International Monetary Fund and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest COFOG classification is accessed through the International Monetary Fund:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ>

## Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose (COICOP)

### • Definition

It is the international reference classification of expenditures, according to purpose issued by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

### • Classification Source

UN – International Classification.

### • Classification Uses

The classification is used in four important statistical aspects, namely: household budget surveys, consumer price indices, national accounts, and international comparisons of GDP and its expenditures. This classification provides scope for other analytical applications, taking into account the conditions of comparison between countries and between statistics in different regions. The classification of per capita consumption by purpose is used to classify only one type of expenditure, which is the per capita consumption of households, and the non-profit institutions that serve households and the government.

### • Classification Structure

The general structure of classification: The classification of individual consumption categories is divided, according to the purpose into services, non-durable goods, semi-durable goods, where such detail is of high importance in the analysis processes. The classification of individual consumption, according to demand, includes four levels of detail: the section (the second field), the group (the third field). Finally, it includes the category (the fourth field) so that the classifications are determined at the category level.

The fourth field has been adhered to, but the conditions of the national economy require a kind of idiosyncrasy in developing a classification that is compatible with such idiosyncrasy, especially for setting the consumer price index. Accordingly, the so-called fifth limit was introduced by dividing the components of the fourth limit into subcategories of categories to become more harmonious, and to facilitate dealing with groups of categories as stipulated in the international classification. Thus, there will be 12 main groups instead of 10 main groups, according to the individual consumption of the 1968 national accounts.

The classification of individual consumption, according to purpose, is divided into three parts:

**Sections 1-12** per capita consumption expenditures for households.

**Section 13:** Per capita consumption expenditures for non-profit institutions that serve households.

**Section 14:** Government per capita consumption expenditures.

The groups were divided into subgroups for national purposes. Hence, groups with five fields appeared. Then, groups and subgroups were divided into categories that took a symbol of six limits.

### • An Illustrative Example

Code (11101), where the first field from the left (1) refers to the section "Food and non-alcoholic beverages". Then, it includes the "Food" group in the second field (11), and the third field (111) represents the category "Bread and Grains". Finally, the breakdown of the category comes in the fourth and fifth field (11101).

### • Mechanism Update

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the UN website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest COICOP classification is accessed through the UN link below:

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/In%20Text/COICOP\\_2018\\_pre\\_edited\\_white\\_cover\\_version\\_2018\\_12\\_26.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ/Download/In%20Text/COICOP_2018_pre_edited_white_cover_version_2018_12_26.pdf)

## Central Product Classification (CPC 2.1)

- **Definition**

The Central Product Classification (CPC) is an international reference product classification for goods and services promulgated by the United Nations Statistical Commission. The main purpose of such classification is to provide a framework for comparison at the international level between statistics related to goods, services and assets. The central classification of products has been developed to improve coordination between the various fields of economic and related statistics and to enhance the role of national accounts.

- **Classification Source**

UN – International Classification.

- **Classification Uses**

All types of data requiring product details, including industrial production, national accounts and service industries, domestic and foreign trade in basic commodities, international trade in services, the balance of payments and consumption, and price statistics were classified.

- **Classification Structure:**

The general structure of classification: These products were subdivided into a hierarchical structure. The classification consists of 10 chapters (the first field), 71 sections (the second field), 329 groups (the third field), 1299 categories (the fourth field), and 2887 subcategory (the fifth field).

The classification code consists of 5 fields, the first field represents the section, the second field is for the section inside the chapter, the third field is for the group within the section, the fourth field represents the category within the group, and the fifth field is the subcategory within each category. Moreover, the coding of the classifications has been prepared in a manner that allows to adding new classifications.

- **An Illustrative Example**

Code (01318), where the first field from the left (0) refers to the “Agricultural, forestry and fishing products” chapter. That is followed by the “Agricultural, horticultural and gardening products for market purposes” section in the second field (01). As for the third field (013), it represents the “fruits and nuts” group, then there is the category in the fourth field (0131). Finally, the “pineapple” product comes in the fifth field (01318).

- **Mechanism Update**

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the UN website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest CPC classification is accessed through the UN link below:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ>

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/unsdclassifications/cpcv21.pdf>

## Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS)

### • Definition

It is called the Harmonized System, which is the International Classification of Goods and Services (WIPO) that are traded on a common basis, issued by the World Customs Organization (WCO). The harmonized system is based on the classification of goods, according to their nature, uses, the origin of manufacture and other standards. The names of goods within the unified system are determined, according to economic activity or components. For example: animals and animal products are classified under one section, and in another section mechanical machinery and equipment are classified, according to their functions.

### • Classification Source

World Customs Organization (WCO) – International classification.

### • Classification Uses

Used to find out the percentage of the duty applied to any commodity by referring to the Nomenclature index. This is the only way to determine the chapter, item, and percentage of the customs duty for a specific commodity.

### • Classification Structure:

The general structure of classification: The names system is divided into 21 sections under which goods and products fall into groups in the same economic sector. Each section consists of one or more chapters and their total number is 99 chapters, accompanied by general rules for interpretation and explanatory notes. The chapter includes several headings that are divided into several sub-headings whose total number in this classification reached 5,300 items.

This classification consists of six fields, and some countries have increased two fields for export purposes to eight, and four fields have increased to ten fields for customs purposes. The first and second fields from the left represent the section, then there is a group in the third and fourth fields. Concerning the fifth and sixth fields, they represent the subgroup within one group. Furthermore, the coding of classifications has been prepared in a way that allows the addition of new classifications.

### • An Illustrative Example

Code (790111), where the first and second fields from the left (79) refer to the chapter “zinc and materials made from it”. After that, there is the heading “unprocessed zinc” in the third and fourth fields (7901). As for the fifth and sixth fields (790111), they represent the title the subheading “contains by weight 99.99% or more zinc”.

### • Mechanism Update

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the World Customs Organization (WCO) website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest harmonized system of description and coding of goods is accessed through the WCO link below:

<http://www.wcoomd.org/en/topics/nomenclature/overview.aspx>

## Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)

### • Definition

The reference classification for goods that are included in foreign trade promulgated by the UN Statistics Division.

### • Classification Source

UN – International Classification.

### • Classification Uses

This classification is used for compiling international trade statistics on all goods included in international trade, and for enhancing the international comparison of international trade statistics.

### • Classification Structure:

General Structure of Classification: The Guide includes ten chapters, starting with Chapter No. "0", dealing with foodstuff and live animals, and ending with Chapter No. 9 concerning unclassified transactions. It includes "67" sections distributed over the ten chapters, and each of these sections is divided into several groups, the number of which is "262". Each group is divided into several sub-groups of 1023. Thus, the Guide includes approximately 2970 statistical items. The Centre currently relies on the Harmonized System for the Description and Coding of Basic Commodities (HS) for international trade statistics. However, (SITC) is referred to in response to the public's requests, depending upon the correlation tables between the two classifications.

The classification code consists of 5 fields, the first field represents the section, the second field for the section inside the section, and the third field for the group within the section. As for the fourth field, it represents the subgroup within the group, and the fifth field is the main item within the one sub-group. The classification coding has been prepared in a way that allows adding new classifications.

### • An Illustrative Example

The code (03411), where the first field from the left (0) refers to the chapter "Live foods and animals", and then there is section "Fish (other than marine mammals), crustaceans, slugs, and aquatic invertebrates, and preparations thereof" in the second field (03). As for the third field (034), it represents a group of "fresh (live or dead) fish, chilled or frozen". The fourth group (0341) is followed by the subgroup "fresh fish (alive or dead), frozen (excluding slices and chopped fish)". Finally, there is the main item "alive fish", which comes in the fifth field (03411).

### • Mechanism Update

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the UN website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) is accessed through the UN link below:

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM\\_34rev4E.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/SeriesM/SeriesM_34rev4E.pdf)

## Classification by Broad Economic Categories (BEC)

- **Definition**

The classification by broad economic categories (BEC) is an international classification of the product promulgated by the UN Statistical Commission. The fundamental importance of this classification is to provide a set of broad product categories for statistical trade analysis.

- **Classification Source**

UN – International Classification.

- **Classification Uses**

This classification is used to provide a wide range of economic categories for analyzing trade statistics.

- **Classification Structure:**

The classification consists of 6 levels and has been developed in the form of a hierarchical structure to show all classifications. The first level consists of 9 categories, starting with the number “1”, which is about agriculture, forestry, fishing, food, beverages and tobacco, and ends with category 9, which is related to the government, the army, etc. In the second level, such categories fall into two parts, namely goods and services. Then, divided into other subgroups at the next level, and so on.

- **An Illustrative Example**

Code (613102), where the first field from the left (6) refers to the sixth category “information and communication technology, media, computers, business and financial services”. Then, there is the second field (61), which is “commodities”. As for the third field (613), it represents “Final consumption”, which is followed by a sub-group in the fourth field (6131), which is “basic”. Finally, there is the last category, “sustainable”, which is in the fifth and sixth fields (613102).

- **Mechanism Update**

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the UN website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest classification by broad economic categories (BEC) is accessed through the UN link below:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/classifications/bec.asp>

[https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/classifications/SeriesM\\_53\\_Rev.5\\_17-01722-E-Classification-by-Broad-Economic-Categories\\_PRINT.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/trade/classifications/SeriesM_53_Rev.5_17-01722-E-Classification-by-Broad-Economic-Categories_PRINT.pdf)

## Classification of the Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (COPNI)

- **Definition**

The Guide aims to classify the transactions of non-profit institutions that serve households, such as social support institutions, social issues, health care, religious institutions, charitable institutions, education, arts, humanitarian and environmental aid, animal protection, politics, research, sports, etc.

- **Classification Source**

UNSP – International classification.

- **Classification Uses**

This classification is used to classify the purpose of transactions, such as final consumption expenditures, intermediate consumption, gross capital formation, capital transfers and current transfers, by nonprofit institutions serving households, as in the case of social support institutions.

- **Classification Structure:**

Accordingly, non-profit institutions were classified into nine sectors: housing, health, recreation, culture, education, social protection, religion, political parties, employment, professional organizations, environmental protection, and other services.

- **Mechanism Update**

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the UN website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest classification of the purposes of non-profit institutions serving households (COPNI) is accessed through the UN link below:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Econ>

# Demographic and Social Classifications

## The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)

### • Definition

It is the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) released by the International Labour Organization (ILO), which provides a system for classifying and compiling professional information that is collected from surveys and censuses, in addition to administrative records. Occupation classification is used to find out the characteristics of individuals who are employed or who have previously worked, according to the current or previous occupation.

### • Classification Source

International Labour Organisation (ILO)- International classification

### • Classification Uses

This classification is used for coding the occupations of individuals (workers) in the census of population, the household income and expenditure survey, and workforce survey. The occupational classification provides a system for identifying the levels of work and professions and arranging and classifying them into hierarchical professional matrices. The purpose of doing so is to provide a common language of understanding related to the occupational structures of the workforce, and to facilitate collecting, computerizing and processing labor market information, and exchanging and comparing labor market information at the national, regional and international levels.

### • Classification Structure:

The International Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO 08 adopted four levels and were defined in terms of educational levels, according to the International Standard Classification for Education ISCED 2013. These occupations were subdivided into a hierarchical structure of four levels allowing all jobs in the world to be classified. The classification contains ten main sections, where it includes 43 chapters distributed into the ten sections. Each of these chapters is divided into several chapters, totaling 130 chapters, and each chapter is divided into a number of occupations, which amount to about 436.

The classification code consists of 4 fields; the first field represents the section; the second field is dedicated to the chapter within the section. As for the third field, it represents the occupation within the chapter. With respect to the fourth field, it represents the occupation within the chapter. The classification coding has been prepared in a way that allows adding new classifications.

### • An Illustrative Example

Code (1112), where the first field from the left (1) refers to the "Legislators, Senior Officials and Managers" section. After that, there is the "Executives, senior management employees and legislators" section, which is represented in the second field (11). As for the third field (111), it represents "Legislators and senior management employees"; and finally the name of the profession comes in the fourth field (1112).

### • Mechanism Update

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the International Labour Organization (ILO) website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest International Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO is accessed through the UN link below:

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco08/index.htm>

## The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

### • Definition

In 2012, the Statistical Commission and the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ) agreed on the importance of developing an international classification of crimes for statistical purposes. Moreover, they requested the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) / Mexico to assess the feasibility of developing such a classification. The classification of crime preparation started by a working group that was set up in 2009 by the Conference of European Statisticians (CES), which developed the first set of principles for developing an international crime classification system for statistical use in 2011. This working group concluded the development of an international framework for classification of crime, which was approved by the conference in June 2012.

### • Classification Source

UN – International classification.

### • Classification Uses

This classification is used to compile information and organize it in a way that can be used to resemble ideas, events, things, and people.

### • Classification Structure:

General Structure of Classification: Thus, crimes were classified into ten main categories. They include; acts that lead to death, acts that cause harm to the person, harmful acts that have sexual motives, acts against property that involves violence against a person, acts against property only, and acts that involve illegal drugs or other materials, acts for financial/personal gain, acts contrary to public order or authority, acts related to terrorism or organized crime, and work under universal jurisdiction. Then the second level, which includes the categories that fall within the previously mentioned sections; finally the third level, which includes other categories.

### • An Illustrative Example

Code (7.2.1), where first field (7) refers to the section “Actions for financial/personal gain”; then there is the second group, “Fraud/Forgery”, which is represented in the second field (2). As for the last field (1), it represents “Use of fake payment methods”.

### • Mechanism Update

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the International Labour Organization (ILO) website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is accessed through the UN link below:

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/index.html>

[https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/Report\\_crime\\_classification\\_2012.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/Report_crime_classification_2012.pdf)

## International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF)

### • Definition

The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, known as (ICF), provides a unified language and framework for describing health and health-related fields, and it is a multi-purpose classification that covers a wide range of uses in various fields that help us describe changes in the body's functions and structure. Furthermore, the classification helps in determining what a person with limited health conditions can do in a standard environment (capacity), and what can be performed in the usual environment (performance level). In this classification, the "performance" concept refers to all forms of body functions, activities and events. As for the disabilities concept, it includes cases of illnesses and disabilities, and obstacles to activity and movement. The Guide lists the environmental factors that interact with all of these components.

### • Classification Source

World Health Organization – International classification.

### • Classification Uses

This classification is used on three levels: the first is at the individual level, where the individual can evaluate his performance or plan for treatment. The second is at the institutional level, where it is used for educational purposes, resource planning and development or quality improvement. Finally, the last level, which is at the social level, and is used for eligibility criteria, such as receiving social security and insurance benefits.

### • Mechanism Update

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the UN website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health, known as (ICF) is accessed through the UN link below:

<https://www.who.int/classifications/icf/en/>

## The International Classification of Activities for Time-Use Statistics (ICATUS)

- **Definition**

The International Classification of Activities Related to Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) aims to classify all activities in which people spend part of their time during the 24 hours of the day. The main purpose of that is to provide a set of categories of activities that can be used in the production of statistics that are useful in knowing how time is used in a manner that assists in conducting national and international studies on time use.

- **Classification Source**

UN – International classification.

- **Classification Uses**

The main purpose is to provide a set of categories of activities that can be used in the production of statistics that are useful in knowing how time is used in a manner that assists in conducting national and international studies on time use.

- **Classification Structure:**

Time was divided into 4 groups: Required Time, Contracted Time, Commitment Time, and Free Time (leisure). Accordingly, time activities were divided into 15 sections. The first group includes the necessary time, such as personal care, followed by the second group, which is the contracted time; divided into two categories. The first category includes the activities that fall under the entity in which the individual works, whether governmental or private. the second category, includes working in unlisted household institutions, such as education. the third group, covers the time in which the person is obligated to do something, such as providing unpaid care services to the household. Finally, the fourth group deals with leisure, such as engagement in internal and external sports.

- **Mechanism Update**

Classification Update: This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the UN website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest International Classification of Activities Related to Time Use Statistics (ICATUS) is accessed through the UN link below:

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/gender/timeuse/index.html>

## International Standard Classification of Diseases (ICD)

- **Definition**

The International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is a standardized tool for classifying epidemics, health management and clinical diagnosis. This includes analyzing the general health status of population groups, as it is used to monitor the occurrence and spread of diseases and other health problems.

- **Classification Source**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – International classification.

- **Classification Uses**

Classification of diseases and other health problems recorded is used in many types of health and vital records, including death certificates in medical records. Moreover, there is the possibility of collecting and retrieving personal information for clinical, epidemiological and quality purposes. Additionally, these records provide a basis for gathering death data and statistics about diseases by countries on the part of Members of the World Health Organization.

- **Classification Structure:**

This classification was divided into twenty-six sections to show a variety of diseases and their classification, where each section indicated the excluded cases.

- **Mechanism Update**

Classification Update: This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the UN website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is accessed through the UN link below:

<https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/icd/icd10cm.htm>

# Classification of Education

## The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED)

### • Definition

The international reference classification for organizing educational programs and related qualifications, according to levels and fields of education issued by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The (ISCED) provides internationally agreed concepts and definitions and a classification system. The education programs were classified, according to levels and fields of education. An additional item, which is the official qualifications in the recent version 2011/2013, was created. Furthermore, the ISCED includes a set of classifications such as education classifications, education enrollment classification, education enrollment program classification, educational level/achievement classification, and education and training fields' classification.

### • Classification Source

UN – International classification.

### • Classification Uses

The ISCED is a multi-purpose system that aims to facilitate the analysis and decision-making of educational policies, in addition to preparing statistics related to aspects of education. It is used to identify the characteristics of individuals, according to the field of specialization. Moreover, it is used in the classification of data collected from the field or from administrative records alike, and is used in international comparisons.

### • Classification Structure:

The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) has adopted three levels and was defined in terms of levels of education, according to the International Standard Classification of Education ISCED 97, and its updates (2011, 2013, 2015). These specializations were subdivided into a hierarchical structure of three levels allowing all specializations in the world to be classified. The classification contains 11 broad fields (the highest level), and it includes 58 narrow fields (the second level) that are distributed over the broad fields. Each narrow field of these areas is divided into several detailed fields (the third level) and their number is 150.

This classification uses a four-field coding system, the first and second fields represent the broad field, the third field is reserved for the narrow field within the wide field, and the fourth field is for the detailed field within the narrow field.

### • An Illustrative Example

Code (1021), where the first and second fields from the left (10) refer to the broad field "services,". Then, there is the narrow field "sanitation services and occupational health" that comes in the third space (102). Finally, there are the detailed field "sanitation services for the community" In the fourth space (1021).

### • Mechanism Update

Classification Update: This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) can be accessed through the UNESCO link below:

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/Ulis/cgi-bin/ulis.pl?catno=228085&gp=1&lin=1&ll=1>

# Classifications of Environment and Energy

## Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA)

- **Definition**

The reference classification for environmental protection activities promulgated by the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA). This classification deals with environmental protection activities whose main objective is to prevent, reduce and eliminate pollution of the environment and any other form of its deterioration. It includes measures taken to repair the environment after its deterioration due to pressures resulting from human activities. The basic criterion must be met, that is, environmental protection should be its primary objective.

- **Classification Source**

European Statistics – International classification.

- **Classification Uses**

An example of the Center's uses of this classification is the Environmental Survey Form and producing statistics on environment protection expenditure.

- **Classification Structure:**

The General Structure of Classification: The classification of environmental protection activities consists of two main groups, environmental protection, and resource management. As part of these two groups, several subgroups are falling within them. The environmental protection group consists of nine subgroups, namely: protection of ambient air and climate, management of used water, waste management, protection and reclamation of soil and groundwater and surface water, noise and vibration reduction, biodiversity and landscape protection, radiation protection, research and development for environmental protection purposes, and other environmental protection activities. As for the Resource Management Group, it consists of seven subgroups: Mineral resources and energy resources management, wood resources management, water resources management, other biological resources management, water resources management, research and development activities for resource management and activities.

- **An Illustrative Example**

This category has no specific codes.

- **Mechanism Update**

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the UN website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest Classification of Environmental Protection Activities (CEPA) is accessed through the following UN link:

[https://communities.unescap.org/system/files/seea-cf\\_4\\_classification-environmental\\_activities.pdf](https://communities.unescap.org/system/files/seea-cf_4_classification-environmental_activities.pdf)

## European Waste Classification Statistics

- **Definition**

The reference classification of types of waste issued by European statistics, which describes of the amount of waste generated before any collection or treatment operation. This is according to the type of waste, and the origin (according to economic activity (by ISIC) and households). The lists of wastes used by countries and international organizations based on either generation process or quantitative content of the waste, or based on a combination of the two.

- **Classification Source**

European Statistics – International classification.

- **Classification Uses**

This classification is used in identifying types of waste and methods of their disposal.

- **Classification Structure:**

The General Structure of Classification: This classification consists of 12 groups, where some groups were divided into hazardous waste and non-hazardous waste.

- **An Illustrative Example**

The code 07.4 represents non-hazardous plastic materials.

- **Mechanism Update**

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the European Statistics website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest European Waste Classification Statistics is accessed through the following European Statistics link:

[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/other\\_documents/ewc\\_stat\\_4/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP\\_EWC\\_STAT\\_4](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/other_documents/ewc_stat_4/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_EWC_STAT_4)

## Standard International Energy Product Classification (SIEC)

- **Definition**

The first standard classification for energy products. It was built on a set of internationally harmonized definitions of energy products developed by InterEnerStat as mandated by the United Nations Statistical Commission.

- **Classification Source**

UN – International Classification.

- **Classification Uses**

The adoption of SIEC as an international standard classification for energy products represents a significant step forward for energy statistics at the international level. SIEC not only provides a unified set of product definitions, but also uses a standard coding scheme and a common hierarchy of categories. It also provides links to other internationally agreed product classifications, such as the Central Product Classification (CPC) and the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS). In addition to its use within traditional forms of energy statistics, such as energy balances, SIEC may also serve in frameworks that aim to combine energy statistics with other statistical domains, such as energy accounts used within the field of environmental-economic accounting.

- **Classification Structure:**

The SIEC hierarchy consists of four levels referred to as sections (the first level), divisions (the second level), groups (the third level), and classes (the fourth level). The coding system consists of a four-digit numerical code, with the first digit referring to the section, the first two digits to the division, and so on. Thus, all four digits, taken together, designate a particular class of the classification.

- **An Illustrative Example**

Code (4651), where first field (4) refers to the section “Oil”; then there is the second division “Oil products”, which is represented in the second field (46). As for the third field (465), it represents “Gasoline”. Finally, the last field is (465) which is for “Aviation gasoline”.

- **Mechanism Update**

This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the United Nations website and considering whether there is a new version of the classification. The most recent energy statistics classification is accessed through the United Nations link ( P33-53).

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/energystats/methodology/documents/IRES-ar.pdf>

# Classifications of Agriculture

## Classification of Agricultural Equipment and Machinery

- **Definition**

The reference classification of agricultural machinery and equipment used in the agricultural sector issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. This classification includes various types of agricultural machinery, equipment and supplies, water pumping units, tractors, harvesters, studies, seeding machines, spray motors, milking machines and their tools, and other machines held by the owners or leased from others, whether fully or partially used for agricultural and livestock production. However, the machinery and equipment used for non-agricultural purposes shall be eliminated.

- **Classification Source**

UN – International classification.

- **Classification Uses**

The classification used in the process of collecting agricultural census data, as well as the registry data from the authorities. The data published in the annual issuance of agricultural statistics.

- **Classification Structure:**

The General Structure of Classification: The classification of agricultural machinery and equipment consists of three levels. These machines were subdivided into a hierarchical structure that allows all the machines used in agriculture to be classified. The classification includes 3 groups. In the third group, the level of separation that includes 5 classes was detailed. As part of these chapters, the detail was made for the sub-chapter level, which amounts to 4.

- **An Illustrative Example**

The code (331), where the first field from the left (3) refers to the group of “powered equipment”. Then, the chapter on “machinery and crop equipment” comes in the second field (33). As for the third field (331), it represents the sub-chapter “Land preparation and cultivation machines and equipment”.

- **Mechanism Update**

This classification updates periodically by reviewing the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is accessed through the following Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations link:

<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-standards/en/#.WXWZrYSGNQI>

## Indicative Crop Classification (ICC)

### • Definition

The reference classification of crops promulgated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. This classification deals with topics related to crops, such as the growth cycle (permanent, temporary), crop types, crop diversity (hybrid, normal), season (winter, summer), and land type (wetland, dry land), crop use (for food or forage), product type (fresh, dried), how the crop is treated, and cultivation methods. This classification was developed based on the Central Product Classification (CPC), but this classification was divided, according to types of crops, food groups and type of agricultural product. Statistically speaking, it is necessary to link the classification of crops close to the classification of CPC products with the classification of economic activities ISIC. The classification of crops refers to the crops that are grown, while the classification of products refers to the product that is produced from this crop.

### • Classification Source

UN – International classification.

### • Classification Uses

This classification is used in the process of collecting agricultural census data, as well as the registry data from the authorities. Moreover, the data that include both the statistical book, release of agricultural statistics, and agriculture in numbers are published.

### • Classification Structure:

The crops classification adopted four levels, where these crops subdivided into a hierarchical structure allowing all crops in the world to be classified. The classification contains 9 groups, where it includes 53 chapters distributed into groups, each of these chapters distributed into subchapter, totaling 101, and in some subchapter has been detailed to item level, totaling 14 items.

### • An Illustrative Example

The code (6225), where the first field from the left (6) refers to “Beverage and spice crops”, then the second chapter “Spice crops” in the second field (62). As for the third field (622), it represents the subchapter “Permanent spice crops”, finally, the item name “Ginger” is in the fourth field (6224).

### • Mechanism Update

Classification Update: This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest Indicative Crop Classification (ICC) is accessed through the following Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations link:

<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-standards/en/#.WXWZrYSGNQI>

## Uses of Agricultural Lands

### • Definition

The reference classification of the agricultural land use promulgated by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, which was prepared within the World Program for the Census of Agriculture 2020. When this classification was created, it was ensured that it conformed with the land use classification of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounts (SEEA).

### • Classification Source

UN – International classification.

### • Classification Uses

Among the uses of classification by the Center is to work on the distribution of agricultural areas, according to the method of use and by regions. This is also in addition to disseminating data in the Center's publications that include both the statistical book and release of agricultural statistics.

### • Classification Structure:

The General Structure of Classification: This classification includes nine groups based on the main land use, namely, land under temporary crops, land under temporary meadows and pastures, land temporarily fallow, land under permanent crops, land under permanent meadows and pastures, land under farm buildings and farmyards, forest and other wooded lands, area used for aquaculture (including inland and coastal waters if part of the holding), and other lands.

Based on the aforementioned nine groups, agricultural land uses have been classified into 8 detailed categories:

1. Land under temporary crops;
2. Land under temporary meadows and pastures;
3. Land temporarily fallow;
4. Land under permanent crops;
5. Land under permanent meadows and pastures;
6. Land under farm buildings and farmyards;
7. Forest and other wooded land;
8. Area used for aquaculture (including inland and coastal waters if part of the holding);
9. Other areas not previously classified.

### • Mechanism Update

Classification Update: This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest uses of agricultural lands are accessed through the following Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations link:

<http://www.fao.org/economic/ess/ess-standards/en/#.WXWZrYSGNQI>

## Livestock

- **Definition**

The reference classification of livestock, according to types of livestock and their products issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. This classification deals with the number of livestock according to species, age group and gender, in addition to livestock holdings in commercial farms (poultry and cows).

- **Classification Source**

UN – International classification.

- **Classification Uses**

Among the most important uses, is the process of collecting agricultural census data, as well as logging data from agencies in the public and private sectors.

- **Classification Structure**

The General Structure of Classification: The classification of the livestock was linked to CPC version 2.1 in such a manner that each animal species is corresponds to CPC.

- **An Illustrative Example**

Code 41 represents horses that fall within the fourth group, which is corresponded to (02131) code of CPC classification.

- **Mechanism Update**

Classification Update: This classification is updated periodically by reviewing the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations website, and looking at whether there is a new version of the classification. The latest livestock is accessed through the following Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations link:

[http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/world\\_census\\_of\\_agriculture/appendix5\\_r7.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/documents/world_census_of_agriculture/appendix5_r7.pdf)

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