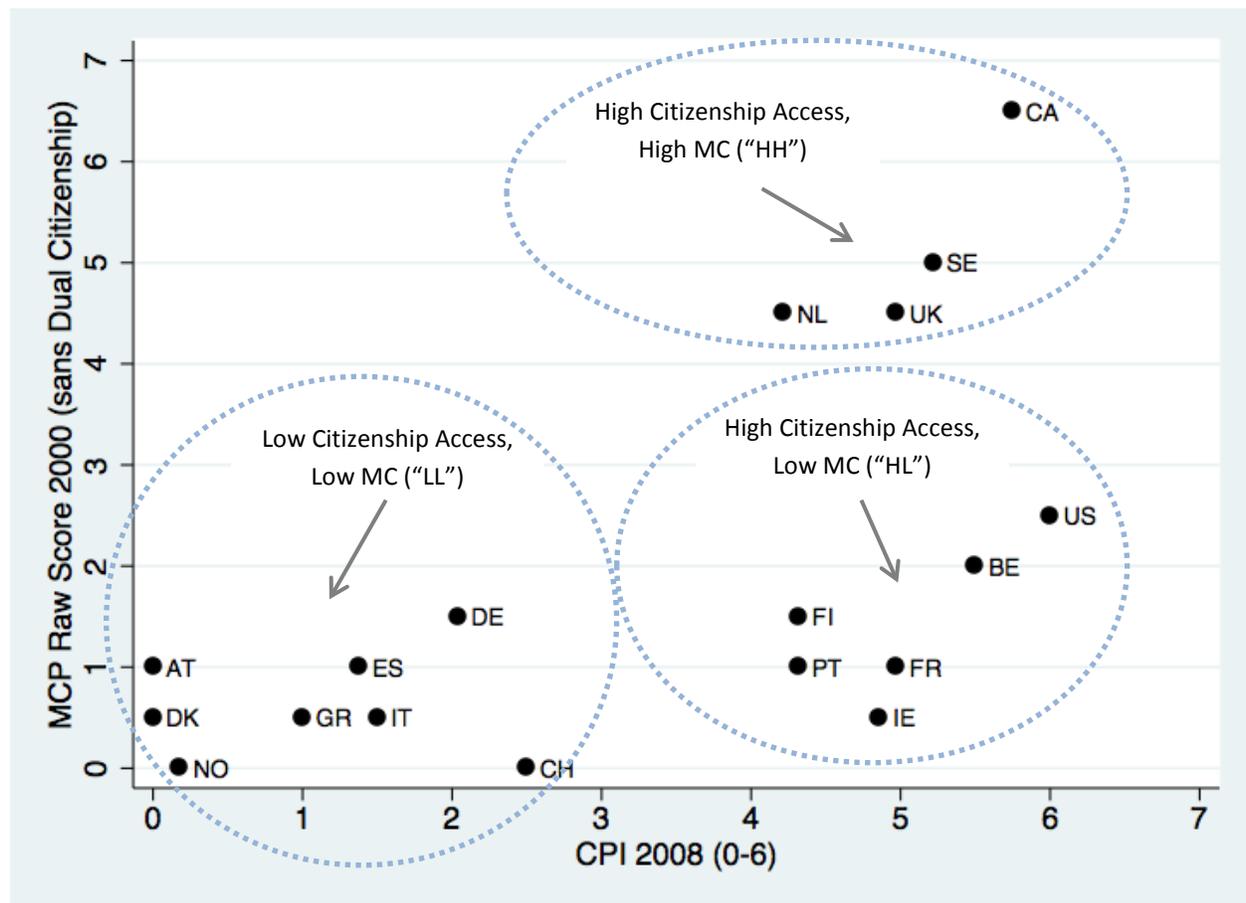


Corrections to Figures in

Wright, M., Bloemraad, I. 2012. "Is There a Trade-off Between Multiculturalism and Socio-Political Integration? Policy Regimes and Immigrant Incorporation in Comparative Perspective." *Perspectives on Politics* 10(1): 77-95.

Figure 1: Typology of countries by citizenship access and multiculturalism

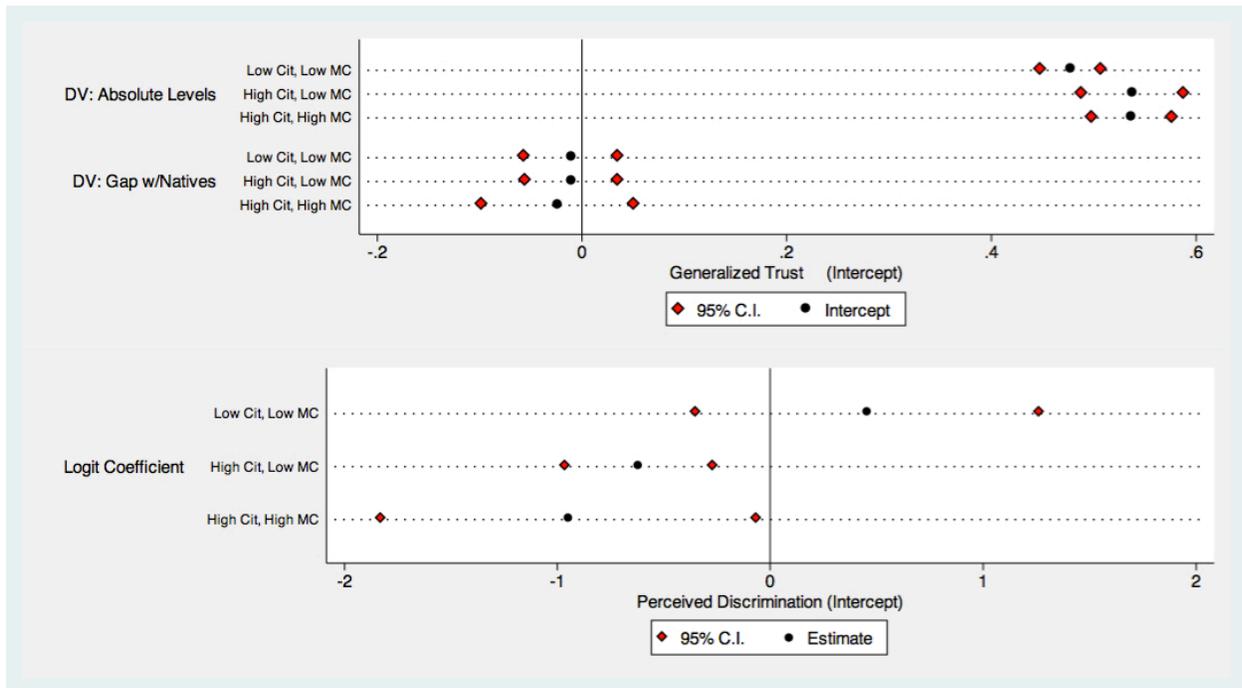
The United States is incorrectly plotted on the Multiculturalism Policy Index axis, and should have a score of 2.5. The figure below corrects this error on p 80.



Sources: CPI (scored 0 = least liberal to 6 = most liberal) from Howard 2009. For countries where scores were unavailable (Canada, the US, Norway, and Switzerland) they were calculated using his methodology. MCP (scored from 0 = weakest to 7 = strongest) is a recently updated measure from Banting et al 2006. The policies coded in the multiculturalism index are as follows: official affirmation of multiculturalism; multiculturalism in the school curriculum; inclusion of ethnic representation/sensitivity in public media and licensing; exemptions from dress codes; funding of ethnic organizations to support cultural activities; funding of bilingual and mother-tongue instruction; and affirmative action for immigrant groups.

As a result of this correction, Figures 2, 5, 7 and 8 change slightly, as per below. Readers should note that these changes do not make any substantive changes to the reported results, but now does clarify the conceptual and empirical reasons for juxtaposing the United States and Canada in Figures 3, 4 and 6.

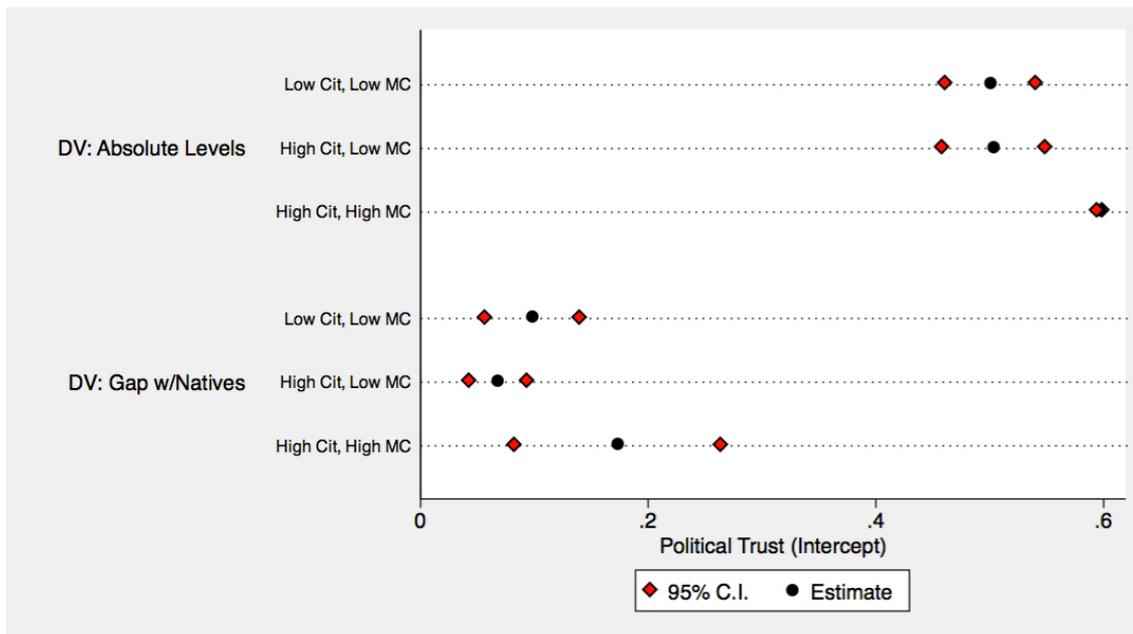
Figure 2: Incorporation regime and generalized trust/perceived discrimination



Notes: Plots represent intercept values when the outcome is regressed within policy category on individual level predictors (see footnote #11 for details). Generalized Trust is a 3-item scale scored from 0 = lowest to 1 = highest. Perceived Discrimination is a dichotomous indicator toggled “1” if a respondent perceives discrimination against his or her group in the country along either racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious, or national lines. For the former, the estimator is OLS regression; for the latter, it is logistic regression. Standard errors are corrected for clustering by country. Samples include only foreign-born respondents, though “Gap” scores are estimated via native samples. Analyses are weighted by ESS Design Weight.

Source: ESS 4-Wave Cumulative plus US CID Survey.

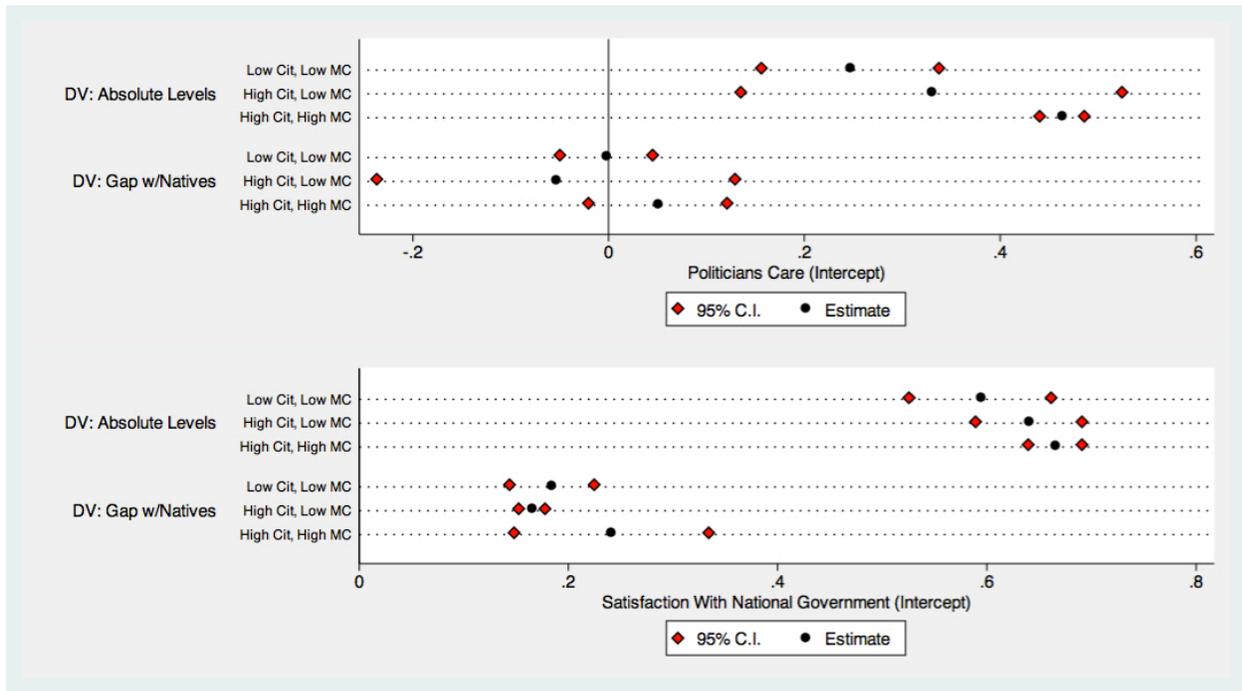
Figure 5: Incorporation regime and political trust



Notes: Plots represent intercept values when the outcome is regressed within policy category on individual level predictors (refer to note 11 for details). Political Trust is a two-item additive index comprising trust in national legislature and trust in country’s politicians, scored from 0 = “Lowest” to 1 = “Highest.” Estimator is OLS regression. Standard errors are corrected for clustering by country. Samples include only foreign-born respondents, though “Gap” scores are estimated via native samples. Analyses are weighted by ESS Design Weight.

Source: ESS 4-Wave Cumulative plus US CID Survey.

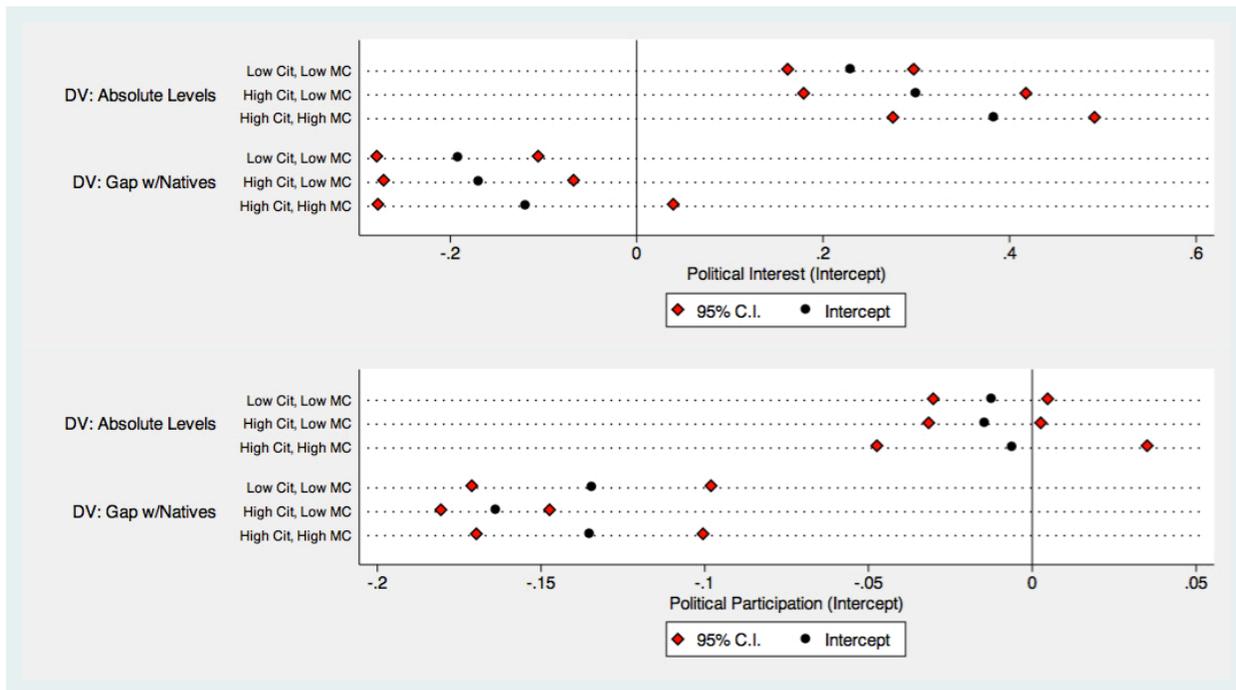
Figure 7: Incorporation and “politicians care,” satisfaction with national government



Notes: Plots represent intercept values when the outcome is regressed within policy category on individual level predictors (refer to note 11 for details). Politicians Care is a single 5-category item scored from 0 = “Hardly any politicians care” to 1 = “Most politicians care”; Satisfaction With National Government is a single 11-category item scaled from 0 = “Extremely dissatisfied” to 1 = “Extremely satisfied.” Estimator for both is OLS regression. Standard errors are corrected for clustering by country. Samples include only foreign-born respondents, though “Gap” scores are estimated via native samples. Analyses are weighted by ESS Design Weight.

Source: ESS 4-Wave Cumulative plus US CID Survey.

Figure 8: Incorporation regime and political interest/political participation



Notes: Plots represent intercept values when the outcome is regressed within policy category on individual level predictors (refer to note 12 for details). Political Interest is a single 4-category indicator scored from 0 = “Not at all interested” to 1 = “Very Interested.” Political Participation summarizes respondent participation in six different kinds of political activity—contacting a party/official, working in a political party/action group, working in another political organization, wearing/displaying a campaign badge/sticker, signing a petition, taking part in a lawful demonstration—in the past 12 months, re-scored from 0 = “none” to 1 = “all six”. Estimator for both is OLS regression. Standard errors are corrected for clustering by country. Samples include only foreign-born respondents, though “Gap” scores are estimated via native samples. Analyses are weighted by ESS Design Weight.

Source: ESS 4-Wave Cumulative plus US CID Survey.

Appendix: Data Sources

Note that the third column should be labelled “High Citizenship Access, **Low** MC” and that the US should join BE, FI, FR, IE, and PT here. The fourth column is correctly labelled as “High Citizenship Access, High MC,” but should not include the US, but rather just SE, NL, and UK.