In 2013, China became the top sending country for immigrants to the United States, replacing Mexico. This followed a decade where immigration from China increased while immigration from Mexico decreased. In addition to showing trends in the national origins of recent immigrants to the United States using data from the American Community Survey, in addition to showing trends in the size of immigrant flows, we also analyze the demographic characteristics of the recent immigrants from the top sending countries.

**BACKGROUND**

The U.S. Census Bureau’s Population Estimates Program currently measures annual immigration as the foreign-born population whose residence one year ago was abroad. In the 2013 American Community Survey (ACS), there were 1,201,000 immigrants, China was the top sending country with 147,000 immigrants, followed by India with 135,000 and Mexico with 125,000. The numbers of immigrants from India and Mexico were not statistically different from each other. In the 2012 ACS data, Mexico and China were the top two sending countries with 125,000 and 124,000 immigrants, respectively. The ACS estimates for Mexico and China in 2012 were not statistically different from each other. In the 2012 ACS data, Mexico and China were the top sending countries with 125,000 and 124,000 immigrants, respectively. The ACS estimates for Mexico and China in 2012 were not statistically different.

Change in the racial and ethnic composition of immigrant flows contributes to the overall racial and ethnic make-up of the United States. While Hispanics are still the largest racial or ethnic minority group, a larger proportion of the Asian population was foreign born compared to the proportion of Hispanic population (5.2 percent in 2013). The contribution of immigration to overall population growth could be greater for Asians than for Hispanics in the future.

Historically, the national origins of immigrant flows have changed dramatically. The earliest waves of immigrants originated in Northern and Western Europe. The age structure of the foreign-born population in China increased while immigration from Mexico decreased. In addition to showing trends in the national origins of recent immigrants to the United States using data from the American Community Survey, in addition to showing trends in the size of immigrant flows, we also analyze the demographic characteristics of the recent immigrants from the top sending countries.

**INTRODUCTION**

The place of birth and location of immigrant flows to the United States varied between 2000 and 2013. In 2000, China became the top sending country for foreign-born immigrants. Mexico was the largest sending country in 2000 and 2007. In 2013, China became the top sending country for foreign-born immigrants. Mexico was the largest sending country in 2000 and 2007. In 2013, China became the top sending country for foreign-born immigrants. Mexico was the largest sending country in 2000 and 2007. In 2013, China became the top sending country for foreign-born immigrants. Mexico was the largest sending country in 2000 and 2007. In 2013, the most recent immigrants from the top sending countries.

**PLACE-OF-BIRTH COMPOSITION**

- The place of birth and location of immigrant flows to the United States varied between 2000 and 2013. In 2000, China became the top sending country for foreign-born immigrants. Mexico was the largest sending country in 2000 and 2007. In 2013, China became the top sending country for foreign-born immigrants. Mexico was the largest sending country in 2000 and 2007. In 2013, the most recent immigrants from the top sending countries.

**CHINA, MEXICO, AND INDIA**

- **Figure 1.** Top Places of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population Whose Residence One Year Ago Was Abroad, 2000, 2007, and 2013
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**AGE AND SEX**

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This poster is released to inform interested parties of ongoing research and to encourage discussion. Any views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the U.S. Census Bureau.