



Immigrant Population Hits Record 42.1 Million in Second Quarter of 2015

Growth driven in last year by surge from Mexico

By Steven A. Camarota and Karen Zeigler

A new analysis of monthly Census Bureau data by the Center for Immigration Studies shows that the nation's immigrant population (legal and illegal) hit a record high of 42.1 million in the second quarter of this year — an increase of 1.7 million since the same quarter of 2014. Growth in the immigrant population in the last year was led by a 740,000 increase in the number of Mexican immigrants. After falling or growing little in recent years, the number of Mexican immigrants again seems to be growing significantly. The monthly Census Bureau data, referred to as the Current Population Survey (CPS), is released before other data. As more information becomes available, it should confirm the findings from the CPS.¹

Among the findings:

- The nation's immigrant (foreign-born) population, which includes legal and illegal immigrants, grew by 4.1 million from the second quarter of 2011 to the second quarter of 2015 — 1.7 million in just the last year.
- Immigrants are 13.3 percent of the nation's total population — the largest share in 105 years.
- Growth in the last year was led by a rebound in the number of Mexican immigrants, which increased by 740,000 from 2014 to 2015 — accounting for 44 percent of the increase in the total immigrant population in the last year.
- The total Mexican immigrant population (legal and illegal) reached 12.1 million in the second quarter of 2015 — the highest quarterly total ever.
- Prior research has indicated that net migration (the number coming vs. leaving) from Mexico had fallen to zero; the recent growth indicates that the period of zero net migration has ended.
- In addition to Mexico, growth in the immigrant population was led by a 449,000 increase in the last year from countries in Latin America other than Mexico.
- The Department of Homeland Security and other researchers have estimated that eight in 10 illegal immigrants are from Mexico and Latin America, so the increase in immigrants from these countries is an indication that illegal immigration has begun growing again.
- The number of immigrants in the United States is now enormous, but it must be recognized that most immigrants, including those from Latin America, are in the country legally. Absent a change in legal immigration policy, the immigrant population will continue to increase.

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Overview

Given the significant cutbacks in enforcement in recent years, the permissive nature of the legal immigration system, and improvements in the economy, it is not surprising that the immigrant (legal and illegal) population has surged in the last four years. The immigrant population, referred to as the foreign-born by the Census Bureau, consists of those residing in the United States who were not American citizens at birth; it includes those in the country illegally.² We use the terms immigrant and foreign-born synonymously in this report.

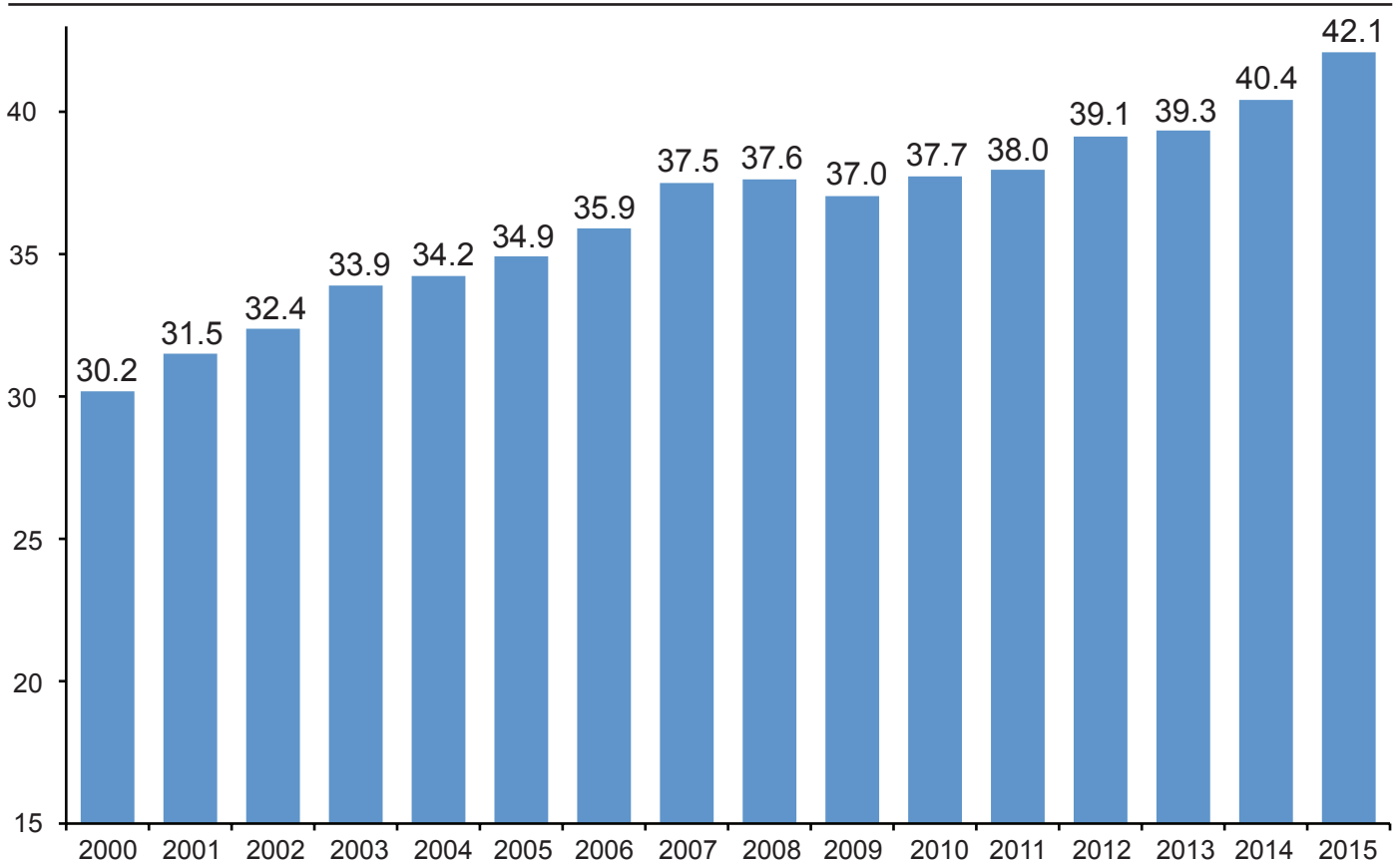
After growing little from 2007 to 2011, the nation's immigrant population has grown by 4.1 million from 2011 to 2015. This is roughly equal to the pace of growth from 2000 to 2007. The 1.7 million growth in the immigrant population (legal and illegal) from 2014 to 2015 is one of the largest single-year increases from the same quarter of the prior year since 2000. Both the growth from 2011 to 2015 and the increase in the last year are statistically significant (see Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1. Total and Mexican Immigrant Populations with Confidence Intervals

	All Immigrants		Mexican Immigrants	
	Number	Confidence Interval	Number	Confidence Interval
Q2 2000	30,181	± 389	8,276	± 193
Q2 2001	31,504	± 294	8,744	± 171
Q2 2002	32,379	± 298	9,437	± 170
Q2 2003	33,896	± 303	10,066	± 169
Q2 2004	34,231	± 305	10,375	± 203
Q2 2005	34,922	± 422	10,704	± 202
Q2 2006	35,906	± 426	10,988	± 202
Q2 2007	37,498	± 433	11,702	± 203
Q2 2008	37,624	± 434	11,781	± 203
Q2 2009	37,037	± 431	11,624	± 203
Q2 2010	37,730	± 434	11,566	± 203
Q2 2011	37,963	± 435	11,126	± 202
Q2 2012	39,130	± 440	11,230	± 203
Q2 2013	39,344	± 441	11,207	± 203
Q2 2014	40,416	± 445	11,388	± 203
Q2 2015	42,090	± 452	12,128	± 203

Source: Current Population Survey public-use files from the second quarter of each year. Based on a 90 percent confidence interval.

Figure 1. Growth in the Immigrant Population Has Accelerated (millions)



Source: Current Population Survey public-use files from the second quarter of each year.

For the immigrant population to increase by one million means that significantly more than one million new immigrants must enter the country because some immigrants already here return to their homeland each year and natural mortality totals 250,000 annually.³ The number of deaths changes little from year to year and births in the United States cannot add to the immigrant population because all those born to immigrants are by definition not foreign-born and are automatically given American citizenship. Thus, a change in migration patterns with more immigrants coming or fewer leaving is the only way that the foreign-born population can grow.⁴

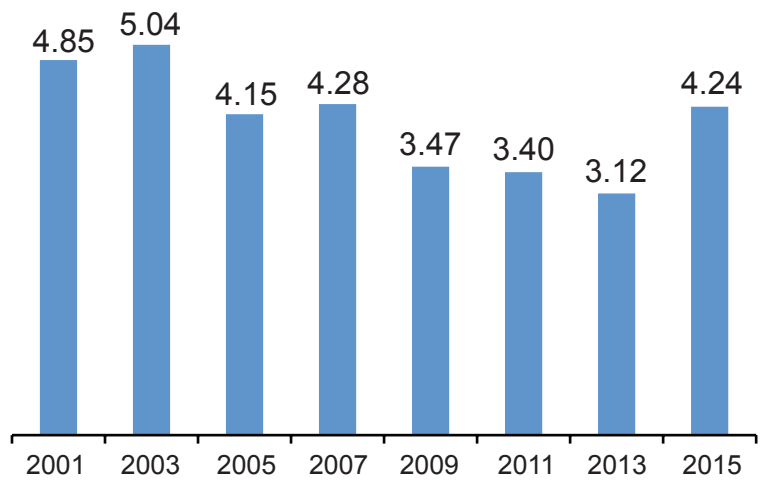
Figure 2 shows the number of immigrants who arrived in the three years prior to each year. So the figure reads as follows: In the second quarter of 2015, there were 4.2 million immigrants who indicated they first came to the country in 2012 or later. Figure 2 reports arrivals only for odd-numbered years because of the way the Census Bureau groups individual years of arrival in the public-use data of the CPS. This is done to preserve the anonymity of respondents. In the even-numbered years the grouping is for two-year cohorts.

By looking only at odd-numbered years, Figure 2 compares arrival cohorts of equal length — three years plus the first few months of the calendar year of the survey. So, for example, the 4.2 million new arrivals in 2015 is a good deal more than the 3.1 million who arrived in the three years prior to 2013. The number of recent arrivals in 2015 is very similar to the number of new arrivals in 2005 and 2007, but less than the number arriving in the three years prior to 2003.⁵ In addition to the significant growth in the foreign-born population shown in Figure 1, the increase in the number of new arrivals is further evidence that the level of new immigration has increased in the last few years.

Other Data Sources

While released first, the monthly CPS is not the only source of information on immigrants from the Census Bureau. In March of each year, the Bureau over-samples minorities and collects the Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplements, often abbreviated as CPS ASEC or just ASEC. The Census Bureau has announced that the 2015 ASEC will be made available to the public on September 16 of this year. In addition to the ASEC, there is also the American Community Survey

Figure 2. Number of New Arrivals Has Rebounded (millions)



Source: Current Population Survey public-use files from the second quarter of each year. Based on year of arrival question. Figures show number of immigrants who indicated they arrived in the three years prior to each year.

Table 2. Immigrant Population in Different Data Sources (thousands)

	Monthly CPS Averaged over a Year ¹	Second Quarter CPS ²	CPS ASEC ³	ACS ⁴
2000	30,533	30,181	29,985	31,133 ⁵
2001	31,665	31,503	31,811	31,548
2002	32,513	32,379	32,453	33,096
2003	33,727	33,896	33,471	33,668
2004	34,053	34,231	34,244	34,258
2005	34,873	34,923	35,214	35,770
2006	36,070	35,904	35,659	37,469
2007	37,395	37,498	37,279	38,048
2008	37,594	37,625	37,264	38,016
2009	37,309	37,037	36,750	38,453
2010	38,039	37,730	38,546	39,917
2011	38,312	37,963	39,432	40,382
2012	39,591	39,129	39,976	40,738
2013	39,983	39,342	40,107	41,341
2014	40,883	40,416	41,009	n/a
2015	42,046	42,089	n/a	n/a

¹ Yearly average for monthly Current Population Survey (CPS). 2015 only includes data for January to June.

² Based on the CPS for April, May, and June. The second quarter of 2015 is the most recent quarterly data available. In 2014, the survey was split into parts and it is possible to calculate two different foreign-born numbers. We used the larger of the two samples.

³ The Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement, which is controlled to the March total.

⁴ The American Community Survey (ACS) is controlled to the July 1 total.

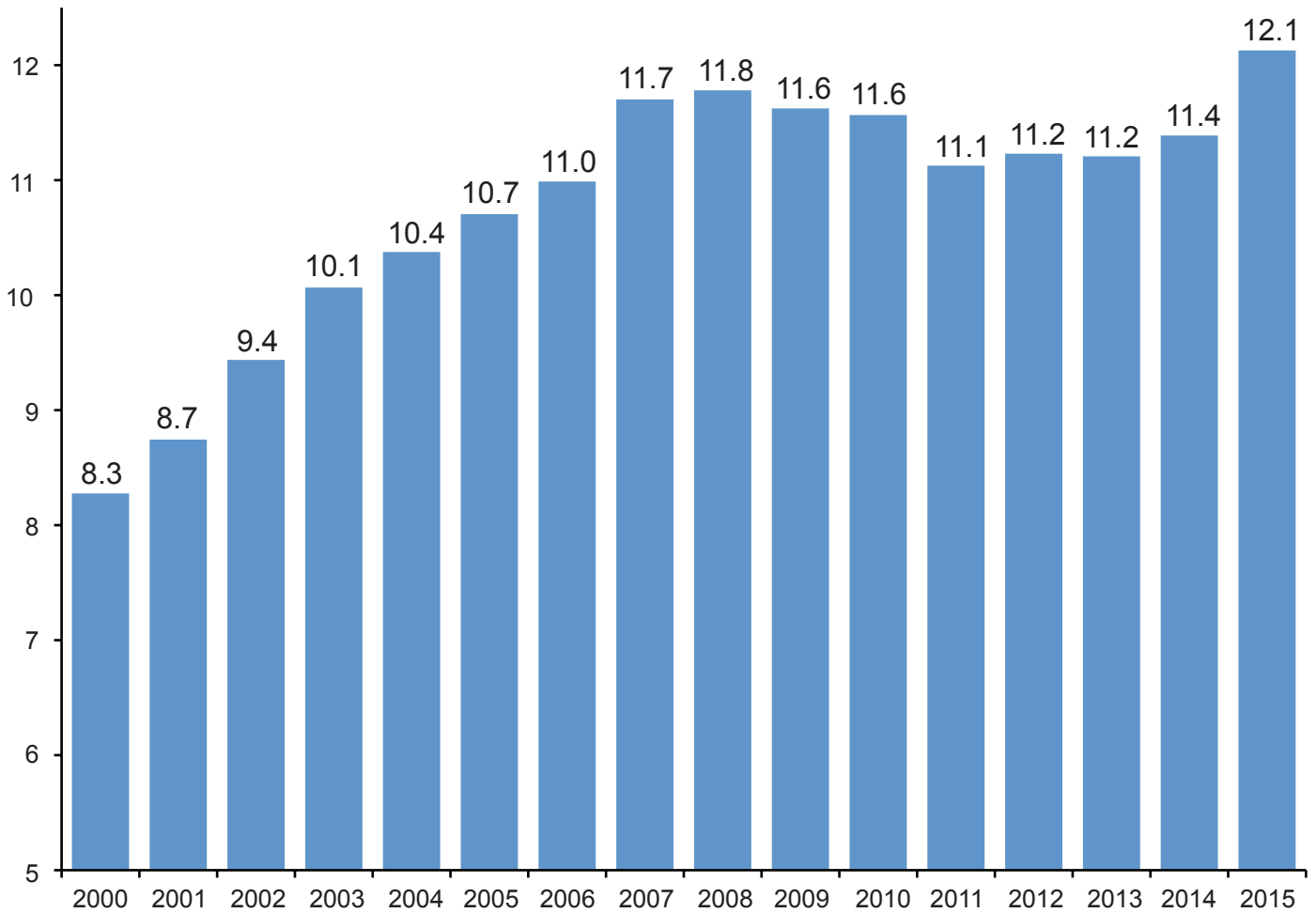
⁵ Based on the 2000 decennial census.

Table 3. Immigrant Population by Sending Region, by Quarter (thousands)

	Mexico	Latin America Other than Mexico	East Asia	South Asia	Middle East	Sub- Saharan Africa	Europe	Australia/ Canada/ Other	Total
Q1 2000	8,133	6,695	5,731	1,467	983	543	4,417	1,681	29,650
Q2 2000	8,276	6,871	5,753	1,427	992	540	4,389	1,933	30,181
Q3 2000	8,475	7,100	5,722	1,591	864	493	4,522	1,982	30,749
Q4 2000	8,745	7,144	5,964	1,579	963	505	4,568	2,082	31,550
Q1 2001	8,856	7,108	5,902	1,527	995	605	4,596	2,066	31,655
Q2 2001	8,744	7,234	5,719	1,751	1,003	589	4,381	2,082	31,503
Q3 2001	8,561	7,343	5,742	1,849	951	528	4,420	1,828	31,222
Q4 2001	9,268	7,137	5,972	1,699	1,011	489	4,716	1,985	32,277
Q1 2002	9,359	7,330	5,836	1,614	972	622	4,669	2,001	32,403
Q2 2002	9,437	7,393	5,620	1,782	1,109	734	4,482	1,822	32,379
Q3 2002	9,236	7,394	5,777	1,926	1,061	596	4,426	1,726	32,142
Q4 2002	9,645	7,776	6,103	1,618	1,008	611	4,480	1,885	33,126
Q1 2003	9,858	7,892	5,868	1,430	1,035	602	4,636	1,859	33,180
Q2 2003	10,066	8,029	5,832	1,717	1,081	676	4,624	1,871	33,896
Q3 2003	10,064	7,859	6,032	1,664	1,068	685	4,437	1,824	33,633
Q4 2003	10,293	8,114	6,159	1,438	1,086	740	4,545	1,825	34,200
Q1 2004	10,095	7,709	5,985	1,560	1,147	560	4,567	1,886	33,509
Q2 2004	10,375	7,754	6,091	1,657	1,118	588	4,739	1,909	34,231
Q3 2004	10,167	7,934	6,091	1,833	1,041	661	4,480	1,816	34,023
Q4 2004	10,307	8,437	6,140	1,636	1,037	666	4,460	1,763	34,446
Q1 2005	10,214	8,286	6,109	1,709	1,086	681	4,481	1,872	34,438
Q2 2005	10,704	7,837	6,318	1,709	1,123	693	4,547	1,992	34,923
Q3 2005	10,538	7,994	6,291	1,816	1,034	681	4,597	1,849	34,800
Q4 2005	10,503	8,483	6,302	1,743	1,145	685	4,561	1,913	35,335
Q1 2006	10,763	8,397	6,244	1,813	1,235	829	4,387	1,784	35,452
Q2 2006	10,988	8,431	6,354	1,836	1,247	900	4,308	1,840	35,904
Q3 2006	11,027	8,670	6,374	1,875	1,153	870	4,550	1,952	36,471
Q4 2006	11,153	8,588	6,303	1,857	1,227	770	4,610	1,943	36,451
Q1 2007	11,336	8,647	6,572	2,006	1,171	1,055	4,647	1,784	37,218
Q2 2007	11,702	8,564	6,677	2,125	1,274	1,169	4,632	1,355	37,498
Q3 2007	11,640	8,456	6,472	2,166	1,348	1,136	4,621	1,428	37,267
Q4 2007	11,587	8,687	6,573	2,140	1,297	1,212	4,601	1,499	37,596
Q1 2008	11,687	8,286	6,760	2,075	1,385	1,205	4,745	1,289	37,432
Q2 2008	11,781	8,231	6,906	2,195	1,427	1,243	4,824	1,018	37,625
Q3 2008	12,027	8,459	6,759	2,243	1,269	1,415	4,657	885	37,714
Q4 2008	11,588	8,644	6,528	2,309	1,363	1,400	4,789	982	37,603
Q1 2009	11,469	8,287	6,477	2,327	1,422	1,304	4,681	926	36,893
Q2 2009	11,624	8,268	6,680	2,208	1,372	1,267	4,655	963	37,037
Q3 2009	11,742	8,920	6,642	2,143	1,304	1,349	4,462	911	37,473
Q4 2009	11,555	8,982	6,707	2,145	1,430	1,387	4,627	1,003	37,836
Q1 2010	11,398	8,657	6,614	2,290	1,335	1,448	4,658	953	37,353
Q2 2010	11,566	8,875	6,845	2,235	1,364	1,242	4,679	924	37,730
Q3 2010	11,855	9,027	6,890	2,213	1,495	1,425	4,561	963	38,429
Q4 2010	11,779	9,102	6,925	2,259	1,557	1,491	4,488	1,044	38,645
Q1 2011	11,308	9,125	6,755	2,341	1,447	1,379	4,637	1,015	38,007
Q2 2011	11,126	9,058	6,790	2,366	1,584	1,330	4,655	1,054	37,963
Q3 2011	11,494	8,821	6,808	2,487	1,557	1,570	4,657	1,172	38,566
Q4 2011	11,318	9,112	6,791	2,625	1,616	1,525	4,639	1,085	38,711
Q1 2012	11,388	9,240	7,312	2,626	1,801	1,434	4,697	1,057	39,555
Q2 2012	11,230	9,168	7,163	2,619	1,795	1,425	4,577	1,152	39,129
Q3 2012	11,279	9,371	7,238	2,852	1,705	1,681	4,495	1,092	39,713
Q4 2012	11,474	9,303	7,553	2,693	1,652	1,706	4,562	1,020	39,963
Q1 2013	11,407	9,603	7,495	2,763	1,585	1,549	4,626	978	40,006
Q2 2013	11,207	9,345	7,328	2,883	1,811	1,483	4,173	1,112	39,342
Q3 2013	11,284	9,761	7,262	2,815	1,890	1,680	4,309	1,072	40,073
Q4 2013	11,383	9,646	7,401	2,839	1,780	1,677	4,654	1,126	40,506
Q1 2014	11,020	9,879	7,452	2,987	1,717	1,603	4,589	995	40,242
Q2 2014	11,388	9,849	7,497	2,937	1,829	1,622	4,237	1,057	40,416
Q3 2014	11,409	10,102	7,266	3,021	1,904	1,752	4,549	1,060	41,063
Q4 2014	11,437	10,388	7,523	3,108	1,744	1,819	4,665	1,125	41,809
Q1 2015	11,872	10,223	7,706	3,001	1,844	1,888	4,504	966	42,004
Q2 2015	12,128	10,298	7,749	2,916	1,879	1,774	4,299	1,046	42,089

Source: Current Population Survey public-use files.

Figure 3. A Rebound in the Number of Mexican Immigrants (millions)



Source: Current Population Survey public-use files from the second quarter of each year.

(ACS), which is the largest Census Bureau survey. It is often used to measure the total size of the immigrant population. It is collected throughout the year and the Bureau will release information from it on September 17 of this year, but for 2014, not 2015.⁶ The ACS is controlled to a July 1 total, so even when it is released next month it will be almost one year behind the monthly CPS data from the second quarter of 2015 used in this analysis.⁷

Table 2 compares monthly data from the CPS to the ASEC and the ACS. The table shows that the ASEC produces a foreign-born estimate that is within about 1 percent of the monthly CPS from the second quarter of the same year. The ACS from each year produces an estimate that is about 3 percent larger than the monthly CPS from the second quarter of the same year.⁸ However, the difference has tended to increase, from 4 percent in 2010 to 6 percent in 2013. Nonetheless, all the Census surveys show similar numbers and trends.⁹ It is likely that when the 2014 ACS is released next month it will show somewhat over 42 million immigrants and the 2015 ACS when released next year will show roughly 44 million. As more Census Bureau data is released it should confirm what the monthly CPS data shows — significant growth in the foreign-born population in the last few years.

Mexican Immigrants

It has been widely reported that net migration from Mexico (the number leaving vs. the number coming) fell to zero.¹⁰ While estimates of out-migration in particular contain a good deal of uncertainty, there is less uncertainty when looking at the size and growth of the total Mexican immigrant population. As Figure 3 shows, there was little to no growth or an outright de-

Table 4. Total Immigrant Population by Month, 2000 to 2015 (thousands)

Month & Year	Total Population	Month & Year	Total Population	Month & Year	Total Population	Month & Year	Total Population	Month & Year	Total Population
Jan 2000	29,788	Sep 2003	33,967	May 2007	37,571	Jan 2011	38,307	Sep 2014	41,694
Feb 2000	29,683	Oct 2003	34,193	Jun 2007	37,353	Feb 2011	37,962	Oct 2014	41,660
Mar 2000	29,480	Nov 2003	34,420	Jul 2007	37,219	Mar 2011	37,750	Nov 2014	41,972
Apr 2000	30,101	Dec 2003	33,989	Aug 2007	36,976	Apr 2011	37,580	Dec 2014	41,800
May 2000	30,176	Jan 2004	33,376	Sep 2007	37,605	May 2011	38,179	Jan 2015	41,867
Jun 2000	30,266	Feb 2004	33,396	Oct 2007	37,803	Jun 2011	38,132	Feb 2015	42,095
Jul 2000	30,592	Mar 2004	33,757	Nov 2007	37,547	Jul 2011	38,531	Mar 2015	42,047
Aug 2000	30,808	Apr 2004	34,101	Dec 2007	37,438	Aug 2011	38,537	Apr 2015	41,892
Sep 2000	30,847	May 2004	34,388	Jan 2008	37,537	Sep 2011	38,633	May 2015	42,207
Oct 2000	31,221	Jun 2004	34,203	Feb 2008	37,484	Oct 2011	38,900	Jun 2015	42,170
Nov 2000	31,854	Jul 2004	33,910	Mar 2008	37,277	Nov 2011	38,554		
Dec 2000	31,571	Aug 2004	34,224	Apr 2008	37,643	Dec 2011	38,680		
Jan 2001	31,645	Sep 2004	33,935	May 2008	37,306	Jan 2012	39,539		
Feb 2001	31,705	Oct 2004	34,369	Jun 2008	37,925	Feb 2012	39,523		
Mar 2001	31,623	Nov 2004	34,848	Jul 2008	37,877	Mar 2012	39,607		
Apr 2001	31,711	Dec 2004	34,125	Aug 2008	37,419	Apr 2012	39,075		
May 2001	31,479	Jan 2005	34,271	Sep 2008	37,851	May 2012	39,282		
Jun 2001	31,322	Feb 2005	34,474	Oct 2008	37,664	Jun 2012	39,032		
Jul 2001	30,960	Mar 2005	34,567	Nov 2008	37,698	Jul 2012	39,479		
Aug 2001	31,314	Apr 2005	34,881	Dec 2008	37,446	Aug 2012	39,674		
Sep 2001	31,392	May 2005	34,869	Jan 2009	37,147	Sep 2012	39,993		
Oct 2001	31,932	Jun 2005	35,015	Feb 2009	36,849	Oct 2012	40,070		
Nov 2001	32,393	Jul 2005	34,740	Mar 2009	36,680	Nov 2012	39,908		
Dec 2001	32,502	Aug 2005	34,779	Apr 2009	37,029	Dec 2012	39,906		
Jan 2002	32,426	Sep 2005	34,881	May 2009	36,773	Jan 2013	40,027		
Feb 2002	32,426	Oct 2005	35,041	Jun 2009	37,310	Feb 2013	39,994		
Mar 2002	32,355	Nov 2005	35,513	Jul 2009	37,260	Mar 2013	40,002		
Apr 2002	32,450	Dec 2005	35,448	Aug 2009	37,515	Apr 2013	39,585		
May 2002	32,342	Jan 2006	35,399	Sep 2009	37,638	May 2013	39,182		
Jun 2002	32,346	Feb 2006	35,451	Oct 2009	37,650	Jun 2013	39,267		
Jul 2002	32,428	Mar 2006	35,504	Nov 2009	38,102	Jul 2013	39,655		
Aug 2002	31,839	Apr 2006	35,772	Dec 2009	37,751	Aug 2013	39,901		
Sep 2002	32,160	May 2006	36,039	Jan 2010	37,650	Sep 2013	40,667		
Oct 2002	32,771	Jun 2006	35,912	Feb 2010	37,346	Oct 2013	40,591		
Nov 2002	33,005	Jul 2006	36,232	Mar 2010	37,056	Nov 2013	40,516		
Dec 2002	33,602	Aug 2006	36,475	Apr 2010	36,975	Dec 2013	40,414		
Jan 2003	32,880	Sep 2006	36,702	May 2010	37,795	Jan 2014	40,046		
Feb 2003	32,968	Oct 2006	36,646	Jun 2010	38,423	Feb 2014	40,173		
Mar 2003	33,691	Nov 2006	36,454	Jul 2010	38,359	Mar 2014	40,508		
Apr 2003	33,820	Dec 2006	36,254	Aug 2010	38,499	Apr 2014	40,274		
May 2003	34,056	Jan 2007	36,872	Sep 2010	38,430	May 2014	40,459		
Jun 2003	33,814	Feb 2007	37,416	Oct 2010	38,548	Jun 2014	40,513		
Jul 2003	33,275	Mar 2007	37,371	Nov 2010	38,650	Jul 2014	40,321		
Aug 2003	33,656	Apr 2007	37,571	Dec 2010	38,743	Aug 2014	41,171		

Source: Current Population Survey public-use files.

cline in the Mexican immigrant population from 2008 to 2013. This lends strong support to the idea that net migration was zero or perhaps even negative from Mexico during this time period. However, something seems to have changed in the last 18 months. The quarterly data shows an increase of 740,000 from the second quarter of 2014 to the same quarter of this year (Table 3 and Figure 3).¹¹ Looking at individual months also shows the same upturn in the number of Mexican immigrants in the United States. Figure 4 shows month-to-month fluctuations in the Mexican immigrant population, which is partly related to seasonality; but there is no clear trend until 2014. From January 2014 to December 2014, the Mexican immigrant population grew by slightly more than 460,000. So far this year (January to June), the Mexican population has increased by 419,000.

For the last few decades, Mexico has been the top sending country to the United States for both legal and illegal immigration. It must be emphasized that this was the case even from 2008 to 2013, when the pace of immigration slowed from that country. Mexico was the top sending country for new green card recipients in every year from 2009 to 2013. Mexico sent roughly twice as many each year as the next biggest sending country, China.¹² However, not all of these green cards went to new arriv-

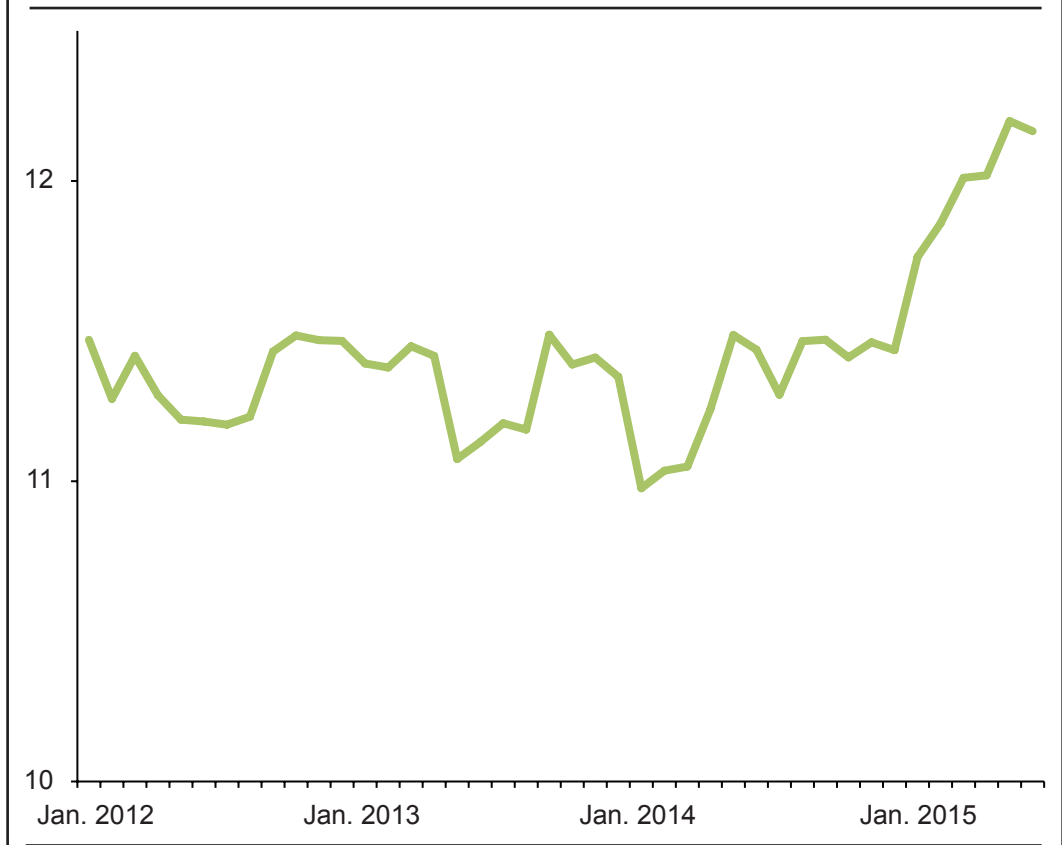
als. In addition to being the top sending country for legal immigration, the Department of Homeland Security and other researchers also have estimated that more than half of all illegal immigrants are from Mexico.¹³ The recent increase in the number of immigrants from Mexico is an indication that the number of new illegal immigrants entering the country is increasing.¹⁴

One cautionary note is in order: it is not known if the increase in the Mexican immigrant population represents a longer-term trend or just a one-year spike. What we can say is that the growth in the Mexican immigrant population in the last year is large and statically significant. (For confidence intervals surrounding the Mexican immigrant population, see Table 1.)

Illegal Immigrants. It is important to understand that illegal immigration, like immigration generally, is a dynamic process, with new immigrants arriving each year and some returning home. In the case of illegal immigration, in addition to deaths and return migration, new arrivals are also offset by those who remain in the country, but change their status from illegal to legal each year. Since 2009, some 2.5 million new illegals have settled in the country, with Mexico as the top sending country.¹⁵ But these new arrivals were offset by those getting legal status, going home, or dying.

It is well established that illegal immigrants respond to Census Bureau surveys. In fact, researchers have used Census Bureau data as the basis to estimate the size and composition of the illegal population. Table 5 reports estimates of the illegal immigrant population from DHS, the Pew Research Center, and the Center for Migration Studies (CMS) compared to the total immigrant population in the second quarter of the same year. All of these estimates are based on Census Bureau surveys. The ratio of immigrants to the illegal population in the second quarter over the years as estimated by these three organizations varies from a high of 3.57:1 to a low of 3.22:1. Averaging all three organization's estimates results in a ratio of 3.38:1. Using this average ratio implies that the illegal population could be 12.4 million in 2015. If correct, this would mean that the illegal population grew significantly since 2013, when Pew and CMS last estimated its size. Of course, this represents only an educated guess. To actually estimate the illegal population in the second quarter of 2015 would require administrative data that is not yet

Figure 4. Number of Mexican Immigrants Shows Significant Recent Increase January 2012 to June 2015 (millions)



Source: Current Population Survey public-use files for January 2012 to June 2015.

Table 5. Estimates of the Illegal Imm. Pop. Compared to Quarterly CPS (thousands)

	DHS	Pew Research Center	Center for Migration Studies	Second Quarter CPS by Year
2010	11,590	11,400	11,725	37,730
2011	11,510	11,500	11,315	37,963
2012	11,430	11,200	11,110	39,129
2013	n/a	11,300	11,010	39,342
2014	n/a	n/a	n/a	40,416
2015	n/a	n/a	n/a	42,089

Sources: [Department of Homeland Security](#); [Pew Research Center](#); [Center for Migration Studies](#); and Current Population Survey public-use files from the second quarter of each year.

available, as well as other information. But the evidence, while preliminary and incomplete, does indicate that the number of illegal immigrants has increased in the last two years.

As we have seen, the increase in the Mexico-born population in the last year suggests that illegal immigration has increased. In addition to Mexico, growth in the immigrant population was led by a 449,000 increase in the number of immigrants from other Latin American countries in the last year. This 449,000 accounted for 27 percent of the growth in the total foreign-born population since 2014. Looking at growth in the last two years shows a 2.75 million increase in the immigrant population (See Figure 1 and Table 1). Mexico accounted for 921,000 (34 percent) of this growth and other Latin American countries accounted for 953,000 (35 percent). Most researchers have estimated that individuals from Mexico and Latin America accounted for eight in 10 illegal immigrants in the country.¹⁶ The significant growth of immigrants from all of Latin America over the last two years lends support to the idea that the number of illegal immigrants has begun to increase again.

Conclusion

The most up-to-date Census Bureau data is from the monthly Current Population Survey. The survey shows significant growth in the nation's immigrant (legal and illegal) population since 2011, after a period of no significant growth. In the last two years, the growth in the immigrant population has been largely driven by immigrants from Mexico and the rest of Latin America. This suggests that illegal immigration has increased in recent years after having declined or grown little from 2009 to 2013. However, it must be remembered that legal immigrants significantly outnumber illegal immigrants. Of the more than 42 million immigrants living in the country in the second quarter of 2015, roughly three-quarters are in the country legally. While the impact of illegal immigration is often the subject of intense national debate, the much larger flow of legal immigrants has seen almost no discussion, even though its impact on American society is much larger.

End Notes

¹ The Current Population Survey is sometimes referred to as the Household Survey and is primarily collected to measure unemployment, labor force participation, and other aspects of the nation's labor force.

² It includes naturalized citizens, permanent residents (green card holders), long-term temporary visitors (e.g. guest workers and foreign students), and illegal immigrants.

³ The number of new immigrants arriving is much larger than the growth in the immigrant population because each year roughly half a million immigrants die or return home. Return migration and deaths offset new arrivals. We can see how new arrivals are offset by deaths and out-migration by looking at the most recent data. As Figure 1 and Table 1 show, the immigrant population grew by three million from the second quarter of 2012 to the second quarter of 2015. Figure 2 shows there were 4.24 million new immigrants in the country in 2015 who indicated in the survey that they came in 2012 or later. The 1.24 million difference between these numbers provides a very rough estimate of return-migration and deaths. This comparison is only a crude measure of deaths and out-migration because some immigrants, who had been in the country earlier, but left and then returned between 2012 to 2015, would not show up as new arrivals in the 2015 data. However they would directly add to the size of the immigrant population. Also, the undercount of new arrivals is almost certainly larger than the undercount of the overall immigrant population, which is a much more established population. For a more detailed discussion of deaths and out-migration, see the "Deaths and Out Migration" section in Steven A. Camarota, [*Immigrants in the United States: A Profile of America's Foreign-Born Population*](#), Washington, DC: Center for Immigration Studies, 2012.

⁴ Like all modern surveys, the Census Bureau weights the CPS and ACS based on a complex methodology that reflects what the Bureau thinks is the nation's actual population size by such key variables as race, sex, age, and ethnicity. The weighting procedure is specifically designed to produce accurate survey results even for populations that are difficult to capture in a survey. The weights are adjusted each January as new information becomes available to the Bureau. This re-weighting can impact year-to-year comparisons in things like the unemployment rate, income, and other information drawn from the CPS, including the size of the foreign-born population. However, the bureau's re-weighting cannot impact comparisons month-to-month within the same year. For more discussion of the methodology of the CPS see "[Design and Methodology: Current Population Survey](#)", U.S. Department of Labor, October 2006.

⁵ The difference between the number of new arrivals in 2015 compared to 2013 is statistically significant. The number of new arrivals in 2015, 2007, and 2005 are all statistically equal, indicating that new immigration has returned to the level it was before the Great Recession.

⁶ "Census Bureau Announces Schedule for Income, Poverty and Health Insurance Statistics and American Community Survey Results", Census Bureau [press release](#), July 30, 2015.

⁷ In addition to the monthly CPS, the ASEC, and the ACS, the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) also identifies immigrants. While much more detailed than the other surveys, it is typically released a few years after it is collected so it cannot be used to measure recent trends in immigration.

⁸ Part of the reason the ACS shows a bigger population than the CPS is that, unlike the CPS, it includes the institutional population (e.g. those in prisons and nursing homes).

⁹ This is to be expected as the surveys are weighted to similar population controls.

¹⁰ In a recent appearance, former President Bill Clinton [made a point](#) of arguing that there is little need to worry about illegal immigration because net migration from Mexico is zero. The Pew Research Center was the first to estimate that net migration was zero. See Jeffrey S. Passel, D'Vera Cohn, and Ana Gonzalez-Barrera, [Net Migration from Mexico Falls to Zero — and Perhaps Less](#), Washington, DC: Pew Hispanic Center, April 2012.

¹¹ From 2000 to 2006 the countries in regions shown in Table 3 are as followings, **Europe:** Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Holland/Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Azores, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Great Britain, England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia, Europe, Czech Republic, Slovakia/Slovak Republic, USSR, Latvia, Lithuania, Armenia, Russia, Ukraine; **South Asia:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan; **East Asia:** Burma, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea/South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Asia not specified; Middle East: Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Middle East, Palestine, Egypt, Morocco, North Africa; **Sub-Saharan Africa:** Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Other Africa; **Latin America other than Mexico:** Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Central America, Bermuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Caribbean Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, and South America; **Canada, Australia, and Other countries not specified.** In 2007 the Census Bureau changed the countries identified in the CPS. From 2007 to 2015 the regions are as follows, **Europe:** Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Azores, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, USSR, Montenegro, Cyprus, Kosovo and Europe not specified, **South Asia:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka; **East Asia:** Myanmar (Burma), Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, South Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, and Asia not specified; **Middle East:** Azerbaijan, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, and Sudan; **Latin American Other than Mexico:** Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Bermuda, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts—Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, West Indies, not specified, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, South America not specified; **Sub-Saharan Africa:** Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Africa not Specified; **Canada, Australia, and Other countries not specified.**

¹² Lawful Permanent Residents Annual Flow Reports for [2013](#), [2012](#), and [2011](#), by Randall Monger and James Yank for the Department of Homeland Security.

¹³ DHS estimates of Mexican illegal immigrants by year can be found in Appendix Table 2 of Ryan Baker and Nancy Rytin, [“Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012”](#), Department of Homeland Security, March 2013. See also [“Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States”](#), Pew Hispanic Center, November 2014; and Robert Warren, [“Democratizing Data about Unauthorized Residents in the United States: Estimates and Public-Use Data, 2010 to 2013”](#), *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, Vol. 2 No. 4, 2014, pp. 305-328.

¹⁴ See Table 5 for estimates of the illegal immigrant from different organizations through 2013.

¹⁵ Steven A. Camarota, [“2.5 Million Join Illegal Population under Obama: Pace slower than under Bush, but still enormous”](#), Center for Immigration Studies, July 2015.

¹⁶ Ryan Baker and Nancy Rytin, [“Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012”](#), Department of Homeland Security, March 2013. See also [“Chapter 2: Birthplaces of U.S. Unauthorized Immigrants”](#) in Jeffrey S. Passel, D’Vera Cohn, and Ana Gonzalez-Barrera, [Net Migration from Mexico Falls to Zero — and Perhaps Less](#), Pew Research Center, November 2014.