



**DIVIDED LOYALTY AMONG IMMIGRANTS WITH DUAL CITIZENSHIP: A  
CASE STUDY OF IMMIGRANTS IN MALMO WITH DUAL CITIZENSHIP**

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## ABSTRACT

The expansion of globalization continues to increase the rate at which people move across borders, work and live in countries different from their countries of origin. To ease the migration and integration of immigrants, several countries now offer dual citizenship to their citizens and immigrants willing to naturalize in their country. This has led to a substantial increase in the number of people holding dual citizenship globally. While this has achieved the purpose of immigrant integration, there is a popular concern that it might lead to a case of divided loyalty where individuals with dual citizenship show more loyalty to one of their states than to the other. In light of this, this study explored the loyalty of citizens in Malmo, Sweden to Sweden as their host country and their respective countries of origin.

This study adopted a cross-sectional qualitative survey methodology. Eight inhabitants of Malmo, Sweden were recruited as the study participants using a snowballing sampling technique. A face-to-face interview session guided by a semi-structured interview guide was used as the data collection instrument. The loyalty of study participants was evaluated using four metrics including self-identification, social activity, economic activity and political activity involvement following the communitarianism theory of citizenship.

The socio-demographic profile of the study participants showed that four of them emigrated from Asia, three from Africa and one from Europe. Five of the study participants were male and the other three were female. Seven of them were also employed and only one was unemployed. In addition, all the participants have spent at least six years residing in Sweden. The results of the study showed that the majority of dual citizens in Sweden prefer to identify with their home country than to identify as a Swede. Also, dual citizens in Malmo, Sweden engage in social, economic and political activities in Sweden more than they do in their home

countries. The study concluded that dual citizens in Sweden are more loyal to their host country (Sweden) than they are to their host country. However, this finding mostly applies to immigrants from developing countries as they are the only ones involved in this study as study participants.

**Keywords: Dual Citizenship, Loyalty, Sweden, Immigrants, Citizenship.**

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## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background to the Study.

In recent years, globalisation has increased the rate at which people explore different lifestyles and seek education, business, and other life opportunities in different parts of the world (Spiro, 2010). This has made the world a highly interconnected zone, blurring the notions of identity and citizenship (Global Citizenship Forum, 2022). Traditionally, individuals are only allowed to have a claim of citizenship in one country and have to renounce their claim to that country if they wish to pick up citizenship with another country (Vink *et al.*, 2019a). However, with globalisation blurring the lines of citizenship and identity, more countries worldwide are becoming increasingly tolerant of the idea of individuals claiming citizenship in multiple countries (Serjesen, 2008). Over the past two decades, several countries including Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Norway and Sweden amongst others have reviewed their citizenship policies to grant their citizens the right to take up citizenship with other countries without having to renounce their existing citizenship (Nolan & Rubenstein, 2009; Semb, 2012; Spang, 2016). At the moment, about 62 countries from all seven continents allow their citizens to claim citizenship in other countries without renouncing their citizenship claim in their home countries (World Population Review, 2023).

As the popularity and acceptance of dual citizenship continue to spread across the globe, authors and policymakers continue to comment on the possible advantages and disadvantages of the situation. Several commentators have argued in favour of dual citizenship, emphasizing its potential to foster gender equality and human rights, promote international mobility, and reduce the frequency of interstate armed conflicts (Slim, 2014; Harpaz, 2019; Vink *et al.*,

2019a). Despite the increasing popularity of dual citizenship, many countries notably Austria, China, Japan, Myanmar, Netherlands, and Nepal, have either placed a full ban on dual citizenship or tried to limit it as much as possible (Vink *et al.*, 2019b; Zhou *et al.*, 2021). Although the reasons why these countries kick against dual citizenship vary, one common ground is the need to ensure harmony between the individual and the state. It is estimated that 51% of countries worldwide still restrict dual citizenship to a considerable extent (Baranova, 2022). The reasons for the staunch resistance to dual citizenship in several countries have also attracted a substantial amount of commentary among researchers, analysts and policymakers all across the world. One common theme among the various commentaries over the years is the issue of “divided loyalty”. There is a growing concern about where the true loyalty of individuals with dual citizenship lies. Even countries that legally permit dual citizenship for their citizens often show some degree of mistrust in their loyalty to the country. For example, Russia does not allow people with dual citizenship to assume positions with access to state secrets (Roudik, 2020). Similarly, The US prohibits individuals with dual citizenship from seeking employment in positions that require access to classified government information (Folger *et al.*, 2023). Scholars and analysts have suggested that dual citizenship undermines individual loyalty to the states, democracy and national cohesion, emphasizing the fact that “it is impossible to serve two masters” (Schlenker, 2016). However, these suggestions and commentaries are not backed by adequate empirical data and could be called a hypothesis at best. This study will thus seek to generate empirical evidence to support or refute the hypothesis that “individuals with dual citizenship show a lower level of loyalty to their respective countries”

## **1.2. Statement of the Research Problem**

Traditionally, the term citizenship is used to describe an international filing system which legally binds an individual to a particular state or country, thereby establishing a mutual



relationship of service and protection between the individual and the state (Isin & Turner, 2007). Going by this definition, it can be inferred that a citizenship agreement is an agreement of unity and loyalty between an individual and a state, which legally binds the citizen i.e. the individual in service to the state while it also binds the state to protect the citizen. The concept of dual citizenship thus defies the logic of unity and loyalty inherent in the traditional definition of citizenship (Joppke, 2003). The concept of dual citizenship also undermines the binding pact between the citizen and the state (Uche, 2019). As a result, it is important to understand the development of dual citizenship and provide answers to the questions it raises concerning our understanding of traditional citizenship.

Drawing on the above argument, it becomes obvious that dual citizenship poses a significant threat to the loyalty and allegiance of individuals towards their states. The problem of disloyalty arising from dual citizenship is not novel because it has been discussed by other authors in earlier studies, and these studies have raised the concern that dual citizenship has a very high tendency to decrease individual loyalty towards the state, hence undermining democracy and national cohesion. However, there is not enough empirical evidence to support this assumption.

In addition, there is also a growing concern about immigrants obtaining dual citizenship only for opportunistic reasons without any motive of showing loyalty and commitment towards the state providing them with their new citizenship (Leitner & Ehrkamp, 2006). In the same vein, Faist & Gerdes (2008) raised concerns about how individuals acquiring new citizenship are unwilling to integrate into their new country but rather maintain their loyalty to their country of birth. While this assumption appears very popular among authors, it is also not backed up with enough empirical evidence to ascertain its scientific credibility. Several other studies such as Schlenker (2016) and Schlenker *et al.* (2017) have shown that a lot of immigrants with dual citizenship have been integrated well into their new residence and have shown

almost equal commitment to both their country of descent as well as their country of residence. This study will attempt to provide more evidence to test the assumptions above and shed more light on the development of dual citizenship.

### **1.3. Research Aims and Objectives**

The main aim of this study is to explore the loyalty of immigrants with dual citizenship in Malmo to their resident country and country of descent. However, the specific objectives of the study will include

1. To explore the extent to which immigrants with dual citizenship in Malmo identify with their home and host countries
2. To explore the extent to which immigrants in Malmo are involved in political, economic and social activities in their home and host countries.

### **1.4. Research Question**

This study will attempt to provide answers to the following research questions.

1. To what extent do immigrants with dual citizenship in Malmo show commitment and loyalty towards their economic, political and social responsibilities to their country of residence?
2. To what extent do immigrants with dual citizenship in Malmo show commitment and loyalty towards their economic, political, and social responsibilities to their country of descent?

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1. Introduction

This chapter conducts an exhaustive review of existing literature on dual citizenship and immigrant loyalty. The literature review was conducted using a systematic approach. Four of the largest academic online repositories i.e. Google Scholar, ResearchGate, Science Direct and ProQuest were searched for relevant academic articles. The search was conducted by stringing keywords such as “dual citizenship”, “immigrant loyalty”, “divided loyalty”, and “Malmo” together using Boolean operators such as AND, OR and ALLINTITLE. The returned results for each search round are carefully studied to identify articles with relevant titles and abstracts. Articles with relevant titles and abstracts are downloaded and saved into an online drive for further analysis. After the searching phase, all downloaded articles were then carefully studied for the extraction of relevant information.

#### 2.2. Definitions of Citizenship and Dual Citizenship.

Over the past two decades, several studies have focused on delineating the concept of dual citizenship and understanding its advantages and disadvantages. This was a response to the increasing number of countries relaxing their stiff rules against dual citizenship, hence enabling a lot of people to identify as a citizen of more than one country (Vink *et al.*, 2019b). By definition, dual citizenship refers to the act of legally possessing an active citizenship status in more than one country at the same time (Folger *et al.*, 2023). In cases where an individual possesses citizenship status in only two countries, it is known as dual citizenship, otherwise, the term multiple citizenships is often preferred (Uche, 2019). To properly understand the concept of dual citizenship, it is important to clarify the exact meaning of

citizenship. The meaning of citizenship is complicated and has been subjected to various definitions and interpretations over the years (Ssembatya, 2021). In a general and simple term, citizenship may be defined as the relationship between an individual and the state (Morrison, 1999). However, this definition does not fully capture the intricacies of this relationship. Historically, there are two models of citizenship i.e. Liberal and Republican models of citizenship. The Liberal model of citizenship which was promoted by philosophers such as John Stuart and John Locke considered citizenship as a legal status which confers specific rights and duties on individuals holding them (Schuck, 2002). The liberal model of citizenship identifies three elements of citizenship which include civil, political and social elements (Scorza, 2004). The civil element covers the individual's right to freedom. The political element covers the individual's right to political participation, while the social element covers the individual's right to security and economic welfare (Marshall & Bottomore, 1992). The Republican model of citizenship on the other hand considers citizenship as a civic identity shaped by a common public culture (Dagger, 2002). This model of citizenship was advanced by philosophers such as Aristotle and Machiavelli who argued that deliberate participation in the formulation of laws and state governance is what qualifies an individual as a citizen of a state (Hanazs, 2006). Unlike the liberal model that advocates for representative democracy, the republican model promotes a deliberative democracy where citizens are actively involved in policy-making (Dagger, 2002). These two theories of citizenship formed the basis for the modern definitions of citizenship

For example, Gauba (2003) defined citizenship as a two-way relationship between an individual and a state, in which the individual makes a pledge of service and allegiance to the state and the state provides the individual with security and protection in return. This definition is one of the most recent and elaborate definitions of citizenship. It follows the liberal model of citizenship where the state legally protects an individual while conferring

specific civil, political and social duties on the individual. Based on this definition, it can be inferred that to become a citizen of any sovereign state, an individual has to pledge service and allegiance to the state offering them citizenship status. Although the definition does not provide enough information about the nature of the service and allegiance expected from the citizen, several other studies such as Mueller (2002) have listed various activities that fall under the duties of a citizen. For example, citizens of a state are expected to carry out civic duties such as taking part in community projects, voting in elections, serving on the jury if called, paying taxes, following the state's law and respecting the opinion of other citizens (Pew Research Center, 2018). Although the duties expected of citizens vary from state to state, researchers and analysts have been able to group these activities into three categories which include economic, social and political duties (Bauböck, 2009). The economic duties of a citizen as described by Jafari & Batebi (2015) are those duties associated with the maintenance, funding and revenue of the state. Examples of these duties could include payment of taxes, engagement in economic activities, compliance with economic regulations, and showing financial responsibility amongst others (Bellamy & Lacey, 2018). Besides their economic responsibility, citizens also have social responsibilities which involve acting in a way that benefits the common good of the society (Klekovski *et al.*, 2009). Examples of social duties could include acting with integrity, volunteering for community projects, making donations, protecting public properties, promoting orderliness in public places, and making morally and environmentally conscious decisions (Hughes & Batten, 2016). In addition to economic and social responsibilities, a citizen also has political responsibilities which involve active participation in political activities such as voting and obeying the laws of the state (Slaughter, 2019).

Because of the sacrosanct nature of these relationships between a state and its citizens, the idea of dual or multiple citizenship was not tolerated or accepted by all sovereign states for

most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (Blatter, 2008). This was partly due to the lingering effects of World War II making most states consider dual citizenship as a catalyst for espionage and treason (Ssembatya, 2021). However, the 21<sup>st</sup> century has seen a substantial amount of changes in the attitude of countries towards dual citizenship. Many countries are now more tolerant of the idea and more than 50% of countries across the world now accept dual citizenship (Caldwell, 2022). Although the reasons for the wide acceptance of dual citizenship among countries in recent times are not well documented in the literature, some researchers have suggested that it is due to the substantial increment in the amount of migration, the dwindling possibility of war, and the increasing level of economic and cultural globalization leading to a great deal of interdependence between countries all across the world (Howard, 2005; Pogonyi, 2011). This increasing popularity of dual citizenship has fostered academic and politicized discussions about the loyalty of individuals with dual citizenship (Verkuyten, *et al.*, 2023), with many authors and analysts suggesting that it could compromise national security, unity and coalition (Kunst *et al.*, 2019).

### **2.3. Dual Citizenship in Sweden.**

Similar to most countries, Sweden also only became receptive to the idea of dual citizenship in recent times. Sweden passed the new Citizenship Act in 2001, which made it possible for Sweden citizens to attain citizenship status in other countries without giving up their Sweden citizenship (Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communication, 2001). In the same vein, the Act allows immigrants from other countries to become Sweden citizens without renouncing their citizenship status in their home country (Embassy of Sweden, 2016). On the 1<sup>st</sup> of April 2015, the Citizenship Act was amended to help facilitate the recovery of citizenship status by Sweden citizens who lost their citizenship status because they applied for citizenship in other countries (Embassy of Sweden, 2016). In addition to accepting dual citizenship, Sweden has also liberalized its citizenship policy for foreigners, making it

possible for non-Nordic foreigners to attain citizenship status through naturalisation after five years of residency in the country, and two years for foreigners from other Nordic countries (Bevelander & Pendakur 2012). Sweden also adopts the *Jus sanguinis* principle of citizenship, making it possible for new-born children to automatically attain citizenship status as long as they are born to Swedish citizens. New-born children of non-Swedish citizens can also naturalize after five years of residency in Sweden ((Bevelander & Pendakur 2012). Relative to other European countries, Sweden has one of the most liberal naturalization rules, making it an ideal destination for immigrants seeking citizenship (Spang, 2016).

Based on Sweden's liberal citizenship rules, the country has attracted a substantial amount of immigrants from different parts of the world. Since 2012, Sweden has welcomed at least 82,000 immigrants annually (Statista Research Department, 2023). In 2022, Sweden received another 102,000 immigrants taking the number of foreign-born individuals in the country to about two million (Trading Economics, 2023). Currently, about 20.1% of the Swedish population are foreign-born (International Migration Outlook, 2022), 63.3% of which have been naturalized (Statistics Sweden, 2023). It is estimated that about 787,660 foreign-born citizens in Sweden currently hold dual citizenship, with the majority of them from home countries such as India (6%), Syria (5%), Afghanistan (4%) and Poland (4%) (International Migration Outlook, 2022). Also, 77,596 of Sweden-born Swedish citizens hold dual citizenship. Altogether, an estimated 8.3% of Sweden's population have a dual citizenship status (Statistics Sweden, 2023). This uncharacteristically high proportion of foreign-born immigrants and citizens with dual citizenship makes Sweden a good study area for citizen loyalty studies such as this.

#### **2.4. Review of Previous Empirical Studies**

Over the years, a few empirical studies have focused on understanding how dual citizens share their loyalty between their country of descent and their country of residence. These studies are very few as shown in Table 2.1. Although several other studies have examined the nexus between dual citizenship and loyalty, the majority of them have been done from a theoretical perspective. Very few of them have collected primary evidence to explain how dual citizenship affects individual loyalty toward their residential country and country of descent. These few studies were conducted in different parts of the world but are more dominant in Europe. The dominance of dual citizenship studies in Europe could be because dual citizenship started in Europe and virtually all European countries now accept dual citizenship. European countries such as Italy, the UK, and France were the first countries to accept dual citizenship, hence setting the pace for other European countries to legalize dual citizenship (Vink, 2015).



**Table 2.1. Previous Studies on Citizen Loyalty.**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Methodology</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
1.	<a href="#">Jasinskaja-Lahti et al. (2020)</a>	Finland, Germany, Netherlands	Quantitative survey	Compared to national citizens, individuals with dual citizenship were perceived as having lower loyalty to their respective residential countries. When compared to foreign citizens, dual citizens were perceived as having a higher level of loyalty to their respective residential countries and an equally higher level of loyalty to their foreign countries.
2.	<a href="#">Schlenker (2016)</a>	Switzerland	Quantitative survey	Dual citizens showed a higher level of loyalty than foreign citizens in terms of identification and political participation. However, a significant difference was not observed in the level of loyalty displayed by dual citizens and mono-citizens
3.	<a href="#">Verkuyten et al. (2023)</a>	Netherlands	Quantitative survey	Individuals who acquire new citizenship status for emotional reasons are perceived as more loyal to their resident country than individuals who acquire new citizenship for instrumental reasons.
4.	<a href="#">Uche (2018)</a>	Sweden	Mixed Survey	Dual citizens in Sweden show a higher level of political involvement in their country of descent than in their country of residence
5.	<a href="#">Kirr Amoui &amp; Carver (2022)</a>	South Sudan	Qualitative survey	Citizens of South Sudan who have acquired citizenship status in other countries are perceived to have dubious national identification and loyalty by the mono citizens of South Sudan.
6.	<a href="#">Chaudry &amp; Bilal (2022)</a>	Pakistan	Qualitative survey	Mono citizens in Pakistan perceive Pakistanis with dual citizenship as not loyal and underserving of the right to gain employment in sensitive institutions in Pakistan.



As seen in Table 2.1, the earliest study was conducted in 2016 by Schlenker who examined the level of loyalty among dual citizens in Switzerland. The study made use of a quantitative survey, measuring the loyalty of study participants using indices such as identification and political participation. The results of the study showed that dual citizens, especially foreign residents were more hesitant to identify themselves as Swiss in comparison with the mono-citizens who readily identified themselves as Swiss. Concerning political participation, dual citizens showed a higher level of political participation than both foreign residents and mono citizens. However, the differences were statistically insignificant. The results of this study suggest that contrary to popular opinion, dual citizenship does not negatively impact the loyalty of individuals towards their countries of descent and residence.

Uche (2018) conducted a similar study in Sweden using both quantitative and qualitative surveys to gain an in-depth understanding of loyalty among dual citizens. This study was able to show that dual citizens in Sweden show a higher level of political engagement in their resident country (Sweden) than in their respective countries of descent. However, these dual citizens show a significantly higher level of loyalty towards their home countries in terms of financial investments and emotional connections. While the result of this study does not directly contradict the result of the earlier study by Schlenker (2016), it raises new concerns about how the loyalty of dual citizens to their countries of descent compares with their loyalty to their country of residence.

This question raised by Uche (2018) was further examined by Jasinskaja-Lathi *et al.* (2020) among citizens of Finland, Germany and the Netherlands. The study which made use of a quantitative survey documented the perception of 729 individuals about the loyalty of immigrants based on their citizenship status. The results showed that in comparison to national citizens, dual citizens were perceived as having a lower level of loyalty to their

country of residence and a higher level of loyalty to their country of descent. But in comparison to foreign citizens, dual citizens are perceived as having a higher level of loyalty towards their country of residence and an equally high level of loyalty towards their country of descent.

The findings presented by Jasinskaja-Lathi *et al.* (2020) have been corroborated by Kirr Armour & Carver (2022) and Chaudhry & Bilal (2022) among the South Sudan and Pakistani populations respectively. The study by Kirr Armour & Carver (2022) showed that national South Sudan citizens perceive their counterparts with dual citizenship as having low loyalty and dubious national identification. Also, Chaudhry & Bilal (2022) showed that national Pakistani citizens perceive their counterparts with dual citizenship as not loyal and undeserving of the right to take up employment in government offices with sensitive security information.

More recently, Verkuyten *et al.* (2023) investigated how the reasons behind the acquisition of dual citizenship affect individual loyalty towards their country of residence. The study categorized the reasons for citizenship acquisition into two categories i.e. instrumental and emotional. The results showed that individuals who acquire citizenship for emotional reasons such as a feeling of belongingness or identification with the host country are perceived as more loyal to the host country than individuals who acquire citizenship status for instrumental reasons such as freedom of movement and access to more opportunities.

## **2.5. Research Gaps**

The studies reviewed earlier in this chapter have shown that a fair amount of research attention has been channelled towards the subject of “dual citizenship and immigrant loyalty”. However, one very noticeable gap in the literature is the persistent focus on the perceptions of the general host country population rather than focusing on the experience of the dual citizens

and immigrants themselves. This study will attempt to fill this gap by collecting data directly from the dual citizens in Malmo, Sweden.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **3.1. Introduction.**

The increasing rate of tolerance and acceptance of dual citizenship continues to raise empirical and normative questions about its nature. These questions have been heavily subjected to theories on how countries view dual citizenship from a legal and human rights perspective. This chapter will critically discuss three of the most common theories of dual citizenship i.e. Traditional citizenship model, post-nationalism and transnationalism and explain how these theories have contributed to the current state of dual citizenship globally.

### **3.2. Traditional Citizenship Model.**

In the early and mid-nineteenth century, citizenship signalled a state of belonging to a sovereign nation. According to Brubaker (1990), the traditional model of citizenship suggests that citizenship is a unique, egalitarian, democratic, sacred, and socially consequential relationship between an individual and a sovereign state. This traditional view of citizenship leaves little to no room for dual/multiple citizenship and the movement of immigrants between countries is considered a complication to the link between citizens and their nation-states (Bloemraad, 2004). When individuals emigrate from their state of citizenship, the traditional view of citizenship assumes that the individual gradually loses their attachment to the state and completely loses the connection whenever they decide to adopt citizenship in their new country (Delanty, 2007).

Based on the principles of traditional citizenship described above, dual citizenship becomes a very odd concept with no room for consideration. On the one hand, it violates the unique and sacred relationship between an individual and the state. On the other hand, it undermines citizenship by promoting multiple rights and responsibilities (Renshon, 2001). Although proponents of the traditional model of citizenship are less tolerant of the idea of dual citizenship, they, however, acknowledge the fact that globalization poses a serious challenge to the sustainability of traditional citizenship. While some proponents of traditional

citizenship believe in the need to accommodate dual citizenship as a means of incorporation into the host country, other proponents have settled for the fact traditional citizenship is losing its saliency and might eventually become irrelevant (Bloemraad, 2000). The increasing rate of globalisation coupled with the emergence of the more relevant post-national and transnational theories of citizenship has further contributed to the declining popularity of traditional citizenship. Nevertheless, traditional citizenship remains a relevant model of citizenship to date especially in political discourse where contemporary theories such as post-nationalism and transnationalism are more or less irrelevant (Turner, 2016).

### **3.3. Post-nationalism Theory**

Theories of post-nationalism also known as the theories of non-nationalism propagate the idea that culture, economy, society, politics and every other phenomenon that forms the fabric of a nation are becoming disembedded from their local contexts by globalization and generalized across vast global expanses such that individual countries could no longer regulate or disrupt these processes (Pease, 2009). These theories challenge the basic idea of citizenship as a state membership. Bloemraad (2004) and other proponents of post-nationalism argue that the basic functions of nation-states to their citizens i.e. social welfare and civil rights are increasingly becoming individual functions which can be satisfied irrespective of citizenship status. For example, human rights which used to be inseparable from nationality now apply to virtually every individual irrespective of their citizenship status. In other words, individuals who are not bound to any state through citizenship have as much access to human, social and civil rights as individuals with valid citizenship status. Therefore, the fundamental principle of citizenship which is to “grant individuals a right to rights” can no longer be considered the fundamental principle of citizenship (Faist, 2004).

Unlike the traditional theories of citizenship, post-nationalism theories are highly tolerant and accommodative of dual citizenship. However, these theories tend to undermine the need for dual citizenship or any citizenship at all (Spiro, 2007). The logic of post-nationalism theory implies that immigrants in a new country can altogether shun the idea of acquiring citizenship with their host country since they are guaranteed a right to social and civil rights based on their personhood rather than their identity as a citizen (Spiro, 2007). By this logic, it is expected that immigrants in a new country retain their country of descent/home citizenship and ignore the process of naturalization in their new country. This hypothesis directly contradicts the traditional notions of immigrant integration which involves abandoning the home country's citizenship status and acquiring a new citizenship status with the host country (Favell, 2022). At the moment, post-nationalism theories are a bit impractical and unrealistic and they fail to go far. However, continuous globalization could eventually render state-bound citizenship unnecessary and irrelevant, making residence the ultimate determinant of legal status.

Although post-national theories challenged the fundamental basis of citizenship regarding human rights, these theories do not account for the democratically legitimated part of citizenship status and the importance of affective ties to and within the state (Faist, 2004). As a result, the concept of citizenship although imperfect remains very valid especially when describing the legitimation of individuals in a political community.

#### **3.4. Transnationalism Theory.**

Transnational theories advance the idea that the continuous migration of individuals across borders has led to the diffusion and extension of social, economic and political processes, taking it beyond the boundaries and control of nation-states and empowering non-state actors to take over the control of these processes (Robinson, 1998). Proponents of transnational



theories conceptualize nation-states as becoming highly deterritorialized allowing immigrants to create and sustain multi-stranded social, political, cultural, familial and economic relations that connect their state of descent/origin to their state residence (Bloemraad, 2004). The creation and sustenance of these relations make it difficult and almost impossible for nation-states to uphold the traditional notions of citizenship such as guaranteeing rights and enforcing obligations (Tambini, 2001). Similar to post-nationalism theories, transnationalism theories also challenge the core principles of traditional citizenship however unlike post-nationalism theories, transnationalism theories are more tolerant of traditional citizenship and still believe that even though the role of nation-states in upholding certain aspects of citizenship is eroding, these entities still play a significant role in upholding other aspects of citizenship such as political identity.

The connection between transnational theories and dual citizenship is very clear. Dual citizenship is both a cause and effect of transnationalism (Leitner & Ehrkamp, 2006). Dual citizenship acts as a cause of transnationalism in the sense that it fosters easy access to different geopolitical spaces, and dual identities, and reflects the attachment of individuals to multiple nation-states i.e. country of origin/descent and country of residence/host country (Bloemraad, 2004). The implications of transnationalism for dual citizenship could include an increase in the number of people acquiring dual citizenship. Another implication of transnationalism for dual citizenship is that if globalization continues to expand, then the number of dual citizens will continue to increase because of the increasing ease of personal travel (Conway *et al.*, 2008). Finally, as the world becomes increasingly transnational, the number of dual citizens will continue to increase as each successive cohort of immigrants will become more likely to seek and claim dual citizenship (Ssembatya, 2021). In summary, the traditional, post-national and transnational theories offer different hypotheses and implications for dual citizenship as summarized in Table 3.1.





**Table 3.1. Models of Citizenship and Their Implications for Dual Citizenship**

	<b>Traditional Model</b>	<b>Post-nationalism</b>	<b>Transnationalism</b>
<b>Theoretical Idea</b>	Citizenship is a sacred, socially consequential relationship between an individual and a nation-state.	Expanding globalization has degraded the strength of the connection between individuals and nation-states. The values of right protection offered by nation-states are getting eclipsed by changes valorising personhood	The substantial increment in immigration across borders has created transnational activities and identities leading to the deterritorialization of nation-states
<b>Implication for dual citizenship</b>	Dual citizenship is highly restricted and individuals will have to renounce their home citizenship if they decide to acquire citizenship in other countries.	Since the values offered by citizenship are becoming increasingly accessible without citizenship, immigrants are less likely to acquire dual citizenship.	A substantial amount of immigrants will acquire dual citizenship as marginalized immigrants attempt to improve their economic realities.

**Adapted from Bloemraad, 2004.**



## CHAPTER FOUR

### METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 4.1. Introduction

This chapter lays out the methodological choices used for this study in a stepwise model using the research onions described by Saunders *et al* (2019) as a guide. According to Saunders *et al.* (2019), a research methodology should have six layers including research philosophy, approach to theory development, methodological choice, research strategies, time horizons and research techniques and procedures. Each layer of the methodology describes and justify one or more method which is adopted for the execution of this study.

#### 4.2. Research Philosophy

Research philosophy refers to a group of beliefs, assumptions and principles about the right approach to knowledge development (Saunders *et al.* 2019). Historically, several principles and assumptions have been described as the best means of approaching knowledge development, however, all of these assumptions originated from two basic philosophies i.e. positivist and interpretivist philosophy. While the positivist school of thought argues that knowledge is objective and can only be developed through objective measurement, the interpretivist school of thought argues that knowledge is subjective and can only be developed through subjective measurements (Alharahsheh & Pius, 2020). Every other philosophy such as pragmatism, constructivism and realism often find a common ground between the objectivity of the positivist and the subjectivity of the interpretivist (Mautner, 2020). In this study, interpretivism was chosen as the most appropriate research philosophy. The interpretivist principle of research was preferred in this study because the researcher relies of the subjective opinion of the study participants. The concept of loyalty to home or resident country cannot be measured objectively as individuals are bound to have different experiences, hence the concept of positivism does not at all align with the objective of this research. Interpretivism on the other hand appears perfect for this study as the philosophy advances the idea that the answers to research questions are sometimes context-dependent and can only be determined by documenting and analysing multiple opinions of individuals with real-life experience.

### **4.3. Approach to Theory Development**

The approach to theory development simply describes how researchers relate their research with theories. There are two basic approaches to theory development and they include inductive and deductive approaches (Osman *et al.*, 2018). The inductive approach is a form of research that starts with data collection and then the collected data is used to develop theories (Saunders *et al.*, 2019). The deductive approach on the other hand starts with a theory and progresses into a collection of data to test the validity of the theory (Saunders *et al.*, 2019). This study will adopt the inductive approach. This is because there are no well-established theories describing the link between dual citizenship and loyalty. Although there is a popular assumption that dual citizenship decreases the loyalty of immigrants towards their home countries, these assumptions are untested and do not qualify as a theory. Hence this study will adopt the inductive approach by collecting data and using the data to develop a theory to establish a link between dual citizenship and loyalty.

### **4.4. Methodological Choice**

Traditionally, two forms of methodology can be adopted in conducting a research study. These methods include the quantitative and qualitative methods. While the quantitative method deals with the collection and analysis of data in a quantitative format, the qualitative method deals with the collection and analysis of data in a non-numeric format (Pluye *et al.*, 2009). Both methods can sometimes be combined to form a mixed method (Gunasekare, 2016). This study adopts a qualitative research method for two main reasons. First, the objectives of the study involve the exploration of the experiences and feelings of study participants. While this can be achieved using a quantitative method, a qualitative method is more suitable as it gives the study participants enough room to discuss their experiences, hence providing the researcher with a substantial amount of data to make inferences. Furthermore, the short time frame allocated to this study makes it very difficult to recruit a sample size large enough to be representative of the entire Malmo immigrant population or even a sample size adequate for quantitative statistical analysis. As a result, qualitative analysis becomes more feasible as it does not require a very large population to get a substantial amount of data for analysis.

### **4.5. Research Strategy**

Research strategy refers to the practical procedures involved in conducting research. Following the qualitative methodology adopted in this study, a qualitative interview strategy is adopted for this study. A qualitative interview strategy involves the collection of data from selected study participants using interviews. This research strategy occurred in two phases which include the recruitment of study participants and the collection of qualitative data. Study participants were recruited using a snowballing sampling technique. A snowballing sampling technique according to Parker *et al.* (2019) is a non-probability sampling technique in which a new unit of study participants is recruited by another unit of study participants. This sampling technique was selected to make it easier for the researcher to locate and connect with immigrants with dual citizenship in Malmo. A total of eight participants were eventually recruited through this sampling technique. The recruited participants were briefed about the data collection process and a date and venue was agreed between the researcher and each of the study participant for the data collection process to take place.

#### **4.6. Time Horizons**

Time horizons refer to the timeframe of the research. Usually, research methods can be categorized into two groups i.e. cross-sectional and longitudinal studies based on their time horizons (Saunders *et al.* 2019). Cross-sectional research occurs within a very short time frame while longitudinal research extends over a longer period. For obvious reasons, this research adopts the cross-sectional method as the study only lasted for approximately five months.

#### **4.7. Research Techniques and Procedures**

Research techniques and procedures involve the techniques employed in data collection and analysis. A face-to-face interview method was adopted for data collection. The process was guided by a semi-structured interview guide shown in Appendix 1. The interview guide was developed based on the earlier works of Uche (2018) and Jasinskaja-Lahti *et al.* (2020). During the interview, the consent of the study participants was sought to record the conversation in an audio format. Participants that provided their consent were audio recorded while those that felt uncomfortable with the recordings were not recorded. Each interview section lasted for about 10 minutes and study participants were questioned about their ties to their social, economic and political ties to their home countries and Sweden which is currently their country of residence. The collected data from the interview sessions were



transcribed verbatim and analysed using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis as described by Clarke & Braun (2017, p. 1) refers to “*a method of sorting, identifying, analysing and interpreting patterns of meaning within qualitative data*”. The transcribed data was carefully studied to identify and extract common patterns in the responses of the study participants. The extraction phase was conducted manually by the researcher and the extracted themes were analysed using Microsoft Excel.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 5.1. Socio-demographic Profile of Study Participants.

The study participants were assigned the code names A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, and A7 as shown in Table 5.1. Four of the study participants i.e. A1, A2, A3 and A4 are immigrants from Asian countries including Syria, Pakistan and Iran. Three of the study participants i.e. A5, A6 and A8 are from African countries including Nigeria and Ghana, and only one of the study participants is an immigrant from Europe. This result paints a fair representation of the distribution of immigrants with dual citizenship in Sweden. According to an earlier study by Uche (2018), immigrants with dual citizenship in Sweden are dominated by Asian countries such as Iraq and Somalia and African countries such as Nigeria and Gambia. An earlier study by Bevelander & Pendakur (2012) also showed that the majority of citizens with dual citizenship in Sweden are from Asian and African countries such as Lebanon, Syria, Iran and Ethiopia. The dominance of these Asian and African countries as dual citizens in Sweden is unsurprising, as it can be easily attributed to the political instabilities and poor economic conditions in these regions. For instance, Syria has been experiencing political instability for a very long time leading to poor economic, humanitarian and security conditions in the country (United Nations, 2023). As a result, citizens of Syria often migrate to neighbouring European countries such as Sweden as refugees for security and better economic conditions. Unlike Syria, African countries such as Nigeria and Ghana are politically stable, however, these countries have low economic opportunities to support their massive population of

highly educated citizens, hence citizens of these countries tend to seek citizenship in European countries such as Sweden in search of opportunities to improve their economic situations. Another obvious pattern noticed in the home country of the participants is that all of them are from developing countries. This validates the transnational theories which suggest that people from developing countries are likely to increase the rate of dual citizenship through naturalization in developed countries to gain access to more economic opportunities.

The number of years spent in Sweden by the study participants ranged between six to twelve years. Two of the study participants i.e. A4 and A5 have only spent six years in Sweden. Participants A1 and A8 have spent seven years in Sweden, while participants A3 and A7 have spent eight and nine years in Sweden respectively. Only Participants A2 and A6 have spent more than ten years in Sweden. This pattern could suggest that immigrants in Sweden are quick

**Table 5.1. Socio-demographic Profile of Study Participants**

<b>Code name</b>	<b>Home Country</b>	<b>No of years in Malmo</b>	<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Gender</b>
A1	Syria	7	Masters	Employed	Male
A2	Syria	12	Bachelors	Unemployed	Female
A3	Pakistan	8	Masters	Employed	Male
A4	Iran	6	Bachelors	Employed	Male
A5	Nigeria	6	Masters	Employed	Female
A6	Nigeria	11	Masters	Employed	Female
A7	Turkey	9	Bachelors	Employed	Male
A8	Ghana	7	PhD	Employed	Male

to apply for citizenship status once they meet the requirement of residing in the country for five years or two years (if married to a Swedish spouse) which qualifies them for citizenship status in Sweden. This pattern of behaviour among immigrants in Sweden is supported by the Transnationalism theory which suggests that individuals acquire dual citizenship for personal benefits such as improving their economic realities or gaining easy access/entry into different countries. A similar finding was reported by Uche (2018) who showed that about 54.3% of immigrants with dual citizenship in Sweden have only lived in the country for two to five years. The eagerness of the study participants to obtain Swedish citizenship is unsurprising because the majority of the study participants are immigrants from developing countries. As established earlier, immigrants from developing countries tend to seek citizenship in developed countries to get away from the poor economic situations of their home countries. This has also been shown in studies such as Vink *et al.* (2012) and Chaudry & Bilal (2023).

The level of education among the study participants was very high. Only three of the study participants i.e. A2, A4 and A7 have a bachelor's degree only. All the other participants have

either a master's degree or a doctorate. This high level of education among the study participants is an indication that immigrants with dual citizenship in Sweden are mostly immigrants in search of a better economy where their knowledge and skills can be utilized more efficiently. This finding can also suggest that immigrants with dual citizenship in Sweden are mostly individuals who seek advanced learning opportunities to develop their skills and knowledge to increase their earning potential. This finding is also supported by the transnationalism theory of citizenship which depicts dual citizenship as a means of gaining personal advantage.

Finally, the socio-demographic profile of the study participants suggests that immigrants with dual citizenship in Malmo, Sweden are predominantly Male (62.5%). A similar finding was reported by Uche (2018). However, this result cannot be considered very significant because of the small sample size and the narrow difference between the number of males and females. Also because the researcher is male, there is a chance that the difference is due to a gender bias on the part of the part of the researcher.

## **5.2. Identification of Study Participants**

To gain an insight on how dual citizens in Sweden prefer to identify themselves, the study participants were asked how they prefer to identify themselves when questioned about their citizenship. This question was based off the social identity theory which posits that people seek out groups with positively valued traits, behaviour and attitude (Hogg, 2016). To make the question clearer, the researcher asked the study participants if they preferred to identify with their home country or Sweden. The response of the study participants to this question varied as shown in Table 5.2, however, most of the study participants stated that they would prefer to identify with their home country. Five of the study participants i.e. Participants A1, A2, A3, A4, and A7 all stated that they prefer to identify with their home country than with their current country of residence. Participants A1 and A3 believe that having spent a substantially higher number of years in their home country, it is natural that they feel that their home country has shaped their identity more than Sweden where they have been for only a few years. Participant A2 believe the culture of their home country is already a permanent part of them in comparison to the Swedish culture which they are still trying to adapt to. Similarly, participants A4 and A7 stated that they feel more Iranian/Turk than Swedes because of the long time they've spent in Iran/Turkey in comparison to the time they've spent in Sweden. These findings suggest that the time spent in one's country of

descent or country of residence directly impacts the extent to which they identify with either country. This could mean that the longer an immigrant spends in the country of residence the more they feel the need to identify with such country. The study by Uche (2018) also showed that most of the immigrants with dual citizenship in Malmo prefer to identify with their home countries rather than Sweden which is their country of residence. The study however did not document reasons for this preference.

Although most of the study participants identified with their home countries, three of the study participants i.e. A5, A6 and A8 stated that would rather identify with their country of residence rather than their country of origin. Participant A5 was quoted saying

*“I prefer to identify as a Swede because most of my life’s achievements have happened on Swede soil. Since arriving in Sweden from Nigeria six years ago, I have completed my Bachelor’s degree and won a scholarship which covers all the expenses for my master’s degree. All of these achievements would not have been possible if I was still in Nigeria”*

Participant A6, another female immigrant from Nigeria was quoted as follows;

*“I feel more of a Swede. My husband is a Swede; my son is a Swede. I work and live in Sweden. Honestly, I haven’t been in Nigeria since I left 11 years ago and over that period I have built a lot of connections here and acquired a citizenship status which makes me feel more like a Swede. So I think I identify more as a Swede at the moment than a Nigerian”*

**Table 5.2. Self-identification of Study Participants.**

<b>Code name</b>	<b>Response</b>
A1	I prefer to identify as a Syrian because I spent almost 26 years of my life there
A2	It’s a difficult one but I think I prefer to identify as a Syrian because the Syrian culture is a permanent part of me.
A3	I will say Pakistani because I have only been here eight years while I spent more than 30 years in Pakistan. I feel more like a Pakistani
A4	I think Iranian. I feel more like an Iranian than a Swede for now.
A5	I prefer to identify as a Swede because most of my life’s achievements have happened on Swede soil.

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A6	That is a tough one but I will say Swede. I feel more of a Swede. My husband is a Swede, my son is a Swede, and I work and live in Sweden.
A7	I think I am more of a Turk than I am a Swede. Although I am a citizen of both countries, I have been a Turk for a larger part of my life than I have been a Swede.
A8	I will say Swede. I have spent a lot of my productive years here in Sweden. I have earned a world-class education here. I am gainfully employed and I have my family thriving here as well.

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Similar to Participants A5 and A6, Participant A8 also identified as more of a Swede than Ghanaian. According to them, they have spent a lot of their productive years in Sweden and built a family and community which made them feel more like a Swede than anything else. This finding shows that achievement is another factor which influences the extent to which immigrants feel the need to identify with their country of residence. The higher the level of achievements of dual citizens within their country of residence or origin, the more they feel the need to identify with the country.

Another common pattern identified in the responses of the study participants is that all the study participants with African home countries i.e. participants A5, A6 and A8 all preferred to identify as Swedes rather than their African home countries. This finding is puzzling because it lacks precedence in the literature. Most reports in the literature have indicated that African diaspora communities often retain their cultural values and identify with their home countries even after obtaining citizenship in their new countries of residence (Birch-Jeffrey, 2018). Unlike the study participants with African descent, all the study participants with Asian descent preferred to identify with their countries of origin rather than Sweden. This is unsurprising because Asian immigrants have a strong reputation as group-oriented people who place strong emphasis on home and family connections (Ruiz *et al.*, 2022).

### **5.3. Dual Citizen's Involvement in Economic, Social and Political activities in their home and Resident Countries.**

To gain more insights into how dual citizens manage social, political and economic activities in their home country and country of residence, the researcher questioned the study participants about the extent to which they are involved in social, economic and political activities in Sweden and their home countries. The extent to which dual citizens engage in social, economic and political activities in their host country and country of residence vary substantially.

For social activities, all of the study participants agreed that the extent to which they engage in social activities in Sweden is substantially higher than that of their home country (Table 5.3) Participants A1, A3, A5, and A6 stated that virtually all their social activities take place in Sweden. All the other study participants i.e. A2, A4, A7 and A8 engage in social activities in both countries and most of their social activities happen in Sweden. Most of the participants explained that the reduced level of social engagement with their country is because they spend more time in Sweden than in their home countries. Some of the participants i.e. participant A6 have not travelled to their home country since arriving in Sweden. Others i.e. participant A8

**Table 5.3. Involvement of Dual Citizens in Social Activities in Sweden and their Home Countries**

<b>Code Name</b>	<b>Social activities</b>
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A1	I stay in Sweden with my family so obviously most of my social engagements happen here in Sweden.
A2	I take part in social activities in both countries but most of my social activities happen here in Sweden.
A3	About 95% of my social activities happen here in Sweden. I have my nuclear family and a Pakistani community that I socialize with very often.
A4	I am not a very social person so the little social activities I engage in happen here in Sweden with my very close friends.
A5	All my social activities take place here in Sweden. I have lived here for six years now, I have a lot of friends and I have my family. I call my parents in Nigeria almost every day if that counts as a social activity.
A6	I engage in a lot of social activities here in Sweden. I have been here for so long and I have connected with a lot of people who I socialize with. I haven't travelled to Nigeria since I came here so I can't say that I engage in any social activity in Nigeria
A7	I engage in social activities in both countries but the bulk of my social activities happen here in Sweden because I spend more time here.
A8	About 70% of my social activities happen here in Sweden. I have a business in Ghana so I reach out to my friends, family and business associates there as much as possible. However, I have only been to Ghana twice in seven years so I think my social activity there is lower in comparison to Sweden.



have only been to their home country a few times since arriving in Sweden. Considering the relatively large amount of time spent away from their country, it is unsurprising that all the study participants showed a lower level of social engagement with their home countries. This high level of social engagement in Sweden suggests a higher level of loyalty to Sweden (Country of Residence) among dual citizens resident in Sweden.

Similar to their social engagement, study participants also showed a higher level of economic engagement in Sweden than in their home countries. As shown in Table 5.4., seven of the eight study participants i.e. participants A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, and A7 all reported a higher level of economic engagement in Sweden than in their home countries. Economic activities such as payment of tax, business ownership and patronization of Sweden-based businesses are the common economic activities reported among the study participants. Only one of the study participants i.e. participant A8 reported having significant economic activities both in Sweden and their home country. This substantially higher level of economic engagement in the host country than in the country of origin among dual citizens in Sweden can be attributed to two factors. Firstly, all the study participants are from developing countries and mostly migrated to Sweden for opportunistic reasons to have access to improved security, education and other economic opportunities. Hence, they are more focused on creating better lives through the opportunities in Sweden rather than investing back home where economic opportunities are very limited. This is the basic concept of transnationalism as described by Bloemraad (2004). Also, it could be attributed to the fact majority of the study participants have barely spent 10 years in Sweden, hence they do not have enough resources yet to create investments in their home countries.

Concerning political engagement, the responses of the study participants showed that dual citizens in Malmo are more invested in Sweden politics than that of their home country. As shown in Table 5.5., participants A1, A2, A3, and A7 all reported higher levels of involvement in political activities in Sweden than in their home country. In addition, A8 reported that they equally participate in the politics of Sweden and their home country. Other study participants i.e. A4, A5 and A6 have very low involvement in Sweden's politics as well as the politics of their home countries. Active involvement in political activities is the most common way of showing loyalty towards a country. This idea is advanced by the republican view of citizenship which argues that deliberate participation in the formulation of laws and state governance is what qualifies an individual as a citizen of a state (Hanazs, 2006). Based

on this logic, political participation is considered a strong determinant of citizen loyalty. Hence, the high level of

**Table 5.4. Involvement of Dual Citizens in Economic Activities in Sweden and their Home Countries**

<b>Code Name</b>	<b>Economic activities</b>
A1	I work here in Sweden and pay taxes. I don't have any economic connection with Syria at the moment.
A2	All my involvement in economic activities happens here in Sweden. Although I sometimes send money to my parents in Syria, it's only for their upkeep.
A3	I am not actively involved in any economic activities back in Pakistan, but here in Sweden I pay my taxes and I run a small business.
A4	I only engage in economic activities here in Sweden. I work and I pay my taxes.
A5	This is where I work, pay taxes and do business. I have not engaged in any economic activity in Nigeria since I left the country.
A6	My husband and I own a business here in Sweden. We employ and pay workers, we pay our taxes and we patronize other businesses. We do not have any economic activity going on back in Nigeria.
A7	Most of my economic activities take place here in Sweden. This is where I work and do business. Sometimes I send money to Turkey for the upkeep of my extended family.
A8	I work here in Sweden and I have a thriving business in Ghana. I pay taxes in both countries and I spend money in both countries. So I think I am involved in economic activities in both countries.

**Table 5.5. Involvement of Dual Citizens in Political Activities in Sweden and their Home Countries**

<b>Code Name</b>	<b>Economic activities</b>
A1	I became eligible to vote two years ago and I participated in the general elections last year. I have not participated in or followed Syrian politics in a long time.
A2	I am highly invested in the political happenings in both Syria and Sweden, but I participate more in Sweden's political activities
A3	I voted during elections and I keenly follow political happenings in Sweden. I have not followed political happenings in Pakistan for a while now.
A4	I became eligible to vote this year so I have not participated in any election yet. I have also not participated in or followed political happenings in Iran since I left six years ago
A5	I do not actively participate in political activities either in Sweden or Nigeria.
A6	Although I try to follow the news when I can I am not invested in the political activities happening in Nigeria or Sweden.
A7	I took part in the 2022 general elections and I try as much as possible to get involved in political activities here in Sweden. I have not participated in political activities in Turkey for a very long time
A8	I follow political happenings in Ghana and Sweden very keenly, and I am actively involved in political activities in Sweden.

political engagement shown among the study participants towards Sweden could indicate a higher level of loyalty towards Sweden than the participant's home countries. Dual citizens showing a high level of involvement in their host country is not an uncommon scenario and has been reported by Schlenker (2016) in Switzerland and Uche (2018) in Malmo, Sweden.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.1. Conclusions**

This study aimed to determine the loyalty of dual citizens to their host countries among the inhabitants of Malmo, Sweden. To achieve this goal, the study aimed to fulfil four objectives. To begin with, the study explored the extent to which immigrants with dual citizenship in Malmo identify with their country of origin and country of residence. The result of the study showed that the majority of dual citizens in Sweden prefer to identify with their home country than to identify as a Swede. This decision appears to be influenced by the number of years spent in Sweden and the extent of immigrant achievement while in Sweden. Immigrants that have spent less than 10 years in Sweden and have recorded less achievement while at it showed more tendency to identify with their home country and vice versa. Also, dual citizens with origin from Africa showed a higher tendency to identify with their host country rather than their countries of origin.

Secondly, the study compared the extent of involvement in social activities in host and descent countries among immigrants with dual citizenship in Malmo. The result of the study

showed that dual citizens in Malmo, Sweden engage in social activities in Sweden more than they do in their home countries. This was mainly because they spent more time in Sweden than in their home country.

Furthermore, the study compared the extent of involvement in economic activities in host and descent countries among immigrants with dual citizenship in Malmo. The result also showed that dual citizens in Malmo, Sweden engage in economic activities more in Sweden than they do in their home countries.

Finally, the study compared the extent of involvement in political activities in host and descent countries among immigrants with dual citizenship in Malmo. The result of the study also showed that dual citizens in Malmo, Sweden engage in political activities in Sweden more than they do in their country.

Using these four metrics of evaluation, the study concluded that dual citizens in Sweden are more loyal to their host country (Sweden) than they are to their host country. However, this finding mostly applies to immigrants from developing countries as they are the only ones involved in this study as study participants.

## **6.2. Recommendations**

Based on the findings and the limitations encountered during the process of conducting this study, the following recommendations will be made for future research

1. **Conduction of more empirical studies investigating the relationship between dual citizenship and loyalty:** Although there are various assumptions about how dual citizenship influences loyalty to the host country and country of origin, most of these assumptions are untested and may not reflect the true situation of these relationships. Hence, empirical studies must be conducted in different parts of the world to understand the behavior of dual citizens in different parts of the world.
2. **Creation of loyalty measurement metrics;** Currently the loyalty measurement indices described in the literature are not elaborate enough to reflect the extent of loyalty among dual citizens. As a result, it is important to channel more research effort towards creating effective and elaborate measurement metrics for evaluating loyalty in empirical studies.

### 6.3. Limitations of the Study

The main limitations encountered in the process of completing this dissertation are the absence of empirical studies on the subject matter, the low turnout of study participants and the short time allocated to the study. In the processing of the dissertation write-up, the researcher discovered that very few studies have investigated the loyalty of dual citizens using empirical data. Hence, it was difficult for the researcher to find studies that could corroborate the findings of this study. Also, the researcher aimed to recruit 12 study participants but had to settle for eight as four of the recruited participants refused to honor the interview for personal reasons. Finally, the short time allocated to the study restricted the amount of time that the researcher was able to spend on recruiting study participants. Hence, the researcher was forced to use a qualitative method which is an effective method of getting a substantial amount of data from a small sample size.

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## APPENDIX

### Appendix 1: Interview Guide.

1. Please can you give a brief description of yourself?
2. Do you have a dual citizenship?
3. What is your highest level of Education?
4. How long have you stayed in Sweden?
5. What is your country of origin?
6. How old are you?

7. What is your employment status?
8. How involved are you in social activities in Sweden?
9. How involved are you in social activities in your home country?
10. How involved are you in economic activities in Sweden?
11. How involved are you in economic activities in your home country?
12. How involved are you in political activities in Sweden?
13. How involved are you in political activities in your home country?