Below is a consolidated and brief look at what other organizations have found in estimating the number of persons in the United States who are eligible to naturalize. The name of the organization is presented first, along with a brief summary of their findings, a glance of quoted statistics presented, and the link to which the article can be found.

**Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII), University of Southern California**

***Summary:*** On March 8, 2016 – the CSII launched their new interactive map that estimates the opposition of the eligible-to-naturalize population by region.[[1]](#footnote-1) On the map, the user can hover over states to examine the number of eligible to naturalize persons located in that region. For example, in the state of Texas there are a total of 1,007,395 adults who are eligible to naturalize. The map also breaks down this statistic by showing the region of origin. Of those 1,007,395 adults, 66% are from Mexico. The user can also view similar statistics within Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), counties, and metropolitan (metro) areas.

***Methodology:*** The methods used to gather data for the interactive map are outlined in the memo titled “Estimating the Eligible-to-Naturalize Population,” by Manuel Pastor and Justin Scoggins.[[2]](#footnote-2) The CSII calculated that the total eligible-naturalizeis **8,803,000**. The estimate was calculated through relying on the data by the US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS), and comparing with the mythologies and estimates of the Center for Migration Studies (CMS). CSII excluded students with visas, and accounted for “derivative minors,” who are children that will automatically become citizens if their parents are naturalized.

***Numbers at a glance:***

**Journal on Migration and Human Security, Center for Migration Studies (CMS)**

***Summary:*** In 2015, Robert Warren and Donald Kerwin wrote an article titled “The US Eligible-to-Naturalize Population: Detailed Social and Economic Characteristics.”[[3]](#footnote-3) This article provides information and analysis of the population that is eligible to naturalize in order to “allow the federal government, states, localities, and non-governmental service providers to develop targeted strategies on a local level to assist this population to naturalize and to overcome barriers to eligibility.”

***Methodology:*** CMS was able to estimates through using sources such as the US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS). They calculated the naturalization eligibility rates by “dividing the ‘naturalization eligible’ by the foreign-born population, minus undocumented residents and legal residents who arrived after mid-2008.”

***Numbers at a glance:***

* “8.6 million US residents were eligible to naturalize in 2013.”

**Migration Policy Institute (MPI)**

***Summary:*** In September 2016, MPI published an article titled “Naturalization Trends in the United States.” The article first outlines historical trends, and then outlines basic naturalization eligibility. Then they break down the data by the following criteria: State and City of Residence, Years in Lawful Permanent resident status, military naturalizations, and socioeconomic characteristics of naturalized citizens.

***Methodology:*** MPI mainly draws on data from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, and DHS, Annual Flow Report – U.S. Naturalizations: 2014, to examine patterns and trends in the past and present naturalizations.[[4]](#footnote-4)

***Numbers at a glance:***

* + “More than **653,000** immigrants naturalized in the United States in fiscal year (FY) 2014.”
  + “Of the 13.3 million LPRs in the United States as of January 1, 2012, nearly **8.8 million** were eligible to naturalize, according to the latest available OIS estimates.”

**National Immigration Forum (NIF)**

***Summary:*** The NIF released a paper titled “The Road to Naturalization: Addressing the Barriers to U.S. Citizenship,” on September 16. 2016.[[5]](#footnote-5) This paper focuses on the issues that 8.8 million lawful permanent residents (LPRs) are eligible to naturalize, but yet “fewer than 800,000 have naturalized every year for the last six years.” The article provides a breakdown of the characteristics of those who are eligible to naturalize through the categories of age, state residence, and eligibility of application fee waiver. NIF notes the challenges that LPRs face towards becoming naturalized such as the high cost of filing for citizenship, age, unfamiliarity with the requirements to apply, and language barriers.

***Methodology:*** These statistics are based on the Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2014 Naturalizations, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

***Numbers at a glance:***

* “The United States is home to an estimated 2.1 million lawful permanent residents, of whom more than **8.8 million are eligible to naturalize**.”
* “Almost **70% of permanent residents** eligible for naturalization became eligible more than 15 years ago.”

**U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS)**

***Summary:*** In January 2015, the OIS published “Estimates of the Lawful Permanent Resident Population in the United States,” by Bryan Baker and Nancy Rytina.[[6]](#footnote-6) They found that the 8.8 million LPRs were eligible to naturalize. Also, they found that during 2008 to 2013 “the LPR population and LPR population eligible to naturalize increased by less than one million.” After stating the main findings, the article also characterizes the LPRs who are eligible by country of birth, and state of residence.

***Methodology:*** In order to create an estimate, the OIS calculated two numbers: estimates for LPR entrants prior to 1980 (using the 2012 American Community Survey (ACS) of the U.S. Census Bureau) and estimates for LPR entrants from 1980 through 2012 (case tracking systems of USCIS). The two estimates were added together.

***Numbers at a glance:***

* “An estimated **13.1 million** LPRs lived in the United States on January 1, 2013, and **8.8 million** of them were eligible to naturalize.”
* “The majority (63 percent) obtained LPR status in 2000 or later.”

**International Migration Review**

**Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration and Center for American Progress**

***Summary:***

**Bipartisan Review**

1. Interactive map by the Center for the Study of Immigrant Intergration (CSII) at the University of Southern California can be found at: <http://dornsife.usc.edu/csii/eligible-to-naturalize-map/> [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Full memo by the Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII), University of Southern California can be found at: <http://dornsife.usc.edu/assets/sites/731/docs/CSII_Elig_Naturalize_Methodology_Final.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Full article can be found : <http://jmhs.cmsny.org/index.php/jmhs/article/view/54> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Full article can be found: http://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/naturalization-trends-united-states#eligibility [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Full press release can be found at: <http://immigrationforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/The-Road-to-Naturalization.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Full article by the Office of Immigration Statistics can be found at: <https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/LPR%20Population%20Estimates%20January%202013.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)