Appendix. Descriptive Statistics, Supplemental Results and Notes

Table A.1. Treatments by Dimension

Dimension	Treatment
Religion (First name)	Christian: Adam, Gabriel, David
	Shi'i: Hussain, Hassan, Abbas
	Sunni: Omar, Rashid, Abdullah
	[No name given]
Nationality	British
	Indian
	Egyptian
	Palestinian
	Yemeni
Languages spoken	Arabic
	English
	Arabic and English
Occupation	Teacher
	Doctor
	Engineer
	Military Officer
Salary	20K QR per month
	40K QR per month
	60K QR per month
Length of residence	Less than 1 year
	10 years
	20 years
	Born in Qatar

Table A.2. Summary of Survey Responses

Variable	Level	Percent (or mean)
Income (monthly household)	Less than 40K QR (11K USD)	24%
	M ore than 40K QR (11K USD)	76%
Gender	Male	49%
	Female	51%
Education	Less than secondary	14%
	Secondary	42%
	Any post-secondary	42%
Age	Mean age	41 yrs
Evaluation factor: religion	Very important	70%
Evaluation factor: ethnicity	Very important	49%
Evaluation factor: language	Very important	57%
Evaluation factor: length of residence	Very important	74%
Evaluation factor: tribe or family relation	Very important	28%
Evaluation factor: economic contributor	Very important	74%
Evaluation factor: security contributor	Very important	80%

Table A.3. Treatment Effects for Immigrant Groups: Coefficient Estimates

	(1) Selected
Children of Qatari mothers	0.299***
	(0.000)
Born in Qatar	0.0607**
	(0.002)
Special skills	−0.0293
	(0.176)
Military service	−0.0464*
	(0.016)
From non-Qatari tribes	−0.282***
	(0.000)
Total *N*	2850
Respondent *N*	488

Notes: *p*-values in parentheses; $^{*}p < 0.05$, $^{**}p < 0.01$, $^{***}p < 0.001$; sampling weights utilized

Table A.4. Average Marginal Component Effects, Conditional on Respondent Household Income

| Attribute	Level	Complete Sample		Lower Income		Higher Income	
		AMCE	*p*-vlaue	AMCE	*p*-vlaue	AMCE	*p*-value
Religion (Given Name)	Sunni (baseline)						
Religion (Given Name)	Christian	-0.006	0.853	-0.064	0.299	0.021	0.539
Religion (Given Name)	Shi'i	-0.019	0.535	-0.012	0.820	-0.0184	0.609
Religion (Given Name)	[Omitted]	-0.056	0.066†	-0.033	0.570	-0.063	0.079†
Nationality	Yemeni (baseline)						
Nationality	British	0.005	0.893	-0.100	0.137	0.040	0.321
Nationality	Indian	-0.019	0.629	-0.103	0.114	0.002	0.957
Nationality	Palestinian	-0.033	0.354	-0.082	0.197	-0.019	0.652
Nationality	Egyptian	-0.032	0.402	-0.093	0.220	-0.017	0.687
Language	Arabic only (baseline)						
Language	English only	-0.023	0.442	-0.003	0.967	-0.033	0.342
Language	Arabic and English	-0.038	0.199	0.002	0.978	-0.052	0.137
Residence Duration	1 yr (baseline)						
Residence Duration	10 yrs	-0.015	0.664	-0.075	0.214	0.005	0.911
Residence Duration	20 yrs	0.017	0.551	-0.003	0.960	0.021	0.522
Residence Duration	born in Qatar	-0.013	0.707	0.050	0.437	-0.033	0.340
Salary	20K (baseline)						
Salary	40K	-0.014	0.595	-0.032	0.469	-0.007	0.822
Salary	60K	-0.037	0.169	-0.142	0.002**	0.003	0.922
Occupation	Teacher (baseline)						
Occupation	Doctor	0.020	0.533	0.004	0.946	0.020	0.582
Occupation	Engineer	0.020	0.516	0.004	0.943	0.021	0.546
Occupation	Military	0.052	0.098†	-0.027	0.655	0.074	0.034*

Notes: *p*-values in parentheses; $^*p < 0.05$, $^{**}p < 0.01$, $^{***}p < 0.001$; sampling weights utilized

Table A.5. Coefficient Estimates (AMCEs) with and without Children of Qatari Mothers

	(1) Full Model	(2) Without C.Q.M.
Children of Qatari mothers	0.299***	-
	(0.000)	-
Born in Qatar	0.0607**	0.1607**
	(0.002)	(0.023)
Special skills	–0.0293	0.0352
	(0.176)	(0.025)
Military service	–0.0464*	0.0277
	(0.016)	(0.024)
From non-Qatari tribes	–0.282***	-0.224**
	(0.000)	(0.025)
Total N	2850	1709
Respondent N	488	487

Notes: p-values in parentheses; $^{*}p < 0.05$, $^{**}p < 0.01$, $^{***}p < 0.001$; sampling weights utilized

Figure A.1. AMCE Estimates without the Children of Qatari Mothers
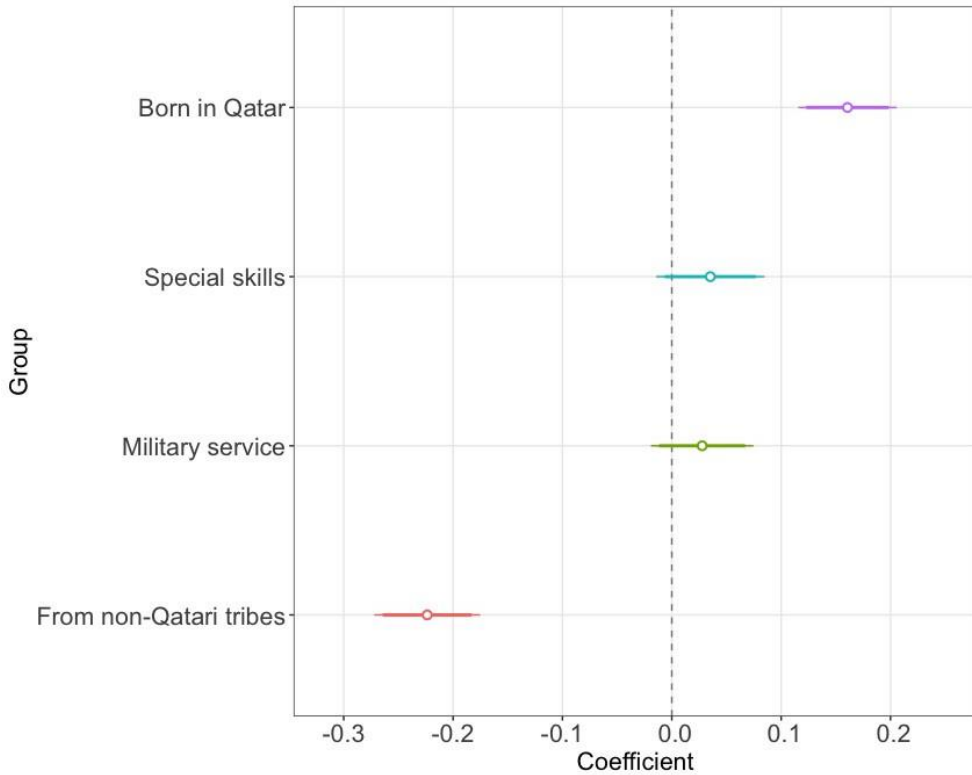
Ethical Information

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Qatar University. No ethical challenges were faced during the research. Participants were not compensated for their participation. The representative sample of citizens included diversity as demonstrated in the paper and Table A.2. The research did not benefit or harm any group.

Additional Details about the Case of Qatar

As of 2017, migrants in the UAE and Saudia Arabia accounted for the second (44.4 billion USD) and third (36.1 billion USD) highest levels of annual remittances (after the U.S. at 68 billion USD), surpassing migrants in Russia, France, and Germany combined (McAuliffe and Khadria 2020).

Shi'a Muslims, including some of Persian descent, comprise only between 5 and 10 percent of citizens, and there is also a small Qatari minority of African descent. Qatari national identity is carefully crafted by the state to balance competing interests between ethnic groups in a way that builds national unity, as evidenced in the Qatari National Museum (Mitchell and Al-Hammadi 2020). Thus, Qatari society is not without identity-based tensions which serve to increase competition for state resources and cultural recognition (Mitchell and Curtis 2018).

Highly-skilled expatriates competes directly with citizens for lucrative positions in the education, petroleum, and government sectors. Similarly, Qatari tolerance of foreigners as neighbors has been linked to family cohesion, social trust, and social network diversity, but not to economic variables (Diop et al. 2017)

For an extended discussion of the situation of each of the nationalities used in the experiment in Qatar, refer to Ewers, Gengler and Shockley (2021).

Citations

McAuliffe, Marie, and Binod Khadria. 2020. World migration report 2020. UN International Organization of Migration.

Mitchell, Jocelyn Sage, and Scott Curtis. 2018. Old media, new narratives: repurposing incon- venient artifacts for the national museum of qatar. Journal of Arabian Studies 8 (2): 208–241.

Mitchell, Jocelyn Sage, and Mariam Ibrahim Al-Hammadi. 2020. Nationalism and identity in qatar after 2017: the narrative of the new national museum. Journal of Arabian Studies 10 (2): 256–277.

Diop, Abdoulaye, Majed Mohammmed HA Al-Ansari, Kien T Le, and Yaojun Li. 2017. Social capital and citizens' attitudes towards migrant workers. Social Inclusion 5 (1): 66–79.

Ewers, Michael C., Justin Gengler, and Bethany Shockley. 2021. Bargaining power: a frame-work for understanding varieties of migration experience. International Migration Review 55 (4): 1121– 1151.

Additional Methodological Details

The experimental prompt read:

> *In August 2017, the State of Qatar announced proposed legislation that would allow non-Qataris, including children of Qatari mothers and expatriates who o7er special skills and service to the country, to obtain permanent residency in Qatar. Holders of the permanent residency can access free education and healthcare and have the right to own property and run some businesses without needing a Qatari partner. They would also have priority after Qataris for public sector jobs.*

The choice task prompt read:

> *Next I would like to ask you about di7erent groups of non-Qataris who might obtain permanent residency in Qatar. The following questions will give you a choice between two sets of groups. Please tell me which of the two sets you would give priority in terms of permanent residency.*

> *Please click on the button that contains the groups that you give priority. Would you give priority to [GROUP1 and GROUP2] or [GROUP3 and GROUP4]?*

Methodological Notes

1) Regarding children of local mothers, in keeping with past research, we anticipated that the children of Qatari mothers would be categorically accepted, and omitted them from the second set of analysis, although in the first set of analysis they serve as an important interpretative baseline against which the relative importance of other group membership is be judged.

2) It is possible that the social desirability bias mentioned here could have been ameliorated by using self-administration for all immigration questions. However, self-administration is not always possible or desirable in contexts with limited literacy or technological capacity.

3) The experiment featured only male profiles because permanent residency in Qatar is obtained via the male head of household. This design also serves to simplify the experiment by avoiding extra questions about marital and family status inevitability raised by female immigrants.

4) In Qatar, the issue of immigration is most closely related to the offer of so called "permanent residency", as it is termed by the government and local news media. Thus, respondents were asked

about applications for permanent residency. Consistent with government messaging, the economic implications of permanent residency were outlined in detail.

5) To assess the relative importance of each factor, we construct relative difference measures bycomputing the respondent-wise average for all the factors and subtracting it from the answer to each item, respectively, and then standardizing (cf. Corstange 2018). Thus, a factor with a score of 0 holds average importance relative to the others, and so on.

6) Respondents viewed a split-screen with two columns, each containing a basket of two immigrantgroups, with selection buttons positioned below. For example, respondents might have been asked to select between children of Qatari mothers and those possessing important professional skills in oneset on the left-hand side of the screen, and those born in Qatar and who give military service on the right-hand side. This simple design has the advantage of allowing sensitive groups of immigrants tobe randomly paired with others so that respondents have the opportunity to hide their preferencesin the rejection of a basket as a whole, rather than being forced to express biases directly.

7) All non-Yemeni nationalities elicit a negative effect on selection, but none is statistically signifi-cant.