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**The Configuration of Symbolic Boundaries against Immigrants in Europe**

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**INTRODUCTION**

The first section of this supplement provides further details about the fuzzy-set techniques used in the article and compares them to traditional or “crisp” techniques. The second section presents analysis of additional country-level variables to explain the results discussed in the main text. The final section describes the process of fuzzy calibration used to convert country-level variables into fuzzy-sets.

**PART I: COMPARISON OF FUZZY-SET AND TRADITIONAL TECHNIQUES**

**Fuzzy Cluster Analysis**

Consider Figure S1, a hypothetical scatterplot of eleven countries based on GDP and the Gini Index. In this figure, there are clearly three tight clusters: D (1,2, and 3) E (4,5, and 6) and F (7,8, and 9). Country 10 is in-between D and E, although much closer to the former than the latter. Country 11 is directly in-between D, E, and F. As Table S1 shows, crisp cluster analysis forces country 10 into cluster D and treats country 11 as an outlier. In fuzzy cluster analysis, however, country 10 is assigned high membership in Set D, low membership in Set E, and extremely low membership in Set F. Country 11 is assigned equal membership in Sets A, B, and C. In this way, fuzzy cluster analysis provides a more accurate assessment of the “compactness” of each crisp cluster as well as the amount of “overlap” between them.

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<sup>1</sup> The author wishes to express his gratitude for the very helpful comments of Andreas Wimmer, who was mistakenly omitted from the acknowledgements in the main text of the article.

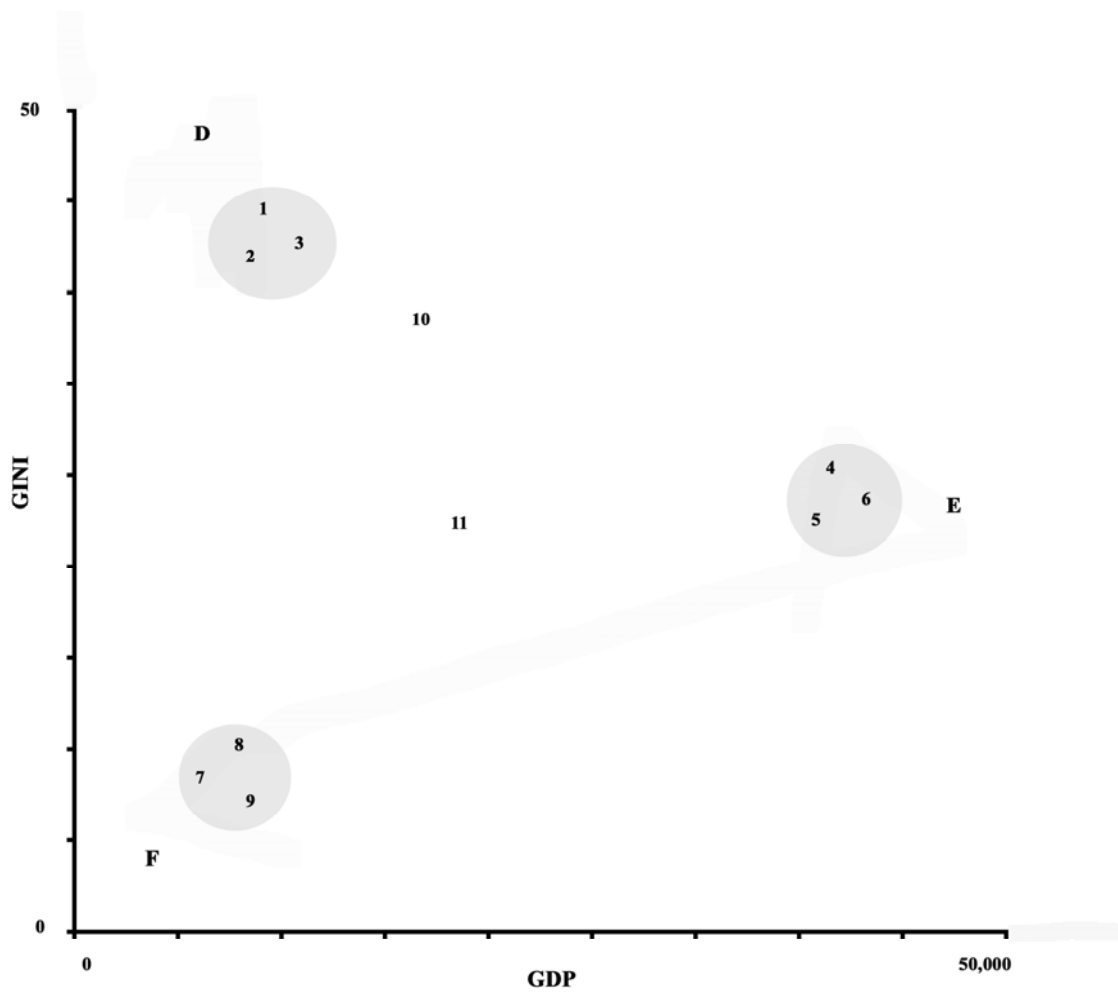


Figure S1. Hypothetical Example of Eleven Countries by GDP and Gini Index

**Table S1.** Comparison of Crisp and Fuzzy Clustering for Hypothetical Example

Country	Crisp Cluster Analysis		Fuzzy Cluster Analysis		
	Cluster	Set D	Set E	Set F	
1	D	.95	.03	.02	
2	D	.96	.01	.03	
3	D	.94	.04	.02	
4	E	.04	.95	.01	
5	E	.01	.95	.04	
6	E	.01	.98	.01	
7	F	.01	.01	.98	
8	F	.03	.01	.96	
9	F	.01	.02	.97	
10	D	.75	.20	.05	
11	Outlier	.33	.33	.33	

In real applications, there is usually much more ambiguity in the data than the hypothetical example above. Table S1 compares the results of the traditional *c*-means clustering method with the fuzzy *c*-means technique used in the article. Note that countries found to be marginal members of the sets identified through fuzzy cluster analysis (e.g. Sweden, Poland, and Luxembourg) are treated as equal members of each crisp cluster. Moreover, countries shown to be “in between” sets in the fuzzy analysis (e.g. Slovenia, the Netherlands, and Ireland), are forced into the cluster they most closely resemble. In other words, the crisp clustering solution masks variation within clusters as well as overlap between them. This distorts identification of clusters in turn, since the mean scores for each cluster are calculated by treating near-outliers and in-between countries the same as prototypes. In contrast, fuzzy cluster are identified through inspection of set centroids, which are calculated using the mean values for each variable and country weighted by its membership score in the set of interest.

**Table S2.** Fuzzy Membership Scores for Sets A, B, and C and “Crisp” Cluster Solution

	Crisp Clusters		Fuzzy Sets		
		A	B	C	
Austria	B	.12	.71	.12	
Belgium	B	.14	.59	.23	
Britain	B	.08	.84	.06	
Czech Rep.	A	.48	.20	.14	
Denmark	C	.25	.18	.54	
Finland	A	.62	.17	.14	
France	B	.07	.82	.09	
Germany	B	.12	.67	.15	
Greece	Outlier	.06	.05	.04	
Hungary	Outlier	.06	.05	.03	
Ireland	A	.51	.17	.29	
Italy	A	.68	.09	.19	
Luxembourg	B	.15	.53	.23	
Netherlands	B	.12	.56	.28	
Norway	C	.23	.15	.59	
Poland	A	.50	.19	.18	
Portugal	A	.78	.09	.10	
Slovenia	B	.25	.50	.13	
Spain	A	.92	.03	.04	
Sweden	C	.25	.21	.46	
Switzerland	C	.06	.08	.85	

Fuzzy clustering results can also be used to develop more reliable estimates of cluster validity. This problem is commonly addressed in crisp cluster analysis through MANOVA.<sup>2</sup> Whereas these measures rely on the separation between clusters, fuzzy cluster validity indices such as the Xie-Beni (1991) Index measure both the separation and the *compactness* of clusters. When applied to matrix of  $i$  observations and  $j$  sets the Xie-Beni Index ( $S$ ) is calculated as follows:

$$S = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^n u_{ij}^m \|X_i - C_j\|}{n(\min_{i,j} \{ \|C_i - C_j\|^2 \})}$$

where  $k$  is the number of clusters,  $u_{ij}$  is the membership coefficient of observation  $i$  in set  $j$ ,  $m$  is the fuzziness index,  $C_{ij}$  is a matrix of set centroids, and  $X_{ij}$  is a matrix of raw data. In other words, validity increases as the ratio of compactness to separation decreases. For the fuzzy-cluster analysis employed in the main text of the article, the Xie-Beni Index was minimized using a four-set solution ( $k=2, .038$ ;  $k=3, .027$ ;  $k=4, .014$ ). However, subsequent analyses revealed that only Greece and Hungary held significant membership in the fourth set, suggesting these two countries should be conceived of as “pure” outliers. Further details about the fourth “outlier” cluster are available from the author.

### Fuzzy Consistency

The value-added of the fuzzy approach is not limited to more precise identification of clusters, but also improves analysis of additional variables used to explain clustering. Table S3 presents the pairwise correlations between the three crisp clusters and the raw (i.e. non-fuzzy) country-level variables analyzed in the text. Comparing Table S3 to Table 8 (in the article), one finds the correlations generally mirror the consistency scores presented in the article. For example, there is a strong negative correlation between the size of the overall immigrant population (as a percentage of the entire population) as well as immigrants from nearly all regions (EU-15, Eastern Europe, North Africa & the Middle East, etc) and the crisp A cluster. There is also a strong negative correlation between early migration and the crisp A cluster. In contrast, there is a positive correlation between early migration and the crisp B cluster. Countries with large immigrant populations—and particularly those with large North African and the Middle Eastern populations-- are also positively correlated to the crisp B cluster.

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<sup>2</sup> The crisp clusters in Table S1 are significantly different at the 0.001 level (Wilk’s Lambda:  $F= 5.85$   $p=0.0002$ ).

**Table S3.** Pairwise Correlations of Crisp Clusters and Country-Level Variables

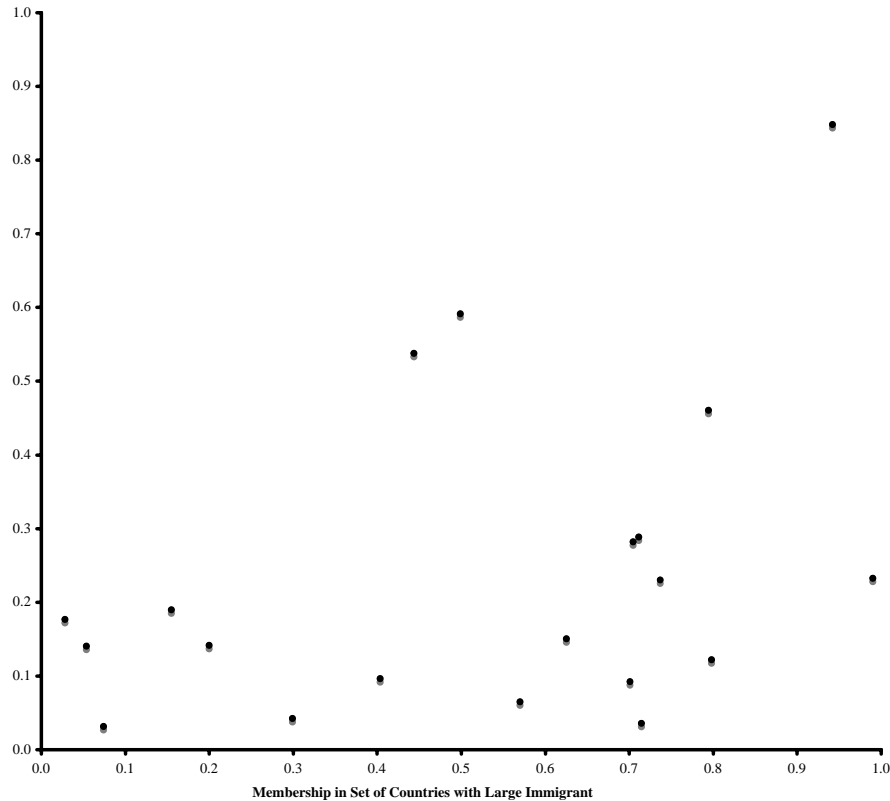
Country Level Variables	Cluster A	Cluster B	Cluster C
<b>Civic Citizenship Policies</b>			
Labour Market Inclusion	.11	-.01	-.15
Long-Term Residence	-.39	.25	.20
Family Reunion	.08	.04	-.17
Nationality	N/A <sup>a</sup>	.23	-.34
Anti-Discrimination	.17	-.10	-.10
<b>Characteristics of Immigrant Population</b>			
Total Immigrant Population	-.49**	.41*	.12
EU15	-.34	.31	.04
Eastern Europe	-.06	-.01	.09
Middle East & North Africa	-.68***	.58**	.16
Sub Saharan Africa	-.08	.13	-.05
South Asia	-.50**	.27	.30
East Asia	-.73***	.43*	.40*
Latin America	.09	-.25	.18
North America	-.23	.00	.29
Caribbean	-.26	.37	-.12
Oceania	-.03	.09	-.07
Refugees	-.67**	.06	.76***
Postcolonial Immigrants	-.19	.43*	-.29
Immigrant % of Labour Force	-.48	.42*	.83
Change in Immigrant % of Labour Force	.06	-.13	.08
Tertiary Education	.46*	-.51**	.04
<b>Timing of Immigration</b>			
1960-70	-.69***	.47**	.28
1970-80	-.14	.36	-.27
1980-90	-.62**	.36	.34
1990-00	-.14	.10	.06

\*.10 level, \*\*.05 level, \*\*\*.001 level

<sup>a</sup> Not enough observations

Although many of the variables have correlations with the crisp C cluster that are “in the expected direction” as the consistency scores in the article, only two of these are significant.<sup>3</sup> This is because the crisp C cluster is only constituted of four countries, whereas every country has a degree of membership—however small—to fuzzy set C. Figure S2 is a plot of membership in Set C and the set of countries with large immigrant populations (as a percentage of the total population). This plot shows that membership in the former is lower than the latter in all but three cases. Therefore, the consistency between the two sets is very high (.901) and the former is clearly a sub-set of the latter. While there is a positive correlation between the two in Table S3 above, the numerous cases in the lower right hand corner of Figure S2 below are treated as error in pairwise correlations and therefore the correlation is not significant.

<sup>3</sup> I put the phrase “in the expected direction” in quotation marks because consistency scores cannot be negative.



**Figure S2.** Fuzzy Membership Scores in Two Sets

## PART II: ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-LEVEL VARIABLES

### Group Threat and Contact Theory

In the main text of the article the “group threat” (Blumer 1958) and “contact” (Allport 1958) hypotheses are briefly discussed as possible explanations for the configuration of symbolic boundaries across countries. These hypotheses are explored in the main text using only the size of various immigrant populations as a percentage of the total population, immigrants as a percentage of the overall workforce, the percent of immigrants with tertiary education, and the change in the percentage of immigrants in the overall workforce between 1998 and 2003. A more rigorous exploration of these hypotheses is presented in Table S3, which describes the consistency between the three sets and additional macro-economic indicators as well as immigrant populations by sector of employment. None of the sets are consistent with countries with high unemployment. Countries with high GDP are consistent with set B and very consistent with set C. Countries with high inequality are only consistent with Set A. There are no obvious patterns of consistency according to the sector of the labor market occupied by immigrant populations.

The lower GDP and higher inequality of Set A countries may have provoked competition between natives and immigrants, particularly given the rapid influx of immigrants into these the labor markets of these countries between 1998 and 2003. Because data is not available by country of origin for these figures, it is not clear how many of these immigrants were non-white and non-Christian. Recent reports of high illegal immigration from North Africa to Spain, Portugal, and Italy, however, may explain why racial and religious symbolic boundaries were activated and not linguistic or cultural symbolic boundaries. Conversely, the High GDP of Set C countries may have limited competition between natives and immigrants, although unemployment is also high in these countries.

Longitudinal data on the configuration of symbolic boundaries and macro-economic indicators are needed to explore these hypotheses more rigorously (c.f. Semyonov, Raijman and Gorodzeisky 2006). In particular, future studies

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should seek to identify “situational triggers” (Sniderman, Hagendoorn and Prior 2004) which activate certain symbolic boundaries but not others. For example, an influx of immigrants unfamiliar with the language of a country might increase the relative salience of symbolic boundaries based on language. Similarly, a rapid increase of white and Christian immigrants into countries where they are likely to compete with natives might increase the relative salience of symbolic boundaries based on culture. Of course, these patterns are likely to vary among individuals within each country—particularly those within the lower classes. Indeed, lower class individuals in rich countries may view certain immigrant groups as more threatening than their well-to-do counterparts. Future studies should also explore the mechanisms that create positive contact, and specifically why certain symbolic boundaries become more permeable than others in such situations.

### **Additional Characteristics of the Immigrant Population**

Table S3 presents the consistency of Sets A, B, and C with countries where refugees make up a large percentage of the total population and countries with large postcolonial immigrant populations. These fuzzy sets were created using data from the UNHCR and OECD. Set B is consistent with the refugee fuzzy set and Set C is highly consistent with the refugee fuzzy set. None of the three sets is consistent with the postcolonial fuzzy set. These results lend modest support to the hypothesis that Set C countries have a strong tradition of accommodating outsiders.

### **Political Variables**

The literature on far-right parties regularly highlights anti-immigrant sentiment as an integral aspect of their strategies (Brubaker 2001; Rydgren 2003; Schain, Zolberg and Hossay 2002). Although the relationship between far-right voting and the configuration of symbolic boundaries has yet to be explored, there is some evidence that far-right parties have openly challenged the philosophies of integration emphasized by the boundary-work literature (e.g. Brubaker 2001). Table S4 presents the consistency of Sets A, B, and C with countries where far-right parties have secured a substantial part of the overall vote. This fuzzy-set was created using data collected by Evans (2007). Unfortunately, this data is only available for nine of the countries in this study. Countries with strong far-right parties are consistent with both sets A and B but not Set C. These results should be considered highly tentative, however, since the majority of countries in the study are not included in these calculations.

Table S4 also includes fuzzy sets derived from the Economist Index of Democracy (Kekic 2007), a six-part measure of political and civic liberty and proper functioning of democracy in 165 countries (and all of the twenty-one countries analyzed in this study). There is no clear pattern in consistency, except that Set C is highly consistent with all five of the fuzzy sets, suggesting democracy is well developed and highly functional in these countries. Again, further research is needed to explain why well-developed democracy would be correlated with the configuration of symbolic boundaries in Set C.

**Table S4.** Fuzzy Consistency Calculations for Additional Variables and Sets A, B, and C

	Set A	Set B	Set C
<b>Macro-Economic Indicators</b>			
Unemployment (N=20)	.77	.72	.76
GDP (N=21)	.67	.88*	.94**
Gini (N=21)	.83*	.65	.64
<b>Imm. by Sector of Labor Market</b>			
Agriculture & Fishing (N=13)	.85*	.53	.85*
Mining, Manufacturing, & Energy (N=15)	.96**	.82*	.83*
Construction (N=15)	.66	.84*	.67
Wholesale & Retail Trade (N=15)	.61	.76	.55
Hotels & Restaurants (N=15)	.87*	.64	.96**
Education (N=15)	.91**	.65	.86*
Health & Other Community Services (N=15)	.93**	.73	.83*
Households (N=10)	.83*	.66	.98**
Admin. & ETO (N=12)	.67	.66	.82*
Other Services (N=15)	.93**	.84*	.80*
<b>Characteristics of Immigrant Population</b>			
Refugees as % of Total Pop. (N=20)	.49	.83*	.91**
Postcolonial Immigrants as % of Total Pop. (N=20)	.26	.43	.21
<b>Political Variables</b>			
Far Right Parties as % of all Votes (N=9)	.99**	.99**	.64
Electoral Process & Pluralism (N=21)	.87*	.96**	.96**
Functioning of Government (N=21)	.63	.76	.92**
Political Participation (N=21)	.72	.79	.97**
Political Culture (N=21)	.80*	.77	.93**
Civil Liberties (N=21)	.69	.65	.95**

\*Consistent (.80 Benchmark)

\*\* Highly Consistent (.90 Benchmark)

### PART III: FUZZY CALIBRATION

All country-level variables were calibrated into fuzzy-sets using a simplified version of the “indirect method” proposed by Ragin (Forthcoming). Ragin’s fuzzy calibration method requires the researcher to qualitatively code quantitative data as follows. First, each country is assigned one of the following five values: ‘-3’ (completely out of the set), ‘-1’ (more out than in, but not completely out), ‘0’ (neither in nor out), ‘1’ (more in than out, but not fully in), and ‘3’ (fully in the set). Log scores are then regressed on the qualitatively coded variable. The slope and intercept are used to develop predicted scores that are then transformed as log odds proportions. The resultant fuzzy sets range from ‘0’ (completely unlike the set) to ‘1’ (prototypical of the set). Tables S5 through S11 describe the qualitative codes used to describe each raw variable and the resultant fuzzy sets.

**QUALITATIVE CODES USED FOR FUZZY-SETS IN THE MAIN-TEXT**

**Table S5.** Fuzzy Calibration Codes, Timing of Migration

<b>Net Migration 1960-‘70</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	.08	1	.65
Belgium	.12	1	.69
Britain	.01	0	.58
Czech Rep	-.19	-1	.37
Denmark	.06	1	.63
Finland	-.37	-3	.21
France	.42	3	.89
Germany	.20	3	.76
Greece	-.46	-3	.15
Hungary	.01	0	.58
Ireland	-.58	-3	.10
Italy	-.18	-1	.38
Luxembourg	.48	3	.91
Netherlands	.07	1	.64
Norway	0	0	.57
Poland	-.12	-1	.44
Portugal	-1.39	-3	0
Slovenia	.05	1	.62
Spain	-.22	-3	.34
Sweden	.03	1	.60
Switzerland	.58	3	.94
<b>Net Migration 1970-‘80</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	.11	0	.38
Belgium	.11	0	.38
Britain	-.04	-3	.13
Czech Rep	-.02	-3	.15
Denmark	.04	-1	.24
Finland	.01	-1	.20
France	.12	1	.40
Germany	.19	1	.57
Greece	.28	1	.75
Hungary	-.02	-3	.15
Ireland	.33	3	.83
Italy	-.02	-3	.15
Luxembourg	.76	3	1
Netherlands	.24	1	.67
Norway	.10	0	.36
Poland	-.09	-3	.09
Portugal	.42	3	.92
Slovenia	.34	3	.84
Spain	.04	-1	.24
Sweden	.10	0	.36
Switzerland	-.14	-3	.06

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**Table S5.** (continued)

<b>Net Migration 1980-‘90</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	.18	1	.73
Belgium	.03	-1	.44
Britain	0	-1	.38
Czech Rep	-.04	-1	.31
Denmark	.09	0	.56
Finland	.09	0	.56
France	.09	0	.56
Germany	.26	3	.84
Greece	.22	3	.79
Hungary	-.16	-3	.14
Ireland	-.58	-3	0
Italy	-.02	-1	.34
Luxembourg	.42	3	.95
Netherlands	.14	1	.66
Norway	.14	1	.66
Poland	-.08	-3	.24
Portugal	-.21	-3	.10
Slovenia	.13	1	.64
Spain	-.06	-1	.27
Sweden	.20	1	.76
Switzerland	.39	3	.94

<b>Net Migration 1990-‘00</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	.30	1	.69
Belgium	.14	-1	.43
Britain	.11	-1	.38
Czech Rep	.08	-1	.33
Denmark	.25	1	.61
Finland	.12	-1	.39
France	.04	-1	.27
Germany	.41	3	.82
Greece	.68	3	.97
Hungary	.17	-1	.48
Ireland	.30	1	.69
Italy	.07	-1	.32
Luxembourg	.95	3	.99
Netherlands	.24	1	.60
Norway	.23	1	.58
Poland	-.14	-3	.10
Portugal	.20	0	.53
Slovenia	-.05	-3	.17
Spain	.33	3	.73
Sweden	.23	1	.58
Switzerland	.36	3	.77

**Table S6.** Fuzzy Calibration Codes, Characteristics of Immigrant Population

<b>Immigrants as % of Total Population</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	12.12	3	.80
Belgium	1.68	1	.74
Britain	8.11	0	.57
Czech Rep	4.38	-1	.20
Denmark	6.72	-1	.44
Finland	2.54	-3	.05
France	10.01	1	.70
Germany	8.82	1	.63
Greece	10.24	1	.71
Hungary	2.88	-3	.07
Ireland	10.19	1	.71
Italy	3.91	-3	.15
Luxembourg	40.10	3	.99
Netherlands	10.07	1	.70
Norway	7.30	0	.50
Poland	1.98	-3	.03
Portugal	6.32	-1	.40
Spain	5.33	-1	.30
Sweden	12.03	3	.79
Switzerland	20.45	3	.94

<b>EU-15</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	2.60	1	.49
Belgium	5.80	1	.75
Britain	2.41	0	.46
Czech Rep	.27	-3	.04
Denmark	2.00	-1	.40
Finland	.81	-3	.15
France	3.30	1	.57
Germany	2.32	0	.45
Greece	1.58	-1	.32
Hungary	.22	-3	.03
Ireland	7.23	1	.80
Italy	1.23	-1	.24
Luxembourg	34.28	3	.97
Netherlands	1.98	-1	.39
Norway	2.43	0	.46
Poland	.41	-3	.06
Portugal	1.66	-1	.33
Spain	1.55	-1	.31
Sweden	4.29	1	.66
Switzerland	11.34	3	.89

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**Table S6.** (continued)

<b>Europe (non EU-15)</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	6.83	3	.97
Belgium	.70	-1	.29
Britain	.33	-3	.09
Czech Rep	3.85	3	.92
Denmark	1.07	1	.49
Finland	1.02	0	.46
France	.47	-1	.17
Germany	2.42	1	.82
Greece	6.44	3	.97
Hungary	2.48	1	.83
Ireland	.62	-1	.25
Italy	.94	0	.43
Luxembourg	2.75	1	.86
Netherlands	.69	-1	.29
Norway	1.05	0	.48
Poland	1.51	1	.65
Portugal	.21	-3	.04
Spain	.40	-3	.12
Sweden	2.84	3	.86
Switzerland	4.66	3	.94

<b>Middle East &amp; North Africa</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	1.94	1	.81
Belgium	2.21	1	.83
Britain	.45	-1	.47
Czech Rep	.03	-3	.04
Denmark	1.58	1	.77
Finland	.22	-1	.29
France	4.40	3	.91
Germany	2.77	3	.86
Greece	1.19	1	.72
Hungary	.04	-3	.07
Ireland	.16	-1	.23
Italy	.57	-1	.54
Luxembourg	.51	-1	.51
Netherlands	2.67	3	.86
Norway	.96	0	.67
Poland	.01	-3	.02
Portugal	.02	-3	.04
Spain	.89	0	.65
Sweden	2.36	3	.84
Switzerland	1.43	1	.76

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**Table S6.** (continued)

<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	.06	-3	.19
Belgium	1	3	.78
Britain	1.27	3	.82
Czech Rep	.01	-3	.04
Denmark	.42	0	.60
Finland	.14	-1	.34
France	.90	1	.76
Germany	.20	-1	.42
Greece	.16	-1	.37
Hungary	.01	-3	.04
Ireland	.60	1	.68
Italy	.24	-1	.47
Luxembourg	.99	1	.78
Netherlands	.63	1	.69
Norway	.53	0	.65
Poland	0	-3	.01
Portugal	3.38	3	.92
Spain	.18	-1	.39
Sweden	.55	0	.66
Switzerland	.57	1	.67
Switzerland	.12	1	.62
<b>South Asia</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	.14	-1	.47
Belgium	.16	0	.50
Britain	1.75	3	.93
Czech Rep	.01	-3	.03
Denmark	.56	3	.80
Finland	.05	-3	.23
France	.12	-1	.43
Germany	.43	1	.75
Greece	.22	0	.59
Hungary	.01	-3	.05
Ireland	.20	0	.57
Italy	.14	-1	.47
Luxembourg	.13	-1	.44
Netherlands	.36	1	.71
Norway	.71	3	.84
Poland	0	-3	.01
Portugal	.08	-1	.31
Spain	.05	-3	.24
Sweden	.37	1	.72
Switzerland	.50	3	.78
Switzerland	.07	1	.57

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**Table S6.** (continued)

<b>East Asia</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	.33	-1	.44
Belgium	.39	-1	.50
Britain	.67	1	.67
Czech Rep	.17	-1	.24
Denmark	.65	1	.67
Finland	.17	-1	.25
France	.52	0	.59
Germany	.39	-1	.50
Greece	.08	-3	.10
Hungary	.07	-3	.09
Ireland	.42	0	.53
Italy	.18	-1	.26
Luxembourg	.69	1	.68
Netherlands	1.51	3	.86
Norway	.86	3	.74
Poland	.01	-3	0
Portugal	.08	-3	.11
Spain	.13	-3	.19
Sweden	.68	1	.68
Switzerland	.67	1	.67

<b>Latin America</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	.07	-1	.25
Belgium	.19	-1	.46
Britain	.11	-1	.32
Czech Rep	.01	-3	.04
Denmark	.17	-1	.42
Finland	.03	-3	.14
France	.14	-1	.37
Germany	.10	-1	.30
Greece	.05	-3	.18
Hungary	.01	-3	.03
Ireland	.07	-1	.23
Italy	.39	1	.63
Luxembourg	.35	0	.60
Netherlands	.20	0	.47
Norway	.33	0	.59
Poland	0	-3	.01
Portugal	.73	3	.75
Spain	1.83	3	.88
Sweden	.67	1	.74
Switzerland	.67	1	.74

(continued on next page)

**Table S6.** (continued)

<b>North America</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	.11	-1	.24
Belgium	.18	-1	.44
Britain	.39	1	.79
Czech Rep	.03	-3	.02
Denmark	.21	1	.52
Finland	.08	-3	.14
France	.10	-3	.21
Germany	.15	-1	.38
Greece	.32	1	.73
Hungary	.03	-3	.03
Ireland	.65	3	.91
Italy	.13	-1	.30
Luxembourg	.31	1	.72
Netherlands	.19	0	.47
Norway	.37	1	.78
Poland	.03	-3	.02
Portugal	.14	-1	.34
Spain	.06	-3	.09
Sweden	.20	0	.50
Switzerland	.41	3	.81
<b>Caribbean</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	0	-3	.03
Belgium	.04	0	.37
Britain	.44	3	.86
Czech Rep	.01	-3	.07
Denmark	.02	-3	.18
Finland	.01	-3	.06
France	.04	-1	.36
Germany	.02	-1	.21
Greece	.01	-3	.12
Hungary	0	-3	.04
Ireland	.02	-3	.19
Italy	.04	0	.37
Luxembourg	.07	1	.46
Netherlands	1.76	3	.96
Norway	.03	-1	.28
Poland	0	-3	.01
Portugal	.01	-3	.11
Spain	.24	1	.76
Sweden	.03	-1	.31

(continued on next page)

**Table S6.** (continued)

<b>Oceania</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	.02	-1	.24
Belgium	.01	-3	.14
Britain	.29	3	.91
Czech Rep	0	-3	.02
Denmark	.04	0	.41
Finland	.01	-3	.14
France	.01	-3	.10
Germany	.01	-3	.14
Greece	.19	1	.85
Hungary	0	-3	.02
Ireland	.21	3	.87
Italy	.03	-1	.33
Luxembourg	.03	-1	.31
Netherlands	.08	1	.64
Norway	.03	-1	.33
Poland	0	-3	.01
Portugal	.01	-3	.11
Spain	.01	-3	.10
Sweden	.04	0	.38
Switzerland	.07	1	.57

<b>Immigrants as % of the Total Labor Force</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Belgium	9.20	1	.77
Britain	7.70	1	.70
Czech Rep.	5.10	1	.51
Denmark	1.60	-3	.09
Finland	3.50	-1	.33
France	1.60	-3	.09
Germany	5.20	1	.52
Greece	9.00	1	.76
Hungary	9.50	3	.78
Ireland	1	-3	.04
Italy	6.50	1	.62
Luxembourg	3.80	-1	.36
Netherlands	45.00	3	.99
Norway	3.80	-1	.36
Portugal	3.60	-1	.34
Spain	2.70	-1	.22
Sweden	3.70	-1	.35
Switzerland	4.60	0	.45

(continued on next page)

**Table S6.** (continued)

<b>Tertiary Education</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	13.70	-3	.06
Belgium	22.00	0	.42
Britain	43.60	3	.95
Czech Rep.	21.50	0	.39
Denmark	27.50	1	.68
Finland	24.90	0	.57
France	15.50	-3	.11
Germany	14.70	-3	.09
Greece	17.00	-1	.17
Hungary	27.20	1	.67
Ireland	50.10	3	.98
Luxembourg	18.20	-1	.22
Netherlands	24.80	0	.56
Norway	39.20	3	.92
Portugal	16.60	-1	.15
Spain	28.20	1	.71
Sweden	30.90	1	.79
Switzerland	24.00	0	.52

<b>Change in Immigrants as a % of the Total Labor Force (1998-'03)</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	12.44	-1	.31
Belgium	11.37	-3	.26
Britain	12.38	-1	.30
Denmark	14.65	1	.41
Finland	12.91	-1	.33
France	10.11	-3	.22
Germany	11.32	-3	.26
Greece	14.05	1	.38
Hungary	12.39	-1	.30
Ireland	14.57	1	.40
Italy	35.18	3	.98
Luxembourg	12.07	-3	.29
Netherlands	13.58	0	.36
Norway	13.39	0	.35
Portugal	16.30	3	.49
Spain	34.73	3	.98
Sweden	14.17	1	.38

**Table S7.** Fuzzy Calibration Codes, Civic Citizenship Policies

<b>Anti-Discrimination</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	85.83	-1	.28
Belgium	133.51	3	.94
Britain	99.46	0	.57
Denmark	69.48	-3	.07
Finland	100.82	0	.60
France	100.82	0	.60
Germany	79.02	-1	.17
Greece	79.02	-1	.17
Ireland	114.44	1	.81
Italy	95.37	-1	.48
Luxembourg	64.03	-3	.03
Netherlands	122.62	3	.88
Portugal	128.07	3	.91
Spain	107.63	1	.72
Sweden	119.89	1	.86
<b>Naturalization</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	93.20	-1	.26
Belgium	107.77	1	.76
Britain	107.77	1	.76
Denmark	78.64	-3	.03
Finland	99.03	-1	.46
France	113.59	3	.87
Germany	90.29	-1	.18
Greece	84.47	-3	.07
Ireland	107.77	1	.76
Italy	101.94	0	.57
Luxembourg	107.77	1	.76
Netherlands	96.12	-1	.36
Portugal	104.85	1	.67
Spain	101.94	0	.57
Sweden	104.85	1	.67
<b>Family Reunion</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	77.29	-3	.02
Belgium	106.28	1	.80
Britain	106.28	1	.80
Denmark	94.20	-1	.32
Finland	99.03	0	.53
France	103.86	1	.72
Germany	106.28	1	.80
Greece	111.11	3	.89
Ireland	84.54	-3	.07
Italy	115.94	3	.95
Luxembourg	99.03	0	.53
Netherlands	113.53	3	.92
Portugal	86.96	-3	.11
Spain	103.86	1	.72
Sweden	91.79	-1	.23

(continued on next page)

**Table S7.** (continued)

<b>Long-term Residence</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	93.50	-1	.30
Belgium	111.41	3	.86
Britain	99.47	-1	.52
Denmark	103.45	0	.66
Finland	107.43	1	.78
France	111.41	3	.86
Germany	99.47	-1	.52
Greece	81.56	-3	.05
Ireland	75.60	-3	.02
Italy	95.49	-1	.37
Luxembourg	91.51	-1	.23
Netherlands	113.40	3	.89
Portugal	99.47	0	.52
Spain	109.42	1	.82
Sweden	107.43	1	.78

<b>Labor Market Inclusion</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	86.73	-1	.17
Belgium	122.45	3	.95
Britain	102.04	0	.63
Denmark	81.63	-3	.08
Finland	102.04	1	.63
France	96.94	0	.47
Germany	91.84	0	.30
Greece	81.63	-3	.08
Ireland	86.73	-1	.17
Italy	102.04	1	.63
Luxembourg	81.63	-3	.08
Netherlands	117.35	3	.92
Portugal	112.24	1	.86
Spain	127.55	3	.97
Sweden	107.14	1	.77

**QUALITATIVE CODES USED FOR FUZZY-SETS IN THE ONLINE SUPPLEMENT**

**Table S8.** Fuzzy Calibration Codes, Characteristics of Immigrant Populations

<b>Refugees as % of Total Population</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	.17	-1	.52
Belgium	.12	-1	.42
Czech Rep	.01	-3	.06
Denmark	1.37	3	.90
Finland	.24	0	.60
France	.23	0	.58
Germany	1.19	3	.89
Greece	.03	-1	.12
Hungary	.06	-1	.26
Ireland	.14	-1	.46
Italy	.02	-3	.09
Luxembourg	.27	1	.63
Netherlands	.92	1	.86
Norway	1.10	3	.88
Poland	0	-3	.02
Portugal	0	-3	.02
Spain	.02	-3	-
Sweden	1.59	3	.08
Switzerland	.75	1	.92
UK	.44	1	.83

**Postcolonial Immigrants as % of Total Population**

Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	0	-3	0
Belgium	.55	1	.19
Czech Rep	0	-3	0
Denmark	0	-3	0
Finland	0	-3	0
France	4.60	3	.99
Germany	.05	1	.10
Greece	0	-3	0
Hungary	0	-3	0
Ireland	0	-3	0
Italy	.05	1	.10
Luxembourg	0	-3	0
Netherlands	2.85	3	.86
Norway	0	-3	0
Poland	0	-3	0
Portugal	3.02	3	.88
Spain	1.93	1	.62
Sweden	0	-3	0
Switzerland	0	-3	0
UK	4.22	3	.98

**Table S9.** Fuzzy Calibration Codes, Macro-Economic Indicators

<b>Unemployment</b>			
	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	9.06	0	.42
Belgium	16.09	3	.92
Czech	12.84	1	.79
Denmark	12.47	1	.76
Finland	21.89	3	.98
France	14.88	3	.88
Germany	15.86	3	.91
Greece	11.46	0	.68
Hungary	4.40	–3	.02
Ireland	7.05	–1	.18
Italy	7.73	–1	.25
Luxembourg	5.66	–3	.07
Netherlands	5.68	–3	.07
Norway	9.83	0	.51
Poland	15.90	3	.91
Portugal	8.75	–1	.38
Spain	13.37	1	.82
Sweden	12.90	1	.79
Switzerland	8.11	–1	.30
UK	8.14	–1	.30

<b>GDP</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	29943	1	.71
Belgium	28630	0	.66
Czech	16585.00	–3	.09
Denmark	30081	3	.72
Finland	28016.00	0	.63
France	28009.00	0	.63
Germany	27132.00	–1	.59
Greece	19119.00	–1	.18
Hungary	14365.00	–3	.04
Ireland	32535.00	3	.79
Italy	26325.00	–1	.55
Luxembourg	52154.00	3	.98
Netherlands	29939.00	1	.71
Norway	36609.00	3	.88
Poland	11193	–3	.01
Portugal	18820	–3	.16
Slovenia	23177.00	–1	.38
Spain	23755.00	–1	.41
Sweden	28152.00	0	.64
Switzerland	32492.00	3	.79
UK	28969.00	1	.67

*(continued on next page)*

**Table S9.** (continued)

<b>Gini</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	25.20	-1	.20
Belgium	30	1	.69
Czech	26.00	-1	.27
Denmark	22.50	-3	.06
Finland	26.10	-1	.28
France	27.30	0	.41
Germany	27.70	0	.45
Greece	34.50	3	.93
Hungary	29.30	1	.62
Ireland	30.40	1	.72
Italy	34.70	3	.93
Luxembourg	26.10	-1	.28
Netherlands	25.10	-1	.20
Norway	26.10	-1	.28
Poland	36.70	3	.96
Portugal	35.60	3	.95
Slovenia	22.00	-3	.05
Spain	32.90	1	.87
Sweden	24.30	-3	.14
Switzerland	26.70	0	.34
UK	32.60	1	.86

**Table S10.** Fuzzy Calibration Codes, Immigrants by Sector of the Labor Market

<b>Agriculture &amp; Fishing</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	1.10	-1	.27
Belgium	.80	-1	.17
Czech	.40	-3	.05
Denmark	3.40	1	.75
Germany	3.10	1	.72
Greece	1.10	-1	.27
Hungary	5.10	1	.86
Italy	2.70	1	.66
Netherlands	.80	-1	.17
Norway	1.50	0	.40
Poland	1.80	0	.48
Sweden	8.20	3	.94
UK	.70	-3	.14

<b>Mining, Manufacturing, &amp; Energy</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	24.90	3	.87
Belgium	21.70	1	.78
Czech	16.20	-1	.51
Denmark	30.20	3	.94
France	16.80	0	.54
Germany	16.10	-1	.50
Greece	7.30	-3	.03
Hungary	27.90	3	.91
Italy	17.70	0	.60
Netherlands	10.30	-1	.13
Norway	20.40	1	.73
Poland	16.50	0	.53
Sweden	12.20	-1	.23
Switzerland	17.10	0	.56
UK	22.00	1	.79

<b>Construction</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	12.30	1	.82
Belgium	8.00	1	.49
Czech	4.50	-3	.11
Denmark	9.10	1	.60
France	7.20	0	.39
Germany	16.40	3	.93
Greece	7.30	0	.41
Hungary	27.90	3	.99
Italy	6.90	-1	.36
Netherlands	16.00	3	.92
Norway	4.50	-3	.11
Poland	5.90	-1	.24
Sweden	17.70	3	.94
Switzerland	3.60	-3	.05
UK	9.70	1	.66

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**Table S10.** (continued)

<b>Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	15.80	1	.85
Belgium	11.50	-1	.19
Czech	13.10	0	.46
Denmark	10.10	-3	.06
France	12.40	0	.33
Germany	15.20	1	.79
Greece	13.70	1	.57
Hungary	18.40	3	.96
Italy	11.90	-1	.25
Netherlands	17.50	3	.94
Norway	10.60	-3	.09
Poland	11.20	-1	.15
Sweden	10.80	-3	.11
Switzerland	13.10	0	.46
UK	15.00	1	.77

<b>Hotels &amp; Restaurants</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	7.70	0	.36
Belgium	6.00	-3	.14
Czech	6.80	-1	.24
Denmark	15.90	3	.95
France	7.70	0	.36
Germany	12.20	1	.85
Greece	10.20	1	.70
Hungary	6.50	-1	.20
Italy	11.50	1	.81
Netherlands	7.30	-1	.30
Norway	14.90	3	.94
Poland	7.40	-1	.32
Sweden	9.40	1	.60
Switzerland	11.10	1	.78
UK	8.20	0	.44

<b>Education</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	2.80	-1	.18
Belgium	4.80	0	.55
Czech	7.80	1	.85
Denmark	4.90	0	.57
France	9.50	3	.91
Germany	3.40	-1	.29
Greece	3.10	-1	.24
Hungary	2.10	-3	.08
Italy	4.90	0	.57
Netherlands	2.00	-3	.07
Norway	5.40	1	.64
Poland	8.20	1	.87
Sweden	2.40	-1	.12
Switzerland	9.10	3	.90
UK	4.30	0	.47

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**Table S10.** (continued)

<b>Health &amp; Other Community Services</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	6.50	-1	.38
Belgium	8.00	0	.51
Czech	14.90	1	.83
Denmark	5.50	-1	.29
France	12.70	1	.76
Germany	5.20	-1	.26
Greece	7.30	-1	.45
Hungary	1.90	-3	.03
Italy	11.90	1	.73
Netherlands	5.70	-1	.31
Norway	12.20	1	.74
Poland	19.30	3	.90
Sweden	2.10	-3	.04
Switzerland	20.30	3	.91
UK	11.40	1	.71

<b>Households</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	.50	-3	.16
Belgium	.60	-1	.20
Czech	1.30	0	.40
Germany	7.90	1	.87
Greece	.60	-1	.20
Hungary	16.30	3	.94
Italy	1.30	0	.40
Netherlands	3.70	1	.72
Sweden	16.40	3	.94
UK	1.40	0	.42

<b>Admin &amp; ETO</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	.90	-3	.05
Belgium	6.50	1	.86
Czech	3.80	1	.62
Denmark	3.40	1	.56
Germany	2.90	0	.46
Greece	2.30	-1	.33
Italy	1.50	-3	.15
Netherlands	10	3	.94
Norway	4.60	1	.72
Poland	2.30	-1	.33
Sweden	.70	-3	.03
UK	2.60	0	.40

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**Table S10.** (continued)

<b>Other Services</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	23.60	–1	.51
Belgium	26.10	0	.64
Czech	32.60	3	.85
Denmark	18.60	–3	.23
France	27.20	1	.69
Germany	26.20	0	.65
Greece	22.50	–1	.45
Hungary	9.10	–3	.01
Italy	27.00	1	.68
Netherlands	31.60	3	.83
Norway	28.20	1	.73
Poland	25.70	0	.62
Sweden	14.70	–3	.08
Switzerland	29.20	3	.76
UK	23.20	–1	.49

**Table S11.** Fuzzy Calibration Codes, Political Variables

<b>Far Right Parties as % of all Votes</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	10	1	.83
Belgium	13.60	3	.93
Finland	12.60	3	.93
Germany	12.20	3	.91
Greece	.10	-3	.50
Luxembourg	16.30	3	.95
Norway	5.70	1	.49
Poland	14.70	3	.93
Switzerland	1.40	0	.04
<b>Electoral Process &amp; Pluralism</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	9.58	1	.69
Belgium	9.58	1	.69
Czech	9.58	1	.69
Denmark	10	3	.96
Finland	10	3	.96
France	9.58	1	.69
Germany	9.58	1	.69
Greece	9.58	1	.69
Hungary	9.58	1	.69
Ireland	9.58	1	.69
Italy	9.17	-3	.16
Luxembourg	10	3	.96
Netherlands	9.58	1	.69
Norway	10	3	.96
Poland	9.58	1	.69
Portugal	9.58	1	.69
Slovenia	9.58	1	.69
Spain	9.58	1	.69
Sweden	10	3	.96
Switzerland	9.58	1	.69
UK	9.58	1	.69

*(continued on next page)*

**Table S11.** (continued)

<b>Functioning of Government</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	8.21	0	.49
Belgium	8.21	0	.49
Czech	6.79	-3	.07
Denmark	9.64	3	.89
Finland	10	3	.93
France	7.50	-1	.23
Germany	8.57	0	.63
Greece	7.50	-1	.23
Hungary	6.79	-3	.07
Ireland	8.93	1	.74
Italy	6.43	-3	.04
Luxembourg	9.29	1	.83
Netherlands	9.29	1	.83
Norway	9.64	3	.89
Poland	6.07	-3	.02
Portugal	8.21	0	.49
Slovenia	7.86	-1	.35
Spain	7.86	-1	.35
Sweden	10	3	.93
Switzerland	9.29	1	.83
UK	8.57	0	.63

<b>Political Participation</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	7.78	1	.69
Belgium	6.67	0	.41
Czech	7.22	0	.56
Denmark	8.89	1	.86
Finland	7.78	1	.69
France	6.67	0	.41
Germany	7.78	1	.69
Greece	6.67	0	.41
Hungary	5.00	-3	.07
Ireland	7.78	1	.69
Italy	6.11	-1	.27
Luxembourg	7.78	1	.69
Netherlands	9.44	1	.91
Norway	10	3	.94
Poland	6.11	-1	.27
Portugal	6.11	-1	.27
Slovenia	6.67	0	.41
Spain	6.11	-1	.27
Sweden	10	3	.94
Switzerland	7.78	1	.69
UK	5.00	-3	.07

(continued on next page)

**Table S11.** (continued)

<b>Political Culture</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	8.75	1	.70
Belgium	6.88	-1	.21
Czech	8.13	0	.55
Denmark	9.38	1	.82
Finland	8.75	1	.70
France	7.50	-1	.37
Germany	8.75	1	.70
Greece	7.50	-1	.37
Hungary	6.88	-1	.21
Ireland	8.75	1	.70
Italy	8.13	0	.55
Luxembourg	8.75	1	.70
Netherlands	10	3	.89
Norway	8.13	0	.55
Poland	5.63	-3	.04
Portugal	7.50	-1	.37
Slovenia	6.88	-1	.21
Spain	8.75	1	.70
Sweden	9.38	1	.82
Switzerland	8.75	1	.70
UK	8.13	0	.55
<b>Civil Liberties</b>			
Country	Non-Fuzzy Variable	Qualitative Code	Fuzzy Set
Austria	9.12	-1	.21
Belgium	9.41	0	.52
Czech	9.12	-1	.21
Denmark	9.71	1	.81
Finland	9.71	1	.81
France	9.12	-1	.21
Germany	9.41	0	.52
Greece	9.41	0	.52
Hungary	9.41	0	.52
Ireland	10	3	.94
Italy	8.82	-3	.06
Luxembourg	9.71	1	.81
Netherlands	10	3	.94
Norway	10	3	.94
Poland	9.12	-1	.21
Portugal	9.41	0	.52
Slovenia	8.82	-3	.06
Spain	9.41	0	.52
Sweden	10	3	.94
Switzerland	9.71	1	.81
UK	9.12	-1	.21

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