





Economic Surveys

2014

Quality Statement

The Statistics Centre – Abu Dhabi conducts economic surveys to provide the data necessary to support the policies and take economic decisions in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

Institutional arrangements supporting quality

- Statistics Centre Abu Dhabi (SCAD) is the official source of statistics in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, in accordance with Law No. (7) for 2008. The Centre is the responsible authority for conducting statistical surveys in the emirate.
- The survey was implemented under the supervision of a specialized section responsible for Industry and Business statistics. The survey was designed and carried out by a team of experienced professional people including experts in economic statistics and technical people in conducting statistical surveys. The team was monitoring the progress of both the administrative and technical issues points of the survey, to ensure the project is running on time and meeting the statistical standards.
- Monitor economic statistical surveys quality for each phase and prepare quality reports to ensure the data quality and make the necessary improvements in future surveys.

Relevance

Identified users' requirement in accordance with the strategic plan of SCAD to meet the Governmental
entities and others users' needs through communicating and organizing an open meeting with the main
users to review the survey's objectives and put same goals for the previous cycle (economic surveys of the
data in 2013) and for the current economic surveys.

Clarity and Sound Methodology

- The Survey was implemented in accordance with SCAD's approved standard statistical operational procedures and well-known international standards called Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM).
- Internationally accepted statistical concepts and classifications were used such as the System of National
 Accounts Version of 1993 with some updates contained in the 2008 system, as the classification of
 economic activities guide include the fourth revision of Industrial Standard International Classification (ISIC

Rev.4). In addition to other classifications applicable in SCAD such as the establishment status classification.

- Validation rules methodology were prepared in the designing instruments phase, these rules were implemented electronically to facilitate data editing.
- The survey sample design and sample unit selection based on sampling frame constructed from the most recent establishment census in 2010. The frame has been partially updated by adding new establishment and exclusion closed establishment using the Business frame update project data.
- Large establishments and the rare activities which contain (5) establishment or less were selected with certainty without using random sample selection to ensuring better representation of the sample. Sample size estimation took in consideration the expected non-response rate.
- Sample size and sample allocation insures the representative of the economic activities at the ISIC second digits level to achieve specific accuracy level. Variance estimation from the previous economic surveys were used for estimating and allocating the sample size at economic activities level.
- The statistical software programs specialized in design and construction, processing and analysis were
 used to ensure implementation of best practices and methodologies in statistical surveys operations.

Accuracy

- Designed clear questionnaire in accordance with the financial statements of the companies to facilitate and increase the precision of questionnaire completion.
- The survey data was collected by well-trained field team enumerators who have attended specialized training, which focused on several aspects related to the data collection operation. The team included supervisors to assure the accuracy of the collected data. In addition, Quality Control Team was established to monitor and measure the quality of data collection.
- The survey data was checked, edited to detect incorrect values. Available administrative records were used to verify some survey data.
- Response burden study was implemented to determine appropriate ways to conduct the interview.

Consistency and coherence

- Compared the common results between the different economic surveys to assess the coherence and compatibility.
- Compared the current survey results with the previous economic surveys' results to verify the coherence and consistency between the data.
- Statistical concepts and classifications that used in the survey are internationally adapted and approved by
 SCAD to assure the consistency and the possibility of international comparisons.

Accessibility

- SCAD follows the professional standards and guidelines for the organization of the data collection and dissemination to ensure *non-release* of any confidential data that would disclose information of establishments' details. These documents including the Dissemination Policy Guide, Confidentiality Criteria, Guide on Editing Statistical releases.
- Disseminate the overall survey results for all users through the SCAD website.
- Prepared a descriptive analytical report of the survey results along with the brief survey methodology and brief description on converting statistics and published it in the SCAD website.

Timeliness and Punctuality

- In order to ensure the statistics were published on time, the survey was implemented according to a detailed schedule using project management approach, in addition of using new technologies to reduce the collection data period.
- During this round SCAD improved survey timeliness through providing the recent data and decrease the length between the reference period of the survey and the date of release survey's results from (18) months to (12) months, SCAD committed and published the survey's results according to the statistics calendar for 2015.

Some of Quality Indicators:

- The response rate of the survey & completed questionnaire reached 88.8%
- The refusal rate was 4.5%
- The average value of the relative errors (coefficient variation) of the key indicators number of employees at the level of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi was about 4% and the (coefficient variation) average value of employees' compensation variable was 7%. While the average value of the relative errors (coefficient variation) for the rest of economic variables are higher, because of the variation in economic variables between enterprises values.



www.scad.ae