

Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012

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This report provides estimates of the size of the unauthorized immigrant population residing in the United States as of January 2012 by period of entry, region and country of origin, state of residence, age, and sex. The estimates were obtained using the residual methodology employed for previous estimates of the unauthorized population (see Hoefler, Rytina, and Baker, 2012). The unauthorized immigrant population is the remainder or residual after the legally resident foreign-born population—legal permanent residents (LPRs), naturalized citizens, asylees, refugees, and nonimmigrants—is subtracted from the total foreign-born population. Data to estimate the legally resident population were obtained primarily from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), whereas the American Community Survey (ACS) of the U.S. Census Bureau was the source for estimates of the total foreign-born population.

In summary, an estimated 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants were living in the United States in January 2012 compared to 11.5 million in January 2011. These results suggest little to no change in the unauthorized immigrant population from 2011 to 2012. Of all unauthorized immigrants living in the United States in 2012, 42 percent entered in 2000 or later. Entrants since 2005 accounted for 14 percent of the total. Fifty-nine percent of unauthorized immigrants in 2012 were from Mexico.

DEFINITIONS

Legal Residents

The legally resident immigrant population as defined for these estimates includes all persons who were granted lawful permanent residence; granted asylum; admitted as refugees; or admitted as nonimmigrants for a temporary stay in the United States and not required to leave by January 1, 2012. Nonimmigrant residents refer to certain aliens who were legally admitted temporarily to the United States such as students and temporary workers.

Unauthorized Residents

The unauthorized resident immigrant population is defined as all foreign-born non-citizens who are not

legal residents (see above). Most unauthorized residents either entered the United States without inspection or were admitted temporarily and stayed past the date they were required to leave. Unauthorized immigrants applying for adjustment to LPR status under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) are unauthorized until they have been granted lawful permanent residence, even though they may have been authorized to work. Persons who are beneficiaries of Temporary Protected Status (TPS)—an estimated several hundred thousand—are not technically unauthorized but were excluded from the legally resident immigrant population because data are unavailable in sufficient detail to estimate this population.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA

Two populations are estimated in order to derive the unauthorized population estimates: 1) the total foreign-born population living in the United States on January 1, 2012 and 2) the legally resident population on the same date. The unauthorized population estimate is the residual when 2) is subtracted from 1). Foreign-born residents who entered the United States prior to 1980 were assumed to be legally resident since most



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were eligible for LPR status.¹ Therefore, the starting point for the estimates was January 1, 1980. The steps involved in estimating the components of each population are shown in **APPENDIX 1**. Data on the foreign-born population that entered during 1980–2011 by country of birth, state of residence, year of entry, age, and sex were obtained from the 2011 ACS. The ACS is a nationwide sample survey that collects information from U.S. households on social, demographic, and economic characteristics, including country of birth and year of entry of the foreign-born population. The ACS consists of non-overlapping samples from which information is collected monthly over the course of a year. The ACS was selected for the estimates because of its large sample size, about 3.3 million households in 2011 compared to 100,000 for the March 2012 Current Population Survey, the primary alternative source of national data on the foreign-born population.

Data on persons who obtained LPR status by country of birth, state of residence, age, sex, category of admission, and year of entry were obtained from DHS administrative records maintained in an application case tracking system of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Data on refugees arriving in the United States by country of origin were obtained from the Department of State. Data on persons granted asylum by country of origin were obtained from USCIS for those granted asylum affirmatively and from the Executive Office for Immigration Review of the Department of Justice for those granted asylum defensively in removal proceedings. Data on nonimmigrant admissions by country of citizenship, state of residence, age, sex, and class of admission were obtained from I-94 arrival-departure records in the TECS system of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Estimates of the unauthorized population were generated for the ten leading countries of birth and states of residence, age, and sex. The Cuban-born population living in the United States was excluded from the estimates since, according to immigration law, most Cubans are admitted or paroled into the United States and are eligible a year later to apply to adjust to LPR status.

Changes for the 2012 Estimates

Previously released DHS estimates of the unauthorized population for January 2010 by country of origin and state of residence have been updated in this report to facilitate comparison with estimates for 2011 and 2012. The original 2010 estimates were derived from the 2009 ACS, which used foreign-born population estimates based on the 2000 Census updated for births, deaths, and internal and international migration, whereas the 2011 and 2012 estimates used foreign-born population estimates based on the 2010 Census. The Census Bureau urges caution in comparing population estimates that use different Census base years (U.S. Census Bureau, 2011). The Pew Hispanic Center calculated that the estimated 1.5 million person increase in the foreign-born population between the 2009 and 2010 ACS surveys would have been only 0.6 million if the 2009 ACS estimates had been based on the 2010 Census (Passel and Cohn, 2012a).

¹ Under Section 249 of the INA, the registry provision, qualified persons who have resided continuously in the United States since prior to January 1, 1972 may apply for LPR status. Additionally, persons who had resided continuously in the United States since prior to January 1, 1982 as unauthorized residents were eligible to adjust for LPR status under the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986.

DHS updated the 2010 unauthorized population estimates by recalculating the expected number of 1980–2009 foreign-born entrants using the January 1, 2011 estimate of foreign-born entrants and increasing it by the mortality and emigration expected to have occurred in the previous 12 months. The 2011 report provided an updated estimate for only the total 2010 unauthorized population. This report provides updated estimates of the 2010 unauthorized population by region/country of origin and state of residence. In addition, the base year for comparisons in Figure 2, Table 3, and Table 4 has been updated from 2000 to 2010.

Limitations

Annual estimates of the unauthorized immigrant population are subject to sampling error in the ACS and considerable nonsampling error because of uncertainty in some of the assumptions required for estimation as indicated below. Caution is recommended in interpreting year-year changes in the size of the unauthorized population.

Assumptions about undercount of the foreign-born population in the ACS and rates of emigration. The estimates are sensitive to the assumptions that are made about these components (see **RESULTS**).

Accuracy of year of entry reporting. Concerns exist among immigration analysts regarding the validity and reliability of Census survey data on the year of entry question, “When did this person come to live in the United States?” Errors also occur in converting DHS administrative dates for legally resident immigrants to year of entry dates.

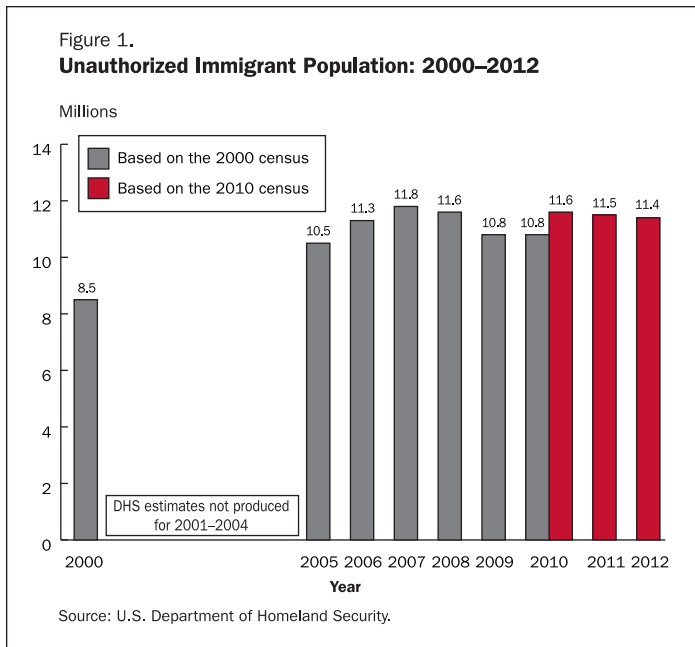
Assumptions about the nonimmigrant population estimate. The estimates are based on admission dates and length of visit by class of admission and country of citizenship and not actual population counts.

Sampling error in the ACS. The 2011 ACS data are based on a sample of the U.S. population. Thus the estimates of the total foreign-born population that moved to the United States in the 1980–2011 period are subject to sampling variability. The estimated margin of error for the estimate of the foreign-born population in the 2011 ACS at the 90 percent confidence level is plus or minus approximately 125,000.

Accuracy of state of residence for the non-naturalized legally resident population. State of residence for the non-naturalized legally resident 1980–2011 entrants is assumed to be the state of residence on the date the most recent status (e.g., refugee or LPR) was obtained; however, the accuracy of the estimates may be affected by state-to-state migration that occurred between the date of the status change and January 1, 2012.

RESULTS

An estimated 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants were living in the United States on January 1, 2012 compared to 11.5 million on January 1, 2011 (see Figure 1). These estimates suggest little change in the size of the unauthorized population between 2011 and 2012. Trends in the unauthorized population reported by DHS are consistent with the most recent estimates by the Pew Hispanic Center. Pew estimates show 11.2 million unauthorized immigrants residing in the United States in March 2010 (Passel and Cohn, 2011) and 11.1 million in March 2011 (Passel and Cohn, 2012b).



Long Term Trend

The unauthorized immigrant population grew from 2–4 million in 1980 (Warren and Passel, 1987) to 8.5 million in 2000 and 11.6 million in 2010 (see Figure 1). The population likely peaked around 2007 at 11.8 million (Hoefler, Rytina, and Baker, 2011) or 12.0 million (Passel and Cohn, 2011). It is unlikely that the unauthorized immigrant population has increased since 2007 given relatively high U.S. unemployment, improved economic conditions in Mexico, record low numbers of apprehensions of unauthorized immigrants at U.S. borders, and greater levels of border enforcement.

The sensitivity of the estimates to assumptions about undercount and emigration is illustrated with several examples. Doubling the unauthorized immigrant undercount rate from 10 percent to 20 percent increases the estimated unauthorized population in 2012 from 11.4 million to 12.9 million. By lowering or raising emigration rates 20 percent and holding all other assumptions constant, the estimated unauthorized immigrant population would range from 10.6 million to 12.3 million. Doubling the unauthorized immigrant undercount rate and lowering or raising emigration rates by 20 percent would expand the range of the estimated unauthorized immigrant population from 11.9 to 13.8 million.

Period of Entry

Of the 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants in 2012, 1.5 million (14 percent) entered the United States on January 1, 2005 or later (see Table 1). Larger numbers came during 2000–2004 (3.2 million or 28 percent) and 1995–1999 (2.9 million or 26 percent). Fewer came between 1990–1994 (1.7 million or 15 percent) or during the 1980s (2.0 million or 17 percent).

Components of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population in 2012

The size of each component of the unauthorized immigrant population estimates for 2012 is displayed in Table 2. See **APPENDIX 1** for a detailed explanation of each entry in Table 2. For the foreign-born population, the starting point was the estimated 31.8 million foreign-born residents in the 2011 ACS that entered the United States during 1980–2011. This population was increased by 2.3 million, or 7 percent, by adjustments for the shift in the reference date from mid-year 2011 to January 1, 2012 and the addition of undercounts for the populations of nonimmigrants, legally resident immigrants, and unauthorized immigrants. The estimated undercount of the unauthorized immigrant population in the ACS was 1.1 million and represents 49 percent of all adjustments to the foreign-born population.

For the legally resident population, the starting point was the flow of 26.6 million LPRs, refugees, and asylees during 1980–2011. By January 2012, the 26.6 million had been reduced by 5.8 million to 20.8 million due to mortality and emigration. Emigration accounted for 4.0 million, or 69 percent, of the 5.8 million. The addition of the nonimmigrant population, estimated at 1.9 million, resulted in a total estimated legally resident population of 22.7 million on January 1, 2012. Subtracting the 22.7 million legally resident immigrants from the total 34.1 million foreign-born population on January 1, 2012 that entered the United States during 1980–2011 yields the final estimated unauthorized population of 11.4 million.

Estimates by Region and Country of Birth

An estimated 8.9 million (78 percent) of the total 11.4 million unauthorized immigrants living in the United States in 2012 were from North America, including Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Central America (see Figure 2). The next leading regions of origin were Asia (1.3 million) and South America (0.7 million).

Mexico continued to be the leading source country of unauthorized immigration to the United States (see Table 3). There were 6.7 million unauthorized immigrants from Mexico in 2012, representing 59 percent of the unauthorized population. The next leading source countries were El Salvador (690,000), Guatemala

Table 1.
Period of Entry of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population: January 2012

Period of entry	Estimated population January 2012	
	Number	Percent
All years	11,430,000	100
2005–2011	1,540,000	14
2000–2004	3,250,000	28
1995–1999	2,920,000	26
1990–1994	1,720,000	15
1985–1989	1,110,000	10
1980–1984	890,000	8

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

Table 2.

Components of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population: January 2012

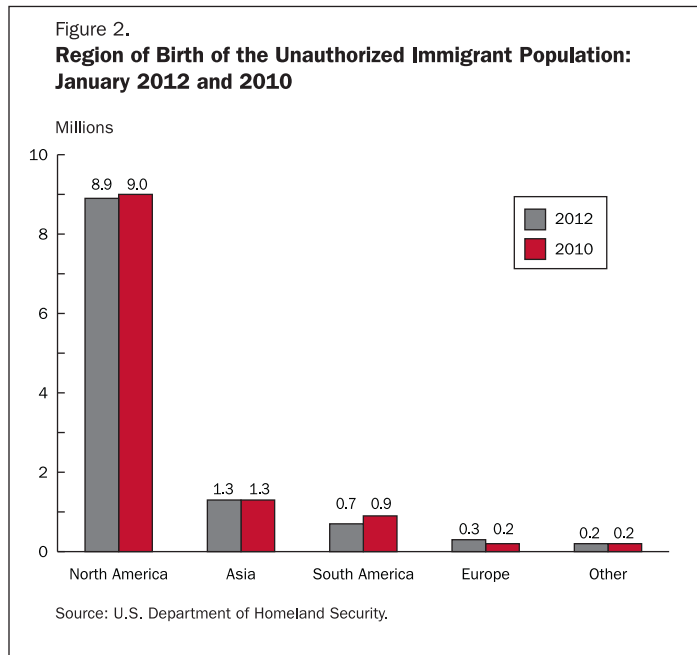
	2012
1) Foreign-born population	
a. Foreign-born population, entered 1980–2011, 2011 ACS	31,770,000
b. Adjustment for shift in reference date from July 1, 2011 to January 1, 2012.	470,000
c. Undercount of nonimmigrants in ACS	190,000
d. Undercount of other legally resident immigrants (LPRs, recent refugee/asylee arrivals) in ACS	520,000
e. Undercount of unauthorized immigrant population in ACS	1,140,000
f. Estimated foreign-born population, January 1, 2012 (a.+b.+c.+d.+e.)	34,090,000
2) Legally resident population	
g. LPR, refugee, and asylee flow January 1, 1980–December 31, 2011	26,640,000
h. Mortality 1980–2011	1,840,000
i. Emigration 1980–2011.	4,010,000
j. LPR, refugee, and asylee resident population, January 1, 2012 (g.–h.–i.)	20,790,000
k. Nonimmigrant population on January 1, 2012.	1,870,000
l. Estimated legally resident population, January 1, 2012 (j.+k.)	22,660,000
3) Unauthorized immigrant population	
m. Estimated resident unauthorized immigrant population, January 1, 2012 (f.–l.)	11,430,000

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

(560,000), Honduras (360,000), and Philippines (310,000). The ten leading countries of origin represented 85 percent of the unauthorized immigrant population in 2012.

Estimates by State of Residence

California remained the leading state of residence of the unauthorized immigrant population in 2012, with 2.8 million (see Table 4). The next leading state was Texas with 1.8 million unauthorized residents, followed by Florida (730,000), New York (580,000), and Illinois (540,000). The ten leading states represented 73 percent of the unauthorized population in 2012.



Estimates by Age and Sex

In 2012, 61 percent of unauthorized immigrants were ages 25 to 44 years, and 53 percent were male (see Figure 3 and Table 5). Males accounted for 58 percent of the unauthorized population in the 18 to 34 age group in 2012 while females accounted for 57 percent of the 45 and older age groups.

NEXT STEPS

The estimates presented here will be updated periodically based on annual data of the foreign-born population collected in the ACS and on the estimated lawfully resident foreign-born population derived from various administrative data sources.

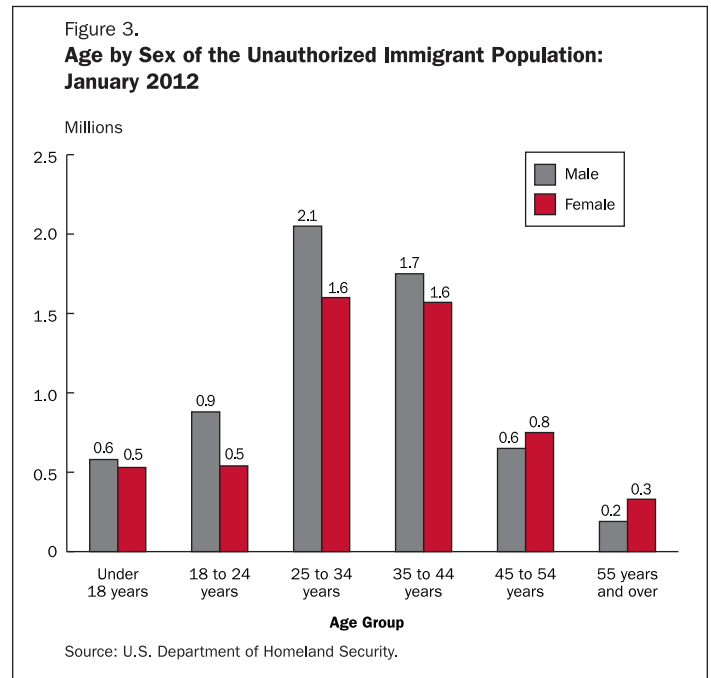


Table 3.**Country of Birth of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population: January 2012 and 2010**

Country of birth	Estimated population in January		Percent of total	
	2012	2010	2012	2010
All countries	11,430,000	11,590,000	100	100
Mexico	6,720,000	6,830,000	59	59
El Salvador	690,000	670,000	6	6
Guatemala	560,000	520,000	5	4
Honduras	360,000	380,000	3	3
Philippines	310,000	290,000	3	2
India	260,000	270,000	2	2
Korea	230,000	220,000	2	2
China	210,000	300,000	2	3
Ecuador	170,000	210,000	2	2
Vietnam	160,000	190,000	1	2
Other countries	1,760,000	1,720,000	15	15

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

Table 4.**State of Residence of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population: January 2012 and 2010**

State of residence	Estimated population in January		Percent of total	
	2012	2010	2012	2010
All states	11,430,000	11,590,000	100	100
California	2,820,000	2,910,000	25	25
Texas	1,830,000	1,780,000	16	15
Florida	730,000	730,000	6	6
New York	580,000	690,000	5	6
Illinois	540,000	550,000	5	5
New Jersey	430,000	440,000	4	4
Georgia	400,000	430,000	3	4
North Carolina	360,000	390,000	3	3
Arizona	350,000	350,000	3	3
Washington	270,000	260,000	2	2
Other states	3,110,000	3,040,000	27	26

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

Table 5.**Age by Sex of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population: January 2012**

Age	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All ages	11,430,000	100	6,100,000	100	5,330,000	100
Under 18 years	1,120,000	10	580,000	10	530,000	10
18 to 24 years	1,410,000	12	880,000	14	540,000	10
25 to 34 years	3,660,000	32	2,050,000	34	1,600,000	30
35 to 44 years	3,320,000	29	1,750,000	29	1,570,000	29
45 to 54 years	1,400,000	12	650,000	11	750,000	14
55 years and over	520,000	5	190,000	3	330,000	6

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

APPENDIX 1

Components for Estimating the Unauthorized Immigrant Population

The material below describes how the components for the total foreign-born and legally resident populations were estimated. The unauthorized population estimate is the residual when the legally resident population is subtracted from the total foreign-born population. Note that the labels for each component correspond with the entries in Table 2.

1) Foreign-born population

a. Foreign-born population, entered 1980–2011

The estimated total foreign-born population that entered between 1980–2011 was obtained from the ACS's FactFinder. FactFinder is the Census-maintained online data portal for obtaining ACS estimates from the full sample for a particular year. Data on the distribution of the foreign born by country of origin, state of residence, year of entry, age, and sex were obtained from the 2011 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS). The overall FactFinder estimate for the total foreign-born population entering in the post-1979 period was reduced to remove PUMS estimates of the post-1979 Cuban-born population. Further, a three-year moving average was applied to PUMS data for year of entry to reduce heaping effects.

b. Shift in reference date to January 1, 2012

The reference date for the 2011 ACS, the most recently available ACS data, was shifted from mid-year 2011 to January 1, 2012 by multiplying the population of 2011 entrants by 1.71, which is the average of three ratios: the ratio of the estimated population in the 2011 ACS that entered the United States during 2010 compared to the population in the 2010 ACS that entered in 2010 and the comparable ratios for the 2009 entrants in the 2009 and 2010 ACS surveys and the 2008 entrants in the 2008 and 2009 ACS surveys.

c. Undercount of nonimmigrants in the ACS

Undercount refers to the number of persons who should have been counted in a survey or census, but were not. A rate of 10 percent was used to estimate the nonimmigrant undercount. This rate was used in DHS unauthorized population estimates for 2000 and 2005–2011 (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2003; Hoefler et al., 2012).

d. Undercount of LPRs, refugees, and asylees in the ACS

The undercount rate for LPRs, refugees, and asylees in the ACS was assumed to be 2.5 percent. This was the same rate used in DHS estimates for 2000 and 2005–2011 (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2003; Hoefler et al., 2012).

e. Undercount of unauthorized immigrants in the ACS

The undercount rate for unauthorized immigrants in the ACS was assumed to be 10 percent. This was the same rate used in previous DHS estimates for 2000 and 2005–2011

(U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2003; Hoefler et al., 2012).

f. Estimated foreign-born population, January 1, 2012

The sum of 1a. through 1e. (above) is the estimated foreign-born population on January 1, 2012 that entered the United States during the 1980–2011 period.

2) Legally Resident Population

g. LPR, refugee, and asylee flow, entered 1980–2011

The 1980–2011 flow was calculated separately for LPRs, refugees, and asylees. LPRs consist of two groups: new arrivals and those who have adjusted status. New arrivals include all persons with immigrant visas issued by the Department of State who were admitted at a U.S. port of entry. For new arrival LPRs, the date of entry into the United States is the same as the date of approval for LPR status. For LPRs adjusting status, year of entry was assumed to be the year of last entry between 1980 and 2011 prior to adjustment.

Refugees and asylees included in the legally resident flow had not adjusted to LPR status as of January 1, 2012. The refugee and asylee flow was estimated based on the average time spent in the status before adjustment to LPR status—2.2 years for refugees and 3.9 years for asylees adjusting in 2011. The refugee and asylee portion of the legally resident flow therefore included refugees who arrived in the United States during the 2.2 years prior to 2012 and persons granted asylum during the 3.9 years preceding 2012.

h. Mortality of legally resident flow 1980–2011

Data are not collected on the mortality of legally resident immigrants. They were survived to 2012 by sex and age (taking into account subsequent naturalization) using mortality rates by age and sex from 1999–2001 life tables (Arias et al., 2008).

i. Emigration of legally resident flow 1980–2011

Emigration is a major component of immigrant population change. In the absence of data that directly measure emigration from the United States, researchers have developed indirect estimates based largely on Census data. For this report, annual emigration rates were calculated from estimates of emigration of the foreign-born population based on 1980 and 1990 Census data (Ahmed and Robinson, 1994). In addition, refugees and asylees, with little likelihood of returning to their country of origin, were assumed not to emigrate. The effective rate of emigration for legally resident immigrants granted LPR status in 1991–1992 was about 19 percent during the twenty-year period through January 2012 (about 0.9 percent per year). For the entire LPR population that entered in 1980–2011, the average emigration rate was about 1.1 percent per year.

j. LPR, refugee, and asylee population on January 1, 2012

Subtracting mortality (2h.) and emigration (2i.) from the LPR, refugee, and asylee flow during 1980–2011 (2g.)

results in the estimated LPR, refugee, and asylee resident population on January 1, 2012.

k. Nonimmigrant population on January 1, 2012

The number of nonimmigrants living in the United States on January 1, 2012 was estimated by counting days of presence between July 1, 2011 and June 30, 2012 and dividing the result by 366. The estimate was restricted to classes of admission such as students, temporary workers, and exchange visitors where the length of stay typically exceeds two months. The estimate does not include border crossers or visitors for business or pleasure. Year of entry for the 2012 nonimmigrant population was based on the distribution of year of entry for nonimmigrants used in previous DHS unauthorized immigrant population estimates (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2003; Hoefler et al., 2012).

l. Estimated legally resident immigrant population on January 1, 2012

Adding the population of LPRs, refugees, and asylees on January 1, 2012 (2j.) to the nonimmigrant population on the same date (2k.) results in the total estimated legally resident immigrant population in the United States on January 1, 2012.

3) Unauthorized immigrant population

m. Estimated unauthorized immigrant population on January 1, 2012

Subtracting the estimated legally resident immigrant population (2l.) from the total foreign-born population on January 1, 2012 (1f.) yields the estimate of the unauthorized immigrant population.

APPENDIX 2

Country of Birth and State of Residence of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population: January 2000 and 2005–2012

Country of birth and state of residence	Estimated population in January									
	2000	2005	2006*	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010**	2011	2012
Country of birth										
Total	8,460,000	10,490,000	11,310,000	11,780,000	11,600,000	10,750,000	10,790,000	11,590,000	11,510,000	11,430,000
Mexico	4,680,000	5,970,000	6,570,000	6,980,000	7,030,000	6,650,000	6,640,000	6,830,000	6,800,000	6,720,000
El Salvador	430,000	470,000	510,000	540,000	570,000	530,000	620,000	670,000	660,000	690,000
Guatemala	290,000	370,000	430,000	500,000	430,000	480,000	520,000	520,000	520,000	560,000
Honduras	160,000	180,000	280,000	280,000	300,000	320,000	330,000	380,000	380,000	360,000
Philippines	200,000	210,000	280,000	290,000	300,000	270,000	280,000	290,000	270,000	310,000
India	120,000	280,000	210,000	220,000	160,000	200,000	200,000	270,000	240,000	260,000
Korea	180,000	210,000	230,000	230,000	240,000	200,000	170,000	220,000	230,000	230,000
China	190,000	230,000	170,000	290,000	220,000	120,000	130,000	300,000	280,000	210,000
Ecuador	110,000	120,000	150,000	160,000	170,000	170,000	180,000	210,000	210,000	170,000
Vietnam	160,000	150,000	150,000	120,000	80,000	110,000	110,000	190,000	170,000	160,000
Other countries . . .	1,940,000	2,300,000	2,340,000	2,170,000	2,100,000	1,700,000	1,610,000	1,830,000	1,670,000	1,760,000
State of residence										
Total	8,460,000	10,490,000	11,310,000	11,780,000	11,600,000	10,750,000	10,790,000	11,590,000	11,510,000	11,430,000
California	2,510,000	2,770,000	2,790,000	2,840,000	2,850,000	2,600,000	2,570,000	2,910,000	2,830,000	2,820,000
Texas	1,090,000	1,360,000	1,620,000	1,710,000	1,680,000	1,680,000	1,770,000	1,780,000	1,790,000	1,830,000
Florida	800,000	850,000	960,000	960,000	840,000	720,000	760,000	730,000	740,000	730,000
New York	540,000	560,000	510,000	640,000	640,000	550,000	460,000	690,000	630,000	580,000
Illinois	440,000	520,000	530,000	560,000	550,000	540,000	490,000	550,000	550,000	540,000
New Jersey	350,000	380,000	420,000	470,000	400,000	360,000	370,000	440,000	420,000	430,000
Georgia	220,000	470,000	490,000	490,000	460,000	480,000	460,000	430,000	440,000	400,000
North Carolina . . .	260,000	360,000	360,000	380,000	380,000	370,000	390,000	390,000	400,000	360,000
Arizona	330,000	480,000	490,000	530,000	560,000	460,000	470,000	350,000	360,000	350,000
Washington	170,000	240,000	280,000	260,000	260,000	230,000	200,000	260,000	260,000	270,000
Other states	1,750,000	2,510,000	2,860,000	2,940,000	2,980,000	2,760,000	2,840,000	3,040,000	3,100,000	3,110,000

*Revised as noted in the 1/1/2007 unauthorized estimates report published in September 2008.

**Revised to be consistent with estimates derived from the 2010 Census.

Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

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