Supplementary Material

Table A1

The Numbers Naturalizing in Germany over Recent Yearsa

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Number of Naturalizations* | *Number of Children Born With “Option” of German Citizenship* |
| 1980 | 14,968 | - |
| 1981 | 13,643 | - |
| 1982 | 13,266 | - |
| 1983 | 14,334 | - |
| 1984 | 14,695 | - |
| 1985 | 13,894 | - |
| 1986 | 14,030 | - |
| 1987 | 14,029 | - |
| 1988 | 16,660 | - |
| 1989 | 17,742 | - |
| 1990 | 20,237 | - |
| 1991 | 27,295 | - |
| 1992 | 37,042 | - |
| 1993 | 44,950 | - |
| 1994 | 61,709 | - |
| 1995 | 71,981 | - |
| 1996 | 86,356 | - |
| 1997 | 82,913 | - |
| 1998 | 106,790 | - |
| 1999 | 143,267 | - |
| 2000 | 186,688 | 61,438 |
| 2001 | 178,098 | 62,003 |
| 2002 | 154,547 | 41,943 |
| 2003 | 140,731 | 37,550 |
| 2004 | 127,153 | 37,162 |
| 2005 | 117,241 | 40,252 |
| 2006 | 124,566 | 39,125 |
| 2007 | 113,030 | 35,714 |
| 2008 | 94,470 | 30,384 |
| 2009 | 96,122 | 28,999 |
| 2010  2011  2012 | 101,570  106,897  112,348 | 29,645  30,906  Not available |

aThe number for 1980 is from Bundesministerium des Innern 1984. The numbers for 1981-1999 are from BAMF 2005. The numbers from 2000-2010 are from the Federal Statistics Office, *Einbürgerungen*, various years (for example, Statistisches Bundesamt 2011a). The numbers acquiring citizenship by birth are from Statistisches Bundesamt 2012, 58. These are combined with numbers receiving retrospective jus soli citizenship under a provision for children born between 1990 and 2000 (section 40b of citizenship law; see Worbs 2008, 27). Around twenty thousand children were granted citizenship in this way in 2000 and 2001. This helps explain why the numbers of “option-children” fell over the course of the decade. The fall is also due to demographic trends in the immigrant-origin population, which grew rapidly from the late 1980s to the late 1990s, producing a lagged increase in the numbers of children born to immigrant parents.

Naturalization and Dual Citizenship

The effect of the German prohibition on retaining one’s original citizenship, when naturalizing, can be estimated by studying changes over time in naturalization rates among migrants to Germany from different countries. A court ruling in 2005 forced the German government to allow migrants from EU member states to naturalize with dual citizenship. Migrants from other countries were not affected by the ruling. Table A2 presents results from difference-in-differences tests. The outcome data are naturalization rates (number naturalized as a percentage of the number of residents) for migrants from 74 countries, from 2004-2010. The difference-in-differences method compares trends among ‘treated’ and ‘control’ groups, before and after a change that affects the ‘treated’ group only. This makes it possible to control for group-specific factors—in this case factors that affect naturalization proclivities among migrants from a given country of origin—while also controlling for general trends over time (for details on this method see Wooldridge 2010: 301). The results in Table A2 provide no support for the prediction that tolerating dual citizenship causes an increase in naturalization rates.

Table A2

The Effect of Allowing EU Migrants To Naturalize With Dual Citizenshipb

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 |
|  |  |  |  |
| T \* 2008 onwards, versus all controls | 0.21  (0.15) | - | - |
| T \* 2007 onwards, versus all controls | - | 0.21  (0.15) | - |
| T \* 2008 onwards, versus restricted controls | - | - | -0.05 (0.10) |
|  |  |  |  |
| Country fixed effects | yes | yes | yes |
| Year fixed effects | yes | yes | yes |
|  |  |  |  |
| Adjusted R2 | 0.053 | 0.054 | 0.012 |
| Number of origin countries | 74 | 74 | 42 |
| Total observations | 518 | 518 | 294 |

bThe dependent variable is the annual percentage of foreign residents from each country taking German citizenship. Standard errors, clustered by country, are in parentheses. T stands for treatment and is a dummy that identifies country-years where dual citizenship was allowed. Model 1 shows the difference in the naturalization rate for people from countries where dual citizenship was tolerated, namely E.U. member states and Switzerland, starting in the year 2008. Model 2 allows for the impact of the change to start in the year 2007 (the reform came into effect in September 2007). Model 3 compares the treated countries to a restricted group of controls, where the naturalization rate between 2004 and 2006 averaged 2% or lower, similar to most EU countries. The source for naturalization numbers is Statistisches Bundesamt, *Einbürgerungen*, various years. The source for the size of the foreign population by country of citizenship is Statistisches Bundesamt, *Ausländische Bevölkerung*, various years.

References

bamf. 2005. *Einbürgerung*. Nuremberg, Germany: bamf (Die Beauftragte der Bundesregierung für Migration, Flüchtlinge und Integration).

Bundesministerium des Innern. 1984. *Bericht über die Bevölkerungsentwicklung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland 2. Teil: Auswirkungen auf die verschiedenen Bereiche von Staat und Gesellschaft*. Bundestags-Drucksache 10/863. Bonn, Germany: Bundesministerium des Innern.

Statistisches Bundesamt. 2011a. *Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Fachserie 1 Reihe 2.1: Einbürgerungen 2010*  [Population and Employment, Series 1 Part 2.1: Naturalizations]*.* Wiesbaden, Germany: Statistisches Bundesamt.

———. 2012. *Bevölkerung und Erwerbstätigkeit, Fachserie 1 Reihe 2.1: Bevölkerung mit Migrationshintergrund, Ergebnisse des Mikrozensus 2011* [Population and Employment, Series 1 Part 2.1: Population with a Migration Background, Results of the 2011 Micro-Census]*.* Wiesbaden, Germany: Statistisches Bundesamt.

Wooldridge, Jeremy M. 2010. *Econometric Analysis of Cross Section and Panel Data (second ed.)*. Cambridge, Mass.: The MIT Press.

Worbs, Susanne. 2008. *Die Einbürgerung von Ausländern in Deutschland* [Naturalization of Foreigners in Germany]. Nuremberg, Germany: Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge.