



National Identity Project

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Social & Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)
Qatar University
P.O. Box 2713, Doha, Qatar





About the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute

This report was prepared by the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI), an independent research organization at Qatar University. Since its inception in 2008, SESRI has developed a strong survey-based infrastructure and provides high quality data that serves to inform and guide priority setting, planning, policy formulation and research in the State of Qatar.

The mandate of the Institute is to conduct survey research on economic, social and cultural issues that are of direct and vital significance to the development and welfare of Qatari society. Equally important, SESRI strives to build capacity within Qatar University (QU) in survey research methodology by serving as a platform for QU faculty and students to conduct their own research. Along those lines, the Institute offers training in survey research with a focus on topics of particular interest to the academic community and the Qatari society at large.

This report was prepared by:

Prof. Hassan Al-Sayed, Director, Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)

Majed Mohammed Al-Ansari, Ph.D., Manager of Policy Department, Qatar University

Dr. Kien Trung Le, Senior Researcher, SESRI, Qatar University.

Noof Abdulhadi Al-Rakeb, Senior Research Assistant, Qatar University

Maryam Ali Al-Thani, Senior Research Assistant, Qatar University

Rima Charbaji Elkassem, Project Manager, SESRI, Qatar University.

Data Collection

Elmogiera Elawad, Survey Operations Manager, SESRI, Qatar University.

Saleh Ibrahim Ali and Mohamed Agied, Survey Operations Assistants, SESRI, Qatar University.

Anis Miladi, Section Head of Survey Programming and Development, SESRI, Qatar University.

Isam M. Abdelhameed, Information Technology Projects Manager, SESRI, Qatar University.

Ayman Al-Kahlout, Information Technology Specialist, SESRI, Qatar University.

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About the National Identity Project

This report includes the findings of the national identity survey conducted in February 2018 by the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute at Qatar University in collaboration with professors from Qatar University from the disciplines of sociology (Dr. Fatima Al-Kubaisi), Psychology (Dr. Asma Al-Attiyah) and Arabic Language (Dr. Montaser Al-Hamad).

The survey interviewed a large sample of Qatari citizens, totaling 1,226 people about the concept of national identity and its connection to some related issues. The survey was designed and carried out in accordance with the highest scientific and ethical standards. This project was fully funded by the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute at Qatar University.

The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute or Qatar University, but the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute bears responsibility for any errors or omissions that may appear in this report.

Inquiries can be directed to the following address:

Social and Economic Survey Research Institute

Qatar University - New Library, third floor

Doha, Qatar. PO Box 2713

Phone number: +974-4403-3020

Fax number: +974-4403-3021

Email: sesri@qu.edu.qa

Website: www.sesri.qu.edu.qa

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Introduction

There is great controversy in the published literature regarding the concept of national identity. In this project, the four characteristics of national identity have been identified as: language: which refers to both spoken and written, including local dialects, official language, and linguistic structures; and religion: and we mean by that religious affiliation, governing belief, various religious practices; and local culture: by which we mean heritage from traditional dress and customs in their various forms and manifestations and finally history: to refer to national history and its extensions.

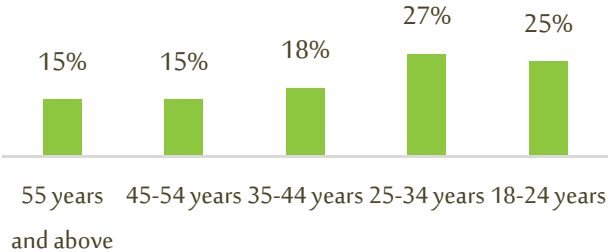
The significance of national identity stems from its use as a tool to address identity crises in societies where the state finds it difficult to integrate citizens under a single national identity, and to promote belonging to the homeland instead of narrow affiliations based on language, religion and ethnicity (Al-Najjar, 2016). National identity represents a form of collective identity and includes a set of elements such as culture, heritage, religion, laws and values. It consists of two aspects: the ethnic aspect and the civil aspect, and the difference between them is that the first one perceives citizenship as birth inheritance, while the second looks at citizenship as something that can be acquired (Putri et al. , 2017).

This survey was carried out through computer assisted personal interviews in February 2018. The study sample included 1,226 Qatari adults living in Qatar at the time of the survey (18 years and above). The study's significance is in identifying the components of the national identity in Qatar and to identify its determinants, which would support decision makers in developing national identity policies using fact-based data. It is worth noting that by examining the country's legislations, it is clear that the Qatari legislator has touched upon some of the identity features (as in Article No. (1) of the Permanent Constitution of the State of Qatar, which emphasized the features of religion and language, and Articles No. (24) and (57) regarding The national cultural heritage, customs and traditions) and emphasized the importance of preserving its components and the strengthening of belonging to the national identity (Article No. 2 and (21) of the Law Regulating Marriage to Foreigners). The implementation of this study aims to determine the concept of national identity among citizens during a specific period in order to measure any changes that may occur to the national identity in the future and the factors influencing it.

Sample demographics

The characteristics of the sample revealed that roughly half of the Qatari citizens in the sample are aged thirty-four (34) or less. Age group (18-24 years) comprised 25%, and 27% of those aged between 25 and 34 years, while the remaining age groups accounted for 18% of the age group (35-44) years, and 15% between the ages of 45 and 54 years, and the percentage of the age group 55 years or more constituted 15% of the sample (Figure 1).

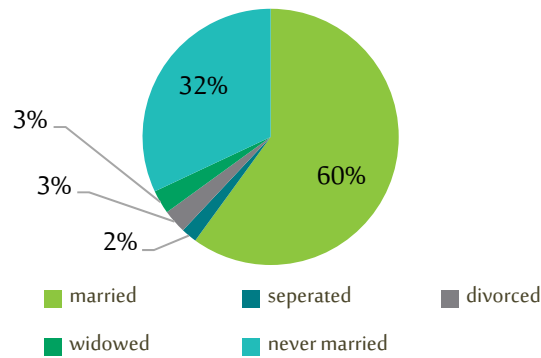
Figure (1) - Age Group



In terms of marital status, the percentage of married people who participated in the survey constituted 60%, while 32% of them were never married, the remaining were distributed among groups comprising of 2% of separated, 3% divorced, and 3% widowed (Figure 2).

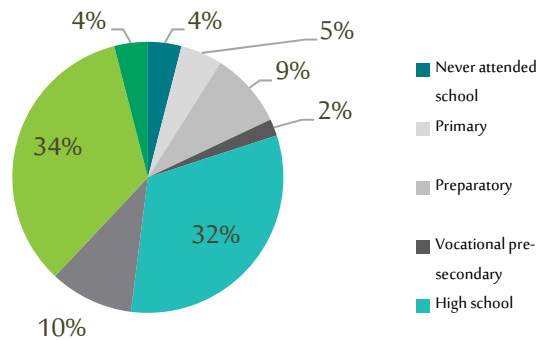


Figure (2)-Marital Status



In terms of educational level, the findings show that 42% of the survey participants either have completed high school or hold a diploma. The percentage of university graduates (bachelor's degree) constitutes about one third of the sample (34%), and the percentage of post- graduate students (Master's or Ph.D.) is 4% (Figure 3).

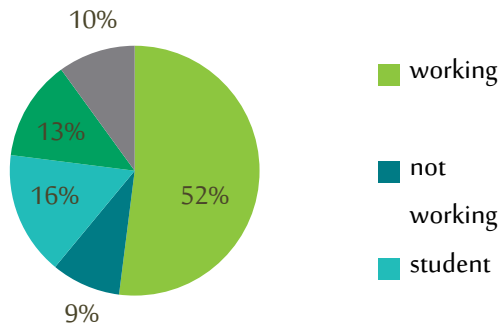
Figure (3) - Education Level



Looking at the employment status of the survey respondents, just over half (52%) reported that they work (either full-time or part-time). While 13% of the sample were, homemakers and 16% were students. Pensioners represented 10% of the participants, and the unemployed constituted 9% (Figure 4).

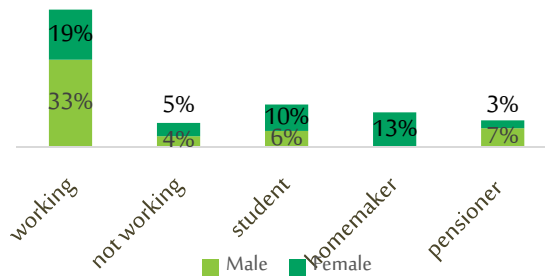


Figure (4) - Employment Status



In terms of the employment status of respondents by gender, the percentage of males working (full or part-time) is 33% of the sample, compared to 19% of females. In addition, the percentage of the unemployed constituted 4% for females and 5% for males, the percentage of students constituted 10% for females and 6% for males, and the percentage of pensioners was 3% females and 7% males (Figure 5).

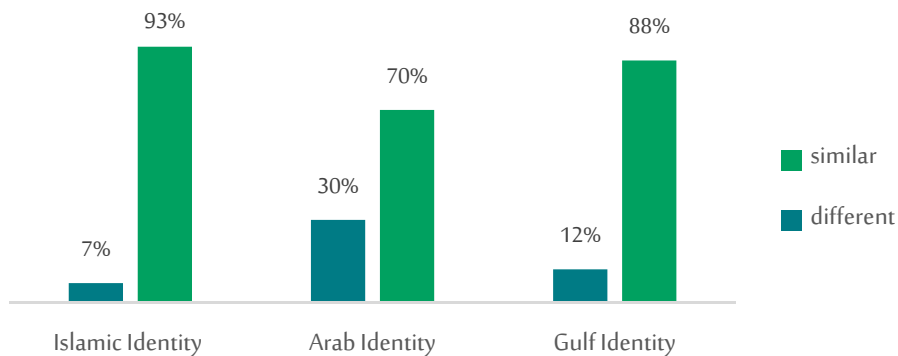
Figure (5) - Employment Status by Gender



Most prominent characteristics of Qatari identity

Respondents were asked about the most important characteristic of Qatari identity. The answers focused on the cultural aspect of national identity. Customs, traditions and Qatari dress (traditional dress for men and women) emerged as the most important characteristic of Qatari identity among respondents by 63% and 46%, respectively. Respondents were also asked how similar or different their Qatari identity is from the Gulf identity, Arab identity and Islamic identity. The findings showed that 93% of the respondents see similarities between the Qatari identity and the Islamic identity, and 88% of them see similarities between the Qatari identity and the Gulf identity, whereas 70% of them see similarities between the Qatari identity and the Arab identity. These findings may be attributed to the fact that Qatari identity is, in principle, an Islamic identity, as Islam represents a reference to the national identity. While the differentiation with the Gulf identity may be related to the fact that this study was carried out after the blockade on Qatar, and thus affected the respondents' feelings towards the Gulf identity (Figure 6).

Figure (6) - Prominent characteristics of Qatari identity



National Identity Index 2018

In a research paper presented at the Identity Conference 2019 organized by the Institute in April 2019 (Al-Ansari et al., 2019), the paper discussed the creation of the National Identity Index 2018 using survey data, variables were identified based on the four dimensions of national identity (religion, language, local culture, and history). The results of the Exploratory Factor Analysis showed the presence of three latent factors, one of which represents aspects related

to national identity. The national identity index included a set of aspects that express the national identity according to the citizens' perceptions in a specific time, and the significance of this indicator lies in the possibility of measuring it in the future to identify the changes in the concept among citizens.

The National Identity Index included 10 elements: national anthem, Ardah (folkloric group dance), Arabic language, Qatari dialect, Thobe, Ghutra and Iqal, Islam, tribes, Qatari flag, national songs and mosques. It is noted that the historical dimension of the concept of national identity was not mentioned in the national identity indicator, which may indicate the need to strengthen the historical aspect of the concept of national identity among citizens.

Respondents were asked about their behavior regarding the social aspect in order to identify some details about the cultural feature in the national identity. Most respondents (96%) stated that they meet with their family members once a week or more, as more than half of the respondents meet with their family on a daily basis, this indicates the presence of family cohesion among the majority of respondents. When looking at the extent to which respondents are keen to attend a Majlis (gathering) per week, half of the males indicated that they are always keen to attend Majlis, compared to 38% of females (Figures 7 and 8).

Figure (7)- Attending a Majlis per week

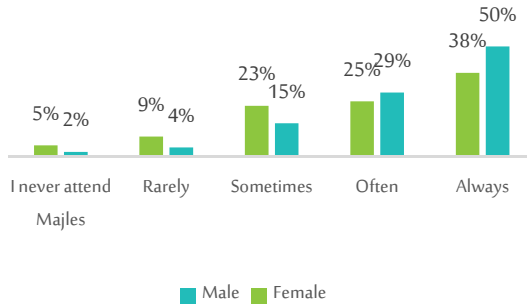
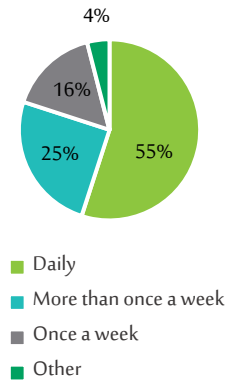


Figure (8)- Meeting with family members



Male respondents were asked about their attitudes towards wearing pants and shirts for non-exercise purposes. More than half of the respondents indicated that they never wear pants and shirts, and more than three quarters of respondents (both sexes) oppose the wearing of pants and shirts by Qatari youth in public places in the State of Qatar and this demonstrates the Qatari youth's adherence to and pride in Qatari dress (Figure 9 and 10).

Figure (9) - Respondents' answer to the question: Do you support Qatari youth wearing pants and shirts in public places in the State of Qatar?

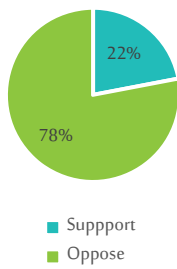
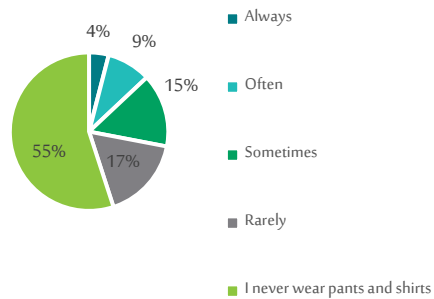


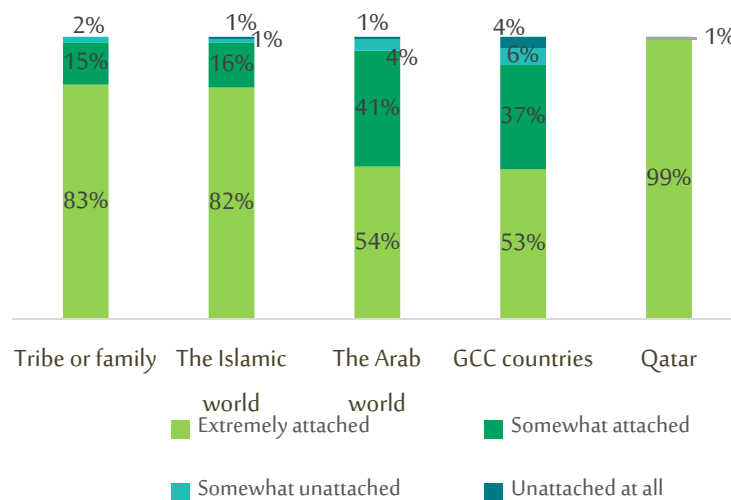
Figure (10) - Male's answer to the question: "Do you wear pants and a shirt not for exercising) when you are in Qatar?"



Respondent's attachment and belonging to different identities

People differ in estimating their attachment and belonging to different identities, therefore, respondents were asked about the extent of their attachment to several entities. The findings showed that the majority of respondents (99%) were "very attached" to Qatar, followed by tribe or family (83%), Islamic world (82%), Arab world countries (54%) and finally Gulf countries (53%), (Figure 11). It is worth mentioning that the percentage of citizens who indicated that they are very attached to the Gulf countries has decreased during previous studies carried out by the Institute. In a study carried out in December 2010, 66% of citizens indicated their "strong attachment" to the Gulf States, this percentage decreased significantly in a study carried out after the blockade in November 2017, to become 21%. Finally, in the Omnibus Annual Survey that was implemented in May In 2018, 21% of nationals were "extremely attached" to Gulf countries.

Figure (11) - National's attachment to different entities



In order to identify the importance of belonging to a tribe or family for individuals in making decisions, respondents were asked about the importance of belonging to a tribe or family in making decisions about marriage, choosing a place of residence, and choosing a place of work. The findings showed that more than 60% of respondents consider tribal affiliation when

making a marriage decision. More than half of the respondents (56%) also indicated the importance of tribal affiliation in choosing a place of residence, while the percentage drops to 45% in choosing a place of work (Figure 12).

Figure (12) - The importance of tribal affiliation in decision-making



National Identity and Language

Language is one of the most important features of embodying national identity and highlighting its features towards others, as it is a front for the identity of society and the main factor for the formation of the nation (Maimoun, 2006). By analysing the legislations issued in the State of Qatar, it is clear that all aspects of the national identity have been addressed, but to varying degrees. Legislation’s interest in strengthening the characteristics of religion, local culture, and national history, as well as protecting it from any threats to national identity, emerged. Whereas in the language aspect, the legislation’s interest was limited to emphasizing the language of the state and the need to master the Arabic language, while the importance of protecting the language from any future threat was not shown in the legislation, as is the case in the feature of religion¹.

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¹ National identity in legislation analysis report (2018). An unpublished report prepared by the project team at the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute.



In this regard, respondents were asked about their views on a number of statements related to the language feature in national identity, and the results of some statements indicated a lack of awareness of the long-term risks that threaten national identity, with more than 80% of respondents indicating that they prefer that their children learn in English because it is the most important language in the labor market. It should be noted that more than 60% of respondents do not consider the presence of foreign schools as a threat to the national identity, knowing that foreign schools adopt international curricula or curricula affiliated with the embassies of said countries.

Moreover, 36% of the respondents indicated that language has nothing to do with Qatari identity, as language is just a tool for communication, and this may be due to the lack of awareness of the importance of language as a feature of national identity. Enhancing the importance of language in the national identity of citizens would increase adherence to the Arabic language at the level of individuals' attitudes and behaviour. When looking at the respondents' statements about their behaviour in the language used, more than 60% of the respondents indicated that they use the Arabic language when typing on mobile phones, and they do not speak English at all with those who are fluent in Arabic (Figures 13 and 14).

Table (1) - Respondents' perceptions of language within the framework of national identity

DISAGREE	AGREE	STATEMENT
12%	88%	I prefer that my children learn English because it is the most important language in the labor market
80%	20%	It is acceptable for two Arabs to speak in English
25%	75%	Abandoning the Arabic language in the workplace and correspondence negatively affects the identity of society
64%	36%	Language has nothing to do with Qatari identity, language is just a communication tool
71%	29%	Speaking English in business meetings is acceptable, even if all attendees are Arabs
58%	42%	The presence of a large percentage of residents in Qatar who do not speak Arabic poses a threat to the identity of society



Figure (13) - Do you speak English with an Arabic speaker ?

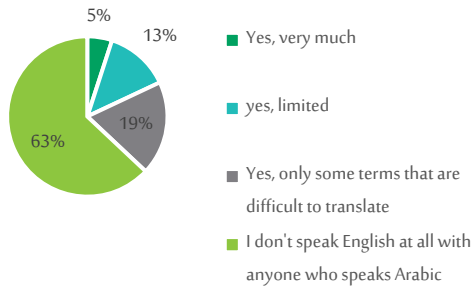
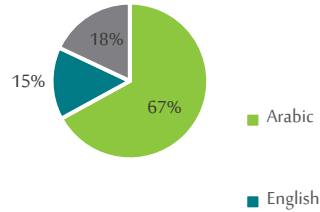


Figure (14) - When typing on your mobile phone, do you prefer to use Arabic or English?



Citizens' Perceptions of Residents within the Framework of National Identity

The population of Qatar reached about 2.7 million in April 2019², and the demographic structure consists of nationals, expatriates and labor groupings. The percentage of non-Qatari people reached 88% of the total population in 2014³, and the presence of a large percentage of labor groupings in the country is attributed to executing infrastructure projects and projects for the FIFA World Cup Qatar 2022. It should be noted that Law No. (10) of 2018 on permanent residence was issued, according to which a permanent residence card is granted to non-Qataris who fall into one of the three categories specified by the law. Lastly, the migration of Arabs and Asians to the Arab Gulf threatens the national identity, as the indigenous population becomes a minority (Tayeb, 2017).

In this regard, respondents were asked about their perceptions of the presence of expatriates within the concept of national identity. Most respondents (about 90% or more) indicated that residents are part of the national identity of Qatari society. Furthermore, about three-quarters of respondents from both genders believe that marrying from other nationalities is acceptable in society. Whereas nearly 60% of respondents believe that the marriage of Qataris to foreigners poses a threat to the national identity, and this may be attributed to the openness of

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 2 The website of the Planning and Statistics Authority: <https://www.psa.gov.qa/> retrieved on May 27, 2019.

3 MDPS (2015). Qatar's fourth national human development report. Realizing Qatar National Vision 2030: The right to development. Doha, Qatar.



Qatari society to other cultures while being aware of the risks that pose a threat to national identity in the future.

Table (2) - Respondents' perceptions of expatriates within the framework of national identity

DISAGREE	AGREE	STATEMENT
11%	89%	Expatriates in Qatar represent the Qatari identity
1%	99%	Expatriates in the country contributed to the development of the State of Qatar
1%	99%	The presence of Expatriates in Qatar is important for the state and society
2%	98%	There are strong social relations between Qataris and Arab residents.
28%	72%	Marriage to other nationalities has become acceptable in society
19%	81%	Foreign workers are part of Qatari society
16%	84%	Domestic workers are part of Qatari society
19%	81%	Opening up to other cultures in the country enhances the national identity.

National Identity Threats

Despite the benefits of technological advancement, economic prosperity, and globalization, national identity is under threat in both the short and long term. The table below shows respondents' opinions on a number of statements about whether or not they pose a threat to national identity. The findings indicate that respondents are aware of national identity threats in the short term, however there is less awareness of national identity threats in the long term, such as widespread use of the English language, foreign schools, foreign tourists, and western art galleries. This demonstrates the need of raising awareness about long-term national identity threats and how to address them.



Table (3) - Respondents' perceptions of national identity threats

NOT A THREAT	THREAT	STATEMENT
3%	97%	RELYING ON SERVANTS TO RAISE CHILDREN
8%	92%	AVAILABILITY OF ALCOHOL IN HOTELS
14%	86%	INDIVIDUALS CONCERNED WITH THEIR OWN INTERESTS RATHER THAN THE COLLECTIVE INTEREST
19%	81%	CELEBRATIONS OF CHRISTMAS
46%	54%	THE INCREASED PROPORTIONS OF FOREIGNERS
35%	65%	THE INCREASED PERCENTAGE OF NON-MUSLIMS
73%	27%	FOREIGN TOURISTS
22%	78%	THE SPREAD OF WESTERN DRESS
54%	46%	WESTERN ART GALLERIES
28%	72%	WESTERN CONCERTS
66%	34%	FOREIGN SCHOOLS
33%	67%	SOCIAL MEDIA
61%	39%	WIDESPREAD USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE
39%	61%	QATARIS MARRYING FOREIGNERS



Conclusion

This report analysed the data of the national identity survey in Qatar, conducted in February 2018, with the aim of identifying the concept of national identity in Qatar among citizens by preparing a national identity indicator and identifying future risks. The results of the exploratory factor analysis of the survey variables (18 variables) showed the presence of three latent factors, one of which represents a group of aspects related to national identity. The importance of this indicator lies in the possibility of measuring it in the future to identify changes that may occur to the concept of national identity among citizens. The National Identity Index included ten elements: national anthem, Ardah (folkloric group dance), Arabic language, Qatari dialect, Thobe, Ghutra and Iqal, Islam, tribes, Qatari flag, national songs and mosques. It is noted that the historical dimension of the concept of national identity was not mentioned in the national identity indicator, which may indicate the need to strengthen the historical aspect of the concept of national identity among citizens. According to respondents' perceptions, Qatari customs, traditions and dress (the traditional dress for men and women) emerged as the most important characteristic of Qatari identity, and a large percentage of respondents see a similarity between Qatari identity and Islamic identity, followed by those who see a similarity between Qatari identity and Gulf identity, and finally those who see a similarity between Qatari identity and Arab identity. This may be attributed to the fact that Qatari identity is, in principle, an Islamic identity, as Islam represents a reference to the national identity, while the differentiations with the Gulf identity may be related to the fact that this study was carried out after the blockade on Qatar and thus affected the feelings of the respondents towards the Gulf identity. The findings also showed the importance of the tribe or family in the concept of national identity among the respondents, as more than 80% indicated their strong attachment to the tribe or family, and more than half of the respondents expressed the importance of belonging to the tribe or family when making decisions about marriage and choosing a place of residence. This indicates the extent of family cohesion between members of a tribe or family.

As for the respondents' attitudes towards language, the findings showed that a large percentage of respondents had a poor perception of the threats to the Arabic language (one of the most important features of the national identity), this is reflected in the preference for teaching children in English as well as the lack of awareness for more than half of the respondents about

the danger of the spread of foreign schools, despite the fact that nearly two-thirds of respondents see a relationship between language and Qatari identity.

The findings of this study are of great significance to a number of government agencies, civil society institutions and the media in developing a national policy that combines efforts to strengthen the national identity of citizens, identifying future risks that may threaten national identity, and thus preparing policies and interventions to take action. It is worth noting that one of the challenges mentioned in the Qatar National Vision 2030 document is balancing between modernizations and preserving traditions in light of globalization and economic growth. Therefore, the findings of this study contribute to the development of a national policy aimed at strengthening the national identity of citizens, and educating members of society about the nature and importance of national identity, and finally raising the awareness of society (individuals and institutions) of the threats to national identity.

Survey Methodology

Sample Design

Sampling is the process of selecting a sample of elements from the sampling frame to conduct a survey. It plays a crucial role in any survey process since the ability to make any valid inference to the population, which is the target of the investigation, relies upon a rigorous sample design. In the following, we discuss issues related to the sample design used in this survey.

The first component in the design is the sampling frame; a list can be used to identify all elements of the target population. In this survey, the target population includes Qatari nationals, who are 18 years or older and live in residential housing units in Qatar during the survey reference period.

The target population excludes those who live in institutions such as army barracks, hospitals, dormitories, prisons. It also excludes non-nationals population (expatriates). The sampling frame was developed by SESRI. In this frame, all housing units in Qatar are listed with information about the housing address and information to identify if residents in the housing units are Qataris nationals or expatriates.

The sampling starts by dividing the frame into seven administrative municipalities. Each municipality contains a number of zones and each zone is divided into several blocks. Housing units in each zone are ordered by geographic location in order to allow for a well-balanced sampling of housing units in different areas. A systematic sample is constructed for Qataris. The basic idea of systematic sampling is to select housing units by taking every k th unit in the frame, where k is called the sampling step, which is the whole number part of the ratio between the frame size and the sample size. The systematic sampling implies proportionate stratification as a block containing a given percentage of Qatari housing units in the frame would be represented by the same percentage of the total number of sampled units. Based on previous surveys, we know the response rates vary across zones. Therefore, over-sampling is used to make up for the lower response rates in certain zones.

In this survey, only one person of 18 years or older in each household is selected for the interview. SESRI develops its own selection method to fit the Islamic culture in Qatar⁴. The method can be summarized as follows. First, the interviewer asks the informant (the first household adult contacted by interviewers) for the number of adults who are 18 years or older in the household. Conditional on the answer to this question, different within-household schemes are utilized:

- Number of adults is 1: the informant is de facto selected to complete the interview.
- Number of adults is 2: randomly select between the informant and the other adult.
- Number of adults is 3: randomly select the informant 33 percent of the time. If the informant is not selected, randomly select between the younger and the older of the other two adults.
- Number of adults is 4: randomly select the informant 25 percent of the time. If the informant is not selected, randomly select between the youngest, the oldest, and the second oldest among the other three adults.
- Number of adults is 5 or more: ask the informant a second question about the number of males in the household. Randomly sample either a male or female. If the number of adults of the sampled sex is less than four, apply the selection method for

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4 Details of this method and its advantages over other methods can be found in Le, T. Kien, J. M. Brick, A. Diop, D. Alemadi. 2013. "Within Household Sampling Conditioning on Household Size." *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*. Vol 25: 1.

two or three adult households. If the number is 4 or more, ask the informant to list the names of all adults in the selected gender and randomly choose one.

This selection method yields a valid probability sample. All adult members in the household have the same chance of being sampled, and the probability of selecting each adult in the household is equal to the inverse of the number of adults regardless of the household size.

Sample size, non-response, and sampling error

In this survey, SESRI uses a sample size of 3783 Qatari households. The following table shows the results of the last contact between interviewers and sampled housing units and persons in the survey. The table indicates the type of responses received for the sampled households.

Table 1- Responses by groups

Responses	Number
Completed	1226
Not completed	2561
eligible	391
Ineligibles	1017
unknown eligibility	1153
Raw response rate (RR1)	44%
Adjusted response rate (RR2)	53%

Based on table 1, response rates are calculated. We report two response rates. First, the raw response rate is the ratio between the number of completes and total sample sizes after excluding ineligibles: $RR1=C/(C+E+UE)$ where C is the number of completes, E is the number of eligible responses, and UE is the number of unknown eligibility. Second, the adjusted response rate is $RR2=C/(C+E+eUE)$ where e is the estimated proportion of eligibilities which is given by this expression $e=(C+E)/(C+E+IE)$ where IE is the number of ineligibles .

With the numbers of completes presented in table 1, the maximum sampling errors for a percentage are +/- 3.4 percentage points. The calculation of this sampling errors take into account the design effects (i.e., the effects from weighting and stratification). One possible



interpretation of sampling errors is: if the survey is conducted 100 times using the exact same procedure, the sampling errors would include the "true value" in 95 out of the 100 surveys. Note that the sampling errors can be calculated in this survey since the sample is based on a sampling scheme with known probabilities. This feature of random sampling is an essential element that distinguishes probability samples from other sampling methods, such as quota sampling or convenient sampling.

Weighing (Determining sample weights)

The final weights in the data are constructed of three components: the base weights; reflecting the sample selection probability, the adjustment factors to account for the non-response, and the calibration to make the survey results in line with the population numbers. In addition to weight trimming, which is used because highly variable weights can introduce undesirable variability in statistical estimates⁵.

Base weights

These weights are the inverse of the selection probability of the unit in the sample. Because of the systematic sampling, all housing units in the same zone have the same chance of being selected and the weights are given by this formula:

$$W_{base}^{housing\ unit} = 1/p$$

where $W_{base}^{housing\ unit}$ is the base weight for the housing unit, p is the probability of selection. The base weights are then adjusted by the number of eligible persons in the household to arrive at person level base weights :

$$W_{base}^{person} = k * W_{base}^{housing\ unit}$$

Where k is the number of eligible persons in the household.

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 5 Weight trimming can reduce variance but increase bias in the statistical estimates. Therefore, weight trimming should only be applied to cases with very large values of weights. The goal is to reduce the overall mean squared errors. Further details can be seen in this paper: Potter, F. (1990). A Study of Procedures to Identify and Trim Extreme Sampling Weights. Proceedings of the Section on Survey Research Methods, American Statistical Association, 1990, 225-230.



Adjustment factors for non-response

If the responding and non-responding units are essentially similar with respect to the key subjects of the investigation, the base weights can be adjusted to account for the non-response by this formula:

$$W^{person} = \alpha W_{base}^{person}$$

Where α is called the adjustment factor for non-response which is based on the propensity that a sampled unit is likely to respond to the survey⁶.

Weight Calibration

The weights are also calibrated to make results in line with the population estimates. This calibration can help reduce the effect from non-response and under-coverage of the sampling frame. SESRI uses “raking” method in the calibration to adjust the weights of the cases in the sample so that the proportions of the adjusted weights on certain characteristics agree with the corresponding proportions for the population .

Questionnaire Development and Survey Administration

Questionnaire development

The questionnaire is designed to collect all necessary information related to the study. The questions were designed in Arabic and then tested internally inside SESRI. This allows the project team to learn whether respondents would be able to understand and answer the questions, and to identify important concerns that affect responses to the questions .

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6 This weighting process is usually called propensity weighting. A good discussion of this process can be found in Varedian M. and G. Forsman (2003), “Comparing propensity score weighting with other weighting methods: A case study on Web data” In Proceedings of the Section on Survey Statistics, American Statistical Association; 2003, CD-ROM



After making necessary changes to the questionnaire based on this internal pre-test, the survey was programmed into CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) system using the software BLAISE. After debugging the program, a face to face pre-test on a small number of housing units was conducted. This pre-test gives valuable information to refine question wording, response categories, introductions, transitions, interviewer instructions, and interview length. Based on this information, the final version of the questionnaire was created and then programmed into CAPI for the fieldwork.

Survey Administration

The survey was administered in CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) mode. CAPI is a computer assisted data collection method for replacing paper-and-pen methods of survey data collection and usually conducted at the home or business of the respondent using a portable personal computer such as a notebook/laptop. Each interviewer received an orientation to the CAPI system, participated in a training program covering fundamentals of CAPI interviewing and standards protocols for administrating survey instruments, and practice time on the computers (laptops). During the period of data collection, the management used a monitoring system to ensure that questions were asked appropriately and the answers were recorded accurately. SESRI is strongly committed to the idea that knowledge of interviewing techniques and field procedures should be supplemented with the basics of survey research to reinforce the necessity for quality data collection. This includes an on-going interviewer training, a strong interviewer support during the field production, and an important monitoring system and equipment that allow supervisors to monitor and evaluate interviewer activities.

Data Management

After the data collection, all individual interviews were merged and saved in a single BLAISE data file. This dataset was then cleaned, coded and saved in STATA formats for analysis. After weighting the final responses to adjust for probability of selection and non-response, the data were analyzed using STATA, the statistical software for the social sciences, where both univariate, bivariate and multivariate analyses were performed.

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