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The Migrant Social Protection Data Set (MigSP) Technical Report

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THE MIGRANT SOCIAL PROTECTION DATA SET (MIGSP) TECHNICAL REPORT

Friederike Römer, Eloisa Harris, Jakob Henninger, and Franziska Missler[1]

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1. ABSTRACT

The Migrant Social Protection (MigSP) Dataset provides a set of quantitative comparative measures of de jure immigrant welfare rights in regard to unemployment insurance and social assistance benefits in 39 countries in Europe, Latin America, North America, Oceania and Southeast Asia[1] for the years 1980-2018. This Technical Report outlines the conceptualization and operationalization of immigrant welfare rights, details the data collection and presents the codebook for the data. MigSP builds on data that was collected within the remit of the Immigration Policies in Comparison (IMPIC) project (Helbling et al., 2017; Römer, 2017).

2. CONCEPTUALIZATION

This section outlines how MigSP conceptualizes immigrant welfare rights and discusses issues of comparability between the established and emerging welfare states included in the sample.

2.1 Definition of Immigrant Welfare Rights

The MigSP definition of immigrant welfare rights builds on a conceptualization developed in the IMPIC Project (Bjerre et al., 2016). We conceptualize immigrant welfare rights as an umbrella term that encompasses the extent to which different groups of immigrants can access welfare benefits and services in their country of residence. For the operationalization of the concept, we compare the access of immigrants to that of citizens. In contexts where immigrants are granted rights equivalent to those of citizens, we define this as full inclusion, whereas full exclusion occurs when immigrants cannot access any of the benefits and services that are provided to citizens. Degrees of in- and exclusion are determined by reference to additional eligibility requirements for immigrants that go beyond those demanded of citizens.[2] The concept of immigrant welfare rights is therefore defined, operationalized, and measured in relative terms (to citizens), and does not include information about absolute benefit levels.

2.1.1 BENEFIT SCHEMES

Most welfare states protect against a number of risks such as unemployment, sickness, invalidity, disability, and old age. In principle, a fully exhaustive conceptualization of immigrant welfare rights would thus incorporate information on how different types of immigrants access the full range of benefits and services provided to citizens. However, the MigSP dataset focuses on two types of benefits targeted towards the able-bodied, working-age adult; namely non-contributory social assistance benefits and contributory unemployment insurance. The focus on these two benefits has proven fruitful in past studies of immigration and the welfare state because they reflect two different logics of welfare state design - contribution-based and tax-financing (Brubaker, 1989, pp. 155–156; Sainsbury, 2012, pp. 11–12). Appendix A provides a list of the relevant benefit schemes for both unemployment insurance and social assistance respectively for each of the 39 countries from 1980 to 2018.

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1   Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam.

2   Given that they fulfil eligibility requirements that are not connected to citizenship or residency status.

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2.1.2 Migrant Groups

Legal categories of entry and residency are of critical importance to explain the extent to which immigrants can access welfare benefits and services (Koning, 2019; Römer, 2017; Sainsbury, 2012). Broadly speaking, most countries differentiate between six different categories of migration (Bjerre et al., 2015; Boucher & Gest, 2018). These are labour, family reunification, asylum and refugee, 'co-ethnic' and irregular migration (Bjerre et al., 2015, p. 559). Furthermore, virtually all countries distinguish between temporary and permanent forms of migration and residency, a differentiation that to some extent cuts across the six categories (there are e.g., both temporary and permanent labour migrants and transitions between different categories can occur).[3]

The MigSP dataset includes measures of the rights of temporary and permanent labour migrants, recognized refugees, asylum seekers and also includes items on how the right to family reunification might be tied to benefit receipt and earning record (see 'Consequences' and 'Preventative Measures' in Table 1 below). However, a number of groups represented within the migrant population are not included in the dataset. Firstly, it does not cover the rights of irregular and co-ethnic migrants. Secondly, we recognize that regional and bilateral agreements such as those governing free movement within the European Union can have important implications for immigrant welfare rights. Yet we do not include these additional categories of legal immigrant status into the final dataset, because decisions governing rights for this subset of the migrant population is often made at the supra-national level (see for example Avato et al., 2010; Bruzelius & Seeleib-Kaiser, 2017).[4] Finally, it should be underlined that the categories of legal migrants identified above do not exist in all country-years considered. More specifically, a number of countries neither operate family reunification programs nor recognize the 1951 Geneva convention relating to the status of refugees. In some cases, no official labour migration policy exists. If a certain legal category of migrant does not exist, we conceptualize this as most restrictive (see subsection "Filters" in section "Codebook" for more details).

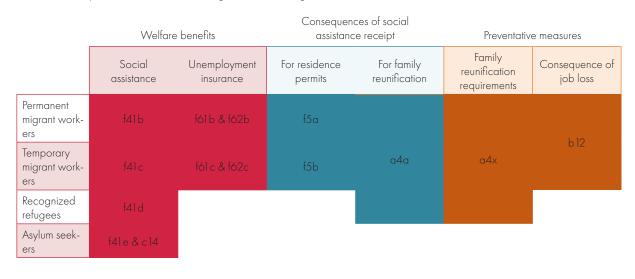### 2.1.3 Conceptualization of Immigrant Welfare Rights

At the centre of our conceptualization of immigrant welfare rights is that they can be curtailed both *directly* and *indirectly*. Direct measures restrict rights by the introduction of eligibility conditions (for example, a specific residency requirement or permit) that preclude certain migrants from accessing the benefit in question, or the creation of different benefits for individuals based on their permit type. Indirect restrictions include tying residency rights to employment or prohibiting family reunification or attainment of citizenship for recipients of welfare benefits. To give an example, by ensuring that job loss leads to the loss of residency permit, countries indirectly guarantee that an immigrant will not be in the position to claim benefits without directly losing them again. These kinds of restrictions are therefore specific to immigrants because they rely on a defining feature of immigrant status, i.e., limited residency rights, to prevent access to benefits.

Table 1 gives an overview of which sub-dimensions and indicators make up the direct and indirect dimensions of immigrant welfare rights. As we explain below, we collect these indicators through an expert survey, and therefore the indicator names listed here refer to survey items (see Part 2 "Data Collection" for more details).

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3   More finely grained legal categories do exist: I.e, in some countries operate more than one temporary labour migration scheme. Trajectories that lead to permanent residency also differ: In Australia, permanent residency is granted to some labour migrants at entry, whereas in most European countries, permanent residency is only accessible through accumulating a certain number of years as resident.

4   This means, for example, that the rights to access social assistance benefits that EU labour migrants enjoy are not detailed in our dataset.

Two sub-dimensions concern direct indicators, namely eligibility conditions (three items; f41, f61 and f62) and type of benefits (one item; c14); two dimensions concern indirect indicators, namely consequences of benefit receipt (two items; f5 and a4a) and preventative measures (two items; b12 and a4x).

Table 1. Components of the Index: Immigrant Welfare Rights

	Welfare benefits		Consequences of social assistance receipt		Preventative measures	
	Social assistance	Unemployment insurance	For residence permits	For family reunification	Family reunification requirements	Consequence of job loss
Permanent migrant workers	f41b	f61b & f62b	f5a	a4a	a4x	b12
Temporary migrant workers	f41c	f61c & f62c	f5b			
Recognized refugees	f41d					
Asylum seekers	f41e & c14					

2.2 Comparing Global South and Global North

With the expansion of the sample to the Global South, a number of questions regarding comparability between established and emerging welfare states arise. As stated in our conceptualization, we are interested in comparing migrants' access to two types of welfare benefits: social assistance and unemployment benefits. For most of the OECD economies in our sample, these benefits have a long history and were introduced at some point in the post-second world war era. However, in many countries in the Global South, social policy institutions have emerged more recently (Barrientos & Hulme, 2009).

In this context, it is important to underline again that the indicators provided in the MigSP dataset are relative – they depict whether different migrant groups can access benefits similarly to citizens. Thus, if a given benefit does not exist for citizens, it is coded as 'missing', and not 'most restrictive'. However, we expanded the range of benefit schemes that qualify as social assistance for countries in the Global South. In many cases, we took into account the main poverty relief schemes, some of which were targeting families/households instead of individuals (see Appendix A for the full list of included benefit schemes). We are thus able to compare across emerging and developed welfare states, because the unit of comparison is a relative index.

Another important difference between countries in the Global South and North arises in regard to the interpretation of de jure rights. The questionnaire asks experts to refer to legal access to benefits, which assumes that only legal institutions govern the access of individuals to welfare benefits. However, especially – but not only – in countries in Latin America and Southeast Asia, this assumption does not always hold. In a number of countries, no provisions for migrants were made at all. This makes it difficult to assess whether immigrants are excluded or included from looking into the relevant legal texts alone because no provisions exist.

Instead, there are different ways in which migrants are in-/excluded in social assistance or poverty-relief schemes. One means whereby governments can prevent immigrant welfare access is through the legal provision of a benefit directed at 'citizens' or 'nationals' only. If a law regulating the eligibility of

persons for a social benefit would speak of citizenship or nationality as prerequisite, we would treat this as most restrictive.

If neither nationality, citizenship, permit nor visa status is mentioned in the law, another option to regulate migrant access to cash benefits are eligibility criteria and conditions. If the conditions for accessing a benefit require the possession of an ID which is only available to citizens and in certain cases permanent residents, this excludes other categories of migrants, since they are unable to fulfil this condition[5].

However, in some countries, neither migrants nor citizenship requirements are explicitly mentioned. Additionally, all eligibility criteria and conditions could technically be fulfilled by migrants. Still, the respective experts indicated that migrants did not have access to these benefits, as the de jure situation is contrary to the de facto situation: Migrants have a legal claim but on the ground, they are excluded from accessing the benefit. There are three countries where migrants are not explicitly or implicitly mentioned, namely Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.

One cause for stark differences between the de jure and the de facto rights is the targeting system. The benefits are designed to target households or individuals below a certain threshold. In all three countries, beneficiaries are selected through a national database that registers households and the respective estimation of household income. Migrants either face additional difficulties in being included in this register or are intentionally excluded. In Indonesia, for example, the database builds upon a census of which household lists are submitted to the database. Migrants who enter a country at a later point in time than the census are not included.

Overall, we accept that a gap between de facto and de jure rights can be expected in Global North and South countries (Hennebry, 2014; Noy & Voorend, 2016). Nevertheless, it should be stressed that this gap is especially wide in a number of cases outlined here, based on the lack of provisions for migrants. This should be taken into consideration when interpreting the data for these cases (See Appendix D for a list of these cases).

3. Data Collection

Similar to the IMPIC data collection process, the dataset was constructed following the measurement of the various components of immigrant welfare rights in a series of expert surveys. We chose legal scholars due to their detailed knowledge of the law and ability to locate and interpret legal sources relevant to our conceptualization. In most cases, we were successful in finding an advanced legal scholar or practitioner with extensive experience working on migration issues in their countries (see "List of Experts" below). Furthermore, if possible, country experts who were situated in the respective country were chosen, to ensure optimal language and contextual understanding of the case. In some cases, political scientists or economists who specialize in migration policy research were chosen instead.

The experts were sent an online questionnaire (see Appendix B) which contained both closed as well as open questions. The questionnaire was designed in such a way as to minimize the influence of subjective evaluations of restrictiveness. Thus, experts were not asked to give subjective ratings of the restrictiveness of a given policy but instead asked for factual and objective information, as written down in the law, in each year from 1980 to 2018. This provided the MigSP team with the information necessary to score each questionnaire and produce country-year measures of immigrant welfare rights (see next section).

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5   In Paraguay, for example, we see the ID condition in combination with another one: to receive the Tekoporã cash transfer, the beneficiary needs to have a Paraguayan ID and the children need to be born in Paraguay. This is technically possible for permanent migrants but impossible for persons on a temporary basis or even refugees or asylum seekers.

Table 2. List of Experts[6]

Country Expert	Country
Dr. Lila García CONICET, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires	Argentina
Fergus Peace Independent researcher	Australia
Dr. Ulrike Brandl Department of Public, Public International and European Law University of Salzburg	Austria
Prof. Jean-Yves Carlier Centre Charles De Visscher pour le droit international et européen (CeDIE) Collège Thomas More Université Catholique de Louvain Jean-Baptiste Farcy Centre Charles De Visscher pour le droit international et européen (CeDIE), EDEM - Equipe droits et migrations Université Catholique de Louvain	Belgium
Laura Madrid Sartoretto, PhD Immigration Lawyer at GAIRE/SAJU - Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul	Brazil
Tom Pearson Future Forum, Phnom Penh	Cambodia
Prof. Sasha Baglay Faculty of Social Science and Humanities Ontario Tech University	Canada
PhDr. Marie Jelínková Department of Public and Social Policy, Institute of Sociological Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague	Czech Republic
Prof. Catherine Jacqueson WELMA-centre, Law Faculty University of Copenhagen	Denmark
(Expert preferred not to be named in this report)	Finland
Prof. Fabienne Jault-Seseke Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin, Paris Saclay	France
Andrea Pürckhauer	Germany
Prof. Dimitris Christopoulos Department of Political Science and History, Panteion University, Athens	Greece
Prof. Judit Tóth Head of the Constitutional Law Department, University of Szeged	Hungary
Margrét Steinarsdóttir Director of the Icelandic Human Rights Center, Reykjavik	Iceland
Prof. Antje Missbach Universität Bielefeld, Germany	Indonesia
Dr. Roberta Perna Institute of Public Goods and Policies, Spanish National Research Council, Madrid, Spain	Italy

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6 This list of experts refers only to the MigSP data collection. For a full list of experts involved in the IMPIC data collection effort, please refer to the IMPIC codebook (Bjerre et al., 2016).

Country Expert	Country
Dr. Ralph Ittonen Hosoki Sophia University, Tokyo	Japan
Inthasone Phetsiriseng Freelance Consultant	Laos
Dr. Chan Chee Khoon University of Malaya	Malaysia
Dr. Thwin Pa Pa Dr. Su Yin Htun Dr. Nan Kham Mai Dr. Ni Ni Win Dr. Po Ma Ma Aung Dr. Moh Moh Win University of Mandalay	Myanmar
Anny Yip-Ching Yu United Nations University-MERIT, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance	Netherlands
Distinguished Professor Paul Spoonley College of Humanities and Social Sciences Massey University	New Zealand
Prof. Anne Skevik Grødem Institutt for samfunnsforskning (Institute for Social Research), Oslo	Norway
(Expert preferred not to be named in this report)	Paraguay
Dr. Maruja M. B. Asis Scalabrini Migration Center, Manila	Philippines
Dr. hab. Dorota Maria Pudzianowska Faculty of Law and Administration, Warsaw University	Poland
Dr. Tânia Carvalhais Pereira Católica | Lisbon School of Law Emellin de Oliveira CEDIS – Law & Society Research Center, Law Faculty NOVA University of Lisbon	Portugal
Stephanie Teh	Singapore
Monika Chaloupková The Human Rights League Mgr. Dagmar Kusá, PhD Bratislava International School of Liberal Arts Mgr. Clarissa Tabosa, PhD Comenius University, Bratislava	Slovakia
Dr. Alfredo dos Santos Soares Associate Professor at the Faculty of Law (ICADE) Department of Public Law, member of the Research Group on International Human Rights, Immigration and Asylum Law Universidad Pontificia Comillas, Madrid	Spain
Prof. Anna Lundberg Department of Culture and Society Linköping University	Sweden
Robin Stünzi National Center of Competence in Research – The Migration-Mobility Nexus, University of Neuchâtel	Switzerland
Srawooth Paitoonpong, PhD Thailand Development Research Institute, Bangkok	Thailand

Country Expert	Country
Catriona Harris Legal consultant	United Kingdom
Prof. David Abraham University of Miami School of Law	United States of America
Dr. Ana Margheritis Department of Politics and International Relations University of Southampton, United Kingdom	Uruguay
Prof. Juan Carlos Sainz Borgo Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas Professor, University for Peace, Costa Rica	Venezuela
Prof. Dang Nguyen Anh Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS), Ha Noi Giang Pham SocialLife Research Institute, Ho Chi Minh City	Vietnam

4. CODEBOOK

This codebook describes the raw and scored variables in the dataset, provides an overview of the missing types, and introduces the filters applied. In the dataset, we distinguish between two forms of variables: raw and scored. The raw variables, named with the prefix r_ in the variable name, include the unscored values from the questionnaire, in most cases corresponding directly to the answer options of the questionnaire. [7]

The scored variables are derivatives of one or several raw variables. Each scored variable ranges from 0 to 1, with higher scores denoting more rights for immigrants. For each item, three members of the MigSP Team came up with scoring suggestions based on both the theoretical minimum/maximum and the empirical observations. The sets of individual scores were then compared and adjusted to agree on a common scoring scheme for each item.

The assessment of restrictiveness in "unspecified" cases

Throughout the data-collection process, we encountered cases where conditions to access a certain benefit were unspecified. This occurred in all parts of the data but most prominently regarding the access to social assistance and requirements for family reunification. Without an official, legal basis for the requirements, the decision on a claim remains up to the discretion of the authorities.

There are two interpretations of these unspecified requirements for our coding scheme. On the one hand, discretionary decision making may be more favourable to migrants, who could benefit from a case-by-case assessment of their situation which enables taking individual factors into account. A contrasting account holds that the flexibility incurred from discretion allows for differentiation in granting access based on other factors besides whether set conditions have been fulfilled or not. In the context of this project, which systematically measures access to benefits and services, we are interested first and foremost in legal conditions set down by law. These conditions, according to our interpretation, allow for fewer grey areas, better comparability, and accountability by the authorities. Immigrants are often in a vulnerable position, and therefore we argue that dependence on the state's authority without a legal basis for a decision is a less secure scenario than one with clear rules and conditions. In cases where requirements or conditions existed but were unspecified, we therefore interpreted these as more restrictive than those with a set specification (e.g., a minimum income threshold for sponsoring family members)

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7   It is important to note that the naming of the variables in the MigSP data is not the same as in the IMPIC dataset.

5. Codebook Contents

Access to tax-funded social assistance benefits (f41)

Access to social assistance for permanent migrant workers (f41b)

Question: For the years 1980 – 2018, did permanent migrant workers have a legal claim to tax-funded social assistance benefits?

Specifications:

0 No Access OR no permanent labour migration

0.3	Discretion | indefinite permit | benefits running out
0.4	Residency requirement 10 (incl.) years and higher
0.5	Residency requirement of 8-9 (incl.) years
0.6	Residency requirement 6-7 (incl.) years
0.7	Residency requirement 4-5 (incl.) years
0.8	Residency requirement of 2-3 (incl.) years
0.9	Residency requirement up to one year (incl.)
1	Same as citizens (other than residency requirements)

Raw data: For variable f41b, the raw data is stored in two variables, which are r_f41b, and r_f41b_cond. These are all string variables. r_f41b has answer categories "No", "Yes, without condition", "Yes, with condition", "Don't know", and "Not applicable". r_f41b_cond consists of strings specifying conditions if r_f41b is "Yes, with condition" and is empty when r_f41b is "No", "Don't know" or "Not applicable".

Access to social assistance for temporary migrant workers (f41c)

Question: For the years 1980 – 2018, did temporary migrant workers have a legal claim to tax-funded social assistance benefits?

Specifications:

0	No Access OR no temporary labour migration
0.5	Any condition | lower benefits | limited duration | administrative discretion
1	Same as citizens (other than residency requirements)

Raw data: For variable f41c, the raw data is stored in two variables, which are r_f41c, and r_f41c_cond. These are all string variables. r_f41c has answer categories "No", "Yes, without condition", "Yes, with conditions", "Don't know", and "Not applicable". r_f41c_cond consists of strings specifying conditions if r_f41c is "Yes, with conditions" and is empty when r_f41c is "No", "Don't know", or "Not applicable".

Access to social assistance for recognized refugees (f41d)

Question: For the years 1980 – 2018, did recognized refugees have a legal claim to tax-funded social assistance benefits?
Specifications:

0	No Access OR no refugee policy
0.5	Any condition | lower benefits | limited duration
1	Same as citizens (other than residency requirements)

Raw data: For variable f41d, the raw data is stored in two variables, which are r_f41d, and r_f41d_cond. These are all string variables. r_f41d has the answer categories "No", "Yes, without condition", "Yes, with conditions", "Don't know", and "Not applicable". r_f41c_cond consists of strings specifying conditions if r_f41d is "Yes, with conditions" and is empty when r_f41d is "No", "Don't know", or "Not applicable".

Access to social assistance for asylum seekers (f41e)

Question: For the years 1980 – 2018, did asylum seekers have a legal claim to tax-funded social assistance benefits?
Specifications:

0	No Access OR no asylum policy
0.5	Any condition | lower benefits | limited duration
1	Same as citizens (other than residency requirements)

Notes: For asylum seeker benefits, the benefits of asylum seekers accommodated in reception centres are taken into account and compared to the level of social assistance. Asylum seekers who receive benefits that are equal in amount to general social assistance are coded as "Same as citizens" in item f41e and are regarded as receiving cash benefits in c14a. If the amount of asylum seeker benefits is lower than social assistance but at least 50% of the same, question f41e is coded as "Lower benefit" (scored as 0.5) and c14a is coded as "yes" for cash benefits. Asylum seeker benefits that are lower than 50% of general social assistance are coded as "no" in f41e but "yes" for cash benefits in c14a. If asylum seekers get less than 10% of general social assistance, c14a is coded as "no" for cash, as well. Issues of comparability may arise to some extent, since in addition to the cash payment in question, asylum seekers receive in-kind benefits, most importantly the accommodation in their reception centre. However, in most of the countries in our sample, social assistance recipients also had access to further benefits such as housing benefits. Only in five countries (AUS, JPN, POR, SLO, SPN), social assistance is supposed to cover housing in its entirety. Therefore, asylum seeker benefits are in fact comparable to social assistance in all other countries.

Raw data: For variable f41e, the raw data is stored in two variables, which are r_f41e, and r_f41e_cond. These are all string variables. r_f41e has answer categories "No", "Yes, without condition", "Yes, with conditions", "Don't know", and "Not applicable". r_f41e_cond consists of strings specifying conditions if r_f41e is "Yes, with conditions" and is empty when r_f41e is "No", "Don't know", or "Not applicable".

Type of benefits (c14)

Cash or in-kind benefits for asylum seekers (c14a)

Question: For the years 1980 – 2018, in what form did asylum seekers receive benefits (cash payment or payment in kind)?
Specifications:

0	No asylum policy OR neither cash nor in kind
0.5	No cash and yes, in kind
0.75	Yes, cash and yes, in kind
1	Yes, cash and no in kind

Notes: Benefits for asylum seekers are also taken into account in item f41e. For further details on the scoring of different amounts of benefits, please refer to the description of that item above.

Raw data: For variable c14a, the raw data is stored in two variables, which are r_c14a_inkind and r_c14a_cash. These are all string variables. They both have the answer categories "Yes", "No", "Don't know", and "Not applicable".

Consequences for Dependence on Social Assistance (f5)

Consequences for dependence on social assistance for permanent migrant workers (f5a)

Question: Did being dependent on social assistance have consequences (e.g., withdrawal of residence permit) for permanent migrant workers in the years 1980-2018?
Specifications:

0	Immediate withdrawal OR no permanent labour migration
0.5	Withdrawal after some time | other consequences | non-renewal
1	No consequences

Raw data: For variable f5a, the raw data is stored in two variables, which are r_f5a, and r_f5a_cons. These are all string variables. r_f5a has answer categories "No", "Yes", "Don't know", and "Not applicable". r_f5a_cons consists of strings specifying consequences if r_f5a is "Yes" and is empty when r_f5a is "No", "Don't know", or "Not applicable".

Consequences for dependence on social assistance for temporary migrant workers (f5b)

Question: Did being dependent on social assistance have consequences (e.g., withdrawal of residence permit) for temporary migrant workers in the years 1980-2018?
Specifications:

0	Immediate withdrawal OR no temporary labour migration
0.5	Withdrawal after some time | other consequences | non-renewal
1	No consequences

Raw data: For variable f5b, the raw data is stored in two variables, which are r_f5b, and r_f5b_cons. These are all string variables. r_f5b has answer categories "No", "Yes", "Don't know", and "Not applicable". r_f5b_cons consists of strings specifying consequences if r_f5b is "Yes" and is empty when r_f5b is "No", "Don't know", or "Not applicable".

Family Reunification (a4)

Consequences of Social-Welfare Reliance (a4a)

Social Welfare Reliance and Family Reunification for Third Country Nationals (a4aTCN)

Question: For the years 1980-2018, were sponsors who were third-country nationals required not to rely on social welfare?
Specifications:

0	No family reunification
0.5	Yes
1	No

Raw data: For variable a4atcn, the raw data is stored in one variable, r_a4tcnwelfare. This is a string variable. r_a4tcnwelfare has the answer categories "Yes", "No", "Don't know", and "Not applicable".

Social Welfare Reliance and Family Reunification for Citizens (a4aCIT)

Question: For the years 1980-2018, were sponsors who were citizens required not to rely on social welfare?
Specifications:

0	No family reunification
0.5	Yes
1	No

Raw data: For variable a4acit, the raw data is stored in one variable, r_a4citwelfare. This is a string variable. r_a4citwelfare has the answer categories "Yes", "No", "Don't know", and "Not applicable".

Preventative Measures (a4x)

Citizens or third-country nationals are often asked to fulfil either income and/or funds criteria to prevent family migrants from posing a welfare burden. We operationalise this following an "or" logic, such that a4xtcn and a4xcit reflect either income or funds requirements. In the (rare) case that both funds and income requirements exist, the higher condition was taken.

Income Criterion for Family Reunification for Third-country Nationals (a4xTCN)

Question: For the years 1980-2018, were sponsors who were third-country nationals required to have a specific income per month or fulfil an income criterion?
Specifications:

0	No family reunification
0.4	Unspecified funds or assistance
0.5	Income higher than minimum wage
0.6	Income equal to minimum wage
0.7	Income higher than social assistance
0.8	Income equal to social assistance
0.9	Specific Funds
1	No Requirements

Raw data: For the income criteria, the raw data is stored in three variables, r_a4tcn0, r_a4criterion_tcn, and r_a4amount_tcn. These are all string variables. r_a4tcn0 has the answer categories "Yes, a specific amount of income was required", "Yes, a criterion applied", "Yes, a specific amount of income was required and a criterion applied", "No", "Don't know", and "Not applicable".r_a4criterion_tcn consists of strings specifying any criterion that applies if r_a4tcn0 is "Yes, a criterion applied" or "Yes, a specific amount of income was required and a criterion applied" and is blank if r_a4tcn0 is "No" or "Not Applicable". r_a4amount_tcn consists of strings specifying the amounts of income required if r_a4tcn0 is "Yes a specific amount of income was required" or "Yes, a specific amount of income was required and a criterion applied" and is blank if r_a4tcn0 is "No", "Don't know", or "Not Applicable". For the funds' requirements, the raw data is stored in two variables, r_a4funds_tcn and r_a4tcnfunds_specs. These are both string variables. r_a4funds_tcn has the answer categories "Yes", "No", "Don't know", and "Not applicable". r_a4tcnfunds_specs consists of strings specifying the criterion that applies if r_a4funds_tcn is "Yes" and is blank if r_a4funds_tcn is "No", "Don't know", or "Not applicable".

Income Criterion for Family Reunification for Citizens (a4xCIT)

Question: For the years 1980-2018, were sponsors who were citizens required to have a specific income per month or fulfil an income criterion?
Specifications:

0	No family reunification
0.4	Unspecified funds or assistance
0.5	Income higher than minimum wage
0.6	Income equal to minimum wage
0.7	Income higher than social assistance
0.8	Income equal to social assistance
0.9	Specific Funds
1	No Requirements

Raw data: For the income criteria, the raw data is stored in three variables, r_a4cit0, r_a4criterion_cit, and r_a4amount_cit. These are all string variables. r_a4cit0 has the answer categories "Yes, a specific amount of income was required", "Yes, a criterion applied", "Yes, a specific amount of income was required, and a criterion applied", "No", "Don't know", and "Not applicable". r_a4criterion_cit consist of strings specifying any criterion that applies if r_a4cit0 is "Yes, a criterion applied" or "Yes, a specific amount of income was required, and a criterion applied" and is blank if r_a4cit0 is "No" or "Not applicable". r_a4amount_cit consist of strings specifying the amounts of income required if r_a4cit0 is "Yes a specific amount of income was required" or "Yes, a specific amount of income was required, and a criterion applied" and is blank if r_a4cit0 is "No", "Don't know", or "Not applicable". For the funds' criteria, the raw data is stored in two variables, r_a4funds'_cit and r_a4citfunds'_specs. These are both string variables. r_a4funds'_cit has the answer categories "Yes", "No", "Don't know", or "Not applicable". r_a4citfunds'_specs consists of strings specifying any criterion that applies if r_a4funds'_cit is "Yes" and is blank if r_a4funds'_cit is "No", "Don't know", or "Not applicable".

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Consequences of Loss of Employment (b12)

Question: For the years 1980-2018, did loss of employment result in the withdrawal of a migrant worker's residence permit?

Specifications:

0	Immediate withdrawal (expulsion)
0.5	After some time | non-renewal
1	No consequences

Notes: Experts were asked to specify this question for up to six different entry routes for migrant workers of their own choice. Permanent entry routes are numbered starting with b12_perm_1, temporary entry routes are numbered starting with b12_temp_1. EU Blue Card schemes are stored as b12_EUblue. In addition, variables appended by "_name" (e.g., "b12_perm_1_name") contain information on the appellation of the respective track.

Raw data: Raw data for variable b12 is stored in numbered variables, as well, e.g., r_b12_perm_1 and r_b12_perm_2 for permanent entry routes and r_b12_temp_1 and r_b12_temp_2 for temporary entry routes. These are string variables specifying the consequences of job loss.

Contributions-based Unemployment Insurance Benefits (f61)

Unemployment insurance benefits for permanent migrant workers (f61b)

Question: For the years 1980-2018, did permanent migrant workers have a legal claim to contribution-based unemployment insurance benefits?

Specifications:

0	No access to contributory benefits OR no permanent labour migration
0.5	Longer contribution period/ additional requirements
1	Same contribution period as citizens

Raw data: For variable f61b, the raw data is stored in two variables, r_f61b and r_f61b_duration. These are both string variables. r_f61b has the answer categories "No", "Yes", "Yes, after having contributed for some time", "Don't know", and "Not applicable". r_f61b consists of strings specifying contributions if r_f61b is "Yes" or "Yes, after having contributed for some time" and is blank if r_f61b is "No", "Don't know", or "Not applicable".

Unemployment insurance benefits for temporary migrant workers (f61c)

Question: For the years 1980-2018, did temporary migrant workers have a legal claim to contribution-based unemployment insurance benefits?

Specifications:

0	No access to contributory benefits OR no temporary labour migration
0.5	Longer contribution period, additional requirements
1	Same contribution period as citizens

Raw data: For variable f61c, the raw data is stored in two variables, r_f61c and r_f61c_duration. These are both string variables. r_f61c has the answer categories "No", "Yes", "Yes, after having contributed for some time", "Don't know", and "Not applicable". r_f61c consists of strings specifying contributions if r_f61c is "Yes" or "Yes, after having contributed for some time" and is blank if r_f61c is "No", "Don't know", or "Not applicable".

Length of Unemployment Insurance Benefits (f62)

Length of unemployment insurance benefits for permanent migrant workers (f62b)

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

0	No access to unemployment benefits
0.5	Same duration but worse downgrade | Shorter duration
1	Same as citizens

Raw data: For variable f62b, the raw data is stored in the variable r_f62perm. r_f62perm consists of strings specifying how long permanent migrant workers receive unemployment insurance benefits before they are downgraded to other benefits.

Length of unemployment insurance benefits for temporary migrant workers (f62c)

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

0	No access to unemployment benefits
0.5	Same duration but worse downgrade | Shorter duration
1	Same as citizens

Raw data: For variable f62c, the raw data is stored in the variable r_f62temp. r_f62temp consists of strings specifying how long temporary migrant workers receive unemployment insurance benefits before they are downgraded to other benefits.

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"
.d	don't know
.c	former communist countries
.b	if benefit did not exist for all, including citizens
.m	type of immigrant did not exist
.x	neither benefit nor type of immigrant exist

Filters

- » If any category of migrant does not exist, any variable pertaining to that category is always scored as 0, i.e., most restrictive
- » If f41b is "no", meaning permanent migrant workers cannot access benefits, f5a is most restrictive, as there can be no consequences by definition
- » If f41c is "no", meaning permanent migrant workers cannot access benefits, f5b is most restrictive, as there can be no consequences by definition
- » If f41e is "yes" meaning that asylum seekers can access social assistance benefits, c14a is also "yes", as this means they get a cash benefit
- » If a4x indicates that there is an "income requirement", a4a is scored 0.5 (unless transfer payments can be used)

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Country	Social Assistance Benefits	Unemployment benefits
Argentina	1980-1995: *no benefit* 1996-2001: Programa Trabajar*** 2002-2005: Jefes y Jefas de Hogares Desocupados* 2006-2008: Programa Familias para la Inclusión Social* 2009-2018: Asignación Universal por Hijo*	1980-1991: *no benefit* 1992-2018: Prestación por Desempleo
Australia	1980-1990: Unemployment Benefit 1991-1995: Job Search Allowance/ Newstart Allowance 1996-2018: Newstart Allowance	*no benefit*
Austria	1980-2009: Sozialhilfe 2010-2018: Bedarfsorientierte Mindestsicherung	Arbeitslosenversicherung
Belgium	1980-2001: Minimum de moyens d'existence 2002-2018: Revenu d'intégration sociale	Allocation de chômage
Brazil	1980-2003: *no benefit* 2004-2018: Bolsa Familia*	1980-1985: *no benefit* 1986-2018: Programa del Seguro de desempleo
Cambodia	*no benefit*	*no benefit*
Canada	1980-2018: Alberta: Income Support British Columbia: Income Assistance Saskatchewan: Saskatchewan Assistance Programme Manitoba: Employment and Income Assistance Ontario: Ontario Works Quebec: Social Assistance Program New Brunswick: Social Assistance Program Prince Edward Island: Social Assistance Program Nova Scotia: Income Assistance Program New Foundland and Labrador: Income Support Benefits Nunavut: Income Assistance Program Northwest Territories: Income Assistance Program Yukon: Social Assistance	1980 – 1995: Unemployment Insurance 1996 – 2018: Employment insurance
Czech Republic	1980-1992: *country not in sample* 1993-2005: Sociální potřebnost 2006-2018: Příspěvek na živobytí/doplatek na bydlení	1980-1992: *country not in sample* 1993-2018: Podpora v nezaměstnanosti
Denmark	1980-2001: Social bistant 2002-2018: Kontanthjoelp	Arbejdsløshedsforsikring
Finland	1980-1983: Huoltoapu 1984-2018: Toimeentulotuki	Työttömyysturvalaki

Country	Social Assistance Benefits	Unemployment benefits
France	1980-1984: Aide au secours exceptionnel 1985-1987: Allocation de solidarité spécifique 1988-2009: Revenu minimum d'insertion 2009-2018: Revenue de solidarité active	Allocation d'aide au retour à l'emploi
Germany	1980-2004: Sozialhilfe/Arbeitslosenhilfe 2005-2018: Arbeitslosengeld II	1980-2018: Arbeitslosenversicherung / (from 2005, Arbeitslosengeld I)
Greece	1980-2016: Επίδομα Κοινωνικής Αλληλεγγύης Συνταξιούχων (EKAS, Pensioners' Social Solidarity Benefit) 2017-2018 Κοινωνικό Επίδομα Αλληλεγγύης (KEA, Social Solidarity Income)	Επίδομα Ανεργίας
Hungary	1980-1990: *country not in sample* 1991-2018: Aktív korúak ellátása	1980-1990: *country not in sample* 1991-2018: Álláskeresési járadék
Iceland	1980-2018: félagslega aðstoð	Atvinnuleysisbætur
Indonesia	1980-2004: *no benefit* 2005-2006: Bantuan Langsung Tunai** 2007-2018: Program Keluarga Harapan*	*no benefit*
Italy	1980-2015: *benefit at regional level*[8] 2016-2017: Sostegno per l'Inclusione Attiva 2018: *Reddito d'Inclusione*	Indennità ordinaria di disoccupazione non agricola
Japan	Hogo (保護, under the Public Assistance Act)	Koyou hoken (雇用保険)
Laos	*no benefit*	*no benefit*
Malaysia	1980-2011: *no benefit* 2012-2018: Bantuan Rakyat 1 Malaysia*	1980-2017: *no benefit* 2018: Sistem Insurans Pekerjaan
Myanmar	*no benefit*	1980-2011: *no benefit* 2012-2018: Social Insurance System
New Zealand	1980-2013: Unemployment Benefit 2014-2018: Jobseeker Support	*no benefit*
Norway	Sosialhjelp/Økonomisk stønad	Dagpenger under arbeidsløshet
Netherlands	Bijstanduitkering	Benefit under the Werkloosheidswet
Paraguay	1980-2004: *no benefit* 2005-2018: Tekoporã*	*no benefit*
Philippines	1980-2007: *no benefit* 2008-2018: Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino*	*no benefit*
Poland	1980-1990: *country not in sample* 1991-2018: Zasiłek okresowy	1980-1990: *country not in sample* 1991-2018: Zasiłek dla bezrobotnych
Portugal	1980-1995: Previdência social 1996-2002: Rendimento minimo garantida 2003-2018: Rendimento social de insercao	Subsídio de desemprego

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8   In Italy in the period of 1980-2015, social assistance is provided at the regional level and is therefore not
    included in our dataset – although the items that refer to social assistance receipt and the consequences
    thereof refer to general receipt of social assistance at the regional level, for which the regulations regard-
    ing the consequences are heterogenous across regions.

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Country	Social Assistance Benefits	Unemployment benefits
Singapore	1980-2004: *no benefit* 2005-2018: Short-to-Medium-Term Assistance	*no benefit*
Slovakia	1980-1992: *country not in sample* 1993-1997: *Act no. 498/1990* 1998-2018 Dávka v hmotnej núdzi	1980-1992: *country not in sample* 1993-2018: Dávka v nezamestnanosti
Spain	1980-2005: *Old-age benefits and benefits at the regional level* 2006-2018: Renta activa de insercion	Prestación contributiva de desempleo
Sweden	Ekonomiskt bistånd	Inkomstbortfallsförsäkring
Switzerland	Sozialhilfe (cantonal)	Arbeitslosenversicherung
Thailand	1980-2016: *no benefit* 2017-2018: **บัตรสวัสดิการแห่งรัฐ**	1980-2003: *no benefit* 2004-2018: **ประกันการว่างงาน**
United Kingdom	1980-1988: Supplementary Benefit 1988-2018: Income support 1996-2018: Income-based Jobseeker's Allowance 2013-2018: Universal Credit	1980-1995: Unemployment insurance benefits 1996-2018: Contribution-based Jobseeker's Allowance
United States	1980-1996: Aid to Families with Dependent Children* 1997-2018: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)*	State unemployment insurance benefits
Uruguay	1980-2007: *no benefit* 2008-2018: Tarjeta Uruguay Social *	1980: *no benefit* 1981-2018: Seguro de desempleo
Venezuela	*no benefit*	1980-1988: *no benefit* 1989-2018: Seguro de desempleo
Vietnam	1980-2010: *no benefit* 2011-2018: Trợ Cấp Năng Lượng Và Tiền Điện**	1980-2012: *no benefit* 2013-2018: Bảo hiểm thất nghiệp

Some schemes are not minimum income schemes for individuals but the next best alternative:

* Family benefits/benefits to improve income of households in (extreme) poverty

** Energy subsidies

*** Wage subsidies

The questionnaire below was given to the experts in two different versions: For the OECD countries in the sample, the questions covered the years 2011 to 2018, since the IMPIC data covers the years 1980 to 2010. The questionnaires for the ASEAN and Mercosur member states contained the years 1980 to 2018. Each question included a free-text field in which the country experts were asked to provide legal sources and one for additional comments.

1a. Social Assistance for Citizens

For [years], did citizens have a legal claim to tax-funded social assistance?

If specific eligibility conditions applied (such as duration of residence or a specific waiting time), please check "Yes, with conditions". A text field will appear below the table subsequently. Please specify which conditions applied in the text field for the respective year.

	No	Yes, without condition	Yes, with conditions	Don't know	Not applicable
⋮					
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify conditions, if applicable:

	Condition
⋮	
2016	
2017	
2018	

1b. Social Assistance for Permanent Migrant Workers

For [years], did permanent migrant workers have a legal claim to tax-funded social assistance?

If specific eligibility conditions applied (such as duration of residence or a specific waiting time), please check "Yes, with conditions". A text field will appear below the table subsequently. Please specify which conditions applied in the text field for the respective year.

	No	Yes, without condition	Yes, with conditions	Don't know	Not applicable
⋮					
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify conditions, if applicable:

	Condition
⋮	
2016	
2017	
2018	

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1c. Social Assistance for Temporary Migrant Workers

For [years], did temporary migrant workers have a legal claim to tax-funded social assistance?

If specific eligibility conditions applied (such as duration of residence or a specific waiting time), please check "Yes, with conditions". A text field will appear below the table subsequently. Please specify which conditions applied in the text field for the respective year.

	No	Yes, without condition	Yes, with conditions	Don't know	Not applicable
⋮					
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify conditions, if applicable:

	Condition
⋮	
2016	
2017	
2018	

1d. Social Assistance for Recognized Refugees

For [years], did recognized refugees have a legal claim to tax-funded social assistance?

If specific eligibility conditions applied (such as duration of residence or a specific waiting time), please check "Yes, with conditions". A text field will appear below the table subsequently. Please specify which conditions applied in the text field for the respective year.

	No	Yes, without condition	Yes, with conditions	Don't know	Not applicable
⋮					
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify conditions, if applicable:

	Condition
⋮	
2016	
2017	
2018	

1e. Social Assistance for Asylum Seekers

For [years], did asylum seekers have a legal claim to tax-funded social assistance?

If specific eligibility conditions applied (such as duration of residence or a specific waiting time), please check "Yes, with conditions". A text field will appear below the table subsequently. Please specify which conditions applied in the text field for the respective year.

	No	Yes, without condition	Yes, with conditions	Don't know	Not applicable
⋮					
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify conditions, if applicable:

	Condition
⋮	
2016	
2017	
2018	

3a. Benefits for Asylum Seekers

For [years], in what form did asylum seekers receive benefits (cash payment or payment in kind)?

More than one option may apply. If no benefits were received, both options should be checked 'no'.

	As cash payment (incl. daily allowances or the like)					Payment ‚in kind' (goods and services) or through a voucher system			
	No	Yes	Don't know	Not applicable		No	Yes	Don't know	Not applicable
⋮									
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐	☐	☐

4a. Consequences of Dependency on Social Assistance for Permanent Migrant Workers

Did being dependent on social assistance have consequences (e.g., withdrawal of residence permit) for permanent migrant workers?

If yes, please specify consequences in the table below.

	No	Yes	Don't know	Not applicable
⋮				
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify the consequences, if applicable:

	Consequence
⋮	
2016	
2017	
2018	

4b. Consequences of Dependency on Social Assistance for Temporary Migrant Workers

Did being dependent on social assistance have consequences (e.g., withdrawal of residence permit) for temporary migrant workers?

If yes, please specify consequences in the table below.

	No	Yes	Don't know	Not applicable
⋮				
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify the consequences, if applicable:

	Consequence
⋮	
2016	
2017	
2018	

5a. Conditions of Sponsorship (Third-country Nationals, TCNs)

Questions 5a and 5b are about the ability of persons to become sponsors for family reunification.

For [years], were sponsors who were third-country nationals required to prove their ability to financially support themselves and their family? If yes, please specify how.

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 should not be 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 refer only to the general regulations. Any regulations based on bilateral treaties regarding certain nationalities should not be included.

Please fill out the three questions on this page:
i. Whether sponsors were required not to rely on social welfare
ii. Whether there was an income level requirement or another criterion
iii. Whether sponsors needed to prove that they had specific financial funds' (e.g., an amount of savings)
This page is about sponsors who are third-country nationals, the following one is about citizens.

i. For [years], were sponsors who were third-country nationals required not to rely on social welfare?

	No	Yes	Don't know	Not applicable
⋮				
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐

ii. For [years], were sponsors who were third-country nationals required to have a specific income per month or to fulfil an income criterion?

If a specific income level or a fulfilment of a criterion (such as the minimum wage) was required, please check the respective option. A text field will appear below the table. Please fill in the level of income (in national currency) or the criterion in the appropriate field for the respective year. If the national currency has changed over the years, please indicate this in the Comments Section.

	No	Yes, a specific amount of income was required	Yes, a criterion applied	Don't know	Not applicable
⋮					
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify the amount, if applicable:

	Specific amount of income required
⋮	
2016	
2017	
2018	

Please specify the criteria, if applicable:

	Criterion
⋮	
2016	
2017	
2018	

iii. For the years 1980-2018, were sponsors who were third-country nationals required to prove the availability of specific financial funds'?

If specific funds' were required, please check the respective option. A text field will appear below the table. Please fill in the amount (in national currency) in the appropriate field for the respective year. If the national currency has changed over the years, please indicate this in the Comments Section.

	No	Yes	Don't know	Not applicable
⋮				
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify the amount, if applicable:

	Specific amount of funds' required
⋮	
2016	
2017	
2018	

5b. Conditions of Sponsorship (Citizens)

Questions 5a and 5b are about the ability of persons to become sponsors for family reunification.

For [years], were sponsors who were citizens required to prove their ability to financially support themselves and their family? If yes, please specify how.

Please fill out the three questions on this page:

i. Whether sponsors were required not to rely on social welfare
ii. Whether there was an income level requirement or another criterion
iii. Whether sponsors needed to prove that they had specific financial funds' (e.g., an amount of savings)

i. For [years], were sponsors who were citizens required not to rely on social welfare?

	No	Yes	Don't know	Not applicable
	⋮			
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐

ii. For [years], were sponsors who were citizens required to have a specific income per month or to fulfil an income criterion?

If a specific income level or a fulfilment of a criterion (such as the minimum wage) was required, please check the respective option. A text field will appear below the table. Please fill in the level of income (in national currency) or the criterion in the appropriate field for the respective year. If the national currency has changed over the years, please indicate this in the Comments Section.

	No	Yes, a specific amount of income was required	Yes, a criterion applied	Don't know	Not applicable
	⋮				
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify the amount, if applicable:

	Specific amount of income required
	⋮
2016	
2017	
2018	

Please specify the criteria, if applicable:

	Criterion
	⋮
2016	
2017	
2018	

iii. For the years 1980-2018, were sponsors who were citizens required to prove the availability of specific financial funds'?

If specific funds' were required, please check the respective option. A text field will appear below the table. Please fill in the amount (in national currency) in the appropriate field for the respective year. If the national currency has changed over the years, please indicate this in the Comments Section.

	No	Yes	Don't know	Not applicable
	⋮			
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify the amount, if applicable:

	Specific amount of funds' required
	⋮
2016	
2017	
2018	

6. Loss of Employment and Residence Permit

For [years], did loss of employment have consequences for a migrant worker's residence permit?

Please indicate the consequences of loss of employment for up to six entry tracks (by „track" we refer to the permit/category that the migrant falls under when entering/staying in the country).

Entry Track [Number, up to six could be specified]

Please specify the name of the entry track:

Please specify what the consequences were, if any

	No	Yes, right away	Yes, after some time	Yes, permit is not renewed	Don't know	Not applicable
	⋮					
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

7a. Unemployment Insurance Benefits for Citizens

For [years], did citizens have a legal claim to contribution-based unemployment insurance benefits?

If there was a legal claim after a certain contribution period, please check "Yes, after having contributed for some time". Please specify for how long the persons in question were required to have contributed in the field for the respective year, if applicable.

	No	Yes, after having contributed for some time	Don't know	Not applicable
	⋮			
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify how long they were required to have contributed, if applicable (in months):

	Duration of contribution (in months)
	⋮
2016	
2017	
2018	

7b. Unemployment Insurance Benefits for Permanent Migrant Workers

For [years], did permanent migrant workers have a legal claim to contribution-based unemployment insurance benefits?

If there was a legal claim after a certain contribution period, please check "Yes, after having contributed for some time". Please specify for how long the persons in question were required to have contributed in the field for the respective year, if applicable.

	No	Yes, after having contributed for some time	Don't know	Not applicable
		⋮		
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify how long they were required to have contributed, if applicable (in months):

	Duration of contribution (in months)
	⋮
2016	
2017	
2018	

7c. Unemployment Insurance Benefits for Temporary Migrant Workers

For [years], did temporary migrant workers have a legal claim to contribution-based unemployment insurance benefits?

If there was a legal claim after a certain contribution period, please check "Yes, after having contributed for some time". Please specify for how long the persons in question were required to have contributed in the field for the respective year, if applicable.

	No	Yes, after having contributed for some time	Don't know	Not applicable
		⋮		
2016	☐	☐	☐	☐
2017	☐	☐	☐	☐
2018	☐	☐	☐	☐

Please specify how long they were required to have contributed, if applicable (in months):

	Duration of contribution (in months)
	⋮
2016	
2017	
2018	

8. Unemployment Benefits Downgrade

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.

Please indicate the duration of recipience before the downgrade in months.

	Citizens	Permanent Migrant Workers	Temporary Migrant Workers
	⋮		
2016			
2017			
2018			

APPENDIX C: LIST OF INCLUDED TRACKS IN B12 VARIABLE BY COUNTRY

Country	Variable Name	Track Name	Permanent/ Temporary	Years in Force and Covered in the Dataset
Argentina				
	b12_perm_1	Mercosur Permanent Work Visa	Permanent	2004-2018
	b12_perm_2	Permanent Migrant from Non-Mercosur State	Permanent	1981-2018
	b12_temp_1	Mercosur Temporary Work Visa	Temporary	2004-2018
	b12_temp_2	Temporary Migrant from Non-Mercosur State	Temporary	1981-2018
		Missing		1980
Australia				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Worker Visas (Incl. Skilled Independent, Skilled Nomination, Employer Nomination Scheme, RSMS)	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Temporary Employer-Sponsored Visas (Including Specialist Subclass 413, Subclass 457 Temporary Work, TSS Subclass 482, Employer-Sponsored Regional Subclass 494)	Temporary	1994-2018
Austria				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residency	Permanent	1998-2018
	b12_temp_1	Seasonal Workers and Special Categories	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_temp_2	Permanent Workers (Red-White-Red Card, Researcher, Artist)	Temporary	1998-2018
	b12_temp_3	Foreign Worker Permit	Temporary	1980-1997
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2011-2018
Belgium				
	b12_perm_1	Work Permit A (Indefinite Work Permit)	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Work Permit B (Temporary Work Permit)	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2012-2018
Brazil				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Work Visa	Permanent	1980-2016
	B12_perm_2	VIPER (Permanent Residence Permit)	Permanent	2017-2018
	b12_temp_1	Temporary Work Visa	Temporary	1980-2016
	b12_temp_2	Vitem V Work	Temporary	2017-2018
	b12_temp_3	Vitem XIII MERCOSUL	Temporary	2017-2018
Cambodia				
	b12_perm_1	Immigrant Aliens	Permanent	1994-2018
	b12_temp_1	Non-Immigrant Aliens	Temporary	1994-2018
		No Labour Migration Policy		1980-1993
Canada				
	b12_perm_1	Provincial Nominee Program	Permanent	1998-2018
	b12_perm_2	Skilled Worker	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Temporary Foreign Worker aka International Mobility	Temporary	1980-2002
	b12_temp_2	International Mobility Program (Open)	Temporary	2003-2018

Country	Variable Name	Track Name	Permanent/Temporary	Years in Force and Covered in the Dataset
	b12_temp_3	International Mobility Program (Employer-specific)	Temporary	2003-2018
Czech Republic				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residency	Permanent	1999-2018
	b12_temp_1	Work Permit	Temporary	1993-2014
	b12_temp_2	Green Card A	Temporary	2009-2014
	b12_temp_3	Green Card B	Temporary	2009-2014
	b12_temp_4	Green Card C	Temporary	2009-2014
	b12_temp_5	Employee Card	Temporary	2014-2018
	b12_temp_6	Seasonal Work Permit	Temporary	2017-2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2011-2018
		Country not in sample		1980-1992
Denmark				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residency	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Essential Employment or Business Considerations	Temporary	1983-2018
	b12_temp_2	The Positive List	Temporary	2002-2018
	b12_temp_3	The Pay Limit Scheme	Temporary	2007-2018
	b12_temp_4	Green Card	Temporary	2004-2018
Finland				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Workers	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Residence Permit for an Employed Person	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2012-2018
France				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residency Card	Permanent	1984-2018
	b12_temp_1	Temporary Residence Card	Temporary	1984-1998
	b12_temp_2	Temporary Residence Card - Employee	Temporary	1999-2018
	b12_temp_3	Temporary Residence Card - Temporary Worker	Temporary	1999-2018
	b12_temp_4	Multi-Year Card - Seasonal Work (Before 2016: Seasonal Work Permit)	Temporary	1984-2018
	b12_temp_5	Multi-Year Card - Talent Passport (Before 2016: Residence Card ‚Competencies and Talents')	Temporary	2006-2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2011-2018
		Missing		1980-1983
Germany				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residency	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_perm_2	Residence Permit for High Skilled	Permanent	2005-2012
	b12_temp_1	Residence Permit for Workers	Temporary	1991-2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2012-2018
Greece				
	b12_perm_1	Long Term Residence Permit	Permanent	2001-2018
	b12_temp_1	Residence Permit for Dependent Employment	Temporary	1980-2018

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Country	Variable Name	Track Name	Permanent/ Temporary	Years in Force and Covered in the Dataset
	b12_temp_2	Seasonal Workers	Temporary	2001-2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2012-2018
Hungary				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residency Card	Permanent	1994-2018
	b12_temp_1	Migrant Worker as Holder of a Unified Permit (Residence and Labour Authorization) aka Labour Permit Application	Temporary	1991-2018
	b12_temp_2	Seasonal Migrant Worker	Temporary	2004-2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2012-2018
		Country not in sample		1980-1990
Iceland				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residency	Permanent	2002-2018
	b12_temp_1	Temporary Permit Due to Shortage of Labour aka Shortage of Workforce	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_temp_2	Specialist aka Specialist Permit	Temporary	1980-2018
Indonesia				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residence Permit (Izin Tinggal Tetap)	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Temporary Residence Permit (Izin Tinggal Terbatas)	Temporary	1980-2018
Italy				
	b12_perm_1	Dependent Workers on a Non-Temporary Basis aka Residence Permit for Non-Seasonal Dependent Employment (Fixed-term or Open-ended)	Permanent	1986-2018
	b12_perm_2	Long Term Residence Permit ‚Carta Di Soggiorno'	Permanent	1998-2018
	b12_temp_1	Seasonal Workers aka Residence Permit of Seasonal Dependent Employment	Temporary	1990-2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2012-2018
		Missing		1980-1985
Japan				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residence	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Professional Residence Statuses	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_temp_2	Trainee/Technical Intern Status	Temporary	1980-2018
Laos				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Visa (P-B3)	Permanent	2015-2018
	b12_temp_1	Workers Visa Category (LA-B2)	Temporary	2015-2018
	b12_temp_2	Expert Visa Category (E-B2)	Temporary	2015-2018
		Missing		1980-2014
Malaysia				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residence	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Visit Permit (Temporary Employment)	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_temp_2	Employment Pass	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_temp_3	Residence Pass-Talent	Temporary	2011-2018
Myanmar				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residence	Permanent	2014-2018

Country	Variable Name	Track Name	Permanent/ Temporary	Years in Force and Covered in the Dataset
	b12_temp_1	Business Visa	Temporary	2012-2018
	b12_temp_2	Work Permit	Temporary	2016-2018
	b12_temp_3	Stay Permit	Temporary	2012-2018
		No Labour Migration Policy		2011
		Country not in sample		1980-2010
Netherlands				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residency	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Paid Employment Permit aka Employment Permit	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_temp_2	Highly Skilled Migrant aka Knowledge Migrant	Temporary	2004-2018
	b12_temp_2	Knowledge Migrants aka Highly Skilled Migrants	Temporary	2004-2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2011-2018
New Zealand				
	b12_perm_1	Occupational Priority List/General Skills/ Skilled Migrant	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	General Skills Temporary Works Visa/ Essential Skills Work Visa	Temporary	1986-2018
	b12_temp_2	Temporary Working Schemes Holiday	Temporary	1985-2018
	b12_temp_3	Recognized Seasonal Workers	Temporary	2007-2018
Norway				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residency	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Skilled Workers (Specialists)	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_temp_2	Seasonal Workers	Temporary	1980-2018
Paraguay				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Resident	Permanent	1996-2018
	b12_temp_1	Temporary Resident	Temporary	1996-2018
		Missing		1980-1995
Philippines				
	b12_temp_1	Pre -Arranged Employment Visa (9g)	Temporary	1980-2018
Poland				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residence Permit	Permanent	1991-2018
	b12_temp_1	Temporary Residence Permit	Temporary	1991-2018
	b12_temp_2	Visa for Work Purposes and Permit to Work	Temporary	1997-2018
	b12_temp_3	Seasonal Work	Temporary	2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2012-2018
		Country not in sample		1980-1990
Portugal				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residency Permit	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Work Permit	Temporary	1980-2006
	b12_temp_2	Residence Visas for the Exercise of Subordinate Professional Activity, Independent Activity and for Research Activity or Highly Qualified.	Temporary	2007-2018

Country	Variable Name	Track Name	Permanent/ Temporary	Years in Force and Covered in the Dataset
	b12_temp_3	Temporary Stay Visa for Seasonal Work for a Period Longer than 90 Days	Temporary	2012-2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2012-2018
Singapore				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residence	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Employment Pass	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_temp_2	Personalized Employment Pass	Temporary	2007-2018
	b12_temp_3	S Pass	Temporary	2004-2018
	b12_temp_4	Work Permit for Foreign Worker	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_temp_5	Work Permit for Foreign Domestic Worker	Temporary	2012-2018
Slovakia				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residence for Employment	Permanent	2002-2018
	b12_temp_1	Long Term Residence Permit for Employment	Temporary	1993-2001
	b12_temp_2	Temporary Residence Permit for Employment	Temporary	2002-2018
	b12_temp_3	Seasonal Work Permit	Temporary	2002-2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2012-2018
		Country not in sample		1980-1992
Spain				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residency (General Regime)	Permanent	2000-2018
	b12_temp_1	Temporary Migrant Workers (General Regime)	Temporary	1985-2018
	b12_temp_2	Special Regime for Temporary Work	Temporary	1985-2018
	b12_temp_3	Regime for the Collective Management of Hiring in Source Countries	Temporary	1993-2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2009-2018
		Missing		1980-1984
Sweden				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residency	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Work Permits Granted Under Corporative Model	Temporary	1980-1988
	b12_temp_2	Temporary Work Permit	Temporary	1989-2007
	b12_temp_3	Residence for Work (From 2008)	Temporary	2008-2018
	b12_EUblue	EU Blue Card	Temporary	2013-2018
Switzerland				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residence Permit C	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Residence Permit B	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_temp_2	Short Stay Permit L	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_temp_3	Seasonal Work (Permit A)	Temporary	1980-2002
Thailand				
	b12_perm_1	Thai Permanent Resident	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_perm_2	Lifetime Migrants	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Temporary Migrant	Temporary	1980-2018
United Kingdom				
	b12_perm_1	Indefinite Leave to Remain (Permanent Workers)	Permanent	1980-2018

Country	Variable Name	Track Name	Permanent/ Temporary	Years in Force and Covered in the Dataset
	b12_temp_1	Medium and High Skilled Workers aka Points-Based System Tier 2 or Tier 5 Visa	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_temp_2	Seasonal Agricultural Workers	Temporary	1994-2007
	b12_temp_3	Sector-Based Scheme	Temporary	2003-2006
United States of America				
	b12_perm_1	LPR; Legal Permanent Resident	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_perm_2	Immigrant Professionals with Baccheloreate	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	H-1B (Workers with Special Skills/ Speciality Occupations)	Temporary	1990-2018
	b12_temp_2	O-1 Extraordinary Ability or Achievement Aliens	Temporary	1990-2018
	b12_temp_3	H2-A Agricultural Workers	Temporary	1986-2018
Uruguay				
	b12_perm_1	Entrada En Carácter Permanente	Permanent	1980-2007
	b12_perm_2	Permanent Resident	Permanent	2008-2018
	b12_temp_1	Entrada En Carácter Temporario/Residente Temporario	Temporary	1980-2007
	b12_temp_2	Temporary Residence Non-Mercosur (0.5-2 Years)	Temporary	2008-2018
	b12_temp_3	Temporary Residence Mercosur (0.5-2 Years)	Temporary	2008-2018
	b12_temp_4	Temporary Residence With „Hoja Provisoria De Identidad" (-6 Months)	Temporary	2008-2018
Venezuela				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residents' Visa	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	TR-N (Transeunte de Negocios) Visa	Temporary	1980-2018
	b12_temp_2	Tr-L (Transeunte Laboral) Visa/ Non-Resident Work Permit	Temporary	1980-2018
Vietnam				
	b12_perm_1	Permanent Residence	Permanent	1980-2018
	b12_temp_1	Working Visa (DN, L Đ)	Temporary	2015-2018
	b12_temp_2	Temporary Residence Permit	Temporary	1980-2018

*NB. Slovakia and Czech Republic are missing from our sample until 01.01.1993, given the break-up of Czechoslovakia that led to the creation of these two separate states.

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APPENDIX D: TABLE ON DE JURE INTERPRETATION IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH

Country	Migrant access to social assistance is regulated by law	Conditions for migrant access to social assistance	Migrants are explicitly or implicitly mentioned	Migrants have de jure access
Brazil	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Cambodia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	No	No	No	Yes
Laos	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Malaysia	Yes	N/A	No	No
Myanmar*	No	Yes – National Registration Card	Yes	No
Paraguay	No	Yes – ID & children born in Paraguay	Yes	Yes
Philippines	No	No	No	Yes
Singapore	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Thailand	No	Yes – citizenship & household registration	Yes	No
Venezuela*	No	Yes – ID Card	No	No
Vietnam	No	No	No	Yes

*marks the countries where this table refers to the social pension as no social assistance according to our definition has been in place during the whole period. Those countries marked with N/A do not have either a social assistance or social pension scheme.

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