

# Comparison of Institutional Arrangements Managing Migration and the Integration of Immigrants

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## SUMMARY

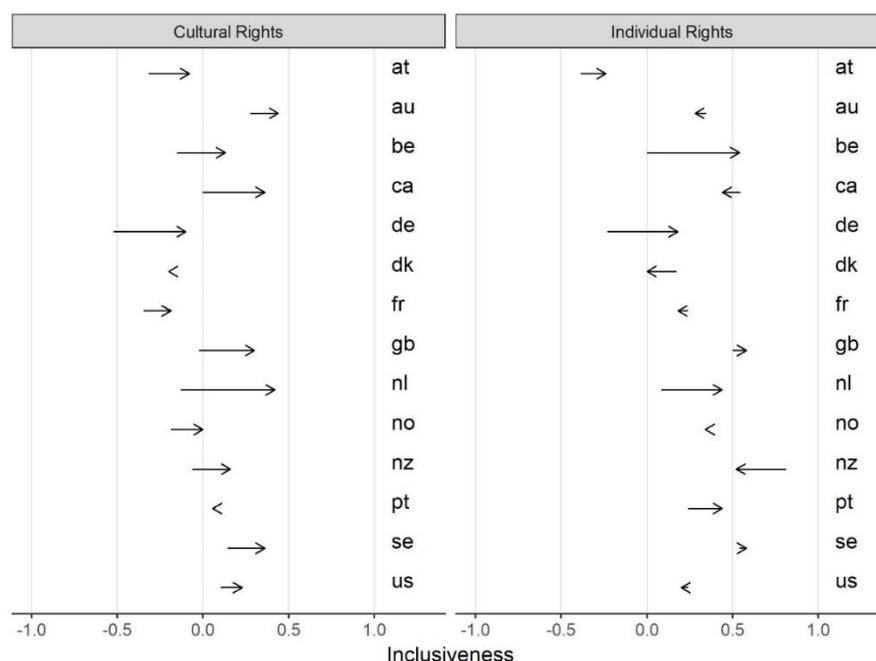
The main objective of this briefing is to outline the policies and regulations in EU15 countries, Norway, the US, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand that regard the management of migration and the successful and integration of immigrants. Within the broader GEMM objective, our goal is a better understanding of the embeddedness of the migration process within a policy context. To this end, we first examine citizenship regimes across countries and time using the ICRI dataset (Koopmans & Michalowski, 2017). Access to citizenship is of particular importance because it provides access to full rights and security of residence. In a second step we look at cross-country variation in the restrictiveness of immigration policies using the IMPIC dataset (Helbling et al., 2017). We especially consider potential differences between patterns in overall and in labour immigration policies. Lastly, we combine both data sources to investigate whether and how migration and integration policies correlate.

## FINDINGS

### Findings 1

Our first analysis examines the development of citizenship regimes from 1980 to 2008 by using the ICRI dataset. We assess the position of countries on the two main sub-dimensions – cultural rights (i.e. equality of immigrant cultures relative to the majority) and individual rights (i.e. individual equality relative to non-immigrants). A few results become apparent from the below figure: first, there is a clear positive relationship between cultural and individual rights. States that are inclusive on the cultural dimension tend to also have more inclusive individual rights.<sup>1</sup> Second, countries tend to be more inclusive on the individual dimension than on the cultural. Third, there is a general movement over time toward more inclusive rights on both dimensions. Last, over time relative differences between countries decrease as some less inclusive states such as Germany, Belgium, or Austria “catch up”.

<sup>1</sup>  $r=0.74$  ( $p < 0.000$ )



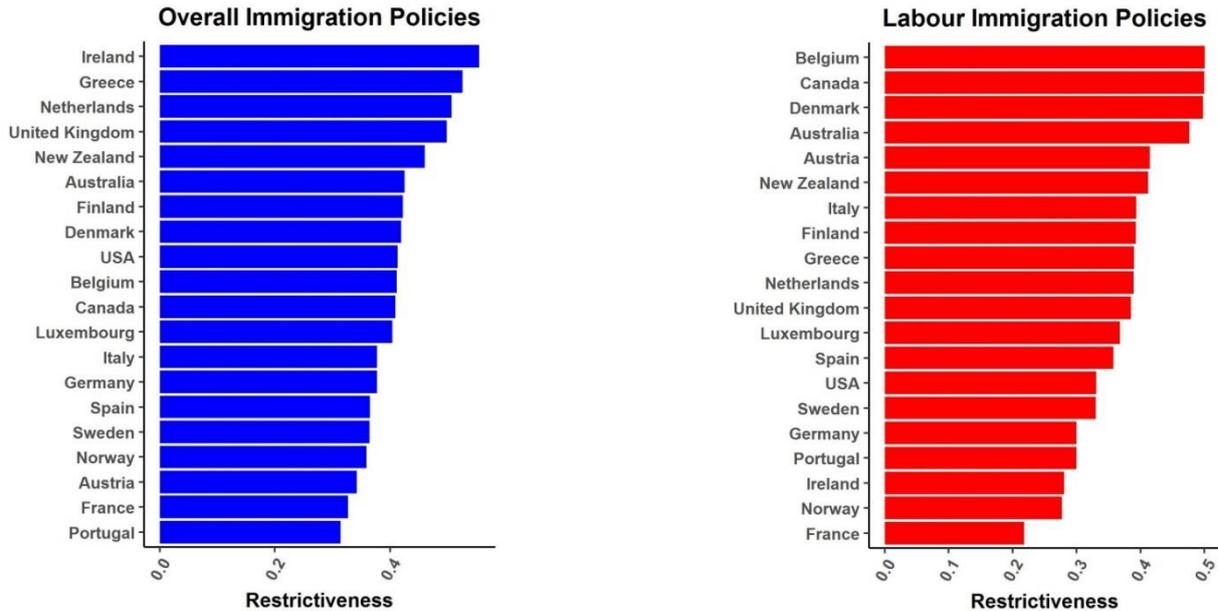
## Labour market penalties by host-country human capital

Wouter Zwysen

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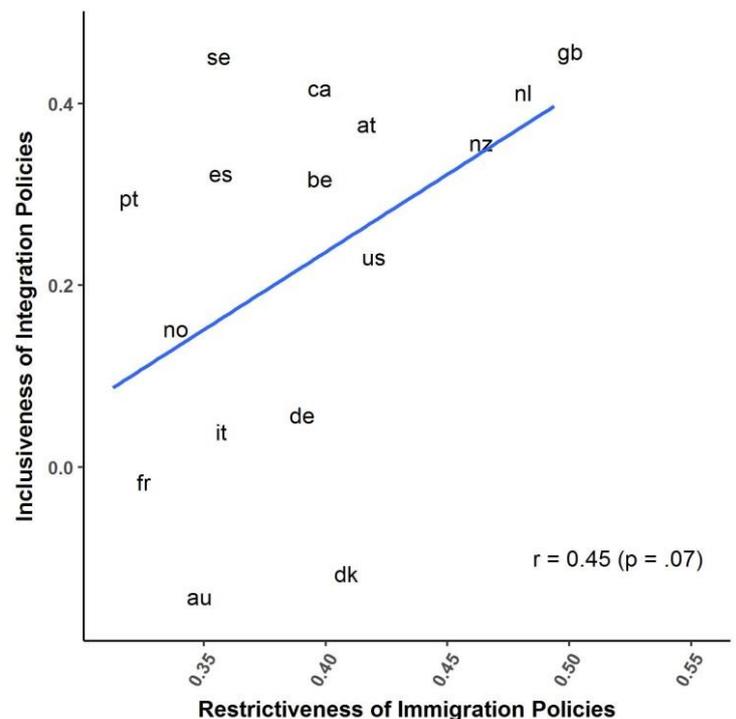
### Findings 2

Next, we look at the association between overall immigration policy restrictiveness and the restrictiveness in one policy dimension, namely labor immigration, using the IMPIC data from 2010. We find that the two measures correlate ( $r = 0.34$ ), as could be expected, but the association is far from perfect, indicating that cross-country variation in immigration policy restrictiveness follows different patterns in different policy dimensions. For example, the below figures (higher values indicate higher restrictiveness) show that Ireland has the most restrictive overall immigration policy, but a relatively permissive labour immigration regime. Austria, on the other hand, has liberal immigration policies in general but a stringent labour immigration regime.



### Findings 3

In a last step we combine the ICRI and the IMPIC dataset to investigate whether there is a relationship between the restrictiveness of the immigration policies of a country and the inclusiveness of its citizenship policies. As the figure below demonstrates, countries with more restrictive immigration policies tend to have more inclusive citizenship regimes. This finding suggests that governments face a trade-off when designing policies for managing migration and the integration of immigrants: inclusive citizenship and integration regimes depend on stringent immigration policies because the latter are assumed to select migrants based on factors that facilitate integration (Cangiano, 2014). However, it is an open question whether restrictive immigration policies lead to better integration outcomes for immigrants.



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## POLICY RECOMMENDATION

A few conclusions follow from our analyses. First, citizenship regimes with more inclusive cultural rights also tend to have more inclusive individual rights. Second, over time citizenship regimes became more inclusive and relative differences between countries diminish. Third, variation in the restrictiveness of labour immigration regimes does not strictly follow the same pattern as in overall immigration policies, suggesting that within countries, levels of restrictiveness vary by policy dimension. Last, there appears to be a trade-off between the restrictiveness of immigration policies and the inclusiveness of citizenship and integration regimes.

## REFERENCES

- Allesio Cangiano (2014): „Migration Policies and Migrant Employment Outcomes. Conceptual Analysis and Comparative Evidence for Europe“. *Comparative Migration Studies* 2(4): 417-443.
- Marc Helbling, Liv Bjerre, Friederike Römer and Malisa Zobel (2017): “Measuring Immigration Policies: The IMPIC Database”, *European Political Science* 16(1): 79-98.
- Koopmans, Ruud and Ines Michalowski (2017): "Why Do States Extend Rights to Immigrants? Institutional Settings and Historical Legacies Across 44 Countries Worldwide", *Comparative Political Studies* 50(1): 41-74