**Online Appendix A** (for web posting)

**Data Description and Sources**

Bilateral Migrant Flow and Stock

The majority of our data comes from national statistical sources. We received enormous help from the statistical offices of Austria (Stephan Marik-Lebeck), Canada, Finland (Anneli Korpelainen), Germany (Daniela Glock), New Zealand (Lynne Mackie) and Sweden (Kirsten Enger Dybendal).

We also obtained quite a bit of data from the websites of national statistical offices:

Australia: <http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3105.0.65.0012006?OpenDocument>

Belgium: [www.statbel.fgov.be](http://www.statbel.fgov.be/)

Canada: <http://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/202/301/immigration_statistics-ef/index.html>

Denmark: <http://www.statistikbanken.dk/statbank5a/default.asp?w=1024>

Sweden: <http://www.ssd.scb.se/databaser/makro/MainTable.asp?yp=tansss&xu=C9233001&omradekod=BE&omradetext=Population&lang=2&langdb=2>

Japan: <http://www.ssd.scb.se/databaser/makro/MainTable.asp?yp=tansss&xu=C9233001&omradekod=BE&omradetext=Population&lang=2&langdb=2>

Norway: <http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/00/histstat/tables.html#population>

Finland: <http://pxweb2.stat.fi/database/StatFin/vrm/vaerak/vaerak_en.asp>

Spain: <http://www.ine.es/en/inebmenu/mnu_migrac_en.htm>

United States: <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0081/twps0081.html>

A number of researchers provided data used in their projects and/or presentations. These include John Bryant (New Zealand), Anna-Maria Mayda (France and Japan), and Nicolas Perrin (Belgium).

We used data from the OECD’s international migration database (stats.oecd.org) for France, Ireland and the UK.

For each country we took the figures on the stock of the population broken down by nationality and matched it with inflow data that was likewise identified by country of origin. If we did not have stock data for at least two years we excluded the country (as was the case with Greece). Using this matched data we interpolated the missing stock data on a country-by-country basis using the using the stock adjustment equation St+1 = Ft + dSt. In this set up S represents the stock of migrants from country of origin o residing in a particular destination and F represents the flow. The parameter of interest—d—is estimated using nonlinear least squares and it represents gains or losses to the stock of migrants as a result of refugees, illegal immigration, death or emigration. Using the estimate of d we then fill in the missing migrant stock values. The correlation between the interpolated and non-interpolated value of the stock figures ranged from .86 (Austria) to .97 (United States).

For the flow and stock variables we first add 1 before taking the logarithm.

Per Capita GDP in PPP terms

Data is from the Penn World Tables (Mark 6.3).

Unemployment

Unemployment is measured as a percentage of the active population and is taken from the OECD’s Labor Market Statistics. Older series are from the paper versions with updates taken from stats.oecd.org.

Government Spending

This is spending on social welfare programs as a percentage of gdp. The components of social welfare spending are incapacity related and pension spending, welfare spending, unemployment spending and health spending. Data for the period 1960-2000 are from the Allard-Lindert OECD data sets 1950-2001" (<http://econ.ucdavis.edu/faculty/fzlinder>,) updated by the authors using data from stats.oecd.org.

Radical Right Vote %

This is a measure of the percent of national vote going to radical right parties in the most recent national legislative election (lower house election if legislature is bicameral).

Data come from a few main sources (below), supplemented by national websites.

Adam Carr’s Election Archive. Link: <http://psephos.adam-carr.net/>

Extreme Right Electorates and Party Success (EREPS). Link: <http://www.politik.uni-mainz.de/ereps/>

Norris, Pippa. 2005. *Radical Right: Voters and Parties in the Electoral Market*. Cambridge University Press pp. 54-57.

Swank, Duane. 2002. “Comparative Parties Dataset.” Website at Marquette University.

Link: <http://www.marquette.edu/polisci/faculty_swank.shtml>

Anti-immigrant Attitudes/Public (Appendix 4)

This is the percent of World Values Survey respondents by destination country that names “immigrants” as a group they would not like to have as neighbors. For many countries, this varies over time. Where we had two chronologically successive data points within a country (for 1990 and 1999, for instance), we computed and imputed trend values for intermediary years. Where we did not have a subsequent value (for 2004 but no later year, for instance), we impute (drag) the earlier value forward.

WVS survey source: [www.worldvaluessurvey.org](http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org) .

Anti-Multiculturalism/Party (Appendix 4)

The Comparative Manifesto Project (CMP) records the presence of statements that are negative towards multiculturalism in political parties’ formal manifestos or platforms. In certain cases, this component of parties’ programs change over time. To address this, we create a four-component typology for countries based on their radical right characteristics in a given year (selecting only the most successful of the radical right parties in that country). This is based on the most recent coded manifesto from the CMP dataset. The Low/Low (0/0) category denotes below-average radical right support (based on the sample mean) along with no anti-multicultural message. In Appendix 4, model 1, this is the reference condition. The Low/High (0/1) category indicates that there is below-average radical right support, and that party does include anti-multicultural statements in its platform. The High/Low (1/0) category represents a radical right party with above-average support but that does not include anti-multiculturalism in the platform. And the High/High (1/1) category contains cases in which above-average radical right support is combined with the presence of anti-multicultural themes in the platform. We then compare the relationship between each condition and immigrant inflows.

CMP data source: <https://manifestoproject.wzb.eu>.

Reason for migrating to Germany (Appendix 5)

The German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) survey asks foreign-born residents why they migrated to Germany. Responses that relate to Germany as a destination are: to live in freedom, to earn money, to be with family, to have a better life, just wanted to, and “other” reasons. 1320 Turks respond to this question. Here the number of surveyed Turks that state each reason: freedom=112, money=260, family=866, better life=269, just wanted=158, other=125. Responses are not mutually exclusive. For more information on the German SocioEconomic Panel (SOEP) survey, consult: <http://www.diw.de/en/soep> .

Mean extreme right party vote (Appendix 5) for German regions is the *länd* level combined support for the Republikaner (REP), German People’s Union (DVU) and National Democratic Party (NPD) in the most recent federal election. This variable is combined with information on a migrant’s regional destination choice (with Germany) and the immigrant’s year of immigration to create a variable denoting how popular the radical right was when (in which year) and where (in which region) the Turkish immigrant first arrived in Germany. Immigrants who moved to Germany before 1990, when the radical right started competing for votes, are excluded from the analysis.

Citizenship Policy Index

We code four aspects of citizenship policy and then sum them for the index:

allowance of dual citizenship = 2, zero otherwise

acceptance of birthright citizenship= 2, zero otherwise

absence of a language requirement = 2, zero otherwise

number of years required prior to naturalization = 2 for 0-5 years, 1 for 6-10 years, and 0 for 11-15 years.

We pulled the citizenship data together from a variety of sources. Below we distinguish between multiple case studies and single case studies that informed our study.

**Sources for multiple countries**

Aleinikoff, T. Alexander, and Douglas Klusmeyer. 2002. Citizenship Policies for an Age of Migration. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Ch. 1&2.

*Countries included: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK, US*

Baldwin-Edwards, Martin. 1997. “Third Country Nationals and Welfare Systems in the European Union.” Jean Monnet Working Paper in Comparative and International Politics: JMWP 12.97.

Link: <http://aei.pitt.edu/410/01/jmwp12.htm>

*Countries included: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UK*

Baubock, Rainier. 2006. Addendum to Ch. 3 of *Acquisition and Loss of Nationality: Policies and Trends in 15 European Countries* Rainier Baubock, Eva Ersbøll, Kees Groenendijk and Harald Waldrauch, eds. Amsterdam University Press.

Link: <http://www.imiscoe.org/natac/acquisition_dataacquisition.html>

IMISCOE International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion

*Countries included: EU15 (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK)*

Bertocchi, Gabriella, and Chiara Strozzi. “Citizenship Laws and International Migration in Historical Perspective.” Nota DiLaVoro 71.2005.

Link: <http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=603542>

*Countries included: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, UK, US*

Çinar, Dilek. 1994. “From Aliens to Citizens: A Comparative Analysis of Rules of Transition.” Institut für Höhere Studien Reihe Politikwissenschaft.

Link: <http://www.ihs.ac.at/publications/pol/pw_17.pdf>

*Countries included: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and in Australia, Canada, US*

Flournoy, Richard W., and Manley Ottmer Hudson. 1983. *A Collection of Nationality Laws of Various Countries as Contained in Consitutions, Statutes, and Treaties*. University of Chicago Press.

*Countries included: Austria, Belgium, British Empire (Britain/N. Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Ireland), Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, US*

Hansen, Randall, and Patrick Weil. 2002. *Dual nationality, social rights and federal citizenship in the U.S. and Europe: the reinvention of citizenship*. Berghahn Books.

*Countries included, France, Germany, UK, US, others*

Hofhansel, Claus. 2008. “Citizenship in Austria, Germany, and Switzerland: Courts, Legislatures, and Administrators.” International Migration Review 42(1): 163–192.

Howard, Marc Morjé. 2005. “Variation in dual citizenship policies in the countries of the EU.” *International Migration Review* 39(3): 697-720.

*Countries included: EU 15*

Kogan, Irena. 2003. “Ex-Yugoslavs in the Austrian and Swedish labour markets: the significance of the period of migration and the effect of citizenship acquisition.” *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 29(4): 595–622.

Mayda, Anna Maria, and Krishna Patel. 2004. "OECD Countries Migration Policy Changes" Appendix to "International Migration: A Panel Data Analysis of Economic and Non-Economic Determinants.”

Link: <http://www9.georgetown.edu/faculty/amm223/policychangesAppendix.pdf>

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, German, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, US,

Sainsbury, Diane. 2006. “Immigrants’ social rights in comparative perspective: welfare regimes, forms in immigration and immigration policy regimes.” *Journal of European Social Policy* 2006; 16(3): 229-244.

*Countries included: Germany, Sweden, US*

United States Office of Personnel Management Investigations Service. 2001. "Citizenship Laws of the World." IS-1 *(all countries)*

Link: <http://www.opm.gov/EXTRA/INVESTIGATE/is-01.PDF>

Weil, Patrick. 2001. “Access to Citizenship: A Comparison of Twenty-Five Nationality Laws.” Ch. 1 in T. Alexander Aleinikoff and Douglas Klusmeyer, eds., Citizenship Today: Global Perspectives and Practices. Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

*Countries included: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK, US*

**Additional sources for single countries**

**Australia:**

Australian Citizenship Act of 1948, Section 17

Link: <http://www.southern-cross-group.org/archives/Dual%20Citizenship/2007/Text_of_Section_17.pdf>

Australian Citizenship Act 1948 *(as amended up to Act No. 46 of 2006)* [Australia], Act No. 83 of 1948 as amended, 21 December 1948, available at:

Link: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/4843d1912.html>

**Austria**:

Austria Nationality Act

*Federal Law Concerning the Austrian Nationality (Nationality Act 1985) (last amended 2006)* [Austria], Federal Law Gazette of the Republic of Austria, FLG No. 311/1985, amended by FLG No. 386/1986, FLG No. 685/1988, FLG No. 521/1993, FLG No. 505/1994, FLG I No. 109/1997, FLG I No. 30/1998, FLG I No. 123/1998 and FLG I No. 124/1998, 30 July 1985.

Link: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/type,LEGISLATION,,AUT,3ae6b52114,0.html>

Summary of Austrian citizenship history, Austrian Historical Commission government website

Link: <http://www.historikerkommission.gv.at/press/e_report2.html>

**Belgium**:

*Code de la nationalité belge* [Belgium],  22 July 1984.

Link: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3df8a42f7.html>

**Canada**:

Government website: <http://dsp-psd.tpsgc.gc.ca/Collection-R/LoPBdP/BP/bp445-e.htm#C.%20Citizenship%20by%20Naturalization(txt)>

**Finland:**

Finnish Immigratin Service. 2008. “Application of the Old and New Nationality Act.”

Link: <http://finlandconsulate.gov.lb/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=29&Itemid=43>

**France**:

French Civil Code, Legifrance

Link: <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/html/codes_traduits/code_civil_textA.htm>

French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs. “French Nationality: A convoluted history.” Interview with Patrick Weil. Link: <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france_159/label-france_2554/label-france-issues_2555/label-france-no.-49_3622/society-environment_3627/french-nationality-convoluted-history_4798.html>

Plender, Richard. 1974. “The New French Nationality Law.” *International and Comparative Law Quarterly* 23:709-747.

**Germany**:

Germany Nationality Act of 1913 translation online

Link: <http://www.iuscomp.org/gla/statutes/StAG.htm>

Greeen, Simon. 2004. *The politics of exclusion: institutions and immigration policy in contemporary Germany.* Manchester University Press.

Howard, Marc Morjé. 2008. “The Causes and Consequence of Germany’s New Citizenship Law.” *German Politics* 17(1): 41–62.

**Greece**:

Code of Greek Nationality

Link: <http://www.geocities.com/nationalite/greek-eng.txt>

**Iceland:**

1952 Nationality Law (as amended through 2007), Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs

Link: <http://eng.domsmalaraduneyti.is/laws-and-regulations/nr/6297>

**Ireland**:

Irish nationality and citizenship acts 1956 and 1986, online version "unofficial consolidated version"

Links: 1956: <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/1956/en/act/pub/0026/index.html>

1986: <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/1986/en/act/pub/0023/index.html>

**Japan:**

Nationality Law of 1950. Japanese Ministry of Justice website.

<http://www.moj.go.jp/ENGLISH/information/tnl-01.html>

Sik Ko, Swan. 1990. *Nationality and international law in Asian perspective*. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

**Luxembourg:**

[Act of 22 February 1968 on Luxembourg nationality, as amended by the Acts of 26 June 1975, 20 June 1977, and 11 December 1986.](http://www.popline.org/docs/078952)

Annual Review of Population Law, 1989,16:129. Popline document no. 078952

Link: <http://www.popline.org/docs/0987/078952.html>

**Netherlands**:

Jacobs, Dirk. 2002. “Access to Citizenship of the   
Population of Foreign Origin in the Netherlands. ISPO KV Leuven.

Link: <http://users.belgacom.net/jacobs/netherlands.pdf>

Vink, Maarten P. 2007. “Dutch ‘Multiculturalism’ Beyond the Pillarisation Myth.” *Political Studies Review* 5: 337–350.

Information on 2003 Amendments, Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Link: <http://www.minbuza.nl/en/welcome/DutchCitizens,dutch_nationality>

**New Zealand:**

New Zealand Citizenship Act. Link: <http://www.culture.gouv.fr/entreelibre/Laurette/country/NewZealandtext.html>

New Zealand Citizenship Amendment Act 2005, government of New Zealand website. Link: <http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2005/0043/latest/DLM346747.html>

**Portugal:**

Portuguese Citizenship Act.

Link: <http://www.culture.gouv.fr/entreelibre/Laurette/country/portugalbistxt.html>

**Spain**:

Dur´an Ruiz, Francisco J. 2003. “The Relationship between Legal Status, Rights and the Social Integration of the Immigrants.” Working paper 84, University of California, San Diego. Center for Comparative Immigration Studies.

Spanish Civil Code. Link: <http://www.coe.int/t/e/legal_affairs/legal_co-operation/foreigners_and_citizens/nationality/documents/bulletin/Spain%20E.pdf>

**Sweden:**

Swedish Citizenship Act of 1 July, 2001:

Link: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/420cadf64.html>

**UK**: British Nationality Act 1981

Link: <http://www.uniset.ca/naty/BNA1981revd.htm>

**US**: Nationality and Immigration Act of 1952. Department of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. Link: <http://www.uscis.gov/propub/ProPubVAP.jsp?dockey=9b60c646835045a30ceca097f0ca1ba3>

Bilateral Distance, Common Border, Common Legal Language, Common Colonizer

Data is from the “Distances” dataset assembled by the CEPII ([www.cepii.fr](http://www.cepii.fr))

**Online Appendix B** (for web posting)

**Migration Policy Variable**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Country | Year | Description | Entry Restrictions: +1 = restriction;  -1 = liberalization | Source |
| Australia | 1991 | Migration (Health Services) Act: extends to all territories taken to be a part of Australia and stipulates that a charge is applied for visa or entry permit for health related expenses | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Australia | 1992 | Immigration (Education) Charge Act: Outlines payment procedures imposed on visa applicants. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Australia | 1994 | Migration Reform Act: simplified the legal basis for the administration of entry to and stays in Australia. | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Australia | 1999 | Australia Migration Program: approximately 70,000 available places for foreign entry, allocated primary for high skilled workers, was established. | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Australia | 2000 | Immigration policy shifted towards encouraging immigration of skilled workers | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Australia | 2005 | Immigration program increased number of spaces available for immigration -- up to 140,000. Government also takes steps to increase the number of skilled visa applicants | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Austria | 1990 | restricted entry and established quota for employment of foreigners | 1 | Jandl (2008) |
| Austria | 1992 | Aliens Act: tightened restrictions on entry and on residence | 1 | Jandl (2008) |
| Austria | 1993 | Residence act: further restrictions on entry and established quotas | 1 | Jandl (2008) |
| Austria | 1995 | Entry tightens to get ready for joining Schengen group | 1 | Kraler & Sohler (2008) |
| Austria | 1997 | Aliens Act: tightened entry restrictions | 1 | Kraler & Sohler (2008) |
| Austria | 2002 | Liberalization: removal of quotas | -1 | Kraler & Sohler (2008) |
| Austria | 2005 | Legislation tightening entry | 1 | Kraler & Sohler (2008) |
| Belgium | 1984 | Amendment of the Law on Foreigners: revised the system of appeal against administrative decision and established more restrictive guidelines for family reunification | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Belgium | 1996 | Amendment of the 1980 Act: Tightened immigration controls in order to limit entry and settlement of nationals from non-EU countries | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Belgium | 1980 | Government introduced legislation regarding entrance, residence, settlement and return of foreigners. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Canada | 1982 | Government modified employment regulations; allowed immigrants to enter only if employment had been arranged in advance and the offer approved in a Canadian employment center | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Canada | 1993 | Change in policy as a function of change in government: quota were abandoned and emphasis was based on qualitative aspects of the migrant (skills) | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Canada | 1997 | Government issued 170,000 temporary work permits to foreign workers | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Canada | 2002 | Government changed quota: increased target from 210,000 to 235,000. | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Canada | 2004 | Regulatory change allows foreign workers who are citizens of visa exempt countries and who have confirmed job to apply for a work permit at a port of entry. This enables quicker employment of workers with needed skills | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Denmark | 2000 | Government enacted legislation to deter any immigrant younger than 25 from bringing foreign spouse | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Denmark | 2002 | Aliens Consolidation Act defines a stricter policy with regard to the entry of foreigners | 1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Denmark | 2005 | Change in Aliens Consolidation Act increase the penalties for illegal entry and employment. | 1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Finland | 1983 | Finnish Aliens Act: strengthened protection of foreigners; liberalized entry | -1 | Sagne, Saksela and Wilhelmsson (2008) |
| Finland | 1991 | New Aliens Act: introduced quota | 1 | Sagne, Saksela and Wilhelmsson (2008) |
| Finland | 2000 | Increased number of work permits; | -1 | Sagne, Saksela and Wilhelmsson (2008) |
| Finland | 2005 | Made entry of high skilled workers easier | -1 | Sagne, Saksela and Wilhelmsson (2008) |
| France | 1980 | Bonnet Law: identified illegal migration as a serious threat and included measures that enabled illegal immigrants to be expelled from the country | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| France | 1984 | Decree, December 1984: confirmed that any foreigner who legally resides in France for more than one year can be joined by their family provided that they had an adequate and regular source of income and accommodation | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| France | 1986 | Pasqua Law: reduced the number of immigrants who could get a residence permit. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| France | 1991 | Act increased penalties that can be imposed on employers of undocumented workers; the act imposed tighter employment controls and restricted any foreigner from unauthorized work. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| France | 1993 | Pasqua Law Amendment: increased restrictions designed to limit/control illegal immigration. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| France | 2003 | Law 2003-119 tightens the conditions to enter the country and to obtain a residence permit. | 1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| France | 1997 | Loi Debre Law sets out more restrictive conditions for obtaining an accommodation certificate. | 1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Germany | 1981 | Government introduces legislation designed to reduce overall foreign entry. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Germany | 1990 | Foreigners Act/Aliens Law: replaces Aliens Law of 1965; reformed foreigner legislation | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Germany | 1998 | Exceptions to the moratorium of labor outside of the EU/EEA area were established; liberalizing entry requirements | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Germany | 2000 | Ordinance 28/7/2000 introduces a residence permit for highly qualified foreign workers | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Germany | 2005 | The Immigration Act regulates the way that immigration residence and integration of foreigners in Germany are treated; it opened Germany to immigrants who seek employment. | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Italy | 1986 | Regulate entry flows in order to (a) avoid competition with non-EU workers (protect domestic labor force) and (b) provide an alternative to illegal immigration. | 1 | Veikou & Triadafllidou (2001) |
| Italy | 1989 | Martelli Law: tightened entry (but liberalized regularization) | 1 | Veikou & Triadafllidou (2001) |
| Italy | 1993 | Contre Committee amended 1989/1990 Martelli act and tightened entry restrictions. | 1 | Zicone (2007) |
| Italy | 2002 | Bossi-Fini Act: further restricted entry and stay provisions. | 1 | Zicone (2007) |
| Japan | 1982 | Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act: imposes controls on resident aliens an severely restricts entry | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Japan | 1989 | Amendment to the 1952 Immigration Control Law: reorganized visa categories and liberalized entry for various categories of workers | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Japan | 2001 | e-Japan: attempt to increase number of IT professionals immigrating by 30,000. | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Japan | 2004 | Legislation changed and allows foreign nationals holding college status to be granted a temporary visa. | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Japan | 1993 | Basic employment Measures Plan: supports entry of workers with technical skills | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Japan | 1999 | Ideal Society and Policies for Economic Rebirth: measures promote immigration of skilled workers to Japan. | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Netherlands | 1981 | Legislation: government made temporary residence permit mandatory and tightened the requirement of having a means of support upon arrival. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Netherlands | 1991 | Legislation: new employer sanctions introduced that made employers liable for the costs of expulsion of the foreigners concerned. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Netherlands | 1995 | Aliens Employment Act: regulates foreigners in the labor market; it requires employers to demonstrate that no qualified EEA member is available to fill the position. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Netherlands | 2002 | Principles of Government Policy: introduced new restrictions on immigration | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Netherlands | 2004 | High skilled immigrants do not need a work permit and a decision on a residence permit is made within two weeks. | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Norway | 1988 | Immigration Act: established that foreign workers must have skills that no domestic worker has in order to obtain a work permit. This is focused on IT and oil workers. It regulates entry of foreign nationals into Norway in general and provides regulations regarding residence and work rights. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Norway | 2001 | Work Permit Reforms: authorized seasonal permits throughout the year and lowered minimum education requirements for work permits. | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Norway | 2002 | Amendment to the Immigration Act: facilitates recruitment of non-EU highly skilled workers; it does not require checking to see if domestic workers exist first. | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Spain | 1985 | Law on Rights and Freedoms of Foreigners: designed to control immigration entry; developed formal requirements regarding entry and stay of migrants; introduced the requirement of a work permit. | 1 | Bruquetas-Callego, et al (2008) |
| Spain | 1990 | Passage of legislation allowing for family reunification and regularization of illegals. | -1 | Bruquetas-Callego, et al (2008) |
| Spain | 1993 | Introduced Quota System | 1 | Bruquetas-Callego, et al (2008) |
| Spain | 2000 | Second Foreigners Law: liberalized quota and irregular migrants | -1 | Bruquetas-Callego, et al (2008) |
| Spain | 2004 | Removal of quotas | -1 | Bruquetas-Callego, et al (2008) |
| Sweden | 1981 | Swedish government passed a law that monitored the inflow of foreigners. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Sweden | 1985 | Bill on the Guidelines for Swedish Immigration and Minority Policy: established strict immigration regulation. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Sweden | 1995 | Government issued 14,000 temporary work permits to skilled foreign workers. | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Sweden | 1998 | Approximately 10,000 (Nordic) workers were recruited for work in construction and health care sectors. | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| Switzerland | 1986 | In order to balance the proportion of Swiss in the population the number of foreign entries was limited. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Switzerland | 1994 | Act on the Entry of Seasonal Workers: seasonal permits were limited to the nationals of traditional recruitment countries of the EU. | 1 | Mayda (2010) |
| Switzerland | 2004 | Individual admission controls on pay and working conditions for EU nationals were abolished. | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| United Kingdom | 1996 | Asylum and Immigration Act of 1996: defines limited role for economic immigrants | 1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| United Kingdom | 1999 | Immigration and Asylum Act of 1999: tightens conditions for migrants to enter. | 1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| United Kingdom | 2001 | Immigration policy focused the direction towards allowing more foreign workers. | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| United Kingdom | 2002 | Nationality, Immigration and Asylum Act: tightens conditions to enter and remain for migrants. | 1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| United Kingdom | 2003 | Act provides the introduction of a new scheme for recruiting high skilled labor. | -1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| United Kingdom | 2004 | Asylum and Immigration (Treatment of Claimants, etc) Act of 2004: tightens immigration procedures in order to limit illegal immigration. | 1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| United States | 1981 | Number of acts that allowed for immigration from south east Asia | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| United States | 1982 | Simpson-Mazzoli Act; Immigration Reform and Control Act: established a higher quota and legalized illegals | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| United States | 1986 | Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986: authorized legalization of aliens who have lived illegally in US; adjusted residency status of CA immigrants; eased entry for LA immigrants. | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| United States | 1992 | Immigration Act: increased number of visa issued and changed policy towards a flexible cap. | -1 | Mayda (2010) |
| United States | 1995 | Welfare Reform Act; Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act: increased border control; established restrictions on the eligibility of immigrants from some government funded benefits. | 1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| United States | 2001 | US Patriot Act: cracked down on illegal entry; limited number of visas. | 1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| United States | 2002 | Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Act: made obtaining a visa more difficult | 1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |
| United States | 2005 | the REAL ID Act: more restrictions on entry; increased visa requirements | 1 | Ortega and Peri (2009) |