

Policy Report

Qatar Semi-Annual Survey Results (QSAS)

February 2023

This report presents the key findings of the Qatar Semi-Annual Survey (QSAS) conducted from March to June 2022 by the Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) at Qatar University. This involved surveys that aimed to explore the attitudes and perceptions of Qatari nationals and expatriates (hereby referred to as “white-collar expats”) residing in Qatar regarding various topics related to social and economic issues, including part-time work, teleworking, financial planning, youth empowerment, and educational sustainability. This report presents policy recommendations on the above-mentioned topics aiming to provide a valuable information to the decision makers. The survey was administered using the computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) mode.

THIS REPORT WAS PREPARED BY:

Dr. Noora Lari, Ph.D., Policy Department Manager.
Dr. Sana Abusin, Ph.D., Research Associate.
Dr. Kien T. Le, Ph.D., Associate Research Professor.
Noor. A. Al-Emadi, Senior Research Assistant.
Maryam F. Al-Thani, Senior Research Assistant.
Catalina Petcu, Research Assistant.
Amal Ali, Research Assistant.
Fahad Al- Boinin, Research Assistant.
Noor K. Al-Thani, Research Assistant.
Alaa Al-Shareef, Project Manager.
Nada Rayan, Technical Editor

DATA COLLECTION:

John Lee Pratt Holmes, Section Head of Computer Assisted Telephone Interview Operations.
Abdulrahman Abdulaziz Rahmany, Assistant Data Collection Specialist.
Anis Miladi, Section Head of Survey Programming and Development.
Isam M. Abdelhameed, Senior Survey Programming Specialist.
Ayman Al-Kahlout, Field Operations Support.

THIS REPORT WAS REVIEWED BY:

Prof. Kaltham Al-Ghanim, Ph.D., Research Professor, SESRI Director
Prof. Arokiasamy Perianayagam. Ph.D., Research Professor

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INTRODUCTION

The Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) is an independent research organization at Qatar University. Since its inception in 2008, it has developed a strong survey-based infrastructure and has provided high-quality survey data for planning and research in the social and economic sectors. SESRI uses quantitative scientific surveys to depict public opinions and behaviors to inform decision-making and fill research gaps on a variety of topics. Thus, the data provided in this report are intended to inform wider strategic planning. The Qatar Semi-Annual Survey (QSAS) is conducted twice a year to investigate prevailing attitudes and behaviors surrounding several socio-economic issues in the State of Qatar. The overall objective of the QSAS is to provide research-based and unbiased polling on questions of national interest to Qatar. The QSAS uses scientifically grounded sampling and interviewing methodologies to provide valuable information to decision makers and scholars.

The present report aims to offer information that portrays the attitudes and perceptions of Qatari nationals and white-collar expatriates toward various aspects related to the work and welfare system, personal financial planning, youth empowerment, and educational sustainability. The key findings were derived from two survey groupings: a) Qatari nationals and b) white-collar expatriates (hereafter referred to as “expats”). This report summarizes the results of an original telephone survey that was conducted during a 3-month period from March 2022 to June 2022. A total of 1,496 citizens and residents of Qatar aged 18 years and older were recruited to participate in the study, of whom 744 were Qatari nationals and 752 were white-collar expats. The survey covered a variety of topics including attitudes towards part-time work, teleworking, economic welfare, youth empowerment, and educational sustainability in Qatar.

Key Findings

The key findings from the survey are as follows:

Work and Welfare

- Awareness of the draft decision on the part-time system in government agencies varied among Qatari respondents: Around 44% reported being somewhat familiar, 43% reported being not at all familiar and 13% were very familiar with the scheme.

- The majority of the respondents believed that part-time work schemes allowed for a better work–life balance.
- The majority of the respondents agreed that remote working hindered professional interactions, with white-collar expats (78%) comprising a higher percentage compared with Qatari respondents (65%).

Economic Welfare

- Overall, 58% of the respondents saved part of their income compared with 42% who did not. The results also revealed differences in terms of nationality, employment status, and income. Furthermore, white-collar expats were more likely to save part of their household incomes (60%) than Qataris (51%).

Youth Civic Engagement and Values

- The respondents prioritized maintaining security and stability (59%), followed by fighting rising prices (18%), preserving the country's identity and culture (16%), and giving people more say in important government decisions (7%).

Educational Sustainability

- The respondents' attitudes toward academic fraud showed that 61% and 71% of Qataris and higher-income expatriates perceived it as a crime, respectively.

The report is structured as follows:

- **Section 1** describes the demographic composition of the survey's respondents.
- **Section 2** discusses the respondents' knowledge of the work and welfare system in Qatar and examines perceptions on part-time work and teleworking.
- **Section 3** looks at financial planning, specifically at households' spending and saving habits, loans, luxury spending, and shopping behaviors.
- **Section 4** examines the youth's civic engagement and their political attitudes.
- **Section 5** discusses the perceptions on educational sustainability in Qatar, with a focus on academic fraud.

SECTION 1

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

An overview of the respondents' personal and social characteristics is presented in this section to provide a better understanding of their demographics. The sample consisted of 1,496 respondents, of whom 25% were Qatari nationals and 75% were white-collar expats. Among the respondents, 61% were male and 39% were female (Figure 1).

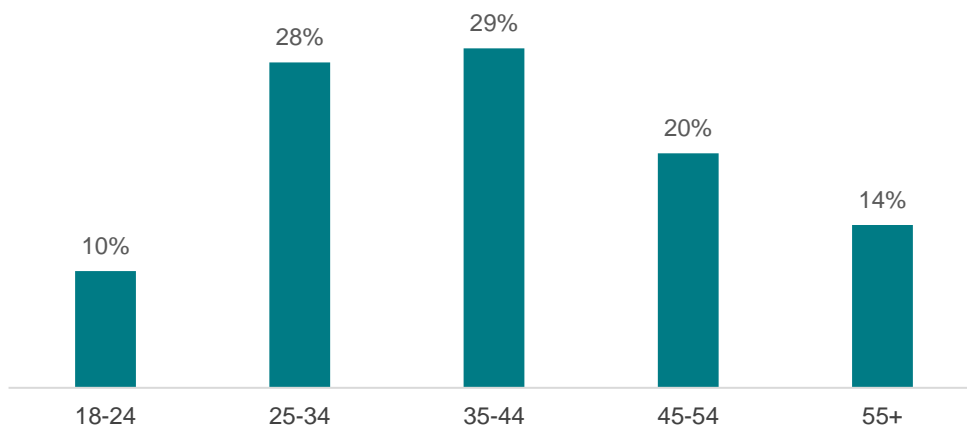
Figure 1: Distribution of respondents, by citizenship and gender



1.1. Age of Respondents

Figure 2 indicates the age distribution of the respondents. As can be seen, most of the respondents' ages ranged from 25 to 34 (28%) and from 35 to 44 (29%) years old. Around 20% were in the 45–54 age group, while 14% were above 55 years old. Only 10% of the respondents were in the 18–24 age group.

Figure 2: Age distribution of respondents



1.2. Marital Status and Children

In terms of marital status, 74% of the respondents were married, 22% were never married, and only 4% were previously married (Figure 3). When asked whether they had children below 18 years old living with them, 65% confirmed having children under 18 years old living in the same household (Figure 3).

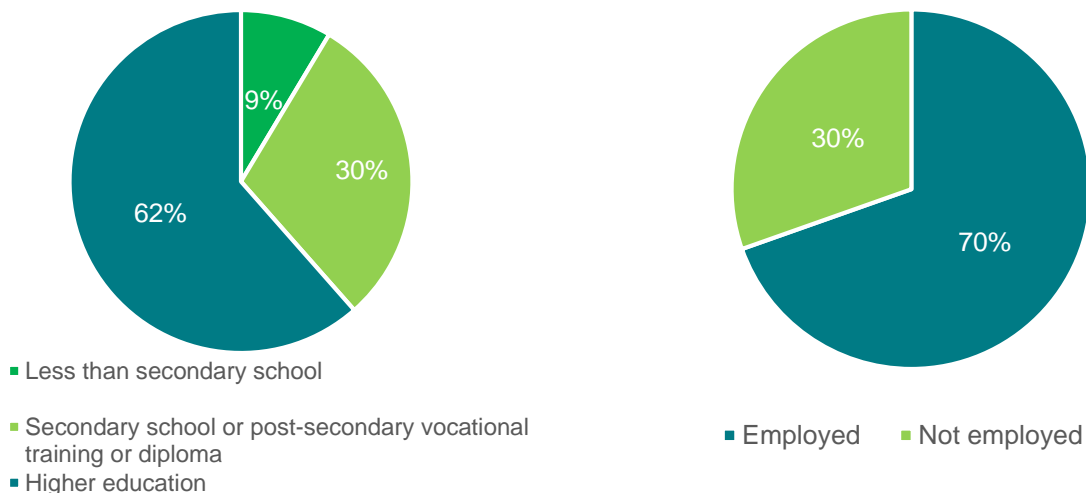
Figure 3: Distribution of respondents by marital status and children



1.3. Respondents' Educational Level and Employment Status

The majority of the respondents (62%) attained higher education, followed by 30% who completed secondary school or obtained post-secondary vocational training diplomas, and 9% who completed lower than the secondary educational level (Figure 4). In terms of employment status, the majority of the respondents (70%) were employed (Figure 4).

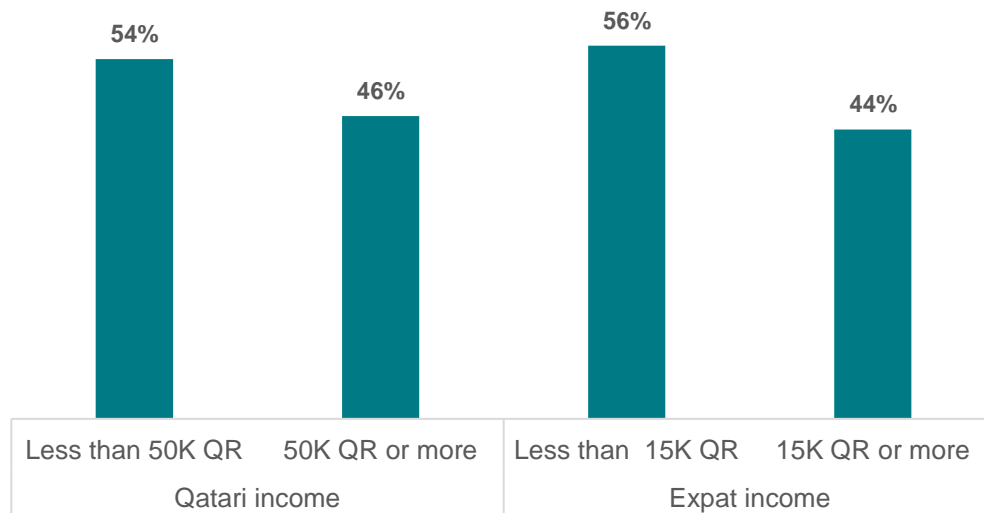
Figure 4: Distribution of respondents by educational level and employment status



1.4. Income level

Regarding income levels among the Qatari respondents, slightly more than half (54%) earned less than 50,000 QR, while 46% reported having incomes higher than 50,000 QR. Concerning the expats, the majority (56%) reported earning less than 15,000 QR, while the rest had a monthly income of 15,000 QR and above (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Distribution of respondents by income level



SECTION 2

Work and Welfare

SECTION 2: WORK AND WELFARE

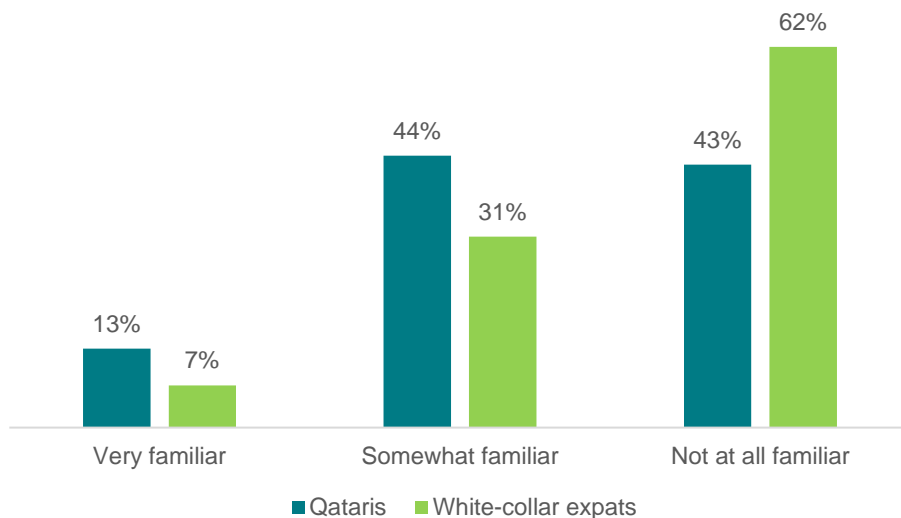
This section of the study explores respondents’ attitudes toward part-time work scheme and its impact on work productivity and efficiency, as well as teleworking scheme and work–life balance; through exploring how it might affect aspects of the labor market and employee welfare.

2.1. Part-Time Work Scheme

2.1.1. Awareness of the part-time work scheme

The Qatari Council of Ministers has established Decision No. 13 of 2021 authorizing the terms and conditions of a part-time system in government agencies. This part of the survey assesses the opinions of Qatar’s general population on the part-time system in government agencies in which Qatari employees can apply to work part-time. According to the survey findings, half of the population is completely unaware of the conditions under which Qatari employees may seek work part-time instead of full-time in government organizations.

Figure 6: Levels of familiarity with the part-time work scheme

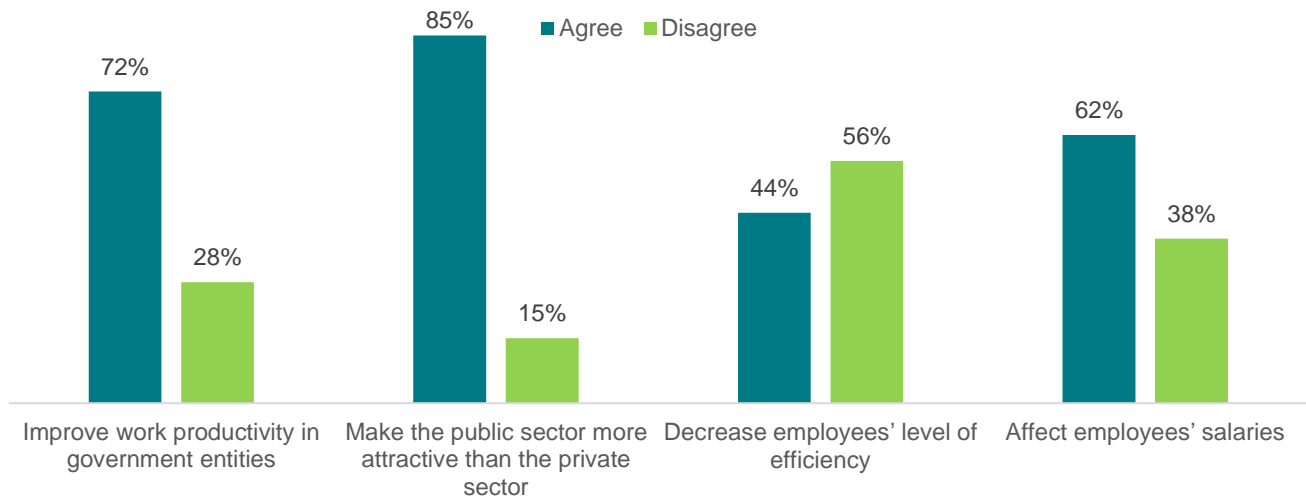


Among Qataris, around 44% reported being somewhat familiar with the part-time work scheme, 43% were not at all familiar, and 13% were very familiar with the scheme. In the group of white-collar expats, 62% were not at all familiar, 31% were somewhat familiar, and 7% were very familiar (Figure 6). In general, the majority of the population knew little to nothing about this regulation.

2.1.2. Work productivity and efficiency

The respondents in this subsection were asked several questions to assess the level of agreement regarding their perceptions of part-time work scheme and its impact on employees' productivity and efficiency.

Figure 7: Perceptions of work productivity and efficiency



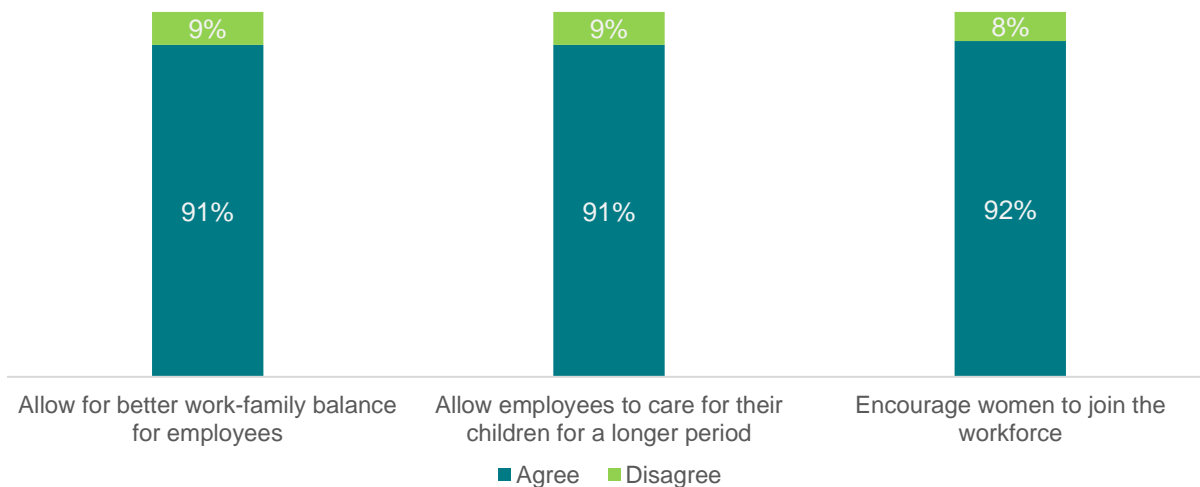
- Work productivity in government entities:** the respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement, “The part-time work scheme will improve work productivity in government entities.” The findings showed that 72% agreed with this statement. When compared with specific demographic characteristics, we found a significant relationship between levels of agreement with this statement and the participants’ gender and nationality. In particular, more female participants (76%) than males (69%) agreed with the statement. Furthermore, 78% of the Qatari participants agreed with the statement compared with 70% of the white-collar expats.
- Public sector vs. private sector:** the respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement, “The part-time work scheme will make working in the public sector more attractive than in the private sector.” The findings revealed that 85% agreed with this statement. In terms of gender, we found a significant relationship between the levels of agreement with this statement and the participants’ gender. While 90% of the female participants agreed, a lower percentage of the male respondents (81%) agreed with this potential effect of the part-time work scheme implementation.

- **Level of efficiency:** the respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement, “The part-time work scheme will decrease employees’ level of efficiency.” The findings showed that more than a half disagreed (56%) with this statement.
- **Employees’ salaries:** Most of the respondents (62%) agreed with the statement, “The part-time work scheme will affect employees’ salaries”.

2.1.3. Work–family balance

As part of the questionnaire in this subsection, respondents were asked a number of statements regarding their perceptions of part-time work scheme, work family balance, childcare and women in the workforce.

Figure 8: Perceptions of part-time work and work–family balance



- **Part-time work and work-family balance:** the respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement, “The part-time work scheme will allow for a better work–family balance for employees.” The findings showed that 91% agreed with this statement. Looking at a specific demographic characteristic, we found a significant relationship between levels of agreement with this statement and the participants’ gender. In particular, a higher proportion of female (95%) than male (89%) participants agreed with the statement.
- **Part-time work and childcare:** the respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement, “The part-time work scheme will allow employees to care for their children for a longer period.” The findings indicated that 91% agreed with this statement. When

compared with certain demographic characteristics, we found a significant relationship between levels of agreement with this statement and the participants' gender and nationality. In particular, a greater proportion of female participants (95%) than males (88%) agreed with the statement. In terms of citizenship, 93% and 90% of Qataris and white-collar expats, respectively, agreed that the part-time work scheme would allow them to take care of their children for a longer period.

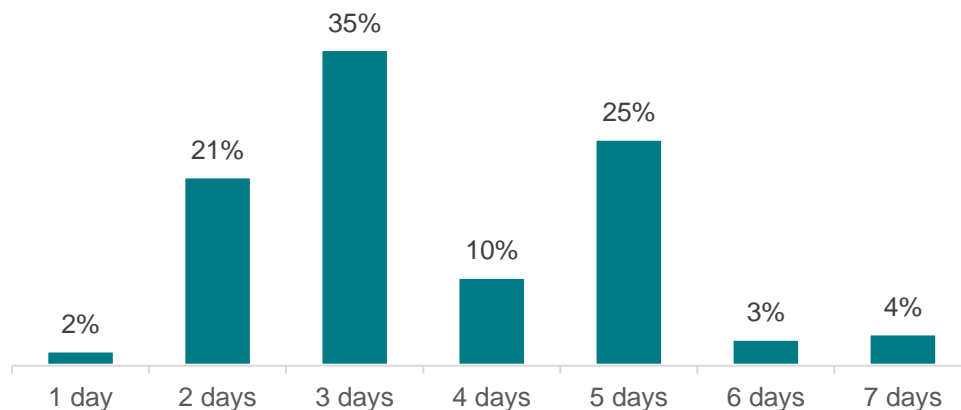
- *Part-time work and women in the workforce:* the respondents were asked whether they agreed with the statement, “The part-time work scheme will encourage women to join the workforce.” The findings showed that 92% agreed with this statement.

2.2. Teleworking

2.2.1. Teleworking during and post-COVID-19

To determine the respondents' attitudes toward teleworking scheme during the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of job performance, productivity, and time management, they were asked whether they had worked from home at any point during the pandemic. The results showed that the majority (63%) did not work at home during the pandemic. However, when asked about their interest in teleworking scheme in the future, half of the respondents (51%) reported interest, while the other half (49%) expressed no interest. The average ideal number of teleworking days was three days per week as shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Preferred number of teleworking days



2.2.2. Perceived attitudes toward the teleworking scheme

In this subsection, we examined the perceptions of the general population regarding the benefits and disadvantages of teleworking, with a focus on work motivation and engagement, work–life balance, and well-being.

Teleworking and work motivation

Around 57% of the respondents reported that it was more difficult to be motivated to work when away from the main office (Table 1). One of the potential reasons behind the decreased motivation could be the presence of home distractions, as 55% of the respondents reported.

Table 1: Perceptions of teleworking and work motivations

Statements	Agree	Disagree
1. It is harder to be motivated to work if away from the main office.	57.1%	42.9%
2. You find it difficult to focus on your work because of home distractions (e.g., phone calls, visitors, and children).	54.9%	45.1%
3. You miss the professional interaction found at a workplace to discuss work-related issues.	75.4%	24.6%
4. You got more work done by minimizing the distraction (e.g., socializing with co-workers) found in the workplace.	63.9%	36.1%
5. Teleworking does not allow an ambitious employee to have optimal access to good opportunities at work.	63.8%	63.8%
6. Teleworking reduces the employee’s ability to take initiatives at work.	61.1%	38.9%

Table one shows that a high proportion of respondents (64%) found the teleworking arrangement beneficial, reporting that they were able to get more work done by minimizing distractions (e.g., socializing with coworkers) found in the workplace. Nevertheless, many of the respondents experienced the lack of professional interactions. In fact, the findings showed that 75% of the respondents missed the professional interactions usually found at the workplace. When asked whether working from home prevented ambitious employees from having optimal access to good opportunities at work, around 64% of the respondents agreed with this statement. Moreover, 61% of the respondents reported that teleworking reduced employees’ ability to take initiative at work.

Nationality and having children under 18 years old were important factors that influenced the level of focus while working from home. Specifically, a higher proportion of white-collar expats (57%) than Qataris (46%) found it difficult to concentrate while working from home due to distractions. In addition, families with children under 18 years were more likely to agree (61%)

with the statement concerning home distractions compared with families with no children above 18 years of age.

Teleworking and work-family balance

A high proportion of respondents (75%) reported that they were able to take care of their child/ren when teleworking (Table 2). Around 70% did not agree with the statement, “You do not see any advantages related to teleworking.” Furthermore, 78% of the respondents reported that teleworking allowed them to better balance their work and home duties, with more Qataris (88%) than white-collar expats (76%) experiencing work–life balance when teleworking.

Table 2: Perceptions of teleworking and work-family balance

Statements	Agree	Disagree
1. Teleworking allowed you to take care of your child/ren.	75.4%	24.6%
2. You do not see any advantages in teleworking.	29.7%	70.3%
3. Teleworking allowed you to better balance your work and home duties.	78.3%	21.7%

Teleworking and employee’s wellbeing

Here, we looked at the level of social isolation to examine the perceived well-being of the respondents. Around 69% of the respondents felt socially isolated from their coworkers at the workplace (Table 3), with a higher proportion of white-collar expats (73%) than Qataris (57%) feeling isolated. Nevertheless, 71% of the respondents agreed that teleworking scheme allowed them to better manage their time. Around 82% of Qataris agreed that teleworking helped them manage their time better, while only 68% of white-collar expats agreed with the statement. A high percentage of respondents (76%) confirmed that teleworking allowed them to save money (e.g., on office clothing, petrol, and accessories).

Table 3: Perceptions of teleworking and employee’s wellbeing

Statements	Agree	Disagree
1. You felt socially isolated from your co-workers at the workplace.	69.4%	30.6%
2. Teleworking allowed you to manage your time better.	71.1%	28.9%
3. Teleworking allowed you to save money (e.g., on office clothing, petrol, accessories).	75.8%	24.2%

2.3 Employee’s welfare policy recommendations

The findings outlined in this section suggest several recommendations. Even as the state takes steps to improve the welfare of Qatari employees, at present there is a need to identify what

should be done to promote “quality” part-time work and teleworking schemes in government entities. The following policy recommendations are suggested:

- Provide pilot programs, tools and resources with evidence-based sample specific case studies to identify the positive and negative aspects of part time work.
- Review HR polices to provide options for mobility between full time and part time work, and provide promotions in part time positions in leadership positions along with the provision of fixed wages and pensions.
- Raise awareness about part-time work terms and conditions by encouraging employers to conduct awareness sessions about the type of jobs that have the option to work on a part-time basis.
- Provide a part-time work option that maintains employees’ efficiency levels, reduces stress, and has productivity-enhancing effects, reduces absenteeism and retains qualified employees.
- Improve working conditions in terms of flexibility of time and working hours is a positive step towards encouraging women to join or remain in the workforce to avoid impact on their family obligations.
- Issue teleworking strategies to promote flexible working arrangements, achieve work–life balance, and encourage female participation in the workplace.
- State clear guidelines to partake in a teleworking model, including when and how often an employee may telework.
- Invest in strong ICT infrastructure to ensure steady access to teleworking platforms and smooth communication.
- Ensure healthy socialization by providing support and face-to-face interactions for employees working outside the office to ensure that they do not feel isolated from the rest of the team.

SECTION 3

Economic Welfare

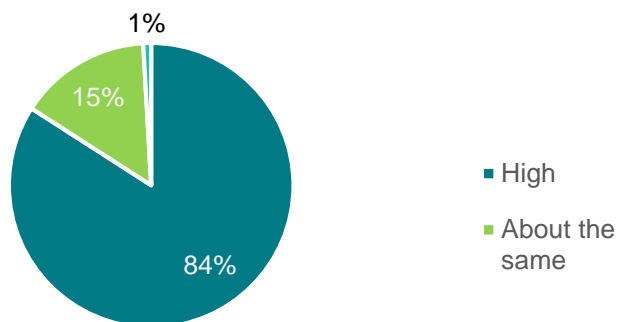
SECTION 3: ECONOMIC WELFARE

This section focuses on understanding the spending and saving habits of households in Qatar, looking specifically at the populations' attitudes toward the prices of goods and services, the types of loans taken out, and understanding the spending and saving habits in the country. Additionally, this section looks at people's attitudes toward luxury spending and their overall shopping habits.

3.1. Prices of Goods and Services in Qatar

The respondents were asked to determine whether the prices of goods and services in Qatar were high, low, or just about right. About 84% of the respondents thought that prices were high as shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Respondents' perceptions of prices in Qatar



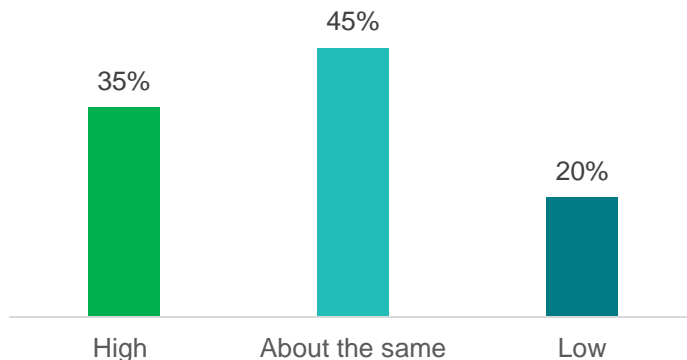
3.2. Monthly Income and Prices in Qatar

The respondents were asked about their perceptions of whether their monthly household incomes covered their basic needs for goods and services in Qatar. The majority of the respondents (74%) reported that their monthly household incomes met their basic needs. A far greater proportion of Qataris with higher incomes (QR 50,000 and more), (85%) than those in the lower income group (less than QR 50,000), (62%) reported that their monthly household incomes met their basic needs. Similarly, white-collar expats with higher incomes (QR 15,000 or more) showed greater agreement (78%) with the statement that their incomes were sufficient to cover basic monthly expenses compared with those with lower incomes (less than QR 15,000) (69%).

3.3. Monthly Income and Monthly Expenses

The respondents were asked to compare their monthly household expenses with their monthly household incomes. Around 45% of respondents said that their monthly expenses were equal to their incomes (Figure 11).

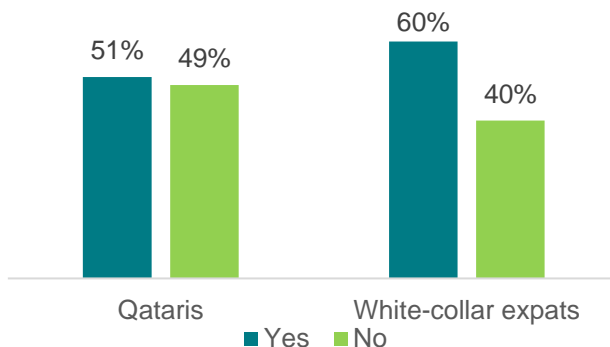
Figure 11: Levels of monthly household expenses vs. monthly household income



3.4. Monthly Income expenditures and savings

Around 78% of the respondents reported that they usually plan their monthly expenditures. About 58% of the respondents said that they save part of their monthly household incomes. Figure 12 reveals differences in saving patterns by nationality, with more white-collar expats (60%) saving part of their monthly household incomes compared to Qataris (51%). The majority of white-collar expats with both lower and higher incomes saved part of their incomes, although there was a notable difference between the two income groups in this population. The number of expats with higher incomes who said that they saved part of their income was drastically higher (71%) than those with lower incomes (52%).

Figure 12: Saving household incomes, by nationality



3.5. Spending and Saving Habits

The respondents were asked to rate their levels of spending and saving habits using a 4-point likert scale (always, often, sometimes, and never).

Table 4: Statements on spending and saving habits

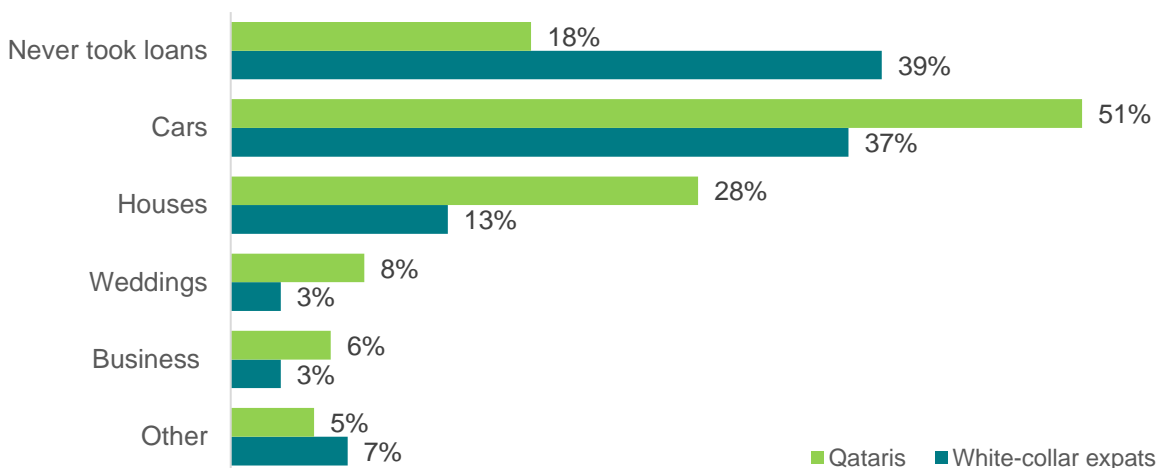
Statements	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never
1. Your family always has money left over at the end of each month.	30.1%	22.8%	32.4%	14.7%
2. Your family usually buys luxury goods so that you appear to have money.	6.6%	8.3%	26.5%	58.6%
3. Part of your family's monthly income goes to a savings account.	21.0%	12.7%	25.5%	40.8%
4. You set up a monthly budget to rationalize your consumption and plan your expenditures.	36.8%	17.1%	25.9%	20.2%
5. You avoid borrowing money to buy goods and services.	50.0%	13.0%	19.4%	17.6%
6. You often save money and only spend it on basic needs.	30.3%	20.6%	29.0%	20.2%
7. You often spend more money than what you earn.	19.0%	11.6%	30.3%	39.1%

Table 4 shows that among all the respondents, 37% always established a monthly budget to rationalize their consumption and plan their expenditures, while 20% never set up a budget. Around 39% said that they never spent more money than they earned, while 30% said they sometimes did so. Nevertheless, when asked to rate how frequently portions of their family's monthly were to a savings account, most of the respondents (41%) said that they never added part of their monthly incomes into a savings account. Around (50%) of respondents avoided borrowing money to buy goods and services, or bought luxury goods to appear rich (59%).

3.6. Loans for Luxury Spending

The respondents were asked to select the items that they had paid for by taking out loans. The results showed that the respondents took out loans for cars (41%), houses (17%), travel (6%), wedding costs (4%), business investments (4%), and luxury goods (2%). Around 33% never took out a loan; where more white-collar expats (39%) never took out loans than Qataris (18%). Around 6% took out loans for purposes other than those mentioned above, such as education, medical treatment, and other life necessities.

Figure 13: Loans for luxury spending, by nationality



Significant differences were found according to nationality, gender, and income as shown in the below discussion:

- Car loans:** More Qataris (51%) than white-collar expats (37%) and more females (46%) than males (38%) took out car loans. There were also more Qataris with lower incomes (56%) who took out car loans than those with higher incomes (48%). By contrast, more white-collar expats with higher incomes (45%) took out car loans than those with lower incomes (32%).
- Housing loans:** More Qataris (28%) took out housing loans than white-collar expats (13%). There were also more white-collar expats with higher incomes (17%) who took out housing loans than those with lower incomes (11%).
- Wedding cost loans:** More Qataris (8%) took out loans to pay for wedding costs than white-collar expats (3%).
- Business investments loans:** More Qataris (6%) took loans for business investments than white-collar expats (3%). In addition, more Qataris with higher incomes (10%) took out loans for business investments than those with lower incomes (3%).

3.7. Shopping Behaviors

The respondents were asked to rate their levels of agreement with seven different statements related to shopping behaviors.

Table 5: Statements on shopping behavior

Statements	Agree	Disagree
7. When I am in a down mood, I go shopping to make myself feel better.	32%	68%
8. I enjoy shopping with my friends or family to socialize.	58%	42%
9. In general I usually try to buy the best overall quality products	80%	20%
10. For the most part, I go shopping when there are sales.	84%	16%
11. I usually choose expensive brands because of their better quality.	49%	51%
12. While shopping I try to find only the items that I am looking for	87%	13%
13. I like to go shopping when I can find time	84%	16%

- **Utilitarian shopping:** Most of the respondents (87%) agreed that, while shopping, they only try to find the items they were looking for.
- **Seeking high quality products:** Most of the respondents (80%) reported that they generally buy the best overall quality products. Both Qataris (84%) and white-collar expats (79%) agreed with the statement.
- **Value shopping:** The majority of the respondents (84%) reported going shopping with ongoing sales. White-collar expats (86%) were more likely to do so than Qataris (78%).
- **Brand consciousness:** Around 49% of the respondents usually chose expensive brands because of their better quality. The majority of males (53%) agreed that they usually chose expensive brands because of their better quality, while only 43% of females agreed with this statement.
- **Seeking gratification:** The majority of the respondents (68%) disagreed with the idea of going shopping to make themselves feel better. Within the group of female respondents, 43% agreed that shopping could make themselves feel better, whereas only 24% of males agreed with the statement.
- **Social shopping:** More than half of the respondents (58%) reported shopping as a means of socializing with their friends or families. In particular, more females (62%) than males (55%) reported that they enjoyed shopping with their friends or families.
- **Hedonic shopping:** Most of the respondents (84%) agreed that they like to go shopping when they could find time.

3.8. Economic welfare policy recommendations

The findings outlined in this section suggest several recommendations. Several policy options could help households reach desired economic welfare levels. In order to achieve this goal, the following policy recommendations are suggested:

- Provide financial literacy programs (on-site/online) by launching community capacity building and financial education for individuals and families to build financial management awareness and household budget planning and encouraging them to allocate significant part of their income to savings.
- Establish advisory task force that includes policy-makers, representatives from relevant ministries and financial institutions, researchers, and the private sector to review the latest research findings in line with price fluctuations, and household consumption norms.
- Advise banks and financial institutions to develop and maintain policies and procedures that provide an effective all-inclusive framework and tailored loan options for both high-income and low-income nationals and expats.

SECTION 4

Youth Civic Engagement and Values

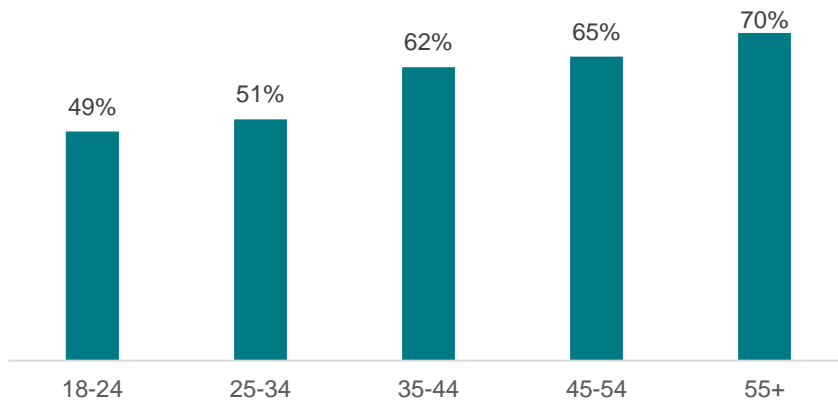
SECTION 4: YOUTH CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND VALUES

This section examines the attitudes of the youth in Qatar toward civic engagement activities, their interest in politics, and the issues they consider important for the country. This section aims to provide insights into prevailing attitudes toward political engagement based on demographic characteristics.

4.1. Civic Engagement Activities

Several questions were asked to assess the respondents' attitudes toward youth civic engagement activities. They were asked which youth civic engagement activities they believed were most important for Qatar. The majority indicated that maintaining security and stability was the most important (59%), followed by fighting rising prices (18%), preserving the country's identity and culture (16%), and giving people more say in important government decisions (7%). Compared with the younger respondents (specifically, individuals aged 18–24 years), the older respondents felt that maintaining security and stability was essential (from 49% to 70%) as shown in Figure 14. In addition, the younger respondents were more concerned with identity and cultural preservation than the older respondents (21% for 18-24, vs. 15% for 25-34, 16% for 35-44 and 45-54 and 13% for 55+).

Figure 14: Maintaining security and stability, by age groups



4.2. Political Attitudes

4.2.1. Interest in Politics

Overall, the majority of the respondents (52%) were not interested in politics. Looking at the demographic characteristics, we found significant relationships between the participants' levels of interest and their nationality, age group, and educational level. In particular, the Qatari

respondents were more interested in politics (55%) than white-collar expats (45%). The respondents aged 55 and above were more interested in politics (59%) than other age groups (48% for 18–24, 41% for 25–34, 47% for 35–44, and 51% for 45–54). Furthermore, the respondents with postgraduate degrees were more interested in politics (51%) than those with other educational levels (42% for less than secondary school and 42% for secondary school and diplomas).

The Qatari respondents who were interested in politics were also asked about the most important reasons why the youth should be more interested in Qatari politics than older people were. The most important reported reasons were as follows:

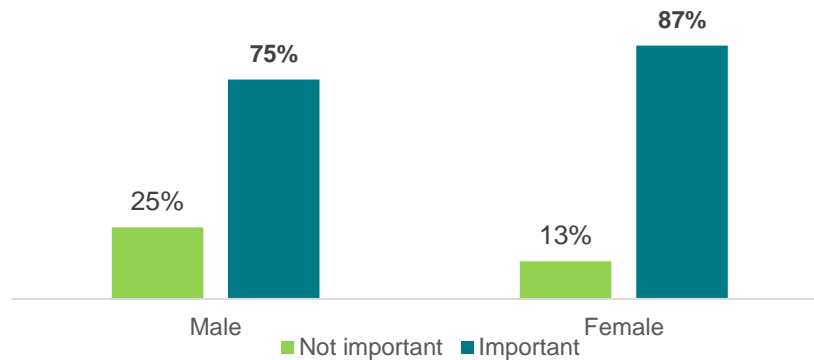
- *The youth have greater awareness of their political rights (47%);*
- *The youth have more time and energy (19%);*
- *The youth have more experience with the political system (15%).*

The respondents who were not interested in politics were also asked about the important reasons why the youth were less interested in politics than older people were. The most important reason was that the youth have less experience with the political system (Qatari: 52%, white-collar expats: 55%).

4.2.2. Democracy and Decision Making

The results showed that only around 20% of the respondents believed that it was not important to live in a democratic country. However, 87% of females compared with 75% of males thought it was important to live in a democratically governed country as shown in Figure 15. Notably, the majority of the respondents (72%) believed that decision makers should consider the concerns of ordinary citizens when addressing significant issues.

Figure 15: The importance of living in a democratic country, by gender



4.3. Youth Civic Engagement Policy Recommendations

The findings outlined in this section suggest several recommendations. The current conditions call for an immediate response from the government in the form of designing youth development policies that create opportunities for youth civic engagement. The following policy recommendations are suggested:

- Develop a national framework for youth policies through the formation of a policy-working group composed of experts and representatives from youth organizations, civil society organizations and academia, to try to identify obstacles facing youth civic participation in social, economic and political aspects and provide regular initial indicators of the results of implementing these policies.
- Promote civic engagement programs through government agencies offering training courses designed to raise awareness among young people about the available opportunities for civic engagement and to enhance their ability to participate in political life and decision-making.
- Set portions for youth to increase their political participation in decision making in the country, work to involve them in legislative bodies, government boards departments and youth councils; provide an opportunity for young people to advise decision makers on matters related to youth and provide appropriate representation for all, which supports the space for expressing political opinions, participating in public discussions and promoting social and psychological well-being.

SECTION 5

Educational Sustainability

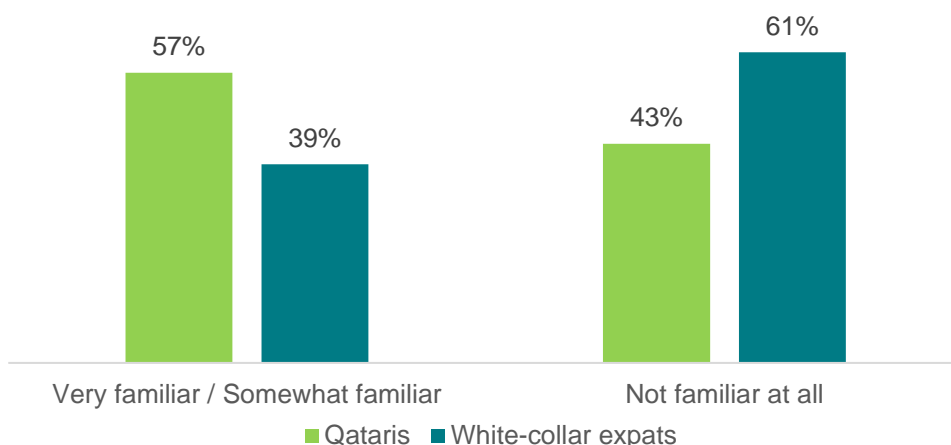
SECTION 5: EDUCATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

Education for sustainable development (ESD) is a concept developed to systematically understand and reform educational systems. The main goal of ESD is to promote educational sustainability for future generations (Qatar University, 2018). To date, the government of Qatar has exerted significant efforts and investments to achieve its goals of developing a knowledge-based economy and educational sustainability. However, developing the former comes with its own challenges. One of the factors that threatens ESD is academic fraud. In this section, we present public opinions about this academic fraud to better understand the behavioral aspects behind it and to implement better policies for tackling forgeries. This section focuses specifically on the forging of higher education certificates (i.e. master’s and doctoral degrees).

5.1. Awareness and Perceptions of Academic Fraud

In this subsection, we explore the respondents’ familiarity with academic fraud. “Academic fraud” is defined as any type of cheating that occurs in relation to a formal academic exercise (Mavisakalyan & Meinecke, 2016). Examples of academic fraud include plagiarism, false citations, false data/fabrication, deception, cheating, bribery, sabotage, and impersonation (Ivanova & Ivanova, 2015). Interestingly, more than half of the Qatari respondents (57%), compared with only 39% of the white-collar expats, reported that they were very or somewhat familiar with the notion of academic fraud (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Familiarity with academic fraud

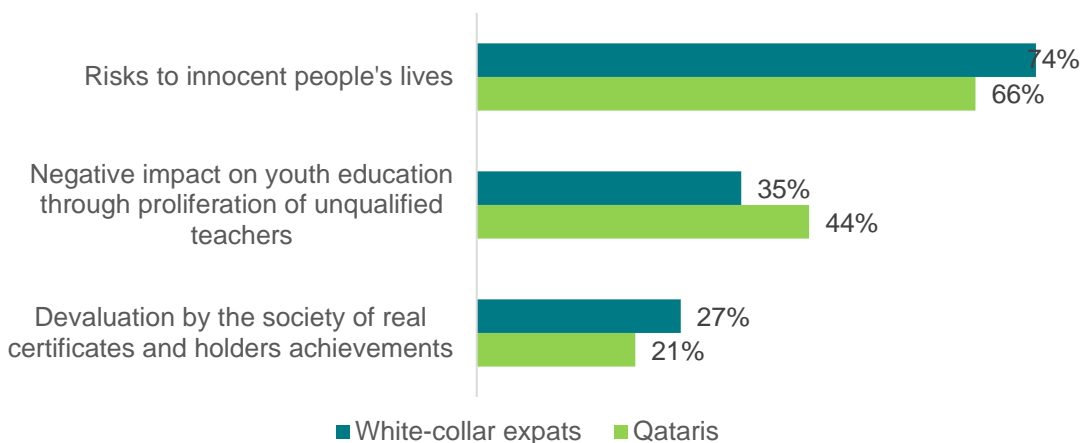


The results shows that Qataris were more aware of academic fraud compared with white-collar expats. One possibility could be that Qataris closely follow their country’s educational policies and strategies. Furthermore, when assessing whether the general population perceived academic fraud as a crime or an academic violation, high percentages of both Qataris (61%) and white-collar expats (71%) perceived it as a crime. Given that both respondent types share similar opinions concerning academic fraud, it is a good indicator that the community supports the reduction of this negative behavior and aims to achieve long-term educational sustainability.

5.2. Negative Impacts of Academic Fraud

Academic fraud can result in several negative impacts, including poor-quality education, and negatively affect the reputation of the institution. In terms of the most negative impacts of academic fraud, the risks posed to the lives of innocent people due to the forging of medical certificates was the most negative effect, according to 66% of Qataris and 74% of white-collar expats (Figure 17). This was followed by the proliferation of unqualified teachers, which can negatively affect the education of young people (Qataris: 44%, white-collar expats: 35%) and the social devaluation of authentic certificates and their holders’ achievements (21% of Qataris, 27% of white-collar expats).

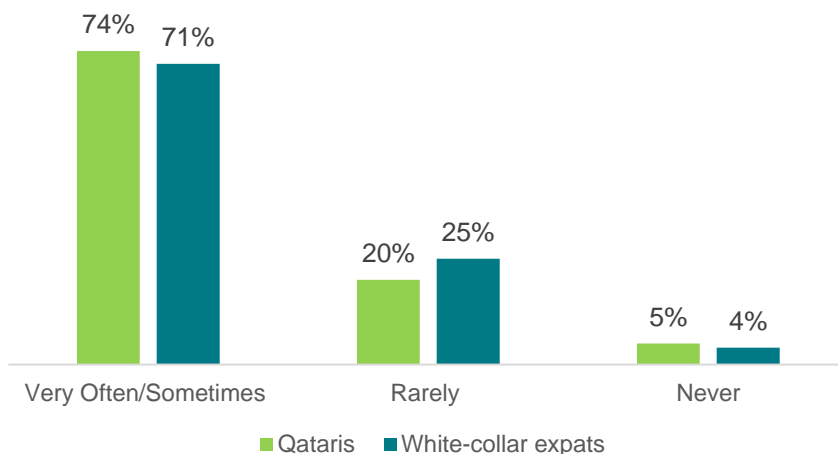
Figure 17: Negative impacts of academic fraud



5.3. The Frequency of Committing Academic Fraud

The respondents were asked about the frequency with which different types of academic fraud occurred. The first type of academic fraud assessed was plagiarism. The survey respondents were asked about how frequently they thought plagiarism occurred, and the results showed that the majority of Qataris (74%) and white-collar expats (71%) agreed that plagiarism was a common occurrence (Figure 18). Around 20% of Qataris perceived plagiarism to be a rare occurrence compared with 25% of white-collar expats.

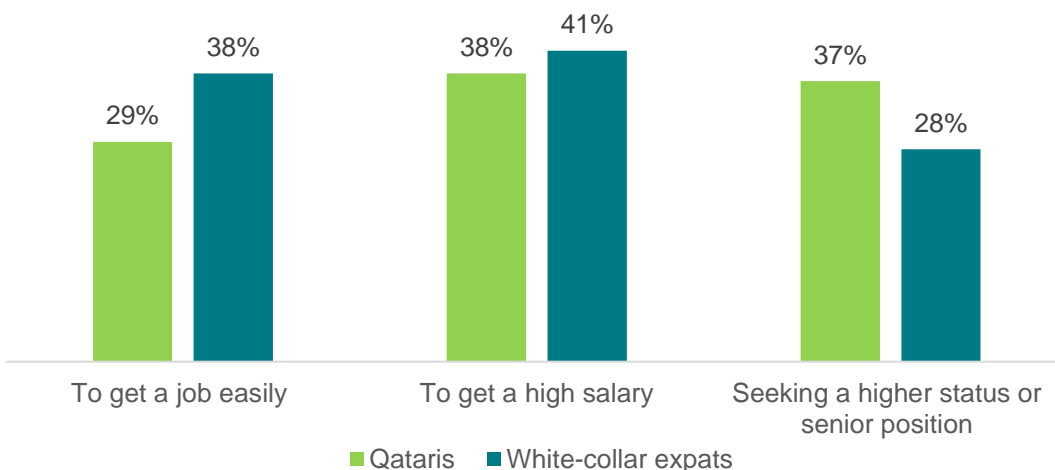
Figure 18: Perceptions regarding the occurrence of plagiarism



5.4. Perceived Incentives to Commit Academic Fraud

The respondents were asked an open-ended question regarding the perceived reasons behind an individual’s incentive to commit academic fraud. The three recurring determinants include the following: “To get a job easily,” “To get a high salary,” and “To seek a higher status or senior position.” The majority of the respondents (Qataris: 38%, white-collar expats: 41%) agreed that receiving a higher salary was the primary reason for individuals to commit academic fraud (Figure 19). About 38% of white-collar expats regarded the need to get a job easily as an important factor for committing academic fraud, while Qataris thought this was the least important factor. Meanwhile, 37% of Qataris perceived that seeking a higher status or senior position was a vital reason for conducting academic fraud, while white-collar expats thought this was the least important factor.

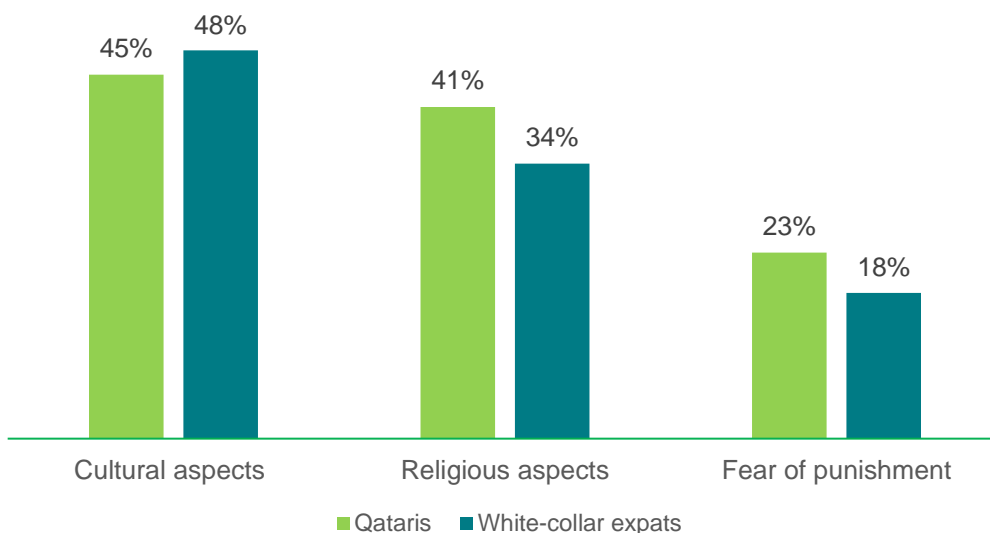
Figure 19: Perceived incentives to commit academic fraud



5.5. Perceived Deterrents to Committing Academic Fraud

When the respondents were asked about the perceived deterrents to committing academic fraud, 45% of Qataris and 48% of white-collar expats agreed that cultural aspects were the greatest deterrence (Figure 20). Furthermore, 41% of Qataris perceived religious aspects as a deterrent, but this percentage dropped for white-collar expats (34%). Additionally, only 23% of Qataris and 18% of white-collar expats perceived fear of punishment as a deterrent to committing academic fraud. Overall, perceived fear of punishment was considered the least important factor for both groups.

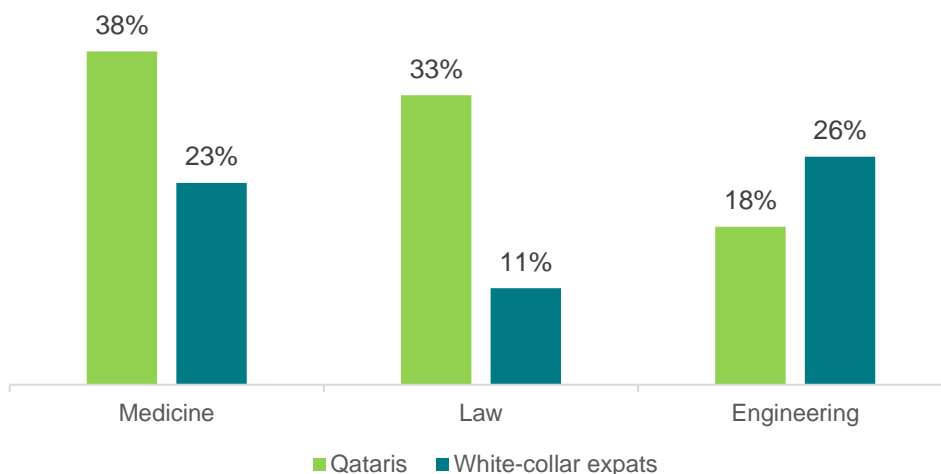
Figure 20: Perceived deterrents to committing academic fraud



5.6. Perceived Sectors Impacted by Academic Fraud

Regarding the sectors in which respondents perceived academic fraud to be the most prevalent, the results varied slightly depending on the respondent type. For example, the Qatari respondents regarded medicine (38%) and law (33%) as the sectors experiencing the greatest prevalence of academic fraud (Figure 21). In comparison, for white-collar expats, only 23% and 11% respectively indicated that medicine and law were the sectors where fraud seemed to be most prevalent. Additionally, 26% of white-collar expats and only 18% of Qataris regarded engineering as the sector most affected by academic fraud.

Figure 21: Perceived sectors impacted by academic fraud



5.7. Educational Sustainability Policy Recommendations

The findings outlined in this section suggest several recommendations. It is imperative for both governmental and private agencies to develop strategies and implement measures to deter the demand and supply of fake academic certifications at the national level. The following policy recommendations are suggested:

- Enhance quality assurance of research sourced outside Qatar through the formation of independent regulatory bodies.
- Re-evaluate the certification of degrees in the academic fields for those appointed before 2016 when new educational policies were introduced.
- Educate parents about the importance of academic integrity for educational sustainability.
- Improve documentation and investigation standards by understanding the evading practices of violators so that they can be easily tracked and stopped.

- Improve the procedures for evaluation, admission and protection of records by forming specialized committees to review the higher certificates.
- Spread intellectual and moral values among young people and raise awareness about fraudulent and bribery behavior that undermines values and limits educational sustainability.

METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

Sample design

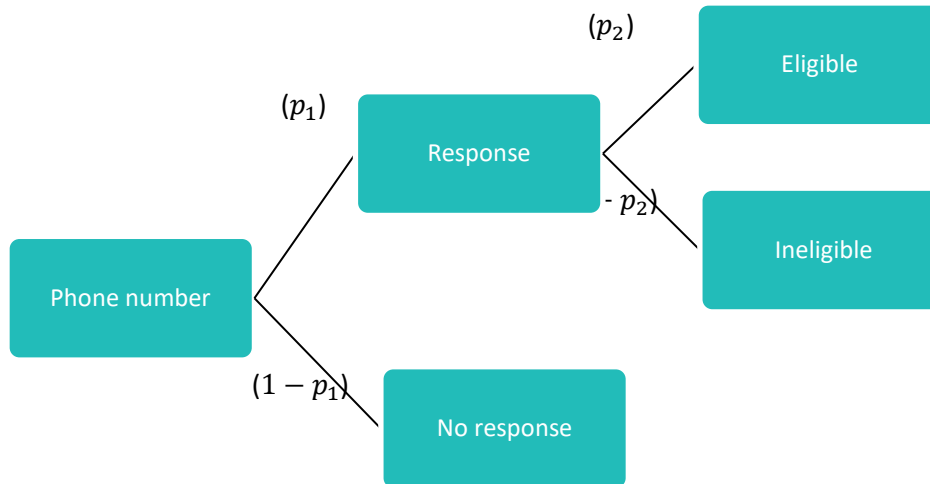
Like other countries in the Arab Gulf region, there are three distinct groups of population in Qatar: the Qatari nationals, the white-collar expats, and the blue-collar expats. The last two groups are locally known as expatriates and labors. The expatriate group includes people who usually perform professional, managerial, or administrative work in an office, cubicle, or other administrative setting. Meanwhile, people in the labor group usually work in construction, customer interaction, sales, or other service-oriented work. Due to the difference in the nature of the work, white-collar expats usually get much higher pay and better benefits than blue-collar expatriates do.

In this survey, the target population includes two population groups: Qatari nationals and white-collar expats. The target population excludes blue-collar expat population; people who are less than 18 year old, and those who do not live in Qatar during the survey reference period. Respondents were surveyed by cellular telephone using a Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) system. As the vast majority (98%) of adults in Qatar have at least one cell phone, the survey is expected to provide an excellent coverage for this target population.¹

Working with local cell phone providers in Qatar, SESRI is able to develop a cell phone frame suitable for the survey. In a phone survey, the result (or disposition) from dialing a phone number can be described in two stages. First, we can get a response or no-response (e.g., non-working or disconnected numbers, immediate hang up or refusal) from the dialing. Then, in the second stage, a phone number with a response can be identified as eligible (Qatari nationals or expats) or ineligible (e.g., less than 18 years old, blue-collar expats or labors) (Figure 1).

¹ This number is based on a face-to-face Omnibus survey conducted by SESRI in 2019.

Figure 22: Dialing result (phone number states and probabilities)



According to figure 1, there are three possible states for a phone number. A phone number can be (1) an eligible person for the survey, (2) an ineligible person, or (3) a phone number with no-response. Since we do *not* know the state of a phone number prior to the survey (prior to dialing), the sampling process is conducted while the state of the phone number is unknown. Accordingly, a simple random sampling (SRS) can be quite inefficient and associated with high survey cost as a large number of sampled phone numbers may end up in ineligible or no-response states.

Based on the sampling literature originally developed to target rare population (e.g., racial or ethnic minorities, low-income households), SESRI has developed a sampling process to address this issue. First, using previous phone surveys, in which the states of the phone numbers have been identified after dialing, we apply a two-stage (or nested) logistic regressions corresponding to figure 1. In the first stage regression, the dependent variable is response or no-response, and in the second stage regression, the dependent variable is eligible or ineligible. For both stage-regressions, the independent variables are derived from auxiliary information. Following these regressions, the probabilities p_1 and p_2 in figure 1 can be calculated as follows:

$$p_i = \frac{e^{x_i\beta_i}}{1 + e^{x_i\beta_i}}$$

Where i is 1 or 2, x_i is a vector of independent variables, and β_i is a vector of estimated coefficients from the nested logistic regressions.

The probability for each state will be the product of these two probabilities; that is, p_1p_2 for eligible, $p_1(1 - p_2)$ for ineligible, and $1 - p_1$ for non-response. Since the independent variables are derived from the auxiliary information, these probabilities can be extrapolated to all phone numbers in the frame. In other words, for every phone number in the frame, we can calculate its probability of belonging to state 1, 2, or 3.

Next, using these probabilities, we divide the frame into three strata in descending order of probability. The first stratum includes phone numbers that are most likely to be eligible while the last stratum consists of phone numbers that are least likely to be eligible (most likely including ineligibles and no-responses). Finally, we constructed a disproportionate stratified sample from these strata. The disproportionate allocation is important to achieve efficiency whereby a higher sampling fraction is applied to the stratum with a higher probability of eligibility. With this allocation, we can reduce the survey cost, as the sample is more likely to contain eligible phone numbers. In fact, we can achieve an optimal allocation of the sample into these strata by solving the optimization problem in which the objective function is the variance of an estimated mean $Var(\bar{Y})$ and the constraint is the survey cost. The optimal sampling fraction derived from this optimization is:

$$f_h \propto \sqrt{\frac{P_h}{P_h(c - 1) + 1}}$$

Where P_h is the proportion of the eligible phone numbers in stratum h , and c is the ratio of the data collection cost for eligible phone numbers to that of the ineligible phone numbers. Further details of this optimization problem and its solution can be found in Kalton (2009), Chen and Kalton (2010), Barron et al (2015).

The phone numbers in the sample were released for interviewing in batches to ensure that the complete call procedures were followed for all numbers. For every phone number in the sample, there were up to eight attempts to complete the interview. The phone calls were made over different times during the day and different days of the week to maximize the chances of making contact with respondents. For phone numbers with break-off and soft refusal, dedicated

interviewers would try to contact and convert them to completed interviews. Supervisors remotely monitored a proportion of calls to ensure quality control and adherence to strict protocols for reading the survey instrument. In accordance with Qatar’s cultural customs, male interviewers did not interview females. Female interviewers continued interviewing a male respondent if willing to go through the survey. Otherwise, they would transfer the case to the “male only” group of interviewers. The following table shows the disposition of all dialed phone numbers during this survey.

Table 6: Calling dispositions

Disposition	Freq.
Completed	1496
Not completed	8,184
Eligible	2267
Ineligible	3993
Unknown eligibility	1924
Raw response rate (RR1)	26.3%
Adjusted response rate (RR2)	31.9%

On the basis of table 1, the American Association calculated the response rates using standardized coding and interpretation procedure for different calling dispositions as set for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR, 2015). Completed responses included those who finished the whole survey questionnaire. Those who did not complete the survey interview were divided into three categories: eligibles, ineligible, and unknown eligibilities. Eligibles included Qatari nationals and white-collar expats who refused to participate in the study and those who agreed to an appointment, but the appointment was not fulfilled upon follow-up. People who completed part of the interview were also included in this category. Ineligibles included mostly blue-collar expatriates (or labors) and those under 18 year olds. Unknowns consist of phone numbers with no answer. Those who immediately refused to participate in the survey and interviewers were unable to identify their eligibility were also included in this category.

We report two response rates in the last two rows of table 1. First, the raw response rate is the ratio between the number of completes and total sample sizes after excluding ineligible: $RR1 = \frac{C}{C+E+UE}$ 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 $RR2 = \frac{C}{C+E+eUE}$ where

e is the estimated proportion of eligibilities which is given by this expression $e = \frac{C+E}{C+E+IE}$ where IE is the number of ineligibles.

With the numbers of completes presented in table 1, the maximum sampling error for a percentage is 3.7% for Qatari nationals, 3.8% for white-collar expatriates, and 2.9% for the whole sample. The calculation of this sampling error takes into account the design effects. One possible interpretation of sampling errors is, if the survey were 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.

Calculation of data weights

Following the data collection, we calculate the weight for each completed response. There are three components in this calculation: (1) the base weights reflecting the sample selection probability, (2) the adjustment factors to account for the non-response, and (3) the calibration to make the survey results in line with the population parameters. Additionally, we use weight trimming since highly variable weights can introduce undesirable variability in statistical estimates.²

First, the base weights are the inverse of the selection probability of the unit in the sample. Due to the disproportionate sampling as described in the sample design, the selection probabilities are needed to ensure unbiasedness in the analysis.

$$W_{base} = 1/p$$

Where W_{base} is the base weight for the phone number, p is the probability of selection. Second, assuming 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:

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

² 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.

Where α is called the adjustment factor for non-response which is derived from the propensity that a sampled unit is likely to respond to the survey.³

Third, calibration is used to make results in line with the population parameters. This calibration can help reduce the effect from non-response and under-coverage of the sampling frame. SESRI uses a “raking” method in the calibration to adjust the weights of the completed responses so that the proportions of the adjusted weights on certain characteristics (such as marital status, gender, and age groups) agree with the corresponding proportions for the population.

Questionnaire development

The questionnaire was designed to collect all necessary information related to perceptions of the public about genetic research (specifically genome mapping) and identify avenues for increasing awareness. The questions were initially designed in English and then translated into Arabic by professional translators. After the translation, researchers who are fluent in both English and Arabic carefully checked the translated versions. Next, the questionnaire was tested internally inside SESRI. This allows the project team to learn whether respondents were able to understand and answer the questions, and to identify important concerns that affect responses to the questions. After making necessary changes to the questionnaire based on this internal pre-test, the survey was programmed into CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview) system using the software BLAISE. After debugging the program, a face-to-face pre-test on a small number of people was conducted. This pretest 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 CATI for the fieldwork.

Survey Administration

The survey was administered in CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview) mode. SESRI is strongly committed to the idea that knowledge of interviewing techniques and field procedures

³ We use propensity weighting to adjust for the non-response. A good discussion of this method 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

should be supplemented with the basics of survey research to reinforce the necessity for quality data collection. This is achieved through on-going interviewer training; the provision of a strong interviewer support during the field production; adherence to a strict quality monitoring protocol; and the use of technology that allow supervisors to monitor as well as evaluate all interviewing activities during the survey production phase. In fact, prior to roll out of this survey, each interviewer received an orientation to the CATI system and participated in a training program. Fundamentals of interviewing with CATI, standard protocols for administering survey instruments, and practice with phone interviews were among the topics covered during the training sessions. During the period of data collection, the operational management of the call center at SESRI entailed the application of rigorous quality monitoring protocol to ensure that questions were asked appropriately and interviewers accurately recorded responses.

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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Appendices

Questionnaire



Qatar Semi Annual Survey (QSAS17)

Questionnaire

2022

Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)

Qatar University, P.O. 2713

Doha, Qatar

Tel: + (974) 403 3020

Fax: + (974) 403 3021

Email: sesri@qu.edu.qa

Description

The Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI) at Qatar University will conduct its “Qatar Semi Annual Survey” (QSAS) starting in January 2022. The QSAS will be a 15 minute telephone survey with questions submitted by several research scientists at SESRI. The overall objective is to provide research-based and unbiased polling on questions of national interest to Qatar. Using scientifically grounded sampling and interviewing methodology, QSAS will provide valuable information to decision makers, researchers and students about the general mood of the residents of Qatar. Interviews are conducted by trained and experienced interviewers from the SESRI call center and research facility located at Qatar University.

DEMOGRAPHICS: RESPONDENT SELECTION

{Q: INTRO}

Good morning/afternoon/evening, Qatar University’s Social and Economic Survey Research Institute is conducting an important survey about various aspects of life in Qatar. You have been selected at random to be part of our sample. Your assistance will help all residents of Qatar have a better understanding of trends and issues of concern.

My name is ___ and if you have no questions, we can get started!

{Q: REINTRO}

Good morning/afternoon/evening,

My name is _____ and I am calling from Qatar University’s Social and Economic Survey Research Institute about our important survey about various aspects of life in Qatar. We started this survey with you but were unable to complete it at the time. Would this be a good time to talk?

INTERVIEWER, IF NECESSARY: We can assure you that all of your answers will be kept confidential and will be released only as statistics in which no individual can be identified.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1 QUESTIONNAIRE | 5 REFUSAL |
| 2 APPOINTMENT | 6 ANSWERING SERVICE |
| 3 NO ANSWER | 7 WRONG NUMBER/DISCONNECT |
| 4 BUSY | 8 INELIGIBLE / OTHERS |

PROGRAMMER: PLEASE RECORD LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW FROM BLAISE / NOTE: ALL QUESTIONS HAVE DON’T KNOW/REFUSE OPTIONS EVEN WHEN OMITTED IN SPECIFICATIONS BELOW

{Q: SAFE}

For your safety if you are currently doing anything that would require your full attention, such as driving or operating heavy equipment, then I will need to call you back at a time convenient for you.

IV: IF R SEEMS TO BE IN SITUATION WHERE CANNOT HEAR CLEARLY OR SPEAK WITHOUT INFLUENCE FROM OTHERS, ASK:

Are you able to answer questions without distraction and in conditions that are comfortable to you?

- 1 GO ON
- 2 R CALLBACK
- 8 DON’T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CONFIRM}

Second, I need to confirm that you are at least 18 years of age and live in the State of Qatar. [IF NECESSARY SAY, Your answers are confidential, and we do not use individual’s name.]

- 1. R IS RESIDENT ADULT, PROCEED
- 2. R IS NOT ADULT
- 3. R IS NOT QATAR RESIDENT

IF ANSWER>1 SKIP TO INELIG

IF ANSWER = DONNOT KNOW / REFUSED SKIP {Q: SALREF}

{Q: CONFIDNTL}

PROGRAMMER: THIS APPEARS ON SEPARATE TAB IN PROGRAM

Before we begin, let me reassure you that the survey is voluntary and results from the survey will be presented as statistical summaries in which no individual can be identified, and you may choose not to answer any question at any time. If you have no further questions, let us get started!

IF NECESSARY: We are calling from Qatar University. This is an important study we conduct on a regular basis to track public opinion.

IF ASKED. The survey will take about 10-15 minutes and you can complete it in several parts if you need to leave at any time. All of your answers will be saved and we will resume right where you left off at a time that is convenient for you.

IF NECESSARY: SOCIAL UTILITY MESSAGE:

The Social and Economic Survey Research Institute is a research unit of Qatar University providing scientifically valid survey research in Qatar and the region. We are subject to oversight by an institutional review board and comply with the standards of the survey research profession worldwide. We do not report any individual answers, and strictly protect your confidentiality. In addition, we randomly select respondents so that everyone has an equal chance of selection. Your participation is very important to provide the perspective of other people just like you. By answering a few questions, you can make this study more representative and therefore have more impact.

1. GO ON
2. R CALLBACK

DEMOGRAPHICS: RESPONDENT CLASIFICATION

PROGRAMMER: Retrieve RespSample from the sample. Initialize Resptype=0

{Q: CITIZEN}

Are you a Qatari citizen?

- 1 YES, QATARI CITIZEN
- 2 NO, NOT QATARI CITIZEN
- 3 HAS TEMPORARY QATARI "MISSION" PASSPORT
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

IF CITIZEN=1 AND RespSample=1 THEN SET RESPTYPE=1 SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

{Q: CHECKCIT}

If CITIZEN = 1 AND RespSample <> 1 OR CITIZEN IS DON'T KNOW/REFUSED ASK

INTERVIEWER: FOR CLARIFICATION PURPOSE, ASK, Do you have a Qatari passport?

- 1 HAVE QATARI PASSPORT
- 2 DON'T HAVE QATARI PASSPORT
- 3 HAS TEMPORARY QATARI "MISSION" PASSPORT
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

IF CHECKCIT=1 THEN SET RESPTYPE=1 SKIP TO NEXT SECTION

IF ANSWER = DONNOT KNOW / REFUSED SKIP {Q: SALREF}

{Q: INCO1}

IF RESPSAMPLE=3 ASK

Do you yourself - or if you have a spouse or immediate family with you here in Qatar - do all of you together make more than 2000 QAR per month with your monthly salary?

- 1 LESS THAN 2000 QATARI RIYALS PER MONTH OR
- 2 2000 QATARI RIYALS OR MORE PER MONTH?
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

IF INCO1=1 THEN SET RESPTYPE=3 & SKIP TO {Q: INELIG}

IF ANSWER = DONNOT KNOW / REFUSED SKIP {Q: SALREF}

{Q: INCO2}

Do you yourself - or if you have a spouse or immediate family with you here in Qatar - do all of you together make more than 4000 QAR per month with your monthly salary?

- 1 LESS THAN 4000 QATARI RIYALS PER MONTH OR
- 2 4000 QATARI RIYALS OR MORE PER MONTH?
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

IF INCO2=1, SET RESPTYPE=3 & SKIP TO {Q: INELIG}

IF INCO2=2, SET RESPTYPE=2

IF ANSWER = DONNOT KNOW / REFUSED SKIP {Q: SALREF}

(Resptype=1: Qataris; Resptype=2: higher income expats; Resptype=3: lower income expats)

{Q: NATIONALITY}

What is your nationality? [PROGRAMMER: USE NUMERIC LIST OF COUNTRIES]
INTERVIEWER, ADD: Could you tell me the telephone code number that you use to call that country?

ENTER NUMBER FROM YOUR COUNTRY CODE LIST. IF YOU CANNOT FIND IT, ENTER '997' AND WRITE OUT THE COUNTRY NAME. CONFIRM SPELLING WITH RESPONDENT.

- 9998 DON'T KNOW
- 9999 REFUSED

INTERVIEWER, NOTE: Canada is 101.

{Q: NATIONCONF}

IF NATIONALITY > 0 & < 9998, ASK

INTERVIEWER: IS THE COUNTRY NAME DISPLAYED CORRECT?
READ IT BACK TO THE RESPONDENT AND CONFIRM.

AFTER CONFIRMING PLEASE CONTINUE.
IF NOT CORRECT, GO BACK AND SELECT THE CORRECT COUNTRY FROM YOUR LIST.

PROGRAMMER: IF Resptype=0 GO TO SALREF

Resptype=1: Qataris; Resptype=2: higher income expats; Resptype=3: lower income expats

DEMOGRAPHICS: EXTRA NATIONALITY

PROGRAMMER NOTE: THIS SECTION FOR WHITE COLLAR (RESPTYPE = 2)
INSERT Q: NATIONALITY TEXT AS INDICATED

{Q: NATNL_PP}

Is [Q: NATIONALITY] also the same for your passport?
1 YES
2 NO
8 DON'T KNOW
9 REFUSED

{Q: NATNL_PP2}

IF (NATNL_PP=2) ASK

Okay, then can you tell me the country of your passport?
ENTER NUMBER FROM YOUR COUNTRY CODE LIST.
MOST COMMON CODES:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 20 EGYPT | 967 YEMEN | 98 IRAN |
| 91 INDIA | 216 TUNISIA | 880 BANGLADESH |
| 963 SYRIA | 249 SUDAN | 1 UNITED STATES |
| 962 JORDAN | 92 PAKISTAN | 101 CANADA |
| | | 9997 NOT ON PAPER |
| 63 PHILIPPINES | 966 SAUDI ARABIA | LIST |
| 961 LEBANON | 94 SRI LANKA | 9998 DON'T KNOW |
| 970 GAZA STRIP & WEST BANK | 44 UNITED KINGDOM | 9999 REFUSED |

IF NOT ON THIS LIST, ASK, Do you know the telephone code number for that country?
INTERVIEWER: IF COUNTRY IS NOT ON THE PAPER LIST, SELECT "NOT IN THE LIST"
AND ENTER COUNTRY NAME; CONFIRM SPELLING WITH RESPONDENT

{Q: NAT_PPCONF}

IF NATNL_PP2 > 0 & < 9998, ASK

INTERVIEWER: IS THE COUNTRY NAME DISPLAYED CORRECT?
READ IT BACK TO THE RESPONDENT AND CONFIRM.
AFTER CONFIRMING PLEASE CONTINUE.
IF NOT CORRECT, GO BACK AND SELECT THE CORRECT COUNTRY FROM YOUR LIST.

{Q: HOMECOUNTRY}

Do you consider [Q: NATIONALITY] to be your home country?
1 YES
2 NO

{Q: HOMECNTRY2}

IF (HOMECOUNTRY=2) ASK

What country do you consider home?
ENTER NUMBER FROM YOUR COUNTRY CODE LIST.
MOST COMMON CODES:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 20 EGYPT | 967 YEMEN | 98 IRAN |
| 91 INDIA | 216 TUNISIA | 880 BANGLADESH |
| 963 SYRIA | 249 SUDAN | 1 UNITED STATES |
| 962 JORDAN | 92 PAKISTAN | 101 CANADA |
| | | 9997 NOT ON PAPER |
| 63 PHILIPPINES | 966 SAUDI ARABIA | LIST |
| 961 LEBANON | 94 SRI LANKA | 9998 DON'T KNOW |
| 970 GAZA STRIP & WEST BANK | 44 UNITED KINGDOM | 9999 REFUSED |

IF NOT ON THIS LIST, ASK, Do you know the telephone country code number for that country?
INTERVIEWER: IF COUNTRY IS NOT ON THE LIST, ENTER 9997, COUNTRY NAME, AND CONFIRM WITH RESPONDENT

{Q: HOMECNF}

IF HOMECNTRY > 0 & < 9998, ASK

INTERVIEWER: IS THE COUNTRY NAME DISPLAYED CORRECT?
READ IT BACK TO THE RESPONDENT AND CONFIRM.

AFTER CONFIRMING PLEASE CONTINUE.
IF NOT CORRECT, GO BACK AND SELECT THE CORRECT COUNTRY FROM YOUR LIST.

DEMOGRAPHICS: PRIMARY

ASK OF ALL RESPONDENTS

{Q: BIRTH}

In what year were you born? PROGRAMMER: ALLOW YEAR 2003 FOR 2021

- ENTER YEAR
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: AGE}

IF BIRTH < 0 ASK

Could you tell us your general age group? Are you...

- 1 Less than 24 or
- 2 25 – 34
- 3 35 – 44
- 4 45 – 54
- 5 55+
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: MARITAL}

What is your current marital status? Are you married, separated, divorced, widow, or have you never been married?

- 1 Married
- 2 Separated
- 3 Divorced
- 4 Widow
- 5 Never married
- 8 DON'T KNOW
- 9 REFUSED

{Q: CHILDREN}

IF MARITAL = 5 OR RESPTYPE = 3, SKIP

Do you have children under 18 years of age living with you in Qatar?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 8. DON'T KNOW
- 9. REFUSED

{Q: ENROLLED}

IF CHILDREN = 1, ASK

Do you have school aged children enrolled in primary or preparatory or secondary schools?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

{Q: ELDER}

IF RESPTYPE = 3, SKIP

Do you have any family members over the age of 65 living in Qatar?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO
- 8. DON'T KNOW

9. REFUSED

{Q: EDUC}

What is the highest level of education you have completed?

[INTERVIEWER: PROBE FROM CATEGORIES IF NECESSARY]

- 1 NEVER ATTENDED ANY SCHOOL
- 2 PRIMARY (1-6)
- 3 PREPARATORY (7-9)
- 4 VOCATIONAL (AFTER PREPARATORY BUT NO SECONDARY)
- 5 SECONDARY (10-12)
- 6 DIPLOMA (AFTER SECONDARY BUT NO UNIVERSITY)
- 7 UNIVERSITY GRADUATE/BA/BCOM/BSC
- 8 MASTER'S DEGREE
- 9 PH.D.
- 10 OTHER (SPECIFY)

{Q: EMPLOY}

Are you currently employed?

1. YES
2. NO
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

{Q: OFFICEHOM}

IF EMPLOY=1 AND RESPTYPE <>3, ASK

Are you currently working from your office or from home?

1. FROM OFFICE
2. FROM HOME
3. BOTH
4. CURRENTLY ON LEAVE
8. DON'T KNOW
9. REFUSED

{Q: GENDER}

[ENTER RESPONDENT'S GENDER] - IF UNCERTAIN, SAY:

The survey requires you to tell me your gender.

- 3 MALE
- 5 FEMALE

SECTION 1: WORK AND WELFARE

{Q:LAW}

I would like to ask you some questions about the Qatar labor force. In September 2021, Qatar’s Cabinet approved a draft decision on the terms and conditions of a part-time system in government agencies in which Qatari employees can apply to work part-time instead of full-time. How familiar are you with this law? Would you say you are

- 1 Very familiar
- 2 Somewhat familiar
- 3 Not at all familiar

INTERVIEWER, IF ASKED, SAY: The law applies only to Qataris.

Thinking about the part-time work system in Qatar government entities, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements? The part-time work scheme will...

[PROGRAMMER: RANDOMIZE ORDER]

ITEMS [RANDOMIZE]	VAR NAMES
Encourage women to join the workforce	{Q: EMPLOYMO}
Allow for better work-family balance for employees	{Q: BALANCE2}
Improve work productivity in government entities	{Q: PRODUCTI1}
Affect employees’ salaries	{Q: SALARIESE}
Make the public sector more attractive than the private sector	{Q: ATTRACTIM}
Decrease employees’ level of efficiency	{Q: EFFICIENCY}
Allow employees to care for their children for a longer period	{Q: PARENTIN1}

- 1 Strongly Agree
- 2 Somewhat Agree
- 3 Somewhat Disagree
- 4 Strongly disagree

{Q: WFH}

Now, we would like to understand your attitude and interest towards working from home. Have you worked from home at any point during the Covid-19 pandemic?

1. YES
2. NO

{Q: COMPARE}

IF WFH=1,ASK

[PROGRAMMER: RANDOMIZE ORDER]

Comparing the time you worked from home versus how you work now at your current job, please rate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements:

Statements	1 Strongly Agree	2 Somewhat agree	3 Somewhat disagree	4 strongly disagree

1. When working from home, I am able to take care of my child/ren [IF CHILDREN=1, ASK].				
2. It is harder to be motivated to work if away from the main office.				
3. I find it difficult to focus on my work because of home distractions (e.g: phone calls, visitors, children wanting to play, etc.).				
4. When I work from home, I miss the professional interaction found at a workplace to discuss work-related issues.				
5. I do not see any advantages to teleworking.				
6. Having the option to work from home allowed me to better balance my work and home duties.				
7. I felt socially isolated from my co-workers at the workplace.				
8. I got more work done by minimizing the distraction (e.g. socializing with co-workers) found in the workplace.				
9. Working from home allowed me to manage my time better.				
10. Working from home allowed me to save money (e.g. on office clothing, petrol, accessories).				
11. Working from home does not allow an ambitious employee to have optimal access to good opportunities at work.				
12. Working from home reduces the employee's ability to take initiative at work.				

{Q: WFH1}

Would you be interested in a work from home arrangement in future?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO

{Q: WFH2}

IF WFH1=1,ASK

<p>Ideally, how many days per week would you be interested in working from home? _____ days.</p>

SECTION 2: FINANCIAL AWARENESS AND PLANNING

{Q: GENPRICE}

Now, we would like to ask you some questions about your personal and family spending and saving habits to measure the extent of your financial planning. In general, do you think that the prices of goods and services in Qatar are very high, high, low, very low, or about right?

1. Very high
2. High
3. About right
4. Low
5. Very low

{Q: MONTHSL}

In general, do you think that your household monthly income meets their basic needs for goods and services in Qatar?

1. Strongly Agree
2. Somewhat Agree
3. Somewhat Disagree
4. Strongly disagree

{Q: PLAN}

In general, do you plan in advance on how you spend your household income?

1. YES
2. NO

{Q: EXPENSES}

How do your current monthly household expenses compare to your monthly household income?

1. Significantly higher
2. Somewhat higher
3. About the same
4. Somewhat lower
5. Significantly lower

{Q: SAVE1}

In general, do you usually save part of your household income?

1. YES
2. NO

{Q: FAMSPEND}

Now, we would like to ask you some questions about your financial planning:

[PROGRAMMER: RANDOMIZE ORDER]

Statements	1 Always	2 Often	3 Sometimes	4 Never
1. Your family always has money left over at the end of each month.				
2. Your family usually buys luxury goods so that you appear to have money.				
3. Part of your family monthly salary goes to a savings account.				

4. You set up a monthly budget to rationalize your consumption and plan your expenditures.				
5. You avoid borrowing money to buy goods and services.				
6. You often save money and only spend it on your basic needs.				
7. You often spend more money than what you earn.				

{Q: LOANS}

Which of the following have [INSERT] for by taking out a loan? [SELECT ALL THAT APPLY]
 [PROGRAMMER: IF EMPLOY=1, insert: “you paid”; IF EMPLOY=2, insert “your family members paid”]

1. A Car
2. A house
3. Wedding costs
4. Luxury goods
5. Business Investment
6. Travelling
7. Anything else? [SPECIFY]
8. I HAVE NEVER TAKEN OUT A LOAN

{Q: PERCEPTION}

Now we will read a list of statements related to your perception and behavior of shopping, we would like you to choose whether you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree with the following:

Statements	1 Strongly Agree	2 Somewhat agree	3 Somewhat disagree	4 strongly disagree
1. When I am in a down mood, I go shopping to make myself feel better.				
2. I enjoy shopping with my friends or family to socialize.				
3. In general, I usually try to buy the best overall quality products.				
4. For the most part, I go shopping when there are sales.				
5. I usually choose more expensive brands, because of their better quality.				
6. While shopping I try to find only the items that I am looking for.				
7. I like to go shopping when I can find time.				

SECTION 3: YOUTH CIVIC ENGAGEMENT AND VALUES

In this section, we will be asking you some questions about youth civic engagement and values.

{Q: POLIMP1}

I am going to read a list of things that are considered important for Qatar, and then please let me know which one you think is the most important:

[PROGRAMMER: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF 1-4]

1. Maintaining security and stability
2. Giving people more say in important government decisions
3. Fighting rising prices
4. Preserving the country’s identity and culture

{Q: SATIS}

How satisfied are you with the current economic situation of your household. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means “not at all satisfied” and 10 means “absolutely satisfied,” what number best reflects your household economic situation?

Not at all satisfied Absolutely satisfied

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

{Q: POLINT}

How interested would you say you are in politics? Are you very interested, somewhat interested, not very interested, or not at all interested?

1. Very interested
2. Somewhat interested
3. Not very interested
4. Not at all interested

{Q: POLINTYOUTH}

In your view, would you say that youth [PROGRAMMER: IF RESPTYPE=1, insert: “in Qatar”; IF RESPTYPE=2, insert “in the Arab world”] are more interested in politics compared to older people, or less interested in politics? Would you say youth are much more interested, somewhat more interested, somewhat less interested, or much less interested?

1. _Much more interested
2. _Somewhat more interested
3. _Somewhat less interested
4. _Much less interested
5. _[VOLUNTEERED: SAME LEVEL OF INTEREST]

{Q: POLINTYOUTH2A}

[PROGRAMMER: ASK IF Q: POLINTYOUTH <3]

In your view, which of the following is the most important reason why youth [PROGRAMMER: IF RESPTYPE=1, insert: “in Qatar”; IF RESPTYPE=2, insert “in the Arab world”] are more interested in politics compared to older people?

[PROGRAMMER: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF 1-5]

1. _Youth have greater awareness of their political rights

- 2. _ Youth suffer more economically
- 3. _ Youth have more time and energy
- 4. _ Youth place more importance on democracy
- 5. _ Youth have more experience with the political system
- 6. _ OTHER (specify)

{Q: POLINTYOUTH2B}

[PROGRAMMER: ASK IF Q: POLINTYOUTH >2]

In your view, which of the following is the most important reason why youth [PROGRAMMER: IF RESPTYPE=1, insert: “in Qatar”; IF RESPTYPE=2, insert “in the Arab world”] are less interested in politics compared to older people?

[PROGRAMMER: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF 1-5]

- 1. _ Youth have lesser awareness of their political rights
- 2. _ Youth are better off economically
- 3. _ Youth have less time and energy
- 4. _ Youth place less importance on democracy
- 5. _ Youth have less experience with the political system
- 6. _ OTHER (specify)

How much do you personally trust each of the following groups of people?

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: INSERT ITEM, RANDOMIZE]

Group	Variable Name
Qataris	{Q: TQATARI}
Arab	{Q: TARAB}
Westerners	{Q: TWEST}
People from the Indian subcontinent	{Q: TIND}

- 1. Highly trust
- 2. Somewhat trust
- 3. Somewhat distrust
- 4. Distrust entirely

{Q: POLDEMO}

How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically? On a scale where 1 means it is “not at all important” and 10 means “absolutely important” what number would you choose?

Not at all important

Absolutely important

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

I am going to read a number of statements. For each one, please say the extent to which you agree or disagree with that statement.

[PROGRAMMING NOTE: RANDOMIZE ORDER OF STATEMENTS]

1. Political leaders and decision-makers pay attention to what ordinary people think about important questions and concerns. {Q: ORDINARY}	1	2	3	4
2. I am interested in knowing what other people think about important questions and concerns. {Q: OTHERS}	1	2	3	4
4. Citizens must support government decisions, even if they disagree with those decisions. {Q: AGREE}	1	2	3	4

- 1. Strongly agree
- 2. Agree
- 3. Disagree
- 4. Strongly disagree

SECTION 4: EDUCATIONAL SUSTAINABILITY

Now moving on to the final section. Some degrees or certificates in the Gulf Countries were subject to fraud for the use of illegal academic qualifications, including forging masters and doctoral degrees. In this section, we will ask some questions about this issue, which affects the sustainability and quality of education in the region.

{Q: FRAUD}

{IF FRAUD=3, SKIP TO SHARECELL}

How familiar are you with the idea of academic fraud?

- 1. Very familiar
- 2. Somewhat familiar
- 3. Not familiar at all

{Q: TYPES}

I am going to name some things some people consider academic fraud. Please tell me the extent to which you are familiar with each. Again, you can say you are very familiar with it, somewhat familiar, or are not familiar at all with it.

- a. Low quality of research because of admin corruption, meaning, giving academic degrees to unqualified people
- b. Inauthentic certificates or fake graduate certificates (Masters, MPhil, Ph.D.)
- c. Fake universities or institutions
- d. Purchase of academic research
- e. Plagiarizing, meaning, claiming the research of others as your own

Would you say you are . .

- 1. Very familiar
- 2. Somewhat familiar, or
- 3. Not familiar at all

PROGRAMMER: IF TYPES.A THROUGH E > 2 COMPUTE FRAUDFLAG=1

{Q: FRAUDEXT}

PROGRAMMER, FOR EACH (TYPES <3), LIST

How frequently do you think [INSERT LIST ITEM] occurs? Does it happen . .

- 1. Very frequently
- 2. Somewhat frequently,
- 3. Not very frequently, or
- 4. Almost never

{Q: CLASSIFIED}

In your opinion, do you think that academic fraud should be regarded . .

- 1. as a crime, or
- 2. as an academic violation?
- 3. NOT SURE, DEPENDS ON HOW SERIOUS
- 4. NEITHER
- 5. OTHER (SPECIFY)

{Q: CLASSHOW}

PROGRAMMER, IF (CLASSIFIED = 4), ASK

How would you regard them?
SPECIFY _____

{Q: MOTIVATE}

In your opinion, what are the possible motivations to commit academic violations?

[PROGRAMMER: MULTI-SELECT]

[INTERVIEWER: READ THE OPTION IF THE INTERVIEWEE DIDN'T UNDERSTAND THE QUESTION CORRECTLY]

1. To get a job easily
2. To get a higher salary
3. A fear of unemployment
4. To migrate looking for better life
5. Being a risk taker by nature
6. Seeking a higher status or senior position
7. Being unable to complete degrees in their home country because of natural disaster, civil war, or some other problem
8. Believing this behavior is hard to detect by officials
9. Some other motivation or incentive (PLEASE SPECIFY)

{Q: REASONS}

What are the main reasons other people do not commit these violations?

[PROGRAMMER: MULTI-SELECT]

[INTERVIEWER: READ THE OPTION IF THE INTERVIEWEE DIDN'T UNDERSTAND THE QUESTION CORRECTLY]

1. Individuals care about their standard in the community
2. Religious aspects
3. Cultural aspects
4. Being a risk avoider by nature
5. Fear of very strong restrictions and punishment
6. Some other motivation (PLEASE SPECIFY)

{Q: SECTORS}

In your opinion, which sectors have the largest number of academic fraud violators in Qatar?

[PROGRAMMER: UP TO 3 CHOICES ONLY.] [INTERVIEWER: PLEASE SELECT 1-3 RESPONSES.]

1. Medicine
2. Engineering
3. Teaching
4. Environment
5. Law
6. Some other sectors (PLEASE SPECIFY)

{Q: NEGATIVES}

What are the negative impacts of academic fraud? [PROGRAMMER: UP TO 3 CHOICES ONLY.]

[INTERVIEWER: PLEASE SELECT 1-3 RESPONSES.]

1. Risk to innocent people's lives by having engineers and doctors working who don't have legitimate certificates
2. High economic costs and loss of resources

3. Devaluation by society of real certificates and their holders' achievements.
4. Undermining public trust in justice and competence.
5. Creating a serious moral crisis
6. Creating an unsustainable work environment
7. Impacting the education of youth in the society by proliferation of unqualified employees
8. OTHER [SPECIFY]

{Q: DETECTION}

Generally, academic frauds are difficult to detect, in your opinion, which of the following reasons do you think makes academic fraud more difficult to detect. [PROGRAMMER: UP TO 3 CHOICES ONLY.] [INTERVIEWER: PLEASE SELECT 1-3 RESPONSES.]

1. Forgeries are committed by people and institutions specialized in the practice.
2. Difficulty in finding the loopholes that counterfeiters exploit when forging degrees.
3. The forgeries and fake degrees can often appear valid and from legitimate institutions.
4. Having offices or agencies that promote assistance in writing a master's and doctoral thesis without the interference from the authorities.
5. These forgeries usually happen in foreign countries and are difficult to detect when applying to a foreign county to work.
6. OTHER [SPECIFY]

{Q: OPINION}

Some proposals have been suggested to combat the problem of academic fraud. On a scale of 1-5, where 1 means you strongly disagree and 5 means you strongly agree, to what extent do you agree with the following statements related to those proposals.

Statements	Strongly Disagree (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	Strongly Agree (5)
1. Qatar should form higher committees to review higher certificates and their sources for people employed before 2016.					
2. The Qatari government should take harsh measures towards forgers					
3. Elevate this issue within public opinion through media					
4. Master's and Ph.D. theses should be reviewed by specialized committees before they are endorsed by relevant bodies					

DEMOGRAPHICS: PHONE USAGE

In this section, I would like to ask you some demographics for statistical purposes.

{Q: SHARECELL}

First, are you the only user of this cell phone number?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

{Q: NCELL}

How many cell phone numbers do you have?

INTERVIEWER, IF ASKED “WHY DO YOU NEED THIS?”, SAY:

People who have more phones have a higher chance of being selected randomly and our statistics need to account for that. So this is for technical purposes only.

- 8 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T TELL
- 9 REFUSED

INTERVIEWER: Enter 10 if respondent reports more than 10
PROGRAMMER: The answer should be from 0 to 10

{Q: NPROV}

IF NCELL > 1, ASK

Of these cell phone numbers how many are with OOREDOO and how many are with VODAFONE?

_____ OOREDOO _____ VODAFONE

- 8 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T TELL
- 9 REFUSED

INTERVIEWER: Enter 10 if respondent reports more than 10
PROGRAMMER: The answer should be from 0 to 10

DEMOGRAPHICS: INCOME

{Q: hhinco1}

IF RESPTYPE=1, ASK

We have only 2 more questions related to the total monthly income of your family. First, is it less than QR 50,000 or QR 50,000 or more?

- 1 LESS THAN QR 50,000
- 2 QR 50,000 OR MORE

{Q: hhinco1A}

IF RESPTYPE=1 & HHINCO1 =1, ASK

Second, is it less than QR 30,000 or QR 30,000 or more?

- 1 LESS THAN QR 30,000
- 2 QR 30,000 OR MORE

{Q: hhinco1B}

IF RESPTYPE=1 & HHINCO1 =2, ASK

Second, is it less than QR 70,000 or QR 70,000 or more?

- 1 LESS THAN QR 70,000
- 2 QR 70,000 OR MORE

{Q: hhinco2}

IF RESPTYPE=2, ASK

We have only 2 more questions related to the total monthly income of your family in Qatar. First, is it less than QR 15,000 or QR 15,000 or more?

- 1 LESS THAN QR 15,000
- 2 QR 15,000 OR MORE

{Q: hhinco2A}

IF RESPTYPE=2 & HHINCO2 =1, ASK

Second, is it less than QR 10,000 or QR 10,000 or more?

- 1 LESS THAN QR 10,000
- 2 QR 10,000 OR MORE

{Q: hhinco2B}

IF RESPTYPE=2 & HHINCO2 =2, ASK

Second, is it less than QR 25,000 or QR 25,000 or more?

- 1 LESS THAN QR 25,000
- 2 QR 25,000 OR MORE

INTERVIEW EXIT

{Q: THANKYOU}

Those are all the questions I have for you. Before I say good-bye, are there any other comments you would like to make?

- 1. YES [OPEN-END]
- 2. NO

Thank you very much for participating. We appreciate the time you have taken to complete this interview.

[READ IF NECESSARY:] If you have any questions on the purpose of this study, you can call my supervisor here at SESRI. We are at 4403- 3030 – just mention the telephone survey.

Again, thank you and goodbye.

{Q: SALREF}

PROGRAMMER: IF CONFIRM OR CHECKCIT OR INCO1 OR INCO2 = DK/REF & RESPTYPE=0 ASK:

Thank you for your time. Unfortunately, we need the answer to this question in order to proceed with the survey. Would you reconsider answering the question given the importance of the information to the business community and public? All answers to this and all questions are presented as grouped data and no individual's information is revealed.

- 1. YES [PROGRAMMER: GO BACK TO INCO1 OR INCO2]
- 2. NO [GO TO INELIG]

{Q: INELIG}

PROGRAMMER: IF CONFIRM <> 1 OR Resptype=0 ASK:

Thank you very much for your time. Our questions would not apply to you but we appreciate your willingness to participate. Have a nice day.

Social and Economic Survey Research Institute (SESRI)

Qatar University

P.O. Box 2713, Doha, Qatar

E-mail: sesri@qu.edu.qa

