Book Chapter: Attitudes Towards Immigrants and Refugees in Europe

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1 Appendix

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Country Codes

Figures 6, 9, and 11 present countries labeled by their ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 codes. The table below shows the country names included in the sample and their respective codes.

Table 1: Table Showing Country Codes

Country	Code
Austria	AT
Belgium	BE
Bulgaria	BG
Croatia	HR
Cyprus	CY
Czech Republic	CZ
Denmark	DK
Estonia	EE
Finland	FI
France	FR
Germany	DE
Greece	GR
Hungary	HU
Iceland	IS
Ireland	IE
Italy	IT
Latvia	LV
Lithuania	LT
Luxembourg	LU
Malta	MT
Netherlands	NL
Norway	NO
Poland	PL
Portugal	PT
Romania	RO
Slovakia	SK
Slovenia	SI
Spain	ES
Sweden	SE
Switzerland	CH
United Kingdom	GB

Descriptions of Variables Used in Figures

The tables below show a description of variables by figure, their source, and summary statistics: range, mean and number of observations.

Table 2: Variable Description for Figure 1: Net Migration and Natural Population Change in Europe, 1960 to 2018

Variable	Description	Source	Range	Mean	N
Natural change (in 1,000)	Natural change is the difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during the year.	Eurostat	-11.1 – 110.6	37.1	59
Net Migration (in 1,000)	Net migration plus statistical adjustment representing the difference between total population change (difference between the size of the population at the end and the beginning of the period) and natural change (difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during the year).	Eurostat	-31.4 – 60.8	18.6	59

Table 3: Variable Description for Figure 2: Population with Foreign Background, Forecasting by Country

Variable	Description	Source	Range	Mean	N
Population with foreign background (in %)	Projected share of population with a foreign background. This represents people who are born in a foreign country and their children. From the third generation onwards, people are classified as native born.	Lanzieri 2011	0.6 – 64.8	18.6	162

Table 4: Variable Description for Figure 3: Number of Asylum Applications by Country, 2014 to 2018

Variable	Description	Source	Range	Mean	N
Total asylum applications (in 1,000)	Number of asylum applicants in a given year.	Eurostat	0.1 – 745.3	30.7	155
Successful asylum applications (in 1,000)	Total positive decisions on asylum applications granted by the respective authority acting as a first instance of the administrative/judicial asylum procedure in the receiving country.	Eurostat	0.0 – 433.9	12.3	155

Table 5: Variable Description for Figure 41: Asylum Applications per 100,000 Inhabitants by Country, 2014 to 2018

Variable	Description	Source	Range	Mean	N

Total asylum applications (per 100,000 population)	Number of asylum applicants in a given year.	Eurostat	0.0 – 1.8	0.2	155
Successful asylum applications (per 100,000 population)	Total positive decisions on asylum applications granted by the respective authority acting as a first instance of the administrative/judicial asylum procedure in the receiving country.	Eurostat	0.0 – 0.7	0.1	155
Population	Population on 1 January of a given year	Eurostat	325,671 – 82,792,351	16,896,845	155

Table 6: Variable Description for Figure 52: Trends in Shares of Asylum Seeker Applications Accepted and Rejected by Country, 2014-2018

Variable	Description	Source	Range	Mean	N
Accepted asylum applications (in %)	Share of positive decisions on asylum applications granted by the respective authority acting as a first instance of the administrative/judicial asylum procedure in the receiving country.	Eurostat	8.4 – 94.1	48.0	155
Rejected asylum applications (in %)	Share of negative decisions on asylum applications granted by the respective authority acting as a first instance of the administrative/judicial asylum procedure in the receiving country.	Eurostat	5.8 – 91.6	52.0	155

Table 3: Variable Description for Figure 6: Percentage of Foreign Born, Democracy and GDP Per Capita by Country, 2018

Variable	Description	Source	Range	Mean	N
Liberal Democracy Index	Index for Liberal Democracy measures to what extent the ideal of liberal democracy is achieved. The index measures the extent of constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power and serve to protect individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the majority. Measurement: 0 (low) - 1 (high).	V-Dem	0.4 – 0.9	0.8	186
GDP per capita (in 1,000)	Gross domestic product divided by midyear population in current US dollars.	World Bank	7.0 – 118.8	37.3	186

Foreign born (in %)	Population on 1 January of a given year with a foreign country of birth.	Eurostat	0.9 – 46.5	12.4	186

Table 4: Variable Description for Figure 7: Saliency and Position of Issue of Multiculturalism by Country and Election

Variable	Description	Source	Range	Mean	N
Multiculturalism Saliency (in %)	Sum of positive and negative positions of multiculturalism of all parties divided by the number of parties.	MARPOR	0.0 – 9.9	1.2	2,151
Multiculturalism negative position (in %)	Negative positions on multiculturalism of all parties in the electoral system.	MARPOR	0.0 – 7.8	0.4	2,151

Table 5: Variable Description for Figure 8: Party System Positions on Multiculturalism by Country and Electoral System, Last Election

Variable	Description	Source	Range	Mean	N
Multiculturalism min	Most negative position on multiculturalism of a party in an electoral system. Only parties with a vote share of 5% or higher were considered.	MARPOR	-16.2 – 0.1	-2.8	30
Multiculturalism mean	Mean position on multiculturalism of all parties in an electoral system. Only parties with a vote share of 5% or higher were considered.	MARPOR	-2.6 – 2.2	-0.0	30
Multiculturalism max	Most positive position of a party on multiculturalism of a party in an electoral system. Only parties with a vote share of 5% or higher were considered.	MARPOR	0.0 – 12.5	2.8	30
Electoral system	Lower chamber electoral system: majoritarian, mixed, or proportional.	V-Dem	–	–	30

Table 6: Variable Description for Figure 9: Preferred Levels of Immigration, Perceived Consequences of Immigration and Preferences Regarding Refugee Policies by Country, ESS 2016 and 2018

Variable	Description	Source	Range	Mean	N
Prefer Lower Levels of Immigration (% respondents per country)	The variable shows the percentage of respondents per country. Lower levels of immigration are based on each respondent's opinion on how many immigrants from different groups should be allowed to come and live in the respondent's country. Mean responses for three groups: allowing fewer immigrants of the same race/ethnic group as the majority in the country, immigrants of a different race/ethnic group from the majority, and immigrants from poorer countries outside Europe. Measurement: 0 (prefer many or some immigrants) – 1 (prefer few or none; code 3 and higher on the original 1-4 scale).	ESS 2018	8.2 – 65.6	31.4	24
Perceives Consequences of Immigration (% respondents per country)	The variable shows the percentage of respondents per country. It is based on each respondent's opinion on consequences of immigration on different aspects of life. Mean responses for the bad impact of immigration on the economy, cultural life and overall quality of life in the country. Measurement: 0 (perceive positive consequences) – 1 (perceive negative consequences; under code 5 on the original 0-10 scale).	ESS 2018	20.2 – 67.4	38.3	24
Prefer Strict Regulations for Refugees (% respondents per country)	The variable shows the percentage of respondents per country. It is based on each respondent's opinion on regulations for refugees. Mean preferences for the government not to be generous judging applications for refugee status, granted refugees not to be entitled to bring close family members with them, and the opinion that most refugee applicants are not in real fear of persecution in their own countries. Measurement: 0 (prefer generous regulations) – 1 (prefer strict regulations; above code 3 on the original 1-5 scale).	ESS 2016	14.9 – 66.7	36.9	21

Table 7: Variable Description for Figure 10: Preferences on Immigration, Immigrants and Refugees, by Country and Year

Variable	Description	Source	Range	Mean	N
Prefer Lower Levels of Immigration (% respondents per country)	The variable shows the percentage of respondents per country. Lower levels of immigration are based on each respondent's opinion on how many immigrants from different groups should be allowed to come and live in the respondent's country. Mean responses for three groups: allowing fewer immigrants of the same race/ethnic group as the majority in the country, immigrants of a different race/ethnic group from the majority, and immigrants from poorer countries outside Europe. Measurement: 0 (prefer many or some immigrants) – 1 (prefer few or none; code 3 and higher on the original 1-4 scale).	ESS	5.0 – 74.4	32.8	188
Perceives Consequences of Immigration (% respondents per country)	The variable shows the percentage of respondents per country. It is based on each respondent's opinion on consequences of immigration on different aspects of life. Mean responses for the bad impact of immigration on the economy, cultural life and overall quality of life in the country. Measurement: 0 (perceive positive consequences) – 1 (perceive negative consequences; under code 5 on the original 0-10 scale).	ESS	9.3 – 75.0	39.1	188
Prefer Strict Regulations for Refugees (% respondents per country)	The variable shows the percentage of respondents per country. It is based on each respondent's opinion on regulations for refugees. Mean preferences for the government not to be generous judging applications for refugee status, granted refugees not to be entitled to bring close family members with them, and the opinion that most refugee applicants are not in real fear of persecution in their own countries. Measurement: 0 (prefer generous regulations) – 1 (prefer strict regulations; above code 3 on the original 1-5 scale).	ESS	7.7 – 67.4	35.8	58

Table 8: Variable Description for Figure 11: Changes in Public Opinion on Immigration by Country (Last Decade)

Variable	Description	Source	Range	Mean	N
Prefer Lower Levels of Immigration (% respondents per country)	The variable shows the percentage of respondents per country. Lower levels of immigration are based on each respondent's opinion on how many immigrants from different groups should be allowed to come and live in the respondent's country. Mean responses for three groups: allowing fewer immigrants of the same race/ethnic group as the majority in the country, immigrants of a different race/ethnic group from the majority, and immigrants from poorer countries outside Europe. Measurement: 0 (prefer many or some immigrants) – 1 (prefer few or none; code 3 and higher on the original 1-4 scale).	ESS 2018	8.2 – 65.6	31.4	24[1]
		ESS 2008	7.6 – 56.5	32.7	21[2]
Perceives Consequences of Immigration (% respondents per country)	The variable shows the percentage of respondents per country. It is based on each respondent's opinion on consequences of immigration on different aspects of life. Mean responses for the bad impact of immigration on the economy, cultural life and overall quality of life in the country. Measurement: 0 (perceive positive consequences) – 1 (perceive negative consequences; under code 5 on the original 0-10 scale).	ESS 2018	20.2 – 67.4	38.3	24[1]
		ESS 2008	19.6 – 59.0	38.9	21[2]
Prefer Strict Regulations for Refugees (% respondents per country)	The variable shows the percentage of respondents per country. It is based on each respondent's opinion on regulations for refugees. Mean preferences for the government not to be generous judging applications for refugee status, granted refugees not to be entitled to bring close family members with them, and the opinion that most refugee applicants are not in real fear of persecution in their own countries. Measurement: 0 (prefer generous regulations) – 1 (prefer strict regulations; above code 3 on the original 1-5 scale).	ESS 2016	14.9 – 66.7	36.5	18[3]
		ESS 2002	18.3 – 67.4	43.1	18[3]

[1] Iceland missing; [2] Austria, Iceland, Italy, and Lithuania missing; [3] Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Iceland, Lithuania, and Slovakia missing

Description of Variables Used in Tables

Table 9: Variable Description for Table 4: Relationship between Public Opinion and Contextual Factors

Variable	Description	Source	Range	Mean	N
Prefer Lower Levels of Immigration	Respondent's opinion on how many immigrants from different groups should be allowed to come and live in the respondent's country. Mean responses for allowing fewer immigrants of the same race/ethnic group as the majority in the country, immigrants of a different race/ethnic group from the majority and immigrants from poorer countries outside Europe. Measurement: 1 (prefer many immigrants) – 4 (prefer none), normalized.	ESS	0.1 – 0.9	0.6	24
Perceives Consequences of Immigration	Respondent's opinion on consequences of immigration on different aspects of life. Mean responses for the bad impact of immigration on the economy, cultural life and overall quality of life in the country. Measurement: 0 (perceive positive consequences) – 10 (perceive negative consequences), normalized.	ESS	0.2 – 1.0	0.5	24
Prefer Strict Regulations for Refugees (2016)	Respondent's opinion on regulations for refugees. Mean preferences for the government not to be generous judging applications for refugee status, granted refugees not to be entitled to bring close family members with them and the opinion that most refugee applicants are not in real fear of persecution in their own countries. Measurement: 1 (prefer generous regulations) – 5 (prefer strict regulations), normalized.	ESS	0.1 – 0.9	0.5	21
% Foreign Born	Population with a foreign country of birth as a share of the entire population.	Eurostat	1.8 – 46.5	13.3	31
No. of Refugees	Refugee population in a country.	World Bank	325 – 1,063,837	85,531	31
Net Migration	Net migration plus statistical adjustment representing the difference between total population change (difference between the size of the population at the end and the	Eurostat	-53,672 – 394,217	50,095	30

	beginning of the period) and natural change (difference between the number of live births and the number of deaths during the year).				
Liberal Democracy	Index for Liberal Democracy measuring to what extent the ideal of liberal democracy is achieved. The index measures the extent of constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power and serve to protect individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the majority. Measurement: 0 (low) - 1 (high).	V-Dem	0.4 – 0.9	0.7	31
Civil Liberties Equality by Social Group	Level of social group equality in respect to civil liberties. The variable measures if all social groups, as distinguished by language, ethnicity, religion, race, region, or caste, enjoy the same level of civil liberties (access to justice, private property rights, freedom of movement and freedom from forced labor), or if some groups are generally in a more favorable position. Measurement: 0 (Members of some social groups enjoy much fewer civil liberties than the general population) - 4 (Members of all salient social groups enjoy the same level of civil liberties).	V-Dem	0.3 – 2.8	1.8	31
Power Distribution by Social Group	The variable measures if political power is distributed according to social groups. Measurement: 0 (Political power is monopolized by one social group comprising a minority of the population) - 4 (All social groups have roughly equal political power or there are no strong ethnic, caste, linguistic, racial, religious, or regional differences to speak of).	V-Dem	0.9 – 3.2	1.9	31
% of Foreign Citizens with Acquired Citizenship (2016)	Percentage of foreign citizens who have acquired citizenship measured as a share of resident non-citizens.	Eurostat	0.7 – 9.7	2.9	31

% Vote Left-wing Populist Parties	Total vote shares for left-wing populist parties.	The Guardian	0.0 – 35.5	3.4	31
% Vote Right-wing Populist Parties	Total vote shares for right-wing populist parties.	The Guardian	0.0 – 68.3	11.2	31
Polarization Issue Multiculturalism (2016)	Polarization of the party system on the issue of multiculturalism. Negative party position on multiculturalism is deducted by the positive party position on multiculturalism. The resulting value is multiplied by the vote share normalized by the total share of parties. Only parties with a vote share of 5% or higher were considered.	MARPOR	-2.7 – 1.9	-0.2	16
Saliency Issue Multiculturalism (2016)	Sum of positive and negative positions of multiculturalism of all parties divided by the number of parties.	MARPOR	0.1 – 4.3	1.8	16
GDP Growth	Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency.	World Bank	0.9 – 6.7	3.1	31
GDP per Capita	Gross domestic product divided by midyear population measured in current US dollars.	World Bank	9,272.6 – 114,340.5	40,022.8	31
% Unemployment	Number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the total number of persons in the labor force.	World Bank	2.4 – 19.2	6.4	31
% of People at Risk of Poverty	Share of country's citizens aged 18 years or older at risk of poverty or social exclusion. The concept corresponds to the share of persons who are either at risk of poverty share of persons with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income (after social transfers), or severely materially deprived or living in a household with a very low work intensity.	Eurostat	11.9 – 32.6	20.7	19

The following tables describe the indicators used in Table 5. The variable list introduces the variables used in the models and states their source. The following three tables show summary statistics for each regression model.

Table 10: Variable list for Table 5: The Estimated Relationship between Individual Characteristics and Opposition to Immigration and Refugees, 2016 and 2018

Variable	Source
Age in years (15-90)	ESS
Female (1 = male, 2 = female)	ESS
Education (ISCED scale, 1 = less than lower secondary education – 7 = higher tertiary education)	ESS
Born in country (1 = no, 2= yes)	ESS
Citizen (1 = no, 2= yes)	ESS
Belonging to a minority (1 = no, 2= yes)	ESS
Christian (0 = no, 1 = yes)	ESS
Jewish (0 = no, 1 = yes)	ESS
Islamic (0 = no, 1 = yes)	ESS
Emotional attachment to country (0 = not at all attached – 10 = very attached)	ESS
Income (1 = 1st decile – 10 = 10th decile),	ESS
Unemployed (0 = no, 1 = yes),	ESS
Urban residence (1 = farm or home in countryside – 5 = a big city),	ESS
Satisfaction personal economy (1 = very difficult on present income – 4 = living comfortably on present income)	ESS
Satisfaction country economy (0 = extremely dissatisfied – 10 = extremely satisfied)	ESS
Life satisfaction (0 = extremely dissatisfied – 10 = extremely satisfied)	ESS
Social trust (0 = You can't be too careful – 10 = Most people can be trusted),	ESS
Interest in politics (1 = not at all interested – 4 very interested)	ESS
Placement on left-right scale (0 = left – 10 = right)	ESS
Satisfaction with democracy (0 = extremely dissatisfied – 10 = extremely satisfied)	ESS

Table 11: Summary statistics for Model 1: Prefer Lower Levels of Immigration (2018)

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	N
Prefer Lower Levels of Immigration	0.46	0.26	0	1	16,561
Age	54.71	17.76	15	90	16,561
Female	1.55	0.50	1	2	16,561
Education	4.01	1.83	1	7	16,561
Born in Country	1.90	0.30	1	2	16,561
Citizen	1.95	0.22	1	2	16,561
Minority	1.06	0.24	1	2	16,561
Christian	0.95	0.22	0	1	16,561
Jewish	0.00	0.04	0	1	16,561
Islamic	0.04	0.19	0	1	16,561
Attachment to Country	8.26	1.90	0	10	16,561
Income	5.17	2.76	1	10	16,561
Unemployed	0.03	0.17	0	1	16,561
Residence Urban	3.04	1.21	1	5	16,561
Satisfaction Personal Economy	3.02	0.84	1	4	16,561
Satisfaction Country Economy	5.35	2.39	0	10	16,561
Satisfaction Life	7.19	2.12	0	10	16,561
Social Trust	5.14	2.42	0	10	16,561
Interested in Politics	2.49	0.89	1	4	16,561
Right Wing	5.23	2.22	0	10	16,561
Satisfaction with Democracy	5.42	2.47	0	10	16,561

Table 12: Summary statistics for Model 2: Perceives Consequences of Immigration (2018)

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	N
Perceives Consequences of Immigration	0.48	0.22	0	1	16,588
Age	54.69	17.75	15	90	16,588
Female	1.55	0.50	1	2	16,588
Education	4.01	1.83	1	7	16,588
Born in Country	1.90	0.30	1	2	16,588
Citizen	1.95	0.22	1	2	16,588
Minority	1.06	0.24	1	2	16,588
Christian	0.95	0.22	0	1	16,588
Jewish	0.00	0.04	0	1	16,588
Islamic	0.04	0.19	0	1	16,588
Attachment to Country	8.26	1.90	0	10	16,588
Income	5.17	2.76	1	10	16,588
Unemployed	0.03	0.17	0	1	16,588
Residence Urban	3.03	1.20	1	5	16,588
Satisfaction Personal Economy	3.02	0.84	1	4	16,588
Satisfaction Country Economy	5.36	2.39	0	10	16,588
Satisfaction Life	7.19	2.12	0	10	16,588

Social Trust	5.15	2.42	0	10	16,588
Interested in Politics	2.49	0.89	1	4	16,588
Right Wing	5.22	2.21	0	10	16,588
Satisfaction with Democracy	5.42	2.47	0	10	16,588

Table 13: Summary statistics for Model 3: Prefer Strict Regulations for Refugees (2016)

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum	N
Prefer Strict Regulations for Refugees	0.48	0.21	0	1	15,652
Age	52.91	17.84	15	100	15,652
Female	1.54	0.50	1	2	15,652
Education	3.98	1.88	1	7	15,652
Born in Country	1.90	0.30	1	2	15,652
Citizen	1.95	0.22	1	2	15,652
Minority	1.06	0.23	1	2	15,652
Christian	0.96	0.20	0	1	15,652
Jewish	0.00	0.04	0	1	15,652
Islamic	0.03	0.17	0	1	15,652
Attachment to Country	8.17	1.91	0	10	15,652
Income	5.30	2.69	1	10	15,652
Unemployed	0.03	0.18	0	1	15,652
Residence Urban	2.98	1.22	1	5	15,652
Satisfaction Personal Economy	3.14	0.79	1	4	15,652
Satisfaction Country Economy	5.23	2.25	0	10	15,652
Satisfaction Life	7.30	2.00	0	10	15,652
Social Trust	5.40	2.32	0	10	15,652
Interested in Politics	2.55	0.87	1	4	15,652
Right Wing	5.30	2.14	0	10	15,652
Satisfaction with Democracy	5.56	2.39	0	10	15,652