

The Impending Massive Naturalization of Legal Permanent Residents before the 2016 Election

There is no Executive Order to amnesty illegal aliens. On the day of the supposed Executive order, November 20, 2014 Department of Homeland Security Secretary Jeh Johnson issued eleven memorandums. <http://www.dhs.gov/news/2014/11/21/fact-sheet-fixing-our-broken-immigration-system-through-executive-action>

The memorandum (below) titled, “**Policies to Promote and Increase Access to U.S. Citizenship**” is the most worrisome of all the memorandums published that day.

http://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/14_1120_memo_naturalization.pdf

Johnson’s statement, “There are more than 8 million lawful permanent residents in the United States who are eligible to become citizens...” **vastly under estimates the number** of Legal Permanent Residents (the correct term, aka LPRs). The number eligible to naturalize at the end of 2010 was 8,530,000 according to **Estimates of the Legal Permanent Resident Population in 2011**, (below) published by the DHS Office of Immigration Statistics July 2012.

https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/ois_lpr_pe_2011.pdf

The total number of LPRs in the country at the end of 2010 was 13,070,000. If the difference of 4,540,000 LPRs are waiting to fulfill the 5 year residence requirement, by Jan 1, 2016 they will have done it. 694,193 LPRs were naturalized in 2011, so most of them will be eligible in 2016 prior to the election.

Country of Birth of Legal Permanent Resident Population: 2011

Total: 13,070,000

Mexico	3,320,000	South Korea	280,000
China	590,000	Haiti	250,000
Philippines	590,000	Colombia	240,000
India	520,000	Jamaica	240,000
Dominican Rep	470,000	Guatemala	190,000
Cuba	410,000	Germany	180,000
Vietnam	330,000	Poland	150,000
El Salvador	330,000	Peru	140,000
Canada	320,000	Japan	140,000
United Kingdom	290,000	Pakistan	140,000
Other	3,940,000		

Source: Estimates of the Legal Permanent Resident Population in 2011

https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/ois_lpr_pe_2011.pdf

Voter Registration

The number that DHS will be targeting to turn into citizens will probably exceed 13,500,000 by the time voter registration ends in the fall of 2016. For example, Florida’s registration deadline is 10-11-2016, Virginia’s is 10-14-2016, Pennsylvania’s is 30 days prior to the November 8th election, etc.

The Effort to Accelerate Naturalization

In the memo Johnson directs U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to, “...expand citizenship public awareness by launching a comprehensive media campaign targeting major media markets in

California, New York, Texas, Florida, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, Virginia, Washington, and Arizona.” These are the top ten states with the most LPRs.

Making it Easier and Cheaper to Apply

Johnson proposes to make paying the \$680 fee for naturalization a little easier on the applicant by allowing credit cards to be used and expanding the waivers and offering a 50% discount if the applicant’s annual income is no more than 200% of the federal poverty level. (The federal poverty level is \$47,700 for a family of four.)

Similar to Citizenship U.S.A. in 1996, But Potentially 10 Times Bigger

Clearly, the plan is to naturalize millions of Legal Permanent Residents and turn the majority of them into Democrat voters. This will be the 2016 version of Citizenship U.S.A. in 1996 which naturalized over a million people who were then aggressively pursued to register to vote as Democrats. Every congratulatory letter from President Clinton to the newly naturalized citizen included a voter registration form.

What Sec. Johnson has proposed could **potentially be 10 times bigger than CUSA.**

The Massive Fraud of CUSA in 1996

In Chapter 4 “*Injustice for All*” of David P. Schippers’ book *Sellout-The Inside Story of President Clinton’s Impeachment* http://www.amazon.com/Sellout-Inside-President-Clintons-Impeachment/dp/0895262436/ref=sr_1_9?ie=UTF8&qid=1418454043&sr=8-9&keywords=sellout

Schippers describes the **Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)** as, “...running out of control....A blatant politicization of the agency took place during the 1996 presidential campaign when the White House pressured the INS into expediting its %Citizenship USA+(CUSA) program to grant citizenship to thousands of aliens that the White House counted as likely Democratic voters.+Read the chapter at <http://www.wnd.com/2000/08/4238/#azOGEYzDODFEEatx.99>

Expect a Massive Citizenship/Voter Registration Drive

The impact will vary from state to state, but one thing is clear; a massive citizenship/voter registration drive by the Obama Administration will result in millions of new Democrat voters. And, if the experience of Bill Clinton’s Citizenship U.S.A. is any example, the fraud will be massive.

Motivations for Naturalization

One example of motivation from 1996 CUSA; HUD Sec. Henry Cisneros would give speeches to Hispanic groups reminding them that a pending welfare reform bill would restrict them from government benefits as immigrants, but **NOT** as citizens.

It wouldn’t be surprising to see a “bi-partisan” welfare reform act in the next congress to “tighten up on immigrants and illegal aliens getting welfare” to delude a section of the electorate into feeling like something is being done, when the purpose is actually to push LPRs to naturalization.

How the Top 20 States Will Be Affected

In the spreadsheet, “LPRs and 2012 Electoral Votes” the top twenty states with LPRs are listed with the 2012 Presidential vote totals and the number of LPRs that could seek citizenship prior to the November 2016 election.

Romney's margin of victory in Texas, for example, was smaller than the total number of LPRs who could register to vote after naturalization. While it is not likely to happen that all would naturalize and become Democrat voters, a large number could make Texas more competitive requiring more resources to win the state thereby depriving money from competitive races elsewhere in the country.

Florida's numbers are more troubling. With 29 electoral votes it is generally believed that one must win Florida to win the presidency. If only 10% of those who are eligible become citizens/voters, it could put Florida out of reach. This will affect the 2016 U.S. Senate race in Florida, also.

In the 20 states with the most LPRs there are 14 U.S. Senate races in 2016; 8 Democrats and 6 Republicans. Rubio certainly looks to be at risk and perhaps the Arizona race whether McCain is the incumbent or not.

Only 2 governorships out of the 20 states are up in 2016. North Carolina Governor Pat McCrory could possibly be at risk. (There are a lot of illegals in NC which raises the prospect of a lot of voter fraud from that demo as an added challenge.)

In Arizona a Republican loss of 3 Senate seats and 7 House seats give the Democrats control of the legislature.

In Michigan a Republican loss of 6 House seats and the Democrats control the legislature.

In Colorado the Republicans hold the Senate by one seat.

In Minnesota the Republicans control the House 72-62. A loss of 6 seats, about 8%, and the Democrats control the legislature.

In Nevada a one seat loss will cost the Republicans control of the legislature.

In Virginia a one seat loss will cost the Republicans control of the Senate.

Issues

Hispanic Americans tend to vote the same way the rest of America votes, by income.

Chinese Americans used to be more conservative, but that has changed over time. Even Chinatown in San Francisco is liberal, now. It used to be the most conservative population in the City.

A study of the interests of the different voting groups in their geographic locations would tell us more. Cubans, Dominicans, Jamaicans and Haitians in Florida might have other issues than Chinese Americans in SF or NYC, or Mexican Americans in TX, NM, AZ, etc.

Threatens the 2nd Amendment

2nd Amendment rights are particularly at risk as more low income voters will elect more Feinsteins and Schumers who will eventually vote away our gun rights.

There is No Executive Order for Amnesty

All the talk about an ***Executive Order Amnesty*** of illegal aliens seems to have sucked all the air out of the room. (There is no Executive Order to amnesty illegal aliens.) FACT: The naturalization of 13,000,000 in the next year and a half, and the subsequent chain migration, will impact the country more than an amnesty and will dramatically change the culture of America, ***permanently***.

Legal Permanent Residents
and Electoral Votes

State	Electoral Votes	Romney	Obama	Vote Margin	Winner	Total LPRs 1-1-2011	% LPRs	LPRs Eligible 1-1-2011	% Eligible
California	55	4,839,958	7,854,285	3,014,327	Obama	3,380,000	25.9	2,440,000	28.6
New York	29	2,490,496	4,485,877	1,995,381	Obama	1,620,000	12.4	1,000,000	11.7
Texas	38	4,569,843	3,308,124	1,261,719	Romney	1,280,000	9.8	920,000	10.8
Florida	29	4,163,447	4,237,756	74,309	Obama	1,270,000	9.7	790,000	9.3
New Jersey	14	1,383,233	1,960,744	577,511	Obama	600,000	4.6	360,000	4.2
Illinois	20	2,135,216	3,019,512	884,296	Obama	550,000	4.2	370,000	4.3
Massachusetts	11	1,188,460	1,921,761	733,301	Obama	330,000	2.5	200,000	2.3
Virginia	13	1,822,522	1,971,820	149,298	Obama	280,000	2.1	150,000	1.7
Washington	12	1,290,670	1,755,396	464,726	Obama	270,000	2.1	170,000	2
Arizona	11	1,233,654	1,025,232	208,422	Romney	250,000	1.9	170,000	2
Maryland	10	971,869	1,677,844	705,975	Obama	240,000	1.9	130,000	1.5
Georgia	16	2,078,688	1,773,827	304,861	Romney	240,000	1.9	130,000	1.5
Pennsylvania	20	2,680,434	2,990,274	309,840	Obama	240,000	1.8	140,000	1.6
Michigan	16	2,115,256	2,564,569	449,313	Obama	210,000	1.6	130,000	1.5
Connecticut	7	634,899	905,109	270,210	Obama	150,000	1.2	100,000	1.1
North Carolina	15	2,270,395	2,178,391	92,004	Romney	150,000	1.2	80,000	1
Ohio	18	2,661,437	2,827,709	166,272	Obama	150,000	1.1	90,000	1
Colorado	9	1,185,243	1,323,102	137,859	Obama	140,000	1.1	90,000	1.1
Minnesota	10	1,320,225	1,546,167	225,942	Obama	130,000	1	70,000	0.8
Nevada	6	463,567	531,373	67,806	Obama	130,000	1	80,000	1
Other						1,440,000	11	930,000	10.9
Total	359					13,070,000	100	8,530,000	100
Electoral vote count from US Election Atlas									
http://uselectionatlas.org/RESULTS/state.php?year=2012&fips=6&f=0&off=0&elect=0									
Estimates of LPRs from DHS July 2012 report "Estimates of the Legal Permanent Resident Population in 2011"									
https://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/publications/ois_lpr_pe_2011.pdf									

State Legislatures


State	Elect Votes	Romney	Obama	Vote Margin	2012 Winner	Republican Governor	Democrat Governor	Gov's Race in 2016	Senate Democrats	Senate Republicans	House Democrats	House Republicans	Total LPRs 1-1-2011	% LPRs	LPRs Eligible 1-1-2011	% Eligible
California	55	4,839,958	7,854,285	3,014,327	Obama		Jerry Brown	no	26	14	52	28	3,380,000	25.9	2,440,000	28.6
New York	29	2,490,496	4,485,877	1,995,381	Obama		Andrew Coumo	no	31	32	106	44	1,620,000	12.4	1,000,000	11.7
Texas	38	4,569,843	3,308,124	1,261,719	Romney	Greg Abbott		no	11	20	52	98	1,280,000	9.8	920,000	10.8
Florida	29	4,163,447	4,237,756	74,309	Obama	Rick Scott		no	14	25	38	78	1,270,000	9.7	790,000	9.3
New Jersey	14	1,383,233	1,960,744	577,511	Obama	Chris Christie		no	24	16	48	32	600,000	4.6	360,000	4.2
Illinois	20	2,135,216	3,019,512	884,296	Obama	Bruce Rauner		no	39	20	71	47	550,000	4.2	370,000	4.3
Massachusetts	11	1,188,460	1,921,761	733,301	Obama	Charlie Baker		no	34	6	125	34	330,000	2.5	200,000	2.3
Virginia	13	1,822,522	1,971,820	149,298	Obama		Terry McAuliffe	no	19	21	32	67	280,000	2.1	150,000	1.7
Washington	12	1,290,670	1,755,396	464,726	Obama		Jay Inslee	YES	24	25	51	47	270,000	2.1	170,000	2
Arizona	11	1,233,654	1,025,232	208,422	Romney	Doug Ducey		no	13	17	24	36	250,000	1.9	170,000	2
Maryland	10	971,869	1,677,844	705,975	Obama	Larry Hogan		no	33	14	90	51	240,000	1.9	130,000	1.5
Georgia	16	2,078,688	1,773,827	304,861	Romney	Nathan Deal		no	18	38	60	119	240,000	1.9	130,000	1.5
Pennsylvania	20	2,680,434	2,990,274	309,840	Obama		Tom Wolf	no	20	30	84	119	240,000	1.8	140,000	1.6
Michigan	16	2,115,256	2,564,569	449,313	Obama	Rick Snyder		no	39	28	62	72	210,000	1.6	130,000	1.5
Connecticut	7	634,899	905,109	270,210	Obama		Dan Malloy	no	21	15	87	64	150,000	1.2	100,000	1.1
North Carolina	15	2,270,395	2,178,391	92,004	Romney	Pat McCrory		YES	16	34	46	74	150,000	1.2	80,000	1
Ohio	18	2,661,437	2,827,709	166,272	Obama	John Kasich		no	10	23	34	65	150,000	1.1	90,000	1
Colorado	9	1,185,243	1,323,102	137,859	Obama		J. Hickenlooper	no	17	18	34	31	140,000	1.1	90,000	1.1
Minnesota	10	1,320,225	1,546,167	225,942	Obama		Mark Dayton	no	39	28	62	72	130,000	1	70,000	0.8
Nevada	6	463,567	531,373	67,806	Obama	Brian Sandoval		no	10	11	15	27	130,000	1	80,000	1
Other													1,440,000	11	930,000	10.9
Total	359					12	8						13,070,000	100	8,530,000	100
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/114th_United_States_Congress																
http://www.270towin.com/2015-senate/																
https://www.multistate.com/state-resources/governors-legislatures																
Electoral vote count from US Election Atlas																
http://uselectionatlas.org/RESULTS/state.php?year=2012&fips=6&f=0&off=0&elect=0																
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**Homeland
Security**

November 20, 2014

MEMORANDUM FOR: León Rodríguez
Director
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

FROM: Jeh Charles Johnson 
Secretary

SUBJECT: **Policies to Promote and Increase Access to U.S. Citizenship**

Deciding to become a U.S. citizen is an important decision in an immigrant's life and a significant milestone in his or her journey toward full membership in our society. By deciding to naturalize, immigrants demonstrate their permanent commitment to the United States and their desire to fully integrate into the fabric of American society.

There are more than 8 million lawful permanent residents in the United States who are eligible to become citizens, but who have not yet sought to do so. The President believes U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) should explore options to promote and increase access to naturalization and to consider innovative ways to address barriers that may impede such access, including for those who lack resources to pay application fees. Accordingly, I am directing USCIS to take the steps described below.

A. Implementing Credit Card Processing

The President is committed to addressing barriers to naturalization that filing fees may impose on applicants while ensuring the fiscal stability of USCIS in light of its dependence on fee-generated income. The cost of naturalization is currently \$680, comprised of the \$595 naturalization fee and the \$85 biometrics fee. Many lawful permanent residents in the United States who are eligible for citizenship may find it more convenient to pay the cost of naturalization using their credit cards, yet currently there is no vehicle available to them to pay in that manner.

I direct USCIS to begin accepting credit cards as a payment option for the naturalization fee, which would allow applicants to pay the cost of the application while paying the relevant credit-issuing financial institution according to its terms. Presently,

USCIS accepts the naturalization fee by either money order or check. To implement this option, USCIS should rely on the electronic payment portal on the Department of the Treasury's Pay.gov website. USCIS should begin accepting credit cards for the payment of the naturalization fee as soon as practicable and no later than the end of 2015.

B. Conducting a Fee Study to Explore a Partial Fee Waiver Program

USCIS now provides a waiver of the \$680 cost of naturalization if the applicant's income is no greater than 150% of the federal poverty level, the applicant is receiving a means-tested public benefit, or the applicant demonstrates other special financial circumstances justifying waiver for inability to pay. The existing waiver based on income is an all-or-nothing mechanism that is not available to persons whose income is above 150% of the federal poverty level.

I have asked USCIS to consider a partial waiver (*e.g.*, 50%) in the case of applicants whose income is more than 150% and no greater than 200% of the federal poverty level, or a scaled adjustment to the fee based on a range of income levels. In response, you have informed me that you cannot at this time recommend a partial fee waiver given the uncertain financial risk associated with it for an agency that is dependent on fee-generated income. In light of that, I direct that USCIS include the feasibility of such a partial fee waiver proposal as part of the next biennial fee study. We will reconsider a partial fee waiver following that study.

C. Expanding Public Awareness/Promotion Media Campaigns

Finally, building on the ongoing efforts of the USCIS Office of Citizenship to engage and support partners to welcome immigrants, promote English language learning, increase education on the rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and encourage U.S. citizenship, I hereby direct that USCIS expand citizenship public awareness by launching a comprehensive media campaign targeting major media markets in California, New York, Texas, Florida, New Jersey, Illinois, Massachusetts, Virginia, Washington, and Arizona. These 10 states are home to 75% of the overall lawful permanent resident population. To this end, USCIS should collaborate with state and local governments and foreign embassies in the United States to provide information on U.S. citizenship and the naturalization process.

Estimates of the Legal Permanent Resident Population in 2011

NANCY RYTINA

This report presents estimates of the legal permanent resident (LPR) population living in the United States on January 1, 2011. The LPR population includes persons granted lawful permanent residence i.e., “green card” recipients, who have not yet become U.S. citizens. The estimates are shown for the total LPR population and the LPR population eligible to apply to naturalize 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 2011 estimates is similar to that used in previous DHS estimates (see Rytina, 2011).

In summary, an estimated 13.1 million LPRs lived in the United States on January 1, 2011. The majority (59 percent) obtained LPR status in 2000 or later. Of the total 13.1 million LPRs, an estimated 8.5 million were eligible to naturalize.

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-citizens. However, national population data on the major subcategories of non-citizens, including LPRs, students, temporary workers, and unauthorized immigrants, are not readily available from any source and must be estimated. An alien registration program requiring all legally resident aliens to report their status annually to the legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service was discontinued by Congress in 1981. Immigration data collected by DHS measure administrative events such as the number of aliens granted lawful permanent residence or the number approved for asylum, but not the population of legal permanent residents or the population of asylees living in the United States at a point in time. Estimates of the LPR population have been derived primarily from Census 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). A variant of this approach has been used by DHS 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 1980-2010 period. The two sets of estimates were added together to obtain the overall estimated population as of January 1, 2011.

Estimates for LPR Entrants Prior to 1980

It was assumed that all non-citizen residents of the United States in 2011 who entered before 1980 were legal permanent residents. Under the registry provisions of immigration law, aliens of good moral character who are not ineligible to naturalize, are not removable on terrorism grounds, and have lived in the United States continuously since January 1, 1972 are eligible for LPR status. 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. DHS estimates of the unauthorized immigrant population, using the same rationale, assume that the foreign-born population entering the United States before 1980 is legally resident (see Hoefer, Rytina, and Baker, 2012). Estimates of the LPR population in 2011 that entered before 1980 were obtained from data from the 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) of the U.S. Census Bureau on non-citizen residents with a year of entry



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prior to 1980. The ACS data were tabulated by year of entry (assumed to be the year that LPR status was obtained), country of birth, and state of residence.

Estimates for LPR Entrants from 1980 through 2010

Data on LPRs who entered the United States between January 1980 and December 2010 were obtained from case tracking systems of USCIS that contain information from applications for LPR status. Aliens living outside the United States use either the *Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration* (DS-230) or the *Electronic Application for Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration* (DS-260) of the U.S. Department of State. DS-230 or DS-260 applicants who subsequently become LPRs are known as “new arrivals.” Aliens already living in the United States use the *Application to Adjust Status to Permanent Residence* (I-485). I-485 applicants who become LPRs are referred to as “adjustments of status.” Information on the naturalization of LPRs comes from the *Application for Naturalization* (N-400). The N-400 application is used by persons aged 18 years and over. Basic applicant information maintained in the case tracking systems includes alien identification number (A-number), date of birth, country of birth, gender, U.S. address, date LPR status or naturalization was obtained, and category of admission for LPR status.

Records for LPR entrants from January 1980 through December 2010 were matched by A-number with naturalization records for the same time period in order to exclude LPRs who subsequently naturalized. Approximately 100,000 LPR records from 2001–2010 not previously included in LPR population estimates because of late or delayed record keying were also added. Several adjustments were then made to reduce the aggregated total of 1980–2010 LPRs to a 2011 LPR population of 1980–2010 entrants. 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 LPR children who had derived citizenship, mortality, and emigration.

Derivative Citizenship. Most LPRs become U.S. citizens by applying for naturalization (using the N-400 form) when they are at least 18 years old. Some LPRs, however, become U.S. citizens by deriving citizenship upon the naturalization of a parent and may, but are not required to, apply for a certificate of citizenship (using Form N-600). The number of LPRs deriving citizenship was estimated from applications filed for certificate of citizenship from 1980

through 2010. This approach, like its predecessor,¹ produces a conservative estimate of derivative citizenship but was adopted because it is straightforward and produces a slightly larger and presumably more accurate estimate for recent years.

Mortality. LPRs were survived to 2011 by age (when LPR status was obtained) and gender using mortality rates by age and sex from 1999–2001 life tables (Arias et al., 2008). The median age of foreign nationals at the time they become LPRs is about 31 years (Monger and Yankay, 2012). 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 since 1957. National data that directly measure emigration do not exist. This report uses an average annual rate of emigration of approximately 1 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, estimates for 1980–2010 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. This report estimates the LPR population eligible to naturalize based on residence requirements using class of admission and the year LPR status was obtained. Most LPRs are required to meet a five-year residency requirement for naturalization. Spouses of U.S. citizens are eligible to apply in three years. There are several other exceptions to the five-year residency requirement, most of which affect small numbers of immigrants.

It was assumed that all LPRs are required to meet a five-year residency requirement except for those whose permanent resident status was as a spouse of a U.S. citizen. Certain categories of immigrants receive credit for the period prior to the actual grant of lawful permanent resident status. The credited time or earlier dates are not included in the LPR records used for this analysis and must be estimated. Asylees are credited one year in asylum status toward lawful permanent resident status. Asylees were therefore assumed eligible to naturalize four years after approval of the adjustment of status application.

¹ For LPR population estimates for years prior to 2009, OIS 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.

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, and 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 13.1 million legal permanent residents (LPRs) were living in the United States on January 1, 2011 (see Table 1). Of the 13.1 million, an estimated 8.5 million were eligible to naturalize. Between January 2010 and 2011, the total LPR population and LPR population eligible to naturalize increased by 3.3 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively. 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.

Table 1.
Size of the Legal Permanent Resident Population

Legal permanent residents	2009	2010	2011
Total	12,450,000	12,650,000	13,070,000
Eligible to naturalize	7,870,000	8,070,000	8,530,000
Not eligible to naturalize	4,590,000	4,580,000	4,540,000

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

Components. The entries in Table 2 show the contribution of each data source and adjustment to the final estimated LPR population in 2011. According to USCIS administrative records, 26.3 million foreign nationals obtained LPR status between 1980 and 2010. By the end of 2010, an estimated 10.1 million (39 percent) had naturalized; 1.3 million (5 percent) had derived citizenship before becoming 18 years old; and 3.4 million (13 percent) had died or emigrated. An estimated 4.5 million LPRs had not met the residency requirement for naturalization, leaving 8.5 million LPRs eligible to apply to naturalize in 2011.

Table 2.
Components of the Legal Permanent Resident Population: 2011

Category	Number
LPR status obtained between 1980–2010	26,310,000
minus Naturalizations 1980–2010	10,140,000
minus Derivative citizenship 1980–2010	1,290,000
minus Emigration and mortality 1980–2010	3,360,000
equals LPRs survived to 1/1/2011	11,520,000
plus LPR status obtained prior to 1980 (ACS)	1,550,000
equals Estimated LPR population as of 1/1/2011	13,070,000
minus LPRs not eligible to naturalize as of 1/1/2011 . .	4,540,000
equals Estimated LPR population eligible to naturalize as of 1/1/2011	8,530,000

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

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 1980–2010 entrants portion of the 2011 LPR estimate. The estimates derived from the 2010 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 1.6 million estimate is less than plus or minus 0.1 million (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2011). 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

Forty-three percent of LPRs in the United States in 2011 obtained permanent residence in 2005 or later (see Table 3). Thirty-seven percent gained LPR status between 1990 and 2004, and 20 percent became LPRs before 1990.

Table 3.
Year LPR Status Obtained for the Legal Permanent Resident Population: 2011

Year	All legal permanent residents		Legal permanent residents eligible to naturalize	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,070,000	100.0	8,530,000	100.0
Before 1960	170,000	1.3	170,000	2.0
1960–1969	390,000	3.0	390,000	4.6
1970–1979	990,000	7.6	990,000	11.6
1980–1989	1,090,000	8.3	1,090,000	12.8
1990–1999	2,700,000	20.6	2,610,000	30.6
2000–2004	2,140,000	16.4	1,900,000	22.3
2005–2007	2,630,000	20.2	1,380,000	16.1
2008–2010	2,950,000	22.6	0	0.0

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

Country of Birth

Mexico was the leading country of origin of the LPR population in 2011 (see Table 4). An estimated 3.3 million or 25 percent of LPRs came from Mexico. The next leading source countries were China (0.6 million) and the Philippines (0.6 million), followed by India (0.5 million) and the Dominican Republic (0.5 million). Forty-two percent of LPRs in 2011 were born in one of these five countries. The 10 leading countries of origin, which also include Cuba, Vietnam, El Salvador, Canada, and the United Kingdom, 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 tend to reflect either country of origin variation in the propensity to naturalize or changes in LPR flows and naturalization eligibility.

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 residence at the time LPR status was obtained,

Table 4.**Country of Birth of Legal Permanent Resident Population: 2011**

Country of birth	Legal permanent residents		Legal permanent residents eligible to naturalize	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,070,000	100.0	8,530,000	100.0
Mexico	3,320,000	25.4	2,650,000	31.1
China	590,000	4.5	260,000	3.0
Philippines	590,000	4.5	330,000	3.8
India	520,000	4.0	240,000	2.8
Dominican Republic	470,000	3.6	300,000	3.5
Cuba	410,000	3.1	280,000	3.3
Vietnam	330,000	2.6	210,000	2.4
El Salvador	330,000	2.5	260,000	3.0
Canada	320,000	2.4	260,000	3.0
United Kingdom	290,000	2.2	230,000	2.7
Korea, South	280,000	2.2	170,000	2.0
Haiti	250,000	1.9	150,000	1.7
Colombia	240,000	1.8	130,000	1.5
Jamaica	240,000	1.8	160,000	1.8
Guatemala	190,000	1.4	120,000	1.5
Germany	180,000	1.4	150,000	1.7
Poland	150,000	1.2	110,000	1.3
Peru	140,000	1.1	80,000	0.9
Japan	140,000	1.1	110,000	1.3
Pakistan	140,000	1.0	60,000	0.7
Other	3,940,000	30.2	2,290,000	26.8

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

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Table 5.**State of Residence of Legal Permanent Resident Population: 2011**

State of residence	Legal permanent residents		Legal permanent residents eligible to naturalize	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,070,000	100.0	8,530,000	100.0
California	3,380,000	25.9	2,440,000	28.6
New York	1,620,000	12.4	1,000,000	11.7
Texas	1,280,000	9.8	920,000	10.8
Florida	1,270,000	9.7	790,000	9.3
New Jersey	600,000	4.6	360,000	4.2
Illinois	550,000	4.2	370,000	4.3
Massachusetts	330,000	2.5	200,000	2.3
Virginia	280,000	2.1	150,000	1.7
Washington	270,000	2.1	170,000	2.0
Arizona	250,000	1.9	170,000	2.0
Maryland	240,000	1.9	130,000	1.5
Georgia	240,000	1.9	130,000	1.5
Pennsylvania	240,000	1.8	140,000	1.6
Michigan	210,000	1.6	130,000	1.5
Connecticut	150,000	1.2	100,000	1.1
North Carolina	150,000	1.2	80,000	1.0
Ohio	150,000	1.1	90,000	1.0
Colorado	140,000	1.1	90,000	1.1
Minnesota	130,000	1.0	70,000	0.8
Nevada	130,000	1.0	80,000	1.0
Other	1,440,000	11.0	930,000	10.9

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

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

the relative rankings are more accurate than the actual population estimates by state.

California was the leading state of residence with an estimated 3.4 million LPRs in 2011. 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 58 percent of LPRs in 2011. 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 population eligible to naturalize were generally the same.

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