Supporting Information

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Table S1. Regression table for Fig. 1

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
Variables	Coefficient	SE	Coefficient	SE	Coefficient	SE
Female	−0.176***	0.041	−0.186***	0.042	−0.186***	0.043
Age	−0.027***	0.003	−0.030***	0.003	−0.027***	0.005
Education	0.227***	0.014	0.230***	0.017	0.237***	0.018
Jewish	0.339**	0.165	0.499**	0.202	0.483***	0.171
Asian religion	−0.136	0.138	−0.396*	0.208	−0.232	0.185
Atheist	−0.135	0.095	−0.082	0.106	−0.061	0.102
Muslim	**−0.342*** **	**0.047**	**−0.173**	**0.107**	**−0.116**	**0.092**
No. years in France	0.008***	0.002	0.008***	0.002	0.005*	0.003
Country-of-origin fixed effects	No		Yes		No	
Region-of-origin fixed effects	No		No		Yes	
Pseudo-R^2	0.050		0.063		0.054	
Observations	2,645		2,645		2,655	

We highlight in bold the change in the significance of our Muslim coefficient when we include country and/or region fixed effects. Significance levels: *$P \leq 0.10$; **$P \leq 0.05$; ***$P \leq 0.01$.

Table S2. Descriptive statistics for variables in Fig. 3

Variable	Observations	Mean	SD	Minimum	Maximum
Household monthly income	461	5.15	1.66	1	9
	312	5.10	1.64	1	9
Christian household	509	0.29	0.45	0	1
	312	0.32	0.47	0	1
Head of household's gender	439	0.67	0.47	0	1
	312	0.65	0.48	0	1
Head of household's education	400	4.63	2.63	1	8
	312	4.74	2.68	1	8
Education of the first migrant	397	3.00	1.82	1	6
	312	3.02	1.85	1	6

For each variable, the first row presents descriptive statistics over the whole sample ($n = 511$), whereas the second row presents descriptive statistics over the regression sample used in Fig. 3 ($n = 312$).

Table S3. Difference-of-means tests for Fig. 2

	Marie/Khadija Diouf	Aurélie Ménard
Positive response rate: Aurélie/Marie pair	0.21 ($n = 138$)	0.27 ($n = 138$)
Positive response rate: Aurélie/Khadija pair	0.08 ($n = 133$)	0.25 ($n = 133$)
Difference	0.13***	0.02

Significance level: ***$P \leq 0.01$.

Table S4. Regression table for Fig. 3

Variable	Coefficient	SE
Christian household	0.357***	0.127
Gender of head of household	0.293***	0.120
Educational level of head of household	0.055**	0.025
Educational level of first migrant	0.022	0.035
Pseudo-R^2	0.017	
Observations	312	

The dependent variable is an ordinal variable ranging from the value "1" if the monthly household income is lower than 500 Euros to "9" if the monthly household income is greater than 7,500 Euros. "Christian household" is a binary variable, which takes the value "1" if the household is Christian and "0" if the household is Muslim. "Gender of head of household" is a binary variable, which takes the value "1" if the head of household is male and "0" if the head of household is female. The educational level of the head of household controls for the level of education of the head of household. This is an ordinal variable ranging from the value "1" for no schooling to "8" for postsecondary education. The variable "Educational level of first migrant" controls for the level of education of the head of household's ancestor who was the first to migrate to France, and thus absorbs the differences in current family income attributable to initial differences in human capital. This is an ordinal variable ranging from the value "1" for no schooling to "6" for postsecondary education. Results hold when we control for the subject's ethnicity. SEs are robust. The regression analyzes 312 observations, and the pseudo-R^2 is 0.017. Significance levels: $^{**}P \leq 0.05$; $^{***}P \leq 0.01$.

Other Supporting Information Files

Dataset S1 (XLS)
Dataset S2 (XLS)
Dataset S3 (XLS)