



## Explanatory note

### GLOBALCIT Global birthright indicators, update January 2021

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This explanatory note provides a clarification of the coverage and coding for the GLOBALCIT Global Birthright indicators, published in January 2021. The note also includes a clarification of coding change for indicators ASAN 01a and ASAN 01b. Full details of coding methodology are provided in the [explanatory paper](#).

#### **Data coverage:**

Global birthright indicators have been calculated for 179 countries. These are based on the provisions in force in citizenship laws on 1 January of each year, 2010-2020.

#### **Indicators:**

There are 10 indicators: 7 basic indicators, 1 intermediate, and 2 general indicators.

For *ius sanguinis*, based on citizenship of a parent, citizenship acquired at (or after) birth:

ASAN01a – acquired if born to a citizen in the country

ASAN01b – acquired if born to a citizen abroad

ASAN combines ASAN01a and b indicators, and measures *ius sanguinis* citizenship overall.

For *ius soli*, based on birth in the relevant territory (irrespective of the parent's citizenship, awarded at or after birth:

ASOL02a – acquired at birth if born in the country,

ASOL02b- acquired at birth if born in the country to a person also born there

ASOL02 combines ASOL02a and b indicators, and measures *ius soli* citizenship awarded at birth

Two sub-indicators deal with special cases:

ASOL03a – acquired if born in the country to unknown parents, or found in the country

ASOL03b – acquired if born in the country and would otherwise be stateless

ASOL05 – born in the country, acquired after birth

ASOL combines all ASOL basic indicators, and measures ius soli citizenship overall.

A score of 0 means that a mode of birthright acquisition does not exist; a score of 1 means that there are no restrictions for this mode of birthright acquisition. Scores between 0 and 1 represent degrees of restrictions or conditions for acquiring citizenship by birth.

**Coding change:**

The way in which out-of-wedlock restrictions are dealt with in the 2010-2020 Global Birthright Indicators differs slightly from earlier versions of the CITLAW (2011, 2013), and Global Birthright Indicators (2016). For ASAN 01a and ASAN 01b, in cases where citizenship is acquired automatically once a child born out of wedlock is recognised by the parent, it, this was coded with the same deduction as if a declaration procedure is required. In the 2010-2020 Global Birthright indicators, we no longer apply this deduction where acquisition is automatic in cases of recognition. We thus code this as 1, as better reflecting the degree of inclusion that automatic acquisition provides, compared with a declaration requirement.