

Tables and graphs

Table 1: Existing immigration and integration typologies

Date	Author	Title of study	Countries considered	Aspects of immigration/integration considered	Method and variables
IMMIGRATION TYPOLOGIES					
1985	Tomas Hammar	“European immigration policy: A comparative study.”	Germany and Switzerland (‘guest worker or rotation system’), Britain and Sweden (‘permanent immigration’) and Britain, France and the Netherlands (‘postcolonial immigration.’)	Immigration control and integration policies.	Qualitative, comparative chapters on different aspects and written by different authors. Some descriptive statistical analysis and some comparative analysis in final chapters but analysis is not uniformly comparative or assessed through key variables.
1995	Gary Freeman	“Modes of Immigration Policies in Liberal Democratic States”	United States, Australia and Canada (‘English-speaking settler societies’); France, Britain, Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden and Belgium (‘post-world war two immigration countries’); Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece (‘former emigration countries’).	Interest group relations; role of immigration in labour market; external pressures on immigration.	Qualitative and not clearly specified variable.

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2000	Christian Joppke	“Immigration and the Nation-State: The United States, Germany and Great Britain”	The United States, Germany and Great Britain.	Immigration histories, cultural dimensions of immigration, including citizenship laws; modes of selection.	Qualitative and no clearly specified variables.
2004	Wayne A. Cornelius and Takeyuki Tsuda	“Controlling Immigration: A Global Perspective.”	United States, Canada and Australia (‘classic countries of immigration’); France, Germany, the Netherlands, Britain (‘reluctant countries of immigration’); Italy, Spain, Japan and Korea (‘recent countries of immigration.’)	Variety of issues (immigration, support for immigration, multiculturalism).	Qualitative approach. Variables include control-outcomes gap, immigration policies and public support for immigration. Individual chapters on each of these countries written by different authors. No overarching variables are considered.
2005	Christian Joppke	“Selecting by Origin: Ethnic Migration in the Liberal State.”	United States and Australia (‘settler states’), Northwest and southwest Europe (‘postcolonial constellations’) and Israel and Germany (‘diaspora constellations’).	Immigration selection and its relationship to ethnicity.	Qualitative approach.
2006	Gary Freeman	“National Models, Policy Types and the Politics of Immigration in Liberal Democracies”	Australia, Canada, US, the European Union.	Division across immigration visas rather than countries.	Qualitative approach.

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2009	Georg Menz	“The Political Economy of Managed Migration.”	France, Germany and the UK (‘established countries of immigration’) and Ireland, Italy, Poland (‘new countries of immigration’)	Focuses on the labour union/industry relations that inform the political economy of labour immigration selection.	Largely qualitative, some reference to descriptive immigration statistics.
2010	Uma Segal, et al.	“Immigration Worldwide: Policies, Practices and Trends.”	All available countries	Differentiates between countries with large immigration populations, growing immigrant populations and low or declining immigration populations.	Quantitative, focusing on immigration stock.
2010	Alexander Caviedes	Prying Open Fortress Europe: The Turn to Sectoral Migration”	Western Europe (the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria and the Netherlands).	Economic migration analysed using a modified Varieties of Capitalism framework	Qualitative – elite interviews and processing tracing of secondary sources.
2011	Camilla Devitt	Varieties of Capitalism, Variation in Labour Immigration.”	Uses the standard labour varieties of capitalism categorisations – Sweden, Denmark and Finland (‘Nordic regimes’), Germany, Australia, the Netherlands and Belgium (‘the Conservative-Continental model’), Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal and France (the ‘Southern-Statist model’) and United Kingdom and Ireland (the ‘Liberal model’).	Focuses on labour immigration admissions and labour market design.	Flows of immigrants into Europe; type of work undertaken by immigrants. Combination of descriptive statistical analysis and qualitative analysis.

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INTEGRATION/CITIZENSHIP TYPOLOGIES					
1992	Rogers Brubaker	Citizenship and Nationhood in France and Germany	France and Germany	National path dependence and the resilience of national traditions of citizenship and national identity	Historical institutional analysis of limited cases and indefinite indicators.
2006	Migration Policy Group	Migration Integration Policy Index	All EU states plus Switzerland, Norway, Canada and the United States	Focuses in integration policy indicators including labour market mobility, family reunion, education, political participation, long term residence, access to nationality and anti-discrimination laws.	Expert survey coding that separates integration from immigration policy and uses unclear aggregation methods.
2006	Rainer Bauböck, Eva Ersboll, Kees Groenendijk, and Harold Waldrauch	Acquisition and Loss of Nationality. Policies and Trends in 15 European states	15 European states	Documents the diversity of legal regulations and policies concerning the acquisition and loss of nationality in the fifteen old Member States of the EU. Inquires whether any trends towards greater similarity are emerging from international and European law or from parallel domestic developments in the Member States.	Expert survey coding basic legal techniques, procedural characteristics and material conditions (residence requirements, integrity clauses, conditions of integration, reasons for loss of nationality, etc.) as well as major changes to procedural details and conditions since 1985 (without data on administrative practice).
2007	Costica Dumbravă	Citizenship regulations in Eastern Europe	16 Eastern European states.	Applies Howard's 2006 (2009) model for cross-national analysis of citizenship policy on Eastern European states to reveal its limitations outside the original 15 (predominantly Western European) cases.	Original policy analysis and coding of limited but clear indicators.

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2009	Marc Howard	The Acquisition of Nationality in EU Member States: Rules Practices and Quantitative Developments	15 EU states	Measures of jus soli, immigrant residency requirements, and dual citizenship allowances.	Original policy analysis and coding of limited but clear indicators extrapolated to characterize citizenship regimes.
2009	Stephen Castles and Mark Miller	The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World	Global perspective	Identifies four prevalent citizenship policy models across states: those that integrate members or former members of multi-ethnic empires; those that focus on folk or ethnic dimensions of allegiance such as culture of language; those that adopt a republican model based on allegiance to a constitution or laws; and a multicultural model which focuses on pluralistic approaches to cultures	Qualitative and not clearly specified variable.
2010	Sarah Wallace Goodman	Civic Integration Index	15 EU states	Naturalization requirements of country knowledge, language acquisition, and value agreement.	Original policy analysis and coding of limited but clear indicators.
2010	Tomas Janoski	The Ironies of Citizenship	18 OECD states	Naturalization rates	Standardised calculation and comparison of citizenship policy outcomes.
2011	Keith Banting and Will Kymlicka	Multiculturalism Policy Index	21 OECD states	Measures the character and strength of multiculturalism policies and across three time intervals (1980, 2000, 2010)	Original policy analysis and coding of limited but clear indicators.

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2012	Ruud Koopmans, Ines Michalowski, and Stine Waibel	Citizenship Rights for Immigrants	Northern and Western Europe (soon non-European settler states)	Nationality acquisition, family reunification, expulsion, anti-discrimination, public-sector employment for non-nationals, political rights for non-nationals, cultural rights in education, cultural and religious rights.	Analysis of policy documents, legal texts, secondary literature, internet websites, and expert information

Notes: We do not include single-country case studies under these typologies. See Freeman (2011) for an overview that includes single country studies. Nor does the table include encyclopedia of immigration that list a number of countries but do not consider these in a comparative fashion: i.e. Cohen (ed) 2010. The focus is on comparative typologies of more than three countries.