

# Mobility citizenship in the United Kingdom

## Colonialism, Europeanisation and de-Europeanisation

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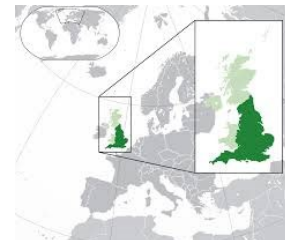
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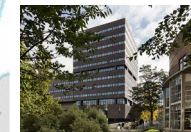
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and  
Sociology**

- Chapter 1. Introduction: the constellationist imagination
- Chapter 2. Transnational citizenship constellations
  - 2.1. Postcolonial constellations: nationality and citizenship in Britain
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  - 6.4. Passport citizenship: settled in mobility?
- Chapter 7. Conclusions: mobility citizenship constellations



Chapter 1. Introduction: the constellationist imagination

Chapter 2. Transnational citizenship constellations

**2.1. Postcolonial constellations: nationality and citizenship in Britain**

**2.2. Supranational constellations: citizenship of the European Union**

2.3. Extraterritorial constellations: external ethnic citizenship in Hungary and Romania

Chapter 3. European mobility constellations

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**3.3. The UK: from Windrush to Brexit**

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Chapter 7. Conclusions: mobility citizenship constellations



# Outline

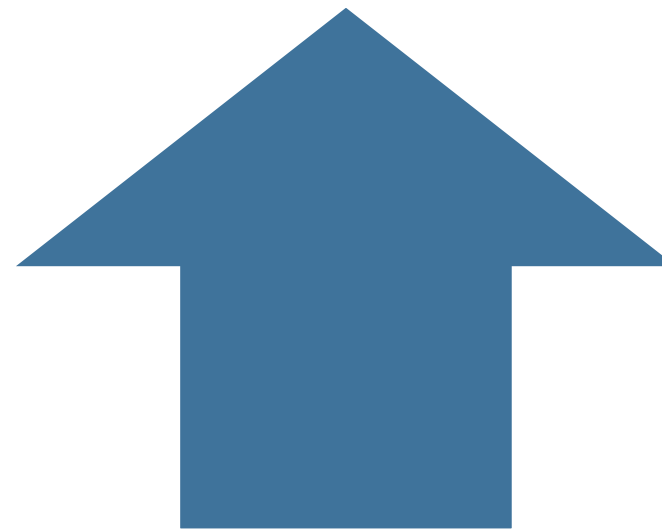
- 1 Citizenship  $\leftrightarrow$  Mobility
- 2 Citizenship and mobility in the UK and the EU
- 3 Mobility-citizenship transitions in the UK
- 4 Naturalisation motivations and the meaning of citizenship



# Mobility



# Citizenship



# Citizenship



## PASS THE BRITISH CITIZENSHIP TEST

Check your eligibility (page 12) Apply for your test (page 19) Religious beliefs (page 51) British festivals and holidays (page 56) Government in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland (page 72) Buy or rent a house (page 90) Register with a local doctor (page 103) Apply to schools and universities (page 110) Find employment (page 128) Equal rights and discrimination (page 152) Hundreds of practice questions (page 152) passport (page 223) Test your progress online ([www.teachyourself.com](http://www.teachyourself.com))



INCLUDES OFFICIAL  
HOME OFFICE  
TEST QUESTIONS



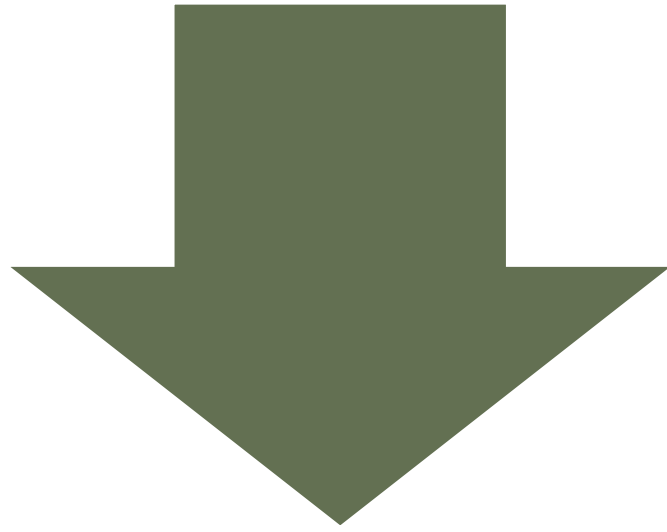
- “Citizenship: a remarkable case of sudden interest” (Heater 1991)
- *Encouraging citizenship: report of the Commission on Citizenship* (UK) (1990)
- Citizenship as *social closure*: “Every state claims to be the state of, and for, a particular, bounded citizenry, usually conceived as a nation” (Brubaker, 1992)
- Citizenship as *participation*;  
public vs. private + active vs. passive;  
globalization and “global political responsibilities” (Turner 1992)
- Citizenship as *activity*: acts, actions, activism, performativity, “new” citizenship(s)  
(Isin 1997; Isin 2002; Isin and Nielsen 2008; Isin 2012; Isin 2019)  
► **Citizenship studies** (Isin 1997; Turner 1997; Isin and Turner 2002)



# Citizenship



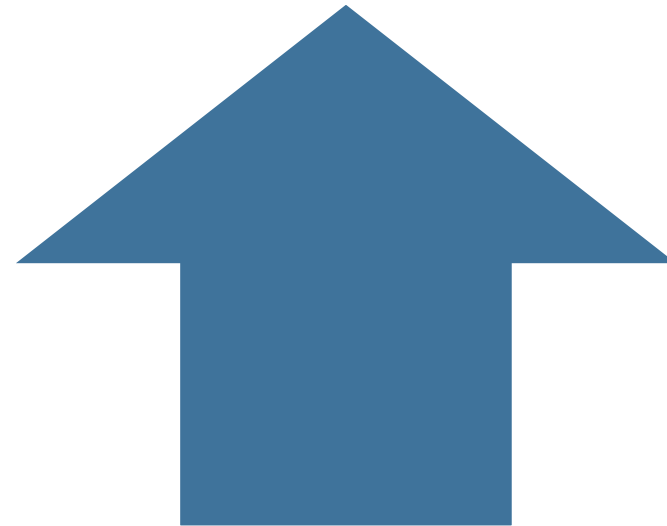
- **Global comparative datasets:**
  - GLOBALCIT** Citizenship Law Dataset (Vink et al. 2023);
  - MACIMIDE** Global Expatriate Dual Citizenship Dataset (Vink, De Groot, and Luk 2020);
  - MIPEX** Migrant Integration Policy Index (Solano and Huddleston 2020);
  - MPI** Multiculturalism Policy Index for Immigrants and Minorities (Banting and Kymlicka 2020; Wallace, Tolley, and Vonk 2021; Westlake 2021)
- **Citizenship as *process*:**
  - naturalisation (Yang 1994)
  - civic integration (Joppke 2007; Joppke 2017; Goodman 2012; Bartram 2018; Bassel, Monforte, and Khan 2021)



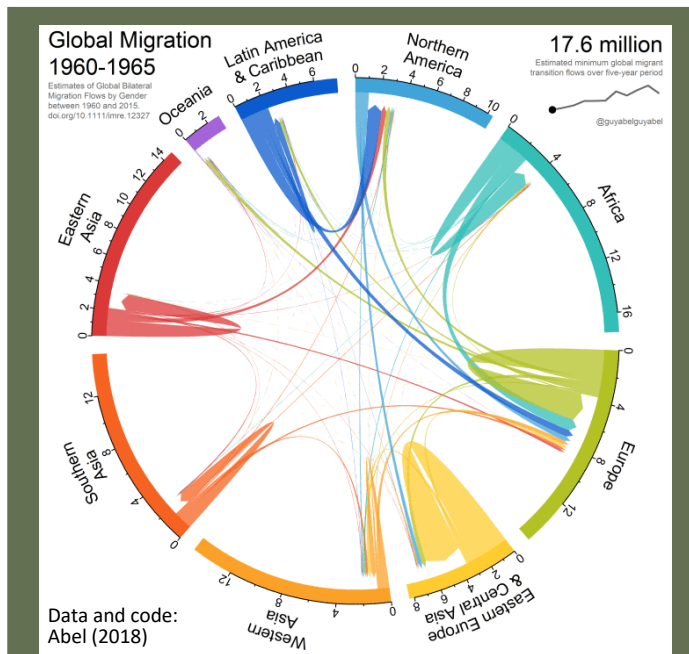
# Mobility



# Citizenship

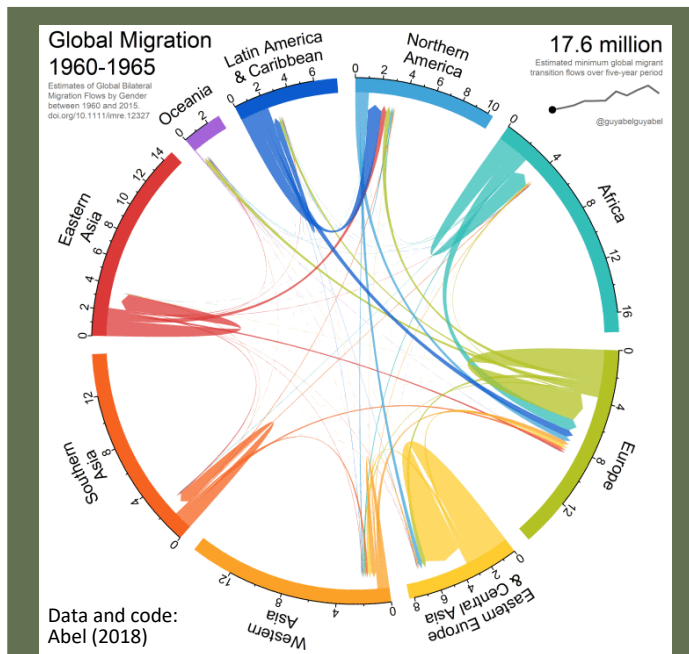






# Mobility

- Classical assimilationist paradigm:  
immigration → assimilation
- Transnationalism paradigm:
  - *Nations Unbound* (Basch, Glick Schiller, and Szanton Blanc 1994)
  - networks and transnational social fields; from 'below' (Glick Schiller, Basch, and Blanc-Szanton, 1992, 1995; Wimmer and Glick Schiller, 2002)
- 'New mobilities paradigm':
  - no rigid and stable structures, but flows of people, objects and information in incessant motion, loosely pinned together by 'rhizomic attachments' or 'moorings' (Urry 2000; Urry 2007; Hannam, Sheller, and Urry, 2006; Adey, 2010; Cresswell, 2006)
  - a 'wanton destruction of empirical methods' (Favell, 2001: 392)



# Mobility

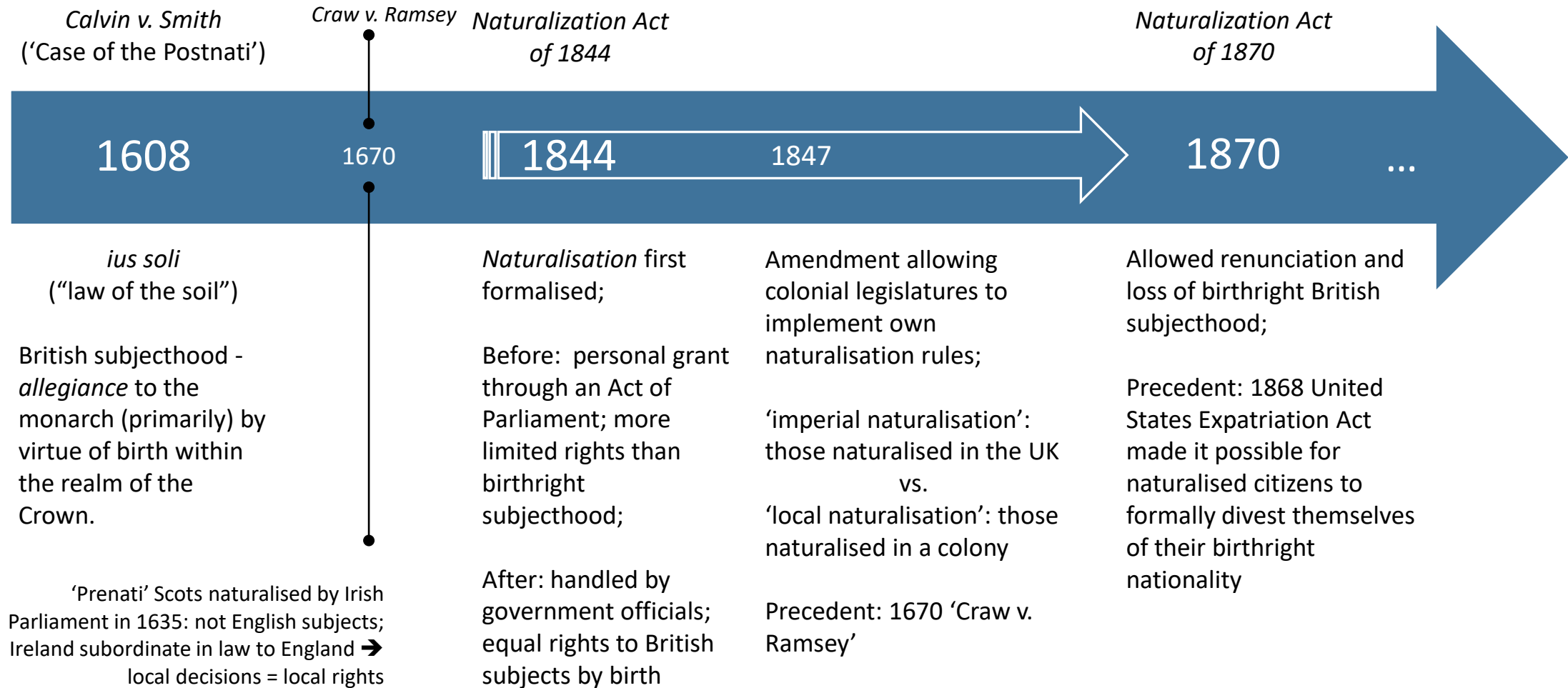
- Political transnationalism:
  - migrants' "increasing opportunities to combine external and internal status and affiliations" (Bauböck, 2003)
  - "institutional change as a result of migration flows" → citizenship constellations (Bauböck 2010)
- Migration infrastructures:
  - opportunity/constrains structure shaping peoples' capability to migrate (Preiss, 2022; Düvell and Preiss, 2022)
  - crucial meso-level elements that shape migration decision-making in the context of various 'aspirations' and 'capabilities' (de Haas, 2021; Czaika, Bijak, and Prike, 2021)
- The European Union as mobility-citizenship opportunity structure



# Citizenship and mobility in the UK and the EU

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# Citizenship in the United Kingdom





# Citizenship in the United Kingdom

*British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act*

1914

Compromise between uniform subjecthood rights across the Empire and the diverging local conditions affecting the UK and Dominions

*British Nationality Act*  
1948

1948

Established *Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies* to complement the citizenships offered by the other Dominions;

‘through citizenship of a country—and through citizenship alone—will a person become a British subject’ (HC Deb, 7 July 1948, col. 388);

“British subject” = “Commonwealth citizen”

Precedent: 1946 Canadian Citizenship Law

HMT Empire Windrush

Commonwealth Immigrants Acts

1962

1968

1971

1965

1968

1976

Race Relations Acts

1973:  
UK EEC  
accession

*British Nationality Act*  
1981

1981

Defined ‘British citizenship’ for the first time as a legal status for those with direct links to the United Kingdom;

Removed the transnational ideal of a universal subjecthood;

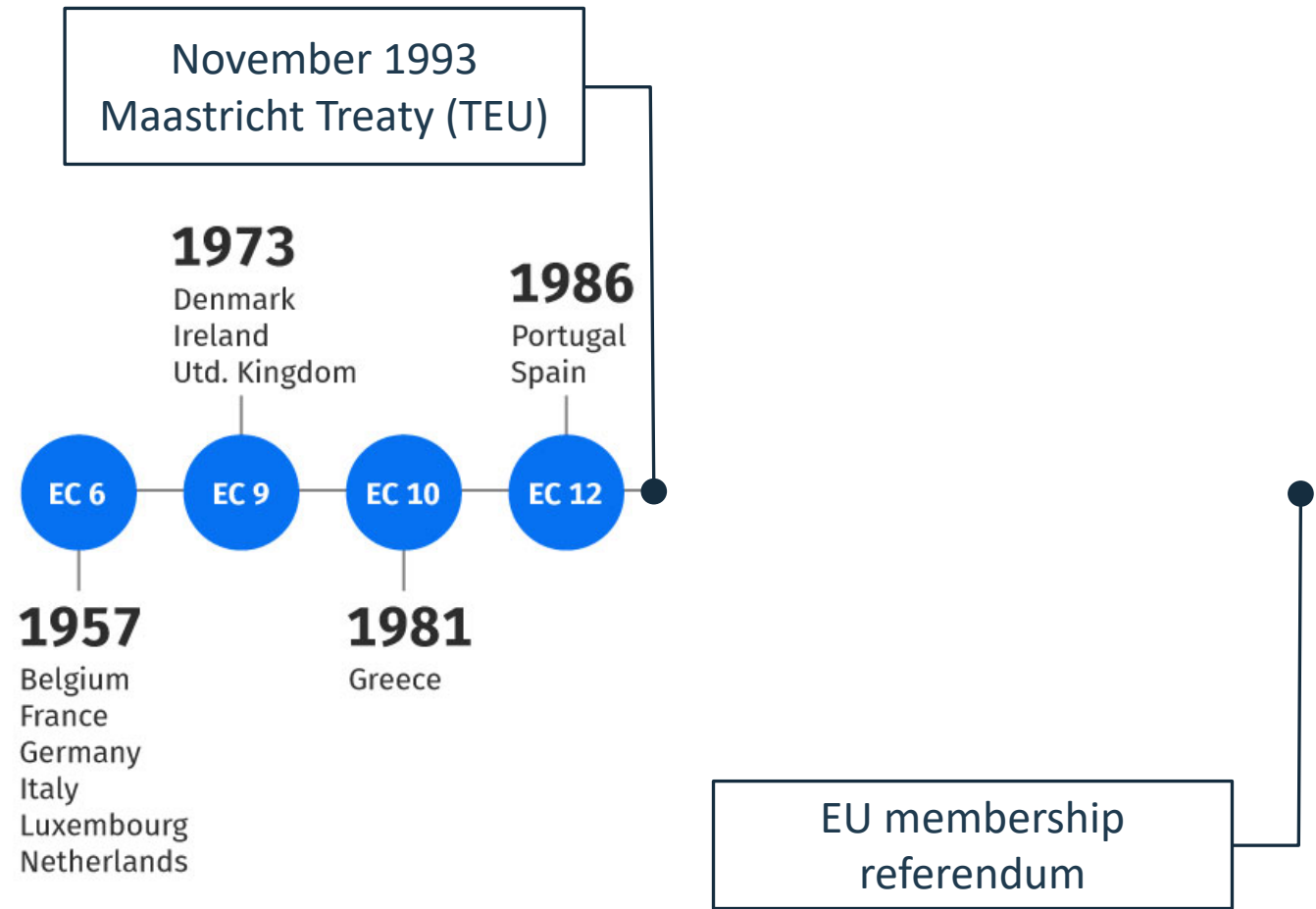
replaced automatic *ius soli* with a mixed principle of birthright citizenship requiring at least one parent to be citizen or ‘settled’

# EU citizenship



## European Union timeline

Year of entry to the European Community (EC)



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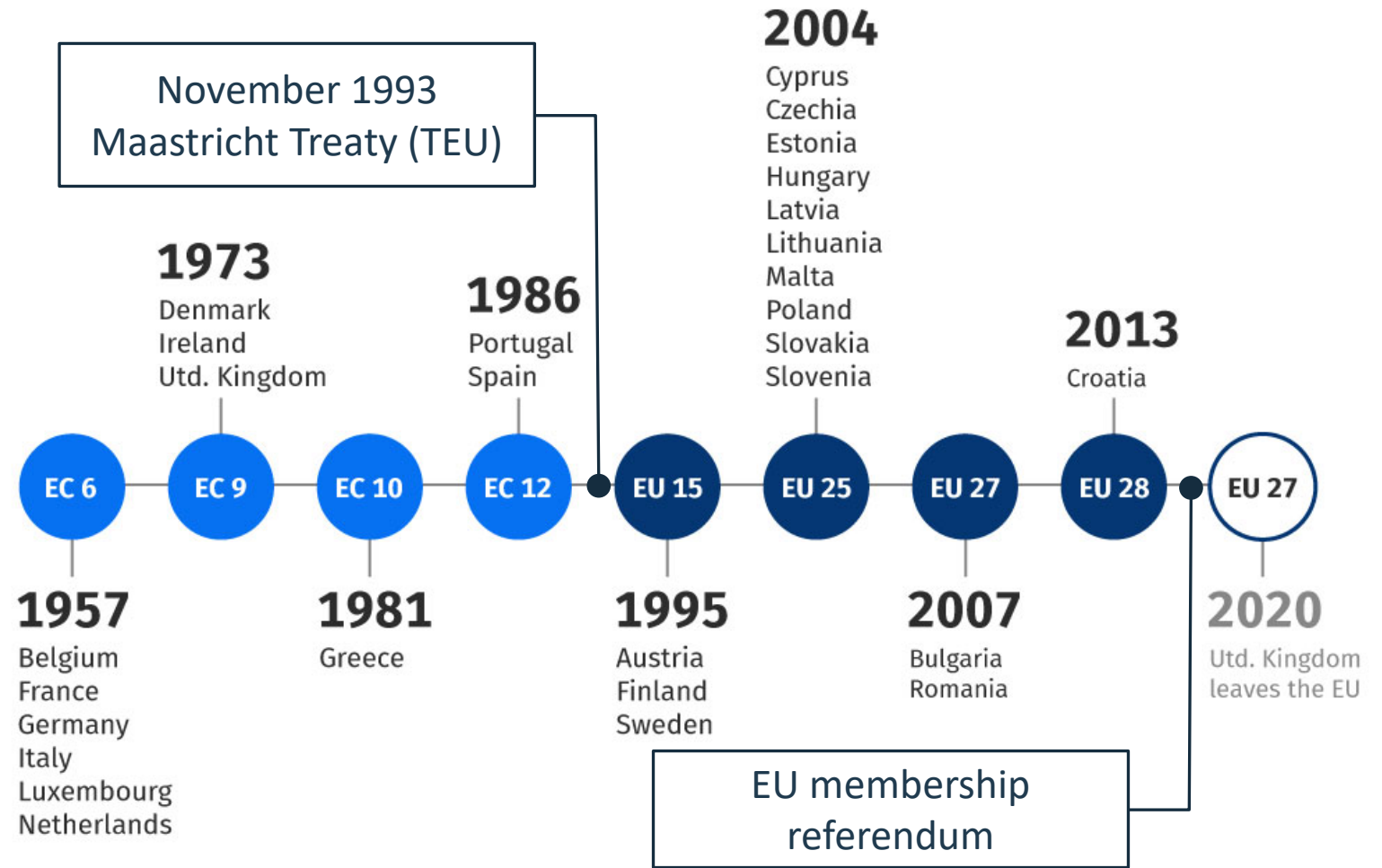


# EU citizenship

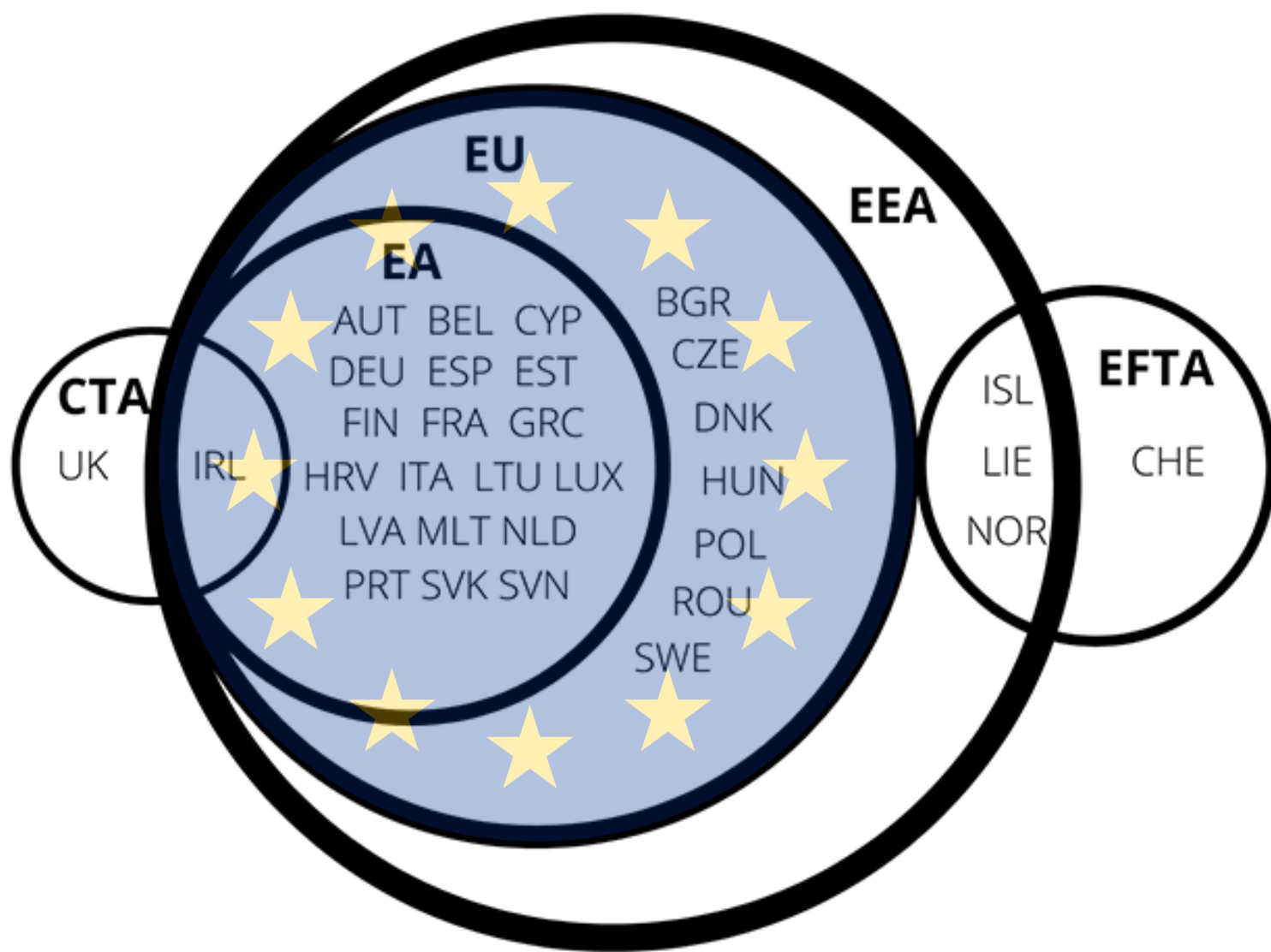


## European Union timeline

Year of entry to the European Community (EC) / European Union (EU)



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## **CTA - Common Travel Area**

The UK and Ireland

## **EA - Euro Area**

20 countries using the Euro currency

## **EU - European Union**

27 Member states

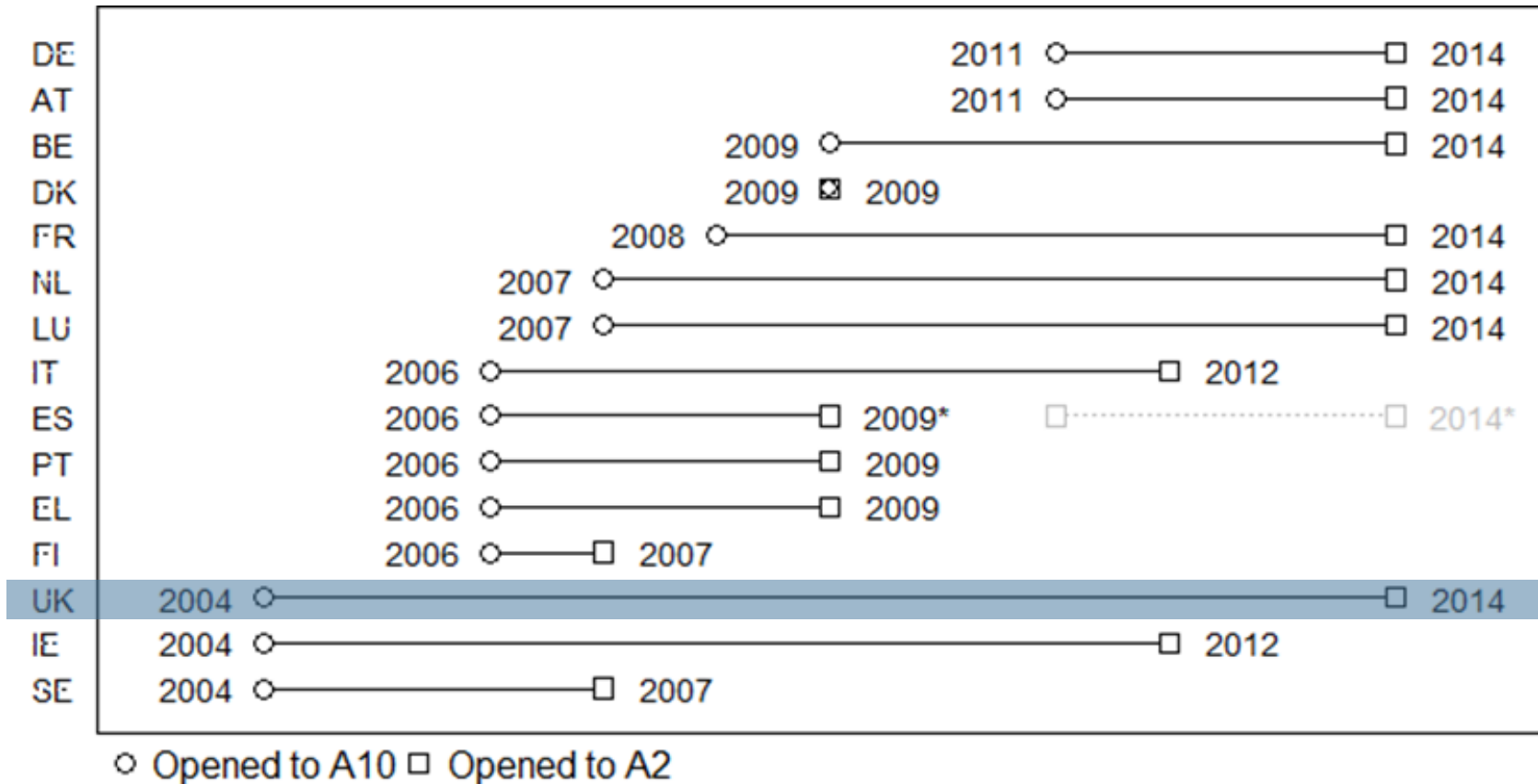
## **EEA - European Economic Area**

The EU plus Iceland, Liechtenstein, and Norway

## **EFTA - European Free Trade Association**

The four countries of a free trade zone

# The EU's eastward enlargement

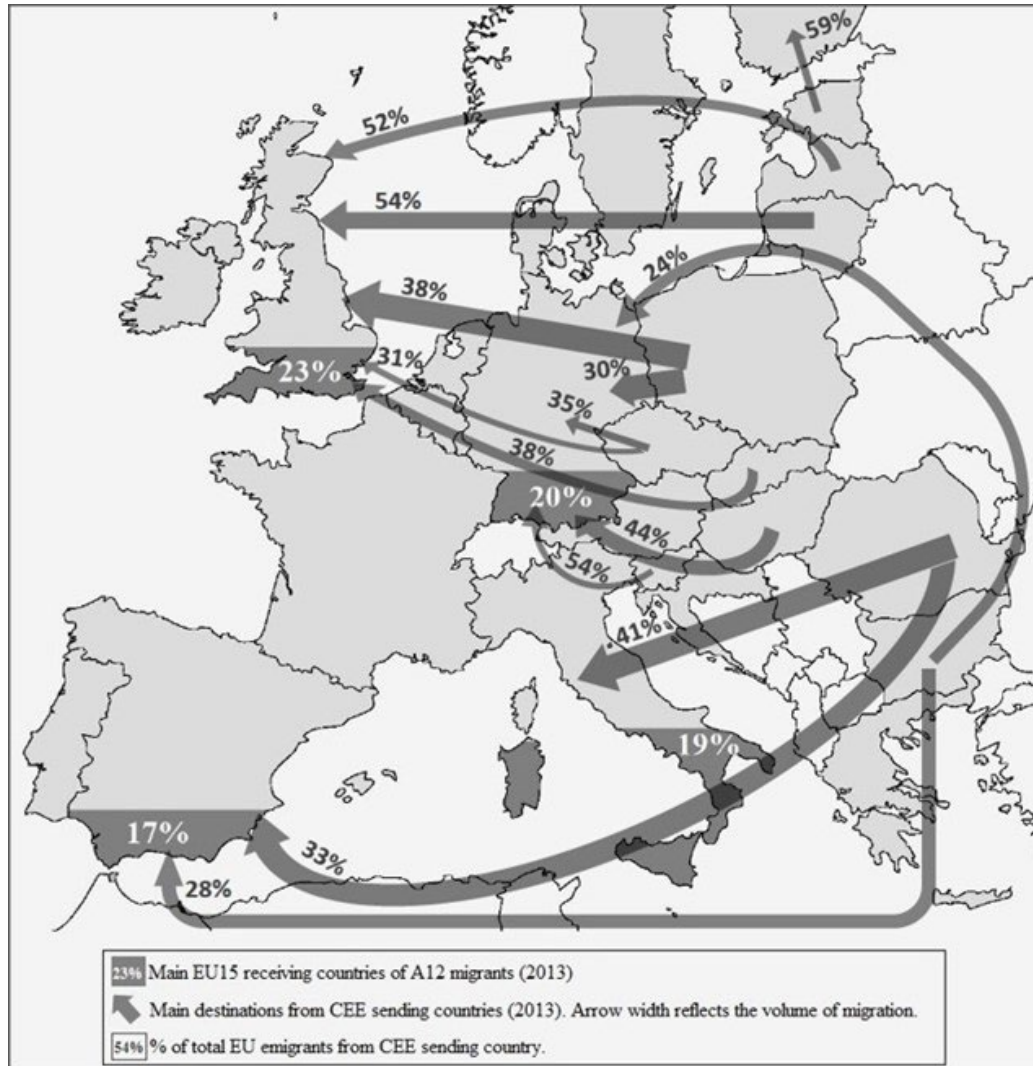


\* After opening its labour market in 2009, Spain reintroduced transitional restrictions for Romanian migrants in 2011

**Labour-market liberalisation for A8 and A2 nationals in EU countries**

Source: Author's elaboration.  
Data and code: <https://osf.io/uav8b/>

# The EU's eastward enlargement



**Distribution of A12 migrants in EU countries in 2013**

Notes: Where the difference between the first and second destination country is less than 15%, both destinations are included.

Source: Eurostat (2024); missing values were filled with the nearest available data from Eurostat or: France census 2008 and 2010 (INSEE, 2008, 2011); UK census 2011 (Office for National Statistics et al., 2017); Greece census 2011 (El.Stat, 2011).

# Mobility-citizenship transitions in the UK

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# The post-colonial migration system

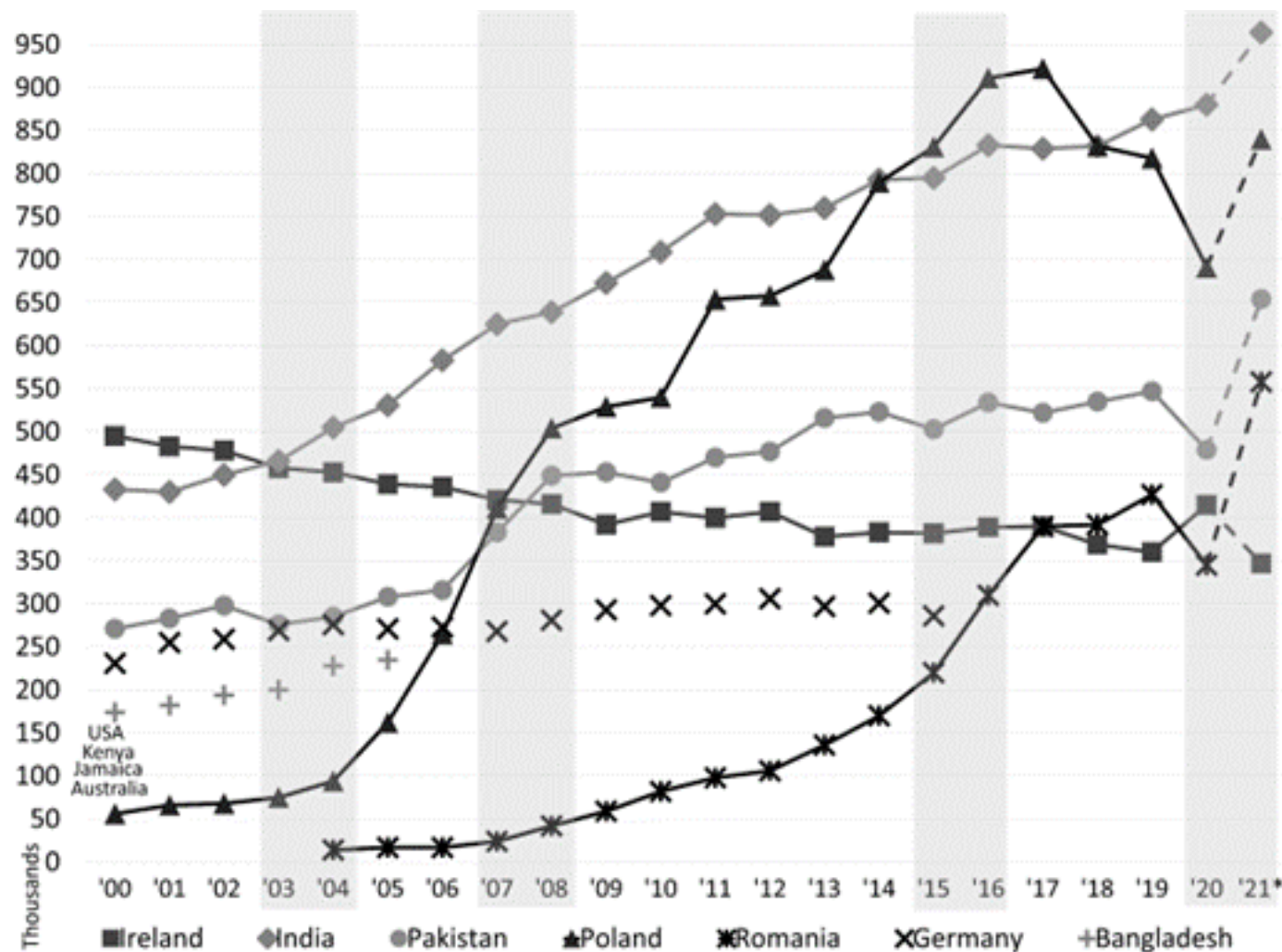
	1960	1970	1980	1990
1	Ireland (951)	Ireland (718)	Ireland (622)	Ireland (600)
2	India (191)	India (337)	India (401)	India (430)
3	Germany (147)	Germany (168)	Pakistan (193)	Pakistan (243)
4	Poland (146)	Jamaica (148)	Germany (185)	Germany (219)
5	USA (119)	Pakistan (144)	Jamaica (168)	USA (145)
6	Jamaica (116)	USA (140)	USA (121)	Jamaica (144)
7	Italy (100)	Poland (120)	Kenya (105)	Kenya (122)
8	Canada (66)	Italy (116)	Italy (100)	Cyprus (114)
9	Cyprus (49)	Cyprus (77)	Poland (96)	Bangladesh (107)
10	South Africa (46)	Canada (69)	Cyprus (86)	Italy (92)
11	Australia (45)	Kenya (61)	Canada (64)	South Africa (77)
12	Pakistan (37)	Australia (60)	Australia (63)	Hong Kong (76)
13	France (36)	South Africa (49)	Hong Kong (60)	Poland (75)
14	Spain (25)	Spain (32)	South Africa (56)	Australia (74)
15	Netherlands (19)	Algeria (31)	Bangladesh (50)	Canada (64)

**Top fifteen non-UK-born nationality groups in the United Kingdom (1960–1990)**

Notes: Numbers in parentheses represent rounded population size in thousands.  
Source: Author's elaboration based on data from the World Bank (2011).



# The post-2004-EU-enlargement transition

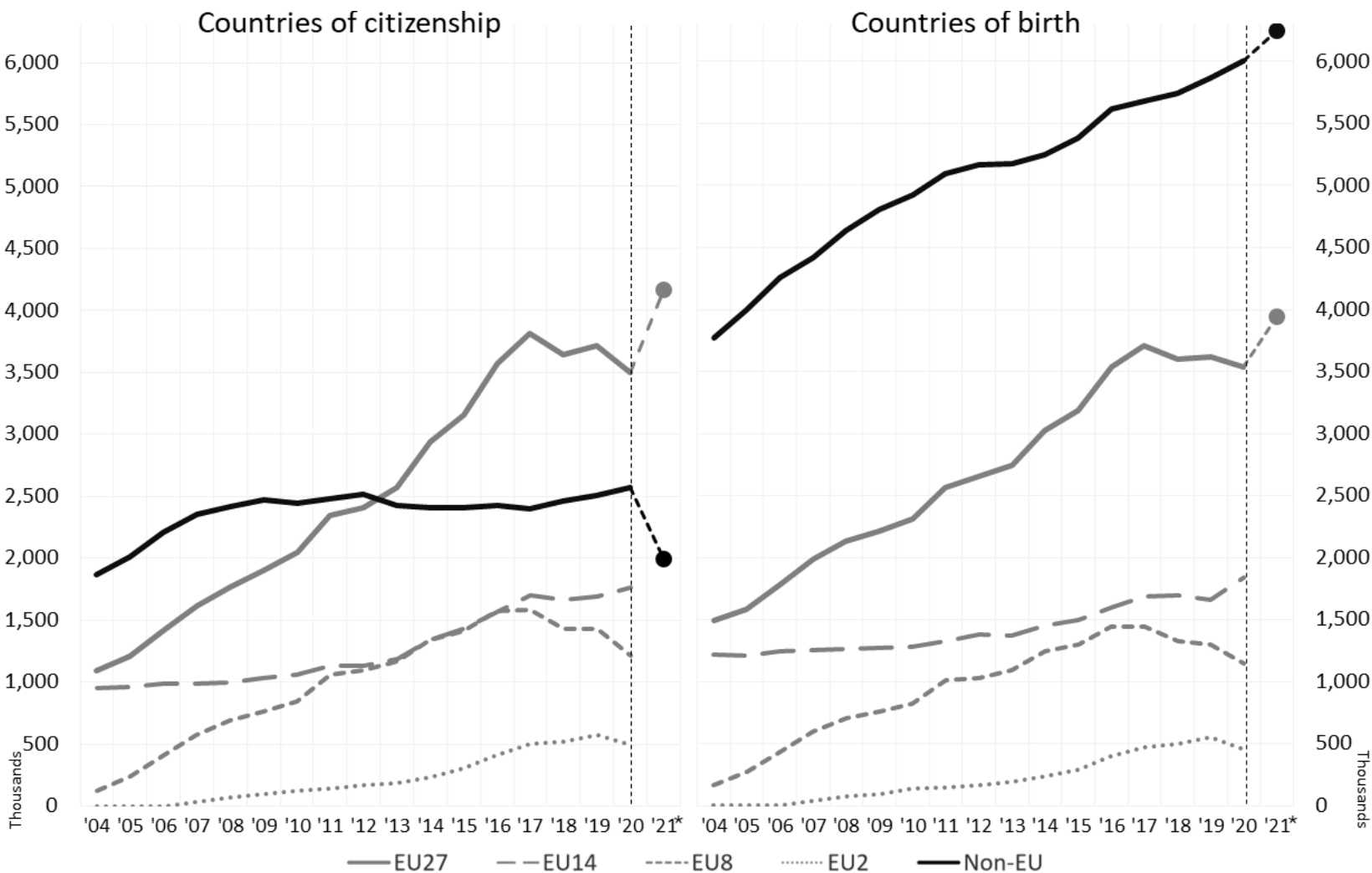


**The top five countries of birth of non-UK born population in the United Kingdom (2000–2021)**

Notes: \* Data for 2021 is from the 2021 Census, as measured on 21st March 2021.

Source: Author's elaboration based on data from the Annual Population Survey (Office for National Statistics, 2021) and Census 2021 and Census 2021 (Office for National Statistics, 2023a, 2023c; National Records of Scotland, 2024; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, 2022a, 2022b).

# The post-2004-EU-enlargement transition

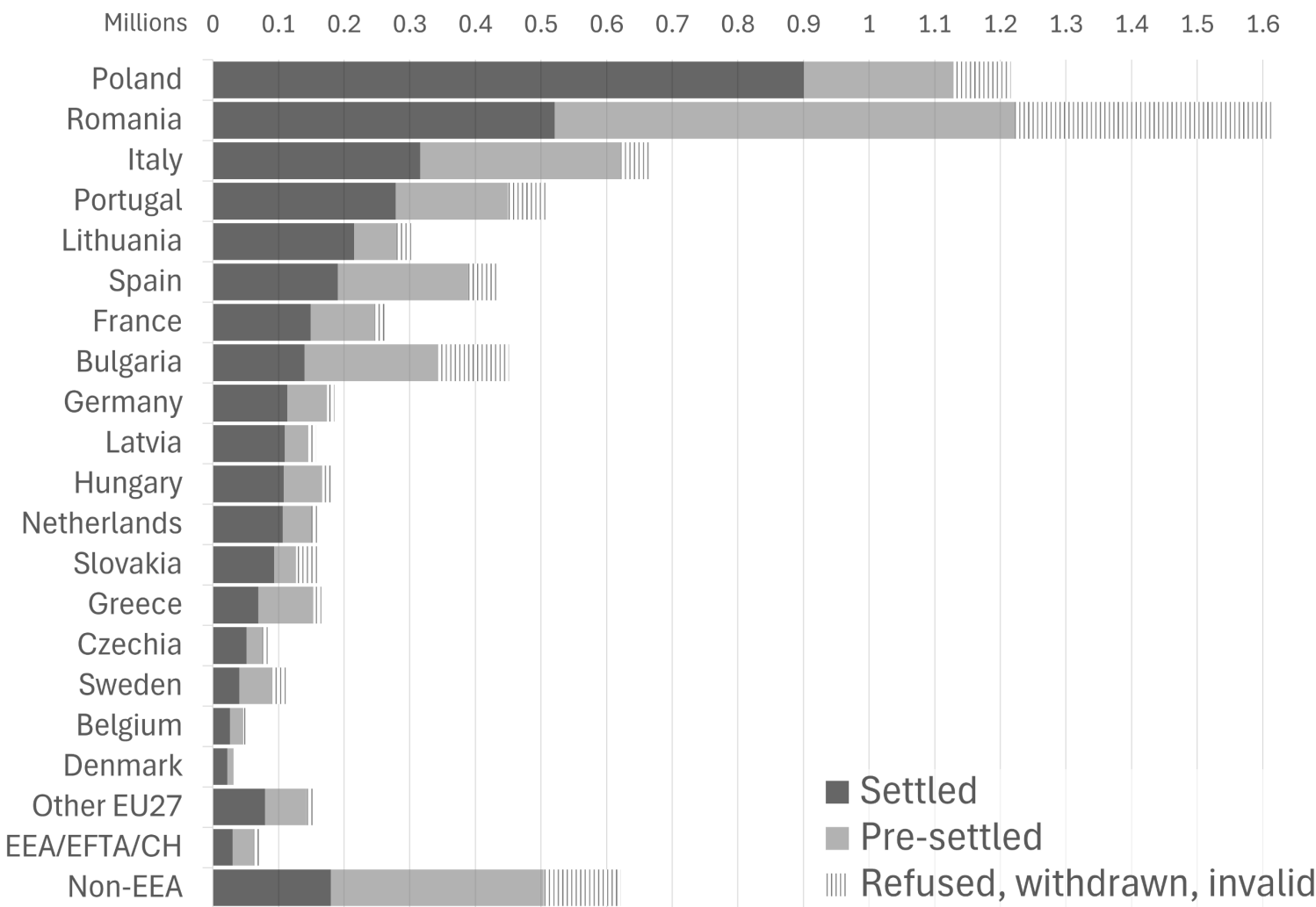


**Foreign-born and foreign-citizen residents in the United Kingdom, by EU/non-EU status (2004–2021)**

Notes: \* Data for 2021 is from the 2021 Census, as measured on 21st March 2021. Data on previous years are estimates from the Annual Population Survey. The APS data series on ‘Population by Country of Birth and Nationality’ was discontinued after June 2021 to update its methodology considering the Census data.

Source: Author’s elaboration based on data from the Annual Population Survey (Office for National Statistics, 2021) and Census 2021 (Office for National Statistics, 2023b, 2023d; National Records of Scotland, 2024; Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency, 2022a, 2022b).

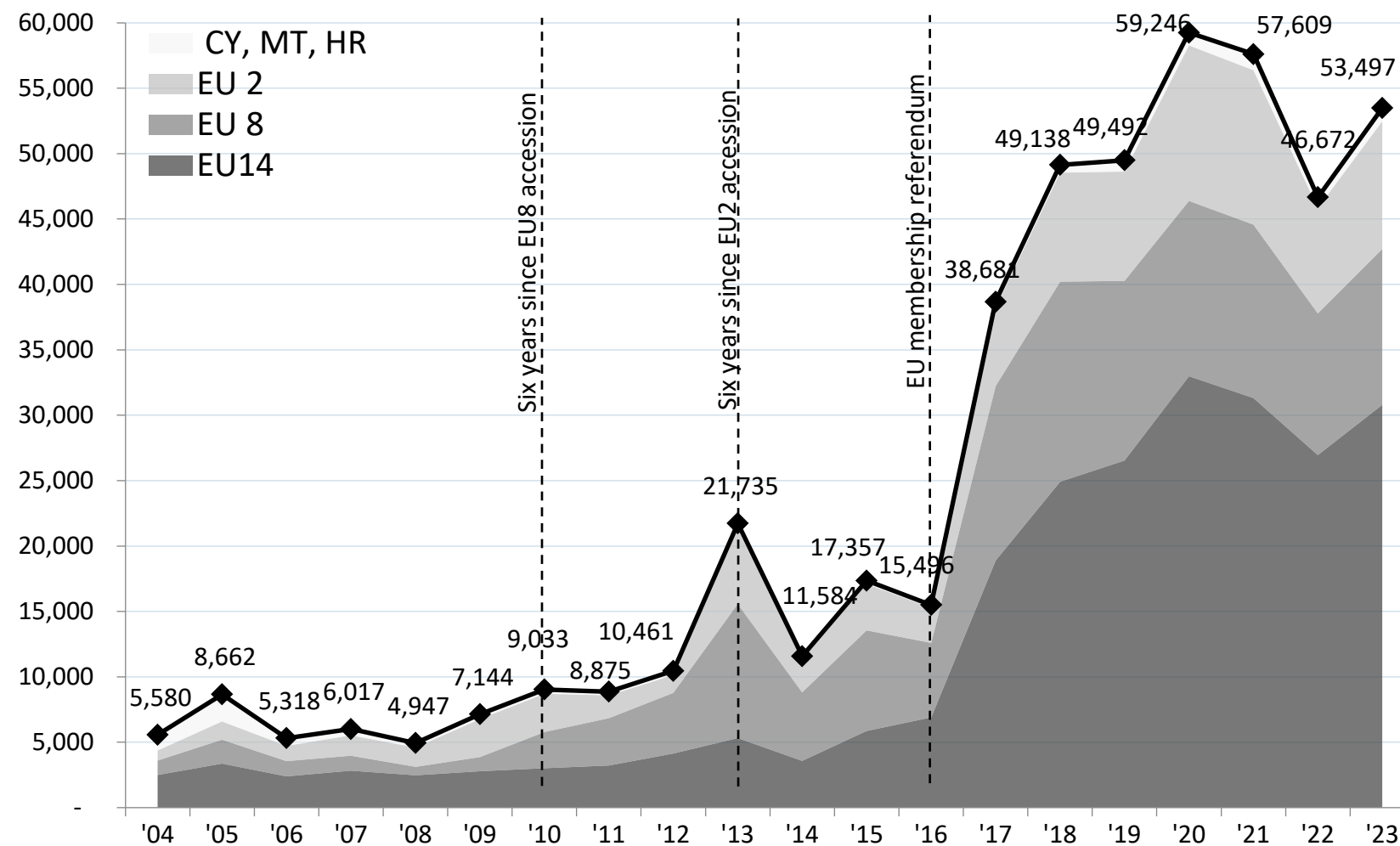
# The post-Brexit transition



**EU Settlement Scheme applications (2018 –2024)**

Notes: EEA/EFTA/CH includes Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.  
Source: Author’s elaboration based on data from the Home Office (2024)

# Naturalisation before and after “Brexit”

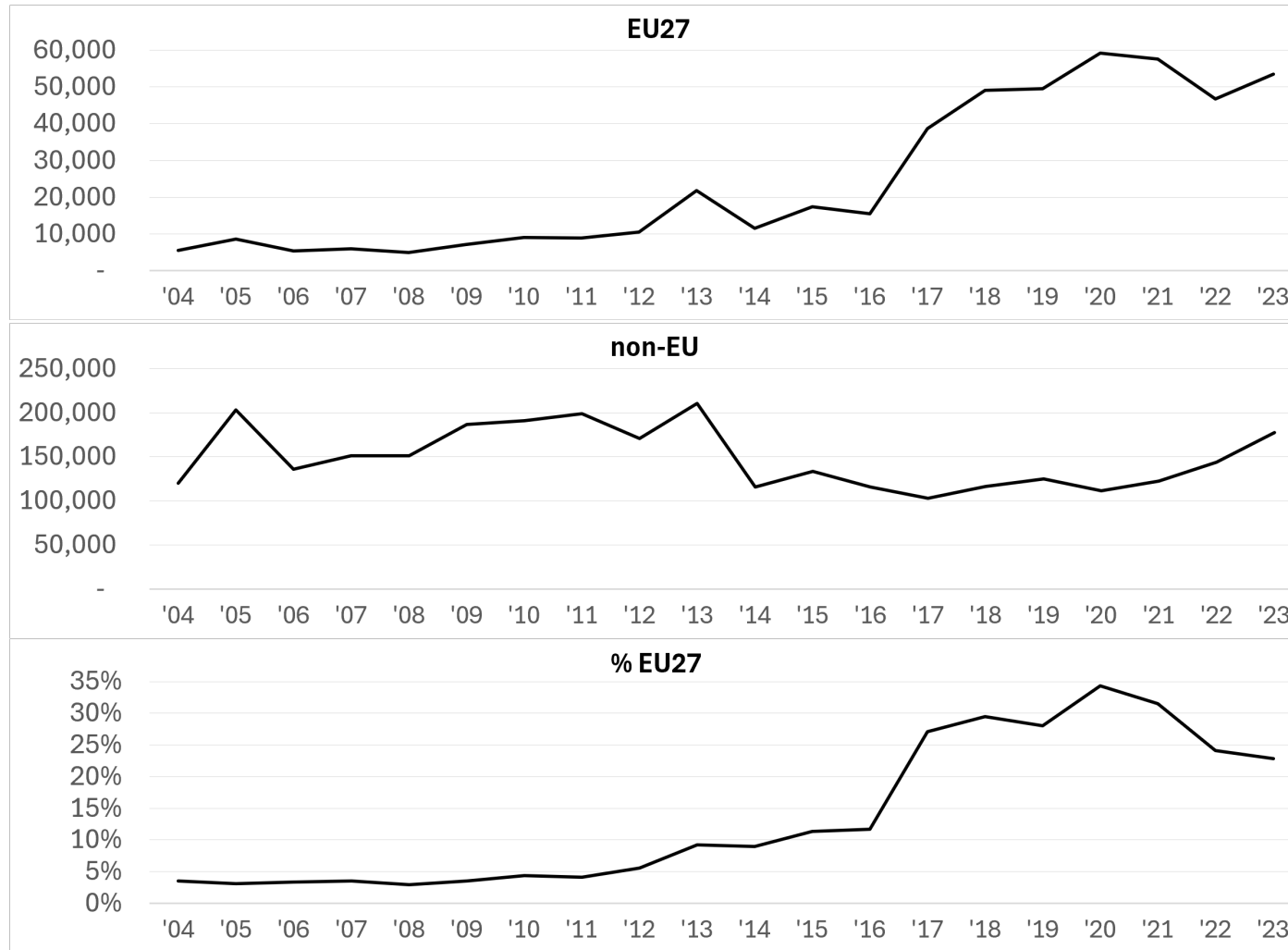


**UK citizenship applications by EU nationality group (2004-2024)**

Notes: Includes both naturalisation applications and registrations as a British citizen.

Source: Author's elaboration based on data from Home Office (2024).

# Naturalisation before and after “Brexit”



**Comparison of UK citizenship applications by EU/non-EU nationality group (2004-2024)**

Notes: Includes both naturalisation applications and registrations as British citizen

Source: Author's elaboration based on data from Home Office (2024).

# Naturalisation motivations and the meaning of citizenship

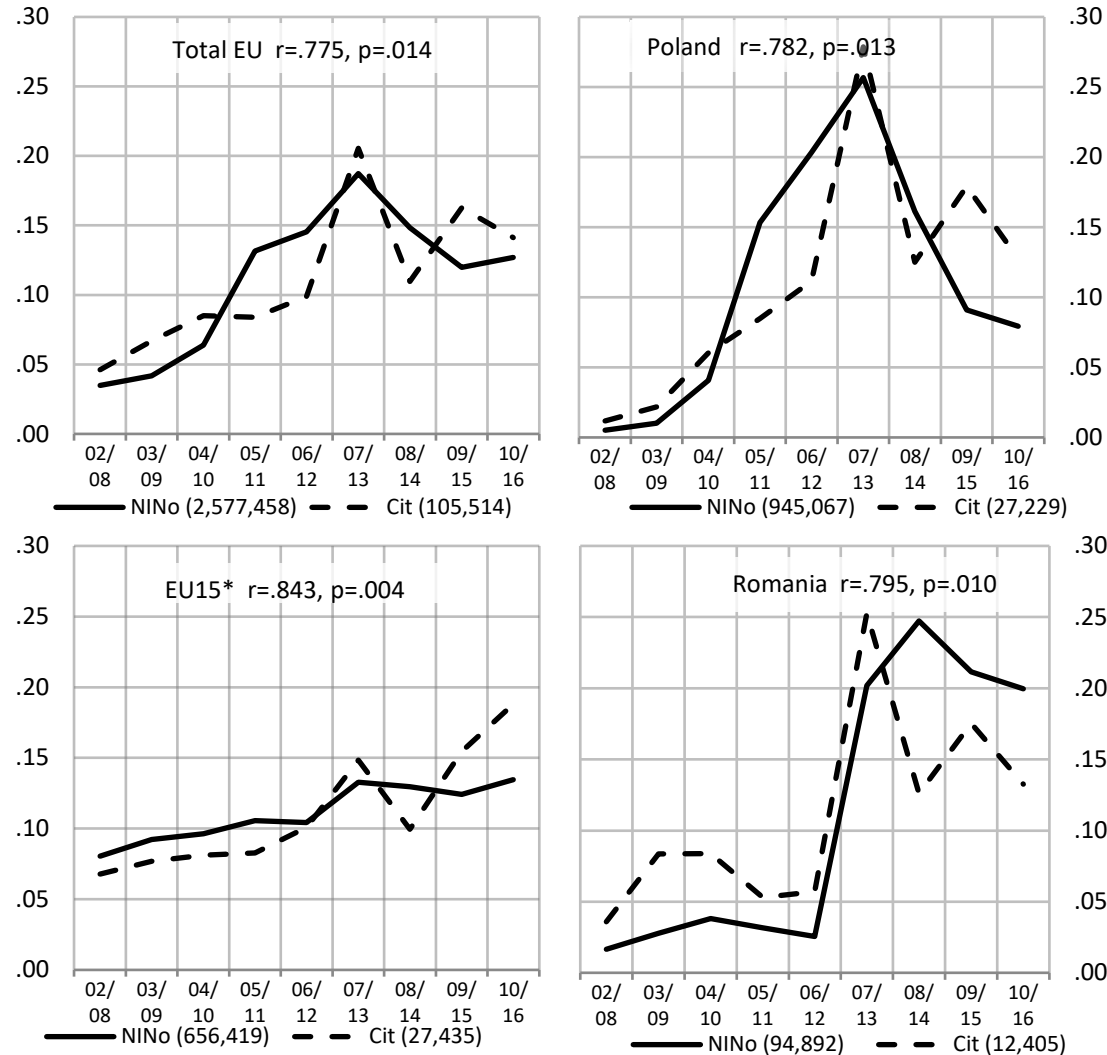
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# Naturalisation motivations

- Yang (1994): cost-benefit model of subjective utility maximization
  - benefits: political and socio-economic rights and privileges
  - costs: money and effort; potential loss of the former citizenship
- For EU citizens, the perceived benefits of naturalization in their member state of residence are lower
- A 'return of assimilation' (Brubaker 2003); a 'revaluation' of citizenship via strengthening 'civic integration' requirements (Goodman 2010; Joppke 2007; Joppke and Morawska 2003)
- '[e]njoyment of permanent residence by Union citizens who have chosen to settle long term in the host Member State would strengthen the feeling of Union citizenship and is a key element in promoting social cohesion, which is one of the fundamental objectives of the Union' ... 'Union citizens who have resided legally for a continuous period of five years in the host Member State shall have the right of permanent residence there' (EU Citizenship Directive [2004/38/EC])
  - 'shall have the right of' understood as automatically obtaining permanent resident status without any declaration of intention or an application procedure, although a certifying document must be issued by Member states upon request by a qualifying person 'as soon as possible' and 'free of charge or for a charge not exceeding that imposed on nationals for the issuing of similar documents'
- 'legal integration': Permanent Residence Certificate (PRC) - regulated by EU law - or naturalisation as British citizens → A return of citizenship? (Moreh, McGhee, and Vlachantoni 2020)

# EU citizens' naturalisation patterns before “Brexit”

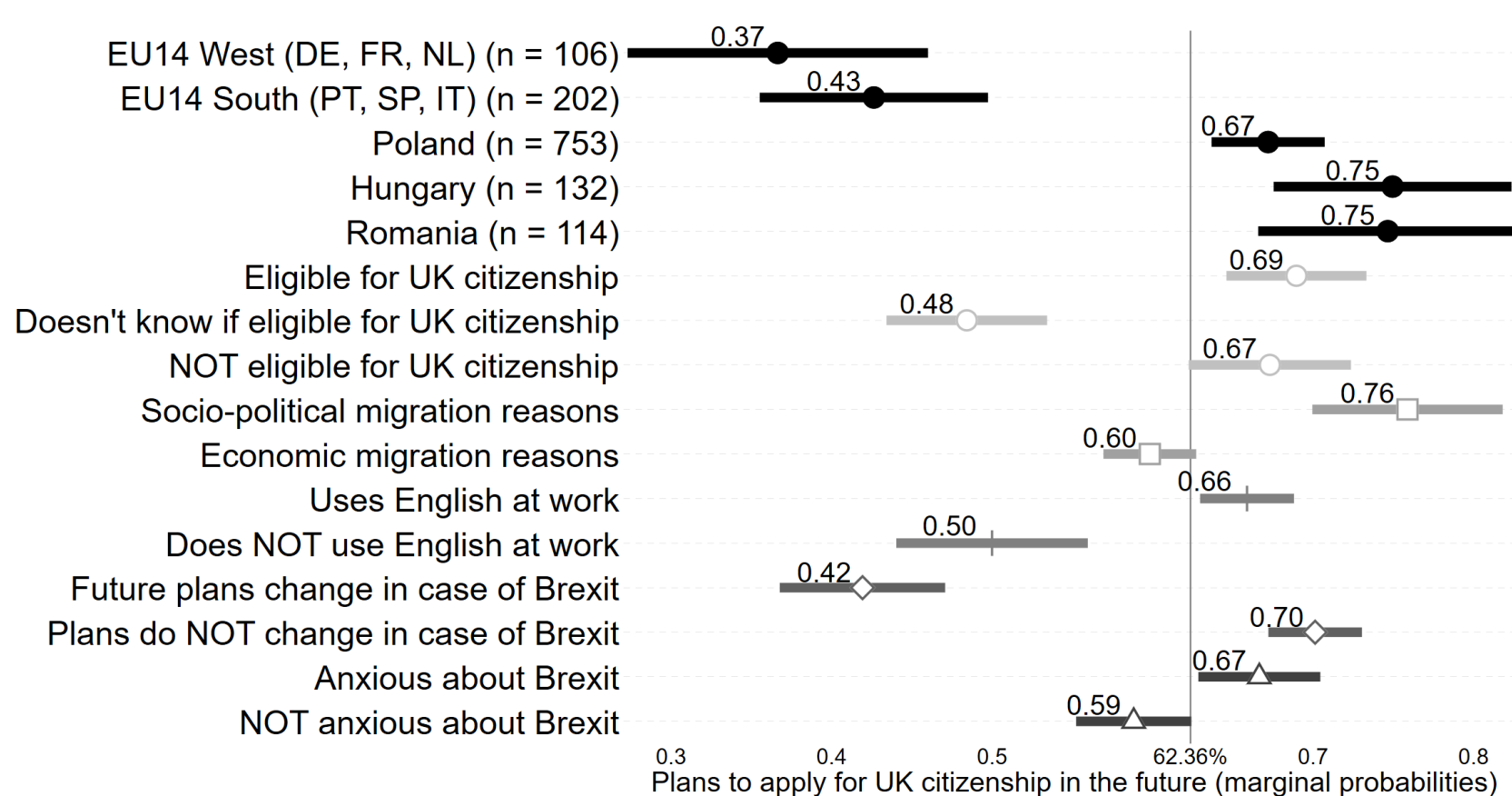


**Correlation between NINo allocations (2002-2010) and citizenship applications (2008-2016)**

Source: Own calculations based on data from the Department for Work and Pensions (2017) and Home Office (2017a).

Notes: year-paired by six-year lapses; years-pairs should be read as follows: 02/08 refers to NINo allocations in 2002 and British citizenship applications in 2008.

# The “Brexit effect” on naturalisation intentions



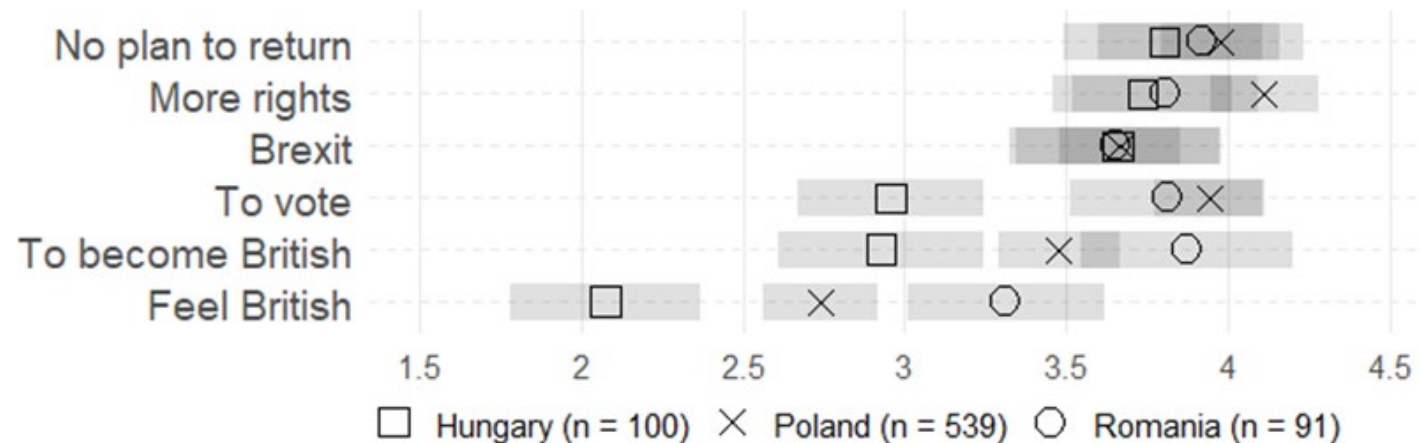
**Predicted probability of naturalisation, January-June 2016**

Notes: Values show the predicted probability of intention to apply for British citizenship at any time in the future for each level of the explanatory variables, with 95% confidence intervals. Probabilities are drawn from six different logistic regression models that include each explanatory variable separately. All models include controls for: sex; age (quadratic); parental status; time in UK; and the employment status of the economic unit.

The sample size is 1,307 across all models.

Source: Author's elaboration based on data from the *EUnUK 2016* survey

# Naturalisation motivations



## Reasons for planning naturalisation, January-June 2016

Notes: Values show marginal mean scores on six five-point Likert-type items measuring the perceived importance (1 = Not at all important, 5 = Very important) of stated reasons for planning to apply for British citizenship. 95% confidence intervals are shown.

The statements included are:

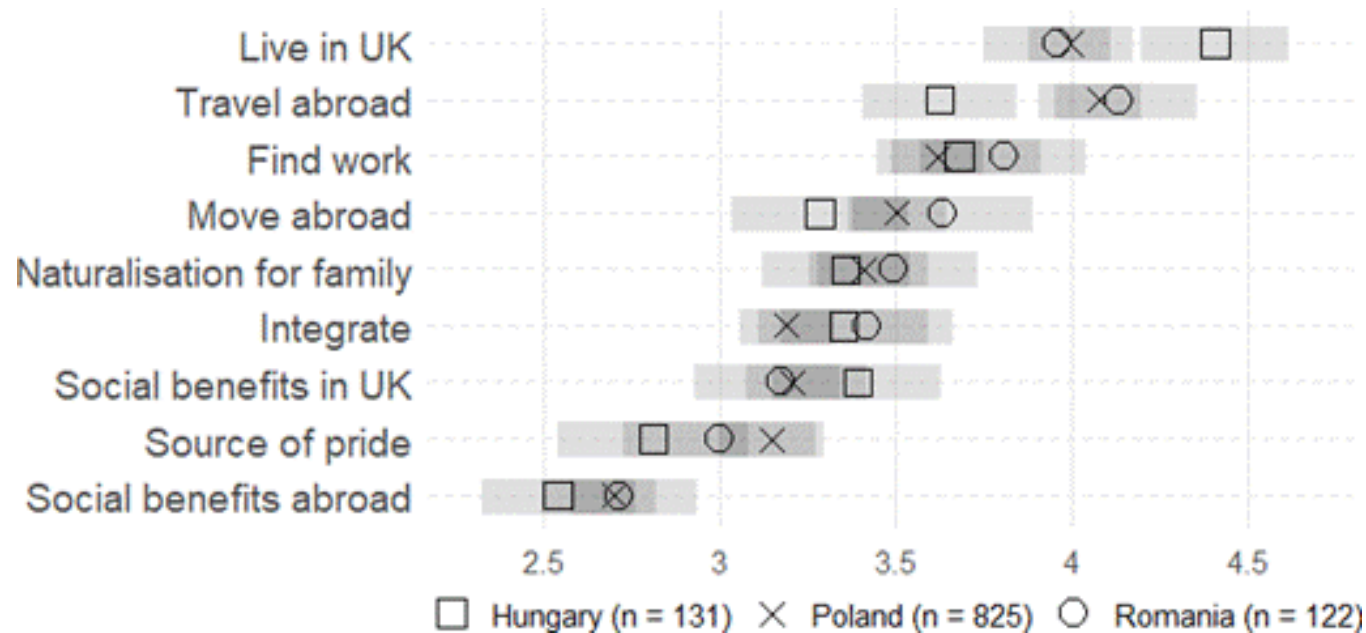
- 'The possibility that the UK might leave the EU' (Brexit),
- 'I would have more rights even if the UK would not leave the EU' (More rights),
- 'I have no plan to return to my country of origin' (No plan to return),
- 'I feel British' (Feel British),
- 'I want to become British' (To become British),
- 'I want to vote in general elections' (To vote).

The question was asked only of those who were planning to apply for citizenship in the future. Estimates are drawn from six linear regression models that control for: sex; age (quadratic); parental status; time in UK; and the employment status of the economic unit.

The model sample size is 730.

Source: Author's elaboration based on data from the EUinUK 2016 survey.

# Citizenship perceptions



## Perceptions about the advantages of British citizenship, January-June 2016

Notes: Values show marginal mean scores on nine five-point Likert-type items measuring agreement (1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree) with statements about the possible advantages of holding British citizenship. 95% confidence intervals are shown.

The statements included are:

- 'It is easier to travel in the world with a British passport' (Travel abroad),
- 'It is easier to move to another (EU or non-EU) country as a British citizen' (Move abroad),
- 'It makes it easier to live in the UK for a longer period' (Live in UK),
- 'It is easier to find work as a British citizen' (Find work),
- 'It makes it easier to integrate into British society' (Integrate),
- 'It makes it easier to access social benefits in the UK' (Social Benefits in UK),
- 'It makes it easier to access social benefits in another (EU or non-EU) country' (Social Benefits abroad),
- 'It makes it easier for other family members to become British citizens' (Naturalisation for family),
- 'It is a source of pride' (Source of pride).

The estimates are drawn from nine linear regression models that control for: sex; age (quadratic); parental status; time in UK; and the employment status of the economic unit.

The model sample size is 1,078.

Source: Author's elaboration based on data from the EUinUK 2016 survey

# Thank you!

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