

TABLE 1: Quotas Established in 1929 According to Provisions of the Immigration Act of 1924*

Country or Area	Number	Country or Area	Number
Afghanistan	100	Lithuania	386
Albania	100	Luxemburg	100
Andorra	100	Monaco	100
Arabian Peninsula	100	Morocco (French and Spanish Zones and Tangier)	100
Armenia	100	Muscat (Oman)	100
Australia (including Tasmania, Papua and all islands appertaining to Australia)	100	Nauru (British mandate)	100
Austria	1,413	Nepal	100
Belgium	1,304	Netherlands	3,153
Bhutan	100	New Guinea, Territory of (including appertaining islands; Australian mandate)	100
Bulgaria	100	New Zealand	100
Cameroon (British mandate)	100	Norway	2,377
Cameroon (French mandate)	100	Palestine (with TransJordan; British mandate)	100
China	100	Persia	100
Czechoslovakia	2,874	Poland	6,524
Danzig, Free City of	100	Portugal	440
Denmark	1,181	Romania	295
Egypt	100	Ruanda and Urundi (Belgian mandate)	100
Estonia	116	Russia, European and Asiatic	2,784
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	100	Samoa, Western (New Zealand mandate)	100
Finland	569	San Marino	100
France	3,086	Siam	100
Germany	25,957	South Africa, Union of	100
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	65,721	South West Africa (the Union of South Africa mandate)	100
Greece	307	Spain	252
Hungary	869	Sweden	3,314
Iceland	100	Switzerland	1,707
India	100	Syria and Lebanon (French mandate)	123
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100	Tanganyika (British mandate)	100
Irish Free State	17,853	Togoland (British mandate)	100
Italy	5,802	Togoland (French mandate)	100
Japan	100	Turkey	226
Latvia	236	Yap and other Pacific Islands under Japanese mandate	100
Liberia	100	Yugoslavia	845
Liechtenstein	100		

Note: *The presidential proclamation (No. 1872 of March 22, 1929) announcing these quotas contained the sentence: "All quotas hereby established are available only for persons who are eligible for citizenship in the United States and admissible under the immigration laws of the United States." The inclusion of a quota for a country did not mean it could be used.

Source: *Laws Applicable to Immigration and Nationality*, Edwina Austin Avery, ed., Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1954, pp. 1092–1095.

TABLE 2: Immigration to the United States: Fiscal Years 1820–1997*

Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number	Year	Number
1820–1997	63,938,605	1861–1870	2,314,824	1911–1920	5,735,811	1961–1970	3,321,677
1820 . . . . .	.8,385	1861 . . . . .	.91,918	1911 . . . . .	.878,587	1961 . . . . .	.271,344
1821–1830	143,439	1862 . . . . .	.91,985	1912 . . . . .	.838,172	1962 . . . . .	.283,763
1821 . . . . .	.9,127	1863 . . . . .	.176,282	1913 . . . . .	.1,197,892	1963 . . . . .	.306,260
1822 . . . . .	.6,911	1864 . . . . .	.193,418	1914 . . . . .	.1,218,480	1964 . . . . .	.292,248
1823 . . . . .	.6,354	1865 . . . . .	.248,120	1915 . . . . .	.326,700	1965 . . . . .	.296,697
1824 . . . . .	.7,912	1866 . . . . .	.318,568	1916 . . . . .	.298,826	1966 . . . . .	.323,040
1825 . . . . .	.10,199	1867 . . . . .	.315,722	1917 . . . . .	.295,403	1967 . . . . .	.361,972
1826 . . . . .	.10,837	1868 . . . . .	.138,840	1918 . . . . .	.110,618	1968 . . . . .	.454,448
1827 . . . . .	.18,875	1869 . . . . .	.352,768	1919 . . . . .	.141,132	1969 . . . . .	.358,579
1828 . . . . .	.27,382	1870 . . . . .	.387,203	1920 . . . . .	.430,001	1970 . . . . .	.373,326
1829 . . . . .	.22,520	1871–1880	2,812,191	1921–1930	4,107,209	1971–1980	4,493,314
1830 . . . . .	.23,322	1871 . . . . .	.321,350	1921 . . . . .	.805,228	1971 . . . . .	.370,478
1831–1840	599,125	1872 . . . . .	.404,806	1922 . . . . .	.309,556	1972 . . . . .	.384,685
1831 . . . . .	.22,633	1873 . . . . .	.459,803	1923 . . . . .	.522,919	1973 . . . . .	.400,063
1832 . . . . .	.60,482	1874 . . . . .	.313,339	1924 . . . . .	.706,896	1974 . . . . .	.394,861
1833 . . . . .	.58,640	1875 . . . . .	.227,498	1925 . . . . .	.294,314	1975 . . . . .	.386,194
1834 . . . . .	.65,365	1876 . . . . .	.169,986	1926 . . . . .	.304,488	1976 . . . . .	.398,613
1835 . . . . .	.45,374	1877 . . . . .	.141,857	1927 . . . . .	.335,175	1976,TQ . . . . .	.103,676
1836 . . . . .	.76,242	1878 . . . . .	.138,469	1928 . . . . .	.307,255	1977 . . . . .	.462,315
1837 . . . . .	.79,340	1879 . . . . .	.177,826	1929 . . . . .	.279,678	1978 . . . . .	.601,442
1838 . . . . .	.38,914	1880 . . . . .	.457,257	1930 . . . . .	.241,700	1979 . . . . .	.460,348
1839 . . . . .	.68,069	1881–1890	5,246,613	1931–1940	528,431	1980 . . . . .	.530,639
1840 . . . . .	.84,066	1881 . . . . .	.669,431	1931 . . . . .	.97,139	1981–1990	7,338,062
1841–1850	1,713,251	1882 . . . . .	.788,992	1932 . . . . .	.35,576	1981 . . . . .	.596,600
1841 . . . . .	.80,289	1883 . . . . .	.603,322	1933 . . . . .	.23,068	1982 . . . . .	.594,131
1842 . . . . .	.104,565	1884 . . . . .	.518,592	1934 . . . . .	.29,470	1983 . . . . .	.559,763
1843 . . . . .	.52,496	1885 . . . . .	.395,346	1935 . . . . .	.34,956	1984 . . . . .	.543,903
1844 . . . . .	.78,615	1886 . . . . .	.334,203	1936 . . . . .	.36,329	1985 . . . . .	.570,009
1845 . . . . .	.114,371	1887 . . . . .	.490,109	1937 . . . . .	.50,244	1986 . . . . .	.601,708
1846 . . . . .	.154,416	1888 . . . . .	.546,889	1938 . . . . .	.67,895	1987 . . . . .	.601,516
1847 . . . . .	.234,968	1889 . . . . .	.444,427	1939 . . . . .	.82,998	1988 . . . . .	.643,025
1848 . . . . .	.226,527	1890 . . . . .	.455,302	1940 . . . . .	.70,756	1989 . . . . .	.1,090,924
1849 . . . . .	.297,024	1891–1900	3,687,564	1941–1950	1,035,039	1990 . . . . .	.1,536,483
1850 . . . . .	.369,980	1891 . . . . .	.560,319	1941 . . . . .	.51,776	1991–1997	6,944,591
1851–1860	2,598,214	1892 . . . . .	.579,663	1942 . . . . .	.28,781	1991 . . . . .	.1,827,167
1851 . . . . .	.379,466	1893 . . . . .	.439,730	1943 . . . . .	.23,725	1992 . . . . .	.973,977
1852 . . . . .	.371,603	1894 . . . . .	.285,631	1944 . . . . .	.28,551	1993 . . . . .	.904,292
1853 . . . . .	.368,645	1895 . . . . .	.258,536	1945 . . . . .	.38,119	1994 . . . . .	.804,416
1854 . . . . .	.427,833	1896 . . . . .	.343,267	1946 . . . . .	.108,721	1995 . . . . .	.720,461
1855 . . . . .	.200,877	1897 . . . . .	.230,832	1947 . . . . .	.147,292	1996 . . . . .	.915,900
1856 . . . . .	.200,436	1898 . . . . .	.229,299	1948 . . . . .	.170,570	1997 . . . . .	.798,378
1857 . . . . .	.251,306	1899 . . . . .	.311,715	1949 . . . . .	.188,317		
1858 . . . . .	.123,126	1900 . . . . .	.448,572	1950 . . . . .	.249,184		
1859 . . . . .	.121,282	1901–1910	8,795,386	1951–1960	2,515,479		
1860 . . . . .	.153,640	1901 . . . . .	.487,918	1951 . . . . .	.205,717		
		1902 . . . . .	.648,743	1952 . . . . .	.265,520		
		1903 . . . . .	.857,046	1953 . . . . .	.170,434		
		1904 . . . . .	.812,870	1954 . . . . .	.208,177		
		1905 . . . . .	.1,026,499	1955 . . . . .	.237,790		
		1906 . . . . .	.1,100,735	1956 . . . . .	.321,625		
		1907 . . . . .	.1,285,349	1957 . . . . .	.326,867		
		1908 . . . . .	.782,870	1958 . . . . .	.253,265		
		1909 . . . . .	.751,786	1959 . . . . .	.260,686		
		1910 . . . . .	.1,041,570	1960 . . . . .	.265,398		

Notes: *Data for years prior to 1906 relates to country from which alien came; data from 1906–1979 is for country of last permanent residence; and data for 1980–1997 refers to country of birth. From 1820–1867, figures represent alien passengers arriving at seaports; from 1868–1891 and 1895, total immigrant aliens arrivals; and from 1892–1894 and 1898–1997, immigrant aliens admitted for permanent residence. From 1892–1903, aliens entering by cabin class were not counted and land arrivals were not completely enumerated until 1908. Because of changes in boundaries, changes in lists of countries and lack of data for specific countries for various periods, data for certain countries, especially for the total period 1820–1997, is not comparable throughout. In addition, these figures do not include involuntary immigration by native Africans. Data for specific countries is included with countries to which they belonged prior to World War I.

For this table, fiscal year 1843 covers nine months ending September 1843; fiscal years 1832 and 1850 cover 15 months ending December 31 of the respective year; and fiscal year 1868 covers six months ending June 30, 1868. In 1976, the fiscal year was changed from July to October.

Source: 1997 *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1999, Table 1, p. 23.

TABLE 3: Preference System of the Immigration Act of 1924

First Preference. Parents of adult United States citizens, husbands of United States citizens and, for countries with quotas of 300 or more, persons skilled in agriculture and their wives and children: 50 percent of the quota for each nationality.

Second Preference. Wives and unmarried children below age 21 of alien residents: the remainder of the quota (50 percent) for each nationality plus any not used for the first preference.

Nonpreference. Any number not required for preference applicants.

Source: *Laws Applicable to Immigration and Nationality*, Edwina Austin Avery, ed., Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1954, pp. 414–416.

TABLE 4: Preference System of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952

First Preference. Highly skilled immigrants whose services are urgently needed in the United States, and the spouses and children of such immigrants: 50 percent plus any not required for second and third preferences.

Second Preference. Parents of citizens above age 21, and unmarried sons and daughters of United States citizens: 30 percent plus any not required for first and third preferences.

Third Preference. Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence: 20 percent plus any not required for first and second preferences.

Fourth Preference. Brothers, sisters and married sons and daughters of United States citizens and any accompanying spouses and children: 50 percent of numbers not required for first, second and third preferences.

Nonpreference. Applicants not entitled to one of the above preferences: 50 percent of numbers not required for first, second and third preferences plus any not required for fourth preference.

Source: *Report of the Visa Office*, United States Department of State, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1968, p. 68.

TABLE 5: Preference System of the Immigration Act of 1965

First Preference. Unmarried sons and daughters of United States citizens: not more than 20 percent.

Second Preference. Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence: 20 percent plus any not required for first preference.^a

Third Preference. Members of the professions and artists of exceptional ability: not more than 10 percent.

Fourth Preference. Married sons and daughters of United States citizens: 10 percent plus any not required for first, second and third preferences.

Fifth Preference. Brothers and sisters of United States citizens:^b 24 percent plus any not required for first, second, third and fourth preferences.

Sixth Preference. Skilled and unskilled workers in occupations for which labor is in short supply in the United States: not more than 10 percent.

Seventh Preference. Refugees to whom conditional entry or adjustment of status may be granted: not more than 6 percent.^c

Nonpreference. Any applicant not entitled to one of the above preferences: any number not required for preference applicants.

Notes:

^a Amended by 1980 Refugee Act to 26 percent.

^b Amended in 1976 to require United States citizens conferring benefit to be above age 21.

^c Dropped by the 1980 Refugee Act and the 6 percent shifted to the second preference.

Source: *Report of the Visa Office*, United States Department of State, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1968, Table 4.

TABLE 6: Major Provisions of United States Immigration Acts through 1980

Provisions	1952	1965^c	1976	1978	1980
Ceilings					
Eastern Hemisphere	158,561	170,000	170,000	None	None
Western Hemisphere	None	120,000	120,000	None	None
Total	158,561 +	290,000	290,000	290,000	270,000
Exempt from Ceilings					
Eastern Hemisphere	Spouses and children of adult United States citizens	Parents, spouses and children of adult United States citizens	No change	No change	No change
Western Hemisphere	No ceiling	Parents, spouses and children of adult United States citizens	No change	No change	No change
Country Quotas or Ceilings					
Eastern Hemisphere	Proportionate to 1920 United States ethnic composition	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Western Hemisphere	None	None	20,000	20,000	20,000
Preference System^a					
Eastern Hemisphere	Four preferences	Seven preferences	Seven preferences ^d	Seven preferences ^d	Six preferences ^d
Western Hemisphere	None	None	Seven preferences ^d	Seven preferences ^d	Six preferences ^d
Labor Certification					
Eastern Hemisphere	By complaint ^b	Third, sixth and nonpreference	No change	No change	No change
Western Hemisphere	By complaint ^b	All except immediate families of citizens and of permanent resident aliens	Third, sixth and nonpreference	No change	No change

Notes:

^a See Tables 4 and 5. The percentages apply to the country ceilings in the 1952 act, to hemisphere ceilings in 1965 and 1976 and to the worldwide ceiling in 1978, retained in the 1980 Refugee Act.





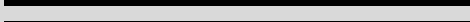



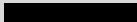


























^b No prior certification prescribed in 1952 act. A complaint had to be lodged or an employer had to petition for 25 or more applicants before a United States Department of Labor review was initiated.

^c Provisions listed refer to system as of 1968, after elimination of quota system of 1952 act and imposition of Western Hemisphere ceiling.

^d The 1976 act provided that if a country met the 20,000 ceiling in any year, for the next year the preference proportions would apply to the 20,000 ceiling rather than the hemisphere or worldwide ceiling. This was to ensure that lower-preference and nonpreference applicants did not get squeezed out because of demands in the higher preferences. This provision is invoked in only a few countries where third-preference demand is especially high.

Source: Charles B. Keely.

TABLE 7: Year of Greatest Immigration and Number of Arrivals with Cumulative Immigration, 1820–1997, for Selected Countries

Country	Year of Greatest Immigration Date	Arrivals	Cumulative Immigration 1820–1997	
Germany	1882	250,600	7,109,455	
Mexico	1991	946,200	5,684,433	
Italy	1907	285,700	5,355,465	
United Kingdom	1888	108,700	5,207,844	
Ireland	1851	221,300	4,781,873	
Canada	1924	200,700	4,360,150	
Austria-Hungary	1907	338,500	4,334,035	
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	1913	291,000	3,859,000	
Philippines	1990	63,800	1,370,747	
China-Taiwan	1993	79,900	1,349,650	
Sweden	1882	64,600	1,287,993	
Vietnam	1978	87,600	935,253	
Cuba	1968	95,700	891,912	
Norway	1882	29,100	802,690	
France	1851	20,100	797,827	
Dominican Republic	1994	51,200	795,056	
Korea	1987	35,900	775,659	
Poland	1921	95,100	762,705	
India	1991	45,100	741,310	
Greece	1907	36,600	705,728	
Jamaica	1990	25,000	562,817	
Portugal	1921	19,200	519,636	
Japan	1907	30,200	503,430	
El Salvador	1990	80,200	441,300	
Turkey	1907	20,800	428,746	
Colombia	1989	15,200	391,632	
Netherlands	1957	15,000	383,168	
Denmark	1882	11,600	374,716	
Haiti	1988	34,900	366,000	
Switzerland	1883	12,800	364,492	
Hong Kong	1979	16,800	325,462	
Iran	1991	19,600	304,500	
Spain	1921	23,800	290,920	
Romania	1921	25,800	252,805	
Belgium	1913	7,400	213,448	
Total	1991	1,827,167	63,938,605	

Sources: 1988 *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1989, Table 1, p. 1 and Table 10, pp. 22–23; and 1997 *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1999, Table 3, pp. 28–31.

TABLE 8: Immigration for Selected Countries, 1981–1990 and 1991–1997

Country	1981–1990 *	1991–1997 *
Mexico	1,653,250 ¹	1,798,297 ¹
Philippines.	495,300 ²	397,600 ²
China-Taiwan	388,700 ⁴	393,300 ³
U.S.S.R. (Russia).	84,100 ¹⁹	389,000 ⁴
Vietnam.	401,400 ³	356,300 ⁵
Dominican Republic	251,800 ⁷	285,200 ⁶
India	261,800 ⁶	274,500 ⁷
El Salvador	214,600 ⁸	165,600 ⁸
Poland.	97,400 ¹⁶	142,200 ⁹
Haiti	140,200 ¹³	129,400 ¹⁰
Cuba	159,300 ¹⁰	128,500 ¹¹
Korea	338,900 ⁵	128,300 ¹²
Jamaica	213,805 ⁹	127,700 ¹³
United Kingdom	142,100 ¹²	105,700 ¹⁴
Canada	119,200 ¹⁵	102,300 ¹⁵
Colombia.	124,400 ¹⁴	94,700 ¹⁶
Iran	154,900 ¹¹	89,000 ¹⁷
Guatemala.	88,000 ¹⁸	78,100 ¹⁸
Peru.	64,400 ²¹	77,500 ¹⁹
Guyana	95,400 ¹⁷	60,900 ²⁰
Hong Kong	63,000 ²²	58,400 ²¹
Ireland.	32,800 ³⁰	55,900 ²²
Ecuador.	56,000 ²³	53,000 ²³
Honduras.	49,500 ²⁴	49,600 ²⁴
Germany	68,500 ²⁰	49,400 ²⁵
Japan.	43,248 ²⁵	45,000 ²⁶
Nigeria	35,400 ²⁸	45,000 ²⁶
Ethiopia.	27,214 ³²	36,757 ²⁸
Egypt.	31,600 ³¹	33,000 ²⁹
Israel	36,400 ²⁷	25,300 ³⁰
Ghana	14,876 ³⁵	23,122 ³¹
France	23,100 ³³	19,500 ³²
Portugal.	40,000 ²⁶	18,800 ³³
Turkey.	20,843 ³⁴	18,800 ³⁴
Italy.	32,900 ²⁹	16,700 ³⁵
Sweden	10,200 ³⁶	8,300 ³⁶

Note: * Ranked by the number of immigrants entering the United States during each period.

Source: Developed from data available from the Statistical Analysis Branch, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, DC.

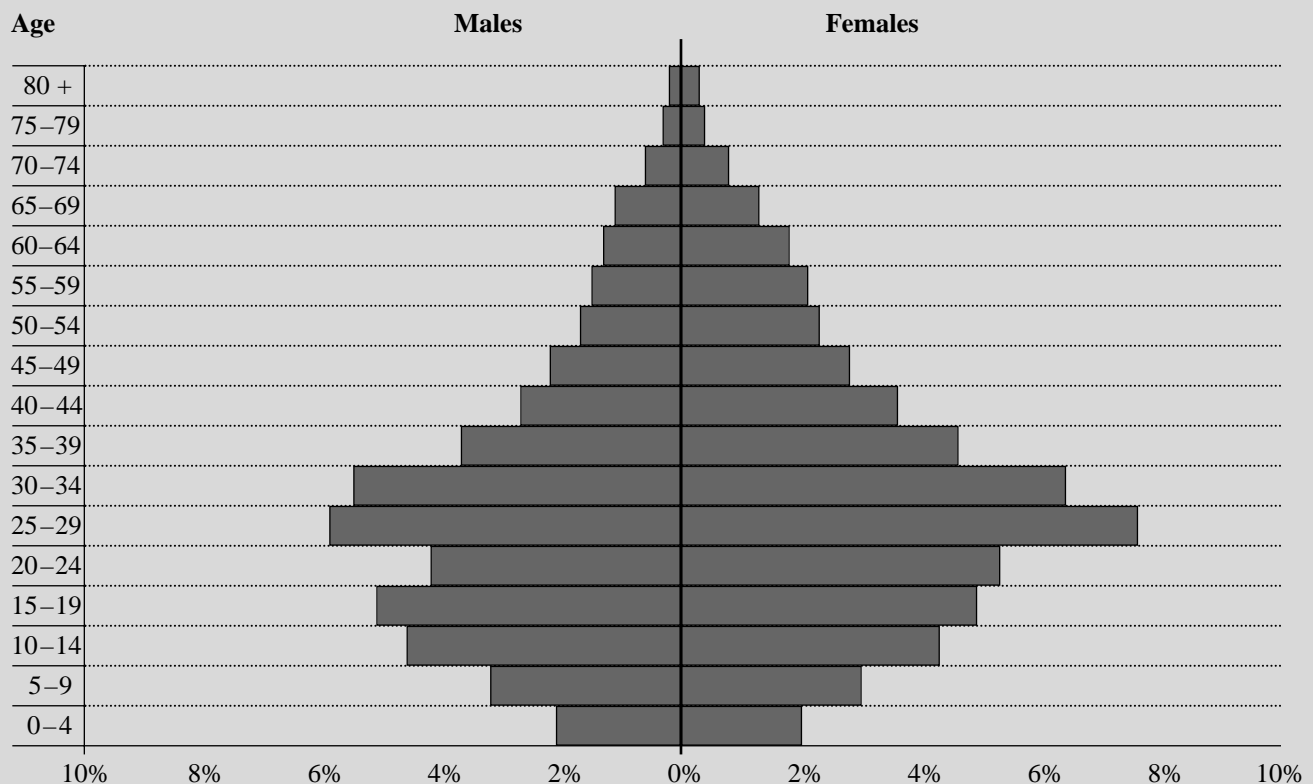
TABLE 9: Occupational Distribution of Immigrants with Reported Occupations, 1997, and Comparable United States Workforce Categories, 1998

Occupation	Immigrants		United States Percent
	Number	Percent	
Professional and Technical	62,674	22.3	18.4
Executive, Administrative and Managerial	26,353	9.4	15.1
Sales	14,291	5.1	12.1
Administrative Support, including Clerical	18,345	6.5	14.0
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	20,460	7.3	11.0
Operator, Fabricator and Laborer	71,718	25.6	13.9
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	13,402	4.8	2.7
Service	53,301	19.0	13.6
Total	280,544	100.0	100.0*

Note: * Slight difference due to rounding.

Sources: Derived from *1997 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1999, Table 21, p. 68; and Bureau of Labor Statistics Web site, <www.bls.gov/cpsaatab.htm#charemp.no.9PDFfile>.

FIGURE 3: Age-Sex Pyramid, Immigrants, 1997



United States Immigration, 1997
Total Immigrant Population: 798,378

Source: Developed from data in *1997 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1999, Table 12, p. 52.

TABLE 10: Immigrants' State of Intended Residence, 1997

State of Intended Residence	Number	State of Intended Residence	Number
Total	798,378	New Hampshire	1,143
Alabama	1,613	New Jersey	41,184
Alaska	1,060	New Mexico	2,610
Arizona	8,632	New York	123,716
Arkansas	1,428	North Carolina	5,935
California	203,305	North Dakota	535
Colorado	7,506	Ohio	8,189
Connecticut	9,528	Oklahoma	3,157
Delaware	1,148	Oregon	7,699
District of Columbia	3,373	Pennsylvania	14,553
Florida	82,318	Rhode Island	2,543
Georgia	12,623	South Carolina	2,446
Hawaii	6,867	South Dakota	490
Idaho	1,447	Tennessee	4,357
Illinois	38,128	Texas	57,897
Indiana	3,892	Utah	2,840
Iowa	2,766	Vermont	627
Kansas	2,829	Virginia	19,277
Kentucky	1,939	Washington	18,656
Louisiana	3,319	West Virginia	418
Maine	817	Wisconsin	3,175
Maryland	19,090	Wyoming	252
Massachusetts	17,317	United States Territories and Possessions	
Michigan	14,727	Guam	2,083
Minnesota	8,233	Northern Mariana Islands	103
Mississippi	1,118	Puerto Rico	4,884
Missouri	4,190	Virgin Islands	1,110
Montana	375	Armed Services Posts	93
Nebraska	2,270	Other or unknown	7
Nevada	6,541		

Source: 1997 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1999, Table 17, p. 60.

TABLE 11: Metropolitan Statistical Area of Intended Residence for Immigrants, 1997

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of Intended Residence	Number	Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) of Intended Residence	Number
Total	798,378	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ	6,081
New York, NY	107,434	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, FL	5,858
Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA	62,314	Orlando, FL	5,374
Miami, FL	45,707	Honolulu, HI	5,326
Chicago, IL	35,386	Fresno, CA	5,161
Washington, DC-MD-VA	31,444	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	5,057
Orange County, CA	18,190	Phoenix-Mesa, AZ	5,022
Houston, TX	17,439	Denver, CO	4,634
San Jose, CA	17,374	Baltimore, MD	4,591
San Francisco, CA	16,892	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	4,344
Oakland, CA	15,723	Las Vegas, NV	4,101
San Diego, CA	14,758	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk-Danbury, CT	3,850
Boston-Lawrence-Lowell-Brockton, MA	13,937	El Paso, TX	3,821
Dallas, TX	11,061	Ventura, CA	3,298
Philadelphia, PA-NJ	10,858	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	3,264
Newark, NJ	10,801	Hartford, CT	3,135
Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	10,692	San Juan, PR	2,979
Fort Lauderdale, FL	10,646	San Antonio, TX	2,825
Detroit, MI	10,019	Cleveland-Lorain-Elyria, OH	2,821
Atlanta, GA	9,823	Salinas, CA	2,749
Bergen-Passaic, NJ	9,788	Bakersfield, CA	2,747
Riverside-San Bernardino, CA	9,518	Stockton-Lodi, CA	2,725
Nassau-Suffolk, NY	9,167	St. Louis, MO-IL	2,490
Sacramento, CA	7,654	Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, RI	2,470
Jersey City, NJ	7,529	Other MSAs	121,547
Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI	6,859	Non-MSAs	54,674
Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA	6,320	Unknown	101

Source: 1997 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1999, Table 19, pp. 64-66.

TABLE 12: Preference System of the Immigration Act of 1990

Family-Sponsored Preferences 226,000

First Preference. Unmarried sons and daughters of United States citizens and their children.

Second Preference. Spouses, children and unmarried sons and daughters of permanent resident aliens.* Spouses and children must receive at least 77 percent of the visas in this preference.

Third Preference. Married sons and daughters of United States citizens and their spouses and children.

Fourth Preference. Brothers and sisters of United States citizens who are at least 21 years of age and their spouses and children.

Note: *For the unmarried, children refers to persons below age 21 and sons and daughters refers to offspring above age 21. A child of a United States citizen is exempt from the family limits, but an offspring above age 21 is referred to as a son or daughter and is the subject of the first preference.

Employment-Based Preferences 140,000

First Preference. Priority workers and their spouses and children. Priority workers are persons of extraordinary ability, outstanding professors and researchers and certain multinational executives and managers.

Second Preference. Professionals with advanced degrees or aliens of exceptional ability and their spouses and children.

Third Preference. Skilled workers, professionals (without advanced degrees), needed unskilled workers and their spouses and children.

Fourth Preference. Special immigrants and their spouses and children. Religious workers in this category are limited to 5,000.

Fifth Preference. Employment creation (“investors”) and their spouses and children.

Diversity Immigrants 55,000

Source: Developed from *Immigration Act of 1990*, Jana Mason, Washington, DC: American Public Welfare Association, 1991, p. 20; and *The Immigration Act of 1990*, Demetrious Papademetriou, Washington, DC: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs, 1991, pp. 3–4.