

The Ironies of Citizenship

Explanations of naturalization and jus soli citizenship have relied on cultural, convergence, racialization, or capture theories, and they tend to be strongly affected by literature on immigration. This study of naturalization breaks with usual immigration theories and proposes an approach spanning centuries and decades to explain naturalization rates. First, it provides consistent evidence to support the long-term existence of colonizer, settler, noncolonizer, and Nordic nationality regime types that have framed naturalization for centuries. Second, it shows how left and green parties, along with an index of nationality laws, explain the lion's share of variation in naturalization rates over a span of three and a half decades. The text makes these theoretical claims believable by using the most extensive data set to date on naturalization rates that include jus soli births. It analyzes these data with a combination of carefully designed case studies comparing two to four countries within and between regime types and tests them (spanning thirty-seven years) with cross-sectional, pooled regression techniques especially suitable to slow-moving but dynamic institutions.

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The Ironies of Citizenship

Naturalization and Integration in Industrialized Countries

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To

Alice and Henry Klink, who have enthusiastically supported me, their daughter, and our son Drew in our travels, travails, and triumphs.



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I gained insight for this project while in India, on a backpacking trip around the world in the 1970s. After commiserating with a fellow world traveler from Britain about our mutual lack of funds, he suggested that I sell my passport. He said that I could get \$500 for an American passport and, if I had a British passport, I could get more than \$1,000. Incredulous that a British passport might be worth twice as much as an American passport on the black market, I asked him why. He replied: "You can get into half the countries in the world with a British passport, but you can only get into one with an American passport." What he meant was that an American could not claim a right to enter the many Commonwealth countries at that time or, for that matter, any other country than the United States. Since then, I have been curious about this disparity. I also saw the implications of this when my Yorkie mechanic friends started work immediately and legally in Australia, and I worked as an illegal immigrant. Although many of these policies have changed since the early 1970s, I thank my fellow travelers for these and other previews of comparative differences in citizenship.

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