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Aging, Naturalization and Immigration Will Drive Growth

An Awakened Giant: The Hispanic Electorate Is Likely to Double by 2030

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About the Pew Hispanic Center

The Pew Hispanic Center is a nonpartisan research organization that seeks to improve public understanding of the diverse Hispanic population in the United States and to chronicle Latinos' growing impact on the nation. It does not take positions on policy issues. The Center is part of the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan "fact tank" based in Washington, D.C., and it is funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts, a Philadelphia-based public charity. All of the Center's reports are available at www.pewhispanic.org.

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About this Report

This report explores the growing size of the Hispanic electorate and the reasons Hispanic immigrants give for naturalizing to become a U.S. citizen—and for not naturalizing.

The report uses several data sources. Latino vote shares are based on the National Election Pool national exit poll as reported on November 6, 2012, by [CNN's Election 2012](#) website. Data on Latino immigrants' views of naturalization are based on the Pew Hispanic Center's 2012 National Survey of Latinos (NSL). The NSL survey was conducted from September 7 through October 4, 2012, in all 50 states and the District of Columbia among a randomly selected, nationally representative sample of 1,765 Latino adults, 899 of whom were foreign born. The survey was conducted in both English and Spanish on cellular as well as landline telephones. The margin of error for the full sample is plus or minus 3.2 percentage points. The margin of error for the foreign-born sample is plus or minus 4.4 percentage points. Interviews were conducted for the Pew Hispanic Center by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS).

For data on the legal status of immigrants, Pew Hispanic Center estimates use data mainly from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of about 55,000 households conducted jointly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Census Bureau. It is best known as the source for monthly unemployment statistics. Each March, the CPS sample size and questionnaire are expanded to produce additional data on the foreign-born population and other topics. The Pew Hispanic Center estimates make adjustments to the government data to compensate for undercounting of some groups, and therefore its population totals differ somewhat from the ones the government uses. Estimates of the number of immigrants by legal status for any given year are based on a March reference date. For more details, see Passel and Cohn ([2010](#)).

This report was written by Director Paul Taylor, Research Associate Ana Gonzalez-Barrera, Senior Demographer Jeffrey S. Passel and Associate Director Mark Hugo Lopez. Ana Gonzalez-Barrera took the lead in developing the survey questionnaire's naturalization section. Passel and D'Vera Cohn provided comments on earlier drafts of the report. The authors also thank Scott Keeter, Leah Christian, Cohn, Richard Fry, Cary Funk, Rakesh Kochhar, Rich Morin, Seth Motel, Kim Parker, Passel, Eileen Patten and Antonio Rodriguez for guidance on the development of the survey instrument. Motel provided excellent research assistance. Fry, Morin and Patten number-checked the report text and topline. Marcia Kramer was the copy editor.

A Note on Terminology

The terms “Latino” and “Hispanic” are used interchangeably in this report.

“Foreign born” refers to persons born outside of the United States, Puerto Rico or other U.S. territories to parents neither of whom was a U.S. citizen.

The following terms are used to describe immigrants and their status in the U.S. In some cases, they differ from official government definitions because of limitations in the available survey data.

Legal permanent resident, legal permanent resident alien, legal immigrant, authorized migrant: A citizen of another country who has been granted a visa that allows work and permanent residence in the U.S. For the analyses in this report, legal permanent residents include persons admitted as refugees or granted asylum.

Naturalized citizen: Legal permanent resident who has fulfilled the length of stay and other requirements to become a U.S. citizen and who has taken the oath of citizenship.

Unauthorized migrant: Citizen of another country who lives in the U.S. without a currently valid visa.

Eligible immigrant: In this report, a legal permanent resident who meets the length of stay qualifications to file a petition to become a citizen but has not yet naturalized.

Legal temporary migrant: A citizen of another country who has been granted a temporary visa that may or may not allow work and temporary residence in the U.S.

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1. Overview

The record number¹ of Latinos who cast ballots for president this year are the leading edge of an ascendant ethnic voting bloc that is likely to double in size within a generation, according to a Pew Hispanic Center analysis based on U.S. Census Bureau data, Election Day exit polls and a new nationwide survey of Hispanic immigrants.

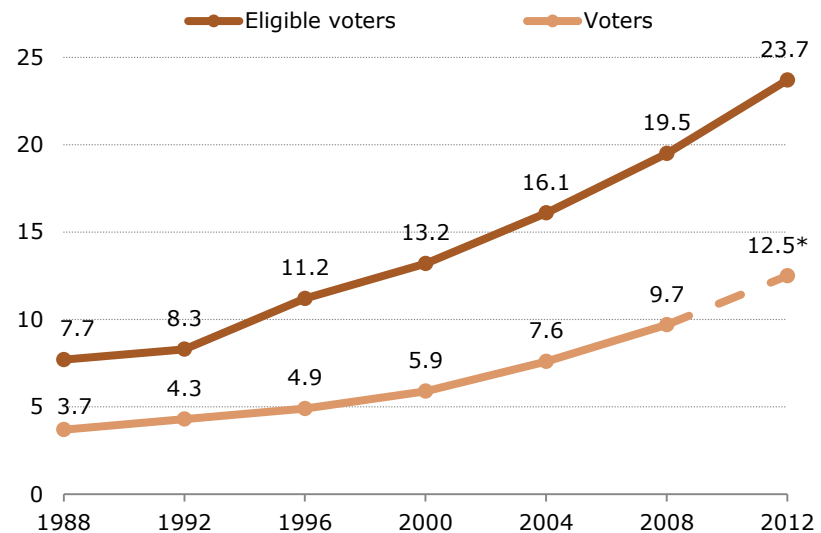
The nation's 53 million Hispanics comprise 17% of the total U.S. population but just 10% of all voters this year, according to the national exit poll. To borrow a boxing metaphor, they still “punch below their weight.”

However, their share of the electorate will rise quickly for several reasons. The most important is that Hispanics are by far the nation's youngest ethnic group. Their median age is 27 years—and just 18 years among native-born Hispanics—compared with 42 years for that of white non-Hispanics. In the coming decades, their share of the age-eligible electorate will rise markedly through generational replacement alone.

Figure 1

Latino Participation in Presidential Elections, 1988-2012

(in millions)



Note: Eligible voters are U.S. citizens ages 18 and older.

Source: For 1988 through 2008, Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the Current Population Survey November Supplements; for 2012 number of eligible voters, Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the August Current Population Survey; * for 2012 number of voters, Pew Hispanic Center estimate based on the National Election Pool national exit poll and number of votes tallied as reported by media outlets and election turnout experts.

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¹ According to the National Election Pool national exit poll, 10% of all voters in 2012 were Hispanic. And according to media reports and election turnout experts, an estimated 125 million votes were cast in 2012. However, the resulting estimate of 12.5 million Hispanics voters should be treated with caution. If history is a guide, it will likely differ—possibly substantially—with the demographic breakdown of the vote that will be reported next spring based on data drawn from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2012 November Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted after the presidential election. For example, in 2008, according to the National Exit Pool national exit poll, 9% of voters were Hispanic. But according to the 2008 November CPS, 7.4% of voters were Hispanic (Lopez and Taylor, 2009). If the gap in the Hispanic share between the National Exit Pool national exit poll and the CPS is as large as in 2012 as it was in 2008, the number of Hispanic voters could range from a low of 10.5 million to a high of 12.5 million.

According to Pew Hispanic Center projections, Hispanics will account for 40% of the growth in the eligible electorate in the U.S. between now and 2030, at which time 40 million Hispanics will be eligible to vote, up from 23.7 million now.²

Moreover, if Hispanics' relatively low voter participation rates and naturalization rates were to increase to the levels of other groups, the number of votes that Hispanics actually cast in future elections could double within two decades.

If the national exit poll's estimate proves correct that 10% of all voters this year were Hispanic, it would mean that as many as 12.5 million Hispanics cast ballots. But perhaps a more illuminating way to analyze the distinctive characteristics of the Hispanic electorate—current and future—is to parse the more than 40 million Hispanics in the United States who did *not* vote or were *not eligible* to vote in 2012. That universe can be broken down as follows:

- **11.2 million** are adults who were eligible to vote but chose not to. The estimated 44% to 53% turnout rate of eligible Hispanic voters in 2012 is in the same range as the 50% who turned out in 2008. But it still likely lags well below the turnout rate of whites and blacks this year.³
- **5.4 million** are adult legal permanent residents (LPRs) who could not vote because they have not yet become naturalized U.S. citizens. The naturalization rate among legal immigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean trails that of other legal immigrants by a sizable margin—49%

Table 1
Age- and Citizen Voting-Eligible Population, Actual and Projected: 2012 and 2030

(in millions)

	2012	2030	Share of growth (%)
All	215	256	100
Hispanic	24	40	40
White	154	163	23
Black	27	35	21
Asian	9	16	15

Notes: "White," "Black" and "Asian" include only the non-Hispanic components of those populations. American Indian/Alaska Native not shown. "Share" calculated before rounding.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the August 2012 Current Population Survey and Pew Research Center projections, 2012

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² This projection is based on assumptions about future levels of fertility, mortality, and immigration. The projections subdivide the population by age, sex, race/Hispanic origin and generation (foreign-born, U.S.-born with immigrant parent(s) and U.S.-born with native parents). See Passel and Cohn (2008) for details on methodology and assumptions. The figures cited here are from the "middle" projection which assumes slight increases in immigration levels through 2030. The future voting-eligible population includes the U.S.-born population ages 18 and older plus the foreign-born population ages 18 and over who have become U.S. citizens by naturalization. The estimates of naturalized citizens in the future are based on extrapolation of trends in naturalization rates by race/Hispanic origin observed for 1995-2010.

³ In 2008, according to the Census Bureau's November CPS, 50% of age- and citizen-eligible Hispanics voted, compared with 65% of blacks and 66% of whites (Lopez and Taylor, 2009).

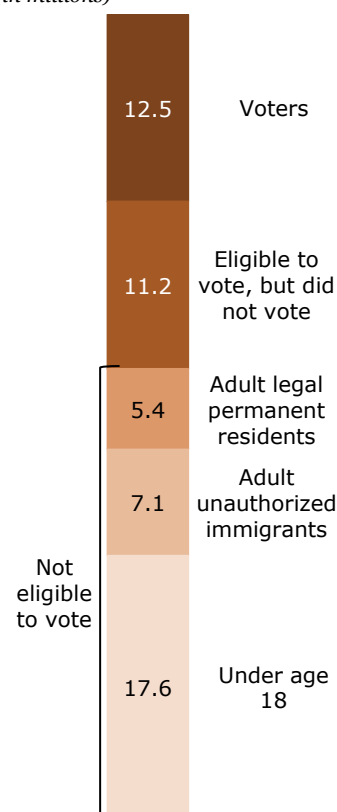
versus 72%, according to a Pew Hispanic analysis of the 2011 March Current Population Survey (CPS). The new Pew Hispanic survey finds that a major reason Hispanic immigrants naturalize is to gain civil and legal rights, including the right to vote. The flexing of electoral muscle by Hispanic voters this year conceivably could encourage more legal immigrants to become naturalized citizens.

- **7.1 million** are adult unauthorized immigrants and would become eligible to vote only if Congress were to pass a law creating a pathway to citizenship for them. Judging by the immediate post-election comments of leading Democratic and Republican lawmakers, the long-dormant prospects for passage of such legislation appear to have been revived by Latinos' strong showing at the polls.
- **17.6 million** are under the age of 18 and thus too young to vote—for now. That vast majority (93%) of Latino youths are U.S-born citizens and thus will automatically become eligible to vote once they turn 18. Today, some 800,000 Latinos turn 18 each year; by 2030, this number could grow to 1 million per year, adding a potential electorate of more than 16 million new Latino voters to the rolls by 2030.

Thus, generational replacement alone will push the age- and citizen-eligible Latino electorate to about 40 million within two decades. If the turnout rate of this electorate over time converges with that of whites and blacks in recent elections (66% and 65%, respectively, in 2008), that would mean twice as many Latino voters could be casting ballots in 2032 as did in 2012.

This turnout could rise even more if naturalization rates among the 5.4 million adult Hispanic legal permanent residents were to increase over time—and/or if Congress were to pass a comprehensive immigration reform bill that creates a pathway to citizenship for the more than 7 million unauthorized Hispanic immigrants already living in the U.S.

Figure 2
Latinos in the 2012 Election: Who Voted, Who Didn't and Why?
(in millions)



Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of the March 2011 and August 2012 Current Population Surveys and Pew Hispanic Center Hispanic vote estimate based on the National Election Pool national exit poll and the number of votes tallied as reported by media outlets and election turnout experts

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The Pew Hispanic Center survey finds that more than nine-in-ten (93%) Hispanic immigrants who have not yet naturalized say they would if they could. Of those who haven't, many cite administrative costs and barriers, a lack of English proficiency and a lack of initiative. For example, according to the survey, only 30% of Hispanic immigrants who are LPRs say they speak English "pretty well" or "very well."

In addition to all these factors, there is the as-yet-unknowable size and impact of future immigration. About 24 million Hispanic immigrants have come to U.S. in the past four decades—in absolute numbers, the largest concentrated wave of arrivals among any ethnic or racial group in U.S. history. Some 45% arrived in the U.S. legally, and 55% arrived illegally.⁴

Assuming Hispanic immigration continues into the future—even at the significantly reduced levels of recent years—the Hispanic electorate will expand beyond the numbers dictated by the growth among Hispanics already living in the U.S. And because immigrants tend to have more children than the native born, the demographic ripple effect of future immigration on the makeup of the electorate will be felt for generations.

In 2008, the Pew Research Center projected that the Hispanic share of the total U.S. population would be 29% by 2050 ([Passel and Cohn, 2008](#)). Since that projection was made, the annual level of Hispanic immigration has declined sharply ([Passel, Cohn and Gonzalez-Barrera, 2012](#)). Because of this decline, the share of Hispanics in 2050 now appears unlikely to reach 29%. However, the 2008 projection also included a "low immigration scenario" that showed the Hispanic share of the U.S. population would be 26% by mid-century ([Passel and Cohn, 2008](#))—still much higher than today's 17%.

Who Naturalizes and Who Doesn't

A record 15.5 million legal immigrants were naturalized U.S. citizens in 2011, according to a Pew Hispanic Center analysis of Census Bureau data. In addition, the share of the nation's legal immigrants who have become U.S. citizens has reached its highest level in three decades—56%. However, naturalization rates among legal immigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean (49%), especially Mexican legal immigrants (36%), remain below those of other immigrants (72%).

⁴ Some of those who arrived as unauthorized immigrants in the 1970s and 1980s subsequently became legal immigrants (and some naturalized) as a result of the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986.

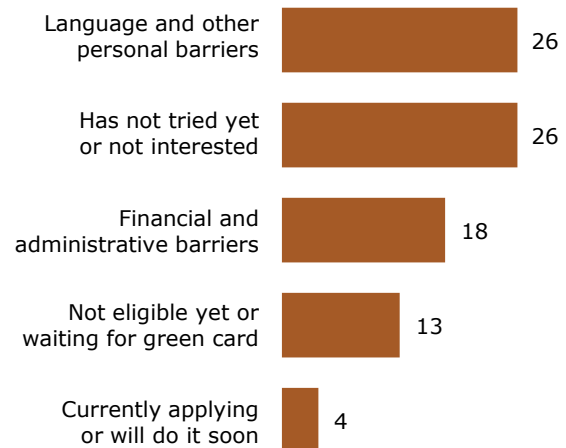
In the new Pew Hispanic Center survey, when asked in an open-ended question why they decided to naturalize, almost one-in-five (18%) naturalized Hispanic immigrants said that acquiring civil and legal rights—including the right to vote—was the main reason. This response was closely followed by an interest in having access to the benefits and opportunities derived from U.S. citizenship (16%) and family-related reasons (15%). Other reasons included viewing the U.S. as home (12%) and wanting to become American (6%).

The Pew Hispanic survey also explored the reasons Hispanic immigrants who are legal permanent residents haven't yet tried to become citizens. According to the survey, when asked in an open-ended question why they had not naturalized thus far, 45% identified either personal barriers (26%), such as a lack of English proficiency, or administrative barriers (18%), such as the financial cost of naturalization.

Figure 3

What Is the Main Reason You Have Not Yet Naturalized?

(% of Latino legal permanent residents who say ...)



Notes: Based on foreign-born Latino legal permanent residents (n=243). Other reasons, "Don't know" and "Refused" answers not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos

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2. Recent Trends in Naturalization, 2000-2011

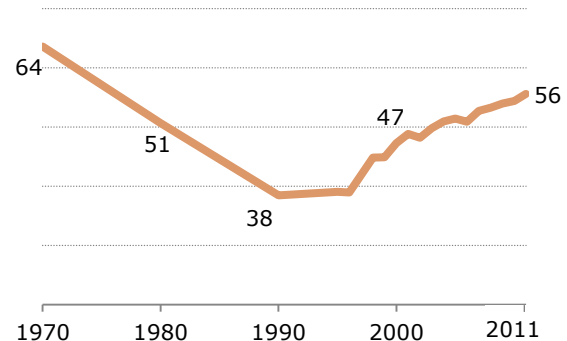
According to Pew Hispanic Center estimates, the share of all legal foreign-born residents who have become naturalized U.S. citizens rose to 56% in 2011, the highest level in three decades and an 18 percentage point increase since 1990.

U.S. citizenship confers a number of benefits on recipients. In addition to the right to vote, naturalized immigrants are eligible to participate in federal programs, gain a number of legal rights and become eligible for federal employment.

The population of naturalized U.S. citizens reached 15.5 million in 2011, a historic high that reflects both a rise in the annual inflow of legal migrants and an increased likelihood that those who are eligible to apply for citizenship actually do so.

The number of legal permanent resident admissions⁵ has exceeded 1 million annually since 2005, about double the annual

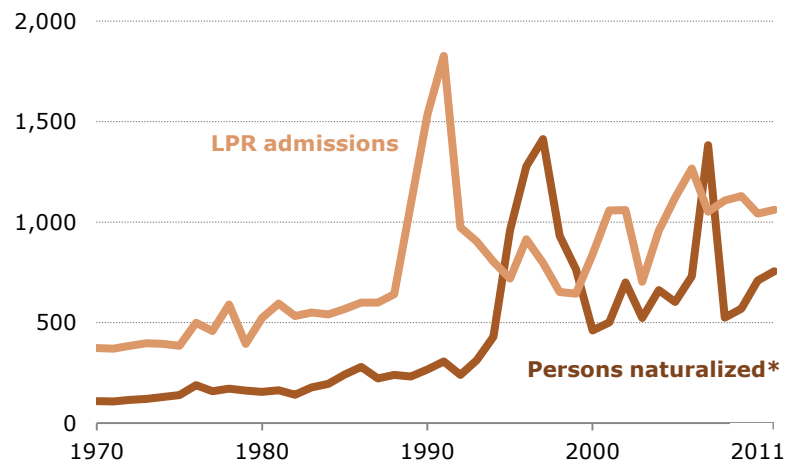
Figure 4
Percent Naturalized among Legal Permanent Residents, 1970-2011



Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of augmented March supplements to the Current Population Survey

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Figure 5
Annual Naturalizations* and Legal Permanent Resident (LPR) Admissions, Fiscal Years, 1970-2011
(in thousands)



Note: *Petitions for naturalizations shown for 1995-2011.

Source: Office of Immigration Statistics, Department of Homeland Security

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⁵ LPR admissions do not reflect the number of foreign-born citizens entering the country each year. Legal permanent residence status can be issued to a foreign-born national who is already temporarily residing in the country under a non-immigrant visa.

number of immigrants admitted legally and granted green cards in the 1970s and 1980s ([U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2012](#)).

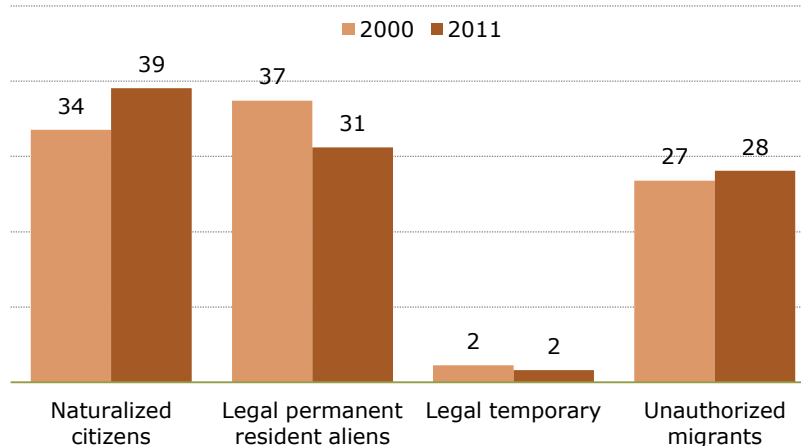
As a result, the total number of legal immigrants—naturalized U.S. citizens and legal permanent residents—has more than doubled in the past four decades, reaching 27.8 million in 2011. This has created a large pool of potential new U.S. citizens.

In 2011, a majority (56%) of all the legal immigrants living in the country had already become naturalized citizens. The rest—

12.4 million—are green card holders who could eventually naturalize and become U.S. citizens.

In 2011, naturalized citizens accounted for 39% of the 39.6 million foreign born living in the U.S., up from 34% of the 32.1 million immigrants in 2000. During this period, the share of legal permanent residents among the foreign-born population shrank from 37% in 2000 to 31% 2011.

Figure 6
Legal Status of the Foreign-Born Population, 2000 and 2011
(% of immigrants who are ...)



Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of augmented March supplements to the Current Population Survey

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Mexican Immigrants Naturalizing at Lower Rates

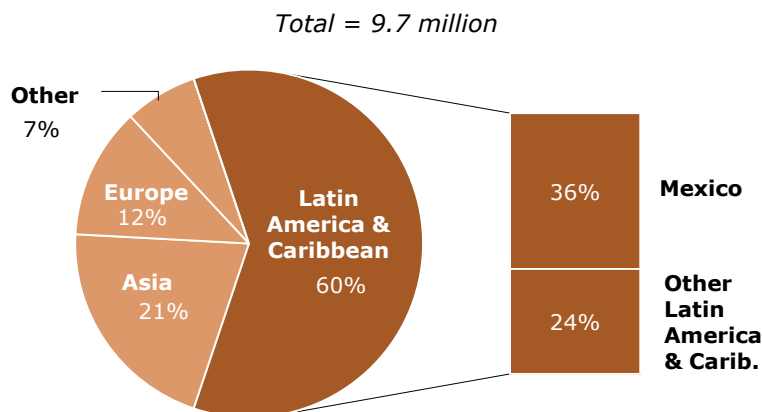
As of 2011, 9.7 million immigrants were eligible for naturalization but had not yet naturalized; of these, more than a third (3.5 million) were Mexican immigrants.

After a sharp increase in naturalizations of Mexican legal permanent residents in the late 1990s (Passel, 2007), the Mexican naturalization rate has flattened.

In 2011, Mexicans still had a comparatively lower rate of naturalization at 36% than the 61% for all immigrants and 68% for all non-Mexican immigrants (see Appendix A).

Compared with other immigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean, Mexicans also have the lowest rate of naturalization—36% versus

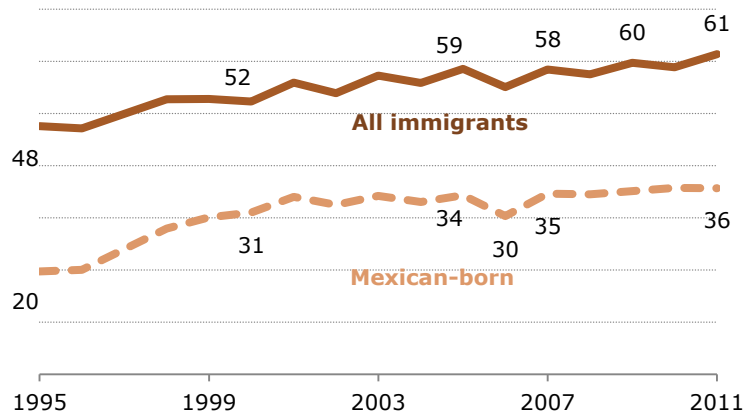
Figure 7
Legal Permanent Residents Eligible for Naturalization by Region of Birth, 2011



Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of augmented March supplements to the Current Population Survey

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Figure 8
Percent Naturalized of Eligible Immigrants, All Immigrants and Mexican-born, 1995-2011



Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of augmented March supplements to the Current Population Survey

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61% in 2011 (see Appendix A).⁶

There are several possible explanations for these differences. Most importantly, Mexican immigrants are more likely than others to maintain close ties to their home country because of the geographic proximity of Mexico to the U.S.

Another possible reason is that not all Mexican immigrants are aware that they can hold both U.S. and Mexican citizenship at the same time. Until 1998 Mexico did not allow its citizens to hold dual citizenship. The change in policy by the Mexican government is one reason the rate of naturalization of Mexican immigrants in the U.S. rose so dramatically in the late 1990s, from 20% in 1995 to 34% in 2001.

The Pew Hispanic survey asked all foreign-born Latinos whether or not their country of origin allowed them to hold citizenship from another country. Among Mexican immigrants, 71% correctly responded that Mexico allows its citizens to hold dual citizenship. But 18% said that Mexico does not allow dual citizenship and an additional 11% said they don't know. Among non-Mexican Latino immigrants, 62% said their country of origin allows them to hold two citizenships, while 24% said it does not and 14% said they don't know.⁷

Other possible deterrents for the naturalization of Mexican immigrants are the cost of the naturalization process and the difficulty of the English and civics test. In July 2007, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services nearly doubled the fee for naturalization processing to \$595 and added an \$85 biometric fee.

⁶ Naturalization rates for immigrants born in Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua are also markedly lower than those of other Latin American and Caribbean nationals. In 2011, the rate of naturalization of these countries was 37%, 38% and 43%, respectively.

⁷ All the countries in Latin America currently allow their citizens to hold dual nationality. Besides Mexico, five other Latin American countries made reforms allowing their citizens to hold dual citizenship during the 1990s: Colombia in 1991, the Dominican Republic in 1994, Ecuador and Costa Rica in 1995 and Brazil in 1996.

Citizenship Eligibility

To become a U.S. citizen, a legal permanent resident in most cases must:

- Be at least 18 years old.
- Have lived in the U.S. continuously for five years.
- Be able to speak, write, read and understand basic English.
- Answer questions that demonstrate knowledge of U.S. government and history.
- Undergo a successful background check.
- Demonstrate attachment to the principles of the U.S. Constitution.
- Take the oath of citizenship swearing allegiance to the U.S.

Some of those requirements are waived for certain groups:

- Spouses of U.S. citizens can naturalize after three years of continuous residence, if the sponsoring spouse has been a U.S. citizen for all three years.
- Foreign-born minor children become citizens when their parents naturalize.
- Foreign-born minor children who are adopted by U.S. citizens are eligible for citizenship upon their arrival in the U.S.
- Military personnel, their spouses and foreign-born minor children are eligible for expedited and overseas citizenship processing with the possibility of having some of the eligibility requirements diminished or waived. Additionally, in the case of death as result of combat while serving in active duty, citizenship may be granted posthumously to the military member and immediate family members.

The filing fees of processing a citizenship request for all applicants are \$680. This includes a \$595 filing fee and an \$85 biometric services fee for processing fingerprints.

Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, 2012

3. Who Naturalizes: Reasons for Naturalizing

When asked in an open-ended question,⁸ almost one-in-five (18%) naturalized Latinos gave reasons related to acquiring civil and legal rights as their main reason for obtaining U.S. citizenship. An interest in having access to the benefits and opportunities derived from citizenship is cited by 16% of respondents, and family-related reasons are cited by 15%.

Another common reason given by naturalized immigrants relates to viewing the U.S. as home (12%).⁹ This is followed by the 6% who say the main reason for becoming a U.S. citizen has to do with their sense of identity as an American or their love of the U.S. An additional one-fifth (18%) of foreign-born Latino naturalized citizens cite other reasons for naturalizing.

Among the 18% of Latino foreign-born U.S. citizens who identify civil and legal rights as their main reason for naturalizing, about seven in ten (72%) cite gaining the right to vote.

Among those naturalized Latinos who say benefits or opportunities are the main reason that they became U.S. citizens, the most common reason given is for “more or better opportunities” (31%), followed by “more or better benefits” (19%) in general. Being able to travel internationally more easily by holding a U.S. passport is the most commonly mentioned

Figure 9
What Is the Main Reason You Decided To Naturalize?

(% of foreign-born citizen Latinos who say ...)



Notes: Based on foreign-born citizen Latinos (n=360). Other reasons, "Don't know" and "Refused" answers not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos

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⁸ When asking Latino naturalized citizens the main reason they decided to naturalize, some *a posteriori* effects may shape their response. When asking a survey respondent to recall something that happened in the past, there is a chance of inaccuracy in their response—the more time that has elapsed between the event and the date of the interview, the greater the chance that there might be some error in the response given. For example, it is possible that naturalized citizen respondents might have learned or rationalized other motives for their naturalization after the fact.

⁹ The top three reasons for becoming a citizen revealed by the Pew Hispanic Center survey are in line with findings from immigrant surveys conducted by Public Agenda in 2002 and 2009 (see Farkas, Steve et al., 2003; Bittle, Scott et al., 2009). However, the two surveys differed in how they asked about motivations to naturalize. The Pew Hispanic Center survey used an open-ended question, asking respondents for the main reason they decided to naturalize. By contrast, the Public Agenda research used a closed-ended battery/list of possible naturalization motivations, allowing respondents to evaluate the importance of each possible motivation.

benefit (19%), followed by accessing certain jobs (13%). Utilizing specific benefits, such as Medicare and Social Security, is mentioned by 6% of those who cite benefits or opportunities as their reason for naturalizing—1% of the entire sample of naturalized Latinos.

Among those who cite family reasons for becoming a U.S. citizen, almost half say they were naturalized as a result of parental choice or desire (7%). These respondents were either naturalized as minors when their parents became citizens or were brought to the U.S. legally as children and decided to become naturalized when they came of age.

Having members of the family who are U.S. citizens is another important reason Latinos become naturalized—some 3% cite this as a key reason. Sponsoring a family member to migrate legally to the U.S. is the main motivation of 3% of foreign-born Latino U.S. citizens. In addition, a small share (2%) of naturalized Latinos say they obtained their citizenship for their family or their children, without further specification.

Long-term residence reasons are the primary motivation for 12% of foreign-born Latino citizens who have become naturalized. Among them, about three-quarters say they became naturalized because they lived here or they consider the U.S. home now. For the rest, naturalizing was a way of permanently staying in the U.S.

Differences between Mexican and non-Mexican Naturalized Latinos

Foreign-born naturalized Mexicans are more likely than non-Mexican naturalized Latinos to give practical motivations for becoming U.S. citizens.

According to the survey, four-in-ten (42%) Mexican naturalized citizens say they either naturalized to “acquire civil and legal rights” (22%) or “to obtain benefits and opportunities” derived from naturalization

(20%), the two most commonly cited reasons among naturalized Mexicans. By contrast, only one-in-four non-Mexican Latinos cite “civil or legal rights” (14%) or “benefits and opportunities” (11%) as the main motivating reason for their decision to naturalize. For non-Mexican naturalized Latinos, family (16%) was the most commonly cited motivation. More sentimental motivations such as “loving, liking or admiring the U.S.” or “wanting to become American” were also more prevalent among non-Mexican naturalized Latinos (8%) than among their Mexican counterparts (3%)

Table 2

What Is the Main Reason You Decided to Naturalize?

(% of foreign-born Latino citizens who say ...)

	Mexican		Non-Mexican
Civil and legal rights	22	Family reasons	16
Benefits or opportunities	20	U.S. is home	14
Family reasons	13	Civil and legal rights	14
U.S. is home	10	Benefits or opportunities	11
American identity	3	American identity	8
Other reasons	20	Other reasons	15

Notes: N=159 for Mexican foreign-born citizens; N=201 for other Latino foreign-born citizens. "Don't know" and "Refused" answers not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos

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Differences among Demographic Groups

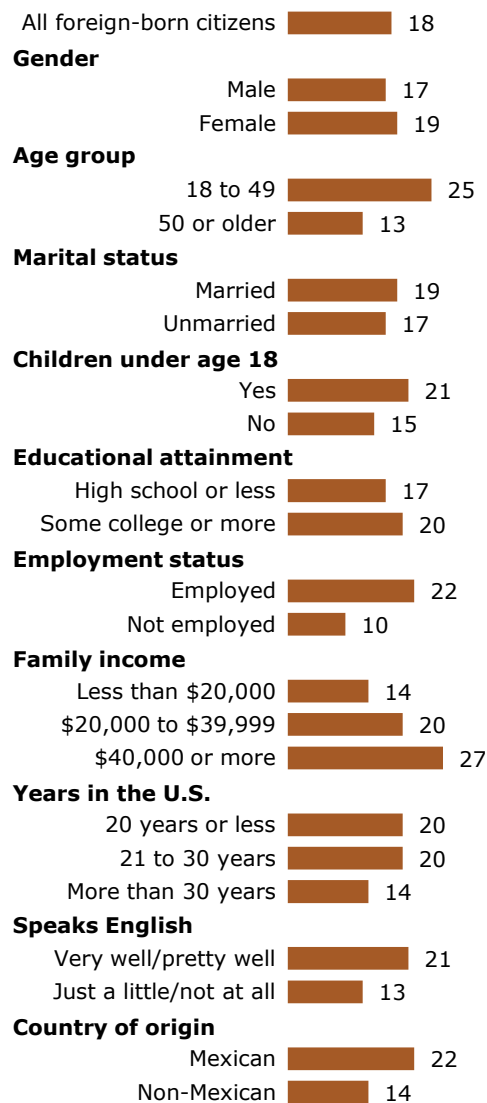
Who Cites Civil and Legal Rights?

Latino naturalized citizens who are currently employed, have a higher family income, speak better English, and are under age 50 are more likely than other demographic subgroups to say the main reason they naturalized was to acquire civil and legal rights.

Some 22% of those who are currently employed say they naturalized to acquire or protect their rights, compared with 10% of those not currently employed. Similarly, the share citing civil and legal rights as a rationale for seeking naturalization increases as family income rises. More than one-fourth (27%) of naturalized Latinos with higher household incomes—\$40,000 a year or more—say their main motivation in obtaining citizenship was civil and legal rights. By contrast, naturalized Latinos with incomes below \$40,000 are less likely to say this was their main motivation—20% of those with household incomes between \$20,000 and \$39,999 and 14% or those with household incomes below \$20,000 a year.

Among foreign-born naturalized Latinos, those who say they speak English “very well” or “pretty well”¹⁰ were more likely to have this motivation (21%) than those who say they speak English “just a little” or “not at all” (13%). Fully one-fourth (25%) of foreign-born

Figure 10
To Acquire Civil and Legal Rights (%)



Notes: Based on foreign-born citizen Latinos (n=360). "Don't know" and "Refused" answers not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos

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¹⁰ One of the requirements to become a naturalized U.S. citizen is to speak, write, read and understand basic English, except in extraordinary circumstances (see text box in Section 2).

naturalized Latino adults under 50 years of age say “civil and legal rights” is the main reason they decided to become naturalized. This compares to about half of that share of those 50 years or older who identify this as their main reason (13%).

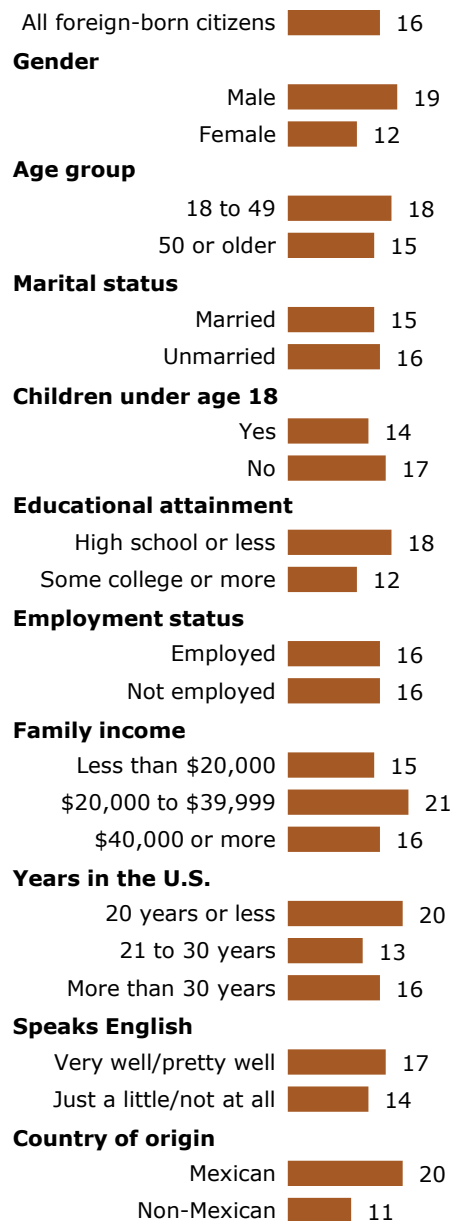
Who Cites More Benefits and Opportunities?

Foreign-born Latino citizens who are male, have a high school education or less, and who have been in the U.S. for fewer than 20 years are more likely to say the main reason they became naturalized relates to access to benefits and opportunities derived from U.S. citizenship.

Almost one-in-five (19%) male naturalized Latinos say they decided to become U.S. citizens for the benefits and opportunities that citizenship brings, compared with 12% of their female counterparts.

Naturalized Latinos with a high school diploma or less are more likely than those with some college or more to say the main reason they became U.S. citizens was to obtain certain benefits or opportunities from naturalization—18% versus 12%.

Figure 11
For More Benefits or Opportunities
(%)



Notes: Based on foreign-born Latino citizen Latinos (n=360). "Don't know" and "Refused" answers not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos

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Who Cites Family Reasons?

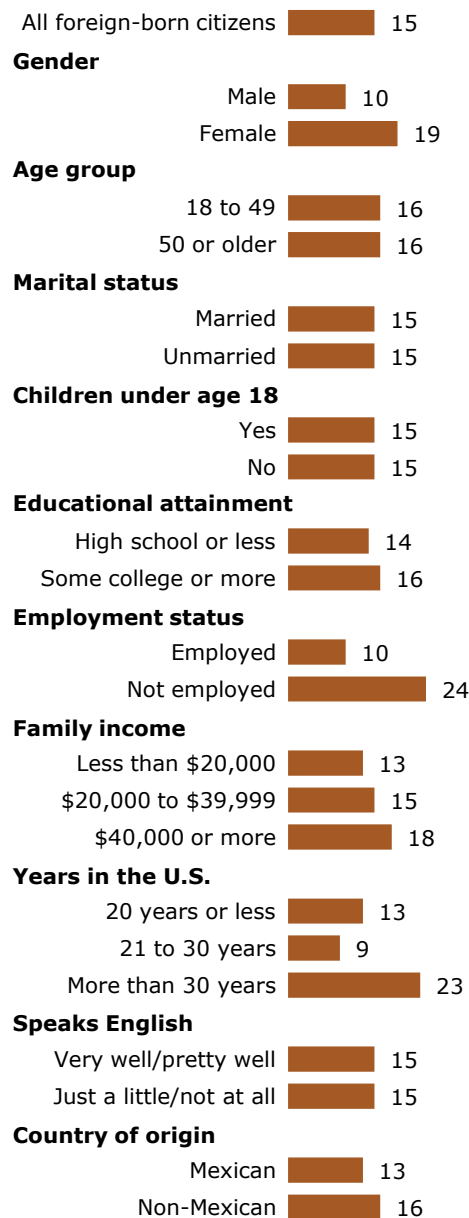
Among foreign-born naturalized Latinos, those who are female, not employed, or have been in the U.S. for more than three decades are more likely to say the main motivation to become a U.S. citizen was their family.

Almost one-in-five (19%) naturalized Hispanic females say they decided to become U.S. citizens for family reasons, compared with one-in-ten (10%) Hispanic males.

About one-fourth (24%) of naturalized Latinos not currently employed say family reasons were the main motivator for becoming naturalized. This compares with 10% of employed naturalized Latinos.

Twenty-three percent of naturalized Latinos who have been in the country more than 30 years respond similarly. This percentage is higher than that for those who have been in the country 20 years or less (13%) or 21 to 30 years (9%).

Figure 12
Family Reasons
(%)



Notes: Based on foreign-born Latino citizen Latinos (n=360). "Don't know" and "Refused" answers not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos

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4. Reasons for Not Naturalizing

By 2011, a record 5.6 million immigrants from Latin America and the Caribbean had become naturalized, but an even larger number—5.8 million Latin American and Caribbean immigrants—are currently eligible to apply for citizenship but have not done so.¹¹ According to the Pew Hispanic survey, about four-in-ten (45%) say the primary reason for not naturalizing is either personal (26%) or administrative barriers (18%).

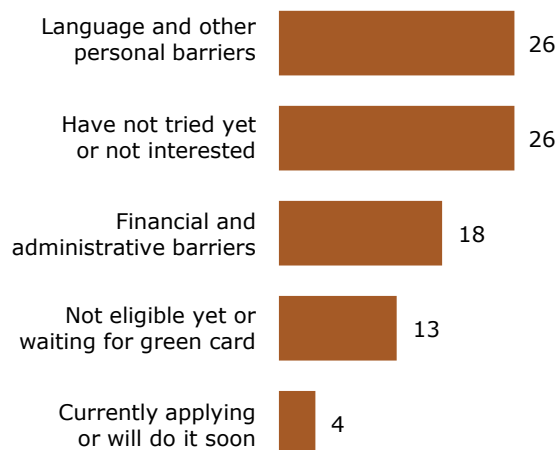
Among those who have not yet naturalized, the desire to do so is great. The survey finds that more than nine-in-ten (93%) Hispanic immigrants who have not yet naturalized say they “would” naturalize if they could. Overall, the expressed desire to naturalize is the same among current Hispanic green card holders (including those who have been approved for one) and among those who say they are neither U.S. legal permanent residents nor U.S. citizens¹²—96% and 92%, respectively.

The former group—green card holders and those who have been approved for a green card—represent those who could become U.S. citizens sometime in the next few years. The latter group—Hispanic immigrants who are neither U.S. citizens nor U.S. legal permanent residents—represent those who would not qualify for naturalization due to their current immigration status.

Among Latino legal permanent residents (LPRs), when asked the main reason that they had not naturalized thus far, 45% identify either personal (26%) or administrative (18%) barriers.

Figure 13
What Is the Main Reason You Have Not Yet Naturalized?

(% of Latino legal permanent residents who say ...)



Notes: Based on foreign-born Latino legal permanent residents (n=243). Other reasons, "Don't know" and "Refused" answers not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos

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¹¹ Pew Hispanic Center estimates based on augmented March supplement to the 2011 Current Population Survey.

¹² The Center's analysis of Current Population Survey data indicates that approximately 98% of Hispanic immigrants who are neither U.S. citizens nor legal residents are unauthorized immigrants ([Livingston, 2009](#)).

Among those citing personal barriers, a large majority (65%) say they need to learn English, and close to a fourth (23%) say they find the citizenship test too difficult. Also, more than nine-in-ten (94%) of those citing administrative barriers say the reason they have not naturalized is the cost of the naturalization application.

For Latinos holding a green card but who have not yet applied to become a U.S. citizen, just 9% say they have no interest in doing so, while 17% say they have not yet tried to get naturalized (or give some other explanation).

Also, some 13% of Latino LPRs interviewed say they are not yet eligible to naturalize. According to U.S. Department of Homeland Security requirements, in order to apply for U.S. citizenship, an LPR needs to spend at least five years holding a resident's card—or three years for those married to a U.S. citizen—before becoming eligible to apply.

A small share of Latino green card holders (4%) say that they either are currently applying for U.S. citizenship or will so within the next year.¹³

Differences between Mexican and Non-Mexican Legal Permanent Residents

LPRs of Mexican origin and those of non-Mexican origin cite different reasons for not naturalizing. Almost half (48%) of Mexican-born green card holders say the main reason they have not yet naturalized relates to either personal (33%) or administrative (16%) barriers. This compares with about four-in-ten (39%) green card holders

Table 3

Reasons for Not Naturalizing among Hispanic Legal Permanent Residents

(% who say ...)

	Mexican		Non-Mexican
Language and other personal barriers	33	Have not tried yet or not interested	25
Have not tried yet or not interested	27	Financial and administrative barriers	22
Financial and administrative barriers	16	Language and other personal barriers	17
Not eligible yet or waiting for green card	11	Not eligible yet or waiting for green card	15
Currently applying or will do it soon	3	Currently applying or will do it soon	6
Other reasons	20	Other reasons	15

Notes: N=126 for Mexican legal permanent residents; N=117 for other Latino legal permanent residents. "Don't know" and "Refused" answers not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos

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¹³ In FY 2011, there were 760,000 petitions filed for naturalization ([U.S. Department of Homeland Security](http://www.dhs.gov)). This represent about 6% of the total 12.4 million legal permanent residents living in the U.S. that year. Given that Latino naturalization rates are lower than average, this appears to be an accurate assessment of the actual situation of these immigrants.

who were born in a country other than Mexico who say they have not naturalized due to personal (17%) or administrative (22%) barriers.

By about a two-to-one ratio, Mexican legal permanent residents are more likely than their non-Mexican counterparts to say the main reason they have not become naturalized is language and other personal barriers (33% versus 17%). Mexicans are almost twice as likely as others to say that they either lack English proficiency (21%), find the test too difficult or are afraid of taking it (8%) or have tried to naturalize but did not succeed (4%).

Financial and administrative issues, such as the cost of naturalizing, are slightly less of a reason that Mexican legal permanent residents (16%) not to naturalize compared with non-Mexican legal permanent residents (22%).

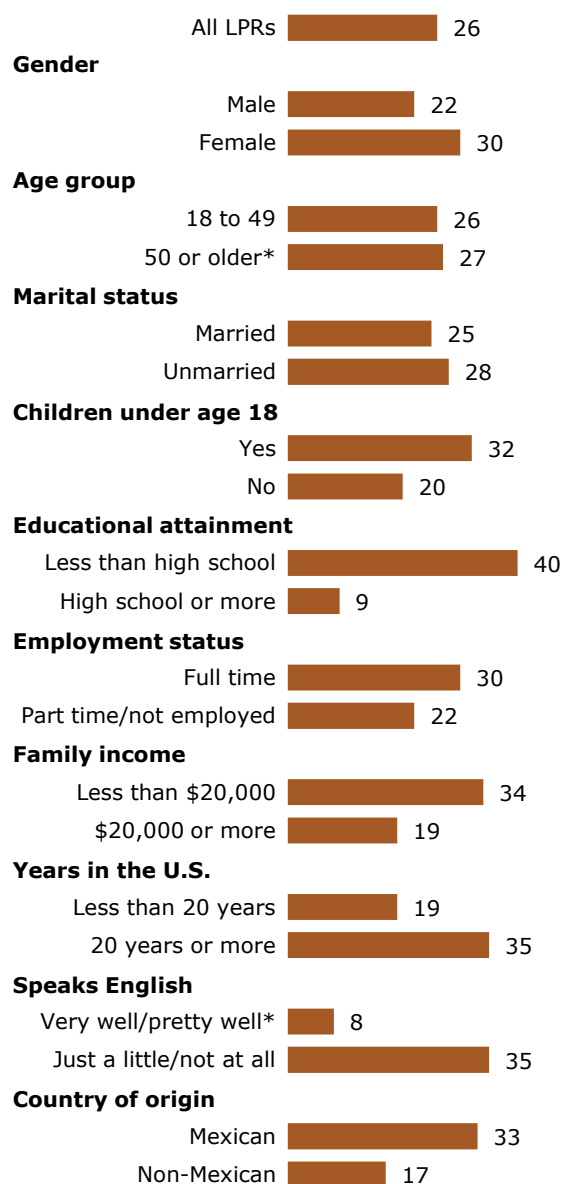
Differences among Demographic Groups

Who Cites Language and Other Personal Barriers?

Latino legal permanent residents with lower levels of educational attainment, income and English proficiency and with fewer years in the U.S. are more likely to cite language and other personal barriers as their main reason for not naturalizing.

Four-in-ten (40%) of those with less than a high school education indicate that language and other personal barriers are the primary reason for not naturalizing, compared with 9%

Figure 14
Language and Other Personal Barriers
(% of Latino legal permanent residents who say ...)



Notes: Based on foreign-born Latino legal permanent residents (n=243). * denotes fewer than 100 cases.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos

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of those with at least a high school diploma. Those who speak English just a little or not all are about three times as likely to respond that language limitations are their primary rationale for not naturalizing (35%), compared with 8% who speak English very well or pretty well.

Non-citizen Latino legal permanent residents with household incomes of less than \$20,000 (34%) are almost twice as likely to cite language and other personal barriers as those whose household income is \$20,000 or more (19%). Similarly, those who have been in the U.S. more than 20 years (35%) are about twice as likely to select language as their primary reason for not naturalizing as are those who have been in the U.S. less than 20 years (19%). Those who have children under age 18 (32%) are also significantly more likely those who don't (20%) to cite language and other personal barriers as their primary reason for not naturalizing.

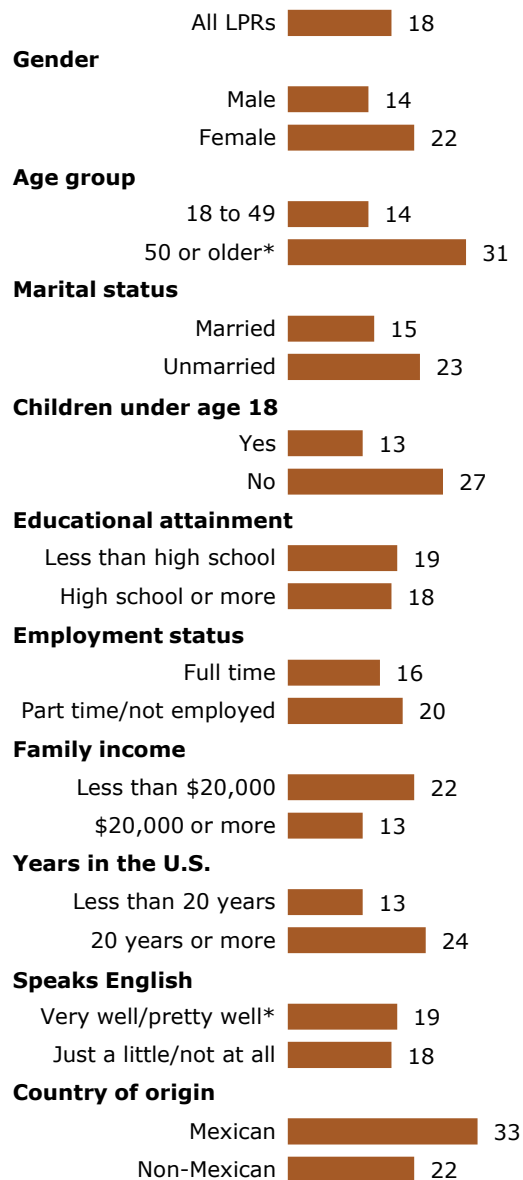
Who Cites Financial and Administrative Barriers?

Financial and administrative barriers—such as the cost of gaining citizenship or its complexity—are more likely to be an impediment for naturalization for older Latino legal immigrants and those with lower household incomes.

Among Latino legal residents, those who are 50 years or older and those who have been in the U.S. for two decades are more likely to say that money or the complexity of the process are the main barrier to them in gaining

Figure 15
Financial and Administrative Barriers

(% of Latino legal permanent residents who say ...)



Notes: Based on foreign-born Latino legal permanent residents (n=243). * denotes fewer than 100 cases.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos

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naturalization. About three-in-ten (28%) of Latino adult green card holders 50 years of age or older identify these barriers, compared with just 14% of those under 50. Likewise, almost a fourth (24%) of those who have been in the U.S. for 20 years or more give these reasons, compared with 13% or those who have been in the U.S. for less than 20 years.

As would be expected, Latino green card holders with household income below \$20,000 a year are more likely to identify financial and administrative barriers as the main reason they have not become citizens, compared with those earning \$20,000 or more per year—22% versus 13%.

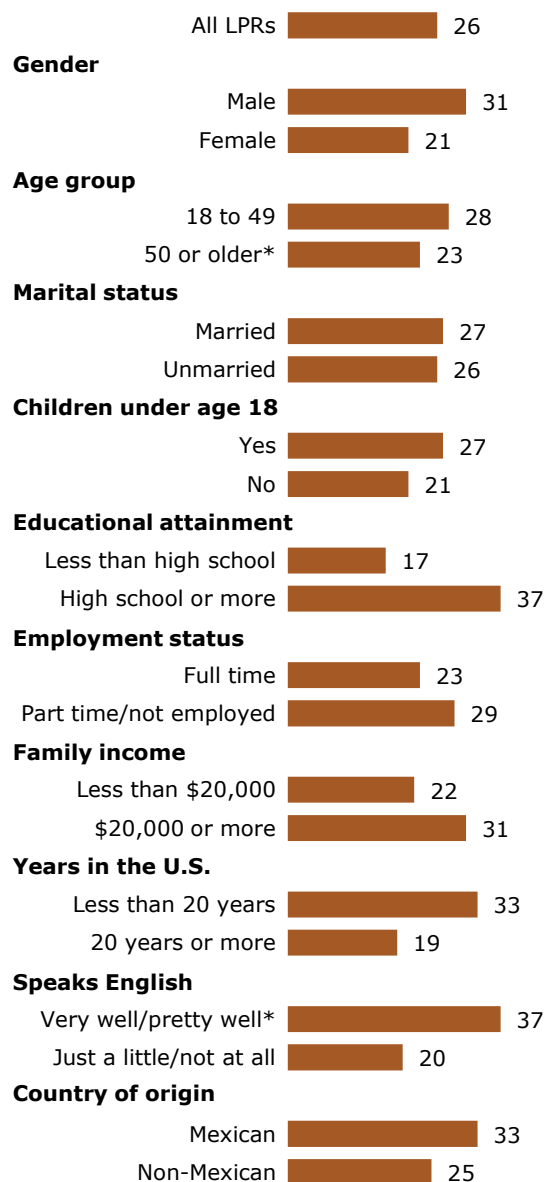
Unmarried Latino legal residents and those without children under 18 living with them are also more likely to identify financial and administrative barriers as the main reason they have not naturalized.

Who Cites “Have Not Tried Yet or Not Interested” for Not Naturalizing?

About four-in-ten Latino green card holders who say they speak English very well or pretty well say the reason they have not naturalized is a lack of initiative or interest. This compares with two-in-ten Latino green card holders who say they speak English less well.

Latino legal immigrants who have household incomes of \$20,000 or higher are also more likely than those with lower incomes to say the reason they have not naturalized is that they lack initiative or interest—31% versus 22%.

Figure 16
Have Not Tried Yet/Not Interested
(% of Latino legal permanent residents who say ...)



Notes: Based on foreign-born Latino legal permanent residents (n=243). * denotes fewer than 100 cases.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos

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About a third of those who have been in the U.S. for less than 20 years say the reason they have not naturalized is lack of interest or initiative, compared with about one-in-five (19%) of those who have been in the U.S. for 20 years or more.

Among Latino green card holders, males are 10 percentage points more likely than females to say they have delayed naturalizing mainly because of a lack of interest or initiative—31% versus 21%.

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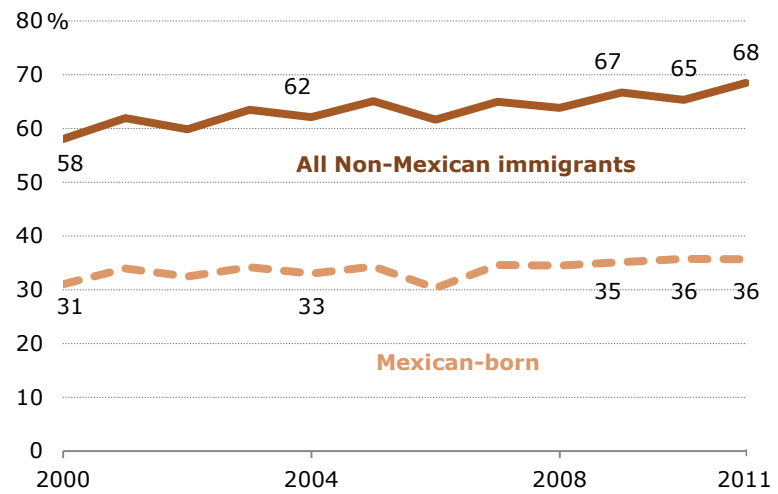
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Appendix A: Additional Charts and Tables

Figure A1

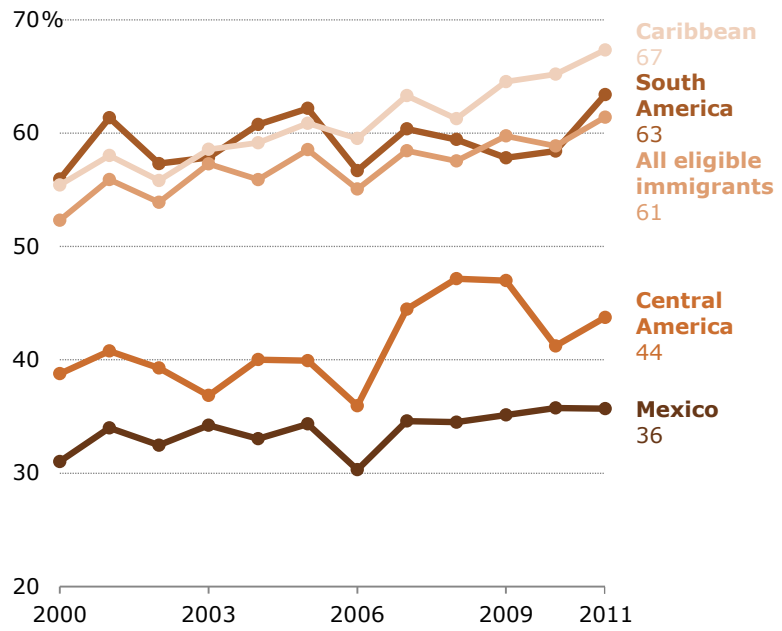
Percent Naturalized of Eligible Immigrants of Mexican and Non-Mexican Origin, 2000-2011



Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of augmented March supplements to the Current Population Survey

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Figure A2
Percent Naturalized of Eligible Immigrants by Region Or Country of Origin, 2000-2011



Source: Pew Hispanic Center tabulations of augmented March supplements to the Current Population Survey

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Table A1
**2012 NSL: Demographic Characteristics of
 Foreign-Born Citizens by Country of Birth**
 (%)

	All foreign-born citizens	Mexican	Non-Mexican
Naturalized citizens			
Gender			
Male	51	51	50
Female	49	49	50
Age group			
18 to 29	15	15	15
30 to 49	35	39	31
50 to 64	25	21	29
65 or older	19	21	16
Marital status			
Married	55	57	54
Unmarried	43	42	45
Dependent children under 18 living in the household			
Yes	46	51	41
No	54	49	59
Employment status			
Male			
Employed	76	78	74
Not employed	24	22	26
Female			
Employed	54	47	60
Not employed	46	52	40
Educational attainment			
Less than high school	34	48	20
High school diploma	30	31	28
Some college or more	35	20	50
Family income			
Under \$20,000	25	35	30
\$20,000 to \$39,999	22	29	26
\$40,000 or more	34	27	30
Speaks English			
Very well/Pretty well	61	55	66
Just a little/Not at all	39	45	34
Years in the U.S.			
Less than 10	2	3	2
10 to 19	21	20	22
20 or more	74	76	72
	(n=375)	(n=163)	(n=212)

Note: "Don't know" and "Refused" answers not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos

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Table A2
2012 NSL: Demographic Characteristics of Legal Permanent Residents by Country of Birth
 (%)

	All LPRs	Mexican	Non-Mexican
Legal permanent residents			
Gender			
Male	50	49	51
Female	50	51	49
Age group			
18 to 29	17	19	14
30 to 49	54	52	56
50 to 64	21	22	21
65 or older	7	6	8
Marital status			
Married	57	59	53
Unmarried	43	41	47
Dependent children under 18 living in the household			
Yes	57	59	55
No	40	37	45
Employment status			
Male			
Employed	74	71	79
Not employed	26	29	21
Female			
Employed	58	56	62
Not employed	42	44	38
Educational attainment			
Less than high school	56	65	42
High school diploma	26	19	36
Some college or more	18	15	22
Family income			
Under \$20,000	41	44	38
\$20,000 to \$39,999	32	30	34
\$40,000 or more	18	17	18
Speaks English			
Very well/Pretty well	30	28	33
Just a little/Not at all	69	72	64
Years in the U.S.			
Less than 10	16	8	28
10 to 19	36	31	44
20 or more	47	59	28
	(n=256)	(n=136)	(n=120)

Note: "Don't know" and "Refused" answers not shown.

Source: Pew Hispanic Center, 2012 National Survey of Latinos

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Table A3

Annual Naturalizations, Denials, Applications and Legal Permanent Resident Admissions, FY 1970-2011

Fiscal year	Persons naturalized	Petitions denied	Petitions filed	LPR admissions
2011	694,193	57,065	756,008	1,062,040
2010	619,913	56,994	710,544	1,042,625
2009	743,715	109,832	570,442	1,130,818
2008	1,046,539	121,283	525,993	1,107,126
2007	660,477	89,683	1,382,993	1,052,415
2006	702,589	120,722	730,642	1,266,129
2005	604,280	108,247	602,972	1,122,257
2004	537,151	103,339	662,796	957,883
2003	462,435	91,599	523,370	703,542
2002	572,646	139,779	700,649	1,059,356
2001	606,259	218,326	501,643	1,058,902
2000	886,026	399,670	460,916	841,002
1999	837,418	379,993	765,346	644,787
1998	461,169	137,395	932,957	653,206
1997	596,010	130,676	1,412,712	797,847
1996	1,040,991	229,842	1,277,403	915,560
1995	485,720	46,067	959,963	720,177
1994	429,123	40,561	543,353	803,993
1993	313,590	39,931	521,866	903,916
1992	239,664	19,293	342,238	973,445
1991	307,394	6,268	206,668	1,826,595
1990	267,586	6,516	233,843	1,535,872
1989	232,655	5,200	227,692	1,090,172
1988	240,775	4,304	237,752	641,346
1987	223,249	6,771	232,988	599,889
1986	279,497	5,980	290,732	600,027
1985	242,451	3,610	305,981	568,149
1984	195,862	3,373	286,440	541,811
1983	178,415	3,160	187,719	550,052
1982	141,004	3,994	201,507	533,624
1981	164,389	4,316	171,073	595,014
1980	156,627	4,370	192,230	524,295
1979	163,107	3,987	165,434	394,244
1978	171,971	3,894	168,854	589,810
1977	159,873	2,845	186,354	458,755
1976	189,988	2,799	199,152	499,093
1975	140,749	2,300	149,399	385,378
1974	131,153	2,210	136,175	393,919
1973	120,404	1,708	126,929	398,515
1972	116,215	1,837	121,883	384,685
1971	108,407	2,028	109,897	370,478
1970	110,399	1,979	114,760	373,326

Notes: Fiscal years 1970-1975 are July-June; 1977-2011 are October-September; 1976 includes 5 quarters (July 1975-September 1976). "NA" is "not applicable."

Source: 2011 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics (DHS 2012), Tables 1 and 20, <http://www.uscis.gov/graphics/shared/statistics/index.htm>

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Appendix B: 2012 National Survey of Latinos Methodology

Results for this study are based on telephone interviews conducted by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS), an independent research company, among a nationally representative sample of 1,765 Latino respondents ages 18 and older, conducted from September 7 through October 4, 2012. In order to facilitate a more comprehensive analysis of non-Catholic Latinos, the sample includes interviews with an additional 438 non-Catholic respondents, for a total of 967 non-Catholics.

For the full sample, a total of 866 respondents were native born (including Puerto Rico), and 899 were foreign born (excluding Puerto Rico). Of the foreign born, 375 were U.S. citizens, 256 were legal residents, and 264 were neither U.S. citizens nor legal residents. For results based on the total sample, one can say with 95% confidence that the error attributable to sampling is plus or minus 3.2 percentage points.

2012 NSL Survey Details

	<i>Sample Size</i>	<i>Design Effect</i>	<i>Margin of Error 95% confidence level</i>
Total Latinos	1,765	1.89	+/-3.2% points
Native born	866	2.01	+/-4.7% points
Foreign born	899	1.79	+/-4.4% points
FB US. citizens	375	1.77	+/-6.7% points
FB Legal residents	256	1.76	+/-8.1% points
FB Not citizens & not legal residents	264	1.78	+/-8.1% points
Registered voters	903	1.97	+/-4.6% points

Note: The design effect is a measure of the extent to which the margin of error for a given sample differs from the theoretical margin of error for a simple random sample of the same size. It reflects the impact of the weighting applied to the data as well as complexities in the sample design.

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For this survey, SSRS used a staff of Spanish-speaking interviewers who, when contacting a household, were able to offer respondents the option of completing the survey in Spanish or English. A total of 805 respondents (46%) were surveyed in Spanish, and 960 respondents (54%) were interviewed in English. Any person ages 18 or older of Latino origin or descent was eligible to complete the survey.

To ensure the highest possible coverage of the eligible population, the study employed a dual-frame landline/cellphone telephone design. The sample consisted of a landline component

(yielding 880 completed interviews) and a cellphone component (885 interviews).¹⁴ Both the landline and cellphone components consisted of a stratified sampling design, oversampling areas with higher densities of Latino residents. The same sampling plan was used for the main sample and the non-Catholic oversample.

For the landline sampling frame, the sample was run against InfoUSA and other household databases, and phone numbers that matched to known Latino surnames were subdivided into a Surname stratum. The remaining, unmatched and unlisted landline sample was divided into the following mutually exclusive strata, based on Census estimates of the density of the Hispanic population in each: Very High Latino, High Latino, and Medium Latino.

Marketing System Group's (MSG) GENESYS sample generation system was used to generate cellphone sample, which was divided into High and Medium Latino strata. Overall, the study employed eight strata.

Interviews by Strata

	Landline		Cellphone	
	Total Interviews*	Estimated % among U.S. Population**	Total Interviews*	Estimated % among U.S. Population**
Surname	355 (40.3%)	23.5%		
Very High	176 (20.0%)	17.3%		
High	129 (14.7%)	18.4%	546 (61.7%)	33.7%
Medium	105 (11.9%)	19.5%	215 (24.3%)	33.6%
Low	115 (13.1%)	21.3%	124 (14.0%)	32.7%
Total	880		885	

Notes: *Total interviews includes the prescreened omnibus interviews that were not subject to geographic stratification, **The estimated population breakdown is based on counts from Claritas provided by Marketing System Group (MSG). The over- or under-sampling of strata was corrected in weighting.

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Samples for the low-incidence landline and cell strata were drawn from previously interviewed respondents in SSRS's weekly dual-frame Excel omnibus survey. Respondents who indicated they were Latino on the omnibus survey were eligible to be recontacted for the present survey. In addition, the incidences in the Very High and Medium landline strata of the non-Catholic oversample were lower than anticipated, so additional interviews with Latinos¹⁵ prescreened from the Excel omnibus survey were used to gather additional responses in these strata. Altogether, a total of 293 previously interviewed respondents (17%) were included in this

¹⁴ According to calculations by the National Center for Health Statistics National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), from July to December 2011, 43.3% of Hispanic adults were living in wireless-only households and 17.0% were in wireless-mostly households (Blumberg and Luke, 2012).

¹⁵ The supplemental Very High and Medium landline sample was not prescreened for religion.

sample.

It is important to note that the existence of a surname stratum does not mean the 2012 National Survey of Latinos was a surname sample design. The sample is RDD, with the randomly selected telephone numbers divided by whether they were found to be associated with or without a Spanish surname. This was done simply to increase the number of strata and thereby increase the ability to meet ethnic targets and ease administration by allowing for more effective assignment of interviewers and labor hours.

A five-stage weighting design was used to ensure an accurate representation of the national Hispanic population.

- An adjustment was made for all persons found to possess both a landline and a cellphone, as they were twice as likely to be sampled as were respondents who possessed only one phone type.
- The sample was corrected for a potential bias associated with recontacting previously interviewed respondents in certain strata.
- The sample was corrected for the likelihood of within-household selection, which depended upon the likelihood that the respondent's age group would be selected, and within that age group, the particular respondent would be selected.
- The sample was corrected for the over-sampling of telephone number exchanges known to have higher densities of Latinos and the corresponding undersampling of exchanges known to have lower densities of Latinos.
- Finally, the data were put through a post-stratification sample balancing routine. The post-stratification weighting utilized national 2012 estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, March Supplement, on gender, age, education, Census region, heritage, years in the U.S., phone status (i.e., cellphone only, cellphone mostly, mixed/landline only/landline mostly) and density of the Latino population. After the data were raked, the weighted data were used to determine the benchmark for a Catholic/non-Catholic parameter, which was used in the second stage of raking.¹⁶

¹⁶ The levels of cellphone-only and cellphone-mostly households within each ethnic group used were based on the most recent data available from the National Center for Health Statistics, as shown in Blumberg and Luke (2012).

Appendix C: 2012 National Survey of Latinos Topline

Pew Hispanic Center
2012 National Survey of Latinos
Final Topline
September 7 - October 4, 2012
Total N=1,765

The study was conducted for the Pew Hispanic Center via telephone by Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS), an independent research company. All numbers are percentages. Percentages greater than zero but less than 0.5% are replaced by an asterisk (*). Columns/rows may not total 100% due to rounding. All trends reference surveys from the Pew Hispanic Center. For this sample of the survey, a total of 453 respondents were contacted via landline and a total of 446 respondents were contacted on their cellphone; 699 interviews were conducted in Spanish and 200 in English.

	Sample size	Margin of error at 95% confidence level
Total foreign-born Hispanic respondents	899	+/- 4.4% points
<i>Mexican</i>	487	+/- 5.8% points
<i>Non-Mexican</i>	412	+/- 6.5% points
<i>U.S. citizens</i>	375	+/- 6.7% points
<i>Legal residents</i>	256	+/- 8.1% points
<i>Not citizens and not residents</i>	247	+/- 8.1% points

ASK IF FOREIGN BORN (Q.4=3,D,R and Q.5≠24)

9. Are you a citizen of the United States?

Foreign Born

<u>Total</u>		<u>Mexican</u>	<u>Non-Mexican</u>
37	Yes	30	47
63	No	70	52
*	Don't know (VOL.)	0	1
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*
(n=899)		(n=487)	(n=412)

ASK IF FOREIGN BORN CITIZEN (Q.9=1)

9a. What year did you become a citizen?

Foreign Born

<u>Total</u>		<u>Mexican</u>	<u>Non-Mexican</u>
12	2010-2012	12	12
37	2000-2009	44	31
15	1990-1999	10	21
11	1980-1989	12	11
4	1970-1979	4	4
4	Before 1970	2	6
2	U.S. citizen by birth (VOL.)	2	3
14	Refused (VOL.)	15	13
(n=375)		(n=163)	(n=212)

ASK IF NATURALIZED CITIZEN (Q.9=1) AND (Q9a=1900-2012, R)

76. Earlier you said you are a naturalized U.S. citizen. Could you please tell me what was the main reason why you decided to get naturalized? [OPEN ENDED QUESTION; ACCEPT ONLY ONE ANSWER] [**INTERVIEWER NOTE:** IF DK, PROBE ONCE FOR RESPONSE; IF STILL DK ACCEPT DK AS RESPONSE].

Foreign Born U.S. Citizen		<i>Mexican</i>	<i>Non-Mexican</i>
<u>Total</u>			
18	Civic/legal rights (NET)	22	14
13	To be able to vote	14	12
5	To acquire/protect their civil and legal rights	7	2
1	To avoid being deported	1	1
16	Benefits/opportunities (NET)	20	11
1	To utilize state benefits	1	1
2	To have access to certain jobs	3	*
3	To travel internationally more easily	2	4
4	For more/better opportunities	5	4
3	For more/better benefits	5	1
2	Benefits/the benefits (not further specified)	3	2
15	Family reasons (NET)	13	16
7	Parents got naturalized/brought in as a child	6	8
3	To sponsor family members to migrate	3	2
2	For my family/children (not further specified)	2	3
2	Whole family are U.S. citizen/whole family in the U.S.	3	1
1	Had children here/children were U.S. citizens	*	1
1	Married an American/spouse got naturalized	1	1
12	U.S. is home (NET)	10	14
9	Lived here for a while/the U.S. is home now	7	11
4	Plan on staying here	4	4
6	American identity (NET)	3	8
5	Like/love/appreciate this country	2	8
1	To feel or become more American	1	1
18	Other reasons	20	15
9	Don't know (VOL.)	7	10
7	Refused (VOL.)	3	11
(n=360)		(n=159)	(n=201)

ASK IF NOT A CITIZEN (Q.9=2)

77. Earlier you said you are not a citizen of the U.S. Do you have a green card or have you been approved for one? [**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION:** IF NECESSARY FOR CLARIFICATION, STATE THAT YOU ARE INQUIRING AS TO WHETHER THEY ARE A 'LEGAL PERMANENT RESIDENT', OR HAVE BEEN APPROVED FOR 'LEGAL PERMANENT RESINDECY'].

Foreign Born Not Citizen		<i>Mexican</i>	<i>Non-Mexican</i>
<u>Total</u>			
49	Yes	43	60
49	No	54	38
1	Don't know (VOL.)	2	*
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	1
(n=520)		(n=323)	(n=197)

ASK IF FOREIGN BORN (Q.4=3,D,R and Q.5#24)

78. As far as you know, does (INSERT answer to Q5 "Country of birth"/the country where you were born) allow its citizens to hold citizenship from two countries at the same time, or not?

Foreign Born		<u>Mexican</u>	<u>Non-Mexican</u>
<u>Total</u>			
67	Yes, it does	71	62
20	No it doesn't	18	24
12	Don't know (VOL.)	11	14
*	Refused (VOL.)	*	*
(n=899)		(n=487)	(n=412)

ASK IF NOT A CITIZEN (Q.9=2)

79. If you could, would you naturalize and become a U.S. citizen, or not?

<u>Total</u>		<u>Mexican</u>	<u>Non-Mexican</u>
93	Yes	94	93
5	No	5	5
1	Don't know (VOL.)	1	2
1	Refused (VOL.)	1	0
(n=520)		(n=323)	(n=197)

ASK IF NOT A CITIZEN BUT WOULD IF COULD (Q79=1)

80. What is the main reason why you have not naturalized and become a U.S. citizen? [OPEN ENDED QUESTION; ACCEPT ONLY ONE ANSWER] [INTERVIEWER NOTE: IF DK, PROBE ONCE FOR RESPONSE; IF STILL DK, ACCEPT DK AS RESPONSE]

BASED ON ALL LEGAL PERMANENT RESIDENTS WHO GAVE AN ANSWER TO QUESTION 79:

<u>Total</u>		<u>Mexican</u>	<u>Non-Mexican</u>
26	Language and other personal barriers (NET)	33	17
17	Needs to learn English	21	12
6	Test difficulty/afraid of taking it	8	3
3	Have tried but have not been successful	4	2
18	Financial and administrative barriers (NET)	16	22
17	Cost to naturalize is too high/needs to save money	14	21
1	Process is too complicated	1	*
1	Do not know how/need info	1	0
26	Have not tried yet/no interest (NET)	27	25
11	Have not had time to do it	12	10
4	Have not made the effort/procrastination	2	7
9	No interest/would not even if could*	9	8
2	Have never applied	3	0
4	Currently applying/will do it soon (NET)	3	6
3	Currently applying	2	5
1	Will apply soon (next year)	1	2
13	Not eligible yet/waiting for green card	11	15
7	Other reasons	6	8
3	Don't know (VOL.)	2	5
3	Refused (VOL.)	3	2
(n=243)		(n=126)	(n=117)

*Includes people who say they "would not" naturalize even if they could (Q.79=2)

QUESTION 80 CONTINUED...**BASED ON ALL NOT CITIZENS AND NOT RESIDENTS WHO GAVE AN ANSWER TO QUESTION 79:**

<u>Total</u>		<u>Mexican</u>	<u>Non-Mexican</u>
38	Legal barriers (NET)	39	38
32	Not eligible (at all)/don't qualify/here illegally	34	24
7	No opportunity to apply (general)/there is no chance	4	14
2	Language and other personal barriers (NET)	2	2
1	Needs to learn English	1	2
1	Test difficulty	1	0
15	Financial and administrative barriers (NET)	15	16
10	Cost to naturalize is too high/needs to save money	9	12
2	Process is too complicated	2	1
3	Do not know how	3	3
10	Not interested (NET)	10	12
8	No interest/would not even if could*	7	12
2	Have never applied	3	0
7	Not eligible yet/applying for green card	7	7
2	Currently applying for citizenship	1	7
16	Other reasons	17	13
7	Don't know (VOL.)	7	5
2	Refused (VOL.)	2	2
(n=244)		(n=175)	(n=69)

*Includes people who say they "would not" naturalize even if they could (Q.79=2)