RESPOND

Working Papers

Global Migration：
Consequences and Responses

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Comparative Dataset on Migration

Codebook

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About the project

RESPOND: Multilevel Governance of Mass Migration in Europe and Beyond is a comprehensive study of responses to the 2015 Refugee Crisis. One of the most visible impacts of the refugee crisis is the polarization of politics in EU Member States and intra-Member State policy incoherence in responding to the crisis. Incoherence stems from diverse constitutional structures, legal provisions, economic conditions, public policies and cultural norms. More research is needed to determine how to mitigate conflicting needs and objectives. With the goal of enhancing the governance capacity and policy coherence of the European Union (EU), its Member States and neighbours, RESPOND brings together fourteen partners from eleven countries and several different disciplines. In particular, the project aims to:

- provide an in-depth understanding of the governance of recent mass migration at macro, meso and micro levels through cross-country comparative research;

- critically analyse governance practices with the aim of enhancing the migration governance capacity and policy coherence of the EU, its member states and third countries.

The countries selected for the study are Austria, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Poland, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom. By focusing on these countries, RESPOND studies migration governance along five thematic fields: (1) Border management and security, (2) Refugee protection regimes, (3) Reception policies, (4) Integration policies, and (5) Conflicting Europeanization. These fields literally represent refugees' journeys across borders, from their confrontations with protection policies, to their travels through reception centers, and in some cases, ending with their integration into new societies.

To explore all of these dimensions, RESPOND employs a truly interdisciplinary approach, using legal and political analysis, comparative historical analysis, political claims analysis, socio-economic and cultural analysis, longitudinal survey analysis, interview based analysis, and photo voice techniques (some of these methods are implemented later in the project). The research is innovatively designed as multi-level because research on migration governance now operates beyond macro level actors, such as states or the EU. Migration management engages meso and micro level actors as well. Local governments, NGOs, associations and refugees are not merely the passive recipients of policies, but are shaping policies from the ground-up.

The project also focuses on learning from refugees. RESPOND defines a new subject position for refugees, as people who have been forced to find creative solutions to life threatening situations and as people who can generate new forms of knowledge and information as a result.

Introduction

The purpose of this dataset is to provide a systematic set of standardized contextual (economic, socio-political, cultural and legal) indicators in order to identify and measure on a comparative basis those contextual factors that have an (beneficial or inhibiting) impact on European, but not exclusively, responses to mass migration. Attention has been paid to existing socio-economic conditions and to national policies related to immigrants and asylum seekers. In this respect, the dataset comprises a set of both macro-level indicators measuring the socio-economic, political and institutional context of migration and cultural – or individual-level – indicators addressing ordinary citizens' subjective attitudes, behaviours and perceptions about migration related-phenomena (e.g. perceived discrimination on ethnic grounds; immigration being bad or good for a country's economy; a country's cultural life being undermined or enriched by immigration).

Specifically, the dataset draws on data spanning the time period before and after the 2015 refugee crisis, namely 2011-2017, and covers eleven countries: Austria, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Poland, Sweden, Turkey and United Kingdom[1]. For some countries, especially Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey, with respect to several indicators there have been problems in finding comparable data. More data for these three countries can be retrieved from the respective country reports (elaborated for RESPOND research and available at https://www.respondmigration.com). In order to mitigate the problem of missing data for these countries regarding citizens' subjective attitudes, the Appendix provides additional data from the World Values Survey, which has been detected as being the most updated survey including Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey. Data for 2018, which are not yet available, will be integrated in the dataset in the course of the overall research project.

All the indicators are displayed with all the associated information, namely, a brief description of the variable, time period covered, missing countries and sources. Mainly, it contains a pool of variables gathered from other original or secondary sources (e.g., World Bank, International Monetary Found, OECD, ParlGov database, Eurostat, the Comparative Political Data Set at the University of Bern, the European Social Survey, Democracy Barometer, Eurobarometer, Eurofound). The present dataset is suited for carrying out both qualitative and quantitative analysis. As for the latter, for instance, these data can be used to conduct cross-national, multilevel and pooled time series regression analyses.

In order to make it easier to use, the indicators in this codebook are divided into five categories which are all relevant to a comprehensive understanding of governments' responses to migration: (a) economic indicators, that is, indicators pertaining to countries' economic growth, inflation, public debt, etc.; (b) social indicators, meaning, poverty levels, public expenditures on social protection, health, with a specific focus on unemployment, migration and asylum, disability; (c) political and institutional indicators, namely, indicators pertaining to type of governments, configuration of power, party polarization, level of unionization, etc.; (d) cultural (individual-level) indicators (that is, indicators relating to social and political attitudes, social and political behaviours, and social life); (e). legal indicators, that is, data on the enforcement of migration legislation.

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[1] In order to favour inclusiveness among the selected cases, global datasets shared by international organisations such as the World Bank, International Monetary Found, OECD, Democracy Barometer have been privileged.

1 Economic Indicators

1.1 Economy

1. **gdp**
   GDP growth (annual %)
   Period covered: 2011-2017
   Missing: 2017 for all countries
   Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

2. **gdpcap**
   GDP per capita (current US dollars).
   Period covered: 2011-2017
   Missing: 2017 for all countries
   Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

3. **infl**
   Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)
   Period covered: 2011-2017
   Missing: 2017 for all countries; Iraq in 2016; Lebanon in 2011 and 2012
   Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

4. **avwag**
   Average annual wages (current prices in National Currency Unit (NCU))
   Period covered: 2011-2016
   Missing: Iraq, Lebanon,Turkey; 2017 for all countries
   Source: OECD

5. **foreignaid**
   Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US dollars)
   Period covered: 2011-2017
   Missing: 2017 for all countries
   Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

1.2 Public Finances

6. **govdeb**
   General government gross debt (% of GDP)
   Period covered: 2011-2017
   Missing: None
   Source: IMF

7. **govdef**
   General government deficit (% of GDP)
   Period covered: 2011-2016
   Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; Turkey in 2016; 2017 for all countries
   Source: OECD

8. **govrev**
   General government revenue (% of GDP)
   Period covered: 2011-2017
   Missing: None
   Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database

9. **govexp**
   General government total expenditure (% of GDP)
   Period covered: 2011-2017
   Missing: None
   Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook Database

10. **taxrev**
   Tax revenue (% of GDP)
   Period covered: 2011-2017
   Missing: 2017 for all countries; Austria, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, and United Kingdom in 2016; Iraq in 2011, 2012, and 2013
   Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

11. **tax**
   Taxes (current taxes on income, wealth, as % of GDP)
   Period covered: 2011-2016
   Missing: Iraq, Lebanon, Tukey; 2017 for all countries
   Source: Eurostat

12. **taxwedge**
   Tax wedge (% of labor cost)
   Period covered: 2011-2016
   Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2017 for all countries
   Source: OECD

2 Social Indicators

2.1 Social Conditions

13. **pov**
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)
Period covered: 2011-2016
Missing: 2015, 2016, and 2017 for all countries; Germany in 2012 and 2014; Iraq in 2011, 2013, and 2014; Lebanon in 2012, 2013, and 2014
Source: World Bank, Poverty and Equity

14. **inpov**
In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate, 18 years or over (% of persons in the total population who declared to be at work (employed or self-employed) who are at-risk-of-poverty (i.e. with an equalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equalised disposable income (after social transfers)).
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; Turkey in 2016; 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

15. **youpov**
Young people (15-29 years) at risk of poverty or social exclusion (percentage of young people at risk of poverty or social exclusion)
Period covered: 2011-201
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2016 in Turkey, 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

16. **youdep**
Severe material deprivation of young people (15-29 years) (%)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; Turkey in 2011, 2012 and 2016; 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

17. **ecostr**
Economic strain (% of households making ends meet with great difficulty)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; Turkey in 2016; 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

18. **deprh**
Housing deprivation rate (% of total population experiencing severe housing deprivation)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; Turkey in 2016; 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

19. **povold**
Risk of poverty, old people-65 years or over (percentage of old people at risk of poverty after social transfers)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2016 in Turkey; 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

20. **povpen**

At-risk-of-poverty rate for pensioners (% of pensioners at risk of poverty)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: : Iraq and Lebanon; Turkey in 2016; 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

21. **ggap**
Gender pay gap (gender pay gap in unadjusted form in %)
Period covered: 2011-2016
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; Greece and Turkey in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015 and 2016; 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

22. **edatt**
Education attainment (adult education level as defined by the highest level of education completed by the 25-64 year-old population, tertiary education)
Period covered: 2011-2016
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2017 for all countries.
Source: OECD

23. **lifexpec**
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

24. **popnatchange**
population change (natural)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon
Source: Eurostat

2.2 Unemployment

25. **empl**
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: None
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

26. **unempl**
Unemployment, total (% of total labor force)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: None
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

27. **longun**
Long-term unemployment (12 months or more, 15-74 years) (% of total unemployment).
Period covered: 2011-2016
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

28. **temp**
Temporary employment (15-74 years) (temporary employees as % of the total number of employees).
Period covered: 2011-2016

Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

29. **inact**
Inactive population (15-74 years) (inactive population as % of the total population).
Period covered: 2011-2016
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

30. **youemp**
Youth employment (employment rate for young people in % of total population, 15-24 years).
Period covered: 2011-2016
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon: 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

31. **youunem**
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: None
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

32. **yneet**
Share of youth not in education, employment or training, total (% of youth population) Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2017 for all the other countries
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

33. **femunem**
Unemployment, female (% of female labor force)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: None
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

34. **malunem**
Unemployment, male (% of male labor force)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: None
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

35. **invfem**
Involuntary part-time employment, females, 15-74 years (% of the total part-time employment)
Period covered: 2011-2016
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

36. **invmal**
Involuntary part-time employment, males, 15-74 years (% of the total part-time employment)
Period covered: 2011-2016
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

37. **discwor**
Discouraged workers (number of discouraged workers - thousands).
Period covered: 2011-2013
Missing: Iraq, Italy, Lebanon and Turkey; 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries

Source: Eurostat

38. **jobvac**
Job vacancy rate (the percentage of vacant posts compared with the total number of occupied and unoccupied posts - annual average).
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Austria, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Turkey and United Kingdom
Source: Eurostat

2.3 Immigration/Asylum

39. **popmigchange**
population change (net migration plus statistical adjustment)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon
Source: Eurostat

40. **popemig**
Total number of emigrants
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey, 2017 for all the countries
Source: Eurostat

41. **foreign**
International migrant stock (% of population)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017 for all countries
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

42. **forborn**
Foreign-born population as a percentage of total population.
Period covered: 2011-2016
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; Greece in 2013; Poland in 2012 and 2013; 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries
Source: OECD

43. **inmig**
Inflows of foreign population, total (thousands).
Period covered: 2011-2015
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: OECD

44. **inf_famwork**
Permanent immigrant inflows by category of entry: Family accompanying workers (number).
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Lebanon, Poland and Turkey; 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries
Source: OECD

45. **inf_hum**
Permanent immigrant inflows by category of entry: humanitarian (number).
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Lebanon, Poland and Turkey; 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries

Source: OECD

46. **inf_fremv**
Permanent immigrant inflows by category of entry: free movements (number).
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Lebanon, Poland and Turkey; 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries
Source: OECD

47. **inf_work**
Permanent immigrant inflows by category of entry: work (number).
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Lebanon, Poland and Turkey; 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries
Source: OECD

48. **fresper**
First residence permit
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

49. **acqcit**
Acquisition of citizenship
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: 2011, 2012, 2017 for all countries
Source: Eurostat

50. **outmig**
Outflows of foreign population, total (thousands).
Period covered: 2011-2015
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon, Poland and Turkey; 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: OECD

51. **refpop**
Refugee population by country or territory of asylum
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: 2017 for all countries
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

52. **asyapp**
Number of asylum applicants, annual aggregated data (thousands).
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey
Source: Eurostat

53. **asyapp_fst**
Number of new asylum applicants, annual aggregated data (thousands).
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey; Austria in 2011, 2012 and 2013; Hungary in 2011 and 2012
Source: Eurostat

54. **unmig**
Foreign-born unemployment, total (% of foreign-born labour force).
Period covered: 2011-2016
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2017 for all countries
Source: OECD

3 Political/Institutional Indicators

3.1 Governments

55. **govtype**
Type of Government. Classification: (1) single party majority government; (2) minimal winning coalition; (3) surplus coalition; (4) single party minority government; (5) multi party minority government; (6) caretaker government; (7) technocratic government.
Period covered: 2011-2015
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Armingeon, Klaus, Virginia Wenger, Fiona Wiedemeier, Christian Isler, Laura Knöpfel, David Weisstanner and Sarah Engler. 2017. *Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2015*. Bern: Institute of Political Science, University of Berne.
Notes: (1) Single-party majority government = *One party takes all governments seats and has a parliamentary majority [>50.0%];* (2) Minimal winning coalition= *All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [>50.0%];* (3) Surplus coalition = *Coalition governments which exceed the minimal-winning criterion [>50.0%];* (4) Single-party minority government = *The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [≤50.0%];* (5) Multi-party minority government = *The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [≤50.0%];* (6) Caretaker government = *Governments which should simply maintain the status quo; (7)* Technocratic government = *Led by technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.*

56. **cabchan**
Government change. Number of changes in government per year [termination of government due to (a) elections, (b) resignation of the Prime Minister, (c) dissension within government (break up of coalition), (d) lack of parliamentary support, or (e) intervention by the head of state (f) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties) (Woldendorp/Keman/Budge 1998: 127 and Woldendorp/Keman/Budge 2011: 3-4)]
Period covered: 2011-2015
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Armingeon, Klaus, Virginia Wenger, Fiona Wiedemeier, Christian Isler, Laura Knöpfel, David Weisstanner and Sarah Engler. 2017. *Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2015*. Bern: Institute of Political Science, University of Berne.

57. **govstab**
Stability of government.
A cabinet is seen as stable if its party composition does not change during a whole legislative period. Relatively short governments, i.e. interim governments (- 1/6 of the legislation), are excluded. A government gets 100% (for all years within a legislative period) if it does not change in the respective legislative period. If there is a change, govstab reflects the number of days that the government was stable as a share of the remaining possible period. *Measurement Notes*: (I) When there were more than two governments within one single election period, and the last government ended due to normal general elections the last government does not receive 100 per cent, but the value of the longest government in the respective period, unless the third or later government, was the only government in the election period which lasted for more than 1/6 of legislation. Missing values from interim governments are completed with closest value of the respective election period (if two values have the same distance, the earlier value is taken). If there are two values in one year the mean is taken. Values are copied to the entire government period. Values above 100 are set to 100. (II) The Swiss government is a cooperative government, and the 'prime minister'

(Bundespräsident), who has a mainly representative function, changes every year (but cabinet does not change). Switzerland is therefore always coded 100. (III) All values greater than 100 are set to 100. (IV) Elections between 1 January and 31 January refer to the given year. (V) In presidential systems, government change is measured by president change. Range of values (standardized): minimum = -2.6311; maximum = 100.
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

3.2 Political System

58. **effel**
Effective number of parties on the votes level according to the formula [N2] by Laakso and Taagepera (1979). The effective number of parties carries the same information as the Rae-Index and is calculated from this index as follows: effel = 1 / (1 - rae_ele).
Period covered: 2011-2015
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Armingeon, Klaus, Virginia Wenger, Fiona Wiedemeier, Christian Isler, Laura Knöpfel, David Weisstanner and Sarah Engler. 2017. *Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2015*. Bern: Institute of Political Science, University of Berne.

59. **effleg**
Effective number of parties on the seats level according to the formula [N2] proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979). The effective number of parties carries the same information as the Rae-Index and is calculated from this index as follows: effleg = 1 / (1 – rae_leg).
Period covered: 2011-2015
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Armingeon, Klaus, Virginia Wenger, Fiona Wiedemeier, Christian Isler, Laura Knöpfel, David Weisstanner and Sarah Engler. 2017. Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2015. Bern: Institute of Political Science, University of Berne.

60. **fed**
Federalism as defined by Gerring and Thacker (2004) (indicator was reversed). Categories (standardized): 0 = non-federal; 50 = semi-federal [where there are elective legislatures at the regional level but in which constitutional sovereignty is still reserved to the national government]; and 100 = federal [elective regional legislatures plus constitutional recognition of subnational authority]. Range of values (standardized): minimum= 0, Maximum=100
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

61. **sfa_subexp**
Subnational fiscal autonomy. Subnational expenditures as a percentage of the total national expenditures.
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

62. **sfa_subrev**
Subnational fiscal autonomy. Subnational revenues as a percentage of the total national revenues.
Period covered: 2011-2014

Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

63. **legov**
Length of governmental (legislative or presidential) period (if no given rule in constitution the maximum length is taken). Range of values (standardized): minimum=0; maximum=100.
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

64. **lpol_sys**
Executive legislative relations according to Lijphart (2012:108ff.). Coded: 0 = parliamentary system; 1 = semi-presidential dominated by parliament; 2 = hybrid system; 3 = semi-presidential dominated by president; 4 = presidential.
Period covered: 2011-2015
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Armingeon, Klaus, Virginia Wenger, Fiona Wiedemeier, Christian Isler, Laura Knöpfel, David Weisstanner and Sarah Engler. 2017. Comparative Political Data Set 1960-2015. Bern: Institute of Political Science, University of Berne.

65. **judind**
Judicial independence: to what extent is the judiciary in your country independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms?
Notes: 1. Heavily influenced
      2.
      3.
      4.
      5.
      6.
      7. Entirely independent
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq
Source: World Economic Forum, World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018; Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon & Richard Svensson. 2018. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan18. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan18

66. **dirdem**
Constitutional provisions for direct democracy. Sum of four direct democratic institutions (1 point for each institution). 1) Mandatory referendum; 2) veto-player referendum: referendum is triggered and question is asked by an existing veto-player; 3) popular veto: non veto-player (part of parliament, citizens…) triggers referendum, but question is asked by an existing veto player; 4) popular initiative: non veto-player asks question and triggers referendum.
Measurement Notes: 1) only binding referenda are considered; 2) referenda are considered when they exclude certain issues (e.g. budgetary questions) but not if they only include specific questions (e.g. referendum only possible for EU-Accession). Range of values (standardized): minimum=0; maximum=133.33333 (0; 33.3; 66.6; 100; 133.3)
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

3.3 Quality of Democracy

67. **freerel**

Freedom of religion. This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice their religious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. Citizens should be able to freely practice their religion and proselytize (attempt to convert) other citizens to their religion as long as such attempts are done in a non-coercive, peaceful manner

Notes: 0. The government restrictions on religious practices are severe and widespread
   1. Such practices are moderate
   2. Such practices are practically absent

Period covered: 2011-2017

Missing: 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries

Source: Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset; Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon & Richard Svensson. 2018. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan18. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan18

68. **freedommov**

Freedom of domestic movement. This variable indicates citizens' freedom to travel within their own country

Notes: 0. Freedom was severely restricted
   1. Freedom was somewhat restricted
   2. Freedom of domestic movement

Period covered: 2011-2017

Missing: 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries

Source: Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset; Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon & Richard Svensson. 2018. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan18. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan18

69. **freeformov**

Freedom of foreign movement. This variable indicates citizens' freedom to leave and return to their country

Notes: 0. This freedom was severely restricted
   1. The freedom was somewhat restricted
   2. Unrestricted freedom of foreign movement

Period covered: 2011-2017

Missing: 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries

Source: Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset; Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon & Richard Svensson. 2018. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan18. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan18

70. **balpress**

Ideological balance of the press system (regional and national newspapers).

Calculated as follows: (1) Each newspaper listed by the Banks' Political Handbooks of the World (BPHW) is assigned a value between 1 to 6 indicating its commitment or affiliation to a certain political ideology or party (on the basis of information from BPHW). These are Manifesto codes: 1 to 3 represent the left side of the political spectrum, 4 to 6 the right side. Newspapers listed as "independent" are considered neutral, i.e. internally diverse, and therefore receive the value for the exact centre of the political spectrum: 3.5. Also,

newspapers listed in the BPHW without indication of a political orientation are considered as independent. (2) Each code is then multiplied by the respective newspaper's circulation so that smaller newspapers receive less weight (non-dailies' circulation was adjusted accordingly). If information on a paper's circulation is missing, it is replaced by either the paper's circulation of previous or preceding years or by the average circulation of the corresponding country and year. (3) Finally, the weighted codes are aggregated (average) per country and year. The values of this indicator reflect the absolute deviance of these aggregate scores from the neutral value 3.5, multiplied by -1. Range of values (standardized): minimum = -45.5682; maximum = 100.2868
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

71. **neutnews** Share of neutral / independent newspapers' circulation (weighted by frequency of publication) of a country's total newspaper circulation in percentage.
Neutral newspapers = papers with value 3.5 in previous variable. Range of values (standardized): minimum = -45.56; maximum = 113.54
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

72. **newsp**
Number of (paid and free) daily newspaper titles per 1 million inhabitants.
Range of values (standardized): minimum = -.3174; maximum = 101.7916.
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

73. **goveff**
Government Effectiveness: Estimate. Government Effectiveness captures perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.
Notes: Estimate gives the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution, i.e. ranging from approximately -2.5 to 2.5.
Period covered: 2011-2016
Missing: 2017 for all countries
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

74. **freepress**
Freedom of the press. Press freedom score: 0=Most Free, 100=Least Free.
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: None
Source: Freedom House

75. **womrep**
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: None
Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators

76. **womgov**

Proportion of female representatives in the government (incl. ministerial positions). Range of values (standardized): minimum = 0; maximum = 109.0909.
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

77. **minpow**
Access to central power by ethnic minority groups. Categories: 1 = discriminated; 2 = powerless; 3 = regional or separatist autonomy; 4 = junior partner; 5 = senior partner. Range of values (standardized): minimum = -11.11; maximum = 100 (-11.1) discriminated; (22.2) powerless; (55.55) regional or separatist autonomy; (88.88) junior partner; (100) senior partner.
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

3.4 Political Participation

78. **riot**
Political violence: Any violent demonstration or clash of more than 100 citizens involving the use of physical force (reversed). *Measurement Notes*: The indicator was reversed by multiplying values by -1. Range of values (standardized): minimum = -200; maximum =100.
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

79. **regvot**
Registered voters (parliamentary elections). Number of names on the voters' register at the time that the registration process closes (cut-off date), as reported by the electoral management body.
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: None
Source: International Ideas, Voter Turnout Database

80. **votres**
Representative voter turnout in legislative elections in terms of resources (education and income).
Calculated as follows: (1) Calculation of gaps in terms of education and in terms of income (3 groups each): education gap = mean of share of respondents with high/middle/low education in survey – share of voting respondents with high/middle/low education (differences in absolute values); income gap = mean of share of respondents with high/middle/low income – share of voting respondents with high/middle/low income (differences in absolute values). (2) Calculation of degree of unrepresentative turnout: sum of education gap + income gap. (3) The scale was reversed by multiplying its values by -1.
Measurement Notes: (I) Data was weighted by socio-demographic characteristics. (II) Missing are replaced by values from nearest years. (III) Two-step recoding procedure: a) Values averaged across 5 years; b) Calculation of running means between 3 years.
Range of values (standardized): minimum = -6.7342; maximum = 100.
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

81. **votagend**

Representative voter turnout in legislative elections in terms of gender and age.
Calculated as follows: (1) Calculation of gaps in terms of gender and in terms of age (3 groups: 15-30; 31-65; 65+): gender gap = mean of share of women in survey– share of female voting respondents and share of men in survey – share of male voting respondents (differences in absolute values); age gap = mean of share of respondents 18-30/31-65/65+ years old – respective share of 18-30/31-65/65+ year old voting respondents (differences in absolute values). (2) Calculation of degree of unrepresentative turnout: sum of gender gap + age gap. (3) The scale was reversed by multiplying its values by -1. *Measurement Notes*: (I) Data was weighted by socio-demographic characteristics. (II) Missing are replaced by values from nearest years. (III) Two-step recoding procedure: a) Values averaged across 5 years; b) Calculation of running means between 3 years.
Range of values (standardized): minimum = -20.4684; maximum = 100.
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

82. **partidem**
Participatory democracy index. Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved? Interval, from low to high (0-1).
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: 2017 for all countries
Source: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project; Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon & Richard Svensson. 2018. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan18. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan18

83. **effdem**
Effective use of direct democratic instruments. Sum of national non-mandatory referenda per year.
Measurement Notes: (I) The data is recoded by adding +1 to every observation. (II) The log of the number of non-mandatory referenda is taken to account for the fact that an additional referendum is less important in countries with many referenda than in countries with few referenda.
Range of values (standardized): minimum = 0; maximum = 112.6873
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

4 Cultural (Individual) Indicators

4.1 Public Services' Evaluation

84. **edu**
State of education in country nowadays (percentage of respondents, 'Extremely bad' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Extremely good').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

85. **health**
State of health services in country nowadays (percentage of respondents, 'Extremely bad' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Extremely good').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

86. **qualheal**
Quality of health services (mean value on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means 'very poor quality' and 10 means 'very high quality').
Period covered: 2011; 2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; Sweden and Turkey in 2011; 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 for all countries
Source: Eurofound, European Quality of Life Survey

87. **qualedu**
Quality of education system (mean value on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means 'very poor quality' and 10 means 'very high quality').
Period covered: 2011; 2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; Sweden and Turkey in 2011; 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 for all countries
Source: Eurofound, European Quality of Life Survey

88. **qualtrans**
Quality of public transport (mean value on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means 'very poor quality' and 10 means 'very high quality').
Period covered: 2011; 2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; Sweden and Turkey in 2011; 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 for all countries
Source: Eurofound, European Quality of Life Survey

89. **qualchild**
Quality of child care services (mean value on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means 'very poor quality' and 10 means 'very high quality').
Period covered: 2011; 2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; Sweden and Turkey in 2011; 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 for all countries
Source: Eurofound, European Quality of Life Survey

90. **qualpens**

Quality of state pension system (mean value on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 means 'very poor quality' and 10 means 'very high quality').
Period covered: 2011; 2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; Sweden and Turkey in 2011; 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 for all countries
Source: Eurofound, European Quality of Life Survey

4.2 Attitudes about Institutions and Practices

91. **satdem**
Satisfaction with democracy ('How satisfied are you with the way democracy works in country?''; percentage of respondents, 'Extremely dissatisfied' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Extremely satisfied').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

92. **devbeh**
Deviant behaviour. Share of survey who answer – on a scale from (1) never justifiable to (10) always justifiable – 8, 9 or 10 regarding each of the following activities: (a) avoiding a fare on public transport; (b) cheating on taxes; (c) someone accepting a bribe and (d) claiming government benefits.
Measurement Notes: (I) Data was weighted by socio-demographic characteristics. (II) the indicator was reversed by subtracting values from 100. (III) Missing were replaced by values from nearest. (IV) Two-step recoding procedure: a) Values averaged across 5 years (e.g. 2001-2005 etc.); b) Calculation of running means between 5 years (e.g. 2002-2006 etc.). Imputation: values are imputed on the basis of a linear regression with the indicator Antigovact (Pearsons r is 0.14). The regression coefficients used are α= 85.29, β = 0.77.
Range of values (standardized): minimum = -56.6277; maximum = 109.2544.
Period covered: 2011-2014
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2015, 2016 and 2017 for all countries
Source: Democracy Barometer

93. **percor**
Perception of corruption. The indicator focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. Values range between 100 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: 2017 for all countries
Source: Transparency International, Corruption Perceptions Database; Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon & Richard Svensson. 2018. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan18. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan18

94. **truprl**
Trust in country's parliament (percentage of respondents, 'No trust at all' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Complete trust').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

95. **trueuprl**
Trust in European parliament (percentage of respondents, 'No trust at all' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Complete trust').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

96. **truleg**
Trust in the legal system (percentage of respondents, 'No trust at all' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Complete trust').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

97. **truplc**
Trust in the police (percentage of respondents, 'No trust at all' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Complete trust').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

98. **truplt**
Trust in politicians. How would you rate the level of public trust in the ethical standards of politicians in your country?
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq
Source: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018; Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon & Richard Svensson. 2018. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan18. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan18

99. **truprt**
Trust in political parties (percentage of respondents, 'No trust at all' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Complete trust').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

4.3 Attitudes towards the European Union

100. euftf

European Union: European unification go further or gone too far (percentage of respondents, 'Unification already gone too far' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Unification go further').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

101. euim

The image of European Union (percentage of respondents who answered 'Very negative image' and 'fairly negative').
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon
Source: Eurobarometer

102. eure

My voice counts in the European Union (percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree').
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; 2013 for all countries
Source: Eurobarometer

103. euro

Support for the Euro (percentage of respondents who answered 'Against').
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon
Source: Eurobarometer

104. eufrpl

Support for a common foreign policy (percentage of respondents who answered 'Against').
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq and Lebanon; Turkey in 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017
Source: Eurobarometer

105. euctz

Feeling like a citizen of European Union (percentage of respondents who answered 'No, definitely not' and 'No, not really').
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey
Source: Eurobarometer

106. eurght

Knowledge of rights: do you know what your rights are as a citizen of the EU? Percentage of respondents who answered 'No, definitely not' and 'No, not really'.
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey
Source: Eurobarometer

107. eufut

The future of European Union: optimistic or pessimistic (percentage of respondents who answered 'Very pessimistic' and 'Fairly pessimistic').
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey
Source: Eurobarometer

108. **eumemb**
Country's membership of the EU: good or bad thing (percentage of respondents who answered 'Bad thing').
Period covered: 2011
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries
Source: : Eurobarometer

109. **euben**
Country's benefit from being a member of EU: benefited or not benefited (percentage of respondents who answered 'Not benefited').
Period covered: 2011
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries
Source: : Eurobarometer

4.4 Individual Well-Being

110. **satlife**
How satisfied with life as a whole (percentage of respondents, 'Extremely dissatisfied' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Extremely satisfied').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

111. **sateco**
How satisfied with present state of economy in country (percentage of respondents, 'Extremely dissatisfied' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Extremely satisfied').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

4.5 Social Capital, Social Exclusion and Religiosity

112. **gentru**
General Trust (percentage of respondents, 'You can't be too careful' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Most people can be trusted').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

113. **pplfair**
Most people try to take advantage of you, or try to be fair (percentage of respondents, 'Most people try to take advantage of me' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Most people try to be fair').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

114. **pplhlp**
Most of the time people are helpful or mostly looking out for themselves (percentage of respondents, 'People mostly look out for themselves' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'People mostly try to be helpful').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

115. **meet**
How often socially meet with friends, relatives or colleagues (percentage of respondents who answered 'Never' and 'Less than once a month').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

116. **burgl**
Respondent or household member victim of burglary/assault last 5 years (percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

117. **blgetmg**
Belong to minority ethnic group in country (percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

118. **dscrgrp**
Member of a group discriminated against in this country (percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

119. **dscretn**
Perceived discrimination on ethnic grounds (percentage of respondents who answered 'Not marked').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016

Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

120. **rlgdgr**
How religious are you (percentage of respondents, 'Very religious' 6 to 10 on a scale from 0 'Not at all religious').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

121. **rlgatnd**
How often attend religious services apart from special occasions (percentage of respondents who answered 'Every day', 'More than once a week' and 'Once a week').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

4.6 Socio-Political Opinions and Attitudes towards Migration

122. **incdiff**
Government should reduce differences in income levels (percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree strongly' and 'Agree').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

123. **freehms**
Gay and lesbians free to live life as they wish (percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree strongly' and 'Disagree').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

124. **immeco**
Immigration bad or good for country's economy (percentage of respondents, 'Bad for the economy' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Good for the economy').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

125. **immcoun**
Immigrants make country worse or better place to live (percentage of respondents, 'Worse place to live' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Better place to live').

Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

126. **imsmetn**
Allow many/few immigrants of same race/ethnic group as majority (percentage of respondents who answered 'Allow many to come and live here' and 'allow some').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

127. **impcntr**
Allow many/few immigrants from poorer countries outside Europe (percentage of respondents who answered 'Allow none' and 'allow a few').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

128. **imueclt**
Country's cultural life undermined or enriched by immigrants (percentage of respondents, 'Cultural life undermined' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'cultural life enriched').
Period covered: 2012; 2014: 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey ; Austria in 2012; Hungary in 2016; Italy in 2014 and 2016; Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

129. **wgi**
The World Giving Index on charitable giving (an average of three measures of giving behaviour - the percentage of people who in a typical month donate money to charity, volunteer their time, and help a stranger)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Turkey in 2015, 2016 and 2017
Source: Charities Aid Foundation (CAF)

130. **immouteu**
View of immigration of people from outside the EU (percentage of respondents who answered 'very negative' and 'fairly negative').
Period covered: 2014-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon, and Turkey; 2011, 2012, 2013 for all countries
Source: Eurobarometer

131. **immjob**
Immigrants take jobs away in country or create new jobs (percentage of respondents, 'Take jobs away' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Create new jobs ').
Period covered: 2014
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon and Turkey; 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

132. **immtaxserv**

Taxes and services: immigrants take out more than they put in or less (percentage of respondents, 'Generally take out more ' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Generally put in more ').
Period covered: 2014
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon and Turkey; 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

133. **immcrime**
Immigrants make country's crime problems worse or better (percentage of respondents, 'Crime problems made worse' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Crime problems made better').
Period covered: 2014
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon and Turkey; 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

134. **immtreat**
Compared to yourself government treats new immigrants better or worse (percentage of respondents who answered 'Much better ' and 'A little better').
Period covered: 2014
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon and Turkey; 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

135. **immrel**
Religious beliefs and practices undermined or enriched by immigrants (percentage of respondents, 'Religious beliefs and practices undermined' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Religious beliefs and practices enriched').
Period covered: 2014
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon and Turkey; 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

136. **govrefgen**
Government should be generous judging applications for refugee status (percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree ' and 'Disagree strongly).
Period covered: 2014; 2016
Missing: Greece, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon and Turkey; Hungary and Sweden in 2016; 2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

137. **reffear**
Most refugee applicants not in real fear of persecution own countries (percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree strongly' and 'Agree').
Period covered: 2016
Missing: Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Sweden and Turkey; 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

138. **reffam**
Granted refugees should be entitled to bring close family members (percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree strongly' and 'Disagree').
Period covered: 2016
Missing: Greece, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Lebanon, Sweden and Turkey; 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2017 for all countries
Source: European Social Survey

5 Legal Indicators (Enforcement of Migration Legislation)

139. **inmig_rfs**
Third country nationals refused entry at the external borders - annual data.
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; Austria, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Sweden and United Kingdom in 2017
Source: Eurostat

140. **inmig_ill**
Third country nationals found to be illegally present - annual data.
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; Greece, Hungary and Sweden in 2017
Source: Eurostat

141. **inmig_ord**
Third country nationals ordered to leave - annual data.
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; Austria in 2017 and 2017; Hungary and Sweden in 2017
Source: Eurostat

142. **inmig_rtn**
Third country nationals returned following an order to leave - annual data.
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon and Turkey; Austria, Hungary and Sweden in 2017
Source: Eurostat

143. **asyapp_with**
Number of asylum applications withdrawn
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey; Poland in 2017
Source: Eurostat

144. **asyfirstdec_pos**
Number of first instance decisions on applications (total positive decisions)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey
Source: Eurostat

145. **asyfirstdec_rej**
Number of first instance decisions on applications (rejected)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey
Source: Eurostat

146. **asyfinaldec_pos**
Number of final decisions on applications (total positive decisions)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey
Source: Eurostat

147. **asyfinaldec_rej**
Number of final decisions on applications (rejected)
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey

Source: Eurostat

148. **asyres**
Number of resettled persons
Period covered: 2011-2017
Missing: Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey; Poland in 2011
Source: Eurostat

Appendix

Data from World Values Survey

Inglehart, R., C. Haerpfer, A. Moreno, C. Welzel, K. Kizilova, J. Diez-Medrano, M. Lagos, P. Norris, E. Ponarin & B. Puranen et al. (eds.). 2014. World Values Survey: Round Six - Country-Pooled Datafile Version: http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/WVSDocumentationWV6.jsp. Madrid: JD Systems Institute.

Countries covered: Germany (2013), Iraq (2013), Lebanon (2013), Poland (2012), Sweden (2011), Turkey (2012)

1. **neighdiffr**
   Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different race (percentage of respondents)

2. **neighimm**
   Would not like to have as neighbors: Immigrants/foreign workers (percentage of respondents)

3. **neighdiffrel**
   Would not like to have as neighbors: People of a different religion (percentage of respondents)

4. **neighdifflan**
   Would not like to have as neighbors: People who speak a different language (percentage of respondents)

5. **trustrel**
   How much you trust: People of another religion (percentage of respondents who answered "Trust completely" and "Trust somewhat")

6. **trustnat**
   How much you trust: People of another nationality (percentage of respondents who answered "Trust completely" and "Trust somewhat")

7. **freqrac**
   How frequently do the following things occur in your neighborhood: Racist behavior (percentage of respondents who answered "Very frequently" and "Quite frequently")

8. **worldcit**
   I see myself as a world citizen (percentage of respondents who answered "Strongly agree" and "Agree")