Online Appendices for

Arab Identity and Attitudes toward Migration in Kuwait and Qatar

September 2023

Appendix 1: Support for Increasing the Number of Foreign Workers by Country

Table 1: *Support for Increasing the Number of Foreign Workers by Country*

	Qatar				Kuwait			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Arab migrants (base: non-Arab migrants)	-0.134^{+}		-0.126^{+}		-0.192		-0.0517	
	(0.0708)		(0.0747)		(0.186)		(0.202)	
Log of Henley Passport Index [a]		0.102***		0.115***		0.106**		0.101*
		(0.0206)		(0.0218)		(0.0398)		(0.0463)
Age			-0.00505*	-0.00553**			-0.00343	-0.00389
			(0.00202)	(0.00200)			(0.00313)	(0.00310)
Female			-0.148***	-0.149***			0.0269	0.0411
			(0.0419)	(0.0417)			(0.0740)	(0.0727)
Education			0.0315*	0.0190			0.0481^{+}	0.0352
			(0.0148)	(0.0149)			(0.0270)	(0.0287)
Constant	3.349***	2.950***	3.411***	3.084***	2.805***	2.334***	2.489***	2.261***
	(0.0681)	(0.0567)	(0.142)	(0.127)	(0.183)	(0.109)	(0.298)	(0.218)
N	2120	2120	1846	1846	821	819	625	624
R-Squared	0.002	0.010	0.012	0.022	0.002	0.008	0.007	0.014

Robust standard errors in parentheses

$^{+}$ $p < 0.1$, * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$

[a] In the regression analysis, the Henley passport index is both inverted and log-transformed. The inversion allows for a more intuitive interpretation of coefficients — higher values signify "stronger" passports (i.e., passports that allow visa-free entry to more countries). The log of this inverted index corrects the skewness.

Appendix 2: Wording Experiment Results by Country, and Education Level

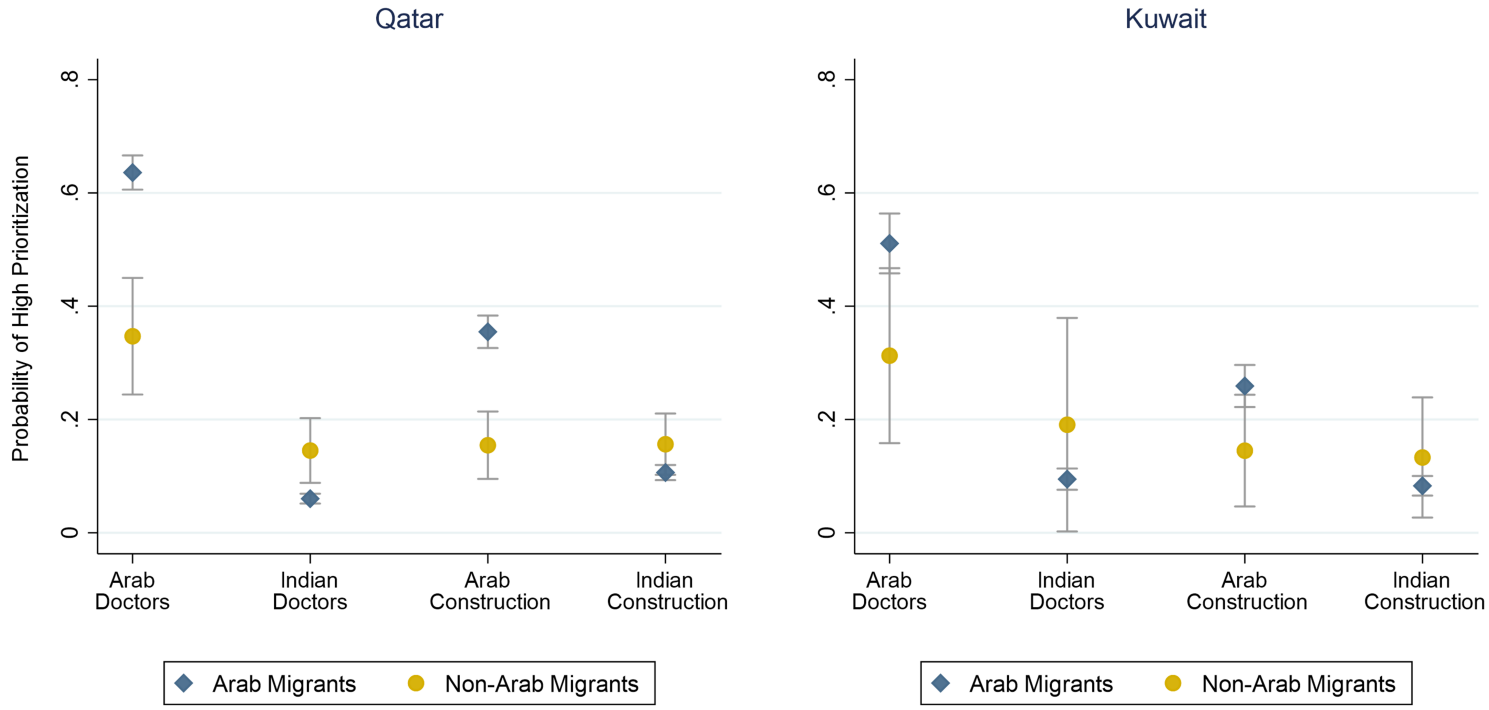

Figure 1: *Migrant Worker Prioritization among Arab and non-Arab Migrants by Country*

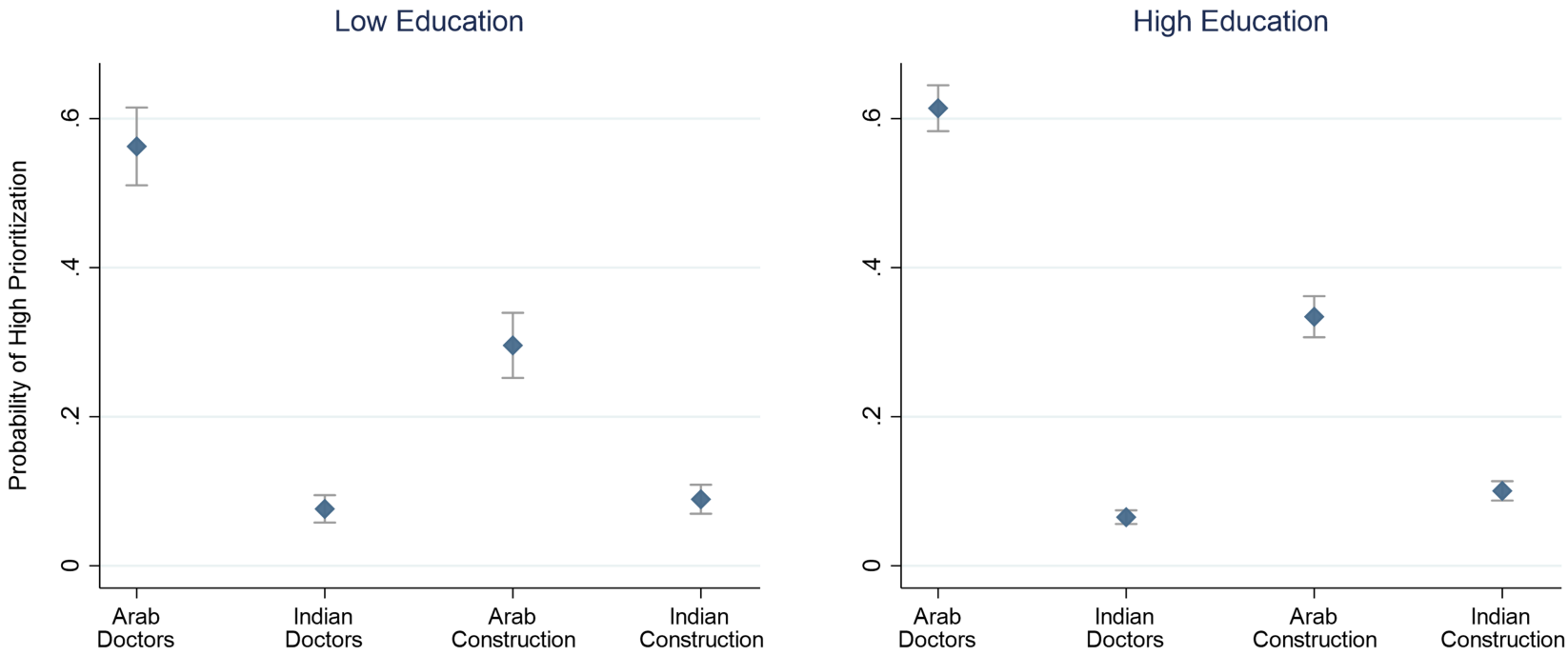

Figure 2: *Migrant Worker Prioritization among Low and Highly Educated Arab Migrants*

Note: Low-educated Arab migrants (those without a university degree) afford a high preference for Arab doctors at 0.56, in comparison to 0.61 for their highly educated peers (bachelor's degree or above). Conversely, the preference for Indian doctors is low for both groups: 0.08 for the less educated and 0.07 for the more educated. This reflects that the preference of Arab migrants for Arab doctors over Indian doctors remains strong and consistent, irrespective of education level.