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The Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) Dataset: Technical Report

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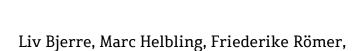
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Malisa Zobel



The Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) Dataset: Technical Report

with the collaboration of Anne Bohm, Florian Eyert, Maren Hahnen, Jonas Kahle, Gregory Kerr, Jakob Oxenius, Andrea Pürckhauer and Hannah Schilling

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Technical Report: The Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) Dataset

Discussion Paper SP IV 2016–201

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (2016)

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Abstract

The Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) database includes data on migration policies for 33 OECD countries and the period 1980–2010. The dataset is presented in Helbling, Marc, Liv Bjerre, Friederike Römer and Malisa Zobel (2016) "Measuring Immigration Policies: The IMPIC-Database", *European Political Science* (forthcoming). When using the data, please cite Helbling et al (2016) and, when appropriate, this discussion paper (Bjerre et al 2016). Please always include the version number in analyses using the dataset.

This technical report provides additional information on the data collection (part 1), the codebook of the dataset (part 2), a glossary that defines the relevant terms and concepts that have been used (part 3) and the questionnaire that has been used to collect the data (part 4).

Keywords: immigration, policy, measurement, aggregation

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Part 1: Data collection

Introduction¹

Bjerre et al. (2015) have shown that, with a single exception, only since the mid-2000s have there been studies that compare a large number of cases by quantifying immigration policies. They also show that the three main challenges encountered in index-building (conceptualization, measurement and aggregation (Munck and Verkuilen 2002)) have sometimes been inadequately addressed in these studies. It has been shown that such studies thus far include hardly any discussion of the conceptualization of immigration policies and that justifications of methodological decisions concerning measurement and aggregation are often absent from their pages. It is therefore often difficult to know what a policy index is really measuring and to what extent it constitutes a valid and reliable tool. Moreover, besides not being accessible, the existing datasets are for the most part limited in their empirical scope—either because they only include individual policy fields such as labor migration or asylum policies or because there is a trade-off between the number of countries and years that are covered. The Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) project remedies these limitations and gaps by providing a more comprehensive dataset. A more detailed conceptualization is proposed and the empirical scope is extended across cases (33 OECD countries), time (1980-2010) and policy dimensions.

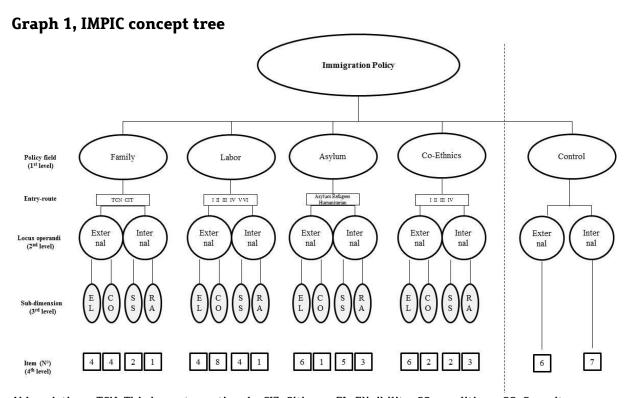
As argued in Helbling et al. (2013) and as depicted in Graph 1, what we define as the immigrating population is primarily made up of four fields,

¹ A revised and extended version of the first part of this technical report is published in Helbling et al. (2016): "Measuring Immigration Policies: The IMPIC-Database", *European Political Science*.

which reflect the main reasons why states may accept immigrants: economic, social, humanitarian and cultural. Immigration regulations are further grouped according to their location in a two-dimensional scheme. This framework allows us to give our concept a clear, hierarchical structure, and to aggregate on different subdimensions. On the first dimension, which we call "modus operandi", a distinction between regulations and control mechanisms is made (see Brochmann and Hammar 1999; Doomernik and Jandl 2008). Regulations are binding legal provisions that create or constrain rights (Dreher 2002). Controls, on the other hand, are mechanisms that monitor whether the regulations are adhered to. The "modus operandi" hence tells us how laws operate. To give an example: a regulation might state that immigrants need a work permit to take up a job. The corresponding control mechanism would be sanctions for employing illegal immigrants. Controls differ from implementation, because they are formally regulated in the law.

Within the control mechanisms we also find many elements that refer to irregular immigrants whose entry or stay is considered unlawful. We consider regulations regarding irregular migrants to be different from the other four policy fields, as they concern a category of immigrants that spans across all other four immigration categories. Such immigrants have not been admitted for economic, humanitarian, social, cultural, or other reasons, but have nonetheless crossed national borders, or have remained in the country after their residence permit had expired (i.e. overstayers). Requirements for registration or the possession of personal identification documents, for example, constitute control mechanisms for regular immigrants in order to keep them from overstaying their working or residence permits. On the other hand, sanctions for forged documents,

schooling rights for children of irregular migrants, or carrier sanctions are control mechanisms that specifically concern irregular migrants.



Abbreviations: TCN: Third country nationals, CIZ: Citizens, EL: Eligibility, CO: conditions, SS: Security of Status, RA: Rights associated.

On the second dimension, we account for the fact that states regulate and control immigration not only at their borders, but also within their territories. The "locus operandi" differentiates between externally and internally targeted laws. Inspired by the classification which was developed by the Migration Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) (MPG 2005, 2006), we further distinguish between different subdimensions within the external and internal regulations. External Regulations are subdivided into eligibility requirements and conditions. Eligibility requirements stipulate which criteria an immigrant has to fulfill to qualify for a certain entry route. Conditions are the additional requirements that need to be fulfilled.

We further distinguish between regulations regarding the security of status, i.e. all policies that regulate the duration of permits and access to long-term settlement. Finally, "Rights associated" are all the policies that govern which rights immigrants receive in regard to access to employment, and how they are monitored once they are within the territory.

Measurement

Selection of items

After having developed a conceptualization, we needed to operationalize the different dimensions by selecting specific items that we can measure (see also Bollen 1980). The following basic rules guided us in this process (see also Koopmans et al. 2005: 33): (1) The aim was to include multiple items per category. (2) We selected items that are widely discussed in the literature and deemed the most important by experts. (3) The items need to exist and be relevant in most OECD countries. (4) Items need to vary across countries (at least potentially). (5) The items need to be relatively easy to compare, in the sense that their meaning should be the same in all cases studied and the sources to measure these items need to be available.

We had no specific number of items in mind for the overall scheme or for the individual boxes in Graph 1. The general idea was to include enough items to cover all relevant aspects and thus to allow for enough precision and sensitivity (Elkins 2000). On the other hand, it was clear that we could not include all existing aspects in our database, as this would not have been possible given our restricted resources. Rather, we aimed at including in each category all relevant items to account for the numerous manifestations of immigration policies (Munck and Verkuilen 2002: 15).

We first took a look at the relevant secondary literature (mostly case studies), at research reports by international organizations, and at existing indices studies (see overview in Bjerre et al. 2015). For each policy field, we tried to find out which aspects are most often discussed and deemed relevant. We then presented the list of items to field and country experts and asked them to point out missing items, and tell us if they found certain aspects irrelevant. For each field we had two to three experts who were (with a few exceptions) political scientists specialized in one of the policy fields, such as asylum or co-ethnic policies. Country experts were the persons with whom we collaborated for the data collection (see below), and who mostly specialized in migration law.

This stage of the project did not pose any particular difficulties. There seemed to be a large agreement in the literature over which aspects are most relevant in the different fields. The comments of the experts lead to only minor changes of our list.² We were therefore assured that all our items were relevant (to varying degrees) in all OECD countries, and that these could (at least potentially) vary across countries and/or time.

Table 1 shows the selected items that are grouped according to the above mentioned policy dimensions and fields. In addition to the items comprised in the IMPIC index, three items on immigrant's voting rights (in national, regional and local elections) were included in the IMPIC database together with five items on immigrant's welfare rights (social assistance and unemployment benefits). The items on voting and welfare rights fall outside of the scope of the index (being integration policy rather than

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² Of course many more items could have been included than the ones we selected. Given our limited resources we however tried to only select the most relevant ones.

immigration policy). The items are, however, included in the IMPIC database although they are not part of the index.

Table 1: Selection of items

			Policy areas						
			Family reunification	Labor migration	Asylum and refugees	Co-ethnics			
		ty	Residence requirements Family members	Targeting Quotas labor	Existence of Subsidiary/ humanitarian protection	Reasons for co-ethnicity Language skills			
			Age limits	Age limits	Nationality	Converts			
		Eligibility	Quotas family reunification	Young age beneficial	Quotas asylum	Ancestry			
		Elig			Safe third country	Country of residence			
					Safe countries of origin	Quotas co-ethnics			
	lal				Resettlement agreements				
	External		Financial requirements	Specific income per month	Place of application	Place of application			
			Accommodation requirements	Specific financial funds		Date of birth			
		κi	Language skills	Language skills					
		ition	Application fees	Application fee					
Regulations		Conditions		Job offer					
gulat				Equal work conditions					
Re				List of occupations					
				Labor market tests					
			Residence permit validity	Work permit validity	Permit validity	Access to citizenship			
		atus	Autonomous residence permit	Renewal of permit	Permit renewal	Duration of residence permit			
		of st		Transition temporary permanent	Permanent permit				
		Security of status		Loss of employment	Right to appeal				
	rnal	Seci			Status when crisis				
	Internal				resolved				
			(Self)employment	Flexibility of permit	Free movement	Region of settlement			
		hts			(Self)employment	Employment programs			
		Rights associated			Form of benefits	Integration measures			
		.,							

		Illegal residence
		Carriers sanction
	7	
	rna	Alien's register
	External	Information sharing/international cooperation
		Biometric information
		Forged/expired documents
Control		Aiding irregular immigrants
Con	Com	Identification documents
	T	Amnesty/Regularisation programs
	Internal	Public schooling
	ų	Employer sanctions
		Marriage of convenience
		Detention

Type of sources

One may draw on different sources to find information on how to measure policy outputs (see Bollen 1986). This is particularly true with regard to questions of degree of restrictiveness, as there have been attempts in various fields in the past to do expert surveys in which individual policy specialists have been asked to evaluate certain policy aspects on a scale, for example, from liberal to restrictive (e.g., MIPEX (Niessen et al. 2007)). The problem with this kind of approach is that the findings depend on the subjective perception of the expert. Thus, it is rather challenging to determine on which aspects of a policy the evaluation is based. For example, one does not necessarily know whether an answer is based on his or her knowledge of the concrete regulation or on its implementation and effects. Moreover, even for experts it is difficult to ascertain the degree of restrictiveness of individual regulations. Finally, it is very difficult—if not impossible—to collect historical information as one can hardly distinguish

retrospectively which laws have been adopted and come into force in which years. Examples of other sources include reports from states and international organizations, or secondary literature. The problem with these sources is that they most often have already selected specific aspects for their own analyses that might not fully correspond to one's own list of items.

For these various reasons, we based our data collection on legally binding immigration regulations. By legally binding regulations, we mean both primary law (i.e. law that has come into existence through the parliamentary legislative process, e.g. statute law) and secondary law (i.e. law that is created by executive authority, and derived from primary legislation).

Administrative guidelines were also included if the experts deemed it necessary for the coding. Allowing for the coding of different types of sources renders incomparable datasets a possibility. In order to be able to obtain comparable datasets, we introduced a question on the types of legal documents used to code each question together with two additional follow-up questions on the amount of immigration law regulated in administrative guidelines.³ Besides data on the sources used for coding, variables are added to the database containing information on the use of administrative guidelines and the amount of immigration law regulated in administrative guidelines. These variables allow for comparison and separate analyses for countries with and without administrative guidelines

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³ 1. Did you use administrative guidelines? If you did not use administrative guidelines, what were your reasons: because you deemed them not important, because they were difficult to access and/or for other reasons? 2. How much of immigration law is regulated in administrative guidelines? Please indicate the scope of administrative guidelines in immigration law in each policy field of the questionnaire. Indicate also how this changed over time.

coded. With the exceptions of Estonia, Finland, Great Britain, Hungary, Iceland, New Zealand, Portugal, the Slovak Republic and the United States all experts coded administrative guidelines. The experts from Canada, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway could not assess the amount of regulations in administrative guidelines. The amount of coded immigration law regulated in administrative guidelines is, however, rather small. Turkey, Israel and Mexico in the period of 1980–2000 are the three major exceptions to this. The experts that did not code administrative guidelines either regard administrative guidelines to play a minor role or stated that administrative guidelines are difficult to access.

The IMPIC database covers national regulations only. Nine out of the 33 countries included in the database are federal (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Germany, Mexico, Spain, Switzerland and the US). Information on sub-national regulations is not included in the dataset. In the pre-test of the questionnaire we asked experts from federal countries at which level (national- or sub-national) the majority of immigration policies was regulated, and whether immigration policies significantly differs from another across sub-national units or between the national and the subnational level. Out of the nine country experts only five had the possibility to answer the questions and three experts did.4 In both Switzerland and Spain, the majority of immigration policy was regulated at the national level throughout all the years 1980-2010. The same was the case in Canada, with the exception of 2009, where the majority was regulated at the subnational level and 2010 where immigration policy was regulated equally at the national and the sub-national level. Hence we deem the problem minor when using the data on national regulations for these three countries.

Regarding the remaining six federal states we unfortunately lack the resources to collect data on the level of regulation, as such an endeavor would increase the task for the expert and hence costs. Depending on the research question at hand this might be unsatisfactory.

Coders and coding rules

For the analysis of these regulations we closely followed the lead of established projects in the citizenship literature, namely the EUDO citizenship project (Vink and Bauböck 2013) and the project of the Indices of Citizenship Rights for Immigrants (ICRI) (Koopmans et al. 2012). In a very similar vein, we collaborated extensively with country experts that helped to provide us with the information we needed (see Appendix 1).⁵ This was necessary given the impossibility of recruiting a research team that can read and analyze all relevant documents in their original language. Moreover, many of the documents were not accessible online (this is especially true for earlier documents). Finally, country experts are crucial to understand and correctly interpret national specificities.

It was very important to us to collaborate with legal scholars given the heavily legal nature of our source base. For obvious reasons, legal scholars have more detailed knowledge of these regulations than social scientists in most cases, and have a better sense of where to find relevant documents. In most cases we were successful in finding an advanced legal scholar who has been working on migration issues for several years or even decades. In

⁴The country experts coding AU, BE, MX and US were selected after the pre-test was sent

⁵ We decided to use country experts as coders with the exception of one single item. The item on UNHCR resettlement refugees was coded by researchers within the team since comparable data was available for all countries from UNHCR.

some cases, we collaborated with political scientists or economists who are specialists in migration research. We paid them a certain amount of money both as an incentive and to cover some of the costs that they incurred in conducting their research, such as hiring a research assistant for a couple of months. In addition to the country experts, we consulted a number of scholars specialized in criminal law since some of the questions on immigration control and irregular immigration in some countries turned out to be regulated in criminal law rather than immigration law.

Coding the legal texts completely by ourselves did not seem a feasible alternative to us for the reasons given above. It would have been virtually impossible to find so many legal scholars in one place especially given the fact that legal scholars who specialize on one country also work in the respective countries. And even if we had managed to hire students from all OECD countries this would have posed the problem that they do not have the expertise of more advanced scholars that have worked in the respective countries. Collaborating with country experts poses of course problems of inter-coder reliability. It was therefore crucial to closely collaborate with each expert and to create a common understanding of the main concepts used in the project.

One of the most time-consuming phases of the project was the construction of the questionnaire and the formulation of item questions in particular. For questions of reliability, it was crucially important that the questions and definitions were clearly understood by the country experts. There were several rounds of revisions during which the country and field experts, but also colleagues from other fields, commented on the structure of the questionnaire and the intelligibility of the questions and the instructions.

Finally, we put together a detailed glossary that provided brief definitions of all the specific terms and concepts we used in the questionnaire.

To guarantee high reliability of the data it was not only crucial to create a common understanding of the most important concepts. During the recoding and data cleaning phase we discussed extensively the material and answers they provided to make sure that the questions have been understood correctly and in the same way across countries. In the instructions to the country experts, we clearly stated that we were only interested in information as it is stated in legally binding regulations and thus that we were not interested in subjective statements or how a law is implemented, evaluated, or perceived. Therefore, for each item we asked experts to provide details about the legal sources they used to answer the question. One basic rule guided the formulation of item questions: they should allow as little interpretation as possible. For this reason it was important to make sure that the questions were clearly understood by all country experts, that they were as close as possible to the factual information as it is found in legal documents, and that they provided the entire range of possible answer categories. It was important to have questions that asked about the existence of a certain regulation (yes/no) or a concrete number. We thereby avoided questions that allow for any interpretation or evaluative statements, such as questions that ask about the degree of difficulty involved in acquiring a certain permit, or the degree of restrictiveness of a certain regulation.

We also tried to limit the number of open questions. On the other hand, we provided a comments field for all items to allow country experts to elaborate on their answers in case they had the impression that some of the information they provided to answer our questions might be

misleading or may have tended to oversimplify the actual reality in their country. This information was then taken into account during the scoring process.

After a questionnaire was submitted, all answers were checked by two researchers from the research team in a second step of the data collection process. If some of the information was missing, if the information provided in the comment suggested that the question should have been answered differently or if the experts seemed to have understood the question differently than intended, a follow-up question was posed to the experts. Questions were posed to make sure that all changes were in accordance with the experts' understanding of the legal regulations. In several cases it was necessary to send several rounds of follow-up questions to make sure that the changes were fully agreed upon. In exceptional cases the information in the database was changed without consulting the expert first. This was done only when the comment the expert provided was very clear, and the information just needed to be 'translated' into the coding scheme.⁶ In addition to the 33 OECD countries, we applied our coding scheme to EU legislation. EU legislation is included in the database as two separate cases: EU Directives and EU Regulations. Data on the European Union's legislation was collected by members of the IMPIC-Project (for further elaboration on the coding of EU legislation see Appendix 2).

⁶ A typical example is item A1 on length of residence in the country for sponsors in order to bring in family members. The questionnaire only allowed for specifying a certain number of months, thereby precluding answers such as "permanent residence status". In case of a comment stating that permanent residence status was needed, a change in the data would be made from 'unspecified' to a new code for 'permanent status') thereby avoiding burdening the experts with additional questions.

Measurement levels and justification of measurement levels

All individual items vary between 0 (open) and 1 (restrictive) and thus indicate the level of restrictiveness of a specific regulation (Bjerre et al. 2015). The degree of restrictiveness indicates to what extent a regulation limits or liberalizes the rights and freedoms of immigrants (see also Givens and Luedtke 2005: 4; De Haas et al. 2014: 15). The measurement of a specific measure's restrictiveness allows us to study both within- and between-country differences. This is an important advantage over studies that only coded policy changes (De Haas et al. 2014; Ortega and Peri 2009; Mayda 2005; Hatton 2004), as one does not know from which level a policy change was initiated.

As Stevens points out, "scales are only possible [...] because there is a certain isomorphism between what we can do with the aspects of the objects and the properties of the numerical series" (1946, 677). The design of a scale that allows for the measurement of the restrictiveness of immigration laws needs to be guided by the properties of the raw data, but will nevertheless always involve some degree of arbitrariness (see also Jacoby 1999). The first step of scale development is therefore the thorough review of the raw data and its properties. There are two types of scales in the IMPIC raw data: (1) Interval/Ratio scales (e.g. items that measure fees that need to be paid in order to acquire a work permit, or the temporal validity of a permit). (2) Ordinal scales (e.g. items that measure types of family members permitted to immigrate under family reunification provisions, or whether language tests were a required condition before immigrating etc.)

Having two different measurement levels—which stem from the nature of regulations rather than the way the question was posed—causes certain difficulties when later aggregating indicators into one single measure, since the scales are not comparable. One way to address this problem is to standardize the scales by equalizing the range or data variability. This, however, leads to a different problem in which indicators lose their comparability over time. Instead, we made two key decisions that rendered the scales comparable without z-standardizing the data: (1) fixing the minimum and maximum at the same value for all items, (2) applying a threshold at the numerical value of 0.5 for the presence of a legal provision.

First, instead of *empirically* identifying the minimum and maximum value, we identified the *theoretical* minimum and maximum. We argue that the theoretical maximum in each item is always identifiable as the most restrictive measure and the theoretical minimum as the least restrictive measure. For example, if in a given country a legal provision on transit through a 'safe third country' does not exist, this country would be assigned the theoretical minimum value for all time points under study until this provision was adopted. The theoretical maximum on that item, however, would be if a country does not have any kind of asylum and refugee provisions, so that for a refugee it would not be possible to immigrate into the country for humanitarian reasons.⁷ The minimum is assigned the numerical value of zero while the maximum is assigned a one. In a way one could argue that this is in fact standardizing the items, since all items vary between zero and one.

The second decision we took was to fix the presence of a legal provision at the value of 0.5. The reason is that items that are measured on an interval or ratio scale need to be made comparable with items that are measured on

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⁷ This of course does not mean that the refugee could not qualify as a labor migrant in the same country, thus still be able to immigrate, however, for the asylum and refugee policy field, the country would be highly restrictive

an ordinal scale. An example might help illustrate this point: consider the items 'fee needed to be paid in order to attain a work permit', and 'whether a language test was a necessary condition in order to be able to immigrate.' The former item can range from a small to a very large amount, while the latter item is either present as a condition or not. Nevertheless, the presence of a legal provision on both the first and the second item increases the restrictiveness of a country. Only, for the first item we can also distinguish between graduations of restrictiveness. Thus, while having to pay a fee in order to attain a work permit and having to pass a language test would give a country both a score of 0.5, our fine-grained scoring also allows us to assign higher values to countries where the fees are relatively higher, thereby indicating a greater degree of restrictiveness. Nevertheless, this also means that while the language test item varies only between 0, 0.5 and 1, the work permit fee items show greater variability between 0.5 and the restrictive maximum. Hence, we theoretically assume that having to pay 1000 dollars8 for a work permit is a more restrictive measure (yielding the value of 0.9) than having to pass a language test (yielding the value of 0.5). If, however, researchers disagree with this assumption, they can apply a weight to the language test item, so that both items have the same influence on the final aggregated index.

Since immigrants do not only face certain conditions but also have certain rights, the scoring steps for items measuring immigrants' rights differ from the ones measuring conditions and requirements. Again, an example might help illustrate this. Take that of applicants for refugee status: if they had the right to appeal a negative decision, then this was scored as the least

⁸ National currencies are converted into international dollars using purchasing power parity exchange rates.

restrictive value of 0, but if, however, they did not have the right to appeal, this was scored a 0.5. For questions that asked about immigrants' rights, we also applied a finer-grained scoring if information in the raw data allowed us to do so. The item pertaining to whether asylum seekers were allowed to undertake paid work while their application was pending, for example, allows for more nuanced scoring of restrictiveness. If asylum seekers could take up work right away this was scored as the least restrictive; if they had to wait for a certain period this increased restrictiveness by 0.1 steps for certain time intervals. If they had no right to take up paid work while waiting for a decision on their application this was scored a 0.5. Again, as in all other asylum and refugee items, the maximum value of one was only assigned if no legal provisions for seeking asylum or refugee status existed in a country in a given year.

While the differences in step size have certain disadvantages (as discussed above), the strongest argument for having a more fine-grained measure is that it captures changes within countries over time. The passing of a new law is by far rarer than changes or amendments to an already adopted one. Our scoring scheme has the advantage to be able to capture e.g. if a country increases the required amount of funds an immigrant needs in her bank account in order to be able to immigrate from six months of self-sustainability to twenty-four months of self-sustainability as a restrictive change. But even for comparisons between countries, a fine-grained scoring scheme has the advantage of being more precise. Being able to distinguish, for instance, between employer sanctions (i.e. fines or penalties for hiring undocumented workers) that can be considered rather

⁹ This happened in Denmark were requirements were altered from 6 to 24 months between 2007 and 2008.

negligible (e.g. a 1000 \$ fine) and severe ones (e.g. fines around 100 000 \$) gives us a more precise picture of which country is more restrictive than that yielded by a simple binary measure.

One measure to ascertain the reliability of the scoring process is to assess the extent to which multiple coders produce the same scores (Munck and Verkuilen 2002: 18). Each item was scored by at least two researchers within the team. The researches independently assigned the scores to the raw data, compared the results and decided on the final scoring scheme. The number of incongruences between scoring schemes assigned by different researchers were few due to the clear application of the scale. Only major topic of concern was categorization of variables measured on interval/ratio scales, such as number of month of residence required, or groupings of categories measured on an ordinal scale, such as financial requirements (e.g. specific income, required not to rely on social welfare, minimum wage etc.). Since in-between scores vary by the question type, the assignment was not as clear cut as for the other scores. It was decided to go with empirically driven categorizations enabling the scheme to capture as much within country as well as between country variance as possible. If applied to different cases (non-OECD countries' immigration policies and/or earlier/later years), researchers might like to change the in-between scores.

Aggregation

How you weight and aggregate data depends on one's theoretical framework and specific research question. There is therefore no standard rule for aggregation. We agree with Nardo et al. (2005: 23) that "[t]he

absence of an 'objective' way of determining weights and aggregation methods does not necessarily lead to rejection of the validity of composite indicators, as long as the entire process is transparent. The modeller's objectives must be clearly stated at the outset, and the chosen model must be checked to see to what extent it fulfils the modeller's goal."

Aggregation level and justification

The problem of existing immigration policy indices is that they hardly account for the underlying dimensionality of their indices, and most often simply aggregate at a relatively high level (Bjerre et al. 2015). To counter this trend, we will not only provide the raw data with information on the individual items that allow each researcher to choose their own aggregation level, but will also provide aggregate data for each theoretical level of our index (dimensions and policy fields; see Graph 1). All these differentiations are theoretically justified and enable us to respect the hierarchical structure of the index; each level can constitute a research topic in itself. This allows us, among other things, to investigate causes and effects of individual dimensions and policy fields.

Since the policy fields correspond to different reasons why states admit immigrants, one might doubt whether anything like an overall immigration policy could possibly exist in actual fact. This is also partly an empirical question: to what extent do they constitute different policy fields or are linked to each other. This shows that in any case disaggregated indices are crucial in this field.

Aggregation rules and justification

Most existing immigration policy indices have chosen an additive, mostly unweighted aggregation rule (Bjerre et al. 2015). Additive aggregation means that items can be substituted (compensability). The absence, or lower values, of one item can be compensated for by the presence/ higher value of another item. If, however, items constitute necessary features, they should be multiplied (there are different forms of multiplicative approaches, e.g. geometric means). For instance, if a necessary item is absent and thus takes the value of 0, it means that the policy does not exist at all.

Fully compensatory additive indices are problematic when it is normatively assumed that various criteria need to be given (e.g. democracy consists of various components to define a system as democratic). You cannot, for example, simply increase freedom of press rights to compensate for a complete absence of free elections. Full compensation is also problematic if we expect certain thresholds within an index. For example, in democracy studies, although continuous indices are the norm nowadays, one might still argue that a certain number of aspects need to be present—at least to a certain extent— to speak of a democracy.

This is not a problem for immigration policy because, among other things, we are not dealing with a normative/abstract concept, but with one that can be measured "quite objectively" on a linear restrictiveness scale. Our conceptualization does not imply that the various dimensions *need* to be there. The purpose of our scheme is rather to be able to cover all relevant aspects of immigration policy, as most other indices failed to include aspects that might play an important role.

In addition, the entire conceptualization is based on the assumption that the various components can substitute for each other. Some states might have more restrictive external regulations while others focus more on internal regulations. These constitute different strategies to achieve the same goals. Finally, we assume complete linearity; there are no thresholds below which one would argue that there is no immigration policy, and no components of our conceptualization are necessary. For example, if there are no regulations on rights associated, this does not mean that there is no immigration policy. It instead means that the policy is more restrictive.

Weighting

In the immigration policy literature, only two projects (deliberately) apply weighting. The Migration Accessibility Index relies on expert judgements, and Oxford Analytica on policy outcomes (inflow rates), to weight items. Both approaches are problematic.

The importance of an item might be assessed with its impact, for example, on immigration rates. Such a weighting would, however, violate our differentiation between policy outputs and outcomes. The importance of items constitutes, in this case, an empirical question. Value judgments by experts should be avoided as much as possible as they are presumably very unreliable. This is especially true if data are collected over time as in our case. It is also problematic if a large number of items have to be assessed/ranked. One can perhaps judge/rank a small number of items, but lose track if, as in our case, around 70 items need to be judged. Judgments through citizen surveys, as done in some fields, make no sense here, as citizens do not know the details of immigration policies.

Even if expert judgments should be avoided, value judgements play a small role in our project insofar as field and country experts helped us assess the suitability of our items. We explicitly asked them to tell us whether important items are missing or unimportant items should be cut. This can be considered a form of weighting as unimportant aspects were excluded.

To avoid indirect unequal weighting, we aggregate so that at each level each component has the same weight (see Table 2). Aggregation from one level to the other is therefore always done by averaging the items/components of the lower level (see Graph 1). One subdimension is the mean of its items, one locus operandi is the mean of its two subdimensions, and a modus operandi of the respective internal and external regulations etc.

Table 2, Aggregation rule

Index		Calculation		
	Immigration policy	$I_{IMPIC} = \frac{1}{\mathbb{N}^{\underline{o}}I_{Field}} \sum I_{Field}$		
(1st level)	Policy field	$I_{Entry\ routes} = \frac{1}{{\rm N}^{\it o}I_{Locus\ operandi}} \sum I_{Locus\ operandi}$		
(2 nd level)	Locus Operandi *	$I_{Locus\ operandi} = \frac{1}{{\rm N}^{\underline{o}}I_{Sub-dimensions}} \sum I_{Sub-dimensions}$		
(3 rd level)	Sub-dimension	$I_{Sub-dimension} = \frac{1}{\mathbb{N}^{\underline{o}Items_{Sub-dimension}}} \sum Items_{sub-dimension}$		

*Please note that within the field of policies targeting irregular migration, the third level (Sub-dimension) is left out, hence, the policy field score is the arithmetic mean of the internal and external regulations ($I_{\text{Field_irregular}}=1/(N^{ol}|_{\text{Locus operandi}}) \sum I_{\text{Locus operandi}}$) and the Locus operandi scores (Internal and external) are the mean of their items ($I_{\text{Locus operandi_irregular}}=1/(N^{ol}|_{\text{Items}}) \sum I_{\text{Items}}$).

Appendix 1: Country experts

Table A1 shows the list of experts including institutional affiliation, position, field of research and field of specialization. Several experts collaborated with colleagues/assistants. Two of our experts have chosen to stay anonymous. To find experts, we relied on personal networks and experiences similar projects had made.

Table A1: Overview country experts

	Full name	Institutional Affiliation	Position	Field of research	Field of specialization
AT	Ulrike Brandl	University of Salzburg	Full Professor	Law	Refugee law, migration law, human rights law;
AU	Mary Anne Kenny	Murdoch University, School of Law	Associate Professor	Law	Refugee law, migration law, human rights law
BE	Mieke Gonnissen	University of Antwerp	Lawyer and voluntary research assistant	Law	Migration Law, Civil Law, Family Property Law
CA	Dagmar Soennecken	School of Public Policy & Administration & Department of Social Sciences (Law & Society Program), York University	Associate Professor	Comparative politics, public policy, comparative public and constitutional law	Citizenship and migration, refugees, social movements, legal mobilization, Germany, Canada, United Kingdom, EU
СН	Christin Achermann	University of Neuchâtel, Centre for Migration Law and Centre for the Understanding of Social Processes	Professor	Social Sciences	Exclusion practices, creation and application of migration law, citizenship
CL	Eleonora Nun Bitrán	Fundación Espacio Público (Chilean Think Tank)	Deputy Director of Research	Social Science	Minorities in Chile (immigrants, sexual minorities, indigenous communities)

CZ	Andrea Baršová	Office of the Government, Human Rights Section	Director of the Department for Human Rights and Protection of Minorities	Political science, law	Citizenship policies, human rights and migration, protection of minorities
DE	Kay Hailbronner	University of Konstanz, Research Centre for Migration and Asylum Law	Professor emeritus	Nationality , migration asylum law	Nationality , migration asylum law
DK	Ulla Iben Jensen	Independent	LL.M., independent legal researcher and consultant	Law	International, European and Danish immigration and asylum law
ES	Cristina J. Gortázar Rotaeche	University Pontificia Comillas, Law Faculty	Professor	Law	Human rights Law, Refugee Law and EU Law on Immigration
FI	Elli Heikkilä	Institute of Migration, Finland	Research Director	Human migration	Immigrants in the labour markets; multicultural marriages; migration and regional development
FR	Serge Slama	University Paris Ouest-Nanterre La Défense, CREDOF	Assistant professor	Human right law	Migration law, ECHR & UE migration litigation, discrimination
GR	Dimitris Christopoulos	Department of Political Science and History, Panteion University of Social and Political Science	Associate Professor	Political science	Citizenship, human rights, migration
HU	Judit Maria Tóth	University of Szeged, Faculty of Law (Department of the Constituional Law)	Professor	Law and migration policy	Migration law and fundamental rights, legal status of migrants a minorities
IL	Guy Mundlak	Tel Aviv University, Faculty of Law & Department of Labor Studies	Professor	Law	Labor law, the welfare state, labor migration, social rights, industrial relations, employment discrimination

IS	Eirikur Bergmann	Bifröst University	Professor of Politics and and Director of Centre for European Studies	Political Science	IR, postcolonial identity politics in the Nordic states
IT	Tiziana Caponio	University of Turin, Department of Cultures, Politics and Society and Collegio Carlo Alberto	Associate Professor	Political Science	Immigrant integration policy, local policies, policy-making processes
JP/KR	Erin Aeran Chung	Department of Political Science, Johns Hopkins Universit	Associate Professor	Political Science	Migration and Citizenship in East Asia
MX	Evelyn Cruz	Arizona State University	Full Professor	Law	Humanitarian asylum, migrant children, cross- cultural legal education
NL	G.G Lodder (Gerrie)	University of Leiden, Institute of Immigration Law	Lecturer	Law	Immigration Law
NO	Jan-Paul Brekke	Institute for Social Research Oslo	Research Director, Ipsos MMI, Oslo	Sociology	Asylum policies, refugees, integration
NZ	(Distinguished Professor) Paul Spoonley	Massey University, College of Humanities and Social Sciences	Pro Vice-Chancellor, College of Humanities and Social Sciences	Sociology	Immigration, ethnic relations
PL	Dorota Pudzianowska	Warsaw University	Assistant Professor	Law, Sociology	Migration
PT	Tânia Carvalhais Pereira	Catholic University of Portugal, School of Law	Lecture/ teaching assistant	Law	Tax, excise and customs duties issues
SE	Mikael Spång	Department of Global Political Studies, Malmö University, Sweden	Associate Professor	Political science	Citizenship, irregular migration, immigration policy
SK	Dagmar Kusá	Bratislava International School of Liberal Arts	Assistant Professor	Political science, international relations, human rights	Citizenship, minority rights, cultural trauma and collective memory, conflicts of identity

TR	Lami Bertan Tokuzlu	İstanbul Bilgi University Law School	Assistant professor	Law	Constitutional law, human rights law, migration law
UK	Helena Wray	Middlesex University	Associate Professor	Law	Migration law and policy, particularly family migration and citizenship, Community legal services
US	David Abraham	University of Miami, School of Law	Professor of Law	Law: citizenship and immigration; political economy	Welfare state, social solidarity, political economy

Appendix 2: EU legislation

In the framework of the IMPIC project data on EU legislation was collected of the EUR-Lex by means database (http://eurlex.europa.eu/browse/summaries.html). Α distinction between Directives and EU Regulations is made. The IMPIC data base contains EU secondary law, based on primary law such as the treaty of Amsterdam, with binding effects for member states. Thus, recommendations and statements are excluded. Secondary law with binding effects encompasses Regulations, Directives and Decisions. EU Regulations are directly in force after they are published in the official journal or after a certain period, mostly up to 20 days. Concerning EU Directives, member states have time for their transposition, in general up to two years. Since Directives can be transposed directly into national law by the member state, the time when a directive was passed was used in the database. Council Decisions address specific parties, such as the European Commission, and Framework Decisions had the same legal status as Directives until the Treaty of Lisbon of 2007.

For the time in question, EU legislation particularly applies to the fields of family reunification and asylum. One category of family reunification is not regulated: the one of Union citizens who did not use their right of free movement, i.e. member states are free in the regulation of family reunification for citizens of the state's nationality. With regards to control mechanisms, the Schengen agreement sets several provisions. There are hardly any EU regulations concerning labor migration of non-EU nationals. The Policy Plan on legal migration was established in 2005 (COM(2005)669) and aimed at further directives to fulfill the plan of the Hague Program, to enhance a common EU legal migration policy. Four areas of labor migration were planned to be addressed: seasonal workers, inter-corporate

transferees, remunerated trainees and highly qualified workers. Until 2010, only the admission for High Skilled Workers was addressed with the Directive on the EU Blue Card 2009/50/EC.

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Part 2: IMPIC Codebook

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Introduction

This codebook provides an overview of the structure of the IMPIC dataset and in particular the scoring of the data sets' variables. A structured overview of the items is included together with explanations of the variable labels and the scoring of each item.

The IMPIC dataset covers four policy fields: family reunification (A), labor migration (B), asylum and refugees (C) and co-ethnic migration (D) together with immigration control (E). In addition, political rights of immigrants (F) are included in the dataset. Table 1 shows an overview of the IMPIC dataset. Within each field (e.g. A), the question number in the online questionnaire is included (e.g. QA1) together with variable name (S_a01) and variable label (Residence requirements) making it easy for interested users of the dataset to compare the questionnaire with the final dataset. The codebook is structured along the lines of the overview. Following an introduction of the ID variables, the variables within each field are described, starting with A and ending with F. The dataset also includes aggregated scores for each field and across the locus operandi (internal and external) and modus operandi (Eligibility, Conditions, Security of status and Rights associated) of immigration policy (for further elaboration see Helbling et al 2016). Lastly, additional variables measuring the use of administrative guidelines for the coding of the data are included.

In the data set, every variable appears in a raw and in a scored form, the first being characterized by the prefix **R**_ in the variable name and the latter by the prefix **S**_. The raw variables are the unscored variables extracted from the questionnaire. In most of the questions, the values of the raw variables directly correspond to the options in the questionnaire. Sometimes additional sub-items were created out of specifications/answers to an open question, in which case they are marked by an * in the codebook, e.g. [**R_a02_h]***. A scored variable may contain several raw variables.

The database is composed of two datasets: the first dataset [4_all_scored] contains all raw and scored variables. The second one [5_all_taggscored] contains the scored variables, aggregated over tracks, as well as the aggregated scores for each policy dimension. In the latter, all variables have the prefix AvgS_.

Table 1, Overview of the immigration Policies in Comparison dataset

14	010 1,		y areas	<u> </u>	ation	oncies iii	Comparison (autuse											
		A - F	amily r	eunification	B - La	abor migratio	n	C - A	sylum an	d refugees	D - C	o-ethnics		E - Coi	ntrol		F -	Politic	al rights
	Eligibility	QA1 QA2 QA3 QA12	S_a01 S_a02 S_a03 S_a12	Residence requirements Family members Age limits Quotas family reunification	QB1.2 QB2 QB3.1 QB3.2	S_b01_2 S_b02 S_b03_1_min S_b03_2	Targeting Quotas labor Age limits Young age beneficial	QC1.1 QC2 QC3 QC4 QC5 QC15	S_c01_2 S_c02 S_c03 S_c04 S_c05 S_c15	Existence of Subsidiary/huma nitarian protection Nationality Quotas asylum Safe third country Safe countries of origin Resettlement agreements	Q3.1 QD3.2 QD3.3 QD3.4 QD4 QD6	S_d03_1 S_d03_2 S_d03_3 S_d03_4 S_d04 S_d06	Reasons for co- ethnicity Language skills Converts Ancestry Country of residence Quotas co-ethnics	QE1 QE3 QE5 QE6 QE7 QE8	S_e01 S_e03 S_e05 S_e06 S_e06	Illegal residence Airlines/carriers penalties Alien's register Information sharing/internat ional cooperation Biometric information Forged/expired documents	QF1 QF2 QF3	S_f01 S_f02 S_f03	Voting rights, national election Voting rights, regional election Voting rights, regional
External	Conditions	QA4 QA5 QA6 QA7	S_a04 S_a05 S_a06 S_a07	Financial requirements Accommodation requirements Language skills Application fees	QB4a QB4b QB5 QB6 QB7 QB8 QB9.1 QB9.2	S_b04_a S_b04_b S_b05 S_b06 S_b07 S_b08 S_b09_1 S_b09_2	Specific income per month Specific financial funds Language skills Application fee Job offer Equal work conditions List of occupations Labor market tests	QC6	S_c06	Place of application	QDS QD8	S_d05 S_d08	Place of application Date of birth						election
Internal	Security of status	QA8 QA9	S_a08 S_a09	Residence permit Autonomous residence permit	QB10 QB11.1 QB11.2 QB12	S_b10_max S_b11_1 S_b11_2 S_b12	Work permit validity Renewal of permit Transition temporary permanent Loss of employment	QC7 QC8 QC8 QC9 QC10	S_c07 S_c08_1 S_c08_2 S_c09 S_c10	Permit validity Permit renewal Permanent permit Right to appeal Status when crisis resolved	QD9 QD9.1	S_d09_0 S_d09_1	Access to citizenship Duration of residence permit	QE2 QE4 QE9 QE10 QB14*** QA11***	S_e02 S_e04 S_e09 S_e10 S_e11 S_e12 S_e13	Aiding irregular immigrants ID Amnesty programs Public schooling Employer sanctions Marriage of convenience Detention			
	Rights associated	QA10	S_a10	(Self)employment	QB13	S_b13	Flexibility of permit	QC11 C12 C14	S_c11 S_c12 S_c14	Free movement (Selflemployment Form of benefits	QD10 QD11 QD12	S_d10 S_d11 S_d12	Region of settlement Employment programs Integration measures	, , , , ,	3_339				

^{**} Questions A11, B14 and C13 were moved from family reunification, control and asylum to the field *control*. Thus, their identification letter changes.

Abbreviations

CPI	Consumer Price Index
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
LCU	Local Currency Unit
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
EMU	European Monetary Union

ICP International Comparison Program

USD US-Dollar

Missing values

Depending on the cause of the absence of a value, several types of missing values can be differentiated. These different types are marked by specific letters after the dot.

•	Regular missing value.
.d	The expert indicated that he did not know what to
	answer.
.e	The entry route did not exist.
.f	The variable does not appear in this field.
.n	The question is not applicable.
.p	A theoretically required purchase power parity
	conversion was not possible.
.t	The track did not exist in this year.
.u	The expert's answer is unspecified.
.X	The variable is long (neutral).
.y	The variable is not long (neutral).
.Z	The variable has no tracks (neutral).

List of variables

General Variables

ID VARIABLES

field

The field variable indicates which of the following fields the variable belongs to:

A - Family reunification

B - Labor

C - Asylum

D - Co-Ethnics

E - Control of Immigration

cntry

The country variable specifies to which of the following 33 countries the unit belongs: at (Austria), au (Australia), be (Belgium), ca (Canada), ch (Switzerland), cl (Chile), cz (Czech Republic), de (Germany), dk (Denmark), ed (EU Directives)*, ee (Estonia), er (EU Regulation)*, es (Spain), fi (Finland), fr (France), gb (United Kingdom), gr (Greece), hu (Hungary), ie (Ireland), il (Israel), is (Iceland), it (Italy), jp (Japan), kr (South Korea), lu (Luxembourg), mx (Mexico), nl (Netherlands), no (Norway), nz (New Zealand), pl (Poland), pt (Portugal), se (Sweden), sk (Slovakia), tr (Turkey), us (United States of America). Together with **year** and **track** it is possible to uniquely identify each observation.

* In addition to the countries information on EU Directives and EU Regulations are included in the database. The EU policies appear as two countries ed (EU Directives) er (EU Regulations), respectively.

track

Since the unit of analysis in the questionnaire are entry routes (which can be understood in most cases as different visa and residence categories), there is a track variable indicating the type of entry route. Using the variable **cntry**, **year** and **track** uniquely identifies each observation. Within the dataset the following tracks can be found.

Track	Meaning
-------	---------

1	Citizen (Family)
2	TCN (Family)
3(1-6)	Low-skilled labor (Number of track)
4(1-6)	High-skilled labor (Number of track)
5(1-6)	Self-employed labor (Number of track)
6(1-6)	Unspecified labor (Number of track)
7	Recognized Refugee
8	Asylum seeker
9	Subsidiary/Humanitarian protection
10	Co-Ethnics 1
11	Co-Ethnics 2
12	Co-Ethnics 3
13	Co-Ethnics 4
14	Citizen (Control)
15	Immigrant (Control)
16	Nation as a whole (Political rights)

Note: For instance, if a country has four entry routes for unskilled labor, they have the track numbers 31, 32, 33 and 34.

year

The year variable is a simple integer variable specifying the year of the unit, ranging from 1980 to 2010. Together with **cntry** and **track** it is possible to uniquely identify each observation.

A – Family reunification

A1 Residence requirements

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, did the sponsor (if s/he was a TCN) need to have resided in the country for a specific amount of time before his/her family members could immigrate?

 $[R_a01_1]$

Values	Label				
-2	No				
-95	Yes, unspecified				
[;]	Yes, specified				
-9	DK				
-8	NA				

[S_a01]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, less or equal 12 months;
	Yes, unspecified
0.6	Yes, 13-24 months
0.7	Yes, 25-48 months
8.0	Yes, 49-60 months
0.9	Yes, more than 60 months or
	permanent residence
1	No family reunification policy

Note: The requirement to have stayed for more than 5 years in a country is classified as equally restrictive as permanent residency since in most countries you can become a permanent resident after approximately 5 years.

A1.1 Family reunification

Question: In which years did family reunification legislation exist? **[R_a01_2] Existence of family reunification**

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The information on the existence of family reunification is not scored but used as a filter question.

A2 Family members

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, which family members were allowed to immigrate according to the regulations governing family reunification? Please also consider family members who are allowed to immigrate under certain conditions only.

[R_	a0	2	a]	S	po	ou	se

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a02_b] Partner

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a02_c] Same-sex Partner

Values	Values
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a02_d] Minor-children (<18)

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a02_e] Adopted children

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a02_h]* Adult children (>18)

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a02_i]* Parents & grandparents with exceptions

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a02_j]* Parents & grandparents without exceptions

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a02_k]* Relative (broad) with exceptions

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a02_1]* Relatives (broad) without exceptions

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R a02 m]* Any dependent

Values		Label
-2	No	
-1	Yes	
-9	DK	
-8	NA	

[S_a02]

Values	Label
0	Yes, 6 or more kinds of members
0.1	Yes, 5 kinds of members
0.2	Yes, 4 kinds of members

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0.3	Yes, 3 kinds of members
0.4	Yes, 2 kinds of members
0.5	Yes, 1 kind of members
1	No family reunification policy

A3 Age limits

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, was there a minimum age for sponsored spouses in order to be admitted to the country?

 $[R_a03]$

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is years.

 $[S_a03]$

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, less or equal 17 years
	Yes, unspecified
0.6	Yes, 18 years
0.7	Yes, 19-20 years
0.8	Yes, 21-23 years
0.9	Yes, more or equal 24 years
1	No family reunification policy

A4 Financial requirements

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, were sponsors required to prove the ability to financially support themselves and their family? If yes, please specify how.

[R_a04_a] Requirement not to rely on social welfare

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK

(D)	-04 1	1 C
-8		NΑ

[R_a04_b] Specific income per month

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a04_c] Other income criterion

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a04_c_cat]* Other income criterion

Values	Label
-101	Bigger minimum wage
-102	Bigger social assistance
-103	Equal minimum wage
-104	Social assistance
-105	Specified fund
-106	Sufficient income
-8	NA

[R_a04_d] Specific financial funds

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: Since R_a04_c is a string variable, the additional variable R_a04_c at was created, categorizing the information of R_a04_c .

$[S_a04]$

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, no reliance on social welfare
0.6	Yes, equal social assistance or
	sufficient income
0.7	Yes, equal to minimum wage or
	bigger social assistance

0.8	Yes, bigger minimum wage or
	specific funds (unknown amount)
0.9	Yes, specific financial funds and
	amount specified
1	No family reunification policy

A5 Accommodation requirements

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, were sponsors required to show proof of adequate accommodation for them and their family?

 $[R_a05]$

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

 $[S_a05]$

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes
1	NA

A6.1 & A6.2 Language skills

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, were minimum language skills required from the sponsored spouses?

[R_a06_1] Minimum language skills required?

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

Question: If minimum language skills were required: Were language skills tested?

[R_a06_2_a] Test pre-arrival

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a06_2_b] Tested post-arrival

Values		Label
-2	No	
-1	Yes	
-9	DK	
-8	NA	

[S_a06]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, required but not specified
0.6	Yes, required but not tested
0.7	Yes, required and tested after
	arrival
0.8	Yes, required and tested before
	arrival
0.9	Yes, required and tested before and
	after arrival
1	No family reunification policy

A7 Application fees

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, did the application for a residence permit for a sponsored spouse (without other family members) cost a certain fee (excluding costs for language and integration courses)?

 $[R_a07]$

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is the local currency.

[S_a07]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, 1-100
	Yes, unspecified
0.6	Yes, 101-300
0.7	Yes, 300-600
0.8	Yes, 601-999
0.9	Yes, equal or bigger 1000
1	No family reunification policy

Note: Application fees are in constant 2010 USD (PPP). See Appendix A1. Currency conversion. Variable R_a07 contains the information before the PPP conversions, R_a07 _PPP the values after the PPP conversion.

A8 Residence permit

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, did the sponsored spouse get the same residence permit as the sponsor (if s/he was a TCN)? If no, what was the duration of the residence permit for the sponsored spouse?

 $[R_a08]$

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S a08]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes
1	No family reunification policy

Note: Only the information on the issuance of the residence permit is scored. The specification of the required residence in years is provided by variables R_{a08} min and R_{a08} max.

A9 Autonomous residence permit

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, did the sponsored spouse have the right to an autonomous residence permit when the relationship was terminated due to separation or divorce? If yes, did the sponsored spouse

receive an autonomous residence permit automatically, or only under specific conditions?

[R_a09_a] Automatic residence permit

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
- 9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a09_c]* Years of residence < 2 years

	- -
Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a09_d]* Years of residence ≥ 2 years

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a09_e]* Domestic violence/danger in case of return

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R a09 f]* Children

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_a09_g]* Other

Values	Label	
-2	No	
-95	Yes, unspecified	
[;]	Yes, specified	
- 9	DK	
-8	NA	

[S_a09]

Values	Label
0	Yes, automatic residence permit
0.1	Yes, one condition
0.2	Yes, two conditions
0.3	Yes, three conditions
0.4	Yes, four conditions
0.5	Yes, five conditions
0.6	No, automatic and No, under
	conditions, i.e. loss of residence
	permit
1	No family reunification policy

Note: The information on the requirements for an autonomous residence permit was subdivided into the following subcategories.

- 1. Less than two years of residence in the country
- 2. Two or more years of residence in the country (this is counted as two conditions, since it automatically requires that the person has resided in the country for two years)
 3. Domestic violence or danger in case of return
- 4. Children
- 5. Other

A10 (Self)employment

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, did the sponsored spouse have the right to undertake paid work and/or become self-employed?

[R_a10_a] Paid work

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R a10 b] Self employment

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

$[S_a10]$

Values	Label
--------	-------

0	Yes, both paid work and self-	
	employment	
0.175	Yes, only paid work	
0.325	Yes, only self-employment	
0.5	No right to work	
1	No family reunification policy	

A11 Marriage of convenience

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, were any of the following measures foreseen in the law to prevent a marriage of convenience? In the questionnaire and in the dataset this item appears as A11. According to the conceptualization, however, it belongs to the field E as question E12.

A12 Quotas family reunification

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, were there quotas (numerical limits) on the overall number of sponsored persons?

 $[R_a12]$

Values	Label		
-2	No		
-1	Yes		
[;]	Yes. Specified		
-9	DK		
-8	NA		

Note: The unit of the

specification is the number of people that make up the quota.

[S_a12]

Values	Label		
0	No		
0.5	Yes, quotas		
	Yes, unspecified		
1	No family reunification policy		

B - Labor

B1.1 Entry routes

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, please list the six most important entry routes through which immigrants were admitted into the country for work purposes. Indicate for each entry route the years it was in force, and, if applicable, the year it was amended and/or abolished.

		_	_
ID	b01	1	name
111	13(7)		Halle

Label		
Yes, unspecified		
Yes, specified		
DK		
NA		

[R_b01_1_start]

Values	Label
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_b01_1_amen]

·		
Values	Label	
-95	Yes, unspecified	
[;]	Yes, specified	
-9	DK	
-8	NA	

[R_b01_1_end]

Values	Label
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The information on the entry routes serves as a filter question, but will not be scored.

R_b01_name is a string variable. Information on the beginning, amendment and ending of entry routes is specified in year dates.

B1.2 Targeting

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, please indicate whether specific categories or skill levels were targeted.

[R_b01_2_a] Specific category

Values	Label
-2	No
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_b01_2_b] Low-skilled

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_b01_2_c] Medium-skilled

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_b01_2_d] High-skilled

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_b01_2_e] Very high-skilled

	_ , ,
Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_b01_2_f] Self-employed

		J
Values		Label
-2	No	
-1	Yes	
-9	DK	
-8	NA	

[S_b01_2]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Low skilled targeted
0.6	Medium skilled targeted

0.7	High skilled targeted
0.8	Very high-skilled targeted
0.9	Only Self-employed targeted
1	No Labor migration policy

Note: The information on which categories were specifically targeted is not scored, due to overlap with the more general skill-level categories. If you are however interested in this information, you can still find it in the R_b01_2_a variable.

B2 Quotas labor

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, were there quotas (numerical limits) on the number of migrant workers admitted?

[R_b02_a] Quota size

Values	Label
-2	No
5	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is the number of people that make up the quota.

[R b02_b] Applied to

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The specification is a string variable.

[S_b02]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, relquota: 0.0125 - smaller
	0.251552
	Yes, unspecified
0.6	Yes, relquota: 0.005 – smaller
	0.0125
0.7	Yes, relquota: 0.001 - smaller 0.005

0.8	Yes, relquota: 0.0005 - smaller
	0.001
0.9	Yes, relquota: smaller 0.0005
1	No Labor migration policy

Note:

The score is based on the quotient being the quota divided by the population size of the respective country (relquota).

The information on whom the quota applied to does not enter in the score. If you are however interested in this information you can still find it in the R_b02_b variable.

B3.1 Age limits

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, were there age limits for migrant workers in order to be admitted to the country?

[R_b03_1]

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is years.

[S_b03_1_min]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, smaller or equal 16 years
	Yes, unspecified
0.6	Yes, 17-18 years
0.7	Yes, 19-21 years
0.8	Yes, 22-23 years
0.9	Yes, bigger 23 years
1	No Labor migration policy

Note: The score is based on the minimum age limits. The information is provided by variable $R_b03_1_min$.

B3.2 Young age beneficial

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, was being below a certain age limit beneficial for the decision on whether someone could immigrate for work purposes?

[R_b03_2]

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is years

[S_b03_2]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, older than 60 years
	Yes, unspecified
0.6	Yes, 41-60 years
0.7	Yes, 31-40 years
8.0	Yes, 25-30 years
0.9	Yes, younger than 25 years
1	No Labor migration policy

B4 Financial self-sustainability

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, did migrant workers need to prove the ability to support themselves? Such a proof might concern the fact that a specific income per month or a certain amount of financial funds is required.

[R_b04_a] Specific income per month

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is the local currency.

[R_b04_b] Specific financial funds

Values	Label
-2	No
- 95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
- 9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is the local currency

[S b04 a]

L	
Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, less than 500
	Yes, unspecified
0.6	Yes, 501-2,000
0.7	Yes, 2,001-3,500
0.8	Yes, 3,501-5,000
0.9	Yes, more than 5,000
1	No Labor migration policy

[S b04 b]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, less than 1000
	Yes, unspecified
0.6	Yes, 1,001-100,000
0.7	Yes, 100,0001-1,000,000
0.8	Yes, 1,000,001-5,000,000
0.9	Yes, more than 5,000,000
1	No Labor migration policy

[S b04]

Note: Variable S_b04 represents the average of S_b04_a and S_b04_b. Since the requirements for income and financial funds are considered equally restrictive, the average is not weighted. Consequently, S_b04 does not follow the step 0 to 0.5 but contains intermediate steps.

Note: Income and financial funds are in constant 2010 USD (PPP) rounded to the next whole number. The PPP adjusted amounts are provided by variables $R_b04_a_PPP$ and $R_b04_b_PPP$.

Also see Appendix I Currency conversion and I.b for more details about conversion and categorization in B4.

B5 Language skills

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, was knowledge of the host country's language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether someone could immigrate?

[R_b05_a] Beneficial

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_b05_b] Required

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_b05]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, beneficial
0.75	Yes, required
1	No Labor migration policy

B6 Application fee

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, did the application cost a fee (please consider only fees levied by the state, not by private middle men)?

[R_b06_a] Paid by migrant

	<u> </u>
Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is the local currency.

[R_b06_b] Paid by employer

Values	Label
--------	-------

-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is the local currency.

[S b06]

Note: Variable S_b06 represents the average of S_b06_a and S_b06_b since fees from employers and from migrants are considered equally restrictive. Consequently, S_b06 does not follow the step 0 to 0.5 but contains intermediate steps.

[S b06 a]

[3_000_8]	
Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, less than 100
	Yes, unspecified
0.6	Yes, 100-199
0.7	Yes, 200-499
0.8	Yes, 500-999
0.9	Yes, more or equal 1000
1	No Labor migration policy
IC LOC L	· 1

-	100	1 1
	Ъ06	b
	13030	

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, less than 100
	Yes, unspecified
0.6	Yes, 100-199
0.7	Yes, 200-499
0.8	500-999
0.9	More or equal 1000
1	No Labor migration policy

Note: Application fees are in constant 2010 USD (PPP) rounded to the next whole number. The PPP adjusted amounts are provided by variables $R_b06_a_PPP$ and $R_b06_b_PPP$. Also see Appendix I Currency conversion and I.b for more details about conversion and categorization in B6.

B7 Job offer

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, was a concrete job offer (e.g. acceptance letter, formal invitation) or a contract signed in advance required or beneficial for immigrating?

[R_b07_a] Beneficial

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_b07_b] Required

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
- 9	DK
-8	NA

[S_b07]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, beneficial
0.75	Yes, required
1	No Labor migration policy

B8 Equal work conditions

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, was it required that the work conditions (e.g. wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant workers were equal to those of native workers?

[R_b08]

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_b08]

Values	Label
0	No
0,5	Yes
1	No Labor migration policy

B9.1 List of occupations

Questions: For the years 1980 – 2010, did your country employ a defined list of occupations (i.e. a list of occupations for which the authorities have determined that there are insufficient eligible workers)?

[R b09 1]

Values	Label	
-2	No	
-1	Yes	
-9	DK	
-8	NA	

[S_b09_1]

Values	Label
0	No
0,5	Yes
1	No Labor migration policy

B9.2 Labor market test

Questions: For the years 1980 – 2010, did your country use a labor market test (i.e. job applications are tested against the available pool of eligible workers for the job opening to make sure no settled worker could do the job)?

[R b09 2]

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_b09_2]

Values	Label
0	No
0,5	Yes
1	No Labor migration policy

B10 Work permit validity

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, how long was the work permit valid for?

[R_b10]

Values	Label
-95	Unspecified
-[;]	Specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is months.

[S_b10_max]

Values	Label
0	Permanent permit
0.5	Yes, more than 60 months
0.6	Yes, 49-60 months
0.7	Yes, 25-48 month
0.8	Yes, 13-24 months
0.9	Yes, smaller or equal 12 months
1	No Labor migration policy

Note: It was not directly asked for whether a work permit was permanent for an entry route. This information results from the experts' answers and comments and from follow-up contact.

The maximal duration of the work permit serves as indicator for the duration of the work permit, this information is provided by variable R_b10_{max} . If you are however interested in the minimum time of validity, this information is provided by variable R_b10_{min} .

B11.1 Renewal of permit

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, was it possible to renew the work permit?

[R_b11_1]

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

$[S_b11_1]$

Values	Label
--------	-------

0	Yes
0.5	No
1	No Labor migration policy

B11.2 Transition temporary permanent

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, could migrant workers with a temporary residence permit transit into permanent residence status?

[R_b11_2]

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is years.

[S_b11_2]

Values	Label
0	Yes, right away
0.5	Yes, less or equal 1 year
	Yes, unspecified
0.6	Yes, 2-4 years
0.7	Yes, 5-6 years
0.8	Yes, 7-10 years
0.9	Yes, more than 10 years / Not
	possible
1	No Labor migration policy

B12 Loss of employment

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, did loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant worker's residence permit?

[R_b12]

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
- 9	DK

-8 NA	
-------	--

Note: The unit of the specification is the months.

[S_b12]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, more or equal 12 months
0.6	Yes, 7-11 months
0.7	Yes, 4-6 months
0.8	Yes, 1-3 months
0.9	Yes, right away
	Yes, unspecified
1	No Labor migration policy

B13 Flexibility of work permit

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, was it possible for a migrant worker to switch employers, sectors/professions and/or locations?

[R_b13_a] Employer

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_b13_b] Sector/Profession

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_b13_c] Location

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_b13]

Values	Label
0	Yes, employer, sector, location

0.5	Yes (2 * yes)
0.7	Yes (1 * yes)
0.9	No (0 * yes)
1	No Labor migration policy

B14 Employer sanctions

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, were there penalties for employers hiring migrant workers without a legal work permit?

In the questionnaire and in the dataset this item appears as B14. According to the conceptualization, however, it belongs to the field E as question E11.

C – Asylum

C1 Subsidiary/humanitarian protection

Question: For any given point in time between 1980 and 2010, did your country grant subsidiary/humanitarian protection?

[R_c01_1]

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-8	NA

Note: The information of R_c01_1 is not scored but serves as a filter question.

C1.2 Existence of subsidiary humanitarian protection

Question: In which years did subsidiary/humanitarian protection exist?

[R_c01_2]

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_c01_2]

Values	Label
0	Yes
1	No

C2 Nationality

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, was refugee status restricted to certain nationalities?

[R_c02]

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The specification is a string variable.

[S_c02]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes
	Yes, unspecified
1	No asylum policy

C3 Quotas asylum

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, were there quotas (numerical limits) on the overall number of recognized refugees and persons with subsidiary/humanitarian protection, respectively?

[R_c03]

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is the number of people that make up the quota.

[S_c03]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes
	Yes, unspecified
1	No asylum policy

Note: For track 9 (humanitarian/subsidiary protection) 1 means "No humanitarian/subsidiary protection"

C4 Safe third country

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, were certain countries deemed safe third countries (i.e. could persons arriving through these countries be precluded from claiming asylum)?

[R c04]

Values Label

-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_c04]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes
1	No asylum policy

C5 Safe countries of origin

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, were certain countries deemed safe countries of origin (i.e. refugee claims arising out of persecution in those countries could be precluded)? If yes, write the number of countries into the text field.

[R_c05]

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is the number of safe countries.

[S_c05]

[3_(03)	
Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, less or equal 5 countries
	Yes, unspecified
0.6	Yes, 6-10 countries
0.7	Yes, 11-20 countries
0.8	Yes, 21-30
0.9	Yes, more than 30 countries
1	No asylum policy

C6 Place of application

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, where could asylum seekers file an application for asylum in your country (destination country)?

[R_c06_a] Outside territory

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_c06_b] At the border

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_c06_c] On territory

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_c06]

Values	Label
0	Yes, from outside, from border and
	on territory
0.5	Yes, from border and on territory /
	from outside and on territory
0.75	Yes, on territory
1	No asylum/
	subsidiary/humanitarian
	protection

C7 Permit validity

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, how long was the initial residence permit for recognized refugees and persons with subsidiary/humanitarian protection, respectively, valid for?

[R_c07_a] Permanent

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_c07_b] Temporary

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified (min/max)
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is months.

[S_c07]

Values	Label
0	Yes, permanent
0.5	Yes, more than 60 month
0.6	Yes, 37-60 month
0.7	Yes, 25-36 month
0.8	Yes, 12-24 month
0.9	Yes, less than 12 month
1	No asylum/
	subsidiary/humanitarian
	protection

Note: The information on the minimum and maximum times of the residence permit can be found in variables R_c07_b_min and R_c07_b_max. For track 9 (humanitarian/subsidiary protection) 1 means "No humanitarian/subsidiary protection"

C8 Renewal of permit

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, was it possible to renew a temporary residence permit and/or apply for a permanent residence permit for recognized refugees and persons with subsidiary/humanitarian protection, respectively? If yes, state the required number of years of residence in the text field.

[R_c08_a] Permit renewal

Values	Label
Varaco	Label

-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_c08_b] Permanent permit

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is years.

[S_c08]

Values	Label
0	Yes, possible to apply for
	permanent right away
0.1	Yes, possible to apply for
	permanent after less or equal 1
	year
0.2	Yes, possible to apply for
	permanent after 2–4 years
0.3	Yes, possible to apply for
	permanent after 5–6 years
0.4	Yes, possible to apply for
	permanent after 7-10 years
0.5	Yes, possible to apply for
	permanent after more than 10
	years
0.7	No, never possible to reply for
	permanent
0.9	Renewable neither possible for
	permanent nor temporary = no
	renewal possible
1	No asylum policy

Note: S_c08 also takes the value 0 if S_c07 is 0
For track 9 (humanitarian/subsidiary protection) 1 means "No humanitarian/subsidiary protection"

C9 Right to appeal

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, if an application on refugee status was rejected, did the applicant have the right to appeal?

[R_c09]

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_c09]

Values	Label
0	Yes
0.5	No
1	No asylum policy

C10 Status when crisis resolved

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, could a recognized refugee lose his or her status as a refugee when the threatening situation in his or her country of origin ceased to exist?

[R_c10]

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S c10]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes
1	No asylum policy

C11 Free movement

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, did asylum seekers, recognized refugees and persons with subsidiary/humanitarian protection,

respectively, have the right to move freely within the country? (i.e. the right to settle down and to change place of residence unrestrictedly).

[R_c11]

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S c11]

Values	Label
0	Yes
0.5	No
1	No asylum policy

Note: For track 9 (humanitarian/subsidiary protection) 1 means "No humanitarian/subsidiary protection"

C12 (Self) employment

C12.1

Question: In the years 1980 - 2010, did asylum seekers have the right to undertake paid work and/or become self-employed? If yes, was there a waiting time from the time of application (e.g. only 6 months after having claimed asylum)?

[R_c12_1_a]

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_c12_1_b]

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is months.

C12.2

Question: In the years 1980 - 2010, did recognized refugees and persons with subsidiary/humanitarian protection, respectively, have the right to undertake paid work and/or become self-employed?

[R_c12_2_a]

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_c12_2_b]

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S c12]

Note: S_c12 is composed of variables S_c12_1 and S_c12_2 (S_c12_1 as track 8 and S_c12_2 as tracks 7 and 9). S_c12_1 and S_c12_2 represent the averages of S_c12_1 and S_c12_1 , and S_c12_2 and S_c12_2 and S_c12_2 brespectively. Consequently, S_c12 does not follow the step 0 to 0.5 but contains intermediate steps.

[S_c12_1]

Values	Label		
0	Yes, right away		
	Yes, unspecified		
0.1	Yes, 1-3 months		
0.2	Yes, 4-6 months		
0.3	Yes, 7-11 months		
0.4	Yes, 12 and more months		
0.5	No, no right		
1	No asylum policy		

[S_c12_2]

Values	Label		
0	Yes		
0.5	No		
1	No asylum policy		

Note: For track 9 (humanitarian/subsidiary protection) 1 means "No humanitarian/subsidiary protection"

C13 Detention

Question: In the years 1980 - 2010, were asylum seekers detained while and/or after their claims were being processed? Please also specify whether detention only took place under certain circumstances.

In the questionnaire and in the dataset this item appears as C13. According to the conceptualization, however, it belongs to the field E as question E13.

C14 Form of benefits

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, in what form did asylum seekers and persons with subsidiary/humanitarian protection, respectively, receive benefits (cash payment or payment in kind)?

[R_c14_a] Cash

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R c14 b] In kind

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_c14]

Values	Label			
0	Yes, cash; no, in kind			
0.25	Yes, cash and in kind			
0.5	Yes, in kind			
0.75	Neither cash nor in kind			
1	No asylum policy			

Note: For track 9 (humanitarian/subsidiary protection) 1 means "No humanitarian/subsidiary protection"

C15 Resettlement agreements

Question: For the years 1980-2010, did the country participate in an UNHCR resettlement program?

[R_c15_a] Participation

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_c15_b] Quotas

Values	Label			
-2	No			
-95	Yes, unspecified			
[;]	Yes, specified			
-9	DK			
-8	NA			

[R_c15_c] Ad-hoc-programs

	1 8			
Values	Label			
-2	No			
-95	Yes, unspecified			
[;]	Yes, specified			
-9	DK			
-8	NA			

Note: The unit of the specification is the number of refugees that makes up the ad-hoc program.

[S_c15] Quotas

Values	Label			
0	Yes, quota and ad-hoc			
0.25	Yes, quotas			
0.5	Yes, ad-hoc			
	Yes, unspecified			
0.75	No resettlement			
1	No asylum			

Note: The information on the size of the quota is not scored but contained in variable R_c15_b (resettlement program) and R_c15_c (ad-hoc program).

D - Co-Ethnics

D1 Do co-ethnics exist

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010 were there group(s) of immigrants that were granted easier access to immigration and citizenship due to colonial history, language, religion, ancestry, and/ or ill-treatment in the past, i.e. Co-ethnics as we defined them above?

$[R_d01]$

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The information on co-ethnic groups is not scored.

D2 Names of co-ethnics

Question: Which name was/were the group(s) of Co-ethnics known by?

$[R_d02]$

Values	Label		
[;]	Yes, specified		
-9	DK		
-8	NA		

Note: The specification is a string variable.

Note: The information on the names of the co-ethnic groups is not scored.

D3.1 Reasons for co-ethnicity

Question: What were the reasons for granting easier access to the Coethnic group(s)?

[R d03 1 a] Group recognized by national law

		,
Values		Label
-2	No	
-1	Yes	
-9	DK	

[R_d03_1_b] Shared language

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_d03_1_c] Shared Religion

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK

-8	NA
[R_d03_1	I_d] Shared Ancestry
Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA
[R_d03_1	1_e] Citizen of former colony
Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA
[R_d03_1	1_f] Ill-treatment
Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA
[R_d03_1	1_g] Self-declaration
Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA
[R_d03_:	I_h] Other
Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

| -8 | NA | Note: The specification is a string variable.

[S_d03_1]

(0_000_1)		
Values	Label	
0	No requirement	
0.5	One requirement	
0.7	Tow requirements	
0.9	Three or more requirements	
1	No policy on co-ethnics	

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Note: The information of $R_d03_1_a$ on if the group was recognized by national law serves as a filter question.

D3.2 Language skills

Question: If language was a reason for co-ethnicity: What was the required level of language skills?

[R_d03_2_a] Basic pre-arrival

	— 1
Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_d03_2_b] Basic post-arrival

Values		Label
-2	No	
-1	Yes	
-9	DK	
-8	NA	

[R_d03_2_c] Basic not tested

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_d03_2_d] Fluent pre-arrival

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_d03_2_e] Fluent post-arrival

Values		Label
-2	No	
-1	Yes	
-9	DK	
-8	NA	

[R_d03_2_f] Fluent not tested

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK

-8	NA
_	- 1

[S_d03_2]

Values	Label
0	Not tested
0.5	Yes, tested post-arrival
0.7	Yes, tested pre-arrival
0.9	Yes, tested twice
1	No policy on co-ethnics

Note: For the score, the information on basic language skills is taken.

D3.3 Converts

Question: If religion was a reason for co-ethnicity: In order to be recognized as being entitled to preferential immigration rights based on common religion, could applicants be converts?

[R_d03_3]

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S d03 3]

Values	Label
0	Yes
0.5	No
1	No policy on co-ethnics

D3.4 Ancestry

Question: If ancestry was a reason for co-ethnicity: Which degree of ancestry (second, third, fourth, or more) was sufficient to claim entitlement to preferential immigration rights?

[R_d03_4_a] Second degree

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_d03_4_b] Third degree

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_d03_4_c] Fourth degree

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_d03_4_d] More than fourth degree

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_d03_4_e] Degree required but not defined

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_d03_4]

Values	Label
0	No degree defined
0.5	Yes, more than 4 th degree
0.6	Yes, 4 th degree
0.7	Yes, 3 rd degree
0.8	Yes, 2 nd degree
1	No policy on co-ethnics

D4 Country of residence

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010 did the applicant have to reside in a specific country to be entitled to easier access and right to permanent settlement?

[R_d04]

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The specification is a string variable.

[S_d04]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, bigger one country
	Yes, unspecified
0.75	Yes, one country
1	No policy on co-ethnics

Note: The countries specified in the questionnaire are counted and the number of countries is scored. The information on the countries can be found in the raw variable R_d04 .

D5 Place of application

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, where could applicants file an application?

[R_d05_a] Outside territory

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_d05_b] On territory

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_d05]

Values	Label
0	Yes, on territory and from outside
0.5	Yes, on territory
0.75	Yes, from outside

D6 Quotas co-ethnics

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010 were there quotas (numerical limits) on the number of Co-ethnics that were allowed to enter the country?

$[R_d06]$

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is the number of people that makes up the quota.

[S_d06]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes
	Yes, unspecified
1	No policy on co-ethnics

Note: The size of the quota does not enter in the score, but is available in R_d06.

D7 Time frame

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010 was there a certain time frame within which applications had to be filed (i.e. were applications that were posed before or after a certain date not accepted)?

[R d07 a] Start

	-
Values	Label
-2	No
-61	Yes, specified / Yes, unspecified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The specification has the form of a date (DDMMYYYY).

[R_d07_b] End

Values	Label
-2	No

-61	Yes, specified / Yes, unspecified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The specification has the form of a date (DDMMYYYY).

Note: The variable is not included in the score. The indication of the year dates can be found in variable R_d07_a_year and R_d07_b_year.

D8 Date of birth

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010 did applicants need to be born before or after a certain date to be eligible?

[R d08 a] Before

Values	Label
-2	No
-61	Yes, specified / Yes, unspecified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The specification has the form of a date (DDMMYYYY).

[R d08 b] After

Values	Label
-2	No
-61	Yes, specified / Yes, unspecified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The specification has the form of a date (DDMMYYYY).

[S d08]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes
	Yes, unspecified
1	No policy on co-ethnics

Note: The necessity to be born before (R_d08_a) , not after, a certain date is taken for the score. The information on the year dates can be found in variables $R_d08_a_year$ and $R_d08_b_year$.

D9 Access to citizenship

Question: If For the years 1980 - 2010 had successful applicants easier access to citizenship, i.e. was citizenship granted after the application for co-ethnic status had been accepted, or was the required duration of

residence to apply for citizenship shorter than for other types of immigrants?

[R_d09_0_a] Granted with acceptance of application

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_d09_0_b] Required duration was shorter

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is years.

[S d09 0]

	10_40,_0,	
Values	Label	
0	Yes, right away	
0.5	Yes, shorter	
	Yes, unspecified	
0.75	No, not shorter	
1	No policy on co-ethnics	

D9.1 Duration of residence permit

Question: If citizenship was not granted right away/after a shorter period: For the years 1980 - 2010, how long was the residence permit valid for?

[R_d09_1_a] Permanent

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_d09_1_b] Temporary

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified

[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is months.

[S_d09_1]

Values	Label
0	Yes, right away
0.5	Yes, bigger 60 months
0.6	Yes, 37-60 months
	Yes, unspecified
0.7	Yes, 25-36 months
0.8	Yes, 13-24 months
0.9	Yes, smaller equal 12 months
1	No policy on co-ethnics

Note: In order to account for cases where citizenship is grated right away, the information is taken from R_d09_0 .

D10 Region of settlement

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010 were Co-ethnics required to settle in a specific region?

[R_d10]

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_d10]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes
1	No policy on co-ethnics

D11 Employment programs

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010 were there employment programs for Co-ethnics, (i.e. special programs that were designed to help Co-ethnics integrate into the labor market)?

[R_d11]

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_d11]

Values	Label
0	Yes
0.5	No
1	No policy on co-ethnics

D12 Integration measures

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010 were there any other integration measures tailored especially for Co-ethnics, (e.g. language classes, help in finding accommodation, additional financial support, tax exemptions)?

 $[R_d12]$

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The specification is a string variable.

[S_d12]

Values	Label
0	Yes, 5 out of 5 measures
0.1	Yes, 4 out of 5 measures
0.2	Yes, 3 out of 5 measures
0.3	Yes, 2 out of 5 measures
0.4	Yes, 1 out of 5 measures
0.5	No
1	No co-ethnics

Note: Integration measures are counted within the following five categories: language classes, help finding accommodation, financial support, help on the labor market and others.

E – Control of immigration

E1 Illegal residence

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, was illegal residence considered a criminal or an administrative offense?

[R_e01_a] Criminal

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e01_b] Administrative

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_e01]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, administrative
0.75	Yes, criminal and administrative
1	Yes, criminal

E2 Aiding irregular immigrants

Question: For the years 1980-2010, were people aiding and abetting irregular immigrants within the country subject to penalties (fines, imprisonment, and/or other penalties)?

[R e02 a] Fines

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e02_b] Imprisonment

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e02_c] Other

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: Since R_e02_c is a string variable, the additional variable R_e02_c_cat was created with the destringed information.

[S_e02]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, fines
0.6	Yes, fines and other
0.7	Yes, fines and imprisonment
0.8	Yes, fines, imprisonment and other
0.9	Yes, imprisonment and other
1	Yes, imprisonment

E3 Airlines/carriers penalties

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, were airlines or other carriers subject to penalties (fines, imprisonment, loss of entry rights and/or other penalties) for bringing passengers lacking relevant documentation (such as entry permits or passports)?

[R_e03_a] Fines

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e03_b] Imprisonment

Values	Label
-2	No

-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e03_c] Loss of entry rights

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e03_d]Other

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: Since R_e03_d is a string variable, the additional variable R_e03_d_cat was created with the destringed information.

[S_e03]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, return costs
0.7	Yes, fines
0.9	Yes, imprisonment
1	Yes, loss of entry rights

E4 Identification documents

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, were all citizens and/or all immigrants issued legal compulsory identification documents (e.g. residence permit, IDs or the like) and if yes, were they required to carry them at all times (i.e. in public)?

[R_e04_a] Issued

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R e04 b] Required to carry

Values	Label

-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_e04]

Values	Label	
0	No	
0.5	Yes, ID issued	
1	Yes, ID issued and requirement to	
	carry	

Note: Only the information on if immigrants are issued an ID and if they are required to carry it enters in the score. The information on citizens can be found in track 14 of R_{e04} and R_{e04} .

E5 Alien's register

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, was there a <u>local</u> and/or <u>central</u> Alien's Register or a Population Register that also included aliens?

[R_e05_a] Local

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e05_b] Central

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_e05]

Values	Label	
0	No	
0.5	Yes, local	
1	Yes, central (and local) register	

E6 Information sharing

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, did your country cooperate with other countries in sharing information on persons entering the country, asylum applications or persons deemed a safety risk?

 $[R_e06]$

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_e06]

Values	Label
0	No
1	Yes

E7 Biometric information

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, did the state collect biometric information from all citizens and/or all immigrants, for example for passports?

 $[R_e07]$

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_e07]

Values	Label	
0	No	
0.5	Yes, citizens	
0.75	Yes, citizens and immigrants	
1	Yes, immigrants	

Note: Since S_e07 is scored jointly for citizens and immigrants, the information on the score is available only once in track 15 (immigrants). Information in track 14 is therefore missing.

E8 Forged/expired documents

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, were there penalties for immigrants for forged and/or expired documents?

[R_e08_a1] Forged: Expulsion

Values		Label
-2	No	
-1	Yes	
-9	DK	
-8	NA	

[R_e08_a2] Forged: Fine

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e08_a3] Forged: Imprisonment

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e08_b1] Expired Expulsion

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e08_b2] Expired Fine

Values		Label
-2	No	
-1	Yes	
-9	DK	
-8	NA	

[R_e08_b3] Expired Imprisonment

Values		Label	
-2	No		
-1	Yes		
-9	DK		
-8	NA		

$[S_e08]$

Note: S_e08 is composed of the average of variables R_e08_a and R_e08_b. Consequently, S_e08 does not follow the step 0 to 0.5 but contains intermediate steps.

[S_e08_a]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, fine
0.6	Yes, fine and imprisonment
0.7	Yes, fine and expulsion
0.8	Yes, fine, imprisonment and expulsion
0.9	Yes, imprisonment / imprisonment and expulsion
1	Yes, expulsion

[S_e08_b]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, fine
0.6	Yes, fine and imprisonment
0.7	Yes, fine and expulsion
0.8	Yes, fine, imprisonment and expulsion
0.9	Yes, imprisonment / imprisonment and expulsion
1	Yes, expulsion

E9 Amnesty programs

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, did any general amnesty program for irregular immigrants or any regularization program on a case-by-case basis exist? If yes, please specify the conditions to qualify for amnesty or regularization.

[R_e09_a1] Amnesty program

Values	Label	
-2	No	
-1	Yes	
-9	DK	
-8	NA	

[R_e09_a2] Case-by-case-regularization

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e09_b1] Condition being employed

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e09_b2] Condition working in specific sector

	<u> </u>
Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e09_b3] Condition duration of stay

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The unit of the specification is months.

[S_e09]

Values	Label
0	Yes, program and case-by case
0.25	Yes, program
0.5	Yes, case-by-case
1	No

Note: The conditions to qualify for amnesty or regularization programs do not enter in the score.

E10 Public schooling

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, did irregular immigrants have access to public schooling?

[R_e10_a] Elementary

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e10_b] High-school

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e10_c] University

Values		Label
-2	No	
-1	Yes	
-9	DK	
-8	NA	

[S_e10]

Values	Label
0	Yes, elementary, high school and
	university
0.5	Yes, elementary and high school
0.75	Yes, elementary
1	No

E11 Employer sanctions

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, were there penalties for employers hiring migrant workers without a legal work permit?

In the questionnaire and in the dataset this item appears as B14. According to the conceptualization, however, it belongs to the field E.

[R_e11]

Values	Label	
-2	No	
-95	Yes, unspecified	
[;]	Yes, specified	
-9	DK	
-8	NA	

Note: The unit of the specification is the local currency.

[S_e11]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, 0-10.000
	Yes, unspecified
0.6	Yes, 10.001 – 20.000
0.7	Yes, 20.001 – 40.000
0.8	Yes, 40.001 – 80.000
0.9	Yes, 80.001 and more
1	NA

Note: Sanctions are in constant 2010 USD (PPP) rounded to the next whole number. The information on the PPP adjusted values can be found in variable S_e11. Also see Appendix I Currency conversion and I.b for more details about conversion and categorization in E11.

E12 Marriage of convenience

Question: For the years 1980 - 2010, were any of the following measures foreseen in the law to prevent a marriage of convenience?

In the questionnaire and in the dataset this item appears as A11. According to the conceptualization, however, it belongs to the field E.

[R_e12_a] Separate interviews with both partners

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R e12 b] House visits

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e12_c] Proof live together

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_ e12_d] Sign a declaration

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R e12 e] Other

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: Since the variable R_{e12} is a string variable, an additional variable, R_{e12} = _cat was created containing the destringed information, (-111) being yes and (-2) being no.

[S_e12]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, one measure
0.6	Yes, two measures
0.7	Yes, three measures
0.8	Yes, four measures
0.9	Yes, five measures
1	NA

Note: The following measures existed to prevent a marriage of convenience:

- 1. separate interviews with both partners
- 2. house visits
- 3. proof of living together
- 4. signing a declaration
- 5. other

E13 Detention

Question: In the years 1980 - 2010, were asylum seekers detained while and/or after their claims were being processed? Please also specify whether detention only took place under certain circumstances.

In the questionnaire and in the dataset this item appears as C13. According to the conceptualization, however, it belongs to the field E as question E13.

[R_e13_a] During process

Values	Label
-2	No
-10	Yes, always
-11	Yes, under certain conditions
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_e13_b] After process

Values	Label
-2	No
-10	Yes, always
-11	Yes, under certain conditions
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_e13]

Note: S_e13 is composed of variables S_e13_a and S_e13_b. Since detaining asylum seekers during the process is considered more restrictive than after the process, variable S_e13_a is weighted twice as important as S_e13_b. Due to the weighting, S_e13 does not follow the step 0 to 0.5 but contains intermediate steps.

[S_e13_a]

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, under certain conditions
1	Yes, always
[S_e13_b]	

Values	Label
0	No
0.5	Yes, under certain conditions
1	Yes, always

F-Political rights

F1 Voting rights, national election

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, did non-citizens have the right to vote in <u>national elections</u>, and if yes, was this right universal (i.e. applying to all foreign residents) or discriminatory (i.e. only applying to specific groups such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many years of residence were required in order to qualify?

[R_f01_a] Universal right

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_f01_b] Discriminatory right

Values	Label	
-2	No	
-95	Yes, unspecified	
[;]	Yes, specified	
-9	DK	
-8	NA	

Note: The information on the required residence is in years.

[S_f01]

Values	Label	
0	Yes, universal right	
0.5	Yes, discriminatory right	
1	No right	

Note: The information on the required residence is not scored, but is available in the raw variables R_f01_a and R_f01_b .

F2 Voting rights, regional election

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, did non-citizens have the right to vote in <u>regional elections</u>, and if applicable was this right universal (i.e. applying to all foreign residents) or discriminatory (i.e. only applying to specific groups such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many years of residence were required in order to qualify?

[R_f02_a] Universal right

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R_f02_b] Discriminatory right

Values	Label	

-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The information on the required residence is in years.

[S_f02]

Values	Label	
0	Yes, universal right	
0.5	Yes, discriminatory right	
1	No right	

Note: The information on the required residence is not scored, but is available in the raw variables R_f02_a and R_f02_b.

F3 Voting rights, local election

Question: For the years 1980 – 2010, did non-citizens have the right to vote in <u>local elections</u>, and if applicable was this right universal (i.e. applying to all foreign residents) or discriminatory (i.e. only applying to specific groups such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many years of residence were required in order to qualify?

[R_f03_a] Universal right

Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

[R f03 b] Discriminatory right

	<u> </u>
Values	Label
-2	No
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: The information on the required residence is in years.

[S_f03]

Values	Label	
0	Yes, universal right	

0.5	Yes, discriminatory right
1	No right

Note: The information on the required residence is not scored, but is available in the raw variables $R_{503}a$ and $R_{503}b$.

Aggregation

Before aggregating the variables to sub-dimensions, loci operandi, and policy fields, variables are averaged across tracks. The prefix **AvgS_** represents the average across tracks for each variable, being the arithmetic mean. For instance, AvgS_b05 represents the average across all labor entry routes, resulting in one variable per country and year.

The following tables give an overview of the variables aggregated in each sub-dimension, locus operandi and policy field. Within each dimension, it is aggregated by taking the **arithmetic mean**. Moving from the bottom and up through the concept thee, this means that the sub-dimension scores are the arithmetic mean of their items, one locus-operandi score (internal and external, respectively) is the arithmetic mean of its two sub-dimensions, the policy field scores are the mean of internal and external regulations and immigration policy is the arithmetic mean of the five policy field-scores.

Sub-Dimension

Eligibility: Indices for fields A-D

Variable (Index Eligibility Field A-D)	Aggregate of
AvgS_elig_A	AvgS_a01, AvgS_a02, AvgS_a03,
	AvgS_a12
AvgS_elig_B	AvgS_b01_2, AvgS_b02,
	AvgS_b03_1_min, AvgS_b03_2
AvgS_elig_C	AvgS_c01_2, AvgS_c02, AvgS_c03,
	AvgS_c04, AvgS_c05, AvgS_c15
AvgS_elig_D	AvgS_d03_1, AvgS_d03_2,
	AvgS_d03_3, AvgS_d03_4,
	AvgS_d04, AvgS_d06

Conditions: Indices for fields A-D

Variable (Index Conditions Field A-D)	Aggregate of
AvgS_cond_A	AvgS_a04, AvgS_a05, AvgS_a06,
	AvgS_a07
AvgS_cond_B	AvgS_b04_a, AvgS_b04_b,
	AvgS_b05, AvgS_b06, AvgS_b07,
	AvgS_b08, AvgS_b09_1,

	AvgS_b09_2
AvgS_cond_C	AvgS_c06
AvgS_cond_D	AvgS_d05, AvgS_d08

Security of Status: Indices for fields A-D

Variable (Index Security Field A-D)	Aggregate of
AvgS_secu_A	AvgS_a08, AvgS_a09
AvgS_secu_B	AvgS_b10_max, AvgS_b11_1,
	AvgS_b11_2, AvgS_b12
AvgS_secu_C	AvgS_c07, AvgS_c08_1,
	AvgS_c08_2, AvgS_c09, AvgS_c10
AvgS_secu_D	AvgS_d09_0, AvgS_d09_1

Rights Associated: Indices for fields A-D

Variable (Index Rights Field A-D)	Aggregate of
AvgS_righ_A	AvgS_a10
AvgS_righ_B	AvgS_b13
AvgS_righ_C	AvgS_c11, AvgS_c12, AvgS_c14
AvgS_righ_D	AvgS_d10, AvgS_d11, AvgS_d12

Locus Operandi

External Regulations

Variable (Index External Regulations Field A-D)	Aggregate of
AvgS_ExtReg_A	AvgS_elig_A, AvgS_cond_A
AvgS_ExtReg_B	AvgS_elig_B, AvgS_cond_B
AvgS_ExtReg_C	AvgS_elig_C, AvgS_cond_C
AvgS_ExtReg_D	AvgS_elig_D, AvgS_cond_D

Internal Regulations

Variable (Index Internal Regulations	Aggregate of
Field A-D)	
AvgS_IntReg_A	AvgS_secu_A, AvgS_righ_A
AvgS_IntReg_B	AvgS_secu_B, AvgS_righ_B
AvgS_IntReg_C	AvgS_secu_C, AvgS_righ_C
AvgS_IntReg_D	AvgS_secu_D, AvgS_righ_D

External Controls

Variable (Index External Controls	Aggregate of
Field A-D)	
AvgS_ExtCont	AvgS_e01, AvgS_e03, AvgS_e05,
	AvgS_e06, AvgS_e07, AvgS_e08

Internal Controls

Variable (Index Internal Controls	Aggregate of
Field A-D)	
AvgS_IntCont	AvgS_e02, AvgS_e04, AvgS_e09,
	AvgS_e10, AvgS_e11, AvgS_e12,
	AvgS_e13

Policy Field

Regulations

Variable (Index Regulations Field A-	Aggregate of
D)	
AvgS_Reg_A	AvgS_IntReg_A, AvgS_ExtReg_A
AvgS_Reg_B	AvgS_IntReg_B, AvgS_ExtReg_B
AvgS_Reg_C	AvgS_IntReg_C, AvgS_ExtReg_C
AvgS_Reg_D	AvgS_IntReg_D, AvgS_ExtReg_D

Control

Variable (Index Controls Field A-D)	Aggregate of
AvgS_Cont	AvgS_ExtCont, AvgS_IntCont

Immigration Policy

Variable (Index Controls Field A-D)	Aggregate of
AvgS_ImmPol	AvgS_Reg_A, AvgS_Reg_B, AvgS_Reg_C, AvgS_Reg_D, AvgS_Cont

Administrative Guidelines

The questionnaire codes both, primary law and secondary law. Administrative guidelines were also to be included if the experts deemed it necessary for the coding, but was not a requirement. In order to be able to obtain comparable datasets, experts were asked to comment on whether administrative guidelines were used and on the amount of immigration law regulated in administrative guidelines for each decade.

1. Did you use administrative guidelines at all (for any answer in any field for any year)?

[R_adm_guide]

Values	Label
-1	Yes
-2	No
-9	Yes, always

2. How much of immigration law is regulated in administrative guidelines?

Please indicate the scope of administrative guidelines in immigration law in each policy field of the questionnaire. Indicate also how this changed over time.

[R_adm_guide_A] Use of Administrative Guidelines Field A (%)

Values	Label
-200	0% administrative guidelines
-201	<50% administrative guidelines
-202	>50% administrative guidelines
-203	100% administrative guidelines

[R_adm_guide_B] Use of Administrative Guidelines Field B (%)

Values	Label
-200	0% administrative guidelines
-201	<50% administrative guidelines
-202	>50% administrative guidelines
-203	100% administrative guidelines

[R_adm_guide_C] Use of Administrative Guidelines Field C (%)

Values	Label
-200	0% administrative guidelines
-201	<50% administrative guidelines
-202	>50% administrative guidelines
-203	100% administrative guidelines

[R_adm_guide_D] Use of Administrative Guidelines Field D (%)

Values	Label
-200	0% administrative guidelines
-201	<50% administrative guidelines
-202	>50% administrative guidelines
-203	100% administrative guidelines

[R_adm_guide_E] Use of Administrative Guidelines Field E (%)

Values	Label
-200	0% administrative guidelines
-201	<50% administrative guidelines
-202	>50% administrative guidelines
-203	100% administrative guidelines

Note: Both questions were asked by decade. Hence, the information in the respective variables refers to the decades 1980-1990, 1991-2000, 2001-2010. This information is not scored.

Appendix

A1. Currency conversion

Monetary amounts are in constant 2010 USD (PPP). They are based on amounts in domestic currencies (LCU). These have been converted to constant 2010 USD via the country specific CPI and PPP (based on GDP). First, where amounts changed over time, they were converted to the country's local currency in 2012 via its fixed currency conversion rate. Second, they were adjusted for national price level changes over time via the country's CPI (2010=100 (base year)). Finally, PPP in LCU per USD of the base year 2010 was taken to convert all amounts into one currency: USD. The values in constant USD are characterized by the suffix **_PPP.** For instance, R_b06_a contains the fee in the original fee in the national currency, R_b06_a_PPP in constant USD.

Data on CPI (2010=100) are taken from OECD (2013), "Prices: Consumer prices", Main Economic Indicators (database). Data on PPP for GDP (LCU per international \$) are taken from OECD (2010), "Aggregate National Accounts: PPPs and exchange rates", OECD National Accounts Statistics (database).

The conversion of amounts in LCU into constant 2010 USD (PPP) should be regarded only a rough and simple mean to compare the amounts over time and across countries. Depending on the research question, one might prefer other conversion methods. If you investigate immigration policy from the migrants' point of view for some questions you could prefer looking at the actual currency exchange rate. However the fact that migrants from different countries face different conversion rates might cause you some troubles. If you investigate immigration policy from the policy makers' point of view you could also take into consideration looking at the amounts in LCU relative to GDP per capita for a country and year instead of our method.

When using these data be aware of the following: The converted values are dependent on the base year. Note that 2010 was not a benchmark year for PPP calculation. The basket of goods and services used for CPI calculation differs among the countries due to the fact that consumption behavior is different across countries. The frequency of updating the basket and the weights of different goods and services towards changes in consumption behavior may differ across countries and years. Other methodological differences may also occur. However, in its recent series – which is used here – the OECD has tried to improve quality and comparability across countries.

For the PPP a similar basket of goods and services is taken to compare prices across countries. This is therefore different to the baskets used for the CPI. Methodological consistency across countries is guaranteed due to the International Comparison Program (ICP) all OECD countries take part in. By using PPP rather than the exchange rate for currency conversion amounts in local currency are made comparable according to their actual purchasing power independent of overvaluation or undervaluation of currencies. Also exchange rates depend on prices only of tradable goods and services whereas non-tradable goods are neglected. Furthermore the use of PPP allows for better comparability between countries of the EMU. Sharing the same currency leads to fixed exchange rates of 1 between the EMU countries. However price levels do differ across countries of the EMU.

Method 1 (the one we used in general):

```
Conversion factor = CPI of country i * PPP for country i in base year Conversion factor = \frac{\text{basket price in LCU(t)}}{\text{basket price in LCU(t)}} * \frac{\text{basket price in LCU(t=base year)}}{\text{basket price in LCU(t)}} * \frac{\text{basket price in LCU(t=base year)}}{\text{basket price in USD (t=base year)}}
Conversion factor = \frac{\text{basket price in LCU(t)}}{\text{basket price in USD (t=base year)}}
```

Method 2 (alternative):

```
Conversion factor = current PPP for country i * CPI of USA

Conversion factor = \frac{\text{basket price in LCU(t)}}{\text{basket price in USD (t)}} * \frac{\text{basket price in USD (t)}}{\text{basket price in USD (t=base year)}}

Conversion factor = \frac{\text{basket price in LCU(t)}}{\text{basket price in USD (t=base year)}}
```

where t denotes the year and i stands for a country.

A2. Remarks on the Categorizations

If a question is on fees or penalties, the scoring is based on categories which are assigned according to the value after the currency conversion into constant USD. As a result, fees in USD change over time even if there was no policy change. In some cases, this leads to a change in the category and consequently in the score a legislation gets though no policy change occurred. Subsequently, countries and questions are listed for which this is the case. In the database, the dummy variable **PPP_dummy** is **1** if a change in scoring occurred due to inflation and not due to a policy change.

A2a Family Family Reunification: A7 (Application fees)

cntry	Notes
au	Both tracks: For the years 1994–2010 the fee indicated in Australian dollar constantly rises. From 2005 to 2006, the fee increases from 1305 to 1340 AUD and from 2007 to 2008 from 1390 to 1420 AUD to 1705 AUD in 2009. After the conversion to constant USD, a lower category "601–999" is assigned for 2006 and 2008 than for the years 2005, 2007 and 2009 which is "equal or bigger 1000". Those changes in category do not seem to reflect political will but rather the fact that policy was slower than inflation. It might be considered to change the years 2006 and 2008 to category "equal or bigger 1000", also since there are slightly below the margin of 1000 (999 and 992).
CZ	Both tracks: For the years 1995–2010 the fee in CZ is 1000 Czech Koruna. After conversion to constant 2010 USD this fee falls into the category "101–300" until 1997. Afterwards (from 1998 onwards) inflation is that high that the category changes to "1–100", but the actual fee (1000 Czech Koruna) has not changed over the period. Note that the fee is not much above 100 USD before 1998 with its highest value being 126 USD in 1995. If one really was to assign a category change only if the change was caused by an actual change in the law I would recommend changing the category to "1–100" for 1995–1997.
ee	Track 2 (sponsor is TCN): For 2002–2008 EE's fee is 750 Estonian Kroon and then changes to 1000 Estonian Kroon for 2009–2010. After conversion to constant 2010 USD the fee falls into the category "101–300" with values ranging from 102 to 124 USD for all years EXCEPT 2008. The converted value for 2008 is 93 USD and thus 2008 is assigned the category "1–101". This change in category does not seem to reflect political will but rather the fact that policy was slower than inflation. Thus, one might consider also assigning 2008 the category "101–300" and reporting this in a note.
fr	Track 2 (sponsor is TCN): In 1990 and 1991, the fee is 379 Euro. In 1992, it drops to 347€. After conversion to constant USD, the fee amounts to 613USD in 1990 and decreases to 594 USD in 1991, leading to a drop from the category "601–999" to "301–600". Since the same category is assigned in 1992, it might be considered to keep the higher one for the year 1991 in order to make the real policy change visible.

gb	Track 2 (sponsor is TCN): The way A7 is categorized makes GB's
	policy (towards an application fee for a sponsored spouse) seem to
	become more restrictive in 2007. However the expert comments that the actual turning point was in 2006: "[] fees increased
	considerably after 2005 and, as at 2012, an application costs £825."
	With 570 constant 2010 USD 2006's fee is rather close to the upper
	category "601-999". One might consider assigning 2006 the
	category "601-999" and reporting this in a note.
hu	Both tracks: HU's fee is 2000 Hungarian Forint for the years 1980-
nu	2003 and 3000 Hungarian Forint for the years 2004-2010. After
	conversion to constant USD the fee falls into the category "301-600"
	until 1986, "101-300" for the years 1987-1992 and "1-100" from
	1993 onwards. The changes in category from 1986 to 1987 and
	again from 1992 to 1993 are thus due to inflation. It has to be noted
	that the Hungarian Forint devaluated drastically with 2000
	Hungarian Forint valuing 466 USD in 1980 and 22 USD in 2003.
	Assigning one category for all years is thus very questionable.
mx	Similar to EE. Both tracks: MX's fee is 1815 Mexican Peso for the
	years 2000–2005 and 3139 Mexican Peso for the years 2006–2010.
	After conversion to constant 2010 USD the fee falls into the
	category "301–600" with values ranging from 308 to 495 USD for all
	years EXCEPT 2005. The converted value for 2005 is 297 USD and
	thus 2005 is assigned the category "101–300" but the actual fee did
	not change from 2004 to 2005. As 297 USD is very close to the upper
	category "301-600" and no change was made with regards to the
	actual fee it might be considered assigning 2005 the category "301-
	600" in line with the other years and adding a note to it.
sk	Both tracks: For 1995–2003 SK's fee is 5000 Slovak Koruna. For
	2004–2008 it is 4000 Slovak Koruna and keeps at about 2008's level
	in 2009–2010 but in Euro − 132.5 €. 1995's fee of 5000 Slovak
	Koruna devaluates from 720 constant 2010 USD to 544 USD in 1999.
	This causes the category "601-999" assigned to the years 1995-1998
	change to "301-600" for 1999-2003. However one should note that
	changing the second period's category to "601-999" would cause a
	drastic gap between 2003's and 2004's category (which is "101–300")
	although there is no such drastic gap between the converted values
	of the two years: 404 USD in 2003 and 300 USD in 2004.

A2b Labor B4 (Financial self-sustainability)

No specificities to report.

B6 (Application fee)

cntry	Notes
ca	Track 62: From 1997-2001 the fee paid by employers amounts to 1000 Canadian Dollar and increases to 1050 Canadian Dollar in 2002-2010. After the conversion to constant USD, the fee amounts to 1001 USD in 2000, which corresponds the category "bigger equal 1000" and to 976USD in 2001 and therefore drops to the lower category "500-999". Due to the increase in 2002, the converted fee remains one year in the higher category "bigger equal 1000" and then drops again to "500-999" in 2003.
	Track 66: Thee fee paid by employer is raised from 500 (since 1997) Canadian Dollar to 550 in 2002 and remains 550 until 2010. Due to conversion to constant USD, the fee is assigned to category "500–999" until 2000 but then drops to "200–499" in 2001. After the policy change of 2002, the fee is again in category "500–999" but drops to the lower category in 2005 without facing a policy change.
CZ	Track 61: The fee paid by employers is 2000 Czech Koruna for the years 1991-2008. After conversion into constant USD, the fee is assigned to the category "200-499" from 1991-1997, but changes to category "100-199" in 1998 even if the fee was not adapted. Whereas the fee equaled 405 USD in 1991, it was at 144 USD in 2008. Thus, the change in 1998 is no policy change but a change due to inflation. The fee paid by migrants is 500 Czech Koruna for the years 1991-2010. After conversion to constant USD the category "smaller 100" is assigned for all years except 1991. The converted fee is 101 USD in 1991, hence slightly above 100, and 91 in 1992. Since there was no policy change, it might be considered to assign the category "smaller 100" also for the year 1991.
ee	For track 61 and year 1997 the second conversion method (see above) was used as CPI is missing for that year. The fee is 2500 Estonian Kroon from 1997 to 2001 and 1500 Estonian Kroon for 2002–2010. Hence, a policy change took place in 2002. However, this is not reported after the currency conversion.

	After conducting the conversion to constant USD, the category "500-999" is assigned for the year 1997, "200-499" for the years 1998-2007 and "100-199" for the years 2008-2010 even if there were no policy changes in 1998 or 2008. Those changes are also owed to the conceptualization of the categories with 2500 Kroon being 427 USD in 2001 and 1500 Kroon being 248 USD in 2002.
gb	The fee paid by migrants amounts to 50 Pound from 1994-2001. After conversion to constant USD the fee is 102/100 in 1994/1995, corresponding category "100-199" but then falls below 100USD and consequently category "smaller 100". The fee increases in 2002 and is then again assigned to category "100-199". Since for the years 1994 and 1995, the converted fee is slightly beyond 100, it might be considered assigning it to the lower category "smaller 100". Thereby, a non-existing change is not reported and furthermore, the policy change in 2002 is still visible.
hu	The fee paid by migrants was 2000 Hungarian Forint from 1980–1990. For all years except 1990, the category "200–499" is assigned. In 1990, it changes to "100–199", since the fee in constant USD is 216 in 1989 and decreases to 168 in 1990 (in 1980 it equaled 466 USD). Since this difference is quite high, it is questionable to assign the same category. It has to be noted that the Hungarian Forint devalued drastically in the period in question (see above).
no	Track 61: The fee paid by migrants amounted to 600 Norwegian krone in 2003, increased to 800 in 2004 and to 1100 in 2007. Due to the currency conversion, the fee is assigned to category "smaller 100" in 2003 (with 76 USD) and 2005–2006 (with 99 and 97 USD). In 2004, the conversion results in 100 USD and therefore, the higher category "100–199" is assigned. From 2007 on, the fee also falls in the category "100–199". It might be considered to change the year 2004 to the lower category "smaller 100" or the years 2005–2006 to the higher category "100–199", since the fees are slightly above/below the category limit. This would prevent that a non-existent shift between 2004 and 2005 is indicated. However this results in the fact that either the policy change from 2003 to 2004 or the change from 2006 to 2007 is not reported.
sk	For all tracks and year 1990 the second conversion method (see above) was used as CPI is missing for that year.
	Track 61: During 2005–2008 the fee paid by migrants amounts to 7000 Slovak Koruna. In 2005, the category after PPP conversion is

"500-999", from 2006 on "200-499". In order to keep the policy change of from 2004 to 2005 (increase from 5000 to 7000 Koruna), the higher category should be kept for 2005. Since the fee decreases to 456 USD in 2008 it's questionable to adapt this category even if there was no policy change. Track 62 and 63: For the years 1998-2003/2008, the fee paid by migrants is 5000 Slovak Koruna. After the currency conversion, the fee amounts to 601 constant USD in 1998 to 326 USD in 2008. First, the category is "500-999" and then changes to "200-499" for 2000-2008. Since this change due to inflation is quite high, it remains to question if an adaptation of categories is reasonable. us Track 64 and 65: Fees paid by employers amount to 50 USD. When taking the CPI with the base year 2010, fees are 101 in 1985 and 99 in 1986. Therefore, for 1985 the category "100-199" is assigned and for 1986 "smaller 100" even if no policy change took place. The fee decreases in 1987 to 35 USD (adjusted: 67), but remains in the category "smaller 100". Since 99 is slightly below 100, it might be considered to change the category to "100-199" for the year 1986 in order to make the policy change of 1987 visible. Track 41 and 62: For the years 2005–2007, the fee is 185 USD. After applying the CPI, for 2005 and 2006 the fee is in the category "200-499" (with 200 and 207 constant USD), for 2007 in the category "100–199" (195 constant USD) . Since this change does not reflect political will it might be considered to assign the higher category.

A2e Control of immigration E11 (Employer sanctions) Former B14

cntry	Notes
at	The penalty amounted to 60.000 Austrian Schilling for the years 1980-1988 and increased to 120.000 for 1989-1992. Due to the conversion to constant USD, the categories change from "10001-20000" for 1980-1981 to "0-10000" for 1982-1988, being 10284 USD in 1981, 9849 USD in 1982 and 8316 USD in 1988. After the policy change in 1989, the fee is again assigned to the category "10001-20000". The fee 1982 does not seem to represent political will, rather policy did not adapt to inflation.
be	In Belgium, the penalty for hiring workers without a permit is at 33.000 Euro for the years 1999–2010. Converting this amount to

	constant USD results in the a penalty beyond 40.000 USD from 1999-2007. This leads to the category "40001-80000". From 2008 on, due to inflation, the converted penalty drops below 40.000 resulting in the lower category "20001-40000" though there was no policy change. In 2008 the penalty amounts to 39010 USD, to 39030 USD in 2009 and to 38194 USD in 2010. It might be considered keeping the higher category also for the years 2008-2010.
de	During the years 1980-1997, the penalty amounted to 100.000 German Mark and was increased to 500.000 Euro in 1997. Until 1993, the category "bigger 80000", for the years 1994-1996 the category "40001-80000" applies since the converted fee drops from 81816 USD in 1993 to 79671 USD in 1994 (120.829 USD in 1980). From 1997 on, the category "bigger 80000" is assigned again, in 1997 the converted fee is 740729 USD.
fr	Penalties for hiring workers without a work permit is sanctioned by imprisonment. Thus, the highest score should be given. Thus we changed the answer to a fee in the size of 100.000 for all years. The original data stated the following: Yes, years of imprisonment: 1980-1992: 1 year, 1993-2004: 3 years, 2005-2010: 10 years.
kr	From 1992-1997 the penalty is 10.000.000, from 1998 to 2010 20.000.000 South Korean won. In 1992, the converted fee amounts to 23.288 USD, representing category "20001-40000". In 1996, the converted fee falls below the margin of 20001 (19075 USD), getting a lower category "10001-20000". After the increase of the fee in 1998, the category is again "20001-40000". On the one hand, it might be considered to keep the category "20001-40000" for all years since the change is owed to inflation and since fees only slightly fall below the margin of 20001. On the other hand, it might rather be kept in order to make the change of 1998 visible.
nz	From 1987-2008 the penalty is 10.000 New Zealand dollar. This fee was increased to 50.000 NZD in 2009. Until 1992, after conversion to constant USD, this led to the category "10001-20000". In 1993, it drops to the category "0-10000" until the policy change of 2009. Even if there was no policy change in 1993, policy did not adapt to inflation, in 2008, the converted fee 7011 USD is well below the margin of 10001. It seems reasonable to keep the change.

A3. Data sources of additionally used data

OECD (2013c), "Prices: Consumer prices", Main Economic Indicators (database). doi: 10.1787/data-00047-en. Last accessed: 23.10.2013

OECD (2010p), "Aggregate National Accounts: PPPs and exchange rates", *OECD National Accounts Statistics* (database). doi: 10.1787/data-00004-en. Last accessed: 24.09.2013

Part 3: Glossary

Glossary

In most instances, these definitions are derived from those developed by international organizations such as the OECD, IOM and UNO. Where possible, definitions have been quoted verbatim from the source. If there is no reference, it is our own definition.

Alien's register

The alien's register is a mechanism for the continuous recording of selected information pertaining to each immigrant of a country or area, making it possible to determine up-to-date information about the size and characteristics of the immigrant population at selected points in time. See also, population register.

Co-ethnics

Co-ethnics are immigrants who do not possess citizenship, but who are recognized by immigration law as being entitled to easier access to immigration and settlement in a country because of a cultural or historical affinity with the native population. Reasons for this affinity might be that this group of immigrants shares language, religion, or ancestry with the native population of the country, that they are of citizens of a former colony, or that they suffered ill-treatment by your country in the past (NB: this excludes refugees who suffer ill-treatment from other countries). In some countries a subjective avowal of being of the destination country's ethnicity is required, in addition to the aforementioned characteristics.

Detention

Applicants who have arrived illegally, whose claims are anticipated to be manifestly unfounded, or who have been rejected as refugees and not otherwise accepted, are subject to compulsory detention

Health requirements

In a migration context, visas can be denied based on medical inadmissibility. Some countries require that immigrants pass a medical test in order to reduce and better manage the public health impact of population mobility on receiving countries, as well as to facilitate the integration of immigrants through the detection of cost-effective management of health conditions and medical documentation.

In this context, health requirements are defined as a certain medical state that the immigrant is required to be in, in order to be allowed to enter the country.

Identification card

A card that is issued by a state institution, often bearing a photograph, that gives identifying data such as name, age, and, in the case of immigrants, residence permit status, of the person it is issued to.

Invalidity benefits

Invalidity insurance aims to restore or improve the earning capacity of individuals who are unable to make a living as the result of a congenital or other illness, or as the result of an accident.

Off-the-job training

Off-the-job training takes place outside of the work site, so that employees may obtain a wider range of skills or qualifications.

Payment in kind

The use of goods or services as payment instead of cash.

Population register

The population register is a mechanism for the continuous recording of selected information pertaining to each member of the resident population of a country or area, making it possible to determine up-to-date information about the size and characteristics of the population at selected points in time. (Definition taken from webpage United Nations Statistic Division). See also Alien's register.

Principle of reciprocity

In regard to co-ethnics, this denotes the fact that the country where coethnics resided before immigrating grants the same rights to immigrants from their destination country.

Public child care

Public child care refers to state funded organized establishments that engage in the care of infants or children.

Public health care

Government funded health-care services available to all members of the population (Social Science Dictionary online).

Public housing

Public housing (or social housing) is a form of housing in which the property is owned by a government authority, and operated to provide affordable rental housing, typically for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.

Refugee, recognized

A person who has already been granted refugee status according to the relevant international and national instruments.

Safe Country of Origin

A country's government may establish a list of safe countries of origin—sometimes called a 'white list'—whose citizens are automatically deemed ineligible for asylum, and their claims manifestly unfounded.

Sponsors

Under the regulations of family reunification, sponsors refers to persons already residing in the country (citizens or third country nationals) who seek to bring in their family members.

Sponsored persons

Sponsored persons are family members immigrating under the regulations of family reunification.

Third Country National (TCN)

We restrict our definition of third country nationals to include the following immigration groups: For OECD countries that are member states of the European Union (EU) or European Economic Area (EEA), we take TCN to connote non-EU and non-EEA immigrants. Regulations that hold only for sponsors from EU or EEA countries are not considered here. For all non-EU OECD countries, all immigrants are considered TCN.

Visa

A visa is an entry permit issued for a stay of specified duration up to three months (Bø 1998, 191).

Part 4: Questionnaire





Immigration Policies in Comparison

Social Science Research Center Berlin

The IMPIC 2012 Expert Survey

Print Version of the Online Questionnaire

About this print version:

- There are two example tracks for Labor and Co-ethnics (to show how tracks are displayed and to display question b1.2 at all).
- The comment fields are only exemplarily displayed in question a1 and hidden in the remainder of the questionnaire
- The years 1981-2009 are replaced by "...".
- The column headers are not repeated below each table.

The IMPIC 2012 Expert Survey

Welcome to the IMPIC 2012 Expert Survey

The IMPIC project

This expert survey is part of a larger five-year project on immigration policies in all OECD countries. This questionnaire aims to collect data on several aspects of immigration policies, in order to build a policy index that measures the restrictiveness of immigration policies. The data will then enable us to compare policies across countries and across time, and to investigate the causes and consequences of immigration policies.

A questionnaire in five sections

The questionnaire is divided into five sections. The first four sections cover the following policy fields: family reunification, labor migration, asylum, and access rights for co-ethnics. At the beginning of each of these four sections, we provide brief explanations of how we define the respective groups of immigrants. The fifth section covers questions concerning control mechanisms that operate at territorial borders as well as within a country. In this section we also ask for social and political rights of immigrants.

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Focus on legally binding regulations

Since our index aims to measure immigration policy output, we are only interested in legally binding regulations. Therefore, when responding to the questions we kindly ask you not to consider how a law is implemented, evaluated, or perceived. By legally binding regulations, we refer to both primary law (i.e. law that has come into existence through the parliamentary legislative process, e.g. statute law) and secondary law (i.e. law that is created by executive authority, and derived from primary legislation). Hence, the following types of documents should be considered as legally binding regulations:

- Acts (of parliament)
- Ordinances
- Decrees
- Executives orders

If unsure, please take a look at the glossary, where we provide more examples for non-English speaking countries.

Additionally, you may include administrative guidelines, if you deem them necessary. However, you are not required to consider administrative guidelines when answering this questionnaire. If you do consider them, please indicate this in the comments field below the question. For each question in the online version, we will ask you to provide the details of the legal sources you used to answer the question at the end of each question. We will also ask you to indicate whether you have considered all relevant documents in your answer. If you select "no," this means that you were not able to access documents that you deem important to answer the question.

We invite you to comment on the questions

In this version of the questionnaire we provide a comments field after each question. In case you have the impression that certain information you are providing to answer our questions might be misleading or oversimplifying the actual reality in your country, please do inform us about your concerns by providing comments in the respective fields.

Focus on national regulations in force December 31 of each year

Our project only covers national regulations; we will not study sub-national regulations. So, especially when dealing with federal states, you should only refer to laws that have force at the national level. If certain aspects are exclusively regulated at the sub-national level, you should simply indicate that the regulation in question does not exist. If you think that this poses major problems for your answer to one or several questions, please state this in the relevant comments fields. We are interested in the regulations as they existed in each calendar year between 1980 and 2010. And our questions refer to regulations that have come into force as of December 31 of each year.

Definitions

In the glossary we have sent you, we provide brief definitions of the specific terms and concepts we use. The definitions will be shown when you mouse over the respective terms.

The IMPIC 2012 Expert Survey

Technical instructions

- You can fill in your answers as well as **change and save information at any time**. You can interrupt the data entering at any time and continue later.
- Save your answers by using any of the navigation buttons (e.g. 'previous'; 'contents'; 'next'). Please make sure to do this before you close the questionnaire. There is no special save button.
- To navigate use the 'previous'/'next' buttons in the questionnaire or click on the item questions on the 'Contents' overview.
- You should not use the back/forward or reload buttons of your browser during the survey. Most browsers will warn you if you try this.
- The terms that are defined in the **glossary** of the paper version are marked by a red dashed box around the term in the online questionnaire. By moving the cursor of your mouse over those terms, a window with the same definitions as in the paper glossary will pop up.
- If there are any technical problems please do not hesitate to contact us via email (impic@wzb.eu).

How to fill in the questionnaire

- Fill in the questionnaire by **checking boxes**, **entering numbers in the boxes**, **or writing in the boxes**. Ignore questions (e.g. filter questions) or answer categories (e.g. specific years) that are not applicable.
- Check "yes" if a certain regulation exists and "no" if there is no explicit regulation in force. "Don't know" means that you do not know whether a certain aspect is regulated, or you know that a regulation might exist but relevant documentation is not accessible.
- Some questions ask for a more **qualified "yes" answer** (e.g. asking for additional amounts, size or age limits), if you know that the answer is "yes", but you cannot qualify your answer more specifically, click to select the respective box, but leave it blank.
- At the bottom of each page you have a comments field and a table to indicate the details of the legal sources you used.
- If a regulation has not changed at all between 1980 and 2010 you only need to check the answer "same for all years" in the first line of each table. For open questions first enter the answer into the "same for all years" box and then click the button next to it to fill all rows of the table with that value.
- If a regulation changed for individual years only, you may also check the answer "same for all years" in the first line of each table and then individually change the answers for the years that deviate from the general trend.
- It does not matter in which **order you answer the questions**. However, when you fill in the answers for labor migration and co-ethnics, please start with the first question that will filter out some of the subsequent questions and answer categories.
- When you are finished entering the data, please submit your answers by clicking the button on the last page (**Final submission**). You will still be able to view your entries. If you need to change anything later on, please inform us and we will unlock your questionnaire.

Family Reunification

In this part of the questionnaire we are interested in your country's national immigration policies concerning family reunification. We will ask for information on two different groups: sponsors and sponsored persons. We define them as follows:

Sponsors: Persons who are already residing in the country and who seek to bring in their family members.

Sponsored persons: Sponsored persons are the family members who are immigrating under the regulations of family reunification. In most of the questions we are interested in regulations concerning the sponsored **spouses** only, and not in other sponsored family members.

We further differentiate between regulations that hold for sponsors who are **citizens** of your country and **third country nationals (TCN)**. We differentiate between TCN in EU and non-EU countries:

EU countries: For countries that are member states of the European Union (EU) or the European Economic Area (EEA), we use TCN to refer to **non-EU and non-EEA immigrants.** Regulations that hold only for sponsors from EU or EEA countries are not included.

Non-EU countries: For countries that are <u>not</u> member states of the European Union (EU) or the European Economic Area (EEA), **all immigrants** are considered TCN. Please indicate only the general regulations. Facilitated regulations for certain nationalities that are based on bilateral treaties are not included.

Family Reunification: Residence requirements

a1. For the years 1980 - 2010, did the sponsor (if s/he was a TCN) need to have resided in the country for a specific amount of time before his/her family members could immigrate?

If yes, indicate for each year how many months of residence were required in the text field. If you don't know the exact amount of time, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Duration of residence required

No Yes, months Don't know

Same for all years month(s)

1980 mm month(s)

... mm month(s)

Duration of residence required Don't				
NO res, months know				
2010 mm month(s)				
Were you able to consider all of the legal documents you deem necessary to answer the question above?		In which leg did you find the relevant informati	al documents ion to answer the question above?	
No, some documents were relevant, but not accessible	Please, also inc	licate the most relevant articles (section In case you have a link to the releva	ons, paragraphs, points etc.) and the ant document, please also provide it	
Yes, I think I have considered all relevant documentsNot sure	Name of legal document	Articles	Links	Type of document (act, ordinance, decree, executive order, etc.)
Please let us know about your comments:				
		Add anotl	her source	
Family Reunification: Family members				
a2. For the years 1980 - 2010, which family mem Please also consider family members who are all				ning family reunification?
More than one option may apply. Fill in one table per group (TCNs a			-	
		Sponsor is TCN		

		Spouse Partner (not married)			Same-sex partner Minor children			Adopted children			Dependent relatives (e.g. parents, grand-parents)			Others (please specify)							
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, who:	Don't know	No	Yes, who:	Don't know
Same for all years																					
1980	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	ØØ	0		ØØ	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	© Ø		0	© Ø	0
		Spouse	,	ī	Partner(married	not i)	San	ne-sex p	artner	м	Spo inor chil	nsor is c		pted chi	ildren	De pa	pendent relative Irents, grand-par	s (e.g. ents)	O	thers (please sp	ecify)
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, who:	Don't know	No	Yes, who:	Don't
0																		KIIOW			KIIOW
for all																					
for all				0		•	0				0		•	0		0	• Ø		•	• Ø	
Same for all years 1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	6	•	0			0		

Family Reunification: Age limits

a3. For the years 1980 - 2010, was there a minimum age for sponsored spouses in order to be admitted to the country?

If there were age limits, state the minimum age in the text field. If you don't know the exact minimum age, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Sponsor is TCN

Minimum Age

Sponsor is citizen

Minimum Age

	No	Yes, years:	Don't know			No	Yes, years:	Don't know	_		
Same for all years				Same for all ye	ears						
1980	,,,,,,	Ø		1	980		ø ø				
2010		Ø		2			Ø				
Family Reunification: F	inancial i	requirements									
runny neumiousion.	manoiari	equirements									
a4. For the years 1 specify how.	980 - 2	010, were	sponsors	required to	prove	the ab	ility to fi	nanciall	y suppo	rt ther	mselves and their family? If yes, please
	nount nor t	he exact criterio	n, check the	e 'yes' button only							d to, for example, the minimum wage (criterion). If you don't rency changed over the years please state this in the
oommone nord. 1 m m on	o table per	9.046 (10.104	ria orazorio)	•							
				<u>s</u>	ponsor	is TCN					
		ed not to rely cial welfare	Specific in	come per month		Other inc	ome criterion		Specific t	inancial fu	iunds
	No Y	res Don't know		res, Don't sount: know	No	Yes, othe	r criterion:	Don't know		es, ount:	Don't know
Same for all years											
1980		0 0	0 0	7	0	© Ø			0 0 6		
	0	0 0			0	ØØ		O			•
2010	0	0 0		y 0	0	© Ø		0			
				Sp	onsor is	s citizen					
		ed not to rely cial welfare	Specific in	Sp come per month	onsor is		ome criterion		Specific t	inancial fu	funds

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						S	ponsor	is citiz	<u>en</u>							
		ed not to ocial welf		Spec	ific income pe	r month		Other	income criter	ion	Sp	ecific financi	al funds			
	No		Don't know	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know	No	Yes, o	ther criterion	: Don't know	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know			
Same for all years																
1980	0	0	0	0	o ø	0	0	© Ø			0	© Ø				
			6	0	ØØ			© Ø				© Ø				
2010	6	0	6	0	0 Ø	6	6	© Ø			6	© Ø				
	L									J						
Family Reunification: A	Accommo	odation	requirer	ments												
			ſ													
a5. For the years 1	1980 - 2	2010,	were	spon	sors requ	urea to	snow	/ proo	r or adec	quate acc	comm	odation	tor thei	n and their ta	mily?	
			is TCN					sor is								
	accomi	oof of ad nodation	equate required?	?			Pro accomn	of of ade	required?							
	No	Yes	Don't know				No	Yes	Don't know							
Same for all years					Same for all	years										
1980	0	0	0			1980	0	0	0							
	0	0	0				0	0	0							
2010	0	0	0			2010	0	0	0							
Family Reunification: <i>L</i>	anguage	skills														
	J															
a6.1. For the years	1980	- 201	0, wer	e mir	nimum la	nguage	skills	requi	ired fron	n the <u>spc</u>	nsore	ed spous	<u>es</u> ?			

	9	Sponsor	is TCN			<u>Sp</u>	onsor is	citize	<u>1</u>												
	Minimum language requirements?					Minimum	n language	requiren	nents?												
	No	Yes	Don't know			No	Yes		on't now												
Same for all years					Same for all years	s [
1980	0	0	0		1980)	0		0												
	0	0	0			. 0	0		0												
2010	0	0	0		2010	0	0		0												
Family Reunification: <i>l</i>	anguaga	tooto																			
raining Neurinication.	-ariyuaye	16313																			
a6.2. <u>If minimum</u>	languag	<u>je skills</u>	were re	<u>equire</u>	<u>d:</u> Were lang	uage skill	s teste	d?													
Please indicate whether t	these were	e pre- or po	ost-arrival to	ests (i.e.	. were language s	kills tested be	fore or af	ter the s	ponsore	d spouse	arriv	ved i	your (country	<i>r</i>).						
													•	-							
		Sno	nsor is T	CNI					noneo	is citiz	on										
			guage skills t					_		e skills te		,									
	Tostor	d pre-arrival	-	sted post	-arrival		Toe	ted pre-			ed pos		ival								
		Dor	.4	-	Don't			-	Don't				on't								
	No	Yes kno		Yes	know		No	Yes	know	No	Yes		now								
Same for all years					Sam	e for all years															
						,															
1980	0	0 0	0	0	0	1980	0	0	0	0	0		0								
	0	0 0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0								
···										L											
2010	0	0 0	0	0		2010		0	0	0	0		0								
Family Reunification: /	Applicatio	n fees																			
_																					
07 For the	1000	0010 -!!	مالج لم	mli1	ion for a mast	dono	mait fr					(4 a4l-	on 5	:!-··		ha\			-i
a7. For the years 1	1980 - 2	zu iu, di	u tne ap	priicat	ion for a resi	uence per	mit for	a sp	unsore	ea spo	<u>use</u>	(W	inou	ı otn	er tai	mily i	mem	pers)	cost	a certa	ain

fee (excluding cos	fee (excluding costs for language and integration courses)?							
If yes, write down the fee in the national currency. If your currency changed over the years please state this in the comments field. If there were several fees add up the amounts. If you don't know the exact amount, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).								
	Sponsor is TCN		Sponsor is citizen					
	Fee for the application		Fee for the application					
	No Yes, Don't amount: know		No Yes, Don't amount: know					
Same for all years		Same for all years						
1980	• Ø •	1980						
	© Ø Ø							
2010	0 Ø	2010						
duration of the res	1980 - 2010, did the sp sidence permit for the	sponsored spous	get the same residence permit as the sponsor (if s/he was a TCN)? If no, what was the se? ow the exact duration, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).					
	Duration dependent on spo							
	No, duration in months: Yes	Don't know						
Same for all years	<u> </u>							
1980	min -max	0						
	© min -max ©							
2010	min -max	0						

Family Reunification:	Autonomo	ous resia	lence perm	nit				
	separa						utonomous residence permit when ive an autonomous residence perm	
If only under specific con autonomous residence po							eck the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the nd citizens).	e field next to it blank). If no right to an
				Sponsor	is TCN			
	Automa	tic resider	nce permit	Residence	permit under specific cond	itions (specify)		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know		
Same for all years								
1980	0	0	0	0	© Ø	0		
	0	0	0	0	o Ø	0		
2010	0	0	0	0	© Ø	0		
				Sponsor is	s citizen			
	Automa	tic resider	nce permit	Residence	permit under specific cond			
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know		
Same for all years								
1980	0	0	0	0	© Ø	0		
	0	0	0	0	o Ø	0		
2010	0	0	0	0	Ø	0		
2010								

Family Reunification: (Self) employment

than one option ma	<i>,</i> «թթ.».													
			onsor is T							nsor is citi				
		ndertake paid	on't	Right to se	D.	ment on't			undertake paid	on't	ght to self en	ployment Don't		
	No		iow	No Y		now		No	res ki	now '	lo Yes	know		
Same for all years							Same for all years							
1980	0	0 (0	0 (D	0	1980	0	0	0 (0	0		
	0	0 (0	0 (D (0		0	0	0 (0	0		
2010	0	0 (0	O (D	0	2010	0	0	© (0	0		
For the years				f the fo	ollowin	ng mea	isures foreseer	in the l	aw to pre	vent a ma	arriage o	f convei	nience?	
For the years	1 980 - 2 y apply.		e any of		ollowin House visi		Proof that they liv (unless profession specific reason impossit	re together nal or other s make it		vent a ma	ıst sign a	f convei	nience [†] ? Other (please sp	ecify)
For the years	1 980 - 2 y apply.	010, wer	e any of				Proof that they liv (unless professio specific reasor	re together nal or other s make it		oth partners mu	ıst sign a	f convei		ecify) Don't know
For the years	1980 - 2 y apply. Separate	010, wer	re any of	ŀ	douse visi	its Don't	Proof that they liv (unless professio specific reasor impossik	re together nal or other s make it le) Don't	Вс	oth partners mu declaratio	ist sign a on Don't		Other (please sp	Don't
For the years than one option ma	1980 - 2 y apply. Separate	010, wer	re any of	ŀ	douse visi	its Don't	Proof that they liv (unless profession specific reason impossib No Yes	re together nal or other s make it le) Don't know	Bo No	oth partners mu declaratio	ist sign a on Don't know		Other (please sp	Don't
For the years than one option ma Same for all years	1980 - 2 y apply. Separate	010, wer	th both Don't know	No	House visi	Don't know	Proof that they live (unless profession specific reason impossit No Yes	re together nal or other s make it le) Don't know	Bo No	oth partners mu declaration Yes	ist sign a on Don't know	No	Other (please sp	Don't know
For the years than one option ma Same for all years	1980 - 2 y apply. Separate	010, wer	th both	No O	Yes	Don't know	Proof that they live (unless profession specific reason impossible No Yes	re together nal or other is make it le) Don't know	No O	oth partners mudeclaration Yes	ust sign a on Don't know	No .	Other (please sp	Don't know

		1				
a12. For the years 1980						
If yes, write the size in the text fie	eld. If you are certair	n the answ	er is yes, but you don't	know the	e exact size, chec	k the 'yes' b
	Sponsor is TCN	<u>N</u>			Sponsor is cit	i <u>zen</u>
	Quotas				Quotas	
No	Yes, size:	Don't know		No	Yes, size:	Don't know
Same for all years			Same for all years			
1980	© Ø	0	1980	0	o Ø	
	© Ø	0		0	© Ø	0
	© Ø	0	2010	0	© Ø	

Labor

In this part of the questionnaire we are interested in your country's national policies regulating the admission of migrants for work purposes. Some countries employ different **entry routes** for work-related immigration, while in other countries only one entry route for all immigrant workers exists. **Entry routes**: Migrants who legally enter a country for work purposes may fall into different permit categories. More than one entry route exists within a country if:

- requirements that must be fulfilled by immigrants to enter the country differ and/or
- rights that are granted to workers after having entered the country differ

Some requirements and rights that entry routes may differ by (examples):

- length of stay: some entry routes lead to a permanent residence permit, while others are temporary
- quotas: some entry routes are exempted from quota regulations

- required qualities of the migrant: in order to be eligible for some entry routes the applicant needs to have certain qualities (e.g. skill level, language knowledge, age, specific professions)
- applicant: some entry routes require that the applicant is not the immigrating worker but the prospective employer (e.g. sponsored labor migration)

How to fill in the questionnaire if your country has only one entry route?

In the beginning of the questionnaire you will be asked to list up to six important entry routes that exist in your country. If you indicate only one, the remainder of the questions will be asked only in regard to this one entry route.

How to fill in the questionnaire if your country has more than one entry route?

In the beginning of the questionnaire you will be asked to list **the six most important entry routes** that exist in your country. Any number between two and six entry routes can be chosen by you to represent the legal situation in your country. If less than six entry routes exist in your country, indicate them all. If more than six entry routes exist in your country, we ask you to prioritize due to space and time constraints. The remainder of the questions will be asked based on the number of entry routes you indicated.

In regard to some questions, it might be that there are no differences between entry routes. In this case use the column "All entries for work purposes".

Labor: Entry routes

b1.1. For the years 1980 – 2010, please list the six most important entry routes through which immigrants were admitted into the country for work purposes. Indicate for each entry route the years it was in force, and, if applicable, the year it was amended and/or abolished.

If the entry route still exists please leave the year of abolishment blank. If your country has only one entry route, please put the name, or in case there is no name, put a '1' into the text field. The remaining questions will then be asked only in regard to this one entry route.

		ame of entry route rk-related immigrat	ion	In	force since		Year	of amendmen	t	Abolished in			
	Not applicable	Name:	Don't know	Not applicable	Year:	Don't know	Not applicable	Year:	Don't know	Not applicable	Year:	Don't know	
1	0	Ø		0	© уууу	0	0	уууу	0	0	© уууу	0	
2	0	Ø		0	уууу	0	0	уууу	0	0	уууу	0	
3	•	© Ø		0	© уууу	0	0	уууу	0	0	© уууу	0	
4	0	© Ø		0	уууу	0	0	© уууу	0	0	уууу	0	
5	0	© Ø		0	уууу	0	0	© уууу	0	0	уууу	0	
6	0	© Ø	0	0	уууу	0	0	уууу	0	0	уууу	0	

Labor: Targeting																		
b1.2. For the years	s 1980 – :	2010, pleas	se indica	ate w	hethe	er speci	ific ca	tegoi	ies or	skill l	evels	were t	argete	ed.				
								E	<u>kample 1</u>									
	Specific categories (such as certain professions, sectors, or nationalities)			Low-skilled			Medium-skilled			High-skilled		Very high-skilled		Self-employed				
		me of category:	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know
Same for all years																		
1980	0 0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
1900		Ø	l	6	6	0	0	6	0				0	6	0		6	6
		Ø		0														
2010	ļ	Ø	0		0	0			0	6	0				ē.	0		0
	Specif	Ø ic categories (suc	th as	0	0	0	0	E	cample 2	<u></u>								
	Specificertain	Ø ic categories (suc professions, sec or nationalities)	th as	0	O Low-skil	0	M	E) edium-s	cample 2	<u></u>	High-skil		Ve	ry high-s		Se	elf-empl	
	Specificertain	Ø ic categories (suc	ch as tors,	0	0	le d	0	E	killed	<u></u>		led			killed			pyed
2010	Specificertain	Ø ic categories (suc professions, sec or nationalities)	ch as tors,	0	Low-skill	led Don't know	M	E) edium-s	killed Don't know	No	High-skil	led Don't know	Ve	ry high-s	killed Don't know	Se	elf-empl	Don't know
2010	Specificertain No Na	Ø ic categories (suc professions, sec or nationalities)	ch as tors,	0	Low-skill	led Don't know	M	E) edium-s	killed Don't know	No	High-skil	led Don't know	Ve	ry high-s	killed Don't know	Se	elf-empl	Don't know
Same for all years	Specificertain. No Na	Ø ic categories (suc professions, sec or nationalities) me of category:	ch as tors, Don't know	No	Low-skil Yes	led Don't know	M No	E) edium-s Yes	killed Don't know	No	High-skil Yes	led Don't know	Vei No	ry high-s Yes	killed Don't know	Se No	Yes	Don't know

Labor: Quotas labor							
b2. For the years 1	1980 - 2	2010, were	there quo	otas (num	erical limits) o	n the n	umber of migrant workers admitted?
In case there were quotas exact size and target grou							d only to certain sectors or professions or groups within one entry route. If you don't know the
		<u>A</u>	II entries fo	or work pur	ooses		
		Quotas?		If y€	es, who did it apply to?		
	No	Yes, size:	Don't know	Not applicable	Applied to:	Don't know	
Same for all years							
1980	0	Ø		0	© Ø	0	
	0	Ø		0	© Ø	0	
2010		Ø		0	© Ø	6	
		Quotas?	Ex	ample 1	es, who did it apply to?		
	No	Yes, size:	Don't	Not	Applied to:	Don't	
0 ("			know	applicable		know	
Same for all years							
1980	0	Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	
	0	Ø	0	0	Ø	0	
2010	0	Ø		0	© Ø	0	
			Ev.	ample 2		<u> </u>	
		Quotas?	EX		es, who did it apply to?		
	No	Yes, size:	Don't know	Not	Applied to:	Don't know	
			KIIOW	applicable		KIIUW	

		Exam	nple 2						
	Quotas?		If yes, who did it	apply to?					
	No Yes, size:	Don't know	Not Applied applicable	d to: Don't know					
Same for all years									
1980	© Ø		© Ø	O					
	0 Ø		© Ø						
2010	© Ø		© Ø						
	immund	homomomomod income	ė –						
Labor: Age limits									
b3.1. For the years		_	_				•	ng the field nex	at to it blank).
	All entries for wor	k purposes		Exa	mple 1			Example 2	
	Age limit	•		Age	e limit?			Age limit?	
	No Yes, age:	Don't know		No Yes	, age: Don'		No	Yes, age:	Don't know
Same for all years	<u> </u>		Same for all years		-	Same for all years		-	
1980	min -ma	ax O	1980	o min	-max	1980	0 0 n	min -max	0
	(min)-(max)	ax O		o min	-max	•••	0 0 n	min -max	0
2010	(min)-(ma	ax O	2010	o min	-[max]	2010		min -max	0

Labor: Young age beneficial

b3.2. For the years 1980 – 2010, was being below a certain age limit beneficial for the decision on whether someone could immigrate for work purposes?

	All eı	ntries	for work purpos	<u>es</u>			E	xan	nple 1	
		Younç	g age beneficial?				Young	g age	beneficial?	
	Not applicable	No	Yes, below aged:	Don't know		Not applicable	No	Ye	es, below aged:	Don't know
ame for all years					Same for all years					
1980	0	0	© Ø		1980	0	0	0	Ø	0
	0	0	o Ø			©	0	0	a	0
	L		_ 💆	0	•••				ש	
2010	0	0	ø ø	0	2010	0	0	0		0
2010 Same for all years	Not applicable	0	© Ø				I			
		Young	ø Example 2 g age beneficial?	Don't			I			
ame for all years	Not applicable	Young No	Ø Example 2 g age beneficial? Yes, below aged:	Don't know			I			

Labor: Financial self-sustainability

b4. For the years 1980 – 2010, did migrant workers need to prove the ability to support themselves? Such a proof might concern the fact that a specific income per month or a certain amount of financial funds is required.

Please specify the required income and/or funds in the national currency. If your currency changed over the years please state this in the comments field. If you don't know the exact amount, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Same for all years 1980 2010	All entries for work purposes Specific income per month No Yes, Don't No Yes, Don't know Samount: Know Same Same	Example 1 Specific income per month No Yes, Don't know Perfor all years 1980
Same for all years 1980 2010	Specific income per month No Yes, Don't know No amount: know O Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø	
someone could im	1980 - 2010, was knowledge of the host country's	language considered beneficial or required for the decision on whether 'should be checked 'no'. Example 1 Beneficial Required No Yes Don't No Yes Don't know

	All entries fo	r work purposes		Exam	nple 1
	Beneficial	Required		Beneficial	Required
	No Yes Don't	No Yes Don't know		No Yes Don't know	No Yes Don't know
0 ("			0 ("		
Same for all years			Same for all years		
1980	0 0 0	0 0 0	1980	0 0 0	0 0 0
	0 0 0			0 0 0	0 0 0
2010	0 0 0	0 0 0	2010	0 0 0	0 0 0
	Exa	ample 2			
	Beneficial	Required			
		Donk			
	No Yes know	No Yes know			
Same for all years					
1980		0 0 0			
	0 0 0	0 0 0			
2010	0 0 0	0 0 0			
	L I	t h			
Labor: Application fee					
-авы. Аррисации ве					

b6. For the years 1980 – 2010, did the application cost a fee (please consider only fees levied by the state, not by private middle men)?

If yes, write down the fee in the national currency. If your currency changed over the years please state this in the comments field. If there were several fees add up the amounts. More than one option may apply. If there was no fee at all in a given year, check 'no' for both; the fee paid by the migrant and the employer. If you don't know the exact amount, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

All entries for work purposes

Example 1

F	ee paid by mig	rant	Fe	e paid by emp	oloyer	1	ee paid by mig	grant	Fe	ee paid by emp	oloyer
No	Yes, amount:	Don't know	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know

	All entries for	work purposes		Eva	mple 1	
	Fee paid by migrant	Fee paid by employer		Fee paid by migrant	Fee paid by employer	
	No. Yes, Don't	No Yes, Don't		No. Yes, Don't	No. Yes, Don't	
0 ("	amount: know	amount: know	0 ("	amount: know	amount: know	V
Same for all years			Same for all years			
1980	0 Ø 0	0 Ø	1980	0 Ø 0	o ø	
	0 Ø O	© Ø		0 Ø Ø	o ø	
2010	0 Ø 0	0 Ø 0	2010	0 0 Ø	0 Ø 0	
	Exar	mple 2				
	Fee paid by migrant	Fee paid by employer				
	No Yes, Don't amount: know	No Yes, Don't amount: know				
Same for all years						
1980	0 0 Ø	0 0 Ø				
2010	0 0 Ø	0 0 Ø				
Labor: Job offer						
b7. For the years 1 beneficial for imm		oncrete job offer (e.g. a	acceptance letter	, formal invitation) or	a contract signed ir	n advance required or
If concrete job offer was n	ot considered in a given year	then both boxes 'beneficial' and	l 'required' should be ch	necked 'no'.		
	- ,					
	All entries for work	purposes	Pana	Example 1		

Don't know Don't know

Don't know Don't know

	All entries for work purposes	Example 1	
	Beneficial Required	Beneficial Required	
	No Yes know No Yes know	know know	
Same for all years		Same for all years	
1980		1980	
	0 0 0 0		
2010		2010	
	Example 2		
	Beneficial Required		
	No Yes know No Yes know		
Same for all years			
1980	0 0 0 0 0		
	0 0 0 0 0		
2010	0 0 0 0 0		
Labor: Equal work cond	ditions		
		e work conditions (e.g. wage, working hours, and benefits) of the migrant workers were	е
equal to those of n	native workers?		
	All entries for work purposes	Example 1 Example 2	
	Equal conditions?	Equal conditions? Equal conditions?	
	No Yes Don't know	No Yes Don't No Yes Don't No Yes know	
Same for all years	Same	for all years Same for all years	

	AI	<u>ı er</u>				k purj	oses	5			_	xamp			Example 2					
			Equ	ual cor	nditio	ns?					Equ	al condi	tions?	Equal conditions?						
		No		Yes			on't now				No	Yes	Don't know			No	Yes	Don't know		
1980		0		0			0		19	980	0	0	0		1980	0	0	0		
		0		0			0				0	0	0			0	0	0		
2010		0		0			0		20	010	0	0	0		2010	0	0	0		

Labor: List of occupations

b9.1. For the years 1980 – 2010, did your country employ a defined list of occupations (i.e. a list of occupations for which the authorities have determined that there are insufficient eligible workers)?

If certain entry routes were exempted from those provisions, check the 'no box' for the respective entry route.

	All entri	ies for worl	k purposes		Example 1		Example 2
		List of occupat	ions		List of occupations		List of occupations
	No	Yes	Don't know		No Yes Don't know		No Yes Don't know
Same for all years				Same for all years		Same for all years	
1980	0	0	0	1980		1980	0 0 0
	0	0	0		0 0 0		0 0 0
2010	0	0	0	2010		2010	

Labor: Labor market test

b9.2. For the years 1980 – 2010, did your country use a labor market test (i.e. job applications are tested against the available pool of eligible workers for the job opening to make sure no settled worker could do the job)?

If certain entry routes were exempted from those provisions, check the 'no box' for the respective entry route.

	All entrie	s for wor	k purposes		<u>E</u>	xample	<u>e 1</u>		<u> </u>	xampl	e 2		
	L	abor market	test		Lab	or marke	et test		Lab	or marke	et test		
	No	Yes	Don't know		No	Yes	Don't know		No	Yes	Don't know		
Same for all years				Same for all years				Same for all years					
1980	6	0	0	1980	0	0	0	1980	0	6	0		
	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0			
2010	0	0	0	2010	0	0	0	2010	0	0	0		
Labor: Work permit valid	dity												
b10. For the years	1980 - 20)10. how	/ long was t	he work permit	valid f	for?							
Indicate for each entry rou			_				t time rang	ge, check the 'yes' bu	tton only	(this is	done by lea	aving the field	next to it blank)
			,	, ,			·	•		•	,	J	,
	All entrie	s for wor	k purposes			Evai	mple 1				Examp	olo 2	
		ation of work			Dı		f work perm	nit		ı	LAAIIIL Duration of w		
		months:	Don't know			es, mont	ha.	Don't know			Yes, months:	Don't	
Same for all years		-		Same for all years		-		Same for a	all years		-		
1980	min	-[max	0	1980	(m	nin -[r	max	0	1980	[min - ma	x O	
	min	-max	0		© [m	nin -[r	max	0		(i	min -ma	x	
2010	o min	-max	0	2010	© [m	nin -[r	max	0	2010	© [i	min - ma	x 0	
					_			***************************************					
Labor: Renewal of perm	it												

b11.1. For the years 1980 – 2010, was it possible to renew the work permit ?

	All ont	ries for work	nurnosos			xample	n 1			Exam	nlo 2			
	Allent	Renewal possible	-			ewal pos				Renewal j				
	No	Yes	Don't		No	Yes	Don't			No Yes	Don'	t		
0			know	0 (know	0	-11		know	V		
Same for all years				Same for all years				Same for a	all years					
1980	0		0	1980	0	0	0		1980	0 0				
	0		0		0		0			0 0				
2010	0	0	0	2010	0	0	0		2010	0 0	0			
Labor: Transition tempo	orary perm	nanent												
					,									
b11.2. For the year			_							_				
If yes, please specify the	required ye	ears of residenc	e in order to ap	pply. If you don't know t	he exac	t require	ed years of	f residence,	check the '	'yes' button d	only (this	is done by leav	ing the field	next to it blank)
	All ent	ries for work	purposes			Ex	ample 1					Example 2	2	
		Possible to apply	for			Possib	le to apply t	for				Possible to appl	y for	
		rmanent residence	e permit;? Don't				t residence	permit;? Don't				ermanent residenc	e permit? Don't	
	No	Yes, after:	know		No	Ye	s, after:	know			No	Yes, after:	know	
Same for all years		year((s)	Same for all years			year(s	s) []	Same fo	or all years		year	r(s)	
1980	0	yy year((s)	1980	0	уу	year(s	s) O		1980	0	yy year	(s)	
	0	yy year((s)		0	уу	year(s	s) ©			0	yy year	(s)	
2010	0	yy year((s)	2010	0	© уу	year(s	i) ©		2010	0	yy year	(s)	
		•				-		,				•		
Labor Lasa afarcita														
Labor: Loss of employr	nent													

1980

2010

0

0

0

b12. For the years 1980 - 2010, did loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant worker's residence permit? If yes, withdrawal of residence permits after how many months of unsuccessful job search? If you don't know the exact number of months, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank) All entries for work purposes Example 1 Example 2 Loss of residence status Loss of residence status Loss of residence status Don't Don't Don't Yes, after: No Yes, after: Yes, after: No know know know Same for all years Same for all years Same for all years month(s) month(s) month(s) 1980 mm 1980 0 1980 month(s) mm month(s) mm month(s) mm o mm mm month(s) month(s) month(s) 2010 mm month(s) 2010 mm 2010 mm month(s) month(s) Labor: Flexibility of work permit b13. For the years 1980 – 2010, was it possible for a migrant worker to switch employers, sectors/professions and/or locations? Indicate whether or not (yes/no) it was possible to switch employer, sector and/or location. More than one option may apply. If the possibility to switch did not exist, all boxes should be checked 'no'. All entries for work purposes **Example 1** Employer Sector/Profession Location Sector/Profession Location Employer Don't Don't Don't Don't Don't Don't Yes Yes Yes Yes know know know know know Same for all years Same for all years

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1980

2010

0

0

Same for all years	Employer No Yes Don't know	Example 2 Sector/Profession No Yes Don't know	Location No Yes Don't know			
1980 2010						
	1980 – 2010, wei	ncy. If you don't know the			without a legal work perior by leaving the field next to it blank	
Same for all years	No Yes, max amoun	Don't				
1980 2010						
			Ası	/lum		

In this part of the questionnaire, we are interested in your country's national immigration policies regarding asylum.

We will ask for information on the following three groups: 1) Asylum seekers, 2) Recognized refugees and 3) Persons with subsidiary/humanitarian protection.

We define these three groups as follows:

Asylum seekers are persons awaiting decision on their application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. **Recognized refugees** are persons who have already been granted refugee status according to the relevant international and national instruments (either by UNHCR or the destination country).

Subsidiary/humanitarian protection legal mechanisms for protecting and according a status to a person in need of international protection who does not fulfill the definition of 'refugee' as interpreted by the destination country.

We are aware that definitions of asylum seekers, recognized refugees and people on humanitarian stay/subsidiary protection differ across countries. In order to be able to compare across countries, we kindly ask you to bear the above-mentioned definition in mind when answering the questions. If the definitions do not reflect the legal situation regarding asylum in your country, e.g. if there are no distinctions between groups, or if 'asylum seeker' is a final and not a temporary status, please indicate this in the comments field provided for each question.

Asylum: Subsidiary/humanitarian protection

c1. For any given point in time between 1980 and 2010 did your country grant subsidiary/humanitarian protection?

If no, please ignore the questions related to persons with subsidiary/humanitarian protection in the remainder of the questionnaire.

Subsidiary/huma	nitarian protection
No	Yes
6	6

Asylum: Nationality

c2. For the years 1980 - 2010, was refugee status restricted to certain nationalities?

If yes, please specify the nationalities/groups of nationalities (e.g. Europeans) in the text field. If you don't know the exact groups, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Refugee status restricted

Same for all years	No	Yes, nationality:	Don't know					
1980	0	ØØ						
2010	6	© Ø						
2010		b						
Asylum: Quotas asylun	1							
c3. For the years 1 subsidiary/human					limits) o	n the overall nur	mber of re	ecognized refugees and persons with
			-	_	know the ex	act size, check the 'yes	s' button only ((this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).
	F	Recognized refuge	es		Subsid	iary/humanitarian p	rotection	
	_	Quotas				Quotas		
	No	Yes, size:	Don't know		No	Yes, size:	Don't know	
Same for all years				Same for all years				
1980	0	© Ø	0	1980	6	© Ø	0	
	0	Ø	0			© Ø	0	
2010	0	© Ø	0	2010		© Ø	0	
Asylum: Safe third coul	ntry							
c4. For the years 1 precluded from cla			rtain cou	untries deemed	safe thi	rd countries (i.e	. could pe	rsons arriving through these countries be

	Certain countri deemed safe third		
	No Yes	Don't know	
Same for all years			
1980	0 0		
	0 0		
2010	0 0		
Asylum: Safe countries	of origin		
-F	000 0010		
		vere certain countries deemed <u>safe countries of origin</u> (i.e. refugee claims arising out of persecution in those If yes, write the number of countries into the text field.	
If you don't know the exac	ct number, check th	e 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank)	
		es were deemed	
		ies of origin . Don't	
	No Yes, nu	mber: know	
Same for all years			
1980	0 0 Ø		
	0 0 Ø		
2010	© Ø		
Asylum: Place of applic	cation		
riogiani. I lado di appine			
c6. For the years 1	980 - 2010, v	where could asylum seekers file an application for asylum in your country (destination country)?	

More than one option may	y apply.												
			on country's territory Don't	At the border/p	ports of entry Don't	cour	ne destir ntry's ter						
Octobrille and the same	No	Yes	know	No Yes	know	No	Yes	know					
Same for all years													
1980	0	0	0	0 0	0	0	0	0					
	6	6		0 0	6	0	0	0					
2010	0	0		0 0	0	0	0	0					
Asylum: Permit validity													
c7. For the years 1 protection, respec			ong was the initi	ial residenc	e permit fo	or reco	ogniz	ed refugees	and p	ersons with su	bsidiary	/humanitarian	
Indicate whether the perm 'yes' button only (this is do Fill in one table per group	one by leaving	g the field ne	xt to it blank).			n and m	aximun	n duration (in moi	nths) in i	the text field. If you d	on't know th	ne exact duration, check	k the
		Recoo	gnized refugees					Subsidiary	/human	nitarian protection			
	Permar		Temporary	у				Permanent		Temporary			
	No Yes	Don't know	No Yes, months	: Don't know			No	Yes Don't know	No	Yes, months:	Don't know		
Same for all years					Same for all	years							
1980	0 0	0	min -ma	ax		1980	0		0	min -max	0		
	0 0	0	o min -ma	ax ©			0	0 0	0	min -max	0		
2010	0 0		min -ma	ax		2010	0		0	min -max	0		

Asylum: Renewal of pe	rmit													
c8. For the years 1 recognized refuge in the text field.														dence permit for er of years of residence
If you don't know the exac Fill in one table per group								ving the fie	ld next to	it blank).				
			Recog	nized re	efugees				<u>Subsi</u>	idiary/hu	manita	rian pro	tection	
	Possib	le to rene	w permit		Possible to apply f a permanent perm			Possib	le to renev	v permit			to apply fo	
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, after:	Don't know		No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes,	after:	Don't know
Same for all years					year(s		Same for all years						year(s)	
1980	0	0	0	0	yy year(s)	0	1980	0	0	0	0	yy	year(s)	0
	0	0	0	0	yy year(s)	0		0	0	0	0	© уу	year(s)	0
2010	0	0	0	0	yy year(s)	0	2010	0	0	0	0	уу	year(s)	0
Asylum: Right to appea	I													
c9. For the years 1	980 - 2	2010, i	if an ap _l	plicatio	on on refuge	e status	was rejected, d	id the a	pplicar	nt have	the ri	ght to	appeal	?
	Righ	ht to appea	al											
	No	Ves D	Don't											
Same for all years														
1980	0	0	0											
	0	0	0											
2010	0	0	0											

sylum: Status when c	risis reso	lved		
10. For the years country of origin o				a recognized refugee lose his or her status as a refugee when the threatening situation in his or h
	Loss of	f status as	s refugee	
	No	Yes	Don't know	
Same for all years				
1980	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	
•••				

Asylum: Free movemen	nt											
c11. For the years have the right to n			did asyl	ım seekers, reco	gnize		ıgees a	nd persons with s	ubsidiary	/humanit		respectively
	Reco	gnized re	efugees		Asy	<u>/lum se</u>	<u>eekers</u>		Subsidiar	y/humanita	rian protection	
	Rig	ht to move	freely		Righ	nt to move	e freely			Right to move	freely	
	No	Yes	Don't know		No	Yes	Don't know		No	Yes	Don't know	
Same for all years				Same for all years				Same for all years				
1980	0	0		1980	6	0	6	1980	0	0	0	
	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
2010	0	0	0	2010	0	0	0	2010	0	0	0	

Asylum: (Self) employm	ent asylum seekers					
	1980 - 2010, did as the tome of applicat					self-employed? If yes, was there a
If you don't know the exact	waiting time, check the 'yes	s' button only (this is	done by leaving the fiel	d next to it blank). If no v	waiting period please write "	'after 0 months".
	Right to undertake paid v	vork Riç	ght to self employment			
	No Yes, after:	Don't No know	Yes, after: Dor			
Same for all years	month(s)		month(s)			
1980	mm month(s)	0 0 0	mm month(s)			
	mm month(s)	0 0 0	mm month(s)			
2010	mm month(s)	0 0	mm month(s)			
c12.2. In the years undertake paid wo	ent refugees and people of 1980 - 2010, did reck and/or become so	cognized refug elfemployed?	ees and persons		humanitarian protec	tion, respectively, have the right to
	Recognized re	efugees		Subsidiary/humar	nitarian protection	
	Right to undertake paid work	Right to self employment		Right to undertake paid work	Right to self employment	
	No Yes Don't know	lo Yes Don't know		No Yes Don't know	No Yes Don't know	
Same for all years			Same for all years			
1980	0 0 0		1980		0 0 0	
	0 0 0					
2010	0 0 0		2010	0 0 0	0 0 0	

Asylum: Detention													
c13. In the years 1 detention only too					nile and/or after	their cla	ims wer	e being p	process	ed? Pl	ease a	Iso specify wheth	ıer
If asylum seekers were no	ot detained, bo	oth 'during process	' and 'after pro	cess' should be ch	ecked 'no'.								
		of asylum seekers ing process	Detenti	ion of asylum seekers <u>after</u> process	s								
	No Yes			es, Yes, under ways circumstanc									
Same for all years													
1980	0 0		0	0 0									
	0 0	0		0 0									
2010	0 0		0										
Asylum: Form of benefication of the second o	1980 - 20 ment or p	ayment in kin	id)?		•							-	
More than one option may	/ apply. If no b	penetits were recei	vea both optio	ns snould be checi	ked 'no'. Fill in one tabl	e per group	(Asylum se	ekers and p	oersons wi	th subsid	diary/num	nanıtarıan protection).	
		<u>Asylum</u>	seekers				Subsidiar	y/humanit	arian pro	otection	<u>!</u>		
		cash payment llowences or the like)	(good	ment 'in kind' or service) or a voucher system			As cash payme y allowences		(go	ayment 'in od or serv jh a vouch			
	No	Yes Don't know	No	Yes Don't know		No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know		
Same for all years					Same for all years								
1980 	0	0 0		0 0	1980 	6		0	0	0	0		

Asylum seekers Subsidiary/humanitarian protection Payment 'in kind' Payment 'in kind' As cash payment As cash payment (good or service) or (good or service) or (incl. daily allowences or the like) (incl. daily allowences or the like) through a voucher system through a voucher system Don't Don't Don't Don't Yes Yes know know know 2010 2010 0 Co-Ethnics In this part of the questionnaire, we are interested in your country's national immigration policies that regulate the inflow of the immigrants we have termed 'Co-ethnics'.

'Co-ethnics'

are immigrants who do not possess citizenship, but who are recognized by immigration law as being entitled to easier access to immigration and/or citizenship in your country because of a cultural or historical affinity to the native population. Reasons for this affinity might be that this group of immigrants shares language, religion, or ancestry with the native population of your country, that they are citizens of a former colony, or that they suffered ill-treatment by your country in the past (this excludes refugees who suffer ill-treatment from other countries). In some countries, a subjective avowal to be of the destination country's ethnicity is required in addition to the characteristics mentioned.

It is important to note that in this part of the questionnaire we are not interested in immigrants who have special rights to immigrate due to bilateral labor agreements or regional movement agreements, e.g. EU citizens in the European Union.

Co-Ethnics: Do co-ethnics exist

d1. For the years 1980 - 2010 were there group(s) of immigrants that were granted easier access to immigration and citizenship due to colonial history, language, religion, ancestry, and/ or ill-treatment in the past, i.e. Co-ethnics as we defined them above?

Were there such groups at any point in time between 1980 and 2010?

No Yes Don't know

Were there such groups
at any point in time
between 1980 and 2010?

No Yes Don't
know

Co-Ethnics: Names of co-ethnics

d2. Which name was/were the group(s) of Co-ethnics known by?

Please consider whether one or more groups of Co-ethnics existed. E.g. there might be one group that was granted easier access due to shared language and another one, which was granted easier access due to shared religion. In the case of colonial history, think about whether there are differences between immigrants from 'old' and 'new' colonies. If there are differences in how members of these groups are treated by law when wanting to immigrate, then this constitutes two groups. State the names that the groups are known by in your country (in legal texts or the commonly used name). If no commonly used name exists make up your own name, which will be used throughout the remainder of the questionnaire.

	G	roup	s of co-ethnics	;
	Not applicable		Name:	Don't know
1	0	•	Ø	
2	0	•	Ø	
3	0	0	Ø	
4	0	0	Ø	0

Co-Ethnics: Reasons for co-ethnicity

d3.1. What were the reasons for granting easier access to the Co-ethnic group(s)?

										Ex	<u>ample</u>	1									
In this year, not recognized by national law	Sh	ared Lar	guage	Sh	ared Re	ligion	Sh	ared And	cestry	Citi	izen of fo Colony			eatment ntry in th		Avov	lf-Declar val to be ntry's et	of your		Other (please specify	у)
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, specify:	Dor kno

	In this year, not recognized by national law	Sha	red Lan	guage	Sh	ared Rel	igion	Sha	ared An	cestry	Citi	izen of f Colon			eatment ntry in th		Avow	f-Declara al to be ntry's etl	of your		Other (please spe	cify)
		No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, specify:	
Same for all years																						
1980		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ø	
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ø	
2010		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	© Ø	
	In this											ample					Sol	f-Doclar	ation			
	In this year, not recognized by national law	Sha	red Lan	guage	Sh	nared Rel	igion	Sha	ared An	cestry		ample izen of f Colon	ormer	III-tre coui	eatment ntry in th	by your ee past	Avow	f-Declar: val to be ntry's etl	of your		Other (please spe	cify)
	year, not recognized by national	Sha No	red Lang Yes	guage Don't know	Sh	nared Rel Yes	igion Don't know	Sh: No	ared An Yes	cestry Don't know		izen of f	ormer	III-tre cour No	eatment ntry in th Yes	by your ie past Don't know	Avow	al to be	of your	No	Other (please spe Yes, specify:	cify)
Same for all years	year, not recognized by national			Don't			Don't			Don't	Citi	izen of f Colon	ormer y Don't	coui	ntry in th	Don't	Avow	al to be ntry's etl	of your nnicity Don't	No		cify)
for all	year, not recognized by national law			Don't			Don't know			Don't	Citi	izen of f Colon	ormer y Don't know	coui	ntry in th	Don't know	Avow	al to be ntry's etl	of your nnicity Don't know	No		cify)
for all years	year, not recognized by national law	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	izen of f Colon Yes	ormer y Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	yal to be ntry's eti Yes	of your nnicity Don't know		Yes, specify:	cify)

Co-Ethnics: Language skills

d3.2. If language was a reason for co-ethnicity: What was the required level of language skills?

Check a box indicating whether basic or fluent language skills were required. Please also indicate whether and where these skills were tested. Fill in one table per group.

Same for all years 1980 Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't know Same for all years 1980 Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't know Same for all years 1980 Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't know Same for all years 1980 Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't know Same for all years Fluent language skills required Fluent language skills required Fluent language skills required Rot tested No Yes Don't know Fluent language skills required Tested pre-arrival Not tested Tested pre-arrival Not tested Tested pre-arrival Not tested Tested pre-arrival Not tested Tested pre-arrival Tested									All co-	othnics							
Tested pre-arrival Tested post-arrival Not tested Tested pre-arrival Tested post-arrival Not tested No Yes Don't No Tested Don't No Teste				Basi	c langua	ae skills	required		All CO-	emmes	2	Fluer	nt langua	ae skills	required		
Same for all years		Tes	ted pre-		_		-	Not	tested	Tes	ted pre-		_	_	-	Not	tested
1980		No	Yes		No	Yes		Yes		No	Yes		No	Yes		Yes	Don'
1980 2010 Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't know No Yes Row Yes Row No Yes Row No Yes Row Yes Row Yes Row No Yes Row Yes Row No Yes Row Yes Row Yes Row No Yes Row Ye	Carra fan all wasne			KNOW			Know		Know			Know			Know		Knov
Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't know Ves Don't know Ves Don't know Ves Don't know Ves Don't know No Yes Don't Yes Don't No Yes Don't Yes Don't No Yes Don't Yes Don't No Yes Don't No Yes Don't No Yes Don't Yes Don't No Yes Don't Yes Don't No Yes	Same for all years																
Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't know Yes Don't know Yes Don't know No Yes Don't Y	1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Example 1 Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival Tested post-arrival Not tested Not tested Not tested Tested pre-arrival Not tested Tested pre-arrival Not tested Not		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival Tested post-arrival Not tested No Yes Don't Know No Yes Don't No Yes Do	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't No Yes Don't know No Yes Now No Yes Don't know No Yes Now N				Basi	c langua	ge skills	required		<u>Exan</u>	nple 1		Fluer	nt langua	ge skills	s required		
Same for all years 1980		Tes	ted pre-				-	Not	tested	Tes	ted pre-		_	_	-	Not	tested
Same for all years 1980 2010 Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't know		No	Yes		No	Yes		Yes		No	Yes		No	Yes		Yes	
Example 2 Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't know No	Same for all years						NIOW		NIOW			\(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\			RIIOW		
Example 2 Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't know No																	
Example 2 Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't No Yes Don't know No Yes know No Yes Row Same for all years Fluent language skills required Tested pre-arrival Tested post-arrival Not tested Tested pre-arrival Tested post-arrival No Yes Don't know No Yes Don't know No Yes Row No Yes Don't know No Yes Now	1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Example 2 Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't No Yes Don't Yes Don't Know Same for all years		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't know No Yes Don't know Same for all years Tested pre-arrival Tested post-arrival Not tested Tested pre-arrival Tested pre-arrival Tested pre-arrival Tested pre-arrival Not tested No Yes Don't know No Ye	2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic language skills required Tested pre-arrival No Yes Don't know No Yes Don't know Same for all years Tested pre-arrival Tested post-arrival Not tested Tested pre-arrival Tested pre-arrival Tested pre-arrival Tested pre-arrival Not tested No Yes Don't know No Ye																	
Tested pre-arrival Tested post-arrival Not tested Tested pre-arrival Tested post-arrival Not tested No Yes Don't know No Yes Don't know No Yes Now Now No Yes Now				Raci	c langua	na ekille	roquirod		Exan	nple 2		Fluor	st langua	ao ekille	roquirod		
No Yes Don't know No Yes Don't Yes Don't Yes Don't Know No Yes Don't Yes Don		Tes	ted pre-				-	Not	tested	Tes	ted pre-		_	_	-	Not	tested
Same for all years			-	Don't		-	Don't	Yes			-	Don't		-	Don't	Yes	Don'
	Same for all vears																
	,																

o-Ethnics: Converts 3.3. If religion was a reason for co-ethnicity: In order to be recognized as being entitled to preferential immi eligion, could applicants be converts? All co-ethnics Converts were recognized Converts were recognized No Yes Don't know Same for all years Same for all years 1980							Exa	mple 2							
o-Ethnics: Converts 3.3. If religion was a reason for co-ethnicity: In order to be recognized as being entitled to preferential immi eligion, could applicants be converts? All co-ethnics Converts were recognized No Yes Don't know No Yes Don't				Basic lang	uage skills required					Flue	nt langua	ge skills	required	l	
o-Ethnics: Converts 3.3. If religion was a reason for co-ethnicity: In order to be recognized as being entitled to preferential immi eligion, could applicants be converts? All co-ethnics Converts were recognized Converts were recognized No Yes Don't know No Yes Don't know Same for all years Same for all years 1980		Test	ed pre-arri	val	ested post-arrival	Not	tested	Te	sted pre-	arrival	Test	ed post	arrival	N	ot tested
o-Ethnics: Converts 3.3. If religion was a reason for co-ethnicity: In order to be recognized as being entitled to preferential immi eligion, could applicants be converts? All co-ethnics Example 1 Converts were recognized Conve		No			o Yes Don't know	Yes		No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	Ye	Don't know
o-Ethnics: Converts 3.3. If religion was a reason for co-ethnicity: In order to be recognized as being entitled to preferential immi eligion, could applicants be converts? All co-ethnics Converts were recognized Same for all years Same for all years 1980		0	0	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3. If religion was a reason for co-ethnicity: In order to be recognized as being entitled to preferential immi eligion, could applicants be converts? All co-ethnics Example 1 Converts were recognized Converts were recognized Converts were recognized No Yes Don't know N	2010	0	0	0 6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3. If religion was a reason for co-ethnicity: In order to be recognized as being entitled to preferential immi eligion, could applicants be converts? All co-ethnics															
.3. If religion was a reason for co-ethnicity: In order to be recognized as being entitled to preferential immi igion, could applicants be converts? All co-ethnics Example 1 Converts were recognized Converts were recognized Converts were recognized No Yes Don't know No Y															
3. If religion was a reason for co-ethnicity: In order to be recognized as being entitled to preferential immi gion, could applicants be converts? All co-ethnics Converts were recognized Converts were recognized No Yes Don't know No Yes Don't know Same for all years Same for all years 1980	Ethnics: Convorts														
All co-ethnics Converts were recognized No Yes Don't know Same for all years Same for all years Example 1 Converts were recognized No Yes Don't know No Yes Don't know Same for all years Same for all years 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980 1980	unites. Convens														
No Yes Don't know Same for all years		<u>A</u>	ll co-eth	nics			Exa	ample 1						Examp	le 2
Same for all years Same for all		_				_	_						_		_
1980		Conve		_		C	Converts w	vere reco	_				Conv		_
			erts were r	Don't					Don't					erts were	recognize Don'i know
	Same for all years		erts were r	Don't know	Same for all yea		No Y	⁄es	Don't know	Same	for all y	ears		erts were	Don't
2010		No	Yes	Don't know		ırs	No Y	res	Don't know	Same			No	Yes	Don't know
	1980	No	Yes	Don't know		ırs	No Y	res	Don't know	Same		1980	No	Yes	Don't
	1980 	No	Yes	Don't know	198	30	No Y	(es	Don't know	Same	,	1980	No	Yes	Don't know
	1980 	No	Yes	Don't know	198	30	No Y	(es	Don't know	Same	,	1980	No	Yes	Don't
	1980 	No	Yes	Don't know	198	30	No Y	(es	Don't know	Same	,	1980	No	Yes	Don't
	1980 	No	Yes	Don't know	198	30	No Y	(es	Don't know	Same	,	1980	No	Yes	Don't
	1980 	No	Yes	Don't know	198	30	No Y	(es	Don't know	Same	,	1980	No	Yes	Don's

preferential immigration rights?

Fill in one table per group.

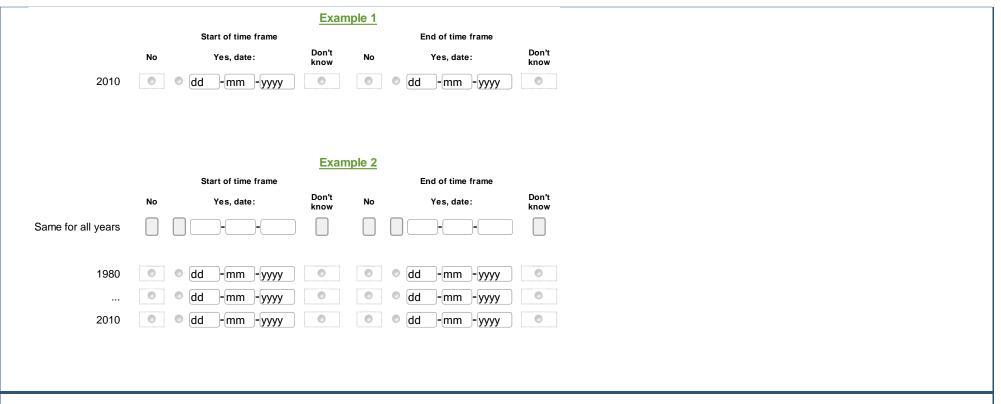
All co-ethnics

	(mı	cond de ust be at dchild of	least		Third deg (must be at grandchild	least	great gr	Fourth deg (must be at l eat grandch	ree least ild of native)		More th ourth de		b	estry red ut degre stry not	quired, e of defined
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know
Same for all years															
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
							_								
	(mı	cond de ust be at dchild of	least		Third deg (must be at grandchild	least		Fourth deg (must be at leat grandch	ree		More th		b	estry red ut degre stry not	quired, e of defined
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know
Same for all years															
1980	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	0	0					<u> </u>	0			0			0	0
							E	xample 2							
	(mı	econd de ust be at dchild of	least native)		Third deg (must be at grandchild	least of native)		Fourth deg (must be at leat grandch	least ild of native)		More th ourth de	gree	b	estry red ut degre stry not	e of defined
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know
Same for all years															
Same for all years	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	6
		0 0	0	0		0	0	6	0	0	0			0	

Co-Ethnics: Country of	residence	e													
d4. For the years 1 settlement?			I the ap	oplican	t have	to reside	e in a s	specific cou	untry t	to be e	entitled to	easie	r acce	ss and right	to permanent
	·	All co-et	ountry					Example Specific cou	ıntrv					Example 2 Specific country of residence requi	
	No	Yes, coun	tru.	Don't know			No	Yes, country	,, [Don't know			No	Yes, country:	Don't
Same for all years				NIOW	Same fo	or all years					Same for a	ll years			know
1980	0	Ø		0		1980	0	© Ø		0		1980	0	© Ø	
	0 (Ø		0			0	Ø		0			0	© Ø	
2010	0 (Ø		0		2010	0	© Ø		0		2010	0	© Ø	0
Co-Ethnics: Place of apd 5. For the years 1	1980 - 2	2010, wł		roup.	plicant	s file an	applic	ation?			Exam	ple 1			
	Application	tions could b utside the te	e filed	Applica	tions could						Id be filed e territory	Applica	tions cou	ld be filed	
	of ti	he host coun			t country's	territory Don't			of t	the host c				s territory Don't	
Same for all years	No		know	No	Yes	know	Same	for all years	No	Yes	know	No	Yes	know	
1980 	0	0	0	0	0	0		1980 	0	0	0	0	0	0	

			All co-	ethnics							Ex	ample	1						
	from c	ations coul outside the the host co	territory			ıld be filed 's territory			from o	tions cou utside th	uld be filed e territory country			ons co country					
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know			No	Yes	Don't know	N	lo	Yes	on't low				
2010		0	0		0	0		2010	0	0	(i)			0	<u> </u>				
			<u>Exar</u>	mple 2															
	from c	ations coul outside the the host co	territory			ıld be filed 's territory													
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know													
Same for all years																			
1980	0	0	6	0	0	0													
	0	0	0	0	0	0													
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0													
Co-Ethnics: Quotas code. d6. For the years 1 If yes, please specify the	1980 -	e text fiel All co-					ne 'yes' buttor		is done						d to er	<u>le 2</u>	the co	ountry?	?
	No	Yes,		Don't know			No	Yes, size:		on't now				No	Yes, size		Don's		
Same for all years					Same	for all years					Same for	or all yea	ars						

	A	II co-ethnics				Example 1				Example 2	
	_	Quotas?				Quotas?				Quotas?	
	No		on't now		No	Yes, size:	Don't know		No	Yes, size:	Don't know
2010	0 0 (2010		2	0	2010		Ø	•
D. Ellerine Time (com											
Co-Ethnics: Time fram	e										
d7. For the years operated as				me frame	within wh	nich applica	tions had t	o be filed (i.	e. were	application	s that were posed
f yes, please specify the ield next to it blank)	time frame fo	or applications by w	vriting the start o	date and the e	end date in the	e text field. If yo	u don't know the	e exact time fram	e, check t	he 'yes' button on	lly (this is done by leaving
			All co-et	<u>hnics</u>							
		Start of time frame			End of time fran						
	No	Yes, date:	Don't know	No	Yes, date:	Don't know					
Same for all years											
1980	OO	dd -mm -yyyy	, O	0 0 dc	l -mm -y	ууу					
	0 0	dd -mm -yyyy	, O	0 0 dc							
2010	0 0	dd -mm -yyyy	, O	0 0 dc	l -mm -y	ууу					
			_								
		Start of time frame	Examp		End of time fran	ne					
	No	Yes, date:	Don't	No	Yes, date:	Don't					
Same for all years			know			know					
Same for all years											
1980		dd -mm -yyyy	/ 0	O do		vvv					



Co-Ethnics: Date of birth

d8. For the years 1980 - 2010 did applicants need to be born before or after a certain date to be eligible?

If yes, please specify the date that applicants needed to be born before/after in the text field below. If you don't know the exact date, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Date of birth before a certain date		Date of birth after a certain date			
No	Yes, date:	Don't know	No	Yes, date:	Don't know
	dd -mm -yyyy		o o dd	-mm -yyyy	0
0 0	dd -mm -yyyy		o dd	-mm -yyyy	0
0 0	dd -mm -yyyy		o o dd	-mm -yyyy	0
		No Yes, date: dd -mm -yyyy dd -mm -yyyy	No Yes, date: Don't know dd -mm -yyyy dd -mm -yyyy	before a certain date No Yes, date: Don't know No dd -mm -yyyy dd dd dd -mm -yyyy dd dd	before a certain date No Yes, date: Don't know No Yes, date: dd -mm -yyyy dd -mm -yyyy dd -mm -yyyy dd -mm -yyyyy dd -mm -yyyyy

			e of birth a certain date			ate of birth r a certain date	te	
	No	Yes	s, date:	Don't know	No Y	es, date:	Don't know	
Co-Ethnics: Access to a	citizenshi _l	p						
							o citizenship, i.e. was citizenship granted after the application for idence to apply for citizenship shorter than for other types of	
If you don't know the exac	et number o	of years, c	heck the 'ye	s' button onl	ly (this is done by le	aving the field	eld next to it blank).	
			4	All co-ethn	<u>ics</u>			
		enship was ceptance of			d duration of residence n for other types of imm			
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, shorter:	Don't know		
Same for all years					year(s)			
4000			0			0		
1980	0	0	0	0	yy year(s) yy year(s)	0		
 2010	0	0	0	0	yy year(s) yy year(s)	0	_ _	
					<u> </u>			
				Example	1			
		enship was		Required	d duration of residence for other types of imm			
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, shorter:	Don't know		
Same for all years					year(s)			
	_	_	_	_		_		
1980	0	0	0	0	yy year(s)	0		
	0	0	0	0	yy year(s)	0		
2010	0	0	0	0	yy year(s)	0		

				Example 1									
	Citize with acce	nship was	granted application	Required duration	on of residence ner types of imm								
	No	Yes	Don't know	No Ye	es, shorter:	Don't know							
				Example 2									
	Citize with acce	nship was	granted application	Required duration	on of residence ner types of imm								
	No	Yes	Don't know		s, shorter:	Don't know							
Same for all years					year(s)								
1980	0	0	0	• y	y year(s)	6							
	0	0	0	<u> </u>	y year(s)								
2010	0	0	0	© <u>y</u>	y year(s)	0							
- -	f												
o-Ethnics: Duration o	i residence	e permit											
9.1. <u>If citizenshi</u> j	o was no	t grant	ted right	away/after a	shorter <u>j</u>	period: For the y	ears 1980	- 2010,	how I	long was th	e res	idence permit v	alid for
he permit was tempora	ary, please s	specify ho	w many mor	ths it was valid fo	r. If you don't	know the exact number	r of months, c	heck the 'ye	es' buttoi	n only (this is d	one by l	leaving the field next	to it blank).
			All co-et	:hnics					Examp	ole 1			
		manent nce permit		Temporary residence perm	it		Perman residence			Temporary residence per			
	No Y	es Don kno		Yes, validity:	Don't know		No Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, validity:		Don't know	
Same for all years				month((s)	Same for all years				mon	th(s)		
1980	0		0	mm month((s)	1980	0 0	0	0	mm mon	th(s)		
	0 (0	0	mm month((s)		0 0	0	0	mm mon	th(s)	0	
2010	0 (0	0	mm month(s)	2010	0 0	0	0	mm mon	th(s)	0	

			P	All co-et	hnics						Examp
		rmaner ence pe			Temporary residence permit			ermane ence p			
	No		Don't know	No	Yes, validity:	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	•	No
				<u>Examp</u>	ole 2						
		rmaner ence pe			Temporary residence permit						
	No		Don't know	No	Yes, validity:	Don't know					
Same for all years					month(s)						
1980	0	0	0	0	mm month(s)	0					
		0	0	0	mm month(s)	0					
	0										

Co-Ethnics: Region of	settlement					
d10. For the years	1980 - 2010 were	Co-ethnics requi	red to settle in a sp	ecific region?		
	Required to settle in a specific region					
	No Yes Don't know					
Same for all years						
1980						
2010						
Co-Ethnics: Employmed d11. For the years integrate into the	1980 - 2010 were	there employmer	nt programs for Co-	-ethnics, (i.e. sp	ecial programs that were des	igned to help Co-ethnics
	All co-ethnics		Example 1		Example 2	
	Employment programs		Employment programs		Employment programs	
	No Yes Don't know		No Yes Don't know		No Yes Don't know	
Same for all years		Same for all years		Same for all years		
1980		1980		1980	0 0	
	0 0 0		0 0 0		0 0	
2010	0 0 0	2010	0 0 0	2010	0 0	

mmi	gration	Polic	ies i	n C	omparison
шин	zi auon	1 0110	1001	\sim	ompanioon

o-Ethnics: Integration	measure	s									
12. For the years nding accommoda							ed espe	cially for Co-ethn	ics, (e	e.g. language	classes, help in
es, please specify. If yo	ou don't kr	now the exact mea	asure, ched	k the 'yes' button only	(this is a	done by leaving the	field next	to it blank).			
		All co-ethnics				Example 1				Example 2	
	Oth	er integration meas			c	Other integration mea	ures		0	ther integration mea	sures
	No	Yes, type:	Don't know		No	Yes, type:	Don't know		No	Yes, type:	Don't know
Same for all years				Same for all years				Same for all years			
1980	0	Ø	6	1980	0	© Ø	0	1980	0	© Ø	
	0	Ø	0		0	Ø	0		0	© Ø	
2010	0	Ø	0	2010	0	© Ø	0	2010	0	© Ø	
					Contro	ol of immigra	tion				
						3					
border and	l inside t	he country. If y	our count		ate of th	ne EU or signed		es regarding the con ngen agreement, the			
ontrol of immigration	: Illegal re	esidence									
1. For the years 1	980 – 2	2010, was ill	egal res	idence consider	ed a c	riminal or an	adminis	trative offense?			
	Crimi	nal offense	Administrati	ve offense							

	No Yes	know	No	Yes	© O		
 2010 mmigration	0 0	0	0	6			
2010 rol of immigration	0 0	•	O				
rol of immigration			L	0			
trol of immigration	n: Aiding irrego	ular immiç	grants				
	n: Aiding irregu	ular immiç	grants				
For the years 1							
For the years 1			_				
or other pena		, were p	people	aiding	and abe	tting irregula	ar immigr
ere were no per	nalties all types	s of penalti	ties should	d be ched	ked 'no'. Mo	ore than one optic	on may app
						Other penalt	ilaa
	Fines		Imp	orisonment	nn!4	(please spec	ify)
	No Yes	Don't know	No		on't No	Yes, specify	: know
Same for all years							
1980	0 0	0	0	0	0	Ø	
	0 0	0	0	0	0 0	Ø	0
•••			0	0	0 0	Ø	

Control of immigration: Airlines/carriers penalties

e3. For the years 1980 - 2010, were airlines or other carriers subject to penalties (fines, imprisonment, loss of entry rights and/or other penalties) for bringing passengers lacking relevant documentation (such as entry permits or passports)?

In case there were no penalties all types of penalties should be checked 'no'. More than one option may apply.

	D 1		٠.	\sim	
nmigratio	on Poli	c1es	1n (Com	narisoi

		Fines	i	lr	mprisonr	ment	Loss	of entry	rights		Oth (ple	er penaltie ase specify	s /)					
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	s, specify:		on't low				
Same for all years																		
1980	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	© Ø			9				
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ø			D				
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ø			0				
Control of immigration e4. For the years 1 IDs or the like) an	980 –	201	0, were ere the	all c										y ide	entification docum	ents (e.	g. reside	nce permit,
	Leç	gal ID is	sued	Req with	uired to them at	carry ID all times				Leç	gal ID issi	ied	Requ with th	ired to nem at a	carry ID all times			
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know				No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know			
Same for all years							Sam	e for all	years									
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0			1980	0	0	0	0	0	©			
	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	() () () () () () () () () ()			
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0			2010	0	0	0	0	0	©			
0-4-1-6			i	<u></u>	·	. Id				**************************************								
e5. For the years 1				there	a <u>loc</u>	:al and	or <u>ce</u>	<u>ntral</u>	Alien's	s Regi	ster c	r a Por	oulati	on R	egister that also in	ncluded	aliens?	

level, where information f	rom all road	ers orny iri	oountmiin bro	rabt togeth	na inai acco	HOLHAVE ACC	ss to informatio	nı gamered ili c	outor rogramo. L	•	Jan a rogrotor i	nai operaies ai i	ne nauonai
rever, where information i	rom all regi	ons of the	country is broi	ugnt togetne	er.								
		-	ion's register Don't		lien's/Populati	on's register Don't							
	No	Yes	know	No	Yes	know							
Same for all years													
1980	6		0		6	0							
	6	0	0	6	0	0							
 2010						0							
2010													
Control of immigration	: Informati	on sharind	a										
J			9										
e6. For the years 1	980 – 2	010, dic	d your cou	ntry coo	perate w	ith other o	ountries in	sharing in	formation (on persons	entering tl	he country,	asylum
e6. For the years 1 applications or per	980 – 2 sons de	010, dic emed a	d your cou safety risl	ntry coo k?	perate w	ith other o	ountries in	sharing in	formation (on persons	entering ti	he country,	asylum
e6. For the years 1 applications or per	sons de	emed a	safety risl	k?				sharing in	formation (on persons	entering tl	ne country, a	asylum
applications or per	sons de	emed a	safety risl	k?				sharing in	formation (on persons	entering t	he country, a	asylum
applications or per	rsons de be bilatera	emed a	safety risl	k?				sharing in	formation (on persons	entering t	ne country, a	asylum
applications or per	rsons de be bilatera	emed a	safety risl ateral (e.g. Sch	k?				sharing in	formation o	on persons	entering ti	ne country, :	asylum
applications or per	rsons de be bilatera Cooperat	eemed a	safety risl ateral (e.g. Sch ation sharing Don't	k?				sharing in	formation (on persons	entering t	ne country, :	asylum
applications or per	rsons de be bilatera Cooperat	eemed a	safety risl ateral (e.g. Sch ation sharing Don't	k?				sharing in	formation (on persons	entering tl	ne country, a	asylum
applications or per	rsons de be bilatera Cooperat	eemed a	safety risl ateral (e.g. Sch ation sharing Don't	k?				sharing in	formation o	on persons	entering t	ne country, :	asylum
applications or per Such co-operations might Same for all years	csons de be bilatera Cooperat	eemed a al or multila te on inform Yes	safety risl ateral (e.g. Sch ation sharing Don't know	k?				sharing in	formation (on persons	entering tl	ne country, a	asylum
Such co-operations might Same for all years 1980	cons de be bilatera Cooperat	te on informates	safety risk ateral (e.g. Sch ation sharing Don't know	k?				sharing in	formation o	on persons	entering t	ne country, a	asylum
applications or per Such co-operations might Same for all years	Cooperat	te on inform. Yes	ateral (e.g. Sch	k?				sharing in	formation (on persons	entering tl	ne country, a	asylum
Such co-operations might Same for all years 1980	Cooperat	te on inform. Yes	ateral (e.g. Sch	k?				sharing in	formation o	on persons	entering t	ne country, a	asylum
Such co-operations might Same for all years 1980	Cooperat	te on inform. Yes	ateral (e.g. Sch	k?				sharing in	formation o	on persons	entering t	ne country, a	asylum

Control of immigration:	Biometr	ic informa	tion					
e7. For the years 1							from all	citizens and/or all immigrants, for example for passports?
		Citizen	<u>s</u>			<u>Immigra</u>	<u>ints</u>	
	Collecte	d biometric	information		Collecte	d biometri	c information	
	No	Yes	Don't know		No	Yes	Don't know	
Same for all years				Same for all years				
1980	0	0	0	1980	0	0	0	
	0	0	0		0	0	0	
2010	0	0	0	2010	0	0	0	

Control of immigration	: Forged	l/expir	red docui	ments															
e8. For the years 1	980 –	2010), were	there	penalti	ies for im	migra	nts fo	r forge	ed and	l/or exp	oired	docur	ments	s?				
In case there were no per	alties all	types	of penalt	ies shoul	d be chec	ked 'no'. Mor	e than c	ne optio	n may ap	oply.									
	Ē	xpulsio	on	Forge	d Documen Fine		mprisonm	nent		Expulsion	on	Expir	ed Docui	ments	Im	nprisonm	ent		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No		on't No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know		
Same for all years																			
1980	0	0	0	0	0 (0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	0	0	0	0	0 (0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
2010	0	0	0	0	0 (0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
e9. For the years 1 exist? If yes, pleas If yes, indicate whether or regularized. More than on	980 – e spec	2010 cify tl	O, did a he con	ditions he mome	to qua nt of regu	lify for ar	nnest orking in	y or re a specit	egulari fic labor	zatio i sector c	n. Ir having st	ayed in	the cou	untry fo	or a certair	n duratio	on constit		
	Δmne	esty pro	naram	Casa-h	v-case regi	ularizations	Re	ing emplo			ns to qualify ing in specif		-	-	ation Iration of sta	av (sneci	fvA		
		Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know		No	Yes, dura		Don't know		
Same for all years			Know			Know						Rilow	[month(s)	Rhow		
1980		0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	mm	month(s)	0		
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0		0	mm	month(s)	0		
2010		0	0	0	0		0		0	0	0	0			mm	month(s)	0		

Control of immigration	Control of immigration: Public schooling														
e10. For the years	10. For the years 1980 - 2010, did irregular immigrants have access to public schooling?														
Please differentiate between elementary schooling (compulsory schooling), high-school and university education. More than one option may apply. If there was no access to public schooling all options should be checked 'no'.															
	Access to Access to Access to elementary schooling high-school education university education														
	No	Yes	_	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes							
Same for all years															
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
							S	Socia	l and	olitical rights					
In this last	part of	the qu	estionn	aire, we	e are ir	terested	d in imm	nigran	ts' soci	I and political rights.					
Political R	ights														
First we wi	ll ask so	ome q	uestions	s in reg	ards to	immigr	ants' vo	oting r	ights.						
Social and political righ	nts: Voti	ing righ	ıts, natio	nal elec	tion										
										national elections, and if yes, was this right universal (i.e. applying to all s such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many					

`	lears (٦f	residence	Were	rec	uired	in	order	to	dilaun	17
3	yeais (91	residence	weie	160	luli eu	111	oi dei	io i	yuaiiiy	<i>i</i> :

If you don't know the exact number of years, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank). In case there was no restriction on the required years of residence, please write "O years" into the text field.

		Universal right		Discriminatory right								
	No	Yes, required residence:	Don't know	No	Yes, required residence:	Don't know						
Same for all years		year(s)			year(s)							
1980	0	yy year(s)	0	0	yy year(s)	0						
	0	yy year(s)	0	0	yy year(s)	6						
2010	0	yy year(s)	0	0	yy year(s)	0						

Social and political rights: Voting rights, regional election

f2. For the years 1980 – 2010, did non-citizens have the right to vote in <u>regional elections</u>, and if applicable was this right universal (i.e. applying to all foreign residents) or discriminatory (i.e. only applying to specific groups such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many years of residence were required in order to qualify?

If regional elections did not exist, 'not applicable' should be checked. If you don't know the exact number of years, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank). In case there was no restriction on the required years of residence, please write "0 years" into the text field.

		Universal right		Discriminatory right								
	Not applicable	No Yes, required residen	nce: Don't know	Not applicable	No Yes, required residen	ce: Don't know						
Same for all years		year(s	s)		year(s)							
1980	0	yy year(s)	0	yy year(s)							
	0	yy year(s	0	0 (yy year(s)	0						
2010	0	yy year(s)	0	yy year(s)	0						

	. •	D 11			•
mm or	ation.	$P \cap 110$	11 PC 11	n (ˈˈom	parison
пипиді	auon	1 OII	100 11		parison

Social and political rights: Voting rights, local electio	Social a	and pol	litical rights	: Votina	riahts.	local	election
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f3. For the years 1980 – 2010, did non-citizens have the right to vote in <u>local elections</u>, and if applicable was this right universal (i.e. applying to all foreign residents) or discriminatory (i.e. only applying to specific groups such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many years of residence were required in order to qualify?

If local elections did not exist 'not applicable' should be checked. If you don't know the exact number of years, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank). In case there was no restriction on the required years of residence, please write "0 years" into the text field.

			Universal right	Discriminatory right								
	Not applicable	No	Yes, required residence:	Don't know	Not applicable	No	Yes, required residence:	Don't know				
Same for all years			year(s)				year(s)					
1980	0	0	yy year(s)	0	0	0	yy year(s)	0				
	0	0	yy year(s)	0	0	0	yy year(s)	0				
2010	0	0	yy year(s)	0	0	0	yy year(s)	0				

Social and political rights

Social Rights

We will now turn to immigrant's access to income security benefits. We will ask for two types of income security benefits: 1) Social assistance benefits and 2) Unemployment insurance benefits. **Social assistance benefits:** tax funded cash or in kind transfers (excluding housing benefits) that are not dependent on previous contributions. Social assistance benefits aim at preventing extreme hardship and employ a low-income criterion as the central entitlement condition. **Unemployment insurance benefits:** transfers based on prior contributions and employment status that aim at compensating lost earnings caused by unemployment. Note that some countries employ "unemployment assistance" as a third income security program. Unemployment assistance is conditional on prior work status but does not aim at compensating for lost earnings. <u>All questions aim at</u> able-bodied people of working age.

Social and political rights: Social assistance benefits

f4.1. For the years 1980 – 2010, did the groups listed in the table have a legal claim to tax funded social assistance benefits?

If specific eligibility conditions applied (such as duration of residence or a specific waiting time), please indicate. If there were no conditions, leave this field blank. If your country operated more than one social assistance program (e.g. one cash benefits program and one "in kind" program such as food stamps) please fill out the table considering only the cash based program. Indicate the program(s) you left out in the comment field.

	Citizens			Sa	ıme for all immigr	ants	Pern	nanent migrant v	workers	Temporary migrant workers							Asylum seekers		
	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know	
Same for all years																			
1980	0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	0	0 Ø		0	o [ø	0	0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	
	0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	
2010	0	o Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	

Social and political rights: Social assistance for family dependents																					
f4.2. For t	f4.2. For the years 1980 – 2010, could the groups listed in the table claim additional social assistance benefits for family dependents?																				
If yes, specify	If yes, specify conditions if applicable. If there were no conditions, leave this field blank.																				
	Citizens Same for Permanent Temporary Recognized Asylum seekers																				
			Citizens			Same f all immigi					ermanent rant worke			Temporary migrant works	ers		Recognized Refugees			Asylum seeker	s
	No	COI	Yes, nditions:	Don't know	No	Yes, condition		Don't know	No	со	Yes, nditions:	Don't know	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know	No	Yes, conditions:	Don'
Same for all years																					
1980	0	0 (z i		0	o Ø		0		0	Ø			o Ø		0	Ø	0	0	0 Ø	0
	0	0	Ø	0	0	© Ø		0	0	0	Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0
2010	0	0	Ø	0	0	© Ø		0	0	0	Ø	0	0	© Ø		0	© Ø	0	0	© Ø	0
f5. For the	Social and political rights: Consequences of social assistance f5. For the years 1980 – 2010, did being dependent on social assistance have consequences (e.g. withdrawal of residence permit) for permanent and/or temporary workers?																				
If yes, please	specify	y cons	equence	es. If you a	o not kno	w the exac	ct conse	equenc	es, chec	k the	'yes' but	ton only (th	nis is dor	ne by leaving	the field ne	xt to it b	olank).				
			Pe	rmanent mi	grant work		Te	emporar	ry migrant	work											
Same fo	or all ye	ars	No	Yes, spe	ecify:	Don't know	No	Yes	s, specify:		Don't know										
	19	980	0	© Ø		0	0	© Ø			0										
			0	© Ø		0	0	© Ø			0										
	20	010	0	© Ø		0	0	Ø			0										

Social and political rights: Unemployment insurance benefits															
6.1. For the years 1980 – 2010 did the groups listed in the table have a legal claim to contributions based on unemployment insurance benefits?															
6.1. For the years 1980 – 2010 did the groups listed in the table have a legal claim to contributions based on unemployment insurance benefits?															
If you don't know the exac	you don't know the exact required time of contribution, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).														
	Permanent Temporary														
		Citizens			Perman migrant we				mi	Temporary grant workers					
	No	Yes, after having contribute	ed: Don't	No	Yes, after having o		Don't know	No	Yes, after	having contributed:	Don't know				
Same for all years		month(s)			1	month(s)				month(s)					
1980	0	mm month(s)	0	0	o mm r	month(s)	0	0	© m	nm month(s)	0				
	0	mm month(s)	0	0	⊚ mm r	month(s)	0	0	© [m	nm month(s)	0				
2010	0	mm month(s)	0	0	⊚ mm r	month(s)	0	0	© [m	nm month(s)	0				
Social and political rig	hts: Do	wngrade from unemploy	yment insura	nce											
		, ,													
f6.2. For the years									s recei	ved unemplo	yment in	surance l	penefits	oefore	
they were downgr		o unemployment	assistance	bene	fits or social	assistai	nce be	nefits.							
Indicate the duration in m	onths.														
		Citizens		n	Permanent nigrant workers			Tempor migrant we							
	No		Don't know No		ion of recipience ore downgrade:	Don't know		uration of red before down		Don't know					
Same for all years		month(s)			month(s)				month(s)						
,									. (-)						
1980	0	mm month(s)	0 0	0 [mm month(s)	0	0 (mm r	month(s)	<u> </u>					
	0	mm month(s)	0 0		mm month(s)	0	0 (month(s)	0					
2010	0	mm month(s)	0 0		mm month(s)	0	0 (month(s)						

When you are finished entering the data, please submit your results by clicking the button below. You will still be able to view your entries.

If you need to change anything later on, please inform us and we will unlock your results.

Submit the Results

Thank you

Thank you very much for cooperating with us on this comprehensive project. Your contribution is highly appreciated!

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