# Nativity Status and Citizenship in the United States: 2009 

## American Community Survey Briefs

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents data on nativity status and citizenship at the national and state levels based on the 2009 American Community Survey (ACS). During the last four decades, both the native and foreignborn populations have increased in size. ${ }^{1}$ While the native-born population has remained the majority during this period, the foreign-born population has come to represent a greater share of the total population, increasing from 9.6 million or 4.7 percent in 1970 , to 31.1 million or 11.1 percent in $2000 .{ }^{2}$ According to the 2009 ACS, 38.5 million of the 307 million residents in the United States were foreignborn, representing 12.5 percent of the total population (see Table 1).

## NATIVITY STATUS AND CITIZENSHIP

Historically, the majority of the population of the United States have been citizenseither native-born or naturalized-and this has remained unchanged in recent decades. Since 1920, over 92 percent of the total population have been citizens. ${ }^{3}$ However, as the size of the foreign-born population has increased, the citizenship composition of this population has changed. In 1970, 64 percent of the foreign-born population were naturalized citizens; by 2000, the percent naturalized had declined to 40 percent. In 2009, 44 percent of

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## Defining Nativity Status: Who Is Foreign Born?

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the foreign born were naturalized (see Figure 1). Of the 16.8 million naturalized U.S. citizens, 41 percent reported being naturalized in 2000 or later, while 59 percent reported naturalizing before 2000.

Considerable variation in citizenship status is evident by region and country of birth (see Figure 2), as more recent migrants are less likely to be naturalized. For example, over 55 percent of the foreign born from Europe and Asia were naturalized citizens, while only 32 percent of the foreign born from Latin America (including Mexico and other Central American countries) were naturalized citizens. Similarly, less than one-fourth of the foreign born from Mexico were naturalized.

Table 1.
Population by Nativity Status and Citizenship: 2009
(Numbers in thousands. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www)

| Characteristic | Number | Margin of error ${ }^{1}$ ( $\pm$ | Percent | Margin of error ${ }^{1}$ $\pm$ ) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 307,007 | (X) | 100.0 | (X) |
| Native. | 268,489 | 116 | 87.5 | - |
| U.S. citizen, born in the United States. | 264,367 | 119 | 86.1 | - |
| U.S. citizen, born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island Areas. | 1,704 | 30 | 0.6 | - |
| U.S. citizen, born abroad of American parent(s) | 2,418 | 28 | 0.8 | - |
| Foreign born . | 38,517 | 116 | 12.5 | - |
| U.S. citizen by naturalization | 16,846 | 68 | 5.5 | - |
| Not a U.S. citizen . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 21,671 | 120 | 7.1 | - |

(X) Not applicable.

- Represents or rounds to zero.
${ }^{1}$ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimates, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009.

Figure 1.
The Foreign-Born Population by Citizenship Status, Showing Year of Naturalization for Naturalized Citizens: 2009
(Percent distribution. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www)


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009.

The states also exhibited notable differences in the percent of their foreign-born populations who have naturalized. States with the highest percent naturalized included Hawaii (58 percent), Vermont (57 percent), and Maine ( 55 percent), while states having among the lowest percent naturalized included Nebraska (30 percent), Mississippi (31 percent), North Carolina ( 31 percent), and Alabama (30 percent) (see Figure 3). ${ }^{4,5}$ In general, states in the Northeast and Midwest regions tend to have higher proportions of naturalized citizens in their foreign-born populations than states in the South. ${ }^{6}$ Texas had the lowest proportion naturalized ( 32 percent) among the four states with the largest foreignborn populations: California (9.9 million), New York ( 4.2 million), Texas ( 4.0 million), and Florida ( 3.5 million).

California was the state with the largest foreign-born population, at almost 10 million, and also had the largest percent of any state's total population who were foreign born, at 27 percent (see Table 2). Because of its large foreign-born population, California had the largest percentage of naturalized citizens in its total population (12 percent) of all states, as well as the highest proportion of noncitizens ( 15 percent). Other states with high proportions of naturalized citizens were New York (11 percent) and New Jersey (10 percent).

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Note: Latin America consists of the subcategories Caribbean, Mexico, Other Central America, and South America.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009.

## SOURCE AND ACCURACY

Data presented in this report are based on people and households that responded to the ACS in 2009. The resulting estimates are representative of the entire population. All comparisons presented in this report have taken sampling error into account and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted. Due to
rounding, some details may not sum to totals. For information on sampling and estimation methods, confidentiality protection, and sampling and nonsampling errors, see the "ACS Accuracy of the Data (2009)" document located at <www.census.gov/acs/www /Downloads/data_documentation /Accuracy/ACS_Accuracy_of _Data_2009.pdf>.

## WHAT IS THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY?

The American Community Survey (ACS) is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with reliable and timely demographic, social, economic, and housing data for the nation, states, congressional districts, counties, places, and other localities every year. It has an annual sample size of about 3 million addresses across the United States and Puerto Rico and includes both housing units and group quarters (e.g., nursing facilities and prisons). The ACS is conducted in every county throughout the nation and every municipio in Puerto Rico, where it is called the Puerto Rico Community Survey. Beginning in 2006, ACS data for 2005 were released for geographic areas with populations of 65,000 and greater. For information on the ACS sample design and other topics, visit <www.census.gov/acs /www>.

Additional information about the foreign-born population is available on the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/population /www/socdemo/foreign/index .html>.


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009.

Table 2.
Population by Nativity and Citizenship Status for States and Puerto Rico: 2009
(Numbers in thousands. Data based on sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/acs/www)

| Area | Total population | Native |  | Foreign born |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total |  | Naturalized U.S. citizen |  | Not a U.S. citizen |  |
|  |  | Percent | Margin of error ${ }^{1}( \pm)$ | Percent | Margin of error ${ }^{1}( \pm)$ | Percent | Margin of error ${ }^{1}( \pm)$ | Percent | Margin of error ${ }^{1}( \pm)$ |
| United States | 307,007 | 87.5 | - | 12.5 | - | 5.5 | - | 7.1 | - |
| Alabama | 4,709 | 96.9 | 0.1 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.1 |
| Alaska | 698 | 93.0 | 0.5 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 0.5 |
| Arizona | 6,596 | 86.0 | 0.3 | 14.0 | 0.3 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 9.5 | 0.3 |
| Arkansas | 2,889 | 95.8 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.2 |
| California | 36,962 | 73.1 | 0.1 | 26.9 | 0.1 | 12.3 | 0.1 | 14.6 | 0.1 |
| Colorado | 5,025 | 90.3 | 0.3 | 9.7 | 0.3 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 6.5 | 0.3 |
| Connecticut | 3,518 | 86.9 | 0.3 | 13.1 | 0.3 | 6.0 | 0.2 | 7.1 | 0.3 |
| Delaware | 885 | 91.6 | 0.6 | 8.4 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 0.5 |
| District of Columbia | 600 | 88.0 | 0.8 | 12.0 | 0.8 | 4.6 | 0.4 | 7.4 | 0.7 |
| Florida | 18,538 | 81.2 | 0.2 | 18.8 | 0.2 | 9.1 | 0.1 | 9.7 | 0.2 |
| Georgia | 9,829 | 90.6 | 0.2 | 9.4 | 0.2 | 3.2 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 0.2 |
| Hawaii | 1,295 | 82.7 | 0.7 | 17.3 | 0.7 | 10.0 | 0.5 | 7.3 | 0.5 |
| Idaho. | 1,546 | 93.7 | 0.4 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.3 |
| Illinois. | 12,910 | 86.5 | 0.2 | 13.5 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 0.1 | 7.4 | 0.2 |
| Indiana. | 6,423 | 95.6 | 0.1 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.1 |
| lowa. | 3,008 | 96.1 | 0.1 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| Kansas. | 2,819 | 93.9 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 4.2 | 0.2 |
| Kentucky | 4,314 | 97.0 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Louisiana. | 4,492 | 96.6 | 0.2 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.2 |
| Maine. | 1,318 | 96.7 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.2 |
| Maryland | 5,699 | 87.2 | 0.2 | 12.8 | 0.2 | 5.8 | 0.2 | 7.0 | 0.2 |
| Massachusetts. | 6,594 | 85.7 | 0.3 | 14.3 | 0.3 | 7.0 | 0.2 | 7.3 | 0.2 |
| Michigan | 9,970 | 93.8 | 0.1 | 6.2 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 0.1 |
| Minnesota | 5,266 | 93.2 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 0.2 |
| Mississippi. | 2,952 | 98.0 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| Missouri . | 5,988 | 96.4 | 0.1 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 2.0 | 0.1 |
| Montana. | 975 | 98.0 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Nebraska. | 1,797 | 94.1 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 0.2 |
| Nevada | 2,643 | 80.8 | 0.4 | 19.2 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 0.3 | 11.6 | 0.5 |
| New Hampshire. | 1,325 | 94.8 | 0.4 | 5.2 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 0.2 |
| New Jersey | 8,708 | 79.8 | 0.3 | 20.2 | 0.3 | 10.1 | 0.2 | 10.1 | 0.2 |
| New Mexico. | 2,010 | 90.2 | 0.5 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 6.4 | 0.4 |
| New York | 19,541 | 78.6 | 0.2 | 21.4 | 0.2 | 11.2 | 0.1 | 10.2 | 0.2 |
| North Carolina | 9,381 | 92.9 | 0.1 | 7.1 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 0.1 | 4.9 | 0.1 |
| North Dakota . | 647 | 97.6 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| Ohio. | 11,543 | 96.2 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 |
| Oklahoma | 3,687 | 94.9 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 0.2 |
| Oregon. | 3,826 | 90.4 | 0.3 | 9.6 | 0.3 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 6.1 | 0.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 12,605 | 94.5 | 0.1 | 5.5 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 0.1 |
| Rhode Island . | 1,053 | 87.3 | 0.7 | 12.7 | 0.7 | 6.0 | 0.4 | 6.6 | 0.6 |
| South Carolina. | 4,561 | 95.5 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 0.2 |
| South Dakota. | 812 | 97.3 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| Tennessee. | 6,296 | 95.8 | 0.2 | 4.2 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 2.7 | 0.1 |
| Texas. | 24,782 | 83.9 | 0.1 | 16.1 | 0.1 | 5.1 | 0.1 | 10.9 | 0.1 |
| Utah. | 2,785 | 92.2 | 0.3 | 7.8 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 0.2 |
| Vermont. | 622 | 96.7 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.3 |
| Virginia. | 7,883 | 89.8 | 0.2 | 10.2 | 0.2 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 5.6 | 0.2 |
| Washington | 6,664 | 87.8 | 0.2 | 12.2 | 0.2 | 5.4 | 0.2 | 6.7 | 0.2 |
| West Virginia | 1,820 | 98.7 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Wisconsin | 5,655 | 95.5 | 0.2 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Wyoming . . . . | 544 | 96.9 | 0.4 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| Puerto Rico . . . . . | 3,967 | 97.3 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 0.1 |

[^2]Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The terms native and native born are used interchangeably in this report.
    ${ }^{2}$ Gibson, Campbell and Kay Jung. 2006. "Historical Census Statistics on the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 1850 to 2000." U.S. Census Bureau: Population Division Working Paper, Number 81. Available on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/population/www/techpap.html>.
    ${ }^{3}$ Note that information on citizenship was not collected in the 1960 census.

[^1]:    ${ }^{4}$ The percents for Hawaii, Vermont, and Maine are not statistically different.
    ${ }^{5}$ The percents for Nebraska, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Alabama are not statistically different.
    ${ }^{6}$ The Northeast region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The South region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The West region includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The Midwest region includes Illinois, Indiana, lowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

[^2]:    - Represents or rounds to zero.
    ${ }^{1}$ Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. A margin of error is a measure of an estimate's variability. The larger the margin of error in relation to the size of the estimates, the less reliable the estimate. When added to and subtracted from the estimate, the margin of error forms the 90 percent confidence interval.

