Contents

List of Figures .......................... vi
List of Tables .......................... vii
Preface: The Start of a Conversation ..... ix
Acknowledgments ....................... xi

1 The Liberal Model and the Market Model .... 1
2 The Classification of Immigration Regimes .... 11
3 Drivers of Immigration Regimes Over Time .... 39
4 Visa Mix: A Global Preference for Labor Immigration? ... 66
5 Temporary Ratio: The Return of the Guest Worker? ... 94
6 Naturalization: A Final Barrier to Immigration ... 114
7 The Crossroads Taxonomy of Thirty Immigration Regimes ... 135
8 What Explains Variation in Immigration Regimes? ... 161

Methodological Appendix .................. 187
References ............................ 207
Index .................................. 239
Figures

2.1 Total migrant stock over time across the fifty selected OECD and non-OECD countries

2.2 Stock as a percentage of total population by country over time

3.1 Herfindahl Indices by country over time

3.2 Gravity Measures by country over time

4.1 Visa Mix into selected countries, 2011

4.2 Visa Mix into selected countries, 2011

5.1 Temporary Ratio and Visa Mix, 2011

5.2 Temporary Ratio across available countries from 2006 to 2011

6.1 Naturalization Rates over time in selected countries

7.1 Neoliberal Regimes spider plot

7.2 Humanitarian Regimes spider plot

7.3 Intra-Union Regimes spider plot

7.4 Extra-Union Regimes spider plot

7.5 Constrained Regimes spider plot

7.6 Kafala Regimes spider plot

7.7 Quasi-Kafala Regimes spider plot

7.8 Global taxonomy dendogram

7.9 Mean Naturalization Rates (1990–2014)

8.1 Colonial legacies and regime clustering results

8.2 Aging and clustering results

8.3 Economic freedom and regime clustering results

8.4 Natural resources and regime clustering results

8.5 Welfare state generosity and regime clustering results

8.6 Executive party position means and regime clustering
Tables

2.1 Existing immigration and membership typologies and taxonomies  page 14
2.2 Top ten countries, migrants as percentage of total population, 2015  24
2.3 Top ten countries, absolute number of migrants, 2015  24
2.4 Stock as a percentage of total population by country  37
4.1 Accompanying family migration as a percentage of total flows in select GCC states and China, 2006–11  76
4.2 Family migration as a percentage of overall immigration flows into the OECD, Latin America, Russia, and South Africa, 2006–11  80
4.3 Permanent work-related immigration as a percentage of total flows across time in the OECD, Latin America, Russia, and South Africa, 2006–11  83
4.4 Free movement immigration as a percentage of total flows across the OECD, 2006–11  84
4.5 Humanitarian immigration across the OECD, Russia, and South Africa as a percentage of total flows, 2006–11  87
5.1 Temporary Ratio across countries, 2000s  104
6.1 Comparison between OECD and Janoski (2010) data, with multipliers  125
6.2 Historical Naturalization Rates for jus soli countries  126
6.3 Naturalization Rates across fifty countries  127
A.1 Global cluster solutions  199
A.2 OECD cluster solutions  200
A.3 Six-cluster solution for demand-related factors only  201
Preface

The Start of a Conversation

This book starts a conversation.

It is a conversation about how countries around the world vary in their migration demographic outcomes. It is a conversation about which countries’ profiles are similar and which are exceptional. It is a conversation about what drives immigration regimes and demographic trends across these different countries. And ultimately, it is a conversation that we—as immigration researchers—wanted to have with each other, but found impossible given the current state of the field.

We asked ourselves, “What information would we need in order to pursue such a conversation?” And ultimately, we needed concepts and data that simply did not exist or which existed but had not been adequately collated and compiled. We needed a comprehensive conceptualization of an immigration regime. We needed an enumeration of the different dimensions of an immigration regime. We needed a way to measure these dimensions in a systematic way across space and time. We needed a taxonomy that grouped different regimes according to their similarities.

These are substantial goals. And after initially wrestling with the available concepts and data, we decided more needed to be developed. Accordingly, in this book we offer a number of contributions:

(1) We construct a new conceptualization of what constitutes an immigration regime and how one might measure its outcomes in a valid and reliable manner across countries and time.

(2) We build a database measuring these dimensions and their constitutive metrics for fifty countries around the world. After five years of data collection and assembly, this database brings together available data from international institutions and data from independent
reports, national statistics agencies, and newspaper reports, which we standardize to United Nations and OECD measurements.

(3) Using this first-of-its-kind, standardized, statistical database, we produce a taxonomy of thirty countries’ immigration regimes for which we have full data across all dimensions.

(4) Finally, we undertake an early analysis of this new demographic-data-derived taxonomy that seeks to understand what drives immigration regimes and governance.

By the end of the book, the conversation is far from over. Rather, it can now get started—or resume—with access to greater information. Indeed, with this book, we hope to provide the tools and data that will permit others to carry on this conversation in a more sophisticated manner and with a broader group of people. We make an initial attempt at analysis based on our conceptual development and data collection. However, in scope, this book sets up others to expand the available data according to universal standards and definitions, and to undertake a more extensive analysis that incorporates new variables and other phenomena related to the migration of people around the world.