



Dual citizenship trends and their implication for the collection of migration statistics

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United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

UNECE/Eurostat Work Session on Migration Statistics

Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, 10-12 September, 2014



Suitland MD, January 14-5, 2008

Introduction

- ❖ Increased globalization=>increased international migration
 - ❖ “Free” movement of people
 - ❖ Increased naturalization
 - ❖ Increased inter-country marriages and children
 - ❖ More countries allow “dual” citizenship, blurring of single “citizenship” concept

=>Presumed increase in number of dual citizens

- ❖ Any implication for migration statistics?
 - Citizenship-based
 - ◆ Data exchange: use of immigration statistics from countries of destination to measure emigration from countries of origin?

Other Research Questions

- ❖ To what extent are data on dual citizens collected by countries?
 - To what extent is it released?
- ❖ What is the magnitude of dual citizens
 - Increasing over time?
- ❖ What are the characteristics of dual citizens?
 - Age
 - Sex
 - Country of origin
 - Other: mobility, education, labour force participation, etc.?
- ❖ Impact
 - Integration of migrants, diaspora engagement, etc.



Pathways toward Dual Citizenship

- ❖ Naturalization, while retaining citizenship of previous country
 - If allowed by country of origin and/or destination
- ❖ Born to parents of two different nationalities
- ❖ Children of immigrants born in destination country
- ❖ Ancestry
 - Grandparent
 - ◆ Italy (one paternal **great** grandfather)

- ❖ **Number eligible for dual citizenship much greater than actual number**

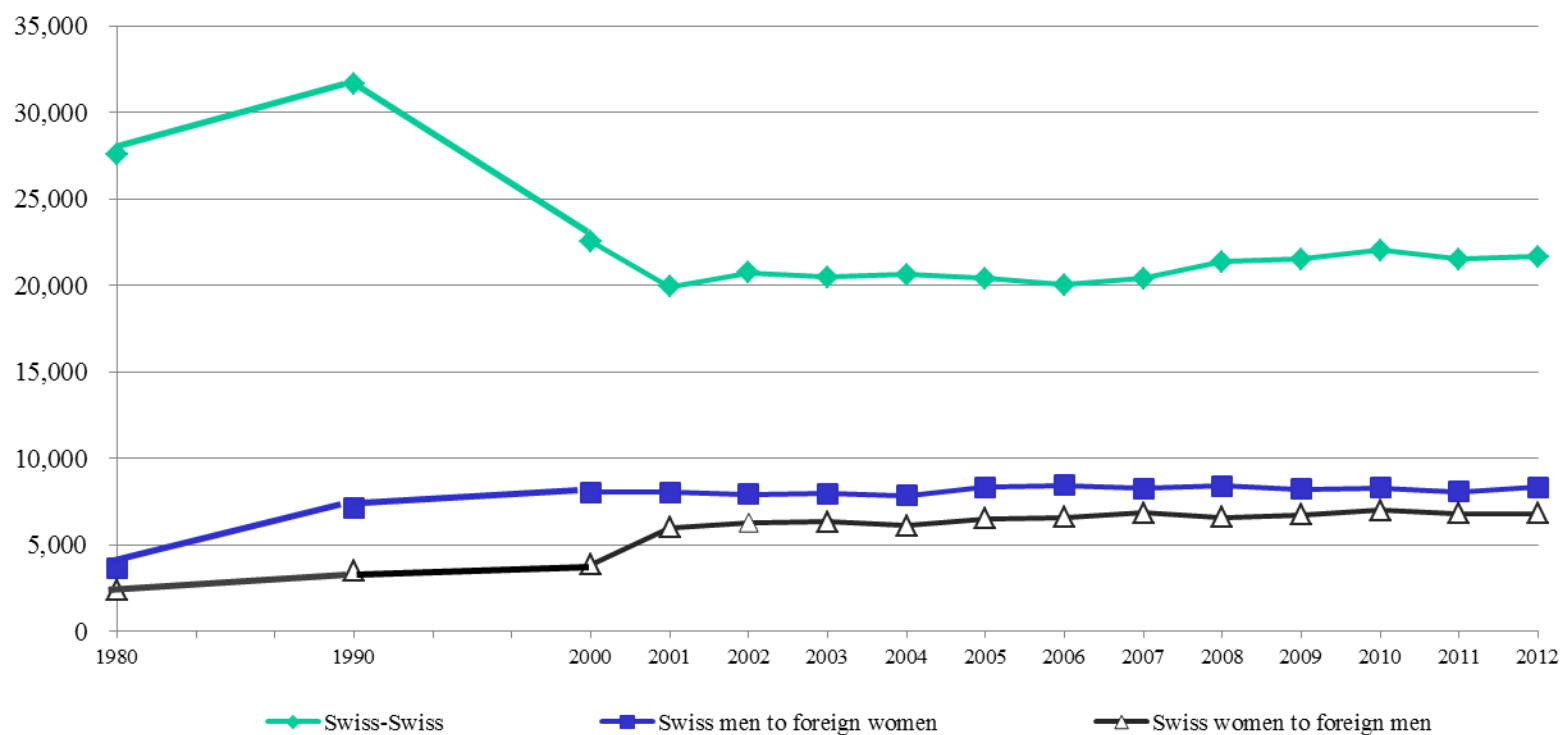


Reasons for Growth

- ❖ Large and circular migration flows
 - ❖ Growing rates of naturalization
 - ❖ “*Jus sanguinis*” in national legislation
 - ❖ Children from increasing international marriages
 - ❖ Reduction in warfare and military conscription
 - ❖ Expansion of international human rights regime
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- ❖ Increased acceptance over time (at least fewer countries forbidding it)
 - Many with restrictions

Swiss Marriage Example

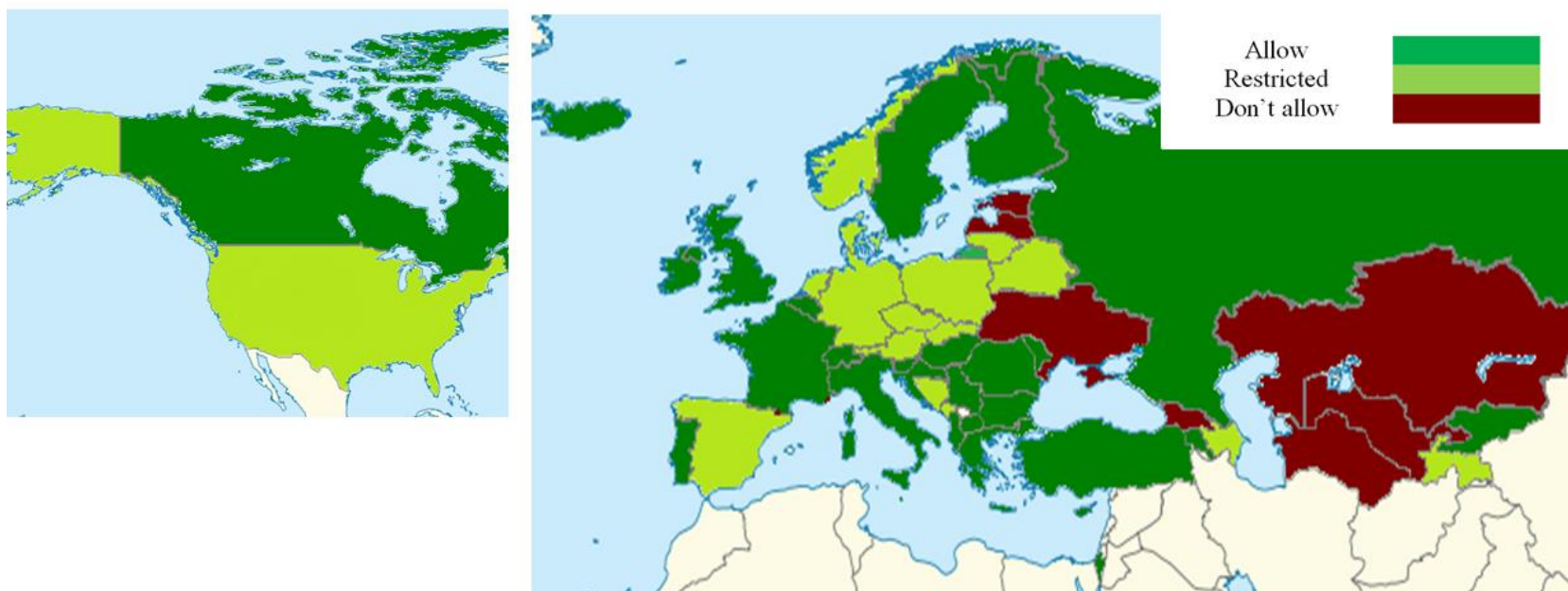
Figure 1. Marriages by nationality in Switzerland: 1980-2012



Source: Swiss Federal Statistical Office

Acceptance of Dual Citizenship among UNECE countries (2013)

Acceptance of Dual Citizenship among UNECE countries



Source: UN Population Policy Database



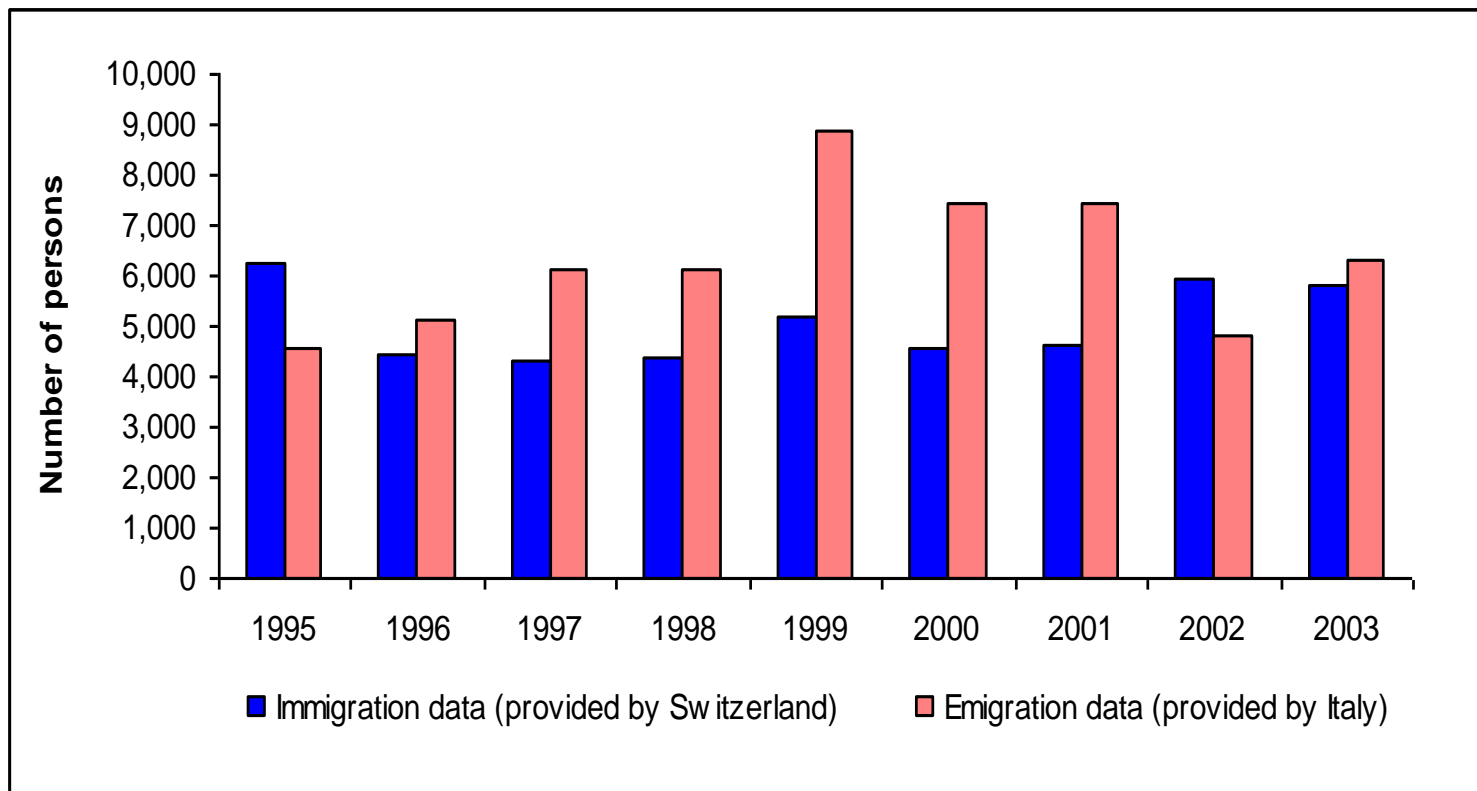
Potential Impact on Migration Statistics

- ❖ Country of Citizenship vs. Country of Birth
 - Flows still usually reported by citizenship
- ❖ Use of immigration statistics to estimate (validate) emigration flows
 - 2009 UNECE Task Force
- ❖ When enter/leave country counted as citizen of that country
 - Potentially underestimates emigrants using immigration data from receiving countries

Swiss-Italian Example



❖ Migration Flows of Italian citizens to Switzerland: 1995 to 2003



Magnitude of Dual Citizenship

- ❖ Lack of information on number of dual citizens
- ❖ Internationally recommended to be collected on censuses, but only about half of UNECE region does
 - Not in France, Germany, Italy, and the United States (though dual citizenship allowed)
- ❖ Information often missing from population registers
- ❖ Sometimes included on national household surveys (but sample size limitations)
- ❖ IF collected, often combined with nationals and/or not publically available

Table 2. Stock of Dual-Citizens for Countries by Year (and percentage of resident population)

Country	2001	2006	2011	2014	Note
Albania			28,309 (1.0%)		Albanian and other
Armenia			9,015 (0.3%)		Armenia and other
Bulgaria			22,150 (0.3%)		
Canada		870,255 (2.8%)	944,695 (2.9%)		Multiple citizenship
Croatia	44,349 (1.0%)		84,855 (2.0%)		
Finland	15,000 (0.3%) (2000)		54,912 (1.0%) (2010)		Finnish and other
Hungary			88,906 (0.9%)		Hungary and other
Ireland	49,299 (1.3%)	45,123 (1.0%)	55,905 (1.2%)		Irish and other
Montenegro			4,527 (0.7%)		Montenegro and other
Netherlands			1,100,000 (6.6%)		Dutch and other
Poland	444,930 (1.2%)		327,400 (0.8%) ¹⁻		Poland and other
Portugal	127,253 (1.2%)		244,745 (2.0%)		All dual citizens
Romania	23,340 (0.1%)		43,005 (0.2%)		All dual citizens
Serbia			281,548 (0.4%)		Serbia and other
Slovakia			8,203 (0.2%)		Multiple citizenship
Spain	159,000 (0.4%) (2002)		577,270 (1.2%) ²⁻	804,800 (1.8%)	Spanish and other
Switzerland	495,296 (6.9%) (2000)		688,561 (10.3%) (2012) ³⁻		Swiss and other
UK (England, Wales)			613,940 (1.1%)		UK and other (passport)
1- incomplete due to use of register for many respondents					
2- Census estimate. LFS estimate for same year was 624,000					
3- 15 years and older only					

- ❖ Number varies by country and population size
 - 1 million (Netherlands, Canada) to 8,000 (Slovakia)
 - 10% of Swiss population, 7% Dutch.
 - LT 1% in Bulgaria, Hungary, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia
 - Many large immigration receiving countries missing
- ❖ Trend: rapidly growing (growth in all countries: 100% or more between census periods)
 - Spain X5 between 2002 and 2014
 - Netherlands (Finland) tripled 1995 and 2009

Characteristics of Dual Citizens



- ❖ Limited characteristics publically released (age, sex, country of 2nd citizenship)
- ❖ Characteristics differ by country context
 - Younger (Spain, Switzerland)
 - Older (Montenegro)
 - Female (Montenegro, Switzerland)
 - Male (Armenia)
 - New immigrants (Netherlands)
 - Neighboring countries (Albania, Armenia, Poland, Switzerland)
 - Former colonial/linguistic ties (Spain, Canada)

To what extent are immigration statistics hampered?

- ❖ Lack of data to determine impact
 - Stock data to evaluate flows
- ❖ In general, small percentage of population (except Switzerland, Netherlands), thus not likely to impact
- ❖ But in near future...
 - Rapidly growing population
 - If more mobile than general population
 - As more countries accept dual citizenship
 - Could impact citizen-based immigration data to measure emigration flows or size of diaspora

Implications and Future Work

- ❖ Still a need for increased data collection
 - Add questions to census, surveys, or other data sources
- ❖ Test accuracy of data received
 - to what extent do respondents accurately report dual-national status? (under or overreported?)
- ❖ Include dual citizenship information on publically released data
- ❖ Analysis of data at country level
 - Size, characteristics, impact of dual citizens