

Berger, Valentin et al.

Working Paper

The Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) Dataset: Technical Report V2

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Berlin Social Science Center



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The Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) Dataset: Technical Report V2

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**The Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) Dataset:
Technical Report V2**

Discussion Paper SP IV 2016–201r

Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung (2024)

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Abstract

The Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) database includes data on migration policies for 33 OECD countries and the period 1980–2018. The dataset is presented in Helbling, Marc, Liv Bjerre, Friederike Römer and Malisa Zobel (2016) “Measuring Immigration Policies: The IMPIC-Database”, *European Political Science* 16 (1): 79–98. 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). This second version of the technical report also includes information on the update of the dataset for the years 2011–2018. When using the updated dataset, please cite as follows:

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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 (1980–2018) and policy dimensions.

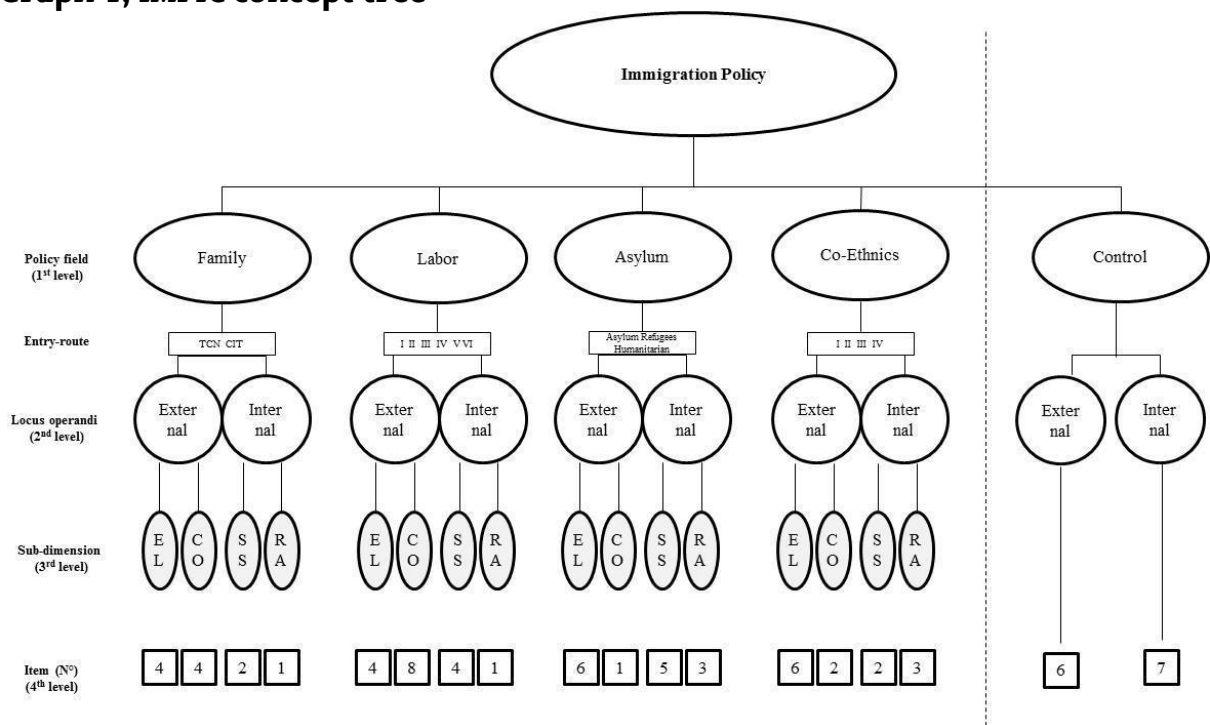
¹ A revised and extended version of the first part of this technical report is published in Helbling et al. (2016): “Measuring Immigration Policies: The IMPIC-Database”, *European Political Science* 16(1): 79–98. This and other parts of the Technical Report were slightly adapted from the first version. In the years 2020–2022 the IMPIC dataset was updated and data for the years 2011–2018 was added to the original dataset for all countries but Israel. Moreover, the policy field of anti-discrimination was added.

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, 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; Doornik 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.

Graph 1, IMPIC concept tree



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

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.

with five items on immigrant's welfare rights (social assistance and unemployment benefits) as well as eight items on anti-discrimination legislation (see below for a section with more information on the other policy fields beyond the core IMPIC). These items fall outside of the scope of the index (being integration policy rather than 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
Regulations	External	Eligibility	Residence requirements	Targeting	Existence of	Reasons for co-ethnicity Language skills Converts Ancestry Country of residence Quotas co-ethnics
			Family members	Quotas labor	Subsidiary/	
			Age limits	Age limits	humanitarian	
			Quotas family reunification	Young age beneficial	protection	
					Nationality	
			Quotas asylum			
			Safe third country			
			Safe countries of origin			
			Resettlement agreements			
		Conditions	Financial requirements	Specific income per month	Place of application	Place of application Date of birth
Accommodation requirements	Specific financial funds					
Language skills	Language skills					
Application fees	Application fee					
	Job offer					
		Equal work conditions				
		List of occupations				
		Labor market tests				
Internal	Security of status	Residence permit validity	Work permit validity	Permit validity	Access to citizenship Duration of residence permit	
		Autonomous residence permit	Renewal of permit	Permit renewal		
		Transition temporary permanent	Permanent permit	Right to appeal		
		Loss of employment	Status when crisis resolved			
	Rights associated	(Self)employment	Flexibility of permit	Free movement (Self)employment Form of benefits	Region of settlement Employment programs Integration measures	

Control	External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal residence Carriers sanction Alien's register Information sharing/international cooperation Biometric information Forged/expired documents
	Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aiding irregular immigrants Identification documents Amnesty/Regularisation programs Public schooling 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 coded. With the exceptions of Estonia, Finland, Great Britain, Hungary, Iceland, New Zealand,

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.

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 sub-national 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. The same was the case in Canada, with the exception of 2009, where the majority was regulated at the sub-national 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

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

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 some

⁵ We decided to use country experts as coders with the exception of one single item (up until 2010). The item on UNHCR resettlement refugees for this time period was coded by researchers within the team since comparable data was available for all countries from UNHCR.

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 for the years 1980 to 2010. 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

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

ratio scale need to be made comparable with items that are measured on 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

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

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 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.⁹ But even for comparisons between countries, a fine-grained scoring

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

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 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 researchers 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 months 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	$I_{IMPIC} = \frac{1}{NoI_{Field}} \sum I_{Field}$
(1 st level)	Policy field	$I_{Entry\ routes} = \frac{1}{NoI_{Locus\ operandi}} \sum I_{Locus\ operandi}$
(2 nd level)	Locus Operandi *	$I_{Locus\ operandi} = \frac{1}{NoI_{Sub-dimensions}} \sum I_{Sub-dimensions}$
(3 rd level)	Sub-dimension	$I_{Sub-dimension} = \frac{1}{NoItems_{Sub-dimension}} \sum Items_{sub-dimension}$

*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 ($I_{\text{Field_irregular}} = 1 / (N_{\text{Locus operandi}}) \sum I_{\text{Locus operandi}}$

$I_{\text{Field_irregular}} = 1 / (N_{\text{Locus operandi}}) \sum I_{\text{Locus operandi}}$) and the Locus operandi scores (Internal and external) are

the mean of their items ($I_{\text{Locus operandi_irregular}} = 1 / (N_{\text{Items}}) \sum I_{\text{Items}}$

$I_{\text{Locus operandi_irregular}} = 1 / (N_{\text{Items}}) \sum I_{\text{Items}}$).

Other policy fields beyond the core IMPIC

Besides the IMPIC core policy fields that are presented above, the IMPIC dataset also includes items that measure immigrants' political and social rights. Political rights measure immigrants voting rights at the national, regional and local levels. Social rights measure to what extent immigrants receive social assistance benefits (tax funded cash or in kind transfers that are not dependent on previous contributions) and unemployment insurance benefits (transfers based on prior contributions and employment status).

Since the 2023 update items on anti-discrimination for the years 2000-2018 are included in the dataset. The items cover the existence and type of anti-discrimination legislation regarding racial/ethnic, religious, and nationality discrimination. The type of legislation includes to what societal areas it applies and which specific acts it prohibits or protects, as well as enforcement mechanisms and the existence and jurisdiction of equality bodies. The MIPEX core indicators (Niessen et al. 2007) were a foundation for the construction of the questionnaire and indicators.

Protection from discrimination is only present if the respective grounds are explicitly mentioned in legislation or the constitution. It is not enough for the constitution to proclaim a generic protection from all types of discrimination. By legal protection from discrimination on grounds of nationality (the third ground), we mean that nationality/citizenship is a

protected ground in national law or established through case law. This goes beyond the ground of 'national origin', as 'nationality' covers non-citizens as well.

Appendix 1: Country experts

Table A1 and A2 show the list of experts including institutional affiliation, position, field of research and field of specialization for the first and second round. Several experts collaborated with colleagues/assistants. Across both rounds, very few 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 in the first round (collected in 2014, covers the years 1980–2010 for IMPIC core and social and political rights)

	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
CH	Christin Achermann	University of Neuchâtel, Centre for Migration Law and Centre for the Understanding of Social Processes	Professor	Social Science	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 Rotaache	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 Constitutional 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 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 H. Cruz	Arizona State University	Full Professor	Law	Humanitarian asylum, migrant children, cross- cultural legal education
NL	Gerrie Lodder	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	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	Lecturer/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

Table A2: Overview country experts in the update (collected in 2020-2022), covers the years 2011-2018 for IMPIC core, social and political rights, and the years 2000-2018 for anti-discrimination)

	Full name	Institutional Affiliation	Position	Field of research	Field of specialization
AT	Ulrike Brandl	University of Salzburg, Department of Foundations of Law, Public International and European Law	Assistant Professor	Public International and European Union Law	Human Rights, Migration and Refugee Law
AU	Mary Anne Kenny	Murdoch University, College of Arts, Business, Law and Social Sciences	Associate Professor	Law	Refugee law, immigration law, human rights law

	Research assistant: Tessa Maybery				
BE	Dirk Vanheule	University of Antwerp	Professor	Law	Immigration & Asylum Law
	Ellen Vandennieuwen-Huysen	University of Antwerp	PhD Researcher	Law	Criminal Law & Migration Law
CA	Mireille Paquet	Concordia University	Associate Professor	Political science	Creation and application of immigration policy
CH	Christin Achermann	University of Neuchâtel	Professor	Migration, law and society	Sociology of law; migration policies and law; exclusion and inclusion
	Doris Niragire Nirere	University of Neuchâtel	PhD Candidate – Teaching Assistant	Law, migration and youth	Sociology of law; public policies; exclusion and inclusion; art and culture
CL	Cristián Doña-Reveco	University of Nebraska at Omaha; Department of Sociology and Anthropology Director of the Office of Latino /Latin American Studies (OLLAS)	Associate Professor	Sociology, latin American studies	International Migration Studies; Migration within the Americas
CZ	Marie Jelínková	Charles University, Faculty of Social Sciences	Assistant Professor	Public Policy	Local integration of migrants, Migration governance, Migration and integration policy in the Czech Republic
DE	Barbara Laubenthal	Capital Punishment & Social Rights Research Initiative	Director	Political Science	

	Holger Kolb	Expert Council on Integration and Migration in Germany	Head of Annual Research Unit	Labour migration law	Labour Migration Policy, Labour Migration Law, Comparative Migration Research
DK	Silvia Adamo	University of Copenhagen, Faculty of Law	Associate Professor	Immigration law, integration law	Immigration law, citizenship law, EU law
ES	Cristina J. Gortázar Rotaache	Universidad Pontificia Comillas	Professor	International law of human rights, migration and asylum	Asylum law
	Alfredo dos Santos Soares	Universidad Pontificia Comillas	Associate Professor,	International law of human rights, migration, asylum	Forced migration
FI	Matti Välimäki	Migration Institute of Finland	Senior Researcher	Contemporary history and political science	Migration politics
FR	Serge Slama	Université Grenoble Alpes, Fellow Institut Convergences Migrations	Professor	Human rights law	Migration law
	Baptiste Jouzier	Université Grenoble Alpes and Université Laval	PhD Candidate	International Law	Migration Law
GR	Dimitris Christopoulos	Department of Political Science and History, Panteion University of Social and Political Science	Professor	Political science	Citizenship, human rights, migration
HU	Judit Maria Tóth	University of Szeged, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, Department of Constitutional Law	Associate Professor	Law	Migration law and fundamental rights, legal status of migrants and minorities

IE	Catherine Cosgrave	Immigrant Council of Ireland Independent Law Centre	Managing Solicitor	Law	Migration and Citizenship
IS	Hallfríður Þórarinsdóttir (Frida Thorarins)	Mirra, Center for research and education on international migration and ethnic relations	Research Director	Cultural anthropology	International Migration, Labour Migration, Migration policy in Iceland
IT	Sara Morlotti	Initiatives and Studies on Multiethnicity (ISMU Foundation), Milan	Junior Researcher	Immigration Law	Human rights and international protection
JP	Ralph Ittonen Hosoki	Sophia University, Department of Sociology	Assistant Professor	Sociology	Globalization, International migration, Human rights, Social movements
KR	Seori Choi	Migration Research and Training Centre (MRTC)	Senior policy researcher	Labor migration programme, Right to settle, Regularization	Labor migration, Citizenship, Irregular migration
	Juyoung Jang	Migration Research and Training Centre (MRTC)	Policy researcher	Social Integration, human rights, health care	Family migration, Asylum, Social and political rights
LU	Serge Kollwelter			Human rights	Migration, human rights
MX	Evelyn H. Cruz	Arizona State University	Clinical Full Professor	Law and Transborder Studies	Humanitarian asylum, Migrant children, Cross-cultural legal education
	Research Assistant: Serena Sarai Aragon Rosas				

NL	Gerrie Lodder	Faculty of Law, Open University, Heerlen	Assistant Professor	Migration law	Family unification, Labour migration, European migration Law, Labour exploitation
NO	Anne Balke Staver	Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR), Oslo Metropolitan University	Senior Researcher	Public policy	Migration and integration policy development
NZ	Paul Spoonley	Massey University, College of Humanities and Social Sciences	Distinguished Professor	Sociology	Immigration, Ethnic relations
PL	Dorota Pudzianowska	University of Warsaw	Assistant Professor	Law, Sociology	Migration
PT	Tânia Carvalhais Pereira	Faculdade de Direito da Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Escola de Lisboa	Lecturer	Immigration policies, EU Law, Customs Law	Customs Law, customs value
	Emellin de Oliveira	NOVA University of Lisbon, School of Law	Teaching Assistant and PhD Candidate	Immigration and Asylum Law, Migration and Integration Policies, Security and Border Control	Immigration and Asylum Law
SE	Rebecca Thorburn Stern	Uppsala University, Department of Law	Professor	Law	Human rights law
SK	Jozef Lenč	University of Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Trnava	Assistant professor	Political science	Multiculturalism, Political parties and Minorities
	Radoslav Štefančík	University of Economics in Bratislava	Associate professor	Political science	Political linguistics, Political parties, and Political extremism

TR	Lami Bertan Tokuzlu	Independent Researcher		Law	Constitutional law, Human rights law, Migration law
UK	James Hampshire	University of Sussex	Professor	Migration governance and politics	Immigration policy and policymaking, with focus on the UK and EU
US	David Abraham	University of Miami, School of Law	Professor Emeritus	Law	Citizenship and Immigration, Political economy

Appendix 2: EU legislation

In the framework of the IMPIC project data on EU legislation for the years 1980-2010 was collected by means of the EUR-Lex database (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/browse/summaries.html>). A distinction between EU 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 trans-position, 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 and social rights of immigrants (**F**) as well as anti-discrimination regulations (**G**) 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 **G**. 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

		Policy areas																	
		A - Family reunification			B - Labor migration			C - Asylum and refugees			D - Co-ethnics			E - Control			F - Political and social rights		
External	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_m 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/humanitarian 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_e07 S_e08	Illegal residence Airlines/carriers penalties Alien's register Information sharing/international cooperation Biometric information Forged/expired documents	QF1 QF2 QF3 QF4.1 QF4.2 QF5 QF6.1 QF6.2	S_f01 S_f02 S_f03 S_f04_1 S_f04_2 S_f05 S_f06_1 S_f06_2	Voting rights, national election Voting rights, regional election Voting rights, local election Social assistance benefits Social assistance for family dependents Consequences of social assistance Unemployment insurance Downgrade from unempl. insurance
	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 QC7 QC8 QC9 QC10	S_c06 S_c07 S_c08_1 S_c08_2 S_c09 S_c10	Place of application Permit validity Permit renewal Permanent permit Right to appeal Status when crisis resolved	QD5 QD8 QD9 QD9.1	S_d05 S_d08 S_d09_0 S_d09_1	Place of application Date of birth Access to citizenship Duration of residence permit	QE2 QE4 QE9 QE10 QB14** QA11** QC13**	S_e02 S_e04S_e09 S_e10 S_e11 S_e12 S_e13	Aiding irregular immigrants ID Amnesty programs Public schooling Employer sanctions Marriage of convenience Detention	G - Anti-discrimination ***		
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	QC11 C12 C14	S_c11 S_c12 S_c14	Free movement (Self)employment Form of benefits	QD10 QD11 QD12	S_d10 S_d11 S_d12	Region of settlement Employment programs Integration measures						
	Rights associated	QA10	S_a10	(Self)employment	QB13	S_b13	Flexibility of permit												

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

*** Anti-discrimination: Data is available from 2000 on.

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
- F - Political and social rights
- G - Anti-Discrimination

centry

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 for the years 1980-2010. 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)
17	Race and ethnicity (Anti-discrimination)
18	Religion and belief (Anti-discrimination)
19	Nationality (Anti-discrimination)
70	Citizens (Social rights)
71	Same for all immigrants (Social rights)
72	Permanent migrant workers (Social rights)
73	Temporary migrant workers (Social rights)
74	Recognized Refugees (Social rights)
75	Asylum seekers (Social 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 2018. Together with **cntry** and **track** it is possible to uniquely identify each observation.

expert

The expert variable indicates whether or not we collaborated with a new expert for the 2011-18 dataset update. 0=same expert, 1=new expert.

A – Family reunification

A1 Residence requirements

Question: For the years 1980 - 2018, 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
0.8	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 - 2018, 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_a02_a] Spouse

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_l]* 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
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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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
-8	NA

[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_cat* 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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.

[R_b01_1_name]

Values	Label
-95	Yes, unspecified
[;]	Yes, specified
-9	DK
-8	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 – 2018, 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

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 - 2018, were there quotas (numerical limits) on the number of migrant workers admitted?

[R_b02_a] Quota size

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.

[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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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
0.8	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 – 2018, 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]

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 - 2018, 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 – 2018, 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

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]

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

[S_b06_b]

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 – 2018, 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 – 2018, 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 – 2018, 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 – 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 – 2018, 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 – 2018, 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 – 2018, 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 – 2018, 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 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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]

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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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
-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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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_a* and *S_c12_1_b*, and *S_c12_2_a* and *S_c12_2_b* respectively. 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 - 2018, 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 - 2018, 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 1980-2018, 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

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 - 2018 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 Co-ethnic 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_d] Shared Ancestry

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

[R_d03_1_e] Citizen of former colony

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

[R_d03_1_f] Ill-treatment

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

[R_d03_1_g] Self-declaration

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

[R_d03_1_h] Other

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

Note: The specification is a string variable.

[S_d03_1]

Values	Label
0	No requirement
0.5	One requirement
0.7	Two requirements
0.9	Three or more requirements
1	No policy on co-ethnics

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

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

[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 - 2018 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 - 2018, 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
1	No policy on co-ethnics

D6 Quotas co-ethnics

Question: For the years 1980 - 2018 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 - 2018 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 - 2018 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 - 2018 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]

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 - 2018, 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 granted right away, the information is taken from R_d09_0.

D10 Region of settlement

Question: For the years 1980 - 2018 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 - 2018 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 - 2018 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 – 2018, 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 1980-2018, 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 *destring* 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 - 2018, 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 – 2018, 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_a and R_e04_b.

E5 Alien's register

Question: For the years 1980 – 2018, was there a local and/or central 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 – 2018, 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 – 2018, 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 – 2018, 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 – 2018, 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

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 - 2018, 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 – 2018, 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 – 2018, 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

	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_e* is a string variable, an additional variable, *R_e12_e_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 - 2018, 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 and social rights

F1 Voting rights, national election

Question: For the years 1980 – 2018, did non-citizens have the right to vote in national elections, 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 – 2018, did non-citizens have the right to vote in regional elections, 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 – 2018, did non-citizens have the right to vote in local elections, 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

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_f03_a* and *R_f03_b*.

F4.1 Social assistance benefits

Question: For the years 1980 – 2018, 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.

[R_f04_1]

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

[S_f04_1a] Permanent migrant workers

Values	Label (conditions)
0	Yes, no conditions or same as citizens
0.1	1 year
0.2	Undertake integration class
0.3	5 years
0.4	7 years
0.5	7 years and full time employment
0.6	10 years
0.7	Indefinite permit
0.8	Indefinite permit and waiting time
1	No

[S_f04_1b] Temporary migrant workers

Values	Label (conditions)
0	Yes, no conditions or same as citizens
0.5	Any conditions
1	No

[S_f04_1c] Recognized refugees

Values	Label (conditions)
0	Yes, no conditions or same as citizens
0.5	Any conditions
1	No

[S_f04_1d] Asylum seekers

Values	Label (conditions)
0	Yes, no conditions or same as citizens
0.5	Any conditions
1	No

Note: The variables *S_f04_1a* through *_1d* score the answers to this question differently depending on the track/group of migrants, as the type of conditions that may be applicable depends on this.

F4.2 Social assistance for family dependents

Question: For the years 1980 – 2018, could the groups listed in the table claim additional social assistance benefits for family dependents? If yes, specify conditions if applicable. If there were no conditions, leave this field blank.

[R_f04_2]

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

[S_f04_2a] Permanent migrant workers

Values	Label (conditions)
0	Yes, no conditions or same as citizens
0.1	1 year
0.2	Undertake integration class
0.3	5 years
0.4	7 years
0.5	7 years and full time employment
0.6	10 years
0.7	Indefinite permit
0.8	Indefinite permit and waiting time
1	No

[S_f04_2b] Temporary migrant workers

Values	Label (conditions)
0	Yes, no conditions or same as citizens
0.5	Any conditions
1	No

[S_f04_2c] Recognized refugees

Values	Label (conditions)
0	Yes, no conditions or same as citizens
0.5	Any conditions
1	No

[S_f04_2d] Asylum seekers

Values	Label (conditions)
0	Yes, no conditions or same as citizens
0.5	Any conditions
1	No

Note: The variables *S_f04_2a* through *_2d* score the answers to this question differently depending on the track/group of migrants, as the type of conditions that may be applicable depends on this.

F5 Consequences of social assistance

Question: For the years 1980 – 2018, did being dependent on social assistance have consequences (e.g. withdrawal of residence permit) for permanent and/or temporary workers? If yes, please specify consequences. If you do not know the exact consequences, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

[R_f05]

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

[S_f05]

Values	Label
0	No consequences
0.5	Yes, consequences after some time/non-renewal of permit
1	Yes, consequences, right away

F6.1 Unemployment insurance benefits

Question: For the years 1980 – 2018, did the groups listed in the table have a legal claim to contributions based on unemployment insurance benefits? If yes, after having contributed for how many months? If 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).

[R_f06_1]

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

[S_f06_1]

Values	Label
0	Yes, no conditions or same as citizens
0.5	Yes, after 12 months or less
0.75	Yes, after more than 12 months
1	No

F6.2 Downgrade from unemployment insurance

Question: For the years 1980 – 2018, please indicate for how long citizens and immigrant workers received unemployment insurance benefits before they were downgraded to unemployment assistance benefits or social assistance benefits.

[R_f06_2]

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

[S_f06_2]

Values	Label
0	No downgrade, or same as citizens
0.5	Yes, downgrade after more than 12 months
0.75	Yes, downgrade after 12 months or less
1	Yes, downgrade right away

G – Anti-discrimination**G1 Anti-discrimination grounds**

Question: For the years 2000–2018, were all residents legally protected from direct and/or indirect discrimination, and/or harassment and/or instruction to discriminate on the grounds of race and ethnicity, religion and belief, and nationality? By legal protection from discrimination on grounds of nationality (the third ground), we mean that nationality/citizenship is a protected ground in national law or established through case law. If the protection is only based on international standards or subject to judicial interpretation, please select ‘no’ for the respective grounds.

[R_g01]

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

[S_g01]

Values	Label
0	Yes, all three grounds
0.25	Yes, two of the grounds
0.5	Yes, only one ground
1	None

Note: *S_g01* combines the values on *R_g01* across the three tracks (=grounds), race and ethnicity, religion and belief, and nationality.

G2 Prohibitions in law

Question: For the years 2000-2018, are the following acts legally prohibited?

- a) Public incitement to violence, hatred or discrimination on basis of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality
- b) Racially/religiously motivated public insults, threats or defamation
- c) Instigating, aiding, abetting or attempting to commit such offenses
- d) Racial profiling

[R_g02_a] Public incitement to violence

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

[R_g02_b] Public insults or defamation

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

[R_g02_c] Instigation of such offenses

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

[R_g02_d] Racial profiling

Values	Label
-2	No

-1	Yes
-9	DK
-8	NA

[S_g02]

Values	Label
0	Yes, all four grounds
0.25	Yes, three of the grounds
0.5	Yes, two of the grounds
0.75	Yes, only one ground
1	None

G3 Application to private and public sector

Question: For the years 2000-2018, does the anti-discrimination law concerning grounds of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality apply to the following sectors?

[R_g03_a] Private sector: General

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

[R_g03_b] Private sector: Private sector carrying out public sector activities (i.e. public transportation, infrastructure)

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

[R_g03_c] Public sector: Police force

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

[R_g03_d] Public sector: other than police force

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

[S_g03a] Private sector

Values	Label
0	Yes, both
0.5	Yes, one of both
1	None

[S_g03b] Public sector

Values	Label
0	Yes, both
0.5	Yes, one of both
1	None

[S_g03] Both private and public sector

Values	Label
0	Yes, all four
0.25	Yes, three
0.5	Yes, two
0.75	Yes, only one
1	None

Note: *S_g03a* and *S_g03b* are sub-indicators of *S_g03*. For *S_g03a* (private sector), this combines the general private sector and the private sector carrying out public sector activities (i.e. public transportation, infrastructure), meaning *R_g03_a* and *R_g03_b*. For *S_g03b* (public sector), this combines the general public sector and the police force, meaning *R_g03_c* and *R_g03_d*. *S_g03* is the overall average.

G4 Fields of application

Question: For the years 2000-2018, is discrimination outlawed in the following areas of life? If the protection is only based on international standards or subject to judicial interpretation, please select 'no' for the respective ground.

[R_g04_a] Employment & vocational training

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

[R_g04_b] Education (primary and secondary level)

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

[R_g04_c] Social protection (including social security)

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

[R_g04_d] Access to public goods and services, including housing

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

[R_g04_e] Access to public goods and services, including health

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

[S_g04_a] Employment & vocational training

Values	Label
0	Yes, on all three grounds
0.25	Yes, on two grounds
0.5	Yes, on one ground
1	None

[S_g04_b] Education (primary and secondary level)

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

0	Yes, on all three grounds
0.25	Yes, on two grounds
0.5	Yes, on one ground
1	None

[S_g04_c] Social protection (including social security)

Values	Label
0	Yes, on all three grounds
0.25	Yes, on two grounds
0.5	Yes, on one ground
1	None

[S_g04_d] Access to public goods and services, including housing

Values	Label
0	Yes, on all three grounds
0.25	Yes, on two grounds
0.5	Yes, on one ground
1	None

[S_g04_e] Access to public goods and services, including health

Values	Label
0	Yes, on all three grounds
0.25	Yes, on two grounds
0.5	Yes, on one ground
1	None

[S_g04]

Values	Label
0	Yes, on all three grounds in all five areas
0.1	...
0.2	...
...	...
0.9	Yes, only one
1	None

Note: *S_g04* combines the values on *R_g04* across the three tracks (=grounds), race and ethnicity, religion and belief, and nationality. It is the average of the subindicators *S_g04_a* to *S_g04_e*. The answers of *g01* are consequential here. If a ground is not covered in a year in *g01*, it can also not be covered in one of the specific *g04* areas.

G5 Enforcement mechanisms

Question: For the years 2000–2018, do the following enforcement mechanisms against discrimination on grounds of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality exist?

- a) Shift in burden of proof in judicial civil or administrative procedures
- b) National legislation specifies that a court would accept situation testing and statistical data as evidence
- c) Financial assistance (by the state) or free court appointed lawyers and interpreters provided free of charge, where victims do not have the necessary means
- d) Legal entities with a legitimate interest in defending the principle of equality may engage in proceedings on behalf or in support of victims. Proceedings on behalf of victims means to represent a person or company in court, proceedings in support of victims means joining already existing proceedings

[R_g05_a] Shift in burden of proof

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

[R_g05_b] Situation testing as evidence

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

[R_g05_c] Financial assistance for lawyers and interpreters

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

[R_g05_d] Proceedings on behalf of victims by legal entities

Values	Label
-2	No
-1	Yes

-9	DK
-8	NA

Note: *g05* and *g06* are scored together in variable *S_g05_6*, see table below.

G6 Range of Sanctions

Question: For the years 2000-2018, do the following sanctions exist to enforce anti-discrimination measures? Like before, please consider only anti-discrimination on grounds of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality.

[R_g06_a] Restitution of rights lost due to discrimination/damages in lieu

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

[R_g06_b] Imposing negative measures to prevent repeat offending

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

[R_g06_c] Specific sanctions for legal persons

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

Scoring for *g5* and *g6* together

[S_g05_6] Enforcement and sanctions

Values	Label
0	Yes, all five mechanisms/sanctions exist
0.2	Yes, four of these
0.4	Yes, three of these
0.6	Yes, two of these
0.8	Yes, only one

1	None
---	------

Note: *S_g05_6* combines scores for *g05* and *g06*. Five types of enforcement mechanisms and/or sanctions are evaluated together: all aspects of *g6* are counted as one mechanism, the other four are the aspects of *g05*.

G7 Equality bodies

For the years 2000-2018, is there a specialized equality body to combat anti-discrimination and if yes, which mandates does it have?

- An equality body to combat discrimination on the grounds of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality exists
- Mandate to assist victims with independent legal advice on their case
- Mandate to assist victims with independent investigations of the facts of the case
- Mandate to engage in proceedings (judicial and/or administrative) on behalf of complainant
- Mandate to instigate own proceedings or investigations

Note: If there is no dedicated specialised equality body, please answer 'no' to the questions about the mandate.

[R_g07_a] Existence of equality body

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

[R_g07_b] Independent legal advice

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

[R_g07_c] Independent investigations

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

[R_g07_d] Engagement in proceedings

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

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

[R_g07_e] Instigation of own proceedings

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

[S_g07] Mandates of equality body

Values	Label
0	Yes, all five
0.25	Yes, a) and two or three more
0.5	Yes, a) and one more
0.75	Only a)
1	No equality body

G8 Equality policies

For the years 2000–2018, do the following equality policy mechanisms exist?

- a) Mechanism to systematically review legislation for compliance with anti-discrimination law (e.g. obligatory impact assessments, obligatory consultation or binding opinions of equality or advisory body)
- b) Obligation for public bodies to ensure that parties to whom they award contracts, loans, grants or other benefits respect non-discrimination
- c) Law provides for introduction of positive action measures on issues of ethnicity, race or religion that could also benefit people of immigrant background

Like before, please consider only anti-discrimination on grounds of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality.

[R_g08_a] Systematic legislative review

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

[R_g08_b] Contractors

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

[R_g08_c] Positive action

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

[S_g08_a]

Values	Label
0	Yes
1	No

[S_g08_b]

Values	Label
0	Yes
1	No

[S_g08_c]

Values	Label
0	Yes
1	No

[S_g08]

Values	Label
0	Yes, all three
0.33	Yes, two
0.67	Yes, one
1	None

Note: *S_g08a* to *S_g08c* are sub-indicators of *S_g08*, indicating the (non)existence of each quality policy. *S_g08* is the average.

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 tree, 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 Field A-D)	Aggregate of
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 Field A-D)	Aggregate of
AvgS_ExtCont	AvgS_e01, AvgS_e03, AvgS_e05, AvgS_e06, AvgS_e07, AvgS_e08

Internal Controls

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

Policy Field

Regulations

Variable (Index Regulations Field A-D)	Aggregate of
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 currencies 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 the International Comparison Program of the World Bank", International Comparison Program, World Bank | World Development Indicators database, World Bank | Eurostat-OECD PPP Programme, retrieved from (last access 9 January 2023):

<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.PRVT.PP>

The conversion of amounts in LCU into constant 2010 USD (PPP) should be regarded only as a rough and simple means 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

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

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

Method 2 (alternative):

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

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

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

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 1980-2003 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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
CZ	<p>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.</p>
ee	<p>For track 61 and year 1997 the second conversion method (see above) was used as CPI is missing for that year.</p>

	<p>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.</p>
gb	<p>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.</p>
hu	<p>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).</p>
no	<p>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.</p>

sk	<p>For all tracks and year 1990 the second conversion method (see above) was used as CPI is missing for that year.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
us	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

A2e Control of immigration

E11 (Employer sanctions) Former B14

cntry	Notes
at	<p>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</p>

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

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

World Bank.2022. "PPP conversion factor, private consumption (LCU per international \$)", International Comparison Program, World Bank (database). URL: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.PPP>. Last accessed: 09.09.2023

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.

Positive action

A specific temporary measure adopted in order to compensate/or prevent the disadvantage suffered by a specific group compared to another.

Principle of reciprocity

In regard to co-ethnics, this denotes the fact that the country where co-ethnics 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.

Racial profiling

The use of race or ethnicity as grounds for suspecting someone of having committed an offence.

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

Introduction

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.

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.

Introduction

Welcome to the IMPIC 2020 Expert Survey. Thank you very much for your collaboration.

The IMPIC project

This expert survey aims to update the IMPIC database on immigration policies that covers various policy dimensions in 33 OECD countries for the years 2011 to 2018. The update is conducted by researchers from the University of Bamberg (Germany), the University of Zurich (Switzerland) and the WZB Berlin Social Science Center.

A questionnaire in seven sections

The questionnaire is divided into seven 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 the sixth section we ask for social and political rights of immigrants. The seventh section covers the policy field of anti-discrimination. This section is a new addition to the questionnaire and thus covers a different time period than the other sections. We kindly ask you to provide information on anti-discrimination for the time period since 2000, not only 2011.

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:

We are interested in the regulations as they existed in each calendar year between 2011 and 2018.

Definitions

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

Technical instructions

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 clicking on the **“Save” or “Save & continue” buttons** on the bottom of each questionnaire form. Please make sure to do this before you close the questionnaire. When you click **“Cancel”**, all changes in the form will be **dismissed**.
- To **navigate** use the **“Previous” / “Next”** buttons in the top menu of the questionnaire or click on the item questions on the **“Contents” overview**.
- The terms that are defined in the **glossary** 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 definitions will pop up.
- As a reference, the survey contains the country scores for the years 2001 – 2010 from our first data collection.
- If there are any technical problems please do not hesitate to contact us via email (impic@uni-bamberg.de or impic@ipz.uzh.ch).

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 for a certain range of years, you can fill in the same information for several years simultaneously:** Click on the background in the first box to be selected, release the click, then hover over any number of other boxes. Click again. The boxes for “multiple input” will be highlighted and each of these boxes has a little “X” next to it that allows to exclude this box from multiple input.
When you enter a value in one of these input boxes it, this value will be simultaneously entered to the other boxes **in the same column**. You can do this for several columns. Afterwards, you can click on the “clear all selections in this table” button.
- 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: *Introduction family*

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 not 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: *Family Reunification*

a1.1. In which years did family reunification legislation exist?

Sponsor is TCN			
	Existed in this year		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Sponsor is citizen			
	Existed in this year		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Were you able to consider all of the legal documents you deem necessary to answer the question above?

- No, some documents were relevant, but not accessible
- Yes, I think I have considered all relevant documents
- Not sure

Please let us know about your comments

In which legal documents did you find the relevant information to answer the question above?

Please also indicate the most relevant articles (sections, paragraphs, points etc.) and the type of document. In case you have a link to the relevant document, please also provide it.

Name of legal document	Articles	Links	Type of document (act, ordinance, decree, executive order, etc.)	Delete
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Family Reunification: *Residence requirements*

a1. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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).

Year	Duration of residence required			Don't know
	No	Yes, months:		
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Family Reunification: *Age limits*

a3. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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		
Year	No	Yes, years:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Sponsor is citizen			
	Minimum Age		
Year	No	Yes, years:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Family Reunification: *Accommodation requirements*

a5. For the years 1980 - 2018, were sponsors required to show proof of adequate accommodation for them and their family?

Sponsor is TCN			
	Proof of adequate accommodation required?		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Sponsor is citizen			
	Proof of adequate accommodation required?		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Family Reunification: *Language skills*

a6.1. For the years 1980 - 2018, were minimum language skills required from the sponsored spouses?

Sponsor is TCN			
	Minimum language requirements?		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Sponsor is citizen			
	Minimum language requirements?		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Family Reunification: *Application fees*

a7. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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)?

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			
Fee for the application			
Year	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Sponsor is citizen			
Fee for the application			
Year	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Family Reunification: *Residence permit*

a8. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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?

If no, indicate the minimum and maximum duration (in months). If you don't know the exact duration, check the 'no' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Year	Duration dependent on sponsor			
	<input type="radio"/>	No, duration in months: min - max	Yes <input type="radio"/>	Don't know <input type="radio"/>
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Family Reunification: *Autonomous residence permit*

a9. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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?

If only under specific conditions state the conditions in the text field. If you don't know the exact conditions, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank). If no right to an autonomous residence permit existed both options should be checked 'no'. Fill in one table per group (TCNs and citizens).

Sponsor is TCN						
Year	Automatic residence permit			Residence permit under specific conditions (specify)		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Sponsor is citizen						
Year	Automatic residence permit			Residence permit under specific conditions (specify)		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Family Reunification: *Quotas family reunification*

a12. For the years 1980 - 2018, were there quotas (numerical limits) on the overall number of sponsored persons?

If yes, write the size in the text field. If you are certain the answer is yes, but you don't know the exact size, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Sponsor is TCN				
Quotas				
Year	No	Yes, size:	Don't know	
1980	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Sponsor is citizen				
Quotas				
Year	No	Yes, size:	Don't know	
1980	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Labor: *Introduction 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 - 2018, 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.

For your reference, this is the data as it was entered in the previous survey 2012 (years 1980 - 2010):

	Name of entry route for work-related immigration			In force since			Year of amendment			Abolished in		
	N/A	Name:	Don't know	N/A	Year:	Don't know	N/A	Year:	Don't know	N/A	Year:	Don't know
1	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Enter the new data for this survey below. If the data has not changed, use the *copy* button.

	Name of entry route for work-related immigration			In force since			Year of amendment			Abolished in		
	N/A	Name:	Don't know	N/A	Year:	Don't know	N/A	Year:	Don't know	N/A	Year:	Don't know
1	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Labor: *Quotas labor*

b2. For the years 1980 - 2018, were there quotas (numerical limits) on the number of migrant workers admitted?

In case there were quotas write the size in the text field, if applicable, also specify whether the quota applied only to certain sectors or professions or groups within one entry route. If you don't know the exact size and target group, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Entry Route 0						
Year	Quotas?			If yes, who did it apply to?		
	No	Yes, size:	Don't know	Applied to:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Entry Route 1						
Year	Quotas?			If yes, who did it apply to?		
	No	Yes, size:	Don't know	Applied to:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Entry Route 2						
Year	Quotas?			If yes, who did it apply to?		
	No	Yes, size:	Don't know	Applied to:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Labor: Age limits

b3.1. For the years 1980 - 2018, were there age limits for migrant workers in order to be admitted to the country?

If applicable, please specify the minimum and maximum age in the text fields. If you don't know the exact age range, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Entry Route 0					
	Age limit?				
Year	No	Yes, age: min - max		Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 1					
	Age limit?				
Year	No	Yes, age: min - max		Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 2					
	Age limit?				
Year	No	Yes, age: min - max		Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Labor: *Young age beneficial*

b3.2. For the years 1980 - 2018, was being below a certain age limit beneficial for the decision on whether someone could immigrate for work purposes?

If applicable, please specify the age limit in the text field. If you don't know the exact age limit, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Entry Route 0					
Young age beneficial?					
Year	N/A	No	Yes, below age:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Entry Route 1					
Young age beneficial?					
Year	N/A	No	Yes, below age:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Entry Route 2					
Young age beneficial?					
Year	N/A	No	Yes, below age:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Labor: *Financial self-sustainability*

b4. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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).

Entry Route 0						
Year	Specific income per month			Specific financial funds		
	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 1						
Year	Specific income per month			Specific financial funds		
	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 2						
Year	Specific income per month			Specific financial funds		
	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Labor: *Application fee*

b6. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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).

Entry Route 0						
Year	Fee paid by migrant			Fee paid by employer		
	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 1						
Year	Fee paid by migrant			Fee paid by employer		
	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 2						
Year	Fee paid by migrant			Fee paid by employer		
	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know	No	Yes, amount:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Labor: *Equal work conditions*

b8. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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?

Entry Route 0			
	Equal conditions?		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 1			
	Equal conditions?		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 2			
	Equal conditions?		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Labor: *List of occupations*

b9.1. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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.

Entry Route 0			
	List of occupations		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 1			
	List of occupations		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 2			
	List of occupations		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Labor: *Labor market test*

b9.2. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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.

Entry Route 0			
	Labor market test		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 1			
	Labor market test		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 2			
	Labor market test		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Labor: *Work permit validity*

b10. For the years 1980 - 2018, was there a time limit, and if yes, how long was the work permit valid for?

Indicate for each entry route the minimum and maximum duration (in months). If you don't know the exact time range, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Entry Route 0			
Duration of work permit			
Year	Yes, months: min - max		Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 1			
Duration of work permit			
Year	Yes, months: min - max		Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 2			
Duration of work permit			
Year	Yes, months: min - max		Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Labor: *Renewal of permit*

b11.1. For the years 1980 - 2018, was it possible to renew the work permit?

Entry Route 0			
	Renewal possible?		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 1			
	Renewal possible?		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 2			
	Renewal possible?		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Labor: *Transition temporary permanent*

b11.2. For the years 1980 - 2018, could migrant workers with a temporary residence permit transit into permanent residence status?

If yes, please specify the required years of residence in order to apply. If you don't know the exact required years of residence, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Entry Route 0			
	Possible to apply for a permanent residence permit?		
Year	No	Yes, after: __ years	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 1			
	Possible to apply for a permanent residence permit?		
Year	No	Yes, after: __ years	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 2			
	Possible to apply for a permanent residence permit?		
Year	No	Yes, after: __ years	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Labor: *Loss of residence status*

b12. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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).

Entry Route 0			
Loss of residence status			
Year	No	Yes, after: __ months	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 1			
Loss of residence status			
Year	No	Yes, after: __ months	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Entry Route 2			
Loss of residence status			
Year	No	Yes, after: __ months	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Labor: *Employer sanctions*

b14. For the years 1980 - 2018, were there penalties for employers hiring migrant workers without a legal work permit?

If yes, indicate the maximum fee in national currency. If you don't know the exact amount, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Year	Penalties against employers		
	No	Yes, max. amount:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asylum: *Introduction asylum*

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: *Existence of Subsidiary/humanitarian protection*

c1.1. In which years did subsidiary/humanitarian protection exist?

Year	Subsidiary/humanitarian protection		
	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asylum: *Subsidiary/humanitarian protection*

c1. For any given point in time between 2011 and 2018 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.

For your reference, this is the data as it was entered in the previous survey 2012 (years 1980 - 2010):

Subsidiary/humanitarian protection	
No	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Enter the new data for this survey below. If the data has not changed, use the *copy* button.

[Copy data from previous survey](#)

Subsidiary/humanitarian protection	
No	Yes
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asylum: *Nationality*

c2. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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).

Year	Refugee status restricted			Don't know
	No	Yes, nationality:		
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Asylum: *Quotas asylum*

c3. For the years 1980 - 2018, were there quotas (numerical limits) on the overall number of recognized refugees and persons with subsidiary/humanitarian protection, respectively?

If yes, write the size in the text field. If you are certain the answer is yes, but you don't know the exact size, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Recognized Refugee				
Quotas				
Year	No	Yes, size:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Subsidiary/Humanitarian protection				
Quotas				
Year	No	Yes, size:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Asylum: *Safe third country*

c4. For the years 1980 - 2018, were certain countries deemed safe third countries (i.e. could persons arriving through these countries be precluded from claiming asylum)?

	Certain countries were deemed safe third countries		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asylum: *Safe countries of origin*

c5. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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.

If you don't know the exact number, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Certain countries were deemed safe countries of origin			
Year	No	Yes, number:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asylum: *Renewal of permit*

c8. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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.

If you don't know the exact number of required years of residence, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank). Fill in one table per group (recognized refugees and persons with subsidiary/humanitarian protection).

Recognized Refugee						
Year	Possible to renew permit			Possible to apply for a permanent permit		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, after ___ years	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Subsidiary/Humanitarian protection						
Year	Possible to renew permit			Possible to apply for a permanent permit		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, after ___ years	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asylum: *Right to appeal*

c9. For the years 1980 - 2018, if an application on refugee status was rejected, did the applicant have the right to appeal?

Year	Right to appeal		
	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asylum: *Status when crisis resolved*

c10. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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?

Year	Loss of status as refugee		
	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asylum: *Free movement*

c11. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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).

Recognized Refugee			
	Right to move freely		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asylum seeker			
	Right to move freely		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Subsidiary/Humanitarian protection			
	Right to move freely		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asylum: (Self) employment asylum seekers

c12.1. In the years 1980 - 2018, 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)?

If you don't know the exact waiting time, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank). If no waiting period please write "after 0 months".

Asylum seeker						
Year	Right to undertake paid work			Right to self employment		
	No	Yes, after __ months	Don't know	No	Yes, after __ months	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asylum: Resettlement agreements

c15. For the years 1980 - 2018, did the country participate in an UNHCR resettlement program?

In this question, quotas are numerical limits on the overall number of resettled refugees within the UNHCR program. Ad-hoc programs are any UNHCR ad-hoc resettlement programs. The number of ad hoc resettlement refugees is specified under size.

Year	Participation			Quotas			Ad-hoc-programs		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, quota:	Don't know	No	Yes, size:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-Ethnics: *Introduction 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 - 2018 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?

For your reference, this is the data as it was entered in the previous survey 2012 (years 1980 - 2010):

Were there such groups <u>at any point in time between 1980 and 2010?</u>		
No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Enter the new data for this survey below. If the data has not changed, use the *copy* button. [Copy data from previous survey](#)

Were there such groups <u>at any point in time between 2011 and 2018?</u>		
No	Yes	Don't know
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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.

For your reference, this is the data as it was entered in the previous survey 2012 (years 1980 - 2010):

Groups of co-ethnics			
	N/A	Name:	Don't know
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Enter the new data for this survey below. If the data has not changed, use the *copy* button. [Copy data from previous survey](#)

Groups of co-ethnics			
	N/A	Name:	Don't know
1	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-Ethnics: *Converts*

d3.3. 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?

Co-ethnic Group 0			
	Converts were recognized		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 1			
	Converts were recognized		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 2			
	Converts were recognized		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-Ethnics: *Country of residence*

d4. For the years 1980 - 2018 did the applicant have to reside in a specific country to be entitled to easier access and right to permanent settlement?

Co-ethnic Group 0				
Specific country of residence required				
Year	No	Yes, country:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Co-ethnic Group 1				
Specific country of residence required				
Year	No	Yes, country:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Co-ethnic Group 2				
Specific country of residence required				
Year	No	Yes, country:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Co-Ethnics: *Place of application*

d5. For the years 1980 - 2018, where could applicants file an application?

More than one option may apply. Fill in one table per group.

Co-ethnic Group 0						
Year	Applications could be filed from outside the territory of the host country			Applications could be filed on host country's territory		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 1						
Year	Applications could be filed from outside the territory of the host country			Applications could be filed on host country's territory		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 2						
Year	Applications could be filed from outside the territory of the host country			Applications could be filed on host country's territory		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-Ethnics: *Quotas co-ethnics*

d6. For the years 1980 - 2018 were there quotas (numerical limits) on the number of Co-ethnics that were allowed to enter the country?

If yes, please specify the size in the text field. If you don't know the exact size, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Co-ethnic Group 0				
Quotas?				
Year	No	Yes, size:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Co-ethnic Group 1				
Quotas?				
Year	No	Yes, size:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Co-ethnic Group 2				
Quotas?				
Year	No	Yes, size:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Co-Ethnics: *Time frame*

d7. For the years 1980 - 2018 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)?

If yes, please specify the time frame for applications by writing the start date and the end date in the text field. If you don't know the exact time frame, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Co-ethnic Group 0											
Year	Start of time frame					End of time frame					
	No	Yes, date: dd – mm – yyyy			Don't know	No	Yes, date: dd – mm – yyyy			Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 1											
Year	Start of time frame					End of time frame					
	No	Yes, date: dd – mm – yyyy			Don't know	No	Yes, date: dd – mm – yyyy			Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 2											
Year	Start of time frame					End of time frame					
	No	Yes, date: dd – mm – yyyy			Don't know	No	Yes, date: dd – mm – yyyy			Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-Ethnics: *Date of birth*

d8. For the years 1980 - 2018 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).

Co-ethnic Group 0											
Year	Date of birth <i>before a certain date</i>				Date of birth <i>after a certain date</i>						
	No	Yes, date: dd – mm – yyyy			Don't know	No	Yes, date: dd – mm – yyyy			Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 1											
Year	Date of birth <i>before a certain date</i>				Date of birth <i>after a certain date</i>						
	No	Yes, date: dd – mm – yyyy			Don't know	No	Yes, date: dd – mm – yyyy			Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 2											
Year	Date of birth <i>before a certain date</i>				Date of birth <i>after a certain date</i>						
	No	Yes, date: dd – mm – yyyy			Don't know	No	Yes, date: dd – mm – yyyy			Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-Ethnics: Access to citizenship

d9. For the years 1980 - 2018 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?

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).

Co-ethnic Group 0						
Year	Citizenship was granted with acceptance of application			Required duration of residence was shorter than for other types of immigrants		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, shorter: (yy) years	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 1						
Year	Citizenship was granted with acceptance of application			Required duration of residence was shorter than for other types of immigrants		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, shorter: (yy) years	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 2						
Year	Citizenship was granted with acceptance of application			Required duration of residence was shorter than for other types of immigrants		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, shorter: (yy) years	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-Ethnics: *Duration of residence permit*

d9.1. If citizenship was not granted right away/after a shorter period: For the years 1980 - 2018, how long was the residence permit valid for?

If the permit was temporary, please specify how many months it was valid for. 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).

Co-ethnic Group 0						
Year	Permanent residence permit			Temporary residence permit		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, validity: month(s)	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 1						
Year	Permanent residence permit			Temporary residence permit		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, validity: month(s)	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 2						
Year	Permanent residence permit			Temporary residence permit		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, validity: month(s)	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-Ethnics: *Region of settlement*

d10. For the years 1980 - 2018 were Co-ethnics required to settle in a specific region?

Co-ethnic Group 0			
Required to settle in a specific region			
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 1			
Required to settle in a specific region			
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 2			
Required to settle in a specific region			
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-Ethnics: *Employment programs*

d11. For the years 1980 - 2018 were there employment programs for Co-ethnics, (i.e. special programs that were designed to help Co-ethnics integrate into the labor market)?

Co-ethnic Group 0			
	Employment programs		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 1			
	Employment programs		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 2			
	Employment programs		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-Ethnics: *Integration measures*

d12. For the years 1980 - 2018 were there any other integration measures tailored especially for Co-ethnics, (e.g. language classes, help in finding accommodation, additional financial support, tax exemptions)?

If yes, please specify. If you don't know the exact measure, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Co-ethnic Group 0			
Other integration measures			
Year	No	Yes, type:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 1			
Other integration measures			
Year	No	Yes, type:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Co-ethnic Group 2			
Other integration measures			
Year	No	Yes, type:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Control of immigration: *Introduction control*

In this part of the questionnaire we are interested in your country's national immigration policies regarding the control mechanisms at the territorial border and inside the country. If your country is a member state of the EU or signed the Schengen agreement, the questions refer to third country nationals (TCN) who immigrate from outside the EU or the Schengen area.

Control of immigration: *Aiding irregular immigrants*

e2. For the years 1980 - 2018, were people aiding and abetting irregular immigrants within the country subject to penalties (fines, imprisonment, and/or other penalties)?

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

Year	Fines			Imprisonment			Other penalties (please specify)		
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, specify:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Control of immigration: *Airlines/carriers penalties*

e3. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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.

Year	Fines			Imprisonment			Loss of entry rights			Other penalties (please specify)				
	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes	Don't know	No	Yes, specify:	Don't know		
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Control of immigration: *Information sharing*

e6. For the years 1980 - 2018, did your country cooperate with other countries in sharing information on persons entering the country, asylum applications or persons deemed a safety risk?

Such co-operations might be bilateral or multilateral (e.g. Schengen Information System (SIS), Eurodac).

Year	Cooperate on information sharing		
	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Control of immigration: *Biometric information*

e7. For the years 1980 - 2018, did the state collect biometric information from all citizens and/or all immigrants, for example for passports?

We mean biometric information that goes beyond height, eye and hair color (e.g. finger prints etc.)

Citizens			
	Collected biometric information		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Immigrants			
	Collected biometric information		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Social and political rights: *Introduction social and political rights*

In this part of the questionnaire, we are interested in immigrants' social and political rights.

Political Rights

First we will ask some questions in regards to immigrants' voting rights.

Social and political rights: *Voting rights, national election*

f1. For the years 1980 - 2018, did non-citizens have the right to vote in national elections, 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.

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.

Year	Universal right			Discriminatory right		
	No	Yes, required residence: (yy) years	Don't know	No	Yes, required residence: years	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Social and political rights: *Voting rights, regional election*

f2. For the years 1980 - 2018, did non-citizens have the right to vote in regional elections, 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.

Year	Universal right				Discriminatory right			
	N/A	No	Yes, required residence: (yy) years	Don't know	N/A	No	Yes, required residence: years	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Social and political rights: *Voting rights, local election*

f3. For the years 1980 - 2018, did non-citizens have the right to vote in local elections, 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.

Year	Universal right				Discriminatory right			
	N/A	No	Yes, required residence: (yy) years	Don't know	N/A	No	Yes, required residence: years	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Social and political rights: *Introduction social 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. All questions aim at able-bodied people of working age.

Social and political rights: *Social assistance benefits*

f4.1. For the years 1980 - 2018, 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			
Social assistance benefits			
Year	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Same for all immigrants			
Social assistance benefits			
Year	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Permanent migrant workers			
Social assistance benefits			
Year	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Temporary migrant workers			
Social assistance benefits			
Year	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Recognized Refugees			
Social assistance benefits			
Year	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asylum seekers			
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	Social assistance benefits			
Year	Social assistance benefits		Don't know	
Year	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Social and political rights: *Social assistance for family dependents*

f4.2. For the years 1980 - 2018, could the groups listed in the table claim additional social assistance benefits for family dependents?

If yes, specify conditions if applicable. If there were no conditions, leave this field blank.

Citizens			
Social assistance benefits for family dependents			
Year	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Same for all immigrants			
Social assistance benefits for family dependents			
Year	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Permanent migrant workers			
Social assistance benefits for family dependents			
Year	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Temporary migrant workers			
Social assistance benefits for family dependents			
Year	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Recognized Refugees			
Social assistance benefits for family dependents			
Year	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Asylum seekers			
Social assistance benefits for family dependents			

Year	Asylum seekers <small>Var. conditions</small> Social assistance benefits for family dependents		Don't know
------	--	--	------------

Year	No	Yes, conditions:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Social and political rights: *Consequences of social assistance*

f5. For the years 1980 - 2018, did being dependent on social assistance have consequences (e.g. withdrawal of residence permit) for permanent and/or temporary workers?

If yes, please specify consequences. If you do not know the exact consequences, check the 'yes' button only (this is done by leaving the field next to it blank).

Permanent migrant workers			
	Consequences of social assistance		
Year	No	Yes, specify:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Temporary migrant workers			
	Consequences of social assistance		
Year	No	Yes, specify:	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Social and political rights: *Unemployment insurance benefits*

f6.1. For the years 1980 - 2018 did the groups listed in the table have a legal claim to contributions based on unemployment insurance benefits?

If 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).

Citizens			
Legal claim to contributions based on unemployment insurance benefits			
Year	No	Yes, after having contributed: month(s)	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Permanent migrant workers			
Legal claim to contributions based on unemployment insurance benefits			
Year	No	Yes, after having contributed: month(s)	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Temporary migrant workers			
Legal claim to contributions based on unemployment insurance benefits			
Year	No	Yes, after having contributed: month(s)	Don't know
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>
...
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Social and political rights: *Downgrade from unemployment insurance*

f6.2. For the years 1980 - 2018, please indicate for how long citizens and immigrant workers received unemployment insurance benefits before they were downgraded to unemployment assistance benefits or social assistance benefits.

Indicate the duration in months.

Citizens				
Downgrade from unemployment insurance				
Year	No	Duration of recipience before downgrade: month(s)	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Permanent migrant workers				
Downgrade from unemployment insurance				
Year	No	Duration of recipience before downgrade: month(s)	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Temporary migrant workers				
Downgrade from unemployment insurance				
Year	No	Duration of recipience before downgrade: month(s)	Don't know	
1980	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
...	
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Anti-Discrimination: *Introduction anti-discrimination*

In this part of the questionnaire, we are interested in the protection of residents from racial/ethnic, religious and nationality discrimination. We do not distinguish between citizens and immigrants. Since this section is a new addition to the questionnaire, we kindly ask you to provide information on regulations for the time period since 2000.

Anti-Discrimination: *Anti-discrimination grounds*

g1. For the years 2000-2018, were all residents legally protected from direct and/or indirect discrimination, and/or harassment and/or instruction to discriminate on the grounds of race and ethnicity, religion and belief, and nationality?

By legal protection from discrimination on grounds of nationality (the third ground), we mean that nationality/citizenship is a protected ground in national law or established through case law.

If the protection is only based on international standards or subject to judicial interpretation, please select 'no' for the respective grounds.

Race and ethnicity			
	All residents legally protected		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
2000	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2001	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2002	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2003	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2004	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2005	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2006	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2007	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2008	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2009	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2010	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2011	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2012	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2013	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2014	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2015	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2016	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2017	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Religion and belief			
	All residents legally protected		
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
2000	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2001	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2002	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2003	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2004	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2005	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2006	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2007	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2008	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2009	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2010	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2011	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Religion and belief

All residents legally protected			
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
2012	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2013	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2014	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2015	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2016	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2017	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Nationality

All residents legally protected			
Year	No	Yes	Don't know
2000	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2001	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2002	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2003	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2004	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2005	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2006	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2007	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2008	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2009	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2010	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2011	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2012	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2013	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2014	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2015	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2016	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2017	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2018	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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