

Estimates of the Lawful Permanent Resident Population in the United States and the Subpopulation Eligible to Naturalize: 2015-2019

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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 potentially eligible to naturalize for January of each year from 2015 through 2019. 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 (Rytina, 2004).

In summary, although more than a million people became LPRs each year, between naturalization, mortality, and emigration, the population (or “stock”) of LPRs and particularly of those potentially eligible to naturalize has proven remarkably stable. The total LPR population grew from 13.0 million in 2015 to 13.6 million in 2019, while the subpopulation potentially eligible to naturalize grew from 8.9 million to 9.2 million. Many more potentially 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; a slight majority were 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.¹ Previous versions of this report have provided single-year snapshots. This report updates the most recently published estimate (Baker, 2019) and includes snapshots of the LPR population for each year 2015-2019. Data on the size and characteristics of the foreign-born population are used to assess the impact of immigration in the United States. DHS collects data measuring administrative events such as the number of aliens granted lawful permanent residence and the number approved for naturalization, but DHS does not collect data on the total population of LPRs or the population of LPRs potentially 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 illegal aliens are not available and must be estimated.

¹ INA § 103(d)-(e).

FINDINGS

Nearly 34.9 million immigrants who entered the United States in 1980 or later became LPRs by January 1, 2019 (Table 1). About 45 percent of that total naturalized and another five percent derived citizenship² from a parent before becoming 18 years old. Of the remaining 17.0 million LPRs, about 4.8 million are estimated to have died and/or emigrated, leaving a stock of 12.4 million.³ Adding 1.2 million noncitizens who entered before 1980 yields a total estimated LPR stock of 13.6 million LPRs living in the United States on January 1, 2019. Of those LPRs, about 9.2 million are adults who acquired LPR status long enough ago to be potentially eligible to apply to naturalize.⁴

² Certain children may automatically acquire citizenship upon the naturalization of a parent (see INA § 320).

³ 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.

⁴ For the purpose of this report, “potentially eligible to naturalize” refers to individuals who obtained LPR status long enough ago to have generally satisfied the length of residency required for naturalization. Some of these individuals may fail to qualify for naturalization for other reasons.



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Table 1.

Components of the Population Estimate: Jan. 2015 – 2019

Components	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
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	30,360,000	31,480,000	32,670,000	33,770,000	34,860,000
- Naturalized by the estimate date	13,000,000	13,700,000	14,370,000	15,100,000	15,720,000
- Derived citizenship by the estimate date	1,510,000	1,560,000	1,620,000	1,680,000	1,740,000
= Non-naturalized/derivative subtotal	15,850,000	16,210,000	16,670,000	16,990,000	17,390,000
- Mortality	1,040,000	1,110,000	1,190,000	1,270,000	1,350,000
- Emigration	3,190,000	3,290,000	3,400,000	3,490,000	3,600,000
= Subtotal (stock of LPRs entered and admitted in 1980+)	11,610,000	11,810,000	12,080,000	12,230,000	12,440,000
2. Stock of LPRs admitted before 1980					
Jul. 1 stock of LPRs admitted before 1980	1,400,000	1,290,000	1,230,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
- Emigration and mortality from Jul. 1 to Jan. 1	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000
= Subtotal (stock of LPRs admitted before 1980)	1,380,000	1,270,000	1,210,000	1,180,000	1,140,000
3. Stock of LPRs eligible to naturalize					
Total LPR stock (non-USC) (Population 1 + Population 2)	12,990,000	13,080,000	13,300,000	13,410,000	13,590,000
- Ineligible subtotal	4,140,000	4,200,000	4,370,000	4,470,000	4,450,000
Ineligible (minor)	950,000	950,000	960,000	950,000	950,000
Ineligible (time in status)	3,180,000	3,250,000	3,410,000	3,510,000	3,500,000
= Stock of LPRs eligible to naturalize	8,850,000	8,880,000	8,920,000	8,950,000	9,130,000

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

Table 2.

LPRs Potentially Eligible to Naturalize by Country of Birth: Jan. 2015 – 2019

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	8,850,000	8,880,000	8,920,000	8,950,000	9,130,000
Mexico	2,590,000	2,540,000	2,530,000	2,500,000	2,490,000
China, People's Republic	390,000	430,000	450,000	470,000	490,000
Philippines	350,000	350,000	360,000	360,000	370,000
Cuba	300,000	300,000	310,000	320,000	350,000
Dominican Republic	310,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	340,000
India	270,000	270,000	290,000	290,000	310,000
Canada	260,000	260,000	240,000	250,000	250,000
El Salvador	230,000	230,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
United Kingdom	230,000	230,000	230,000	220,000	220,000
Vietnam	210,000	210,000	210,000	220,000	220,000
Korea, South	190,000	190,000	190,000	200,000	200,000
Haiti	150,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Jamaica	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Colombia	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Germany	150,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Japan	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Guatemala	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Poland	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	90,000
Peru	80,000	90,000	90,000	80,000	90,000
Pakistan	70,000	70,000	80,000	80,000	80,000
Unknown	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Other	2,390,000	2,420,000	2,440,000	2,460,000	2,540,000

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

The remainder of this report following Table 1 focuses on the LPR subpopulation that is potentially eligible to naturalize. Corresponding estimates of the full LPR population can be found in the Appendix and are generally similar in terms of rank order.

More than 25 percent of the LPRs who were potentially eligible to naturalize in 2019 were from Mexico and nearly 50 percent

were from North America (Tables 2 and 3).⁵ The next leading country of birth was the People’s Republic of China (China), with five percent, followed by the Philippines, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic with four percent each. The top 20 countries comprised more than 70 percent of the total LPR population potentially eligible to naturalize. Overall, the

⁵ The North America group includes Mexico, Canada, Central America, and the Caribbean.

Table 3.**LPRs Potentially Eligible to Naturalize by Region of Birth: Jan. 2015 – 2019**

Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	8,850,000	8,880,000	8,920,000	8,950,000	9,130,000
Asia	2,270,000	2,350,000	2,410,000	2,460,000	2,560,000
Europe	1,200,000	1,180,000	1,170,000	1,160,000	1,150,000
North America	4,400,000	4,350,000	4,330,000	4,310,000	4,360,000
South America	540,000	540,000	540,000	540,000	550,000
Other and unknown	440,000	460,000	480,000	490,000	520,000

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

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Table 4.**LPRs Potentially Eligible to Naturalize by Initial or Current State of Residence: Jan. 2015 – 2019**

State	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	8,850,000	8,880,000	8,920,000	8,950,000	9,130,000
California	2,400,000	2,360,000	2,360,000	2,320,000	2,340,000
New York	1,070,000	1,080,000	1,090,000	1,100,000	1,130,000
Texas	950,000	950,000	950,000	970,000	990,000
Florida	820,000	830,000	830,000	850,000	880,000
New Jersey	370,000	380,000	370,000	370,000	380,000
Illinois	370,000	370,000	370,000	370,000	380,000
Massachusetts	210,000	210,000	210,000	200,000	210,000
Washington	180,000	180,000	190,000	190,000	190,000
Arizona	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	190,000
Virginia	170,000	170,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Pennsylvania	150,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	170,000
Georgia	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	170,000
Maryland	150,000	150,000	150,000	160,000	160,000
Michigan	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
North Carolina	100,000	100,000	110,000	110,000	110,000
Colorado	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Connecticut	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Nevada	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	100,000
Ohio	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
Minnesota	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	90,000
Unknown	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Other	960,000	970,000	990,000	980,000	1,010,000

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

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

population potentially eligible to naturalize increased by three percent from 2015 to 2019. The largest increases from 2015 to 2019 were for China (25 percent), Cuba (17 percent), India (15 percent), and the Dominican Republic (nine percent). The potentially eligible-to-naturalize population from Mexico fell by four percent.

Table 4 describes the initial or current state of residence for potentially 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.

The most common initial or current state of residence among LPRs potentially eligible to naturalize in 2019 was California (26 percent), followed by New York, Texas, and Florida (12, 11, and nine percent, respectively) (Table 4). These top four states

comprised nearly 60 percent of the total. Several states experienced double-digit growth between 2015 and 2019, including Minnesota (16 percent), North Carolina (15 percent), Pennsylvania (12 percent), and Virginia (10 percent).

The LPR population potentially eligible to naturalize was a slight female majority (an average of 51 percent for 2015-2019) (Table 5). Females outnumber males by a slightly larger margin (an average of 52 percent) among the total LPR population (Table 4A), driven by a larger number of female LPR inflows and their lower mortality rate; but female LPRs also naturalize at a higher rate, offsetting some of the difference.

With respect to the age distribution of potentially eligible-to-naturalize LPRs, the younger age groups (18-24 and 25-34) are largely stable, and small declines in the central age groups (35-44 and 45-54) are more than offset by growth in the older age groups (55-64 and 65 and older) (Table 6). Year-to-year changes are due to inflow of new LPRs; aging from one group into another; and attrition due to naturalization, mortality, and

Table 5.**LPRs Potentially Eligible to Naturalize by Sex: Jan. 2015 – 2019**

Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	8,850,000	8,880,000	8,920,000	8,950,000	9,130,000
Female	4,490,000	4,520,000	4,540,000	4,550,000	4,660,000
Male	4,360,000	4,360,000	4,380,000	4,390,000	4,470,000

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

Table 6.**LPRs Potentially Eligible to Naturalize by Age Group: Jan. 2015 – 2019**

Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	8,850,000	8,880,000	8,920,000	8,950,000	9,130,000
0-17	0	0	0	0	0
18-24	600,000	600,000	600,000	590,000	600,000
25-34	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,360,000	1,350,000	1,380,000
35-44	1,700,000	1,660,000	1,620,000	1,570,000	1,620,000
45-54	2,070,000	2,060,000	2,030,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
55-64	1,590,000	1,630,000	1,670,000	1,730,000	1,800,000
65 and over	1,540,000	1,570,000	1,640,000	1,710,000	1,750,000

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

Table 7.**LPRs Potentially Eligible to Naturalize by Period of Entry: Jan. 2015 – 2019**

Period of entry	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	8,850,000	8,880,000	8,920,000	8,950,000	9,130,000
<1980	1,380,000	1,270,000	1,210,000	1,180,000	1,140,000
1980-1989	1,800,000	1,740,000	1,670,000	1,600,000	1,540,000
1990-1999	2,260,000	2,190,000	2,110,000	2,010,000	1,940,000
2000-2009	3,180,000	3,030,000	2,910,000	2,750,000	2,650,000
2010-2014	230,000	650,000	1,020,000	1,400,000	1,730,000
2015+	0	0	0	0	120,000

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

emigration. The growth in the older age groups also reflects a lower propensity to naturalize among older LPRs. As a result, the potentially eligible-to-naturalize population skews older than the total LPR population, even when controlling for the under 18-year-old population.

Nearly 30 percent of the LPRs potentially eligible to naturalize in 2019 entered the United States in 2000-2009, 20 percent entered in 2010 or later, and 13 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 potentially eligible-to-naturalize pre-1980 entrants, on the other hand, will continue to decline, mostly due to mortality instead of emigration or naturalization, because the bulk of those LPRs are well established, but also well past the usual ages for naturalization.

METHOD

DHS estimates the LPR population stock size at a point in time in four stages. In Stage 1, DHS 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. In Stage 2, DHS draws a stock estimate from the ACS for non-citizens who entered the United States before 1980 and adjusts for a brief period of attrition.⁶ The total LPR population size is the

sum of the estimates for the two periods (Stage 3). In Stage 4, the subpopulation that is potentially eligible to naturalize is estimated by reducing the LPR population estimate to account for age and residency requirements.

Stage 1:

LPRs who entered in 1980 or later. In Stage 1, DHS reviews administrative records of LPR admissions to determine all persons who obtained LPR status in 1980 or later. 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.⁷ 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 their 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.⁸ 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 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. In the future, DHS may attempt to improve upon these estimates by linking family members in the LPR and naturalization records.

⁶ All noncitizens represented in the ACS who entered prior to 1980 are assumed to be LPRs. Under the registry provision of the INA, aliens are eligible for LPR status if they have lived continuously in the United States since January 1, 1972 and meet other basic requirements. See INA § 249. 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.

⁷ Some persons who became LPRs in 1980 or later entered the United States under a different status before 1980.

⁸ The 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). Alternatively, a passport card can be obtained for a child for \$50 to \$65, depending on the age of the child.

Mortality and Emigration. Attrition due to mortality and emigration out of the United States 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 (Arias et al, 2008). Emigration is estimated using a schedule based on research on emigration of the foreign-born population by the U.S. Census Bureau (Ahmed and Robinson, 1994), adapted into a schedule for use with the LPR population (Robert Warren, 2003), and further modified to account for very low emigration among LPRs initially admitted as refugees or asylees. Warren’s schedule assumes an emigration rate of 3.258 percent in the first year and decreases each subsequent year’s rate by five percent.⁹ 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.

Attrition due to mortality may be overestimated and thus introduce a downward bias on the LPR population estimate. Immigration is highly selective, and lawful immigration may draw more heavily from a relatively healthy population pool, so LPR mortality rates may tend to be lower than mortality rates for the native population, at least for some period of time after immigration. Emigration is also selective and may favor less healthy immigrants, thereby further reducing the mortality risk among LPRs who do not emigrate.

Attrition due to emigration must be estimated because reliable, direct measurements of LPR emigration do not exist. National data on noncitizen outflows do exist for recent years, but are largely limited to departures via commercial air or sea carrier. These data may be used in the future to develop separate schedules for LPR emigration to contiguous countries versus abroad. As the very low naturalization rates for Mexican nationals can be explained by language, cost barriers (Gonzales-Barrera, 2017), and heavier emigration, there is a theoretical reason to pursue such separate schedules.

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.¹⁰ 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.

⁹ This report updates the emigration methodology employed in 2007-2015 by resuming use of a schedule previously utilized for DHS’s 2002-2004 LPR population estimates.

¹⁰ The Jan. 2019 estimate was prepared prior to the release of the 2018 ACS, so the Stage 2 part of the estimate came from the 2017 ACS with 1.5 years of attrition due to mortality and emigration in order to shift the benchmark from Jul. 2017 to Jan. 2019.

Stage 4: LPR Subpopulation Eligible to Naturalize. LPRs become eligible to apply for naturalization after becoming 18 years old and meeting U.S. residency and other requirements. The population potentially 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 five-year residency requirement after obtaining LPR status, but persons adjusting as spouses of U.S. citizens generally are only subject to a three-year requirement, and the five-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 potentially eligible to naturalize after four 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, or the date of cancellation of removal. It is 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 potentially eligible to naturalize approximately three years after obtaining LPR status.¹¹

¹¹ Several other exceptions to the five-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) aliens may be permitted to naturalize without first becoming an LPR, and some categories (e.g., INA § 319(b)) require only that the person be an LPR for 1 day.

Appendix

TOTAL LPR POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR JANUARY 2015 – 2019

Table A1.

LPRs by Country of Birth: Jan. 2015 – 2019

Country	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	12,990,000	13,080,000	13,300,000	13,410,000	13,590,000
Mexico	3,140,000	3,110,000	3,130,000	3,130,000	3,130,000
China, People's Republic	750,000	780,000	810,000	820,000	830,000
India	570,000	580,000	590,000	580,000	580,000
Philippines	580,000	580,000	580,000	580,000	580,000
Cuba	420,000	460,000	490,000	530,000	570,000
Dominican Republic	490,000	500,000	520,000	540,000	560,000
Vietnam	340,000	340,000	350,000	360,000	370,000
El Salvador	300,000	310,000	300,000	310,000	320,000
Canada	310,000	310,000	290,000	300,000	290,000
Korea, South	290,000	280,000	290,000	290,000	290,000
United Kingdom	280,000	280,000	280,000	270,000	270,000
Haiti	240,000	240,000	240,000	250,000	250,000
Jamaica	240,000	230,000	240,000	240,000	240,000
Colombia	220,000	220,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Guatemala	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Germany	170,000	170,000	170,000	160,000	160,000
Pakistan	140,000	140,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Japan	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Peru	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Ecuador	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Unknown	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Other	3,920,000	3,960,000	4,050,000	4,110,000	4,190,000

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

Table A2.

LPRs by Region of Birth: Jan. 2015 – 2019

Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	12,990,000	13,080,000	13,300,000	13,410,000	13,590,000
Asia	4,040,000	4,120,000	4,230,000	4,270,000	4,330,000
Europe	1,560,000	1,540,000	1,540,000	1,520,000	1,510,000
North America	5,670,000	5,690,000	5,770,000	5,830,000	5,910,000
South America	850,000	840,000	840,000	840,000	850,000
Other, including unknown	870,000	890,000	930,000	960,000	990,000

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

Table A3.

LPRs by Initial or Current State of Residence: Jan. 2015 – 2019

State	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	12,990,000	13,080,000	13,300,000	13,410,000	13,590,000
California	3,210,000	3,190,000	3,200,000	3,190,000	3,150,000
New York	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,680,000	1,690,000	1,680,000
Texas	1,320,000	1,330,000	1,350,000	1,390,000	1,390,000
Florida	1,230,000	1,270,000	1,290,000	1,320,000	1,330,000
New Jersey	590,000	590,000	600,000	600,000	590,000
Illinois	520,000	530,000	540,000	540,000	540,000
Massachusetts	330,000	340,000	340,000	340,000	340,000
Virginia	280,000	290,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Washington	280,000	280,000	290,000	300,000	290,000
Pennsylvania	250,000	260,000	260,000	270,000	270,000
Georgia	260,000	260,000	260,000	270,000	270,000
Maryland	260,000	260,000	250,000	260,000	260,000
Arizona	250,000	250,000	250,000	260,000	250,000
Michigan	210,000	210,000	220,000	220,000	210,000
North Carolina	170,000	170,000	180,000	190,000	190,000
Colorado	150,000	150,000	150,000	160,000	160,000
Ohio	150,000	150,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Connecticut	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Minnesota	130,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	150,000
Nevada	130,000	130,000	140,000	140,000	140,000
Unknown	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	260,000
Other	1,450,000	1,470,000	1,520,000	1,520,000	1,530,000

Note: State was unavailable for some LPRs admitted in 2018 at the time of this report; the 2019 state estimates will be updated in the next edition of this report.

Table A4.

LPRs by Sex: Jan. 2015 – 2019

Sex	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	12,990,000	13,080,000	13,300,000	13,410,000	13,590,000
Female	6,730,000	6,800,000	6,910,000	6,970,000	7,060,000
Male	6,260,000	6,280,000	6,390,000	6,450,000	6,530,000

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

Table A5.

LPRs by Age Group: Jan. 2015 – 2019

Age	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	12,990,000	13,080,000	13,300,000	13,410,000	13,590,000
00-17	910,000	900,000	910,000	910,000	900,000
18-24	1,070,000	1,060,000	1,070,000	1,070,000	1,070,000
25-34	2,180,000	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,270,000	2,280,000
35-44	2,500,000	2,470,000	2,460,000	2,440,000	2,480,000
45-54	2,580,000	2,590,000	2,600,000	2,590,000	2,600,000
55-64	1,940,000	2,000,000	2,060,000	2,120,000	2,200,000
65 and over	1,820,000	1,860,000	1,950,000	2,030,000	2,060,000

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

Table A6.

LPRs by Period of Entry: Jan. 2015 – 2019

Period of entry	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	12,990,000	13,080,000	13,300,000	13,410,000	13,590,000
<1980	1,380,000	1,270,000	1,210,000	1,180,000	1,140,000
1980-1989	1,840,000	1,780,000	1,710,000	1,640,000	1,570,000
1990-1999	2,480,000	2,370,000	2,270,000	2,170,000	2,090,000
2000-2009	4,240,000	3,880,000	3,600,000	3,330,000	3,130,000
2010-2014	3,050,000	3,230,000	3,210,000	3,040,000	2,840,000
2015+	0	550,000	1,290,000	2,050,000	2,810,000

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

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