

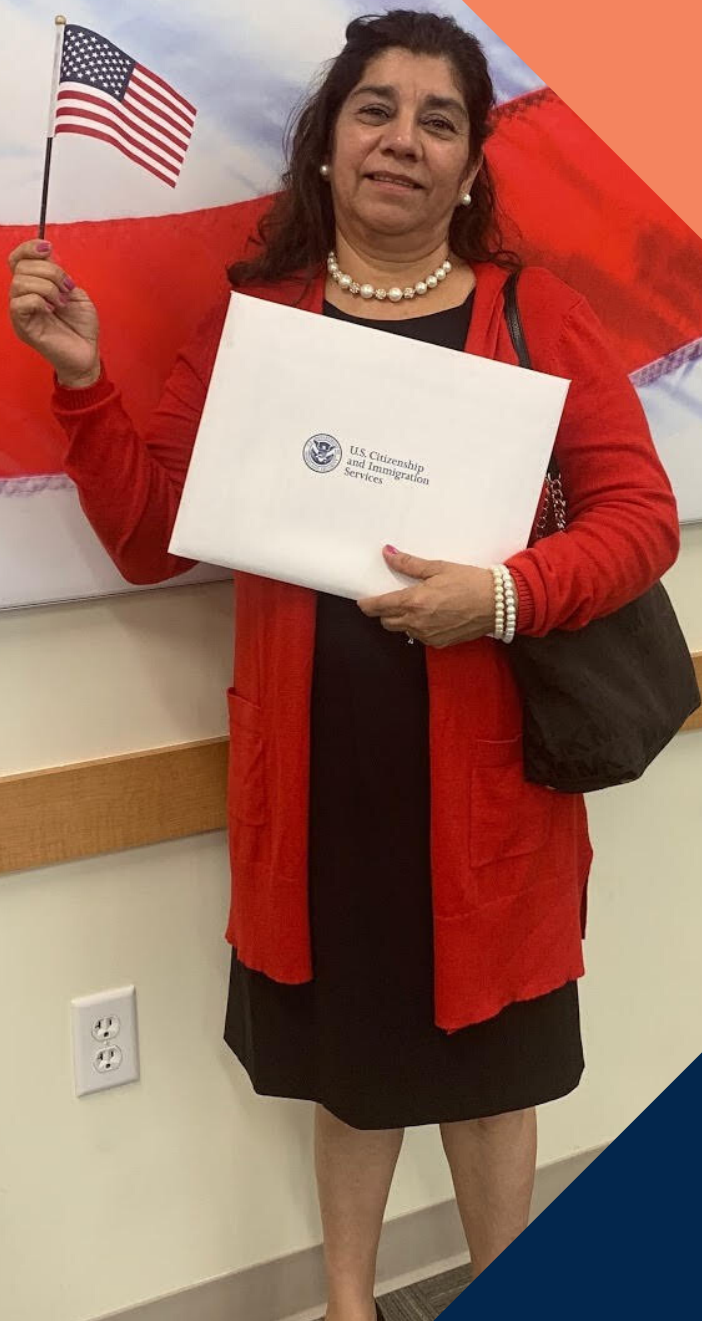


NATURALIZE NOW, VOTE TOMORROW

New Americans Vote 2020

FEBRUARY 2020

**BY: DIEGO IÑIGUEZ-LÓPEZ,
POLICY AND CAMPAIGNS MANAGER, NPNA**



**“Becoming a U.S. citizen
has changed my life in so
many ways and I am so grateful
for Hispanic Interest Coalition of Alabama (HICA)
helping me through the process. I finally feel
empowered! I am more than excited and
committed to voting in the next presidential
elections in 2020”**

Photograph courtesy of HICA, a member of NPNA

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About the National Partnership for New Americans

The National Partnership for New Americans is a national multiethnic, multiracial partnership. We represent the collective power and resources of the country's 37 largest regional immigrant and refugee rights organizations in 31 states. Our members provide large-scale services—from Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals application processing to voter registration to health care enrollment—for their communities, and they combine service delivery with sophisticated organizing tactics to advance local and state policy. We exist to leverage their collective power and expertise for a national strategy.

We believe America's success is rooted in our ongoing commitment to welcoming and integrating newcomers into the fabric of our nation, and to upholding equality and opportunity as fundamental American values.

To learn more about the National Partnership for New Americans, visit partnershipfornewamericans.org.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The right to vote is a fundamental right.¹ Securing and protecting that right, including for African Americans and women, has long been at the core of this nation's ongoing struggle to realize its democratic values.

The ability of an immigrant to become a citizen is a process that was envisioned by this nation's founders, created by the Constitution, and codified in federal law and regulations.²

From Fiscal Year 2014 through the end of Fiscal Year 2020, there will be an estimated 5.3 million newly naturalized citizens who are eligible to vote.³

This year, an estimated 860,000 immigrants will become a United States citizen and will have the right to vote in the Presidential election.⁴ They will join a total of 3.1 million citizens who have naturalized since the election of Donald Trump for President.⁵ This is despite a succession of "second wall" barriers that the Trump administration has imposed to make it infinitely more difficult for immigrants to become U.S. citizens.

These newly naturalized citizens were not intimidated by the administration's constant attacks against immigrant and refugee communities. Instead, they submitted their applications as a way of protecting themselves legally, attaining economic opportunities, and becoming further civically engaged and exercising their political power.

New American voters can have the power to sway the outcome of the Presidential election of 2020, future midterm elections, and state and local elections. This is especially true if they go out to vote in places where newly naturalized citizens represent large voting blocks, such as swing states like Florida, Texas, Georgia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Arizona, and Michigan.

However, the political power of New American voters will only make a difference if it is actually exercised. Voter registration efforts will need to specifically target newly naturalized citizens who are eligible to vote, especially in the states where their numbers have grown in recent years.

¹ *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 561-62 (1964)("[u]ndoubtedly, the right of suffrage is a fundamental matter in a free and democratic society").

² U.S. Const. Art. I, § 8, cl. 4; 8 U.S.C. §§ 1103, 1421, 1423, 1427, 1443, 1447, 1448; 8 C.F.R. §§ 103, 310, 312, 316, 332, 336, 337.

³ "Naturalizations," U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 27, 2020, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/naturalizations>; "Immigration and Citizenship Data," U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 22, 2020, <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-studies/immigration-forms-data/data-set-form-n-400-application-naturalization>.

⁴ "Immigration and Citizenship Data," U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 22, 2020, <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-studies/immigration-forms-data/data-set-form-n-400-application-naturalization>.

⁵ "Naturalizations," U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 27, 2020, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/naturalizations>; "Immigration and Citizenship Data," U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 22, 2020, <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-studies/immigration-forms-data/data-set-form-n-400-application-naturalization>.

This is not only an investment in their voting power in 2020 but is an investment in future elections and in the democratic values of this nation.

KEY FINDINGS

Since 2014, approximately 5.3 million newly naturalized citizens will become eligible to vote before the Presidential election of 2020.

An estimated 860,000 newly naturalized citizens will become eligible voters in 2020 alone; joining a total of 3.1 million newly naturalized citizens since the election of Donald Trump for President.

The rising number of New American voters represent voting blocks that can have the power to sway the outcome of the upcoming Presidential election, midterm elections, and elections for governorships and state legislatures.

These voting blocks will be especially critical in swing states like Florida, Texas, Georgia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Arizona, and Michigan, where some of the largest groups of newly naturalized citizens reside.

While the number of newly naturalized citizens has grown in recent years, their potential political power and impact has been largely untapped. Research shows that once a newly naturalized citizen registers to vote, they vote at equal or even greater rates than native-born citizens.⁶ But they face formidable barriers of fear, lack of information, and language barriers to registering, and, without support, may not take that first step.⁷

Voter registration and voter mobilization efforts specifically targeting the newly naturalized are urgently needed in order to ensure their registration, voting, and political empowerment in the polls.

I. New American Voters Are on the Rise

Citizenship applications have begun to increase as the 2020 Presidential election nears. 833,985 immigrants submitted citizenship applications that were approved by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) in Fiscal Year 2019, which covers October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2019; an increase from 761,901 naturalizations in FY2018.⁸

⁶ Wang, Tova Andrea and Youjin B. Kim, "From Citizenship to Voting: Improving Registration for New Americans," Demos, December 19, 2011, <https://www.demos.org/research/citizenship-voting-improving-registration-new-americans>.

⁷ See Pastor, Manuel, et al., "Rock the (Naturalized) Vote II: The Size and Location of the Recently Naturalized Voting Age Citizen Population," University of Southern California Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration, 7, September 2016, https://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/731/docs/rtnv2016_report_final_v4.pdf.

⁸ See "Immigration and Citizenship Data," U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 22, 2020, <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-studies/immigration-forms-data/data-set-form-n-400-application-naturalization>.

If as many individuals motivated by a Presidential election naturalize in 2020 as did in 2016, there will be over 860,000 New American voters before this year's election, as detailed in Chart 1.1.

Despite the multiple barriers that the administration has imposed on immigrants who are eligible for citizenship, as discussed below, the number of naturalized citizens has grown in recent years, as millions of immigrants respond to the administration's attacks against their community by seeking legal protections and political empowerment.

The large number of New American voters is not new. In the last six years, over 4.4 million newly naturalized citizens have joined the ranks of other eligible voters. By the end of 2020, that number could reach approximately 5.3 million New American voters, as detailed in Chart 1.1.

Chart 1.1: National Naturalization Numbers, FY 2014-FY 2020⁹

New American Voters Data (Naturalized Citizens - FY14 - FY20)								
	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19*	FY20**	Total
Total FY Naturalizations	653,416	730,259	753,060	707,265	761,901	833,985	860,024	5,299,910

**Estimates based on naturalization applications approved by USCIS during FY19*

***Estimates based on percentage jump of naturalizations from FY15 to FY16*

II. New American Voters Form Critical Voting Blocks that Can Have the Power to Sway National Electoral Outcomes

New American voters now represent large voting blocs in key swing states that can have the power to sway the outcome of the upcoming Presidential election, midterm elections, and elections for governorships and state legislatures.

Over the last six years and through the end of 2020, the below states will have the following estimates of New American voters:

- Florida: 614,122;
- Texas: 493,023;
- Georgia: 130,075;
- Pennsylvania: 128,672;
- North Carolina: 98,937;
- Arizona: 86,131; and

⁹ "Naturalizations," U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 27, 2020, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/naturalizations>; "Immigration and Citizenship Data," U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 22, 2020, <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-studies/immigration-forms-data/data-set-form-n-400-application-naturalization>.

- Michigan: 81,925.

As detailed in Chart 1.2, these swing states represent almost half of the top 15 states with the most naturalized citizens in the last seven years.

Chart 1.2: National and Top 15 States in Naturalizations, FY 2014-FY 2020¹⁰

New American Voters Data (Naturalized Citizens - Top 15 States FY14 - FY20)								
	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19*	FY20**	Total
Total FY Naturalizations	653,416	730,259	753,060	707,265	761,901	833,985	860,024	5,299,910
California	140,234	155,979	151,830	157,364	163,059	151,713	147,677	1,067,856
Florida	79,637	81,960	88,764	69,485	95,978	95,198	103,100	614,122
New York	77,717	90,368	93,376	86,407	81,404	85,572	88,420	603,264
Texas	52,879	65,467	63,945	50,552	64,685	99,334	96,161	493,023
New Jersey	32,939	34,857	40,344	38,611	40,089	36,948	42,764	266,552
Illinois	26,224	25,722	26,003	24,933	26,477	30,860	31,197	191,416
Massachusetts	21,608	23,554	24,577	27,739	24,826	22,638	23,621	168,563
Georgia	15,242	20,794	18,866	16,461	16,590	22,085	20,037	130,075
Pennsylvania	14,500	16,554	17,239	14,898	19,007	22,766	23,708	128,672
Maryland	13,707	18,390	19,775	17,729	12,434	18,914	20,338	121,287
Washington	12,246	14,341	21,655	16,030	14,745	16,450	24,839	120,306
Virginia	19,646	18,391	20,437	21,930	18,118	5,491	6,101	110,114
North Carolina	11,160	11,569	12,492	13,890	13,622	17,408	18,796	98,937
Arizona	11,268	13,748	11,374	12,462	12,072	13,795	11,412	86,131
Michigan	11,809	12,473	13,576	12,725	14,338	8,142	8,862	81,925
								4,282,243

*Estimates based on naturalization applications approved by USCIS during FY19

**Estimates based on percentage jump of naturalizations from FY15 to FY16

While New American voters represent a growing number of the potential electorate, they are

¹⁰ "Naturalizations," U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 27, 2020, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/naturalizations>; "Immigration and Citizenship Data," U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 22, 2020, <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-studies/immigration-forms-data/data-set-form-n-400-application-naturalization>.

largely a sleeping political giant. Studies show that naturalized citizens are less likely to register and vote than native-born citizens, and naturalized citizens face obstacles like fear, language barriers, and lack of information to getting to the ballot box.¹¹ However, if naturalized citizens with the right education and support register, they vote at equal or even higher rates than native-born voters.¹²

As noted by the University of Southern California's Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration, understanding the size and the location of newly naturalized citizens and potential voters can help in creating targeted voter registration efforts that ensure that the newly naturalized become voters.¹³ This would help mobilize naturalized citizens to vote at rates comparable to native-born citizens and ensure that those naturalized have a say in the policies that impact them, including immigration.¹⁴

III. Threats to Civic Engagement of New Americans

A new proposal by the Trump administration would drastically limit the ability of immigrants who are eligible for citizenship to naturalize and subsequently register to vote in the lead up to this year's Presidential election.

The proposed rule, which was published on November 14, 2019 and is not currently in effect, would increase the citizenship application fee from \$640 to \$1,170, among other increases to applications related to lawful permanent residency, Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, employment authorization, and affirmative asylum. It would eliminate most fee waivers, including for citizenship. It would also take a yearly \$112 million that USCIS collects from application fees and transfer it to enforcement, including for initiating denaturalization proceedings.¹⁵

The proposal would price out millions of low-income and working-class immigrants; effectively placing a wealth test on citizenship and other immigration benefits. It would place the burden on immigrant and refugee communities instead of holding USCIS accountable for its own mismanagement and inefficiencies. The proposal would also violate the Appointments and

¹¹ See Pastor, Manual, et al., "Rock the (Naturalized) Vote II: The Size and Location of the Recently Naturalized Voting Age Citizen Population," University of Southern California Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration, 7, September 2016, https://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/731/docs/rtnv2016_report_final_v4.pdf.

¹² See Pastor, Manual, et al., "Rock the (Naturalized) Vote II: The Size and Location of the Recently Naturalized Voting Age Citizen Population," University of Southern California Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration, 7, September 2016, https://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/731/docs/rtnv2016_report_final_v4.pdf; Wang, Tova Andrea and Youjin B. Kim, "From Citizenship to Voting: Improving Registration for New Americans," Demos, December 19, 2011, <https://www.demos.org/research/citizenship-voting-improving-registration-new-americans>.

¹³ Pastor, Manual, et al., "Rock the (Naturalized) Vote II: The Size and Location of the Recently Naturalized Voting Age Citizen Population," University of Southern California Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration, 7, September 2016, https://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/731/docs/rtnv2016_report_final_v4.pdf.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Fee Schedule and Changes to Certain Other Immigration Benefit Request Requirements, 84 Fed. Reg. 220 (proposed November 14, 2019), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-11-14/pdf/2019-24366.pdf>.

Appropriations Clauses of the federal Constitution, the Administrative Procedure Act, the Paperwork Reduction Act, and the Federal Vacancies Reform Act, as NPNA argued in its public comment opposing the rule.¹⁶ USCIS re-opened the public comment period for the proposed rule until February 10, 2020 and the finalized rule could become effective as early as March or April 2020.

The proposed rule is the latest in a series of policies and practices that the administration has initiated to prevent immigrants from naturalizing and subsequently registering to vote. These include:

- the backlog of 647,576 applicants for citizenship who are waiting for their applications to be processed, with a national average processing time of approximately 10 months and multiple USCIS offices exceeding 20 months;¹⁷
- the proposed rule to eliminate fee waivers based on the receipt of means-tested benefits, disproportionately harming immigrants of color, those with disabilities, those who are elderly, and who have low income;¹⁸
- the proposed rule to revise the citizenship application and make it more burdensome for applicants, legal services providers, and USCIS adjudicators themselves;¹⁹
- USCIS policy guidance on N-648 forms, making it more difficult for immigrants with disabilities to apply;²⁰

¹⁶ See Public Comment from Diego Iñiguez-López, Policy and Campaigns Manager, National Partnership for New Americans to Samantha Deshommes, Chief, Regulatory Coordination Division, Office of Policy and Strategy, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (December 29, 2019), <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SefcFceJ8-cYUahhhtmljsq7Pi6S8Z6e/view?usp=sharing>.

¹⁷ “Number of Form N-400, Application for Naturalization by Category of Naturalization, Case Status, and USCIS Field Office Location, July 1 - September 30, 2019,” U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 27, 2020,

https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Resources/Reports%20and%20Studies/Immigration%20Forms%20Data/Naturalization%20Data/N400_performancedata_fy2019_qtr4.pdf; “Historical National Average Processing Time for All USCIS Offices,” U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 27, 2020, <https://egov.uscis.gov/processing-times/historic-pt>; “Check Case Processing Times,” U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 30, 2020, <https://egov.uscis.gov/processing-times/>.

¹⁸ Agency Information Collection Activities; Revision of a Currently Approved Collection: Request for Fee Waiver; Exemptions, 84 Fed. Reg. 26,137 (proposed June 5, 2019), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2019-06-05/pdf/2019-11744.pdf>.

¹⁹ Agency Information Collection Activities; Revision of a Currently Approved Collection; Application for Naturalization, 83 Fed. Reg. 225 (proposed November 21, 2018), <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2018-11-21/pdf/2018-25345.pdf>.

²⁰ U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Policy Alert, Sufficiency of Medical Certification for Disability Exceptions (Form N-648), December 12, 2018, available at <https://www.uscis.gov/policymanual/Updates/20181212-N648MedicalCertification.pdf>.

- the policy requiring citizenship applicants to attend their interview at a USCIS office that is not the one where they applied, possibly requiring them to travel hundreds of miles and even travel to another state;²¹
- the proposed rule to require applicants, whose citizenship applications have been approved and who are awaiting their swearing-in ceremony, to produce unnecessary and burdensome documentation at that ceremony;²²
- increasing funding for investigations to initiate denaturalization proceedings;²³
- closing international offices that process citizenship and other applications;²⁴
- expanding the bars to “good moral character,” a requirement for naturalization, to include DUI charges and those who receive post-sentence relief;²⁵ and
- revising the civics test for citizenship applicants.²⁶

These policies and practices have limited the amount of naturalized citizens, which could have been even higher had it not been for the mismanagement and inefficiencies of USCIS leadership. The administration’s proposals threaten to limit it even more.

IV. Realizing the Potential of New American Voters

Despite the administration’s policies and practices, both proposed and implemented, targeting access to citizenship, immigrant and refugee communities have responded by refusing to be intimidated and instead applying for citizenship if eligible. They have done this in order to protect themselves, have access to better paying jobs, and be able to travel internationally with less concerns. They have also done this as a way of ensuring that their voice is heard and to exercise their political rights.

²¹ U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, “USCIS Aims to Decrease Processing Times for N-400 and I-485” (press statement, June 17, 2019), <https://www.uscis.gov/news/alerts/uscis-aims-decrease-processing-times-n-400-and-i-485>.

²² Agency Information Collection Activities; Revision of a Currently Approved Collection: Notice of Naturalization Oath Ceremony, 84 Fed. Reg. 1,188 (proposed February 1, 2019), <https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=USCIS-2006-0055-0011>.

²³ Taxin, Amy, “US Launches Bid to Find Citizenship Cheaters”, Associated Press, June 12, 2018, <https://apnews.com/1da389a535684a5f9d0da74081c242f3>.

²⁴ Jordan, Miriam, “Trump Administration Plans to Close Key Immigration Operations Abroad,” New York Times, March 12, 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/03/12/us/united-states-citizenship-immigration-uscis.html>.

²⁵ U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Policy Alert, Conditional Bar to Good Moral Character for Unlawful Acts, December 13, 2019, available at <https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/policymanual/updates/20191213-GMCUnlawfulActs.pdf>.

²⁶ U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Policy Memorandum, Revision of the Naturalization Civics Test, May 3, 2019, available at https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/USCIS/Office%20of%20Citizenship/Citizenship%20Resource%20Center%20Site/Publications/PDFs/Revision_of_the_Naturalization_Civics_Test_D1_Signed_5-3-19.pdf.

Still, there are potentially hundreds of thousands of newly naturalized citizens who have not registered to vote. Motivating them to vote in 2020 is not only critical for the upcoming Presidential election and future midterm, state and local elections. It is necessary for a civically engaged population in a democratic society.

V. Recommendations to Ensure New American Voters and Strengthen our Democracy

1. Increase Public and Private Funding for Voter Registration Efforts Targeting Newly Naturalized Citizens

There is a rise of newly naturalized citizens and potential New American voters. However, their potential will not be fully realized unless there are voter registration efforts that are specifically targeting them, the states and localities where they reside, and the cultural factors and influences that speak to them and motivate them to act politically.

To ensure that newly naturalized citizens become New American voters, that their voices are heard, and that they exercise their political rights, governments at the federal, state, and local level should invest significantly in communications and on-the-ground efforts in order to encourage them to register to vote and cast their ballot. Private philanthropies should do the same. These efforts are not only urgent but are necessary to ensuring the rise of New American voters.

2. Pass the New Deal for New Americans Act

The New Deal for New American Act (H.R. 4928), introduced by U.S Representatives Grace Meng (NY), Pramila Jayapal (WA), and Jesús “Chuy” García (IL), would implement voluntary voter registration for all newly naturalized citizens. The Act would also increase access to citizenship by: reducing the citizenship application fee to \$50; freezing other application fees; statutorily protecting fee waivers; holding USCIS accountable for the backlog and processing delays of applications; and prohibiting the current and future administrations from taking application fees and transferring them for enforcement purposes, including denaturalization.

The Act would restore refugee admissions to levels that reflect global needs and rebuild and fortify the resettlement infrastructure of local communities to welcome refugees. It would also invest in legal services, through attorneys, accredited representatives, and community navigators, for legal screenings; Know-Your-Rights presentations; assistance with immigration applications; and removal defense. The Act would also invest in English-language learning programs and workforce development programs. Ultimately, the Act would create a National Office on New Americans in order to create and implement a nationally coordinated strategy on how to include and invest in New Americans.

Congress should pass the New Deal for New Americans Act. This would help to turn the page on the chaos and hostility against immigrants and refugees, and, instead, invest in them, for the

benefit of all. The Act would also strengthen participation in our democracy by facilitating voter registration.

3. Tear Down the “Second Wall” of Barriers to Citizenship

The current administration should tear down the “second wall” of barriers to citizenship. This includes withdrawing the proposed regulation to increase application fees, eliminate most fee waivers, and transfer application fees to enforcement as well as withdrawing the proposed regulation to eliminate eligibility for a fee waiver based on receiving a means-tested benefit. It also includes withdrawing the proposed policies and practices and reversing those that have already been implemented that are discussed in Section III of this report.

Tearing down the “second wall” also includes reducing the backlog of citizenship applications to at least half of where it currently is and reducing the processing delays to under six months. This would ensure that USCIS adjudicates applications in a more efficient and accountable manner. It would also ensure that immigrants who are eligible for citizenship and who apply will not be denied the opportunity to naturalize and subsequently register to vote in time for the Presidential election of 2020.

Chart 1.3: National and All States in Naturalizations, FY 2014-FY 2020²⁷

New American Voters Data (Naturalized Citizens - All States FY14 - FY20)								
	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19*	FY20**	Total
Total FY Naturalizations	653,416	730,259	753,060	707,265	761,901	833,985	860,024	5,299,910
Alabama	1,266	2,834	2,331	1,045	2,468	6,206	5,104	21,254
Alaska	1,076	964	972	1,011	1,379	1,198	1,208	7,808
Arizona	11,268	13,748	11,374	12,462	12,072	13,795	11,412	86,131
Arkansas	1,671	1,576	1,809	1,328	2,070	1,416	1,625	11,495
California	140,234	155,979	151,830	157,364	163,059	151,713	147,677	1,067,856
Colorado	5,965	9,423	8,679	6,104	7,973	11,276	10,386	59,806
Connecticut	8,336	9,838	9,317	7,441	10,152	8,396	7,951	61,431
Delaware	1,175	1,633	1,386	1,453	1,546	N/A	N/A	7,193
District of Columbia	1,626	1,684	1,736	1,944	1,606	20,131	20,753	49,480

²⁷ “Naturalizations,” U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 27, 2020, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/naturalizations>; “Immigration and Citizenship Data,” U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, accessed January 22, 2020, <https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-studies/immigration-forms-data/data-set-form-n-400-application-naturalization>.

Florida	79,637	81,960	88,764	69,485	95,978	95,198	103,100	614,122
Georgia	15,242	20,794	18,866	16,461	16,590	22,085	20,037	130,075
Guam	709	712	711	842	849	975	974	5,772
Hawaii	2,931	3,698	3,673	3,491	2,666	4,165	4,137	24,761
Idaho	1,560	1,427	1,533	1,994	2,103	1,600	1,719	11,936
Illinois	26,224	25,722	26,003	24,933	26,477	30,860	31,197	191,416
Indiana	4,274	4,686	5,113	6,420	6,578	6,533	7,128	40,732
Iowa	2,000	2,574	2,805	2,677	3,610	4962	5407	24,035
Kansas	2,743	2,830	3,050	3,152	3,936	1418	1528	18,657
Kentucky	2,663	2,846	3,054	3,445	4,330	4,699	5,042	26,079
Louisiana	2,616	2,956	2,846	2,160	2,986	3,634	3,499	20,697
Maine	909	1,102	983	1,039	1,124	1,094	976	7,227
Maryland	13,707	18,390	19,775	17,729	12,434	18,914	20,338	121,287
Massachusetts	21,608	23,554	24,577	27,739	24,826	22,638	23,621	168,563
Michigan	11,809	12,473	13,576	12,725	14,338	8,142	8,862	81,925
Minnesota	9,176	7,533	8,573	7,834	8,348	16,180	18,414	76,058
Mississippi	931	946	990	662	1,126	N/A	N/A	4655
Missouri	4,250	4,318	4,657	5,109	5,274	8,669	9,350	41,627
Montana	304	249	314	347	401	360	454	2429
Nebraska	2,348	2,221	2,405	2,422	3,168	4,246	4,598	21,408
Nevada	7,891	7,900	8,923	7,438	7,369	9,303	10,508	59,332
New Hampshire	1,413	1,570	1,501	1,897	1,815	1,573	1,504	11,273
New Jersey	32,939	34,857	40,344	38,611	40,089	36,948	42,764	266,552
New Mexico	2,426	2,452	2,524	3,312	3,580	1,970	2,028	18,292
New York	77,717	90,368	93,376	86,407	81,404	85,572	88,420	603,264
North Carolina	11,160	11,569	12,492	13,890	13,622	17,408	18,796	98,937
North Dakota	525	561	1,046	607	514	N/A	N/A	3,253
Ohio	9,032	9,580	10,029	12,427	14,002	3,759	3,935	62,764
Oklahoma	2,472	3,858	3,953	3,769	4,051	4,241	4,345	26,689
Oregon	4,363	6,130	7,173	6,382	7,757	9,440	11,046	52,291
Pennsylvania	14,500	16,554	17,239	14,898	19,007	22,766	23,708	128,672

Puerto Rico	2,439	2,826	2,514	2,651	1,792	1,153	1,026	14,401
Rhode Island	2,479	2,728	2,736	3,415	3,046	2,294	2,301	18,999
South Carolina	4,486	4,611	4,159	5,033	3,897	5,653	5,099	32,938
South Dakota	676	542	647	632	625	N/A	N/A	3,122
Tennessee	4,613	5,381	5,371	3,645	5,518	8540	8524	41,592
Texas	52,879	65,467	63,945	50,552	64,685	99,334	96,161	493,023
Utah	4,314	4,838	3,775	3,141	3,408	5,532	4,317	29,325
Vermont	552	570	589	760	693	741	766	4,671
Virginia	19,646	18,391	20,437	21,930	18,118	5,491	6,101	110,114
Washington	12,246	14,341	21,655	16,030	14,745	16,450	24,839	120,306
West Virginia	415	501	495	560	573	N/A	N/A	2,544
Wisconsin	3,770	3,738	3,825	3,165	4,715	5,153	5,273	29,639
Wyoming	217	257	233	247	256	N/A	N/A	1,210
Other***	838	895	1,024	686	700	618	707	5,468
Unknown	1,150	1,104	1,353	4,362	6,453	N/A	N/A	14,422

**Estimates based on naturalization applications approved by USCIS during FY19*

***Estimates based on percentage jump of naturalizations from FY15 to FY16*

****Includes American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands, and U.S. Armed Forces posts.*