

Estimates of the Lawful Permanent Resident Population in the United States: January 2014

JAMES LEE AND BRYAN BAKER

This report presents estimates of the lawful permanent resident (LPR) population living in the United States as of January 1, 2014. LPRs, also known as “green card” holders, are immigrants who have been granted lawful permanent residence in the United States but have not yet become U.S. citizens. Estimates of the total LPR population and the LPR population eligible to apply to naturalize are tabulated by country of birth, state of residence, and the year LPR status was obtained. Data for the estimates were obtained primarily from administrative records of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The methodology used for the 2014 estimates is similar to that used in previous DHS estimates (see Baker and Rytina, 2014).

In summary, an estimated 13.2 million LPRs lived in the United States on January 1, 2014, and 8.9 million of them were eligible to naturalize. The majority (64 percent) obtained LPR status in 2000 or later.

BACKGROUND

Data on the size and characteristics of the foreign-born population are used to assess the impact of immigration in the United States. The decennial census and monthly household surveys of the Census Bureau include questions on place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into the United States. These data provide a wealth of information on the total foreign-born population, naturalized citizens, and non-U.S. citizens. However, national population data on the major subcategories of non-U.S. citizens, including LPRs, students, temporary workers, and unauthorized immigrants, are not readily available from any source and must be estimated. Congress discontinued an alien registration program requiring all legally resident aliens to report their status annually to the legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service in 1981. DHS collects data measuring administrative events such as the number of aliens granted lawful permanent residence or the number approved for asylum, but does not collect data on the population of LPRs or the population of asylees living in the United States at any given point in time.

The LPR population estimates in this report were derived primarily from Census Bureau and DHS data by estimating a base population as of a certain date and adding subsequent components of population change (see Passel and Clark, 1998; Hoefer, 1996). DHS has used a variant of this approach since 2002 to estimate the resident LPR population.

METHODOLOGY

Separate population estimates were developed for LPRs who entered the United States before 1980 and during the 1980–2013 period. The two sets of estimates were added together to obtain the overall estimated population as of January 1, 2014.

Estimates for LPR Entrants Prior to 1980

All non-citizen residents of the United States in 2014 who entered before 1980 were assumed to be LPRs. Under the registry provisions of immigration law, aliens are eligible for LPR status if they have lived in the United States continuously since January 1, 1972, and meet other basic requirements. Additionally, certain persons living in the United States before 1982 as unauthorized residents were permitted to adjust to LPR status under the provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986. For the same reasons, DHS estimates of the unauthorized immigrant population



Homeland
Security

Office of Immigration Statistics
POLICY DIRECTORATE

assume that the foreign-born population entering the United States before 1980 is legally resident (see Baker and Rytina, 2013).

Given this assumption, DHS uses data collected on the non-citizen population with a year of entry prior to 1980 from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2013 American Community Survey (ACS) to obtain estimates of pre-1980 LPR entrants. The data were tabulated by year of entry, country of birth, and state of residence.

Estimates for LPR Entrants from 1980 through 2013

For the population entering in 1980 and later, the non-U.S. citizen population in ACS data includes LPRs and persons with other types of immigration statuses (e.g., refugees, asylees, unauthorized immigrants). Therefore, DHS must use another method to estimate the LPR population. Data on LPRs who entered the United States between January 1980 and December 2013 were obtained from case tracking systems of USCIS that contain information from applications for LPR status and naturalization. LPR status applicants living in the United States use the *Application to Adjust Status to Permanent Residence* (Form I-485), whereas applicants living outside the United States use either the *Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration* (Form DS-230) or the *Electronic Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration* (Form DS-260) of the U.S. Department of State. I-485 applicants who become LPRs are referred to as "adjustments of status," and DS-230 or DS-260 applicants who subsequently become LPRs are known as "new arrivals." Naturalization applicants aged 18 and over use the *Application for Naturalization* (Form N-400). Basic applicant information maintained in the case tracking systems includes alien identification number (A-number), date of birth, country of birth, sex, U.S. address, date LPR status or naturalization was obtained, and category of admission.

LPRs who subsequently naturalized were excluded by matching individual LPR and naturalization records by A-number. Several adjustments were then made to reduce the aggregated total inflow of 1980–2013 LPR entrants to the population remaining after 2013. The adjustments for emigration and mortality are methodologically the same as those used in DHS unauthorized immigrant population estimates. An adjustment for derivative citizenship is unique to the LPR population estimates.

LPRs who entered the United States before 1980 were excluded as these persons were counted in the pre-1980 entrant population from the ACS. The date of entry for "new arrival" LPRs is the date of approval for LPR status. For "adjustment of status" LPRs, however, the entry date is usually not recorded directly so the year of last entry prior to adjustment of status was selected as an approximation. Year of last entry was imputed where missing (approximately 40 percent of adjustment of status records during 1998–2005) using category of admission, year of LPR adjustment, and known last entry date. Additional adjustments, described below, were made for derivative citizenship, mortality, and emigration.

Derivative Citizenship. In most cases, LPRs under 18 years of age automatically become U.S. citizens upon the naturalization of a parent. Although not required by law, those who derive citizenship through the naturalization of a parent may apply for a certificate documenting citizenship. The number of LPRs deriving citizenship was estimated from applications filed for certificates of citizenship

from 1980 through 2013. Although this approach, like its predecessor,¹ produces a conservative estimate of derivative citizenship, it is straightforward and produces a slightly larger and presumably more accurate estimate for recent years.

Mortality. LPRs were survived to 2014 by sex and age at the time LPR status was obtained using mortality rates from 1999–2001 life tables (Arias et al., 2008). The median age of foreign nationals at the time they become LPRs is about 32 years (Mossaad, 2016). As a result, mortality has very little impact on the estimates for recent LPRs but a greater impact for those who became LPRs during the 1980s.

Emigration. Most observers agree that a sizable number of LPRs emigrate from the United States. The U.S. Government has not collected official statistics on LPR emigration since 1957. National data that directly measure emigration do not exist. This report uses an average annual rate of emigration of approximately one percent based on estimates for the foreign-born population from Census data (Ahmed and Robinson, 1994). The rates vary by years of residence in the United States and naturalization status. (LPRs who subsequently naturalized were not considered at risk of emigration until after becoming citizens.) LPRs who entered the United States as asylees and refugees were assumed not to emigrate.

After adjusting for derivative citizenship, mortality, and emigration,² estimates for 1980–2013 entrants were tabulated by the year LPR status was obtained, country of birth, and state of residence. The use of state of residence provided on the application for permanent residence ignores subsequent internal migration and affects the state-level estimates to the extent that migration to and from each state is not the same.

LPR Population Eligible to Naturalize

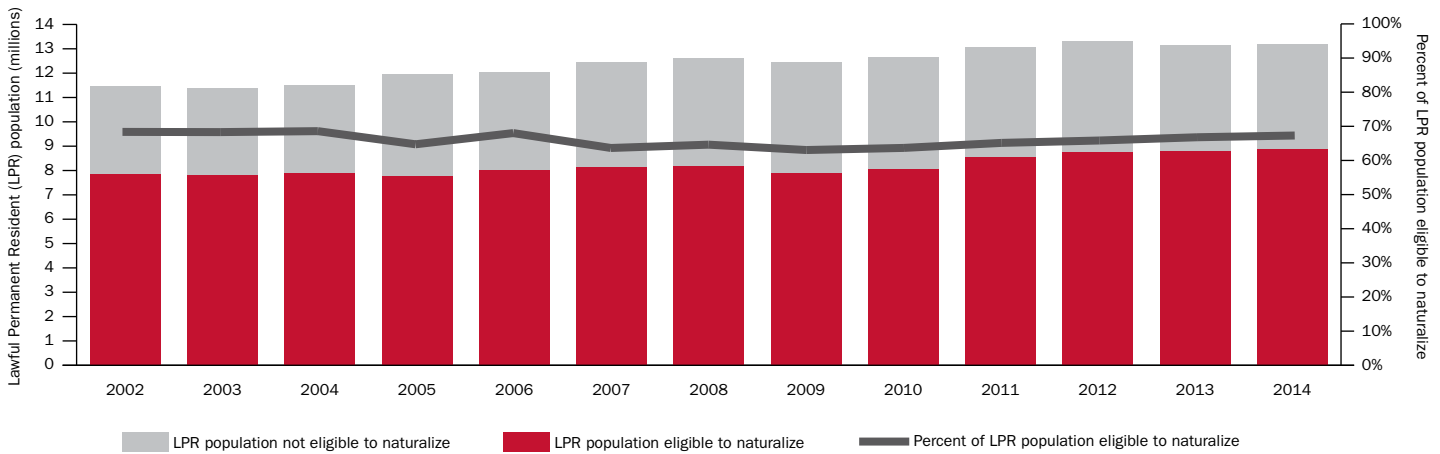
LPRs are eligible to apply for naturalization after meeting U.S. residency and other requirements. Most LPRs are required to meet a five-year residency requirement for naturalization, while spouses of U.S. citizens are generally subject to a three-year requirement. There are several other exceptions to the five-year residency requirement, most of which affect small numbers of immigrants.

This report estimates the LPR population eligible to naturalize based on residency requirements using class of admission and the year LPR status was obtained. All LPRs, except those whose LPR status was based on marriage to a U.S. citizen, were assumed to have a five-year residency requirement for naturalization. Certain categories of immigrants receive credit for the period prior to the actual grant of LPR status. The credited time or earlier dates are not included in the LPR records used for this analysis and must be estimated. For example, asylees are credited one year in asylum status toward time in LPR status. Asylees were therefore assumed to be eligible to naturalize four years after approval of the

¹ For LPR population estimates for years prior to 2009, DHS assumed that the cumulative "citizenship" rate (derivative citizenship plus naturalization) for persons who were under 16 years of age when they became LPRs was the same as the rate for persons who were 16 years of age when obtaining LPR status.

² In this report, DHS does not directly adjust for termination of LPR status for reasons other than abandonment (e.g., failing to remove conditions), which introduces a small amount of error into the estimates. The emigration and mortality adjustments partly account for those who lost LPR status under such circumstances and subsequently left the United States permanently or died.

Figure 1.
Lawful Permanent Resident Population Estimates: 2002 to 2014



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Table 1.

Size of the Lawful Permanent Resident Population: 2012 to 2014

Lawful permanent residents	2012	2013	2014
Total	13,300,000	13,140,000	13,180,000
Eligible to naturalize	8,770,000	8,790,000	8,880,000
Not eligible to naturalize	4,530,000	4,350,000	4,290,000

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.
 Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

adjustment of status application. Immigrants adjusting to LPR status as refugees, Lautenberg parolees, or through cancellation of removal also receive credit for residence in the United States prior to the actual grant of lawful permanent residence based, respectively, on the date of entry into the United States as a refugee, the date of parole, or the date of cancellation of removal. It was assumed that two years elapse between the earlier dates and the date of approval of the application for permanent residence so that these LPRs are eligible to apply for naturalization approximately three years after approval of their application for adjustment.

FINDINGS

Overview

An estimated 13.2 million LPRs were living in the United States on January 1, 2014 (see Table 1). Of the total 13.2 million, an estimated 8.9 million were eligible to naturalize. Over the long term, the size of the LPR population changes slowly because increases in the number of persons becoming LPRs each year are offset by persons naturalizing.

From 2002 to 2014, the LPR population increased by nearly two million persons, or 15 percent, with the eligible to naturalize population increasing by about one million persons, or 13 percent (see Figure 1).³ During this period, 60 to 70 percent of the LPR

³2002 was the first year for which DHS estimated the size and characteristics of the LPR and eligible to naturalize populations.

Table 2.

Components of the Lawful Permanent Resident Population: 2014

Category	Number
LPR status obtained between 1980–2013	29,380,000
<i>minus</i> Naturalizations 1980–2013	12,390,000
<i>minus</i> Derivative citizenship 1980–2013	1,460,000
<i>minus</i> Emigration and mortality 1980–2013	3,810,000
<i>equals</i> LPRs survived to 1/1/2014	11,730,000
<i>plus</i> LPR status obtained prior to 1980 (ACS)	1,450,000
<i>equals</i> Estimated LPR population as of 1/1/2014	13,180,000
<i>minus</i> LPRs not eligible to naturalize as of 1/1/2014	4,290,000
<i>equals</i> Estimated LPR population eligible to naturalize as of 1/1/2014	8,880,000

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.
 Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

population was eligible to naturalize. The lower percentage of the LPR population eligible to naturalize from 2007 to 2010 may be due to a decrease in LPR admissions in 2003 and 2004 (resulting in fewer LPRs becoming eligible to naturalize during the 2007-2009 period), combined with a record number of naturalizations in 2008 (see Rytina, 2005; Lee and Rytina, 2009).

Components. The entries in Table 2 show the data elements and adjustments to create the final estimated LPR population in 2014. According to USCIS administrative records, 29.4 million foreign nationals obtained LPR status between 1980 and 2013. By the end of 2013, an estimated 12.4 million (42 percent) had naturalized; 1.5 million (five percent) had derived citizenship before becoming 18 years old; and 3.8 million (13 percent) had died or emigrated. An estimated 4.3 million LPRs had not met the residency requirement to apply for naturalization, leaving 8.9 million LPRs eligible to apply to naturalize in 2014.

Error. The major sources of error in the estimates are the assumptions made about emigration, mortality, and derivative citizenship. Errors in the estimate of these components affect the 1980–2013 entrants portion of the 2014 LPR estimate. The estimates derived from the 2013 ACS for LPRs entering before 1980 are subject to

both sampling and nonsampling error. The estimated margin of error at the 90 percent confidence level for the 1.5 million estimate is less than plus or minus 0.1 million. Estimates by country of birth and state of residence are based on smaller numbers of observations and are affected more by sampling error. Major sources of non-sampling error include possible misreporting of citizenship status and year of entry by ACS respondents.

Year LPR Status Obtained

Fifty-two percent of the LPR population in 2014 obtained permanent residence in 2005 or later (see Table 3). Thirty percent gained LPR status between 1990 and 2004, and 18 percent became LPRs before 1990.

Country of Birth

Mexico was the leading country of origin of the LPR population in 2014 (see Table 4). An estimated 3.3 million or 25 percent of LPRs came from Mexico. The next leading source countries were China (0.7 million) and the Philippines (0.6 million), followed by India (0.6 million) and the Dominican Republic (0.5 million). Forty-two percent of LPRs in 2014 were born in one of these five countries. The 10 leading countries of origin, which also include Cuba, Vietnam, El Salvador, Canada, and South Korea, represented 55 percent of the LPR population. The leading countries of origin of the LPR population eligible to apply to naturalize are similar to those for the total LPR population. Differences in rankings may reflect differences in the propensity to naturalize or variability in LPR flows.

Among the leading countries of origin, the total LPR population and the population eligible to naturalize from China, Cuba, and Guatemala experienced the fastest percentage growth from 2002 to 2014, with increases of over 40 percent. The percentage of the LPR population eligible to naturalize among the leading countries in 2014 was highest for Germany (84 percent), Japan (84 percent), Canada (83 percent), Mexico (83 percent), and the United Kingdom (82 percent); the proportions eligible to naturalize from these countries were consistently high during the entire period from 2002 to 2014. Countries of origin with consistently low proportions of the LPR population eligible to naturalize during the

Table 3.
Year LPR Status Obtained for the Lawful Permanent Resident Population: 2014

Year	All lawful permanent residents		Lawful permanent residents eligible to naturalize	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,180,000	100.0	8,880,000	100.0
Before 1960	150,000	1.2	150,000	1.7
1960–1969	380,000	2.9	380,000	4.2
1970–1979	920,000	7.0	920,000	10.3
1980–1989	950,000	7.2	950,000	10.7
1990–1999	2,300,000	17.5	2,270,000	25.6
2000–2004	1,620,000	12.3	1,480,000	16.6
2005–2009	3,220,000	24.4	2,440,000	27.5
2010–2013	3,640,000	27.6	290,000	3.3

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Table 4.

Country of Birth of Lawful Permanent Resident Population: 2014

Country of birth	Lawful permanent residents		Lawful permanent residents eligible to naturalize	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,180,000	100.0	8,880,000	100.0
Mexico	3,280,000	24.9	2,710,000	30.5
China, People's Republic	680,000	5.2	330,000	3.7
Philippines	570,000	4.4	340,000	3.8
India	560,000	4.2	250,000	2.8
Dominican Republic	480,000	3.6	300,000	3.3
Cuba	420,000	3.2	300,000	3.4
Vietnam	330,000	2.5	200,000	2.3
El Salvador	320,000	2.4	250,000	2.8
Canada	320,000	2.4	260,000	3.0
Korea, South	290,000	2.2	190,000	2.1
United Kingdom	280,000	2.1	230,000	2.6
Haiti	250,000	1.9	150,000	1.7
Jamaica	240,000	1.8	160,000	1.8
Colombia	230,000	1.7	140,000	1.6
Guatemala	180,000	1.4	120,000	1.4
Germany	170,000	1.3	140,000	1.6
Japan	150,000	1.1	120,000	1.4
Peru	140,000	1.1	90,000	1.0
Poland	140,000	1.1	110,000	1.2
Pakistan	140,000	1.0	70,000	0.8
Other	4,010,000	30.5	2,420,000	27.3

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

same period include China, India, and Pakistan (fewer than 50 percent) (see Figure 2 and Appendix Table 3). The consistently high or low percentages eligible to naturalize reflect long-term, known differences in the propensity to naturalize by country of origin (see Baker 2009).

State of Residence

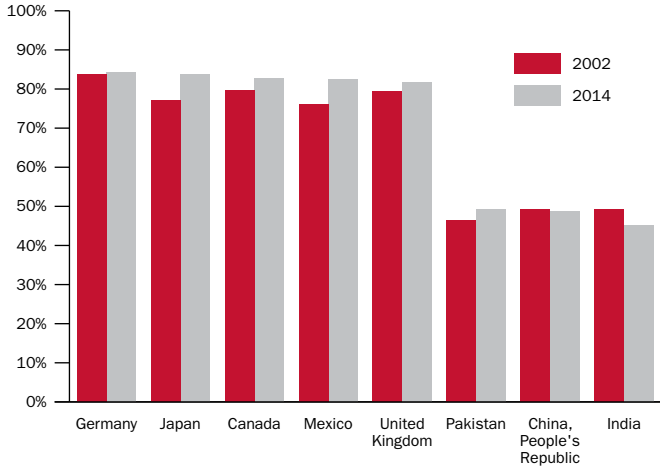
The data in Table 5 show the estimated LPR population for the leading states of residence. Because the data for most of the population are based on the state of residence at the time LPR status was obtained, the relative rankings are more accurate than the actual population estimates by state.

California was the leading state of residence with an estimated 3.3 million LPRs in 2014. The next leading states of residence were New York (1.6 million), Texas (1.3 million), and Florida (1.3 million). These four states were home to 57 percent of LPRs in 2014. The next leading states of residence were New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, Virginia, Washington, and Arizona. The 10 leading states represented 75 percent of the LPR population. The leading states of residence of the estimated LPR population and the population eligible to naturalize were generally the same.

Among the leading states of residence, California, New York, Texas, Florida, New Jersey, and Illinois were the top six in terms of total LPR population and population eligible to naturalize from 2002 to 2014 (see Appendix Tables 1 and 2). Some of these states, such as California and Texas, have large Mexican-born LPR populations, a

Figure 2.

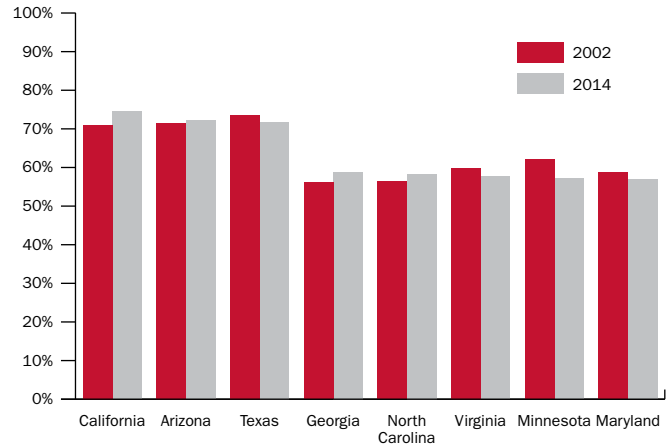
Percentage of Lawful Permanent Resident Population Eligible to Naturalize by Selected Country of Birth: 2002 and 2014



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Figure 3.

Percentage of Lawful Permanent Resident Population Eligible to Naturalize by Selected State of Residence: 2002 and 2014



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Table 5.

State of Residence of Lawful Permanent Resident Population: 2014

State of residence	Lawful permanent residents		Lawful permanent residents eligible to naturalize	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,180,000	100.0	8,880,000	100.0
California	3,310,000	25.1	2,470,000	27.8
New York	1,640,000	12.5	1,040,000	11.7
Texas	1,340,000	10.2	960,000	10.8
Florida	1,250,000	9.5	830,000	9.3
New Jersey	600,000	4.5	370,000	4.1
Illinois	540,000	4.1	380,000	4.3
Massachusetts	340,000	2.5	200,000	2.3
Virginia	280,000	2.2	160,000	1.9
Washington	280,000	2.1	180,000	2.0
Arizona	260,000	2.0	190,000	2.1
Georgia	260,000	1.9	150,000	1.7
Maryland	250,000	1.9	140,000	1.6
Pennsylvania	250,000	1.9	140,000	1.6
Michigan	210,000	1.6	130,000	1.5
North Carolina	170,000	1.3	100,000	1.1
Connecticut	150,000	1.2	100,000	1.1
Colorado	150,000	1.1	100,000	1.1
Ohio	150,000	1.1	90,000	1.0
Nevada	130,000	1.0	90,000	1.0
Minnesota	130,000	1.0	70,000	0.8
Other	1,480,000	11.2	970,000	11.0

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

group which also has a high proportion of eligible to naturalize population. During the same period, the total LPR population and population eligible to naturalize in Florida and several other leading states (North Carolina, Georgia, Nevada, Colorado, and Arizona) increased by 35 percent or more. In 2014, leading states with the highest percentages of the LPR population eligible to naturalize were California (75 percent), Arizona (72 percent), and Texas (72 percent); the percentages eligible to naturalize in California and Texas were above 70 percent (higher than other leading states) for the entire period from 2002 to 2014. During the same period, the proportions eligible to naturalize among the leading states were lowest in Georgia, Minnesota, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia, approaching 50 percent during the 2007-2009 period but rising towards 60 percent after 2009 as the nation generally trended towards higher proportions of LPRs eligible to naturalize (see Figure 3 and Appendix Table 3).

Appendix Table 1.

Lawful Permanent Resident Population by Country of Birth and State of Residence: September 2002 and January 2006 to 2014

Country of birth and state of residence	2002	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011	2012	2013	2014
Country of birth										
Total	11,451,000	12,110,000	12,780,000	12,600,000	12,450,000	12,650,000	13,070,000	13,300,000	13,140,000	13,180,000
Mexico	3,108,000	3,310,000	3,470,000	3,390,000	3,280,000	3,290,000	3,320,000	3,330,000	3,280,000	3,280,000
China, People's Republic	408,000	460,000	510,000	510,000	530,000	550,000	590,000	640,000	660,000	680,000
Philippines	511,000	540,000	570,000	570,000	550,000	560,000	590,000	590,000	580,000	570,000
India	441,000	510,000	520,000	520,000	500,000	500,000	520,000	540,000	540,000	560,000
Dominican Republic	405,000	430,000	440,000	420,000	420,000	440,000	470,000	490,000	480,000	480,000
Cuba	286,000	310,000	340,000	350,000	360,000	370,000	410,000	420,000	410,000	420,000
Vietnam	368,000	340,000	330,000	330,000	320,000	310,000	330,000	340,000	330,000	330,000
El Salvador	278,000	320,000	340,000	340,000	320,000	320,000	330,000	330,000	320,000	320,000
Canada	323,000	330,000	340,000	330,000	320,000	330,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	320,000
Korea	301,000	270,000	280,000	270,000	270,000	270,000	280,000	290,000	290,000	290,000
United Kingdom	263,000	290,000	300,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	280,000
Haiti	211,000	220,000	220,000	230,000	230,000	240,000	250,000	260,000	250,000	250,000
Jamaica	228,000	220,000	240,000	230,000	220,000	230,000	240,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Colombia	165,000	190,000	220,000	220,000	230,000	230,000	240,000	240,000	230,000	230,000
Guatemala	127,000	170,000	190,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	180,000
Germany	185,000	190,000	190,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	170,000
Japan	122,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	150,000
Peru	109,000	NA	130,000	130,000	130,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Poland	163,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	140,000	140,000
Pakistan	114,000	NA	NA	120,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
State of residence										
Total	11,451,000	12,110,000	12,780,000	12,600,000	12,450,000	12,650,000	13,070,000	13,300,000	13,140,000	13,180,000
California	3,315,000	3,430,000	3,540,000	3,440,000	3,310,000	3,330,000	3,380,000	3,400,000	3,310,000	3,310,000
New York	1,556,000	1,490,000	1,560,000	1,530,000	1,530,000	1,570,000	1,620,000	1,660,000	1,650,000	1,640,000
Texas	1,087,000	1,160,000	1,240,000	1,250,000	1,220,000	1,240,000	1,280,000	1,310,000	1,320,000	1,340,000
Florida	928,000	1,040,000	1,140,000	1,170,000	1,180,000	1,210,000	1,270,000	1,290,000	1,260,000	1,250,000
New Jersey	545,000	570,000	590,000	580,000	560,000	570,000	600,000	610,000	600,000	600,000
Illinois	518,000	550,000	580,000	550,000	540,000	540,000	550,000	550,000	540,000	540,000
Massachusetts	289,000	300,000	320,000	320,000	310,000	320,000	330,000	340,000	330,000	340,000
Virginia	222,000	240,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	270,000	280,000	290,000	280,000	280,000
Washington	210,000	250,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	270,000	270,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
Arizona	186,000	220,000	240,000	230,000	230,000	240,000	250,000	260,000	250,000	260,000
Georgia	146,000	190,000	210,000	220,000	230,000	240,000	240,000	250,000	250,000	260,000
Maryland	194,000	210,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	240,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Pennsylvania	197,000	210,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	230,000	240,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Michigan	187,000	200,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
North Carolina	94,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	140,000	150,000	150,000	160,000	160,000	170,000
Connecticut	136,000	140,000	160,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	160,000	160,000	150,000
Colorado	105,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	150,000	150,000
Ohio	121,000	130,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Nevada	84,000	NA	NA	120,000	120,000	120,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Minnesota	100,000	110,000	120,000	120,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000

NA Not available.

* Revised as noted in the 1/1/2010 LPR population estimates published in July 2012.

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Appendix Table 2.

Lawful Permanent Resident Population Eligible to Naturalize by Country of Birth and State of Residence: September 2002 and January 2006 to 2014

Country of birth and state of residence	2002	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011	2012	2013	2014
Country of birth										
Total	7,842,000	8,250,000	8,150,000	8,160,000	7,870,000	8,070,000	8,530,000	8,770,000	8,790,000	8,880,000
Mexico	2,364,000	2,650,000	2,750,000	2,720,000	2,570,000	2,600,000	2,650,000	2,690,000	2,670,000	2,710,000
China, People's Republic	201,000	210,000	200,000	200,000	190,000	220,000	260,000	280,000	310,000	330,000
Philippines	329,000	310,000	300,000	300,000	280,000	300,000	330,000	340,000	340,000	340,000
India	217,000	200,000	210,000	220,000	200,000	220,000	240,000	240,000	250,000	250,000
Dominican Republic	322,000	310,000	290,000	290,000	280,000	280,000	300,000	310,000	300,000	300,000
Cuba	208,000	230,000	220,000	220,000	230,000	240,000	280,000	300,000	290,000	300,000
Vietnam	259,000	220,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	190,000	210,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
El Salvador	178,000	220,000	240,000	260,000	240,000	240,000	260,000	260,000	250,000	250,000
Canada	257,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	250,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000	260,000
Korea	227,000	180,000	170,000	170,000	160,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	180,000	190,000
United Kingdom	209,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	230,000	240,000	240,000	230,000
Haiti	125,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	160,000	160,000	150,000
Jamaica	164,000	160,000	160,000	150,000	140,000	150,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Colombia	105,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	100,000	110,000	130,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Guatemala	80,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	130,000	120,000
Germany	155,000	160,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	140,000
Japan	94,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	120,000	120,000
Peru	67,000	NA	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	80,000	80,000	90,000	90,000
Poland	118,000	110,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Pakistan	53,000	NA	NA	60,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	70,000
State of residence										
Total	7,842,000	8,250,000	8,150,000	8,160,000	7,870,000	8,070,000	8,530,000	8,770,000	8,790,000	8,880,000
California	2,355,000	2,490,000	2,500,000	2,460,000	2,320,000	2,370,000	2,440,000	2,480,000	2,440,000	2,470,000
New York	1,118,000	1,030,000	970,000	950,000	920,000	950,000	1,000,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,040,000
Texas	800,000	840,000	870,000	900,000	860,000	880,000	920,000	930,000	950,000	960,000
Florida	593,000	680,000	680,000	690,000	680,000	710,000	790,000	830,000	830,000	830,000
New Jersey	350,000	350,000	340,000	340,000	320,000	320,000	360,000	370,000	360,000	370,000
Illinois	348,000	370,000	360,000	350,000	340,000	350,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	380,000
Massachusetts	190,000	190,000	180,000	180,000	170,000	180,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Virginia	133,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Washington	132,000	170,000	160,000	170,000	160,000	170,000	170,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Arizona	133,000	150,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	170,000	170,000	180,000	180,000	190,000
Georgia	82,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	150,000
Maryland	114,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Pennsylvania	126,000	130,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Michigan	114,000	130,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
North Carolina	53,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	80,000	80,000	90,000	90,000	100,000
Connecticut	93,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	100,000	100,000	110,000	100,000
Colorado	67,000	80,000	80,000	90,000	90,000	80,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	100,000
Ohio	76,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	70,000	80,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Nevada	51,000	NA	NA	70,000	70,000	80,000	80,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Minnesota	62,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	80,000	70,000	70,000

NA Not available.

* Revised as noted in the 1/1/2010 LPR population estimates published in July 2012.

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Appendix Table 3.

Percentage of Lawful Permanent Resident Population Eligible to Naturalize by Country of Birth and State of Residence: September 2002 and January 2006 to 2014

Country of birth and state of residence	2002	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010*	2011	2012	2013	2014
Country of birth										
Total	68.5	68.1	63.8	64.7	63.2	63.8	65.3	66.0	66.9	67.4
Mexico	76.1	80.1	79.3	80.2	78.5	78.9	79.9	80.6	81.3	82.5
China, People's Republic	49.3	45.7	39.2	39.1	36.5	39.2	43.4	44.8	47.4	48.8
Philippines	64.4	57.4	52.6	52.8	51.5	53.1	55.6	57.2	58.6	58.8
India	49.2	39.2	40.4	41.9	39.2	43.8	45.6	44.0	45.9	45.1
Dominican Republic	79.5	72.1	65.9	68.7	67.7	64.6	63.5	63.5	62.6	61.6
Cuba	72.7	74.2	64.7	63.7	64.2	64.7	68.4	70.1	71.6	71.0
Vietnam	70.4	64.7	60.6	62.5	61.8	61.7	61.7	60.9	60.7	61.2
El Salvador	64.0	68.8	70.6	75.5	74.2	76.0	77.0	77.4	77.9	77.1
Canada	79.6	78.8	76.5	78.2	77.7	79.0	80.3	80.9	82.1	82.8
Korea	75.4	66.7	60.7	62.1	58.3	58.2	60.5	61.3	62.5	63.8
United Kingdom	79.5	79.3	76.7	78.4	78.0	78.6	80.2	80.9	81.8	81.6
Haiti	59.2	63.6	63.6	61.6	57.2	57.1	59.0	60.4	62.2	63.1
Jamaica	71.9	72.7	66.7	65.3	64.2	64.7	65.7	66.4	66.7	66.9
Colombia	63.6	57.9	50.0	47.4	45.4	47.6	53.8	57.3	59.6	61.1
Guatemala	63.0	64.7	57.9	61.0	60.5	63.3	66.4	68.2	69.3	68.5
Germany	83.8	84.2	78.9	81.8	81.8	81.6	82.5	83.2	84.0	84.2
Japan	77.0	76.9	76.9	78.3	78.6	79.9	80.9	81.1	82.8	83.7
Peru	61.5	NA	53.8	51.4	49.4	51.2	55.0	58.0	61.2	61.9
Poland	72.4	68.8	62.5	62.6	64.0	68.4	72.6	76.6	78.7	79.5
Pakistan	46.5	NA	NA	46.4	42.7	41.4	43.1	45.4	46.5	49.3
State of residence										
Total	68.5	68.1	63.8	64.7	63.2	63.8	65.3	66.0	66.9	67.4
California	71.0	72.6	70.6	71.7	69.9	71.2	72.2	72.7	73.7	74.5
New York	71.9	69.1	62.2	61.9	60.4	60.5	61.6	63.1	63.4	63.4
Texas	73.6	72.4	70.2	72.5	70.7	70.8	71.7	71.1	71.5	71.8
Florida	63.9	65.4	59.6	59.0	57.5	58.5	62.5	64.3	66.3	66.4
New Jersey	64.2	61.4	57.6	58.7	56.9	57.1	59.6	60.5	61.1	61.3
Illinois	67.2	67.3	62.1	63.9	63.3	65.0	66.9	67.9	69.1	70.1
Massachusetts	65.7	63.3	56.3	58.2	56.1	57.8	59.7	60.0	60.6	60.9
Virginia	59.9	58.3	53.8	54.0	51.4	52.3	53.5	56.7	57.7	57.7
Washington	62.9	68.0	61.5	64.0	62.5	62.5	62.9	63.3	64.2	64.9
Arizona	71.5	68.2	66.7	68.5	67.2	68.1	68.1	69.2	70.0	72.2
Georgia	56.2	57.9	52.4	50.1	49.8	50.9	54.1	55.2	57.7	58.9
Maryland	58.8	57.1	52.2	54.8	52.0	52.5	53.7	55.1	56.1	56.9
Pennsylvania	64.0	61.9	54.5	55.1	54.5	54.8	56.8	57.6	57.8	57.7
Michigan	61.0	65.0	57.1	58.6	58.7	59.1	61.1	60.8	62.6	63.4
North Carolina	56.4	58.3	53.8	53.7	51.9	53.3	55.1	55.6	57.3	58.3
Connecticut	68.4	64.3	56.3	60.9	58.9	60.5	62.3	64.1	66.7	66.1
Colorado	63.8	61.5	61.5	64.9	63.7	62.8	63.6	62.8	63.9	65.8
Ohio	62.8	61.5	57.1	55.5	54.5	55.5	58.1	58.3	59.4	59.5
Nevada	60.7	NA	NA	62.1	60.8	62.2	64.8	66.4	68.0	68.8
Minnesota	62.0	54.5	50.0	50.8	50.8	51.0	52.9	56.1	57.3	57.1

NA Not available.

* Revised as noted in the 1/1/2010 LPR population estimates published in July 2012.

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

REFERENCES

Ahmed, Bashir and J. Gregory Robinson, 1994. "Estimates of Emigration of the Foreign-Born Population: 1980–1990." Technical Working Paper No. 9, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC. <http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0009/twps0009.html>.

Arias, Elizabeth and Lester R. Curtin, Rong Wei and Robert N. Anderson, 2008. "U.S. Decennial Life Tables for 1999–2001, United States Life Tables," *National Vital Statistics Report 57* (1), National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr57/nvsr57_01.pdf

Baker, Bryan C., 2009. "Trends in Naturalization Rates: 2008 Update." Office of Immigration Statistics, Policy Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. <https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Naturalization%20Rates%202008.pdf>

Baker, Bryan and Nancy Rytina, 2013. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012." Office of Immigration Statistics, Policy Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois_ill_pe_2012_2.pdf

Baker, Bryan and Nancy Rytina, 2014. "Estimates of the Lawful Permanent Resident Population in the United States: January 2013." Office of Immigration Statistics, Policy Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/ois_lpr_pe_2013_0.pdf

Hoefler, Michael D., 1996. "State Population Estimates: Legal Permanent Residents and Aliens Eligible to Apply for Naturalization," U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, DC.

Lee, James and Nancy Rytina, 2009. "Naturalizations in the United States: 2008." Office of Immigration Statistics, Policy Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Naturalizations_2008.pdf

Mossaad, Nadwa, 2016. "U.S. Lawful Permanent Residents: 2014." Office of Immigration Statistics, Policy Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/LPR%20Flow%20Report%202014_508.pdf

Passel, Jeffrey S. and Rebecca L. Clark, 1998. "Immigrants in New York: Their Legal Status, Income and Taxes." Urban Institute, Washington, DC. http://www.urban.org/research/publication/immigrants-new-york/view/full_report

Rytina, Nancy F., 2005 "U.S. Legal Permanent Residents: 2004." Office of Immigration Statistics, Management Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Lawful_Permanent_Residents_2004_0.pdf