PROFILING THE HARD TO NATURALIZE

Why do the analysis?

- Fostering citizenship is a public good for both economy & civic engagement
- Previous research says the high naturalization fee was one key impediment
- But that is not the only factor and we need detailed profiles on eligible LPRs to determine key strategies

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DEFINING THE ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE

Methodology:

- **Used 2010-2014 American Community Survey (IPUMS version)**
- In approach similar to Migration Policy Institute, utilized certain key “logical” conditions as well as probability estimates derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) to identify the undocumented
- Then calibrated count of undocumented with estimates from Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS), Pew, & MPI – the remainder are Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs)

DEFINING THE ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Years of Eligibility for Eligible to Naturalize Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DHS &amp; CSII Estimates of LPRs Eligible to Naturalize by Years of Eligibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-20 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;20 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applying the residency restrictions (five years, three if married to a U.S. citizen), we obtain a total of eligible to naturalize (8.80 million) that matches aggregate OIS estimates (8.79 million) as well as various distributions by: years of eligibility

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DEFINING THE ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE

Table 2. Country of Birth for Eligible to Naturalize Population

DHS & CSII Estimates of LPRs Eligible to Naturalize by Country of Birth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of Birth</th>
<th>DHS (January 2013)</th>
<th>CSII (2010-2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2,670,000</td>
<td>2,858,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>340,000</td>
<td>256,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>310,000</td>
<td>303,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Rep.</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>248,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>290,000</td>
<td>319,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>260,000</td>
<td>284,087</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>405,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>341,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>224,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>122,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>160,263</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>125,706</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>127,942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>143,312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>140,000</td>
<td>141,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of Countries</td>
<td>2,090,000</td>
<td>2,739,691</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8,790,000</td>
<td>8,803,395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applying the residency restrictions (five years, three if married to a U.S. citizen), we obtain a total of eligible to naturalize (8.80 million) that matches aggregate OIS estimates (8.79 million) as well as various distributions by: country of origin.

Table 3. State of Residence for Eligible to Naturalize Population

DHS & CSII Estimates of LPRs Eligible to Naturalize by State of Residence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State of Residence</th>
<th>DHS (January 2013)</th>
<th>CSII (2010-2014)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>2,440,000</td>
<td>2,245,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>1,050,000</td>
<td>918,223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>950,000</td>
<td>1,034,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>830,000</td>
<td>870,359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>370,000</td>
<td>365,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>377,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>208,624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>188,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>180,000</td>
<td>208,397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>184,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest of States</td>
<td>2,060,000</td>
<td>2,200,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>8,790,000</td>
<td>8,803,395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Applying the residency restrictions (five years, three if married to a U.S. citizen), we obtain a total of eligible to naturalize (8.80 million) that matches aggregate OIS estimates (8.79 million) as well as various distributions by: state of residence.

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DEFINING THE ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE

- But because we are using the 2010-2014 American Community Survey, we can estimate individual characteristics of the eligible to naturalize.

- And we can also drive down to lower geographic scales, including sub-county level known as PUMA (Public Use Microdata Area).

DEFINING THE ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE

- We will be comparing the naturalization choice in two key ways:
  - Stock analysis: those who naturalized as adults and those adults who have not yet naturalized.
  - Flow analysis: those who were eligible to naturalize over the last year and did so, and those who were eligible to naturalize last year and did not.
WHO’S HARD TO NATURALIZE

Years of Eligibility for Those Who Naturalized as Adults and Adults Who Have Not Yet Naturalized, 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of Eligibility</th>
<th>Naturalized as an Adult</th>
<th>Adult Eligible to Naturalize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;30</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 30</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 to 15</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 to 10</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 to 6</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO’S HARD TO NATURALIZE

Country/Region of Birth for Those Who Naturalized as Adults and Adults Who Have Not Yet Naturalized, 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Naturalized as an Adult</th>
<th>Adult Eligible to Naturalize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rest</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America &amp; Caribbean</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### WHO’S HARD TO NATURALIZE

Number of Adults Eligible to Naturalize by Country/Region of Origin and Years of Eligibility, 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>0 to 6</th>
<th>7 to 10</th>
<th>11 to 15</th>
<th>16 to 20</th>
<th>21 to 30</th>
<th>&gt;30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>521k</td>
<td>416k</td>
<td>385k</td>
<td>573k</td>
<td>876k</td>
<td>954k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America &amp; Caribbean</td>
<td>33k</td>
<td>25k</td>
<td>20k</td>
<td>150k</td>
<td>212k</td>
<td>121k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>76k</td>
<td>56k</td>
<td>41k</td>
<td>139k</td>
<td>106k</td>
<td>77k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>211k</td>
<td>206k</td>
<td>226k</td>
<td>438k</td>
<td>106k</td>
<td>59k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>221k</td>
<td>238k</td>
<td>235k</td>
<td>150k</td>
<td>142k</td>
<td>69k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest</td>
<td>286k</td>
<td>201k</td>
<td>236k</td>
<td>571k</td>
<td>250k</td>
<td>106k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adult Naturalization Rate by Country/Region of Origin and Years of Eligibility, 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>0 to 6</th>
<th>7 to 10</th>
<th>11 to 15</th>
<th>16 to 20</th>
<th>21 to 30</th>
<th>&gt;30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America &amp; Caribbean</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WHO’S HARD TO NATURALIZE

Adults Eligible to Naturalize by Median Years to Naturalize and Naturalization Rate, 2010-2014
Top 30 Countries for Adults Eligible to Naturalize (82% of total)

WHO’S HARD TO NATURALIZE

Naturalization Rates for Adults by Education Level, 2010-2014

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WHO’S HARD TO NATURALIZE

Naturalization Rates for Adults by English Proficiency, 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Proficiency</th>
<th>Naturalization Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Does not speak English</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, but not well</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, speaks well</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, speaks very well</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, speaks only English</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHERE IS IT HARD TO NATURALIZE

Share of Those Who Naturalized as Adults versus Adults Eligible to Naturalize by State, 2010-2014

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WHO’S HARD TO NATURALIZE

Sex of Those Who Naturalized as Adults and Adults Who Have Not Yet Naturalized, 2010-2014

- Naturalized as an Adult
  - Male: 55%
  - Female: 45%

- Adult Eligible to Naturalize
  - Male: 51%
  - Female: 49%

WHO’S HARD TO NATURALIZE

Naturalization Rates for Adults by Literacy, 2010-2014

- Literate: 66%
- Nonliterate: 45%

Note: Nonliteracy is defined as adults who speak English poorly or not at all and have a 4th grade education or less.

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DOES INCOME MATTER?

- To answer this question, we need to shift to a flow analysis – in any given year, who chooses to naturalize versus who does not naturalize

- Why a flow analysis? Because while certain factors do not change after naturalization (like whether you’re Mexican), some variables like income do

DOES INCOME MATTER?

- Research has demonstrated that naturalization can improve incomes – there’s a “citizen gain”

- Impact on earnings from attaining citizenship falls somewhere between 8 percent and 11 percent

- Boost in earnings associated with naturalization, with additional gains over subsequent years
DOES INCOME MATTER?

- To answer this question, we need to shift to a flow analysis – in any given year, who chooses to naturalize versus who does not naturalize.

- So to avoid spurious relationship, we have to look at those who recently naturalized against the stock of those who were eligible but did not.

![Graph showing poverty rates for those who recently naturalized as adults versus poverty rates for adults eligible to naturalize, 2010-2014.]

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DOES INCOME MATTER?

Poverty Rates of Adults Who Recently Naturalized Versus Poverty Rates of Adults Eligible to Naturalize (Mexicans Only), 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income Range</th>
<th>Recently Naturalized as an Adult</th>
<th>Adult Eligible to Naturalize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Above 500% of the poverty line</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250-500% of the poverty line</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150-250% of the poverty line</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 150% of poverty line</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An even bigger income gap for Mexicans

DO ASSETS MATTER?

Home Ownership Rates for Those Adults Who Recently Naturalized Versus Those Adults Eligible to Naturalize, 2010-2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership Status</th>
<th>Recently Naturalized as an Adult</th>
<th>Adult Eligible to Naturalize</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home Ownership</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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DOES ENGLISH MATTER?

English Ability of Those Adults Who Recently Naturalized Versus Those Adults Eligible to Naturalize, 2010-2014

- Yes, speaks only English
- Yes, speaks very well
- Yes, speaks well
- Yes, but not well
- Does not speak English

DOES TIME MATTER?

Three Temporal Comparisons of Those Who Recently Naturalized as Adults Versus Those Adults Eligible to Naturalize, 2010-2014
March 2016: Nurturing Naturalization
presentation by Prof. Manuel Pastor -
Center for the Study of Immigrant
Integration (CSII) at USC

DOES TIME MATTER?

Median Years Eligible to Naturalize before Naturalizing by Time-Period
Naturalized (Recently Naturalized versus All Other Naturalized),
2010-2014

PUNCHLINE: TIME MATTERS MORE THAN IN EARLIER ERA

NATURALIZATION: BARRIERS & MOTIVATIONS

So what do surveys say?

- Barriers
  - Primary
    - Limited English proficiency
    - Financial costs
  - Other:
    - Misinformation (unaware of fee waivers or T.A.)
    - Criminal convictions

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NATURALIZATION: ADDITIONAL BARRIERS

- Economic, political, social, cultural and geographical conditions in the country of origin and community environment that they encounter in the U.S.
- Inability or difficulty to obtain dual citizenship (or other ties to home country)
- Urban concentration, isolation, and segregation
- Local context of immigrant reception

NATURALIZATION: MOTIVATIONS

- Motivators (non-economic)
  - Primary: Civil & legal rights
    - Every poll lists immigrants desire to vote as key
  - Newly naturalized Latino respondents demonstrated a high propensity to vote (Ramirez et al, 2010)
    - 67.2% of those who had been granted citizenship have voted at least once
    - 84.2% of those who had been granted citizenship had registered to vote
  - Heated anti-immigrant political contexts (Levin 2013; Ramirez et al 2010) and migrating for political reasons are more likely to vote (Gershon and Patonja 2014)
NATURALIZATION: MOTIVATIONS

- Motivators
  - Primary: Sense of belonging and access to information
    - Concentrations of naturalized immigrants help un-naturalized access information about benefits and procedures of naturalizing (Abascal, 2015)
    - Other reasons for naturalizing: viewing US as a home (12%), sense of identity as American or love for the US (18%) (Gonzalez-Barrera et al, 2013)
  - Primary: Family
    - Primary family related reasons for naturalizing include: sponsoring a family member (3%), for their family or children (no specific reason) (2%) (Gonzalez-Barrera et al, 2013)

NATURALIZATION: DEVELOPING INCENTIVES

- Incentives – the “thing” that motivates
  - Tangible benefits/rewards (more constant)
  - Comes from the outside/external (given by those in power)
  - Motivation comes from yourself – internal (more likely to vary, less concrete, and depends on the context)
NATURALIZATION: TRANSLATING INCENTIVES

- Access to a broader range of employers and higher incomes
  - i.e. More money
- Right to live in the United States
  - i.e. More stability
- Ability to sway elections
  - i.e. More representation
- Right to all public benefits
  - i.e. More security

Promoting the incentives

MEASURING THE POTENTIAL GAINS

Economic Gains

- Apply national mid-range estimate found in “Citizen Gain” to states
- Estimate cumulative earnings gains over 10 years from increasing naturalization rates enough to halve the pool of the eligible-to-naturalize in five years

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MEASURING THE POTENTIAL GAINS

Economic Gains: Top 10 States in Number of Eligible-to-Naturalize Adults
Cumulative Increase in Immigrant Earnings Over 10 Years From Reducing the Eligible-to-Naturalize Population by Half Over 5 Years (in billions of 2014 dollars)

CA NY TX FL NJ IL MA WA GA AZ
$17.7 $8.3 $7.6 $5.5 $4.1 $3.2 $2.4 $2.0 $1.8 $1.3

Estimated national gain: $75 billion

MEASURING THE POTENTIAL GAINS

Civic Gains

- Strengthen democracy through increased voter representation

VOTE

NO TAXATION!
WITHOUT REPRESENTATION!

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MEASURING THE POTENTIAL GAINS

Civic Gains

- How we measure it?
  - Eligible-to-naturalize adults divided by the voting-eligible population – or Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP)

In other words…

- How much would the voting-eligible population increase under full naturalization of eligible adults?

MEASURING THE POTENTIAL GAINS

Civic Gains: **Top 10 States in Number of Eligible-to-Naturalize Adults**

Percent Increase in Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) if All Eligible-to-Naturalize Adults Naturalized, 2010-2014

- CA: 9.2%
- NY: 6.6%
- FL: 6.1%
- TX: 6.1%
- NJ: 6.1%
- AZ: 4.6%
- MA: 4.2%
- IL: 4.0%
- WA: 3.8%
- GA: 2.8%

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March 2016: Nurturing Naturalization
presentation by Prof. Manuel Pastor -
Center for the Study of Immigrant
Integration (CSII) at USC

MEASURING THE POTENTIAL GAINS

Civic Gains: Top 20 Metros in Number of Eligible-to-Naturalize Adults

Percent Increase in Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) if All Eligible-to-Naturalize Adults Naturalized, 2010-2014

- Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL: 14%
- Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA: 12%
- San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA: 10%
- Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA: 9%
- New York- Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA: 9%
- San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA: 8%
- Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX: 8%
- San Diego-Carlsbad, CA: 8%
- Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV: 7%
- Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV: 6%
- Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX: 6%
- Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI: 5%
- Sacramento-Roseville-Arden-Arcade, CA: 5%
- Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL: 5%
- Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ: 5%
- Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH: 5%
- Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA: 4%
- Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA: 4%
- Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL: 2%

MEASURING THE POTENTIAL GAINS

Civic Gains: Top 20 Metros in Percent Increase in CVAP

Percent Increase in Citizen Voting Age Population (CVAP) if All Eligible-to-Naturalize Adults Naturalized, 2010-2014

- McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX: 20%
- Laredo, TX: 19%
- El Centro, CA: 17%
- Brownsville-Harlingen, TX: 16%
- Salinas, CA: 15%
- Yuma, AZ: 14%
- Yuma, AZ: 14%
- McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX: 13%
- McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX: 12%
- Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA: 12%
- Visalia-Porterville, CA: 12%
- San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA: 10%
- Bakersfield, CA: 10%
- Fresno, CA: 9%
- Hanford-Coalinga, CA: 9%
- Madera, CA: 9%
- Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA: 9%
- New York- Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA: 9%
- Las Cruces, NM: 8%
- Stockton-Lodi, CA: 8%

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WHERE ARE THE ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE?

WHERE ARE THE ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE?

New CSII Interactive Map
Live Demo

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WHERE ARE THE ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE?

Access the
CSII Interactive Map at

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WHERE ARE THE ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE?

Eligible-to-naturalize adults
- Total number
- As % of all adults
- As % increase in 2015
If naturalized
- Less than 1,500
- 1,501 to 3,000
- 3,001 to 5,000
- 5,001 to 10,000
- 10,001 to 15,000
- 15,001 to 50,000
- More than 50,000
- No data available

Select geography:
- PUMA
- County
- Metro
- State

WHERE ARE THE ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE?

Eligible-to-naturalize adults in Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA metro area

Total: 943,191
As a share of all adults: 9.95.
As the share that would be added to the citizen voting age population (CVAP), if naturalized: 12.0.

By region of origin:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>406,125</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central America</td>
<td>142,551</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South America &amp; Caribbean</td>
<td>33,762</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>34,244</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>4,965</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>68,036</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>19,125</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>943,191</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: All numbers are estimates and subject to error. Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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WHERE ARE THE ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE?

Eligible-to-naturalize adults in Los Angeles County (South): South Gate & Lynwood Cities
RMA

Total: 21,859
As a share of all adults: 18.0%
As the share that would be added to the citizen voting age population (CVAP), if naturalized: 32.3%

By region of origin:

- Mexico: 17,493 (82%)
- Central America: 3,472 (16%)
- South America & Caribbean: 799 (4%)
- Asia: 144 (7%)
- Africa: 21 (1%)
- Europe: 52 (2%)
- Other: 10 (1%)
- Total: 21,859 (100%)

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WHERE ARE THE ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE?

Eligible-to-naturalize adults in Florida

Total: 535,697
As a share of all adults: 5.4%
As the share that would be added to the citizen voting age population (CVAP), if naturalized: 4.1%

By region of origin:

- Mexico: 30,300 (5%)
- Central America: 69,747 (8%)
- South America & Caribbean: 511,366 (61%)
- Asia: 46,771 (7%)
- Africa: 46,140 (3%)
- Europe: 91,610 (11%)
- Other: 39,773 (5%)
- Total: 535,697 (100%)

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Select geography:
- DMA
- County
- MSA
- State

Mapbox

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WHERE ARE THE ELIGIBLE TO NATURALIZE?

Eligible-to-naturalize adults in Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL metro area
Total: 499,239
As a share of all adults: 10.3%
As the share that would be added to the citizen voting age population (CVAP), if naturalized: 13.8%

By region of origin:
- Number Percent
  - Mexico 11,930 2%
  - Central America 49,714 10%
  - South America & Caribbean 370,903 76%
  - Asia 17,884 4%
  - Africa 3,580 1%
  - Europe 38,808 8%
  - Other 12,767 3%
  - Total 499,239 100%

Note: All numbers are estimated and subject to error. Totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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WHAT ARE THE TAKEAWAYS?

- Try to catch people early (before the 5 year mark)
- Cost remains an issue but English fluency is important
- Engage the entire family and community
- Focus where people are (use the maps!)
- Target the Mexican-origin population
- Civic engagement is a big motivator for naturalizing
THANKS!


CSII website: http://dornsife.usc.edu/CSII

@Prof_MPastor and @CSII_USC

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