



Photo from Citizenship workshop led by the Colorado Immigrant Rights Coalition and Mi Familia Vota in Denver, CO.

REPORT:

Building a Second Wall

USCIS Backlogs Preventing Immigrants from Becoming Citizens

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The National Partnership for New Americans advances the integration and active citizenship of immigrants to achieve a vibrant, just, and welcoming democracy for all.



USCIS Backlogs Preventing Immigrants from Becoming Citizens

Becoming a U.S. citizen is one of the most important and beneficial steps that lawfully present immigrants to the United States can take. Naturalization is not an easy process and it is not cheap. The 20 page citizenship application costs \$725 and this is only the first step. The applicant must undergo a criminal and security background check, and then must pass an oral and written examination in English (except for the elderly) about U.S. history and government that many U.S. born citizens cannot pass. The final step is the extremely moving naturalization ceremony, where the immigrant renounces allegiances to any foreign power, and pledges to defend the U.S. Constitution, including through the force of arms. At that point the immigrant becomes a fully participating member of our society, with equal rights and responsibilities to all other U.S. citizens.

Becoming a U.S. citizen is of benefit to both individual immigrants and to our larger society. Immigrants become integrated when they know our country's history and democratic system of government, can speak English and communicate with their neighbors, and can take their equal seat at the table of our democracy as voters. Naturalization has an economic benefit both to immigrants themselves and to the communities where they live. Studies show that an individual immigrant's income increases some 10% after becoming a citizen (From Report [Citizenship Gain: The Economic Benefits of Naturalization for Immigrants and the Economy](#) by Manuel Pastor and Justin Scoggins). If half of the eligible immigrants were to naturalize in the next ten years, it would increase the GDP by \$2.2 and \$4.8 billion in the city of New York, \$1.9 to \$3.3 billion in Los Angeles, and between \$1.2 and \$1.8 billion in Chicago (From Report [Citizenship A Wise Investment for Cities](#) by the Center for Popular Democracy, The USC Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration and National Partnership for New Americans).

Starting during last year's presidential primary elections and now through the first year of the Trump administration, we have witnessed two remarkable trends in naturalization across the United States.

Across the U.S. there is a significant spike in naturalization applications, increasing by 35.76% since FY2015. In the last two years some 2 million eligible lawfully present immigrants ("Green Card holders") have applied to become U.S. citizens. The greatest numbers of new citizens are in cities and states where large numbers of Mexican immigrants who are eligible to naturalize, such as Texas, California, Arizona. Over the past two years the entire Mexican immigrant community has been unjustly labeled as "rapists", unfairly scapegoated, and criminalized. The predictable result is that all across our nation many lawfully present Mexican immigrants are now becoming U.S. citizens in order to permanently protect their families and to gain the right to vote.

In the last year alone, 1,028,647 lawful permanent residents have applied to become US citizens, a 10.5% increase over the same period last year. This continued interest in naturalization is extraordinary. For the past 20 years naturalization applications have spiked before a presidential election and then fallen. Not this year.

However, as more immigrants have applied to become US citizens, the backlogs of pending applications has exploded, increasing by 77% in the past two years. At the end of June, 2017, there were 708,638 applicants for U.S. citizenship waiting to be processed. This is up from 399,397 at the same time two years earlier. This backlog means that the wait time from the submission of the U.S. citizenship application, to being tested, and then attending the naturalization Oath Ceremony can take over one year in many regions.

The massive naturalization processing backlogs are a “Second Wall” that prevents legal immigrants from becoming U.S. citizens and voters. If this is being done intentionally – if the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and this administration is “slow-walking” the citizenship applications of lawfully present immigrants – then this is a particularly offensive form of voter suppression.

Despite enormous efforts from community organizations, city and state governments, labor unions, and businesses to support community members to naturalize over the past several years, hundreds of thousands of lawfully present immigrants are stuck waiting. The backlogs and delays mean that many will have to wait over a year to receive permanent protection for themselves and their families and for the right to participate in our democracy.

There are few issues within the immigration fields that are not controversial in the current climate, but the case of lawfully present and eligible immigrants who have gone through the time and expense of pursuing the dream of U.S. citizenship should be one of them. The current naturalization backlog is disgraceful. USCIS should move resources to quickly process naturalization applications and bring the wait time down to six months. Congress should investigate why these delays are occurring and should provide USCIS with a special funding allocation to address their application backlog challenges. And all of us should work together to tear down the “Second Wall” of barriers that prevent immigrants from pursuing their dream of U.S. citizenship and rights as equal partners at the table of our democracy.

Key Findings

- In the past year, 1,028,647 lawful permanent residents have applied to become US citizens, a 10.5% increase over the same period last year, a presidential election year
- There are currently 708,638 pending applications, 35.23% increase in the backlog of pending applications over last year and a 77% increase in the last two years.

15 States with Largest Increase in Number N400 Applications Received FY2015 v. FY2017

STATE OR TERRITORY	APPLICATION SPIKE
TEXAS	60.69%
NEW MEXICO	54.91%
IDAHO	54.36%
ARKANSAS	53.66%
GUAM	49.65%
INDIANA	49.18%
ARIZONA	47.99%
CALIFORNIA	47.14%
IOWA	47.02%
OKLAHOMA	38.88%
WASHINGTON	38.00%
OREGON	37.75%
MONTANA	36.92%
KANSAS	36.73%
NEVADA	36.54%

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15 States with Largest Number of Naturalization Applications

Applications Received in FY2016

STATE OR TERRITORY	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED
CALIFORNIA	181711
FLORIDA	122192
NEW YORK	119154
TEXAS	81393
NEW JERSEY	49662
ILLINOIS	31714
MASSACHUSETTS	29438
GEORGIA	25271
PENNSYLVANIA	23620
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	21939
MARYLAND	21772
WASHINGTON	19446
MICHIGAN	15885
ARIZONA	15563
NORTH CAROLINA	14755

Applications Received in FY2017

STATE OR TERRITORY	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED
CALIFORNIA	221875
NEW YORK	124790
FLORIDA	114073
TEXAS	102792
NEW JERSEY	51337
ILLINOIS	37273
MASSACHUSETTS	30876
GEORGIA	27343
PENNSYLVANIA	25150
MARYLAND	23755
WASHINGTON	23110
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	22506
ARIZONA	19076
NORTH CAROLINA	16845
MICHIGAN	16368

Applications Received in FY16 & FY17 Combined

STATE OR TERRITORY	APPLICATIONS RECEIVED
CALIFORNIA	403586
NEW YORK	243944
FLORIDA	236265
TEXAS	184185
NEW JERSEY	100999
ILLINOIS	68987
MASSACHUSETTS	60314
GEORGIA	52614
PENNSYLVANIA	48770
MARYLAND	45527
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	44445
WASHINGTON	42556
ARIZONA	34639
MICHIGAN	32253
NORTH CAROLINA	31600

15 States with Largest Increase in Number of Pending Applications

FY2015 Q3 v. FY2017 Q3

STATE OR TERRITORY	BACKLOG GROWTH
UTAH	204.37%
NEVADA	129.34%
NEW MEXICO	125.75%
WISCONSIN	122.54%
NORTH CAROLINA	119.20%
ARIZONA	109.59%
PENNSYLVANIA	108.13%
ARKANSAS	107.08%
KANSAS	105.14%
FLORIDA	101.75%
IDAHO	100.51%
NEW JERSEY	99.25%
TEXAS	99.18%
CALIFORNIA	90.79%
LOUISIANA	90.64%

15 States with Largest Number of Pending Applications

FY17 Q3

STATE OR TERRITORY	APPLICATIONS PENDING IN FY17 Q3
CALIFORNIA	145107
NEW YORK	93573
FLORIDA	83429
TEXAS	78935
NEW JERSEY	33972
ILLINOIS	23276
MASSACHUSETTS	20779
GEORGIA	19243
PENNSYLVANIA	18979
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	16740
MARYLAND	15237
WASHINGTON	15203
ARIZONA	13680
MINNESOTA	10549
NORTH CAROLINA	10195

Data Analysis from National Partnership for New Americans

All data drawn from [USCIS Data Set: Form N-400 Application for Naturalization](#)

- **N400 National One Year Comparisons, FY12 - FY17, p. 8**
- **N400 Comparisons by State, FY15 v. FY16, p. 9-11**
- **N400 Comparisons by State, FY16 v. FY17**
 - One Year Comparisons FY16 v. FY17: *Application changes in the last year, p. 12-14*
 - Three Month Comparisons, FY17 Q1 v. FY17 Q2: *Application changes in the first three months of the Trump Administration, p. 15-17*
 - Six Month Comparisons, FY16Q4 & FY17Q1 v. FY17Q2 & FY17Q3: *Application changes in the first six months of the Trump Administration, p. 18-20*
- **N400 One Year Comparisons by District, FY14 – FY17, p. 21-26**

Why This Application Spike?

There is little disagreement and at least lip service paid to the idea that naturalization by eligible long time immigrants is a good thing for both the immigrants and our nation. However there 8.8 million lawfully present immigrants who are eligible to naturalize, and these numbers have remained high for years. The barriers to naturalization range from the cost, lack of clear information, and fear of failing the exam (and losing the application fee.)

However the current climate of insults and threats toward immigrants, and increased immigration enforcement by this administration has resulted in millions of immigrants feeling fear and resentment towards unfair scapegoating. This has resulted in increased naturalization applications as immigrants seek to protect their families and empower themselves to vote.

Community organizations, labor unions and municipalities have supported and encouraged community members to naturalize in this critical period through scaled communications work, on the ground naturalization application assistance, and policy work to reduce the cost barrier for poor and working poor immigrants through full and partial naturalization fee waivers.

Over the past two years, community organizations, ethnic associations, labor unions and elected officials came together under the **Naturalize NOW Campaign** with the goal of encouraging 1,000,000 people to apply for citizenship in each of the last two years.

Since the campaign's launch, national partners National Partnership for New Americans (NPNA), Mi Familia Vota, Center for Popular Democracy, Church World Service, Unidos US, United Farm Workers (UFW), SEIU, UFCW, UNITE HERE and iAmerica; NPNA members Arkansas United Community Coalition (AUCC), CASA, Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles (CHIRLA), Colorado Immigrant Rights Coalition (CIRC), Comunidades Unidas (Utah), Florida Immigrant Coalition (FLIC), Global Cleveland, The Resurrection Project of Illinois, Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR), Latin American Coalition (LAC), Massachusetts Immigrant and Refugee Advocacy Coalition (MIRA), Michigan United, One America, Pennsylvania Immigrant and Citizenship Coalition (PICC), Progressive Leadership Alliance of

Nevada (PLAN), Promise Arizona, Nebraska Appleseed, New York Immigration Coalition (NYIC), Tennessee Immigrant and Refugee Rights Coalition (TIRRC); partner Justice for Our Neighbors Nebraska (JFON NE); and partnering municipalities have organized over 400 naturalization workshops, provided information to 2,242,061 people, and directly assisted 83,518 people with naturalization applications across the country. Using communications strategies like Mayor Garcetti's Naturalize NOW **PSA** on July 4th and running paid ads like iAmerica's [here](#), Naturalize NOW partners have elevated the urgency of naturalization and moved outreach to local workshops and clinics.

At the same time, Naturalize NOW partners have pursued innovative field strategies to scale impact of the campaign, including the training of community members and union stewards to act as super volunteers or Community Navigators educating and supporting their neighbors and fellow workers to naturalize.

Labor unions SEIU, UNITE HERE, United Farmworkers and UFCW have been particularly effective in training their union stewards, representatives and members to support workers to naturalize. Labor unions' work has supported some of the hardest to reach immigrant communities to apply for citizenship, including meatpacking workers in Dodge City, NE, hotel workers in Las Vegas, NV, and farmworkers in central CA.

At the same time, cities and counties have taken significant leadership in supporting their residents to naturalize this year, working together through **Cities for Citizenship (C4C)**, a major national initiative aimed at increasing citizenship among eligible U.S. permanent residents and encouraging cities across the country to invest in citizenship programs. This initiative is chaired by New York City Mayor Bill de Blasio, Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel, and Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti, with support from the Center for Popular Democracy and the National Partnership for New Americans.

Earlier this year, C4C released their **2016 Impact Report** outlining the initiative's efforts to support naturalization and financial empowerment for lawful permanent residents and the positive economic impacts of municipally-supported naturalization on individuals, cities and counties. In this time when the federal government is making the lawful immigration process more challenging, municipal governments are stepping up and standing with immigrant communities to become citizens.

An additional citizenship effort is led by the **New Americans Campaign**, a diverse nonpartisan national network of respected immigration organizations, legal services providers, faith-based organizations, immigrant rights groups, foundations and community leaders.

Several press links from these naturalization efforts are here:

- [New York Times](#), March 7, 2016: More Latinos Seek Citizenship to Vote Against Trump
- [NBC News](#), March 20, 2016: In Citizenship Drives, Latinos Sign Up to Vote Against Trump
- [New York Times](#), September 30, 2016: Immigrants Eager to Vote Obeyed All the Rules. It Didn't Pay.
- [CityLab](#), July 4, 2017: The Heartland Wants More New Americans
- [NextCity](#), July 4, 2017: Opinion: Why U.S. Cities Are Fighting to Attract Immigrants
- [Univision](#), July 4, 2017: Campaña de un millón de nuevos ciudadanos en 2017 afectada por demoras en los trámites

Policy Recommendations & Conclusion

It is not good for our nation and it is not good for immigrants to have close to 9 million legal permanent residents who have not become U.S. citizens, though many would like to do so. It should be a shared general national policy priority to encourage and assist immigrants to learn English and move forward on the naturalization process. This should be a priority of not only USCIS, but of government at all levels as well as all of the faith, service, labor, business, and other organizations of civil society.

Unfortunately the current administration is moving in the opposite direction. The current naturalization application processing backlog is becoming a "Second Wall" that prevents legal immigrants from achieving their dream of becoming equal U.S. citizens. This is a form of disenfranchisement. In a little noticed change the USCIS changed its mission from "service" to immigrants to "security" and fraud prevention. The talk of "extreme vetting" is appearing more and more like a smokescreen for the extraordinary backlogs that have developed for naturalization and other USCIS services.

USCIS is an agency of government that is expected to pay all of its bills entirely through the fees it charges. This is unlike any other agency of the Department of Homeland Security or the Department of State. The impact of being a fee-based agency is that the cost of naturalization and other services faces a constant upwards pressure. A study by Dr. Manuel Pastor demonstrated that a full 52% of those eligible for naturalization earn less than 250% of poverty (From [Nurturing Naturalization](#), by Manuel Pastor, Jared Sanchez, Rhonda Ortiz, and Justin Scoggins and Commissioned by the National Partnership for New Americans). The implementation of full and partial fee waivers for poor and working poor immigrants has meant that the dream of U.S. citizenship is not limited to only the wealthy immigrants.

In order to address these challenges, NPNA recommends:

- USCIS Return to the public service mission that was previously its focus
- USCIS Prioritize casework resources to reduce the naturalization backlog
- USCIS Work with civil society organizations and government at all levels to promote a national naturalization push.
- Congress Fund naturalization services to reduce the cost barriers and expand administrative capacity
- Congress Explore the causes of the naturalization backlogs, and whether any of the delays are intentional.

Democracies function when there is an informed, active, engaged and equal citizenry. The recent surge of two million immigrants applying to naturalize is good for those immigrants, who will see improvements in their income, know more about the U.S. history and government, and will learn and gain the benefits of speaking English. They will have the protections of U.S. citizenship, and they will be able to become voters and participate fully in our democracy. This is also a good thing for the communities that they live in, as the economies and tax base will be strengthened along with the civic fiber of their cities and states. And it is a good thing for the United States when millions of immigrants make an affirmative commitment to become citizens, study our history and Constitution, learn English, pay a substantial fee and undergo a background check, and then make a sacred pledge to defend our Constitution. Congress and USCIS should make special efforts to support the many immigrants who would like to become New Americans, and tear down the "Second Wall" of processing backlogs. We will be a better nation for it.

One Year Comparisons of Citizenship Applications Received and Pending, 2012 - 2017

Data Analyzed by National Partnership for New Americans, 10.18.17

Citizenship (N400) Applications Received

	N400 Applications Received					
	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Q1 October - December			157,786	163,928	187,635	239,628
Q2 January - March			202,043	197,590	252,254	289,988
Q3 April - June						
**2013 Q3 data provided by USCIS is TOTAL Q1-Q3 data, from October 2012 - June 2013		583,080	234,331	216,500	286,036	253,519
Q4 July - September		182,112	179,651	204,957	245,317	225,137
Q1 - Q4 TOTAL October - September **USCIS does not have quarterly data available before Q4 of 2013	889,728	765,192	773,811	782,975	971,242	1,008,467
2 Year Average	Average Applications over FY12 & FY13: 827,460		Average Applications over FY14 & FY15: 778,384		Average Applications over FY16 & FY17: 989,854	
Percent Change compared with 2 years prior	-5.93% Decrease in Average # of Applications Received			27.17% Increase in Average # of Applications Received		

Citizenship (N400) Applications Pending

	N400 Applications Pending			
	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17
Q4 (of previous yr) July - September	312,027	384,257	367,009	522,565
Q1 October - December	297,434	380,639	388,832	636,164
Q2 January - March	334,357	388,412	446,545	744,106
Q3 April - June	405,683	399,397	524,014	708,638

**77% increase in number of pending applications in two years

N400 One Year Comparisons, FY14 Q4 – FY15 Q3 v. FY16 Q4 – FY17 Q3

Data Analyzed by National Partnership for New Americans (NPNA), October 18, 2017

	FY15			FY17			FY15 v. FY17		
	Applications Received (FY14 Q4 - FY15 Q3)	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY15 Q3	Applications Received (FY16 Q4 - FY17 Q3)	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3	Application Spike	Change in Applications Approved	Backlog Growth
Total	757669	706785	399397	1028647	713961	708,638	35.76%	1.02%	77.43%
State									
Alaska	1225	1068	623	1375	809	919	12.24%	-24.25%	47.51%
Arizona	12890	12343	6527	19076	12305	13680	47.99%	-0.31%	109.59%
Arkansas	1092	1115	551	1678	1194	1,141	53.66%	7.09%	107.08%
California	150789	153680	76057	221875	155069	145107	47.14%	0.90%	90.79%
Colorado	8846	8882	5100	11607	6450	8,479	31.21%	-27.38%	66.25%
Connecticut	9391	8895	5057	11814	7232	8,919	25.80%	-18.70%	76.37%
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	17737	17004	10764	22506	22382	16,740	26.89%	31.63%	55.52%
Florida	90008	79556	41353	114,073	75268	83429	26.74%	-5.39%	101.75%
Georgia	21573	24538	12197	27343	15874	19,243	26.75%	-35.31%	57.77%
Hawaii	3897	3334	1819	4560	3238	2,798	17.01%	-2.88%	53.82%
Idaho	1389	1457	586	2144	1690	1,175	54.36%	15.99%	100.51%
Illinois	28849	27122	14397	37273	25379	23,276	29.20%	-6.43%	61.67%
Indiana	4414	3909	1948	6585	4967	3,697	49.18%	27.07%	89.78%
Iowa	2688	2335	1767	3952	2694	3,132	47.02%	15.37%	77.25%
Kansas	1277	1338	545	1746	1270	1,118	36.73%	-5.08%	105.14%
Kentucky	3343	2688	1269	4313	3410	2,380	29.02%	26.86%	87.55%
Louisiana	3529	3663	1730	4478	2468	3,298	26.89%	-32.62%	90.64%
Maine	1118	983	529	1085	882	712	-2.95%	-10.27%	34.59%
Maryland	18034	17112	12453	23755	21900	15,237	31.72%	27.98%	22.36%
Massachusetts	23883	22258	11651	30876	21464	20779	29.28%	-3.57%	78.35%

	FY15			FY 17			FY15 v. FY17		
	Applications Received (FY14 Q4 - FY15 Q3)	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY15 Q3	Applications Received (FY16 Q4 - FY17 Q3)	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3	Application Spike	Change in Applications Approved	Backlog Growth
Michigan	13531	12470	7261	16368	11925	9,966	20.97%	-4.37%	37.25%
Minnesota	12622	9092	8056	15394	9988	10,549	21.96%	9.85%	30.95%
Missouri	7328	5554	4145	9249	8143	5284	26.21%	46.62%	27.48%
Montana	279	254	114	382	346	178	36.92%	36.22%	56.14%
Nebraska	3170	2703	1199	4007	2768	2,202	26.40%	2.40%	83.65%
Nevada	8557	7661	3630	11684	7561	8325	36.54%	-1.31%	129.34%
New Hampshire	1677	1588	645	2014	1773	971	20.10%	11.65%	50.54%
New Jersey	38618	34794	17050	51337	40559	33972	32.94%	16.57%	99.25%
New Mexico	1681	2051	664	2604	1936	1,499	54.91%	-5.61%	125.75%
New York	96513	86547	56901	124790	88147	93573	29.30%	1.85%	64.45%
North Carolina	12446	11420	4651	16845	12241	10195	35.34%	7.19%	119.20%
Ohio	10496	9099	4184	14024	11583	6871	33.61%	27.30%	64.22%
Oklahoma	3650	2995	2495	5069	3504	3,339	38.88%	16.99%	33.83%
Oregon	6981	6657	4630	9616	6784	5,694	37.75%	1.91%	22.98%
Pennsylvania	19521	18108	9119	25150	16912	18979	28.84%	-6.60%	108.13%
Rhode Island	2886	2671	1265	3879	3152	1,901	34.41%	18.01%	50.28%
South Carolina	5921	4560	2567	7310	5698	2920	23.46%	24.96%	13.75%
Tennessee	6566	5635	3938	8394	4671	6,599	27.84%	-17.11%	67.57%
Texas	63971	59876	39629	102792	59587	78935	60.69%	-0.48%	99.18%
Utah	4374	5013	1464	5911	3139	4,456	35.14%	-37.38%	204.37%
Vermont	690	647	297	863	740	451	25.07%	14.37%	51.85%
Virginia	4958	4493	2781	5731	5232	4,670	15.59%	16.45%	67.93%
Washington	16746	11948	12123	23110	14534	15203	38.00%	21.64%	25.41%
Wisconsin	3726	3317	1588	5087	3021	3,534	36.53%	-8.92%	122.54%

Field Office by Territory	FY15			FY 17			FY15 v. FY17		
	Applications Received (FY14 Q4 - FY15 Q3)	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY15 Q3	Applications Received (FY16 Q4 - FY17 Q3)	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3	Application Spike	Change in Applications Approved	Backlog Growth
Guam	709	628	388	1061	837	614	49.65%	33.28%	58.25%
U.S. Virgin Islands	748	670	372	687	707	355	-8.16%	5.52%	-4.57%
Puerto Rico	3112	2836	1318	3175	2528	2,144	2.02%	-10.86%	62.67%

N400 One Year Comparisons: FY15 Q4 – FY16 Q3 v. FY16 Q4 – FY17 Q3

Data Analyzed by National Partnership for New Americans (NPNA), October 18, 2017

	FY16			FY17			FY16 v. FY17		
	Applications Received (FY15 Q4 - FY16 Q3)	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY16 Q3	Applications Received (FY16 Q4 - FY17 Q3)	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3	Application Spike	Change in Applications Approved	Backlog Growth
Total	930882	736189	524014	1028647	713961	708,638	10.50%	-3.02%	35.23%
State									
Alaska	1267	909	753	1375	809	919	8.52%	-11.00%	22.05%
Arizona	15563	11358	9496	19076	12305	13680	22.57%	8.34%	44.06%
Arkansas	1505	1294	738	1678	1194	1,141	11.50%	-7.73%	54.61%
California	181711	146122	99677	221875	155069	145107	22.10%	6.12%	45.58%
Colorado	10914	8933	5491	11607	6450	8,479	6.35%	-27.80%	54.42%
Connecticut	11402	10126	5768	11814	7232	8,919	3.61%	-28.58%	54.63%
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	21939	16178	14576	22506	22382	16,740	2.58%	38.35%	14.85%
Florida	122192	85907	66113	114,073	75268	83429	-6.64%	-12.38%	26.19%
Georgia	25271	21989	13156	27343	15874	19,243	8.20%	-27.81%	46.27%
Hawaii	4610	4124	1943	4560	3238	2,798	-1.08%	-21.48%	44.00%
Idaho	1733	1333	826	2144	1690	1,175	23.72%	26.78%	42.25%
Illinois	31714	25441	17679	37273	25379	23,276	17.53%	-0.24%	31.66%
Indiana	5374	4413	2599	6585	4967	3,697	22.53%	12.55%	42.25%
Iowa	3502	2260	2606	3952	2694	3,132	12.85%	19.20%	20.18%
Kansas	1430	1106	782	1746	1270	1,118	22.10%	14.83%	42.97%
Kentucky	3779	3109	1670	4313	3410	2,380	14.13%	9.68%	42.51%
Louisiana	4323	3517	2161	4478	2468	3,298	3.59%	-29.83%	52.61%
Maine	1078	1230	390	1085	882	712	0.65%	-28.29%	82.56%
Maryland	21772	18269	14262	23755	21900	15,237	9.11%	19.88%	6.84%
Massachusetts	29438	23818	15643	30876	21464	20779	4.88%	-9.88%	32.83%

	FY16			FY17			FY16 v. FY17		
	Applications Received (FY15 Q4 - FY16 Q3)	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY16 Q3	Applications Received (FY16 Q4 - FY17 Q3)	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3	Application Spike	Change in Applications Approved	Backlog Growth
Michigan	15885	14331	7534	16368	11925	9,966	3.04%	-16.79%	32.28%
Minnesota	14035	12020	9326	15394	9988	10,549	9.68%	-16.91%	13.11%
Missouri	8425	7123	5014	9249	8143	5284	9.78%	14.32%	5.38%
Montana	366	301	156	382	346	178	4.37%	14.95%	14.10%
Nebraska	3587	3150	1440	4007	2768	2,202	11.71%	-12.13%	52.92%
Nevada	11645	7437	6874	11684	7561	8325	0.33%	1.67%	21.11%
New Hampshire	1860	1505	907	2014	1773	971	8.28%	17.81%	7.06%
New Jersey	49662	37813	27099	51337	40559	33972	3.37%	7.26%	25.36%
New Mexico	2151	1573	1211	2604	1936	1,499	21.06%	23.08%	23.78%
New York	119154	87979	76945	124790	88147	93573	4.73%	0.19%	21.61%
North Carolina	14755	12439	6523	16845	12241	10195	14.16%	-1.59%	56.29%
Ohio	12178	10174	5415	14024	11583	6871	15.16%	13.85%	26.89%
Oklahoma	5143	4571	2669	5069	3504	3,339	-1.44%	-23.34%	25.10%
Oregon	7919	8556	3457	9616	6784	5,694	21.43%	-20.71%	64.71%
Pennsylvania	23620	17979	13621	25150	16912	18979	6.48%	-5.93%	39.34%
Rhode Island	3545	2953	1752	3879	3152	1,901	9.42%	6.74%	8.50%
South Carolina	7538	4580	3277	7310	5698	2920	-3.02%	24.41%	-10.89%
Tennessee	7581	6808	4108	8394	4671	6,599	10.72%	-31.39%	60.64%
Texas	81393	64676	50382	102792	59587	78935	26.29%	-7.87%	56.67%
Utah	4845	3998	2194	5911	3139	4,456	22.00%	-21.49%	103.10%
Vermont	764	679	392	863	740	451	12.96%	8.98%	15.05%
Virginia	5405	5169	3497	5731	5232	4,670	6.03%	1.22%	33.54%
Washington	19446	21335	9235	23110	14534	15203	18.84%	-31.88%	64.62%
Wisconsin	4359	3521	2058	5087	3021	3,534	16.70%	-14.20%	71.72%

Territory	FY16			FY17			FY16 v. FY17		
	Applications Received (FY15 Q4 - FY16 Q3)	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY16 Q3	Applications Received (FY16 Q4 - FY17 Q3)	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3	Application Spike	Change in Applications Approved	Backlog Growth
Guam	894	867	389	1061	837	614	18.68%	-3.46%	57.84%
U.S. Virgin Islands	733	555	447	687	707	355	-6.28%	27.39%	-20.58%
Puerto Rico	3477	2661	1763	3175	2528	2,144	-8.69%	-5.00%	21.61%

N400 Three Month Comparisons: FY17 Q1 v. FY17 Q2

Data Analyzed by National Partnership for New Americans (NPNA), October 18, 2017

	FY17 Q1 October - December 2016			FY17 Q2 January - March 2017			FY17 Q1 v. FY17 Q2		
	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q1	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q2	Applications Spike	Change in Application Approvals	Backlog Growth
Total	239628	112640	636164	289988	167309	744106	21.02%	48.53%	16.97%
State									
Alaska	340	148	786	374	198	935	10.00%	33.78%	18.96%
Arizona	4341	2264	11254	5486	2701	13527	26.38%	19.30%	20.20%
Arkansas	386	142	1089	471	371	1172	22.02%	161.27%	7.62%
California	50500	21832	124515	64580	38627	149746	27.88%	76.93%	20.26%
Colorado	2751	1136	7271	3390	1136	9241	23.23%	0.00%	27.09%
Connecticut	2734	1037	7642	3477	1343	9591	27.18%	29.51%	25.50%
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	5524	2403	16424	6515	5103	17493	17.94%	112.36%	6.51%
Florida	25269	11858	81462	28493	16303	91988	12.76%	37.49%	12.92%
Georgia	6408	2191	18040	8271	3451	22338	29.07%	57.51%	23.82%
Hawaii	997	648	2851	1178	794	3134	18.15%	22.53%	9.93%
Idaho	454	249	1063	613	352	1306	35.02%	41.37%	22.86%
Illinois	8245	4193	20479	11318	6543	24236	37.27%	56.05%	18.35%
Indiana	1508	796	3204	1965	1282	4174	30.31%	61.06%	30.27%
Iowa	979	614	2804	1101	651	3163	12.46%	6.03%	12.80%
Kansas	361	183	888	483	326	1040	33.80%	78.14%	17.12%
Kentucky	1039	431	2615	1204	960	2776	15.88%	122.74%	6.16%
Louisiana	1050	398	3137	1163	692	3514	10.76%	73.87%	12.02%
Maine	246	229	417	307	154	557	24.80%	-32.75%	33.57%
Maryland	5770	2942	15392	6757	7268	14567	17.11%	147.04%	-5.36%
Massachusetts	7371	3193	18101	8262	4824	21110	12.09%	51.08%	16.62%

State	FY17 Q1			FY17 Q2			FY17 Q1 v. FY17 Q2		
	October - December 2016			January - March 2017					
	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q1	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q2	Applications Spike	Change in Application Approvals	Backlog Growth
Michigan	3759	1817	9727	4665	3078	10994	24.10%	69.40%	13.03%
Minnesota	3556	2124	11593	4435	3075	12598	24.72%	44.77%	8.67%
Missouri	2231	1408	5781	2715	2180	6184	21.69%	54.83%	6.97%
Montana	98	59	180	96	113	155	-2.04%	91.53%	-13.89%
Nebraska	899	498	2034	1056	731	2235	17.46%	46.79%	9.88%
Nevada	2647	1330	7527	3301	1238	9478	24.71%	-6.92%	25.92%
New Hampshire	454	326	1036	593	432	1169	30.62%	32.52%	12.84%
New Jersey	11968	6252	32008	14551	9109	36511	21.58%	45.70%	14.07%
New Mexico	642	343	1445	740	494	1541	15.26%	44.02%	6.64%
New York	29881	16144	83363	32233	14407	99600	7.87%	-10.76%	19.48%
North Carolina	3948	1969	9209	5077	3272	10697	28.60%	66.18%	16.16%
Ohio	3191	1615	7229	4192	2934	8303	31.37%	81.67%	14.86%
Oklahoma	1085	342	2841	1504	753	3513	38.62%	120.18%	23.65%
Oregon	2203	1003	5033	2933	2218	5589	33.14%	121.14%	11.05%
Pennsylvania	5822	3251	15247	7349	3837	18404	26.23%	18.03%	20.71%
Rhode Island	955	423	2198	902	860	2131	-5.55%	103.31%	-3.05%
South Carolina	1450	698	3456	2629	1472	3516	81.31%	110.89%	1.74%
Tennessee	2005	550	5430	2363	969	6722	17.86%	76.18%	23.79%
Texas	25685	9649	65017	29933	14205	78410	16.54%	47.22%	20.60%
Utah	1328	642	3290	1736	790	4205	30.72%	23.05%	27.81%
Vermont	212	125	471	255	209	502	20.28%	67.20%	6.58%
Virginia	1393	822	4277	1658	1268	4673	19.02%	54.26%	9.26%
Washington	5466	2993	12100	7067	4781	14274	29.29%	59.74%	17.97%
Wisconsin	1209	322	3037	1530	829	3648	26.55%	157.45%	20.12%

Territory	FY17 Q1 October - December 2016			FY17 Q2 January - March 2017			FY17 Q1 v. FY17 Q2		
	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q1	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q2	Applications Spike	Change in Application Approvals	Backlog Growth
Guam	294	205	542	285	265	627	-3.06%	29.27%	15.68%
U.S. Virgin Islands	166	189	365	172	183	404	3.61%	-3.17%	10.68%
Puerto Rico	808	654	2294	610	528	2415	-24.50%	-19.27%	5.27%

N400 Six Month Comparisons: FY16 Q4 & FY17 Q1 v. FY17 Q2 & FY17 Q3

Data Analyzed by National Partnership for New Americans (NPNA), October 18, 2017

	FY 16 Q4 & FY17 Q1 July - December 2016			FY17 Q2 & FY17 Q3 January - June 2017			FY16 Q4 & FY17 Q1 v. FY17 Q2 & FY17 Q3		
	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q1	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3	Application Spike	Change in Applications Approved	Backlog Growth
Total	484945	341721	636164	543,702	372,240	708,638	12.12%	8.93%	11.39%
State									
Alaska	637	422	786	738	387	919	15.86%	-8.29%	16.92%
Arizona	8597	6035	11254	10479	6270	13680	21.89%	3.89%	21.56%
Arkansas	821	501	1089	857	693	1,141	4.38%	38.32%	4.78%
California	100693	70330	124515	121182	84739	145107	20.35%	20.49%	16.54%
Colorado	5502	3344	7271	6,105	3,106	8,479	10.96%	-7.12%	16.61%
Connecticut	5661	3259	7642	6,153	3,973	8,919	8.69%	21.91%	16.71%
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	11051	8766	16424	11,455	13,616	16,740	3.66%	55.33%	1.92%
Florida	58584	39492	81462	55489	35776	83429	-5.28%	-9.41%	2.41%
Georgia	12935	7811	18040	14,408	8,063	19,243	11.39%	3.23%	6.67%
Hawaii	2261	1380	2851	2,299	1,858	2,798	1.68%	34.64%	-1.86%
Idaho	908	705	1063	1,236	985	1,175	36.12%	39.72%	10.54%
Illinois	16032	11429	20479	21,241	13,950	23,276	32.49%	22.06%	13.66%
Indiana	2908	1916	3204	3,677	3,051	3,697	26.44%	59.24%	15.39%
Iowa	1857	1469	2804	2,095	1,225	3,132	12.82%	-16.61%	11.70%
Kansas	751	607	888	995	663	1,118	32.49%	9.23%	25.90%
Kentucky	1993	1214	2615	2,320	2,196	2,380	16.41%	80.89%	-8.99%
Louisiana	2202	1119	3137	2,276	1,349	3,298	3.36%	20.55%	5.13%
Maine	472	417	417	613	465	712	29.87%	11.51%	70.74%
Maryland	11216	9585	15392	12,539	12,315	15,237	11.80%	28.48%	-1.01%
Massachusetts	15089	11250	18101	15787	10214	20779	4.63%	-9.21%	14.79%

	FY 16 Q4 & FY17 Q1			FY17 Q2 & FY17 Q3			FY16 Q4 & FY17 Q1 v. FY17 Q2 & FY17 Q3		
	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q1	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3	Application Spike	Change in Applications Approved	Backlog Growth
Michigan	7617	5104	9727	8,751	6,821	9,966	14.89%	33.64%	2.46%
Minnesota	6985	4361	11593	8,409	5,627	10,549	20.39%	29.03%	-9.01%
Missouri	4361	3555	5781	4888	4588	5284	12.08%	29.06%	-8.60%
Montana	174	140	180	208	206	178	19.54%	47.14%	-1.11%
Nebraska	1832	1188	2034	2,175	1,580	2,202	18.72%	33.00%	8.26%
Nevada	5653	4403	7527	6031	3158	8325	6.69%	-28.28%	10.60%
New Hampshire	939	767	1036	1,075	1,006	971	14.48%	31.16%	-6.27%
New Jersey	24799	18266	32008	26538	22293	33972	7.01%	22.05%	6.14%
New Mexico	1192	876	1445	1,412	1,060	1,499	18.46%	21.00%	3.74%
New York	61213	47974	83363	63577	40173	93573	3.86%	-16.26%	12.25%
North Carolina	7860	5206	9209	8985	7035	10195	14.31%	35.13%	10.71%
Ohio	6213	4197	7229	7811	7386	6871	25.72%	75.98%	-4.95%
Oklahoma	2202	1718	2841	2,867	1,786	3,339	30.20%	3.96%	17.53%
Oregon	4250	2570	5033	5,366	4,214	5,694	26.26%	63.97%	13.13%
Pennsylvania	11815	8842	15247	13335	8070	18979	12.87%	-8.73%	24.48%
Rhode Island	1943	1273	2198	1,936	1,879	1,901	-0.36%	47.60%	-13.51%
South Carolina	2758	2329	3456	4552	3369	2920	65.05%	44.65%	-15.51%
Tennessee	3973	2367	5430	4,421	2,304	6,599	11.28%	-2.66%	21.53%
Texas	47929	31527	65017	54863	28060	78935	14.47%	-11.00%	21.41%
Utah	2590	1413	3290	3,321	1,726	4,456	28.22%	22.15%	35.44%
Vermont	406	280	471	457	460	451	12.56%	64.29%	-4.25%
Virginia	2664	2573	4277	3,067	2,659	4,670	15.13%	3.34%	9.19%
Washington	10390	6496	12100	12720	8038	15203	22.43%	23.74%	25.64%
Wisconsin	2313	1252	3037	2,774	1,769	3,534	19.93%	41.29%	16.36%

Territory	FY 16 Q4 & FY17 Q1 July - December 2016			FY17 Q2 & FY17 Q3 January - June 2017			FY16 Q4 & FY17 Q1 v. FY17 Q2 & FY17 Q3		
	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q1	Applications Received	Applications Approved	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3	Application Spike	Change in Applications Approved	Backlog Growth
	Guam	521	334	542	540	503	614	3.65%	50.60%
U.S. Virgin Islands	336	404	365	351	303	355	4.46%	-25.00%	-2.74%
Puerto Rico	1847	1255	2294	1,328	1,273	2,144	-28.10%	1.43%	-6.54%

Data Analyzed by National Partnership for New Americans (NPNA), October 6, 2017

	Total	FY14		FY15		FY16		FY17	
		Applications Received (FY13 Q4 - FY14 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY14 Q3	Applications Received (FY14 Q4 - FY15 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY15 Q3	Applications Received (FY15 Q4 - FY16 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY16 Q3	Applications Received (FY16 Q4 - FY17 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3
Field Office by State									
Alaska									
	Anchorage	1165	535	1225	623	1267	753	1375	919
Arizona									
	Phoenix	11,650	6,081	10,337	5,512	12,676	8,015	15,225	11,400
	Tucson	2,893	1,394	2,553	1,015	2,887	1,481	3,846	2,280
Arkansas									
	Fort Smith	1084	524	1092	551	1505	738	1675	1,141
California									
	Chula Vista	7,223	3,343	7,253	3,768	6,030	1,172	-	-
	Fresno	10,123	5,237	8,409	4,582	10,498	5,140	13,313	8,471
	Imperial	1547	623	1222	509	1631	844	2160	1,133
	Los Angeles	22,311	11,004	17,821	7,964	19,752	9,208	23,080	15,924
	Los Angeles County	24,247	14,240	17,505	8,464	22,617	12,481	27,753	17,930
	Sacramento	12,894	5,052	12,601	5,262	14,097	6,559	16,545	10,783
	San Bernardino	16,780	10,415	13,161	6,626	17,343	8,882	22,743	12,519
	San Diego	9,220	4,029	8,222	4,340	11,178	11,045	20,710	12,455
	San Fernando Valley	16,777	9,791	13,738	6,622	16,155	8,376	19,956	13,776
	San Francisco	23,446	10,893	22,252	10,716	27,786	16,604	35,249	25,320
	San Jose	15,485	5,809	14,611	6,118	16,941	9,581	19,730	13,132
	Santa Ana	16,330	10,484	13,994	11,086	17,683	9,785	20,627	13,664

		FY14		FY15		FY16		FY17	
		Applications Received (FY13 Q4 - FY14 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY14 Q3	Applications Received (FY14 Q4 - FY15 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY15 Q3	Applications Received (FY15 Q4 - FY16 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY16 Q3	Applications Received (FY16 Q4 - FY17 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3
Colorado	Denver	8,607	5,743	8,846	5,100	10,914	5,491	11,607	8,479
Connecticut	Hartford	9,284	5,433	9,391	5,057	11,402	5,768	11,814	8,919
Delaware	Dover AFB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	Washington	17,515	10,128	17,737	10,764	21,939	14,576	22,506	16,740
Florida	Fort Meyers	-	-	-	-	-	-	3925	4,379
	Hialeah	12,879	6,455	13,814	6,047	20,078	10,601	16,432	10,355
	Jacksonville	4,458	2,257	4,746	2,584	5,635	3,435	5,965	3,706
	Kendall	12,599	4,885	12,977	4,963	19,132	10,144	15,011	9,325
	Miami	12,893	6,096	13,262	6,355	18,304	10,266	18,296	15,124
	Oakland Park	13,093	5,682	13,533	6,036	17,970	9,864	15,957	12,884
	Orlando	10,230	4,932	10,389	6,010	13,512	7,744	13,775	10,304
	Tampa	12,384	5,464	12,652	5,365	16,150	8,823	13,501	10,114
	West Palm Beach	8,638	3,272	8,635	3,993	11,411	5,236	11,166	7,238
Georgia	Atlanta	20,919	14,499	21,573	12,197	25,271	13,156	27,343	19,243
Hawaii	Honolulu	3,787	1,805	3,897	1,819	4,610	1,943	4,560	2,798
Idaho	Boise	1608	775	1389	586	1733	826	2137	1,175

		FY14		FY15		FY16		FY17	
		Applications Received (FY13 Q4 - FY14 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY14 Q3	Applications Received (FY14 Q4 - FY15 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY15 Q3	Applications Received (FY15 Q4 - FY16 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY16 Q3	Applications Received (FY16 Q4 - FY17 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3
Illinois	Chicago	29,435	13,606	28,849	14,397	31,714	17,679	37,273	23,276
Indiana	Indianapolis	4,014	1,661	4,414	1,948	5,374	2,599	6,585	3,697
Iowa	Des Moines	2252	1,286	2688	1,767	3502	2606	3944	3,132
Kansas	Wichita	1249	635	1277	545	1430	782	1739	1,118
Kentucky	Louisville	3,033	1,070	3,343	1,269	3,779	1,670	4,306	2,380
Louisiana	New Orleans	3,603	2,233	3,529	1,730	4,323	2,161	4,478	3,298
Maine	Portland	899	316	1118	529	1078	390	1083	712
Maryland	Baltimore	17,902	12,740	18,034	12,453	21,772	14,262	23,755	15,237
Massachusetts	Boston	15,842	8,695	16,434	7,737	20,100	10,634	21,380	14,856
	Lawrence	6,978	3,390	7,449	3,914	9,338	5,009	9,496	5,923
Michigan	Detroit	13,159	5,510	13,531	7,261	15,885	7,534	16,368	9,966
Minnesota	St. Paul	11,325	6,173	12,622	8,056	14,035	9,326	15,394	10,549
Missouri	Kansas City	3,928	1,532	4,185	2,134	5,250	2,330	5,555	2,827

		FY14		FY15		FY16		FY17	
		Applications Received (FY13 Q4 - FY14 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY14 Q3	Applications Received (FY14 Q4 - FY15 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY15 Q3	Applications Received (FY15 Q4 - FY16 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY16 Q3	Applications Received (FY16 Q4 - FY17 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3
Montana	St. Louis	2860	1,214	3143	2,011	3175	2684	3690	2,457
	Helena	292	86	279	114	366	156	380	178
Nebraska	Omaha	2891	1,170	3170	1,199	3587	1440	4001	2,202
	Las Vegas	7,594	3,117	7,398	3,155	10,162	6,061	9,895	7,139
Nevada	Reno	1268	577	1159	475	1483	813	1784	1,186
	Manchester	1500	600	1677	645	1860	907	2013	971
	Mount Laurel	6,701	2,736	7,058	2,750	8,575	4,047	9,577	6,388
New Jersey	Newark	30,819	14,265	31,560	14,300	41,087	23,052	41,753	27,584
	Albuquerque	1893	874	1681	664	2151	1211	2601	1,499
New York	Albany	2255	1,046	2482	1,217	2702	1528	2967	1,787
	Buffalo	4,054	2,171	5,261	2,513	5,440	2,753	5,554	2,785
	Long Island	18,856	11,392	19,369	11,041	24,581	15,205	26,067	21,332
	New York	49,135	32,845	50,932	30,522	63,948	45,020	66,450	50,240
	Queens	17,943	10,021	18,469	11,608	22,483	12,439	23,746	17,429
North Carolina	Charlotte	6,196	2,165	6,618	2,507	7,857	3,577	8,989	6,240
	Raleigh	5,629	2,399	5,828	2,144	6,898	2,946	7,850	3,955

		FY14		FY15		FY16		FY17	
		Applications Received (FY13 Q4 - FY14 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY14 Q3	Applications Received (FY14 Q4 - FY15 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY15 Q3	Applications Received (FY15 Q4 - FY16 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY16 Q3	Applications Received (FY16 Q4 - FY17 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3
Ohio	Cincinnati	2370	893	2405	925	2860	1348	3385	1,586
	Cleveland	3,620	1,254	3,858	1,639	4,265	1,673	4,811	2,305
	Columbus	3,782	1,139	4,233	1,620	5,053	2,394	5,815	2,980
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	4,015	2,620	3,650	2,495	5,143	2,669	5,069	3,339
Oregon	Portland	7,012	4,578	6,981	4,630	7,919	3,457	9,607	5,694
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	16,023	8,004	16,737	7,326	20,493	11,963	21,859	17,236
	Pittsburgh	2663	1,124	2784	1,793	3127	1658	3285	1,743
Rhode Island	Providence	2,901	1,225	2,886	1,265	3,545	1,752	3,875	1,901
South Carolina	Charleston	6,013	1,933	5,921	2,567	7,538	3,277	5,283	1,590
	Greer							2027	1,330
Tennessee	Memphis	6,338	3,357	6,566	3,938	7,581	4,108	8,394	6,599
Texas	Dallas	23,682	14,134	21,171	13,747	26,992	16,616	33,276	27,679
	El Paso	4,679	2,476	4,573	2,597	6,327	4,486	8,494	6,237
	Harlingen	3,759	2,133	3,203	1,725	4,254	2,537	6,766	4,843
	Houston	27,877	15,850	23,889	16,073	29,934	18,902	35,487	27,271
	San Antonio	11,571	5,732	11,135	5,487	13,886	7,841	18,752	12,905

		FY14		FY15		FY16		FY17	
		Applications Received (FY13 Q4 - FY14 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY14 Q3	Applications Received (FY14 Q4 - FY15 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY15 Q3	Applications Received (FY15 Q4 - FY16 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY16 Q3	Applications Received (FY16 Q4 - FY17 Q3)	Applications Pending in FY17 Q3
Utah	Salt Lake City	4,355	2,505	4,374	1,464	4,845	2,194	5,911	4,456
Vermont	St. Albans	626	325	690	297	764	392	862	451
Virginia	Norfolk	4,762	2,132	4,958	2,781	5,405	3,497	5,731	4,670
Washington	Seattle	14,194	7,201	14,279	11,006	16,450	7,785	19,682	13,625
	Spokane	818	299	918	393	1080	615	1129	573
	Yakima	1705	685	1549	724	1916	835	2297	1,005
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	3,711	1,451	3,726	1,588	4,359	2,058	5,084	3,534
Field Office by Territory ⁶									
Guam	Hagatna	790	300	709	388	894	389	1058	614
U.S. Virgin Islands	Charlotte Amalie	457	161	467	194	452	219	440	211
	Christiansted	258	173	281	178	281	228	245	144
Puerto Rico	San Juan	2,717	1,594	3,112	1,318	3,477	1,763	3,173	2,144