

Supplementary materials for paper ‘**The international diffusion of expatriate dual citizenship**’,

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**Table A1. List of states by expatriate dual citizenship policy, 1960-2017**

Listed are countries that have (restrictive) or have no (tolerant) provision in law of automatic loss of citizenship as a consequence of the voluntary acquisition of another citizenship. Years of change refer to 1 January of the first year after a legal change has entered into force.

<b>Tolerant since 1960 (or since independence)</b>	<b>Restrictive in 1960 (or since independence) and tolerant by 2016 (year of change)</b>	<b>Restrictive since 1960 (or since independence)</b>
Afghanistan	Argentina (1960-78, 1985)#	Andorra
Angola	Armenia (2008)	United Arab Emirates
Albania	Australia (2003)	Austria
Antigua and Barbuda	Belarus (2003)	Bangladesh
Azerbaijan	Belgium (2008)	Brunei
Benin	Burkina Faso (1990)	Bhutan
Bulgaria	Burundi (2001)	Botswana
Bahrain	Bolivia (2005)	Central African Republic
Bahamas	Bosnia and Herzegovina (1993-6, 2012)#	China
Belize	Canada (1978)	Cote d'Ivoire
Brazil	Chile (2006)	Cameroon
Barbados	Republic of Congo (2003)	DR Congo
Switzerland	Colombia (1992)	Cuba
Cyprus	Comoros (2002)	Germany
Czechoslovakia	Cape Verde (1991)	Spain
Dominica	Costa Rica (1996)	Estonia (except 1993-5)#
Algeria	Czech Republic (2014)	Ethiopia
Egypt	Denmark (2016)	Guinea
Eritrea	Djibouti (2005)	Equatorial Guinea
Micronesia	Dominican Republic (1960-66, 1995)#	Indonesia
Gabon	Ecuador (1996)	India
United Kingdom	Finland (2004)	Japan
Georgia	Fiji (1972-1990, 2014)	Kazakhstan (except 1992-5)#
Gambia	France (1994)	South Korea
Greece	Ghana (1997)	Kuwait
Grenada	Guinea-Bissau (2011)	Liberia
Guyana	Guatemala (1986)	Libya
Croatia	Honduras (2003)	Sri Lanka
Hungary	Haiti (2013)	Lesotho (except 1967-71)#
Ireland	Iraq (2006)	Lithuania (except 1991)#
Iran	Iceland (2004)	Monaco
Israel	Italy (1993)	Madagascar
Jamaica	Jordan (1988)	Myanmar
Kyrgyzstan	Kenya (2011)	Mauretania
Cambodia	Luxembourg (2009)	Malawi
Kiribati		Netherlands
Saint Kitts and Nevis		Norway

Laos	Mexico (1998)	Nepal
Lebanon	Mali (1996)	Papua New Guinea
Saint Lucia	Malta (2001)	North Korea
Liechtenstein	Mozambique (2005)	Senegal
Latvia	Niger (2015)	Solomon Islands
Morocco	Nigeria (1961-1979, 2000)#	Suriname
Moldova	Nicaragua (2001)	Slovakia (except 1994-2010)#
Maldives	Nauru (2006)	Thailand
Marshall Islands	Panama (1973)	Trinidad and Tobago
Macedonia	Peru (1994)	Tanzania
Montenegro	Philippines (2004)	South Africa
Mongolia	Palau (2006)	
Mauritius	Portugal (1982)	
Malaysia	Paraguay (1960-7, 1993)#	
Namibia	Rwanda (2004)	
New Zealand	El Salvador (1984)	
Oman	Somalia (2005)	
Pakistan	Serbia (2008)	
Poland	Sao Tome and Principe (2004)	
Qatar	Sweden (2002)	
Romania	Tonga (2008)	
Russia	Tunisia (1976)	
Saudi Arabia	Uganda (2006)	
Serbia and Montenegro	United States (1987)	
Sudan	Venezuela (1960-1, 2000)#	
Singapore	Vanuatu (2015)	
Sierra Leone	Zimbabwe (2014)	
San Marino		
South Sudan		
Soviet Union		
Slovenia		
Swaziland		
Seychelles		
Syria		
Chad		
Togo		
Tajikistan		
Turkmenistan		
Timor-Leste		
Turkey		
Tuvalu		
Taiwan		
Ukraine		
Uruguay		
Uzbekistan		
Vatican City		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
Vietnam		
Samoa		
Yemen		
Yugoslavia		
Zambia		

Source: Vink et al (2015).

# These 'back-sliding' states have experienced periods of tolerant policies (indicated in years) before moving to a restrictive dual citizenship regime.

**Table A2.** Descriptive statistics

	Models 1-2				Models 3-4				Models 5-9				Model 10			
Variable	Mean	Stdev	Min	Max	Mean	Stdev	Min	Max	Mean	Stdev.	Min	Max	Mean	Stdev	Min	Max
Expatriate dual citizenship acceptance	0.01	0.12	0	1	0.02	0.15	0	1	0.01	0.12	0	1	0.01	0.11	0	1
Recent nearby dual citizenship acceptance	0.08	0.27	0	1	0.11	0.31	0	1	0.08	0.27	0	1	0.08	0.27	0	1
Recent introduction voting from abroad	0.03	0.17	0	1	0.04	0.19	0	1	0.03	0.17	0	1	0.03	0.17	0	1
Electoral democracy	0.40	0.49	0	1	0.52	0.50	0	1	0.39	0.49	0	1	0.39	0.49	0	1
Recent period	0.51	0.50	0	1	0.69	0.46	0	1	0.50	0.50	0	1	0.50	0.50	0	1
Independence post-1960	0.39	0.49	0	1	0.41	0.49	0	1	0.39	0.49	0	1	0.37	0.48	0	1
Log remittances received					18.62	2.64	9.21	24.98								
Log population					16.30	1.75	11.71	21.04								
Log GDP per capita					7.49	1.65	4.71	11.65								
Nearby dual citizenship policy									0.39	0.28	0	1				
Recent non-neighbour dual cit acceptance									0.72	0.45	0	1				
Recent regional dual cit acceptance									0.30	0.46	0	1				
Proximate intro voting from abroad									0.05	0.21	0	1				
Number of observations	4,002				2,273				3,848				3,749			

Table A3. Likelihood of expatriate dual citizenship acceptance: hazard ratios (standard errors) - alternative model specifications (5 years)

	(11)	(12)
Recent nearby dual citizenship acceptance (5 years)	1.86*	
	(0.56)	
Recent regional dual citizenship acceptance (5 years)		1.95
		(0.72)
Recent introduction voting from abroad (5 years)	2.81**	2.83**
	(1.05)	(1.06)
Electoral democracy	1.19	1.22
	(0.34)	(0.35)
Recent period	3.10*	2.58
	(1.62)	(1.38)
Independent since 1960	0.92	0.86
	(0.30)	(0.28)
Log likelihood	-211	-211
N (observations)	3,679	3,679
N (countries)	102	102
N (events)	53	53
<i>Including back-sliding countries</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>Yes</i>

\*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.01$  (two-tailed)

Figure A1. Percentage continuously independent states allowing expatriate dual citizenship, 1960-2017

