

THE POLITICS OF CITIZENSHIP IN EUROPE

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CAMBRIDGE

What Is Citizenship?

- Legal definition
- Full membership in a political community
- Rights and obligations
- Social closure

Why National Citizenship Matters

- Elections
- Welfare state benefits
- Public-sector employment
- Social integration
- Demographics
- Pension Systems

Two Puzzles

- #1: What Explains Historical Variation?
- #2: What Explains Continuity and Change in the 11 Relatively Restrictive Countries?

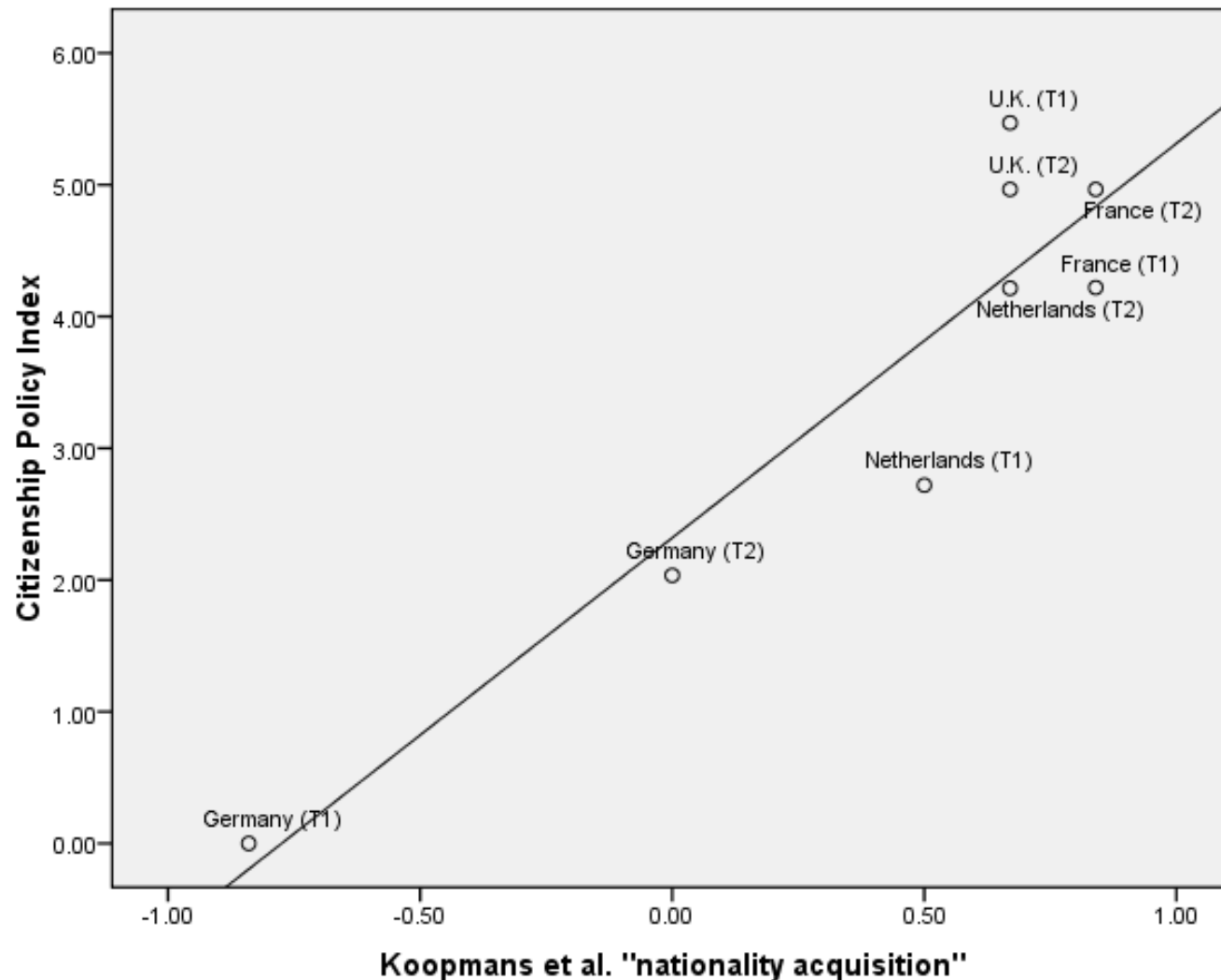
An Empirical Baseline

- The “new” Citizenship Policy Index (CPI)
 - *Jus soli*
 - Residency requirement for naturalization
 - Dual citizenship for immigrants
- What is new about this version of the CPI?
 - More nuanced measures from “NATAC”
 - “Correction” based on “naturalization rates”
 - Civic integration requirements

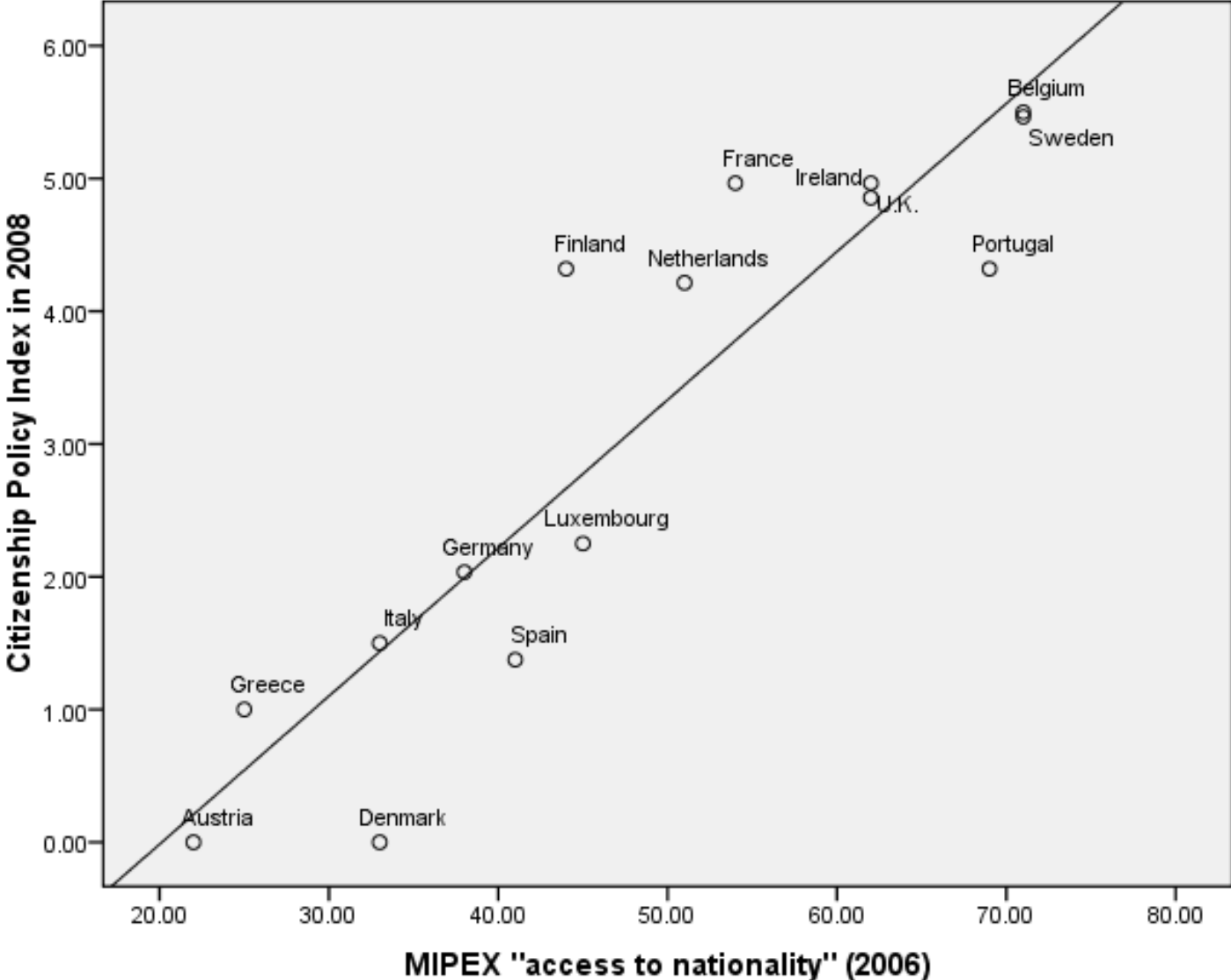
Table 1: The Three Main Components of Citizenship Policies for the EU-15 in the 1980s

	Country	Jus Soli (0-2)	Naturalization Requirements (0-2)	Dual Citizenship for Immigrants (0-2)	CPI SCORE (0-6)
Restrictive	Germany	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Austria	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
	Luxembourg	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
	Italy	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.72
	Greece	0.00	0.00	1.25	1.25
	Spain	0.50	0.75	0.00	1.25
	Denmark	0.00	1.43	0.00	1.43
Medium	Finland	0.00	1.72	0.00	1.72
	Sweden	0.00	1.72	0.00	1.72
	Portugal	0.75	0.00	1.00	1.75
	Netherlands	1.50	1.22	0.00	2.72
Liberal	France	1.50	1.22	1.50	4.22
	Ireland	2.00	1.11	1.25	4.36
	Belgium	1.50	1.75	1.75	5.00
	U. K.	1.75	1.72	2.00	5.47

Comparing the CPI to Koopmans et al.'s Measures



Comparing the CPI in 2008 to MIPEX 2006



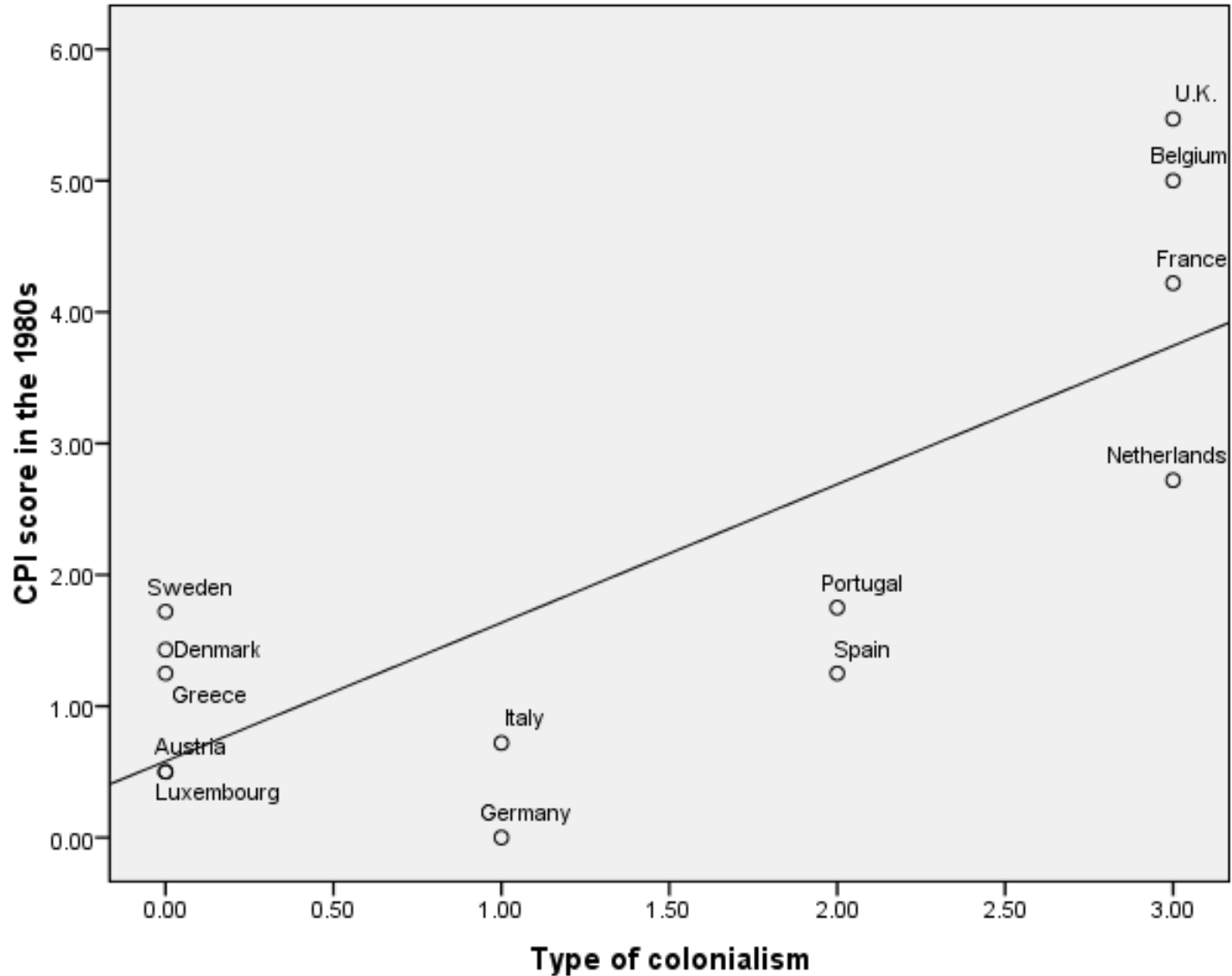
Puzzle #1

- What distinguishes the historically liberal countries?

Argument #1

- Colonialism
- Early Democratization

Type of Colonialism and Historical CPI



Onset of Democratization and Historical CPI

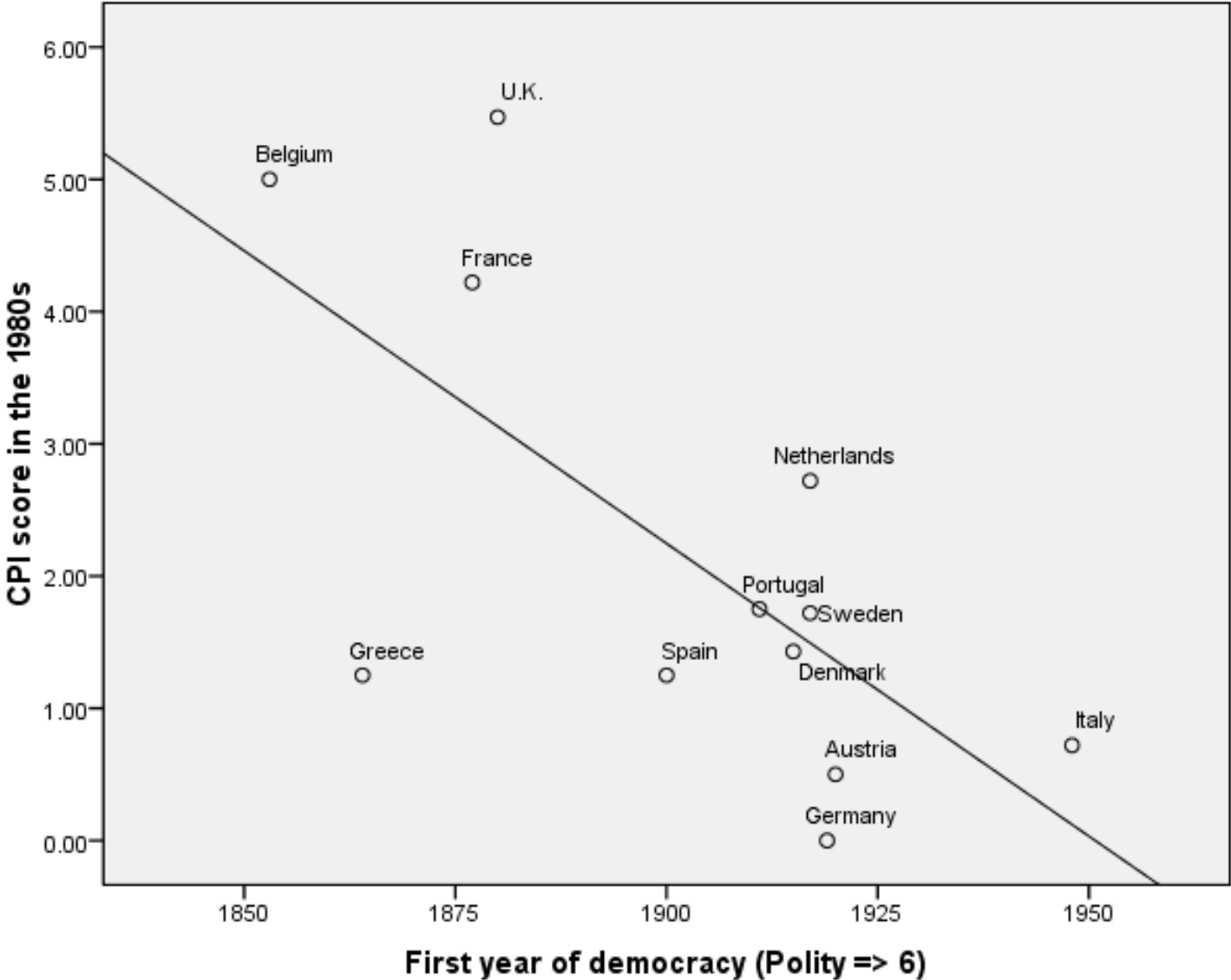


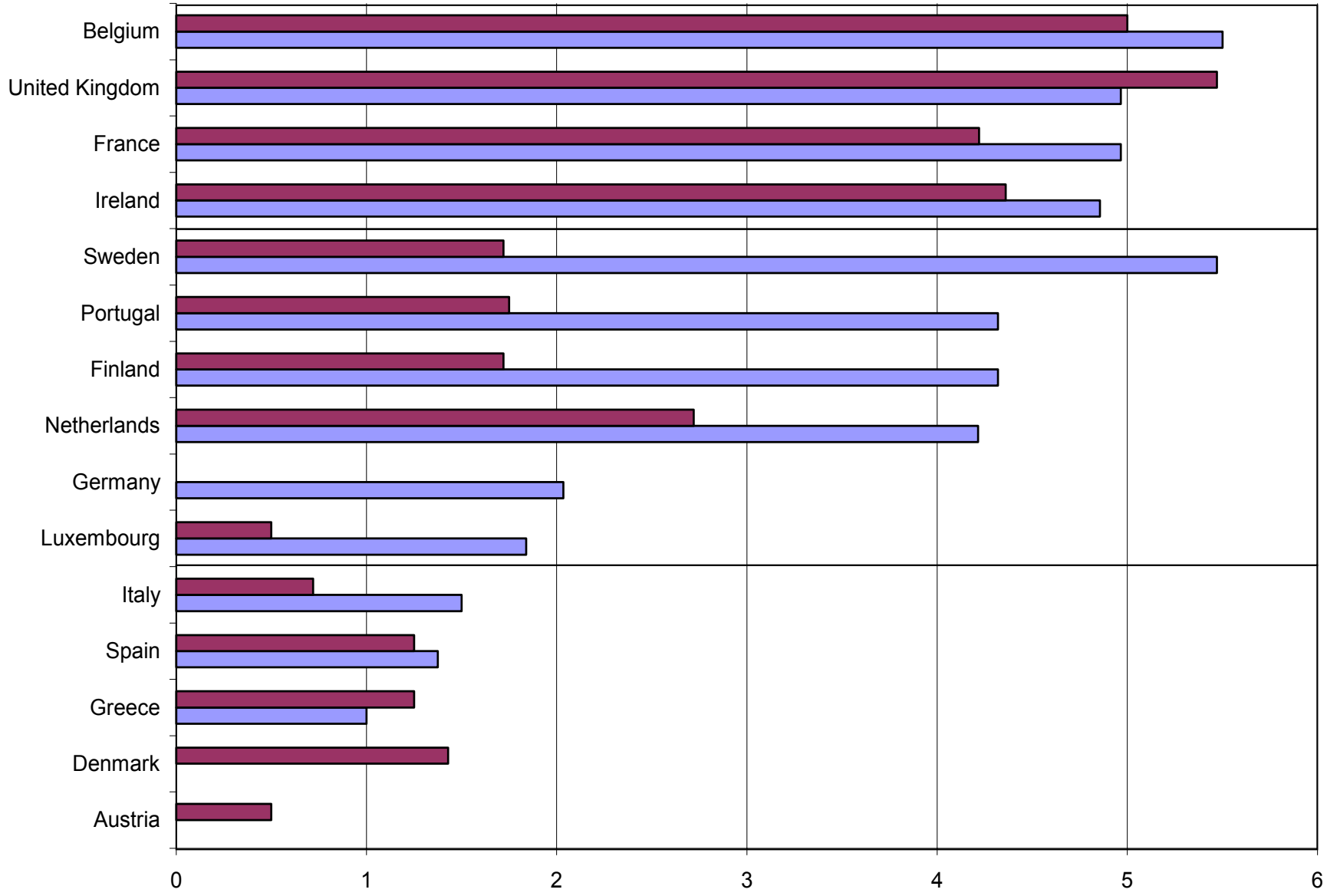
Figure 2: What Explains Different Historical Patterns of Citizenship Laws?

		Major Colonial Power?	
		Yes	No
Early Democratizer?	Yes	Belgium France U.K. (Ireland)	Greece
	No	Netherlands	Austria Denmark Germany Italy Luxembourg Spain Portugal Sweden (Finland)

Puzzle #2

- Of the 11 historically restrictive countries, why have 6 of them liberalized their citizenship policies, while 5 have not?

Figure 1: Citizenship Policy Index, 1980s and Today

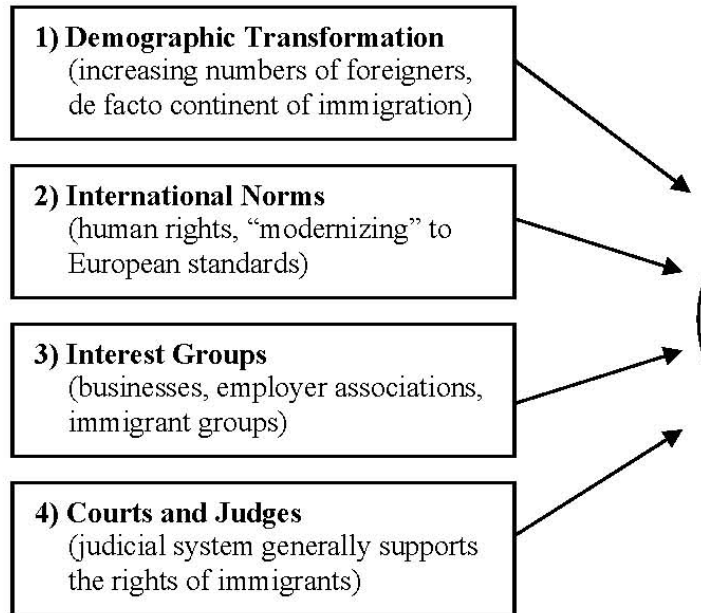


Argument #2

- The Politics of Citizenship...

Figure 3: Latent Pressures on National Citizenship Policies

Latent Pressures for Liberalization:



Latent Pressures for Restrictiveness:

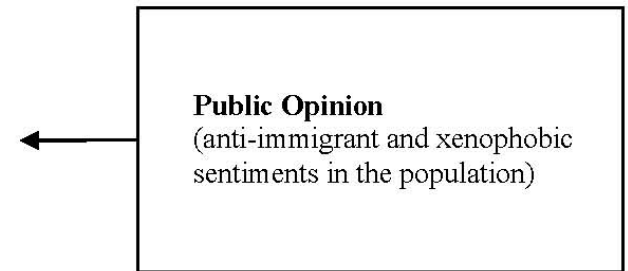


Figure 4: A Two-Part Political Model for Explaining Citizenship Liberalization

Part 1: Is a leftist government in power?

No

Yes



Liberalization Unlikely

Liberalization Possible

Part 2: Does anti-immigrant public opinion become “activated,” either by a strong far right party or by public mobilization?

Yes

No



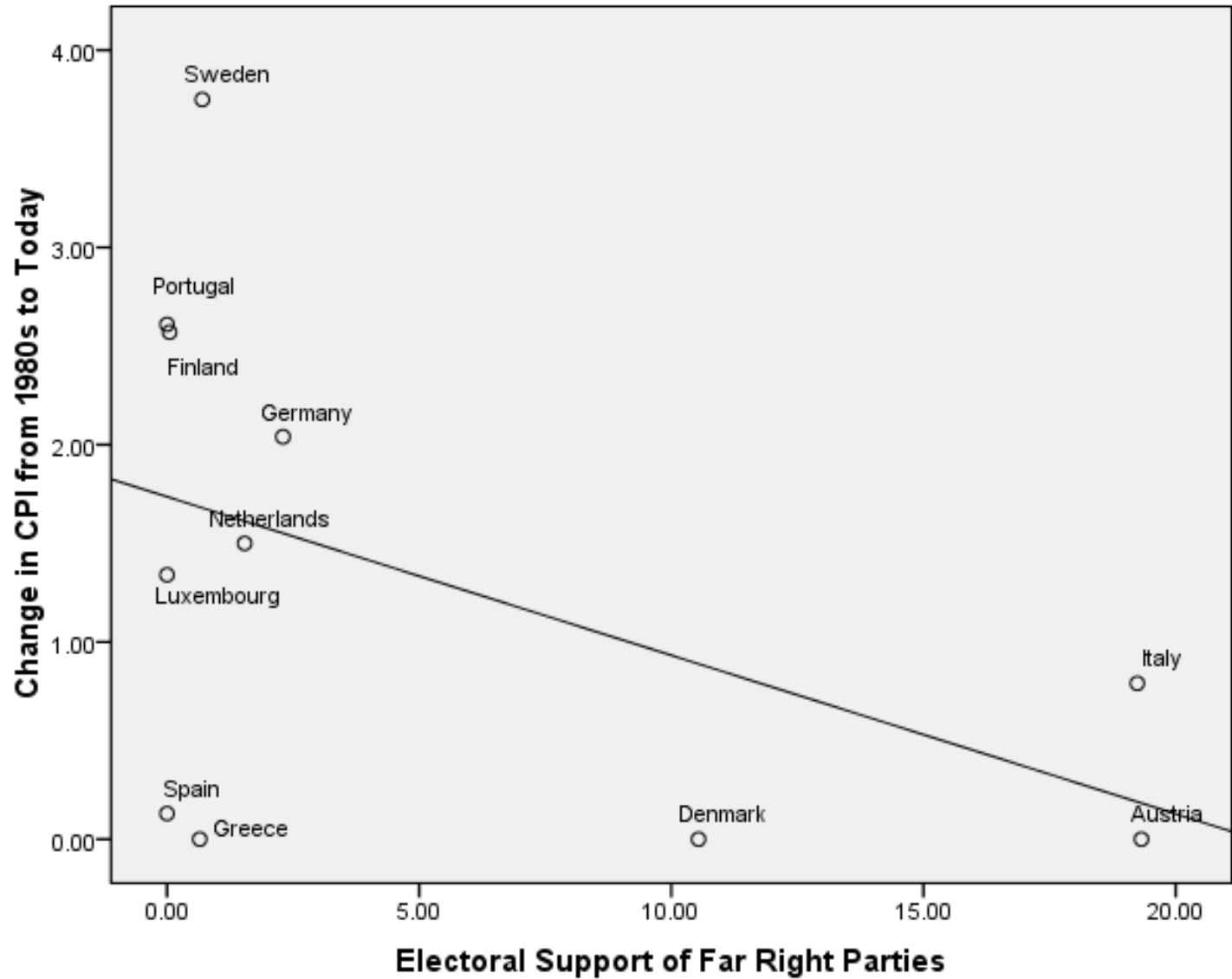
Liberalization Unlikely

Liberalization Possible

Operationalization of the Argument

- Electoral strength of far right parties (1992-2006)

Far Right Strength and CPI Liberalization



Conclusions

- Only part of the larger political story...
- The limits of medium-N analysis...
- Normative problem:
 - Is “democracy” more “democratic”?
- Policy implication:
 - Beware of “direct democracy”!

Varieties of Citizenship in the European Union

PART I: ARGUMENT

- Chapter 1 **Citizenship in Cross-National Perspective**
- Chapter 2 **Historical Variation and Legacies**
- Chapter 3 **Continuity and Change in the Contemporary Period**

PART II: CASES

- Chapter 4 **Liberalizing Change**
(Finland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, and Sweden)
- Chapter 5 **Restrictive Continuity**
(Austria, Denmark, Greece, Italy, and Spain)
- Chapter 6 **Partial Liberalization with a Restrictive Backlash** (Germany)
- Chapter 7 **Citizenship Battles in the Historically Liberal Countries**
(Belgium, France, Ireland, and the U.K.)
- Chapter 8 **The New European Frontier** (The 12 Accession Countries)

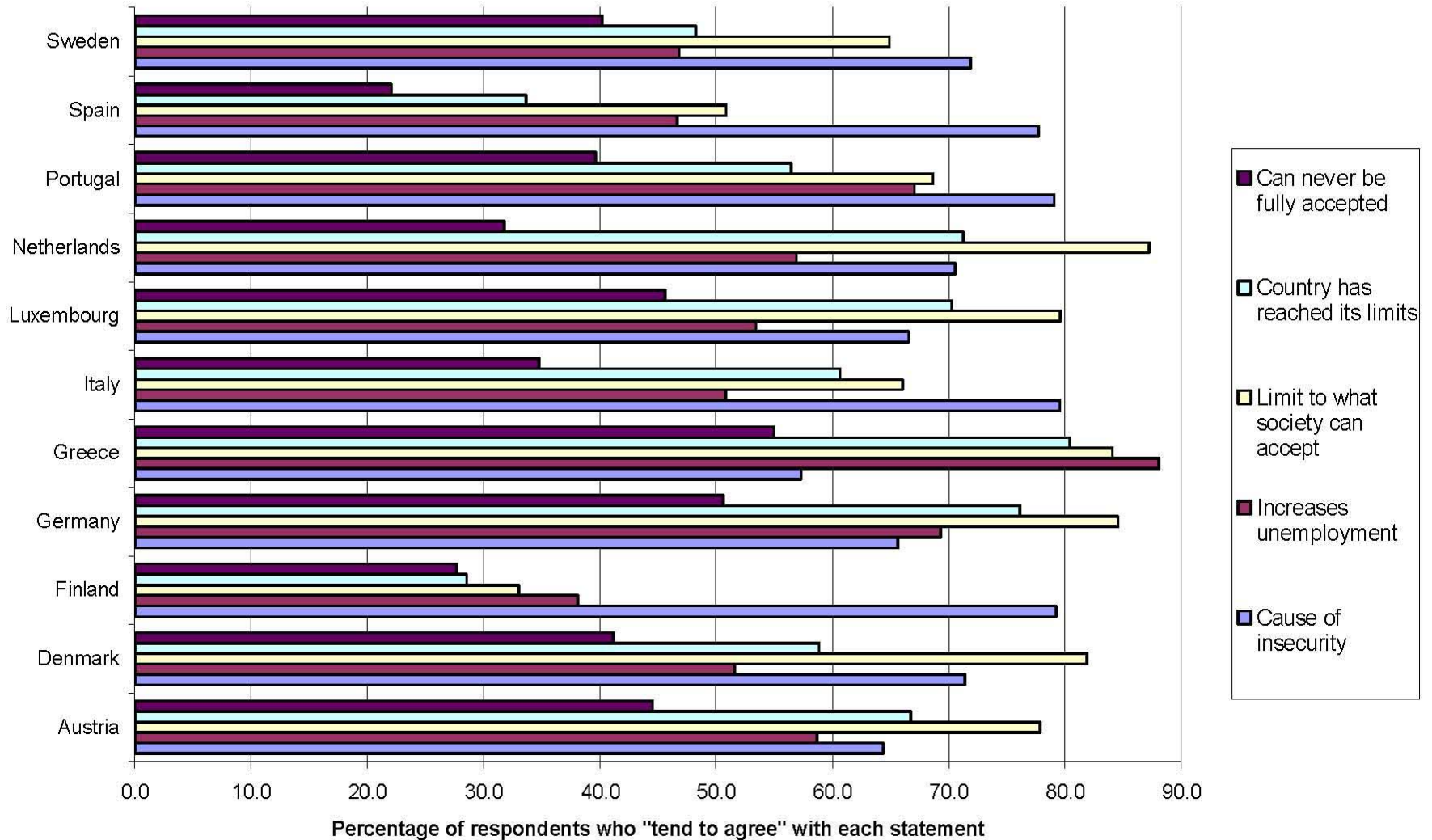
Table 2: The Three Main Components of Citizenship Policies for the EU-15 Today

	Country	Jus Soli (0-2)	Naturalization Requirements (0-2)	Dual Citizenship for Immigrants (0-2)	CPI SCORE (0-6)
Restrictive	Austria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Denmark	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Greece	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
	Spain	0.50	0.38	0.50	1.38
	Italy	0.00	0.25	1.25	1.50
Med.	Luxembourg	1.00	0.84	0.00	1.84
	Germany	0.75	0.54	0.75	2.04
Liberal	Netherlands	1.50	1.22	1.50	4.22
	Finland	1.00	1.32	2.00	4.32
	Portugal	1.75	1.07	1.50	4.32
	Ireland	2.00	1.36	1.50	4.86
	France	1.50	1.47	2.00	4.97
	U. K.	1.75	1.22	2.00	4.97
	Sweden	1.50	1.72	2.00	5.22
	Belgium	1.50	2.00	2.00	5.50

Table 4: Country Groupings Based on Historical Traditions and Recent Changes

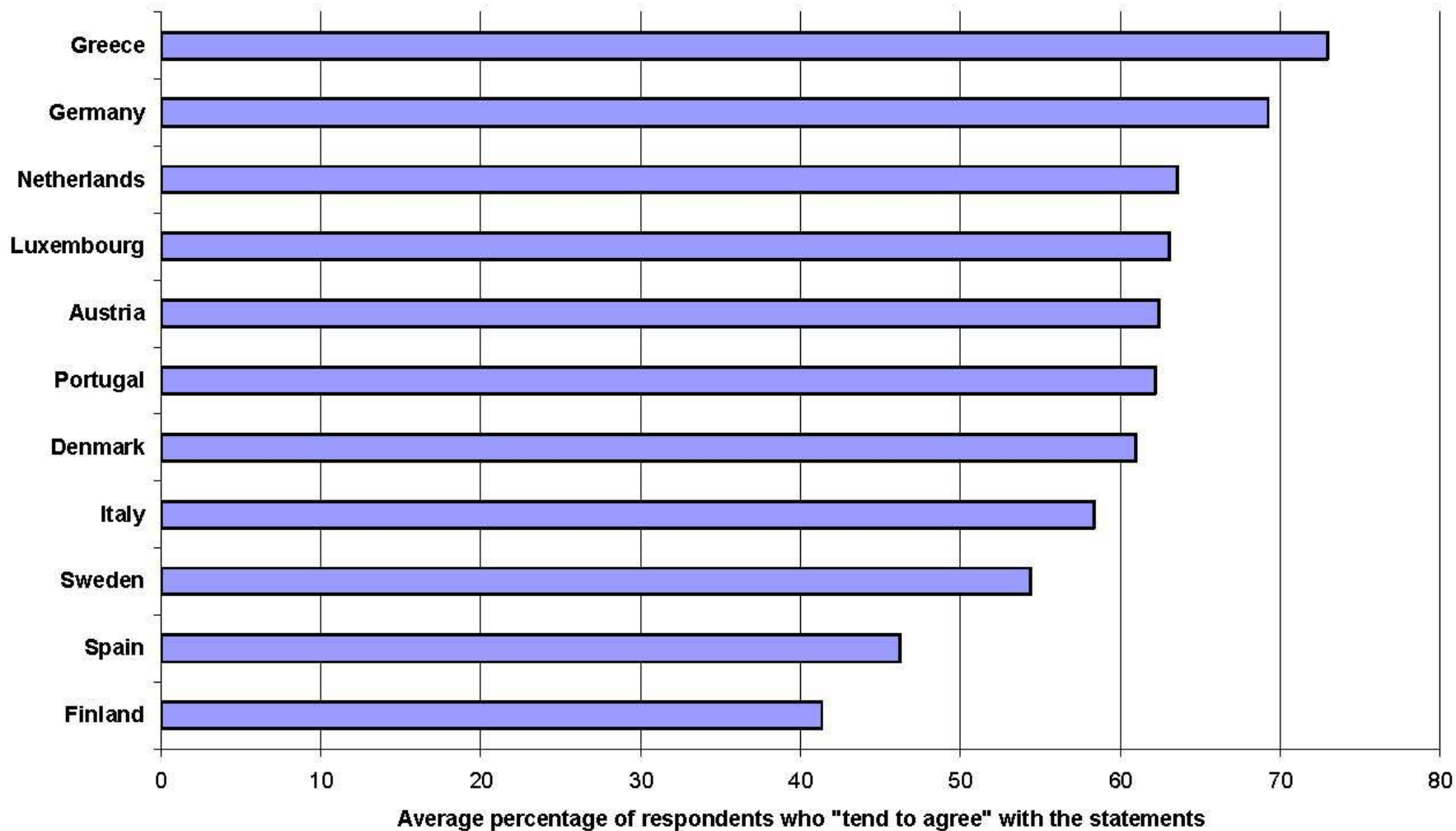
Grouping	Country
Restrictive Continuity	Austria
	Denmark
	Greece
	Italy
	Spain
Liberalizing Change	Finland
	Germany
	Luxembourg
	Netherlands
	Portugal
	Sweden
Historically Liberal	Belgium
	France
	Ireland
	U.K.

Figure 1: Agreement with Five Anti-Immigrant Statements



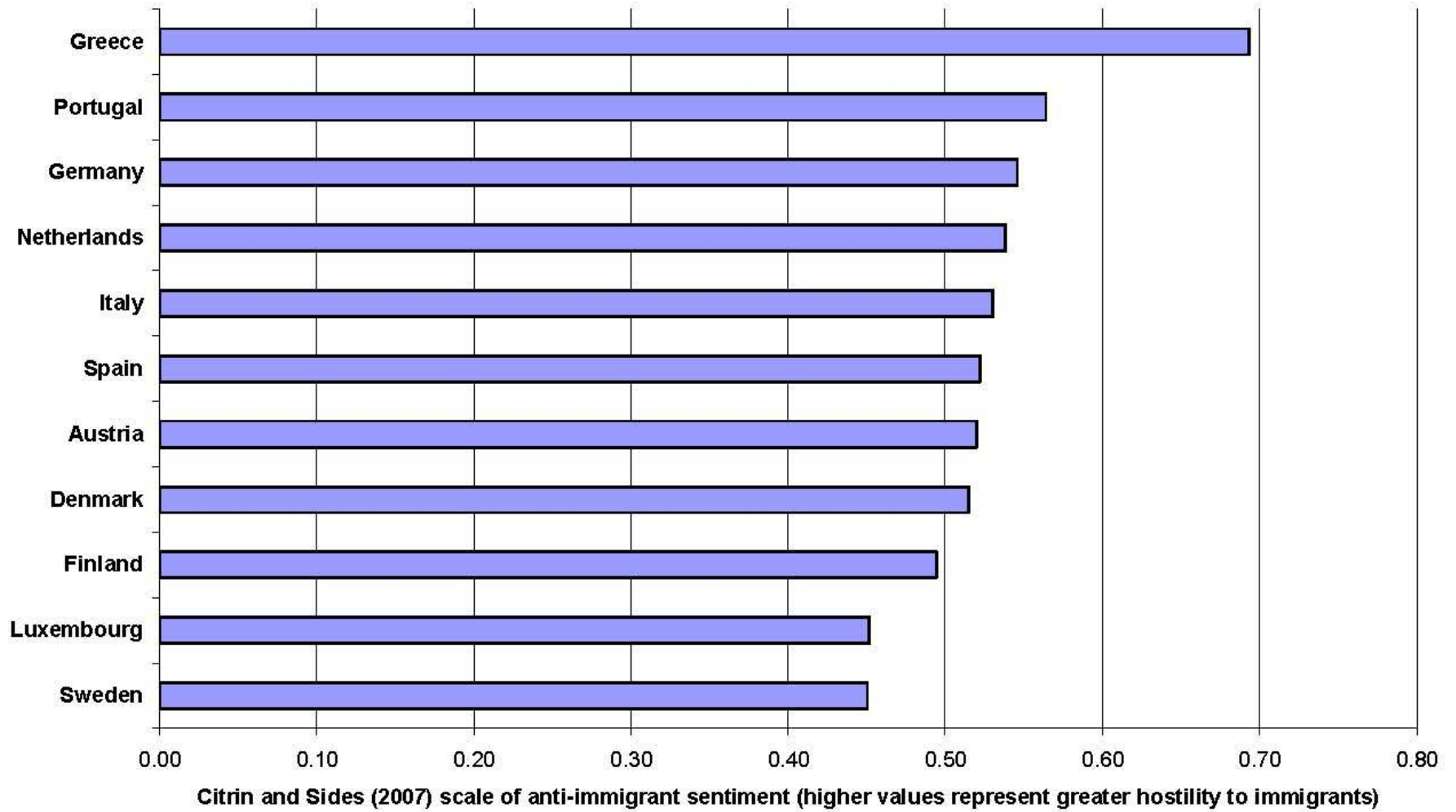
Source: Eurobarometer 53 (2000)

Figure 2: Average Agreement Rate with Five Anti-Immigrant Statements



Source: Eurobarometer 53 (2000)

Figure 3: Perceived Consequences of Immigrants



Source: 2002 European Social Survey

Table 3: Correlations between Country-Level Factors and Citizenship Liberalization

Variable	Expected direction	Correlation	Significance	N
GDP per capita	+	.02	.48	11
Economic Growth	+	-.03	.47	11
Unemployment	-	-.06	.43	11
Number of foreigners	+	-.04	.45	11
Percentage of foreigners	+	-.12	.36	11
Anti-immigrant sentiment	-	-.27	.21	11
Support for far right parties	-	-.48	.067	11