

Estimates of the Lawful Permanent Resident Population in the United States and the Subpopulation Eligible to Naturalize: 2019-2021

BRYAN BAKER

This report presents annual estimates of the size and characteristics of the lawful permanent resident (LPR) population residing in the United States and on the subpopulation eligible to naturalize for January of each calendar year from 2019 through 2021.¹ LPRs, also known as “green card” holders, are immigrants who have been granted lawful permanent residence in the United States, but who have not yet become U.S. citizens. The estimates are tabulated by country and region of birth, initial state of residence, period of entry, age, and sex. The underlying data were obtained from U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) administrative records for LPRs who entered in 1980 or later, supplemented with estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS) for LPRs admitted before 1980. The methodology is similar to the methodology used for previous DHS estimates (see Rytina, 2004).²

There were 13.1 million LPRs living in the United States on January 1, 2021, down 245,000 (1.8 percent) from January 2020. This small decline in the population was driven by a steep decline in the inflows of new LPRs following the suspension of certain immigration-related government services and the partial travel ban imposed in response to the COVID-19 pandemic (see Gibson, 2021). In April of 2020, the monthly flow plummeted to 20,000 from a historical range of about 80-100,000 per month; the monthly inflow partially recovered to about half of the historical level by August and remained at that reduced level through the end of the year (Figure 1). The reduction in inflows was concentrated in family preference categories and immediate relatives of U.S. citizens for both new arrivals and adjustments of status. Inflows were relatively unaffected for LPRs in employment preference categories (most of whom are adjusted to LPR status from within the United States), and for adjustments to LPR status by refugees and asylees (all of whom adjusted from within the United States).

Of the 13.1 million LPRs, 9.2 million met the naturalization requirements for age and length of residency as an LPR and thus were potentially eligible to naturalize, an increase of 260,000 (2.9 percent) from 2020.³ The growth of the eligible population was also a function of COVID’s impact on the immigration system. Specifically, the number of people leaving the eligible-to-naturalize population via naturalization was substantially reduced in 2020 due to pandemic precautions (see Leong, 2021), but those precautions did not affect inflows of people achieving their time-in-status requirement or turning 18 years old. The eligible-to-naturalize population may be affected in 3 to 5 years when the smaller than usual 2020 cohort of new LPRs achieves their time-in-status requirement.

The population eligible to naturalize is much larger than the inflows and outflows affecting population change, so demographic shifts, if any, are generally expected to be small and slow. Fiscal Year (FY) 2020

¹ The estimates for 2019 update the 2019 estimates from the previous edition of this report.

² Special thanks to Robert Warren, Senior Visiting Fellow with the Center for Migration Studies and former Director of the Statistics Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for sharing detailed information on the legacy INS emigration model.

³ Most LPRs who have attained 18 years of age and satisfied their required length of residency as an LPR are eligible to naturalize, though certain LPRs who meet these core requirements may fail to qualify for other reasons, and certain noncitizens may be eligible without meeting these requirements (see Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) § 312-331 and Appendix I for details). For the purpose of this report, “eligible to naturalize” refers to individuals who have met these core requirements for age and length of residency.

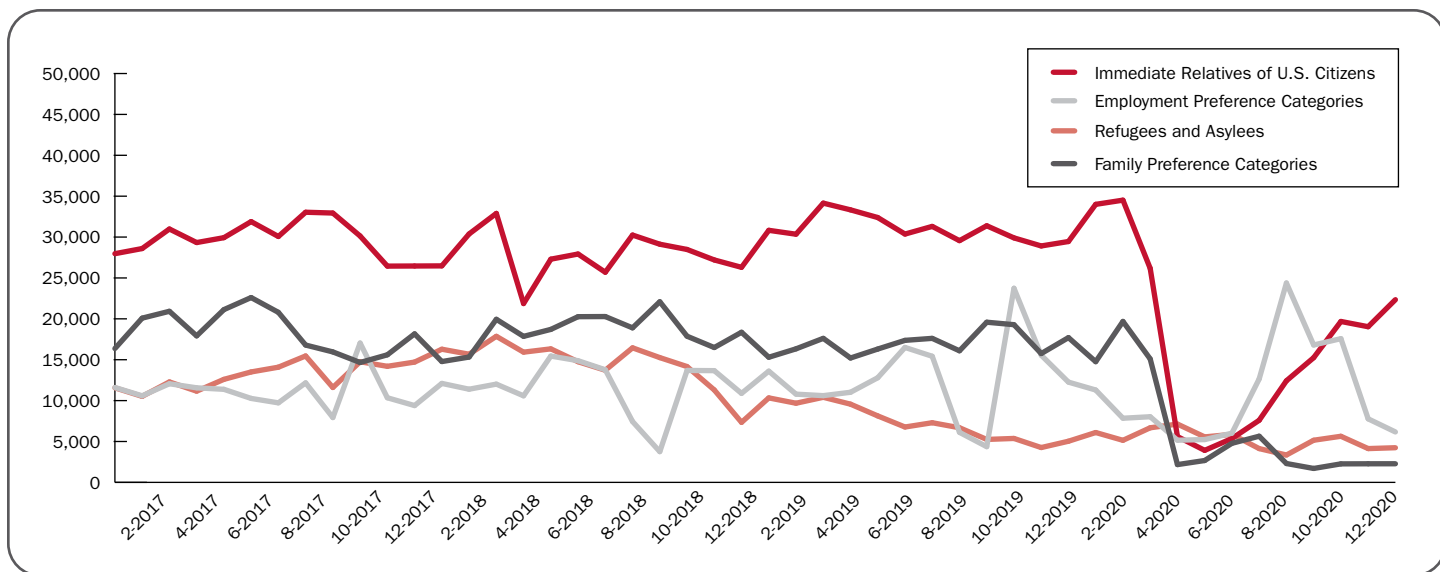


Homeland
Security

Office of Immigration Statistics
OFFICE OF STRATEGY, POLICY, AND PLANS

Figure 1.

LPR Inflows by Category of Admission and Month: January 2017 to December 2020



Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) analysis of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) data.

was not an exception, and the demographic characteristics of the population eligible to naturalize remained similar to earlier years: many more eligible-to-naturalize LPRs were from Mexico (nearly 30 percent) than any other country; 60 percent settled or currently resided in California, New York, Texas, or Florida; the sex ratio leaned very slightly female; and 60 percent were between 35 and 65 years of age.

BACKGROUND

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) directs DHS to report annually on the size and characteristics of the LPR population to support Congress' and the public's ability to assess the impact of immigration on the United States.⁴ DHS collects data measuring administrative events such as the number of noncitizens granted lawful permanent residence and the number approved for naturalization, but the department does not collect data on the total population of LPRs or the population of LPRs eligible to naturalize at a point in time. Further, no nationally representative surveys distinguish between LPRs and other foreign-born persons. Therefore, national population data on the major subcategories of foreign-born persons including naturalized citizens, LPRs, nonimmigrants, and unauthorized immigrants are not available and must be estimated. This report updates the most recently published estimate (see Baker, 2019) and includes snapshots of the LPR population for each year from 2019 to 2021.

METHODOLOGY

DHS estimates the LPR population stock size at a point in time in four stages. The first stage converts LPR inflow from 1980 through the estimation date into a stock estimate of LPRs by accounting for naturalization, derivative citizenship, and attrition due to mortality and emigration. The second stage draws a stock estimate from the

ACS for noncitizens who entered the United States before 1980 and adjusts for attrition that occurred between the middle of the year represented in the ACS and the date of this DHS estimate.⁵ The third stage generates the total LPR population size as the sum of the estimates for the two periods. In Stage 4, the subpopulation that is eligible to naturalize is estimated by reducing the LPR population estimate to account for age and residency requirements. See Appendix 1 for a detailed discussion.

FINDINGS

Nearly 36.5 million immigrants who entered the United States in 1980 or later became LPRs by January 1, 2021 (Table 1). About 45 percent of that total naturalized and another 5 percent derived citizenship⁶ from a parent before becoming 18 years old. Of the remaining 17.4 million LPRs, about 5.3 million are estimated to have died and/or emigrated, leaving a stock of 12.1 million. Adding 1.0 million noncitizens who entered before 1980 yields a total estimated LPR stock of 13.1 million LPRs living in the United States on January 1, 2021. Of those LPRs, about 9.2 million are adults who acquired LPR status long enough ago to be eligible to naturalize. The remainder of this report following Table 1 focuses on the LPR subpopulation that is eligible to naturalize. Corresponding estimates of the full LPR population can be found in Appendix 2 and are generally similar in terms of each subgroup's proportion of the total.

More than 25 percent of the LPRs who were eligible to naturalize in 2021 were from Mexico and nearly 50 percent were from

⁴ INA § 103(d)-(e).

⁵ All noncitizens represented in the ACS who entered prior to 1980 are assumed to be LPRs. Under the registry provisions of immigration law, noncitizens are eligible for LPR status if they have lived continuously in the United States 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 of 1986*.

⁶ Certain children may automatically acquire citizenship upon the naturalization of a parent (see INA § 320).

North America (Tables 2 and 3).⁷ The next leading country of birth was People's Republic of China (China), with 5 percent, followed by the Philippines, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic with 4 percent each. The top 20 countries comprised more than 70 percent of the total LPR population eligible to naturalize. Overall, the population eligible to naturalize increased by 2 percent from 2019 to 2021. The largest numeric increases from 2019 to 2021 were for Cuba and China, both of which increased by about 50,000.

⁷ The North America group includes Mexico, Canada, Central America, and the Caribbean.

Table 1.
Components of the Population Estimate:
January 2019 to January 2021

	Estimate Date		
	Jan. 2019	Jan. 2020	Jan. 2021
POPULATION 1:			
Stock of LPRs who entered in 1980+ and were admitted before the estimate date			
LPRs entered and admitted from 1980 through the estimate date	34,860,000	35,890,000	36,470,000
- Naturalized by the estimate date	15,830,000	16,680,000	17,210,000
- Derived citizenship by the estimate date	1,740,000	1,790,000	1,840,000
= Non-naturalized/derivative subtotal	17,290,000	17,410,000	17,420,000
- Mortality	1,340,000	1,420,000	1,510,000
- Emigration	3,580,000	3,660,000	3,790,000
= Subtotal (stock of LPRs entered and admitted in 1980+)	12,360,000	12,330,000	12,120,000
POPULATION 2:			
Stock of LPRs admitted before 1980			
Jul. 1 stock of LPRs admitted before 1980	1,110,000	1,040,000	1,040,000
- Emigration and mortality from Jul. 1 to Jan. 1	20,000	20,000	50,000
= Subtotal (stock of LPRs admitted before 1980)	1,100,000	1,020,000	990,000
POPULATION 3:			
Stock of LPRs eligible to naturalize			
Total LPR stock (non-USC) (Population 1 + Population 2)	13,460,000	13,350,000	13,110,000
- Ineligible subtotal	4,450,000	4,410,000	3,900,000
Ineligible (minor)	950,000	920,000	840,000
Ineligible (time in status)	3,500,000	3,490,000	3,060,000
= Stock of LPRs eligible to naturalize	9,000,000	8,940,000	9,210,000

Notes: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding; for exceptions to the core criteria used to indicate eligibility or lack thereof in this report, see INA § 312-331 and Appendix I.
Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Table 2.
LPRs Eligible to Naturalize by Country of Birth:
January 2019 to January 2021

Country	2019	2020	2021
Total	9,000,000	8,940,000	9,210,000
Mexico	2,470,000	2,420,000	2,450,000
China, People's Republic	490,000	500,000	540,000
Philippines	360,000	360,000	370,000
Cuba	340,000	360,000	390,000
Dominican Republic	330,000	340,000	360,000
India	300,000	290,000	310,000
Canada	240,000	240,000	230,000
El Salvador	220,000	220,000	220,000
United Kingdom	220,000	210,000	210,000
Vietnam	220,000	220,000	230,000
Korea, South	200,000	200,000	200,000
Haiti	160,000	160,000	160,000
Jamaica	160,000	150,000	160,000
Colombia	140,000	140,000	140,000
Germany	130,000	140,000	140,000
Japan	120,000	120,000	120,000
Guatemala	120,000	120,000	120,000
Poland	100,000	90,000	90,000
Peru	90,000	80,000	80,000
Pakistan	80,000	80,000	90,000
Unknown	20,000	20,000	20,000
Other	2,500,000	2,480,000	2,560,000

Notes: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding; for exceptions to the core criteria used to indicate eligibility or lack thereof in this report, see INA § 312-331 and Appendix I.
Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Table 3.
LPRs Eligible to Naturalize by Region of Birth:
January 2019 to January 2021

Region	2019	2020	2021
Total	9,000,000	8,940,000	9,210,000
Asia	2,530,000	2,530,000	2,630,000
Europe	1,140,000	1,110,000	1,120,000
North America	4,280,000	4,260,000	4,370,000
South America	540,000	530,000	550,000
Other and unknown	510,000	510,000	540,000

Notes: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding; for exceptions to the core criteria used to indicate eligibility or lack thereof in this report, see INA § 312-331 and Appendix I.
Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Table 4 describes the initial or current state of residence for eligible-to-naturalize LPRs. ACS data on current state of residence are available for LPRs who arrived prior to 1980. For all other LPRs, the only available data are based on LPRs' state of residence at the time they obtained LPR status. Many years have passed in most of these cases, so the accuracy of these state-of-residence data depends on the extent to which in- and out-migration rates vary from state to state. With this caveat, the most common state of residence among LPRs eligible to naturalize in 2021 was California (25 percent), followed by New York, Texas, and Florida (13, 11, and 10 percent, respectively) (Table 4). These top four states comprised nearly 60 percent of the total.

The sex ratio among the population eligible to naturalize leaned slightly female (51 percent) (Table 5). Females outnumber males by a slightly larger margin (an average of 52 percent) among the total LPR population (Table A4), driven by a larger number of female LPR inflows and their lower mortality rate; but female LPRs naturalize at a higher rate and in larger numbers, offsetting some of the difference (Figure 2). The low naturalization rates in 1990-1992 are driven by low naturalization rates for agricultural workers who were legalized by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 and obtained green cards in 1990-1992 (Baker, 2010).

The population eligible to naturalize continued to steadily increase its skew toward the older age groups (Table 6).⁸ The shares of the population in the two oldest age groups (55-64 and 65+) both increased from about 18 percent in 2015 to 20 percent in 2021, while the shares for the other age groups all declined. These changes in shares are largely explained by the relative sizes of the age groups and people aging in or out, and by younger immigrants' higher tendency to naturalize. In terms of numbers of people, all of the age groups increased in size from 2020 to 2021, except for the youngest, which stayed the same.

⁸ See the 2015-2019 edition of this report.

Table 4.

LPRs Eligible to Naturalize by Initial or Current State of Residence: January 2019 to January 2021

State	2019	2020	2021
Total	9,000,000	8,940,000	9,210,000
California	2,290,000	2,260,000	2,300,000
New York	1,100,000	1,110,000	1,150,000
Texas	990,000	970,000	990,000
Florida	860,000	870,000	900,000
New Jersey	380,000	380,000	400,000
Illinois	380,000	370,000	380,000
Massachusetts	210,000	210,000	210,000
Washington	190,000	190,000	200,000
Arizona	180,000	180,000	180,000
Virginia	180,000	180,000	180,000
Georgia	170,000	170,000	180,000
Pennsylvania	160,000	160,000	170,000
Maryland	160,000	160,000	160,000
Michigan	140,000	140,000	140,000
North Carolina	110,000	110,000	120,000
Colorado	100,000	100,000	110,000
Connecticut	100,000	100,000	100,000
Nevada	100,000	100,000	100,000
Ohio	90,000	90,000	100,000
Minnesota	90,000	80,000	90,000
Unknown	20,000	20,000	20,000
Other	1,000,000	990,000	1,030,000

Notes: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding; residency data are based on residency at time of entry for LPRs arriving after 1980 and based on current state of residence as reported in the 2018 Census ACS for LPRs arriving prior to 1980; for exceptions to the core criteria used to indicate eligibility or lack thereof in this report, see INA § 312-331 and Appendix I.
Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Table 5.

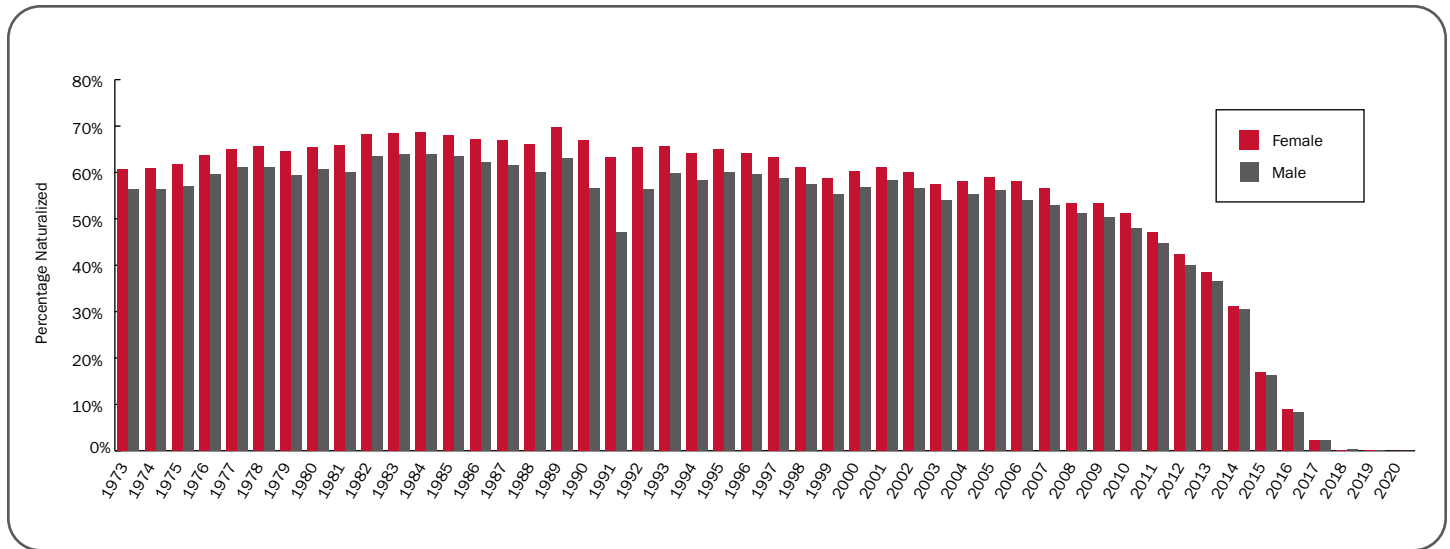
LPRs Eligible to Naturalize by Sex: January 2019 to January 2021

Gender	2019	2020	2021
Total	9,000,000	8,940,000	9,210,000
Female	4,600,000	4,560,000	4,710,000
Male	4,400,000	4,380,000	4,500,000

Notes: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding; for exceptions to the core criteria used to indicate eligibility or lack thereof in this report, see INA § 312-331 and Appendix I.
Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Figure 2.

Percentage of LPRs Naturalized by Sex and Year LPR Status was Obtained: Fiscal Years 1973 to 2020



Note: The figure reflects naturalizations up through January 1, 2021 for individuals who acquired LPR status in FY 1973-2020.
Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS data.

Twenty percent of the LPRs eligible to naturalize in 2021 entered the United States in 2000-2009, almost 30 percent entered in 2010 or later, and 11 percent entered before 1980 (Table 7). The numbers for the more recent entry years will continue to swell as current LPRs enter adulthood and/or satisfy their residency requirements. The number of eligible-to-naturalize pre-1980 entrants will continue to decline, mostly due to mortality instead of emigration or naturalization, because the bulk of those LPRs are well established and so are less likely to emigrate, but are also well past the usual ages for naturalization.

Table 6.

LPRs Eligible to Naturalize by Age Group: January 2019 to January 2021

Age	2019	2020	2021
Total	9,000,000	8,940,000	9,210,000
0-17	0	0	0
18-24	590,000	570,000	570,000
25-34	1,360,000	1,340,000	1,380,000
35-44	1,580,000	1,570,000	1,640,000
45-54	1,960,000	1,900,000	1,920,000
55-64	1,750,000	1,760,000	1,830,000
65 and over	1,760,000	1,810,000	1,870,000

Notes: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding; for exceptions to the core criteria used to indicate eligibility or lack thereof in this report, see INA § 312-331 and Appendix I.
Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Table 7.

LPRs Eligible to Naturalize by Period of Entry: January 2019 to January 2021

Period of Entry	2019	2020	2021
Total	9,000,000	8,940,000	9,210,000
<1980	1,100,000	1,020,000	990,000
1980-1989	1,540,000	1,480,000	1,430,000
1990-1999	1,930,000	1,840,000	1,800,000
2000-2009	2,620,000	2,470,000	2,400,000
2010-2014	1,700,000	1,830,000	1,760,000
2015+	120,000	300,000	830,000

Notes: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding; the year an individual entered may precede the year in which that individual obtained LPR status; for exceptions to the core criteria used to indicate eligibility or lack thereof in this report, see INA § 312-331 and Appendix I.
Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS and U.S. Census Bureau data.

APPENDIX 1: DETAILED METHODOLOGY

Stage 1: LPRs who entered in 1980 or later. Stage 1 starts with administrative records of LPR admissions for all persons who obtained LPR status in 1980 or later.⁹ That population is then reduced by subtracting out LPRs who entered the United States prior to 1980 and LPRs who naturalized or derived citizenship status from a parent prior to the estimate date.¹⁰ Finally, attrition due to mortality and emigration is estimated based on risk for each LPR in each year from admission through the estimate date, with mortality risk drawn from National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) life tables by age and sex, and emigration risk drawn from an emigration schedule adapted from U.S. Census Bureau emigration risk research.

Naturalization. LPRs who subsequently naturalized are excluded by matching individual LPR and naturalization records by A-number. The data are also adjusted for derivative citizenship.

Derivative Citizenship. In most cases, LPRs under 18 years of age automatically acquire U.S. citizenship upon the naturalization of both parents (or of one parent beginning in February 2001). Derivative citizens may choose to apply for a certificate documenting citizenship, but the application is expensive and more affordable alternatives are available, such as a U.S. passport.¹¹ In the absence of comprehensive administrative data, the numbers of LPRs deriving citizenship in the 1980-2000 and post-2000 periods are (conservatively) assumed to be the same as the numbers of certificate applications that were approved during those two periods. Next, LPRs admitted as children in those periods are randomly assigned derivative citizenship status in accordance with the certificate counts. The estimates are likely to be downwardly biased, which means that too few derivative citizens are subtracted from the LPR inflow in Stage 1, but the extent of underestimation is unknown.

Mortality and Emigration. Reliable, direct measurements of LPR mortality and emigration do not exist, so attrition due to mortality and emigration is estimated for each year from admission through the estimate date. LPRs are survived using NCHS mortality rates from 1999-2001 decennial life tables by age and sex (see Arias et al, 2008).¹² Emigration is estimated using a schedule based on research on emigration of the foreign-born population by the U.S. Census Bureau (see Ahmed and Robinson, 1994), adapted into a schedule for use with the LPR population (see Warren, 2003).¹³ Warren's schedule assumes an emigration rate of 3.258 percent in the first year and decreases each subsequent year's rate by 5 percent. In addition, LPRs initially admitted as refugees and asylees, having escaped persecution in their previous home countries, are

assumed to emigrate at a rate of zero percent.¹⁴

Stage 2: LPRs who entered before 1980. Stage 2 starts with the previous year's ACS Public Use Microdata Sample data on noncitizens and naturalized citizens who entered before 1980. The ACS benchmark of July 1 is shifted forward to the estimate date by applying a half-year of mortality and emigration risk.¹⁵ Mortality and emigration are calculated using the same schedules as in Stage 1, but with risk zeroed out for all years prior to the ACS estimate year.

Stage 3: Full LPR population. The total LPR population is the sum of the Stage 1 population of LPRs who entered in 1980 or later and the Stage 2 population of LPRs who entered before 1980.

Stage 4: LPR Subpopulation Eligible to Naturalize. LPRs generally become eligible to naturalize after turning 18 years old and meeting U.S. residency and other requirements. The population eligible to naturalize is estimated by first filtering the LPR population to those 18 years of age and older, and then filtering to those who have met the residency requirements based on class and year of admission.

Most LPRs are required to meet a 5-year residency requirement after obtaining LPR status, but persons adjusting as spouses of U.S. citizens generally are only subject to a 3-year requirement, and the 5-year clock starts earlier for persons adjusting to LPR status under certain other classes of admission. For asylees adjusting to LPR status, the date of LPR admission is rolled back to one year prior to the date on which the LPR application was approved, so asylees are assumed to be eligible to naturalize after 4 years as an LPR. For immigrants adjusting to LPR status as refugees, Lautenberg parolees, or through cancellation of removal, the date of LPR admission is rolled back to the date of arrival in the United States as a refugee, the date of parole, and the date of cancellation of removal. It is assumed that 2 years elapse between the earlier dates and the date of approval of the application for permanent residence so that these LPRs are eligible to naturalize approximately 3 years after obtaining LPR status.¹⁶

⁹ All noncitizens who entered prior to 1980 are assumed to be LPRs; see footnote #5.

¹⁰ Some persons who became LPRs in 1980 or later entered the United States under a different status before 1980.

¹¹ The Form N-600 Application for Certificate of Citizenship currently carries a filing fee of \$1,170, though some individuals may qualify for a fee waiver (application Form I-912 Request for a Fee Waiver). Alternatively, a U.S. passport card and/or book can be obtained for a child for \$50 to \$65, depending on the age of the child. Note, a Certificate of Citizenship does not expire, whereas a U.S. passport card and/or book does expire.

¹² This method may overestimate mortality because immigration favors younger, healthier people, and because older or less healthy immigrants may be more likely to emigrate than members of the native-born population.

¹³ Attrition due to emigration must be estimated because reliable, direct measurements of LPR emigration do not exist.

¹⁴ See Baker 2021 on limitations of this approach.

¹⁵ The January 2021 estimate was prepared prior to the release of the 2020 ACS, so the Stage 2 part of the estimate came from the 2019 ACS with 1.5 years of attrition due to mortality and emigration in order to shift the benchmark from July 2019 to January 2021.

¹⁶ Several other exceptions to the 5-year residency requirement exist, most of which affect small numbers of immigrants. For example, under certain circumstances (e.g., military service in time of hostilities), certain noncitizens may be permitted to naturalize without first becoming an LPR, and some categories (e.g., INA § 319(b)) do not require prior residence or a specified period of physical presence in the United States. Other LPRs, such as those not found to be of good moral character, may not be eligible to naturalize regardless of length of residency (see INA Title III for details).

APPENDIX 2: TOTAL LPR POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR JANUARY 2019 TO JANUARY 2021

Table A1.

LPRs by Country of Birth: January 2019 to January 2021

Country	2019	2020	2021
Total	13,460,000	13,350,000	13,110,000
Mexico	3,100,000	3,060,000	3,010,000
China, People's Republic	820,000	830,000	820,000
Dominican Republic	560,000	570,000	560,000
India	580,000	550,000	550,000
Philippines	570,000	560,000	540,000
Cuba	560,000	550,000	530,000
Vietnam	370,000	380,000	370,000
El Salvador	320,000	320,000	320,000
Korea, South	290,000	280,000	280,000
Canada	290,000	280,000	280,000
United Kingdom	270,000	260,000	250,000
Haiti	240,000	240,000	240,000
Jamaica	240,000	230,000	230,000
Colombia	210,000	210,000	200,000
Guatemala	180,000	180,000	180,000
Germany	150,000	160,000	150,000
Pakistan	150,000	150,000	150,000
Japan	140,000	140,000	140,000
Brazil	120,000	130,000	130,000
Ecuador	120,000	120,000	120,000
Unknown	30,000	20,000	20,000
Other	4,160,000	4,130,000	4,050,000

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

Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Table A2.

LPRs by Region of Birth: January 2019 to January 2021

Region	2019	2020	2021
Total	13,460,000	13,350,000	13,110,000
Asia	4,300,000	4,240,000	4,160,000
Europe	1,490,000	1,470,000	1,440,000
North America	5,830,000	5,800,000	5,690,000
South America	840,000	850,000	850,000
Other and unknown	980,000	990,000	970,000

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

Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Table A3.

LPRs by Initial or Current State of Residence: January 2019 to January 2021

State	2019	2020	2021
Total	13,460,000	13,350,000	13,110,000
California	3,140,000	3,100,000	3,040,000
New York	1,680,000	1,680,000	1,640,000
Texas	1,410,000	1,400,000	1,380,000
Florida	1,340,000	1,330,000	1,300,000
New Jersey	600,000	600,000	590,000
Illinois	540,000	530,000	520,000
Massachusetts	350,000	340,000	340,000
Washington	290,000	300,000	300,000
Virginia	300,000	290,000	290,000
Georgia	280,000	280,000	270,000
Pennsylvania	270,000	270,000	270,000
Maryland	260,000	260,000	250,000
Arizona	260,000	260,000	250,000
Michigan	220,000	210,000	210,000
North Carolina	190,000	190,000	190,000
Ohio	160,000	160,000	160,000
Colorado	160,000	160,000	160,000
Connecticut	150,000	150,000	140,000
Minnesota	150,000	150,000	140,000
Nevada	140,000	140,000	140,000
Unknown	20,000	20,000	20,000
Other	1,540,000	1,530,000	1,510,000

Notes: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. State was unavailable for some LPRs admitted in 2018 in the previous edition of this report (affecting the Jan. 2019 estimate) and are updated here.

Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Table A4.

LPRs by Sex: January 2019 to January 2021

Gender	2019	2020	2021
Total	13,460,000	13,350,000	13,110,000
Female	7,000,000	6,940,000	6,810,000
Male	6,450,000	6,410,000	6,300,000

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

Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Table A5.

LPRs by Age Group: January 2019 to January 2021

Age	2019	2020	2021
Total	13,460,000	13,350,000	13,110,000
0-17	900,000	880,000	800,000
18-24	1,060,000	1,030,000	960,000
25-34	2,260,000	2,220,000	2,130,000
35-44	2,440,000	2,420,000	2,400,000
45-54	2,570,000	2,520,000	2,470,000
55-64	2,160,000	2,160,000	2,190,000
65 and over	2,070,000	2,130,000	2,160,000

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

Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS and U.S. Census Bureau data.

Table A6.**LPRs by Period of Entry: January 2019 to January 2021**

Period of Entry	2019	2020	2021
Total.....	13,460,000	13,350,000	13,110,000
<1980.....	1,100,000	1,020,000	990,000
1980-1989.....	1,570,000	1,510,000	1,460,000
1990-1999.....	2,080,000	2,010,000	1,950,000
2000-2009.....	3,100,000	2,880,000	2,740,000
2010-2014.....	2,800,000	2,480,000	2,250,000
2015+.....	2,810,000	3,450,000	3,720,000

Notes: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding; the year an individual entered may precede the year in which that individual obtained LPR status.

Source: DHS OIS analysis of USCIS and U.S. Census Bureau data.

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, <https://www.census.gov/library/working-papers/1994/demo/POP-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, 2010. "Naturalization Rates among IRCA Immigrants: A 2009 Update," DHS Office of Immigration Statistics, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/factsheets>.

Baker, Bryan, 2019. "Lawful Permanent Resident Population in the United States: January 2015-2019," DHS Office of Immigration Statistics, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/population-estimates/LPR>.

Baker, Bryan, 2021. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2015-January 2018," DHS Office of Immigration Statistics, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/population-estimates/unauthorized-resident>.

DHS, 2021. "2020 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics," DHS Office of Immigration Statistics, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook>.

Gonzalez-Barrera, Ana, 2017. "Mexican Lawful Immigrants among the Least Likely to Become U.S. Citizens," Pew Research Center, <https://www.pewhispanic.org/2017/06/29/mexican-lawful-immigrants-among-least-likely-to-become-u-s-citizens/>.

Leong, Sean, 2021. "U.S. Naturalizations: 2020," DHS Office of Immigration Statistics, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/naturalizations>.

Rytina, Nancy, 2004. "Estimates of the Legal Permanent Resident Population and Population Eligible to Naturalize in 2002," DHS Office of Immigration Statistics, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/population-estimates/LPR>.

Warren, Robert, 2003. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: 1990 to 2000," U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service Office of Policy and Planning, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/population-estimates/unauthorized-resident>.