Permanent Residence (Green Card)

Permanent Residents (often called green card holders) are authorized to live and work on a permanent basis in the U.S. Whereas most nonimmigrants must document their intent to depart the U.S. after a period in the U.S., green card holders should have the intent to remain in the U.S.

There are several ways to obtain permanent residency in the U.S, including:

- A petition from an employer
  - The employment-based green card application system allows for five preference categories, commonly abbreviated as EB-1, EB-2, etc [1]. Each preference category may have several subcategories.
- Marriage to a U.S. citizen
- Sponsorship by a close relative who is a U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident
- The U.S. Department of State diversity lottery program [2].

While each application process ultimately leads to the same goal, the green card, the application procedures and associated costs vary. The timeline for completing a green card application heavily depend on the type of application as well as the country of birth of the applicant. Applications under the first employment-based preference category might be completed in as little as 6-8 months, whereas the process for individuals born in India or mainland China under the second and third preference categories will take years. Please consult with FSIS to discuss the timeline of a given green card application.

- Cost of Applying for a Green Card [3]
- Employment-Based Preference Categories [1]
- Recruitment Requirements for Green Cards [6]
- Work while an Employment-Based Green Card Application is Pending [7]
- Green Cards for Dependent Family Members [8]
- Your Obligations as a Legal Permanent Resident [9]

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