Manuel Pastor & Justin Scoggins
USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration



University of Southern California

California

Why the gain?

Naturalized immigrants differ in educational levels, language ability, and a number of other factors. But research suggests that there is an independent effect of citizenship: with citizenship comes more U.S.-specific investments in job preparation, better matching between employers and employees, and an enhanced ability to shift between jobs.

What's the gain?

Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Office of Immigration Statistics, our estimates suggest

Impact on Annual Immigrant Citizen Earnings Full Naturalization Scenario, California

Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers		
Total Eligible to Naturalize x Share of Non-Citizens in	2,440,000	
Regression Sample	61.8%	
= Eligible to Naturalize Workers	1,508,526	
		Including
	From	Industry/
Increase in Earned Income from	Naturalization	Occupation
Naturalization (per worker)	Alone	Effect
Average Earnings for		
Non-Citizens in Regression Sample	\$27,749	\$27,749
x Returns to Naturalization	10.9%	13.9%
= Increase in Earned Income from		
Naturalization (per worker)	\$3,027.96	\$3,855.66
Increase in Immigrant Earnings		
Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers	1,508,526	1,508,526
x Increase in Earned Income from		
Naturalization (per worker)	\$3,027.96	\$3,855.66
= Aggregate Increase in Earned income	\$4,567,758,887	\$5,816,363,358

an average 11-14% boost in individual earnings with citizenship
the potential for a \$4.6 to \$5.8 billion increase, annually, in earnings of immigrants under a ful
naturalization scenario (i.e. assuming that all who are eligible to naturalize did so).
an even larger impact on GDP taking into account the secondary effects of higher incomes on
spending and demand.

Encouraging naturalization is not just the right thing to do; it is an economic imperative in a nation still working to emerge from the shadow of recession. With the children of immigrants now totaling nearly one quarter of our overall youth population, it's an investment in their future and the future of America.

The results presented here are analogous to those found in Table 6 of the full report, but using statespecific data, including the estimated returns to naturalization. For the full (and fully cited) version of the report, see our website: csii.usc.edu

Manuel Pastor & Justin Scoggins
USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration



University of Southern California

Florida

Why the gain?

Naturalized immigrants differ in educational levels, language ability, and a number of other factors. But research suggests that there is an independent effect of citizenship: with citizenship comes more U.S.-specific investments in job preparation, better matching between employers and employees, and an enhanced ability to shift between jobs.

What's the gain?

Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Office of Immigration Statistics, our estimates suggest

Impact on Annual Immigrant Citizen Earnings Full Naturalization Scenario, Florida

Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers		
Total Eligible to Naturalize	790,000	
x Share of Non-Citizens in		
Regression Sample	57.0%	
= Eligible to Naturalize Workers	450,573	
		Including
	From	Industry/
Increase in Earned Income from	Naturalization	Occupation
Naturalization (per worker)	Alone	Effect
Average Earnings for		
Non-Citizens in Regression Sample	\$25,177	\$25,177
x Returns to Naturalization	8.1%	13.6%
= Increase in Earned Income from		
Naturalization (per worker)	\$2,050.47	\$3,427.68
Increase in Immigrant Earnings		
Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers	450,573	450,573
x Increase in Earned Income from		
Naturalization (per worker)	\$2,050.47	\$3,427.68
= Aggregate Increase in Earned income	\$923,883,946	\$1,544,418,431

Ш	an average 8-14% boost in individual earnings with citizenship
	the potential for a \$0.9 to \$1.5 billion increase, annually, in earnings of immigrants under a ful
	naturalization scenario (i.e. assuming that all who are eligible to naturalize did so).
	an even larger impact on GDP taking into account the secondary effects of higher incomes on
	spending and demand.

Encouraging naturalization is not just the right thing to do; it is an economic imperative in a nation still working to emerge from the shadow of recession. With the children of immigrants now totaling nearly one quarter of our overall youth population, it's an investment in their future and the future of America.

The results presented here are analogous to those found in Table 6 of the full report, but using state-specific data, including the estimated returns to naturalization. For the full (and fully cited) version of the report, see our website: csii.usc.edu

Manuel Pastor & Justin Scoggins
USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration



University of Southern California

Illinois

Why the gain?

Naturalized immigrants differ in educational levels, language ability, and a number of other factors. But research suggests that there is an independent effect of citizenship: with citizenship comes more U.S.-specific investments in job preparation, better matching between employers and employees, and an enhanced ability to shift between jobs.

What's the gain?

Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Office of Immigration Statistics, our estimates suggest

Impact on Annual Immigrant Citizen Earnings Full Naturalization Scenario, Illinois

Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers		
Total Eligible to Naturalize	370,000	
Regression Sample	63.1%	
= Eligible to Naturalize Workers	233,587	
		Including
	From	Industry/
Increase in Earned Income from	Naturalization	Occupation
Naturalization (per worker)	Alone	Effect
Average Earnings for		
Non-Citizens in Regression Sample	\$29,196	\$29,196
x Returns to Naturalization	5.8%	7.4%
= Increase in Earned Income from		
Naturalization (per worker)	\$1,703.36	\$2,155.21
Increase in Immigrant Earnings		
Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers	233,587	233,587
x Increase in Earned Income from		
Naturalization (per worker)	\$1,703.36	\$2,155.21
= Aggregate Increase in Earned income	\$397,884,066	\$503,428,963

an average 6-7% boost in individual earnings with citizenship
the potential for a \$400 to \$500 million increase, annually, in earnings of immigrants under a
full naturalization scenario (i.e. assuming that all who are eligible to naturalize did so).
an even larger impact on GDP taking into account the secondary effects of higher incomes or
spending and demand.

Encouraging naturalization is not just the right thing to do; it is an economic imperative in a nation still working to emerge from the shadow of recession. With the children of immigrants now totaling nearly one quarter of our overall youth population, it's an investment in their future and the future of America.

The results presented here are analogous to those found in Table 6 of the full report, but using state-specific data, including the estimated returns to naturalization. For the full (and fully cited) version of the report, see our website: csii.usc.edu

Manuel Pastor & Justin Scoggins
USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration



University of Southern California

Michigan

Why the gain?

Naturalized immigrants differ in educational levels, language ability, and a number of other factors. But research suggests that there is an independent effect of citizenship: with citizenship comes more U.S.-specific investments in job preparation, better matching between employers and employees, and an enhanced ability to shift between jobs.

What's the gain?

Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Office of Immigration Statistics, our estimates suggest

Impact on Annual Immigrant Citizen Earnings Full Naturalization Scenario, Michigan

= Aggregate Increase in Earned income	\$189,133,168	\$267,600,775
Naturalization (per worker)	\$2,788.91	\$3,945.97
x Increase in Earned Income from	•	
Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers	67,816	67,816
Increase in Immigrant Earnings		
Naturalization (per worker)	\$2,788.91	\$3,945.97
= Increase in Earned Income from		
x Returns to Naturalization	7.9%	11.2%
Non-Citizens in Regression Sample	\$35,169	\$35,169
Average Earnings for		
Naturalization (per worker)	Alone	Effect
Increase in Earned Income from	Naturalization	Occupation
	From	Industry/
		Including
= Eligible to Naturalize Workers	67,816	
Regression Sample	52.2%	
x Share of Non-Citizens in		
Total Eligible to Naturalize	130,000	
Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers		

an average 8-11% boost in individual earnings with citizenship
the potential for a \$190 to \$270 million increase, annually, in earnings of immigrants under a
full naturalization scenario (i.e. assuming that all who are eligible to naturalize did so).
an even larger impact on GDP taking into account the secondary effects of higher incomes or
spending and demand.

Encouraging naturalization is not just the right thing to do; it is an economic imperative in a nation still working to emerge from the shadow of recession. With the children of immigrants now totaling nearly one quarter of our overall youth population, it's an investment in their future and the future of America.

The results presented here are analogous to those found in Table 6 of the full report, but using statespecific data except for the estimated returns to naturalization, which are national estimates. For the full (and fully cited) version of the report, see our website: csii.usc.edu

Manuel Pastor & Justin Scoggins
USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration



University of Southern California

New York

Why the gain?

Naturalized immigrants differ in educational levels, language ability, and a number of other factors. But research suggests that there is an independent effect of citizenship: with citizenship comes more U.S.-specific investments in job preparation, better matching between employers and employees, and an enhanced ability to shift between jobs.

What's the gain?

Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Office of Immigration Statistics, our estimates suggest

Impact on Annual Immigrant Citizen Earnings Full Naturalization Scenario, New York

Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers		
Total Eligible to Naturalize x Share of Non-Citizens in	1,000,000	
Regression Sample	59.5%	
= Eligible to Naturalize Workers	594,681	
		Including
	From	Industry/
Increase in Earned Income from	Naturalization	Occupation
Naturalization (per worker)	Alone	Effect
Average Earnings for		
Non-Citizens in Regression Sample	\$31,675	\$31,675
x Returns to Naturalization	7.7%	11.9%
= Increase in Earned Income from		
Naturalization (per worker)	\$2,439.65	\$3,765.60
Increase in Immigrant Earnings		
Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers	594,681	594,681
x Increase in Earned Income from		
Naturalization (per worker)	\$2,439.65	\$3,765.60
= Aggregate Increase in Earned income	\$1,450,811,660	\$2,239,330,591

Ш	an average 8-12% boost in individual earnings with citizenship
	the potential for a \$1.5 to \$2.2 billion increase, annually, in earnings of immigrants under a ful
	naturalization scenario (i.e. assuming that all who are eligible to naturalize did so).
	an even larger impact on GDP taking into account the secondary effects of higher incomes on
	spending and demand.

Encouraging naturalization is not just the right thing to do; it is an economic imperative in a nation still working to emerge from the shadow of recession. With the children of immigrants now totaling nearly one quarter of our overall youth population, it's an investment in their future and the future of America.

The results presented here are analogous to those found in Table 6 of the full report, but using statespecific data, including the estimated returns to naturalization. For the full (and fully cited) version of the report, see our website: csii.usc.edu

Manuel Pastor & Justin Scoggins
USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration



University of Southern California

North Carolina

Why the gain?

Naturalized immigrants differ in educational levels, language ability, and a number of other factors. But research suggests that there is an independent effect of citizenship: with citizenship comes more U.S.-specific investments in job preparation, better matching between employers and employees, and an enhanced ability to shift between jobs.

What's the gain?

Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Office of Immigration Statistics, our estimates suggest

Impact on Annual Immigrant Citizen Earnings Full Naturalization Scenario, North Carolina

Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers		
Total Eligible to Naturalize	80,000	
x Share of Non-Citizens in		
Regression Sample	63.8%	
= Eligible to Naturalize Workers	51,075	
		Including
	From	Industry/
Increase in Earned Income from	Naturalization	Occupation
Naturalization (per worker)	Alone	Effect
Average Earnings for		
Non-Citizens in Regression Sample	\$24,450	\$24,450
x Returns to Naturalization	10.6%	12.4%
= Increase in Earned Income from		
Naturalization (per worker)	\$2,586.14	\$3,020.64
Increase in Immigrant Earnings		
Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers	51,075	51,075
x Increase in Earned Income from		
Naturalization (per worker)	\$2,586.14	\$3,020.64
= Aggregate Increase in Earned income	\$132,087,798	\$154,280,122

an average 11-12% boost in individual earnings with citizenship
the potential for a \$130 to \$150 million increase, annually, in earnings of immigrants under a
full naturalization scenario (i.e. assuming that all who are eligible to naturalize did so).
an even larger impact on GDP taking into account the secondary effects of higher incomes or
spending and demand.

Encouraging naturalization is not just the right thing to do; it is an economic imperative in a nation still working to emerge from the shadow of recession. With the children of immigrants now totaling nearly one quarter of our overall youth population, it's an investment in their future and the future of America.

The results presented here are analogous to those found in Table 6 of the full report, but using statespecific data, including the estimated returns to naturalization. For the full (and fully cited) version of the report, see our website: csii.usc.edu

Manuel Pastor & Justin Scoggins
USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration



University of Southern California

Texas

Why the gain?

Naturalized immigrants differ in educational levels, language ability, and a number of other factors. But research suggests that there is an independent effect of citizenship: with citizenship comes more U.S.-specific investments in job preparation, better matching between employers and employees, and an enhanced ability to shift between jobs.

What's the gain?

Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau and Office of Immigration Statistics, our estimates suggest

Impact on Annual Immigrant Citizen Earnings Full Naturalization Scenario, Texas

Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers		
Total Eligible to Naturalize	920,000	
x Share of Non-Citizens in		
Regression Sample	64.7%	
= Eligible to Naturalize Workers	594,809	
		Including
	From	Industry/
Increase in Earned Income from	Naturalization	Occupation
Naturalization (per worker)	Alone	Effect
Average Earnings for		
Non-Citizens in Regression Sample	\$25,060	\$25,060
x Returns to Naturalization	10.1%	13.6%
= Increase in Earned Income from		
Naturalization (per worker)	\$2,523.94	\$3,419.74
Increase in Immigrant Earnings		
Eligible-to-Naturalize Workers	594,809	594,809
x Increase in Earned Income from	,	,
Naturalization (per worker)	\$2,523.94	\$3,419.74
= Aggregate Increase in Earned income	\$1,501,263,390	\$2,034,093,007

an average 10-14% boost in individual earnings with citizenship
the potential for a \$1.5 to \$2.0 billion increase, annually, in earnings of immigrants under a ful
naturalization scenario (i.e. assuming that all who are eligible to naturalize did so).
an even larger impact on GDP taking into account the secondary effects of higher incomes on
spending and demand.

Encouraging naturalization is not just the right thing to do; it is an economic imperative in a nation still working to emerge from the shadow of recession. With the children of immigrants now totaling nearly one quarter of our overall youth population, it's an investment in their future and the future of America.

The results presented here are analogous to those found in Table 6 of the full report, but using state-specific data, including the estimated returns to naturalization. For the full (and fully cited) version of the report, see our website: csii.usc.edu