

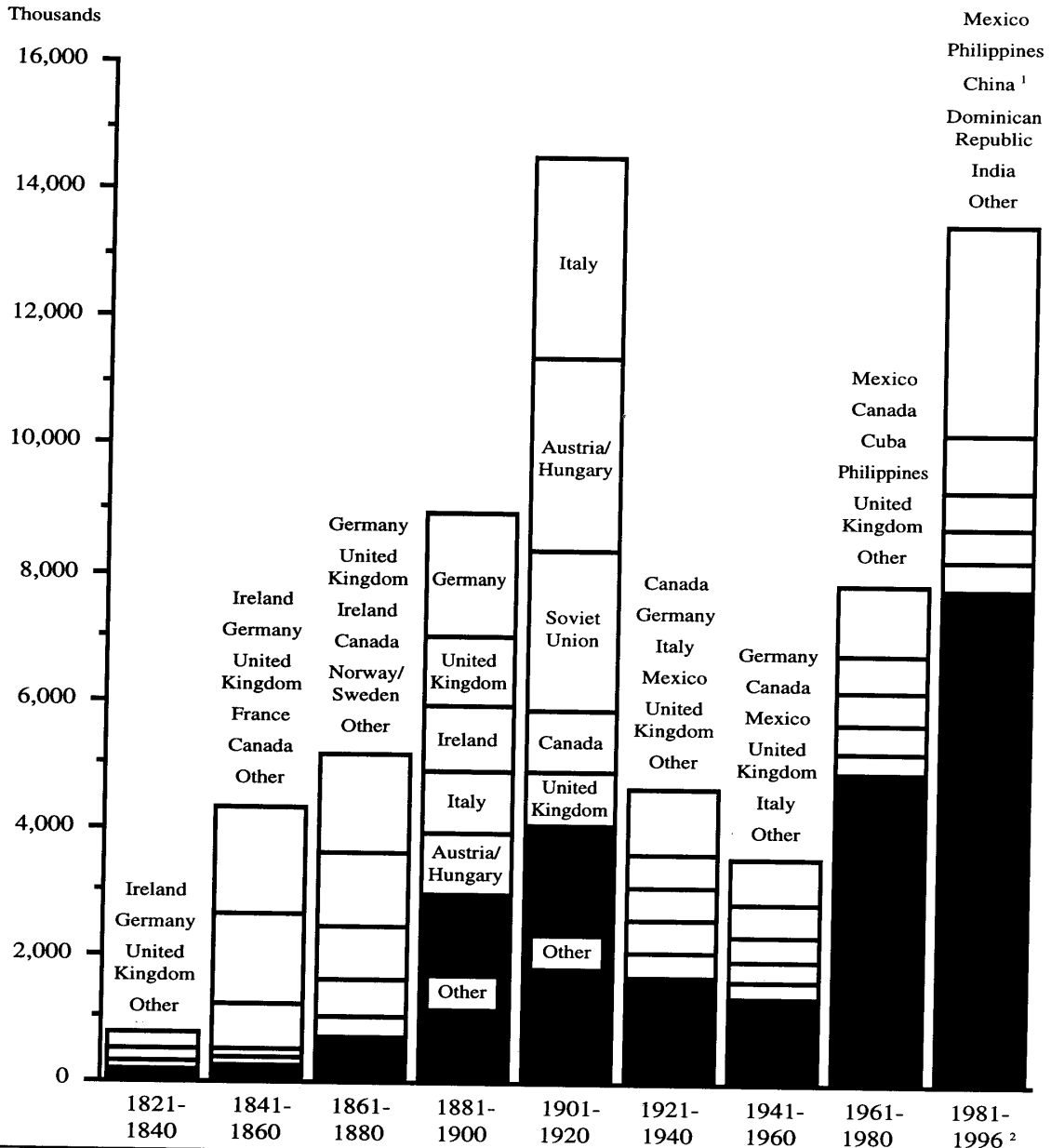
**TABLE 1**  
**SOURCE COUNTRIES OF IMMIGRANTS FOR MAJOR**  
**MIGRANT-RECEIVING COUNTRIES DURING THE POSTWAR PERIOD**

<b>Destination Country</b>	<b>Major Migrant-Sending Countries, in Rough Order of Importance</b>
<b>North America</b>	
United States	Mexico, Philippines, Korea, China, Dominican Republic, India, Vietnam
Canada	Britain, United States, China, Vietnam, India, Portugal, Italy, Jamaica
<b>Western Europe</b>	
Britain	West Indies, India, Pakistan
France	Portugal, Algeria, Morocco, Italy, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey
Germany	Turkey, Yugoslavia, Italy, Greece
Sweden	Finland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Greece
Switzerland	Italy, Spain, Germany, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Austria
<b>South Pacific</b>	
Australia	Britain, Italy, New Zealand, Yugoslavia, Greece
New Zealand	China, Hong Kong, Cook Islands, Netherlands, Britain, Hungary, Poland, Singapore, India
<b>Latin America</b>	
Argentina	Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay
Venezuela	Colombia, Italy, Spain
<b>Africa</b>	
Ivory Coast	Togo, Burkina Faso, Nigeria
South Africa	Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi, Botswana
<b>Middle East</b>	
Saudi Arabia	Yemen, Egypt, Jordan, Sudan, Pakistan, India, North Korea, Indonesia
Kuwait	Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, India, Pakistan
Bahrain	Pakistan, India, North Korea

**SOURCES:** John Salt, "Europe's Foreign Labour Migrants in Transition," *Geography*, 70:151-58 (1985); Reginald Appleyard, ed., *International Migration Today*, vol. 1, *Trends and Prospects* (Paris: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, 1988); U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Statistical Yearbook 1988* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1989).

Today, dominant migration flows are from south to north or from poor to rich countries.

**Chart B. Immigrants Admitted to the United States from the Top Five Countries of Last Residence: 1821 to 1996**



<sup>1</sup> Includes People's Republic of China and Taiwan. <sup>2</sup> Sixteen-year period. Source: Table 2. See Glossary for fiscal year definitions.

Before 1880: migrants primarily from Western and Northern Europe  
 1880-1960: migrants largely from Southern and Eastern Europe  
 After 1965: migrants primarily from Asia and Mexico

**TABLE 5.1** Immigration and proportion foreign-born in the United States: 1871–1990.

Decade	Number	Immigration Rate <sup>a</sup>	Foreign-Born <sup>b</sup>
1981–90	7,338,062 <sup>c</sup>	3.2	8.0%
1971–80	4,493,314	2.2	6.2
1961–70	3,321,677	1.9	4.7
1951–60	2,515,479	1.7	5.4
1941–50	1,035,039	0.8	6.9
1931–40	528,431	0.4	8.8
1921–30	4,107,209	3.9	11.6
1911–20	5,735,811	6.2	13.2
1901–10	8,795,386	11.6	14.7
1891–00	3,687,564	5.9	13.6
1881–90	5,246,613	10.5	14.7
1871–80	2,812,191	7.1	13.3

SOURCES: *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1991*, Table 1, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1992*, Tables 1 and 45. *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1957* (1960) Table Series A 5, 53, 57, 62, 63, 68, 69.

<sup>a</sup>Annual immigration in the decade, per 1,000 of the population in the census year preceding the decade.

<sup>b</sup>Percentage of the U.S. population that is foreign-born (excluding those born abroad of American parents) at the end of the decade.

<sup>c</sup>Includes 1,359,184 former illegal aliens who received permanent resident alien status in 1989 and 1990 under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. Some may have come to the United States to stay in an earlier decade.

After period of intense migration in late 1800s and early 1900s, migration dropped off rapidly. Why?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Today, migration is at level witnessed during the 1920s.

**Table 4**  
**Refugees and Asylees Granted Residence in the United States by**  
**Region and Selected Country of Birth, 1951-1993**

Region/ country	1951-60	1961-70	1971-80 (in thousands)	1981-90	1991-93
All countries*	492	213	539	1,014	384
Europe	456	55	72	156	159
Poland	81	3	6	34	6
Soviet Union	30	1	31	72	131
Asia	33	20	211	712	155
Cambodia	n	n	8	114	5
Laos	n	n	22	143	24
Vietnam	n	n	150	324	84
Africa	2	5	3	22	15
Ethiopia	n	n	1	19	11
North/Central America	1	132	253	122	53
Cuba	n	132	252	113	29
South America	n	n	1	2	1

\* Includes regions and countries not listed below.  
n=less than one thousand.

Source: INS, *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*, various years, Table 33.

1980 Refugee Act: facilitated resettlement of political refugees.

Biggest recipients?

**Table 5**  
**Major Categories of Immigrants in 1992 and 1995**  
**under the Immigration Act of 1990**

Category	1992	1995 Estimate
Total immigration	974,000	800,000
Immigrants	857,000	675,000 <sup>a</sup>
IRCA adjustments	163,000	
Family-related	449,000	480,000 <sup>a</sup>
Immigrants and immediate relatives	235,000	254,000 <sup>a</sup>
Other family-sponsored	213,000	226,000
Employment-related	116,000	140,000
Priority workers and families	—	40,000
Special employment categories <sup>b</sup>	—	20,000
Job-holders and families <sup>c</sup>	—	80,000
Diversity immigrants	—	55,000
Other	129,000	
Refugees and asylees	117,000	125,000 <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> May exceed these limits.

<sup>b</sup> For example, foreign investors, religious workers.

<sup>c</sup> Persons with U.S. job offer and Department of Labor certificate stating they will not take jobs from a U.S. citizen.

<sup>d</sup> Estimated number based on recent trends. The ceiling is set annually by the President in consultation with Congress.

Source: INS, *1992 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service* (Washington, DC: GPO, 1993), Table A; and targets established in the 1990 Immigration Act.

1990 Immigration Act:

Liberalized quotas, making it easier to enter the U.S. under family and worker criteria.

**TABLE 5.3 Foreign-born population of the United States, by region of birth and period of immigration: 1990.<sup>a</sup>**

Period of Immigration	Europe/Canada <sup>b</sup>	Mexico	Other Latin America	Asia	Africa	Other <sup>c</sup>	Total	Number (1,000s)
1985-90	3.2%	6.5%	5.6%	7.8%	0.6%	1.2%	24.9%	4,895
1975-84	3.6	8.3	7.6	11.1	0.8	1.5	32.9	6,464
1965-74	4.2	4.2	5.0	4.2	0.3	0.7	18.6	3,662
1960-64	2.5	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.2	6.1	1,198
1950-59	5.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	8.1	1,588
Before 1950	7.3	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	9.4	1,841
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>25.0%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19,649</b>
Number (1,000s)	5,128	4,293	4,124	4,913	354	836	19,649	

SOURCE: 1990 Census of Population, Public Use Microdata Sample.

<sup>a</sup>Excludes persons born abroad of American parents or born in U.S. territories.

<sup>b</sup>Includes Australia and New Zealand.

<sup>c</sup>Includes foreign-born with country not specified.

Over entire period, migration to United States is equally divided among four source countries. However, the origin of immigrants over time has changed over time. Today, most migrants are from Latin America and Asia.